

71ST CONGRESS : : : : 2^D SESSION

DECEMBER 2, 1929-JULY 3, 1930

HOUSE DOCUMENTS

VOL. 79

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

J66

Copy 2

SERIAL 9302

HOUSE DOCUMENTS

VOL 93

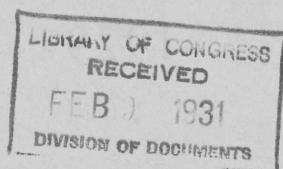
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
TO CONGRESS
OF THE
FEDERAL BOARD FOR
VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION

1929



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
TO CONGRESS
FEDERAL BOARD FOR
VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION



34

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

[Directory of Personnel as of November 1, 1929]

MEMBERS

JAMES J. DAVIS, *Chairman*
Secretary of Labor

ROBERT P. LAMONT,
Secretary of Commerce.
ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Secretary of Agriculture.
WM. JOHN COOPER,
Commissioner of Education.

EDWARD T. FRANKS, *Vice Chairman,*
Manufacture and Commerce.
PERRY W. REEVES,
Labor.
CLAUDE M. HENRY,
Agriculture.

JOHN S. SHAW, *Secretary and Chief Clerk*

EXECUTIVE STAFF

J. C. WRIGHT, *Director*

CHARLES R. ALLEN, *Editor and Educational Consultant*

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DIVISION

Trade and Industrial Education Service

FRANK CUSHMAN, *Chief*

G. A. MCGARVEY, *Agent,*
North Atlantic Region.
C. E. RAKESTRAW, *Agent,*
Southern Region.
R. V. BILLINGTON, *Agent,*
Central Region.
JAMES R. COXEN, *Agent,*
Pacific Region.

C. F. KLINEFELTER, *Special Agent.*
MRS. A. L. BURDICK, *Special Agent, Girls and*
Women.
R. W. HAMBROOK, *Special Agent.*
— — —, *Special Agent.*

Home Economics Education Service

ADELAIDE S. BAYLOR, *Chief*

FLORENCE FALLGATTER, *Agent,*
Central Region.
EDITH M. THOMAS, *Agent,*
North Atlantic and Southern Regions.

JANE S. HINKLEY, *Agent,*
Pacific Region.
MARIE WHITE, *Agent,*
Special Groups.

EDNA P. AMIDON, *Agent, Studies and Investigations*

Agricultural Education Service

C. H. LANE, *Chief*

A. P. WILLIAMS, *Agent,*
North Atlantic Region.
R. D. MALTBY, *Agent,*
Southern Region.
J. A. LINKE, *Agent,*
Central Region.
W. T. SPANTON, *Agent,*
Pacific Region.

FRANK W. LATHROP, *Research Specialist in Agricultural*
Education.
JAMES H. PEARSON, *Specialist in Part-time and*
Evening School Work.
W. A. ROSS, *Specialist in Subject Matter.*
H. B. SWANSON, *Specialist in Teacher Training.*

H. O. SARGENT, *Special Agent for Negro Schools*

Commercial Education Service

EARL W. BARNHART, *Chief*

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Vocational Rehabilitation Service

JOHN AUBEL KRATZ, *Chief*

I. M. RISTINE, *Agent,*
North Atlantic Region.
H. B. CUMMINGS, *Agent,*
Southern Region.
TRACY COFF, *Agent,*
Central Region.

F. J. CLAYTON, *Agent,*
Pacific Region.
TERRY C. FOSTER, *Research Agent.*

H. C. CORPENING, *Supervisor, Vocational Rehabilitation, District of Columbia*

CONTENTS

	Page
Directory of personnel of the Federal board as of November 1, 1929.....	III
Letter of transmittal.....	XI
SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION	
Cooperation with the States.....	2
Publications.....	3
List of publications issued during the fiscal year 1929.....	3
The policy of the board regarding publications.....	5
Expenditure of State as compared with Federal funds.....	5
New legislation.....	5
SECTION II.—VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	
Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds.....	6
Percentage of Federal appropriations for vocational education utilized by the States.....	7
Expenditures of State and local funds compared with Federal funds in vocational home economics education.....	8
Enrollment.....	9
Enrollment in federally aided home economics schools.....	12
Enrollment in federally aided agricultural schools.....	13
Enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial schools.....	15
Commercial education.....	18
Development of federally aided agricultural schools.....	20
Vocational teacher training.....	22
Trade and industrial teacher training.....	22
SECTION III.—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	
Introductory statement.....	25
PART I.—GROWTH OF THE PROGRAM	
Spread to the States.....	26
Number of cooperating States, by years.....	27
List of cooperating States, dates of inauguration of work, and number of personnel employed.....	27
Interest in the work.....	27
Number of persons rehabilitated.....	28
Rehabilitations, by years.....	28
Expenditures from Federal and State funds.....	29
Expenditures from Federal and State funds, 1920-1929.....	29
Factors controlling expenditure of funds.....	29
Evaluation of the movement.....	31
Gradual development.....	31
Uniformity of development.....	31
Scope of the service.....	32
A program of conservation.....	32
National leadership.....	33

	Page
Economic returns.....	33
Increased earnings.....	34
Résumé of 8-year period, 1921-1929—Wisconsin.....	34
Rehabilitation training pays.....	34
Effectiveness of rehabilitation work.....	34
Restoration of earning capacity.....	35
Economic returns to the Nation.....	35
Permanency and effectiveness of the service.....	35
A study of rehabilitated persons.....	35
Employment status at interview.....	36
Final status in rehabilitation job.....	36
Personal data.....	37
Wages.....	37
Status at interview.....	37
Costs and economic returns.....	37

PART II.—DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE

Statistics of case work—recent fiscal year.....	38
Statistics of cases rehabilitated during 1920-1924.....	38
Status of rehabilitated persons at interview.....	39
Nature of employment at interview.....	39
Reasons for unemployment at interview.....	40
Period of employment and unemployment—2½ to 4 years of employment.....	40
Period of employment and unemployment—4 to 5 years of employment.....	41
Period of employment and unemployment—5 years and more of employment.....	41
Earning capacity of disabled persons before and after rehabilitation.....	42
Scope of the service.....	42
More complete service needed.....	42
Enlargement of placement activity necessary.....	43
Crippled children's movement.....	44
Factors limiting development.....	44
A new service.....	44
Case method necessary.....	45

PART III.—EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

Size of the problem.....	46
Accident statistics.....	47
Number of persons needing rehabilitation.....	47
Compensation statistics.....	48

PART IV.—RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Effects of Federal participation.....	48
Continued need for Federal promotional agency.....	49
Current problems in need of solution.....	49
Promotion of conservation of man power.....	50

PART V.—NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

	Page
Further national legislation needed.....	51
Program should be expanded.....	52
A community problem.....	53
Research and experimentation still necessary.....	54
Organized cooperation with other agencies.....	55
A better social system.....	55

SECTION IV.—STATISTICAL REPORT

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Table 1.—Number of reimbursement units federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	56
Table 2.—Number and sex of teachers of vocational courses in specified types of vocational schools federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	58
Table 3.—Number and sex of pupils enrolled in vocational courses in specified types of vocational schools or classes organized under the provisions of the State plan as approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, including both federally aided and nonfederally aided schools and classes, by years, 1924 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	60
Table 4.—Number and sex of pupils enrolled in vocational courses, in specified types of vocational schools, federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	62
Table 5.—Enrollment in State-aided vocational schools and classes, organized under the provisions of the State plan, but not reimbursed from Federal funds, by years, 1924 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	64
Table 6.—Number of vocational teacher-training institutions or other agencies, federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	65
Table 7.—Teachers in teacher-training courses in institutions federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	66
Table 8.—Pupils enrolled in vocational teacher-training courses in institutions federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	67
Table 9.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational education, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	68
Table 10.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational agricultural education, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	69
Table 11.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational trade and industrial education, not including part-time general continuation schools, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	70
Table 12.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for trade and industrial part-time general continuation education, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	71
Table 13.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational home economics education, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	72

	Page
Table 14.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational teacher training, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	74
Table 15.—Reimbursement of agricultural, trade and industrial, and home economics evening, part-time, and all-day schools: Amount of Federal money expended for each type of schools, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	76
Table 16.—Availability of Federal funds for home economics and for all-day and evening schools, by States: Amount expended for home economics as compared with 20 per cent of the total allotment for trade, industry, and home economics, and amount expended for all-day and evening schools as compared with 66½ per cent of the total allotment for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	78
Table 17.—Availability of Federal funds for each class of teacher training, by States: Amount expended for training teachers of agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics, compared with 60 per cent of the total allotment for maintenance of teacher training for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	79
Table 18.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the State for vocational agriculture during the year ending June 30, 1930, by States: Funds available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1929, and allotment and amount to be sent to the States for 1930.....	80
Table 19.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the States for vocational trade, industry, and home economics during the year ending June 30, 1930, by States: Funds available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1929, and allotment and amount to be sent to the States for 1930.....	81
Table 20.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the States for vocational teacher training during the year ending June 30, 1930, by States: Funds available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1929, and allotment and amount to be sent to the States for 1930.....	82
Table 21.—Interest earned on Federal vocational education funds deposited with State treasurers for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	83
Table 22.—Allotment of Federal vocational education funds to States for the year ended June 30, 1926, and annually thereafter to 1931.....	84
Table 23.—Allocation of State appropriations for vocational education to Federal fiscal years 1929, 1930, and 1931.....	86
Table 24.—Allotment of Federal vocational education funds to States authorized under the George-Reed Act for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1930 and 1931.....	90

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Table 25.—Availability of Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation, by States, for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	91
Table 26.—Amount expended from Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation, by years, 1922 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929.....	92
Table 27.—Expenditures for vocational rehabilitation from all funds: Distribution of expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act and distribution of expenditures not covered by the act for the years 1922 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929..	93
Table 28.—General statistics of vocational rehabilitation, by States, for the year ended June 30, 1929: Number of rehabilitations.....	97

	Page
Table 29.—General statistics of vocational rehabilitation, by States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929: Live roll.....	101
Table 30.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the States for vocational rehabilitation during the year ending June 30, 1930: Funds available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1929, and allotment to cooperating States, and amount to be sent to the States for 1930....	102
Table 31.—Allocation of State appropriations for vocational rehabilitation to Federal fiscal years 1929 and 1930.....	103
Table 32.—Allotment of Federal vocational rehabilitation funds, to States, for the year 1928.....	104
Table 33.—Interest earned on Federal vocational rehabilitation funds deposited with State treasurers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929.....	104

DIAGRAMS

I. Total expenditures from State, local, and Federal funds compared with Federal funds, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	6
II. Percentage of Federal appropriations for vocational education used by States, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	7
III. Vocational home economics education. Expenditures of State and local funds compared with amount required to match the Federal dollar, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	8
IV. Total enrollment in public vocational schools and classes organized under the provisions of State plans as approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	10
V. Enrollment in federally aided schools, by type of schools, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	11
VI. Enrollment in federally aided home economics schools, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	12
VII. Enrollment in federally aided agricultural schools, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	14
VIII. Enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial schools, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	16
IX. Development of federally aided agricultural schools, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	21
X. Enrollment in organized federally aided trade and industrial teacher-training courses, by years, 1918 to 1929.....	24

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1929.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND
SESSION:

In accordance with the provisions of the national vocational education act of February 23, 1917, and the provisions of the national civilian vocational rehabilitation act, providing for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment, of June 2, 1920, I have the honor to submit to you the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The attention of the Congress is called to the fact that further allotments of Federal funds for the purpose of cooperating with the States in promoting the vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians will not be available beyond June 30, 1930, unless action authorizing additional appropriations for this purpose is taken at this session.

Respectfully submitted by order of the board.

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Chairman.

EDWARD T. FRANKS,
Vice Chairman.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS OF THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Board for Vocational Education is responsible for the administration of six separate acts of Congress dealing with vocational education and vocational rehabilitation. These acts are as follows:

1. Public No. 347, Sixty-fourth Congress, an act to provide for the promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes). Approved, February 23, 1917.
2. Public No. 64, Sixty-fifth Congress, amendment to the vocational education act. Approved, October 6, 1917.
3. Public No. 35, Sixty-eighth Congress, an act extending the benefits of the vocational education act to the Territory of Hawaii. Approved, March 10, 1924.
4. Public No. 702, Seventieth Congress, an act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories (George-Reed Act). Approved, February 5, 1929.
5. Public No. 200, Sixty-eighth Congress, amending Public 236 (secs. 1, 3, and 6 amended), an act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment (Fess-Kenyon Act). Approved, June 5, 1924.
6. Public No. 801, Seventieth Congress, an act to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. Approved, February 23, 1929.

The George-Reed Act and the act to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, are referred to in this report because of the fact that they were enacted during the fiscal year covered by this report. Actual work under these two acts did not begin, however, until July 1, 1929.

Two principal values will be realized as a result of the passage of the George-Reed Act as follows: (1) The possibility of developing in the States more comprehensive programs of vocational education in agriculture and home economics, and (2) additional special service to the States by the Federal board in the interest of the further development of their programs. This service will be supported by research work in vocational education conducted by the board,

supplemented by such additional field work as may be necessary to make the results of the research effective in practice.

This report covers the work of the board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, in the administration of the original vocational education (Smith-Hughes) act of 1917, as amended, the act extending the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act to the Territory of Hawaii; and the administration of the vocational rehabilitation act, sometimes referred to as the Fess-Kenyon Act.

Under the acts of Congress covered by this report, the Federal board is charged with the responsibility of (1) administering the funds appropriated under the acts, and (2) making studies, investigations, and publishing reports designed to aid the States in the further development of vocational education and vocational rehabilitation.

Detailed statistical information relative to the financial aspects of the work is given in statistical tables included in this report. Financial and other statistical data have been summarized and are presented in graphical form in Section II, and a special report on the work of the board in the field of vocational rehabilitation is given in Section III of this report.

COOPERATION WITH THE STATES

During the year satisfactory cooperative relations have continued between the Federal board, the 48 State boards for vocational education, and the Territorial Board for Vocational Education of Hawaii.

Forty-four States have accepted the vocational rehabilitation act and are cooperating with the Federal board.

For the most part State plans for vocational education are now officially approved by the board for 5-year periods. Amendments to plans are, however, submitted by State boards from time to time as may be necessary in order to provide for particular situations. Such amendments are approved by the Federal board when they are in harmony with the provisions of the act and the policies of the board. Thus far the board has found it possible to arrive at understandings with State officials and to make adjustments in State plans without serious difficulty.

The State plans now in effect show a decided improvement over earlier plans. Standards for the organization and efficient operation of vocational schools and classes are more clearly defined than ever before. The qualifications specified for vocational teachers and supervisors are more appropriate than in the past, and the improved standards for teacher training indicate consistent improvement in that important phase of the program. These conditions all tend toward the better safeguarding of Federal funds allotted to the States under the various acts, with increased assurance that the money will be used for the purposes specified by Congress.

There is an increasing demand for published material in the form of analyses and suggestions as to how efficient training courses may be conducted and improved methods of instruction followed in all types of vocational training. The Federal board is attempting to meet these requests in so far as it can with its present staff.

PUBLICATIONS

During the fiscal year covered by this report, a considerable number of bulletins and reports were issued by the board in harmony with the section of the act which directs the board—

to make, or cause to have made, studies, investigations, and reports, with particular reference to their use in aiding the States in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in agriculture, trades and industries, commerce and commercial pursuits, and home economics. Such studies, investigations, and reports shall include agriculture and agricultural processes and requirements upon agricultural workers; trades, industries, and apprenticeships, trade and industrial requirements upon industrial workers, and classification of industrial processes and pursuits; commerce and commercial pursuits and requirements upon commercial workers; * * *.

List of Publications Issued During the Fiscal Year 1929.

Bulletins.

- No. 17. Trade and Industrial Education. Organization, administration, and operation. A discussion of standards. Second revised edition, March, 1929.
- No. 28. Home Economics Education. Organization and administration. Revised September, 1928.
- No. 82. Effectiveness of Vocational Education in Agriculture. A study of the value of vocational instruction in agriculture in secondary schools as indicated by the occupational distribution of former students. Revised edition, including interpretations of occupational surveys for the period 1922-1927.
- No. 133. Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled. Salient facts.
- No. 134. Vocational Education in Agriculture, 1917-1927. Review of progress in vocational agriculture for the 10-year period. 1928.
- No. 135. Training Teachers of Vocational Agriculture in Service. Recommendations for formulation of State programs for improving agricultural teachers. 1929.
- No. 136. Proceedings of the Fifth National Conference on Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons—called by Federal Board for Vocational Education in cooperation with National Rehabilitation Association, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis., September 26-28, 1928. 1929.
- No. 137. Granite Cutting. An analysis of the granite cutter's trade, together with specimen instruction material for use of apprentices and journey-men workers. 1929.

Monographs.

- No. 6. A Method of Determining Courses of Study in Vocational Agriculture Based on an Analysis of the Business of Selected Farmers in Kentucky. 1929.
- No. 7. Factors to be Considered in Locating Departments of Vocational Agriculture in the High Schools of North Carolina. 1929.

Mimeographed Reports.

941. Report of Conference on Improving Apprentice Training in the Lackawanna Railroad Co., New York City, May 2, 1928.
942. Report of Annual Conference of State Directors, State Supervisors, and Members of Teacher Training Staffs in Trade and Industrial Education, North Atlantic Region. New York City, May 23-25, 1928.
947. Report of Committee on Home Economics Equipment. North Atlantic Region. July, 1928.
949. Reports on Procedures in Teaching Marketing. July, 1928.
951. Report of Southern Regional Conference, Vocational Rehabilitation. Signal Mountain, Tenn., June 11-14, 1928.
954. Report Concerning a Proposed Formal Survey of Trade and Industrial Education in a Certain Large City of the United States. August, 1928.
957. Compilation of Findings and Conclusions of Regional Committees in the Field of Teacher Training. October, 1928.
964. Report of the Standing of State Teams and Individuals Participating in the Fourth Annual American Vocational Dairy Contest held in conjunction with the National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn. October 15, 1928.
966. Supplementary Statement on Child Labor and Compulsory School Attendance Measures Passed by the State legislatures meeting in 1926 and 1927.
968. Memorandum of Understanding Relative to Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever Relationships. November, 1928.
970. Statement of Appropriations and Justification of the Amounts for the fiscal year 1930. Prepared for chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. November, 1928.
971. The General Continuation School. A Decade of Progress in Education for Employed Youth. December, 1928.
980. Report of Progress in Vocational Education in Agriculture in the Negro Schools of the South for the year 1927-28.
988. Material for Training Courses for Conference Leaders.
1005. Annual Report of the Regional Agent to the Directors, Supervisors, and Teacher Trainers of Vocational Agriculture Education for the 12 Southern States, at the Annual Southern Conference, Charleston, S. C., April, 1928.
1006. Report of the Twelfth Annual North Atlantic Regional Conference for Agriculture. Washington, D. C., March, 1929.
1008. Annual Report of Progress in Vocational Agriculture in the Pacific Region for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1928.
1012. A Report of the Committee Representing the Personnel Group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association on the Scope of Training for Retail Store Service, with Special Reference to Leadership Training in Situations Involving Problems of Human Relationships.
1014. Report of Twelfth Annual Southern Region Conference for Agriculture. Charleston, S. C., April, 1929.
1015. Report of the Twelfth Annual Conference, North Atlantic Region, Home Economics Education. Washington, D. C., March, 1929.
1019. Report of the Twelfth Annual Conference, Central Region, Home Economics Education. Chicago, Ill., March, 1929.
1022. Report of the Twelfth Annual North Central Region Conference for Agriculture. Des Moines, Iowa, March, 1929.
1023. Preliminary Report of the Study of "What becomes of the trade school graduates?"
1024. Report of the Twelfth Annual Conference in Trade and Industrial Education, Southern Region. Memphis, Tenn., February, 1929.

- 1025. Report of the Twelfth Annual Conference in Trade and Industrial Education, Central Region. Milwaukee, Wis., April, 1929.
- 1026. Report of Twelfth Annual Conference, Southern Region, Home Economics Education. Charleston, S. C., April, 1929.
- 1027. Report of Twelfth Annual Pacific Coast Region Conference in Agriculture. Portland, Oreg., May, 1929.
- 1029. Report of Twelfth Annual Conference, Pacific Region, Home Economics Education. Portland, Oreg., May, 1929.

The Policy of the Board Regarding Publications.

The policy of the board in the field of publications is to meet, so far as possible, the existing needs as evidenced by requests received from the States or directly by the board from other sources. At the present time a number of important studies are under way in all of the fields of vocational education for which the board is responsible, and practically without exception these studies have been instituted as a result of specific requests from (1) the States, (2) national business and industrial organizations interested in vocational training, and (3) other departments of the Government.

Certain studies which appear to be necessary because of the knowledge which the Federal board has of general conditions prevailing in different fields of vocational education have also been made, and others are now under way.

EXPENDITURE OF STATE AS COMPARED WITH FEDERAL FUNDS

The use of Federal funds allotted under the several acts administered by this board is contingent upon Federal funds being matched (1) by State funds, (2) by local funds, or (3) by both State and local funds. Since the beginning of the program of vocational education in 1917, the proportionate amount of State and local funds has steadily increased, and for the fiscal year covered by this report nearly \$3 (\$2.99) were expended for approved purposes from State and local funds for each dollar of Federal money expended. In the field of civilian vocational rehabilitation the ratio was \$1.24 for each Federal dollar expended for approved purposes. Additional funds expended for vocational rehabilitation are largely derived from local sources, and the amounts so used are not reported by the States to the Federal board. (See p. 30.)

NEW LEGISLATION

The George-Reed Act, previously referred to, was passed by Congress and approved by President Coolidge, February 5, 1929. The act extending the benefits of vocational rehabilitation to the citizens of the District of Columbia was approved February 23, 1929. Subsequent to the approval of these acts, the Federal board made plans for meeting its additional responsibilities, but no work outside of the field of planning for work after July 1 was done during the year.

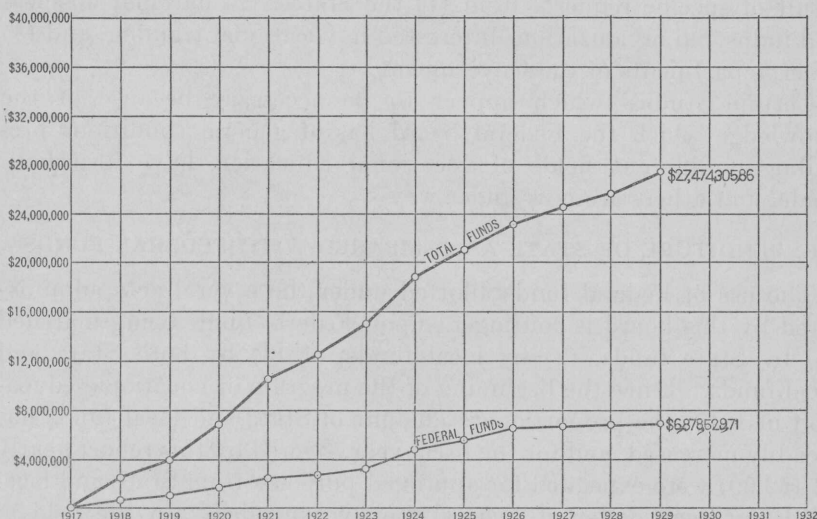
SECTION II

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL FUNDS

Diagram I shows a consistent increase in State and local funds far in excess of the minimum expenditures required in order to utilize Federal funds.

Diagram I.—Total expenditures from State, local, and Federal funds compared with Federal funds, by years, 1918 to 1929



The increase in Federal funds expended by the States from 1917 to 1926 was due to the gradually increasing allotments of Federal moneys to the States. The allotments to the States reached the maximum and continuing figures in 1926, and for that reason the total expenditures from Federal allotments have shown very little increase during the past three years.

For the year 1925-26, the ratio of State and local funds per Federal dollar expended was \$2.54; for 1926-27, \$2.65; for 1927-28, \$2.77, and for the year 1928-29, \$2.99. The steady increase in this ratio indicates that the States and local communities are sufficiently interested in the development of vocational education to expend far more than is required for the type of vocational schools and classes which conform to the standards of approved State plans. The ratio of \$2.99

of State and local money for each dollar of Federal money used for the salaries of teachers is the average for all of the States, including the Territory of Hawaii, for the fiscal year covered by this report. While the ratio of State and local to Federal money varies as between the States, the figures for the year show that every State and the Territory of Hawaii spent more State and local money for approved purposes than was spent from Federal funds. The ratio varies from \$7.57 for Massachusetts to slightly more than \$1 for a few of the smaller and less populous States.

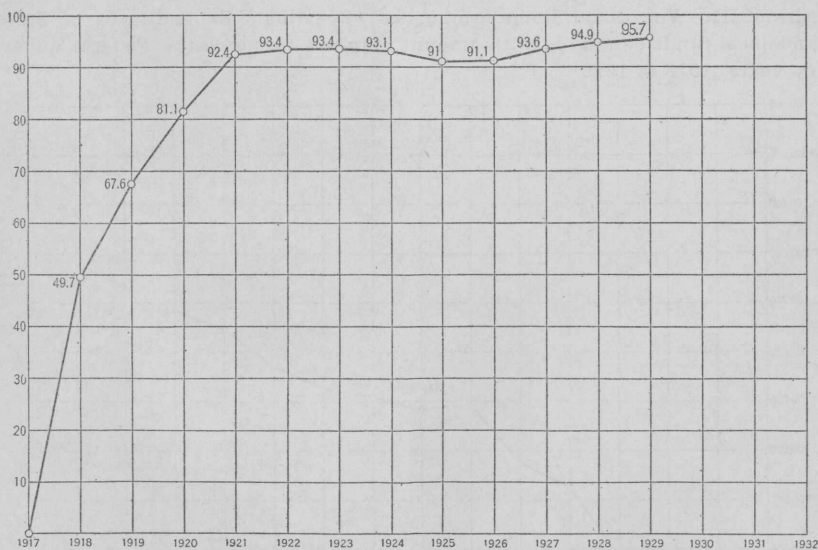
Summarized statement of total expenditures from Federal, State, and local funds, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929

Total expenditures from Federal funds.....	\$6, 878, 529. 71
Total expenditures from State and local funds.....	20, 595, 776. 15
Grand total, Federal, State, and local funds.....	27, 474, 305. 86

PERCENTAGE OF FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION UTILIZED BY THE STATES

At no time during the past 13 years has the entire allotment to the States for vocational education been fully utilized. For the country as a whole, however, the percentage has not fallen below 91 per cent utilization since 1921.

Diagram II.—Percentage of Federal appropriations for vocational education used by States, by years, 1918 to 1929



Experience since 1917 in the administration of the national vocational education act indicates that a 100 per cent utilization of available Federal allotments might, for the country as a whole, indicate laxity in administration. Budgetary control within the

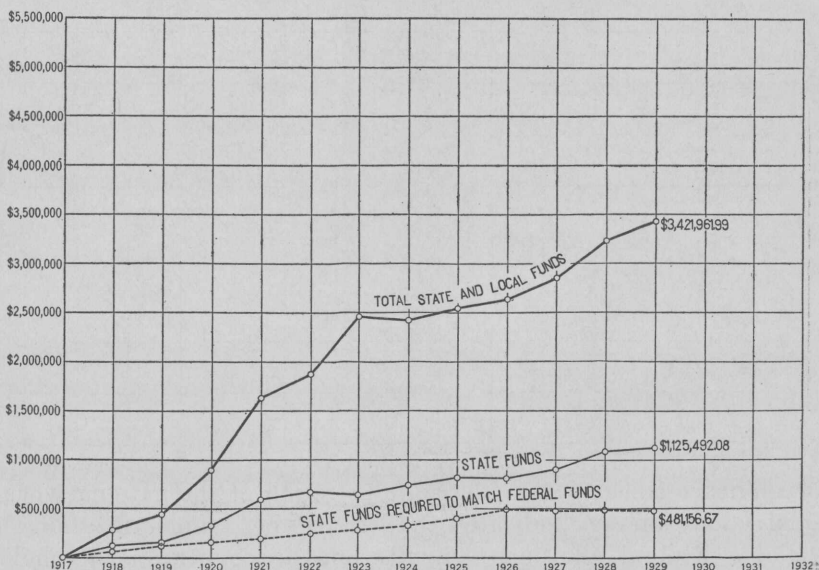
States is a factor which tends to keep the expenditures below the greatest possible maximum, and a small unexpended balance in a State treasury at the close of any given fiscal year often indicates efficient administration and the maintenance of high standards. This is not necessarily true, however, especially in a State which has a volume of work which would make it possible legally to apply far more Federal funds than are allotted to the State. Averaging up the entire situation throughout the country, however, it appears that a 100 per cent utilization of the Federal funds available is not to be expected in the near future.

The ratio 95.7 for the fiscal year covered by this report is the highest attained since the beginning of the program in 1917. The slight increase in total percentage of Federal allotments for vocational education for the States undoubtedly indicates increased ability on the part of the number of States to operate vocational schools and classes which fully meet the standards of approved State plans. From that standpoint the increase this year, though slight, is worthy of note and indicative of progress.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS COMPARED TO FEDERAL FUNDS IN VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION

The national vocational education act provides that a State *may* expend not to exceed 20 per cent of the Federal money allotted to it for trade, home economics, and industrial education for vocational

Diagram III.—Vocational home economics education. Expenditures of State and local funds compared with amount required to match the Federal dollar, by years, 1918 to 1929



home economics education. The use of Federal funds for the salaries of vocational home economics teachers is therefore optional with State boards, and it is possible for any State to spend all of its Federal allotment for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects for trade and industrial education.

Diagram III shows the total expenditures of State and local moneys compared with the total Federal funds expended for vocational home economics. It may be noted that the total of State and local moneys has increased during the fiscal year, while the total expenditure from Federal funds has remained almost stationary.

During the year covered by this report the use of local money for approved vocational home economics schools has increased at a somewhat higher rate than the use of State money for the same purpose. This increased use of local money for this special form of vocational education indicates local interest in the work and a willingness to spend money for it.

The maximum amount of Federal money available for vocational home economics during the year was \$611,229.64. The total amount of Federal funds used by the States, however, for the year was \$481,156.67.

