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THE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN COLORADO

ADAMS STATE COLLEGE
ALAMOSA, COLO.

A Report by

WPA PROJECT 548

State Department of Education
Denver, Colorado

INEZ JOHNSON LEWIS
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

LUCY CASON AULD
Deputy Superintendent

DOCUMENTS

Study Directed and Report Written
By
ARNOLD E. JOYAL
Director, W P A Research Projects
State Department of Education

40946

THE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN COLORADO

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Report of a Study by Colorado W. P. A.
Project 548

Sponsored by the
State Department of Education
Denver, Colorado

Inez Johnson Lewis
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Lucy Cason Auld
Deputy Superintendent

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Study Directed and Report Prepared

by

Arnold E. Joyal
Director, W. P. A. Research Projects
State Department of Education
1936

FOREWORD

This volume is the third in a series of investigations relating to problems in the field of school administration in Colorado. Two previous studies, "The Effect of Blanket Tax Limitations Upon the Revenue of School Districts in Colorado," and "The Application of Selected State Aid and State Equalization Plans to Public Education in Colorado," have already been completed. This third study called "The Range of Educational Opportunities in Colorado" presents an analysis of the nature and extent of educational inequality in the state, presented from the standpoint of factors relating to school administration and school personnel.

The study was conducted as W.P.A. Project 548, sponsored by the State Department of Education. The work has been directed, and this report was prepared by Dr. Arnold E. Joyal, assisted by Mr. Fred Braun, Mrs. Grace Shaw, Mrs. Mae Shanley, and Mrs. Olive Long. Work on the project was conducted during the year 1936 by a staff of about fifty clerical and statistical workers.

This report presents what is probably the most complete statistical picture of public education in Colorado thus far developed. The report is divided into three principal parts: an introductory statement, in which the problem is set forth; a discussion of factors which relate to school administration; and a discussion of factors which relate to school personnel. The data in the study, drawn from official county superintendents reports, clearly indicate that there is a very wide range of educational opportunity in this state. Some boys and girls in certain districts have excellent opportunities for a large amount of high quality education. At the other extreme there are many boys and girls who have very little opportunity for adequate education.

The district unit of administration is shown to be one of the principal causes for this wide range of educational opportunity. Many different bases for comparison are utilized in the study and, district by district, data on these various bases are analyzed and presented in summary form.

This report should be especially interesting and valuable to those citizens of Colorado who are concerned with the welfare of the public schools. The findings presented in the study should be a challenge to the people, in view of the fact that our State Constitution provides in Article IX, Section 2 that "the general assembly shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment and maintenance of a thorough and uniform system of public schools throughout the state."

Inez Johnson Lewis
December 30, 1936 State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Aug 7, 1956 - gift Wayne Burden

40946

THE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN COLORADO

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THE RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN COLORADO

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The State School System in Colorado is an example of both good and bad practice in School Administration. As a result the range of educational opportunities available to the boys and girls of the state is very great. In some school districts educational opportunities compare favorably with the best that any community in the United States offers. In a few school districts conditions are about as bad as the worst. In Denver, Colorado Springs, and other fortunate communities, some children attend school in buildings which are veritable palaces. They receive instruction from teachers whose salaries are good, whose security is guaranteed, and whose standards of training and professional conduct are the very highest. In certain rural, isolated communities in backward counties in the state, children attend school in buildings which are mere shacks and receive instruction from teachers who have had little professional training, receive ridiculously low salaries, and are frequently incompetent. The citizens of Colorado should ask themselves this question: "Why should there be this extreme range of educational opportunities in the state? How does it happen that our state may be said to contain examples of the best and the worst in public education?"

The Principal Causes of Educational Inequality

Expressed in simple terms, there are three principal causes of this strange condition. The three causes or factors which produce these unequal conditions are as follows: *First*, *variations in* the educational *burden* which falls upon particular districts. *Second*, variations in taxable *wealth* of the districts, and *third*, variations in the *effort* which districts put forth to provide public education. These three factors explain present conditions. While there may be other minor causes, to understand the implications of these three factors is to know the answer to the question stated above.

Some students of school administration would contend that, in reality, there is only one basic cause of Colorado's problem of inequality, namely, the district system of school administration. Colorado does have an administrative organization which includes a host of small local units of school control. Colorado does have too many school districts - probably ten or twenty times as many as are needed. Utah, the next door neighbor, has 40 districts. Colorado has 2,056. These districts are of all sizes and shapes. Most of them are very small. Certainly, it is true that when administrative districts are made larger the variations and inequalities become relatively less important. But Colorado has the system embodied in its Constitution. The district system appears to be indelibly stamped on the pattern of local government. There appears to be no immediate prospect of change. For these reasons the basic cause, if it is the district system, is assumed

to be, at least for the present, a factor which cannot be directly controlled. Attention in this study is focused on the variations which exist within and among these 2,056 school districts.

Evidences of the tremendous range of opportunity in the public schools of these many districts and the resultant inequalities to boys and girls as well as to taxpayers may be found on every hand. Perhaps the most obvious evidence is the wide variation in tax rates for schools. Some communities pay several times as high rates as others for the same, or perhaps, inferior services. Expenditures for public education are another very obvious evidence. Expenditures per unit vary widely. Some communities spend several times as much money per student as other communities do, yet often the community which spends relatively more money has an inferior school. Indebtedness is staggering in some districts, while other communities are free of debt. Yet, the debt-ridden community may have a miserable building and the debt-free community a palatial school house. Perhaps more important than any of these evidences is the striking difference observed in the quality of the teaching personnel; their certification, professional training, and salary. One may mention, in addition, the length of the school year as an evidence of inequality. Some communities have six months of school; other communities have nine or ten months of school.

How are these differences explained? Why are they permitted to continue to exist? Are such conditions necessary and desirable? What can be done to eliminate them if they are undesirable?

Statement of the Problem of This Study

This study is designed to answer such questions as have been raised in the preceding paragraph. The general question which will be answered is this: How, and to what extent do educational opportunities in Colorado vary and what is the reason for the variation? Answers will be sought to such specific questions as the following:

(1) What is the range of educational opportunities in the state school system with regard to tax rates, salaries, expenditures, indebtedness, valuation of property, and training and certification of teachers?

(2) How do the several counties of the state compare on the bases mentioned?

(3) Can anything be done to remedy this undemocratic situation?

Delimitation of the Study

The study will be limited to a consideration of data for the years 1933-34. In most cases it will consider all the counties of the state except Denver, which, because of its wealth, favorable geographical location, and large population, does not always lend itself to comparative study. In some tables Denver is included. However, Denver County has very obviously the most outstanding county school system in the state.

The county consists of just one school district, admittedly a superior one. Furthermore, because of the special legislation which has been enacted favorable to Denver, this county occupies a unique and most fortunate situation.

Sources of the Data Used in the Study

All of the facts cited in this report were obtained from the official annual reports of County Superintendents. These reports are on file in the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State Capitol. The only other sources of information used in the study are the records of the State Tax Commission and the United States Census for 1930.

Procedure Followed in Making the Study

This study was made over a period of about one year by a staff of research workers which averaged about 40 in number. The Counties' Superintendents reports were first duplicated so that a ready source of accurate information was always available. The tabulations and analyses in the study were made directly from the County Superintendents' reports. Most of the information in the study was compiled merely by tabulating original source materials. Thus, while the report is comprehensive, the procedure followed is relatively simple.

Justification for the Study

The Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is understaffed. Never in the past has there been opportunity to make extensive tabulations and studies of the data collected from County Superintendents. These county reports provide a valuable source of information, which in organized form ought to be available to citizens. Publicity with respect to the facts on this problem stimulate counties and localities, if not the state itself, to action. Legislators should have this type of data readily available. City and County Superintendents should know how their counties and school districts compare with others. Committees of the Colorado Education Association frequently need this type of information. Teachers and prospective teachers should know what the state system is like. Probably one reason why these great differences in educational opportunity continue to exist, year after year, is because only a relatively few people in the state understand the true state of affairs. Generally, the few people who know the true facts and real needs, are powerless to do much to improve conditions.

Additional Material Available at the State Superintendent's Office

Originally it was planned to use data for both 1933-34 and 1934-35 in this report. However, during the course of the study (November, 1935 to November, 1936) it was not possible to get complete and accurate reports for 1934-35. Four counties, in particular, held up the work. Hence, since the preparation of this report involved a considerable task, it was bound to be impossible to wait for these 1934-35 data. The completed tables for 1934-35 are now available in typed form at the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 127 State Capitol, Denver. All original tabulations for both years are on file, also.

CHAPTER II

SOME EVIDENCES OF EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY: VARIATIONS IN FACTORS RELATING TO ADMINISTRATION

The State of Colorado is divided into 63 counties. Each of these counties is further sub-divided, for purposes of school administration, into local school districts. In 1933-34 there were 2,050 school districts in the state including joint districts. Many of these local administrative units were very small. Over a thousand of them were organized to operate and control a single one-room school.

It has long been recognized by students of the problem that the district system of school administration in its extreme form is bad. Perhaps the district system should be singled out as the primary cause of the tremendous range of educational opportunity. But the system is a part of the organic law of the state. It has been established by over sixty years of practice. Doubtless it will be very hard to change the system. What are the facts with reference to the number, type, size and importance of Colorado's school districts?

Number and Type of School Districts in Colorado

Table I, which follows, presents in summary form, a statistical picture of the number and type of school districts in Colorado in 1934. The number of districts in 1936-37 has not changed appreciably. In 1935-36, for example, there were 2,051 districts as compared with 2,050 for 1933-34. The total of 2,050 districts included 48 county and union high school districts, and counted joint districts only once. Excluding these 48 county and union high school districts (there were

TABLE I

NUMBER AND TYPE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1934

Type and Class of Districts	Number of Districts in Colorado	Percentage of Districts
Regular		
1st Class	36	1.7
2nd Class	78	3.8
3rd Class	1834	89.5
Joint		
1st Class	0	.0
2nd Class	5	.2
3rd Class	49	2.4
High School		
County	24	1.2
Union	24	1.2
Total	2050	100.0

and still are 24 of each) there were 2,002 regular school districts. A joint district is a district which lies in two or more counties. For bookkeeping purposes, joint districts are treated as if the part of the district lying in each county were a separate district.

In Colorado, school districts are classified into three classes. First-class districts are those districts which have 1,000 or more children of school age. School age is six to twenty years, inclusive. There were 36 first-class districts. Second-class districts have from 351 to 999 children of school age. There were 78 such districts. Third-class districts have 350 or fewer children of school age. There were 1,834 such districts.

Table A, on pages 50 and 51 of the Appendix, presents these data detailed by counties.

High School Districts

The statutes provide for the organization of two types of high school districts. One type is the so-called "County High School District". There are 24 counties in Colorado which are organized under the law for county high school purposes. These counties, together with the location of the main high school plant (several county high schools have branch schools) are as follows:

TABLE II

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS IN COLORADO. 1936

County	Location of School	County	Location of School
Bent	Las Animas	Mineral	Creede
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	Montrose	Montrose
Custer	Westcliff	Ouray	Ouray
Douglas	Castle Rock	Phillips	Holyoke
Eagle	Gypsum	Pitkin	Aspen
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	Rio Blanco	Meeker
Gilpin	Central City	Rio Grande	Monte Vista
Gunnison	Gunnison	Saguache	Saguache
Huerfano	Walsenburg	San Juan	Silverton
Jackson	Walden	Sedgwick	Julesburg
Las Animas	Trinidad	Washington	Akron
Logan	Sterling	Yuma	Wray

There are twenty-four Union High School Districts. These high school districts are made up of a group of contiguous elementary school districts banded together for the purpose of maintaining a high school as a joint enterprise. The individual districts in a union maintain their identity for elementary school purposes, but are considered a unit for the administration of a union high school. Some union high school districts have only a few districts in the unions. Union number one in Baca County has two. Others have a rather large number of member districts, as for example Yuma Union which has 22. Table III lists the Union High Schools in the state and gives their location.

TABLE III

UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN COLORADO. 1936

County and Name of District	Location of School	County and Name of District	Location of School
Adams		Huerfano	
Union #1	Adams City	Union #1	La Veta
Union #3	Westminster		
		Lincoln	
Baca		Union #1	Limon
Union #1	Springfield	Union #2	Hugo
Elbert		Mesa	
Union #1	Elizabeth	Collbran Union	Collbran
Union #2	Simla	Fruita Union	Fruita
Union #3	Agate		
Joint Union	Limon	Pitkin	
		Basalt Union	Eagle
El Paso		Prowers	
Union #1	Calhan	Union #1	Granada
		Union #2	Lamar
Garfield		Union #3	Holly
Carbondale Union	Carbondale		
Grand Valley Union	Grand Valley	Routt	
Rifle Union	Rifle	Union #1	Hayden
Silt Union	Silt	Union #2	McCoy
Grand		Yuma	
Union #1	Kremmling	Union #1	Yuma

Size of School Districts in Colorado

The school districts of Colorado may be classified according to size on several different bases. In this study data are included in their size in terms of (1) school census, (2) enrollment, (3) average daily attendance, and (4) number of teachers and administrators.

Table IV presents the distribution of 1,984 districts for which data were available (there were 18 districts for which data were not available) in terms of their school census in 1933-34. School census is the number of children 6 to 20 years of age, inclusive, in the district. This is a summary table for the state as a whole. It is evident in this table that there were 53 districts which had only one, two, three or four children in the district. In 122 districts there were from 5 to 9 children. Only 393 districts in the entire state had as many as 100 children of school age resident in the district. Thus, it is very clear that most school districts are small in terms of the school census.

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF SCHOOL CENSUS. 1934*

School Census	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
1 - 4	53	2.7
5 - 9	122	6.2
10 - 14	177	8.9
15 - 19	189	9.5
20 - 24	167	8.4
25 - 29	161	8.1
30 - 34	114	5.8
35 - 39	112	5.6
40 - 44	100	5.0
45 - 49	63	3.2
50 - 74	219	11.0
75 - 99	114	5.8
100 or over	393	19.8
Total	1984	100.0

*Excluding Eighteen districts which maintain no school or for which data were lacking.

The above table, as was noted, is a summary table for the state as a whole. Many readers are interested in these same data for individual counties. For that reason a county table giving the same data as contained in this and most subsequent summary tables in the study has been included in the Appendix. Each of the tables giving county data is two pages in length: consequently these tables take up a good deal of space. In each case, as the summary table is presented, a reference will be made in the text to the table in the Appendix. The Appendix tables are lettered alphabetically and appear in the same order as the summary tables do in the main body of the study.

Table B, which is in the Appendix on pages 52 and 53, presents the detailed data by counties. It corresponds to Table IV.

In terms of enrollments, also, Colorado's school districts are small. Table V, on the next page, presents a comparable distribution for enrollments. Comparing Tables IV and V indicate that, as might be expected, the districts seem even smaller when this latter measure is used. There were 88 districts which had an enrollment in school of one, two, three, or four pupils. A total of 266 had from 5 to 9 pupils and 255 more districts had from 10 to 14 pupils. Thus 609 districts had an enrollment of less than 15 pupils. Three hundred districts enrolled 100 or more pupils, which was 15.46% of all districts.

Table C in the Appendix, pages 54 and 55, presents these same data by counties.

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ENROLLMENT. 1934*

Enrollment in District	Number of Districts*	Percentage of Districts
1 - 4	88	4.54
5 - 9	266	13.71
10 - 14	255	13.15
15 - 19	254	13.09
20 - 24	165	8.51
25 - 29	111	5.72
30 - 34	91	4.69
35 - 39	67	3.45
40 - 44	57	2.94
45 - 49	48	2.47
50 - 74	150	7.73
75 - 99	88	4.54
100 or over	300	15.46
Total	1940	100.00

*Excluding sixty-two districts for which data were lacking, or which maintained no school.

Doubtless the reader noted that in terms of enrollments the districts appeared to be even smaller than in terms of the school census. When average daily attendance is considered the districts seem to be still smaller. Table VI presents a distribution in terms of A. D. A. It will be noted that there were 157 districts which had an A. D. A. of less than 5.00; 358 with an A. D. A. of from 5.00 to 9.99; and 313 with an A. D. A. of from 10.00 to 14.99. Thus, a total of 1,128 districts had an A. D. A. of less than 15. This total of 1,128 (A. D. A.) compares with 609 (enrollment) and 352 (census) in the preceding summary tables.

Table D, on pages 56 and 57, present the data detailed by counties.

TABLE VI

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF A.D.A. 1934*

Average Daily Attendance	Number of Districts*	Percentage of Districts
0 - 4.99	157	8.1
5 - 9.99	358	18.5
10 -14.99	313	16.2
15 -19.99	207	10.7
20 - 24.99	136	7.0
25 - 29.99	107	3.3
30 - 34.99	73	3.8
35 - 39.99	70	3.6
40- 44.99	51	2.7
45- 49.99	29	1.5
50- 74.99	118	6.1
75- 99.99	80	4.2
100 or over	232	12.1
Total	1931	100.0

*Seventy-one districts for which data were not available.

In terms of the number of teachers employed, the school districts of the state are again shown to be very small. Table VII shows the distribution of school districts in terms of the number of teachers and administrators employed.

TABLE VII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS. 1934*

Number of Teachers and Administrators	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
One	1013	52.2
Two	379	19.5
Three	166	8.6
Four	96	4.9
Five	49	2.5
Six	53	2.7
Seven	27	1.5
Eight	22	1.1
Nine	18	.9
Ten	14	.7
Eleven	13	.7
Twelve	8	.4
More than Twelve	83	4.3
Total	1941	100.0

*Sixty districts for which data were not available

This table shows that there were 1,013 districts which had only one teacher, 379 which had two teachers, and 166 which had three teachers. Thus, over 80 per cent of all school districts in the state had one, two, or three teachers.

Table E in the Appendix, pages 58 and 59, lists these same data as shown in Table VII, by counties.

The Large Number of One-Teacher Schools

In Table I it may have been noted that 1,883 of the school districts were third-class districts. Many of these districts are very small both in population and in area. Just how small the schools which are located in third-class districts really were in 1934 may be indicated by a series of tables. Table VIII indicates the distribution of all third-class districts which contained one-teacher schools by the number of such schools contained therein. Of the 1,883 third-class districts in the state, 1,016 were organized to maintain a single one-teacher school. This was 76.3 per cent of all districts which contained one-teacher schools. It will be noted also that there were 164 districts in the state which maintained two one-teacher schools; 461 which maintained three one-teacher schools, and 27 which maintained four or more such schools. Fifty-nine districts maintained a single one-teacher school and one or more larger schools.

Table F in the Appendix presents the same data, by counties. Pages 60 and 61.

TABLE VIII

DISTRICTS WHICH CONTAIN ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS, BY NUMBER OF SUCH SCHOOLS MAINTAINED. 1934

Districts which have One-Teacher Schools	Number of Districts Containing One-Teacher Schools	Percentage of Districts containing One-Teacher Schools
Districts with only One-Teacher Schools		
One one-teacher school	1016	76.3
Two one-teacher schools	164	12.3
Three one-teacher schools	46	3.5
Four or more one-teacher schools	27	2.0
Districts with one or more larger schools and also one-teacher schools as follows:		
One one-teacher school	59	4.4
Two one-teacher schools	15	1.1
Three one-teacher schools	2	.2
Four or more one-teacher schools	2	.2
Total One-Teacher Schools	1331	100.0

The enrollment in one-teacher schools, also, is generally small. Table IX presents the facts regarding these enrollments. The table is read as follows: There were 9 districts in the state which maintained a school for just one pupil. Fourteen districts maintained a school for two pupils, etc. It may be noted that over 50 per cent of the 1,301 one-teacher schools included in this table were organized for 15 or fewer pupils in enrollment. It should be noted that this table deals with enrollments and not with average daily attendance. The table includes all one-teacher schools in the state for which data were available.

Table G on pages 62, 63, 64 and 65 of the Appendix details this same information, by counties.

TABLE IX

DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS IN TERMS OF ENROLLMENT. 1934*

Enrollment in One-Teacher Districts	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
One	9	.7
Two	14	1.1
Three	22	1.6
Four	43	3.3
Five	41	3.1
Six	39	3.0
Seven	60	4.6
Eight	61	4.7
Nine	72	5.5
Ten	43	3.3
Eleven	55	4.2
Twelve	61	4.7
Thirteen	55	4.2
Fourteen	49	3.7
Fifteen	65	5.0
16-20	233	17.9
21-25	147	11.4
26-30	86	6.6
Over thirty	147	11.4
Total	1301	100.0

*Thirty-one districts for which data were not available.

Counties Which Have Many Small Schools

There are 17 counties in the state which had in 1934, 10 or more districts containing 10 or less units of average daily attendance. Table X lists these 17 counties. In these 17 counties there were a total of 1,066 districts, of which 325 had an A. D. A. of 10.00 or less. The table indicates the distribution of the schools of the county according to their average daily attendance.

Weld County had the largest number of districts. There were 23 very small schools in the 136 subdivisions in that county. Las Animas County is shown to have had four districts with fewer than two pupils in average daily attendance. Forty-three of the 124 districts in that county had an average daily attendance of 10 or less. Yuma County had 118 districts, many quite small. Chaffee County had 3 schools with 1.00 pupil in average daily attendance - or less. These three districts must have had only one pupil each. Evidently the one pupil was absent occasionally.

TABLE X

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS HAVING A.D.A. OF TEN OR LESS, IN SEVENTEEN SELECTED COUNTIES OF COLORADO. 1934*

County	Distribution by Average Daily Attendance										Total:	Total
	0.- 1.00	1.01 2.00	2.01 3.00	3.01 4.00	4.01 5.00	5.01 6.00	6.01 7.00	7.01 8.00	8.01 9.00	9.01 10.00	10 or under	Number Dists.
Weld			4	6	4	1	5	3			23	136
Las Animas		4	3	4	3	6	6	6	7	4	43	124
Yuma				4	5	6	6	9	4	5	39	118
Kit Carson			1	1	3	2	1	3	7	5	23	83
Washington			1	1	1	3	2	4	11	3	26	86
Routt			1		2	6	5	4	1	4	23	46
Douglas		2	1	1	3	3	2		3	2	17	33
Elbert			2	4		1	1	1	1	2	12	47
Garfield			3	2	2	2		1	2	4	16	43
Logan		1		1		1	3	2	3	4	15	59
Moffat	1	2		1	2	2		2	3	2	15	37
Lincoln			1		1	1	3	4	1	2	13	45
Bent					1	1	3	3	4	1	13	39
Boulder				2	4	4		1	1	2	14	56
Chaffee	3	2		3	1	1	1	1	1		13	25
Phillips					1	2	2	1	1	3	10	38
Prowers		1		2	1	1	1	2	1	1	10	51
Total	4	12	17	32	34	43	41	47	51	44	325	1066

*Eleven districts for which no data were available.

Variations in Educational Burden

As was pointed out in the Introduction to this study, there are three principal factors to be considered in studying educational inequalities. The first of these factors is variations in the "burden" of education.

Variations in Number of Children

The relative number of children in any particular county is obviously an important matter in fixing the cost of education in that area. The ratio of school population to adult population is generally referred to as the educational "load" or "burden". Table XI shows how this load is distributed among the several counties. These figures for 1930 which show the percentage of school population (children 6-13 years of age) to the total population, are the most useful ones available for comparing one county's burden with another. It is true that the figures would be somewhat more accurate and meaningful if the school population could be compared with only the number of wealth producing adults. But even with this rough measure of variability it is evident, relatively speaking, that there were nearly two and one-half times as many school children in Conejos and Costilla Counties as there are in San Juan County. Compared with the rest of the state, San Juan, Denver, Gilpin, Hinsdale, and Mineral

Counties had rather light educational loads; Conejos and Costilla had heavy ones. It is especially significant that several counties had about twice the comparable number of children to educate as others.

Unfortunately, data on this factor are not available for individual districts as the U. S. census is not taken by school districts. Were such data available the variations would be shown to be much more extreme than indicated in Table XI. The table, which follows on the next two pages, is read as follows: In Adams County in 1930 there were 20,245 people. Of these people, 3,033 were 6 to 13 years of age. Thus 15 per cent of the population was of elementary school age. This is 109 per cent of the state average. In other words, Adams County is 9 per cent over the average for the state (which is called the normal amount, or 100 per cent) as shown in the total for the state at the bottom of the table.

