

University of New Mexico

UNM Digital Repository

Teacher Education, Educational Leadership &
Policy ETDs

Education ETDs

1-1-1935

School Enrollment in New Mexico Including Comparisons of School Enrollment in New Mexico with the in the United States and Certain States

Richard Arnold Bruce

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/educ_teelp_etds



Part of the [Educational Administration and Supervision Commons](#), [Educational Leadership Commons](#),
and the [Teacher Education and Professional Development Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bruce, Richard Arnold. "School Enrollment in New Mexico Including Comparisons of School Enrollment in New Mexico with the in the United States and Certain States." (1935). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/educ_teelp_etds/66

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Education ETDs at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Teacher Education, Educational Leadership & Policy ETDs by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

ZIM
378.789
Un30bru
1935



A14413 462816

ZIM
378.789
Un 30641
1935

DATE DUE

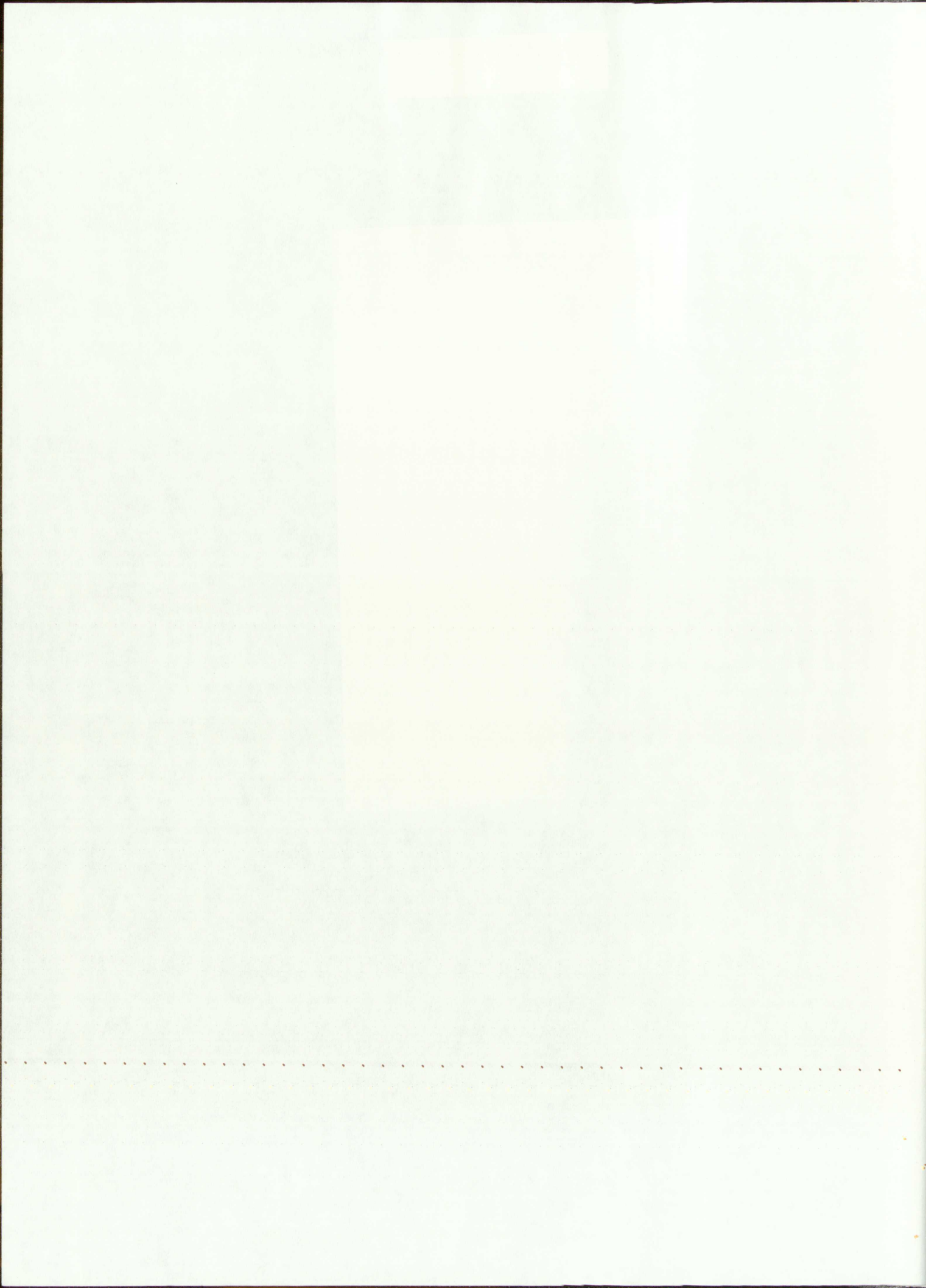
MAY 5 '33

DEMCO 38-297

Degree
of Master of Arts in Education

University of New Mexico

1935



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO
INCLUDING COMPARISONS OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
IN NEW MEXICO WITH THAT IN THE UNITED
STATES AND CERTAIN STATES

by

Richard Arnold Bruce

A Thesis Submitted for the Degree
of Master of Arts in Education

University of New Mexico

1935

~~XX~~
~~372.789~~
~~Un 30 b.w~~
~~425~~

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Appreciation of the assistance given the writer by Dr. J. E. Seyfried in the preparation of this manuscript is hereby expressed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Appreciation of the assistance given in
writing by Dr. L. E. Gentry in the prep-
aration of this manuscript is hereby ex-
pressed.

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	
The Problem	1
Historical Background	1
Sources of the Data	3
Definitions and Delimitations	4
Method	6
II. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO	
In the State as a Whole	
All Classes	8
The Sexes	10
Age Groups	14
Ethnic Divisions	19
Urban and Rural Areas	23
In the Counties of New Mexico	
In General	26
In the Highest, Median, and Lowest Counties	28
III. COMPARISONS OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO WITH THAT IN THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE	
All Classes	31
The Sexes	34
Age Groups	36
Ethnic Divisions	44
Urban and Rural Areas	49
IV. COMPARISONS OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO WITH THAT IN OTHER STATES	
With the States in General	54
With the Highest, Median, and Lowest States .	56
With the Rocky Mountain States	58
With Certain Southwestern States	60
V. CONCLUSIONS	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	73

TABLES

Table	Page
I. School Enrollment in New Mexico of All Classes from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive	9
II. School Enrollment on the Basis of Sex in New Mexico from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive	11
III. School Enrollment of the Several Age Groups in New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930	15
IV. School Enrollment in New Mexico According to Ethnic Divisions in 1910, 1920, and 1930 ..	20
V. School Enrollment from 7 to 20 Years of Age in Urban and Rural Areas of New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930	24
VI. School Enrollment in New Mexico and in the Several Counties of the State from 7 to 20 Years of Age in 1930	27
VII. School Enrollment of All Classes in the United States from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive.	31
VIII. School Enrollment on the Basis of Sex in the United States from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive.	34
IX. School Enrollment of the Several Age Groups in the United States in 1910, 1920, and 1930	38
X. School Enrollment According to Ethnic Divisions in the United States in 1910, 1920, and 1930	46
XI. School Enrollment in the United States of Ages 7-20 in Urban and Rural Areas, 1910, 1920, and 1930	50
XII. School Enrollment in the Several States in 1930	55

TABLES

Table

Table

1	I. School Enrollment in New Mexico of All Classes- as from 1910 to 1930, Inclusive
11	II. School Enrollment on the Basis of Sex in New Mexico from 1910 to 1930, Inclusive
12	III. School Enrollment of the Several Age Groups in New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930
20	IV. School Enrollment in New Mexico According to Ethnic Divisions in 1910, 1920, and 1930 ..
24	V. School Enrollment from 7 to 13 Years of Age in Urban and Rural Areas of New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930
27	VI. School Enrollment in New Mexico and in the Several Divisions of the State from 7 to 13 Years of Age in 1930
31	VII. School Enrollment of All Classes in the United States from 1910 to 1930, Inclusive ..
34	VIII. School Enrollment on the Basis of Sex in the United States from 1910 to 1930, Inclusive ..
38	IX. School Enrollment of the Several Age Groups in the United States in 1910, 1920, and 1930
42	X. School Enrollment According to Ethnic Divi- sions in the United States in 1910, 1920, and 1930
50	XI. School Enrollment in the United States of Ages 7-13 in Urban and Rural Areas, 1910, 1920, and 1930
52	XII. School Enrollment in the Several States in 1930

FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. School Enrollment of All Classes in New Mexico from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive	10
2. School Enrollment in New Mexico on the Basis of Sex from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive	13
3. School Enrollment of the Several Age Groups in New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930	17
4. School Enrollment in New Mexico According to Ethnic Divisions in 1910, 1920, and 1930 .	22
5. School Enrollment of Population 7 to 20 Years of Age in Urban and Rural Areas of New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930	25
6. School Enrollment of Population from 7 to 20 Years of Age in Urban and Rural Areas of New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930	29
7. School Enrollment of All Classes in New Mexico and in the United States from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive	32
8. School Enrollment on the Basis of Sex in New Mexico and in the United States as a Whole from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive	35
9. School Enrollment of the Several Age Groups in New Mexico and in the United States in 1930	40
10. School Enrollment According to Ethnic Divisions in New Mexico and in the United States as a Whole in 1930	48
11. School Enrollment from 7 to 20 Years of Age, Inclusive, in Urban and Rural Areas of New Mexico and of the United States in 1910, 1920, and 1930	51

1930

1. School of...

2. School of...

3. School of...

4. School of...

5. School of...

6. School of...

7. School of...

8. School of...

9. School of...

10. School of...

11. School of...

12. School of...

13. School of...

14. School of...

15. School of...

16. School of...

17. School of...

Figure

Page

12. School Enrollment in New Mexico, in the States Having the Highest (N. Dak.), the Median (Penn.), and the Lowest (Wash.) Percentages, and in the United States in 1930 57
13. School Enrollment in the Rocky Mountain States in 1930 59
14. School Enrollment in New Mexico and in Certain Other Southwestern States in 1930 .. 62

12. School Enrollment in New Mexico, in the States Having the Highest (N. Mex.), the Middle (Texas), and the Lowest (Washington) Percentages, and in the United States in 1900 87
13. School Enrollment in the Rocky Mountain States in 1900 89
14. School Enrollment in New Mexico and in Certain Other Southwestern States in 1900 .. 91

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO
INCLUDING COMPARISONS OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
IN NEW MEXICO WITH THAT IN THE UNITED
STATES AND CERTAIN STATES

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The Problem

The purpose of this investigation is to study school enrollment in New Mexico. In addition to analyzing school enrollment in the state from 1850 to 1930, inclusive, comparisons of enrollment in the several counties of New Mexico are made; and school enrollment in New Mexico is compared with that in the United States as a whole, the Rocky Mountain States, and certain Southwestern States.

Historical Background

That education had come to hold an important place in the esteem of the people of New Mexico by the last census date, 1930, is apparent from a financial point of view and from that of the percentage

THE PROBLEM OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
IN NEW MEXICO WITH THE UNITED
STATES AND CERTAIN STATES

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The Problem

The purpose of this investigation is to study
school enrollment in New Mexico. In addition to en-
listing school enrollment in the state from 1880 to
1930, inclusive, comparisons of enrollment in the
several counties of New Mexico are made; and school
enrollment in New Mexico is compared with that in
the United States as a whole, the Rocky Mountain
States, and certain Southern States.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

That education had come to hold an important
place in the esteem of the people of New Mexico by
the last census date, 1930, is apparent from a com-
parison of the point of view and from that of the percentage

of the total population enrolled in school. Seyfried¹ has shown that \$7,128,722 was spent by the state of New Mexico for educational purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, which amount was approximately 68 per cent of the total state expenditures for that year. He also found that all governmental disbursements, both state and national, made in New Mexico for the same period amounted to \$28,864,842, the costs of schools accounting for 28 per cent of this sum. As regards school enrollment, United States Census reports show that 24.8 per cent of the total population of New Mexico enrolled in school during the school year 1929-1930.²

The present degree of interest in schools, however, was not evident a few decades ago. The territorial legislature, when memorializing Congress in 1854 for aid in establishing a system of public schools in New Mexico, stated that "the Territory is entirely without schools, except in the capital, in which there is one or two supported by public subscription."³ As late as 1870, Gov-

¹ Seyfried, J. E. Costs and methods of financing public education, p. 73. (Complete bibliographical information on this and all other references in the footnotes may be found in the bibliography)

² U. S. Census. Report of 1930, p. 1120.

³ U. S. Bureau of education. Report of the U. S. commissioner of education for the year 1870, p. 22.

of the total population enrolled in school. Statistics have shown that 27,500,000 was spent by the state of New Mexico for educational purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, which amount was approximately 60 per cent of the total state expenditures for that year. It also found that all governmental disbursements, both state and national, made in New Mexico for the same period amounted to \$15,000,000, the costs of schools accounting for 33 per cent of this sum. An regarding school enrollment, United States Census reports show that 25.8 per cent of the total population of New Mexico enrolled in school during the school year 1932-1933.¹

The present degree of interest in schools, however, was not evident a few decades ago. The territorial legislature, when memorializing Congress in 1854 for aid in establishing a system of public schools in New Mexico, stated that "the territory is entirely without schools except in the capital, in which there is one or two supported by public subscription."² As late as 1870, Governor

¹ Reported by J. E. Costa and methods of financing public education, p. 75. (Complete Bibliography for information on this and all other references in the text notes may be found in the bibliography.)
² U. S. Census, Report of 1850, p. 1180.
³ U. S. Bureau of Education, Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for the year 1870, p. 24.

ernor William A. Pyle reported that there was "not a free public school nor public school-house in the Territory."¹ No taxes nor other public funds were provided for school purposes until 1870, according to Government reports. In that year \$1,200 was spent on education in the whole territory.² There is other evidence showing lack of sentiment in favor of public schools in New Mexico during the early territorial period. In 1856 the legislature passed a law levying a school tax of one dollar for each thousand dollars of valuation, exempting property in excess of fifty thousand dollars. On account of local dissatisfaction over the measure four counties were allowed a referendum; this referendum resulted in a vote of 37 to 5,016 against the law.³

Sources of the Data

The statistical material used herein was secured principally from United States census reports--the ninth to fifteenth, inclusive. These data, when inadequate, were supplemented by data from other sources. Reports of the United States Commissioner of Education, bul-

¹ U. S. Bureau of education. Report of the U. S. commissioner of education for the year 1870, p. 236.

² U. S. Census. Report of 1870, p. 441.

³ U. S. Bureau of education. Op. cit., p. 327.

...the ... reported that there was ...
... public ... school-house in the ...
... other public funds were ...
... 1870, according to ...
... \$1,200 was spent on ...
... in the whole country. There is other evidence
... in favor of public schools in
... New Mexico during the early territorial period. In 1854
... the legislature passed a law levying a school tax of one
... dollar for each thousand dollars of valuation, exempting
... property in excess of fifty thousand dollars. On an
... count of local dissimulation over the measure four
... counties were alleged to have refused to pay the tax.
... resulted in a vote of 37 to 5,015 against the law.³

Source of the Data

The statistical material used herein was secured
principally from United States census reports--the ninth
to fifteenth, inclusive. These data, when inadequate,
were supplemented by data from other sources. Reports
of the United States Commissioner of Education, pub-

1 U. S. Bureau of Education. Report of the U. S.
Commissioner of Education for the year 1870, p. 256.
2 U. S. Census. Report of 1870, p. 441.
3 U. S. Bureau of Education. Op. cit., p. 327.

letins of the United States Office of Education, and studies made in New Mexico furnished the main supplementary materials.

Definitions and Delimitations

By the expression "school enrollment", as used in this study, is meant the total of all persons who entered school regardless of the length of time school was attended during any period under consideration. No exact information as to what constituted school enrollment is to be found in census reports until the eleventh census, taken in 1890. In that year those attending school any portion of the census year ending May 31, 1890 were enumerated as having been enrolled in school.¹ The same practice was followed in 1900, except that the ending of the census year was one day later.² In 1910 inquiry was made as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school, day or night, for any length of time between September 1, 1909 and April 1, 1910.³ In 1920 the dates employed were September 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920.⁴ Enumerators in

¹ U. S. Census. Report of 1890, part II, p. xvii.

² U. S. Census. Report of 1900, v. II, part II, p. xcii.

³ U. S. Census. Report of 1920, v. II, p. 1041.

⁴ U. S. Census. Loc. cit.

1930 asked whether persons enumerated had attended school or college at any time between September 1, 1929 and April 1, 1930.¹ The changes in dates and lengths of periods from decade to decade introduce variations in the data, but the variations are slight and do not materially affect the results.

This study is concerned with enrollment according to the several classes into which the official census reports divide the population, namely: all classes, sexes, age groups, ethnic divisions,² and urban and rural areas. Data for the first two classes are comparable for the whole period from 1850 to 1930, inclusive, but only for 1910, 1920, and 1930 for the other three classifications.

¹ U. S. Census. Report of 1930, v. II, p. 1091.

² The census reports divide the population into the following three main ethnic divisions: (1) whites, (2) negroes, and (3) others. This latter class includes Indians and orientals. In 1930 it included for the first time immigrants from Mexico who were not classed definitely as white or Indian. This three-fold classification throws little light on the incidence of school enrollment in New Mexico, since the negro and group classed as others constitute only a small percentage of the total population. A problem of real worth would be to determine the percentage of school enrollment among those designated in this state as Spanish-speaking and those designated as "Anglo". Data are not available, however, to make such a study. Analysis on the basis of the regular census classification is presented herein, however, for whatever value it might have.

1930 and 1935. The changes in dates and
lengths of certain years seemed to be due to
variations in the data, but the variations are slight
and do not materially affect the results.

This study is concerned with enrollment according
to the several classes into which the official census
reports divide the population, namely, all classes,
sexes, age groups, ethnic divisions, and urban and
rural areas. Data for the first two classes are com-
parable for the whole period from 1850 to 1930, in-
clusive, but only for 1850, 1880, and 1930 for the other
three classifications.

I. H. S. Cannon, Report of 1930, v. II, p. 1091.
The census reports divide the population into the
following three main ethnic divisions: (1) whites,
(2) negroes, and (3) others. This latter class includes
Indians and Orientals. In 1930 it included for the
first time immigrants from Mexico who were not classed
definitely as white or Indian. This three-fold ethnic
classification is based on the language of school
enrollment in New Mexico, since the negro and group
classified as others constitute only a small percentage
of the total population. A problem of real worth would
be to determine the percentage of school enrollment
among those designated in this class as Spanish-speak-
ing and those designated as "Indians". Data are not
available, however, to make such a study. Analysis
on the basis of the regular census classification is
presented herein, however, for whatever value it may
have.

Method

In this study of school enrollment in New Mexico, available data pertaining to the enrollment of all classes of the population, the sexes, age groups, ethnic divisions, and urban and rural areas in the state and in the United States as a whole from 1850 to 1930 are collected and tabulated. Material relating to total school enrollment in the Rocky Mountain States and certain Southwestern States for the census year 1930 is gathered and treated in the same manner. From these tables percentage graphs are constructed, and analyses, comparisons, and interpretations are made concerning school enrollment in New Mexico.

Total school enrollment of all classes and of the sexes in New Mexico are analyzed and compared with that in the United States as a whole for each of the ten year periods from 1850 to 1930, inclusive. For the census years 1910, 1920, and 1930, age groups under 5, 6, 7-13, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18-20, and 21 years of age and over are likewise analyzed and compared, as are ethnic divisions of the population, consisting of white, negro, and other elements, and urban areas of 2,500 or more inhabitants and rural areas composed of settlements of fewer than 2,500 people and of farms. Comparisons of

Method

In this study of school enrollment in New Mexico, available data pertaining to the enrollment of all classes at the kindergarten, the second, age groups, the divisions, and urban and rural areas in the state and in the United States as a whole from 1950 to 1959 are collected and presented. Material relating to total school enrollment in the Rocky Mountain States and certain States for the census year 1950 is gathered and treated in the same manner. From these tables percentage graphs are constructed, and analyses, comparisons, and interpretations are made concerning school enrollment in New Mexico.

Total school enrollment of all classes and of the sexes in New Mexico are analyzed and compared with that in the United States as a whole for each of the ten-year periods from 1950 to 1959, inclusive. For the census years 1950, 1955, and 1960, age groups under 5, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 years of age and over are likewise analyzed and compared, as are ethnic divisions of the population, consisting of white, negro, and other elements, and urban areas of 2,500 or more inhabitants and rural areas composed of settlements of fewer than 2,500 people and of farms. Comparisons of

school enrollment of that portion of the population from 7 to 20 years of age, inclusive, in the thirty one counties of New Mexico are made. Finally, total school enrollment in New Mexico is compared with that in the Rocky Mountain States and in certain Southwestern States.

By the foregoing steps conclusions concerning school enrollment in New Mexico are reached.

.....

CHAPTER II

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO

In the State as a Whole

The first step in the proposed study, in accordance with the procedure described in the preceding chapter, is examination of data relative to school enrollment in New Mexico as a whole. Of the five classifications upon which the investigation is based the primary one is that of all classes.

All Classes

At the time of the seventh United States census in 1850, which was the first census taken by the United States Government in New Mexico, less than one per cent of the total population in the region comprising New Mexico at that time was reported as enrolled in school--only 0.75 per cent to be exact. This low percentage of school enrollment, as shown in Table I, was raised but slightly during the next three decades, although by 1860 the percentage of the population enrolled in school had doubled that of 1850. In 1870 the figure had reached 2 per cent, and in 1880, 4 per cent. The people had not

CHAPTER II

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO

1. The State as a Whole

The first part of the proposed study, in accordance with the procedure described in the preceding chapter, is examination of data relative to school enrollment in New Mexico as a whole. Of the five classifications upon which the investigation is based the primary one is that of all classes.