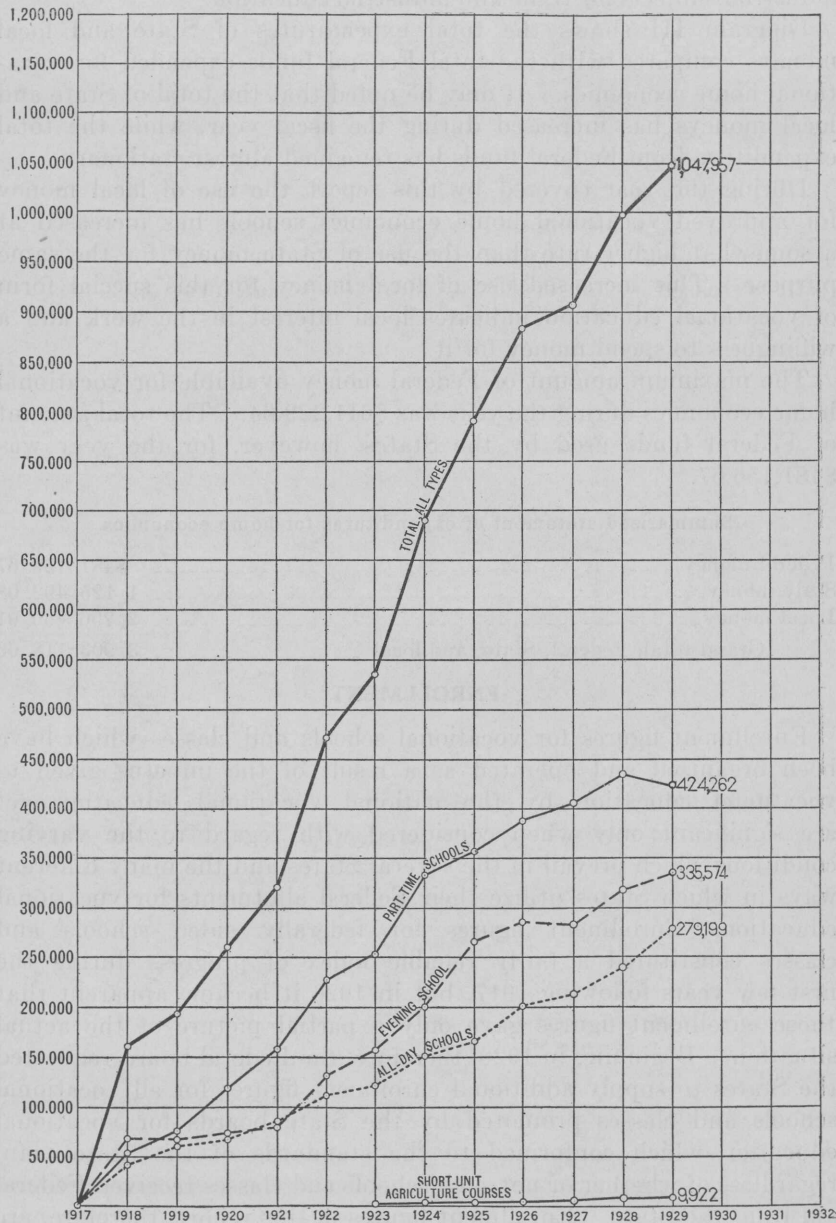
Summarized statement of expenditures for home economics

Federal money	\$481, 156. 67
State money	1, 125, 492. 08
Local money	2, 296, 469. 91
Grand total, Federal, State, and local	3, 903, 118. 66

ENROLLMENT

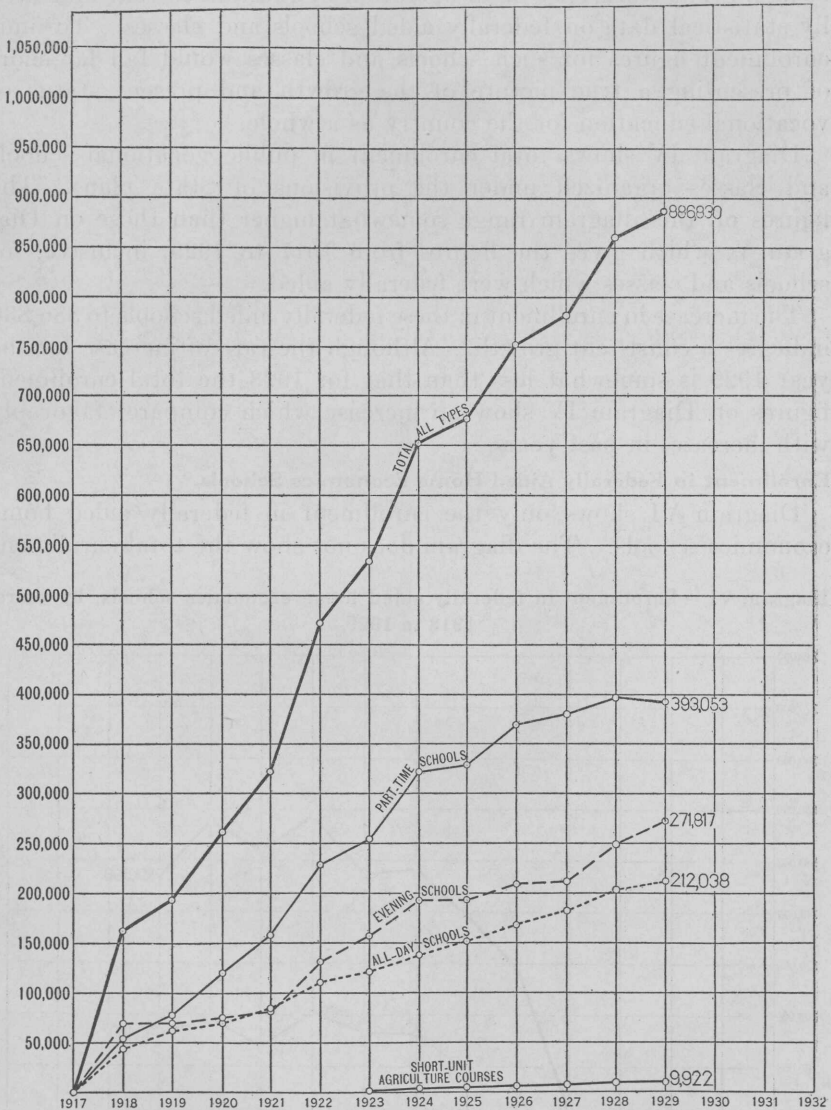
Enrollment figures for vocational schools and classes which have been organized and operated as a result of the impetus given to vocational education by the national vocational education act are significant only when considered with regard to the varying conditions which prevail in the several States and the many different ways in which States utilize their Federal allotments for vocational education. Enrollment figures for federally aided schools and classes constituted a fairly reliable index of progress during the first few years following 1917, but in 1926 it became apparent that those enrollment figures gave only a partial picture of the actual situation. Beginning in 1926, therefore, the Federal board requested the States to supply additional enrollment figures for all vocational schools and classes promoted by the State boards for vocational education which conformed to the standards of the State plan, regardless of whether or not such schools and classes received Federal aid from the State. Enrollment figures in this report, therefore, are given not only for schools and classes which receive Federal aid, but

Diagram IV.—Total enrollment in public vocational schools and classes organized under the provisions of State plans as approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, by years, 1918 to 1929



also for schools and classes which met the standards prescribed in State plans, regardless of whether or not Federal funds were prorated for the work.

Diagram V.—Enrollment in federally aided schools, by type of schools, by years, 1918 to 1929



All of the States and the Territory of Hawaii are free to apply Federal funds for vocational education, allotted under the national act, in accordance with local needs, as determined by State boards for vocational education, provided the moneys are used for purposes which can be approved by the Federal board. While one State may

prorate its funds among all schools which meet the accepted standards, another State may, to a considerable extent, use the Federal allotment for the support of new programs. A third State may finance its program of evening trade-extension classes entirely from State and local funds. In States where such policies exist a large volume of high-grade work may be in operation in addition to that indicated by statistical data on federally aided schools and classes. To omit enrollment figures for such schools and classes would fall far short of presenting a true picture of the growth and present status of vocational education for the country as a whole.

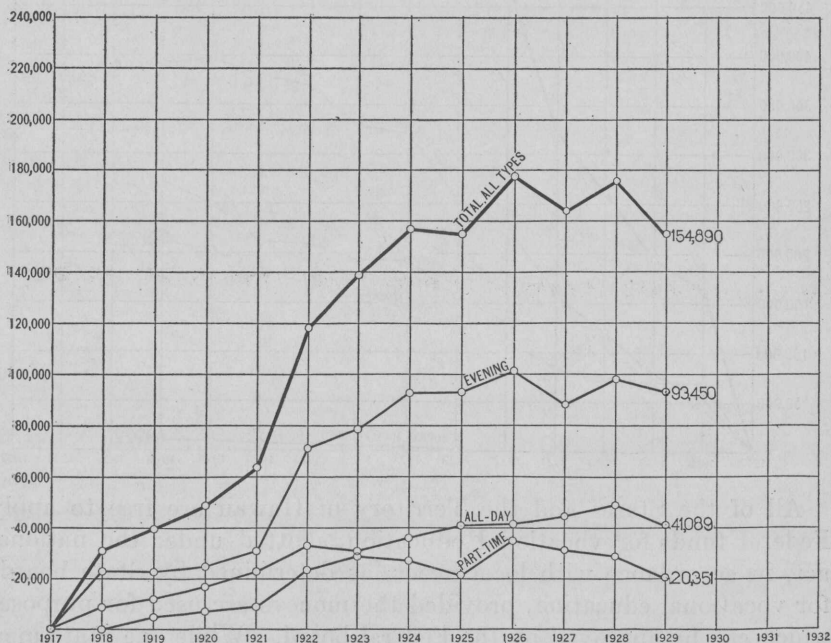
Diagram IV shows total enrollment in public vocational schools and classes organized under the provisions of State plans. The figures on this diagram range somewhat higher than those on Diagram V, which gives the figures from 1917 to 1929, inclusive, for schools and classes which were federally aided.

The increase in enrollment in these federally aided schools to 886,830 indicates a consistent growth. Although the rate of increase for the year 1929 is somewhat less than that for 1928 the total enrollment figures on Diagram IV show an increase which compares favorably with increases in past years.

Enrollment in Federally Aided Home Economics Schools.

Diagram VI shows only the enrollment in federally aided home economics schools. The diagram does not show the total enrollment

Diagram VI.—Enrollment in federally aided home economics schools, by years, 1918 to 1929



in approvable schools, as in the case of Diagram IV, page 10. The policies of different States as to the utilization of Federal funds have particularly applied to home economics classes; hence the actual enrollment in approvable courses is much larger than shown in the diagram.

It will be observed that the drop in total enrollment in federally aided courses in home economics in 1927 is repeated in 1929 after a sharp rise in 1928. These fluctuations are explained on the basis of changing policies in the States in the distribution of the small amount of Federal money available for home economics education under the national vocational education act.

In 1929, in some States, the Federal funds for home economics were distributed in larger sums to fewer schools, which decreased the total enrollment of federally aided centers, while in other States the Federal funds for home economics education were used in smaller urban communities and in rural districts where the enrollments were smaller than in the larger urban centers. Since the handicap, under which the vocational program in home economics to the present time has operated because of limited funds, has necessitated the use of as much as an average of \$7 of State funds to \$1 of Federal funds to maintain the growing programs, it follows that a large enrollment in vocational classes in home economics meeting the standards of the federally aided program does not appear in the diagram. The major program is supported wholly from State and local funds.

Enrollment in Federally Aided Agricultural Schools.

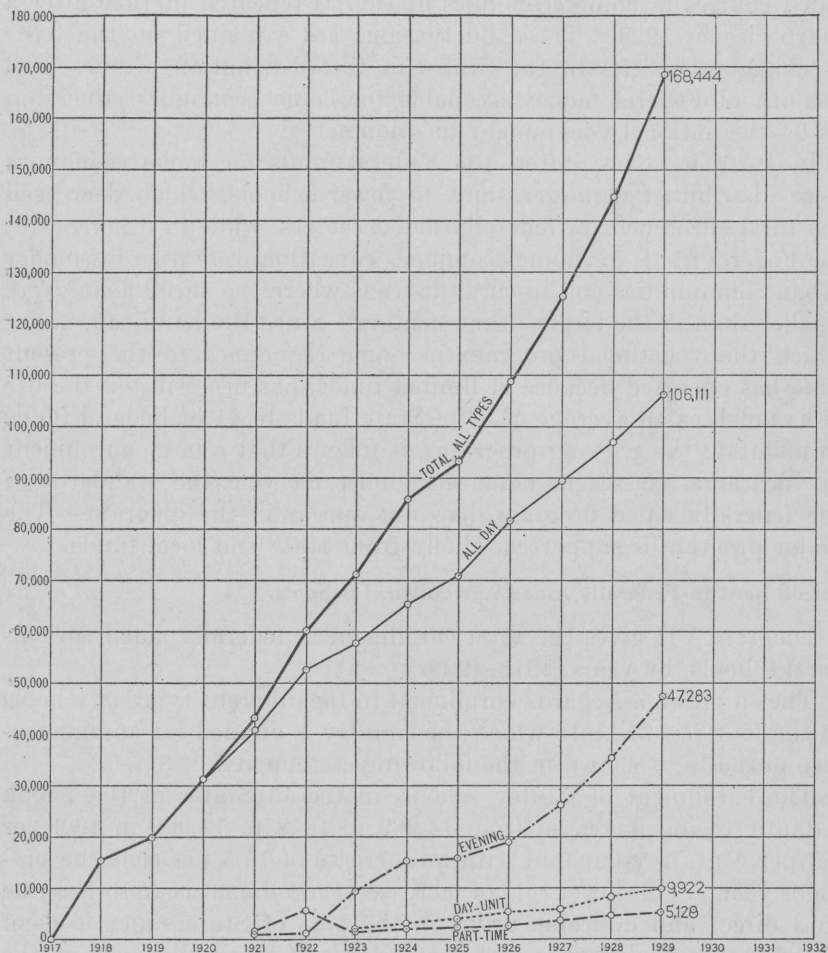
Diagram VII gives the total enrollment in federally aided agricultural schools, by years, 1918-1929.

The situation as regards enrollment in the different types of schools in the four regions, into which the country is divided for administrative purposes, is shown in the following statements.

The enrollment of all-day schools in the 13 States of the North Atlantic region increased from 14,289 in 1928 to 14,909 in 1929, or 4.3 per cent, as compared with an increase of 13.5 per cent the previous year. This lower rate of increase in enrollment is doubtless due to a direct and desirable drive on the part of State supervisors of vocational agriculture for higher standards of accomplishment in the supervised farm practice of pupils. As a result of this insistence on higher standards, pupils who have neither the inclination nor the facilities for participating in a satisfactory program of farm practice are being weeded out because such participation is considered essential to learning in the field of vocational education in agriculture. The enrollment in day-unit schools increased from 1,232 in 1928 to 1,534 in 1929. This type of school is only a modification of the all-day type designed to utilize the services of the teacher of agriculture at several centers, no one of which would be large enough to require his full time.

The enrollment in part-time schools decreased from 2,666 in 1928 to 2,332 in 1929. There is at least one evident reason for this showing. In a number of the States, particularly in New England, surveys have

Diagram VII.—Enrollment in federally aided agricultural schools, by years, 1918 to 1929



shown that farm boys, after leaving the regular day school and before getting established in farming, very frequently engage in part-time employment in factories and shops during the winter season when part-time schools are usually held.

There was an increase of 13.5 per cent in the enrollment in evening classes. Nine of the 13 States of the region are participating in this work with adult farmers on the basis of systematic instruction. Some of the best work of this type is done in those localities where

the teacher of agriculture has remained in the same place for a number of years.

In the 12 States of the Southern region the enrollment for all types of schools increased from 69,818 to 79,539, or a total increase in enrollment of 13.9 per cent. A large part of this increased enrollment is due to the growth in enrollment in evening schools, which increased from 22,976 to 28,864, or 25.6 per cent. While the enrollment in the all-day schools increased from 37,550 to 40,090, or 6.8 per cent, the actual increase in enrollment in all-day work was 2,540 pupils, while the actual increase the previous year was 3,922 pupils. It is interesting to note also that the percentage of increase in enrollment was greater than the percentage of increase of teaching centers, which indicates that the work is becoming more popular and that more individuals are taking advantage of instruction in agriculture where centers have been established.

In the 12 States of the north central region the total enrollment in all types of schools increased from 32,238 in 1928 to 37,661 in 1929, or an increase of 23 per cent. This increase is due largely to a 25 per cent increase in evening-school enrollment.

With the exception of 3 States of the 11 States of the western region, there was an increase in all-day school enrollment of 11.8 per cent over the previous year. With the exception of three States, there was an increase of evening-school enrollment. In those States where there was a slight decrease it was due largely to the fact that teachers of vocational agriculture have been, during the last year or two, stressing the importance of smaller classes in order to do better work in this type of school. Teachers have been encouraged to have smaller classes for unit courses of instruction, so that the smaller enrollment in a few of the States really indicates progress. Furthermore, there is a distinct tendency on the part of supervisors to locate new schools or departments in smaller rural communities, where of necessity the enrollments are small because of the limited population.

Enrollment in Federally Aided Trade and Industrial Schools.

The enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial schools, by years, 1918 to 1929, inclusive, is given in Diagram VIII. The total enrollment figures for the year covered by this report show an increase of 25,474, or 4.7 per cent, over 1928.

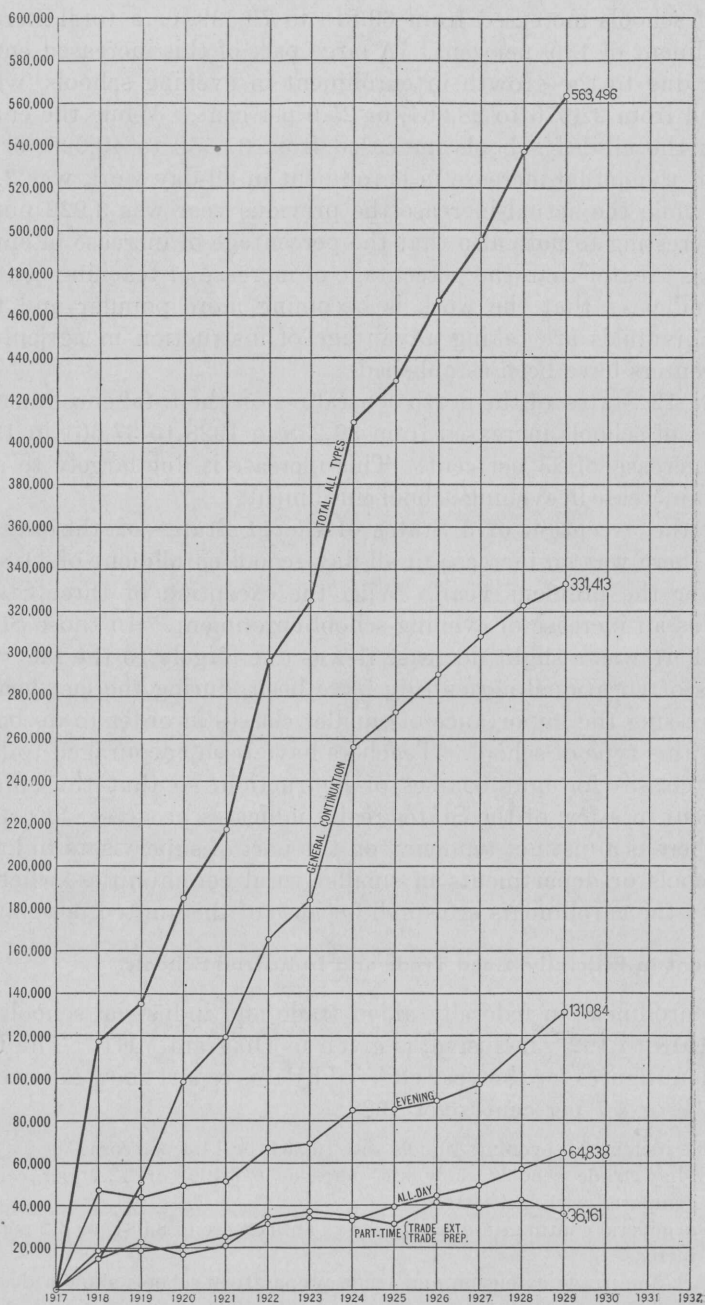
The increase in evening schools was 16,354, or 14.3 per cent.

All-day trade schools show an increase of 7,409, or 12.9 per cent as compared with last year.

The general continuation school shows an increase of 8,081, or 3.2 per cent increase.

Part-time trade extension and trade preparatory schools show a decrease of 6,370, or 15 per cent as compared with 1928.

Diagram VIII.—Enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial schools, by years, 1918 to 1929



This decrease in part-time trade extension and trade preparatory schools does not reflect the real condition throughout the United States, as actual increases in these important types of trade and industrial schools are found in the southern, central, and Pacific regions. Figures from Massachusetts this year show a decreased enrollment, under this classification, of approximately 10,000. This is not due to any radical change either in the nature of the work or the types of classes which are being maintained. It is due rather to a change in methods of classification used in the State office, and work which could have been designated as part-time trade preparatory or trade extension has been included in the general continuation enrollment.

The Federal board has never attempted to require the States to make fine distinctions between the several forms of part-time schools and classes. Justification for this attitude is found in two principal situations, as follows: (1) A few of the States have laws in which the terms *continuation education* is used in a very broad sense, and (2) no violation of any section of the Federal act is involved if all part-time education for employed minors is lumped together, statistically, and designated as continuation. The enrollment figures for part-time trade extension schools are, therefore, of very limited value or significance for a considerable number of States. Practically all of the enrollment in part-time trade extension classes in New York State is reported by the State under the classification of general continuation work, and similar situations prevail to a lesser degree in a number of other States. All of these conditions tend to reduce the actual significance of the separate enrollment figures for the several special forms of part-time education.

The rate of increase in the general continuation school enrollment has been somewhat reduced because of (1) increased requirements in a few States for full-time compulsory school attendance and (2) better enforcement of compulsory school attendance laws in other States. Enrollment in this, as well as in other types of vocational trade and industrial schools, is also directly affected by employment conditions, and enrollment figures for all forms of part-time and evening trade and industrial schools and classes vary between much wider limits from year to year than corresponding figures for day trade schools or regular secondary schools.

The increase of 16,354 (14.3 per cent) in evening schools is practically the same as the increase in 1928, and is the highest rate of increase for any type of trade and industrial school during the year. The increase of 7,409 in the enrollment for the all-day trade school is an increase of 12.9 per cent over 1928.

An analysis of the figures and comparison of different regions into which the country is divided for administrative purposes shows that the greatest increase in enrollment, not only numerically but also in

percentage relative to 1928, is found in the Pacific region. The percentages of increase in 1929, as compared with 1928, are as follows:

	Increase (per cent)
North Atlantic region, 13 States-----	0. 64
Southern region, 12 States-----	3. 76
Central region, 12 States-----	7. 53
Pacific region, 11 States-----	17. 48
Hawaii, Territory of-----	14. 44

A summarized statement of enrollment figures by regions and the Territory of Hawaii follows.

Summation of enrollment of trade and industrial classes for fiscal years, 1927-28 and 1928-29, by regions

Region	Years	Total enrollment	Evening	Part time		All day
				Trade	Continuation	
North Atlantic-----	{1928-29	346, 956	43, 047	7, 501	258, 990	37, 418
	{1927-28	344, 752	40, 781	17, 860	252, 373	33, 738
		+2, 204	+2, 266	-10, 359	+6, 617	+3, 680
Southern-----	{1928-29	45, 155	26, 405	4, 235	9, 309	5, 206
	{1927-28	43, 519	25, 783	3, 622	8, 516	5, 598
		+1, 636	+622	+613	+793	-392
Central-----	{1928-29	103, 505	43, 201	13, 974	31, 465	14, 865
	{1927-28	96, 254	36, 252	12, 969	35, 746	11, 287
		+7, 251	+6, 949	+1, 005	-4, 281	+3, 578
Pacific-----	{1928-29	67, 057	18, 186	10, 433	31, 329	7, 109
	{1927-28	57, 081	16, 086	8, 044	26, 377	6, 574
		+9, 976	+2, 100	+2, 389	+4, 952	+535
Hawaii-----	{1928-29	412	144	18	-----	250
	{1927-28	360	81	37	-----	242
		+52	+63	-19	-----	+8

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

The national vocational education act makes no provision for Federal aid for commercial education. In this field the responsibility of the board is limited entirely to research.

Prior to 1928 none of the State boards for vocational or general education had attempted to develop a program of commercial education on a vocational basis such as all these boards have developed

for workers employed in agricultural, home economics, and industrial pursuits. Despite the facts (1) that the number of office and store workers in this country grows greater each year, and (2) that the efficiency and economy of our distributive systems for putting the goods of farmers and manufacturers into the hands of consumers depends upon the knowledge and skill of the millions of store managers, sales people, office workers, and other kinds of commercial employees, to-day in this country education for these commercial workers functioning on a vocational basis under direction of public school authorities is practically nonexistent.

The national vocational education act sought to assist the States in the reorganization of their traditional nonvocational program of commercial education by requiring the Federal board to make studies and investigations which would aid the States in the establishment of vocational schools and classes in commerce and commercial pursuits.¹ In compliance with these provisions the commercial education service of the Federal board during the past year has continued to aid the States by making such investigations and reports as the situation within the States requesting help from this service has required. Thus, to select a few services of this kind from many, two weeks were spent by the chief of this service in the State of California in helping a new State director of business education to outline a program for promoting vocational commercial education; two weeks also were spent in Oklahoma studying the stenographic and secretarial work in a large office in order to help the State cooperate with this firm in developing a program for training secretaries; in Ohio the State educational program for retail meat dealers was assisted by conferences and special material. Conferences and special studies in the field of commercial education in 12 States and 15 large cities were but a part of the special work done by the commercial education service in directly aiding the States to develop vocational educational schools or classes for office and store workers.

The educational programs of national trade associations which had been outlined and promoted by the commercial education service have progressed very satisfactorily during the past year. The Laundryowners National Association believes that the courses which it is directing along lines shown by the Federal board, were taken by at least 10,000 laundry drivers and salesmen in 1927-28. The National Association of Retail Meat Dealers has made unusual progress with its program, so that at a recent convention the further ex-

¹ The national vocational education act provides in section 6: "It shall be the duty of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to make, or cause to have made, studies, investigations, and reports with particular reference to their use in aiding the States in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in * * * commerce and commercial pursuits, * * *. Such studies, investigations, and reports shall include * * * commerce and commercial pursuits and requirements upon commercial workers; * * * and problems of administration of vocational schools and of courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects."

pansion of this work was declared to be one of the outstanding needs of the men in that business. The National Association of Retail Grocers has realized the value of the program which it started with the help of the Federal board, but dropped for lack of financial resources, and so is now planning to not only revive these courses but also to start new courses. The success of these programs as well as the continued cooperation with other organizations, such as the National Retail Dry Goods Association, shows the great possibilities for improving the efficiency of our retail distributors through special educational programs organized on a vocational basis for office and store workers engaged in special commercial occupations.

To meet the multitude of requests for help from the States and to cooperate with the States in maintaining the facilities required to provide educational opportunities for workers in distributive occupations equal to the opportunities now being provided for workers in agriculture, home economics, and industrial occupations, additional staff personnel, and funds for commercial education are urgently needed.

DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERALLY AIDED AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Diagram IX shows the development of agricultural schools, by years, from 1918 to 1929.

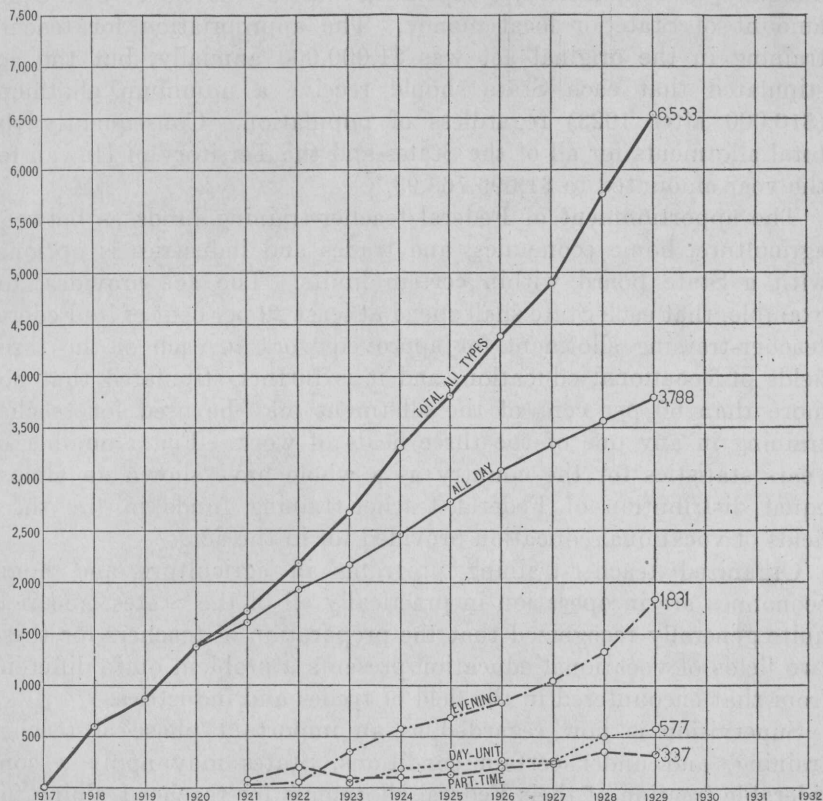
In the North Atlantic region the number of all-day schools increased 6.1 per cent, or from 553 in 1928 to 587 in 1929. This represents a slightly higher percentage of increase than the 4.5 per cent which was secured the previous year, and it should be considered as satisfactory in view of the fact that there has been a shortage of qualified teachers of vocational agriculture. The number of day-unit schools increased from 106 in 1928 to 114 in 1929. The number of evening schools has remained practically static for the region, there being 128 in 1928 and 129 in 1929.

In the southern region the number of schools or teaching units for all-day instruction increased from 1,536 to 1,619, or 5.4 per cent. In day-unit work there was an increase of 20.4 per cent. In evening work the increase was 7 per cent, while part-time centers decreased from 237 to 199, or 16 per cent. The total number of teaching units for the entire region increased from 3,064 to 3,239, or 5.7 per cent. The relatively small increase in the number of teaching units or schools during the past year is largely accounted for by the fact that there were no additional funds provided over the previous year for the expansion of the program.

In the north central region the situation in regard to increased number of schools is comparable to that in the southern region. There was an increase of only 3.6 per cent in all-day schools, which is explained on the basis of lack of funds. Although the increase in the number of part-time schools was not up to what it was expected,

yet an increase of 26 per cent is encouraging. Owing to the fact that evening classes for adult farmers are held during the dull season of the year, last winter's weather explains quite fully the slight decrease in the number of evening schools for farmers. The condition of roads and weather is an important factor in regard to increase or decrease in the number of evening schools in this particular section of the country.