TABLE XI

TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION AGE 6-13, AND PERCENTAGE WHICH SCHOOL POPULATION IS OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY COUNTIES. 1930*

County	Total Population	Number of Children 6 to 13 yrs. (inc.)	Per Cent of Children 6 to 13 yrs. (inc.)	Per Cent of Normal Number of Children**
Adams	20 245	3 033	15.0	109
Alamosa	8 602	1 291	15.0	109
Arapahoe	22 647	3 168	14.0	102
Archuleta	3 204	527	16.4	119
Baca	10 570	1 808	17.1	124
Bent	9 134	1 427	15.6	113
Boulder	32 456	4 380	13.5	98
Chaffee	8 126	1 074	13.2	96
Cheyenne	3 723	634	17.0	123
Clear Creek	2 155	243	11.3	82
Conejos	9 803	1 814	18.5	134
Costilla	5 779	1 073	18.5	134
Crowley	5 934	1 011	17.0	123
Custer	2 124	275	12.9	94
Delta	14 204	2 216	15.6	113
Denver	287 861	30 773	10.7	78
Dolores	1 412	199	14.1	102
Douglas	3 498	471	13.5	98
Eagle	3 924	518	13.2	96
Elbert	6 580	1 004	15.2	110
El Paso	49 570	5 647	11.4	83
Fremont	18 896	2 539	13.4	97
Garfield	9 975	1 386	13.9	101
Gilpin	1 212	127	10.5	76
Grant	2 108	271	12.85	94
Gunnison	5 527	735	13.3	96
Hinsdale	449	49	10.9	79
Huerfano	17 062	2 936	17.2	125
Jackson	1 386	177	12.8	93
Jefferson	21 810	2 902	13.3	96
Kiowa	3 786	643	17.0	123
Kit Carson	9 725	1 729	17.8	129
Lake	4 899	630	12.85	94
La Plata	12 975	1 970	15.2	110
Larimer	33 137	4 825	14.6	106

TABLE XI (continued)

County	Total Population	Number of Children 6 to 13 yrs. (inc.)	Per Cent of Children 6 to 13 yrs. (inc.)	Per Cent of Normal Number of Children
Las Animas	36 008	5 998	16.7	121
Lincoln	7 850	1 388	17.7	128
Logan	19 946	3 481	17.5	127
Mesa	25 908	3 842	14.8	107
Mineral	640	68	10.6	77
Moffat	4 861	754	15.5	112
Montezuma	7 798	1 251	16.0	116
Montrose	11 742	1 934	16.5	120
Morgan	18 284	2 966	16.2	117
Otero	24 390	3 894	16.0	116
Ouray	1 784	201	11.3	82
Park	2 052	236	11.5	83
Phillips	5 797	910	15.7	114
Pitkin	1 770	199	11.2	81
Prowers	14 762	2 355	16.0	116
Pueblo	66 038	8 681	13.1	95
Rio Blanco	2 980	411	13.8	100
Rio Grande	9 953	1 624	16.3	118
Routt	9 352	1 360	14.5	105
Saguache	6 250	952	15.2	110
San Juan	1 935	153	7.9	57
San Miguel	2 184	333	15.2	110
Sedgwick	5 580	926	16.6	120
Summit	987	125	12.6	91
Teller	4 141	472	11.4	83
Washington	9 591	1 691	17.6	128
Weld	65 097	10 805	16.5	120
Yuma	13 613	2 355	17.3	125
Total	1 035 791	142 870	13.8	100

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*Data based on U. S. Census Bureau figures for 1930

**Normal number of children is interpreted to be the average for the state as a whole; i.e. 13.8% of the population. This resulting figure is obtained by dividing the county per cent by the state per cent and multiplying by 100. For Adams County 109 is 15.0 divided by 13.8 and multiplied by 100.

Variations in Ability of Districts to Support Education

Variations in Assessed Valuations

The most obvious and perhaps the best single index of a school district's ability to support a school program is the relative amount of taxable wealth which it includes. In Colorado local property is the tax base for the support of about 97% of the cost of public schools. Districts which include large amounts of such taxable real and personal property in proportion to the number of children to be educated are fortunate. They can raise large amounts of money with which to support their schools. When the amount of taxable property per child in the district is small the district is handicapped--it can raise relatively small amounts of money from its school taxes, even though the rates are high.

The following several tables clearly indicate the extent to which these variations existed in 1933-34. Several bases for comparison are used, as follows: (1) assessed valuation per census child; (2) assessed valuation per pupil enrolled in school; (3) assessed valuation per unit of average daily attendance; (4) assessed valuation per classroom unit; (5) assessed valuation per $1,000 of bonded debt, and (6) the range between the assessed valuation per unit of A. D. A. of the richest and poorest district in each county, by class of district.

Table XII lists the distribution of districts in terms of their assessed valuation per census child (children 6-20 years of age, inclusive, resident in the district.) The table shows that at one extreme there were 55 districts in the state in 1933-34 which had less than $1,000 of taxable property per census child. This was 2.7 per cent of all school districts. At the other extreme there were 28 richest districts which had $50,000 or over per census child. Over half of all districts had between $2,000 and $6,000 of taxable property per census child in 1933-34.

TABLE XII

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION PER CENSUS CHILD, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

Assessed Valuation per Census Child	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under $1 000	55	2.7
1 000 - 1 999	304	15.0
2 000 - 3 999	632	31.2
4 000 - 5 999	436	21.5
6 000 - 7 999	219	10.8
8 000 - 9 999	104	5.1
10 000 - 19 999	174	8.6
20 000 - 29 999	48	2.4
30 000 - 39 999	15	.7
40 000 - 49 999	12	.6
$50 000 or over	28	1.4
Total	2 027	100.0

*Including joint districts counted in each county. Twenty-nine districts for which data were not available.

Table H which may be found on pages 66 and 67 of the Appendix distributes the valuations per census child by counties.

A somewhat better index than one based on census children may be obtained by using enrollments. The school census bears no necessary relationship to a district's need for education. It is theoretically possible to have a number of persons enumerated in the school census yet none at all enrolled in school. All the census children may be either graduates of high school or over the legal age for compulsory attendance and hence not in school. Table XIII presents a distribution of districts comparable to the one listed above but in terms of enrollments.

Table XIII shows that there are 34 districts with assessed valuations per pupil enrolled of less than $1,000 and 45 with $50,000 or over. Obviously many districts are 50 times as able to support a given school program as are many other districts. As a matter of fact some districts are 200 times as rich as others in terms of this measure. Within the lowest and highest classifications in this table there are, of course, wide variations. Several districts have over $200,000 of assessed valuation per pupil enrolled, for example.

TABLE XIII

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION PER PUPIL ENROLLED, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

Assessed Valuation per Pupil Enrolled	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under $ 1 000	34	1.7
1 000 - 1 999	132	6.7
2 000 - 3 999	470	23.8
4 000 - 5 999	388	19.7
6 000 - 7 999	281	14.2
8 000 - 9 999	171	8.7
10 000 - 19 999	332	16.8
20 000 - 29 999	75	3.8
30 000 - 39 999	31	1.6
40 000 - 49 999	13	.7
$50 000 or over	45	2.3
Total	1 972	100.0

*Thirty-one districts for which data were not available.

The detailed county distributions which present these same data are in Table i on pages 68 and 69 of the Appendix.

A still better measure of the variation in assessed valuations among school districts is reflected in tables which utilize average daily attendance as an index. Average daily attendance includes only those pupils who are actually in attendance at school. Certainly it is a fairer index of need of support than is either census child or enrollment. For that reason a table is included to present the variations and range of inequalities on this basis.

Table XIV presents these data. It is interpreted in precisely the same manner as are the tables just described. In this table one may observe variations of over 100 to one. (The distribution is made with a large number of categories to emphasize the range of inequalities of financial ability.) Eighteen districts have assessed property per A.D.A. of less than $1,000 whereas 19 districts have over $100,000 of such taxable property.

TABLE XIV

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION PER A.D.A. 1934

Assessed Valuation per Unit of A. D. A.	Number of Districts*	Percentage of Districts
Under - $ 1 000	18	.9
1 000 - 1 999	74	3.7
2 000 - 2 999	165	8.4
3 000 - 3 999	190	9.6
4 000 - 4 999	194	9.8
5 000 - 5 999	163	8.3
6 000 - 6 999	138	7.0
7 000 - 7 999	147	7.5
8 000 - 8 999	102	5.2
9 000 - 9 999	92	4.6
10 000 - 14 999	279	14.0
15 000 - 19 999	147	7.4
20 000 - 24 999	89	4.5
25 000 - 29 999	35	1.7
30 000 - 34 999	34	1.7
35 000 - 39 999	25	1.3
40 000 - 44 999	12	.5
45 000 - 49 999	9	.5
50 000 - 54 999	9	.5
55 000 - 59 999	7	.4
60 000 - 64 999	5	.3
65 000 - 69 999	3	.2
70 000 - 74 999	5	.3
75 000 - 79 999	4	.2
80 000 - 84 999	1	.05
90 000 - 94 999	5	.3
95 000 - 99 999	2	.1
$100 000 - or over	19	1.0
Total	1 973	100.0

*Twenty-nine districts for which data were not available.

In Table J on pages 70 and 71 in the Appendix these same data are detailed by counties. In this county table the categories are somewhat different from the ones in the above state summary table. This less detailed classification is made necessary by limitations of space.

The very best index yet devised for expressed need for education is the classroom unit. While it is less easily understood than any of the three measures utilized in the three preceding tables it is the most meaningful to any worker in the field of school finance. Table XV presents the distribution of districts in terms of variations in assessed valuations per classroom unit. Using this most reliable of indices of need the range in ability to support schools is shown to be quite great. Thirty-three districts fall in the category "under $20,000 per classroom unit" and 123 in the category "over $300,000 per classroom unit". If these 123 richest districts were further analyzed it would be found that the range would be several times as great as this table indicates.

Table K in the Appendix, details the data by counties and further emphasizes these extreme variations, on pages 72 and 73.

TABLE XV

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION PER CLASSROOM UNIT, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

Assessed Valuation per Classroom Unit	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Less than $20 000	33	1.7
20 000 - 39 000	190	9.6
40 000 - 59 000	275	13.9
60 000 - 79 000	262	13.3
80 000 - 99 000	221	11.2
100 000 - 139 000	339	17.2
140 000 - 179 000	231	11.7
180 000 - 219 000	149	7.6
222 000 - 259 000	96	4.9
260 000 - 299 000	53	2.7
$300 000 or over	123	6.2
Total	1 972	100.0

*Thirty districts for which data were not available.

As a final indication of inequality a table is presented which presents the range between the assessed valuations of the richest and poorest district in each county of the state by class of district. Table XVI which follows on the next two pages is read as follows: "In 1933-34, in Adams County, the richest second-class district had an assessed valuation per unit of A. D. A. which was $2,793 greater than that of the poorest second-class district in that county. In that same county the richest third-class district had an assessed valuation $72,300 greater than that of the poorest third-class district." It is to be especially noted that these figures are "per unit of average daily attendance" and not total assessed valuations.

A study of this table brings out very clearly not only the variation among counties but the extreme differences within counties. Special attention is called to the variations within Boulder, Chaffee, Douglas, Gunnison, Jefferson and Lake Counties. Contrast these figures with those listed for Alamosa, Conejos, Dolores, Jackson, or Larimer Counties. Must the reader not conclude that the variations demonstrated are very great and very general?

TABLE XVI

RANGE BETWEEN ASSESSED VALUATION PER A.D.A. OF RICHEST AND POOREST SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY, BY CLASS OF DISTRICT AND BY COUNTIES. 1934*

	Range between Richest and Poorest District		
County	First-class Dists.	Second-class Dists.	Third-class Dists.
Adams		2 793	72 300
Alamosa			29 492
Arapahoe	1 771	4 315	160 929
Archuleta			32 537
Baca		1 753	35 252
Bent			30 559
Boulder	540	927	116 790
Chaffee			112 028
Cheyenne			37 364
Clear Creek			37 297
Conejos		1 659	17 167
Costilla			36 955
Crowley		1 066	13 797
Custer			18 576
Delta		961	13 125
Denver			
Dolores			14 971
Douglas			132 142
Eagle			51 491
Elbert			75 325
El Paso			38 456
Fremont	653		34 007
Garfield		6 173	45 983
Gilpin			41 932
Grand			54 778
Gunnison		2 109	182 262
Hinsdale			15 204
Huerfano			174 213
Jackson			19 650
Jefferson		1 846	328 311
Kiowa			29 806
Kit Carson			56 255
Lake			217 073
La Plata			140 942
Larimer	39		33 001

TABLE XVI (continued)

County	Range between richest and Poorest District		
	First-class Dists.	Second-class Dists.	Third-class Dists.
Las Animas	2 474		108 196
Lincoln		19 768	56 011
Logan			91 548
Mesa		989	17 820
Mineral			85 735
Moffat			98 923
Montezuma		500	13 345
Montrose			15 401
Morgan	14		8 565
Otero	1 443	2 805	15 931
Ouray			26 464
Park			83 092
Phillips		880	19 602
Pitkin			166 858
Prowers		4 542	50 273
Pueblo	37	2 664	169 178
Rio Blanco			30 205
Rio Grande	370	99	27 650
Routt		971	58 938
Saguache		197	163 395
San Juan			
San Miguel			44 198
Sedgwick		4 812	38 004
Summit			233 064
Teller			62 508
Washington			37 160
Weld	677	4 509	31 665
Yuma		1 833	23 379

Variations in Effort to Support Education

As was indicated in Chapter I, one cause of educational inequality is the variation which exists in effort made by local tax payers to support schools. There are wide variations in factors which reflect effort.

Tax Rates in Colorado School Districts

The revenue for the support of schools comes principally from the special school district tax, although every district receives some support from the county general school tax. This county tax for education is limited to five mills and over 40 counties levy the maximum rate. In third-class school districts there is a limit of 20 mills on the special district rate also. In first and second class districts there is no special school district tax rate limitation. Whatever money is spent in the school district over and above the receipts of these two taxes was received from State Aid, tuition, or bonds. In no instance was the proportion of such money very great.

Table XVII presents a distribution of special school district tax rates for the state as a whole as they existed in 1933-34. This table shows that 136 Colorado School districts had special district rates of less than two mills and 36 districts had rates of 18 mills or more. Most districts had special school tax rates of from 4 to 10 mills. These variations in rate reflect to some extent the variation in effort to support schools which had to be made in the several school districts of the state in that year.

TABLE XVII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX RATES. 1934

Special School Tax Rate	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Less than 2.0	136	6.9
2.0 - 3.99	380	19.4
4.0 - 5.99	488	24.9
6.0 - 7.99	301	15.3
8.0 - 9.99	227	11.6
10.0 - 11.99	149	7.6
12.0 - 13.99	118	6.0
14.0 - 15.99	68	3.5
16.0 - 17.99	38	1.9
18.0 or over	36	2.9
Total	1 961	100.0

In general, the total tax rates were about 5 mills to 10 mills higher than the rates listed in the above table. Data on total rates for schools are not included in this report but are available at the State Superintendent's Office. A distribution of total rates indicated that 92 districts had rates of 6 mills or less, and 284 districts had rates over 21 mills. These figures demonstrate the range of total rates. About half of the districts had total rates of between 9 and 14 mills.

Detailed county figures for district rates are found on pages 74 and 75, Table L, of the Appendix.

Variations in Expenditures for Current Expenses and Total Expenses

A very definite evidence of educational inequality is the variation in expenditures per unit of average daily attendance which exists among the school districts. Table XVIII presents a distribution of the school districts in the state in terms of cost per unit of average daily attendance for current expenses and for total outlays. One may observe that 155 districts, or 7.8 per cent of all districts, spent under $40.00 per unit of average daily attendance for current expenses. At the other extreme, 83 districts spent $300 or more per unit of average daily attendance for current expenses. Putting it another way, 83 districts spent at rates per unit of A. D. A. which were more than 7 times as great as the unit expenditures of 155 other districts in the state. The table clearly indicates

TABLE XVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER UNIT OF A. D. A. 1934*

Expenditure per Unit of A.D.A.	Current Expenditures		Total Expenditures	
	No of Dists	Per Cent of Dists	No of Dists	Per Cent of Dists
Under $ 40.00	155	7.8	123	6.2
40 - 49.99	163	8.2	127	6.4
50 - 59.99	244	12.3	180	9.1
60 - 69.99	240	12.1	212	10.7
70 - 79.99	208	10.5	196	9.9
80 - 89.99	159	8.0	179	9.1
90 - 99.99	162	8.2	171	8.7
100 - 109.99	119	6.0	126	6.4
110 - 119.99	89	4.5	103	5.2
120 - 129.99	56	2.8	84	4.3
130 - 139.99	61	3.0	66	3.3
140 - 149.99	36	1.8	61	3.1
150 - 159.99	35	1.8	45	2.3
160 - 169.99	25	1.3	28	1.4
170 - 179.99	15	.8	17	.9
180 - 189.99	19	1.0	23	1.2
190 - 199.99	17	.9	23	1.2
200 - 209.99	25	1.3	30	1.5
210 - 219.99	9	.5	8	.4
220 - 229.99	10	.5	18	.9
230 - 239.99	8	.4	12	.6
240 - 249.99	8	.4	7	.4
250 - 259.99	9	.5	12	.6
260 - 269.99	11	.6	8	.4
270 - 279.99	1	.1	6	.3
280 - 289.99	6	.3	6	.3
290 - 299.99	3	.2	4	.2
$300 or over	83	4.2	99	5.0
Total	1 976	100.0	1 974	100.0

*Twenty-six districts for which data were not available.

that most districts spent some amount between $50.00 and $100 per unit of average daily attendance for current expenses.

The two columns at the right side of the table headed "Total Expenditures" present this same type of information, except that it is in terms of total expenditures per unit of average daily attendance. These figures include expenditures for debt. The distribution is comparable to the one indicated in columns 2 and 3 except that the figures are higher on the scale throughout the table. When debts were included in computing the units costs it will be noted that there were 99 instead of 83 districts in the state which spent $300 or more per unit of average daily attendance.

It does not follow, however, in this case that the richest districts spent the largest amounts per unit of average daily attendance. It was true in general that the smallest districts spent the largest amounts and the larger districts the smaller amounts. A great many of those 83 districts which spent $300 or more per unit of average daily attendance were one-teacher schools. In larger schools, for example, in schools which have 30 or more pupils it is generally not necessary to spend more than perhaps $150 per unit of average daily attendance to get adequate instruction.

Tables M to N, on pages 76 to 79 of the Appendix, gives the data by counties.

The best, but most technical, index of expenditures was the expenditure per classroom unit. This measure represents the cost of maintaining one teacher and his classroom together with the normal number of pupils which one teacher supervises, for one year. The unit includes not only the salary of the teacher, but also the cost of other expenses of instruction, operation and maintenance of the school plant, and all other current expenses directly related to one teacher.

Table XIX gives a distribution of 1,971 districts in Colorado in terms of this measure. As was the case in the previous table the first two columns give the data for current expenditures and the other two for total expenditures. The distribution speaks for itself and the same great range of expenditures is apparent in this table as has been noted in the three previous ones. A total of 157 districts spent less than $600 per classroom unit. This was 8 per cent of all districts in the state. At the other extreme 41 districts spent more than $3,000 per classroom unit for current expenses. In other words, 41 of the richest districts in the state were able to spend 5 times as much per classroom unit as 157 other districts spent. The table further indicates that most schools in the state spent amounts of from about $700 to $1,200 per classroom unit. This was the typical cost of a small school. It should especially be noted that this table relates to current expenditures only and does not include expenditures for debt.

Tables O to P, on pages 80 to 83 of the Appendix, give the detailed county distributions.

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CLASSROOM UNIT. 1934

Expenditures per C. U.	Current Expenditures		Total Expenditures	
	No. of Dists	Per Cent of Dists	No. of Dists	Per Cent of Dists
Under $ 600	157	8.0	125	6.3
600 - 699	180	9.1	156	8.0
700 - 799	249	12.6	212	10.7
800 - 899	227	11.5	206	10.4
900 - 999	135	6.8	147	7.4
1000 - 1099	118	6.0	107	5.4
1100 - 1199	110	5.6	96	4.9
1200 - 1299	108	5.5	93	4.7
1300 - 1399	79	4.0	83	4.2
1400 - 1499	94	4.8	81	4.1
1500 - 1599	77	4.0	79	4.0
1600 - 1699	52	2.6	82	4.2
1700 - 1799	73	3.7	66	3.3
1800 - 1899	64	3.2	57	2.9
1900 - 1999	42	2.1	49	2.5
2000 - 2099	33	1.7	37	1.9
2100 - 2199	24	1.2	41	2.1
2200 - 2299	21	1.1	31	1.6
2300 - 2399	19	1.0	32	1.6
2400 - 2499	12	.6	23	1.2
2500 - 2599	18	.9	25	1.3
2600 - 2699	10	.5	13	.7
2700 - 2799	12	.6	22	1.1
2800 - 2899	8	.4	8	.4
2900 - 2999	8	.4	8	.4
$3000 or over	41	2.1	92	4.7
Total	1 971	100.0	1 971	100.0

Variations among Districts in Terms of Their Indebtedness

Still another factor which indicates the ability of school districts, at least to some degree, is the amount of money which they owe. The richer a district, the more likely it is that the district can finance its building program from current receipts. Of course larger districts usually bond themselves to get money for the purchase of buildings and equipment. However, since such a large proportion of the schools in Colorado are small ones and therefore may be expected to finance buildings and purchase equipment from current revenue, a table which shows the distribution of districts in terms of debt should be meaningful.

Table XX shows for the state as a whole the distribution of Colorado's school districts in terms of the amount of their bonded debt per unit of average daily attendance.

TABLE XX

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE BONDED DEBT
IN TERMS OF BONDED DEBT PER UNIT OF A.D.A. 1934

Bonded Debt per Unit of A. D. A.	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under $100	210	35.4
100 - 199	161	27.1
200 - 299	101	17.0
300 - 399	47	7.9
400 - 499	20	3.3
500 - 599	9	1.5
600 - 699	8	1.4
700 - 799	5	.8
800 - 899	6	1.0
900 - 999	1	0.2
$1000 - or over	26	4.4
Total	594	100.0

This table shows that of all districts which had bonded debt outstanding in 1933-34, there were 210 districts in the state which owed less than $100 per unit of average daily attendance. Of course it should be pointed out that most school districts did not have any bonded debt at all. The total in this table indicates that 594 school districts of the state did owe money in the form of bonds. Many other school districts had outstanding indebtedness which existed in the form of unsecured loans or outstanding checks. This type of indebtedness, called "floating" indebtedness is very elusive. Reliable information as to amount of such indebtedness was hard to get; consequently, no separate table is included in this study regarding this type of obligation.

Table Q gives the data by counties on pages 84 and 85 of the Appendix.

Another way of expressing debt, and a more meaningful one, is in terms of the percentage which the bonded indebtedness is of the assessed valuation of the school district. Very obviously, richer school districts can afford to incur indebtedness better than poorer ones. Table XXI shows the distribution of 579 of the 594 school districts which did owe money in the form of bonds in terms of the percentage that this bonded indebtedness was of the assessed valuation of the property in the school district concerned.

TABLE XXI

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WHICH HAVE INDEBTEDNESS, IN TERMS OF
PERCENTAGE THAT BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IS OF THE ASSESSED VALUATION. 1934

Percentage Bonded Indebtedness is of Assessed Valuation	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Less than 1.00	114	19.7
1. - 1.99	93	16.1
2. - 2.99	101	17.4
3. - 3.99	91	15.7
4. - 4.99	50	8.6
5. - or over	130	22.5
Total	579	100.0

It shows that 114 districts owed amounts of money on bonds which were less than one per cent of the assessed valuation of the districts. At the other extreme 130 districts owed five per cent or more of their assessed valuation. This latter figure is particularly interesting in view of the fact that the law of the state provided that no school district may incur bonded indebtedness to an extent greater than 5 per cent of its assessed valuation. One of two explanations must be true with respect to these 130 districts. First, either they violated the law, or, second, the assessed valuation had shrunk materially since the bonded indebtedness was incurred. The latter was the case in most instances.

The detailed table giving the data by counties is found on pages 86 and 87, Table R, of the Appendix.

Still another basis for comparison involving bonded debt may be made with respect to the value of the school property which the district owns. This distribution of districts indicates the extent to which districts had something to show for their outstanding debts. Poor indeed was a district which owed money for bonded indebtedness incurred to finance a greatly depreciated school plant.

Table XXII presents a distribution of 594 districts which had bonded indebtedness in terms of the relationship of that debt to the value of their school property as appraised by the local school board. Doubtless the data on valuation of the property were not very reliable as they were merely estimates made by the school directors.

TABLE XXII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE BONDED DEBT IN TERMS OF BONDED DEBT PER $1000 OF SCHOOL PROPERTY. 1934

Bonded Debt per $1000 of School Property	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under - $100	29	4.9
100 - 199	41	6.9
200 - 299	37	6.2
300 - 399	48	8.1
400 - 499	57	9.6
500 - 599	59	9.9
600 - 699	59	9.9
700 - 799	63	10.6
800 - 899	56	9.5
900 - 999	32	5.4
$1000 or over	113	19.0
Total	594	100.0

The table indicates that 29 districts owned property which was appraised by the school directors at less than one-tenth the value of the districts outstanding bonded debt. On the other hand 113 districts evaluated their property as being of as much or greater value than their debt.

Table S in the Appendix, pages 88 and 89, presents detailed data by counties.

Distribution of Districts in Terms of Value of School Property

Again the variation in ability of school districts is shown by their distribution according to the value of their school property per unit of A. D. A. Table XXIII presents such a distribution. It demonstrates that about one-fourth of the districts of the state, 484 to be exact, had property which was valued at less than $100 per unit of average daily attendance. Sixty other districts had property which was valued at $1,000 or more per unit of average daily attendance. Most of the districts in the state own property which was worth less than $300 per unit of average daily attendance.

TABLE XXIII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF THE VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY PER UNIT OF A. D. A. 1934

Value of School Property per A. D. A.	Number of Districts*	Percentage of Districts
Under - $100	484	24.9
100 - 199	619	31.9
200 - 299	351	18.1
300 - 399	185	9.5
400 - 499	109	5.6
500 - 599	49	2.5
600 - 699	39	2.0
700 - 799	16	.8
800 - 899	21	1.1
900 - 999	10	.5
$1000 or over	60	3.1
Total	1 943	100.0

*Fifty-nine districts for which data were not available.

Detailed county data are given on pages 90 and 91 of the Appendix, Table T.

Variations in the Length of School Terms

One of the factors which is most indicative of a community's effort to maintain good schools is the number of days of school maintained per year. Generally teachers are contracted with on the basis of a year's work. If the amount of annual compensation has been fixed in the contract the school board may operate whatever number of days of school it wishes. However, there is a wide variation among districts in the number of days of school maintained. Some districts evidently appreciate education and wish as long a term as possible. Other communities evidently value school lightly and are satisfied with minimum terms. The state law provides for equalization in the form of minimum salaries for terms up to 9½ months, which is 190 days of school. The statutes also provide for a minimum school term of 6 months, or 120 days.