All Classes

At the time of the Seventh United States census in 1950, which was the first census taken by the United States Government in New Mexico, less than one per cent of the total population in the region comprising New Mexico at that time was reported as enrolled in school--only 0.75 per cent to be exact. This low percentage of school enrollment, as shown in Table I, was raised but slightly during the next three decades, although by 1980 the percentage of the population enrolled in school had doubled that of 1950. In 1970 the figure had reached 2 per cent, and in 1980 it was 4 per cent. The people had not

yet awakened to the need for schools. Great improvement was made during the next ten years, however. In 1890, 13.5 per cent of the whole population of the territory was in school, or an increase in percentage of 9.5 over the 1880 census. This was the decade marking the construction of transcontinental railroads across New Mexico, with the consequent influx of people from more advanced parts of the country. Development resulted, especially in mining and ranching.

TABLE I.-- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO OF ALL CLASSES FROM 1850 TO 1930, INCLUSIVE

Census : Year :	Total : Population :	School Enrollment			
		Number :	Per : Cent :	Increase in Percentage ¹	
1850 :	61,747 :	466 :	0.75 :	0.00	
1860 :	93,516 :	1,466 :	1.50 :	0.75	
1870 :	91,874 :	1,889 :	2.00 :	0.50	
1880 :	119,565 :	4,755 :	4.00 :	2.00	
1890 :	153,593 :	20,713 :	13.50 :	9.50	
1900 :	195,310 :	28,672 :	14.70 :	1.20	
1910 :	327,301 :	66,717 :	20.40 :	5.70	
1920 :	360,350 :	83,370 :	23.10 :	2.70	
1930 :	423,312 :	105,051 :	24.80 :	1.60	

¹ Increase is from the preceding decade.

As one would expect, school enrollment continued to increase during the decades that followed. In 1900 it had reached 14.7 per cent; in 1910, 20.4 per cent; in 1920, 23.1 per cent; and in 1930, 24.8 per cent.

From the preceding table and statements of facts

it is seen that school enrollment increased from practically zero in 1850 to a respectable percentage of the total state population in 1930. In fact, there were no public schools in 1850, nor any financial school support, as shown in Chapter I. Thus, it is clear that interest

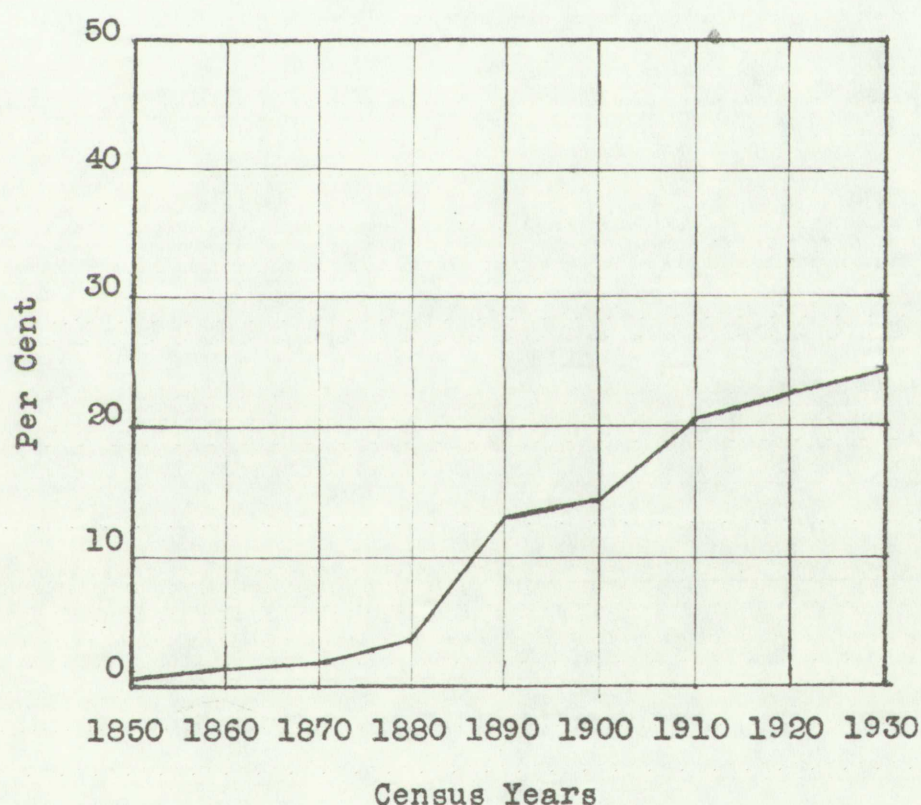


Figure 1.- School Enrollment of all Classes in New Mexico from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive.

in public schools, as exemplified in school enrollment among the population of New Mexico as a whole, increased enormously from 1850 to 1930. Figure 1 illustrates the changes in the percentages of school enrollment as pre-

It is seen that the only state which has a public school system is the state of Texas. The public school system in Texas is shown in the following table:



Figure 1 - Texas

Figure 1 - Texas. The public school system in Texas is shown in the following table:

changes in the public school system in Texas from 1900 to 1950.

sented in Table I and discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

The Sexes

In 1870 more than three fourths of the total school enrollment in New Mexico were boys. By 1930, however, boys and girls were on practically equal terms in the matter of school enrollment, the percentages standing

TABLE II.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT ON THE BASIS OF SEX
IN NEW MEXICO FROM 1850 TO 1930, INCLUSIVE

Census Year	School Enrollment					
	Male			Female		
	Total	Per		Total	Per	
	Number	Number	Cent	Number	Number	Cent
1850	466	361	77.5	105	22.5	
1860	1,466	880	60.0	586	40.0	
1870	1,889	1,102	58.3	787	41.7	
1880	4,755	2,484	52.2	2,271	47.8	
1890	20,713	11,552	55.6	9,191	44.4	
1900	28,672	15,010	52.4	13,662	47.6	
1910	63,717	34,488	51.7	32,229	48.3	
1920	83,370	41,961	50.3	41,409	49.6	
1930	105,051	53,318	50.8	51,733	49.2	

at 50.8 and 49.2, respectively. These data are shown in Table II and Figure 2.

The percentage of school enrollment among the female population increased rather rapidly after 1850. Girls composed 40 per cent of the total school enrollment in 1860 and 47.8 per cent by 1880. In only two

Tables

The Series

In 1970 and

enrollment in

and also

ratio of school

TABLE II - SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW YORK

Year	Total	Number
1960	1,400,000	1,400,000
1961	1,410,000	1,410,000
1962	1,420,000	1,420,000
1963	1,430,000	1,430,000
1964	1,440,000	1,440,000
1965	1,450,000	1,450,000
1966	1,460,000	1,460,000
1967	1,470,000	1,470,000
1968	1,480,000	1,480,000
1969	1,490,000	1,490,000
1970	1,500,000	1,500,000

at 50.5 and 45.5

Table II and

The period

male population

and

and in 1960 and

census years were there diminutions in the percentage of girls enrolling in school as compared with that of the preceding decade, namely, between 1880 and 1890 and between 1920 and 1930. In 1890 girls composed 44.4 per cent of the whole school enrollment, a decrease of 3.4 per cent from the enrollment of 1880 and of 0.4 per cent between 1920 and 1930, for which there is no apparent explanation. The highest percentage of girls enrolled, as compared with boys, was reported in 1920. In that year 49.6 per cent of the entire school enrollment was girls.

The percentage of males included in the total school enrollment necessarily decreased as that of the females increased. Figure 2 reveals the changes that occurred between the enrollment of the two groups. From 77.5 per cent of the whole school enrollment in 1850, the percentage of boys enrolled decreased to 50.8 per cent in 1930, as previously pointed out.

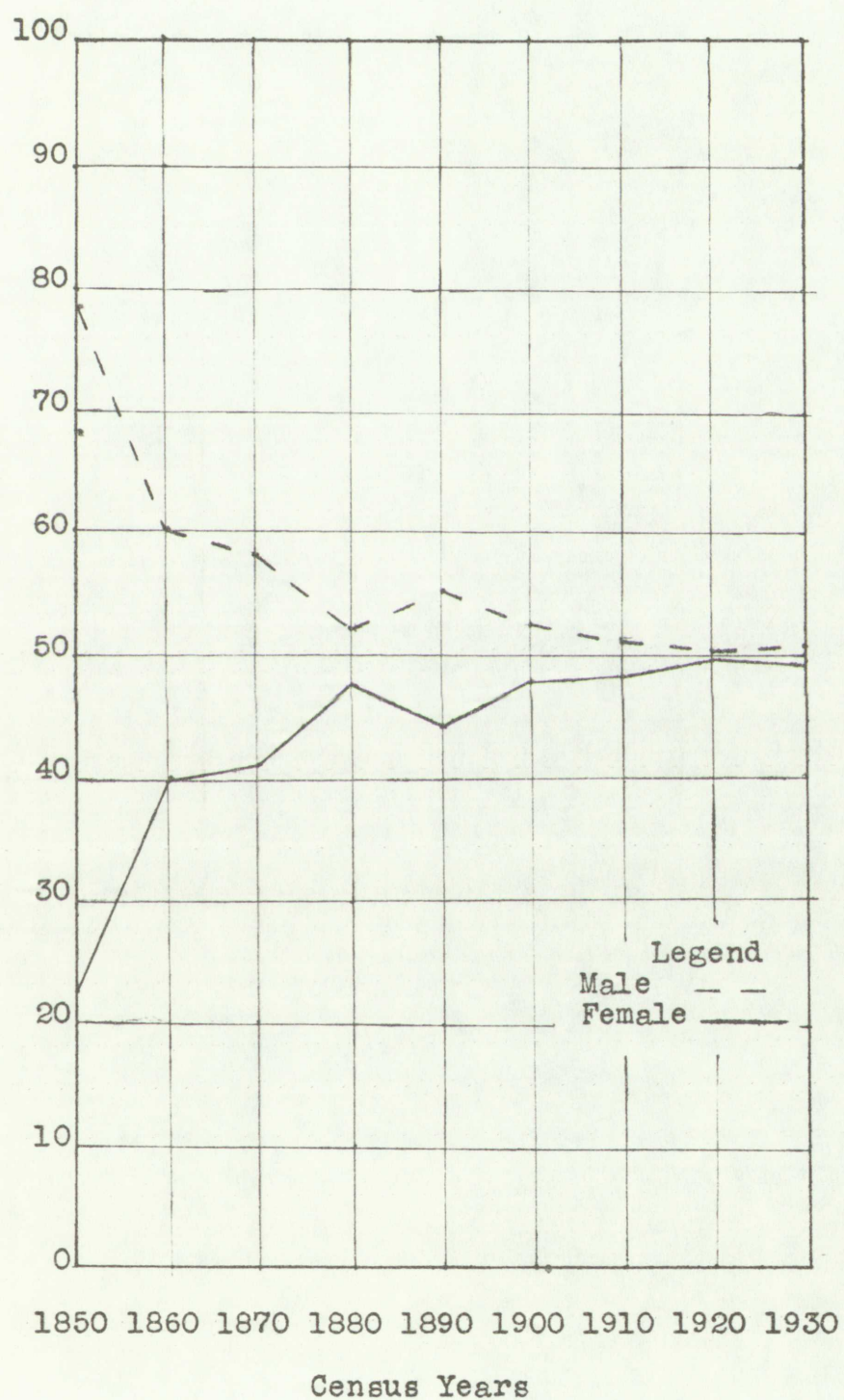
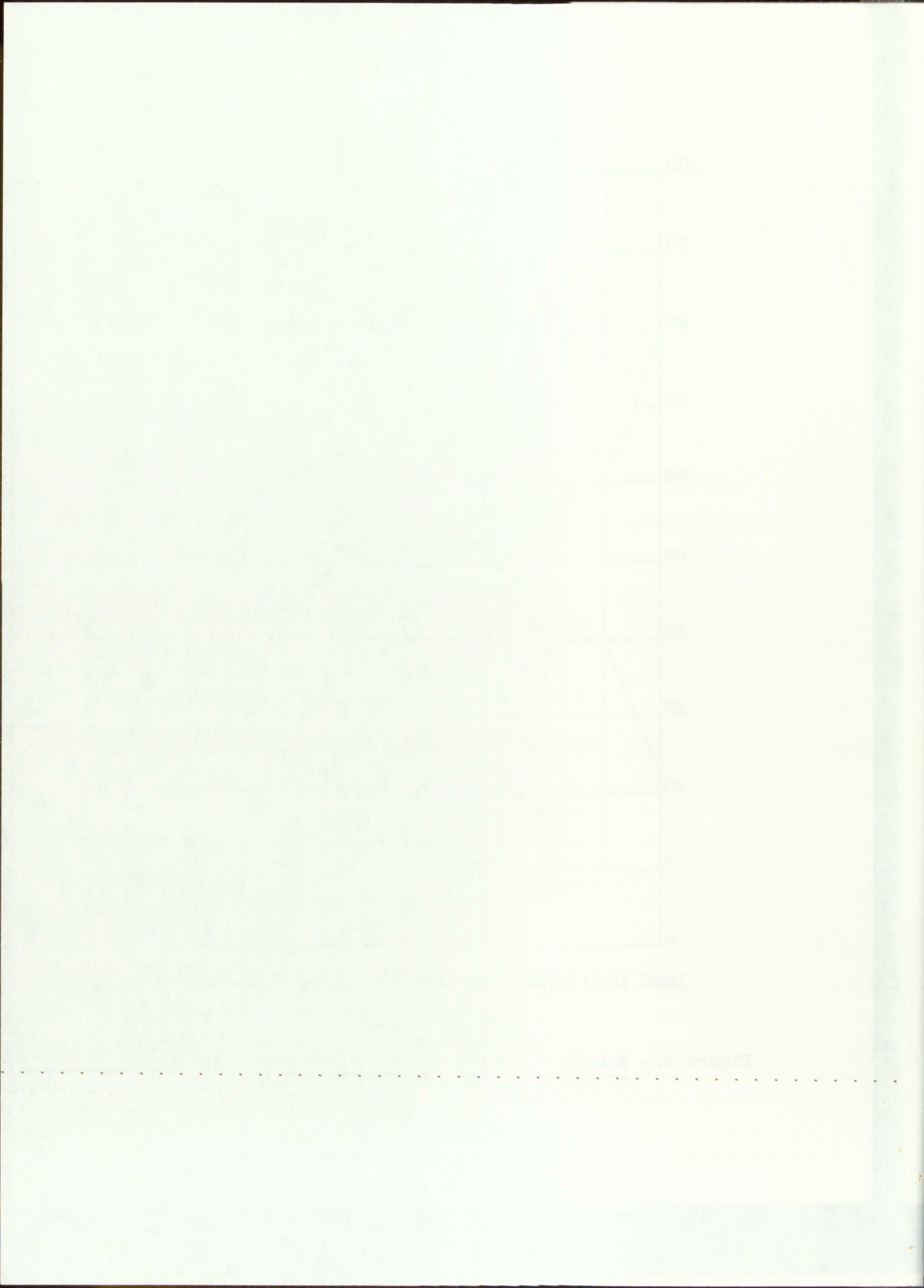


Figure 2.- School enrollment in New Mexico on the Basis of Sex from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive.



Age Groups

Some age groups are comparable only from 1910 on. This study covers only the last three census periods. It is believed that this length of time is sufficient to indicate enrollment trends of the age groups. Table III and Figure 3 deal with the age groups.

The percentages of that portion of the population under 5 years which were enrolled in school in New Mexico on the last three census dates were, in 1910, 0.21; in 1920, 0.27; and in 1930, 0.45, respectively. Although the enrollment in this group was only a fraction of one per cent at each of the three census periods mentioned, it more than doubled between 1910 and 1930. This is an appreciable increase when it is considered that only a small percentage of children of this age nominally attend school.

That part of the population in New Mexico from 5 to 20 years of age has showed higher percentages of school enrollment at each successive census, the percentages of the last three census years were 57.6, 63.8, and 67.1, respectively. The increase was 6.2 per cent between 1910 and 1920 and 3.3 per cent from 1920 to 1930.

The group 21 years of age and over, like the group under 5, more than doubled in the percentage of school

TABLE III.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO OF THE
SEVERAL AGE GROUPS IN 1910, 1920, AND 1930

Age Groups	:	:	Total	:	School Enrollment	
					Per	Change
		:	Popula-	:	Number	Cent
	:	Years	tion	:		in
						Per Cent ¹
All Ages	:	1910	: 327,301	:	66,717	: 20.4
		1920	: 360,350	:	83,370	: 23.1
		1930	: 423,317	:	105,051	: 24.7
Under 5 yrs.	:	1910	: 45,285	:	97	: .21
		1920	: 46,399	:	123	: .27
		1930	: 53,853	:	244	: .45
5-20 years	:	1910	: 114,227	:	65,808	: 57.6
		1920	: 128,765	:	82,167	: 63.8
		1930	: 152,508	:	102,268	: 67.1
5 years	:	1910	: 8,824	:	1,466	: 16.6
		1920	: 9,740	:	1,798	: 18.5
		1930	: 11,364	:	1,914	: 16.8
6 years	:	1910	: 8,544	:	3,638	: 42.6
		1920	: 9,347	:	5,259	: 37.0
		1930	: 11,233	:	6,665	: 50.4
7-13 years	:	1910	: 51,375	:	39,696	: 72.3
		1920	: 60,430	:	52,829	: 87.4
		1930	: 69,853	:	63,335	: 90.7
14-15 years	:	1910	: 13,094	:	9,763	: 74.6
		1920	: 14,931	:	12,002	: 80.4
		1930	: 17,473	:	14,815	: 84.8
16-17 years	:	1910	: 13,019	:	6,995	: 53.7
		1920	: 13,602	:	6,885	: 50.6
		1930	: 17,896	:	9,980	: 57.4
18-20 years	:	1910	: 19,351	:	4,250	: 21.9
		1920	: 20,775	:	3,403	: 16.4
		1930	: 25,184	:	5,550	: 22.1
21 years and over	:	1910	: 167,789	:	812	: .48
		1920	: 185,186	:	1,080	: .59
		1930	: 216,956	:	2,539	: 1.12

¹ Minus signs indicate decreases.

TABLE III - 1961
SEX-AGE COMPOSITION

Age Group

All Ages

Under 5 yrs.

5-9 years

10-14 years

15-19 years

20-24 years

25-29 years

30-34 years

35-39 years

40-44 years

Over

enrollment during the time under consideration. Enrollment percentages were: in 1910, 0.48; 1920, 0.59; and 1930, 1.1. Although the increase is not large, it is significant since only a small portion of this part of the population normally enrolls in schools.

United States census reports subdivide that section of the population from 5 to 20 years of age into six sub-groups, as shown in Table III. The 5 to 20 year age group is an important one, for children of this group comprised approximately 98 per cent of the total school enrollment in New Mexico in 1930.

Children 5 years of age are classed in a group by themselves, as are those 6 years of age. Since a large percentage of the children of these ages live in rural areas where school facilities for them are not available, school enrollment is low. In 1910, 1920, and 1930 the enrollment of those 5 years of age for the respective years were 16.6, 18.5, and 16.8 per cent. The reason for the decrease between 1920 and 1930 is not evident, unless it could be attributed to the economic depression coming at the close of the decade.

The percentages of the children 6 years of age enrolled in school for the three census years under examination, from the earliest to the latest, were 42.6

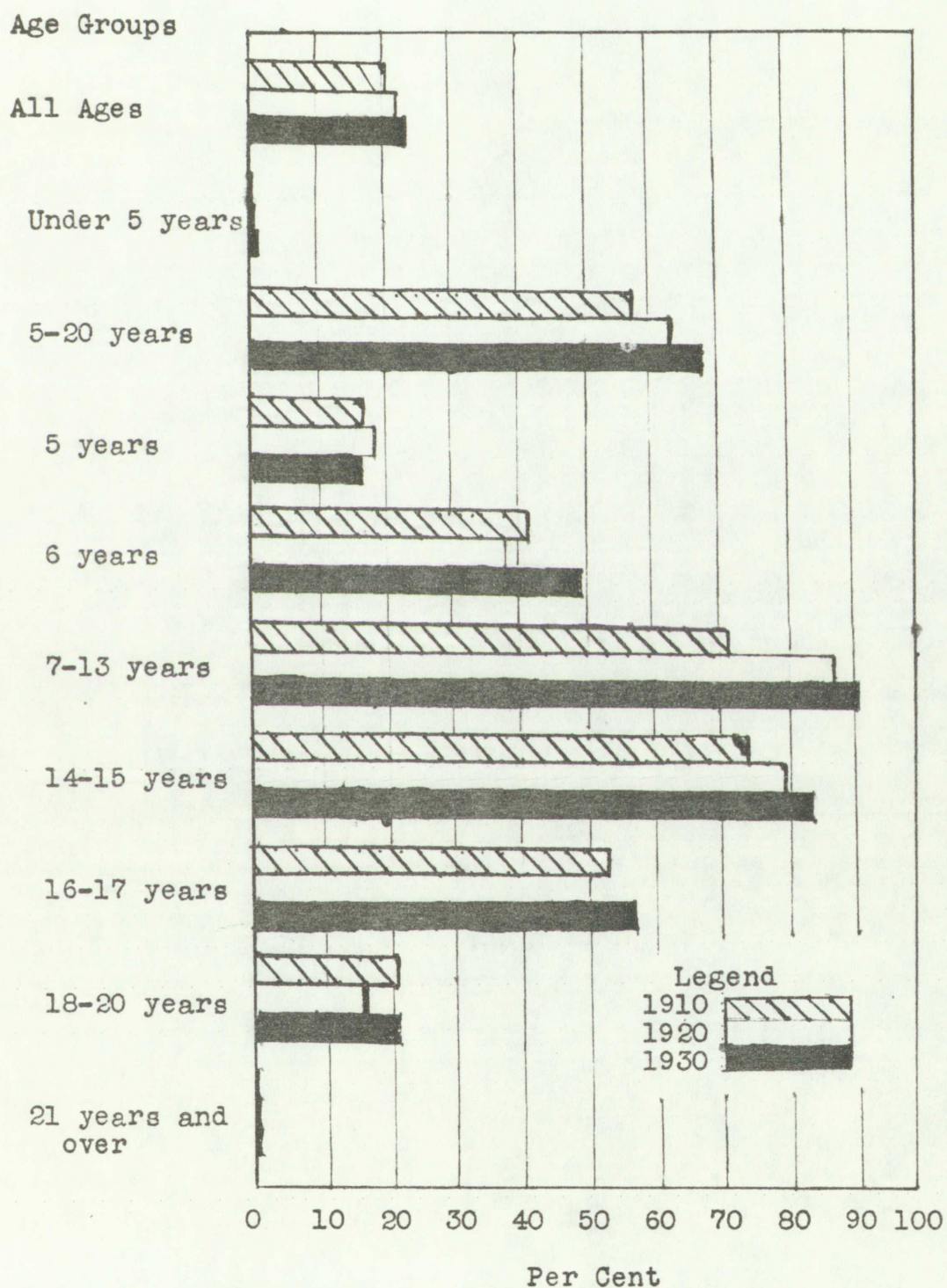


Figure 3.- School Enrollment of the Several Age Groups in New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930.