Diagram IX.—Development of federally aided agricultural schools, by years, 1918 to 1929



In the western region there was a slight increase over the previous year in the total number of all types of schools—all-day, part-time, and evening. There also seems to be a gradual trend toward the increasing of day-unit classes. A lack of funds explains in a large measure the relatively small increase in the different types of schools.

For the country as a whole, a normal increase was secured in the total number of agricultural schools. The increase in the number of evening schools was particularly encouraging. The fact that there has been no appreciable change from last year in the number of day-

unit and part-time schools, together with the fact that their total number is small as compared with the other types, indicates that the day-unit and the part-time types may still be considered as being in the experimental stage.

VOCATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING

Under the terms of the national vocational education act each State receives an allotment for the maintenance of teacher training. The minimum allotment to each State for this purpose is \$10,000 annually, and the money, if expended, must be matched by an equal amount of State or local money. The appropriation for teacher training in the original act was \$1,000,000 annually, but the act stipulated that each State should receive a minimum allotment (\$10,000 after 1923) regardless of population. Consequently the total allotments for all of the States and the Territory of Hawaii for the year amounted to \$1,096,765.93.

The apportionment of Federal teacher-training funds as between agriculture, home economics, and trades and industries is optional with a State board within certain limits. The act provides, for example, that each State shall spend at least 20 per cent of its Federal teacher-training allotment for approved work in each of the three fields of vocational education, and it is further stipulated that not more than 60 per cent of the allotment may be used for teacher training in any one of the three fields of work. For a number of years statistics for the country as a whole have shown an almost equal distribution of Federal teacher-training funds in the three fields of vocational education provided for in the act.

Organized teacher-training programs in agriculture and home economics are in operation in practically all of the States, and it is quite generally recognized that the preparation of teachers for these two fields of vocational education presents a problem quite different from that encountered in the field of trades and industries.

Supervision is now regarded as an important phase of teacher training, and under certain conditions, States may apply a considerable fraction of their Federal allotments for teacher training for the maintenance of State and local supervision, *provided* the supervisors for whose salaries Federal funds are applied possess qualifications at least equal to the minimum qualifications recommended by the Federal board.

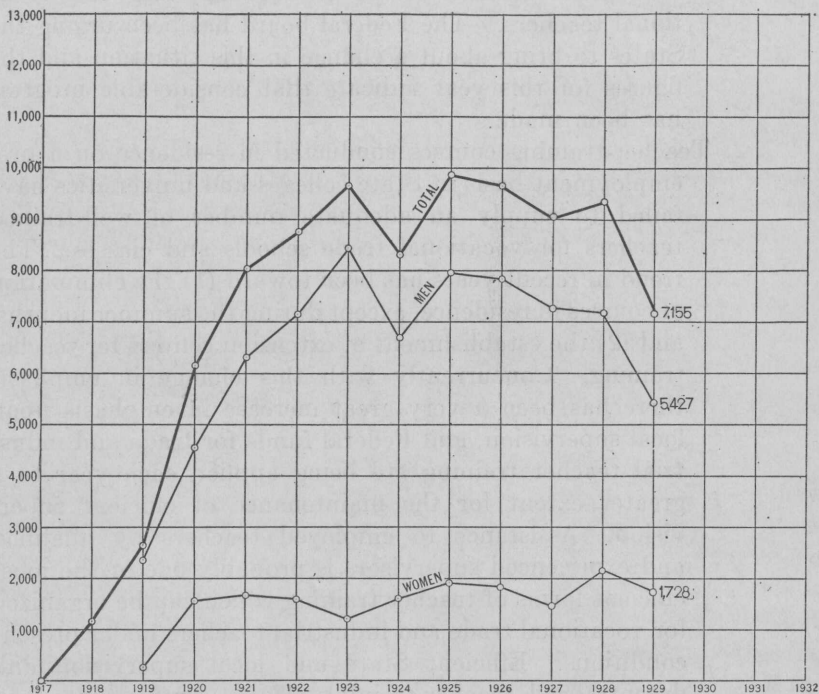
Trade and Industrial Teacher Training.

Diagram X shows enrollment in organized federally aided teacher-training courses for the years 1918-1929, inclusive. For the fiscal year covered by this report there is a marked decrease in the enrollment figures. This drop is accounted for in several ways, as follows:

1. Figures for some of the previous years did not actually represent bona fide teacher-training work. In a considerable number of States manual training and industrial arts teachers were trained in vocational teacher-training classes to the extent of outnumbering the vocational teachers. The Federal board has been urging the States to bring about a change in this situation and the figures for this year indicate that considerable progress has been made.
2. Teacher-training courses conducted in residence on a pre-employment basis at State colleges and universities have failed to supply an adequate number of well-trained teachers for vocational trade schools and classes. The trend in recent years has been toward (1) the elimination of courses in residence, except during the summer months, and (2) the establishment of extension centers for teacher training. Concurrently with this change in emphasis there has been a very great increase in emphasis upon local supervision, and Federal funds for trade and industrial teacher training are being applied each year to a greater extent for the maintenance of efficient supervision. Assistance to employed teachers by qualified and experienced supervisors is probably one of the most efficient forms of teacher training which can be organized for vocational trade and industrial teachers under present conditions. Efficient State and local supervision and decentralized teacher-training classes, supplemented by conferences called by the State board, and with intensive summer courses at a State college or university, are prominent features of the most efficient trade and industrial teacher-training programs at the present stage of development.
3. A third reason for the apparent decrease lies in the fact that the States are asked to report upon the enrollment in teacher-training *classes*. Increasing attention is being given each year to *individual help on the job by supervisors* and the number of employed teachers reached through the resulting informal program does not appear in the enrollment figures.
4. Another reason for the drop in enrollment is due to the fact that there is relatively little turnover with full-time trade instructors in most of the large cities, and many of the teachers who have been employed in approved trade and industrial schools for the past 10 or 12 years have completed all required training.

The decreased enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial teacher-training courses is therefore no indication of any slump in the

Diagram X.—Enrollment in organized federally aided trade and industrial teacher-training courses, by years, 1918 to 1929



program. It is rather an indication of better balanced programs in the States and higher efficiency in all forms of teacher-training work, including supervision.

SECTION III

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Since June 2, 1920, the National Government has been cooperating with the States in promoting a service of vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. Forty-four States have accepted the benefits of the national act. Through another act a permanent rehabilitation service for disabled residents of the District of Columbia has been established. The original national act provided appropriations for aid to the States for a period of four years. It was amended in 1924 to authorize appropriations for a further period of six years. If the national program of promotion is to be continued after June 30, 1930, the act should be amended before that date.

Since 1920 the States have rehabilitated and placed in remunerative employment nearly 39,000 disabled persons at a cost on the average of \$250. It costs from \$300 to \$500 annually to maintain an unemployed disabled person at public expense. In many cases the increased earning capacity of a person for his first year after rehabilitation is equal to or exceeds the cost of his rehabilitation. Data secured in a recent study of over 6,000 persons rehabilitated during the period 1920-1924 showed that over 75 per cent of them had had continuous employment after rehabilitation.

Accident statistics compiled by the National Safety Council show that annually 279,000 persons suffer permanently disabling injuries through industrial and public accidents. This figure does not include those who become disabled through disease or congenital causes. The latter group are estimated as reaching from 40,000 to 50,000 annually. As one out of five or six disabled persons needs vocational rehabilitation, each year produces an army of at least 55,000 permanently disabled persons who are in need of rehabilitation service.

Abundant proof of the need for further promotion of the rehabilitation program by the National Government is available. The service should be expanded as well as extended so as to provide equal opportunity for all. The work up to the present has been confined in large degree to persons with severe orthopedic disabilities. Rehabilitation of the tuberculous, the blind, the deafened, those with cardiac diseases, and crippled youth is largely undeveloped. Again, there is a real need for further study and experimentation in developing better methods of accomplishing rehabilitation, for more

effective determination of job opportunities for the disabled, and for better correlation of all agencies contributing to the rehabilitation movement.

The rehabilitation service has demonstrated beyond question its social and economic significance. Although the growth of the work has been slow in some of the States, its results have been practical and effective. Especially during the last year or two, many agencies throughout the Nation have demonstrated an aroused interest in the accomplishments and possibilities of the service. The program has made a tremendous human appeal, and the national agency is being looked to for leadership. Now, more than at any time since the inception of the work, are the States urging their need of financial aid, service, and research in vocational rehabilitation through the agency of the National Government. Therefore one of the chief purposes of this report is to bring to the attention of Congress the reasons which have been brought forward in justification of the proposal and request that Federal participation in the rehabilitation movement be continued. Finally, it should be stated that in the following pages there is presented a detailed report on the program since its beginning, covering such phases as growth and development, present extent of the rehabilitation problem, and the future needs and opportunities.

PART I

GROWTH OF THE PROGRAM

The evolution of the vocational rehabilitation movement has come through the successive steps of individual effort, private philanthropy, the work of progressive employers, and, later, recognition by the States of an obligation to the disabled worker through the passage of compensation laws. Despite the splendid development of the organized safety movement, the problem of disabling accidents had become so great that most of the States in a little over a decade enacted compensation laws. Experience showed, however, that whereas these laws were of much benefit to the disabled worker, his restoration to remunerative employment through compensation did not follow in many instances. Consequently by the year 1920 six of the States had established services of vocational rehabilitation; in all but one of them as an adjunct to the compensation department. None of these services had been under way for more than a year when the National Government entered the work.

SPREAD TO THE STATES

Through the impetus of financial aid and service given by the Federal Government the vocational rehabilitation program has spread to 44 States and the District of Columbia in the course of nine years. The following table indicates the growth by years:

Number of cooperating States, by years

Year—	Number of cooperating States	Year—	Number of cooperating States
1921.....	23	1926.....	39
1922.....	33	1927.....	41
1923.....	34	1928.....	41
1924.....	36	1929.....	44
1925.....	39		

At the 1927 session of the Legislature of the State of Washington a rehabilitation measure was enacted, but was vetoed by the governor. In Kansas a bill was twice passed in one or the other of the houses of the legislature, but did not reach a successful conclusion because of insufficient promotion. In the 1927 session of the Delaware Legislature rehabilitation legislation came within one vote of passing. In the State of Vermont no effort has yet been made to pass a rehabilitation act.

List of cooperating States, dates of inauguration of work, and number of personnel employed

States	Dates of in- auguration	Person- nel	States	Dates of in- auguration	Person- nel
Alabama.....	Jan. 20, 1921	6	Nevada.....	Nov. 1, 1920	2
Arizona.....	July 12, 1921	1	New Hampshire.....	July 1, 1926	(a)
Arkansas.....	July 1, 1923	1	New Jersey.....	Jan. 1, 1921	9
California.....	Aug. 27, 1921	7	New Mexico.....	Apr. 1, 1921	1
Colorado.....	Dec. 15, 1925	1	New York.....	Nov. 15, 1920	25
Connecticut.....	July 1, 1929	1	North Carolina.....	July 1, 1921	4
District of Columbia.....	July 1, 1929	2	North Dakota.....	Sept. 1, 1920	1
Florida.....	July 1, 1927	1	Ohio.....	May 14, 1921	7
Georgia.....	Dec. 1, 1920	4	Oklahoma.....	July 1, 1925	4
Idaho.....	Mar. 1, 1921	1	Oregon.....	May 24, 1923	1
Illinois.....	July 1, 1921	12	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 29, 1920	10
Indiana.....	May 1, 1921	3	Rhode Island.....	Nov. 29, 1920	1
Iowa.....	June 1, 1921	3	South Carolina.....	July 1, 1927	1
Kentucky.....	July 15, 1922	2	South Dakota.....	May 1, 1921	1
Louisiana.....	May 1, 1921	1	Tennessee.....	June 15, 1921	1
Maine.....	Jan. 1, 1921	1	Texas.....	July 1, 1929	1
Maryland.....	July 1, 1929	1	Utah.....	Nov. 1, 1920	1
Massachusetts.....	Aug. 27, 1921	4	Virginia.....	Jan. 1, 1921	1
Michigan.....	Aug. 17, 1920	6	West Virginia.....	May 1, 1921	2
Minnesota.....	July 1, 1921	4	Wisconsin.....	July 1, 1921	7
Mississippi.....	Apr. 5, 1921	2	Wyoming.....	July 1, 1921	1
Missouri.....	May 16, 1921	(a)			
Montana.....	July 1, 1921	1			
Nebraska.....	July 1, 1921	2			
			Total.....		148

* No State appropriation available at present time.

INTEREST IN THE WORK

During the last two or three years a number of indications have developed of a more highly aroused interest in the rehabilitation work. The effects of the service are becoming cumulative and the constructive work being done is making a deep impression upon all who have observed the developments. The action of Congress at its last regular session in passing a permanent continuing rehabilitation act for the District of Columbia without any apparent opposition indicates the degree of interest and confidence in the program shared

¹ The District of Columbia is not included in this number.

by the national legislative body. As stated by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, it was the splendid example of the work in the States that induced them to recommend its application to the disabled in the Nation's Capital. Acceptance of the Federal act recently by the States of Maryland, Connecticut, and Texas is significant and indicates an increasing interest in the conservation of our human resources.

The four States which at present do not have rehabilitation laws represent not more than 4 per cent of the population of the country. There are numerous indications that these States will pass rehabilitation legislation in the near future.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REHABILITATED

The development of the rehabilitation program with respect to the number of persons served and assisted in their establishment or reestablishment in remunerative employment is indicated in the following table. A disabled person is not considered rehabilitated unless placed in satisfactory employment consistent with his capacities. Consequently persons assisted in securing employment that is casual, temporary, or below standard as to wage are not reported to the Federal Board for Vocational Education as rehabilitated.

Rehabilitations, by years

Fiscal year—	Number of persons rehabilitated	Fiscal year—	Number of persons rehabilitated
1921-----	523	1927-----	5,092
1922-----	1,898	1928-----	5,012
1923-----	4,530	1929-----	4,645
1924-----	5,654		
1925-----	5,825	Total-----	38,783
1926-----	5,604		

The shrinkage in volume of cases rehabilitated in the last three years is due to several factors, the most significant of these being a voluntary decision by the States to make a sharper definition of vocational rehabilitation than obtained in the first years of the service. Again, it has become a policy in many of the States to rehabilitate a larger proportion of their cases through training, which method is generally believed to make for more lasting and effective service. Such a policy operates to produce fewer rehabilitations in a given period, because rehabilitation through training requires a longer time than rehabilitation through placement or other methods. On page 45 it is pointed out that rehabilitation can be accomplished only through the case method. Each person must be given individual treatment. As a consequence, the number of rehabilitations per worker per year remains practically fixed. Only in proportion as the staff of workers in a State is increased can the volume of rehabili-

tations be increased; and increase in the number of workers is contingent largely upon availability of increased funds.

EXPENDITURES FROM FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS

The following table shows by years the number of cooperating States, the total Federal funds allotted, the total Federal funds expended, the percentage of the Federal allotments expended, the State funds expended, and the total Federal and State funds expended.

Expenditures from Federal and State funds, 1920-1929

Years	Number of States cooperating	Federal funds allotted	Federal funds expended	Percentage Federal allotments expended	State funds expended	Total Federal and State funds expended
1920-21-----	23	\$434,288.01	\$83,335.72	21.5	\$191,347.92	\$284,683.64
1922-----	33	801,472.15	318,608.12	39.8	427,825.25	746,433.37
1923-----	34	824,427.98	525,387.24	63.7	662,783.89	1,188,171.13
1924-----	36	848,513.85	551,095.56	64.9	691,462.90	1,242,558.47
1925-----	39	881,706.37	519,553.31	58.9	667,665.50	1,187,218.81
1926-----	39	881,706.37	578,940.42	65.7	694,631.17	1,273,571.59
1927-----	39	881,706.37	631,375.82	71.7	775,381.28	1,406,757.10
1928-----	41	906,899.85	653,857.88	72.1	887,263.39	1,541,121.27
1929-----	41	906,899.85	664,739.48	73.3	824,948.79	1,489,688.27

A compilation of data secured from a recent questionnaire sent to the States shows that 42 States will expend in 1930 from State funds over \$939,000. Federal allotments available to these States in this year will amount to \$940,728, and expenditures from these allotments will amount to a little over \$772,000. This questionnaire showed also that in the year 1930, 23 of the States will be expending 100 per cent of their Federal allotments and 3 of them considerably over 90 per cent of their Federal allotments.

FACTORS CONTROLLING EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS

There are several basic reasons why not all of the States are expending all of their Federal allotments. First, there are some States in which the rehabilitation program has not been sufficiently developed to require the expenditure of all available funds. In a few States the appropriated funds available do not equal the Federal funds available. In all States certain expenditures have to be made from State funds for purposes which are not covered either by the Federal act or the policies of the Federal board, thus limiting the State's ability to use all available Federal funds unless the State funds exceed the Federal allotment. In addition, in many States where budget systems are used, it very infrequently happens that all funds are expended in a year. This condition arises naturally out of a budget system that is efficiently operated.

The vocational rehabilitation program in the country has been developed as a State enterprise. Prior to 1920, when the national

program was begun, there existed no local services of rehabilitation organized as a part of the local school system or government. Such services as did exist at the time were being carried on under the auspices of private or semipublic agencies.

The national vocational rehabilitation act, unlike its predecessor the vocational education act, does not specifically provide for the promotion of the establishment of local rehabilitation services in the schools. Hence there has been but little development in this direction. Promotional efforts have been limited almost altogether to establishing State programs as State projects, and funds for the support of these projects have been secured through State appropriations. This has been done in rehabilitation to a much greater degree than in certain divisions of vocational education, which have been supported in a number of States very largely by local funds.

In a number of cities or communities local funds are being spent for certain phases of rehabilitation work, in some cases under the supervision of the State, but these are not reported to the Federal board. For example, in Cincinnati the local community provides several rehabilitation agents, an office and secretarial help without cost to the State. These local officials work under the direction of a supervisor, whose salary is paid only in part by the State, but who is a member of the State staff. This is true also of the cities of Grand Rapids, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and some others.

Again, in all the States a considerable sum of local money is expended each year for purposes both covered and not covered by the present Federal act. These expenditures are made under private auspices. A recent report was made as the result of inquiry of rehabilitation representatives from six different States to the effect that for every dollar expended and reported to the Federal board, from three to four dollars are expended for rehabilitation purposes which are not reported to the Federal board, because the expenditures are not made under the direct control and supervision of the State boards for vocational education.

There are a number of activities comprised in a program of rehabilitation for which the expenditure of State and Federal funds under the Federal act and the policies of the Federal board are not permitted. It is an open question whether the policies of the Federal agency of administration should be extended so as to permit the use of funds for services which are necessary to but not a component part of the rehabilitation of an individual. Reference is had to such matters as the provision of living maintenance and physical restoration. On the other hand, there is a logical reason why such expenditures should be borne by local communities or other departments of State government.

Attention is directed at this point to these matters, simply to show, first, that the costs of rehabilitation include expenditures for a variety of services in addition to those of training and placement; and, second, that in the States such expenditures are being made from other sources than the regular State appropriations made biennially by the legislatures to match Federal allotments.

Expenditures from State and Federal funds by States are to be found in the last section of this report.

EVALUATION OF THE MOVEMENT

The vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons as a program has become practically national in scope, for the few States that have not established the service represent less than 4 per cent of the total population of the country. The movement has been established on a sound social and economic basis, and in a comparatively short period of time has become definitely fixed as a policy of both State and Federal Governments. Many agencies and employers generally have been convinced that vocational rehabilitation is a necessary part of our social and industrial programs, and that money and effort expended in its promotion are investments that bring large returns.

Gradual Development.

The extent of the rehabilitation problem is considered in another part of this report. The degree to which it is being met in the States is also covered. Suffice it to say here that the growth of the national program has been gradual. Its more enthusiastic supporters have been impatient at what has seemed slow progress, when the rehabilitation movement is compared with the present status of other activities of State government. When it is realized, however, that these activities have in some cases been carried on for a long period of years, little concern need be felt for the future of the rehabilitation program. The movement is just passing through its initial stage of development, and through the next stage will show the effects of cumulative expansion and development. Its growth will continue until finally the goal of serving all persons in need of rehabilitation is reached. The future of the national program will be assured if continued support by the Federal Government is provided.

Uniformity of Development.

There are many evidences of progressive development of the rehabilitation program in the United States, which has come about largely by reason of the interest of the Federal Government in promoting the service; for example, the work is characterized by a high degree of uniformity of objective and methods of procedure. Had the movement not been stimulated by the National Government there can be no doubt that the work in the States would to-day

vary much as to character and method of administration. It is doubtful if even one-fourth of the States would be engaged in the work. Although there is a variation in the States in their programs, made necessary by local conditions, the program is being administered with a surprising degree of uniformity and with adherence to general standards of operation. The work done in cooperation with the Federal Government must, of course, meet the standards provided in the Federal act. The cooperation of the States with one another through the medium of the Federal board has made higher standards of accomplishment possible than would have been reached had the States worked independently.

Scope of the Service.

Good progress has been made in the movement with respect to volume of accomplishment, particularly in the light of the very limited staffs that have been employed in most of the States. Again, the service has not been restricted to particular groups of the disabled; that is to say, no groups, as such, have been denied assistance. Although the service will have to be made more extensive in the future, a good beginning has been made. The extent of the rehabilitation service rendered to individuals has also generally been adequate to restore them to their former economic status. Indeed, many disabled persons assisted by the States under the present programs have had their status improved. Furthermore, they have not in any way been restricted as to the variety of occupations into which they have been rehabilitated. A recent study of 6,400 rehabilitated cases shows them as rehabilitated in over 600 different jobs. And, finally, in regard to expenditures and cost per case good accomplishments have been achieved. Costs have been kept within reasonable limits and it has been demonstrated that it is a practical undertaking to rehabilitate a disabled person at a cost much less than that required to maintain him in idleness for a year.

A Program of Conservation.

The vocational rehabilitation service has taken its place as a part of our whole program of national efficiency. It is a part of the general movement for the conservation of our resources—conservation of the Nation's man power. Such a conservation program contemplates bringing about a condition wherein as far as possible all men and women will have adequate opportunity to share in the work of the Nation—each person in the place for which he is best fitted and most useful. Vocational rehabilitation is making its contribution to this movement.

Another outstanding development in the national rehabilitation program is the extent to which it has been correlated with other Government and with private services. Itself a part of the State

educational program, it has assumed a fixed relation to other branches of education. By its very nature, however, vocational rehabilitation partakes of numerous activities not directly related to, or connected with educational work. Among these are physical restoration, workmen's compensation, and organized social service. As a result, there is little duplication of effort or expenditure of money in the rehabilitation work. It has been demonstrated that vocational rehabilitation has its definite place in the promotion of the welfare of the disabled citizens of the State and Nation.

National Leadership.

Leadership and guidance so necessary for successful operation of a program like vocational rehabilitation is being provided by both the State and Federal agencies. In writing of this aspect of the national program, Sullivan and Snortum, in their book, *Disabled Persons—Their Education and Rehabilitation*, says:

The best hope for leadership and guidance for the entire movement is to be found in the State and Federal vocational rehabilitation agencies. They constitute the one great country-wide, fairly uniform system. They touch at some point all aspects of the work. They must in their very nature be organized so as to render a flexible, adaptable service. Their executives as a rule are intelligent and progressive, unfettered by tradition. True, they need to be strongly reinforced and supplemented by private agencies so that the work may escape the limitations of public activity. But in the main, the function of promotion, or of giving inspiration for promotion, must fall to them. Theirs will usually be the vision of the opportunity. Theirs will be the realization of the need of correlating all the activities. They must respond by becoming centers for unifying or coordinating the work.

ECONOMIC RETURNS

It has been shown over and over again that it pays to invest Federal and State funds in vocationally rehabilitating disabled persons. It costs from \$300 to \$500 a year to maintain a person who is unable to support himself, whether the expense is assumed by relatives, friends, the community, or by the State through its charity or welfare institutions.

The average cost in the States, including all expenditures, for the rehabilitation of a single individual is considerably less than \$300. The significance of the foregoing statement is made more obvious when it is realized that an investment of from \$200 to \$300 restores the earning power of a disabled worker, in many cases for the remainder of his natural life. Frequently, the increased earning capacity of the rehabilitated persons for one year exceeds the amount of money invested in his rehabilitation. The far-reaching effects of the expenditure of public money for vocational rehabilitation are shown in the following statements taken from the records covering the work in a recent year in several of the States.

Increased Earnings.

In the State of Alabama, in one fiscal year, an analysis of the rehabilitation work showed that the average weekly wage at time of disablement of all persons rehabilitated in the year was \$9.21, whereas after rehabilitation their wage was \$12.75. Of the group rehabilitated, 77 per cent had never worked prior to rehabilitation. Again, the average weekly wage of those who were working at the time of disablement was \$17.11, whereas after rehabilitation the wage of this same group became \$22.75. Furthermore, the average weekly wage of that group that had never worked until rehabilitated was \$19.90.

Résumé of 8-year period, 1921-1929—State of Wisconsin

Total number of disabled persons rehabilitated.....	1, 581
Total increased earning power after rehabilitation.....	\$4, 684, 776. 27
Total cost of rehabilitation service to State.....	\$215, 351. 44
Net gain to people of Wisconsin in increased earning power of rehabilitants.....	\$4, 469, 424. 33
Per capita average increase in annual earnings after rehabilitation.....	\$711. 93
Percentage of increase of earnings.....	266
Average cost to State per rehabilitant.....	\$136. 21

Rehabilitation Training Pays.

In the State of Ohio a study was made of a group of 457 persons disabled in industry in one year who were entitled to the benefits of workmen's compensation. Of this group, 371 returned to their former occupations or to other employments without seeking the aid of the State rehabilitation service. On the other hand, 86 of the group sought aid and were rehabilitated by the State. These 86 were shown to have an average earning capacity per annum after rehabilitation of \$1,165, whereas the 371 who were self-rehabilitated had an average earning capacity per annum of only \$858.10. The average cost per case of rehabilitating the group of 86 was \$128.71. The average age of the group when rehabilitated was 29 years and the average industrial life expectancy was 20 years. If it is assumed that the increased earnings of the group will continue for a period of 20 years, an analysis will show that the cost of rehabilitation was only an insignificant percentage of the increased earning capacity resulting therefrom.

Effectiveness of Rehabilitation Work.

The effectiveness of the rehabilitation work is shown from a report from Buffalo, N. Y., covering the period from 1921 to 1925. This report shows that during that period there were 369 rehabilitants in the Buffalo district, of whom 146, or 40 per cent, are now working at an increased wage; and 46, or 12 per cent, are working at the same wage as before the accident; while 32, or 9 per cent, are working at a decreased wage; and 46, or 12 per cent, are out of the district, probably employed; 8, or 2 per cent, are out of the district, probably

not employed; 18, or 5 per cent, are convalescing; 15, or 4 per cent, are dead; 12, or 3 per cent, are not employed; and 46, or 12 per cent, not found, making a total of 369.

Restoration of Earning Capacity.

In the State of California the average weekly wage at time of disablement of all persons rehabilitated in 1924 was \$20.86, whereas, after rehabilitation their wage was \$28.34. Of the group rehabilitated 85 per cent had no earning power during the period of disablement, while 19 per cent had never worked prior to rehabilitation. Again, the average weekly wage of those who were working at the time of disablement was \$28.43, whereas after rehabilitation the wage of this same group became \$28.71. Furthermore, the average weekly wage of the group that had never worked until rehabilitated was \$27.66, only 77 per cent per week less than that (\$28.43) of the group who were working at the time of disablement.

Economic Returns to the Nation.

Finally, in estimating the economic returns of the vocational rehabilitation program, it is striking to observe that the average weekly wage of all persons rehabilitated in the United States during the fiscal year 1924 was \$26.07. An analysis of the ages of these persons at the time of rehabilitation shows them as having on the average of a life expectancy of at least 20 years. Thus their total earnings during a period of 20 years following their rehabilitation will be \$147,004,000. This is an enormous return when compared with the total cost to the Federal and to the State Governments of rehabilitating these persons; that is, \$1,242,557.

PERMANENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SERVICE

A Study of Rehabilitated Persons.

About three years ago the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, with the cooperation of the States, made a study for the purpose of determining the general effectiveness of the national vocational rehabilitation program which had then been in operation about six years. It was decided that this could best be done through a study of postrehabilitation history of all cases that had been rehabilitated during the period 1920-1924, the first four years' period of the program. The data for the study were secured through interviewing the rehabilitation cases in the field. In this group there were disabled persons who had had a postrehabilitation history ranging from one to five years or more. The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness and degree of permanency of the rehabilitation service as well as the more efficient methods of accomplishing vocational rehabilitation. Data on about 6,400 persons were compiled and analyzed. The findings of the investigation are published in Bulletin No. 132 of

the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The following statements indicate some of the outstanding data on the study.

Employment Status at Interview.

It is interesting to note the status of 6,391 cases at the time they were interviewed for the purposes of the study. The following tabulation shows both the nature of the employment and the reasons for unemployment. It is significant that so large a percentage of rehabilitated persons were found in some employment years after their rehabilitation. Of those not located and not reported, it is fair to assume that the majority were employed, although the study did not reveal that fact. Disabled persons, like able-bodied persons, move from place to place, and at times are difficult to locate.

	Percentage
Employed with same employer and at same job held prior to rehabilitation	7.6
Employed with same employer but at different job held prior to rehabilitation	9.7
Employed with different employer but at same job held prior to rehabilitation	6.4
Employed with different employer and at different job held prior to rehabilitation	40.4
Unemployed because physically unable to do the work	2.6
Unemployed because of business depression	.6
Unemployed because vocationally unable to do the work	.1
Unemployed because married (woman)	1.3
Unemployed—dead	3.3
Unemployed—other reasons	3.7
Not located	14.1
Information not reported	10.2
	100.0

Final Status in Rehabilitation Job.

The following tabulation gives an idea of what happens to persons rehabilitated in so far as their work history is concerned in reference to their first or rehabilitation job held after service is rendered by the State:

	Percentage
Died	2.1
Left rehabilitation job for another or better job	16.4
Left because of business depression	6.8
Left because physically unable to do the work	4.8
Left because vocationally unable to do the work	.5
Left because work was uncongenial	2.5
Left because of other reasons	10.7
Still employed at rehabilitation job	39.9
Information not reported	16.3
	100.0

Practically 40 per cent of the cases rehabilitated remained in their rehabilitation job, while over 16 per cent secured other employment. This fact is significant. The 16.3 per cent on which the final status

in rehabilitation job was not reported may have been still employed at the rehabilitation job or at other work.

Personal Data.