Table XXIV presents the distribution of all the school districts of the state with respect to number of days of school maintained in 1934. This table clearly indicates that there is a wide range of educational opportunity in terms of number of days of school maintained. Sixty-nine districts in the state provided 120 days or less of school that year. A number of these 69 districts must have violated the law in this respect. At the other end of the distribution it may be noted that 7 districts had over 190 days of school. Most districts had terms of from 150 to 180 days of school, or from 7½ to 9 months.

The laws of a number of the more progressive states in the union require a minimum of 160 or even 170 days of school. Certainly those districts which provide only six or seven months of school are not living up to their social responsibilities.

TABLE XXIV

NUMBER OF DAYS OF SCHOOL MAINTAINED IN ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS. 1934*

Number of Days of School Maintained	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
120 or less	69	3.6
121 - 125	6	0.3
126 - 130	7	0.4
131 - 135	13	0.7
136 - 140	41	2.1
141 - 145	7	0.4
146 - 150	22	1.1
151 - 155	125	6.4
156 - 160	369	19.0
161 - 165	31	1.6
166 - 170	109	5.6
171 - 175	535	27.5
176 - 180	568	29.2
181 - 185	25	1.3
186 - 190	8	0.4
over 190	7	0.4
Total	1 942	100.0

*Sixty districts for which no data were available.

Table XXV gives this same type of information for 1,096 one-teacher schools in the state. As might be expected, these small schools were apparently the ones which maintained the shorter school terms. In general the larger districts, particularly the ones in the cities, maintained at least 175 days of school.

TABLE XXV

NUMBER OF DAYS OF SCHOOL MAINTAINED IN ONE-TEACHER SCHOOL DISTRICTS. 1934*

Number of Days of School Maintained	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
120 or less	60	5.9
121 - 130	4	.4
131 - 140	35	3.5
141 - 150	15	1.5
151 - 160	352	34.9
161 - 170	67	6.6
171 - 180	470	46.6
over 180	6	.6
Total	1 009	100.0

*Seven one-teacher districts for which data were not available.

It will be noted that 60 of the 69 districts (shown in Table XXIV) which maintained the smallest number of days of school (120 or less) were one-teacher schools. This further emphasizes the point that the injustices and inequalities in education which have been pointed out time and time again in this report are closely related to the very small schools which are an inherent part of the district system of school administration. Doubtless many of these schools are absolutely necessary. Equally true is the fact that many others are quite unnecessary and should be eliminated.

The detailed county tables which present these data on length of school terms are on pages 92 to 95 of the Appendix, Tables U and V.

Salaries of Secretaries of School Boards

The Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1932-34 indicates that $104,000 of public school money was spent in payments for salary to secretaries of school boards. This rather substantial sum of money goes to compensate laymen elected to their position who, in many instances, do little or nothing to earn their money. In larger systems the work frequently is done by the superintendent of schools. Where such is not the case, the required work might better be done by the superintendent or teacher. Many of the more progressive states in the United States successfully operate the school system with elected secretaries who are paid nothing for their services. In such states the quality of persons elected is quite as high as in Colorado. This suggests that possibly much, even all of this $104,000 might better be spent for some other purpose than to pay secretaries. In many instances the secretary is unqualified for the job or, once elected, actually insists that the superintendent of schools, the principal, or the teacher do the work anyway.

Regardless of the answer to this question it is interesting to see the distribution of these payments made to secretaries of school boards. Table XXVI presents this information. It may be noted that in most instances the amounts of money paid are very small. In some cases the amounts are insignificant. However, at least 168 secretaries are paid $100 per year or more. A number of these secretaries who receive as much compensation as $100 are elected in small school districts where the amount of work involved does not merit any such sum as that received. A much better plan to follow, at least in second and first class districts, would be to increase the salary of some trained school person by half the amount paid the elected secretary and thus obtain a coherent, accurate report in place of a carelessly prepared report which is too frequently the case at the present time.

TABLE XXVI

SALARIES OF SECRETARIES OF SCHOOL BOARDS IN COLORADO. 1934

Annual Salary of Secretary	Number of Secretaries	Percentage of Secretaries
Less than $20	561	31.2
$20 - 29.99	547	30.5
30 - 39.99	168	9.5
40 - 49.99	83	4.6
50 - 59.99	142	7.9
60 - 69.99	54	3.0
70 - 79.99	42	2.3
80 - 89.99	18	1.0
90 - 99.99	13	.7
100 - 109.99	57	3.2
110 - 119.99	8	.4
$120 or over	103	5.7
Total	1 796	100.0

A detailed county table presenting these same data may be found in Table W, pages 96 and 97, of the Appendix.

The facts which have been presented and discussed in this chapter have dealt with administrative matters. The variations between school districts have been shown to be great. The next chapter, which deals with factors relating to personnel in the school districts, presents additional convincing evidence of the extreme range of educational opportunities in Colorado.

CHAPTER III

MORE EVIDENCES OF EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY: VARIATIONS IN FACTORS RELATING TO PERSONNEL

The most important single consideration in any school situation is the quality of the teaching personnel. Every school must have at least one teacher. The salary of teachers usually constitutes about 70 per cent of the current expenditures of a school. A school conceivably may be operated without books or without heat, or even without equipment, but it is impossible to have a school without a teacher. And it is also impossible to have a good school without a good teacher in every classroom.

Personnel Factors Considered in this Study

Just as there are great and unnecessary variations in other factors relating to the administration of schools in Colorado, so there is a comparable range of variations with respect to the personnel within schools. This study will present evidence relating to five important factors which relate directly to the teachers in Colorado's school districts. These five factors are (1) teachers' salaries, (2) the level of certification of teachers, (3) the college degreesheld by teachers, (4) the source of the teachers' academic training, and (5) the number of years of teaching experience of teachers.

Until recently no data were available which depicted completely and accurately the salary, certification, and training of Colorado teachers. About two years ago, in a determination to enforce the certification laws, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction inaugurated a new system of checking up on teachers through the Office of the County Superintendent. Now there is on file at the State Department an individual card which gives for each teacher and administrator in the state, with the exception of the teachers in one county, a series of items of information which makes possible a complete study of this kind. The record card contains the name and address of each teacher, the teacher's annual salary, degrees held, type of certificate held, number of college quarter hours of work (total, and in education), and number of years of experience, (total, in Colorado, and in the district in which he is now employed). Also, the card indicates where the teacher received his degree, if the institution is located within the state of Colorado.

Using these cards, a study was made for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36. It was possible to check on every every teacher for whom a card was filed. Furthermore, it is believed that there was actually on file, a card for every teacher in the state with the exception of those teachers who work in Denver. This study specifically excludes teachers in Denver County because the State Department does not have a complete file in this instance.

Variations in Salaries of Colorado Teachers and Administrators

There is a considerable range in the salaries paid teachers and administrators in Colorado. The state minimum salary law provides that every teacher shall be paid a minimum of $75.00 per month for each month

that school is actually maintained. According to the statutes the minimum school term in Colorado is 6 months. The maximum term for which state aid is provided is 9½ months. Thus, the minimum salary for teachers and administrators may be said to be from $450.00 to $712.50 per year in this state. A large number of rural school teachers receive the minimum salary. A few of the wealthy or more progressive school systems provide salaries which are considerably above the minimum and are quite attractive. In Denver, for example, the salary schedule provides a normal maximum salary of $2,880 per year for classroom teachers who have the A. B. degree. It should be specifically noted, however, that Denver teachers did not receive the normal salary under the schedule in either 1934-35 or 1935-36 as salaries were reduced during that period.

Table XXVII, which follows, presents a distribution of the salaries paid 6,046 teachers employed during the year 1934-35 in Colorado school districts summarized for the state as a whole. It will be noted in this summary table that 60 teachers, or 1 per cent of the total, received salaries of less than $450.00. How this is possible under the law may appear hard to understand. Doubtless, these teachers were part-time or substitute teachers in most instances. Eighty-four teachers received salaries of from $450 to $599. These teachers probably taught rural schools which maintained six or seven months of school. More teachers received salaries of from $600 to $749 than received salaries in any other classification. This number constitutes 29.6% of all the teachers. (Note that this excludes Denver). According to this distribution, only 773 teachers in the state (outside Denver) received salaries of $1,800 or more. This last number constitutes 6.2% of the teachers in the state.

TABLE XXVII

SALARIES OF COLORADO TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS
1934-35

Distribution	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
Below $ 450	60	1.0
450 - 599	84	1.3
600 - 749	1788	29.6
750 - 899	730	12.1
900 - 1049	1037	17.2
1050 - 1199	580	9.6
1200 - 1349	769	12.7
1350 - 1499	290	4.8
1500 - 1649	216	3.6
1650 - 1799	119	1.9
$1800 or over	373	6.2
Total	6 046	100.0

The year 1934-35 was the first year for which these data were collected. This distribution does not represent all the teachers in the state, outside Denver. Many county superintendents did not turn in complete reports that first year. By the end of another year, however, the files were virtually complete and 7,419 teachers had been indexed. Table XXVIII presents this more recent and more complete distribution. It will be noted that in the second year of record, 1935-36, fifty-three teachers received less than $450 per year. One hundred twenty received from $450 to $599 and 2,027 or 27.3% received salaries of from $600 to $745. In the highest classification, 443 teachers, or 6 per cent, received $1,800 or more per year. Again it is emphasized that these tables do not include Denver County.

TABLE XXVIII

SALARIES OF COLORADO TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS
1935-36

Distribution	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
Below $ 450	53	.7
450 - 599	120	1.6
600 - 749	2 027	27.3
750 - 899	1 018	13.7
900 - 1049	1 252	16.9
1050 - 1199	768	10.4
1200 - 1349	896	12.1
1350 - 1499	443	6.0
1500 - 1649	248	3.3
1650 - 1799	151	2.0
$1800 or over	443	6.0
Total	7 419	100.0

Just as interesting as are these data for the state as a whole are the variations which may be noted within particular counties. Tables X and Y, in the Appendix, pages 98 to 101, present the distribution of salaries by counties for each of the two years studied. It may be noted that about half of the counties have some teachers who receive less than $450 and others who receive $1,800 or over. Certain counties, usually rural and mountain counties, pay uniformly low salaries. Other counties which are more urban pay higher salaries.

That the salaries of teachers constitute the principal item of expense in a school system is clearly indicated in the following table. Table XXIX presents a distribution of the school districts of Colorado, for the year 1933-34, (these data were obtained for the County Superintendent's reports) in terms of the percentage of their current expenditures which went for teachers' salaries. The table is read as follows:

In 147 of the 2,037 school districts (including high school districts) included in the study less than 50 per cent of the current expenditures went to salaries. In 215 districts, or 10.6 per cent of all districts, from 50 per cent to 59.9 per cent was spent for salaries. In 267 districts, or 13.1 per cent of all districts, 90 per cent or more of current expenditures were for salaries.

TABLE XXIX

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY PERCENTAGE THAT TEACHERS SALARIES IS OF CURRENT EXPENSES. 1934

Number of Districts with Percentage of:	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Less than 50	147	7.2
50 - 59.9	215	10.6
60 - 69.9	314	15.4
70 - 79.9	514	25.2
80 - 89.9	580	28.5
90 or over	267	13.1
Total	2 037	100.0

Variations of Salaries in One-Teacher Schools

The previous table has presented a distribution of salaries of all teachers and administrators in Colorado. The data were obtained from record cards which are on file in the State Department of Education. It is not easily possible to segregate those data by type of school.

Perhaps the most interesting single group of teachers, from the standpoint of salary, is that made up of those teachers who serve in districts which maintain a single one-teacher school. Data were available in County Superintendents' reports and in order to see just how low those salaries were in 1933-34 the data were tabulated. It is especially pointed out that the following table is based on a different year than the preceding table and that the data are from a different source. However, both sets of data are highly reliable.

Table XXX enumerates, for the state as a whole, the distribution of salaries of teachers in these smallest school districts. The table shows that, in 1933-34, there were 52 districts which paid the teacher in their one-room school a salary of less than $450; 41 districts which paid from $450 to $524; and at the top of the distribution, only 34 one-teacher districts which paid so much salary as $975 per year.

TABLE XXX

SALARY OF TEACHERS IN SINGLE ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS 1934*

Annual Salary	Number of Districts	Percentage of Districts
Under $450	52	5.1
450 - 524	41	4.0
525 - 599	78	7.7
600 - 674	307	30.4
675 - 749	334	33.0
750 - 824	109	10.8
825 - 899	24	2.4
900 - 974	32	3.2
975 or over	34	3.4
Total	1 011	100.0

*Five districts for which data were not available.

Table Z, which is on pages 102 and 103 of the Appendix presents these same data by counties. It may be observed in this detailed county table, that several counties appear to pay the very low salaries. Among these counties are Archuleta, Chaffee, Custer, Huerfano, Las Animas, and Routt, in which salaries are the very lowest. All of these counties are rural in nature.

Variations in Type of Certificate Held by Colorado Teachers

Under the laws of the state it is possible to teach only if one holds a legal certificate granted by the State Department of Education. There are several different types and grades of certificate. Some are called "State Certificates"; others are called "County Certificates", and are based in part on examinations administered by County Superintendents. In actual practice, however, all certificates are State Certificates.

The variations in requirement for obtaining these licenses to teach are quite marked. A presentation of the regulations themselves is one very good evidence of the variations of training and probable teaching effectiveness which exists under the present law. The following regulations, quoted from a publication of the State Department, are significant.

I. State Certificates

A. Graduate Temporary Certificates (Valid for five years in any school in Colorado)

In order to secure a certificate to teach in the high schools, it is necessary to hold an A. B. or equivalent degree, with thirty quarter hours of credit

distributed among at least three of the following groups, one of which must be practice teaching:

(a) General and Educational Psychology; (b) Principles of Education; (c) History of Education; (d) Administration and Supervision of Education; (e) Practice Teaching; (f) Special Methods; (g) Philosophy, Sociology, Anthropology, Biology, Political Science. (Note: The maximum amount of credit allowed in group (g) is ten quarter hours.)

Six quarter hours of Practice Teaching are required. The regulation regarding practice teaching may be waived for a teacher who has had three years' successful teaching experience.

B. Elementary Temporary Certificates (Valid for five years in any elementary school in Colorado)

In order to secure a certificate without examination applicant must be a graduate of a standard two year normal school, above graduation from a four year high school, completing ninety college quarter hours, including thirty quarter hours in Education, six of which must be in practice Teaching.

C. Special Temporary Certificates (Valid for five years)

For teaching subjects such as music, art, etc., a special certificate may be issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Requirements for the different special certificates and application blanks will be furnished upon request.

II. County Certificates - County Examinations

All applicants for examination for certificates to teach must have attended an institution of higher learning and must have successfully pursued a course (the State Reading Circle course as provided by law) approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, completing credit in ninety college quarter hours, thirty of which shall be in professional work.

Third Grade Subjects: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and composition, geography, history and constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Colorado, civics, sanitation and hygiene, elementary science and agriculture, school law of Colorado, school management and the State Reading Circle course.

> Third grade certificates are valid for one year. They may be renewed once if the holder has obtained five quarter hours of professional training in an accredited institution during the life of the certificate and has pursued a course approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
>
> Second Grade Subjects: All the foregoing subjects and physical and commercial geography, especially of Colorado, American literature, history of Colorado, and current events.
>
> Second grade certificates are valid for two years. They may be renewed once if the holder has taught on the certificate for eight months and has attended an institution of higher learning for five weeks, securing eight college quarter hours of professional work during the life of the certificate and has pursued a course approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
>
> First Grade Subjects: All third and second grade subjects and English literature, algebra or geometry, physics or chemistry, general history, educational psychology, and in addition, the applicant must have taught successfully for eight months.
>
> First grade certificates are valid for three years. They may be renewed once if the holder has taught on the certificate for eight months and has attended an institution of higher learning for five weeks, securing eight college quarter hours of professional work during the life of the certificate, and has pursued a course approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In addition to the certificates listed above there are several other types which should be mentioned. There were honorary permanent certificates issued a few years ago. A few teachers use these. Pre-graduation permits are issued to a few people. Such certificates are valid for one year. There are also a few teachers using rural and limited certificates which are no longer issued.

Table XXXI presents a distribution of 7,222 teachers who were teaching in 1934-35 in terms of the certificate held (Denver teachers are not included). A total of 3,185 teachers, or 44.1 per cent had the highest grade certificate - the Graduate Life Certificate. An additional 1,556 teachers had the Graduate Temporary Certificate. Thus over 65 per cent of the teachers held a type of certificate which, according to the present regulations of the State Department, would imply that

they were graduates of a four-year college and held an A. B. degree, or its equivalent--a total of 1,280 (993 plus 254 plus 33) persons held county certificates. It is interesting to observe that 94 persons were holders of Honorary certificates and that 96 were teaching on Pre-Graduation permits.

TABLE XXXI

DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES OF COLORADO TEACHERS, BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE. 1934-35

Type of Certificate	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
Grad. Life	3 185	44.1
Grad. Temp.	1 556	21.5
1st Grade County	993	13.8
2nd Grade County	254	3.5
3rd Grade County	33	.5
Special	93	1.3
Elem. Temp.	367	5.1
Elem. Life	125	1.7
Honorary Perm.	94	1.3
Pre-Grad. Permit	96	1.3
Limited	156	2.2
Rural	104	1.4
Others	166	2.3
Total	7 222	100.0

Table AA, on pages 104 and 105 of the Appendix, presents this same distribution detailed by counties. In this county table the great variations within counties may be noted. Some counties have relatively few teachers with graduate certificates; other counties stand out as examples of counties where training levels are high.

Table XXXII presents the same data as indicated in Table XXXI but for the school year 1935-36. As was mentioned earlier, the data for 1935-36 are somewhat more complete than those for 1934-35. A total of 7,600 teachers are included in this table and again Denver teachers are not included. The percentages of teachers who hold each type of certificate are not essentially different from those indicated in the previous table.

TABLE XXXII

DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES OF COLORADO TEACHERS, BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE. 1935-36

Type of Certificate	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
Grad. Life	3 396	44.7
Grad. Temp.	1 581	20.8
1st Grade County	1 017	13.4
2nd Grade County	252	3.3
3rd Grade County	40	.5
Special	111	1.4
Elem. Temp.	373	4.9
Elem. Life	151	2.0
Honorary Perm.	98	1.3
Pre - Grad. Permit	112	1.5
Limited	175	2.3
Rural	126	1.7
Others	168	2.2
Total	7 600	100.0

Table BB, on pages 106 and 107 of the Appendix, presents these 1935-36 data on certification by counties.

Degrees Held by Colorado Teachers

Although Table XXXI indicates that a total of 4,741 teachers hold either Graduate Permanent or Graduate Temporary State Certificates, a careful study of the degrees held by Colorado teachers indicated that a considerable number must have gotten their permanent certificates in days when regulations were different. There are approximately one thousand teachers who have Graduate Certificates who do not hold a college degree. Of 7,267 teachers studied in 1934-35, 52.1 per cent held degrees and 47.9 did not.

Table XXXIII presents the distribution of the 7,267 Colorado teachers by the degree held, if any. It indicates that 3,483 teachers, or 47.9 per cent of the total hold no degree; 3,121, or 43 per cent had a bachelor's degree; 539, or 7.4 per cent hold a master's degree; and 16, or 2 per cent had the doctorate.

TABLE XXXIII

DEGREES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS
1934-35

Degrees	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
No Degree	3 483	47.9
B. A.	2 363	32.5
B. B. A.	6	.1
B. E.	61	.8
B. M.	43	.6
B. S.	520	7.2
Pd. B.	128	1.8
M. Pd.	61	.8
M. A.	434	6.0
M. S.	44	.6
Ph. D. or Ed. D.	16	.2
Others	108	1.5
Total	7 267	100.0

Table XXXIV presents these same data for the year 1935-36. A total of 7,990 teachers were tabulated for that year. Although about 700 more teachers were included in the study the percentages were not changed significantly from the preceding year, 1934-35.

TABLE XXXIV

DEGREES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS
1935-36

Degrees	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
No Degree	3 768	47.2
B. A.	2 632	32.9
B. B. A.	7	.1
B. E.	70	.9
B. M.	49	.6
B. S.	605	7.6
Pd. B.	131	1.6
M. Pd.	61	.8
M. A.	468	5.9
M. S.	52	.6
Ph. D. or Ed. D.	18	.2
Others	129	1.6
Total	7 990	100.0

Tables CC and DD, which may be found on pages 108 to 111 of the Appendix present these same two distributions by counties. As was the case with certification so with degrees held. There are wide variations between counties and within counties. A careful analysis of these county tables brings out some interesting situations.

Although it was not attempted in this study it would prove interesting and enlightening if some student of this problem would study the relationship, if any, between levels of salary and types of certificate and college degrees held by Colorado teachers. It is the writer's conviction, and it seems apparent from an inspection of these grouped data that there is a positive relationship. How significant the relationship may be is another question. A closely related question would be this: Which comes first in a state's development--the increase of salaries or the rise of certification standards? The implications of an answer to this question are apparent.

Colleges Granting Degrees to Colorado Teachers

There are eight teacher training institutions in Colorado which educate and grant degrees to prospective teachers. These institutions, in order of the number of degrees granted to Colorado teachers, are: (1) Colorado State College of Education, formerly called Colorado State Teachers College, at Greeley; (2) the University of Colorado, at Boulder; (3) the University of Denver, in Denver; (4) Western State Teachers College, at Gunnison; (5) Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanican Arts, at Fort Collins; (6) Colorado College, at Colorado Springs; (7) Adams State Teachers College, at Alamosa; and (8) Colorado Womens College, in Denver. The last-named institution is now a Junior College and offers two years of instruction.

Table XXXV presents the distribution, for the state as a whole, of 3,453 teachers for whom data were available, with respect to the institutionswhich granted their highest degrees. A total of 926 persons, or 26.8 per cent, received their highest degree outside the state. The Colorado State College of Education, as might be expected, leads the list with 1,168 teachers. The University of Colorado was second, with 502, and the University of Denver, third, with 248.

TABLE XXXV

COLLEGES GRANTING DEGREES TO COLORADO TEACHERS, 1934-35

Colleges Granting Degrees :	Number of Degrees	Percentage of Total
C. S. C. of Ed. (Greeley)	1 168	33.8
C. U. (Boulder)	502	14.5
D. U. (Denver)	248	7.2
W. S. T. C. (Gunnison)	239	6.9
C. A. C. (Fort Collins)	194	5.6
C. C. (Colorado Springs)	146	4.2
A. S. T. C. (Alamosa)	29	.9
C. W. C. (Denver)	1	.1
Others (outside Colorado)	926	26.8
Total	3 453	100.0

Table XXXVI presents the same distribution for the next year, 1935-36-a total of 3,848 teachers were tabulated, about 400 more than for 1934-35. This larger number is explained by the fact that the data were more complete for the latter year. The percentages for the two different years did not vary as much as one per cent in any instance.

TABLE XXXVI

COLLEGES GRANTING DEGREES TO COLORADO TEACHERS,
1935-36

Colleges Granting Degrees	Number of Degrees	Percentage of Total
C. S. C. of Ed. (Greeley)	1 272	33.1
C. U. (Boulder)	570	14.8
D. U. (Denver)	277	7.2
W. S. T. C. (Gunnison)	267	6.9
C. A. C. (Fort Collins)	223	5.8
C. C.(Colorado Springs)	158	4.1
A. S. T. C. (Alamosa)	39	1.0
C. W. C. (Denver)	2	.1
Others (outside Colorado)	1 040	27.0
Total	3 848	100.0

Tables EE and FF, on pages 112 to 115, of the Appendix detail the data by counties. As would be expected, the teacher training institutions are to a considerable extent, serving their own areas in the state. Many of the teachers who hold degrees and teach in Gunnison County received their highest degree at Western State Teachers College. El Paso County had a large number of teachers who received a degree at Colorado College. Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson Counties, all contiguous to Denver, had a large number of teachers who received degrees at the University of Denver. Many Boulder County teachers were trained at Boulder. Weld County teachers who hold degrees were predominantly graduates of Colorado State College of Education.

Variations in Amount of Experience of Colorado Teachers

Experience is considered to be a valuable criterion of teaching efficiency. In general an experienced teacher should be more effective than a beginner, assuming equal training and effort. In any event, there are wide variations between and within Colorado's counties with regard to the number of years of experience of its teachers. It is logical to believe that these differences produce inequality of educational opportunity just as do variations in salary and training.

Not all teachers who have a card on file in the State Superintendent's Office were teaching in 1934-35 or 1935-36 and receiving a salary. Many teachers who were not teaching did not then hold a legal certificate and many who did hold the certificate had not filed it with the County Superintendent. Consequently there were more cards on file at the State Department than has been indicated in any of the preceding tables in this chapter.

But every teacher for whom a card was on file had had some teaching experience. Consequently, a tabulation of teachers' experience included a larger number of cases than for any other factor considered in this study because all teachers (all cards on file) were included.

Table XXXVII presents a distribution for 1934-35 of 9,587 teachers in terms of their teaching experience. It is apparent from a study of this table that most teachers had had relatively little experience. Over half of all teachers had taught four years or less and only 14.7 had ten years or more of experience.

TABLE XXXVII

EXPERIENCE OF COLORADO TEACHERS
1934-35

Number of Years of Experience	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
One Year	1 712	17.9
Two Years	1 283	13.4
Three Years	1 201	12.5
Four Years	1 034	10.8
Five Years	771	8.0
6 to 10	2 180	22.7
11 to 15	842	8.8
16 to 20	304	3.2
21 or over	260	2.7
Total	9 587	100.0

Table XXXVIII presents the data for the next year, 1935-36. Nearly 3,000 more teachers were tabulated for 1935-36 than for 1934-35. Doubtless many of these teachers were ones who had taught in 1934-35 and resigned or been dismissed in 1935-36. The percentages of teachers with one year of experience was a little higher in the latter year but none of the differences between the two tables are significant.