Page 1

Page 2

Page 3

Page 4

Page 5

Page 6

Page 7

Page 8

Page 9

Page 10

Page 11

Page 12

Page 13

per cent, 37.0 per cent, and 50.4 per cent. In the case of this group, it appears that for some obscure cause school enrollment decreased in a year of comparative prosperity. The financial stringency of 1920 began after the regular census was made.

The group composed of children from 7 to 13 years of age has a higher percentage of school enrollment than any other. In New Mexico in 1910, 77.3 per cent of them enrolled in school; in 1920, 87.4 per cent; and in 1930, 90.7 per cent. Those 14 and 15 years of age contributed the second highest percentages of any group, namely, 74.6, 80.4, and 84.8, for the respective years. Percentages for the group 16 and 17 years of age were 53.7, 50.6, and 57.4; and for those 18 to 20, 21.9, 16.4, and 22.1. The two latter groups decreased in percentages of school enrollment between 1910 and 1920. This was a period of prosperity demanding workers. Excepting the two instances mentioned, all the subgroups between 5 and 20 years of age showed increases in school enrollment at the end of each ten-year period.

By way of summary, it might be stated that from the study made of school enrollment of age groups, it is evident that, while there were four instances of decreases in the percentages of enrollment in New Mexico

during the last three decades, the general tendency was for the percentages to increase.

Ethnic Divisions and Nativity.

Ethnic composition of the population is considered a factor in school enrollment by the United States Census Bureau. The ethnic classifications are white, negro, and others. Whites are subdivided upon the basis of nativity. Others than whites or negroes consist of Indians and minor races, principally orientals. Table IV and Figure 4 pertain to ethnic divisions.

The ethnic division designated as white, in 1930, included 77 per cent of the total population of New Mexico and 81 per cent of the total school enrollment. In New Mexico the white division is about equally divided between English speaking people and Spanish speaking people. Figures of the New Mexico State Department of Education¹ show that 49.7 per cent of the total school enrollment in the state for the school year 1931-'32 was classed as Spanish-speaking. While an ethnic study of school enrollment in New Mexico that ignores the dissimilarity of the so-called "Anglos"

¹ New Mexico. State Department of education. Records of the school year 1931-'32, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

TABLE IV.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO ACCORDING TO
ETHNIC DIVISIONS IN 1910, 1920, AND 1930.

Ethnic Divisions	:	Census Years	:	Total Population	:	School Enrollment	
						Number	Per Cent
All Classes	:	1910	:	327,301	:	66,717	20.4
	:	1920	:	360,350	:	83,370	23.1
	:	1930	:	423,317	:	105,051	24.8
White	:	1910	:	304,594	:	64,500	21.1
	:	1920	:	334,691	:	78,640	23.5
	:	1930	:	391,095	:	99,093	25.3
Native	:	1910	:	281,940	:	63,334	22.5
	:	1920	:	305,614	:	75,750	25.3
	:	1930	:	323,958	:	84,914	26.2
Native Par- centage	:	1910	:	255,609	:	57,651	22.6
	:	1920	:	273,317	:	68,689	26.0
	:	1930	:	302,753	:	79,892	26.4
Foreign and Mixed Par- centage	:	1910	:	26,331	:	5,683	21.5
	:	1920	:	32,297	:	7,061	21.7
	:	1930	:	21,205	:	5,022	23.6
Foreign- born	:	1910	:	22,654	:	1,166	5.1
	:	1920	:	29,077	:	2,891	9.9
	:	1930	:	67,137	:	14,179	21.1
Negro	:	1910	:	1,628	:	255	13.8
	:	1920	:	5,733	:	349	6.1
	:	1930	:	2,850	:	583	20.5
Others	:	1910	:	21,079	:	2,003	9.5
	:	1920	:	19,944	:	4,381	22.0
	:	1930	:	29,386	:	5,311	18.1
Indian	:	1910	:	20,573	:	1,987	9.7
	:	1920	:	19,512	:	4,359	22.3
	:	1930	:	28,941	:	5,231	18.1
Minor Races	:	1910	:	506	:	16	3.2
	:	1920	:	432	:	22	5.1
	:	1930	:	427	:	80	18.7

TABULAR STATEMENT

Division

All Races

White

Native

Native born

Foreign born
Mixed race

Foreign born

Negro

Other

Indian

Minor Races

and "Spanish" elements of the population is admittedly weak, there is little data bearing on this point, and for that reason no separate analysis of the school enrollment of the two groups is possible.

Of the whites in 1910, 21.1 per cent enrolled in school; in 1920, 23.5 per cent; and in 1930, 25.3 per cent, showing an increase in each decade. Native whites enrolled 22.5, 25.3, and 26.2 per cent of the native white population in 1910, 1920, and 1930, respectively, and native whites of native parentage enrolled 22.6, 26.0, and 26.4, per cent. Foreign-born whites had lower percentages enrolled for the three periods than any other white group; the percentages were 5.1, 9.9, and 21.1.

Negroes are not numerically important in New Mexico. They comprised only a fraction of one per cent of the total state population in 1930; approximately one-half as many as lived in the state in 1920.

The percentages of the negro population enrolled in school were, in 1910, 13.8; in 1920, 6.1; and in 1930, 20.5. From these data it is seen that there was a high percentage of enrollment in 1930, a fair one in 1910, and a low one in 1920.

Ethnic Divisions

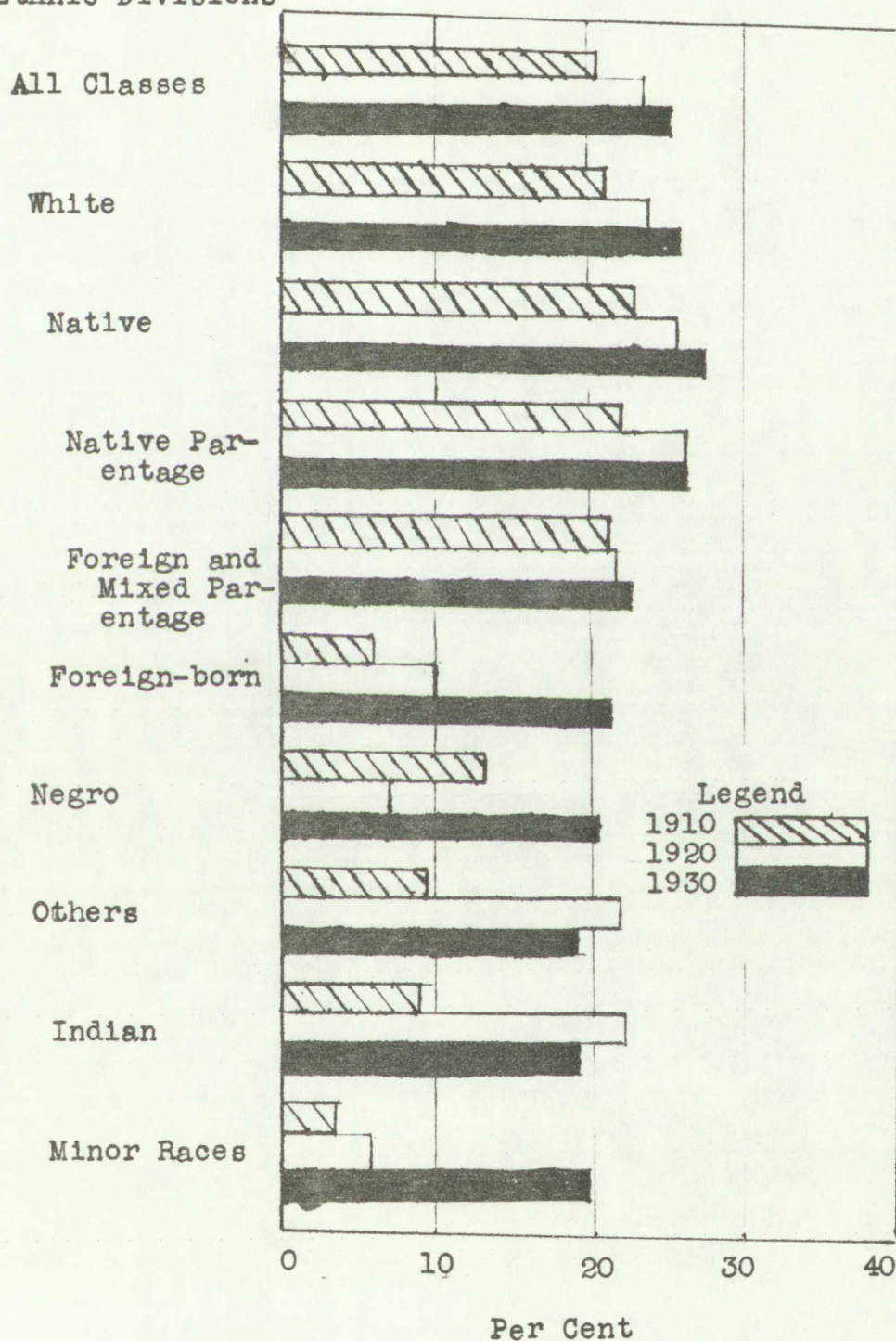


Figure 4.- School Enrollment in New Mexico According to Ethnic Divisions in 1910, 1920, and 1930.

1840-1850

1850-1860

1860-1870

1870-1880

1880-1890

1890-1900

1900-1910

1910-1920

1920-1930

1930-1940

1940-1950

1950-1960

1960-1970

1970-1980

1980-1990

1990-2000

2000-2010

2010-2020

2020-2030

2030-2040

2040-2050

2050-2060

The ethnic division designated as others, which group comprises all races except the white and the negro, composed slightly less than 7 per cent of the total state population in 1930. The respective percentages of school enrollment for this group for the three census years considered were 9.5, 22.0, and 18.1. In 1930, 95 per cent of this portion of the population of New Mexico was Indians. Percentages of Indian school enrollment for the three years were 9.5, 22.0, and 18.1. Like percentages for minor races, comprising 0.2 per cent of the state population, were 3.2, 5.1, and 18.7.

From the data cited, it is seen that whites led in the percentage of school enrollment, and that in this respect native whites of native parentage were highest of all ethnic divisions. High percentages of school enrollment have been shown recently by all the divisions.

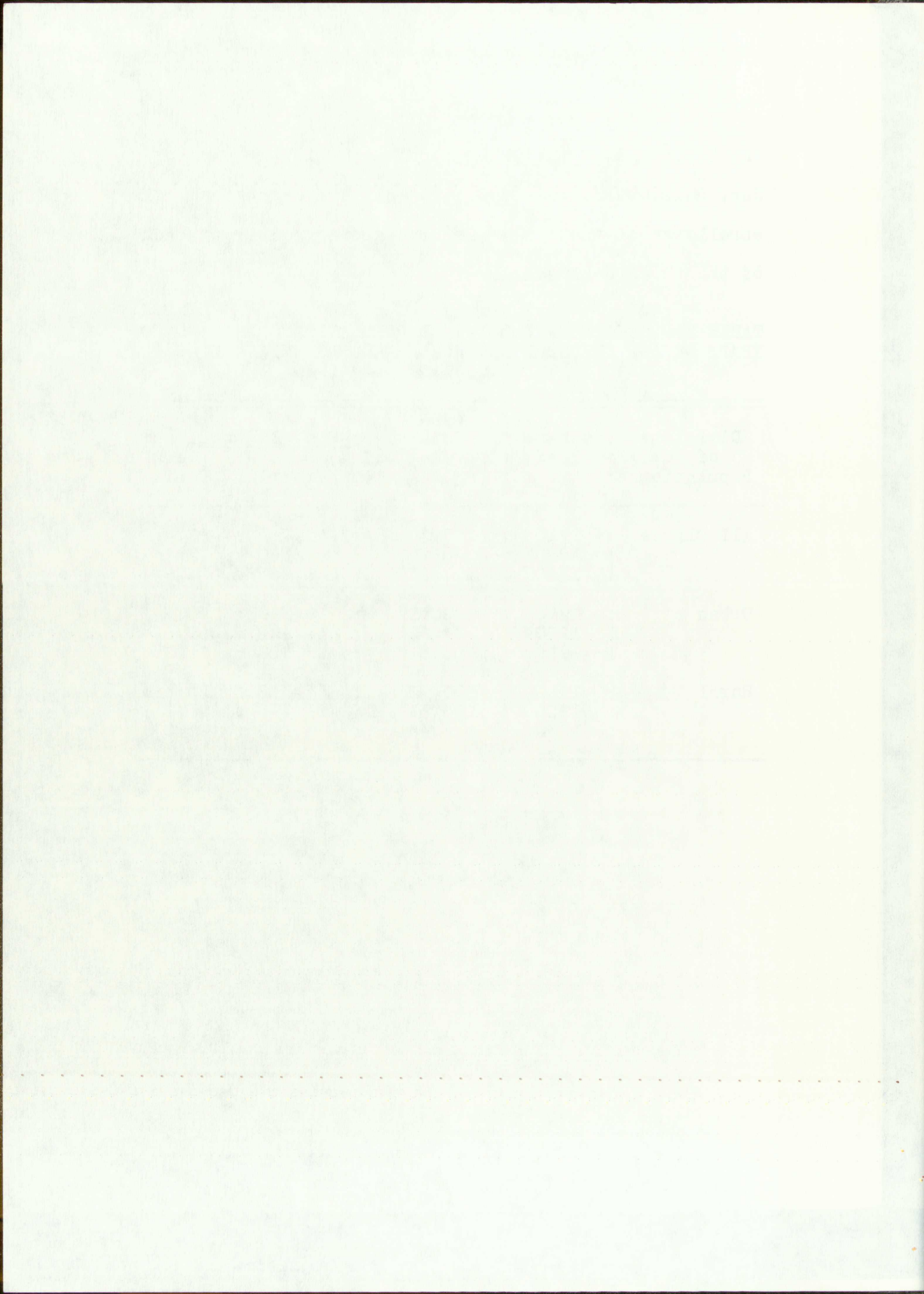
Urban and Rural Areas

Table V and Figure 5 reveal the proportions of the urban and rural populations enrolled in school in each of the three census periods studied. The percentages of the rural population enrolled were greater than the urban at each of the three periods. The percentages of the rural population from 7 to 20 years of age enrolled were in 1910, 1920, and 1930, respectively, 20.5, 23.3,

and 25.0; and of the urban population, in the same order, 20.2, 22.5, and 24.0. The differences between the enrollment of the two areas have grown greater at each of the three censuses.

TABLE V.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF POPULATION FROM 7 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF NEW MEXICO IN 1910, 1920, and 1930

Divisions of the Population	Census Years	Total Population	School Enrollment	
			Number	Per Cent
All Classes	1910	327,301	60,717	20.4
	1920	360,350	83,370	23.1
	1930	423,317	105,051	24.8
Urban	1910	46,517	9,399	20.2
	1920	64,960	14,592	22.5
	1930	106,816	25,628	24.0
Rural	1910	280,730	57,318	20.5
	1920	295,390	68,778	23.3
	1930	316,431	79,179	25.0



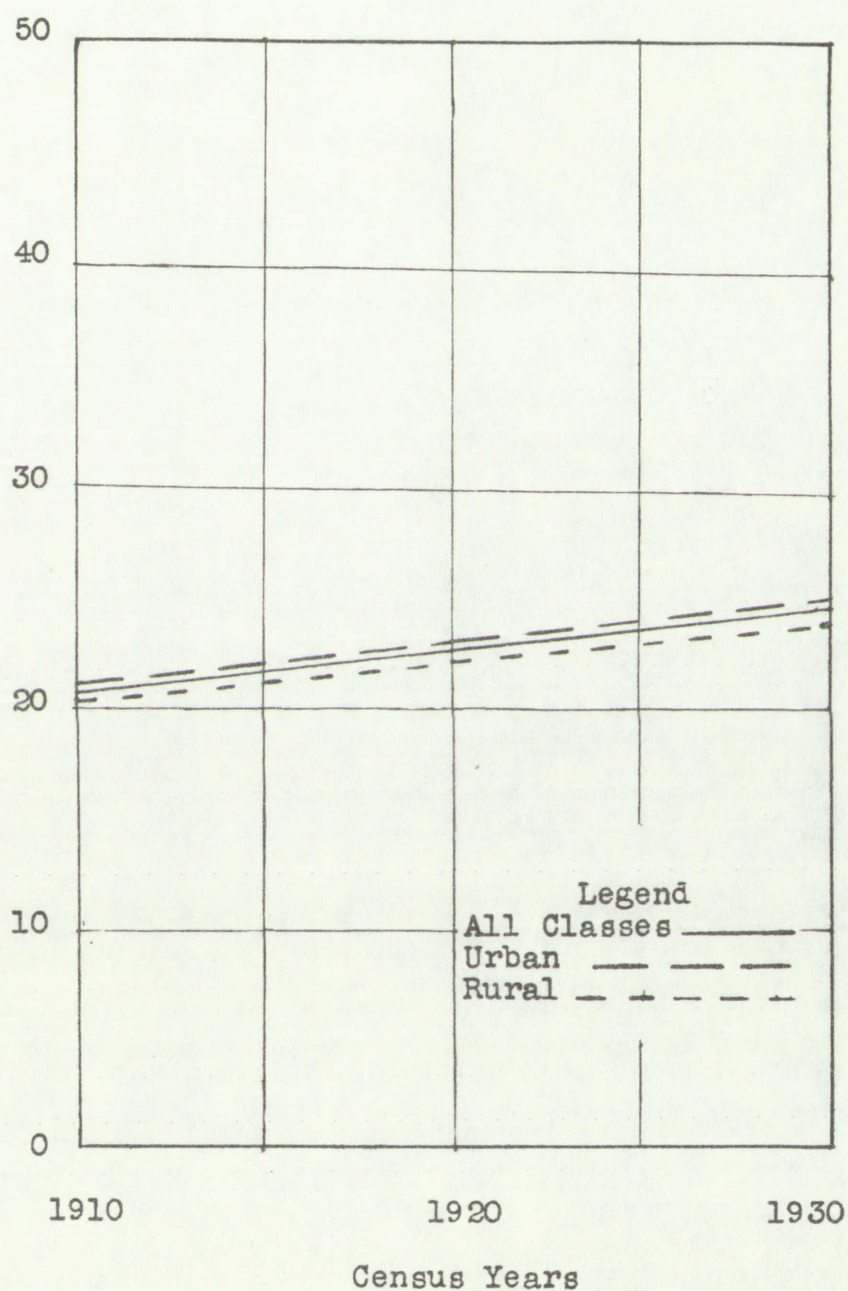


Figure 5.- School Enrollment of Population 7 to 20 Years of Age in Urban and Rural Areas of New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930.

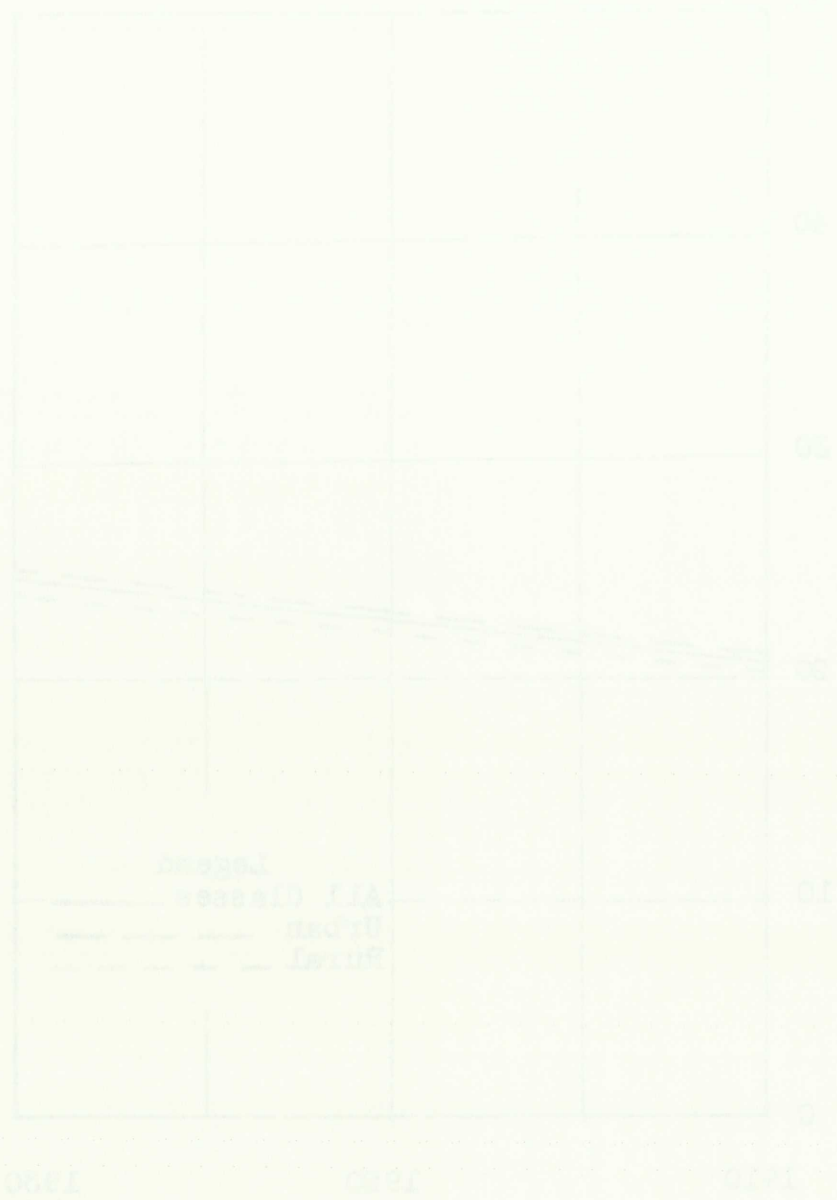


Figure 6. - Percentages of population in urban and rural areas of New Mexico in 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, and 1950.