Ten and two-tenths per cent of the rehabilitated cases were women.

Four and four-tenths per cent of the cases were negroes.

Forty-seven and one-half per cent were under 30 years of age.

Work accidents were the cause of disabilities in 53.6 per cent of the cases, and only 16.1 per cent were injured through public accident.

Seventy-two per cent suffered orthopedic disabilities, while disease was the cause of disability to 25.6 per cent.

Thirty-nine per cent of the cases had had schooling of seven to nine grades.

Fifty per cent were trained for their rehabilitation employment. The remainder were rehabilitated through placement and supplementary services.

Wages.

One thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, the largest number reported, had earned prior to rehabilitation \$15 to \$25 per week.

The largest number reported had earned subsequent to injury but prior to rehabilitation \$10 to \$20 per week.

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, the largest number reported, had an initial wage in the rehabilitation job of \$15 to \$25 per week.

Two thousand two hundred and twelve, the largest number reported, had a final wage in the rehabilitation job of \$15 to \$25 per week.

One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the largest number reported at time of interview, were earning \$30 to \$40 per week.

Status at Interview.

Of the total number of cases reported there were 2,546, or 39.9 per cent, who were still in their rehabilitation employment when interviewed.

Two hundred and twelve, or 3.3 per cent, of the cases had died subsequent to rehabilitation, and 164, or 2.6 per cent, were physically unable to continue in their work.

Two thousand five hundred and eighty-two, or 40.4 per cent, of the persons were employed at interview in different jobs and with different employers from those before rehabilitation.

Three thousand one hundred and twenty-eight, or 48 per cent, of the persons employed during a period of two and one-half to five years or more had had no unemployment in that period.

Costs and Economic Returns.

The largest number of cases, 4,669, or 76 per cent, were rehabilitated at a cost of less than \$150 per case.

Three thousand and thirty-one cases, or 47.5 per cent, were under 30 years of age, and have a period of industrial life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Rehabilitation of 76 per cent of the total number at a cost of less than \$150 has economic significance, since 47.5 per cent of the total number of cases have at least 20 additional years of industrial usefulness.

PART II

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE

It has been shown that for the past four or five years the States have been rehabilitating over 5,000 persons annually and that a disabled person is not considered rehabilitated unless placed in satisfactory employment consistent with his capacities.

STATISTICS OF CASE WORK—RECENT FISCAL YEAR

The following statistics covering the more general phases of the service and the characteristics of the disabled persons rehabilitated during a recent fiscal year are interesting and indicative of the character of the group served:

<i>Sex distribution</i>		<i>Nature of disability—Continued</i>	
	Percentage		Percentage
Male.....	88. 7	Leg.....	40
Female.....	11. 3	Vision.....	8
		Hearing.....	3
		Cardiac.....	1
		Tuberculosis.....	2
		Back.....	1
		Other.....	5
		Unknown.....	8
<i>Age distribution</i>		<i>Kind of rehabilitation service</i>	
Under 21.....	22	Institutional training.....	41
21 to 30.....	33	Employment training.....	8
31 to 40.....	22	Job restoration.....	51
41 to 50.....	14		
Over 50.....	8		
Unknown.....	1		
<i>Origin of disability</i>		<i>Vocational experience before rehabilitation</i>	
Employment accident.....	54	With experience.....	75
Public accident.....	15	Without experience.....	25
Disease.....	25		
Congenital.....	5		
Unknown.....	1		
<i>Nature of disability</i>		<i>Artificial appliances</i>	
Fingers.....	8		
Hand.....	12	Furnished by State.....	16
Arm.....	12		

STATISTICS OF CASES REHABILITATED DURING 1920-1924

Reference was made in the preceding part to the persons who were rehabilitated during the initial period of the national program from 1920-1924. The following statistics on certain data secured through

that study are significant of the character of the employment of rehabilitated persons, the continuity of that employment, and the wages earned prior to disability, after disability, and on the rehabilitation job.

Status of Rehabilitated Persons at Interview.

Chart 1 shows the employment status of about 6,400 rehabilitated cases when they were seen in the field several years after rehabilitation. These persons had had work experience after rehabilitation ranging from two and one-half to five or more years. The small percentage of unemployed is very significant. There were a number who could not be located because they had moved from the original place of residence. This happens with the able-bodied as well as

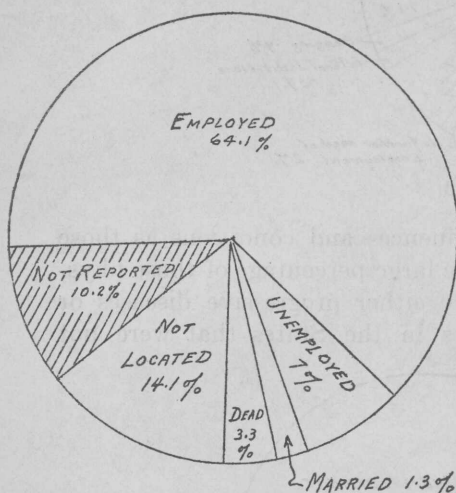


Chart 1

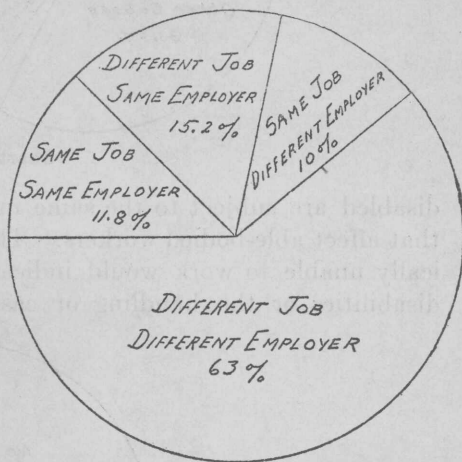


Chart 2

with the disabled, particularly in vocations such as the building trades, which require considerable moving from place to place. Thus, Chart 1 would indicate that the stability of employment of the rehabilitated disabled compares most favorably with that of the able-bodied. The married group were women who had left employment.

Nature of Employment at Interview.

Chart 2 shows the nature of the employment of those persons who were in employment at the time they were seen in the field. It occasionally happens that the most logical rehabilitation for a particular person is to return him to his former job, either through the provision of an artificial appliance or securing of physical reconstruction. The fact that such a large percentage were rehabilitated into different jobs with different employers from those prior to injury is significant

that the rehabilitation process is practical, either through training or scientific placement in a suitable job.

Reasons for Unemployment at Interview.

Chart 3 is interesting as showing the reasons for unemployment of those who were out of work at the time they were interviewed. The

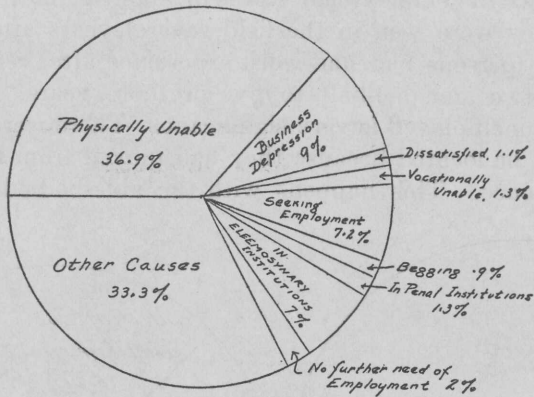


Chart 3

disabled are subject to the same influences and conditions as those that affect able-bodied workers. The large percentage of those physically unable to work would indicate either progressive diseases or disabilities or the handling of cases in the States that were not

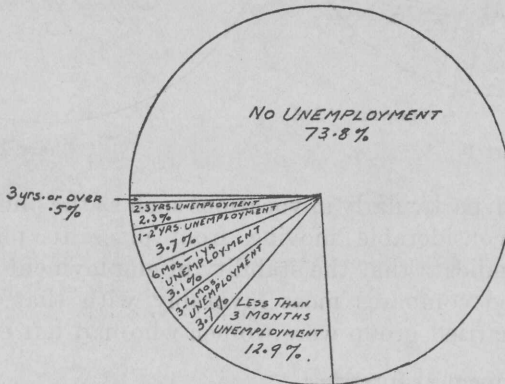


Chart 4

feasible of permanent rehabilitation. The vocationally unable were probably those who had not been properly prepared or had had improper guidance.

Period of Employment and Unemployment—Two and one-half to Four Years of Employment.

Chart 4 shows the amount of unemployment experienced by the group who had been on the rehabilitation or other job from 2½ to 4

years after rehabilitation. The figures indicate reasonably steady employment for the great majority of the group.

Period of Employment and Unemployment—Four to Five Years of Employment.

In Chart 5 it is significant to note that even during a period of from four to five years of employment, that 89 per cent of the persons

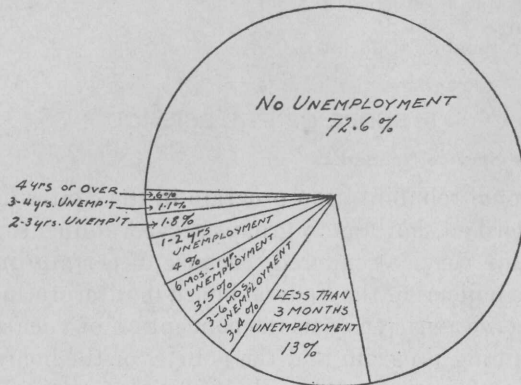


Chart 5

rehabilitated experienced unemployment that did not exceed six months in length; that is to say, even over extended periods of work, disabled persons who received vocational rehabilitation service experienced steady employment.

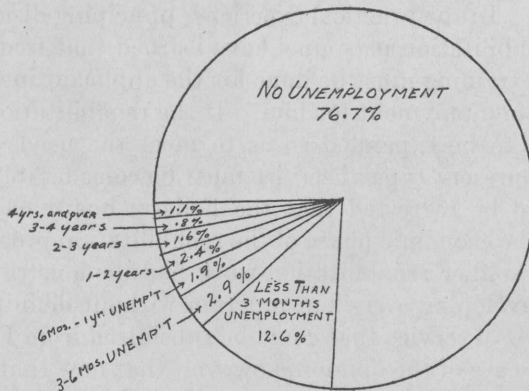


Chart 6

Period of Employment and Unemployment—Five Years and More of Employment.

The unemployment experiences, as shown in Chart 6, tally closely with those of the preceding groups. It is significant that as the periods of postrehabilitation experience lengthen the liability of unem-

ployment does not increase. It is apparent that the rehabilitation service is essentially lasting.

Earning Capacity of Disabled Persons Before and After Rehabilitation.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED BEFORE REHABILITATION

	Skilled	Unskilled
Average wage before disabled.....	\$28. 85	\$19. 71
Average wage after disabled.....	4. 92	5. 15
Average wage in rehabilitation job.....	26. 61	22. 10

SCOPE OF THE SERVICE

More Complete Service Needed.

The vocational rehabilitation program in the States has been somewhat circumscribed, both as to groups served and as to the character of rehabilitation service rendered, because of certain limitations prescribed by the policies of the Federal board in interpreting the national act. This act was written with the conception of vocational rehabilitation as a training program and the policies of the board have largely reflected that conception. The rehabilitation function has been conceived as a process of rendering a person fit to engage in an occupation; that is to say, providing him with a particular vocational skill which he did not possess at the time his rehabilitation was undertaken. The effect of the Federal policies on State rehabilitation programs has been to limit the service to an effort to improve the vocational capacities of the individual rather than to aid him in improving his vocational status. In the practical experience of helping disabled persons, the State rehabilitation personnel have learned that frequently something besides training must be done for the applicant in order to open up the way of employment for him. If the rehabilitation program of the future is to be expanded so as to meet the needs of all of the disabled, the present type of service must be considerably enlarged.

It is not to be regretted that the Federal board has in the past emphasized the economic phase of the rehabilitation program. Experience in the soldier rehabilitation work had demonstrated the great hazards of developing a civilian program without definite limitations upon the kinds of service that could be subsidized from Federal funds. Many persons are of the opinion, however, that now that the program is definitely established the State services should be permitted to expand their services. For illustration, because of insufficient funds it is frequently necessary for the States to limit the service given to certain disabled persons who might materially profit through extended vocational training. As a result, training for technical or professional work is given only in rare cases. Again, many disabled persons apply for rehabilitation service, who, although employed, could profit greatly

through training which would fit them for more remunerative and more stable employment. Experience has shown that it pays to invest in training for vocations which require skill and technical knowledge. Disabled persons thus fortified vocationally are known to be capable of permanent employment. In other words, increased skill and knowledge compensate for physical imperfection.

Enlargement of Placement Activity Necessary.

In the last few years there has been a rapid growth in the activities of private and semipublic organizations who are dealing with the handicapped. These agencies have been established primarily for promoting the welfare of the disabled. Naturally, their attention in carrying on this work has been directed also to the function of assisting the disabled to find employment. Obviously, suitable employment is a very important phase in the welfare of any group of handicapped persons. Many disabled persons in need of work seek the aid of such agencies. Frequently they are placed in employment by these agencies, because the State rehabilitation department could not provide the aid needed to establish them in remunerative employment. Consequently, State rehabilitation officials are having to face the problem of making a decision whether to continue restricting their services and allow these other agencies to take over what, in the opinion of many, is properly a function of the State rehabilitation department, or to leave such services to other agencies, private or public. For instance, in one of our large cities a private organization has, within the last year and a half, been established for the purpose of securing employment for all types of disabled persons. In the calendar year just ended (1928) this organization found employment for over 1,400 disabled persons, while, during the same period, the State rehabilitation office in the same city handled less than 300 cases of rehabilitation. This comparison is made simply to show the problem. The cases handled by the State office included many who were trained, as well as cases of rehabilitation by placement only. The point here, too, is that rehabilitation placement, to be efficiently done, must be carried on by agents trained to do the work. Vocational rehabilitation is, furthermore, a very different service from that rendered by the private or public placement agencies. The latter make placements, but the rehabilitation departments adjust persons to suitable jobs and see that they are able to make good in them.

Placement departments for the handicapped have been established in a number of cities and, fortunately, thus far the State rehabilitation departments have effected good working relations with them. Naturally, however, much of the work that is being done by these agencies is such as can be considered a logical function of the rehabilitation department. The time has come, therefore, for both Federal and

State officials to give most serious and careful study to the business of determining the proper limits of a State rehabilitation service.

Crippled Children's Movement.

During the past two or three years the crippled children's movement has developed very rapidly throughout the country and a number of the States have already established public work for the crippled child. In most of the States this work has been organized in a department separate from that of the rehabilitation service, although in two or three of them the work is closely identified with the latter service, and in one or two instances is supervised by the State rehabilitation supervisor.

In very recent years the movement for service to crippled children has been greatly expanded. States have been generous in providing funds because of the tremendous appeal of the crippled child. The problem is threefold—physical reconstruction, education, and vocational rehabilitation. The first two phases are properly functions of the public health and educational departments. The third belongs to the rehabilitation department. With limited funds and pressure for service to the industrial and the adult "otherwise" group, State rehabilitation departments have been unable to give the vocational rehabilitation of the youth the attention it properly demands. The future needs in this field will force the rehabilitation departments either to undertake the work, or to allow it to be taken over by another agency that will do it. Here is a problem which demands the best consideration possible by leaders in the vocational rehabilitation movement.

Factors Limiting Development.

In view of the previous statements on the extent of the rehabilitation problem the question may well be asked, "What have been the factors which have limited the development of the rehabilitation work in the States?" If the group of disabled needing rehabilitation service numbers 55,000 persons annually, why have the State rehabilitation departments been serving only about 5,000 cases annually?

A new service.—In the first place, States which have undertaken the work in the last two or three years have naturally been unable up to the present time to develop their programs to the maximum production possible with the funds available. It must be remembered that the rehabilitation movement under public auspices is a new undertaking. The whole program has developed since the year 1920, when the National Government entered the work. When a rehabilitation program is inaugurated in a State there is no available group from which to draw experienced workers. These must be

taken either from other States or recruited from groups of inexperienced persons. The latter must be trained, of course, and the Federal staff have been called upon frequently for such service. No State is able in the beginning of the rehabilitation program to employ a full complement of workers. These must be recruited gradually.

In the second place, the development of a rehabilitation program is a problem far greater than that of securing a staff of workers. Working relations and cooperative arrangements with many agencies must be established. Boards, administrators, and workers in the education, vocational education, compensation, public health, labor, and other agencies must be educated, not only as to what the rehabilitation department seeks to accomplish, but also as to the methods of accomplishing its objectives. It takes time to get the rehabilitation machinery in motion.

Case method necessary.—Again, the rehabilitation work is a problem of handling disabled persons individually, as group methods practiced by the organized educational departments can not be followed. Efficient rehabilitation work can not be accomplished if a single worker attempts to serve more than from 75 to 100 persons in the various stages of rehabilitation. The production of rehabilitations by one agent does not on the average exceed more than 35 or 40 cases per year, if the work is done properly. It can readily be seen, therefore, that rehabilitation departments in the States continuously meet opposition to the recruiting of a staff adequate to handle the case load needing assistance. Educational administrators who are accustomed to employing supervisors in various fields who may deal with as many as 400 or more schools, each of which handles many students, find it difficult to justify a staff of rehabilitation workers adequate to handle the job in a particular community. State boards and legislators frown, naturally, upon such enlargement of personnel, although the need may readily be demonstrated.

In a number of the States the foregoing obstacles have been overcome to a small degree through the establishment of local offices, each being provided with a staff. Such decentralization of the work and administration of it has been carried on in as many as 16 or 18 States with satisfactory results. This development has, of course, been encouraged by the Federal staff. The rehabilitation problem will, however, never be fully met until this process of decentralization has gone sufficiently far to make available in every community the service which rehabilitation legislation seeks to provide. If rehabilitation is a national function, it is equally a State function, and the local community should likewise meet its share of the burden.

PART III

EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the foregoing part the development of the national rehabilitation program has been traced. It has been shown that under the act of June 2, 1920, the Federal Government launched a program of promotion of a constructive service to the disabled citizens of the Nation, who through accident, injury, or disease are prevented, through no fault of their own, from exercising that fundamental right, through the labor of their own hands, to support themselves and their dependents. A lasting and stable government, either in the States or in the Nation, can not inhere if a large group in the body politic are disaffected because they are deprived of economic independency. With the growth in complexity of the many means by which persons earn a livelihood, the introduction of labor-saving machinery, subjecting workers to increased accident and disease hazards, and the growth of population, the rehabilitation problem increases steadily, despite the development of the safety movement.

SIZE OF THE PROBLEM

There is throughout the country a strong feeling of alarm at the rapidly increasing number of public accidents, automobile and other accidents on the highways, and injuries sustained in the home. In the United States there occurs every six minutes a fatal accident; each day brings a toll of 63 industrial deaths. While each year thousands of persons are injured through employment or public accident or disease or congenital conditions, not all of them become permanently disabled. Of those who are permanently incapacitated physically, not all become vocationally handicapped. Furthermore, many persons who become vocationally handicapped are able to rehabilitate themselves. When these factors limiting the problem of vocational rehabilitation are borne in mind, and when it is also realized that accurate statistics of public accidents and disabilities arising out of disease and congenital causes are not available, the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory estimate of the number of disabled persons in need of rehabilitation at any one time is readily understood. Some of the States have in various ways tried to secure adequate data as to the size of their problem. In several of them a census of the disabled has been taken. Such efforts invariably show that the disabled population exceeds the estimates. Students of accident statistics and of the rehabilitation program have estimated that each year there are added to the army of the disabled 55,000 persons who are in need of some form of vocational rehabilitation.

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

The National Safety Council has maintained a voluntary accident reporting service for a number of years. Reports have been made by 2,557 member companies. These reports include only lost-time accidents and fatalities. The following analysis of these records made recently is significant.

Of the 300,000 accidents reported,

- 0.5 per cent fatal.
- 2.8 per cent permanently disabling.
- 96.6 per cent temporary disabling.
- 5.6 permanent disablements for every fatality.

In the year 1928

- 24,000 fatalities in industrial accidents.
- 135,000 workers permanently disabled by industrial accidents.
- 72,000 fatalities by public accidents.
- 144,000 persons permanently disabled by public accidents.

The National Safety Council reports a difficulty in securing data on public accidents showing the relation between fatalities and accidents causing permanent disabilities. In industry the relation is 1 to 5.6. A very conservative estimate for the relation in public accidents is 1 to 2. On this basis the following statistics are most certainly true.

In the year 1928

- 135, 000 persons permanently disabled by industrial accidents.
- 144, 000 persons permanently disabled by public accidents.
- 36, 000 persons permanently disabled by disease.¹
- 8, 000 persons permanently disabled by congenital causes.¹

323, 000 permanently disabled.

It is significant in this connection that of the number of persons annually rehabilitated 25 per cent were disabled through disease and 5 per cent through congenital causes.

NUMBER OF PERSONS NEEDING REHABILITATION

As to the number of those persons who need vocational rehabilitation service, an estimate prepared by experienced rehabilitation officials is, that out of every five or six persons permanently disabled at least one is in need of vocational rehabilitation. This is believed to be a conservative estimate, based on a limited expectation of need. Therefore, through the results of public and industrial accidents, disease, and congenital conditions, something like 55,000 persons annually are in need of vocational rehabilitation service.

¹ Figures estimated for disease and congenital groups, because statistics are not available.

COMPENSATION STATISTICS

In at least partial support of the above figures the following data are taken from another source of accident statistics. Reports of certain workmen's compensation commissions disclose the following:

State	Year	Compensation paid on permanent disabilities	Compensation paid on total disabilities
Pennsylvania.....	1927-28	3, 347	1, 827
California.....	1925-26	1, 217	710
New Jersey.....	1924-25	962	325
Montana.....	1925-26	118	78
Georgia.....	1926-27	1, 140	253

It should be noted that the above figures do not represent all accidents in these States, because not all industries are covered by compensation laws.

Disabilities in Pennsylvania, year 1927-28

	Cases		Cases
Eyes.....	821	Feet.....	181
Fingers.....	1, 434	Legs.....	126
Phalanges.....	1, 146	Facial disfigurements.....	147
Hands.....	217	Backs, etc.....	102
Arms.....	70		

From the foregoing figures, based on reliable data, the extent of the rehabilitation problem as developed annually in the United States can readily be visualized. There is no need to prove the case. The army of the disabled is always with us. School enrollments, surveys, and publicity disclose the existence of many times the number of seriously disabled in a community than the State can handle with the funds and personnel available. The job is present always and the need is great.

PART IV

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

EFFECTS OF FEDERAL PARTICIPATION

It has been shown that through the stimulus of Federal aid and participation 44 States have to date set up rehabilitation programs. The Hon. Homer Folks, of New York City, in addressing a national rehabilitation meeting, had the following to say about the effects of Federal participation in rehabilitation:

So, then, there must have been some unusual and appealing force to bring to pass such a remarkable result. * * * But the third factor was that rather unusual matter of Federal aid to the States on a 50-50 basis. * * * I do want to put on record this fact, that in two things in which we are deeply interested, Federal aid in a very short time has achieved a degree of uniformity and effective-

ness of service by the States such as I know they would not have achieved in two or three decades without it.

If such necessary and important development in the rehabilitation movement is to be continued, it is obvious that the Federal Government must continue its program of participation.

CONTINUED NEED FOR FEDERAL PROMOTIONAL AGENCY

Some of the effects of promotion by the Federal Government of the rehabilitation program in the States are outlined in the preceding paragraph and in other parts of this report. A discussion is given, also, of the services which the Federal agency has rendered and should render to the States. Nearly 10 years ago the Congress decided that the National Government should stimulate the States to undertake the work and assist them in carrying it on. The action of Congress was wise in determining that the rehabilitation service is essentially a State obligation and function. Experience has since demonstrated the soundness of this action and the developments under the program have fully justified the participation by the National Government.

Whatever the thought in the minds of some legislators as to the advisability of Federal aid, there can be no doubt about the effectiveness of a Federal agency for the promotion of the work. There will always exist a need for such a department to stimulate and to aid States in carrying on better programs of rehabilitation. Such important promotional activities as the making of studies and investigations, the giving of service, and the publication of data, will always be necessary, and any legislation enacted by the Congress in the future should provide for this most important arm of the Government service.

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN NEED OF SOLUTION

Considerable progress has been made in the development of rehabilitation case procedure methods. The service requires a procedure that is highly technical and scientific. Certain studies have been carried out and others are now under way for the purpose of making more efficient the methods by which the rehabilitation of individuals is accomplished. The States have been primarily concerned with getting their rehabilitation work under way, and in developing their organizations so as to meet the constantly enlarging problems confronting them. The immediate expediency of handling cases has left them little time for prosecution of such studies and investigations as would enable them to develop more efficient ways of handling the work. The States have naturally looked to the Federal Government for aid, and are dependent upon it for further and continued help. Space does not permit a detailed description of the more pressing current problems. An enumeration of them will suffice.

Specialized procedure in the rehabilitation of the following classes: Blind, deafened, cardiacs, and tuberculous.

Proper correlation of the rehabilitation and the crippled children's work.

Effective vocational advisement.

Employment training in rehabilitation.

Effective methods of placement of the rehabilitated.

Correlation of rehabilitation and allied activities.

Much of the work in the States is still in the experimental stage, and there will continue to be needed a strong central agency serving as a clearing house of information to the States, and acting as a research and investigational body, serving the States in the promotion of the program.

PROMOTION OF CONSERVATION OF MAN POWER

Through the national vocational rehabilitation act of June 2, 1920, the National Government established a program of cooperation with the States through which persons disabled in industry or otherwise, to the extent of being vocationally handicapped, are rehabilitated and returned to remunerative employment.

This legislation established as a public policy the principle that the Nation should share with the States the common responsibility for rehabilitating their disabled citizens. At the same time the policy was established that the direct responsibility for carrying on the work rests upon the States. Therefore, the National Government does not undertake the organization and immediate direction of the rehabilitation service, but agrees, rather, to make financial contributions to its support, to encourage it within the States, and to give advice and assistance to the States in matters of its organization and administration.

Vocational rehabilitation of persons unable to earn a livelihood because of physical disability is an important part of the constant effort of National, State, and local Governments, and of the people composing our citizenship, to attain the highest possible degree of efficiency. This view is based upon two fundamental conceptions: First, that our most important natural resource, both individual and national, is human effort—the capacity to labor, to initiate, to create, and to produce; and, second, that impairment of the physical and mental efficiency of our citizenship is an impairment and a limitation of our national efficiency. With increasingly large numbers of our citizens losing their earning power because of accident, injury, or disease, it is clear not only that their personal happiness and, therefore, their value as citizens, is decreased, but also that their loss as economic producers affects detrimentally our national economic effi-

ciency. The need for vocational rehabilitation is therefore one of vital importance.

The need for conservation of such national resources as lumber, coal, fisheries, oil, and other bounties of nature has been apparent for a long time, and the recognition of the need has in each case been followed by an organized effort to bring about conservation. Until the passage of the national vocational rehabilitation act, however, we had not formally recognized the capacity to labor as our greatest natural resource, or acted in accordance with the principle that any impairment or loss of this capacity should be met with an effort at organized conservation. By the act of 1920 vocational rehabilitation was recognized as an important and vital part of our national program of conservation, and, along with other forms of conservation, it has become a part of our effort to attain the highest degree of efficiency as a Nation.

Participation by the National Government in the program of vocational rehabilitation is based upon four fundamental principles: (1) That since rehabilitation of the disabled is essential to the national welfare, it is a function of the Government to encourage the States to undertake it; (2) that for the same reason, the Government should assist in bearing the financial burdens of the work; (3) that since the Government is vitally interested in the success of the program, it should participate in the work; and (4) that the best way to develop standards of efficiency in rehabilitation is through the establishment of a partnership with the States.

PART V

NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

FURTHER NATIONAL LEGISLATION NEEDED

Although the national act of 1920 contemplated and established a permanent program of promotion of vocational rehabilitation by the Government, its provisions with respect to appropriations to the States were limited to a period of four years. In 1924 appropriations were authorized by Congress for a further period of six years. This period closes June 30, 1930. It becomes necessary, therefore, that the Congress be requested to continue the authorization of appropriations to the States after that date. Any uncertainty as to the continuance of aid will embarrass the administration of the work in the States in the fiscal year of 1931, and not only most seriously curtail the program for the future, but also in a number of States cause it to be discontinued altogether. Many of the States have made their own matching appropriations contingent upon the availability of Federal funds, and all of them have fixed their budgets on the assumption that the aid from the Government will be continued. Although a

few of the States have acts providing permanent continuing appropriations for rehabilitation, there is an assumption on the part of practically all of them that financial aid will be continued. This opinion is well taken and there is every justification for the belief that the National Government will keep faith with them.

The attitude of Members of the Seventieth Congress with respect to continuance of participation by the National Government in the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons is most forcefully indicated through the action of that body in passing an act providing for extension of the service to disabled residents of the District of Columbia. This act (Pub. No. 801, 70th Cong.) provides for a permanent continuing authorization of appropriations to the Federal Board for Vocational Education for the administration of rehabilitation in the District of Columbia on the assumption that a service which had been demonstrated to be effective in the States should be made available to the disabled citizens of the District of Columbia.

The thought in the minds of Members of the Congress which passed the act without opposition is contained in the following extract taken from the report of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in their report on the bill:

This bill is similar to the Federal vocational rehabilitation act which became a law June 2, 1920. That resultful, humanitarian legislation, which has demonstrated its economic value to the Nation, does not include the District of Columbia. The purpose of H. R. 13251 is to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia, who are not provided for in the act of June 2, 1920, or acts subsequent thereto.

PROGRAM SHOULD BE EXPANDED

The national program of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled arose out of a recognition of its necessity to our social and economic welfare. What private agencies had demonstrated to be a practical service was undertaken by the State and National Governments as a public responsibility and opportunity for service. The development of the State programs has been slow and conservative, but good administration has generally obtained and the service has been developed largely on the economic side. The objective has been to deal intensively with all individuals; that is, to fit or train the disabled for employment in the shortest possible time, with the least possible expenditure of money. While case costs have been kept at a minimum, and, in consequence, assistance made available to larger numbers, the service has of necessity been limited both as to the amount given to a single individual and as to the groups to be served.

Such a conservative development of a public program of vocational training and social service for the disabled was justified during its initial period of operation, but a continuation of a restrictive policy is no longer warranted in the face of present needs and future oppor-

tunities. The rehabilitation problem is being only partially met. Rehabilitation service is at present inadequate and provision must be made for extension and expansion of the program. The methods and agencies through which this needed expansion can and should be effected are numerous. Several of the more important possibilities are treated in the following paragraphs.

A Community Problem.