TABLE XXXVIII

EXPERIENCE OF COLORADO TEACHERS
1935-36

Number of Years of Experience	Number of Teachers	Percentage of Total
One Year	2 415	19.4
Two Years	1 668	13.4
Three Years	1 289	10.3
Four Years	1 221	9.8
Five Years	1 085	8.7
6 to 10	2 877	23.1
11 to 15	1 139	9.1
16 to 20	424	3.4
21 or over	354	2.8
Total	12 472	100.0

Tables GG and HH, on pages 116 to 119, of the Appendix enumerate the data by counties.

An analysis of the tables presented in this chapter or the detailed county summaries which may be found in the appendix, must indicate to the reader that there was a tremendous range of educational opportunity in Colorado in the years studied. Salaries of groups of teachers have been shown to have varied from less than $450 to more than $1800, with a considerable number of teachers at each extreme. In rural schools the salary levels were especially low. Fifty-two of the sixty teachers in the state who, in 1934-35 received less than $450 per year were teaching in one-teacher schools. Salaries were shown to make up from fifty to ninety per cent of all current expenditures, thereby constituting a major part of all school costs.

With respect to the certification of teachers, there was shown to be a wide variation. In 1934-35 at the lower end of the scale, 33 teachers in the state held third-class county certificates and 96 others held pre-graduation permits to teach. These certificates issued to people who have two years of college training, are the lowest grades of certificate issued in Colorado. At the other extreme there were 3,185 teachers who have graduate life certificates. Such certification implies, in most instances, a minimum of four years of college training and five years of successful teaching experience.

In terms of college degrees which is closely related to the problem of certification, it may be observed that there were more teachers who do not have a degree than do hold a degree. In 1934-35 there were 3,768 teachers in the state who did not have a college degree. With respect to experience there is again great variation. In 1935 there were 2,415 teachers who had only one year of experience and 354 who had taught twenty-one years or more.

Certainly, all this evidence must convince the fair-minded reader that there is great inequality and injustice in our Colorado schools. How it is possible to maintain a system which offers "thorough and uniform free public schools throughout the state", as provided in the state constitution, is hard to understand when such conditions exist.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The statistical picture, presented in the preceding chapters, has been based on a survey of the Colorado school system. It contains a mass of objective information obtained through official records of county superintendents and reports of the state superintendent of public instruction. The study reports data for the years 1933-34, 1934-35, and in a few instances, 1935-36. The purpose of the study has been to indicate the range of educational inequality in the state, or, stated in other words, to disclose the nature and extent of educational inequality in Colorado. The procedure followed in making the study was to enumerate and compile the statistical data in tabular form. These tables were first prepared county by county for the state. Next the tables were summarized and state summary tables were prepared for each factor studied.

The tables in the study contain data on thirty-five different measures of educational opportunity. They range from such widely different factors as "relative number of children to be educated in the several counties" to "experience of the teachers in the schools of the counties". These thirty-five tables include practically all available objective evidences of variation regarding the administration of schools in Colorado.

A very great range of opportunity has been shown to exist. Based upon the findings of the study, one may defend the statement that some counties are at least eight to ten times as able to support schools as others when all factors are considered. Some counties offer extremely meager educational opportunities. Other counties are shown to be consistently high on the scale of educational opportunities. Based upon the findings of this study, the following generalizations may be made and defended:

I. Some counties have 2½ times as many children of school age (6-13) to educate as others. Specifically, Costilla County has 134 such children for every 58 children in San Juan County.

2. Many school districts have fewer than five children of school age resident in the district. There were fifty-three such districts in the state in 1934-35.

3. Many districts do not have enough children to maintain an adequate school. There were eighty-eight districts in the state which had an enrollment of less than five, and 157 districts in the state which have an average daily attendance of less than five.

4. There was a very large number of one-teacher schools in both years studied. The state, as a whole, had over 1,000. Nine of these districts had only one pupil enrolled. Several counties have a very large number of small schools. Las Animas County in 1934-35, for example, had 43 districts where the average daily attendance was less than ten.

5. Some districts are 100 times as wealthy as others. Twenty-eight districts have over $50,000 of assessed wealth per census child; fifty-five have less than $1,000. Essentially the same thing exists when assessed valuation is considered in terms of enrollment or average daily attendance.

6. Some counties and districts had much higher tax rates than others. In 136 school districts of the state the special school rate was less than two mills in 1934-35. In 36 other districts it was over 18 mills.

7. Expenditures vary widely. One hundred fifty-five districts spent less than $40 per child in average daily attendance. Eighty-three other districts spent over $300 per unit of average daily attendance.

8. Districts vary with respect to their debt. Two hundred districts owed less than $100 per child. Twenty-six districts owed more than $1,000 per child. Many districts has staggering debts.

9. In many districts the bonded debt exceeded the valuation of the school property. There were 113 districts where this condition exists.

10. Some counties had a much longer school term than others. In 69 districts six months of school or less was maintained. In seven districts they had over one hundred ninety days of school.

11. There were tremendous salary differences. Some teachers received less than $450 a year. Others received more than four times as much. Of course the true differences are even greater, but there were 373 people who received at least four times as much as did 60 other teachers at the lower end of the scale. In one-teacher schools the salary situation was extremely bad.

12. There were variations in the level of certification of teachers. Many new teachers, well over 200 in the state, had certificates, less than two years old, based on two years of college training.

13. In terms of college degrees there were again wide variations. Well over 3,000 teachers in the state hold no college degree. This is more than one-third of all Colorado teachers. At the other extreme several hundred teachers hold the master's degree and a few teachers hold the doctorate.

14. In terms of experience there are great differences. About 2,000 teachers in the state have had one year or less of experience; a few teachers have been teaching over 20 years.

A study of these tables and a further analysis of the data by counties clearly indicates that poor conditions are found to exist uniformly in certain relatively backward areas. It is not necessary or desirable in this study to call attention to those particular counties. However, people who recognize from a study of these data that their counties are low on the scale should make some effort to remedy conditions.

It has been said that Colorado contains examples of the best and the worst in public education. That is true to a considerable extent. In certain of the rich districts boys and girls go to schools housed in veritable places. They are taught by teachers who have high professional standards, high levels of training and experience, and high standards of salary. Such boys and girls are fortunate. At the other extreme we have school houses which are a disgrace to a civilized community and teachers who are poorly trained, inexperienced, and definitely under-paid. The people of Colorado should do something to remedy these conditions.

A partial solution to the problems, lies in the possibility of consolidating school districts. Any scheme which would reduce the number of small school administrative units in this state would serve to effect some educational equalization. The consolidation of the present school districts would reduce the range of educational inequality very considerably. As a matter of fact, any enlargement of administrative units always serves to produce equalization. The people of Colorado should consider the adoption of the county or some other large community unit as the basis for administering schools.

Another proposed solution lies in the possibility of state equalization through the distribution of the state aid based on the districts' need and ability. Such a plan as the one used in New York, popularly referred to as the "Mort" plan, would serve to reduce the range of educational inequality depicted in this study. Another volume in this series of studies previously published by the State Department of Education and called "The Application of Selected State Aid and State Equalization Plans to Public Education in Colorado" has described such a solution. The reader is referred to that volume for further information in this connection.

Finally, it should be stated that in the judgment of the writer, there is no excuse for the injustices and inequalities demonstrated in this study. Other states, in which the problem has been just as great, have made changes which have greatly improved educational conditions. Utah, Colorado's next-door neighbor on the West, operates a state school system with forty districts and, generally speaking, has a much more economical and efficient system than does Colorado. Many states have already adopted some scheme for equalizing educational opportunity. It is a responsibility of intelligent, informed people in Colorado to insist that the state inact the type of legislation which will reform our state school system and correct the undemocratic conditions which exist. Wealth must be taxed wherever it is found to educate children wherever they may live. "The wealth of the state should educate the children of the state."

APPENDIX A

(Tables A to HH)

TABLE A

NUMBER AND TYPE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY COUNTIES, 1934

	Regular			Joint			High School		Total Regular & Joint Dists.*	Total Including H. S.
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	County	Union		
Adams	1	2	36		1	1		2	41	43
Alamosa	1		9			2			12	12
Arapahoe	2	1	23			1			27	27
Archuleta		1	19			1			21	21
Baca		2	64					1	66	67
Bent	1		36				1		37	38
Boulder	2	2	50			1			55	55
Chaffee	1		23			1			25	25
Cheyenne			9				1		9	10
Clear Creek			8						8	8
Conejos		4	23			2			29	29
Costilla		1	13						14	14
Crowley		3	5						8	8
Custer			22				1		22	23
Delta	1	3	12			2			18	18
Denver	1								1	1
Dolores			9			1			10	10
Douglas			29			2	1		31	32
Eagle			19		1		1	2	20	23
Elbert			44					3	44	47
El Paso	1	1	31			4		1	37	38
Fremont	2	1	27						30	30
Garfield		2	38			1	1	4	41	46
Gilpin			10				1		10	11
Grand			16					1	16	17
Gunnison		2	24				1		26	27
Hinsdale			4						4	4
Huerfano	1	1	51				1	1	53	55
Jackson			6				1		6	7
Jefferson		5	40			1			46	46
Kiowa		1	17						18	18
Kit Carson		1	74			1			76	76
Lake	1		8						9	9
La Plata	1	1	34			1			37	37
Larimer	2	1	40			3			46	46

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* Counting Joint Districts only once.

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TABLE A (continued)

County	Regular			Joint			High School		Total Regular & Joint Dists.*	Total Including H. S.
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	County	Union		
Las Animas	3	1	120				1		124	125
Lincoln		2	43					2	45	47
Logan	1	1	57				1		59	60
Mesa	1	4	31					2	36	38
Mineral			3				1		3	4
Moffat		1	36						37	37
Montezuma		3	28						31	31
Montrose	1	1	21				1		23	24
Morgan	2		15			2			19	19
Otero	2	3	14		1				20	20
Ouray			11			1	1		12	13
Park			19						19	19
Phillips		2	30			2	1		34	35
Pitkin	1		12			2	1		15	16
Prowers	1	2	46		1	1		3	51	54
Pueblo	2	2	44						48	48
Rio Blanco		1	12			1	1		14	15
Rio Grande	2	1	2				1		5	6
Routt		2	42			2		1	46	47
Saguache		1	15		1		1		17	18
San Juan			1				1		1	2
San Miguel			14						14	14
Sedgwick		2	18			3	1		23	24
Summit			8			1			9	9
Teller		1	10						11	11
Washington			84			1	1		85	86
Weld	2	11	119						132	132
Yuma		2	106			8	1	1	116	118
Total	36	78	1 834		5	49	24	24	2 002	2 050

TABLE B

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF SCHOOL CENSUS, BY COUNTIES, 1934.*

County	Number of Districts With School Census of:										
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 or over	Total Dists.*
Adams				1	1	3	1		3	32	41
Alamosa					2					10	12
Arapahoe			3	3	1	1	1	1	3	14	27
Archuleta	5		2	3		2		1	7	7	21
Baca		3	1	6	7	7	6	8	7	21	66
Bent	1	3	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	12	36
Boulder	1	7	7	1	3	2	3	1	2	28	55
Chaffee	5	3	1	3	2	2	2	1		3	22
Cheyenne								1	1	7	9
Clear Creek		2		1	2			1		2	8
Conejos				2		1	2		4	20	29
Costilla			1		1					12	14
Crowley						1				7	8
Custer		2	7	2	3	1		3	1	3	22
Delta			1				1	1	1	14	18
Denver										1	1
Dolores			1	1		1	3			2	10
Douglas	2	4	2	7	6	2		2	1	5	31
Eagle		2	1	2		1	2	2	1	8	19
Elbert		4	10	2	2	4	1	2		19	44
El Paso	2	3		3	4	2	2		1	20	37
Fremont	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	1		14	31
Garfield		3	6	3	5	5	5		3	11	41
Gilpin	1	3		1	1					3	9
Grand	1	1	3	3		1	1		1	5	16
Gunnison	2	2	5	4	3	1	1		1	5	24
Hinsdale		2	1							1	4
Huerfano	1		1	7	2	3	4	5	6	23	52
Jackson				1	1	1				3	6
Jefferson	3	1	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	22	46
Kiowa	2			1	1	2		1	1	10	18
Kit Carson	2	4	7	10	8	10	11	6	4	14	76
Lake	1	2			1		1			1	6
La Plata			2	3	3	3	3	5	3	15	37
Larimer	1	1	4	2	4	2	2		3	27	46

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*Excluding districts which maintain no school, or are listed in another county with which it is joint, or for which data are lacking.

TABLE B (continued)

County	Number of Districts With School Census of:										
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 or over	Total Dists.*
Las Animas	5	10	9	7	11	9	8	13	4	44	120
Lincoln			8	5	5	7	3		1	16	45
Logan		2	3	2	9	4	7	4	3	25	59
Mesa		1	3	1	1	1		2		27	36
Mineral			1	1						1	3
Moffat		4	6	8	2	4	1	3	2	8	37
Montezuma	1	1	1	4		5	1	1	3	14	31
Montroso			1	1	2	1				18	23
Morgan	1		1				1	1		15	19
Otero			1	1		1		1		16	20
Ouray	1	2	1	2	1			1	2	2	12
Park		3	2	1	3	1	2	1		6	19
Phillips		1	1	4	5	9	2	3	2	7	34
Pitkin	1	2	5	1	2		1			1	13
Prowers	1	3	3	6	8	3	4	2	4	17	51
Pueblo	1	7	4	5	1	4	1	2	5	18	48
Rio Blanco		1	1		2	1	1	2	2	4	14
Rio Grande				1			1	2		3	7
Routt	2	1	6	12	5	6	2		1	11	46
Saguache	2	1	2	1		1	1		2	7	17
San Juan										1	1
San Miguel		1	4	1		1	3	1	1	2	14
Sedgwick			2	5	3	4	1	1	1	4	22
Summit		4	2		1			1		1	9
Teller	1	3	1	1				1		3	10
Washington	1	1	8	11	16	8	5	12	6	17	85
Weld	5	10	7	8	4	5	3	3	6	81	132
Yuma		7	19	17	16	15	7	10	5	19	115
Total	53	122	177	189	167	161	114	112	100	789	1 984

*Excluding districts which maintain no school or are listed in another county with which it is joint, or for which data are lacking.

TABLE C

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Schools with Enrollment of: Less than 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-or over	Total Dists.*
Adams		1		5	2	3	1	1	1	27	41
Alamosa		1		1	1		1		1	6	11
Arapahoe	1	4		4	3		1			14	27
Archuletta	3	1	2	3	1		1		1	7	19
Baca	1	6	8	9	13	6	6	3		13	65
Bent		6	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	34
Boulder	1	9	5	4	3	4	3	4	2	17	52
Chaffee	6	6	2	2	2	1				3	22
Cheyenne				1		1				7	9
Clear Creek		2	1	2			1			2	8
Conejos		1	1	1		4	2	1	2	17	29
Costilla			1	1						12	14
Crowley					1	1				6	8
Custer		6	4	4	3					3	20
Delta			1		2	1	1	1		12	18
Denver										1	1
Dolores		1	2	1	2		1	1	1	1	10
Douglas	4	8	8	2	2	2		2		3	31
Eagle	1	2	3		2	2			2	7	19
Elbert	3	5	10	6	1	2	2		3	11	43
El Paso	2	2	3	1	5	1		2		18	34
Fremont		5	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	9	27
Garfield	2	9	4	9	3		1	3	1	9	41
Gilpin		2	3						1	2	8
Grand		5		1	3		2		1	3	15
Gunnison	3	4	3	5	1	2		1		4	23
Hinsdale	1	1	1							1	4
Huerfano	1	5	6	4	4	4	3	2	2	20	51
Jackson			3			1				2	6
Jefferson	4	4	4	7	3	3		4	2	15	46
Kiowa		1	2	2	1	1	3	1		6	17
Kit Carson	1	9	18	14	9	6	6	2	1	9	75
La Plata		3	2	8	5		4	3	2	10	37
Larimer	1	6	5	2	4	1	2	2	1	22	46
Lake	4		1	1		1				1	8

* Excluding 62 districts for which data are not available.

TABLE C (continued)

County	Number of Schools with Enrollment of: Less than 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 or over	Total Dists.*
Las Animas	8	19	14	14	11	8	8	6	3	29	120
Lincoln	1	7	5	9	3	4	1			12	42
Logan	2	7	8	9	6	1	4	1	6	14	58
Mesa		2	4	2	3			2	1	21	35
Mineral						1				1	2
Moffat	4	4	8	8	3	1	2	2	2	2	36
Montezuma	1	1	4	2	3	2	3	1	1	12	30
Montrose		2	1	1	1	1	1	1		15	23
Morgan	1	1			2	1	1			13	19
Otero		1	1	1	1					16	20
Ouray		4	2			2				2	10
Park	1	2	3	4		2	1	2	1	3	19
Phillips		6	8	5	5	3	1	1	2	3	34
Pitkin	3	5	1	1	1					2	13
Prowers	3	3	7	12	5	3	3	2	1	11	50
Pueblo	2	6	7	3	6	5	1	2	2	13	47
Rio Blanco	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1		1	14
Rio Grande		1			1					3	5
Routt		11	16	4	3		1	1	1	8	45
Saguache	2	3			1		2			8	16
San Juan										1	1
San Miguel		3	2	4	2	1				2	14
Sedgwick		4	5	7	1	1	1			4	23
Summit	2	3				1		1		1	8
Teller	2	1	1	1	1					3	9
Washington	5	12	10	25	11	5	5	1	4	6	84
Weld	9	14	6	6	5	5	6	5	4	68	128
Yuma	2	27	26	27	9	11	4	2	1	7	116
Total	88	266	255	254	165	111	91	67	57	586	1 940

*Excluding 62 districts for which data are not available.

TABLE D

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with A.D.A. of:									Total No. of Dists.*
	0- 4.99	5- 9.99	10- 14.99	15- 19.99	20- 24.99	25- 29.99	30- 34.99	35- 39.99	40- or over	
Adams	0	1	4	5	1	3	2	6	19	41
Alamosa	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	6	11
Arapahoe	3	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	13	26
Archuleta	4	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	5	19
Baca	3	6	12	13	6	6	2	3	11	64
Bent	2	12	5	3	1	4	3	1	3	34
Boulder	6	8	4	7	2	5	4	2	14	52
Chaffee	9	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	3	22
Cheyenne	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	9
Clear Creek	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	8
Conejos	0	3	0	3	5	2	1	2	13	29
Costilla	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	14
Crowley	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	8
Custer	2	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	20
Delta	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	13	18
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dolores	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	10
Douglas	6	11	6	2	1	1	1	0	3	31
Eagle	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	7	19
Elbert	6	6	10	2	3	2	4	1	8	42
El Paso	2	4	1	5	2	1	1	1	17	34
Fremont	1	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	9	27
Garfield	7	7	12	3	1	1	3	1	6	41
Gilpin	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Grand	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	0	3	15
Gunnison	3	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	4	18
Hinsdale	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Huerfano	2	9	4	6	4	3	1	4	16	49
Jackson	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
Jefferson	4	10	5	4	4	1	1	3	14	46
Kiowa	0	4	0	4	1	1	1	0	6	17
Kit Carson	3	20	16	13	8	4	2	0	9	75
Lake	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
La Plata	1	4	7	6	3	3	2	1	10	37
Larimer	3	7	3	3	4	2	2	4	18	46

TABLE D (continued)

County	Number of Districts with A.D.A. of: 0-4.99	5-9.99	10-14.99	15-19.99	20-24.99	25-29.99	30-34.99	35-39.99	40-or over	Total No. of Dists.*
Las Animas	14	28	17	9	12	10	4	1	25	120
Lincoln	2	11	6	6	4	1	0	2	11	43
Logan	2	12	7	9	6	3	2	5	12	58
Mesa	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	20	35
Mineral	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Moffat	5	9	11	3	1	2	3	0	2	36
Montezuma	1	2	3	6	3	1	2	2	10	30
Montrose	0	1	3	0	1	2	3	0	13	23
Morgan	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	13	19
Otero	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	12	20
Ouray	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	10
Park	1	2	6	1	2	2	3	0	2	19
Phillips	1	8	9	4	4	2	0	3	3	34
Pitkin	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	13
Prowers	4	6	12	8	3	3	5	2	7	50
Pueblo	2	13	7	0	8	1	0	5	11	47
Rio Blanco	0	3	3	3	1	2	0	0	1	13
Rio Grande	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5
Routt	3	19	10	1	1	1	1	3	7	45
Saguache	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	3	5	16
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
San Miguel	1	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	14
Sedgwick	1	7	5	4	1	1	1	0	3	23
Summit	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	8
Teller	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	9
Washington	3	21	24	18	3	4	1	4	6	84
Weld	13	10	13	4	6	9	6	5	62	128
Yuma	9	29	38	11	15	7	0	1	6	116
Total	157	358	313	207	136	107	73	70	510	1 931

*Seventy-one districts for which data are not available.

TABLE E

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, BY COUNTIES, 1934

County	Number of Districts having Teachers And Administrators as follows:										Number of Dists. not reported
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Or more	Total Dists.	
Adams	8	9	5	6	2	6	2		3	41	
Alamosa	3	1	3		1		1	1	1	11	1#
Arapahoe	9	4	2	5	1			2	4	27	
Archuleta	12	5							1	18	1**
Baca	39	17	2	1	1		1	1	3	65	1*
Bent	21	9	2	1					1	34	3*
Boulder	23	13	7	2	2	1			4	52	3*
Chaffee	19		1					1	1	22	3*
Cheyenne	1	1	2		1	3	1			9	
Clear Creek	5	1			1				1	8	
Conejos	10	6	5	2		2			4	29	
Costilla	2	2	6	1	2	1				14	
Crowley	1		1	1	1				3	7	
Custer	16	3	1							20	2**
Delta	3	4	4			1	2		4	18	
Denver									1	1	
Dolores	7	1	1			1				10	
Douglas	25	3		1		1	1			31	
Eagle	7	5	4		1	2				19	1*
Elbert	21	5	9	3	2	1	1	1		43	1#
El Paso	10	5	2	1	4	5		1	6	34	3#
Fremont	11	7	2	2	1	2		1	2	28	3**
Garfield	28	6	1	1		3		1	1	41	
Gilpin	5	2	1							8	2*
Grand	8	5	2		1					16	
Gunnison	17	2		1		1			2	23	3*
Hinsdale	2	1	1							4	
Huerfano	22	16	4	3	3		1		2	51	2*
Jackson	2	1	2	1						6	
Jefferson	23	9	2	4		1		2	5	46	
Kiowa	5	4	2	1	4				1	17	1*
Kit Carson	55	9	3		1	2		1	3	74	2*
Lake	6	1							1	8	1**
La Plata	20	8	2	2	1	1			3	37	
Larimer	13	14	6	5		1		1	6	46	

TABLE E (continued)

County	Number of Districts having Teachers And Administrators as follows: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	Total Dists.	Number of Dists. not reported
Las Animas	70	25	11	5	1	3	2		3	120	4**
Lincoln	23	8	1	3	2	3	1		2	43	2#
Logan	27	17	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	58	1**
Mesa	8	11	2	2	1	3	1	1	6	35	1**
Mineral	1		1							2	1*
Moffat	22	5	7	1					1	36	1*
Montezuma	16	5	4	2					3	30	1*
Montrose	5	8	6	1		1		1	1	23	
Morgan	3	2	1	5	1	1	2		4	19	
Otero	3	3	2	3	3				6	20	
Ouray	5	3	1	1						10	2*
Park	7	4	5	2	1					19	
Phillips	26	4	2						2	34	
Pitkin	12			1						13	2**
Prowers	31	12		1	1		1	1	3	50	1**
Pueblo	22	10	5	1	1	1	2		5	47	1*
Rio Blanco	4	7		1		1		1		14	
Rio Grande	2								4	6	
Routt	28	7	4	1		1	2		2	45	1*
Saguache	6	5	2	1					2	16	1**
San Juan									1	1	
San Miguel	7	5					1	1		14	
Sedgwick	18	1	1						3	23	
Summit	5	1	1		1					8	1*
Teller	5		2	1					1	9	2**
Washington	57	18	2	5	1				1	84	1#
Weld	43	27	17	9	5	1	3	3	20	128	4*
Yuma	98	12	1	3					2	116	
Total	1 013	379	166	96	49	53	27	22	136	1 941	60

* No data.
** No school.
# Pupils transported or District Consolidated.

TABLE F

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH CONTAIN ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS, BY NUMBER OF SUCH SCHOOLS MAINTAINED, BY COUNTIES. 1934.