In the Counties of New Mexico

In Table VI are presented data on school enrollment among the population from 7 to 20 years of age inclusive, in the several counties of New Mexico, for the year 1930. Figure 6 compares the highest, median, and lowest counties for the same year.

In General

In 1930 percentages of school enrollment of the age group 7 to 20 years inclusive, varied from 54.3 per cent in San Juan County to 83.0 per cent in Colfax County, the range being 28.7 per cent. The five counties, after San Juan, with the lowest percentages of enrollment, in ascending order, were McKinley, Hidalgo, Eddy, Dona Ana, and San Miguel. The highest counties in this respect, after Colfax, in descending order, were Harding, Quay, Union, Roosevelt, and Curry.

It will be noted that the percentages of school enrollment among the counties of the state were highly variable. The higher percentages were in the counties on the eastern slope. The six counties that showed the lowest percentages of enrollment are scattered over the state. These six counties contain large proportions of Indians, foreign-born immigrants or native Spanish-

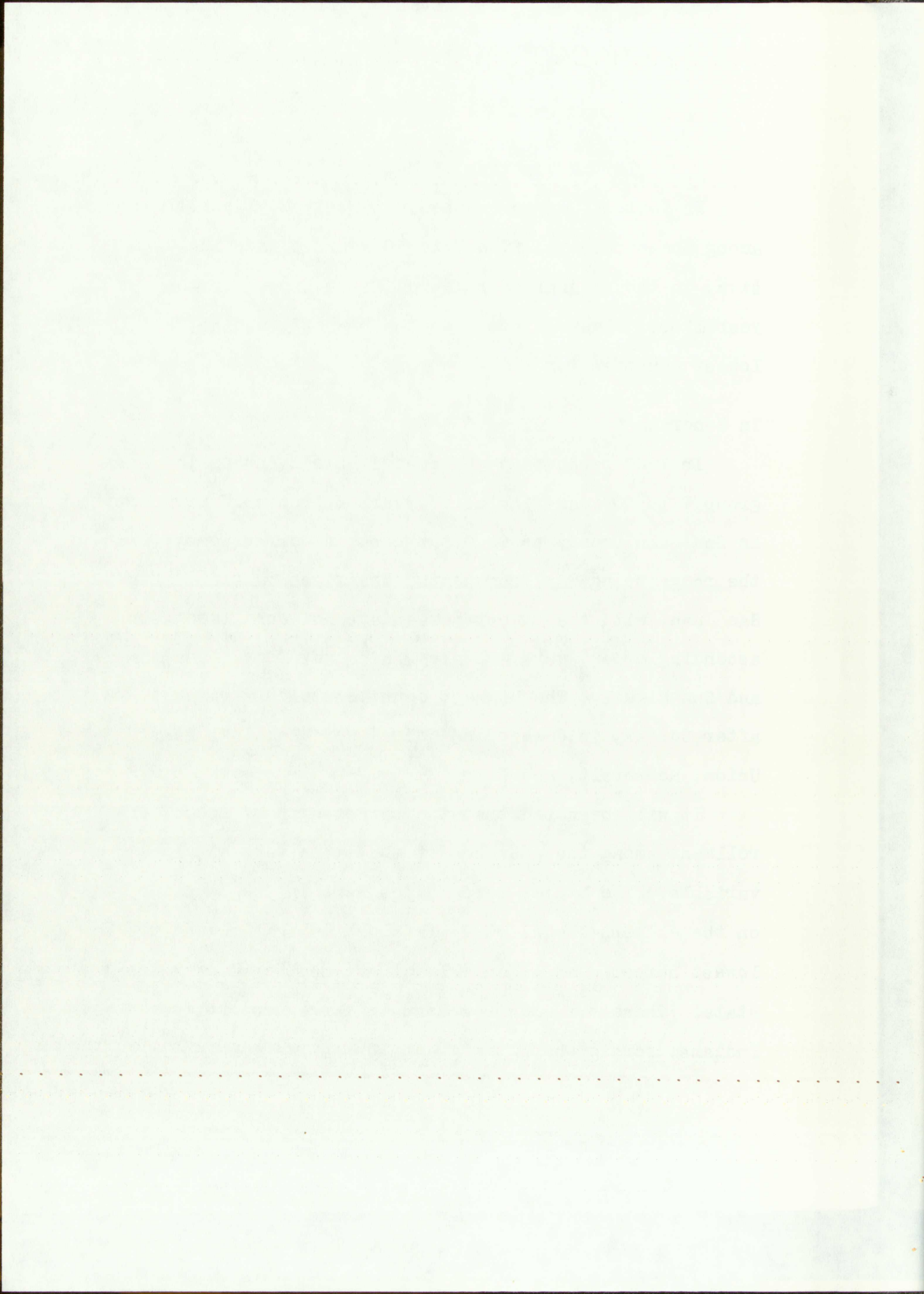


TABLE VI.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO AND IN THE
SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE FROM 7 TO 20
YEARS OF AGE IN 1930

Counties	Total Population	School Enrollment			Rank
		Number	Per Cent		
Bernalillo	12,930	9,699	75.0		12
Catron	985	709	72.0		21
Chaves	5,773	4,193	72.5		17
Colfax	5,997	4,970	83.0		1
Curry	4,683	3,704	79.1		6
De Baca	874	637	73.0		16
Dona Ana	8,745	5,975	68.3		27
Eddy	5,038	3,388	67.2		28
Grant	5,449	3,970	73.0		14
Guadalupe	2,188	1,539	70.3		24
Harding	1,407	1,138	81.0		2
Hidalgo	1,515	938	62.0		29
Lea	1,602	1,193	74.5		13
Lincoln	2,138	1,638	76.6		9
Luna	1,786	1,340	76.0		10
McKinley	6,478	3,734	57.6		30
Mora	3,324	2,492	75.0		11
Otero	3,057	2,183	71.4		22
Quay	3,410	2,756	80.8		3
Rio Arriba	6,910	4,847	70.2		25
Roosevelt	3,713	2,992	80.1		5
Sandoval	3,470	2,443	70.4		23
San Juan	4,863	2,639	54.3		31
San Miguel	6,911	4,727	68.4		26
Santa Fe	5,732	4,132	72.5		18
Sierra	1,512	1,090	72.1		20
Socorro	3,122	2,251	72.1		19
Taos	4,688	3,610	77.0		8
Torrance	2,955	2,145	77.8		7
Union	3,411	2,747	80.5		4
Valencia	5,239	3,869	74.0		15
New Mexico	129,914	93,688	72.1		

TABLE VI
 1951
 1952

Domestic
Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

New Mexico

speaking people among their populations. In 1930 Indians comprised 55.6 per cent of the population of San Juan County and 46.3 per cent of that of McKinley. The most numerous foreign element in New Mexico consists of immigrants from Mexico. The percentages of such immigrants in the populations of the counties above in 1930 were: McKinley, 19.7; Hidalgo, 42.2; Eddy, 32.6; and Dona Ana, 53.8. San Miguel County contains only a fraction of one per cent of Indians and Mexicans.¹ The inhabitants of the latter county live mostly in remote mountain valleys, and judging from the low percentage of school enrollment, they have not as yet become cognizant of the importance of education.

In the Highest, Median, and Lowest Counties

Figure 6 compares school enrollment of the population 7 to 20 years of age in the counties with the highest percentage of enrollment, the median, and the lowest. As previously stated, Colfax County, with 83 per cent enrolled, in 1930 had a higher percentage of school enrollment among the age group 7 to 20 years than any other county in New Mexico. Valencia County, with a percentage enrollment of 74.0, approached the median for the counties of the state closer than any other.

¹ U. S. Census. Report of 1930, v. III, p. 236-238.

The median was 73.57 per cent. As pointed out above, San Juan County enrolled the lowest percentage of total population in school of any county.

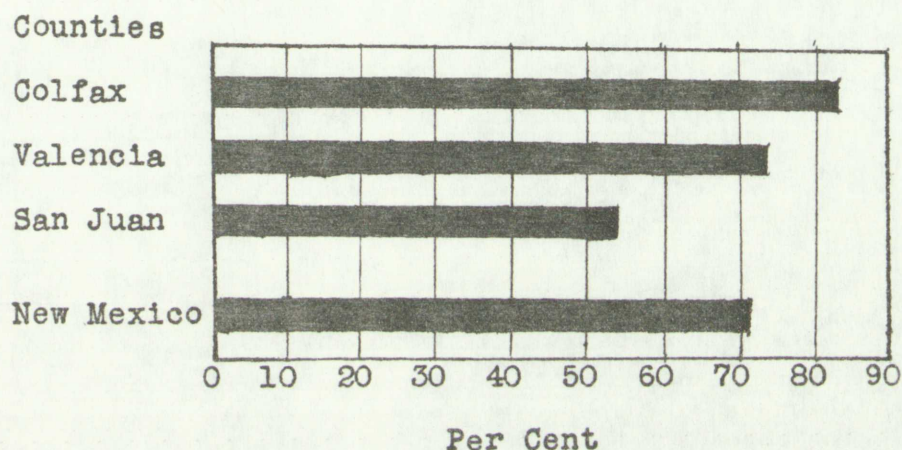


Figure 6.- School Enrollment of Population from 7 to 20 Years of Age in Urban and Rural Areas of New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930.

Summary

By way of summarization, it might be stated that investigation of school enrollment in New Mexico on the basis of the five classifications used reveals the fact that there have been great increases in the percentages of school enrollment in all the classifications. Although in 1850 school enrollment was less than one per cent of the total population of the region known as New Mexico, by 1930 about one-fourth of the inhabitants of the state were enrolling in school. The percentage of

girls as compared with boys enrolling in school doubled between 1850 and 1930. For the last three census periods, the percentages of school enrollment among the age groups, with few exceptions, have been increasing.

Among ethnic elements of the state population during the last three decades, whites have had the highest percentages of school enrollment. Native whites of native parentage have had the highest percentage of any sub-ethnic group. For each of the last three censuses the percentages of school enrollment have been higher in rural areas than in urban. Among the counties of New Mexico there was great variation in the percentages of school enrollment in 1930 in that portion of the populations from 7 to 20 years of age.

CHAPTER III

COMPARISONS OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO WITH THAT IN THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE

In the preceding chapter school enrollment in New Mexico was analyzed. Comparisons of school enrollment in New Mexico with that in the United States as a whole are made in the present chapter. The same plan of classification is followed in this chapter as was employed in Chapter II.

All Classes

According to Figure 7, drawn from the data in Table I and Table VII, there have been no decreases from decade to decade in the percentages of the total population

TABLE VII.—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF ALL CLASSES IN THE
UNITED STATES FROM 1850 TO 1930, INCLUSIVE

Census Year	Total Population	:	School Enrollment		
			Number	Per Cent	Per Cent Increase ¹
1850	23,191,876	:	4,089,507	17.5	0.0
1860	31,443,321	:	5,692,954	18.2	0.7
1870	38,558,371	:	6,596,466	17.1	-1.1
1880	50,155,783	:	9,951,608	19.8	2.7
1890	62,622,250	:	11,674,878	18.6	-1.2
1900	76,303,387	:	13,585,629	17.8	-0.8
1910	91,972,266	:	18,009,891	19.6	1.8
1920	105,710,620	:	21,763,275	20.6	1.0
1930	122,775,046	:	27,947,009	22.8	1.8

¹ Minus signs indicate decreases.

entering school in New Mexico during the whole period since its acquisition by the United States. On the other hand, there have been three instances of decreases in the United States as a whole during the same period, that is, from 1850 to 1930, inclusive, as Table VII and Figure 7 show. The decreases occurred between 1860 and

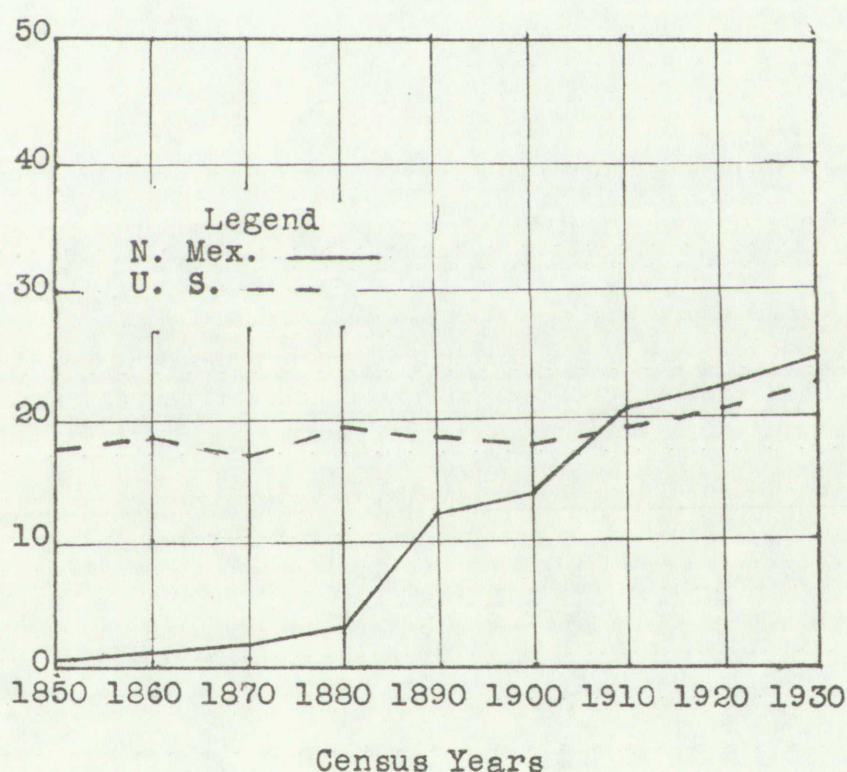


Figure 7.- School Enrollment of All Classes in New Mexico and in the United States from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive.

1870, between 1880 and 1890, and between 1890 and 1900. However, it can be said that New Mexico had a very low percentage of school enrollment as compared with the

total population before 1900, and that improvements were to be expected. Since the turn of the century New Mexico has had higher percentages of the total population enrolled in school than has the United States as a whole, the respective percentages being in 1910, 20.4 and 19.6; in 1920, 23.1 and 20.6; and in 1930, 24.8 and 22.8.

Briefly stated, comparison of New Mexico with the United States places the former in a rather favorable light since the beginning of the present century as regards the percentages of the total populations enrolled in school. From practically zero the percentage of the total population enrolled in school in the state has risen to a somewhat higher level than that in the country as a whole.

The Sexes

There is also variation between New Mexico and the United States as a whole in respect to the school enrollment of the sexes. The differences parallel those found in the total school enrollment of the two areas, as may be seen by comparing the data in Table II and Table VIII, with which Figure 8 is concerned.

It was noted in Chapter II that more than three-

well known that in 1900, and that subsequent years
 to be somewhat higher than the turn of the century New York
 no had higher percentages of the total population
 enrolled in school than has the United States as a
 whole. The respective percentages being in 1900, 80.4
 and 19.6; in 1920, 85.1 and 14.9; and in 1930, 84.8 and
 15.2.

Table VI, which compares the percentage of New York with the
 United States places the former in a rather favorable
 light since the lagging of the present century as re-
 gards the percentage of the total population enrolled
 in school. This fact is also borne out by the percentage of the
 total population enrolled in school in the state has
 risen to a somewhat higher level than that in the coun-
 try as a whole.

The sexes
 There is also variation between New Mexico and the
 United States as a whole in respect to the school en-
 rollment of the sexes. The differences pointed up
 found in the total school enrollment of the two areas
 can not be seen by comparing the data in Table II and
 Table VII, with which Figure 5 is concerned.
 It was noted in Chapter II that more than three-

fourths of the total school enrollment in New Mexico in 1850 were boys, and that the percentage of girls enrolling in 1860 was almost double the percentage enrolled in 1850. From 1860 to 1930 there was a gradual increase in the percentage of girls enrolled in each decade, except

TABLE VIII.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT ON THE BASIS OF SEX IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1850 TO 1930, INCLUSIVE

Census: Year :	School Enrollment :	School Enrollment			
		Male		Female	
		Number	Per: Cent:	Number	Per: Cent:
1850 :	4,089,507 :	2,160,296 :	52.8 :	1,929,211 :	47.2
1860 :	5,696,954 :	2,978,292 :	52.3 :	2,714,662 :	47.7
1870 :	6,596,466 :	3,416,157 :	51.8 :	3,180,313 :	48.2
1880 :	9,951,608 :	5,123,507 :	51.5 :	4,828,101 :	48.5
1890 :	11,674,878 :	5,954,142 :	51.0 :	5,720,736 :	49.0
1900 :	13,385,648 :	6,687,887 :	49.8 :	6,607,761 :	50.2
1910 :	18,009,891 :	9,037,655 :	50.2 :	8,972,236 :	49.8
1920 :	21,763,275 :	10,886,703 :	50.0 :	10,876,572 :	50.0
1930 :	27,947,009 :	14,136,079 :	50.6 :	13,810,930 :	49.4

in 1890 when there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent from the previous census year and in 1930, when there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent below that of 1920. By 1930 there was a difference of only 1.6 per cent between the school enrollment of boys and girls in the state.

The data in Table VIII disclose the fact that in the United States as a whole the school enrollment of boys and girls has been about equally divided at each census period since 1850, boys having a little higher

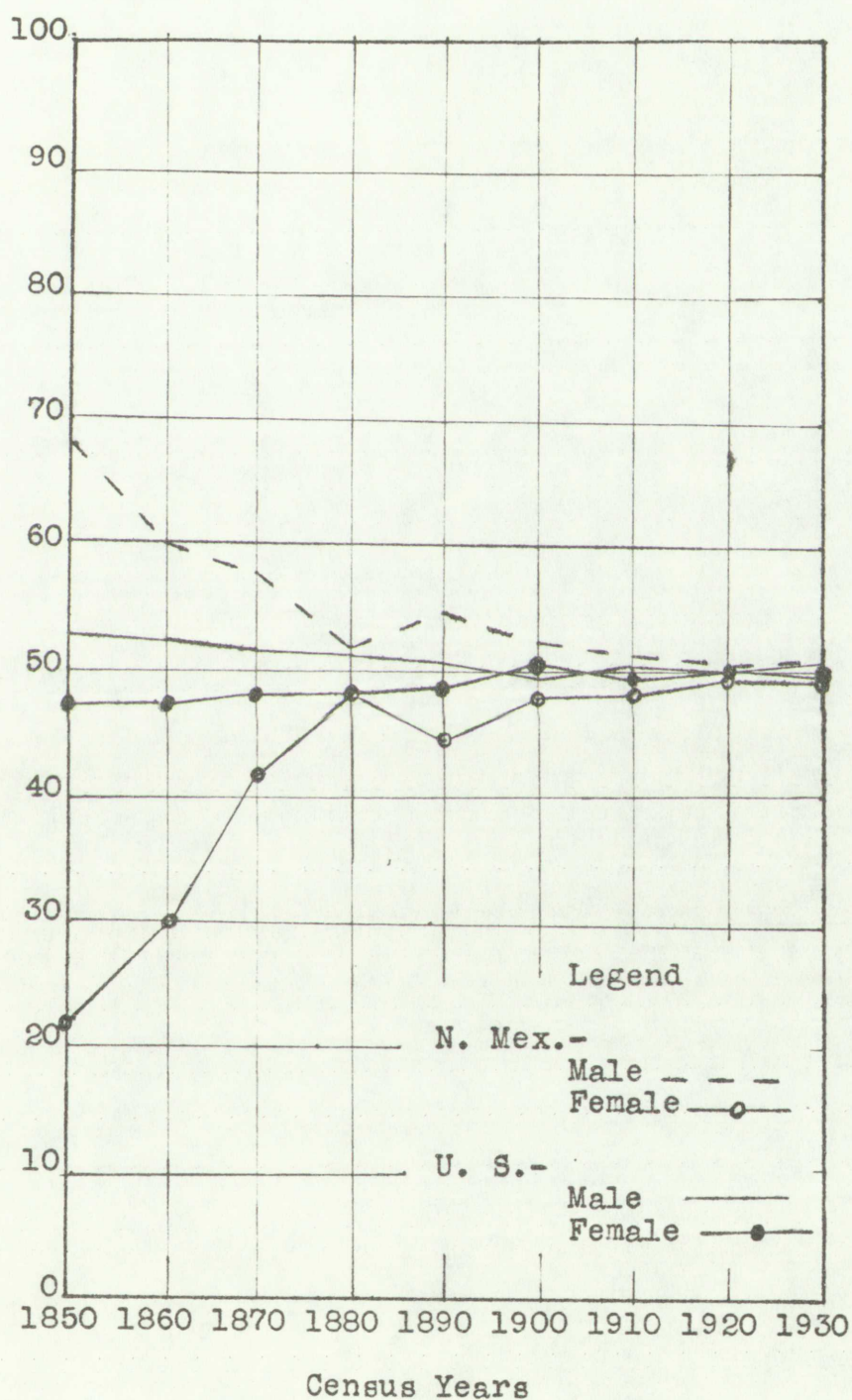


Figure 8.- School Enrollment on the Basis of Sex in New Mexico and in the United States as a Whole from 1850 to 1930, Inclusive.



Figure 1. - Percentages of the population aged 15 and over who are literate in the United States and Mexico from 1950 to 1960.

percentage each decade except 1900 and 1920. In the former year the percentage of girls enrolled was a fraction of one per cent higher than that of boys; in the latter, enrollment of the sexes was equal.

Comparison of the data discussed in the two preceding paragraphs shows that before 1900 a higher percentage of the total school enrollment in the United States was composed of girls than that in New Mexico, but that since the beginning of the present century boys and girls have been about equally enrolled in school in the state as well as in the whole country. Figure 8 presents a graphic comparison of the situation.