The rehabilitation service must eventually be extended to every community. Vocational rehabilitation, like education, is a responsibility and function of the local community. This is especially true of the city, which has its own local government and institutions for the social welfare of the citizenry. The local community must be brought to see its responsibility for sharing the burden of making provision for its own handicapped. There are many advantages in a local program of rehabilitation as contrasted with the service given from a State office. The local service is more direct; it is given at the time when most needed, with especial consideration of local situations and facilities, and with better cooperation by local agencies or individuals. Employers, school officials, and welfare agencies feel a more direct responsibility and are more likely to give effective cooperation to a "home industry." Again, the cost of operation, with respect to travel, and the like, is much less per case than when the work is handled from a remote office.

Although, as has been pointed out, a number of the States have to an extent decentralized their rehabilitation services, hardly a beginning has been made in the establishment of local services. It is the idea which needs to be encouraged, and money, in considerable amounts, will have to be provided to fully promote it.

The scheme would simply provide for State and Federal aid to local communities. These would set up their own plans of administration and operation of the local program. The plans would also fix the qualifications of the local personnel, and would be subject to approval by the State board. After such plan is approved the community would employ its own rehabilitation agent or agents, and operate its own program. Assistance would be given by both State and Federal agents, and the program would, of course, be under State and Federal supervision. Reports on the local work would be made to the State Department, which, in turn, would report to the Federal Government.

If such a program of local rehabilitation service were established in all the cities of the country with a population of 25,000 or over, the needs as to personnel and funds would be as indicated in the following analysis.

Number of cities in the United States	Population	Rehabilitation agents needed ¹
143	Less than 50,000	72
103	50,000 to 150,000	103
46	150,000 or over	208
Total-----	-----	383

¹ 1 agent required for population of 50,000 to 150,000.

Administrative costs, including salary, for maintaining one rehabilitation agent would average throughout the country \$4,500 annually. However, administrative costs represent but two-fifths of the entire rehabilitation costs, which include service to and training and placement of the disabled. Hence, the work of one agent would cost \$11,260 a year, while the total costs of maintaining 383 agents would be \$4,308,750. Half of this amount, say, \$2,000,000, would represent the extent of the Federal subsidy required.

There is some difference of opinion among rehabilitation officials as to the plan of administration through which the decentralization of the rehabilitation service in a State should be accomplished. There are those who firmly believe that rehabilitation is fundamentally a State enterprise and function, and that the organization should, therefore, be developed so as to make for a strong State control. This opinion is held on the basis that such needed uniformity of service as is desirable and such uniformity of policy as is necessary can only be accomplished through direct and strong State office control. Others feel that the cities and communities should be left to develop their own programs in the light of local conditions, and that State control should be limited to general policy only. It is likely that a combination of these two opinions can be effected and that an ultimate plan of organization can be worked out that meets both viewpoints. Suffice it to say here that the responsibility devolves upon the States to see to it that the rehabilitation service is extended to all communities. It is also time that each community has a responsibility also, and that eventually some program will be developed that will put the State rehabilitation service in every city and community in which the rehabilitation problem exists.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION STILL NECESSARY

Research and experimentation by both State and Federal agencies is very much needed in the future development of the national rehabilitation program. More efficient use of funds, better methods of accomplishing rehabilitation, more effective determination of job opportunities for the disabled, and greater opportunities for the correlation of all agencies in the rehabilitation of the disabled, need to be

further studied. Especially in the fields of rehabilitation for special types of the disabled, such as the blind, the deafened, the cardiac, the tuberculous, and others, is there a great need for constructive experimentation. Possibilities for a proper utilization of the productive capacities of a number of types of the handicapped are only incompletely known at the present time. Employers, labor groups, and other agencies are eager to cooperate in such undertakings if the opportunity through State and Federal leadership is provided.

ORGANIZED COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Remarkable progress has been made in a number of the States in the development of organized cooperation with other State and with private agencies in a position to cooperate in the rehabilitation program. Rehabilitation is a many-sided process, and service to one individual may involve physical reconstruction, prosthesis, training maintenance, social service, and placement. Many persons are frequently brought into the picture. To engineer effective correlation between all these agencies is no small task. Cooperation is giving as well as receiving, and in proportion as the rehabilitation department is in a position to give is it enabled to receive the assistance of other agencies. This is another way of saying that to the extent that a rehabilitation agency has funds to invest in its work, to a like extent has it opportunity to secure funds or service from other agencies. Possibilities for large returns in rehabilitation exist, but they can be secured only through large investments of capital.

A BETTER SOCIAL SYSTEM

President Hoover in a remarkable campaign speech made this declaration and prophecy:

Humanity has a long road to perfection, but we of America can make sure progress if we will preserve our individualism, if we will preserve and stimulate the initiative of our people, if we will build up our insistence and safeguards to equality of opportunity, if we will glorify service as a part of our national character. Progress will march if we hold an abiding faith in the intelligence, the initiative, the character, the courage, and the divine touch in the individual. We can safeguard these ends if we give to each individual that opportunity for which the spirit of America stands. We can make a social system as perfect as our generation merits and one that will be received in gratitude by our children.

Vocational rehabilitation is making a distinct contribution to a better social system. It is a service which gives "to each individual that opportunity for which the spirit of America stands."

SECTION IV

STATISTICAL REPORT

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

TABLE 1.—Number of reimbursement units federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Number of reimbursement units—														
	Total	For agricultural schools					For trade and industrial schools					For home economics schools			
		Total	Evening	Part time	All day	Day unit course	Total	Evening	Part time		All day	Total	Evening	Part time	All day
									Trade extension	General continuation					
Total:	10,836	6,533	1,831	337	3,788	577	2,232	946	281	574	406	2,071	957	103	1,011
1929 ¹	10,040	5,754	1,338	355	3,553	514	2,121	910	262	589	361	2,165	928	77	1,160
1928.....	8,696	4,897	1,049	248	3,339	261	1,826	705	220	566	331	1,973	769	103	1,101
1927.....	8,051	4,492	895	204	3,081	312	1,753	666	210	572	305	1,806	670	113	1,023
1926.....	7,430	3,819	672	135	2,778	234	1,894	816	225	556	297	1,717	700	97	920
1925.....	6,817	3,326	551	103	2,480	192	1,875	776	238	582	279	1,616	616	128	877
1924.....	5,700	2,673	358	97	2,165	53	1,634	686	173	534	241	1,393	539	128	726
1923.....	4,961	2,187	50	202	1,935	---	1,513	620	150	506	237	1,264	410	131	723
1922.....	3,877	1,722	30	82	1,610	---	1,272	504	134	418	216	883	240	57	586
1921.....	3,150	1,375	---	---	1,375	---	1,075	435	119	322	199	700	193	45	462
1920.....	2,039	863	---	---	863	---	713	325	83	138	167	463	127	27	309
1919.....	1,741	609	---	---	609	---	809	300	341	---	168	323	123	---	200
1918.....															
1929:															
Alabama.....	412	308	119	7	125	57	68	46	4	7	11	36	36	---	---
Arizona.....	72	32	17	---	15	---	17	10	2	1	4	23	18	2	3
Arkansas.....	353	318	92	44	89	73	15	6	3	2	4	20	15	---	5
California.....	303	132	37	---	95	---	122	17	27	32	46	49	---	24	25
Colorado.....	180	81	24	3	54	---	54	31	16	2	5	45	17	2	26
Connecticut.....	63	22	2	1	16	3	27	11	5	---	11	14	---	---	14
Delaware.....	33	18	8	---	10	---	10	6	1	3	---	5	---	---	5
Florida.....	145	114	19	8	47	40	31	16	1	8	6	27	15	---	12
Georgia.....	438	281	65	35	126	55	57	30	5	10	12	100	74	---	26
Hawaii.....	68	23	1	---	22	---	12	5	1	---	6	33	11	3	19
Idaho.....	45	25	3	---	22	---	6	3	2	---	1	14	3	---	11
Illinois.....	424	227	36	3	188	---	55	25	8	8	14	142	25	---	117
Indiana.....	380	139	---	---	139	---	40	15	7	1	17	101	21	---	80
Iowa.....	258	148	31	5	112	---	62	34	8	11	9	48	4	---	44
Kansas.....	173	113	13	---	98	2	34	24	3	1	6	26	---	---	26
Kentucky.....	184	128	23	---	105	---	32	26	2	1	3	24	2	---	22
Louisiana.....	210	179	32	5	96	46	8	3	3	---	2	23	6	---	17
Maine.....	44	29	---	---	24	5	8	5	2	---	1	7	6	---	1
Maryland.....	97	45	---	---	37	8	25	13	5	1	6	27	12	---	15
Massachusetts.....	191	17	---	---	17	---	117	19	11	65	22	37	35	---	22
Michigan.....	334	156	12	---	144	---	82	29	12	22	19	96	34	17	45
Minnesota.....	167	109	34	13	62	---	18	7	1	6	4	40	34	---	6
Mississippi.....	415	358	105	12	169	68	49	8	3	36	2	8	1	1	6
Missouri.....	287	163	25	1	137	---	36	15	2	5	14	88	20	---	68
Montana.....	45	25	---	---	25	---	13	8	4	---	1	7	---	---	7

¹ Figures for 1929 are provisional, subject to final audit of State accounts.

² Includes 14 units reimbursed through the Iowa State College.

TABLE 1.—Number of reimbursement units federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

State or Territory and year	Number of reimbursement units—												
	For agricultural schools						For trade and industrial schools				For home economics schools		
	Total	Total	Evening	Part time	All day	Day unit course	Total	Evening	Trade extension	General continuation	Part time	All day	Total
1929:													
Nebraska.....	258	86	18	4	62	45	36	4	2	3	127	60	1
Nevada.....	52	24	7		9	2	16	8	3	5	12	4	8
New Hampshire.....	19	14	1		13	5	5						
New Jersey.....	170	48	20		21	7	87	27	5	41	14	35	1
New Mexico.....	50	29	2		22	5	6	4	1	1	15	8	25
New York.....	283	162		38	102	22	121	36		61	24		9
North Carolina.....	448	326	151	8	144	23	101	65	3	30	3	21	7
North Dakota.....	72	42			42		3		2		1	27	3
Ohio.....	663	329	76	56	197		172	79	36	31	26	162	78
Oklahoma.....	343	285	57	12	99	2	35	14	10	9	2	23	84
Oregon.....	99	43	13		30		22	10	6	1	6	34	23
Pennsylvania.....	475	110	10	2	85	13	179	33	15	102	29	136	7
Rhode Island.....	44	23	16		7		13	8	3	1	1	7	100
South Carolina.....	665	577	321	53	177	36	67	48		12	7	21	1
South Dakota.....	66	32		4	28		8	2	1		5	16	8
Tennessee.....	400	270	59	5	135	71	52	33	6	9	4	78	4
Texas.....	668	463	163	6	269	15	98	39	19	25	15	107	7
Utah.....	75	33	3		29	1	17	5		12		25	1
Vermont.....	23	11			11		4	1	3			8	8
Virginia.....	397	339	187	5	129	18	43	24	2	7	10	15	4
Washington.....	99	56	10	4	42		24	9	2	3	10	19	14
West Virginia.....	111	68	9	2	52	5	18	13	1	3	1	25	21
Wisconsin.....	209	81			81		53	30	20	3		75	5
Wyoming.....	78	39	10	1	28		16	10	1		5	23	18

¹ In addition Wisconsin reports 22 coordination units.

TABLE 2.—Number and sex of teachers of vocational courses in specified types
the year ended

State or Territory and year	Number of teachers of vocational courses							
	Total			In agricultural schools				
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Evening	Part time	All day		Day unit course
						Full year (12 months)	School year only	
				Male	Male	Male	Male	Male
Total:								
1929.....	122,144	15,299	6,845	1,652	194	3,966	171	367
1928.....	220,779	13,667	7,112	1,007	274	3,715	138	300
1927.....	18,900	12,259	6,641	878	181	3,472	139	134
1926.....	18,717	11,808	6,909	920	208	3,279	172	279
1925.....	17,546	11,068	6,478	718	113	3,010	146	239
1924.....	16,192	9,899	6,293	591	55	2,524	166	118
1923.....	14,458	8,620	5,828	400	119	2,246	189	58
1922.....	12,343	7,447	4,896	42	103	1,975	170	-----
1921.....	10,066	6,530	3,536	28	86	1,855	102	-----
1920.....	7,669	4,992	2,667	-----	-----	1,460	110	-----
1919.....	6,252	4,104	2,148	-----	-----	941	260	-----
1918.....	5,257	3,236	2,021	-----	-----	686	209	-----
1929:								
Alabama.....	534	481	53	123	7	129	-----	57
Arizona.....	241	141	100	17	-----	17	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	161	135	26	1	-----	93	-----	1
California.....	1,791	555	236	75	-----	111	87	-----
Colorado.....	410	277	133	36	3	53	1	-----
Connecticut.....	257	235	22	-----	-----	13	-----	-----
Delaware.....	76	60	16	8	-----	10	-----	-----
Florida.....	227	182	45	18	7	50	-----	33
Georgia.....	573	458	115	67	35	147	-----	65
Hawaii.....	91	38	53	1	-----	20	-----	-----
Idaho.....	78	53	25	1	-----	21	1	-----
Illinois.....	1,111	778	333	195	9	189	-----	-----
Indiana.....	619	429	190	-----	-----	140	-----	-----
Iowa.....	333	231	102	31	5	112	-----	-----
Kansas.....	335	302	33	13	-----	99	-----	2
Kentucky.....	201	158	43	23	-----	105	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	309	248	68	23	-----	99	-----	-----
Maine.....	73	46	27	-----	-----	24	-----	2
Maryland.....	1,210	132	78	-----	-----	29	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	1,940	992	948	-----	-----	100	-----	-----
Michigan.....	840	551	289	15	-----	144	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	1,535	224	311	36	13	77	37	-----
Mississippi.....	463	393	70	103	12	170	-----	68
Missouri.....	544	306	238	25	1	127	-----	-----
Montana.....	75	64	11	-----	-----	25	12	-----
Nebraska.....	282	155	127	12	4	61	-----	-----
Nevada.....	47	35	12	-----	-----	9	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	37	35	2	1	-----	13	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	869	587	282	16	-----	25	1	1
New Mexico.....	90	75	15	2	-----	21	1	1
New York.....	1,459	1,077	382	-----	2	146	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	675	580	95	138	9	148	-----	20
North Dakota.....	113	86	27	-----	-----	43	5	-----
Ohio.....	1,579	1,012	567	143	(¹)	197	1	-----
Oklahoma.....	422	261	161	62	11	96	-----	2
Oregon.....	112	81	31	13	-----	30	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	1,641	985	706	10	2	85	17	13
Rhode Island.....	151	85	66	16	-----	7	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	710	673	37	180	52	177	-----	35
South Dakota.....	61	44	17	-----	4	28	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	395	330	65	53	5	131	1	43
Texas.....	849	702	147	170	6	279	-----	15
Utah.....	113	82	31	-----	-----	30	-----	-----
Vermont.....	43	35	8	-----	-----	15	1	-----
Virginia.....	287	223	64	1	-----	116	-----	4
Washington.....	194	147	47	10	4	42	3	-----
West Virginia.....	128	90	38	4	2	51	-----	5
Wisconsin.....	727	417	310	-----	-----	84	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	133	90	43	10	1	28	3	-----

¹ Total for 1929 includes 13 female teachers in agricultural schools: California, 8; Maryland, 1; and Minnesota, 4.² Total for 1928 includes 9 female teachers in agricultural schools.³ Included in part-time trade extension.

of vocational schools federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for June 30, 1929

Number of teachers of vocational courses

In trade and industrial schools						In home economics schools									
Evening		Part-time				All day		Evening		Part time		All day			
		Trade extension		General continuation											
Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		
4,333	214	1,063	278	1,218	1,527	2,302	426	9	2,768	-----	169	24	1,463		
3,941	205	1,037	263	1,241	1,546	1,973	330	10	2,902	-----	229	31	1,637		
3,603	210	783	180	1,224	1,490	1,813	250	10	2,679	-----	264	22	1,568		
3,023	204	927	210	1,168	1,514	1,811	326	10	2,822	-----	289	31	1,524		
3,363	210	646	194	1,217	1,542	1,566	279	17	2,669	-----	190	33	1,394		
3,230	156	620	153	1,083	1,343	1,479	264	2	2,799	-----	275	30	1,303		
2,685	156	584	153	996	1,487	1,311	242	4	2,272	-----	280	38	1,238		
2,575	99	514	191	851	1,259	1,173	248	3	1,732	-----	243	39	1,124		
2,145	95	480	53	735	1,124	1,087	219	2	1,051	-----	100	10	894		
1,711	68	255	95	558	728	884	163	1	785	-----	133	11	703		
1,583	69	226	66	209	407	859	199	1	757	-----	70	24	580		
1,200	197	367	460	(³)	(³)	762	290	2	686	(³)	(³)	10	38		
130	-----	6	-----	1	9	28	2	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----		
59	1	3	2	34	12	10	10	1	80	-----	2	-----	3		
22	7	4	3	-----	3	14	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	10		
25	3	49	19	51	103	157	17	-----	-----	-----	56	-----	38		
135	-----	47	17	2	11	-----	20	-----	45	-----	12	-----	28		
98	-----	11	-----	-----	-----	113	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19		
28	1	3	-----	11	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5		
47	-----	8	-----	6	19	13	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	13		
115	13	2	6	2	23	25	9	-----	37	-----	-----	-----	27		
6	2	1	-----	-----	-----	10	3	-----	17	-----	10	-----	21		
23	2	6	2	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	15		
169	-----	42	4	62	70	92	3	1	80	-----	-----	19	176		
85	-----	60	-----	-----	3	144	-----	-----	92	-----	-----	-----	95		
35	9	11	5	16	26	21	1	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	57		
171	2	4	-----	-----	2	13	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28		
24	-----	1	1	2	15	3	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	23		
66	19	29	8	-----	-----	24	18	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	17		
16	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	26	-----	-----	-----	1		
53	7	3	3	3	1	44	12	-----	40	-----	-----	-----	15		
280	-----	77	-----	169	182	366	90	-----	495	-----	-----	-----	181		
202	-----	69	2	50	43	71	4	-----	127	-----	29	-----	84		
15	3	4	17	5	18	33	22	-----	242	-----	-----	4	9		
22	7	22	13	33	5	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	6		
102	5	2	2	6	30	41	9	2	106	-----	-----	-----	86		
15	-----	11	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11		
56	22	21	-----	1	4	-----	7	-----	23	-----	1	-----	70		
18	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	8		
315	14	10	-----	72	109	147	34	-----	77	-----	-----	-----	48		
40	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	7		
203	1	-----	-----	⁴ 398	⁴ 288	328	93	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
251	31	-----	6	5	28	9	-----	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	-----		
357	7	25	33	59	65	13	-----	-----	3	-----	1	-----	23		
20	10	43	39	27	13	114	28	-----	346	-----	-----	-----	88		
23	5	15	7	-----	2	-----	8	-----	97	-----	-----	-----	5		
274	-----	114	17	135	307	285	21	-----	2	-----	2	-----	143		
35	-----	24	11	-----	1	3	-----	-----	218	-----	-----	-----	4		
202	8	-----	-----	9	8	18	-----	-----	50	-----	-----	-----	-----		
2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----	14		
65	6	8	4	4	16	20	3	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	9		
113	17	56	32	10	24	53	4	-----	36	-----	-----	-----	2		
11	-----	-----	-----	35	19	-----	-----	5	10	-----	-----	1	8		
5	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10		
66	11	9	-----	6	12	21	1	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	16		
50	-----	2	-----	20	16	16	2	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	22		
18	-----	9	-----	1	2	-----	6	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----		
244	1	86	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	250	-----	55	-----	-----		
22	-----	19	12	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	18		

⁴ New York reports an additional 535 part-time teachers in general continuation schools: Men, 288, and women, 247.

⁵ Ohio reports teachers of part-time and evening school classes under evening schools.

TABLE 3.—Number and sex of pupils enrolled in vocational courses in specified plan as approved by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, including to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Number of pupils enrolled in vocational courses										
	Total			In agricultural schools							
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Evening		Part time		All day		Day unit	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total:											
1929	1,047,957	591,658	456,299	45,973	2,925	5,764	38	103,044	3,800	9,616	306
1928	999,031	556,044	442,987	33,656	2,638	5,176	83	94,730	2,662	8,251	285
1927	911,626	505,214	406,412	26,388	2,992	4,238	64	89,986	2,644	5,152	568
1926	885,275	464,509	420,766	17,233	2,680	3,235	238	79,641	3,271	4,677	610
1925	792,424	420,999	371,425	15,374	1,320	2,325	69	69,123	2,552	3,721	281
1924	690,055	363,443	326,612	13,248	1,979	2,143		66,475	2,539	3,063	193
1929:											
Alabama	10,487	9,443	1,044	2,246		67		3,529		836	
Arizona	4,410	2,553	1,857	878				427			
Arkansas	11,233	7,277	3,956	1,934	284	596	17	3,054	79	1,104	76
California	65,620	34,743	30,877	3,063	243			3,915	30		
Colorado	14,069	11,324	2,745	802	206	134		1,317	4		
Connecticut	5,484	4,953	531	11		19		214	1	44	
Delaware	2,068	1,454	614	209				150			
Florida	9,810	3,830	5,980	266	28	70		915	54	501	33
Georgia	24,461	10,590	13,871	1,843		548		3,438		1,528	
Hawaii	1,893	805	1,088	25				451	11		
Idaho	2,409	1,624	785	55				1,043			
Illinois	42,385	25,277	17,108	1,816		28		4,557			
Indiana	26,651	16,742	9,909	741				3,717			
Iowa	9,054	7,026	2,028	1,230	13	61		3,233	6		
Kansas	10,195	6,063	4,132	398	154			2,003		21	
Kentucky	8,466	6,184	2,282	917				2,990	961		
Louisiana	21,435	7,428	14,007	864		56		2,390		666	
Maine	1,572	904	668					493		55	
Maryland	5,761	2,992	2,769					875		91	7
Massachusetts	54,061	24,687	29,374					756			
Michigan	44,740	27,654	17,086	798				6,261	2,033		
Minnesota	11,746	6,804	4,942	1,408	219	101		2,079	265		
Mississippi	11,242	6,886	4,356	2,325	15	56		3,154		630	
Missouri	18,535	9,658	8,877	1,200	459	8		3,536			
Montana	1,418	1,142	276					753			
Nebraska	11,124	5,011	6,113	422	47	41		1,741			
Nevada	803	671	132	110				111		19	
New Hampshire	506	547	13	29	13			241			
New Jersey	43,428	27,170	16,258	316	41			498	4	66	
New Mexico	2,089	1,379	710	40	29			335		58	
New York	245,968	134,322	111,646			1,265		2,507		215	
North Carolina	30,657	14,189	16,468	4,418	128	84		4,967		337	
North Dakota	2,413	1,224	1,189					957	50		
Ohio	37,052	23,991	13,061	1,613		1,030		5,335			
Oklahoma	13,357	7,495	5,862	939	192	166	20	2,444	21	19	
Oregon	4,429	2,558	1,871	300	29			1,040	1		
Pennsylvania	76,658	37,689	38,969	364		65		2,357		995	86
Rhode Island	3,645	2,071	1,574	266				254			
South Carolina	15,770	14,616	1,154	5,426	97	490		3,733	17	581	40
South Dakota	2,678	701	1,977			19		564			
Tennessee	12,213	8,184	4,029	1,260	149	61		3,634		726	
Texas	35,226	14,604	20,622	3,827		91		5,976		172	
Utah	6,482	3,207	3,275	120				1,686		12	
Vermont	660	558	102					247			
Virginia	12,423	7,703	4,720	2,286	419	54		3,188	54	900	39
Washington	6,838	5,030	1,808	220	34	35	1	1,359	22		
West Virginia	3,694	2,609	1,085	118	80	13		957	7	40	25
Wisconsin	56,994	35,260	21,734	718	46	597		2,861	108		
Wyoming	3,591	2,826	765	152		9		802			

¹ Includes 558 male pupils enrolled in home economics courses as follows: Evening schools, 541—California 14, Florida 115, Illinois 4, Missouri 72, Nebraska 74, Texas 136, Utah 118, and Wisconsin 8. All-day school—Illinois 17.

types of vocational schools or classes organized under the provisions of the State both federally aided and nonfederally aided schools and classes, by years, 1924

Number of pupils enrolled in vocational courses										
In trade and industrial schools							In home economic schools			
Evening		Part time				All day		Evening, female	Part time female	All day, female
Male	Female	Trade extension		General continu- ation		Male	Female			
		Male	Female	Male	Female					
150,621	16,293	38,691	8,129	173,989	167,778	63,402	8,475	119,762	99,478	129,873
141,936	17,087	40,617	9,136	176,590	171,428	54,632	8,122	121,472	30,908	79,622
122,145	14,826	41,538	6,938	170,941	153,062	47,826	6,912	117,196	31,833	69,377
116,864	18,253	40,580	11,806	157,292	141,550	44,987	6,406	132,915	34,686	68,351
112,762	11,372	33,386	5,782	146,981	137,076	37,285	6,147	126,175	30,729	49,964
84,801	4,165	31,289	5,347	133,014	134,185	29,410	6,262	96,663	27,910	47,369
2,131	102	121		70	59	443		883		
1,054		25	18	47	225	122		1,433	129	52
388	91	45	48	58	111	98	18	690		2,542
5,643	696	3,167	1,737	13,562	12,144	5,379	723		14,535	753
5,328	2	3,494	335	172	257	77		779	270	892
2,100		257				2,308				530
537	119	35		523	359					136
930		141		570	740	322		4,611		629
1,959	723	15	147	265	1,164	994	483	6,849		4,505
111	33	18				200	50	360	202	432
410	17	98	192			18		136		440
4,867	16	3,546	6	8,996	7,472	1,446		3,494		6,141
5,297		1,045	703		157	5,942		3,207		5,842
1,236	273	235	253	374	467	657		76		940
3,256	186	134		29	108	222	11	2,995		678
1,468		47	57	13	6	749	274	119		865
2,564	923	462	237			426	342	231		12,274
306	65	40				10		575		28
1,142	152	87	135	67	52	730	257	1,623		543
5,980		830		11,181	11,796	5,940	1,218	14,285		2,075
10,549	37	4,326	178	4,192	6,652	1,528	165	2,829	3,218	1,974
247	98	409	389	458	289	2,102	480	3,028		174
247	80	5	165	376	511	93		62	34	3,489
2,482	219	28	226	1,115	879	1,217	309	4,510		2,347
214		157				18				276
1,890	1,231	619		89	110	135		2,803	8	1,988
305		38				88		43		89
						277				
12,655	921	389		8,412	10,638	4,834	302	3,444	71	837
816		130						258		423
26,530	8,018			89,517	75,331	14,288	2,878	17,484		7,935
3,838	600	160	288	217	418	168		4,891		10,143
		167				91	5	68	15	1,051
7,925	110	3,075	391	3,066	2,785	1,947	250	6,596		2,929
2,229	192		501	1,548	516	150	9	4,293		118
657	296	303	255	24	57	234		366	649	218
6,619	2	1,125		19,172	26,846	6,992	492	7,861		3,682
754		700	242	55	60	42		1,207		65
3,451				485	37	450		963		
31		7	4			80	4	84		1,885
1,749	257	222	263	249	904	283	17	2,439		
2,892	467	479	720	249	539	782	60	3,928		15,044
157				1,114	684			2,501		208
144	10	167								92
595	51	216		120	114	344		1,294		2,749
998	7	142		1,946	1,097		19	336		292
1,335	10	28		32	35	330		138		718
12,982	289	11,809	436	5,626	4,159	659	109	5,796	10,742	103
1,623		139	203			101		194		322

¹ Includes 456 male pupils enrolled in home economics courses as follows: Evening schools, 256; all-day schools, 200.

