

1496 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

distributive education, junior high-school subjects, etc.). Limited supply compared with demand is continuing in industrial arts and is observed in commerce, home economics, and library science. Local shortages may be observed in agriculture, women's physical education, foreign languages, and music, in which the national supply is estimated to be almost in balance with the demand. The pattern of increased demand for teachers being created by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 may make the actual demand for new teachers greater than the estimated levels in several subject areas.

TABLE 25.—Comparison of the estimated supply of new and beginning teachers with three estimates of demand

Level and criterion for estimate	New teachers (total beginning and reentering teachers)				Beginning teachers			
	Supply	Demand	Difference	Supply as percent of demand	Supply	Demand	Difference	Supply as percent of demand
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Elementary school:								
Trend criterion.....	90,715	98,392	-7,677	92.2	61,959	69,636	-7,677	89.0
Adjusted trend criterion.....	90,715	128,392	-37,677	70.7	61,959	99,636	-37,677	62.2
Quality criterion.....	90,715	232,537	-141,822	39.0	61,959	203,781	-141,822	30.4
High school:								
Trend criterion.....	104,525	83,992	+20,533	124.4	82,294	61,761	+20,533	133.3
Adjusted trend criterion.....	104,525	103,992	+533	100.5	82,294	81,761	+533	100.7
Quality criterion.....	104,525	131,966	-27,441	79.2	82,294	109,735	-27,441	75.0
Total:								
Trend criterion.....	195,240	182,384	+12,856	107.0	144,253	131,397	+12,856	109.8
Adjusted trend criterion.....	195,240	232,384	-37,144	84.0	144,253	181,397	-37,144	79.5
Quality criterion.....	195,240	364,503	-169,263	53.6	144,253	313,516	-169,263	46.0

FIGURE VI

Estimates of supply of teacher education graduates expected to enter teaching and demand for beginning teachers, 1966-67