Age Groups

The school enrollment of age groups in New Mexico is compared with that in the United States as a whole for the census years 1910, 1920, and 1930. The plan of organization parallels that employed in the study of state school enrollment. Data relating to school enrollment of age groups in the United States are presented in Table IX and Figure 9. Comparable data for New Mexico are presented in Table III and Figure 3.

It will be recalled that the percentage of children under 5 years of age enrolled in school in New Mexico

was 0.21 per cent in 1910, 0.27 in 1920, and 0.45 in 1930. In the United States as a whole like percentages were 0.47, 0.39, and 0.55. While at the end of each decade, the percentage of this age group enrolled in school was appreciably higher in the United States than in New Mexico, the difference became less at each census period.

The second group studied extends from 5 to 20 years, inclusive. The percentages of school enrollment in this important group in New Mexico and in the United States, respectively, were in 1910, 57.6 and 59.2; in 1920, 63.8 and 63.4; in 1930, 67.1 and 69.9. Here again New Mexico was below the United States at each of the three census periods.

School enrollment among that part of the populations 21 years of age and over followed the tendencies of the two younger groups already studied, except in 1920. In that year 0.03 per cent more of this adult group enrolled in school in New Mexico than in the United States. The percentages, the state first and the nation second, were in 1910, 0.48 and 0.61; in 1920, 0.59 and 0.56; and in 1930, 1.1 and 1.4.

As pointed out previously, the age group from 5 to 20 years of age has been divided into sub-groups in the

...of the population in 1910, 0.31 in 1930, and 0.40 in 1950. The United States as a whole has percentages of 0.17, 0.35, and 0.55. While at the end of each decade, the percentage of this age group enrolled in school was appreciably higher in the United States than in New Mexico, the difference became less at each census period.

The second group studied extends from 5 to 10 years inclusive. The percentages of school enrollment in this important group in New Mexico and in the United States, respectively, were in 1910, 27.6 and 53.9; in 1930, 43.8 and 67.4; in 1950, 57.1 and 69.7. Here again New Mexico was below the United States at each of the three census periods.

School enrollment among that part of the population 11 years of age and over followed the tendencies of the two younger groups already studied, except in 1930. In that year 0.05 per cent more of this adult group enrolled in school in New Mexico than in the United States. The percentages, the state first and the nation second, were in 1910, 0.45 and 0.61; in 1930, 0.59 and 0.69; and in 1950, 1.1 and 1.4.

An isolated but revealing, the age group from 5 to 10 years of age has been divided into three sub-

TABLE IX.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS OF THE SEVERAL AGE GROUPS
IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910, 1920, AND 1930

Age Groups	Census Years	Total Population	School Enrollment	
			Number	Per Cent
All Ages	1910	91,972,266	18,099,891	19.7
	1920	105,710,620	21,763,275	20.6
	1930	122,775,046	27,947,009	22.8
Under 5 yrs.	1910	10,631,364	49,758	0.5
	1920	11,573,230	44,510	0.4
	1930	11,444,390	62,588	0.6
5-20 years	1910	29,785,997	17,646,877	59.2
	1920	33,250,870	21,373,976	64.2
	1930	38,387,032	26,849,639	69.9
5 years	1910	2,035,398	346,673	17.0
	1920	2,347,839	441,411	18.8
	1930	2,505,250	500,734	20.0
6 years	1910	2,033,834	1,059,353	51.2
	1920	2,338,315	1,480,714	63.3
	1930	2,515,285	1,667,486	66.3
7-13 yrs.	1910	12,950,418	11,146,173	86.1
	1920	15,306,793	13,869,010	90.6
	1930	17,209,566	16,398,400	95.3
14-15 yrs.	1910	3,569,347	2,676,465	75.0
	1920	3,907,710	3,124,129	79.9
	1930	4,678,084	4,156,378	88.8
16-17 yrs.	1910	3,650,951	1,573,377	43.1
	1920	3,828,131	1,644,061	42.9
	1930	4,663,137	2,669,857	57.3
18-20 yrs.	1910	5,546,040	844,836	15.2
	1920	5,522,082	814,651	14.8
	1930	6,815,710	1,456,784	21.4
21 yrs. and over	1910	51,385,850	313,256	0.6
	1920	60,886,520	344,789	0.6
	1930	72,943,624	1,034,782	1.4

census reports. The first of these groups includes children 5 years of age. School enrollment of this group in New Mexico in 1910 was 16.6 per cent, in 1920, 18.5 per cent, and in 1930, 16.8 per cent. In the United States for the same years the enrollment was 17.0, 18.8, and 20.0. The state and national percentages were close, the advantage being in favor of the United States. Increases were registered from decade to decade in every case except one; there was a decrease of 3.2 per cent in the enrollment of this group in New Mexico between 1920 and 1930.

The percentages of children 6 years of age, as regards school enrollment, do not compare so favorably with those in the United States as do the percentages of the group 5 years of age. In New Mexico, 42.6 per cent of the children 6 years of age enrolled in school in 1910, 37.0 in 1920, and 50.4 in 1930. Similar percentages for the whole country were 51.2, 63.3, and 66.3. As the percentages reveal, there is quite a difference in favor of the United States. The differences for the respective census years were 8.6, 26.3, and 15.9 per cent. In New Mexico there was a decrease of 5.6 per cent in the enrollment of the group between 1910 and 1920. Otherwise, increases were shown throughout the

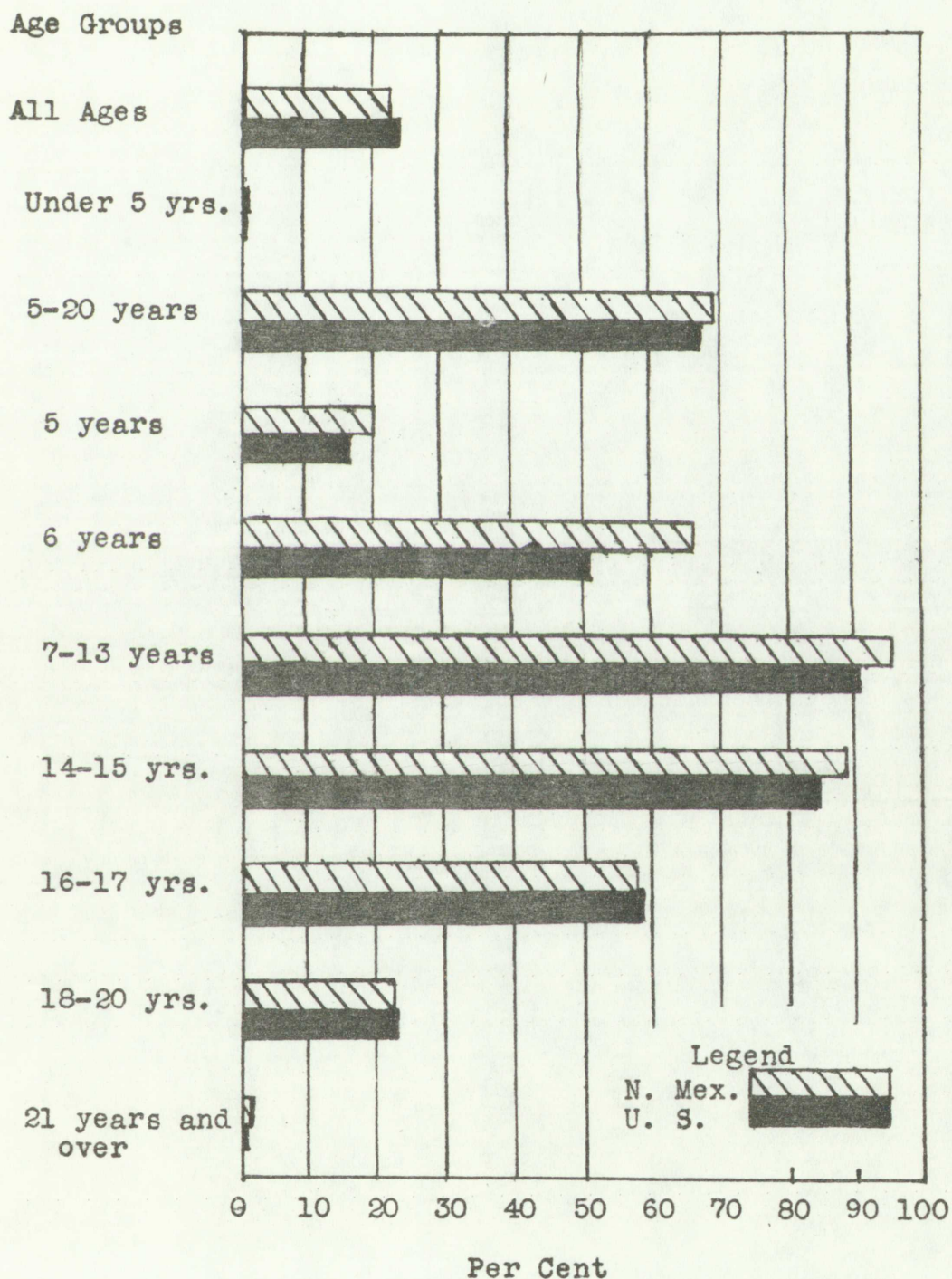


Figure 9.- School Enrollment of the Several Age Groups in New Mexico and in the United States in 1930.

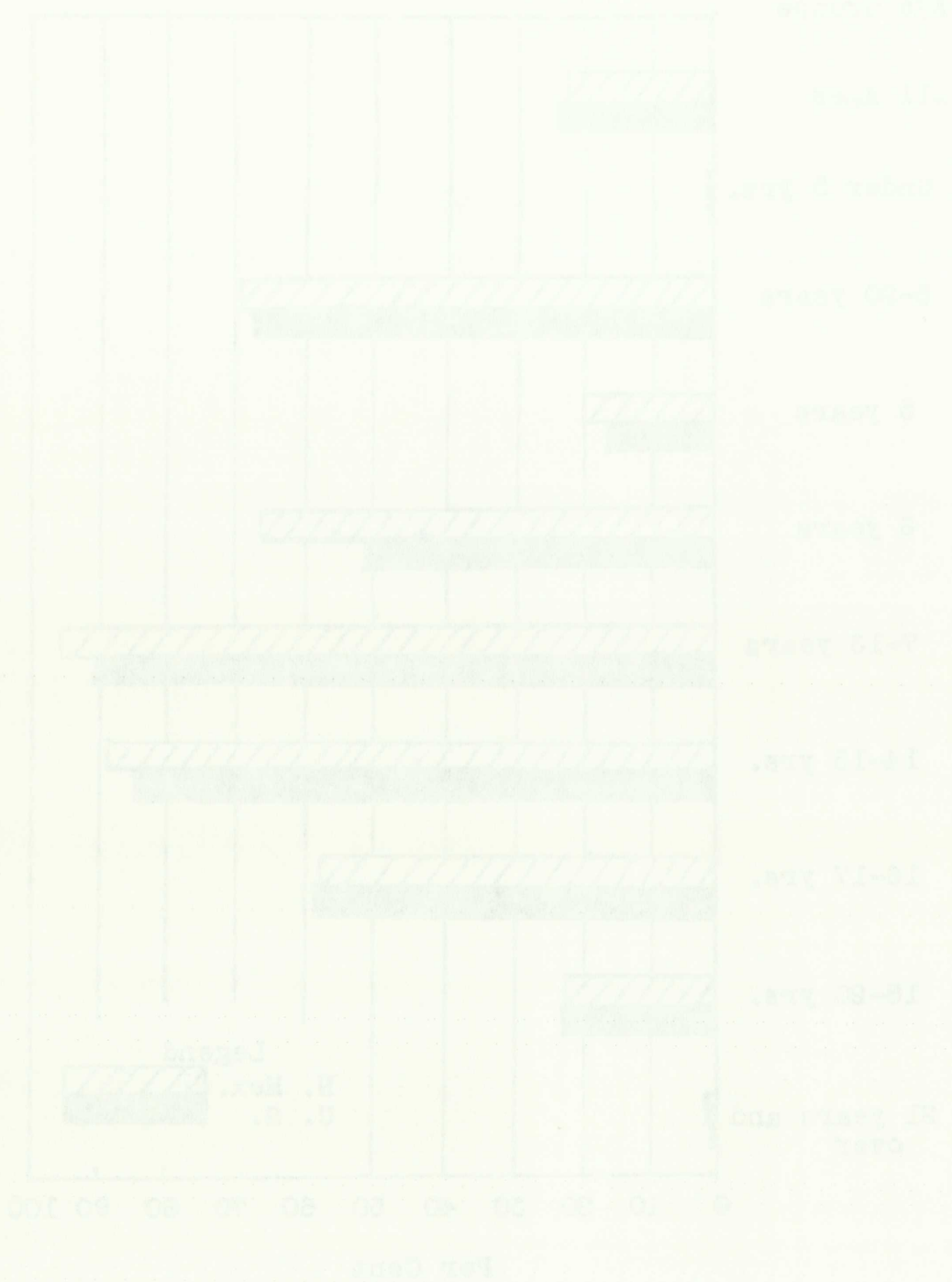


Figure 2-10. Labor force of the United States and the United Kingdom in 1950.

period in both the state and the nation.

In the group from 7 to 13 years of age, the percentages of school enrollment in the United States exceeded those in New Mexico at each census period. In both areas a higher percentage of this group enrolled in school than of any other age group. The percentages in the United States and in New Mexico were, respectively, in 1910, 77.3 and 86.1; in 1920, 87.4 and 90.6; and in 1930, 90.7 and 95.8. Percentages for the United States exceeded those for New Mexico by 8.1, 3.2, and 5.1.

The next group, 14 and 15 years of age, exhibited the same tendencies as the groups of lower ages; that is, school enrollment in New Mexico was not so high as in the United States as a whole. Enrollment increased from decade to decade, with one exception; in 1920, the enrollment of this group was 0.5 per cent less than in 1910. The school enrollment in New Mexico was in 1910, 74.6; in 1920, 80.4; and in 1930, 84.8. In the United States, it was 75.0, 79.9, and 88.8 for the respective years.

Among that portion of the populations 16 and 17 years of age, the percentages of school enrollment in the United States were lower than those in New Mexico

in 1910, 1920, and 1930. This is a reversal of the condition found to exist in the younger groups. The differences in 1910, 1920, and 1930 were 10.6, 7.7, and 0.1 per cent, respectively. Possible explanations of this condition are: (1) lack of industries in New Mexico that employ young people, and (2) retardation. Records of the Research Division of the New Mexico State Department of Education¹ show that in the school year 1931-1932, 37 per cent of the total elementary school enrollment was over age for the grades studied and that among Spanish-speaking pupils 50 per cent was over age.

However, it is to be noted that the gap is becoming narrower; there was a difference of only 0.1 per cent between the enrollment of this group in the United States and in New Mexico in 1930. Reference to the tables shows that the percentage of school enrollment of the group was 53.7 in 1910, 50.6 in 1920, and 57.4 in 1930 in New Mexico; and in the United States, 43.1 per cent, 42.9 per cent, and 57.3 per cent, respectively. There was a lower percentage of the group enrolled in 1920 than in 1910 in both New Mexico and in the United States.

¹ New Mexico state department of education. Records of the school year 1931-1932.

From 18 to 20 years of age the same tendencies were evident at the last three census enumerations that were noted in the group last discussed; enrollment was higher in New Mexico for the three years than in the United States, by 6.7, 1.6, and 0.8 per cent, respectively. The percentages were in New Mexico, 21.9, 16.4, and 22.1; and in the United States, 15.2, 14.8, and 21.4. A large part of the enrollment of this group is composed of college students; the exact proportion not being known. Percentage of enrollment of the group was less in both New Mexico and in the United States in 1920 than in 1910, but higher in 1930 than in 1920.

The foregoing comparisons of age groups present evidence that the percentages of school enrollment are higher in the United States as a whole up to and including 15 years of age, except in the group 14 and 15 years of age in 1920, in which case the percentage of enrollment was 0.5 higher in New Mexico. Beginning at age 16 the reverse was true. Higher percentages were enrolled in school in New Mexico than in the United States, without exception, in any census year or in any one of the three age groups above fifteen years of age.

A remarkable feature brought out by the comparisons is that, although the percentages of school enrollment

From 15 to 19 years of age the same tendencies were
evident as the 10-14 group concerning enrollment that were
noted in the group least distant; enrollment was high-
er in New Mexico than in the United
States, by 8.7, 1.8, and 0.3 per cent, respectively.

The percentages were in New Mexico, 15.8, 15.4, and
22.1; and in the United States, 15.5, 14.8, and 21.4.
A large part of the enrollment of this group is composed
of college students, the exact proportion not being
known. Percentage of enrollment of the group was less
in both New Mexico and in the United States in 1930 than
in 1910, but higher in 1930 than in 1920.

The foregoing comparisons of age groups present
evidence that the percentage of school enrollment was
higher in the United States as a whole up to and includ-
ing 15 years of age, except in the group 14 and 15 years
of age in 1930, in which case the percentage of enroll-
ment was 0.3 higher in New Mexico. Beginning at age 16
the reverse was true. Higher percentages were enrolled
in school in New Mexico than in the United States, with-
out exception, in any census year or in any one of the
three age groups above fifteen years of age.

A remarkable feature brought out by the comparisons

is that, although the percentage of school enrollment

in all three of the main age groups and in most of the subgroups of those from 5 to 20 years of age were lower in New Mexico than in the United States in each of the three census years studied, the total enrollment of all classes in the state showed higher percentages than did that in the United States. The explanation rests in the fact that when percentages were higher in New Mexico they were much higher than in the United States, and when they were lower they were only slightly lower in most instances.

Therefore, in spite of the higher percentages of total school enrollment among the population as a whole and among higher age groups, New Mexico in one respect fails to measure up to its educational opportunities as compared with the United States as a whole, in that the state fails to send the younger children to school to the extent that the country as a whole does.

Ethnic Divisions and Nativity

In Table IV and Table X may be found the data used as a basis for the following comparisons. The comparisons are presented graphically in Figure 10.

The percentages of school enrollment of the white populations for the years indicated, state first and nation second, were in 1910, 21.1 and 19.9; 1920, 23.5 and

20.7; and 1930, 25.3 and 22.2. The percentages of enrollment of whites in New Mexico were higher than those in the United States. The differences were 1.2, 2.8, and 3.1 per cent for the respective years. These differences increased from decade to decade. In other words, school enrollment among whites is increasing faster in New Mexico than in the United States.

Among native whites in New Mexico, 22.5 per cent enrolled in school in 1910, 25.3 in 1920, and 26.2 in 1930; in the United States the percentages for the same years were 22.9, 23.5, and 25.6. The statistics indicate that in 1910 0.4 per cent more of the native white population enrolled in school in the United States than in New Mexico. By 1920 the latter had enrolled 1.8 per cent more and by 1930 0.6 per cent more.

Native whites of native parentage showed school enrollments in New Mexico of 22.6 per cent in 1910, 26.0 per cent in 1920, and 26.4 per cent in 1930. Like percentages in the United States were 22.5, 23.4, and 25.5, the excess for the state being 0.1, 2.6, and 0.9, respectively.

For native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, the respective figures for New Mexico and the United States were 21.5 and 23.5, 21.7 and 23.9, 23.6 and 25.8.

20.7 and 19.0, and 24.5. The percentage of ex-
posed of whites in New Mexico was higher than those
in the United States. The differences were 1.2, 2.6,
and 3.1 per cent for the respective years. These dif-
ferences increased from decade to decade. In other
words, school enrollment among whites in increasing
faster in New Mexico than in the United States.
Among native whites in New Mexico, 23.5 per cent
enrolled in school in 1927, 25.4 in 1930, and 26.2 in
1933; in the United States the percentages for the same
years were 22.2, 23.0, and 23.6. The statistics indi-
cate that in 1910 2.4 per cent more of the native white
population enrolled in school in the United States than
in New Mexico. By 1933 the latter had enrolled 1.0 per
cent more and by 1930 0.6 per cent more.
Native whites of native parentage showed school en-
rollment in New Mexico of 22.5 per cent in 1910, 24.0
per cent in 1930, and 25.4 per cent in 1933. Like per-
centage in the United States were 22.2, 23.0, and 23.6,
the excess for the years being 0.1, 1.0, and 0.8, re-
spectively.
For native whites of foreign or mixed parentage,
the respective figures for New Mexico and the United
States were 21.5 and 21.7 in 1910, 22.5 and 23.6 in

TABLE X.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT ACCORDING TO ETHNIC DIVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910, 1920, AND 1930.

Ethnic Divisions	Census Years	Total Population	School Enrollment	
			Number	Per Cent
All Classes	1910	91,972,266	18,009,891	19.6
	1920	105,710,620	21,763,275	20.6
	1930	122,775,046	27,947,009	22.8
White	1910	81,731,957	16,279,292	19.9
	1920	94,820,915	19,644,508	20.7
	1930	108,864,207	24,973,932	22.2
Native	1910	68,386,412	15,627,786	22.9
	1920	81,108,161	19,090,081	23.5
	1930	95,497,800	24,460,860	25.6
Native Par-entage	1910	49,488,575	11,110,583	22.5
	1920	58,421,957	13,655,361	23.4
	1930	70,136,614	17,918,875	25.5
Foreign and Mixed Par-entage	1910	18,897,837	4,517,203	23.9
	1920	22,686,204	5,434,720	23.9
	1930	25,361,186	6,541,985	25.8
Foreign-born	1910	13,345,545	651,506	4.9
	1920	13,712,754	554,427	4.0
	1930	14,788,940	790,005	5.3
Negro	1910	9,827,763	1,670,650	17.0
	1920	10,463,131	2,049,791	19.6
	1930	11,891,143	2,553,151	21.5
Others	1910	412,546	59,949	14.5
	1920	426,574	68,976	16.2
	1930	597,163	142,993	23.8
Indian	1910	265,683	53,458	21.2
	1920	244,437	51,865	21.2
	1930	332,397	79,856	24.0
Minor Races	1910	146,863	6,491	4.4
	1920	182,137	17,111	9.4
	1930	264,206	63,137	23.9

TABLE X.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT ACCORDING TO ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910, 1920, AND 1930.