TABLE 4.—Number and sex of pupils enrolled in vocational courses, in specified States for the year

State or Territory and year	Number of pupils enrolled in vocational courses										
	Total			In agricultural schools							
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Evening		Part time		All day		Day unit	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total:											
1929.....	886, 830	538, 572	348, 258	44, 369	2, 914	5, 090	38	102, 311	3, 800	9, 616	306
1928.....	858, 456	492, 458	365, 998	32, 557	2, 635	4, 375	83	94, 337	2, 604	8, 090	220
1927.....	784, 986	449, 669	335, 317	23, 727	2, 500	3, 558	64	86, 746	2, 644	5, 130	568
1926.....	753, 418	406, 690	346, 728	16, 567	2, 672	2, 583	133	79, 215	3, 216	4, 570	572
1925.....	676, 687	370, 966	305, 721	14, 524	1, 311	2, 277	53	68, 488	2, 470	3, 721	281
1924.....	652, 594	349, 224	303, 370	13, 248	1, 979	2, 143	---	62, 912	2, 446	3, 063	193
1923.....	536, 528	283, 103	253, 425	8, 886	433	2, 071	19	55, 409	2, 569	1, 534	377
1922.....	475, 828	259, 287	216, 541	1, 333	---	5, 632	310	50, 313	2, 648	---	---
1921.....	324, 247	192, 306	131, 941	1, 139	---	1, 384	61	38, 037	2, 726	---	---
1920.....	265, 058	163, 228	101, 830	---	---	---	---	29, 351	1, 950	---	---
1919.....	194, 895	120, 351	74, 544	---	---	---	---	18, 399	1, 534	---	---
1918.....	164, 186	101, 139	63, 047	---	---	---	---	14, 167	1, 283	---	---
1929:											
Alabama.....	10, 487	9, 443	1, 044	2, 246	---	67	---	3, 529	---	836	---
Arizona.....	4, 410	2, 553	1, 857	878	---	---	---	427	---	---	---
Arkansas.....	8, 488	6, 816	1, 672	1, 927	284	572	17	2, 624	79	1, 104	76
California.....	65, 620	34, 743	30, 877	3, 063	243	---	---	3, 915	30	---	---
Colorado.....	13, 650	11, 254	2, 396	802	206	81	---	1, 300	4	---	---
Connecticut.....	5, 484	4, 953	531	11	---	19	---	214	1	44	---
Delaware.....	2, 068	1, 454	614	209	---	---	---	150	---	---	---
Florida.....	9, 810	3, 830	5, 980	266	28	70	---	915	54	501	33
Georgia.....	16, 665	10, 502	6, 163	1, 843	---	548	---	3, 438	---	1, 528	---
Hawaii.....	1, 893	805	1, 088	25	---	---	---	451	11	---	---
Idaho.....	2, 372	1, 587	785	55	---	---	---	1, 043	---	---	---
Illinois.....	42, 385	25, 277	17, 108	1, 816	---	28	---	4, 557	---	---	---
Indiana.....	23, 343	14, 185	9, 158	---	---	---	---	3, 689	---	---	---
Iowa.....	9, 054	7, 026	2, 028	1, 230	13	61	---	3, 233	6	---	---
Kansas.....	7, 186	6, 049	1, 137	398	154	---	---	2, 003	---	21	---
Kentucky.....	8, 466	6, 184	2, 282	917	---	---	---	2, 990	961	---	---
Louisiana.....	9, 806	7, 428	2, 378	864	---	56	---	2, 390	---	666	---
Maine.....	1, 572	904	668	---	---	---	---	493	---	55	---
Maryland.....	5, 761	2, 992	2, 769	---	---	---	---	875	---	91	7
Massachusetts.....	54, 061	24, 687	29, 274	---	---	---	---	756	---	---	---
Michigan.....	44, 740	27, 654	17, 086	798	---	---	---	6, 261	2, 033	---	---
Minnesota.....	11, 746	6, 804	4, 942	1, 403	219	101	---	2, 079	265	---	---
Mississippi.....	8, 093	6, 884	1, 209	2, 325	15	56	---	3, 154	---	630	---
Missouri.....	18, 535	9, 658	8, 877	1, 200	459	8	---	3, 536	---	---	---
Montana.....	1, 418	1, 142	276	---	---	---	---	753	---	---	---
Nebraska.....	11, 039	5, 011	6, 028	422	47	41	---	1, 741	---	---	---
Nevada.....	803	671	132	110	---	---	---	111	---	19	---
New Hampshire.....	560	547	13	29	13	---	---	241	---	---	---
New Jersey.....	34, 607	20, 494	14, 113	316	41	---	---	498	4	66	---
New Mexico.....	1, 848	1, 379	469	40	29	---	---	335	---	58	---
New York.....	190, 021	111, 509	78, 512	---	1, 265	---	---	2, 507	---	215	---
North Carolina.....	20, 156	13, 842	6, 314	4, 280	117	84	---	4, 758	---	337	---
North Dakota.....	2, 413	1, 224	1, 189	---	---	---	---	957	50	---	---
Ohio.....	37, 052	23, 991	13, 061	1, 613	---	1, 030	---	5, 335	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	12, 980	7, 345	5, 635	939	192	166	20	2, 417	21	19	---
Oregon.....	4, 429	2, 558	1, 871	300	29	---	---	1, 040	1	---	---
Pennsylvania.....	76, 229	37, 260	38, 969	364	---	65	---	2, 357	---	995	86
Rhode Island.....	3, 645	2, 071	1, 574	266	---	---	---	254	---	---	---
South Carolina.....	15, 770	14, 616	1, 154	5, 426	97	490	---	3, 733	17	581	40
South Dakota.....	1, 195	701	494	---	---	19	---	564	---	---	---
Tennessee.....	12, 213	8, 184	4, 029	1, 260	149	61	---	3, 634	---	726	---
Texas.....	20, 396	14, 565	5, 831	3, 827	---	91	---	5, 954	---	172	---
Utah.....	6, 482	3, 207	3, 275	120	---	---	---	1, 686	---	12	---
Vermont.....	660	558	102	---	---	---	---	247	---	---	---
Virginia.....	10, 349	7, 703	2, 646	2, 286	419	54	---	3, 188	54	900	39
Washington.....	6, 838	5, 030	1, 808	220	34	35	1	1, 359	22	---	---
West Virginia.....	3, 694	2, 609	1, 085	118	80	13	---	957	79	40	25
Wisconsin.....	22, 318	15, 428	6, 890	---	---	---	---	2, 861	108	---	---
Wyoming.....	3, 591	2, 826	765	152	46	9	---	802	---	---	---

¹ Includes 558 male pupils enrolled in home economics courses: In evening schools, 541; California 14, Florida 115, Illinois 4, Missouri 72, Nebraska 74, Texas 136, Utah 118, Wisconsin 8; in all-day schools, Illinois 17.

types of vocational schools, federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by ended June 30, 1929

Number of pupils enrolled in vocational courses											
In trade and industrial schools								In home economics schools			
Evening		Part time				All day		Evening, female	Part time, female	All day, female	
		Trade extension		General continua- tion							
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
123,503	7,581	28,468	7,693	168,120	163,293	56,537	8,301	193,450	20,351	141,089	
106,872	7,757	33,656	8,875	162,798	160,214	49,317	8,122	198,147	28,916	148,881	
90,923	6,651	32,591	6,815	163,790	144,743	43,204	6,912	88,576	31,583	44,261	
82,863	6,831	30,640	11,194	150,906	139,452	39,346	5,453	101,305	34,278	41,622	
80,758	4,795	26,084	5,259	141,581	130,928	33,533	6,133	92,922	21,228	40,341	
81,712	3,261	30,128	5,347	128,962	127,171	27,012	6,250	93,074	27,440	36,253	
66,598	3,258	29,732	8,199	90,730	93,271	28,132	5,969	78,699	29,706	30,936	
63,584	2,893	26,055	7,051	86,111	79,800	26,241	5,149	66,025	23,696	28,987	
48,867	2,956	18,476	2,502	63,353	56,304	21,051	3,991	31,956	8,878	22,561	
46,930	1,424	11,714	5,445	57,784	40,298	17,444	3,780	24,768	7,733	16,437	
42,094	1,391	17,276	5,340	27,324	23,459	15,111	3,553	22,691	4,278	12,445	
39,625	6,708	32,605	20,400	(^a)	(^a)	14,713	3,883	22,360	(^a)	8,439	
2,131	102	121		70	59	443		883			
1,054		25	18	47	225	122		1,433	129	52	
388	91	45	48	58	111	98	18	672		276	
5,643	696	3,167	1,737	13,562	12,144	5,379	723		14,535	783	
5,328	2	3,494	335	172	257	77		779	270	543	
2,100		257				2,308				530	
537	119	35		523	359					136	
930		141		570	740	322		4,611		629	
1,959	723	15	147	265	1,164	906	457	2,512		1,160	
111	33	18				200	50	360	202	432	
373	17	98	192			18		136		440	
4,867	16	3,546	6	8,996	7,472	1,446		3,494		6,141	
4,061		1,045	703		157	5,390		3,207		5,091	
1,236	273	235	253	374	467	657		76		940	
3,242	186	134		29	108	222	11			678	
1,468		47	57	13	6	749	274	119		865	
2,564	923	462	237			426	342	231		645	
366	65	40				10		575		28	
1,142	152	87	135	67	52	730	257	1,623		543	
5,980		830		11,181	11,796	5,940	1,218	14,285		2,075	
10,549	37	4,326	178	4,192	6,652	1,528	165	2,829	3,218	1,974	
247	98	409	389	458	289	2,102	480	3,028		174	
247	80	5	165	374	502	93		37	34	376	
2,482	219	28	226	1,115	879	1,217	309	4,510		2,347	
214		157				18				276	
1,890	1,231	619		89	110	135		2,803	8	1,903	
305		38				88		43		89	
						277					
6,622	96	389		8,112	10,321	4,491	302	2,542		807	
816		130						258		182	
8,817	303			89,517	75,331	9,188	2,878				
3,838	600	160	288	217	418	168		4,891			
		176				91	5	68	15	1,051	
7,925	110	3,075	391	3,066	2,785	1,947	250	6,596		2,929	
2,229	192		501	1,548	516	27		4,193			
657	296	303	255	24	57	234		366	649	218	
6,619	2	1,125		19,172	26,846	6,992	492	7,861		3,682	
754		700	242	55	60	42		1,207		65	
3,451				485	37	450		963			
31		7	4			80	4	84		402	
1,749	257	222	263	249	904	283	17	2,439			
2,875	430	479	720	249	539	782	30	3,928		320	
157				1,114	684			2,501		208	
144	10	167							92		
595	51	216		120	114	344		1,294		675	
998	7	142		1,946	1,097	330	19	336		292	
1,335	10	28		32	35	86		138		718	
10,914	154	1,586		59				5,345	1,290		
1,623		39	203			101		194		322	

¹ Includes 456 male pupils enrolled in home economics courses, as follows: Evening schools, 256; all day schools 200.

^a Not separately reported in 1918, included in trade-extension schools.

TABLE 5.—Enrollment in State-aided vocational schools and classes, organized under the provisions of the State plan, but not reimbursed from Federal funds by years, 1924 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Enrollment in State-aided vocational schools and classes										
	Total	Agricultural schools			Trade and industrial schools				Home economic schools		
		Evening	Part time	All day	Evening	Part time		All day	Evening	Part time	All day
						Trade extension	General continuation				
Total:											
1929	161,127	1,615	674	733	35,830	10,659	10,354	7,039	26,312	9,522	58,389
1928	140,575	1,102	801	1,677	44,394	7,222	25,006	5,315	23,325	1,992	30,741
1927	126,640	3,153	680	262	39,307	9,070	15,470	4,622	28,620	250	25,116
1926	131,857	717	757	583	45,422	10,553	8,484	6,594	31,610	408	26,729
1925	115,737	859	64	717	38,581	7,825	11,548	3,766	33,253	9,501	9,623
1924 ¹	37,461	-----	-----	3,656	3,993	1,161	11,066	2,410	3,589	470	11,116
1929:											
Arkansas	2,745	7	24	430	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	-----	2,266
Colorado	419	-----	53	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	349
Georgia	7,796	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	114	4,337	-----	3,345
Idaho	37	-----	-----	-----	37	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana	3,308	741	-----	28	1,236	-----	-----	552	-----	-----	751
Kansas	3,009	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	2,995	-----	-----
Louisiana	11,629	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,629
Mississippi	3,149	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	-----	25	-----	3,113
Nebraska	85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	85
New Jersey	8,821	-----	-----	-----	6,858	-----	617	343	902	71	30
New Mexico	241	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	241
New York	55,947	-----	-----	-----	25,428	-----	-----	5,100	17,484	-----	7,935
North Carolina	10,501	149	-----	209	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,143
Oklahoma	377	-----	-----	27	-----	-----	-----	132	100	-----	118
South Dakota	1,483	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,483
Texas	14,830	-----	-----	22	54	-----	-----	30	-----	-----	14,724
Virginia	2,074	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,074
Wisconsin	34,676	718	597	-----	2,203	10,659	9,726	668	451	9,451	103

¹ Includes 226 pupils enrolled in day-unit courses: Arkansas, 218; South Carolina, 8.² Not reported prior to 1924.

TABLE 6.—Number of vocational teacher-training institutions or other agencies, federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Number of institutions or agencies training vocational teachers			
	Total ¹	Of agriculture	Of trade and industry	Of home economics
Total:				
1929.....	152	65	65	88
1928.....	146	71	83	93
1927.....	140	64	80	93
1926.....	149	67	91	95
1925.....	143	70	85	95
1924.....	140	68	85	89
1923.....	166	78	106	102
1922.....	181	69	83	111
1921.....	151	69	91	88
1920.....	135	64	70	85
1919.....	144	60	68	78
1918.....	94	40	45	60
1929:				
Alabama.....	5	2	1	2
Arizona.....	1	1	1	1
Arkansas.....	2	2	1	1
California.....	5	1	2	4
Colorado.....	6	2	4	2
Connecticut.....	2	1	1	1
Delaware.....	2	2	1	1
Florida.....	4	2	1	2
Georgia.....	5	1	3	2
Hawaii.....	2	2	1	1
Idaho.....	2	2	2	2
Illinois.....	4	1	1	3
Indiana.....	4	1	2	3
Iowa.....	2	1	1	1
Kansas.....	4	1	1	3
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	1
Louisiana.....	3		2	2
Maine.....	3	1		2
Maryland.....	2	1	1	1
Massachusetts.....	1	1	1	1
Michigan.....	4	1	1	2
Minnesota.....	2	1	1	1
Mississippi.....	4	2	2	3
Missouri.....	2	1	1	1
Montana.....	2	1		1
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	1
Nevada.....	2	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	3	2	2	1
New Jersey.....	1	1	1	1
New Mexico.....	2	2	1	2
New York ²				
North Carolina.....	5	2	2	2
North Dakota.....	3	1	1	1
Ohio.....	6		3	2
Oklahoma.....	6	3	3	5
Oregon.....	2	1	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	4	1	3	3
Rhode Island.....	2	1	1	1
South Carolina.....	4	2	1	2
South Dakota.....	3	1	1	2
Tennessee.....	2	1	1	1
Texas.....	8	3	3	4
Utah.....	3	1		2
Vermont.....	3	1	1	1
Virginia.....	5	2	1	3
Washington.....	3	1	1	2
West Virginia.....	3	1	1	2
Wisconsin.....	3	2	2	2
Wyoming.....	2	2	1	2

¹ Different institutions, some of which conduct teacher-training work in two or more fields. Totals include institutions training teachers of "other and not-specified subjects," as follows: 9 for 1922, 2 for 1921, 5 for 1920, and 11 for 1919.

² No report.

TABLE 7.—Teachers in teacher-training courses in institutions federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Number of teachers of teacher-training courses								
	Total ¹			Agricultural		Trade and industrial		Home economics	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total:									
1929.....	713	404	309	162	3	229	23	15	283
1928.....	773	² 466	307	160	2	274	15	34	290
1927.....	930	590	340	208	1	332	16	55	323
1926.....	853	528	325	199	2	293	23	38	301
1925.....	961	571	389	226	10	315	48	41	361
1924.....	1,021	602	419	240	1	331	57	31	361
1923.....	1,033	605	428	256	9	316	29	33	390
1922.....	1,196	738	458	248	4	411	40	81	371
1921.....	1,143	712	431	282	3	347	52	83	376
1920.....	1,082	657	425	279	14	320	39	42	372
1919.....	829	494	335	220	2	206	13	48	318
1918.....	524								
1929:									
Alabama.....	30	15	15	10		5			15
Arizona.....	8	6	2	6	1				1
Arkansas.....	7	4	3	2		2			3
California.....	35	17	18	3		12		2	18
Colorado.....	36	24	12	8	1	16			11
Connecticut.....	10	8	2	2		4		2	2
Delaware.....	3	2	1	1		1		1	1
Florida.....	8	5	3	2		3	1		2
Georgia.....	17	6	11	3		3	5		6
Hawaii.....	5	3	2	2		1			2
Idaho.....	11	6	5	4		2			5
Illinois.....	19	9	10	4		2		3	10
Indiana.....	23	16	7	8		7		1	7
Iowa.....	25	15	10	7		8			10
Kansas.....	9	3	6	3					6
Kentucky.....	6	3	3	2		1			3
Louisiana.....	13	1	12			1	3		9
Maine.....	8	1	7	1					7
Maryland.....	11	8	3	3		5			3
Massachusetts.....	104	55	49	14		41	10		39
Michigan.....	15	8	7	4		4	1		6
Minnesota.....	21	11	10	6		5			10
Mississippi.....	14	7	7	5		2			7
Missouri.....	12	8	4	4		4			4
Montana.....	6	2	4	2	1				3
Nebraska.....	10	5	5	2		3			5
Nevada.....	3	2	1	1		1			1
New Hampshire.....	7	4	3	1		3			3
New Jersey ²									
New Mexico.....	1		1						1
New York ³									
North Carolina.....	11	6	5	4		2			5
North Dakota.....	7	4	3	2		2			3
Ohio.....	13	6	7	3		3			7
Oklahoma.....	13	5	8			5			8
Oregon.....	11	8	3	4		4			3
Pennsylvania.....	70	54	16	12		39	2	3	14
Rhode Island.....	3	⁴ 3		2		1		2	
South Carolina.....	3	3		3					
South Dakota.....	9	5	4	2		1		2	4
Tennessee.....	16	13	3	3		10			3
Texas.....	19	10	9	5		5	1		8
Utah.....	5	2	3	2					3
Vermont.....									
Virginia.....	17	8	9	4		4			9
Washington.....	6	2	4	1		1			4
West Virginia.....	12	9	3	2		7			3
Wisconsin.....	12	6	6	1		5			6
Wyoming.....	9	6	3	2		4			3

¹ Total includes teachers of courses in "other and not-specified courses" as follows: 28 male and 3 female for 1922, 16 male for 1920, and 20 male and 2 female for 1919.

² Data not comparable.

³ No report.

⁴ Excluding duplicates.

TABLE 8.—Pupils enrolled in vocational teacher-training courses in institutions federally aided, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Pupils enrolled in teacher-training courses								
	Total			Agricultural		Trade and industrial		Home economics	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total:									
1929.....	14,997	8,130	6,867	2,703	72	5,427	1,728	—	5,067
1928.....	17,572	9,498	8,074	2,301	93	7,194	2,136	3	5,845
1927.....	18,199	10,565	7,634	3,131	56	7,434	1,616	—	5,962
1926.....	19,806	11,596	8,210	3,765	162	7,829	1,822	—	6,226
1925.....	20,194	11,716	8,478	3,731	77	7,976	1,909	9	6,492
1924.....	18,686	11,424	7,262	4,692	55	6,700	1,620	32	5,587
1923.....	20,738	13,514	7,224	5,061	26	8,453	1,201	—	5,997
1922.....	18,771	11,626	7,145	3,966	83	7,137	1,600	204	5,172
1921.....	16,824	9,707	7,117	3,308	162	6,307	1,695	85	5,214
1920.....	12,456	6,985	5,471	2,150	160	4,560	1,590	76	3,576
1919.....	7,364	3,998	3,366	1,289	45	2,384	290	114	2,984
1918.....	6,589	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1929:									
Alabama.....	606	458	148	225	—	233	—	—	148
Arizona.....	66	22	44	22	2	—	—	—	42
Arkansas.....	56	28	30	26	—	—	—	—	30
California.....	725	433	292	93	—	340	61	—	231
Colorado.....	631	475	156	177	—	298	17	—	159
Connecticut.....	109	62	47	11	—	51	—	—	47
Delaware.....	69	50	19	21	—	29	6	—	13
Florida.....	85	41	44	12	—	29	—	—	44
Georgia.....	429	266	163	164	—	102	91	—	72
Hawaii.....	86	57	29	45	—	12	—	—	29
Idaho.....	177	123	54	56	—	67	4	—	50
Illinois.....	895	345	550	42	—	303	492	—	58
Indiana.....	818	503	315	56	—	447	—	—	315
Iowa.....	416	280	136	42	—	238	54	—	82
Kansas.....	257	52	205	52	—	—	—	—	205
Kentucky.....	131	78	53	46	—	32	—	—	53
Louisiana.....	334	2	332	—	—	2	27	—	305
Maine.....	52	9	43	9	—	—	—	—	43
Maryland ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	794	546	248	85	6	461	33	—	209
Michigan.....	788	442	346	63	—	379	240	—	106
Minnesota.....	461	200	261	57	39	143	107	—	115
Mississippi.....	249	108	141	107	—	1	4	—	137
Missouri.....	293	201	92	35	—	166	10	—	82
Montana.....	55	27	28	27	—	—	—	—	28
Nebraska.....	214	105	109	56	—	49	18	—	91
Nevada.....	39	28	11	10	—	18	—	—	11
New Hampshire.....	67	10	57	6	—	4	—	—	57
New Jersey.....	605	260	345	38	—	222	199	—	146
New Mexico.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
New York ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina.....	147	64	83	64	—	—	17	—	66
North Dakota.....	196	29	167	29	—	—	—	—	167
Ohio.....	202	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	202
Oklahoma.....	216	93	123	56	—	37	18	—	105
Oregon.....	323	195	128	50	—	145	17	—	111
Pennsylvania.....	1,594	1,098	496	198	—	900	175	—	321
Rhode Island.....	136	76	60	3	40	3	—	—	320
South Carolina.....	297	72	225	72	—	—	—	—	225
South Dakota.....	101	40	61	26	—	14	—	—	61
Tennessee.....	186	112	74	38	—	74	27	—	47
Texas.....	703	394	309	201	—	193	47	—	262
Utah.....	91	26	65	26	—	—	—	—	65
Vermont ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	468	237	231	168	—	69	—	—	231
Washington.....	151	63	88	43	—	20	2	—	86
West Virginia.....	406	249	157	57	25	192	62	—	70
Wisconsin.....	151	84	67	9	—	75	—	—	67
Wyoming.....	118	89	29	47	—	42	—	—	29

¹ Not separately reported.² Data not available.³ Enrollment at State college only.⁴ Includes enrollment in manual arts, summer school, and agriculture and mechanical college.

TABLE 9.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational education, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Amount of expenditure ¹			
	Total	From Federal money	From State money	From local money
Total:				
1929 ¹	\$27,474,305.86	\$6,878,529.71	\$7,471,858.30	\$13,123,917.85
1928.....	25,715,780.46	6,821,451.75	7,028,986.81	11,865,321.90
1927.....	24,553,331.86	6,730,305.25	6,505,817.23	11,317,209.38
1926.....	23,181,700.46	6,548,657.46	6,149,081.99	10,483,961.01
1925.....	20,919,855.76	5,614,550.14	5,771,975.23	9,533,330.39
1924.....	18,845,350.92	4,832,880.34	5,174,831.06	8,837,639.52
1923.....	17,132,446.09	4,308,885.68	4,874,532.11	7,949,028.30
1922.....	14,812,988.70	3,850,118.78	4,523,939.39	6,438,930.53
1921.....	12,618,262.55	3,357,494.23	4,074,500.73	5,186,267.59
1920.....	8,535,163.84	2,476,502.83	2,670,284.76	3,388,376.25
1919.....	4,951,776.75	1,560,008.61	1,566,627.05	1,825,141.09
1918.....	3,039,061.15	832,426.82	1,024,930.48	1,181,703.85
1929:				
Alabama.....	579,523.83	151,305.74	278,651.04	149,567.05
Arizona.....	120,668.35	32,643.21	39,335.37	48,689.77
Arkansas.....	264,918.81	117,764.73	81,713.12	65,440.96
California.....	1,441,978.94	225,618.73	225,618.72	990,741.49
Colorado.....	234,754.50	63,578.82	64,695.21	106,480.47
Connecticut.....	329,496.78	76,581.51	252,915.27	-----
Delaware.....	91,371.84	26,283.72	20,000.00	45,088.12
Florida.....	225,495.82	62,714.99	62,715.01	100,065.82
Georgia.....	435,186.45	194,569.14	138,519.42	102,097.89
Hawaii.....	105,633.14	28,742.17	76,890.97	-----
Idaho.....	91,934.03	36,184.01	12,669.92	43,080.10
Illinois.....	1,527,408.99	409,035.70	276,305.59	842,062.70
Indiana.....	862,949.63	194,897.15	105,409.82	562,642.66
Iowa.....	340,087.22	153,705.32	6,755.82	179,626.08
Kansas.....	385,633.38	89,808.50	108,306.79	187,409.09
Kentucky.....	319,352.02	147,535.73	23,831.18	147,985.11
Louisiana.....	238,152.86	119,076.43	21,776.73	97,299.70
Maine.....	78,259.22	39,129.45	18,730.92	20,398.85
Maryland.....	245,536.29	81,271.65	17,674.47	146,590.17
Massachusetts.....	2,135,512.21	249,157.45	979,337.48	907,017.28
Michigan.....	922,672.80	240,159.90	137,344.90	545,168.00
Minnesota.....	445,816.82	155,191.62	73,656.45	216,968.75
Mississippi.....	451,887.33	120,871.42	166,503.00	164,512.91
Missouri.....	672,570.23	212,650.53	228,894.35	231,025.35
Montana.....	100,089.91	35,528.41	14,416.38	50,145.12
Nebraska.....	312,553.65	84,561.28	70,718.07	157,274.30
Nevada.....	² 55,870.12	22,622.49	² 16,333.12	16,914.51
New Hampshire.....	61,105.68	26,778.13	7,776.05	26,551.50
New Jersey.....	715,744.29	203,727.06	256,143.06	255,874.17
New Mexico.....	79,685.27	30,430.35	13,195.04	36,059.88
New York.....	3,895,206.43	671,215.25	1,406,785.70	1,817,205.48
North Carolina.....	² 651,990.33	170,543.26	² 161,112.85	320,334.22
North Dakota.....	124,532.27	52,242.61	28,802.08	43,397.28
Ohio.....	1,565,553.87	373,381.66	290,063.44	902,108.77
Oklahoma.....	319,957.59	137,051.03	47,740.06	135,166.50
Oregon.....	129,837.91	54,673.74	15,716.35	59,447.82
Pennsylvania.....	2,298,618.56	531,897.90	854,351.37	912,369.29
Rhode Island.....	118,538.15	49,425.84	14,987.23	54,125.08
South Carolina.....	433,742.89	112,668.69	150,402.20	170,672.00
South Dakota.....	101,954.92	42,231.37	11,394.07	48,329.48
Tennessee.....	443,201.13	156,973.93	105,262.08	181,065.12
Texas.....	1,315,679.34	306,566.31	328,338.29	680,774.74
Utah.....	108,662.63	34,880.59	13,125.15	60,656.89
Vermont.....	60,562.74	29,953.03	4,024.80	26,584.91
Virginia.....	483,137.35	154,902.82	142,671.92	185,562.61
Washington.....	183,711.20	87,136.88	7,368.66	89,205.66
West Virginia.....	195,753.37	76,756.08	20,557.44	98,439.85
Wisconsin ³	1,001,193.05	175,208.85	45,376.84	780,607.36
Wyoming.....	170,535.72	28,694.23	26,854.50	114,986.99

¹ Provisional figures subject to final audit of State accounts.² Includes \$8,923.64 not distributed: Nevada, \$2,307.10; North Carolina, \$6,616.54.³ In addition Wisconsin reports State aid to vocational schools of \$255,000, a portion of which is granted to schools and classes not receiving Federal funds. Separation not possible.

TABLE 10.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational agricultural education, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Amount of expenditure				
	Total	From Federal money	From State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Total:					
1929 ¹	\$8,418,981.20	\$2,903,959.92	\$5,515,021.28	\$1,703,948.63	\$3,811,072.65
1928.....	7,608,913.76	2,844,464.24	4,764,449.52	1,539,661.36	3,224,788.16
1927.....	7,469,295.39	2,801,591.57	4,667,703.82	1,509,065.78	3,158,638.04
1926.....	7,164,460.46	2,656,886.13	4,507,574.33	1,571,426.97	2,936,147.36
1925.....	6,146,124.01	2,262,542.88	3,883,581.13	1,370,964.90	2,512,616.23
1924.....	5,253,912.86	1,897,807.50	3,356,105.36	1,203,486.62	2,152,618.74
1923.....	4,647,042.04	1,669,098.75	2,977,943.29	1,108,461.22	1,869,482.07
1922.....	4,058,440.36	1,435,475.22	2,622,965.14	1,039,487.89	1,583,477.25
1921.....	3,393,088.21	1,192,131.17	2,200,957.04	968,674.16	1,232,282.88
1920.....	2,437,286.06	889,886.29	1,547,399.77	678,824.43	868,575.34
1919.....	1,413,938.49	528,679.13	885,259.36	399,982.80	485,276.56
1918.....	739,933.27	273,282.08	466,651.19	220,713.98	245,937.21
1929:					
Alabama.....	315,774.96	107,318.99	208,455.97	126,458.38	81,997.59
Arizona.....	44,812.92	12,643.21	32,169.71	9,763.25	22,406.46
Arkansas.....	186,120.23	85,307.84	100,812.39	51,253.94	49,558.45
California.....	356,635.30	63,913.87	292,721.43	63,913.87	228,807.56
Colorado.....	98,977.97	28,385.43	70,592.54	23,949.15	46,643.39
Connecticut.....	38,672.50	19,336.25	19,336.25	19,336.25	-----
Delaware.....	15,904.94	7,396.22	8,508.72	1,112.50	7,396.22
Florida.....	126,575.85	33,272.82	93,303.03	33,272.83	60,030.20
Georgia.....	253,053.58	126,526.79	126,526.79	45,050.19	81,476.60
Hawaii.....	29,253.68	10,000.00	19,253.68	19,253.68	-----
Idaho.....	40,293.64	18,257.26	22,036.38	1,306.98	20,729.40
Illinois.....	396,543.54	121,369.30	275,174.24	76,902.47	198,271.77
Indiana.....	272,376.22	84,480.74	187,895.48	6,300.00	181,595.48
Iowa.....	165,898.96	82,949.48	82,949.48	-----	82,949.48
Kansas.....	229,956.77	53,311.00	176,645.77	43,503.00	133,142.77
Kentucky.....	205,833.21	102,791.10	103,042.11	-----	103,042.11
Louisiana.....	136,030.64	68,019.82	68,019.82	4,692.50	63,327.32
Maine.....	40,724.63	20,362.28	20,362.35	7,953.79	12,408.56
Maryland.....	59,874.85	29,937.37	29,937.48	7,487.53	22,449.95
Massachusetts.....	156,143.12	11,795.39	144,347.73	80,133.61	64,214.12
Michigan.....	338,504.78	82,720.92	255,783.86	42,060.46	213,723.40
Minnesota.....	226,616.81	74,955.00	151,661.81	32,860.00	118,801.81
Mississippi.....	246,284.13	90,489.79	155,794.34	71,568.87	84,225.47
Missouri.....	281,221.00	106,042.25	175,178.75	105,692.25	69,486.50
Montana.....	55,788.54	21,995.28	33,793.26	5,964.84	27,828.42
Nebraska.....	137,946.18	52,004.21	85,941.97	2,057.40	83,884.57
Nevada.....	12,439.14	6,219.57	6,219.57	48.00	6,171.57
New Hampshire.....	17,230.92	8,615.47	8,615.45	-----	8,615.45
New Jersey.....	89,570.10	39,742.28	49,827.82	25,372.31	24,455.51
New Mexico.....	33,607.04	16,803.52	16,803.52	1,306.26	15,497.26
New York.....	293,775.80	104,781.77	188,994.03	128,195.79	60,798.24
North Carolina.....	332,245.13	120,535.35	211,709.78	64,200.05	147,509.73
North Dakota.....	64,485.82	32,242.91	32,242.91	1,889.90	30,353.01
Ohio.....	618,169.90	121,446.63	496,723.27	85,876.67	410,846.60
Oklahoma.....	180,566.42	87,708.48	92,857.94	9,287.23	83,570.71
Oregon.....	56,586.71	22,899.42	33,687.29	5,606.38	28,080.91
Pennsylvania.....	293,683.68	136,827.46	156,856.22	101,411.09	55,445.13
Rhode Island.....	14,841.70	7,320.85	7,520.85	4,851.39	2,669.46
South Carolina.....	216,631.99	81,107.54	135,524.45	81,705.45	53,819.00
South Dakota.....	51,241.94	25,745.97	25,495.97	-----	25,495.97
Tennessee.....	303,711.40	100,770.92	202,940.48	66,608.90	136,331.58
Texas.....	608,117.57	183,871.11	424,246.46	111,721.19	312,525.27
Utah.....	42,951.67	13,645.69	29,305.98	3,500.00	25,805.98
Vermont.....	22,268.38	11,134.19	11,134.19	3,829.49	7,304.70
Virginia.....	280,640.59	95,483.38	185,207.21	96,796.48	88,410.73
Washington.....	71,030.14	35,477.32	35,552.82	-----	35,552.82
West Virginia.....	90,581.23	45,070.55	45,510.68	3,150.00	42,360.68
Wisconsin.....	185,524.98	80,976.93	104,548.05	19,189.31	85,358.74
Wyoming.....	83,251.00	10,000.00	73,251.00	7,555.00	65,696.00

¹ Provisional figures subject to final audit of State accounts.² Includes a refund of \$825.

