

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS 1609

Estimated fall enrollment in 5th grade compared with high school graduates 8 years later: United States, 1948-56 to 1964-72

[In millions of pupils]

	5th grade enrollment ¹	School year	High school graduates	Droupouts, ² 5th grade to high school graduation (column 2 minus column 4)
1	2	4	4	5
Fall of—				
1948.....	2.4	1995-56	1.4	1.0
1949.....	2.4	1956-57	1.4	1.0
1950.....	2.5	1957-58	1.5	1.0
1951.....	2.7	1958-59	1.6	1.1
1952.....	2.9	1959-60	1.9	1.0
1953.....	3.0	1960-61	2.0	1.0
1954.....	2.9	1961-62	1.9	1.0
1955.....	2.9	1962-63	2.0	.9
1956.....	3.3	1963-64	2.3	1.0
1957.....	3.7	1964-65	2.6	1.1
1958.....	3.6	1965-66	2.6	1.0
1959.....	3.6	1966-67	2.6	1.0
1960.....	3.6	1967-68	2.7	.9
1961.....	3.7	1968-69	2.8	.9
1962.....	3.9	1969-70	2.9	1.0
1963.....	3.9	1970-71	3.0	.9
1964.....	4.0	1971-72	3.1	.9

¹ Compulsory attendance laws keep virtually all children in school at least until the 5th grade.

² These Office of Education estimates do not allow for persons who receive high school equivalency certificates nor for persons who leave the regular school system before graduation to enter trade, business, and vocational schools and who may consider themselves to be high school graduates. The estimated number of persons in these categories is approximately 200,000 a year.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Projected by Office of Education.

NOTE.—Includes public and nonpublic schools in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

"SUCCESS STORIES" (BRIEF SUMMARIES OF DISTRICTS THAT HAVE MOVED EFFECTIVELY IN THE AREA OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION)

Districts Making Progress After Visit

Buckingham County.—This district had 1% pupil desegregation indicated in its April 1966 estimates with a faculty index of .14. Both pupil and faculty statistics were far less than the equivalent of 1 faculty member per school which our guides suggested and the pupil desegregation guides set forth in the guidelines. Thereafter, the district reopened a choice period, moving from 16 children to 154 children, that is, from 1% to 10.6% desegregation. It also achieved a 1.1% faculty index.

City of Martinsville.—The April 1966 statistics revealed that this district anticipated that only 47 children would attend desegregated schools or 2.8% pupil desegregation. There was to be .62 faculty desegregation. As a result of our visit, a reopened choice period, community meetings participated in by both the School Superintendent and the Chairman of the School Board, the number of children attending desegregated schools increased to 73 or 4.4% pupil desegregation as well as to 1.55 faculty desegregation.

Chesapeake Public Schools.—The district anticipated 5.5% desegregation or 416 children desegregated and it went to 7.3% or 519 children desegregated and moved from .31 faculty to .96 faculty desegregation in 35 schools after our visit.

Clarke County.—had an April 1966 estimate of 63% pupil desegregation and as a result of our visit was able to complete the desegregation process including full desegregation of its faculty. N. B.—Harry Flood Byrd, Sr.'s home. The district is now being processed for HEW 441 status.

Louisa County.—was at 7.3% desegregation according to April 1966 statistics with .16 index in faculty. As a result of our visit they went to 11.9% pupil desegregation, that is, from 114 to 206 pupils and to .50 faculty desegregation.