Ethnic Division	Years	Total Population	School Enrollment Number	Per Cent
All Classes	1910	81,975,222	17,000,000	20.8
	1920	108,710,000	21,700,000	20.0
	1930	122,775,045	27,947,000	22.8
White	1910	81,781,000	16,270,000	19.8
	1920	94,000,000	19,440,000	20.7
	1930	108,864,000	24,970,000	22.8
Native	1910	88,300,000	18,970,000	21.5
	1920	91,100,000	19,000,000	20.9
	1930	98,400,000	24,400,000	24.8
Native Born	1910	48,400,000	11,110,000	22.9
	1920	50,400,000	12,000,000	23.8
	1930	70,150,000	19,100,000	27.2
Foreign and Mixed	1910	33,575,222	4,830,000	14.4
	1920	38,310,000	5,440,000	14.2
	1930	52,625,045	8,847,000	16.8
Foreign-born	1910	18,545,000	2,610,000	14.1
	1920	19,710,000	2,840,000	14.4
	1930	34,700,000	7,200,000	20.7
Negro	1910	9,837,000	1,870,000	19.0
	1920	10,400,000	2,040,000	19.6
	1930	11,800,000	2,500,000	21.2
Others	1910	410,000	30,000	7.3
	1920	400,000	30,000	7.5
	1930	500,000	40,000	8.0
Indian	1910	200,000	20,000	10.0
	1920	244,000	24,000	9.8
	1930	300,000	30,000	10.0
Minor Races	1910	140,000	10,000	7.1
	1920	150,000	10,000	6.7
	1930	200,000	10,000	5.0

The differences were 2.4, 2.2, and 2.2, New Mexico having the higher percentages each census year studied.

Foreign-born whites in New Mexico enrolled 5.1 per cent of the white, foreign-born population in school in 1910, 9.9 in 1920, and 21.1 in 1930. Corresponding percentages in the United States were 4.9, 4.0, and 5.3, New Mexico again making the better showing. The wide difference between the two areas in 1930 is remarkable. While the percentages of the foreign-born entering school varied little in the nation from one census year to another, in New Mexico there was an increase of 11.2 per cent between 1920 and 1930, foreigners enrolling to a great extent than either negroes or the group designated as others.

The percentage of the negro population entering school in New Mexico was found to be 13.8 in 1910, 6.1 in 1920, and 20.5 in 1930. In the United States the percentages were 17.0, 19.6, and 21.5. From these data it is seen that negroes in New Mexico, unlike whites, do not enroll in school to the extent that they do in the United States as a whole.

The third ethnic division composed of others than whites or negroes showed the following percentages of school enrollment in New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930;

The difference
in the distribution
Foreign
cent of the
1910, 2.5
percentage in
New Mexico
difference
While the
school varied
year to another
11.2 per cent
ing to a
designated
The
school in
in 1920, and
percentages
is the
do not
the United
The
white
school

Ethnic Divisions

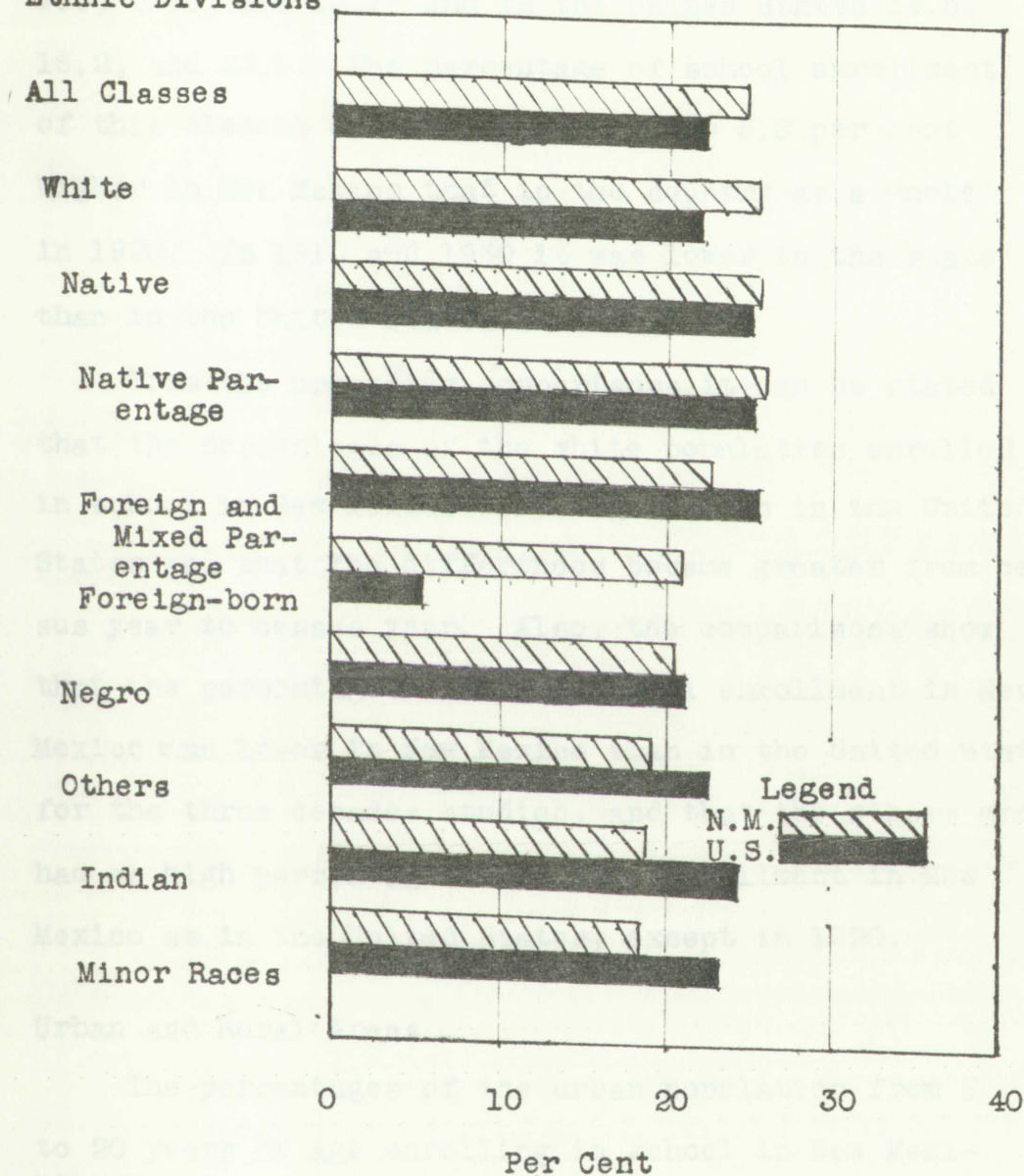
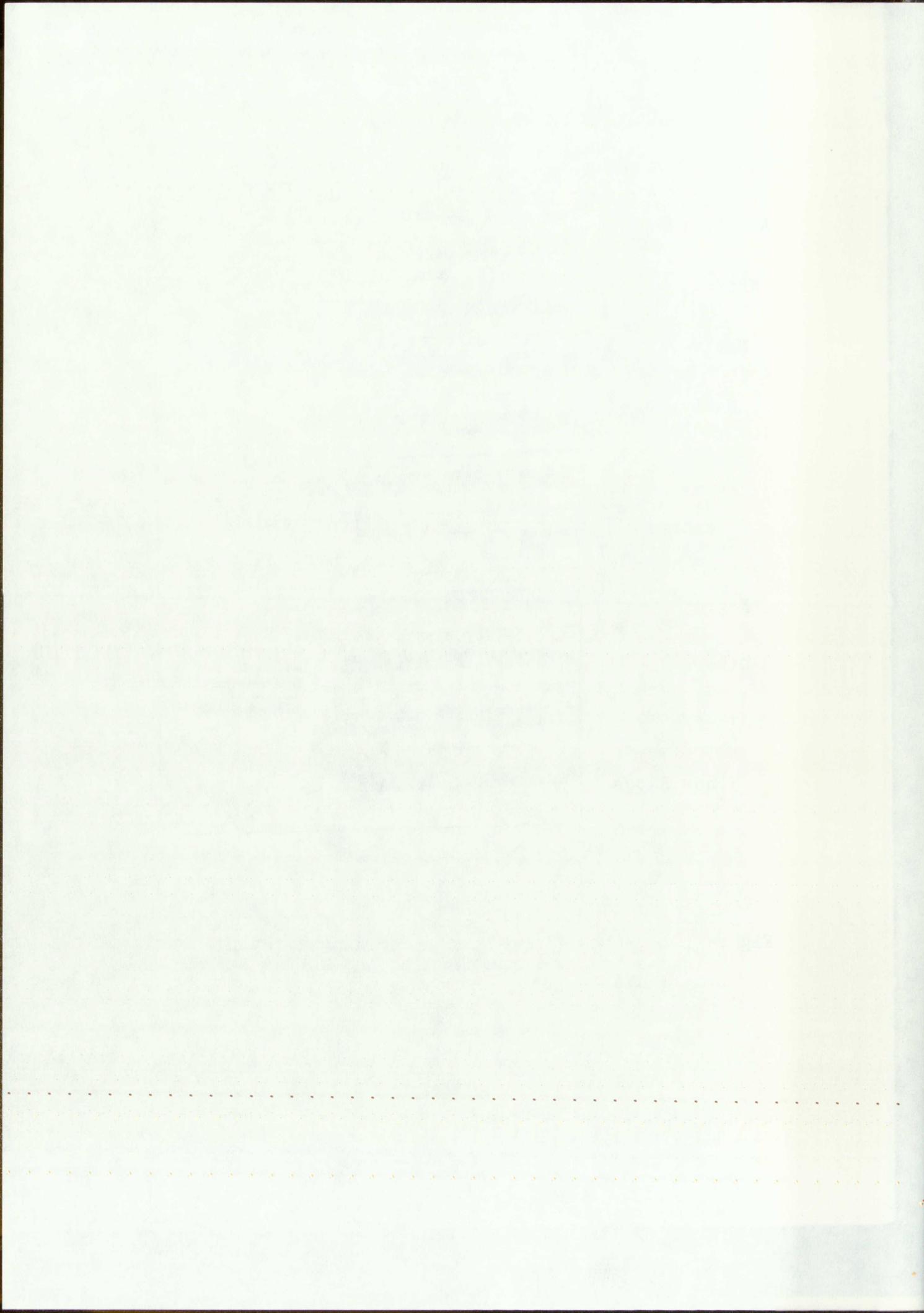


Figure 10.- School Enrollment According to Ethnic Divisions in New Mexico and in the United States as a Whole in 1930.

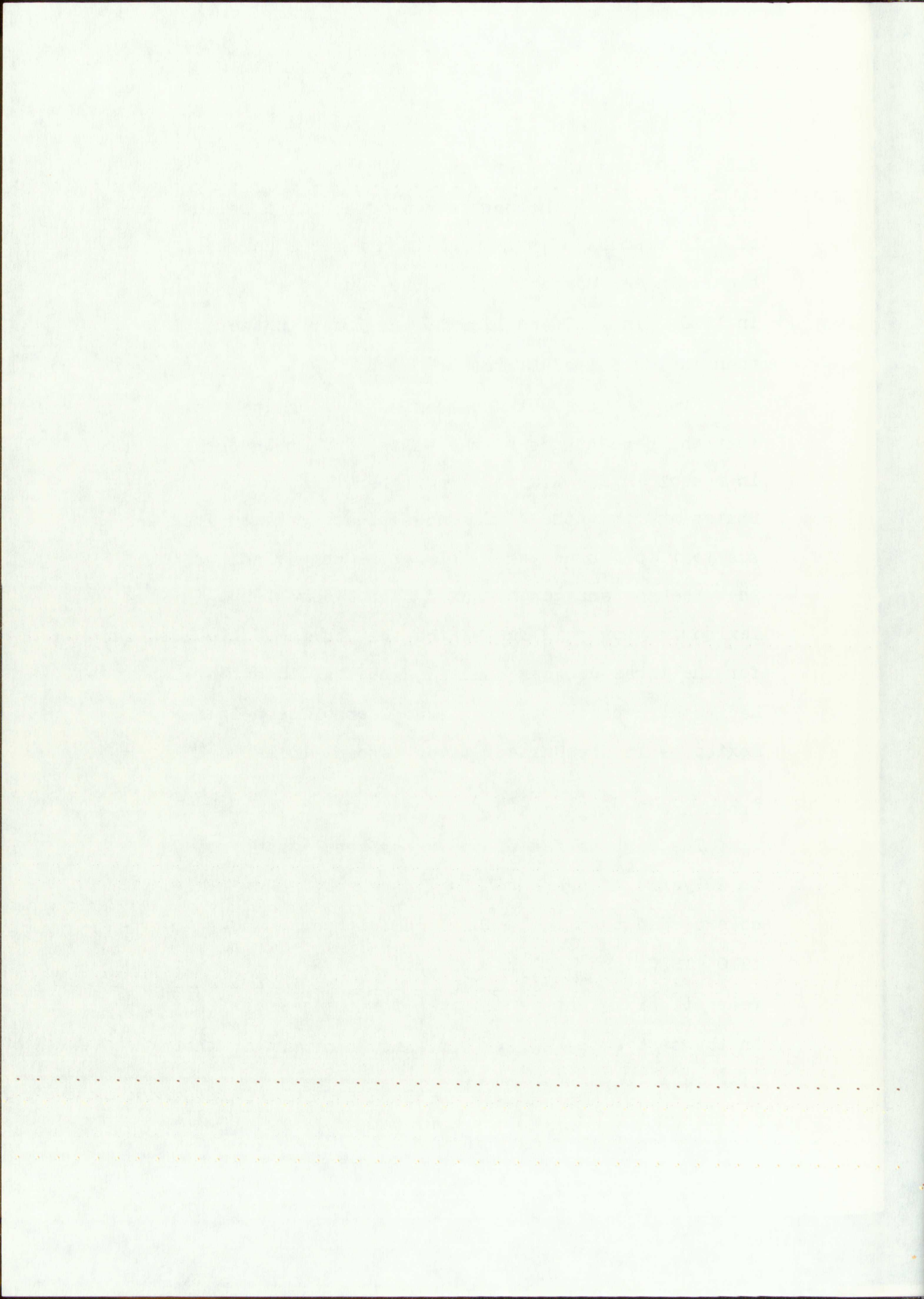


9.5, 22.0, and 18.1; and in the United States 14.5, 16.2, and 23.9. The percentage of school enrollment of this element of the population was 5.8 per cent higher in New Mexico than in the country as a whole in 1920. In 1910 and 1930 it was lower in the state than in the United States.

From the preceding comparisons it can be stated that the percentages of the white population enrolled in school in New Mexico were higher than in the United States and that the differences became greater from census year to census year. Also, the comparisons show that the percentages of negro school enrollment in New Mexico were lower in New Mexico than in the United States for the three decades studied, and that the others group had as high percentages of school enrollment in New Mexico as in the United States, except in 1920.

Urban and Rural Areas

The percentages of the urban population from 7 to 20 years of age enrolling in school in New Mexico exceeded that in the United States as a whole in 1910, 1920, and 1930 by 0.3, 3.9, and 2.5 per cent, respectively. The percentages for the respective years in the state were 20.2, 22.5, and 24.0; and in the nation 19.9, 18.6, and 21.5. All enrollment percentages



for the same years in New Mexico increased, but there was a decrease in those in the United States between 1910 and 1920. Table XI gives data on enrollment in the United States, and Figure 11 compares enrollment in New Mexico with that in the United States.

TABLE XI.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AGES 7-20 IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 1910, 1920, AND 1930.

Divisions of the Population	:	Census Year	:	Total Population	:	School Enrollment	
						Number	Per Cent
Urban	:	1910	:	42,166,120	:	8,400,937	19.6
	:	1920	:	54,304,603	:	10,095,657	18.6
	:	1930	:	68,954,823	:	14,826,032	21.5
Rural	:	1910	:	49,806,146	:	9,698,954	19.5
	:	1920	:	51,406,017	:	10,623,811	25.0
	:	1930	:	53,820,223	:	12,620,976	23.5

For 1910, 1920, and 1930, the percentages of the rural population enrolled in school in the United States as a whole were 19.5, 25.0, and 23.5, while, according to data in Table V, in New Mexico the corresponding percentages were 20.5, 23.3, and 25.0. Rural enrollment was one per cent higher in New Mexico than in the United States in 1910 and 1.5 per cent higher in 1930. In 1920 the latter had an enrollment 1.7 per cent higher than the former. In New Mexico the percentage of school

for the same years in New Mexico increased, but there was a decrease in those in the United States between 1910 and 1930. Table XI gives data on enrollment in the United States, and Figure 11 compares enrollment in New Mexico with that in the United States.

TABLE XI--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE UNITED STATES BY SEX AND RACE, 1910, 1920, AND 1930

Sex and Race	Enrollment		Total		School Enrollment	
	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920
Male	12,400,000	14,000,000	12,400,000	14,000,000	12,400,000	14,000,000
Female	12,400,000	14,000,000	12,400,000	14,000,000	12,400,000	14,000,000
Total	24,800,000	28,000,000	24,800,000	28,000,000	24,800,000	28,000,000

For 1910, 1920, and 1930, the percentages of the rural population enrolled in school in the United States as a whole were 19.3, 25.0, and 28.3, while, according to data in Table V, in New Mexico the corresponding percentages were 20.0, 25.3, and 28.0. Rural enrollment was one per cent higher in New Mexico than in the United States in 1910 and 1.3 per cent higher in 1930. In 1920 the latter had an enrollment 1.7 per cent higher than the former. In New Mexico the percentage of school

enrollment increased continuously from 1910 to 1930. There was a decrease in the United States as a whole between 1920 and 1930. Figure 11 depicts the situation.

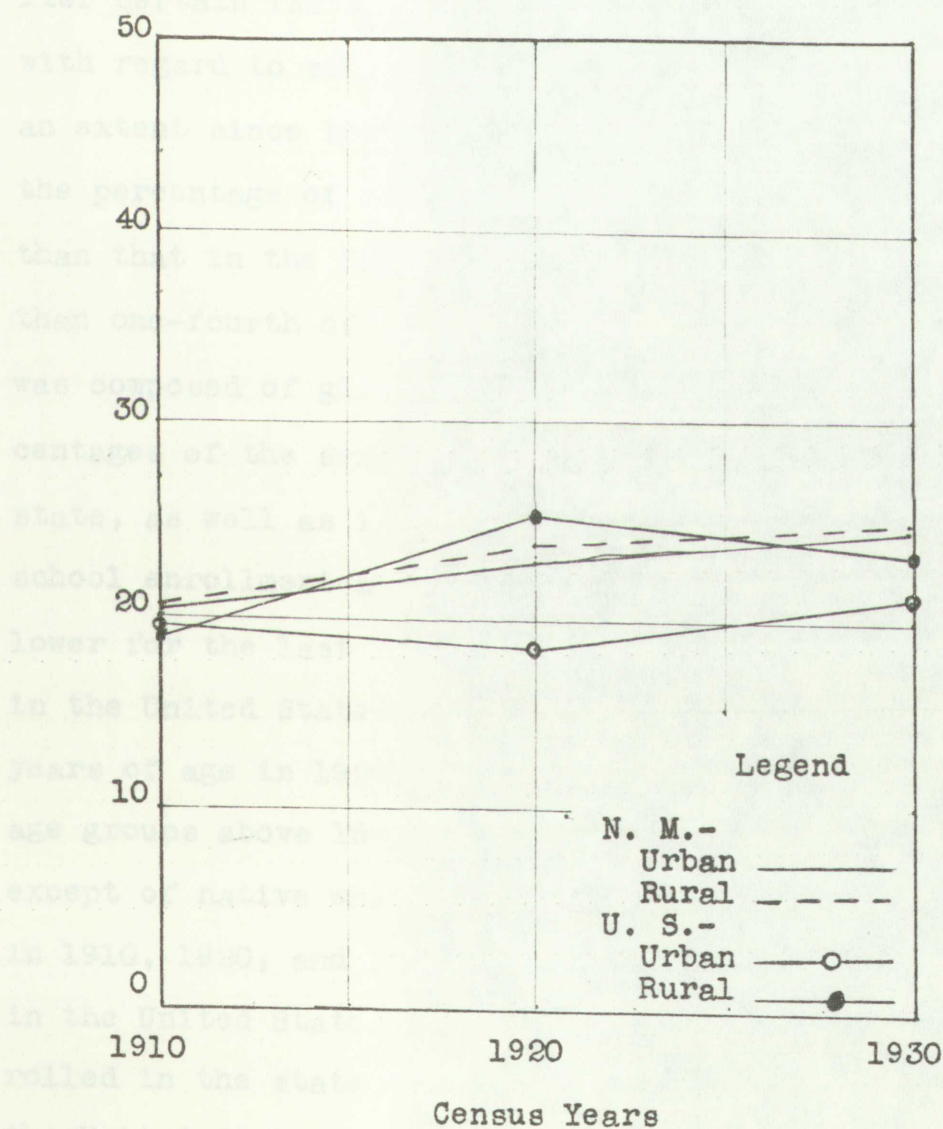


Figure 11.- School Enrollment from 7 to 20 Years of Age, Inclusive, in Urban and Rural Areas of New Mexico and of the United States in 1910, 1920, and 1930.

Summary

Comparisons of school enrollment in New Mexico and in the United States made in this chapter bring into relief certain facts. The relative standing of New Mexico with regard to school enrollment has increased to such an extent since 1850 that by the last census date, 1930, the percentage of enrollment in the state was higher than that in the United States. Although in 1850 less than one-fourth of the school enrollment in New Mexico was composed of girls, by 1930 school enrollment percentages of the sexes were approximately equal in the state, as well as in the whole country. Percentages of school enrollment among age groups below 16 years were lower for the last three census years in New Mexico than in the United States, except in the group 14 and 15 years of age in 1920, and higher in the state among age groups above 15 years. The percentages of whites, except of native whites in 1910, that enrolled in school in 1910, 1920, and 1930 were higher in New Mexico than in the United States. The percentages of negroes enrolled in the state were lower, except in 1920, than in the United States. Enrollment percentages among others than whites or negroes were higher in New Mexico only in 1920. From 7 to 20 years of age, inclusive, percentages of school enrollment in New Mexico in both

urban and rural areas were higher than in the United States for all three census years studied.