TABLE 11.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational trade and industrial education,¹ not including part-time general continuation schools, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Amount of expenditure				
	Total	From Federal money	From State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Total:					
1929 ²	\$7,578,751.05	\$1,607,679.58	\$5,971,071.47	\$2,024,440.14	\$3,946,631.33
1928.....	7,193,997.62	1,599,063.32	5,594,934.30	2,009,177.95	3,585,756.35
1927.....	6,463,108.66	1,533,914.86	4,929,193.80	1,758,781.14	3,170,412.66
1926.....	6,194,108.39	1,512,544.70	4,681,563.69	1,580,116.95	3,101,446.74
1925.....	5,604,126.74	1,227,128.33	4,376,998.41	1,467,008.90	2,909,989.51
1924.....	5,059,789.28	1,039,764.22	4,020,025.06	1,359,943.80	2,660,081.26
1923.....	4,374,993.19	902,158.42	3,472,834.77	1,282,508.42	2,189,326.35
1922.....	3,843,561.45	782,500.47	3,061,060.98	1,124,808.14	1,936,252.84
1921.....	3,336,218.30	685,821.79	2,650,396.51	1,074,160.48	1,576,236.03
1920.....	2,408,919.48	509,385.27	1,899,534.21	786,567.92	1,112,966.29
1919.....	1,628,327.31	426,192.84	1,202,134.47	536,718.56	665,415.91
1918 ³	1,536,438.95	307,374.57	1,229,064.38	497,988.39	731,075.99
1929:					
Alabama.....	65,793.05	17,521.81	48,271.24	25,683.00	22,588.24
Arizona.....	29,431.22	5,666.87	23,764.35	9,048.74	14,715.61
Arkansas.....	20,151.94	10,051.96	10,099.98	1,610.50	8,489.48
California.....	695,988.31	90,793.35	605,194.96	90,793.35	514,401.61
Colorado.....	55,165.33	19,895.63	35,269.70	8,104.28	27,165.42
Connecticut.....	242,609.67	36,826.16	205,783.51	205,783.51	-----
Delaware.....	6,456.00	1,412.50	5,043.50	510.50	4,533.00
Florida.....	29,758.75	7,752.61	22,006.14	7,752.61	14,253.53
Georgia.....	43,384.64	21,692.32	21,692.32	9,946.00	11,746.32
Hawaii.....	30,550.00	6,742.17	23,807.83	23,807.83	-----
Idaho.....	12,105.00	5,926.75	6,178.25	2,103.50	4,074.75
Illinois.....	346,621.16	86,655.29	259,965.87	86,655.29	173,310.58
Indiana.....	335,123.66	64,847.59	270,276.07	40,536.00	229,740.07
Iowa.....	44,229.72	22,114.86	22,114.86	-----	22,114.86
Kansas.....	44,524.12	14,880.00	29,644.12	13,525.78	16,118.34
Kentucky.....	43,331.92	17,858.97	25,472.95	-----	25,472.95
Louisiana.....	53,970.92	26,985.46	26,985.46	-----	26,985.46
Maine.....	13,778.45	6,889.22	6,889.23	2,296.40	4,592.83
Maryland.....	128,093.44	27,482.65	100,610.79	1,582.54	99,028.25
Massachusetts.....	876,659.81	101,327.85	775,331.96	387,665.98	387,665.98
Michigan.....	249,928.30	59,190.80	190,737.50	29,595.40	161,142.10
Minnesota.....	127,084.91	36,580.85	90,504.06	6,537.50	83,966.56
Mississippi.....	7,148.07	3,004.01	4,144.06	2,614.41	1,529.65
Missouri.....	131,315.11	39,386.16	91,928.95	30,650.76	61,278.19
Montana.....	4,073.50	2,036.75	2,036.75	-----	2,036.75
Nebraska.....	30,217.51	13,759.79	16,457.72	10,050.00	6,407.72
Nevada.....	15,865.67	5,234.36	10,631.31	4,024.93	6,606.38
New Hampshire.....	28,322.66	10,386.61	17,936.05	-----	17,936.05
New Jersey.....	390,632.35	68,964.22	321,668.13	160,834.07	160,834.06
New Mexico.....	8,034.00	4,017.00	4,017.00	1,575.00	2,442.00
New York.....	1,148,395.38	224,704.33	923,691.05	370,886.76	552,804.29
North Carolina.....	31,858.25	14,216.00	17,642.25	6,535.28	11,106.97
North Dakota.....	20,962.18	8,000.00	12,962.18	12,962.18	-----
Ohio.....	481,086.31	108,052.11	373,034.20	81,576.92	291,457.28
Oklahoma.....	28,937.22	11,527.86	17,409.36	2,940.75	14,468.61
Oregon.....	35,602.45	17,046.66	18,555.79	1,698.13	16,857.66
Pennsylvania.....	849,454.41	157,440.40	692,014.01	292,425.85	399,588.16
Rhode Island.....	77,119.62	28,816.58	48,303.04	842.32	47,460.72
South Carolina.....	22,165.00	9,909.00	12,256.00	9,788.00	2,468.00
South Dakota.....	8,970.80	4,485.40	4,485.40	-----	4,485.40
Tennessee.....	58,521.11	17,922.21	40,598.90	14,896.29	25,702.61
Texas.....	153,707.92	55,953.07	97,754.85	43,780.19	53,974.66
Utah.....	2,016.00	944.50	1,071.50	122.50	949.00
Vermont.....	16,212.02	7,906.01	8,306.01	-----	8,306.01
Virginia.....	107,518.48	26,293.25	81,225.23	16,877.69	64,347.54
Washington.....	36,296.90	17,745.13	18,551.77	-----	18,551.77
West Virginia.....	36,104.35	14,672.55	21,431.80	1,084.00	20,347.80
Wisconsin.....	324,288.30	39,342.78	284,945.52	-----	284,945.52
Wyoming.....	29,185.16	6,817.17	22,367.99	4,735.40	17,632.59

¹ The total moneys expended for trade and industrial education may be found by combining Tables 11 and 12.² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.³ Includes expenditures for part-time general continuation schools.

TABLE 12.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for trade and industrial part-time general continuation education, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Amount of expenditure				
	Total	From Federal money	From State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Total:					
1929	\$5,167,959.57	\$859,537.53	\$4,308,422.04	\$1,543,626.06	\$2,764,795.98
1928	4,826,658.19	855,381.73	3,971,276.46	1,369,396.24	2,601,880.22
1927	4,875,954.76	892,661.91	3,983,292.85	1,303,974.98	2,679,317.87
1926	4,456,729.40	891,229.01	3,565,500.39	1,211,592.02	2,353,908.37
1925	3,973,766.61	746,505.79	3,227,260.82	1,084,108.84	2,143,151.98
1924	3,495,695.27	549,760.22	2,945,935.05	921,762.84	2,024,172.21
1923	3,138,136.32	443,753.30	2,694,383.02	894,844.32	1,799,538.70
1922	2,574,215.87	388,406.58	2,185,809.29	763,365.50	1,422,443.79
1921	1,955,543.42	320,748.77	1,634,794.65	484,668.24	1,150,126.41
1920	987,807.17	190,259.48	797,547.69	213,279.56	584,268.13
1919	374,146.19	64,999.81	309,146.38	74,167.07	234,979.31
1918 ¹					
1929:					
Alabama	4,909.62	2,295.43	2,614.19	157.50	2,456.69
Arizona	9,332.54	2,333.13	6,999.41	2,333.14	4,666.27
Arkansas	5,050.00	2,525.00	2,525.00	2,525.00	
California	127,938.15	13,090.00	114,848.15	13,090.00	101,758.15
Colorado	10,751.94	297.99	10,453.95	2,544.03	7,909.92
Connecticut					
Delaware	31,235.90	6,587.50	24,648.40	1,489.50	23,158.90
Florida	31,917.34	8,100.13	23,817.21	8,100.13	15,717.08
Georgia	21,470.60	10,735.30	10,735.30	3,804.60	6,930.70
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois	303,496.24	109,626.77	193,869.47	42,121.35	151,748.13
Indiana	4,910.00	1,216.67	3,693.33		3,693.35
Iowa	32,107.30	16,053.65	16,053.65		16,053.62
Kansas	1,800.00	500.00	1,300.00		1,300.00
Kentucky	1,858.82	929.41	929.41		929.41
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	795.00	397.50	397.50	79.50	318.00
Massachusetts	670,365.18	61,465.04	608,900.14	304,450.07	304,450.07
Michigan	145,124.26	40,225.54	104,898.72	20,112.77	84,785.95
Minnesota	29,091.66	14,542.00	14,549.66	7,271.00	7,278.66
Mississippi	26,510.12	7,693.88	18,816.24	5,561.18	13,255.06
Missouri	40,574.73	20,287.35	20,287.38	20,287.38	
Montana					
Nebraska	3,943.13	1,968.59	1,974.54	616.63	1,357.91
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	106,505.00	41,036.67	65,468.33	17,200.00	48,268.33
New Mexico					
New York	2,277,006.51	253,664.78	2,023,341.73	819,638.78	1,203,702.95
North Carolina	18,431.00	7,623.00	10,808.00	4,214.31	6,593.69
North Dakota					
Ohio	192,776.27	55,725.45	137,050.82	43,680.81	93,370.01
Oklahoma	26,704.68	12,506.68	14,198.00	2,032.88	12,165.12
Oregon	1,744.00	872.00	872.00	72.00	800.00
Pennsylvania	694,965.10	97,883.60	597,081.50	202,842.04	394,239.46
Rhode Island	928.00	464.00	464.00		464.00
South Carolina	13,018.00	4,091.00	8,927.00	7,542.00	1,385.00
South Dakota					
Tennessee	18,964.00	9,309.18	9,654.82	3,135.40	6,519.42
Texas	18,705.79	8,346.41	10,359.38	5,868.73	4,490.65
Utah	33,767.72	8,660.22	25,107.50	1,163.00	23,944.50
Vermont					
Virginia	7,468.26	3,734.13	3,734.13	1,692.33	2,041.80
Washington	37,678.33	18,221.23	19,457.10		19,457.10
West Virginia	846.00	423.00	423.00		423.00
Wisconsin ²	215,268.38	16,105.30	199,163.08		199,163.03
Wyoming					

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.² In 1918 all types of part-time schools were included under part-time trade extension schools. See Table No. 11.³ These amounts include \$30,431.60 for coordination—Federal funds, \$15,215.80; local funds, \$15,215.80.

TABLE 13.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational home economics education, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory and year	Amount of expenditure				
	Total	From Federal money	From State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Total:					
1929 ¹	\$3,903,118.66	\$481,192.67	\$3,421,925.99	\$1,125,456.08	\$2,296,469.91
1928.....	3,721,132.23	492,158.26	3,228,973.97	1,073,784.28	2,155,189.69
1927.....	3,337,827.72	485,033.01	2,852,794.71	908,382.62	1,944,412.09
1926.....	3,137,391.82	499,631.33	2,637,760.49	810,624.49	1,827,136.00
1925.....	2,943,524.30	400,120.15	2,543,404.15	816,222.02	1,727,182.13
1924.....	2,744,635.63	331,860.81	2,412,774.82	740,318.18	1,672,456.64
1923.....	2,748,947.42	285,968.57	2,462,978.85	649,531.92	1,813,446.93
1922.....	2,118,562.96	245,885.87	1,872,677.09	671,382.76	1,201,294.33
1921.....	1,822,347.97	192,387.21	1,629,960.76	595,326.04	1,034,634.72
1920.....	1,054,489.05	155,768.24	898,720.81	329,633.53	569,087.28
1919.....	554,195.42	115,952.01	438,243.41	155,536.88	282,706.53
1918.....	334,548.49	57,773.82	276,774.67	114,790.69	161,983.98
1929:					
Alabama.....	132,620.72	1,863.95	130,756.77	90,166.89	40,589.88
Arizona.....	13,802.86	2,000.00	11,802.86	4,901.43	6,901.43
Arkansas.....	8,788.96	3,235.56	5,553.40	2,203.92	3,349.48
California.....	197,715.83	25,970.83	171,745.00	25,970.83	145,774.17
Colorado.....	33,831.37	5,048.41	28,782.96	9,696.33	19,086.63
Connecticut.....	28,234.30	10,428.96	17,805.34	17,805.34	-----
Delaware.....	20,000.00	2,000.00	18,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00
Florida.....	17,990.01	3,962.50	14,027.51	3,962.50	10,065.01
Georgia.....	47,504.28	8,106.91	39,397.37	39,397.37	-----
Hawaii.....	25,824.42	2,000.00	23,824.42	23,824.42	-----
Idaho.....	19,511.43	2,000.00	17,511.43	2,502.50	15,008.93
Illinois.....	373,304.50	49,070.51	324,233.99	46,651.17	277,582.82
Indiana.....	183,820.36	16,516.06	167,304.30	44,371.06	122,933.24
Iowa.....	38,679.01	9,751.28	28,927.73	-----	28,927.73
Kansas.....	52,511.17	4,578.00	47,933.17	16,599.00	31,334.17
Kentucky.....	24,596.70	6,056.06	18,540.64	-----	18,540.64
Louisiana.....	13,973.84	6,986.92	6,986.92	-----	6,986.92
Maine.....	6,082.00	3,041.00	3,041.00	1,013.66	2,027.34
Maryland.....	27,274.50	9,683.64	17,590.86	1,998.16	15,592.70
Massachusetts.....	341,850.94	40,476.72	301,374.22	150,687.11	150,687.11
Michigan.....	122,855.66	24,892.74	97,962.92	12,446.37	85,516.55
Minnesota.....	19,196.77	7,440.45	11,756.32	4,834.60	6,921.72
Mississippi.....	125,518.32	2,674.47	122,843.85	71,358.92	51,484.93
Missouri.....	146,753.71	16,534.88	130,218.83	29,958.17	100,260.66
Montana.....	12,577.50	2,000.00	10,577.50	1,718.00	8,859.50
Nebraska.....	103,112.02	4,514.31	98,597.71	37,566.25	61,031.46
Nevada.....	6,889.06	2,000.00	4,889.06	1,482.50	3,406.56
New Hampshire.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	72,132.76	27,500.22	44,632.54	22,316.27	22,316.27
New Mexico.....	22,824.00	2,000.00	20,824.00	3,329.00	17,495.00
New York.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	214,399.52	5,461.75	208,937.77	61,998.23	146,939.54
North Dakota.....	19,084.27	2,000.00	17,084.27	4,040.00	13,044.27
Ohio.....	165,916.00	37,114.56	128,801.44	28,221.56	100,579.88
Oklahoma.....	27,292.06	2,044.73	21,247.33	7,619.30	13,628.03
Oregon.....	7,714.44	3,857.22	3,857.22	15.00	3,842.22
Pennsylvania.....	279,707.59	56,975.67	222,731.92	160,466.58	62,265.34
Rhode Island.....	7,061.80	3,530.90	3,530.90	-----	3,530.90
South Carolina.....	134,228.00	2,030.00	132,198.00	19,198.00	113,000.00
South Dakota.....	20,055.06	2,000.00	18,055.06	6,598.62	11,456.44

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.² Includes a refund of \$30.

TABLE 13.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational home economics education, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

State or Territory and year	Amount of expenditure				
	Total	From Federal money	From State and local money		
			Total	State	Local
Tennessee	\$14,760.04	\$6,807.84	\$7,952.20	\$3,990.67	\$3,961.53
Texas	439,175.93	16,848.35	422,327.58	145,498.97	276,828.61
Utah	9,975.00	2,401.17	7,573.83	2,194.73	5,379.10
Vermont	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00
Virginia	24,212.60	7,506.84	16,705.76	500.00	16,205.76
Washington	16,029.27	5,730.75	10,298.52	-----	10,298.52
West Virginia	31,491.75	2,686.50	28,805.25	6,100.00	22,705.25
Wisconsin	211,027.28	13,862.01	197,165.27	-----	197,165.27
Wyoming	37,211.05	2,000.00	35,211.05	4,252.65	30,958.40

TABLE 14.—Expenditure of Federal, State, and local money for vocational teacher

State or Territory and year	Amount of expenditure				
	Total	For training agricultural teachers			
		Total	Federal money	State money	Local money
Total:					
1929 ¹	\$2,396,571.74	\$802,611.24	\$343,509.50	\$366,177.76	\$92,923.98
1928.....	2,359,044.94	811,764.87	352,215.59	359,091.13	100,458.15
1927.....	2,370,437.64	811,886.58	348,006.87	360,314.15	103,565.56
1926.....	2,229,010.39	797,143.19	346,111.73	354,833.06	96,198.70
1925.....	2,252,314.10	759,355.73	342,788.34	338,141.26	78,426.13
1924.....	2,291,317.88	755,938.16	341,933.29	313,887.91	100,116.96
1923.....	2,223,327.12	745,534.70	345,012.88	314,850.80	85,671.02
1922.....	2,318,208.06	740,051.06	337,590.20	309,115.27	93,355.59
1921.....	2,111,064.65	703,855.12	329,293.08	324,950.48	49,611.56
1920.....	1,646,662.08	556,580.32	250,835.31	232,013.23	73,731.78
1919.....	981,169.34	306,895.47	131,884.59	126,227.34	48,783.54
1918.....	^a 428,140.44	121,244.10	56,642.57	53,023.21	11,578.32
1929:					
Alabama.....	60,425.48	22,528.53	9,408.11	12,935.75	184.67
Arizona.....	23,288.81	8,180.19	3,429.04	4,751.15	-----
Arkansas.....	44,807.68	21,583.47	8,322.18	11,454.14	1,807.15
California.....	63,701.35	14,906.29	7,453.15	7,453.14	-----
Colorado.....	36,027.89	11,402.34	3,276.99	6,025.92	2,099.43
Connecticut.....	19,980.31	8,577.45	4,288.72	4,288.73	-----
Delaware.....	17,775.00	7,015.00	3,507.50	3,507.50	-----
Florida.....	19,253.87	6,666.68	3,333.34	3,333.34	-----
Georgia.....	69,773.35	29,163.78	11,985.32	15,906.19	1,272.27
Hawaii.....	20,005.04	9,371.62	4,685.79	4,685.83	-----
Idaho.....	20,023.96	10,468.18	5,222.11	3,568.04	1,678.03
Illinois.....	107,438.55	27,990.66	13,811.70	7,859.53	6,319.43
Indiana.....	66,719.39	22,219.33	9,609.66	6,300.00	6,309.67
Iowa.....	59,172.23	21,181.65	9,134.42	2,323.51	9,723.72
Kansas.....	56,732.32	20,528.42	5,833.58	11,867.56	2,827.28
Kentucky.....	43,731.37	20,643.23	8,400.13	12,243.10	-----
Louisiana.....	34,168.46	14,408.70	7,204.35	7,204.35	-----
Maine.....	17,674.14	4,966.47	2,483.18	1,802.21	681.08
Maryland.....	29,495.50	10,331.67	4,466.83	2,590.25	3,274.59
Massachusetts.....	90,493.16	24,116.22	8,106.92	16,009.30	-----
Michigan.....	66,259.80	19,023.86	9,511.93	9,511.93	-----
Minnesota.....	43,826.67	16,633.81	8,316.91	8,316.90	-----
Mississippi.....	46,426.69	17,498.01	6,373.62	5,415.07	5,709.32
Missouri.....	72,705.68	30,823.70	12,886.83	17,936.87	-----
Montana.....	27,650.37	8,477.44	3,841.44	3,268.93	1,367.07
Nebraska.....	37,334.81	12,400.54	2,777.24	7,627.47	1,995.83
Nevada.....	18,369.15	5,564.65	2,774.32	2,765.33	25.00
New Hampshire.....	15,552.10	4,491.64	2,245.82	2,245.82	-----
New Jersey.....	56,904.08	13,193.27	6,113.75	7,079.52	-----
New Mexico.....	15,220.23	4,839.17	2,419.46	2,173.34	246.37
New York.....	176,128.74	41,513.90	20,756.95	20,756.95	-----
North Carolina.....	48,439.89	19,099.62	9,549.64	4,890.69	4,659.29
North Dakota.....	20,000.00	7,719.16	3,859.58	3,859.58	-----
Ohio.....	107,605.39	38,092.56	17,546.28	17,546.28	3,000.00
Oklahoma.....	56,457.21	14,176.85	6,422.29	3,829.90	3,924.66
Oregon.....	28,190.31	10,618.37	4,176.92	3,305.22	3,136.23
Pennsylvania.....	180,807.78	57,787.15	23,332.41	34,054.16	400.58
Rhode Island.....	15,587.03	4,640.82	2,320.41	2,320.41	-----
South Carolina.....	47,699.90	23,436.58	7,417.94	16,018.64	-----
South Dakota.....	21,687.12	8,241.81	3,767.79	2,354.14	2,119.88
Tennessee.....	47,344.58	20,713.56	9,349.15	7,058.36	4,306.05
Texas.....	95,972.13	31,319.00	12,897.59	7,817.90	10,603.51
Utah.....	19,952.24	6,422.85	3,105.93	1,472.65	1,844.27
Vermont.....	18,082.34	4,342.00	2,021.00	-----	2,321.00
Virginia.....	33,297.42	21,646.24	7,311.74	10,754.87	3,579.63
Washington.....	22,676.56	9,916.79	3,588.67	4,538.83	1,789.29
West Virginia.....	36,730.04	12,092.99	4,649.68	2,899.63	4,543.68
Wisconsin.....	65,084.11	11,756.44	5,540.71	5,540.73	675.00
Wyoming.....	20,888.51	9,878.58	4,670.48	4,708.10	500.00

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

training, by years, 1918 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

Amount of expenditure							
For training trade and industrial teachers				For training home economics teachers			
Total	Federal money	State money	Local money	Total	Federal money	State money	Local money
\$748,290.72	\$337,145.64	\$348,687.30	\$62,457.78	\$845,669.78	\$345,504.87	\$350,598.69	\$149,566.22
743,108.37	337,890.56	349,499.12	55,718.69	804,171.70	340,278.04	322,363.02	141,530.64
740,987.67	335,895.36	337,053.69	68,038.62	817,563.39	332,103.41	316,295.75	169,159.23
706,216.15	326,254.61	322,664.00	57,298.34	725,649.95	315,999.95	297,824.50	111,825.50
714,381.79	326,201.58	324,269.44	63,910.77	778,576.58	309,263.07	371,259.87	98,053.64
716,912.58	323,101.77	320,624.53	73,186.28	818,467.14	348,652.53	314,807.18	155,007.43
696,617.92	321,129.02	317,784.62	57,704.50	781,174.50	341,164.74	305,550.81	134,458.95
799,720.69	323,514.15	316,548.37	59,658.18	778,436.31	336,746.30	229,241.46	142,448.55
657,112.76	304,168.10	315,328.83	37,615.83	750,096.77	332,944.11	311,392.50	105,760.16
490,654.69	226,764.66	210,199.28	53,690.75	599,427.07	253,603.58	219,766.81	123,056.68
262,007.47	116,281.43	111,261.57	34,464.47	412,266.40	176,018.80	162,732.83	73,514.77
81,785.30	38,998.81	36,253.67	6,532.82	205,800.16	89,313.44	91,891.19	24,595.53
19,294.68	6,681.47	10,863.23	1,749.98	18,602.27	6,215.98	12,386.29	-----
7,774.86	3,472.00	4,302.86	-----	7,333.76	3,098.96	4,234.80	-----
7,117.89	3,395.19	3,722.70	-----	16,106.32	4,927.00	8,942.92	2,236.40
34,924.19	17,462.10	17,462.09	-----	13,870.87	6,935.43	6,935.44	-----
12,853.28	3,900.45	7,141.08	1,811.75	11,772.27	2,773.92	7,234.42	1,763.93
2,631.99	1,315.99	1,316.00	-----	8,770.87	4,385.43	4,385.44	-----
4,040.00	2,020.00	2,020.00	-----	6,720.00	3,360.00	3,360.00	-----
6,003.64	3,001.82	3,001.82	-----	6,583.55	3,291.77	3,291.78	-----
21,413.28	8,085.00	13,328.28	-----	19,196.29	7,437.50	11,086.79	672.00
4,959.91	2,479.95	2,479.96	-----	5,673.51	2,834.26	2,839.25	-----
4,334.90	2,167.45	1,784.95	382.50	5,220.88	2,610.44	1,403.95	1,206.49
28,343.06	14,035.24	8,656.31	5,651.51	51,104.83	14,466.89	7,450.47	29,178.47
26,250.85	10,414.33	4,511.09	11,325.43	18,249.21	7,812.10	3,391.67	7,045.44
11,679.70	5,805.96	2,401.10	3,472.64	26,310.88	7,895.67	2,031.21	16,384.00
16,492.07	5,403.90	11,088.17	-----	19,711.83	5,302.02	11,723.28	2,686.53
9,717.95	4,815.00	4,902.95	-----	13,370.19	6,685.06	6,685.13	-----
6,749.82	3,374.91	3,374.91	-----	13,009.94	6,504.97	6,504.97	-----
3,610.49	1,805.22	1,805.27	-----	9,097.18	4,548.55	3,859.59	689.04
9,404.71	4,422.58	1,411.67	3,570.46	9,762.12	4,881.08	2,524.82	2,356.22
35,695.36	14,105.18	21,590.18	-----	30,681.58	11,880.35	18,801.23	-----
28,785.60	14,392.80	14,392.80	-----	18,450.34	9,225.17	9,225.17	-----
11,850.03	5,925.00	5,925.03	-----	15,342.83	7,431.41	7,911.42	-----
8,782.63	3,969.76	3,969.78	843.09	20,146.05	6,665.89	6,014.77	7,465.39
18,064.43	8,090.48	9,973.95	-----	23,817.55	9,422.58	14,394.97	-----
4,575.77	2,250.98	2,246.66	78.13	14,597.16	3,403.96	1,217.95	9,975.25
8,560.44	2,960.66	5,599.78	-----	16,373.83	6,576.48	7,200.54	2,596.81
7,227.16	3,613.57	2,983.59	630.00	5,577.34	2,780.67	2,721.67	75.00
8,010.83	4,005.41	4,005.42	-----	3,049.63	1,524.82	1,524.81	-----
16,556.81	7,694.62	8,862.19	-----	27,154.00	12,675.30	14,478.70	-----
4,272.81	2,136.36	2,136.45	-----	6,108.25	3,054.01	2,674.99	379.25
72,633.14	36,316.57	36,316.57	-----	61,981.70	30,990.85	30,990.85	-----
11,980.00	5,989.94	5,490.06	500.00	17,360.27	7,167.58	7,167.69	3,025.00
4,054.88	2,027.44	2,027.44	-----	8,225.96	4,112.98	4,112.98	-----
33,658.27	16,649.35	16,133.92	1,055.00	35,854.56	17,027.28	17,027.28	1,800.00
19,948.79	5,624.66	13,893.34	430.79	22,331.57	7,216.33	8,136.66	6,978.58
8,672.08	3,343.08	3,361.50	1,967.50	8,899.86	2,478.44	1,658.12	4,763.30
62,265.62	30,785.54	31,180.72	299.36	60,755.01	28,652.82	31,970.93	131.26
5,857.86	2,928.93	2,928.93	-----	8,088.35	4,044.17	4,044.17	-----
10,027.97	3,890.85	6,137.12	-----	14,235.35	4,222.36	10,012.99	-----
4,000.00	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00	9,445.31	4,232.21	2,441.31	2,771.79
12,571.97	6,051.16	4,585.82	1,934.99	14,059.05	6,763.47	4,986.64	2,308.94
27,869.49	13,382.01	5,005.42	9,482.06	36,783.64	15,267.77	8,645.89	12,869.98
4,432.34	2,178.52	2,253.82	-----	9,097.05	3,944.56	2,418.45	2,734.04
5,681.22	3,040.61	195.31	2,445.30	8,059.12	3,851.22	-----	4,207.90
17,367.93	7,311.74	8,799.47	1,256.72	24,283.25	7,311.74	7,251.08	9,720.43
6,619.70	3,303.76	2,829.83	486.11	6,140.07	3,070.02	-----	3,070.05
14,158.16	4,634.22	4,137.00	5,386.94	10,478.89	4,619.58	3,186.81	2,672.50
32,009.91	12,526.06	13,786.33	5,697.52	21,317.76	6,855.06	6,860.47	7,602.23
4,502.25	2,137.82	2,364.43	-----	6,507.68	3,068.76	3,238.92	200.00

² Includes \$19,310.88 expenditures for Oklahoma not reported by the type of school in 1918—State funds, \$10,269.35; Federal funds, \$9,041.53.

