

The number of teachers needed to staff the Nation's schools depends mainly on the number of persons enrolled in school, and the teacher-pupil ratio. The latter is related to the ability and willingness of school districts to budget for a sufficient supply of teachers.

At the beginning of the 1966-67 school year, 55 million people—more than one-fourth of the country's total population—were enrolled in the Nation's schools and colleges.

Over the 1966-75 period, continued growth of the high school and college age population as well as continued increases in college attendance rates are expected to produce a rise in high school enrollments and an impressive rate of increase in college enrollments.

On the other hand, enrollment at the elementary school level is not expected to increase between 1966 and 1975, as a result of recent declines in the birth rate. Total enrollments in all schools and colleges combined, according to the U.S. Office of Education estimates, may increase to about 63 million by 1975.

To staff the necessary new classrooms, the Nation's full-time teaching staff will need to be about 540,000 larger in 1975 than in the 1965-66 school year.

In addition, a much greater number of teachers—more than 1.8 million—will be required to replace those who leave the profession. Moreover, additional teachers will be required to replace those who do not meet the minimum standards for certification.

So we have the 540,000 net growth, and close to 2 million to replace those who leave or fail to meet standards.

Mrs. GREEN. Do you include the 540,000 in the 2 million?

Mr. ROSS. No, that is an additional 2 million.

These trends apply to the teaching field as a whole. I would like now to discuss the future requirements separately for each school level—elementary, secondary, and college.

About 1.1 million kindergarten and elementary teachers were employed in the 1965-66 school year. In addition, an estimated 47,000 principals and supervisors also work in public and private elementary schools. An estimated 1.1 million kindergarten and elementary teachers may be required by 1975. That is the total need. About 155,000 of them will be required to provide some improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio and the remaining 960,000 are needed to replace those who die, retire, or leave the profession, and to replace persons who don't meet the certification requirements.

About 825,000 teachers were employed in the public and private secondary schools during 1965-66. By 1975, roughly 1 million new secondary school teachers will be required. About 26 percent of the total requirements will stem from the need to take account of enrollment increases and to reflect some improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio. About three in every four will be needed to replace teachers who retire, or leave the field for other reasons or to replace persons who do not meet certification requirements.

Finally, about 245,000 persons were employed as full-time teachers in the 2,000 colleges and universities in the 1965-66 academic school year. More than 120,000 others were teaching part time in medicine, law, business administration, and other professional fields, using part-time college instructors.