COMPARISONS OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO WITH THAT IN OTHER STATES

Having compared school enrollment in New Mexico with that in the United States as a whole in various places, the question of how the State of New Mexico compares with other states and the District of Columbia arises. This chapter is devoted to comparisons in an effort to answer this question.

With the United States in General

At the time of the last United States census, 1930, New Mexico ranked sixth in percentage of total school enrollment among the states and the District of Columbia. The states ranking above New Mexico in percentage of total population enrolled in schools, and the percentages in the order of highest rank from highest to lowest, are as follows: North Dakota, 33.0; Idaho, 32.5; Minnesota, 31.7; 30.0; North Carolina, 29.3; Oklahoma, 28.6; South Dakota, 28.5; South Carolina, 28.5; and Nebraska, 28.1.

In studying the state on school enrollment in the states, as contained in Table X, it is to be noted that in no governmental division of the United States are the states so distinctly high in percentage of school

CHAPTER IV

COMPARISONS OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN NEW MEXICO WITH THAT IN OTHER STATES

Having compared school enrollment in New Mexico with that in the United States as a whole on various bases, the question of how the State of New Mexico compares with other states and the District of Columbia arises. This chapter is devoted to comparisons in an effort to answer this question.

With the States in General

At the time of the last United States census, 1930, New Mexico ranked ninth in percentage of total school enrollment among the states and the District of Columbia. The states ranking above New Mexico in percentage of total population enrolled in school, and the percentages, in the order of their rank from highest to lowest, are as follows: North Dakota, 26.6; Idaho, 26.5; Mississippi, 26.0; North Carolina, 25.6; Oklahoma, 25.6; South Dakota, 25.5; South Carolina, 25.5; and Nebraska, 25.1.

In studying the data on school enrollment in the states, as contained in Table XII, it is to be noted that in no geographical division of the United States are the states consistently high in percentage of school

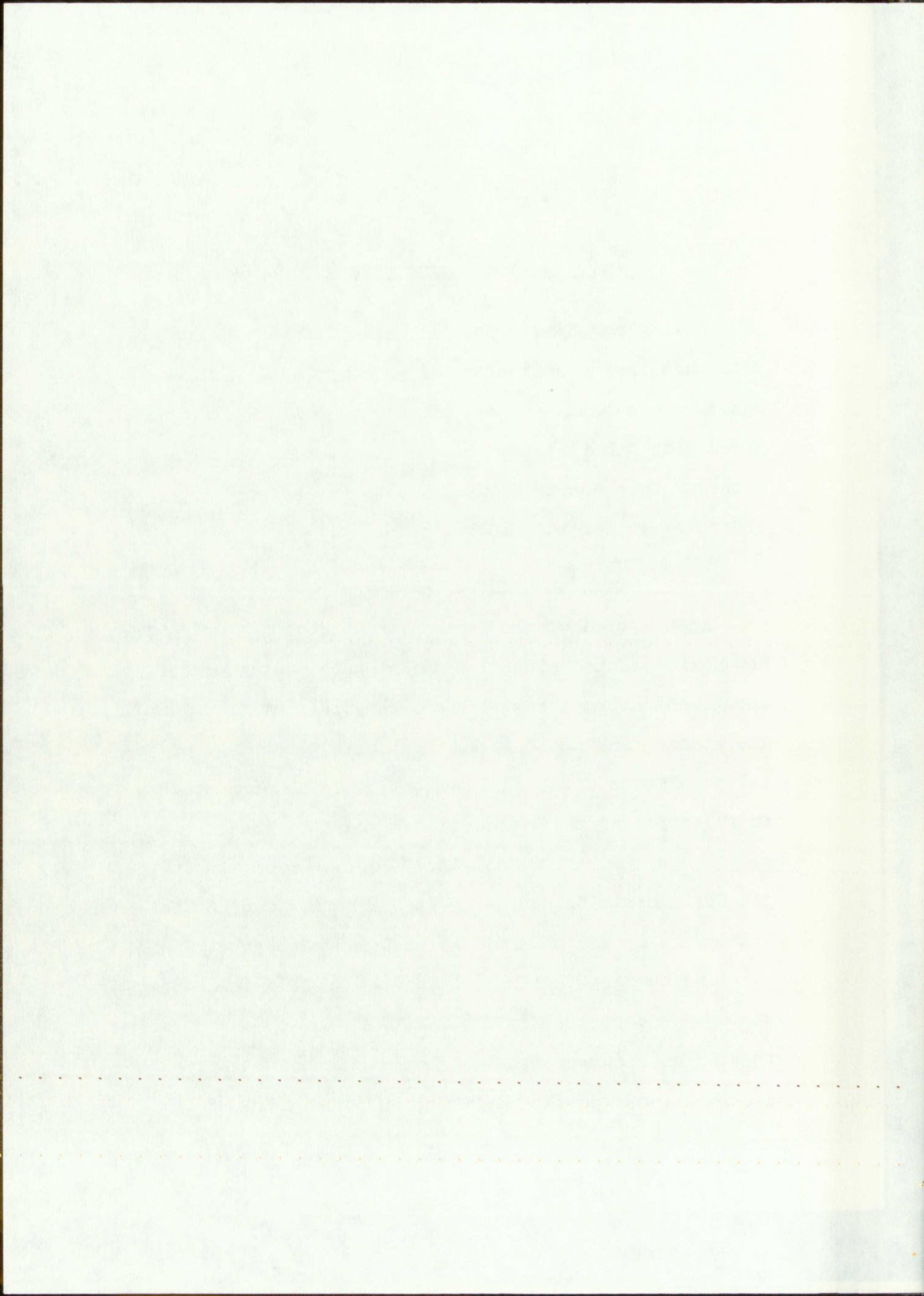


TABLE XII.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE SEVERAL STATES IN 1930

States	Total Population	School Enrollment		
		Number	Per Cent	Rank
Alabama	2,646,248	625,436	23.6	17
Arizona	435,573	98,465	22.6	30
Arkansas	1,854,482	459,757	24.0	10
California	5,677,251	1,213,802	21.4	38
Colorado	1,035,791	244,039	23.6	18
Connecticut	1,606,903	366,563	22.8	26
Delaware	238,380	50,326	21.1	42
Dist. of Col.	468,869	96,004	20.5	47
Florida	1,486,211	312,546	21.0	43
Georgia	2,908,506	678,785	23.3	21
Idaho	445,032	118,138	26.5	2
Illinois	7,630,654	1,623,242	21.3	39
Indiana	3,238,503	708,392	21.9	35
Iowa	2,470,939	590,151	23.9	14
Kansas	1,880,999	449,533	23.8	15
Kentucky	2,614,589	596,205	22.8	27
Louisiana	2,101,503	488,820	23.3	22
Maine	797,423	180,885	22.7	28
Maryland	1,631,526	335,315	20.6	46
Massachusetts	4,249,641	962,698	22.7	29
Michigan	4,842,325	1,134,710	23.4	19
Minnesota	2,563,953	617,379	24.1	13
Mississippi	2,009,821	522,774	26.0	3
Missouri	3,629,367	757,941	20.9	45
Montana	537,606	130,743	24.3	12
Nebraska	1,377,963	345,302	25.1	8
Nevada	91,058	17,919	19.7	48
New Hampshire	465,293	98,406	21.1	41
New Jersey	4,041,334	906,804	22.4	33
New Mexico	423,317	105,051	24.8	9
New York	12,588,066	2,637,172	20.9	44
North Carolina	3,170,276	811,680	25.6	4
North Dakota	680,845	181,127	26.6	1
Ohio	6,646,697	1,497,339	22.5	32
Oklahoma	2,396,010	612,509	25.6	5
Oregon	953,786	210,813	22.1	34
Pennsylvania	9,631,350	2,205,385	22.9	25
Rhode Island	687,494	149,791	21.8	37

(Table Continued)

TABLE 111.—POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATES IN 1930

State	Population	Area
Alabama	2,244,000	52,400
Arizona	475,000	27,800
Arkansas	1,884,000	36,000
California	5,777,000	77,400
Colorado	1,550,000	26,800
Connecticut	1,800,000	5,500
Delaware	220,000	2,400
District of Columbia	400,000	68
Florida	1,400,000	21,500
Georgia	2,200,000	30,000
Idaho	440,000	22,000
Illinois	7,430,000	57,000
Indiana	3,320,000	36,000
Iowa	2,470,000	22,000
Kansas	1,800,000	21,500
Kentucky	2,514,000	20,000
Louisiana	2,101,000	22,000
Maine	700,000	9,000
Maryland	1,431,000	10,000
Massachusetts	2,440,000	8,000
Michigan	4,942,000	24,000
Minnesota	2,567,000	24,000
Mississippi	2,000,000	20,000
Missouri	3,820,000	20,000
Montana	500,000	22,000
Nebraska	1,777,000	20,000
Nevada	21,000	10,000
New Hampshire	440,000	9,000
New Jersey	4,041,000	20,000
New Mexico	1,000,000	20,000
New York	18,880,000	20,000
North Carolina	2,170,000	20,000
North Dakota	250,000	20,000
Ohio	5,840,000	22,000
Oklahoma	2,200,000	20,000
Oregon	1,000,000	20,000
Pennsylvania	5,800,000	20,000
Rhode Island	600,000	1,000

(Table Continued)

(Table Concluded)
TABLE XII.- SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE SEVERAL
STATES IN 1930

States	Total Population	School Enrollment		
		Number	Per Cent	Rank
South Carolina	: 1,736,765	: 443,685	: 25.5	: 7
South Dakota	: 692,849	: 176,934	: 25.5	: 6
Tennessee	: 2,616,556	: 607,071	: 23.2	: 24
Texas	: 5,824,715	: 1,272,471	: 21.8	: 36
Utah	: 507,847	: 114,460	: 22.5	: 31
Vermont	: 359,611	: 76,447	: 21.2	: 40
Virginia	: 2,421,851	: 554,396	: 23.3	: 20
Washington	: 1,563,396	: 305,090	: 19.5	: 49
West Virginia	: 1,728,205	: 426,245	: 24.7	: 11
Wisconsin	: 2,739,006	: 696,939	: 23.7	: 16
Wyoming	: 225,565	: 53,424	: 23.2	: 23
United States	: 122,775,046	: 18,009,891	: 22.8	:

enrollment. The states ranking high in this respect are scattered over the whole nation, signifying that elements affecting school enrollment are numerous and varied and that no region has a monopoly of interest in education.

With the Highest, Median, and Lowest States

In Figure 12 school enrollment in New Mexico is compared with that in the three states which in 1930 had the highest percentage, the median percentage, and lowest percentage of school enrollment. North Dakota with 26.6 per cent of the population enrolled in school had the highest percentage; Pennsylvania with 22.9 per cent had the median percentage; and Washington

with 19.5 per cent had the lowest percentage.

Table XII gives the percentage of school enrollment in New Mexico in 1930 as 24.8 per cent of the total state population, and ranks New Mexico eighth in order below North Dakota, the state highest in this respect. The differences in percentages of school enrollment be-

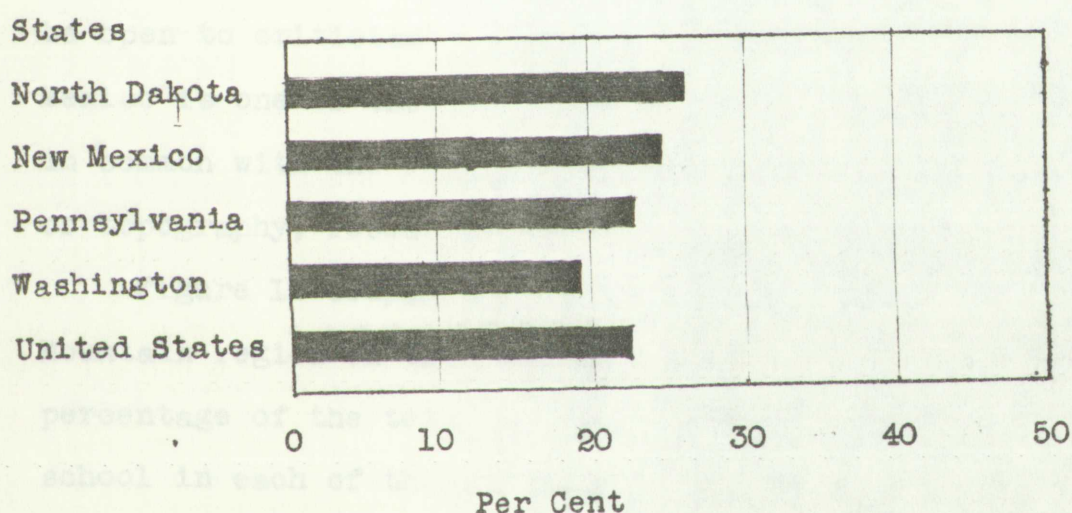


Figure 12.- School Enrollment in New Mexico, in the States Having the Highest (N. Dak.), the Median (Penn.), and the Lowest (Wash.) Percentages, and in the United States in 1930.

tween and among the states were not great, but statistically certain. The difference between that of New Mexico and the highest state was only 2.2 per cent. On the other hand New Mexico was only 1.8 per cent higher in school enrollment than Pennsylvania, the state most closely approaching the median percentage. New Mexico

was 5.5 per cent higher than the lowest state, Washington, in the percentage of the total population enrolled in school in 1930.

With the Rocky Mountain States

A comparative study which does not give the standing of New Mexico among states in the same region would be open to criticism for its failure to do so. New Mexico is one of the Rocky Mountain States and has much in common with the rest of these states, as similarity of topography, resources, and nature of the population.

Figure 13 compares the several states of the Rocky Mountain region on the basis of school enrollment. The percentage of the total population that was enrolled in school in each of these eight states in 1930 forms the basis of the comparisons made in the paragraphs that follow.

Taking the Rocky Mountain States as a whole, the total school enrollment in 1930 was 882,239, or 23.8 per cent of the aggregate population. This percentage was one per cent less than the enrollment in New Mexico for that year, and 0.8 per cent higher than the median for the United States as a whole.

The percentages enrolled in school of the total populations of the several Rocky Mountain States and

their ranks among the states of the Union, including the District of Columbia, are as follows: Idaho, 26.5 per cent, with rank 2; New Mexico, 24.8 and 8; Montana, 24.3 and 12; Colorado, 23.6 and 18; Wyoming, 23.2 and 23;

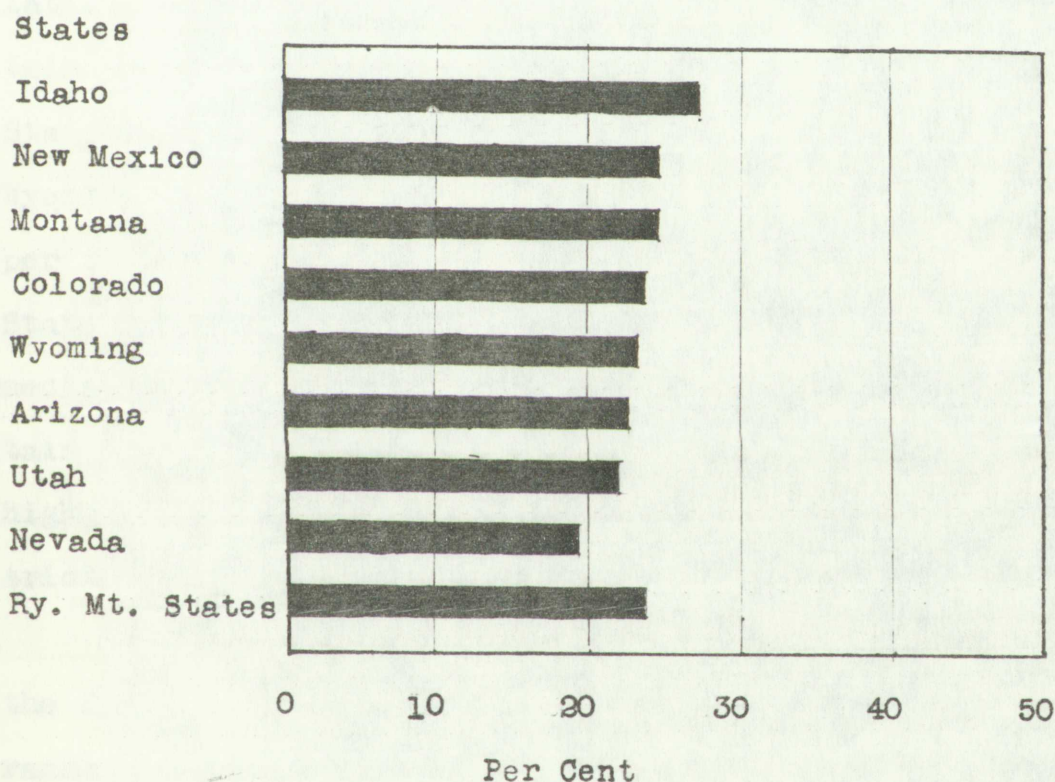


Figure 13.- School Enrollment in the Rocky Mountain States in 1930.

Arizona, 22.6 and 30; Utah, 22.5 and 31; and Nevada, 19.7 and 48.

Comparing the eight Rocky Mountain States on the basis of the foregoing data brings to light the fact that they vary greatly with respect to percentages of

school enrollment. While Idaho ranked first among Rocky Mountain States and second among all the states of the Union, with a school enrollment of 26.5 per cent of its total population, Nevada with 19.7 per cent of its population enrolled in school ranked last among Rocky Mountain States and 48 among the states of the United States. Utah and Arizona stood low. Enrollment in Wyoming and in Colorado was but a fraction of one per cent above the median enrollment for the United States as a whole. The latter state was nearest the median percentage, 23.3 per cent, for the Rocky Mountain States. New Mexico and Montana were among the highest fourth of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia in percentage of school enrollment.

The significant feature of the comparison lies in the fact that among Rocky Mountain States, New Mexico ranks comparatively high.

With Certain Southwestern States

In the Southwest a high percentage of the school enrollment consists of Spanish-speaking children, a fact that creates a language problem in many schools. This condition is especially evident in five states, namely: Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, California, and Colorado.

Reynolds¹ reports for 1930 the following percentages of the populations of these states as being composed of persons of Mexican stock entering the United States since 1850; Arizona, 26.2; New Mexico, 14; Texas, 10; California, 6.1; and Colorado, 5.5. When these percentages of comparatively recently immigrated Mexican stock is added to the descendants of the Spanish-speaking inhabitants in the Southwest at the time of acquisition of the region in 1848 by the United States, it is clear that a high percentage of the school enrollment of these states is composed of Spanish-speaking pupils. Perhaps there is a larger proportion of Spanish-speaking pupils in New Mexico than in any other state. No exact data bearing on this point are available. However, as shown previously, there is evidence that approximately half of the school enrollment in New Mexico consists of Spanish-speaking pupils.

Figure 14 compares the school enrollment of the five states under consideration. The percentages of the total populations of the five states enrolled in school in 1930 were as follows: New Mexico, 24.8; Colorado, 23.4; Arizona, 22.6; Texas, 21.8; and Cali-

¹ Reynolds, Annie. The education of Spanish-speaking children in five southwestern states. (United States Bureau of education, Bulletin, 1933, No. 11).

fornia, 21.2. As the figure shows, in 1930 New Mexico had a higher percentage of school enrollment than any of the other four states of the group under consideration. Colorado is next in this respect, followed by

States

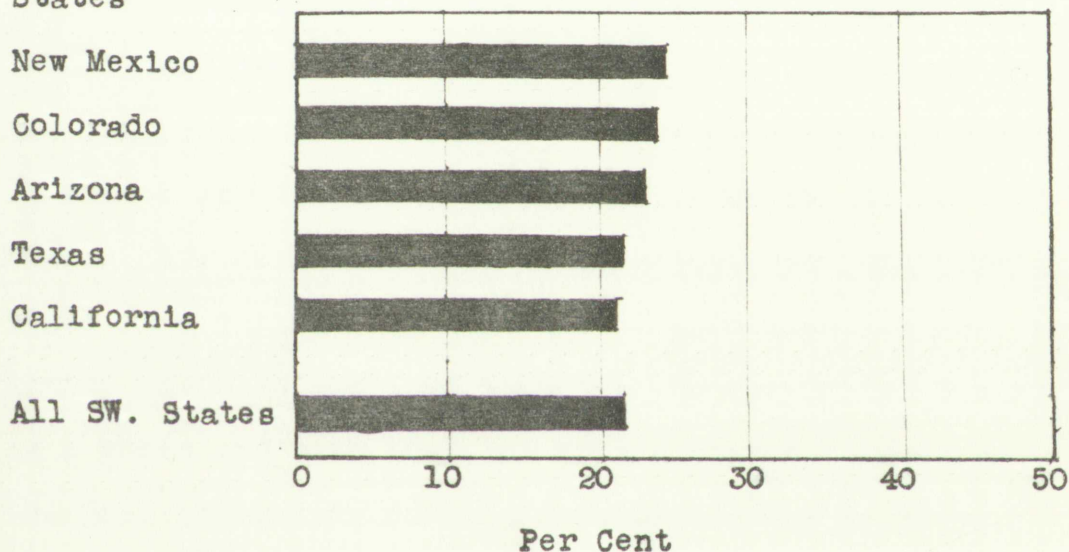


Figure 14.- School Enrollment in New Mexico and in Certain Other Southwestern States in 1930.

Arizona, Texas, and California.

Summary

The comparisons made between New Mexico and other states show that in 1930 New Mexico ranked ninth among the forty eight states and the District of Columbia in the percentage of total population enrolled in school and stood about as far below the highest as above the median state in this respect. New Mexico was second

among Rocky Mountain States and first among the five Southwestern States compared on the basis of school enrollment. The differences in percentages between New Mexico and each of the several states referred to are not great but statistically reliable.

School enrollment in New Mexico has been investigated and analyzed. From available state statistics, comparisons of school enrollment of the several counties of New Mexico have been made, one with another, and with the state as a whole, and total school enrollment in New Mexico has been compared with that in the United States as a whole and with that in certain states. Based on the data presented, certain conclusions may be drawn.