County	Districts with only One-Teacher Schools, as follows:				Districts with one or more larger schools and also One-Teacher Schools, as follows:				Districts cont'ing One-Teacher Schools
	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more	
Adams	8		2	5					15
Alamosa	3				1				4
Arapahoe	9	2	1	1					13
Archuletta	14	4				1			19
Baca	39	11							50
Bent	21	3	1		1				26
Boulder	23								23
Chaffee	21				1				22
Cheyenne	1	1	2	1		1			6
Clear Creek	5								5
Conejos	10	1							11
Costilla	2				3				5
Crowley	1		1	1					3
Custer	18				1				19
Delta	3				5				8
Denver									0
Dolores	7		1		1				9
Douglas	25				2				27
Eagle	8	4	2		1				15
Elbert	21	3	9	3	1				37
El Paso	10	3			2				15
Fremont	10	4	1						15
Garfield	28	4	1						33
Gilpin	5	1							6
Grand	7	4							11
Gunnison	17	1				1			19
Hinsdale	2	1							3
Huerfano	22	9	1		4	2			38
Jackson	2	1	1		1				5
Jefferson	23	3							26
Kiowa	4	2	1						7
Kit Carson	57	4	1		1				63
Lake	6				1				7
La Plata	20	3	1		2	2	1	1	30
Larimer	11	3	1		4				19

TABLE F (continued)

County	Districts with only One-Teacher Schools, as follows:				Districts with one or more larger schools and also One-Teacher Schools, as follows:				Districts Cont'ing One-Teacher Schools.
	1	2	3	4 or more	1	2	3	4 or more	
Las Animas	70	10	3		4	1			88
Lincoln	22	5	1	4		1			33
Logan	27	11		1					39
Mesa	7	1				1		1	10
Mineral	1								1
Moffatt	23	4	4		3				34
Montezuma	16	1	1		1	1			20
Montrose	5	2			1				8
Morgan	3	2	1	3		1	1		11
Otero	3				2	1			6
Ouray	5	2							7
Park	7	3	1	1	2				14
Phillips	26	2							28
Pitkin	12								12
Prowers	31	3		1	2				37
Pueblo	21	1	2		1				25
Rio Blanco	4	7		2					13
Rio Grande	2				1				3
Routt	29	3	2	3	1				38
Saguache	6	2	1		1				10
San Juan					1				1
San Miguel	7	4							11
Sedgwick	18	1	1		1				21
Summit	5								5
Teller	5								5
Washington	57	14	1	4					76
Weld	43	4	1		4	1			53
Yuma	98	10							108
Total	1 016	164	46	27	59	15	2	2	1 331

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS IN TERMS OF ENROLIMENT, BY COUNTIES, 1934.

County	Number of Districts with Enrollment of:-									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adams								1		
Alamosa						2				
Arapahoe				1	1			2	1	
Archuleta	1		1	1			1			
Baca				1	2		1	1	2	1
Bent					1		2	2	2	1
Boulder				1	2	3	3	1		1
Chaffee	3	2		1	3		1		2	
Cheyenne										
Clear Creek							1		1	
Conejos								1		
Costilla										
Crowley										
Custer					2	2			2	
Delta								1		
Denver										
Dolores							1			
Douglas		2		2	3		1	2	2	1
Eagle				1		1			1	
Elbert			1	2	3			2		1
El Paso				2			1		1	2
Fremont					2	1			2	
Garfield			1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1
Gilpin					1	1			1	1
Grand						1	3		1	
Gunnison	1		1	1		1	1		2	2
Hinsdale		1					1			
Huerfano	1					2	2	1		2
Jackson										2
Jefferson		2	1	1		1	1	2		
Kiowa								1		1
Kit Carson				1	1	1		4	3	3
Lake		1	2	1						
La Plata						2			1	1
Larimer				1	1		1		2	

TABLE G (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Enrollment of:-									
	:1	:2	:3	:4	:5	:6	:7	:8	:9	:10
Las Animas			4	4	2	1	5	5	6	2
Lincoln			1		1			3	3	2
Logan		1	1					4	3	3
Mesa								1	1	
Mineral							1			
Moffat		2	1	1	1		1	1	1	3
Montezuma				1					1	
Montrose						1			2	
Morgan				1		1				
Otero									1	
Ouray						1		3		
Park			1			1	1			
Phillips						1	4	1		2
Pitkin	1	1		1			2	3		
Prowers				3	1			2		
Pueblo		2					2	1	3	1
Rio Blanco				1		1			1	
Rio Grande							1			
Routt					4	3	2		3	3
Saguache	1		1			1		2	1	
San Juan										
San Miguel								1	2	
Sedgwick					1		1	2		1
Summit	1			1	1		2			
Teller				2			1			
Washington			3	2		1	3	4	4	1
Weld			3	6	5		3	3	3	
Yuma				2	2	6	7	3	9	5
Total	9	14	22	43	41	39	60	61	72	43

TABLE G (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS IN TERMS OF ENROLLMENT, BY COUNTIES, 1934.

County	Number of Districts with Enrollment of:-									Total One-Teacher Schools*
	11	12	13	14	15	16 20	21 25	26 30	over 30	
Adams					1	4	3	1	5	15
Alamosa						1			1	4
Arapahoe					2	2	3		1	13
Archuleta	2				1	2	1		7	17
Baca	2	1	2	2	2	16	6	6	5	50
Bent	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	26
Boulder	1		1	2	1	2	2	2	1	23
Chaffee	2			1		3	1	1		20
Cheyenne						1	2		3	6
Clear Creek	1					2				5
Conejos		1				1		4	4	11
Costilla	1					1				2
Crowley							1	1	1	3
Custer		2	1	1		5	2			17
Delta		3					2		2	8
Denver									1	1
Dolores			2			1	2		2	8
Douglas	2	2	1	2		2	3			25
Eagle			1	2			2	2	4	14
Elbert	3	2	3	1	1	5	2	1	9	36
El Paso			1			2	5	1		15
Fremont	1	1		1		4	1	1	1	15
Garfield	1	1	1		5	5	3	1	4	33
Gilpin		1							1	6
Grand						1	3		2	11
Gunnison	1			2		4	1	2		19
Hinsdale			1							3
Huerfano	2	1		2	1	7	3	4	7	35
Jackson		1			1		1			5
Jefferson	1		2	1	1	7	2	3	1	26
Kiowa		1				2		1	1	7
Kit Carson	5	4	2	4	3	14	7	5	6	63
Lake		1				1				6
La Plata			2		4	5	5	3	7	30
Larimer	1	3	1		1	3	2	1	1	18

TABLE G (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Enrollment of:-									Total
						16	21	26	over	One-Teacher
	11	12	13	14	15	20	25	30	30	Schools*
Las Animas	5	5	1	1		17	15	5	9	87
Lincoln		1	1	1	4	7	2	2	5	33
Logan	2		2	1	2	8	4	1	7	39
Mesa		2	1	1		3			1	10
Mineral										1
Moffat	1	2	2		2	9	3	1	3	34
Montezuma	1	1		2	1	1	5	2	5	20
Montrose		1			1		1	1	1	8
Morgan						1	1	2	5	11
Otero	1		1			3				6
Ouray	1		1				1			7
Park	1	1	1		1	2		3		12
Phillips	2	3	1		2	3	7	1	1	28
Pitkin						1	1			10
Prowers	2	3		2	2	9	4	2	5	35
Pueblo	1	3	1		2	4	3	1	1	25
Rio Blanco				1	1	2	1	3	2	13
Rio Grande							1	1		3
Routt	2	2	8	2		5	3		1	38
Saguache							1	1	2	10
San Juan									1	1
San Miguel	1	1				3	2	1		11
Sedgwick	2	1	1		2	5	1	1	2	20
Summit										5
Teller		1			1					5
Washington	3	1	1	5	9	19	9	6	5	76
Weld		3		3	3	5	3	3	6	49
Yuma	3	3	10	6	7	21	11	7	6	108
Totals	55	61	55	49	65	233	147	86	147	1 301

*31 Districts for which data are not available.

TABLE H

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION (IN THOUSANDS) PER CENSUS CHILD, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation (in Thousands) per Census Child of:-											Total
	Under 1.00	1-1.9	2-3.9	4-5.9	6-7.9	8-9.9	10-19.9	20-29.9	30-39.9	40-49.9	50 or over	Dists.*
Adams		3	10	17	5	3	3	1				42
Alamosa		2	4	4	1		3					14
Arapahoe		2	8	7	7	1	3	1				29
Archuleta	2		9	2	3		3	2	1			22
Baca		18	31	13	1	2	1					66
Bent		8	9	12	4	2	3					38
Boulder		6	13	21	7	1		3	2	1	2	56
Chaffee			4	1	3	2	6	3			4	23
Cheyenne			1	2	2	1	3					9
Clear Creek				2	2	1	2		1			8
Conejos	4	12	8	5	1							30
Costilla	7	1	2	3			1					14
Crowley		1	6			1						8
Custer	2	2	8	5	4		1					22
Delta		6	11					1				18
Denver				1								1
Dolores	3	4		1	1	1						10
Douglas	1	1	2	4	10	4	8	2	1			33
Eagle		3	4	5	3	5	5					23
Elbert		3	13	14	6	5	3	1		1		46
El Paso		2	8	11	5	3	5	1			2	37
Fremont		5	7	6	4	5	3			1	1	32
Garfield	1	3	9	14	6	3	7					43
Gilpin			1	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	9
Grand		1	1	2	2	3	6		1		1	17
Gunnison			2	1	2	1	7	7	2	1	1	24
Hinsdale			1	2			1					4
Huerfano	12	15	10	9	2	2	1				1	52
Jackson				3		1	2					6
Jefferson		4	16	7	8	2	5	2		1	1	46
Kiowa				6	5	2	4	1				18
Kit Carson	1	11	28	23	1	4	7	3				78
Lake			1				2	2			1	6
La Plata	3	13	12	5	2		1	1	1			38
Larimer		4	11	20	6		4	1				46

TABLE H (continued)

County	Under 1.00	1- 1.9	2- 3.9	4- 5.9	6- 7.9	8- 9.9	10- 19.9	20- 29.9	30- 39.9	40- 49.9	50 or over	Total Dists.*
	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation (in Thousands) per Census Child of:-											
Las Animas	7	33	32	20	7	6	8	3		3	1	120
Lincoln		3	22	9	6		5					45
Logan		3	27	14	11	2		2				59
Mesa		7	18	8	1	2						36
Mineral			1		1					1		3
Moffat		4	17	11	1	2	1	1				37
Montezuma	3	18	7	1	1	1						31
Montrose		11	9	3	1	2						26
Morgan		1	12	5		1						19
Otero		1	9	6	2	1		1				20
Ouray			3	1	3		3				1	11
Park		1	2	2	4	1	8	1			1	20
Phillips		3	8	11	10	1	4	1				38
Pitkin			2	1	3	2	3	1			1	13
Prowers		7	16	14	6	4	3		1			51
Pueblo		7	8	8	8	3	9	2	2		1	48
Rio Blanco		2	2	5	4	3	1					15
Rio Grande		2	1		2		1					6
Routt		1	15	10	3	5	5	1			1	46
Saguache	2	2	2	3	4	1	2				2	18
San Juan							1					1
San Miguel	3	1	4	2	1	1	2			1		15
Sedgwick		1	5	9	6	3	1					25
Summit				2	1		2	1	1	1	1	9
Teller			4	2	1		2				1	10
Washington	1	18	43	7	8	4	2		1			84
Weld		8	63	41	9	3	8	1		1	2	136
Yuma	3	40	50	13	6	2	2				1	117
Total	55	304	632	436	219	104	174	48	15	12	28	2 027

* Including joint districts counted in each county and with twenty-nine districts for which data are not available.

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION (IN THOUSANDS) PER PUPIL ENROLLED, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation (in Thousands) Per Child Enrolled of:-											
	Under 1.	1.- 1.9	2.- 3.9	4.- 5.9	6.- 7.9	8.- 9.9	10.- 19.9	20.- 29.9	30.- 39.9	40.- 49.9	50 or over	Total Dists.*
Adams		2	6	10	11	5	5	2			1	42
Alamosa		1	2	5	1		2	2				13
Arapahoe		2	4	8	1	3	6	1		1	1	27
Archuleta	2	3	3	3	3		5	1				20
Baca		5	26	17	7	4	5	1				65
Bent		2	10	6	5	5	8					36
Boulder		4	11	11	12	4	6	1	1		3	53
Chaffee			2	1	1	2	5	4	1	1	5	22
Cheyenne				1	1		6	1				9
Clear Creek				2		3	1	1	1			8
Conejos	3	11	7	4	4		1					30
Costilla	7	1	2	1	2			1				14
Crowley		1	4	1	1		1					8
Custer		2	4	4	1	3	5	1				20
Delta		4	7	4	2		1					18
Denver					1							1
Dolores	3	3	1			3						10
Douglas		2	1	3	3	7	9	2	2	2	2	33
Eagle	1	3	2	5	2	2	5	1	1			22
Elbert			7	11	5	4	14	1	2	1		45
El Paso		1	7	4	9	6	4	2	1			34
Fremont		2	6	6	3	3	7	1	1			29
Garfield		1	4	6	12	5	11	3	1			43
Gilpin			1		2	1	2	1	1			8
Grand			1	1	2	3	6	2		1		16
Gunnison			1	1	2	1	6	3	5	2	2	23
Hinsdale					2		2					4
Huerfano	6	11	17	2	3	5	5	1			1	51
Jackson					2		1	3				6
Jefferson		1	8	10	6	6	7	2	1	2	3	46
Kiowa				1	4	3	7	2				17
Kit Carson		5	20	17	12	5	10	5			1	75
Lake			1				1	1	2		3	8
La Plata	3	5	14	4	6		3				2	37
Larimer		1	9	9	8	7	12					46

TABLE I (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation (in Thousands) Per Child Enrolled of:-										
	Under 1	1.- 1.9	2.- 3.9	4.- 5.9	6.- 7.9	8.- 9.9	10.- 19.9	20.- 29.9	30.- 39.9	40.- 49.9	50 or over	Total Dists.*
Las Animas	6	12	41	22	13	5	13	2	1	2	3	120
Lincoln			10	11	11	2	7				2	43
Logan			9	14	11	11	8	3			2	58
Mesa		2	18	6	2	5	1	1				35
Mineral				1							1	2
Moffat		1	11	10	7	1	3	1	1		1	36
Montezuma	2	11	12	3		1	1					30
Montrose		2	15	5		1	3					26
Morgan			7	7	2	3						19
Otero			8	2	6	1	3					20
Ouray			2		2	1	5				1	11
Park		2		3		4	6	1	1		2	19
Phillips			2	5	7	2	16	2				34
Pitkin			2	1	2		5		1		2	13
Prowers			12	14	7	8	8	1				50
Pueblo		3	12	5	4	2	13	7			1	47
Rio Blanco		1	2	2	1	2	7					15
Rio Grande		1	1	2	1			1				6
Routt			6	10	6		19	1	2	1		45
Saguache	1	1	3	3	3	2		1	2		1	17
San Juan							1					1
San Miguel		3	3	2	3	1	2		1			15
Sedgwick			1	4	5	4	7	2				23
Summit				2		1	1	1			3	8
Teller			4	2			2				1	9
Washington		4	25	24	11	7	9	2	1		1	84
Weld		4	33	41	27	7	16	2	1			131
Yuma		12	43	29	14	10	7	1				116
Total	34	132	470	388	281	171	332	75	31	13	45	1 972

* Thirty districts for which data are not available.

TABLE J
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION (IN THOUSANDS) PER A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation per A.D.A. of:-: Under 1.00	1.- 1.9	2.- 3.9	4.- 5.9	6.- 7.9	8.- 9.9	10.- 19.9	20.- 29.9	30.- 39.9	40.- 49.9	50 or over	Total Dists.
Adams		1	3	8	9	6	9	4	1		1	42
Alamosa			2	3	2	1	2	2	1			13
Arapahoe			5	3	6	1	6	4			2	27
Archuleta	1	2	4		3	2	4	3	1			20
Baca		3	20	19	8	5	8		1			64
Bent			7	8	3	3	12	2	1			36
Boulder		1	7	9	6	12	12	1			5	56
Chaffee			2		2		5	4	2	2	5	22
Cheyenne					2		4	1	1	1		9
Clear Creek				1	1	1	2	2		1		8
Conejos		4	12	5	2	4	3					30
Costilla	6	1	2	2		1	1		1			14
Crowley		1	1	4	1		1					8
Custer		1	4	5	1	2	6	1				20
Delta		1	7	5	2	2	1					18
Denver						1						1
Dolores	1	3	2	1			3					10
Douglas		1	2	1	3	4	13	2	1	2	4	33
Eagle	1	1	4	1	5	1	5	2	1		1	22
Elbert			5	8	7	4	12	6	1	1	1	45
El Paso		1	3	6	6	7	7	1	2	1		34
Fremont		2	6	3	5	1	10		2			29
Garfield		1	1	5	8	5	16	2	3	2		43
Gilpin				1	1	1	2	2		1		8
Grand			1		2	3	4	4		1	1	16
Gunnison			1	1		2	4	4	5	3	3	23
Hinsdale					2		1	1				4
Huerfano	4	9	14	6	3	4	7	2			2	51
Jackson					1	1	1	3				6
Jefferson		1	7	5	5	4	14	3	3	1	3	46
Kiowa		2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3		1	17
Kit Carson		2	15	14	12	11	10	5	5		1	75
Lake				1				1	2		4	8
La Plata	1	5	11	8	3	3	5				2	38
Larimer			5	8	8	4	17	2	2			46

TABLE J (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation Per A.D.A. of:-											Total Dists.
	Under 1.00	1.- 1.9	2.- 3.9	4.- 5.9	6.- 7.9	8.- 9.9	10.- 19.9	20.- 29.9	30.- 39.9	40.- 49.9	50 or over	
Las Animas	2	7	25	28	14	9	22	4	2	2	5	120
Lincoln		1	6	9	10	7	7	1			2	43
Logan			4	11	12	7	19	4			2	59
Mesa			17	7	3	2	5	1				35
Mineral				1							1	2
Moffat		1	5	11	8	2	6	2	1			36
Montezuma	1	6	17	3	2		1					30
Montrose		1	12	7	2	1	3					26
Morgan			3	8	4	3	1					19
Otero			3	7	3	2	5					20
Ouray			2		1	1	5	1				10
Park		1		2	1	1	8	4	2		1	20
Phillips			1	5	5	4	14	5				34
Pitkin			1	2		1	3	4			2	13
Prowers			8	10	13	2	13	3			1	50
Pueblo		1	6	8	3	3	14	6	4	1	1	47
Rio Blanco		2	1	2			8	1	1			15
Rio Grande			2		2	1			1			6
Routt			5	5	4	6	13	7	2		3	45
Saguache	1	1	2	2	2	3	3		1		3	18
San Juan							1					1
San Miguel		2	2	3	3	1	3			1		15
Sedgwick				4	3	3	11	1		1		23
Summit				1		1	2		1		3	8
Teller			3	2	1			2			1	9
Washington		2	18	21	16	8	15	2	2			84
Weld			20	33	33	16	21	5	3			131
Yuma		6	38	23	20	12	13	4				116
Total	18	74	355	357	285	194	426	124	59	21	61	1 974

* Fifty-four districts for which data are not available.

TABLE K

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF ASSESSED VALUATION (IN THOUSANDS) PER CLASSROOM UNITS, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation (in thousands) per classroom Units of: under 20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-139	140-179	180-219	220-259	260-299	300 or over	Total Dists
Adams			2	1	3	8	6	9	5	2	6	42
Alamosa			2	1	1	5	1	1			2	13
Arapahoe			3	1	5	7	2	2	3	3	1	27
Archuleta	1	6	1	3	1	3	3	1		1		20
Baca		4	19	19	8	10	2	1	1			64
Bent		8	4	5	1	5	1	5	1	3	3	36
Boulder		6	5	4	5	11	5	8	5	1	3	53
Chaffee				3	1	7	5	3			3	22
Cheyenne							1	1			7	9
Clear Creek		1					3	1		1	2	8
Conejos		4	8	7	3	5	2	1				30
Costilla	5	1	2	1	1	3				1		14
Crowley		1		1	3	1	1			1		8
Custer		4	6	2	2	4		1	1			20
Delta		1	5	1	4	3	2	1		1		18
Denver									1			1
Dolores	2	4	1	1						2		10
Douglas	1	4		4	5	3	6	2	1		7	33
Eagle	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	5		2	22
Elbert		2	5	11	6	8	3	5	2		3	45
El Paso		1	2	6	2	7	8	3	2	1	2	34
Fremont		2	5	3	6	6	3	2		1	1	29
Garfield		2	2	4	5	12	6	7	2	1	2	43
Gilpin			1			2	1	3			1	8
Grand	1				1	1	4	4	1		4	16
Gunnison				1		1	3	1	1	6	10	23
Hinsdale		1	1			1			1			4
Huerfano	4	11	13	5	6	6	5		1			51
Jackson								3	1	1	1	6
Jefferson		2	6	7	1	7	9	5	6	1	2	46
Kiowa		2	1			2	3		1	1	7	17
Kit Carson		8	10	13	11	16	9	4	1	1	2	75
Lake						2		3	1		2	8
La Plata	2	7	8	3	3	6	4	1	2		2	38
Larimer	2	1	2	6	7	8	4	4	7	4	1	46

TABLE K (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Assessed Valuation (in thousands) per Classroom Units of: 1934											Total
	under 20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-139	140-179	180-219	220-259	260-299	300 or over	Dists.
Las Animas	1	17	25	19	20	13	10	4	3	2	6	120
Lincoln	2	2	7	7	6	8	5	3	1		2	43
Logan		1	2	5	9	10	12	9	8		2	58
Mesa		3	4	9	7	5	5	2				35
Mineral							1				1	2
Moffat		7	8	8	1	7	4	1				36
Montezuma	2	9	11	5	1	2						30
Montrose		2	3	6	4	10					1	26
Morgan	1	1	1	3	3	6	2	2	1			19
Otero	1		1	3	4	3	4	3	1			20
Ouray		1		1		3	1	3	1			10
Park		2	1	1	1	5	4		3		3	20
Phillips			1	1	2	12	10	2	2		4	34
Pitkin			2	1	1	5	2			1	1	13
Prowers		3	9	9	6	8	3	2	4	3	3	50
Pueblo	1	3	7	3	5	6	1	5	3	4	9	47
Rio Blanco	1		1	1	1	2	2	2	2		3	15
Rio Grande				1	1	2	2					6
Routt		1	7	7	1	11	7	3	2	3	3	45
Saguache	3	1	2		1	3	1	2	2	1	1	17
San Juan											1	1
San Miguel	1	3	3		3	2		1	1		1	15
Sedgwick			2		2	6	8		3	2		23
Summit		1				2	1	1	1		2	8
Teller		1	1	2	2	1		1		1		9
Washington		9	13	18	15	15	8	2	3	1		84
Weld		7	24	19	16	16	25	15	3	2	4	131
Yuma	2	31	25	17	17	14	8	2				116
TOTAL	33	190	275	262	221	339	231	149	96	53	123	1 972

* Thirty districts for which data are not available

TABLE L

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX RATES, BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Special School Tax Rate, in Mills.										Total Dists.*
	Less than 2.0	2.00-3.99	4.00-5.99	6.00-7.99	8.00-9.99	10.00-11.99	12.00-13.99	14.00-15.99	16.00-17.99	18.00 over	
Adams	4	4	12	11	5	3	1			1	41
Alamosa			4	3	3			1		1	12
Arapahoe	1	1	5	8	3	3	2	1	1	2	27
Archuleta	4	10	3	3	1						21
Baca	3		26	18	7	4	2	2	2	2	66
Bent	2	11	7	4	5	2	2			1	34
Boulder	7	12	11	8	7	2	4	1	2	1	55
Chaffee	6	8	4	4		1		1			24
Cheyenne		1	3	1	3		1				9
Clear Creek		3	3		1	1					8
Conejos		2	7	3	7	4	6				29
Costilla			4	2	2	2	2	1		1	14
Crowley			1	1	4	1	1				8
Custer	5	8	5	3				1			22
Delta			1		4	3	4	2	2	2	18
Denver										1	1
Dolores			1	1	2	5	1				10
Douglas	7	17	3	2	2						31
Eagle	2	7	3	2		1	1		2		18
Elbert	3	16	11	3	3		1		1		38
El Paso	2	5	3	6	2	6	4	4	3	2	37
Fremont		3	3	3	5	3	6	4	1	2	30
Garfield	2	19	8	7	2	1	2				41
Gilpin	3	2	3	2							10
Grand	6	3	2	2	1						14
Gunnison	6	12	3		1	2				1	25
Hinsdale		2			1			1			4
Huerfano	1	1	25	8	4	2	2	1	1	6	51
Jackson	5		1								6
Jefferson	6	15	4	5	5	6		2	1	2	46
Kiowa	2	4	2	4	3		2				17
Kit Carson	2	11	16	11	10	6	4	5	3	5	73
Lake	4	4								1	9
La Plata		3	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	7	37
Larimer	1	13	11	7	5	5	3	1			46

TABLE L (continued)

County	Special School Tax Rate, in Mills.										Total Dists.*
	Less than 2.0	2.00-3.99	4.00-5.99	6.00-7.99	8.00-9.99	10.00-11.99	12.00-13.99	14.00-15.99	16.00-17.99	18.00-over	
Las Animas	2	21	22	16	23	13	10	10	2	2	121
Lincoln	1	9	8	8	5	4	3	2	2	2	44
Logan	3	19	6	15	4	3	5	1		1	57
Mesa		5	10	5	6	2	3	3		2	36
Mineral	2	1									3
Moffatt			23	7	2	2	3				37
Montezuma			7	3	9	4	5		1	2	31
Montrose	1		3	8	5	6					23
Morgan			7	3	3	2	4				19
Otero			6	5	6	2	1				20
Ouray	3	3	3	2		1					12
Park	2	6	6	4		1					19
Phillips	9	12	8	2	3						34
Pitkin	7	3			1						11
Prowers	4	13	10	10	5	3	2	3	1		51
Pueblo	1	7	13	9	9	1	3	3	2		48
Rio Blanco	3	6	5								14
Rio Grande		1	1				2		1		5
Routt	1	8	13	7	10		5	2			46
Saguache	1	7	2	2	4	1					17
San Juan			1								1
San Miguel		1	2	4	1	3	1	1	1		14
Sedgwick	4	13	3	2		1					23
Summit	2	2	1		2	1					8
Teller	2		3	2		2	1		1		11
Washington	2	5	29	17	10	9	5	2	1	5	85
Weld		19	42	24	7	10	6	7	5	3	123
Yuma	2	22	55	10	10	11	3	2		1	116
Total	136	380	488	301	227	149	118	68	38	56	1 961

*41 Districts for which data are not available.

