

state, approximately one out of five does so in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Hampshire, while approximately one out of four does so in Wisconsin and Rhode Island.

Catholic elementary schools are conducted in all of the fifty states, with a total, in 1960, of 10,662 schools throughout the nation. The number of such schools per state varies from eight in Alaska to 1,136 in the state of New York. In the Archdiocese of Chicago alone are 426 Catholic elementary schools.¹⁶ In the city of Pittsburgh, Catholic elementary schools educate 44% of the entire elementary school population.¹⁷ There were in 1960 2,426 Catholic secondary schools in the United States.

In 1960 there were 152,948 teachers staffing the Catholic secondary and elementary schools, the number being composed of 113,527 religious teachers and 39,421 lay teachers, the percentage of lay teachers now increasing rapidly in the Catholic schools (from, for example, 5.2% out of the total in 1948 to 25.8% of the total in 1960).

Here it should be noted that the religious aspect in church-related schooling is an addition to, and that it is not a subtraction from, basic citizen-education requirements. The pupil in the church-related school learns essentially the same arithmetic, spelling, English, history, civics, foreign languages, geography, and science which it is required that the pupil in the public school learn. He learns religion in addition, and the religious dimensions of secular knowledge. But let it be again stressed: this is in addition, not in subtraction.

Recalling that this study is at this point discussing simply the public welfare function of the church-related schools rather than the question of constitutionality of aid to such schools, it may be further noted that Catholic educational efforts—like many nonpublic educational efforts—have evolved over the years numerous schools of special achievement and schools for exceptional groups, such as the gifted and the mentally or physically handicapped, and have pioneered many valuable new teaching methods.¹⁸

Catholic Directory (1961). See Appendix A of this study for a state-by-state summary of statistics on elementary and secondary school enrollment in the United States for 1960.

¹⁶ See The Official Catholic Directory 57-58 (1961).

¹⁷ Statistics on file in the Catholic Schools Office of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

¹⁸ See Directory of Catholic Facilities for Exceptional Children in the United States (1958), listing facilities under Catholic auspices throughout the nation which are accommodating a total of more than one million exceptional children. The 1958 edition of this Directory is currently being revised.