1. In New Mexico, from 1880, when school enrollment was practically nil, to the last United States census, in 1930, the percentage of school enrollment had reached 24.8 per cent, or approximately one-fourth of the aggregate state population. The trend is strongly indicative of a growing interest in education.

2. In 1930 girls constituted but 22.5 per cent of the total school enrollment in New Mexico. By 1930 the percentage had risen to 24.8 per cent of the whole, or to the point where the percentages of boys and girls en-

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Summary of Conclusions

In accordance with the objectives of this study, school enrollment in New Mexico has been investigated and analyzed. From available census data, comparisons of school enrollment in the several counties of New Mexico have been made, one with another, and with the state as a whole, and total school enrollment in New Mexico has been compared with that in the United States as a whole and with that in certain states. Based on the data presented, certain conclusions may be drawn.

1. In New Mexico, from 1850, when school enrollment was practically nil, to the last United States census, in 1930, the percentage of school enrollment had reached 24.8 per cent, or approximately one-fourth of the aggregate state population. The trend is strongly indicative of a growing interest in education.

2. In 1850 girls constituted but 22.5 per cent of the total school enrollment in New Mexico. By 1930 the percentage had risen to 49.2 per cent of the whole, or to the point where the percentages of boys and girls en-

rolled in school were approximately equal.

3. Percentages of school enrollment in the several age groups, with few exceptions, increased between 1910 and 1930, showing that the increasing school enrollment in New Mexico has been general among the whole population of school age.

4. Among ethnic divisions of the state population, the percentages of school enrollment from 1910 to 1930 grew higher each decade, except among negroes between 1910 and 1920 and among Indians between 1920 and 1930. The percentages of increase of school enrollment among negroes and the foreign-born from 1920 to 1930, and among Indians from 1910 to 1920 were large. As pointed out, any ethnic study in New Mexico is necessarily incomplete since adequate data are not available concerning the two most important elements of the population, namely, those designated locally as "Anglos" and those called "Spanish-speaking". In the last three decades the percentages of school enrollment of the several ethnic elements of the state population have become more uniform.

5. The percentages of school enrollment in the group 7 to 20 years of age, inclusive, in rural areas of New Mexico exceeded those in urban areas in 1910,

1920, and 1930.

6. The counties of New Mexico present a wide range in the percentages of the population from 7 to 20 years of age, inclusive, enrolled in school. The range in 1930 was 28.7 per cent. The counties showing the highest percentages of enrollment were located in the eastern part of the state, while those having the lowest percentages were scattered over the state. The latter counties contain large proportions of Indians, or immigrants from Mexico, or native Spanish-speaking people not yet awakened to the importance of education.

7. Percentages of school enrollment in New Mexico as compared with those in the United States as a whole increased enormously between 1850 and 1930. While in 1850 only 0.75 per cent of the whole state population enrolled in school as compared with 17.5 per cent in the United States, the percentages for the last three census years were higher in New Mexico than in the United States.

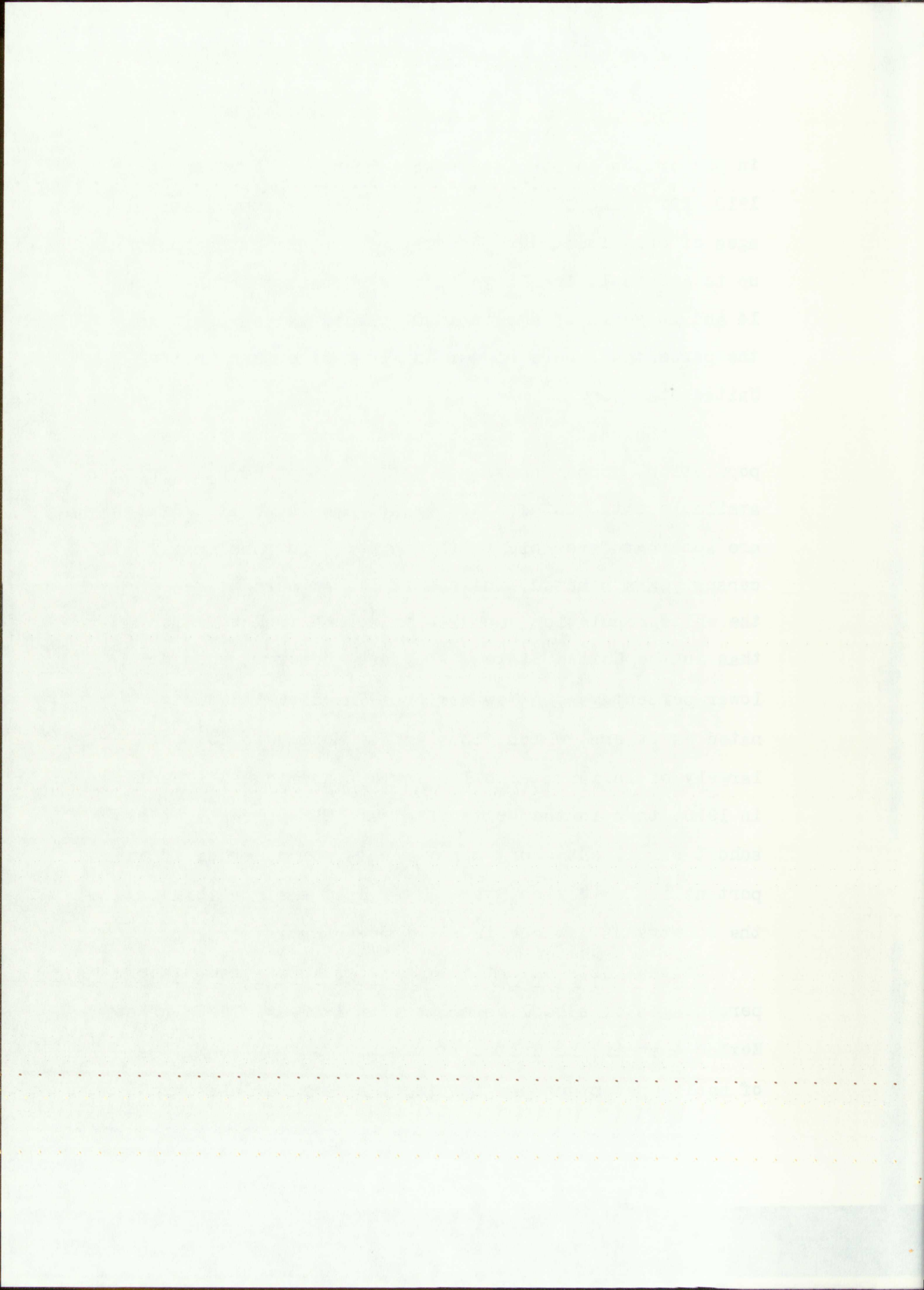
Since 1900 the percentages of boys and girls enrolled in schools in New Mexico have been approximately equal. This situation parallels that in the country as a whole, where school enrollment has been about equal since 1850.

Although the percentages of total school enrollment

in proportion to population were higher in New Mexico in 1910, 1920, and 1930 than in the United States, percentages of enrollment were lower in the state among persons up to and including 15 years of age, except in the group 14 and 15 years of age in 1920. Above 15 years of age the percentages were higher in New Mexico than in the United States.

On the basis of ethnic composition and nativity of population, comparisons made to the extent possible with available data, between New Mexico and the United States are somewhat favorable to the former. For the three census years studied, there were higher percentages of the white population enrolled in school in New Mexico than in the United States. Negroes, however, showed lower percentages in New Mexico. The division designated as Others, which group in New Mexico is composed largely of Indians, enrolled lower percentages, except in 1910, than in the United States. The percentages of school enrollment among minor races, not numerically important in New Mexico, were lower in the state than in the country as a whole in all three census years.

On the basis of nativity, native whites had higher percentages of school enrollment in 1920 and 1930 in New Mexico than in the United States, as did native whites of native parentage and the foreign-born for all three



census years studied. The reverse is true of the native white population of foreign or mixed parentage.

In both urban and rural areas the percentages of school enrollment from 7 to 20 years of age, inclusive, were higher in New Mexico than in the United States in 1910, 1920, and 1930, except in rural areas in 1920. In this year the percentage was higher in the United States.

8. In comparison with the other forty-seven states and the District of Columbia, New Mexico ranked ninth in percentage of the whole population enrolled in school in 1930.

9. New Mexico was 1.8 per cent below North Dakota, the highest state of the United States in the percentage of population enrolled in school in 1930, and the same percentage above the median for all the states and the District of Columbia. New Mexico was 5.3 per cent higher than Washington, the lowest state.

These comparisons showed New Mexico to be in 1930 among the states having comparatively high percentages of school enrollment in proportion to total population.

10. New Mexico ranked second among the eight Rocky Mountain States in 1930 in percentage of school enrollment of aggregate population, being 1.7 per cent below Idaho. It was 5.1 per cent above Nevada, the lowest state in percentage of school enrollment; and 1.1 per

cent above the percentage of school enrollment for the whole group of Rocky Mountain States. The differences are statistically reliable.

11. In comparison with Southwestern States having similar ethnical problems, New Mexico stood first in percentage of school enrollment in 1930. Its percentage of 24.8 was 2.8 per cent higher than the average of the five Southwestern States considered, 3.6 per cent above California, the lowest of the group, and 1.2 per cent above Colorado, the second highest of the five states. Arizona was 2.2 per cent lower than New Mexico. Texas, the remaining state of the five, was 3 per cent lower than New Mexico. The differences are true differences statistically and are not due to errors in sampling of population.

General Conclusions and Limitations

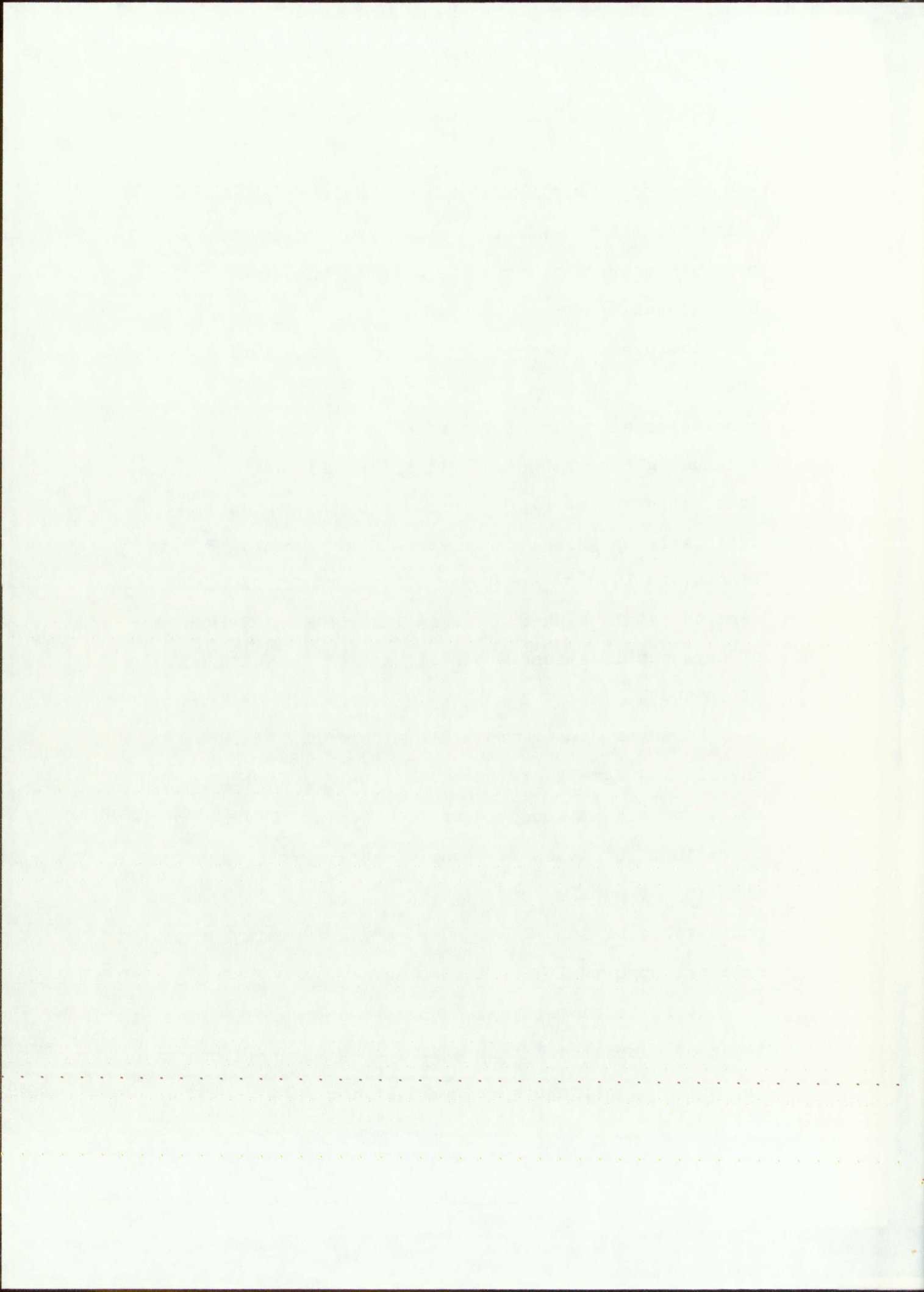
As a general conclusion, based on the findings of this study, it may be stated that in so far as school enrollment, as determined from Government statistics, is indicative of educational interest and effort, New Mexico has been making a commendable showing since the beginning of the present century. A comparatively large proportion of all elements of the state population has since 1900 been enrolling in school. The high percent-

age of school enrollment shown to exist in New Mexico makes evident the necessity of preparing an educational program adequate to meet the demands thrust upon the educational system of the state.

There are other tests of school sentiment, however, that lie outside the scope of this study, upon which any conclusive educational rating of New Mexico would depend. A casual glance at the record indicates that New Mexico does not stand so high in certain other respects, educationally speaking, as in school enrollment. For instance, in 1930 on the basis of the length of school term the state ranked 31 among the states; 36 in number of days pupils attended school; and 43 in average daily attendance.

Moreover, there are still other criteria upon which any final judgment of the educational proficiency of a state would rest, such as the curriculum offered, qualifications of teachers, pupil-teacher ratio, age-grade standing of pupils, cost for each pupil, financial support, value of school property, and uniformity of educational opportunity in the state.

It is to be recognized that school enrollment as an index of educational progress is open to question, both as to its significance and reliability. It should be



accepted only as an estimate of educational conditions, suitable for practical purposes. The method employed by the Government to gather enrollment statistics makes it probable that they are little better than approximations of actual conditions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ackerman, H. E.

Illiteracy in New Mexico. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico, 1933. 30p. (M. A. thesis).

New Mexico. State department of education.

Records of the school year 1931-1932. Santa Fe, 1933.

Reynolds, Annie.

The education of Spanish speaking children in five south-western states. Washington, Government printing office, 1933. 64p. (U. S. Bureau of education, Bulletin, 1933, No. 11).

Seyfried, J. E.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Costs and methods of public education, Santa Fe, New Mexico Educational Ass'n, 1933. 37p.

United States. Bureau of education.

Report of the U. S. Commissioner of education, 1870.

Washington, Government printing office, 1875. 379 p.

United States. Office of education.

Biennial survey of education for 1930-1931. Wash-

ington, Government printing office, 1932. 333p. (U. S.

Office of education, Bulletin, 1931, No. 20).

United States. 9th Census.

Report of 1870. Washington, Government printing of-

fice, 1872. p. 394-456.

United States. 10th Census.

Report of 1880. Washington, Government printing of-

fice, 1883, v. II, p. xcii, 954-955.

United States. 11th Census.

Report of 1890. Washington, Government printing of-

fice, 1893, part B, p. 875-887.

United States. 12th Census.

Report of 1900. Washington, Government printing of-

fice, 1902, v. II, part II, p. xcii, 1041-1127.

United States. 13th Census.

Report of 1910. Washington, Government printing of-

fice, 1913, v. I, p. 1097-1134, v. III, p. 156-183.

United States. 14th Census.

Report of 1920. Washington, Government printing of-

fice, 1923, v. II, 1339-1149.

United States. 15th Census.

Report of 1930. Washington, Government printing of-

fice, 1933, v. II, p. 1339-1220, v. III, part B,

p. 225-256.

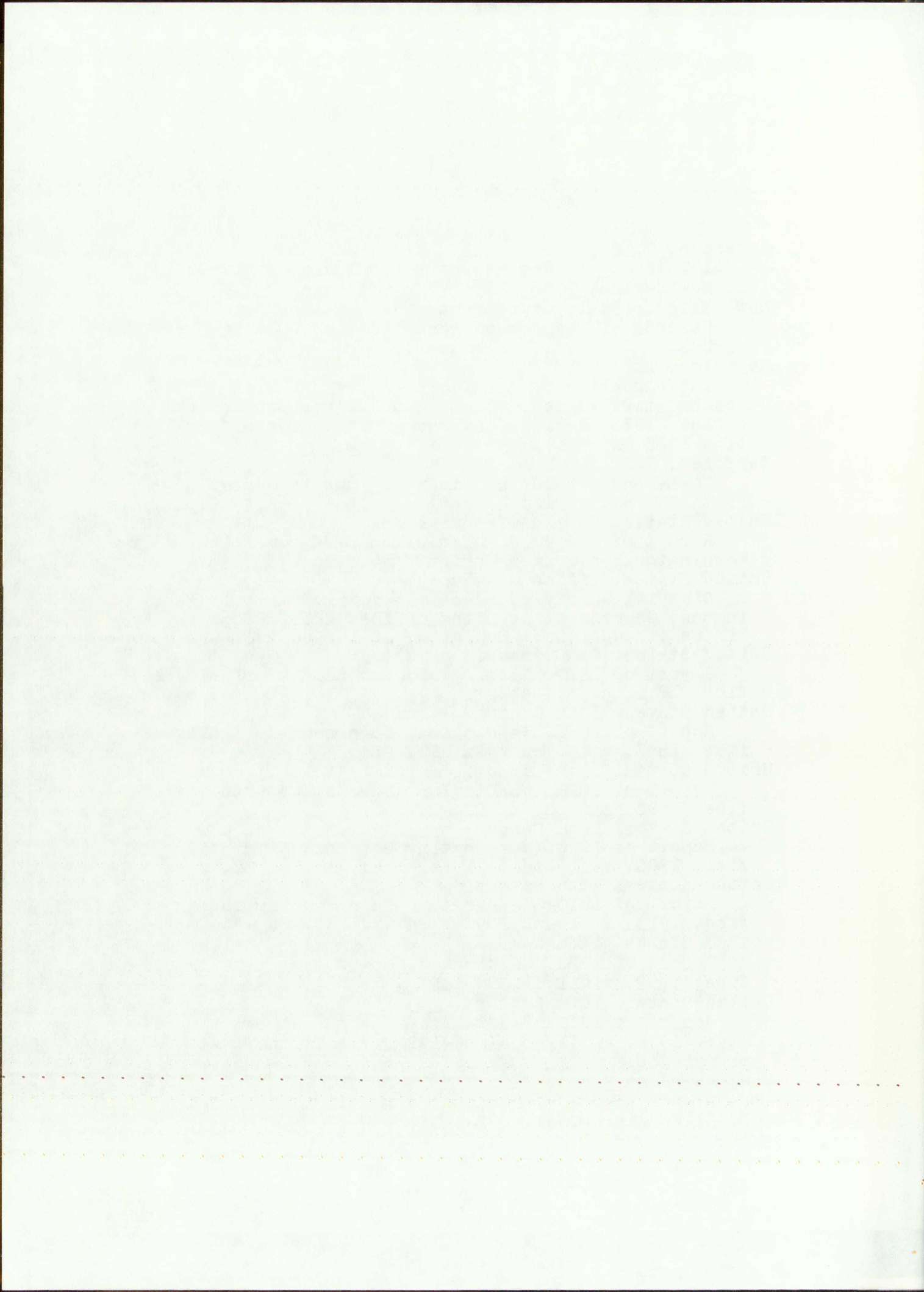
Vaughan, John H.

History and Government of New Mexico. Richmond,

J. E. Jenkins, Inc., 1931. 37p.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ackerman, R. E.
 Illiteracy in New Mexico. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico, 1933, 53p. (M. A. thesis).
 New Mexico. State department of education.
 Records of the school year 1931-1932. Santa Fe, MSS.
- Reynolds, Annie.
 The education of Spanish speaking children in five southwestern states. Washington, Government printing office, 1933. 64p. (U. S. Bureau of education, Bulletin, 1933, No. 11).
- Seyfried, J. E.
 Costs and methods of financing public education, Santa Fe, New Mexico Educational Ass'n, 1932, 87p.
- United States. Bureau of education.
 Report of the U. S. commissioner of education, 1870. Washington, Government printing office, 1875, 579 p.
- United States. Office of education.
 Biennial survey of education for 1928-1930. Washington, Government printing office, 1932, 833p. (U. S. Office of education. Bulletin, 1931, No. 20).
- United States. 9th Census.
 Report of 1870. Washington, Government printing office, 1872, p. 394-458.
- United States. 10th Census.
 Report of 1880. Washington, Government printing office, 1883, v. II, p. xvii, 954-955.
- United States. 11th Census.
 Report of 1890. Washington, Government printing office, 1895, part 2, p. 876-887.
- United States. 12th Census.
 Report of 1900. Washington, Government printing office, 1902, v. II, part II, p. xcii, 1041-1187.
- United States. 13th Census.
 Report of 1910. Washington, Government printing office, 1913, v. I, p. 1097-1184, v. III, p. 155-183.
- United States. 14th Census.
 Report of 1920. Washington, Government printing office, 1922, v. II, 1039-1142.
- United States. 15th Census.
 Report of 1930. Washington, Government printing office, 1933, v. II, p. 1089-1220, v. III, part 2, p. 225-256.
- Vaughan, John H.
 History and Government of New Mexico. Richmond, J. H. Jenkins, Inc., 1921, 377p.



Thesis Accepted:

J. E. Seyfried
Major Professor

L. S. Tireman

Geo. M. Peterson