TABLE M

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER UNIT OF A. D. A. BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with Total Expenditures per A. D. A. of:										
	Under $50	50-70.	80-109.	110-139	140-169.	170-199.	200-229.	230-259.	260-289.	$290 over	Total Dists.
Adams	2	21	13	4	1		1				42
Alamosa	1	6	1	3		1	1				13
Arapahoe	3	8	7	2	2	1	3				26
Archuleta	8	4	3	2			2		1	1	20
Baca	15	32	11	4				2		1	65
Bent	5	10	17	3						1	36
Boulder	4	17	16	7	3	4	1	1			53
Chaffee	2	6	1		3	2	1		3	4	22
Cheyenne		1	4		2	1				1	9
Clear Creek		1	2	4		1					8
Conejos	17	6	5	2							30
Costilla	10	1	1	1				1			14
Crowley		6	3								9
Custer	10	6	4								20
Delta	3	11	2	1	1						18
Denver			1								1
Dolores	5	3		2							10
Douglas	4	9	6	6	3		1		2	2	33
Eagle	4	6	4	6					1	1	22
Elbert	2	19	11	3	3	3		2		3	46
El Paso		3	9	12	2	3	2	3			34
Fremont	3	7	4	6	3		2	2	3	6	36
Garfield	7	14	9	4	1	2	1		1	4	43
Gilpin	1	2	3	1	1						8
Grand	1	5	5	2	1	1	1				16
Gunnison	1	7	6			1		1		2	18
Hinsdale	1		2	1							4
Huerfano	14	18	8	4	3			1		3	51
Jackson		1	3	2							6
Jefferson	1	15	13	7	4		2			3	45
Kiowa		4	5	2	4	1		1			17
Kit Carson	8	27	25	5	5	1	1			3	75
Lake			2	1		1				4	8
La Plata	8	19	7		2					2	38
Larimer	15	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	14	46

TABLE M (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Total Expenditures per A. D. A. of: Under: $50.	50- 79.	80- 109.	110- 139.	140- 169.	170- 199.	200- 229.	230- 259.	260- 289.	$290-or over	Total Dists.
Las Animas	26	42	27	7	4	3	4	3		4	120
Lincoln	2	15	17	5	3		1	1		1	45
Logan	8	22	16	9					1	1	57
Mesa	8	17	5	3	1	1					35
Mineral		1		1	1						3
Moffat	2	16	8	3	2	2				3	36
Montezuma	19	9	1		1						30
Montrose	14	9	1	2							26
Morgan	1	8	6	3			1				19
Otero	1	9	6	1	2					1	20
Ouray	1	2	1	4	1						9
Park		2	3	7	2	2	1	1		2	20
Phillips	5	16	7	4	2						34
Pitkin	3	1	3	1	1		1			3	13
Prowers	9	25	10	2			2	1		1	50
Pueblo		11	15	4	6	4	1	1		4	46
Rio Blanco		3	4	4		2	1				14
Rio Grande		3		1			1				5
Routt	2	10	15	5	5	2	4		2		45
Saguache	3	5	3	1		1			1	3	17
San Juan			1								1
San Miguel	1	3	6	2	2		1				15
Sedgwick	2	15	4	1		1					23
Summit		1	1	2			1			3	8
Teller		5		1		1	2				9
Washington	18	30	23	8	3	1		1			84
Weld	12	64	24	13	8	3	2	1	2	5	134
Yuma	26	50	16	13	6	3	1			1	116
Total	318	692	440	206	96	51	44	25	18	86	1 976

* 26 Districts for which data are not available.

TABLE N

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts with Total Expenditures Per A.D.A. of:-										No. of Districts
	Under $50	50-79	80-109	110-139	140-169	170-199	200-229	230-259	260-289	290 or over	
Adams	2	12	16	6	3		2	1			42
Alamosa	1	4	1	4	1	1	1				13
Arapahoe	2	7	4	5	2	1	3	1	1		26
Archuleta	8	3	4		1	2				1	20
Baca	11	33	13	5				2			64
Bent	4	11	16	4						1	36
Boulder	4	5	18	8	2	8	4	2		2	53
Chaffee	2	6	1		2	2	2		3	4	22
Cheyenne		1	3		1	3				1	9
Clear Creek		1	2	3	1	1					8
Conejos	14	8	5	1	2						30
Costilla	9	2	1		1			1			14
Crowley		4	4	1							9
Custer	10	5	5								20
Delta		14	2	1	1						18
Denver				1							1
Dolores	4	4		1						1	10
Douglas	4	7	6	8	2	1		1	2	2	33
Eagle	4	5	5	6					1	1	22
Elbert	2	15	13	4	2	4	1	2		3	46
El Paso		2	2	15	7	3	2	1	1	1	34
Fremont	1	6	5	7	4	1	1	3	2	6	36
Garfield	5	10	12	5	1	1	3	1		5	43
Gilpin	1	2	3	1	1						8
Grand	1	3	6	3		2	1				16
Gunnison		8	6			1		1		2	18
Hinsdale		1	1	2							4
Huerfano	14	16	10	4	2			1		4	51
Jackson		1	3	2							6
Jefferson		10	13	10	5	3	1		1	3	46
Kiowa		3	5	3	4	1		1			17
Kit Carson	6	22	23	12	8	1	1			2	75
Lake			2	1		1				4	8
La Plata	8	14	11	1	2					2	38
Larimer	15	2	5	1	2	3		1	1	16	46

TABLE N (continued)

County	Under $50	50-79	80-109	110-139	140-169	170-199	200-229	230-259	260-289	290 or over	No. of Districts*
Las Animas	14	47	29	8	5	2	4	3	1	7	120
Lincoln	1	14	13	6	5		2	1		1	43
Logan	5	17	13	8	9	1		1	1	2	57
Mesa	4	17	9	2	1		1			1	35
Mineral		1			1						2
Moffat	1	15	8	4	2	2				4	36
Montezuma	17	11	1		1						30
Montrose	7	14	2	3							26
Morgan	1	5	7	5			1				19
Otero		7	5	2	4		1			1	20
Ouray	1	2	2	4	1						10
Park		2	3	7	1	3	1	1		2	20
Phillips	2	13	7	3	6		1			2	34
Pitkin	3	1	3	1	1			1		3	13
Prowers	7	20	14	5			2		1	1	50
Pueblo		6	15	7	5	3	4	2	1	3	46
Rio Blanco		2	5	3	1	2	1				14
Rio Grande		3			1		1				5
Routt	2	4	14	9	6	3	5			2	45
Saguache	3	5	1	3	1	1				3	17
San Juan				1							1
San Miguel	1	2	6	3	2		1				15
Sedgwick	2	8	9	3					1	1	23
Summit		1	1	1	1		1			3	8
Teller		4	1		1		1	2			9
Washington	17	27	23	8	6		1	1	1		84
Weld	4	44	42	18	11	4	3		2	6	134
Yuma	26	49	17	13	6	3	1			1	116
Total	250	588	476	253	134	63	56	31	20	103	1 974

* Twenty-eight districts for which data are not available.

TABLE O

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF COST PER C. U. FOR CURRENT EXPENSES, BY COUNTIES. 1934

County	Number of Districts with Total Cost Per C. U. of:-										Total No.
	Under $600	600 899	900 1199	1200 1499	1500 1799	1800 2099	2100 2399	2400 2699	2700 2999	3000 or over	of Dists.
Adams		2	7	9	12	4	4	2	2		42
Alamosa		2	2	4	3	1	1				13
Arapahoe		5	6	2	4	6		1	2		26
Archuleta	9	7	2	1	1						20
Baca	2	30	17	9	4	2					64
Bent		19	5	5	3	3	1				36
Boulder	3	11	11	13	6	6		3		1	53
Chaffee	3	7	6	2	2	1				1	22
Cheyenne				2		2			2	3	9
Clear Creek		1	1	2	1	3					8
Conejos	7	13	4	4	1		1				30
Costilla	1	6	6		1						14
Crowley		1	1	3	2	1	1				9
Custer	16	2	2								20
Delta	1	3	2	5	5			1		1	18
Denver										1	1
Dolores	4	4				1			1		10
Douglas	6	18	2	2	1		1		2	1	33
Eagle	3	2	6	2	4	4		1			22
Elbert	5	19	6	6	4	2	2			2	46
El Paso	1		5	5	5	3	7	3	2	3	34
Fremont	2	2	8	2	3	12	3	2	1	1	36
Garfield	4	18	8	2	5	3	1	2			43
Gilpin	1	2	4			1					8
Grand	1	5	1	2	4	2			1		16
Gunnison		9	3	1	1	3			1		18
Hinsdale	1	2	1								4
Huerfano	9	19	8	6	6	2	1				51
Jackson		1	2	1		2					6
Jefferson	2	8	13	6	3	10	3	1			46
Kiowa		1	2	3	5	2	1	2		1	17
Kit Carson	3	34	17	9	6	4	2				75
Lake	1	2	2		1	1		1			8
La Plata	1	9	14	6	6	1				1	38
Larimer	11	5	2	5	2	2	3	2		14	46

TABLE 0 (continued)

County	Number of Districts with Total Cost Per C. U. of:-										Total No.
	Under $600.	600: 899	900: 1199	1200: 1499	1500: 1799	1800: 2099	2100: 2399	2400: 2699	2700: 2999	3000 or over	of Dists.
Las Animas	17	43	19	16	11	10	1		1	2	120
Lincoln	3	10	8	9	6	4	1	1		1	43
Logan	1	19	13	8	3	6	2	3	2		57
Mesa		10	7	10	2	2	1	3			35
Mineral		1			1						2
Moffat	6	13	7	3	4	1		2			36
Montezuma	2	16	12								30
Montrose	3	7	11	5							26
Morgan		2	3	3	3	4	2	1	1		19
Otero	1	1	1	10	2	2	2	1			20
Ouray	1	3	4	2							10
Park	1	2	3	4	4	3	1	2			20
Phillips	1	20	5	4	3				1		34
Pitkin	1	5	6		1						13
Prowers	1	23	6	12	6		2				50
Pueblo		10	9	6	1	7	4	1	4	4	46
Rio Blanco		3	1	1	6	1		1	1		14
Rio Grande		1	1	1	1			1			5
Routt	4	13	11	6	3	1	4	1	1	1	45
Saguache	5	1		3	5	1		1		1	17
San Juan						1					1
San Miguel	2	3	4	2	3					1	15
Sedgwick		14	4	1	3	1					23
Summit	2	1		3	1	1					8
Teller	1	3	1	3			1				9
Washington	2	47	10	12	9	1	3				84
Weld		34	30	30	17	8	6	2	3	1	131
Yuma	6	83	10	8	6	1	2				116
Total	157	656	363	281	202	139	64	40	28	41	1 971

TABLE P

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CLASSROOM UNIT, BY COUNTIES, 1934*

County	Number of Districts which have Total Expenditures Per C.U. of:										
	Under $600	$600 : 899	$900 : 1199	$1200 : 1499	$1500 : 1799	$1800 : 2099	$2100 : 2399	$2400 : 2699	$2700 : 2999	$3000 : over	Total Dists.
Adams		1	7	2	10	7	7	3	2	4	42
Alamosa		1	1	3	6		1	1			13
Arapahoe		3	4	2	8	2	1	1	3	2	26
Archuleta	7	7	3	2		1					20
Baca	2	26	18	10	4	4					64
Bent		17	6	4	5	2	2				36
Boulder	1	8	12	7	5	5	4	3	2	6	53
Chaffee	3	6	5	2	3	1				1	21
Cheyenne				2		2			1	4	9
Clear Creek			2	2	1	3					8
Conejos	4	10	6	5	3		1	1			30
Costilla		6	6	1	1						14
Crowley		1	1	2	2	2	2				9
Custer	13	5	2								20
Delta		1	2	5	7	1		1		1	18
Denver										1	1
Dolores	3	5				1				1	10
Douglas	5	17	2	2	3		1		1	2	33
Eagle	3	2	4	4	4	4		1			22
Elbert	5	19	6	6	4	2	2			2	46
El Paso	1		5	5	1	1	6	5	4	6	34
Fremont	1	2	7	3	1	11	4	4		3	36
Garfield	3	13	12	3	1	5	3			3	43
Gilpin	1	2	4			1					8
Grand	1	4	1	2	5	2	1			1	17
Gunnison		8	3	2	1	2	1		1		18
Hinsdale	1	2	1								4
Huerfano	9	17	10	6	3	4	2				51
Jackson		1	1	2		2					6
Jefferson	2	5	11	6	5	4	6	5	2		46
Kiowa		1	2	3	5	2	1	2		1	17
Kit Carson	3	27	20	7	5	7	3	2	1		75
Lake	1	2	2		1	1		1			8
La Plata		7	13	10	4	3				1	38
Larimer	11	5	2	3	3	3	2			17	46

TABLE P (continued)

County	Number of Districts which have Total Expenditures Per C.U. of:										
	Under	$600	$900	$1200	$1500	$1800	$2100	$2400	$2700	$3000	Total
	$600	899	1199	1499	1799	2099	2399	2699	2999	over	Dists.
Las Animas	14	34	21	20	16	9	3	1	1	1	120
Lincoln	2	9	10	8	6	3	2	1		2	43
Logan		15	9	12	4	1	7	2	2	5	57
Mesa		9	4	6	6	5	1	2	1	1	35
Mineral			1		1						2
Moffat	4	13	7	4	5	1		2			36
Montezuma	2	15	12	1							30
Montrose	1	4	7	6	7						26
Morgan		2	2	2	1	4	6	1	1		19
Otero	1	1	1	5	4	1	3	1	1	2	20
Ouray	1	3	3	2		1					10
Park	1	2	3	4	4	3		3			20
Phillips		14	5	4	2	2	2		1	4	34
Pitkin	1	5	6	1							13
Prowers	1	21	5	9	5	4	1	3	1		50
Pueblo		10	5	7	3	2	7	2	3	7	46
Rio Blanco		3	1	1	5	1		2		1	14
Rio Grande		1	1		2					1	5
Routt	1	11	15	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	45
Saguache	4	1		2	5	3		1		1	17
San Juan								1			1
San Miguel	2	3	2	3	3	1				1	15
Sedgwick		9	7	1	4		1		1		23
Summit	2	1		3	1		1				8
Teller		3	2	2	1				1		9
Washington	1	47	6	12	13	1	1	1		2	84
Weld		27	23	19	19	12	14	6	6	5	131
Yuma	7	81	11	8	6	1	2				116
Total	125	574	350	257	227	143	104	61	38	92	1 971

*Thirty-one districts for which data are not available.

TABLE Q

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE BONDED DEBT IN TERMS OF BONDED DEBT PER A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934.

County	Number of Districts which have Bonded Debt Per A.D.A. of:											
	Under $100	$100 $199	$200 $299	$300 $399	$400 $499	$500 $599	$600 $699	$700 $799	$800 $899	$900 $999	$1000 over	No. of Dists.
Adams	8	7	4	3			1					23
Alamosa	2	3	2					1				8
Arapahoe	3	3	4	1					1			12
Archuleta	5	1	1									7
Baca	6	5	5	1								17
Bent	6	3	1	1								11
Boulder	11	3	1	1	1							17
Chaffee	2											2
Cheyenne		1		2					1			4
Clear Creek		1										1
Conejos	9	4	3			1		1			1	19
Costilla	8	2	1				1				1	13
Crowley	1		2	1	1							5
Custer	1											1
Delta	5	1	1									7
Denver	1											1
Dolores						1						1
Douglas		1	2									3
Eagle		2										2
Elbert		1	2	2	1						1	7
El Paso	3	2	5	1	2						1	14
Fremont	5	2		2								9
Garfield	7	3	3	1		1					2	17
Gilpin												0
Grand	1	1	1									3
Gunnison	1		3									4
Hinsdale												0
Huerfano	5	2	1			1						9
Jackson												0
Jefferson	4	9	3	1			1		1			19
Kiowa	1	1	1			1					2	6
Kit Carson	6	5	6		1		1					19
Lake												0
La Plata	9	3	1								1	14
Larimer	4	1	1			2	2			1	7	18

TABLE Q (Continued)

County	Number of Districts which have Bonded Debt Per A.D.A. of:											
	Under $100	$100 $199	$200 $299	$300 $399	$400 $499	$500 $599	$600 $699	$700 $799	$800 $899	$900 $999	$1000 over	No. of Dists.
Las Animas	11	13	3	2			1					30
Lincoln	4	4		2	2							12
Logan	4	6	2	8							1	21
Mesa	10	4	5									19
Mineral												0
Moffat		3	2									5
Montezuma	7	2										9
Montrose	9	3	1	1					1			15
Morgan	4		2	1							1	8
Otero	7	2	2								1	12
Ouray	1											1
Park												0
Phillips	1	2	3	2	2			1			1	12
Pitkin												0
Prowers	6	8	4	2		1						21
Pueblo	3	7	2		1						1	14
Rio Blanco		1										1
Rio Grande	1	1			2						1	5
Routt		4			1			1				6
Saguache	3	1	1	1				1				7
San Juan	1											1
San Miguel	3	3										6
Sedgwick	2	1	2	2	1		1		1		2	12
Summit				1								1
Teller												0
Washington	3	1	2	1	1						1	9
Weld	12	24	13	4	4	1			1			59
Yuma	6	3	2	3							1	15
Total	210	161	101	47	20	9	8	5	6	1	26	594

TABLE R

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WHICH HAVE INDEBTEDNESS, IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGE THAT BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IS OF THE ASSESSED VALUATION. 1934.*

County	Number of Districts which have Percentage of Bonded Indebtedness of:-						Total Districts having Debt
	Less than 1.00	1.00 1.99	2.00 2.99	3.00 3.99	4.00 4.99	5.00 or over	
Adams	7	2	5	2	2	2	20
Alamosa	4	1				1	6
Arapahoe	2	3	2	2	3		12
Archuleta	3	2	1	1		1	8
Baca	2	2	5	3	2	4	18
Bent	5	1	2	1	1		10
Boulder	11	2	2	1		1	17
Chaffee			1	1			2
Cheyenne	1		1			1	3
Clear Creek			1				1
Conejos	1		5	3	2	7	18
Costilla	1	1		1	3	7	13
Crowley	1					4	5
Custer					1		1
Delta	4	1	1			2	8
Denver			1				1
Dolores				1			1
Douglas		2	1				3
Eagle		1		1			2
Elbert			1	3	2	1	7
El Paso	2	2	4	2	1	3	14
Fremont	1	3	2	1		2	9
Garfield	6	4	2	1		4	17
Gilpin							00
Grand	1	1	1				3
Gunnison		1				3	4
Hinsdale							0
Huerfano	1	3		1		4	9
Jackson							0
Jefferson	2	2	7	3	4	1	19
Kiowa	1			1		4	6
Kit Carson	4	3	4	3	1	4	19
Lake							0
Larimer		3	3	5	1	1	13

TABLE R (continued)

County	Number of Districts which have Percentage of Bonded Indebtedness of:-						Total Districts having Debt
	Less than 1.00	1.00 1.99	2.00 2.99	3.00 3.99	4.00 4.99	5.00 or over	
Las Animas	3	6	8	6	4	4	31
Lincoln	0	4	2	4		2	12
Logan	3	3	4	3	3	5	21
Mesa	3	6	2	2		6	19
Mineral							0
Moffat			2	2		1	5
Montezuma		3	1	4		2	10
Montrose	4	3	2	1	1	4	15
Morgan	3		1			4	8
Otero	4	2	2	3		2	13
Ouray					1		1
Park							0
Phillips	2	2	2	2		4	12
Pitkin							0
Prowers	5	3	3	7	1	1	20
Pueblo	3		2	6	1	2	14
Rio Blanco						1	1
Rio Grande				1	1	1	3
Routt	2		1		2	2	7
Saguache	3	1			1	1	6
San Juan		1					1
San Miguel	2	2	1			1	6
Sedgwick	3	1	2	1	1	1	9
Summit					1		1
Teller							0
Washington	1	2	1			4	8
Weld	5	10	7	10	7	16	55
Yuma	2	2	3		1	6	14
Total	114	93	101	91	50	130	579

*1 423 districts for which data are not available.

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE BONDED DEBT IN TERMS OF DEBT PER $1000 OF SCHOOL PROPERTY, BY COUNTIES. 1934

County	Number of Districts which have Bonded Debt Per $1000 of Property of: Under $100	$100 $199	$200 $299	$300 $399	$400 $499	$500 $599	$600 $699	$700 $799	$800 $899	$900 $999	$1000 over	No. of Dists.
Adams	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	3		2	20
Alamosa				1	1	1	2	2			1	8
Arapahoe			1	1	2	2	2	2	2		2	14
Archuleta		2		2	1	2			1			8
Baca			1	1		5	1	5	1	2	2	18
Bent	5	1	1		1	1	1				1	11
Boulder	1	1	4	2	5	1	1					15
Chaffee	1				1							2
Cheyenne									1	1	2	4
Clear Creek							1					1
Conejos				1	1	3	4	1	2	4	3	19
Costilla					1	1	1	2			8	13
Crowley			1				2				2	5
Custer								1				1
Delta	1	2	1	1	2				1			8
Denver					1							1
Dolores												0
Douglas				1				1	1			3
Eagle					1				1			2
Elbert			1		1		1	1	2	1		7
El Paso	2			2	1	2	4		3			14
Fremont		1	2		2	1	1				1	8
Garfield	3	2	2	2			2	2			4	17
Gilpin												0
Grand		1			1					1		3
Gunnison								1	3		1	5
Hinsdale												0
Huerfano		1			1	1	1	2			2	8
Jackson												0
Jefferson	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	1	2		1	19
Kiowa	1									2	3	6
Kit Carson		1	1	3	1		1		2		10	19
Lake												0
La Plata		1	1	1	3	2		2	3		1	14
Larimer	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	3		1		18

TABLE S (Continued)

County	Number of Districts which have Bonded Debt Per $1000 of Property of:											
	Under $100	$100 199	$200 299	$300 399	$400 499	$500 599	$600 699	$700 799	$800 899	$900 999	$1000 over	No. of Dists.
Las Animas	1		3	3	6	3	1	4		1	9	31
Lincoln				2	2	2	2				2	10
Logan	1	1		2	1	1	1	8	1	2	3	21
Mesa	1	1	2	2		1	3	4	2	1	1	18
Mineral												0
Moffat							1		2	1	1	5
Montezuma			2		2	4					2	10
Montrose		3	1		3	1	2	1	3		1	15
Morgan		2	1	1				1	1		2	8
Otero	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1		1	13
Ouray							1	1				2
Park												0
Phillips		1						1		1	9	12
Pitkin												0
Prowers	1	2		1	1	4	2	2	2	6		21
Pueblo		2	1	4	1	3		2	1			14
Rio Blanco								1				1
Rio Grande						1	1	2		1		5
Routt			1		1		2	1	1		1	7
Saguache	1	1						1	1	1	2	7
San Juan	1											1
San Miguel		2		1					2		1	6
Sedgwick			1		2		1		2		6	12
Summit				1								1
Teller												0
Washington	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		9
Weld	4	3	4	3	4	8	4	2	6	4	17	59
Yuma		1			1		1		3	1	9	15
Total	29	41	37	43	57	59	59	33	53	52	113	594

TABLE T

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF THE VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY PER UNIT OF A.D.A., BY COUNTIES. 1934*

County	Number of Districts which have School Property Per A.D.A., Valued at:-											
	Under $100	$100 199	$200 299	$300 399	$400 499	$500 599	$600 699	$700 799	$800 899	$900 999	$1000 over	Number of Districts
Adams	5	14	11	6	2	2				1	1	42
Alamosa	2	6	3	1	1							13
Arapahoe	3	7	6	3	2	2	1		1			25
Archuleta	7	5	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	22
Baca	28	21	12	1	1	1						64
Bent	6	14	10	3	1				1			35
Boulder	8	13	12	10	4	3			1		2	53
Chaffee	2	5	4	3	1	1	1		1	2	2	22
Cheyenne	4	2		2							1	9
Clear Creek	3	1	1	2					1			8
Conejos	7	15	4	2	1						1	30
Costilla	8	2	1	1		2						14
Crowley		1	2	3	2							8
Custer	8	6	3	2	1							20
Delta		8	7	2	1							18
Denver						1						1
Dolores												0
Douglas	6	10	5	6	3	2			1			33
Eagle	6	6	4	3			1	1		1		22
Elbert	8	16	7	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	45
El Paso	2	7	10	6	3	3	1		1		1	34
Fremont	6	6	7	4	2	1	1		1		1	29
Garfield	4	15	9	6	4	1	2		1		1	43
Gilpin	3	2	1								1	7
Grand	2	7	4	2	1							16
Gunnison	3	7	5	4		2	1				4	26
Hinsdale		1	1		1							3
Huerfano	22	13	3	1	3	1	1	1			2	47
Jackson	4	1	1									6
Jefferson	3	17	9	4	5		1	2	1	1	2	45
Kiowa	3	3	6	1	1						3	17
Kit Carson	23	31	14	6	1							75
Lake	1	2	1							1	2	7
La Plata	10	15	8	2	1	1	1					38
Larimer	16	7	1	1	2		2	1	2		14	46

TABLE T (Continued)

County	Number of Districts which have School Property Per A.D.A., Valued at:- Under $100	$100 199	$200 299	$300 399	$400 499	$500 599	$600 699	$700 799	$800 899	$900 999	$1000 over	Number of Districts
Las Animas	44	32	22	11	3	2	1	2			2	119
Lincoln	8	21	4	3	4			1				41
Logan	17	18	7	6	5	1		2		1		57
Mesa	6	14	8	2	1	1	1					33
Mineral	1			1								2
Moffat	8	14	4	5	1	1	2					35
Montezuma	11	14	3			1					1	30
Montrose	2	12	5	1	1	1	2				2	26
Morgan	1	10	3	3	1	1						19
Otero	1	5	8	1	2		1				1	19
Ouray	2	2	2	3		1		1				11
Park	6	8	1	1	3				1			20
Phillips	11	14	5	3			1					34
Pitkin	3	4	1	1	2				1			12
Prowers	10	21	11	2	3	2			1			50
Pueblo	4	13	13	2	6	2	3	1	1		2	47
Rio Blanco	1	8	4				1					14
Rio Grande		2	1	1			1				1	6
Routt	9	9	10	5	3	2	3			2	1	44
Saguache	7	3	1	2	1	1					2	17
San Juan				1								1
San Miguel	3	3	3	3	1	1		1				15
Sedgwick	1	9	4	1	3	2					1	21
Summit		1	2	1				1			3	8
Teller	4	3			1		1					9
Washington	25	24	20	4	5	2	2	1			1	84
Weld	17	35	30	26	13	3	4		1		1	130
Yuma	72	32	7	1	1		1		1		1	116
Totals	484	619	351	185	109	49	39	16	21	10	60	1 943

Fifty-nine Districts for which data are not available.

TABLE U

NUMBER OF DAYS OF SCHOOL MAINTAINED IN ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY COUNTIES 1934

County	Number of Days of School Maintained									Total
	120 or less	121-130	131-140	141-150	151-160	161-170	171-180	181-190	over 190	Dists.
Adams					1	7	32	1		41
Alamosa					3	2	6			11
Arapahoe					1	1	24			26
Archuleta	7	1		2	5		3	1		19
Baca	1				41	2	21			65
Bent			1		22	2	9			34
Boulder	2				2	2	44	2		52
Chaffee	3	1	1		5		12			22
Cheyenne					7		2			9
Clear Creek							7	1		8
Conejos	2		5	2	10	4	6			29
Costilla							14			14
Crowley							8			8
Custer	9	1	2		5		3			20
Delta			1		2		14	1		18
Denver								1		1
Dolorea	1		1			1	7			10
Douglas			1		2	1	27			31
Eagle		1			2	5	11			19
Elbert			1		24		18			43
El Paso					3	2	27	2		34
Fremont	1	1	2	1	1	1	20			27
Garfield	2			1	6	4	27	1		41
Gilpin			1				6	1		8
Grand			1	1	5		8			15
Gunnison	1			1	4	4	13			23
Hinsdale	2				1		1			4
Huerfano	4	2	3	5	8	13	15	1		51
Jackson			1				5			6
Jefferson	2		1	1	2	6	31	3		46
Kiowa			1		13		3			17
Kit Carson	1				42		32			75
Lake	1		1			2	3	1		8
La Plata	1		2	1	1	4	27	1		37
Larimer	1	1		1	3	4	35	1		46

TABLE U (continued)

County	Number of Days of School Maintained									
	120 or less	121-130	131-140	141-150	151-160	161-170	171-180	181-190	over 190	Total Dists.
Las Animas	2	1	3	5	27	21	60	2		121
Lincoln					16	1	26			43
Logan			3	1	5	2	46	1		58
Mesa				1	1	3	30			35
Mineral							2			2
Moffat	9	1	7	1	9	1	4		3	35
Montezuma			1		17		12			30
Montrose	2		1			2	18			23
Morgan							18	1		19
Otero						4	16			20
Ouray	1						9			10
Park			2		6	1	10			19
Phillips						1	33			34
Pitkin					1	1	11			13
Prowers	2		1		21		26			50
Pueblo					4	10	29	5		48
Rio Blanco		1	1		4	2	6			14
Rio Grande							5			5
Routt	7		2		5		27		4	45
Saguache	1	1		2	1	4	8			17
San Juan						1				1
San Miguel	1		1	1	5		3	3		14
Sedgwick			1		1	1	18	2		23
Summit	2		1		1	1	3			8
Teller	1				2	2	4			9
Washington			1		54	7	22			84
Weld		1			2	7	117	1		128
Yuma			3	2	91	1	19			116
Totals	69	13	54	29	494	140	1 103	33	7	1 942

*60 Districts - No available Data.

TABLE V

LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM IN ONE-TEACHER SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, 1934*

County	Number of Days of School Maintained								Total one-teacher Districts
	120 or fewer	121-130	131-140	141-150	151-160	161-170	171-180	over 180	
Adams						3	4	1	8
Alamosa					1		3		4
Arapahoe						1	8		9
Archuleta	5	1		1	4		2		13
Baca	1				29		9		39
Bent			1		18		4		23
Boulder	2				2	1	19		24
Chaffee	3	1	1		5		10		20
Cheyenne					1				1
Clear Creek							5		5
Conejos	2		1		4		3		10
Costilla							5		5
Crowley							1		1
Custer	9	1	2		5				17
Delta					1		5	1	7
Denver								1	1
Dolores	1		1			1	5		8
Douglas			1		2		26		29
Eagle					1	2	7		10
Elbert					13		13		26
El Paso					2	1	9		12
Fremont	3		4		1	2	13		23
Garfield	1			1	7	2	19		30
Gilpin			1				3	1	5
Grand			1		4		3		8
Gunnison	1			1	3	3	9		17
Hinsdale	2								2
Huerfano	4	1	2	1	3	5	7		23
Jackson							3		3
Jefferson	2		1	1	1	4	14		23
Kiowa					3		1		4
Kit Carson					38		19		58
Lake	1		1			2	3		7
La Plata	2			1	1	1	16	1	22
Larimer	2		3		4	3	12		24

TABLE V (continued)

County	Number of Days of School Maintained 120 or fewer	121-130	131-140	141-150	151-160	161-170	171-180	over 180	Total one-teacher Districts
Las Animas	2	1	3	4	21	12	32		75
Lincoln					10	1	11		22
Logan					4	1	22		27
Mesa				1		2	4		7
Mineral							1		1
Moffat	7		5		5	1	2	2	22
Montezuma					12		5		17
Montrose	1					2	4		7
Morgan							3		3
Otero						3	1		4
Ouray	1						4		5
Park			1		5		4		10
Phillips						1	25		26
Pitkin					1	1	10		12
Prowers	2				18		13		33
Pueblo					2	5	15		22
Rio Blanco					3		2		5
Rio Grande							3		3
Routt	4		3		4		16	2	29
Saguache	1			1		3	2		7
San Juan						1			1
San Miguel	1				4		3		8
Sedgwick			1		1		16	1	19
Summit	2		1			1	1		5
Teller	1				2		2		5
Washington			1		36	6	13		56
Weld						2	44		46
Yuma			3	2	82	1	10		98
Total	64	5	38	14	363	74	528	10	1 096

*906 districts for which data are not available.

TABLE W

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN TERMS OF SALARIES OF SECRETARIES OF SCHOOL BOARDS IN COLORADO, 1934.

County	Salaries of Secretaries.								Total No. of Secretaries*
	$20 or Less	20-29.99	30-39.99	40-49.99	50-59.99	60-69.99	70-79.99	80 or over	
Adams	2	5	5	2	10	2	6	8	40
Alamosa		4	2	1	1			1	9
Arapahoe	3	2	9	1	4	1	1	6	27
Archuleta	5	7	3		2			4	21
Baca	30	19	7		1		2	1	60
Bent	11	12		1	2		1	2	29
Boulder	18	14	5	4	1			5	47
Chaffee	3	14	6					2	25
Cheyenne					3		1	5	9
Clear Creek	2	1	1	2	1			1	8
Conejos	2	7	9	1	7			1	27
Costilla	2	3			6	1	1	1	14
Crowley		1		1	1			5	8
Custer	12	4		1					17
Delta		5	1	2	1			4	11
Denver								1	1
Dolores	1	3		1		1			6
Douglas	12	9		1	2	1		1	26
Eagle	5	7	4	1		1			18
Elbert	15	12	1	4	1	2	3	3	41
El Paso		12	3	3	4	2	1	8	33
Fremont	5	8	1	1	2	1	2	10	30
Garfield	8	18	4		2			4	36
Gilpin	2	4	1		2	1			10
Grand	10	4	1		1				16
Gunnison	14	7						4	25
Hinsdale	2	1							3
Huerfano	20	17	4	2	1	1		4	49
Jackson	1	2		1	1			1	6
Jefferson	18	7	4	1	5	2		8	45
Kiowa	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	4	17
Kit Carson	29	21	10	3	4		1	2	70
Lake		3			2	1		2	8
La Plata	2	13	11	5	1			3	35
Larimer	7	15	7	3	4	1	2	5	44

TABLE W (continued)

County	Salaries of Secretaries.								Total No. of Secretaries*
	$20 or Less	20-29.99	30-39.99	40-49.99	50-59.99	60-69.99	70-79.99	80 or over	
Las Animas	11	35	9	7	15	7	3	18	105
Lincoln	9	10	2	7	3	2	3	6	42
Logan	13	28	3	3	6			3	56
Mesa	8	11	3	2	5	4		3	36
Mineral		1						2	3
Moffat	21	5	2					1	29
Montezuma	5	7	1	2		1			16
Montrose	1	11	1		1	1		4	19
Morgan	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	8	19
Otero	2	2			5	1	2	6	18
Ouray	3	2	1	1					7
Park			14	4		1			19
Phillips	20	8	1	2	1		1	1	34
Pitkin	7	3	2			1			13
Prowers	23	20	1		3			3	50
Pueblo	7	18	2	1	6	3		8	45
Rio Blanco	3	4							7
Rio Grande	1							1	2
Routt	21	10	2		1	3		4	41
Saguache	3	5	2	2				3	15
San Juan								1	1
San Miguel	3	4	1	1			1	3	13
Sedgwick	9	8	1	1	1				20
Summit	3	2			2		1	1	9
Teller			2		1	2		1	6
Washington	41	27	5		3	2			78
Weld	25	45	10	5	13	3	7	14	122
Yuma	79	17	2					2	100

* Excluding 206 Districts for which data were not available.

TABLE X

SALARIES OF COLORADO TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	Salary Level Below $450	450 to 599	600 to 749	750 to 899	900 to 1049	1050 to 1199	1200 to 1349	1350 to 1499	1500 to 1649	1650 to 1799	$1800 or over	Number Teachers Tallied
Adams	1	2	51	21	60	35	22	4	4	1	3	204
Alamosa	1		17	9	24	7	5	2			1	66
Arapahoe		1	30	13	25	12	27	22	14	1	4	149
Archuleta		4	7	6	5	1						23
Baca			67	17	6	11	1	1				103
Bent			25	10	8	12	10	1			1	67
Boulder	2	1	36	21	43	18	85	19	24	9	11	269
Chaffee	1		13	4	4	11	5	6	3		7	54
Cheyenne			14	4	8	6	3			1	1	37
Clear Creek		1	4	1	4	8	5		3		1	27
Conejos	28	8	37	8	4	3	2				1	91
Costilla	2		23	5	3		1					34
Crowley			17	17	3	4	2		1		2	46
Custer		9	7		2	1						19
Delta			33	11	28	8	12	4	3		4	103
Denver												
Dolores	1	5	2	1								9
Douglas			17	3	15	2		2	1	1	1	42
Eagle	2		14	11	7	7	7	2	3		3	56
Elbert	2		51	6	6	1	2					68
El Paso	2	1	33	13	22	17	20	32	28	28	148	344
Fremont	1	2	26	15	15	27	23	17	10	5	8	149
Garfield		3	21	18	18	2	11	5	4	1	5	88
Gilpin			7	3	2		2		1			15
Grand		1	8	2	8	2	1	1	1		1	25
Gunnison		1	10	8	14	1	8	2	4	3	7	58
Hinsdale				2			1					3
Huerfano	1	5	37	12	26	14	7	14	5		2	123
Jackson			3		5			1			1	10
Jefferson	2		21	28	33	32	34	15	5		10	180
Kiowa			19	9	7	2	3	1		1		42
Kit Carson		1	65	12	11	7	3		1		3	103
Lake			4	3	3	5	5	2	3	3	3	31
La Plata	1	2	28	23	10	21	12		4		3	104
Larimer		1	57	24	37	13	70	11	18	5	12	248

TABLE X (continued)

County	Salary Level											
	Below $450	450 to 599	600 to 749	750 to 899	900 to 1049	1050 to 1199	1200 to 1349	1350 to 1499	1500 to 1649	1650 to 1799	$1800 or over	Number Teachers Tallied
Las Animas	1		71	32	45	38	34	25	5	6	19	276
Lincoln			45	12	12	5	8				2	84
Logan	2	3	77	40	26	13	12	5			2	180
Mesa		2	55	27	33	35	41	8	4		5	210
Mineral		1			2				1			4
Moffat	3	6	22	8	1	2	1	1			1	45
Montezuma	1		32	13	7	1			1	1		56
Montrose		2	39	13	16	13	8	4	2	1	2	100
Morgan			22	23	34	7	37	10	4	1	6	144
Otero		2	26	31	49	26	21	5	1	2	5	168
Ouray	1	1	6		2		4	2				16
Park		2	15	3	7	3	1	1				32
Phillips		2	38	7	15	1	1				2	66
Pitkin			4	4	6		1		1			16
Prowers		1	39	17	27	18	15		3		3	123
Pueblo		3	51	30	69	44	63	42	31	44	56	433
Rio Blanco			13	2	8		3					26
Rio Grande			6	3	19	3	10	2	2		4	49
Routt		7	27	9	23	5	8	1	2		3	85
Saguache			11	10	8	6	2	4	1		2	44
San Juan							6	2			1	9
San Miguel		2	10	1	2		3					18
Sedgwick	2	1	39	2	1		4	1	1		1	52
Summit			5		4	2	1					12
Teller	1		3	3	7	9	6		1		1	31
Washington			91	7	14	7	2	2				123
Weld	2	1	135	90	104	47	84	11	15	5	14	508
Yuma			102	3	30	5	4		1		1	146
Total	60	34	1788	730	1037	580	769	220	216	119	373	6046

TABLE Y

SALARIES OF COLORADO TEACHERS BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	Salary Level											Number Teachers Tallied
	Below $450	450 to 599	600 to 749	750 to 899	900 to 1049	1050 to 1199	1200 to 1349	1350 to 1499	1500 to 1649	1650 to 1799	$1800 or over	
Adams	1	1	41	22	54	30	32	12	5	2	4	204
Alamosa			22	9	19	9	13	4	5		2	83
Arapahoe		1	26	19	31	19	28	35	18	2	4	183
Archuleta	2	8	10	10	1	1	1				1	34
Baca		2	95	26	8	3		3				137
Bent	1	1	27	11	16	11	15	3			1	86
Boulder	5	2	41	29	38	13	70	47	21	23	19	308
Chaffee		2	14	8	7	14	6	7	2	1	7	68
Cheyenne			22	5	11	7	3			1	1	50
Clear Creek	1		4	4	3	10	5	3	2	1	1	34
Conejos	5	21	55	9	10	2	2				1	105
Costilla	1		35	5	5		1					47
Crowley			21	18	6	5	1	1		2	2	56
Custer	1	12	13		1	2	1					30
Delta	1		38	17	34	18	18	4	2	1	5	138
Denver												
Dolores			11	3	5							19
Douglas		1	20	4	19	3		2	1	1	1	52
Eagle			16	10	9	11	6	4	3	2	3	64
Elbert		2	73	13	8	3	2				1	102
El Paso	4	1	36	20	27	20	19	22	27	29	175	380
Fremont		3	27	14	31	29	25	15	6	5	8	163
Garfield		2	35	21	22	4	14	6	7	1	5	117
Gilpin	1	1	6	3	4	2	4		1			22
Grand		2	10	4	8	5	1	1			2	33
Gunnison		1	11	8	15	1	10	2	4	3	7	62
Hinsdale			1	2	1		1					5
Huerfano	2	12	33	25	31	22	9	13	7		2	156
Jackson		2	7		5		2				1	17
Jefferson	1	1	24	32	14	31	41	19	7		10	210
Kiowa			26	5	10	1	2			1		45
Kit Carson	1	1	84	16	19	8	7		1		3	140
Lake	1	1	1	2	6	6	7	2	3	3	3	35
La Plata		3	22	45	18	23	17	1	6		3	138
Larimer	1	1	67	35	32	31	75	18	19	7	14	300

TABLE Y (Continued)

County	Salary Level Below $450	450 to 599	600 to 749	750 to 899	900 to 1049	1050 to 1199	1200 to 1349	1350 to 1499	1500 to 1649	1650 to 1799	$1800 or over	Number Teachers Tallied
Las Animas	1	2	85	43	59	42	38	31	8	8	18	335
Lincoln			58	16	22		9	3	2		2	112
Logan	2	6	79	18	33	39	11	15	9		3	215
Mesa			57	44	50	36	50	8	2	1	7	255
Mineral				1	3	1			1			6
Moffat	2	4	27	14	3	7	2	1			1	61
Montezuma	2	1	50	20	9		3	1		1	1	88
Montrose		4	40	15	26	11	10	4	3	1	2	116
Morgan			20	32	45	9	43	10	7	1	6	173
Otero	1		19	47	57	41	28	7	3	1	6	210
Ouray	1		9	3	4		5	2				24
Park		2	23	7	13	3		2				50
Phillips	1		55	5	17	1	2	1			2	84
Pitkin			8	4	5	1	2		1	1		22
Prowers		4	54	21	33	21	18	2	2		3	158
Pueblo	1	3	42	44	57	53	58	80	28	46	65	477
Rio Blanco	1		18	5	8	1	7				1	41
Rio Grande		1	7	9	34	11	15	12	9		9	107
Routt	2	4	36	14	34	8	8	3	2	1	4	116
Saguache	3	1	14	16	11	8	5	2	3		2	65
San Juan							8	1			1	10
San Miguel		1	13	4	7	2	1	1	1		1	31
Sedgwick	3	1	39	17	5	4	4	1				74
Summit			5		11	1			1			18
Teller			8	2	2	9	13	1	1		2	38
Washington	1	1	107	17	19	2	9	2				158
Weld	3	1	53	138	108	80	103	29	18	5	19	557
Yuma			127	8	19	33	6				2	195
Total	53	120	2 027	1 019	1 252	768	893	443	248	151	443	7 419

TABLE Z

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN SINGLE ONE-TEACHER DISTRICTS, BY COUNTIES. 1934

County	Salaries of Teachers									
	Under $450	450 - 524	525 - 599	600 - 674	675 - 749	750 - 824	825 - 899	900 - 974	975 or over	Total Teachers
Adams					5	2	1			8
Alamosa					3					3
Arapahoe					5	2		1	1	9
Archuleta	3	3	3	1	2					12
Baca	1			20	12	5			1	39
Bent			1	13	6	1				21
Boulder	1	1	2	2	11	5			1	23
Chaffee	1	3	3	6	3		2	1	1	20
Cheyenne									1	1
Clear Creek					1	1	1	2		5
Conejos	1	2	2	3				2		10
Costilla					1	1				2
Crowley					1					1
Custer	8	5	4	1						18
Delta				2					1	3
Denver										0
Dolores	2	1			2	2				7
Douglas		1	3	2	15	2			2	25
Eagle					2		2		3	7
Elbert	1			9	10	1				21
El Paso	1			1	5	1	1	1		10
Fremont	2	1	1	1	2	2			1	10
Garfield	1	2	1	8	9	4	1	1	1	28
Gilpin		1			1	2			1	5
Grand				3	1	2		1		7
Gunnison			1	5	5	3		3		17
Hinsdale	1	1								2
Huerfano	4	1	3	3	6	2	1	1	1	22
Jackson			1		1					2
Jefferson	1		1	2	11	5	1	2		23
Kiowa			1	2	1					4
Kit Carson		1		33	20	2			1	57
Lake	1			1	1	2	1			6
La Plata			1	2	3	6	2	2	4	20
Larimer	1			3	3	1		1	2	11

TABLE Z (Continued)

County	Salaries of Teachers									
	Under $450	450 – 524	525 – 599	600 – 674	675 – 749	750 – 824	825 – 899	900 – 974	975 or over	Total Teachers
Las Animas	10	9	17	11	9	5	6	1	2	70
Lincoln	2	1	4	4	6	3	1		1	22
Logan		1		5	20				1	27
Mesa		1		1	5					7
Mineral						1				1
Moffat			9	3	2	3	3	1	2	23
Montezuma			1	6	6	2		1		16
Montrose	1					3		1		5
Morgan					3					3
Otero					2				1	3
Ouray		1			2	1				4
Park			1	2	3				1	7
Phillips					21	5				26
Pitkin				1	7	1	1	2		12
Prowers	1	1	1	17	6	3		1	1	31
Pueblo				6	5	8		2		21
Rio Blanco				2	1			1		4
Rio Grande	1		1							2
Routt	4	1	2	4	9	8			1	29
Saguache	1		1		3			1		6
San Juan										0
San Miguel			1	2	1	2			1	7
Sedgwick			3		15					18
Summit	1		1	1				2		5
Teller	1			2	1			1		5
Washington			1	38	14	3			1	57
Weld					36	7				43
Yuma		3	7	79	9					98
Total	52	41	78	307	334	109	24	32	34	1 011

* Five Districts for which data are not available.

TABLE A A

TYPES OF CERTIFICATES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	Grad Life	Grad Temp	1st Gr. Co.	2nd Gr. Co.	3rd Gr. Co.	Spl	Elem Temp	Elem or Life	Honor-ary Perm	Pre-Grad Perm	Lim-ited	Others Speci-fy	Ru-ral	Total
Adams	78	66	26	8	1	2	8	5	6	1		2	3	206
Alamosa	41	25	2	1		1	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	84
Arapahoe	94	56	13	6	1	2	9		1		2			184
Archuleta	9	10	10	1			2	2	1	1			1	37
Baca	23	36	41	10	3	1	20	3						137
Bent	24	16	34			1	7	2	2		1			87
Boulder	151	86	19	4	1	2	16	5	3	3	2	18	1	311
Chaffee	34	10	5	3	1	4	2	4	1			1	4	69
Cheyenne	14	15	11	1		1	4			1		2		49
Clear Creek	18	7	2			1	2			1	1		1	33
Conejos	30	21	25	7			3		2		1	1	2	92
Costilla	19	8	8	2			4	1	1	1			3	47
Crowley	20	25	6	2			2						2	57
Custer	12	3	5	1	2		3		1			3		30
Delta	78	33	6	1	1	3	3	1		5			3	134
Denver														
Dolores	4	2	6	3			1		1	1		1		19
Douglas	15	15	11	2			6		3	1				53
Eagle	25	15	10	1			3	2	2	3	1		3	65
Elbert	26	26	21	3	1	1	15		1	5		1	2	102
El Paso	159	45	9	3	1	14	20	10	3	3	8	68		343
Fremont	80	36	11	7	3	4	6	7	2	1	2	3	3	165
Garfield	52	30	12	5		2	3		2	6	1	3	1	117
Gilpin	6	8	5	1										20
Grand	16	10	3				2			3				34
Gunnison	25	30	4	1				1					3	64
Hinsdale	2		1				1				1			5
Huerfano	45	34	40	7	3		7	2	2	6	1	3	5	155
Jackson	5	3	1	1			4	1		1	1			17
Jefferson	86	46	21	3	1	7	8	5	6		6	2		191
Kiowa	23	9	7	4		2	2			2	1			50
Kit Carson	39	24	51	6		2	6	3	2	2		1	5	141
Lake	25	9									1			35
La Plata	34	31	27	16	2	1	6	2	2	1	2	1		125
Larimer	133	40	17	4		3	14	14	4	1	9	12	1	252

TABLE A A (continued)

County	Grad Life	Grad Temp	1st Gr. Co.	2nd Gr. Co.	3rd Gr. Co.	Spl	Elem Temp	Elem or Life	Honor-ary Perm	Pre-Grad Perm	Lim-ited	Others Speci-fy	Ru-ral	Total
Las Animas	130	26	45	25		1	11	4	3	1	21	12	3	282
Lincoln	30	27	28	7	1		6	3	3	3	1		1	110
Logan	89	23	32	8	1	5	12	3	1	1	17	2	4	198
Mesa	122	28	34	10	2	3	3	5		2	9	3		221
Mineral	5	1												6
Moffat	8	18	21	2			4		5	3				61
Montezuma	23	27	19	5			8	1	4	2		2	2	93
Montrose	56	13	11	2		2	4	1	2		8	2	1	102
Morgan	79	23	22	2		3	11	1		1	7		2	151
Otero	103	29	14	6	1	2	9	4	2		8		1	179
Ouray	13	6	2				2							23
Park	17	11	12	3			2			2	2		1	50
Phillips	21	21	25	4			2			2	8			83
Pitkin	7	11	4											22
Prowers	49	25	26	8	1	5	15	4	2		2		1	138
Pueblo	297	85	29	14	1	11	16	11	3	1	1	18	1	488
Rio Blanco	13	5	8	1			3		1	1		1		33
Rio Grande	59	33	1	2	1	1	4	1	3				1	106
Routt	46	29	22	5			4	2	2	3		1	2	116
Saguache	24	17	5	3	1	1	7	1		3			2	64
San Juan	3	5	1				1							10
San Miguel	7	12	3	3	1		1		1	1				29
Sedgwick	22	22	12	3		4	5	1		1			5	75
Summit	5	5	4				4							18
Teller	11	21	1	1			2		1					37
Washington	40	33	48	13	1		11			4	4		5	159
Weld	408	122	33	9		1	15	8	8	13	26	1	19	663
Yuma	53	48	61	4	1		12	2	3	1		1	9	195
Total	3185	1556	993	254	33	93	367	125	94	96	156	166	104	7222

TABLE B B.

TYPES OF CERTIFICATES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	Grad Life	Grad Temp	1st Gr. Co.	2nd Gr. Co.	3rd Gr. Co.	Spl	Elem Temp	Elem or Life	Honor-ary Perm.	Pre-Grad Perm	Lim-ited	Others Speci-fy	Ru-ral	Total
Adams	87	58	26	8		2	8	5	6	1		2	3	206
Alamosa	43	24	4			1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	84
Arapahoe	99	50	12	3		2	9	2	1		3		1	182
Archuleta	9	11	9	1			2	2	1	1			1	37
Baca	25	34	45	6	3	1	20	3						137
Bent	24	17	28	4		1	7	2	2	1	1			87
Boulder	158	81	18	3		2	16	6	3	3	2	18	1	311
Chaffee	34	10	5	3	1	4	1	5	1			1	4	69
Cheyenne	15	13	10	1		1	6					2		48
Clear Creek	19	6	2			1	2			1	1		1	33
Conejos	33	25	23	11	5		2		1		1	1	5	107
Costilla	19	8	10				4	1	1	1			3	47
Crowley	21	24	6	2			1	1					2	57
Custer	12	3	4	2	2		3		1			3		30
Delta	81	30	5	1	2	3	1	2		4			3	132
Denver														
Dolores	4	2	7	2	1		1		1			1		19
Douglas	16	15	10	3			7		3	1				55
Eagle	25	15	10	1			4	2	2	2	1		3	65
Elbert	26	26	22	2	1	1	15		1	5		1	2	102
El Paso	178	52	10	7		16	26	12	4		10	66	3	384
Fremont	86	31	10	6	4	4	6	8	2		2	3	3	165
Garfield	53	29	14	3		2	3		2	6	1	3	1	117
Gilpin	6	8	6	1										21
Grand	17	9	2				3			3				34
Gunnison	27	27	4	1				1		1			3	64
Hinsdale	2		1	1			1							5
Huerfano	47	32	40	6	4		6	4	2	5	1	3	5	155
Jackson	5	2	1	2	1		4	1		1	1			18
Jefferson	95	53	20	3		7	9	6	7	3	7	2		212
Kiowa	22	9	7	5		3	2			2	1			51
Kit Carson	40	23	51	5		2	7	3	2	2		1	5	141
Lake	26	8									1			35
La Plata	37	28	29	14	2	1	5	3	2	1	2	1		125
Larimer	159	53	20	2		6	18	14	4	2	15	12	3	308

TABLE B (Continued)

County	Grad Life	Grad Temp	1st Gr. Co.	2nd Gr. Co.	3rd Gr. Co.	Spl	Elem Temp	Elem or Life	Honor-ary Perm.	Pre-Grad Perm	Limited	Others Specify	Rural	Total
Las Animas	145	35	57	35		2	9	5	6	14	22	14	6	350
Lincoln	34	25	27	5	1		7	3	3	3	1		1	110
Logan	101	35	33	8	3	7	14	3	1	2	17	2	6	232
Mesa	131	39	42	10	1	5	3	5		6	10	3	1	256
Mineral	4	1										1		6
Moffat	8	18	21	1	1		4		5	2		1		61
Montezuma	24	26	19	5			8	1	4	2		2	2	93
Montrose	60	15	11	2		3	3	2	2	1	9	2	1	111
Morgan	88	32	22	3	1	3	14	1		4	8		2	178
Otero	121	43	15	6	1	5	9	5	2		9		3	219
Ouray	13	6	2				1	1						23
Park	18	10	11	3			2			2	2		1	49
Phillips	23	19	25	4			1	1		2	8			83
Pitkin	8	8	3								3			22
Prowers	52	37	26	9	1	6	16	6	2	2	2		3	162
Pueblo	306	77	30	12	1	11	13	14	3	1	1	18	1	488
Rio Blanco	16	6	10				5		1	2		1		41
Rio Grande	61	31	1	2	1	2	4	1	3				1	107
Routt	46	29	20	5		1	5	2	2	1		1	3	115
Saguache	26	15	5	3	1	1	6	2		3			2	64
San Juan	4	4	1				1							10
San Miguel	7	11	4	4			1		1	1	2			31
Sedgwick	22	22	14	1		4	5	1		1			5	75
Summit	4	6	4				4							18
Teller	11	20	1	2			2		1					37
Washington	41	32	50	10	1		10	1		4	4		5	158
Weld	418	116	31	9		1	12	9	8	11	26	1	21	663
Yuma	54	47	61	4	1		12	2	3	1		1	9	195
Total	3 396	1 581	1 017	252	40	111	373	151	98	112	175	168	126	7 600

TABLE CC

DEGREES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	No Degree	B. A.	M. A.	B.B.A.	B.E.	B.M.	B.S.	B.Pd. and M.Pd.	M.S.	Pd.B	Ph.D. or Ed.D	Other
Adams	85	63	10		3		15	1		3	1	2
Alamosa	33	28	6		2	1	1				1	
Arapahoe	48	66	14		2	1	22		1	4	1	4
Archuleta	17	4	1				2					
Baca	66	22	4				4			1		1
Bent	43	16	5				4					1
Boulder	99	119	37	4	9	2	25		1	7	3	9
Chaffee	32	12	4			1	4		1	1	1	1
Cheyenne	23	6	1				6		2			2
Clear Creek	10	15	4		1		1		1	1		2
Conejos	47	17	2				1			2		
Costilla	27	6								1		
Crowley	20	20	4		3	1	4					1
Custer	15	4					1			1		
Delta	45	44	6		1		5			4		1
Denver												
Dolores	14	2	1				1			1	1	
Douglas	33	16	2		4		1			1		
Eagle	41	19	5				6		2			
Elbert	67	27	3				3					2
El Paso	132	132	33			1	18	4		10		17
Fremont	76	59	10			1	11		1	14		2
Garfield	51	36	3				10	1	5	2	6	8
Gilpin	9	8					3			1		2
Grand	17	12	4		2	1	1		1			1
Gunnison	25	25	13				4			3	1	
Hinsdale	2	2										
Huerfano	100	34	3		1	1	10			6		5
Jackson	10	7			1							
Jefferson	81	80	12		6	1	17	2		3		6
Kiowa	29	17	2				3					
Kit Carson	93	40	5				6		1			1
Lake	9	17	4		1		2			3		
La Plata	81	29	1				11	3		1		2
Larimer	118	79	14		3	2	33	1	7	9		3

TABLE CC (continued)

County	No Degree	B. A.	M. A.	B.B.A	B.E.	B.M.	B.S.	B.Pd. and M.Pd.	M.S.	Pd.B	Ph.D or Ed.D	Other
Las Animas	194	45	15	1	1	2	12	1	2	6		2
Lincoln	63	30	6			1	12			1		2
Logan	111	62	10	1		1	11			8		5
Mesa	86	84	7		1		16	28		3		2
Mineral	1	5										
Moffat	45	10	3			1	4					1
Montezuma	56	28	1		1		7	2	1	2		1
Montrose	57	27	5			1	8			7		2
Morgan	72	58	14			1	9		3			
Otero	80	77	14		2	1	14	4				2
Ouray	10	12	2			1	1					
Park	25	18	2			1	1	1				
Phillips	48	24	2		2		9		1			2
Pitkin	9	7	3			1	3	1		1		
Prowers	81	28	5		1	3	21	1	3			2
Pueblo	224	193	35		3	4	40	1	2	5	1	2
Rio Blanco	21	8	1			1	1			1		1
Rio Grande	31	59	3		2	1	12		2	2		
Routt	55	43	5		2		10	1	1	1		2
Saguache	36	17	1				8		2	3		
San Juan	2	7	1			1						
San Miguel	17	11	1				2					1
Sedgwick	43	20	6				8					
Summit	8	8			2		1			1		
Teller	9	18	2		2	1	7					1
Washington	117	32	4				7					
Weld	255	301	64		3	7	43	9	3	8		7
Yuma	129	48	9			1	18		1			
Total	3483	2363	434	6	61	43	520	61	44	128	16	108

TABLE DD

DEGREES HELD BY COLORADO TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	No. Degree	B.A.	M.A.	B.B.A.	B.E.	B.M.	B.S.	B.Ed and M.Pd.	M.S.	Pd.B.	Ph.D or Ed.D	Others
Adams	102	77	12	1	7	1	18	1		3	1	4
Alamosa	39	35	6		2	2	5			1	1	
Arapahoe	59	86	19		2	2	21		1	3	1	4
Archuleta	22	7	1			1	4					1
Baca	88	33	7				12			1		2
Bent	50	24	5				5					1
Boulder	108	137	40	4	9	2	34		2	8	3	14
Chaffee	41	15	4			1	5		1	1	1	1
Cheyenne	30	10	1				6		3			2
Clear Creek	14	16	5		1		1		1	1		2
Conejos	72	24	2				5		1	2		1
Costilla	36	9					1			1		
Crowley	24	25	4		4	2	4					1
Custer	21	7					1			1		
Delta	55	57	8		2		11		1	5	1	4
Denver												
Dolores	14	2	1				1			1	1	
Douglas	33	16	2		4		1			1		
Eagle	41	19	5				6		2			
Elbert	67	27	3				3					2
El Paso	141	152	35		1	1	21	4		10	1	16
Fremont	76	59	10			1	11		1	14		2
Garfield	51	36	3				10	1	5	2	6	8
Gilpin	9	8					3			1		2
Grand	17	12	4		2	1	1		1			1
Gunnison	25	26	15				4			3	1	
Hinsdale	2	2										
Huerfano	100	34	3		1	1	10			6		5
Jackson	10	7			1							
Jefferson	89	90	13		6	1	18	2		3		6
Kiowa	29	17	2				3					
Kit Carson	93	40	5				6		1			1
Lake	9	17	4		1		2			3		
La Plata	81	29	1				11	3		1		2
Larimer	136	101	19		3	2	41	1	7	10		5

TABLE DD (Continued)

County	No. Degree	B.A.	M.A.	B.B.A.	B.E.	B.M.	B.S.	B.Pd. and M.Pd.	M.S.	Pd.B.	Ph.D. or Ed.D.	Others
Las Animas	235	63	17	1	2	2	15	1	2	6		2
Lincoln	62	32	6			1	12			1		2
Logan	124	78	10	1		1	18			8		5
Mesa	101	99	8		1		19	28		3		5
Mineral	11	5										
Moffat	45	10	3			1	4					1
Montezuma	55	28	1		1		7	2	1	2		1
Montrose	60	31	5			1	8			7		4
Morgan	83	68	17			1	15		4			
Otero	89	96	14		3	1	22	4	2			3
Ouray	10	12	2			1	1					
Park	25	19	1			1	1	1				
Phillips	48	24	2		2		9		1			2
Pitkin	9	7	3			1	3	1		1		
Prowers	87	34	6		1	4	27	1	4			3
Pueblo	224	193	35		3	4	40	1	2	5	1	2
Rio Blanco	25	10	2			1	3			1		1
Rio Grande	32	59	3		2	1	12		2	2		
Routt	53	44	5		2		10	1	1	1		2
Saguache	36	17	1				8		2	3		
San Juan	2	7	1			1						
San Miguel	17	11	1				2					1
Sedgwick	43	20	6				8					
Summit	8	8			2		1			1		
Teller	9	18	2		2	1	7					1
Washington	116	32	4				7					
Weld	255	303	65		3	7	43	9	3	8		7
Yuma	129	48	9			1	18		1			
Total	3 768	2 632	468	7	70	49	605	61	52	131	18	129

TABLE EE

COLLEGES GRANTING DEGREES TO COLORADO TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	C.S.C.Ed. Greeley	C. U. Boulder	C.A.C. Aggie	C.C.	D.U.	A.S.T.C Alamosa	W.S.T.C. Gunnison	C.W.C	Misc.
Adams	23	16	2	1	19				19
Alamosa	4	4	3			7	2		13
Arapahoe	34	15	6	2	26		2		19
Archuleta	1	1			2				5
Baca	6	1		1	1				19
Bent	9	3	1	2					9
Boulder	34	64	7	2	9		2		49
Chaffee	4	5	1		1		4		8
Cheyenne	3	2	3		1				6
Clear Creek	6	7	1						6
Conejos	5	1	1		1	6	2		3
Costilla	1					5			1
Crowley	6	7	1	3	2		1		7
Custer	3		1				1	1	
Delta	10	6	3	1	3	1	25		7
Denver									
Dolores	1	1							3
Douglas	4	7	1	1	2				9
Eagle	11	3	1		1		1		9
Elbert	15	2	2	2	4	1	2		9
El Paso	63	21	7	57	5		2		64
Fremont	31	10	4	4	8		5		28
Garfield	18	3	6	3	3		9		24
Gilpin	4	5			1				2
Grand	9	3			2				3
Gunnison		1	1		2		20		18
Hinsdale	2								
Huerfano	10	15	4	3	1	2	4		18
Jackson	2	3							2
Jefferson	31	18	7		26		5		27
Kiowa	10	1		1	1		2		7
Kit Carson	18	8	1	1	4		2		12
Lake	6	7	1	1	3		2		6
La Plata	10	5	1	1	5		2		23
Larimer	47	18	28	6	8		2		26

TABLE EE (continued)

	C.S.C.Ed.	C. U.	C.A.C			A.S.T.C	W.S.T.C.		
County	Greeley	Boulder	Aggie	C.C.	D.U.	Alamosa	Gunnison	C.W.C	Misc.
Las Animas	28	12	3	1	5		5		26
Lincoln	22	4	4		2				16
Logan	44	13	6		3				22
Mesa	26	8	2	7	5		45		36
Mineral		3	1				1		
Moffat		4	2		2				9
Montezuma	7	6	3	1	1	1	7		14
Montrose	7	1	2	3	1		16		16
Morgan	35	12	4	1	2		3		24
Otero	36	14	3	2	12		6		27
Ouray	1	1	1	1	1		8		
Park	8	5	1	1	2		2		4
Phillips	17	2	3		2				14
Pitkin	3	3	1		1		2		5
Prowers	3	5	6	1	3	1	4		27
Pueblo	98	46	12	14	16		14		70
Rio Blanco	7	3					3		1
Rio Grande	21	14	6	5	6	3	7		14
Routt	20	16	2		5		3		16
Saguache	10	3	6	1	2	1	5		1
San Juan	1	2			1		2		1
San Miguel	1	3				1	3		6
Sedgwick	14	5	3		1				9
Summit	2	2		1	1				4
Teller	2	7	4	8			1		6
Washington	14	9		1	5		1		8
Weld	276	29	17	5	18		4		66
Yuma	24	7	8	1	10				23
Total	1168	502	194	146	248	29	239	1	926

TABLE FF

COLLEGES GRANTING DEGREES TO COLORADO TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	C.S.C.Ed. Greeley	C.U. Boulder	C.A.C. Aggie	C.C.	D.U.	A.S.T.C. Alamosa	W.S.T.C. Gunnison	C.W.C.	Misc.
Adams	24	17	7	1	26				26
Alamosa	4	7	5		1	8	4		16
Arapahoe	43	16	6	2	31		2		26
Archuleta	2	1	1		2				9
Baca	9	3	1	1	1		2		33
Bent	13	3	2	3		2	1	1	10
Boulder	42	80	7	2	10		4		54
Chaffee	6	5	1		1		4		9
Cheyenne	4	3	4		1				8
Clear Creek	8	7	1						7
Conejos	6	4	2	1	1	9	3		8
Costilla	1		1			7			2
Crowley	6	9	1	4	2		3		8
Custer	6		1				1	1	
Delta	14	13	5		4	2	31		10
Denver									
Dolores	1	1							3
Douglas	4	7	1	1	2				9
Eagle	11	3	1		1		1		9
Elbert	15	2	2	2	4	1	2		9
El Paso	69	18	9	65	7		2		69
Fremont	31	10	4	4	8		5		28
Garfield	18	3	6	3	3		9		24
Gilpin	4	5			1				2
Grand	9	3			2				3
Gunnison		1	1		2		20		18
Hinsdale	2								
Huerfano	10	15	4	3	1	2	4		18
Jackson	2	3							2
Jefferson	34	18	8	1	31		5		28
Kiowa	10	1		1	1		2		7
Kit Carson	18	8	1	1	4		2		12
Lake	6	7	1	1	3		2		6
La Plata	10	5	1	1	5		2		23
Larimer	61	22	27	4	8		4		39

TABLE FF(Continued)

County	C.S.C.Ed. Greeley	C.U. Boulder	C.A.C. Aggie	C.C.	D.U.	A.S.T.C. Alamosa	W.S.T.C Gunnison	C.W.C.	Misc.
Las Animas	38	16	5	2	4	1	6		31
Lincoln	24	4	4		2				16
Logan	51	17	10	1	5				27
Mesa	29	10	4	8	7		49		43
Mineral		3	1				1		
Moffat		4	2		2				9
Montezuma	7	6	3	1	1	1	7		14
Montrose	7	2	2	3	1		18		19
Morgan	42	18	5	1	2		3		28
Otero	43	26	4	2	13		9		34
Ouray	1	1	1	1	1		8		
Park	8	5	1	1	2		2		4
Phillips	17	2	3		2				14
Pitkin	3	3	1		1		2		5
Prowers	4	6	7	1	6	1	4		34
Pueblo	98	46	12	14	16		14		70
Rio Blanco	8	3	1				3		3
Rio Grande	21	14	6	5	6	3	7		14
Routt	21	16	2		5		3		16
Saguache	10	3	6	1	2	1	5		1
San Juan	1	2			1		2		1
San Miguel	1	3				1	3		6
Sedgwick	14	5	3		1				9
Summit	2	2		1	1				4
Teller	2	7	4	8			1		6
Washington	14	9		1	5		1		8
Weld	279	30	17	5	18		4		66
Yuma	24	7	8	1	10				23
Total	1 272	570	223	158	277	39	267	2	1 040

TABLE GG

TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF COLORADO TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1934-35

County	Number of Teachers	Total Experience of: 1 year	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 or over
Adams	334	62	41	45	40	32	84	22	7	1
Alamosa	124	22	19	21	19	8	25	10		
Arapahoe	279	51	43	33	33	26	70	16	7	
Archuleta	48	6	8	8	8	2	11	3	1	1
Baca	157	36	26	25	18	15	22	10	4	1
Bent	115	35	17	18	17	4	19	4	1	
Boulder	500	72	59	48	50	43	126	56	21	25
Chaffee	84	15	12	5	12	9	22	3	5	1
Cheyenne	60	11	11	9	7	5	13	4		
Clear Creek	51	12	7	9	8	4	10		1	
Conejos	108	33	16	15	6	9	22	7		
Costilla	51	9	8	6	6	4	13	3	2	
Crowley	66	26	4	10	3	7	10	5	1	
Custer	36	7	7	4		1	9	5	1	2
Delta	160	19	19	22	27	21	41	8	3	
Denver										
Dolores	14	4	3	1	1		2	2	1	
Douglas	81	16	15	12	8	8	18	3		1
Eagle	87	19	13	14	11	4	14	10	2	
Elbert	100	25	15	16	11	11	16	4	2	
El Paso	648	62	80	61	48	43	141	104	39	70
Fremont	255	38	29	28	24	19	75	26	7	9
Garfield	140	29	23	13	19	7	35	8	3	3
Gilpin	24	4	5	1	2		8	2	1	1
Grand	39	10	3	5	4	6	8	1	1	1
Gunnison	62	10	10	8	5	8	18	2	1	
Hinsdale	8		1	1		1	2	1	1	1
Huerfano	216	33	29	33	20	19	56	15	5	6
Jackson	14	1	2	2	2	2	4	1		
Jefferson	318	59	43	51	35	28	72	21	5	4
Kiowa	75	12	11	13	8	5	20	6		
Kit Carson	170	40	31	29	23	12	25	6	3	1
Lake	49	11	8	2	5	2	12	7	2	
La Plata	168	32	20	17	24	13	42	15	1	4
Larimer	478	68	58	55	43	38	123	51	24	18

TABLE GG (continued)

County	Number of Teachers	Total Experience of:								
		1 year	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 or over
Las Animas	452	87	52	54	45	27	111	49	17	10
Lincoln	136	37	19	20	19	11	18	6	6	
Logan	308	72	44	40	37	13	62	27	6	7
Mesa	174	25	20	19	14	18	43	20	8	7
Mineral	6	2		2			1	1		
Moffat	73	16	10	5	7	9	15	5	3	3
Montezuma	93	31	13	8	11	2	10	10	7	1
Montrose	172	33	29	24	21	16	32	12	5	
Morgan	200	34	19	34	20	20	51	17	2	3
Otero	286	50	33	39	42	18	59	28	9	8
Ouray	29	10	3	6	2	4	3			1
Park	66	4	11	12	8	8	17	6		
Phillips	104	31	17	8	12	13	19	4		
Pitkin	30	5	5	5	7	2	4	2		
Prowers	101	23	7	11	20	14	21	5		
Pueblo	711	70	63	65	69	55	195	98	39	57
Rio Blanco	38	13	5	7	5		6	1		1
Rio Grande	80	19	14	14	8	3	15	4	1	2
Routt	124	39	14	10	13	10	29	6	2	1
Saguache	65	16	14	6	3	5	13	5	3	
San Juan	14	1	2	3	2	1	3	2		
San Miguel	24	4	4	2	5	2	4	2	1	
Sedgwick	85	23	14	9	9	8	17	5		
Summit	21	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	
Teller	34	6	7	3	2	5	9	2		
Washington	137	34	24	21	11	10	25	7	5	
Weld	820	119	129	118	85	73	184	71	33	8
Yuma	99	14	15	15	7	9	26	8	4	1
Total	9 587	1 712	1 283	1 201	1 034	771	2 180	842	304	260

TABLE HH

TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF COLORADO TEACHERS, BY COUNTIES. 1935-36

County	Number of Teachers	Total Experience of:								
		1 year	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 or over
Adams	355	65	49	37	40	35	99	22	7	1
Alamosa	134	27	17	17	13	14	28	15	2	1
Arapahoe	318	58	49	28	32	35	84	23	7	2
Archuleta	58	14	6	6	5	4	19	2	1	1
Baca	213	47	36	28	22	23	38	12	4	3
Bent	138	30	14	25	21	10	26	10	2	
Boulder	802	111	62	55	62	67	212	124	46	63
Chaffee	114	25	13	8	11	11	32	8	5	1
Cheyenne	86	19	11	15	6	11	17	7		
Clear Creek	56	11	12	9	7	1	14	1	1	
Conejos	136	31	25	17	7	13	30	12	1	
Costilla	69	17	11	8	8	5	16	1	2	1
Crowley	86	37	11	5	7	6	13	6	1	
Custer	47	8	4	7	2	4	13	5	2	2
Delta	198	38	25	25	20	25	51	11	2	1
Denver										
Dolores	27	7	2	6	1	1	4	3	3	
Douglas	94	13	23	14	8	9	22	4		1
Eagle	103	24	14	12	13	9	15	13	1	2
Elbert	141	31	25	22	15	16	23	5	3	1
El Paso	709	81	69	66	55	44	158	108	50	78
Fremont	281	44	32	29	26	20	81	28	12	9
Garfield	184	52	22	18	17	16	39	13	5	2
Gilpin	37	9	4	5	5	1	7	4	2	
Grand	53	17	7	3	7	8	7	1	2	1
Gunnison	91	17	12	11	9	10	20	11	1	
Hinsdale	7			1	1		2		2	1
Huerfano	249	50	26	29	20	24	68	20	6	6
Jackson	29	8	4	4	3	1	7	2		
Jefferson	368	63	58	35	54	34	86	27	6	5
Kiowa	67	8	10	10	9	8	15	7		
Kit Carson	217	52	33	32	27	20	39	8	5	1
Lake	50	8	10	3	2	2	14	9	1	1
La Plata	220	52	29	22	19	22	47	21	3	5
Larimer	572	95	74	63	51	40	138	61	28	22

TABLE HH (Continued)

County	Number of Teachers	Total Experience of: 1 year	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 or over
Las Animas	550	112	71	51	50	41	127	62	25	11
Lincoln	167	31	32	15	24	18	29	11	6	1
Logan	368	86	61	34	38	36	62	34	7	10
Mesa	396	67	55	38	36	34	98	38	13	17
Mineral	8	2	1	1	1		2	1		
Moffat	98	25	12	4	10	8	26	6	5	2
Montezuma	130	34	25	14	9	6	20	10	10	2
Montrose	202	36	34	26	19	21	46	10	9	1
Morgan	278	55	29	34	33	28	67	25	3	4
Otero	344	65	57	26	48	29	70	31	10	3
Ouray	38	8	7	5	7	1	8		1	1
Park	63	16	5	6	9	7	15	5		
Phillips	133	36	29	9	10	11	31	5		2
Pitkin	38	2	7	6	9	4	7	3		
Prowers	262	60	35	20	31	26	68	17	2	3
Pueblo	796	109	63	60	62	35	209	121	46	61
Rio Blanco	57	14	11	9	5	5	8	3	1	1
Rio Grande	173	37	30	17	21	18	36	8	3	3
Routt	183	52	35	8	19	13	42	9	2	3
Saguache	87	24	15	8	6	8	17	6	3	
San Juan	18	4	3	3	2	1	2	3		
San Miguel	29	6	3	1	4	6	4	4	1	
Sedgwick	107	23	20	14	6	12	27	5		
Summit	29	4	6	6	2	2	6	2	1	
Teller	53	16	7	5	2	4	15	3		1
Washington	251	65	35	37	29	20	45	12	8	
Weld	1 013	182	145	122	101	88	240	79	45	11
Yuma	292.	75	36	35	23	24	66	22	10	1
Total	12 472	2 415	1 668	1 289	1 221	1 085	2 877	1 139	424	354

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