TABLE 15.—Reimbursement of agricultural, trade and industrial, and home expended for each type of schools, by years, 1918 to 1929,

State or Territory and year	Amount of Federal money expended					
	For agricultural schools ¹					For trade and industrial schools
	Total	Evening	Part time	All day	Day unit	Total
Total:						
1929 ²	\$2,833,538.07	\$63,301.03	\$6,328.63	\$2,718,071.48	\$45,836.93	\$2,467,217.11
1928.....	2,779,857.94	140,552.58	20,188.94	2,521,722.52	97,393.90	2,454,445.05
1927.....	2,734,274.64	110,633.16	27,860.35	2,528,923.16	66,857.97	2,426,576.77
1926.....	2,604,902.69	67,491.39	15,362.12	2,481,342.62	40,706.56	2,403,773.71
1925.....	2,214,575.97	70,732.24	3,777.23	2,092,120.20	41,946.30	1,973,634.12
1924.....	1,855,091.04	57,237.31	4,103.52	1,761,154.44	32,590.77	1,586,153.46
1923.....	1,638,086.08	38,504.07	22,753.08	1,554,919.58	21,909.35	1,345,911.72
1922.....	1,485,475.22	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,170,907.05
1921.....	1,192,131.17	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,006,570.56
1920.....	889,886.29	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	699,644.65
1919.....	528,679.13	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	491,192.75
1918.....	273,282.08	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	307,374.57
1929:						
Alabama.....	102,004.37	5,300.00	-----	96,704.37	-----	19,817.24
Arizona.....	12,643.21	280.35	-----	12,362.86	-----	8,000.00
Arkansas.....	84,341.18	1,419.40	-----	82,081.78	840.00	12,576.96
California.....	57,023.87	-----	-----	57,023.87	-----	103,883.35
Colorado.....	26,735.43	1,381.36	62.50	25,291.57	-----	20,193.62
Connecticut.....	19,336.25	-----	-----	19,336.25	-----	36,826.16
Delaware.....	7,396.22	412.50	-----	6,983.72	-----	8,000.00
Florida.....	31,631.15	487.50	131.25	30,224.90	787.50	15,852.74
Georgia.....	119,926.79	350.00	925.00	118,651.79	-----	32,427.62
Hawaii.....	10,000.00	30.00	-----	9,970.00	-----	6,742.17
Idaho.....	18,257.26	344.00	-----	17,913.26	-----	5,926.75
Illinois.....	121,369.30	-----	-----	121,369.30	-----	196,282.06
Indiana.....	84,480.74	-----	-----	84,480.74	-----	66,064.26
Iowa.....	82,949.48	9,080.14	1,414.17	72,455.17	-----	38,168.51
Kansas.....	53,811.00	377.00	-----	52,574.00	360.00	15,380.00
Kentucky.....	102,791.10	-----	-----	102,791.10	-----	18,788.38
Louisiana.....	63,327.32	-----	-----	63,327.32	-----	26,985.46
Maine.....	20,362.28	-----	-----	18,612.78	1,749.50	6,889.22
Maryland.....	28,062.37	-----	-----	28,062.37	-----	27,880.15
Massachusetts.....	11,795.39	-----	-----	11,795.39	-----	162,792.89
Michigan.....	81,320.92	-----	-----	81,320.92	-----	99,416.34
Minnesota.....	74,955.00	458.00	32.00	74,465.00	-----	51,122.85
Mississippi.....	85,009.89	-----	-----	85,009.89	-----	10,697.89
Missouri.....	106,042.25	-----	33.75	106,008.50	-----	59,673.51
Montana.....	21,995.28	-----	-----	21,995.28	-----	2,036.75
Nebraska.....	52,004.21	625.00	620.00	50,759.21	-----	15,729.38
Nevada.....	6,219.57	96.00	-----	6,123.57	-----	5,234.36
New Hampshire.....	8,615.47	80.00	-----	8,535.47	-----	10,386.61
New Jersey.....	38,825.64	6,066.28	-----	32,759.36	-----	110,000.89
New Mexico.....	16,116.01	50.00	-----	14,816.01	1,250.00	4,017.00
New York.....	104,781.77	-----	150.00	104,631.77	-----	478,369.11
North Carolina.....	112,897.85	17,853.02	1,002.48	91,028.30	3,014.07	21,839.00
North Dakota.....	30,353.01	-----	-----	30,353.01	-----	8,000.00
Ohio.....	121,446.63	2,179.93	(³)	119,266.70	-----	163,777.56
Oklahoma.....	81,408.48	-----	20.00	81,388.48	-----	24,034.54
Oregon.....	22,899.42	-----	-----	22,899.42	-----	17,918.66
Pennsylvania.....	136,827.46	-----	-----	107,630.12	29,147.34	255,324.00
Rhode Island.....	7,320.85	1,125.00	-----	6,195.85	-----	29,280.58
South Carolina.....	78,757.55	14,943.55	200.00	61,889.00	1,725.00	14,000.00
South Dakota.....	25,495.97	-----	-----	25,495.97	-----	4,485.40
Tennessee.....	96,990.92	-----	-----	92,300.92	690.00	27,231.39
Texas.....	178,946.19	-----	1,687.50	174,896.19	2,362.50	64,299.48
Utah.....	13,645.69	75.00	-----	13,535.69	35.00	9,604.72
Vermont.....	11,134.19	-----	-----	11,134.19	-----	7,906.01
Virginia.....	93,433.34	162.00	-----	89,395.32	3,876.02	30,027.38
Washington.....	35,477.32	-----	-----	35,477.32	-----	35,966.36
West Virginia.....	41,895.55	-----	-----	41,895.55	-----	15,095.55
Wisconsin.....	80,976.93	-----	-----	80,976.93	-----	55,445.08
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	125.00	50.00	9,825.00	-----	6,817.17

¹ Salaries of teachers only.² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.³ Prior to 1923 agricultural reimbursements were not reported by type of school.⁴ Included in expenditures for trade extension schools.

economics evening, part-time, and all-day schools: Amount of Federal money and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

Amount of Federal money expended—Continued							
For trade and industrial schools—Continued				For home economics schools			
Evening	Part time *		All day	Total	Evening	Part time	All day
	Trade exten- sion	General con- tinuation					
\$329,829.49	\$385,093.50	\$859,537.53	\$892,811.59	\$481,192.67	\$144,253.03	\$27,114.13	\$309,825.51
278,740.91	379,126.99	855,381.73	941,195.42	492,158.26	136,816.59	30,980.22	324,361.45
257,953.30	337,212.85	892,661.91	938,748.71	485,033.01	124,203.69	42,265.48	318,563.84
244,650.93	350,369.35	891,229.01	917,524.42	499,631.33	124,954.20	47,523.72	327,153.41
224,283.86	256,122.39	746,505.79	746,722.08	400,120.15	92,449.08	40,145.30	267,525.77
191,150.99	202,248.45	544,707.22	643,046.78	335,271.81	215,450.56	38,778.06	81,043.19
172,530.35	167,140.91	443,753.30	562,487.16	235,968.57	65,283.57	27,714.64	192,970.44
151,940.25	145,345.81	388,406.58	485,214.41	245,885.87	53,124.43	28,745.75	164,015.69
129,297.52	141,075.92	320,748.77	415,448.35	192,387.21	28,414.45	11,356.07	152,616.69
103,737.16	190,574.67	190,259.48	296,073.44	155,768.24	25,243.09	6,084.84	124,440.31
83,063.91	86,527.72	64,999.81	257,101.21	115,952.01	23,175.93	6,516.44	86,259.64
78,982.67	92,577.30	(¹)	136,636.17	57,773.82	542.28	(¹)	56,439.97
8,818.00	476.50	2,295.43	8,227.31	1,863.95	1,863.95	-----	-----
1,967.34	1,296.00	2,333.13	2,403.53	2,000.00	948.20	313.75	738.05
1,972.50	3,411.50	2,525.00	4,667.96	3,235.56	1,090.00	-----	2,145.56
6,258.83	25,827.31	13,090.00	58,707.17	25,970.83	-----	15,480.47	10,490.36
7,205.89	10,159.61	297.99	2,530.13	5,048.41	1,107.00	1,683.00	2,258.41
5,214.48	12,491.92	-----	19,119.76	10,428.96	-----	-----	10,428.96
1,321.50	91.00	6,587.50	-----	2,000.00	-----	-----	2,000.00
2,388.10	531.63	8,100.13	4,832.88	3,962.50	1,412.50	-----	2,550.00
10,602.96	3,901.60	10,735.30	7,187.76	8,106.91	3,684.71	-----	4,422.00
412.50	1,000.00	-----	5,329.67	2,000.00	593.00	1,075.50	361.50
1,151.75	3,875.00	-----	900.00	2,000.00	189.25	-----	1,810.75
10,849.84	32,666.67	109,628.77	43,138.48	49,070.51	8,624.67	-----	40,445.84
3,989.60	30,875.91	1,216.67	29,982.08	16,516.06	3,638.18	-----	12,877.88
3,079.37	5,650.40	16,053.65	13,885.09	9,751.28	113.50	-----	9,537.78
7,386.00	1,794.00	500.00	5,700.00	4,578.00	-----	-----	4,578.00
2,469.00	1,400.00	929.41	13,989.97	6,056.06	324.00	-----	5,732.06
8,602.00	10,650.75	-----	7,472.71	6,986.92	174.00	-----	6,812.92
2,437.25	2,945.68	-----	1,506.29	3,041.00	1,991.00	-----	1,050.00
10,806.50	4,887.50	397.60	11,788.65	9,683.64	1.00	-----	9,682.64
6,717.22	6,882.16	61,465.04	87,728.47	40,476.72	14,299.88	-----	26,206.84
13,460.30	19,441.10	20,225.54	26,289.40	24,829.74	3,738.20	4,905.34	16,249.20
508.00	8,459.00	14,542.00	27,613.85	7,440.45	2,156.60	-----	5,283.85
2,105.06	361.46	7,693.88	537.49	2,674.47	100.00	472.22	2,102.25
10,437.82	758.11	20,287.35	28,190.23	16,534.88	2,270.70	-----	14,264.18
726.00	685.75	-----	625.00	2,000.00	-----	-----	2,000.00
6,140.01	2,999.80	1,968.59	4,619.98	4,514.31	3,028.99	227.25	1,258.07
1,709.90	865.00	-----	2,659.46	2,000.00	25.00	-----	1,975.00
32,015.87	4,797.03	41,036.67	32,151.32	27,500.22	10,634.98	-----	16,865.24
1,187.00	930.00	-----	1,900.00	2,000.00	514.50	-----	1,485.50
29,092.66	-----	253,664.78	195,611.67	-----	-----	-----	-----
9,885.50	2,718.00	7,623.00	1,612.50	5,461.75	5,461.75	-----	-----
-----	4,085.13	-----	3,914.87	2,000.00	181.75	40.00	1,778.25
16,103.59	48,963.71	55,725.45	42,984.81	37,114.56	7,509.19	-----	29,605.37
4,978.36	5,912.00	12,506.68	637.50	6,044.73	6,044.73	-----	-----
2,253.77	7,899.65	872.00	6,893.24	3,857.22	927.00	296.00	2,634.22
26,436.79	20,916.53	97,883.60	110,087.08	56,975.67	18,610.23	-----	38,365.44
2,763.62	23,526.00	464.00	2,526.96	3,530.90	2,267.00	-----	1,263.90
5,988.00	-----	4,091.00	3,921.00	2,030.00	2,030.00	-----	-----
170.00	253.80	-----	4,061.60	2,000.00	280.50	-----	1,719.50
6,514.16	3,839.13	9,309.18	7,568.92	6,807.84	6,807.84	-----	-----
11,453.77	26,141.20	8,346.41	18,358.10	16,848.35	12,443.73	-----	4,404.62
944.50	-----	8,660.22	-----	2,401.17	2,220.00	-----	181.17
1,392.25	6,513.76	-----	-----	2,000.00	-----	-----	2,000.00
5,899.00	8,777.28	3,734.13	11,616.97	7,506.84	3,646.84	-----	3,860.00
4,657.00	1,196.00	18,221.23	11,892.13	5,730.75	1,530.75	-----	4,200.00
5,906.93	3,712.63	423.00	5,052.99	2,686.50	-----	-----	2,300.00
21,022.33	18,320.45	7 16,105.30	13,862.01	11,241.41	2,620.60	-----	-----
2,166.67	2,150.50	-----	2,500.00	2,000.00	200.00	-----	1,800.00

* Included in expenditures for evening schools.

¹ Includes a refund of \$36.

⁷ Includes \$15,215.80 reimbursement to coordination centers.

TABLE 16.—Availability of Federal funds for home economics and for all-day and evening schools, by States: Amount expended for home economics as compared with 20 per cent of the total allotment for trade, industry, and home economics, and amount expended for all-day and evening schools as compared with 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the total allotment for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory	Total allotment for trade, industry, and home economics, 1929	Home economics schools		All-day and evening schools	
		Maximum amount available (20 per cent of total allotment)	Amount expended ¹	Maximum amount available (66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of total allotment)	Amount expended ¹
Total.....	\$3,056,148.19	\$611,229.64	\$481,156.67	\$2,037,432.13	\$1,676,683.62
Alabama.....	28,363.90	5,672.78	1,863.95	18,909.27	18,909.27
Arizona.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	6,057.12
Arkansas.....	16,177.80	3,235.56	3,235.56	10,785.20	9,876.02
California.....	129,854.18	25,970.84	25,970.83	86,569.45	75,456.36
Colorado.....	25,242.03	5,048.41	5,048.41	16,828.02	13,101.43
Connecticut.....	52,144.79	10,428.96	10,428.96	34,763.19	34,763.20
Delaware.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	3,321.50
Florida.....	19,815.92	3,963.18	3,962.50	13,210.61	11,183.48
Georgia.....	40,534.53	8,103.91	8,106.91	27,023.02	25,897.63
Hawaii.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	6,666.67
Idaho.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	4,051.75
Illinois.....	245,352.57	49,070.51	49,070.51	163,568.38	103,058.83
Indiana.....	82,580.32	16,516.06	16,516.06	55,053.55	50,487.74
Iowa.....	48,756.39	9,751.28	9,751.28	32,504.26	26,215.74
Kansas.....	34,414.47	6,882.89	4,578.00	22,942.98	17,664.00
Kentucky.....	35,282.06	7,056.41	6,056.06	23,521.27	22,515.03
Louisiana.....	34,982.45	6,996.49	6,986.92	23,321.63	23,321.63
Maine.....	16,683.02	3,336.60	3,041.00	11,122.01	6,984.54
Maryland.....	48,418.18	9,683.64	9,683.64	32,278.79	32,278.79
Massachusetts.....	203,282.61	40,656.52	40,476.72	135,521.74	134,929.41
Michigan.....	124,832.66	24,966.53	24,892.74	83,221.77	59,737.10
Minnesota.....	58,563.30	11,712.66	7,440.45	39,042.20	35,562.30
Mississippi.....	13,372.36	2,674.47	2,674.47	8,914.91	4,844.80
Missouri.....	88,374.76	17,674.95	16,534.88	58,916.51	55,162.93
Montana.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	3,351.00
Nebraska.....	22,571.52	4,514.30	4,514.31	15,047.68	15,047.05
Nevada.....	12,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	6,369.36
New Hampshire.....	15,679.91	3,115.98	-----	10,386.61	10,386.61
New Jersey.....	137,829.39	27,565.88	27,500.22	91,886.26	91,667.41
New Mexico.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	5,087.00
New York.....	478,369.11	95,673.82	-----	318,912.74	224,704.33
North Carolina.....	27,308.75	5,461.75	5,461.75	18,205.83	16,959.75
North Dakota.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	5,874.87
Ohio.....	204,780.00	40,956.00	37,114.56	136,520.00	96,202.97
Oklahoma.....	30,043.68	6,008.74	6,008.73	20,029.12	11,624.59
Oregon.....	21,775.88	4,355.18	3,857.22	14,517.25	12,708.23
Pennsylvania.....	312,299.67	62,459.93	56,975.67	208,199.78	193,499.52
Rhode Island.....	32,811.43	6,562.30	3,530.90	21,874.32	8,821.48
South Carolina.....	16,372.16	3,274.43	2,030.00	10,914.77	11,939.00
South Dakota.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	6,231.60
Tennessee.....	34,039.23	6,807.85	6,807.84	22,692.82	20,890.92
Texas.....	84,241.77	16,848.35	16,848.35	56,161.18	46,660.22
Utah.....	12,005.89	2,401.18	2,401.17	8,004.93	3,345.67
Vermont.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	3,392.25
Virginia.....	37,534.22	7,506.84	7,506.84	25,022.81	25,022.81
Washington.....	41,697.11	8,339.42	5,730.75	27,798.07	22,279.88
West Virginia.....	20,550.03	4,110.00	2,686.50	13,700.02	13,646.42
Wisconsin.....	69,310.09	13,862.02	13,862.01	46,206.73	32,263.74
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,666.67	6,666.67

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 17.—Availability of Federal funds for each class of teacher training, by States: Amount expended for training teachers of agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics, compared with 60 per cent of the total allotment for maintenance of teacher training for the year ended June 30, 1929

State or Territory	Allotment 1929	Maximum amount available for one class of training (60 per cent of allotment)	Amount ¹ expended for training teachers of—		
			Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics
Total.....	\$1,096,765.93	\$658,059.55	\$343,509.50	\$337,145.64	\$345,504.87
Alabama.....	22,305.56	13,383.34	9,408.11	6,681.47	6,215.98
Arizona.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,429.04	3,472.00	3,098.96
Arkansas.....	16,644.37	9,986.62	8,322.18	3,395.19	4,927.00
California.....	32,552.12	19,531.27	7,453.15	17,462.10	6,935.43
Colorado.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,276.99	3,900.45	2,773.92
Connecticut.....	13,114.76	7,868.86	4,288.72	1,315.99	4,385.43
Delaware.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,507.50	2,020.00	3,360.00
Florida.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,333.34	3,001.82	3,291.77
Georgia.....	27,507.82	16,504.69	11,985.32	8,085.00	7,437.50
Hawaii.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	4,685.79	2,479.95	2,834.26
Idaho.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	5,222.11	2,167.45	2,610.44
Illinois.....	61,604.37	36,962.62	13,811.70	14,035.24	14,466.89
Indiana.....	27,836.09	16,701.65	9,609.66	10,414.33	7,812.10
Iowa.....	22,836.05	13,701.63	9,134.42	5,805.96	7,895.67
Kansas.....	16,806.36	10,083.82	5,833.58	5,403.90	5,302.02
Kentucky.....	22,955.83	13,773.50	8,400.13	4,815.00	6,685.06
Louisiana.....	17,084.23	10,250.65	7,204.35	3,374.91	6,504.97
Maine.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	2,483.18	1,805.22	4,548.55
Maryland.....	13,770.49	8,262.29	4,466.83	4,422.58	4,881.08
Massachusetts.....	36,593.94	21,956.36	8,106.92	4,105.18	11,880.35
Michigan.....	34,846.64	20,907.98	9,511.93	14,392.80	9,225.17
Minnesota.....	22,675.56	13,605.34	8,316.91	5,925.00	7,341.41
Mississippi.....	17,009.27	10,205.56	6,373.62	3,969.76	6,665.89
Missouri.....	32,335.48	19,401.29	12,886.83	8,090.48	9,422.58
Montana.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,841.44	2,250.98	3,403.96
Nebraska.....	12,314.38	7,388.03	2,777.24	2,960.66	6,576.48
Nevada.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	2,774.32	3,613.57	2,780.67
New Hampshire.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	2,245.82	4,005.41	1,524.82
New Jersey.....	29,978.23	17,986.94	6,113.75	7,694.62	12,675.30
New Mexico.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	2,419.46	2,136.36	3,054.01
New York.....	98,650.39	59,190.23	20,756.95	36,316.57	30,990.85
North Carolina.....	24,309.38	14,585.63	9,549.64	5,989.94	7,167.58
North Dakota.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,859.58	2,027.44	4,112.98
Ohio.....	54,709.10	32,825.46	17,546.28	16,469.35	17,027.28
Oklahoma.....	19,266.88	11,560.13	6,422.29	5,624.66	7,216.33
Oregon.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	4,176.92	3,343.08	2,478.44
Pennsylvania.....	82,832.38	49,699.43	23,332.41	30,785.54	28,652.82
Rhode Island.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	2,320.41	2,928.93	4,044.17
South Carolina.....	15,993.88	9,596.33	7,417.94	3,890.85	4,222.36
South Dakota.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,767.79	2,000.00	4,232.21
Tennessee.....	22,207.82	13,324.69	9,349.15	6,051.16	6,763.47
Texas.....	44,296.50	26,577.90	12,897.59	13,382.01	15,267.77
Utah.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	3,105.93	2,178.52	3,944.56
Vermont.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	2,021.00	3,040.61	3,851.22
Virginia.....	21,935.22	13,161.13	7,311.74	7,311.74	7,311.74
Washington.....	12,886.69	7,732.01	3,588.67	3,303.76	3,070.02
West Virginia.....	13,903.85	8,342.31	4,649.68	4,634.22	4,619.58
Wisconsin.....	25,002.29	15,001.37	5,540.71	12,526.06	6,855.06
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	6,000.00	4,670.48	2,137.82	3,068.76

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 18.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the States for vocational agriculture during the year ending June 30, 1930, by States: Funds available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1929, and allotment and amount to be sent to the States for 1930

State or Territory	1929			1930	
	Funds available ¹	Expended by State ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30 (a-b) ²	Allotment	Amount to be sent to State (d-c) ²
	a	b	c	d	e
Total.....	\$3,031,712.39	\$2,903,135.92	\$128,577.47	\$3,031,987.39	\$2,903,409.92
Alabama.....	107,318.99	107,318.99	-----	107,318.99	107,318.99
Arizona.....	12,643.21	12,643.21	-----	12,643.21	12,643.21
Arkansas.....	85,307.84	85,307.84	-----	85,307.84	85,307.84
California.....	63,913.87	63,913.87	-----	63,913.87	63,913.87
Colorado.....	28,325.43	28,385.43	-----	28,385.43	28,385.43
Connecticut.....	25,939.68	19,336.25	6,593.43	25,939.68	19,336.25
Delaware.....	10,000.00	7,396.22	2,603.78	10,000.00	7,396.22
Florida.....	35,755.06	33,272.82	2,482.24	35,755.06	33,272.82
Georgia.....	126,526.79	126,526.79	-----	126,526.79	126,526.79
Hawaii.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Idaho.....	18,257.26	18,257.26	-----	18,257.26	18,257.26
Illinois.....	121,369.30	121,369.30	-----	121,369.30	121,369.30
Indiana.....	84,480.74	84,480.74	-----	84,480.74	84,480.74
Iowa.....	89,207.52	82,949.48	6,258.04	89,207.52	82,949.48
Kansas.....	67,191.52	53,311.00	13,880.52	67,191.52	53,311.00
Kentucky.....	104,064.16	102,791.10	1,273.06	104,064.16	102,791.10
Louisiana.....	68,303.49	68,019.82	283.67	68,303.49	68,019.82
Maine.....	27,339.29	20,362.28	6,977.01	27,339.29	20,362.28
Maryland.....	33,863.79	29,937.37	3,926.42	33,863.79	29,937.37
Massachusetts.....	11,795.39	11,795.39	-----	11,795.39	11,795.39
Michigan.....	83,273.64	82,720.92	552.72	83,273.64	82,720.92
Minnesota.....	77,944.04	74,955.00	2,989.04	77,944.04	74,955.00
Mississippi.....	90,489.79	90,489.79	-----	90,489.79	90,489.79
Missouri.....	106,052.25	106,042.25	10.00	106,052.25	106,042.25
Montana.....	21,995.28	21,995.28	-----	21,995.28	21,995.28
Nebraska.....	52,004.21	52,004.21	-----	52,004.21	52,004.21
Nevada.....	10,000.00	6,219.57	3,780.43	10,000.00	6,219.57
New Hampshire.....	10,000.00	8,615.47	1,384.53	10,000.00	8,615.47
New Jersey.....	39,742.28	39,742.28	-----	39,742.28	39,742.28
New Mexico.....	16,964.49	16,803.52	160.97	17,239.49	17,078.52
New York.....	104,781.77	104,781.77	-----	104,781.77	104,781.77
North Carolina.....	120,736.14	120,535.35	200.79	120,736.14	120,535.35
North Dakota.....	32,602.82	32,242.91	359.91	32,602.82	32,242.91
Ohio.....	121,524.31	121,446.63	77.68	121,524.31	121,446.63
Oklahoma.....	86,889.21	86,883.48	5.73	86,889.21	86,883.48
Oregon.....	22,899.42	22,899.42	-----	22,899.42	22,899.42
Pennsylvania.....	181,633.69	136,827.46	44,806.23	181,633.69	136,827.46
Rhode Island.....	10,000.00	7,320.85	2,679.15	10,000.00	7,320.85
South Carolina.....	81,107.54	81,107.54	-----	81,107.54	81,107.54
South Dakota.....	31,204.59	25,745.97	5,458.62	31,204.59	25,745.97
Tennessee.....	100,770.92	100,770.92	-----	100,770.92	100,770.92
Texas.....	183,871.11	183,871.11	-----	183,871.11	183,871.11
Utah.....	13,645.69	13,645.69	-----	13,645.69	13,645.69
Vermont.....	14,149.93	11,134.19	3,015.74	14,149.93	11,134.19
Virginia.....	95,433.38	95,433.38	-----	95,433.38	95,433.38
Washington.....	35,477.32	35,477.32	-----	35,477.32	35,477.32
West Virginia.....	63,888.31	45,070.55	18,817.76	63,888.31	45,070.55
Wisconsin.....	80,976.93	80,976.93	-----	80,976.93	80,976.93
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00

¹ Includes amount sent to States during 1929 and the unexpended balance in the State treasury June 30, 1928. This amount is less than the allotment in some instances because of amounts withheld in accordance with section 15 of the national vocational education act.

² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 19.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the States for vocational trade, industry, and home economics during the year ending June 30, 1930, by States: Funds available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1929, and allotment and amount to be sent to the States for 1930

State or Territory	1929			1930	
	Funds available ¹	Expended by State ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30 (a-b) ²	Allotment	Amount to be sent to State (d-c) ²
	a	b	c	d	e
Total.....	\$3,049,806.60	\$2,948,373.78	\$101,432.82	\$3,056,148.19	\$2,954,715.37
Alabama.....	28,363.90	21,681.19	6,682.71	28,363.90	21,681.19
Arizona.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	—	10,000.00	10,000.00
Arkansas.....	16,116.80	15,812.52	304.28	16,177.80	15,873.52
California.....	129,854.18	129,854.18	—	129,854.18	129,854.18
Colorado.....	25,242.03	25,242.03	—	25,242.03	25,242.03
Connecticut.....	52,144.79	47,255.12	4,889.67	52,144.79	47,255.12
Delaware.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	—	10,000.00	10,000.00
Florida.....	19,815.92	19,815.24	.68	19,815.92	19,815.24
Georgia.....	40,534.53	40,534.53	—	40,534.53	40,534.53
Hawaii.....	10,000.00	8,742.17	1,257.83	10,000.00	8,742.17
Idaho.....	10,000.00	7,926.75	2,073.25	10,000.00	7,926.75
Illinois.....	245,352.57	245,352.57	—	245,352.57	245,352.57
Indiana.....	82,580.32	82,580.32	—	82,580.32	82,580.32
Iowa.....	48,731.39	47,919.79	811.60	48,756.39	47,944.79
Kansas.....	34,414.47	19,958.00	14,456.47	34,414.47	19,958.00
Kentucky.....	35,282.16	24,844.44	10,437.72	35,282.06	24,844.34
Louisiana.....	34,982.45	33,972.38	1,010.07	34,982.45	33,972.38
Maine.....	16,683.02	9,930.22	6,752.80	16,683.02	9,930.22
Maryland.....	48,418.18	37,563.79	10,854.39	48,418.18	37,563.79
Massachusetts.....	203,282.61	203,269.61	13.00	203,282.61	203,269.61
Michigan.....	124,832.66	124,309.08	523.58	124,382.66	124,309.08
Minnesota.....	58,563.30	58,563.30	—	58,563.30	58,563.30
Mississippi.....	13,372.36	13,372.36	—	13,372.36	13,372.36
Missouri.....	82,787.74	76,208.39	6,579.35	88,374.76	81,795.41
Montana.....	10,000.00	4,036.75	5,963.25	10,000.00	4,036.75
Nebraska.....	22,571.52	20,242.69	2,328.83	22,571.52	20,242.69
Nevada.....	10,000.00	7,234.36	2,765.64	10,000.00	7,234.36
New Hampshire.....	15,579.91	10,386.61	5,193.30	15,579.91	10,386.61
New Jersey.....	137,501.11	137,501.11	—	137,829.39	137,829.39
New Mexico.....	10,000.00	6,017.00	3,983.00	10,000.00	6,017.00
New York.....	478,369.11	478,369.11	—	478,369.11	478,369.11
North Carolina.....	27,308.75	27,300.75	8.00	27,308.75	27,300.75
North Dakota.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	—	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ohio.....	204,780.00	200,892.12	3,887.88	204,780.00	200,892.12
Oklahoma.....	30,043.68	30,043.27	.41	30,043.68	30,043.27
Oregon.....	21,775.88	21,775.88	—	21,775.88	21,775.88
Pennsylvania.....	312,299.67	312,299.67	—	312,299.67	312,299.67
Rhode Island.....	32,811.48	32,811.48	—	32,811.48	32,811.48
South Carolina.....	16,031.77	16,030.00	1.77	16,372.16	16,370.39
South Dakota.....	10,000.00	6,485.40	3,514.60	10,000.00	6,485.40
Tennessee.....	34,039.23	34,039.23	—	34,039.23	34,039.23
Texas.....	84,241.77	81,147.83	3,093.94	84,241.77	81,147.83
Utah.....	12,005.89	12,005.89	—	12,005.89	12,005.89
Vermont.....	10,000.00	9,906.01	93.99	10,000.00	9,906.01
Virginia.....	37,534.22	37,534.22	—	37,534.22	37,534.22
Washington.....	41,697.11	41,697.11	—	41,697.11	41,697.11
West Virginia.....	20,550.03	17,782.05	2,767.98	20,550.03	17,782.05
Wisconsin.....	69,310.09	69,310.09	—	69,310.09	69,310.09
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	8,817.17	1,182.83	10,000.00	8,817.17

¹ Includes amount sent to States during 1929 and the unexpended balance in the State treasury June 30, 1928. This amount is less than the allotment in some instances because of amounts withheld in accordance with section 15 of the national vocational education act.

² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 20.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the States for vocational teacher training during the year ending June 30, 1930, by States: Funds available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1929, and allotment and amount to be sent to the States for 1930

State or Territory	1929			1930	
	Funds available ¹	Expended by State ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30 (a-b) ²	Allotment	Amount to be sent to State (d-c) ²
	a	b	c	d	e
Total.....	\$1,094,821.32	\$1,026,160.00	\$68,661.32	\$1,096,765.93	\$1,028,104.61
Alabama.....	22,305.56	22,305.56	-----	22,305.56	22,305.56
Arizona.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Arkansas.....	16,644.37	16,644.37	-----	16,644.37	16,644.37
California.....	32,552.12	31,850.67	701.45	32,552.12	31,850.67
Colorado.....	9,951.36	9,951.36	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Connecticut.....	13,114.76	9,990.14	3,124.62	13,114.76	9,990.14
Delaware.....	10,000.00	8,887.50	1,112.50	10,000.00	8,887.50
Florida.....	10,000.00	9,626.93	373.07	10,000.00	9,626.93
Georgia.....	27,507.82	27,507.82	-----	27,507.82	27,507.82
Hawaii.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Idaho.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Illinois.....	61,604.37	42,313.83	19,290.54	61,604.37	42,313.83
Indiana.....	27,836.09	27,836.09	-----	27,836.09	27,836.09
Iowa.....	22,836.05	22,836.05	-----	22,836.05	22,836.05
Kansas.....	16,806.36	16,539.50	266.86	16,806.36	16,539.50
Kentucky.....	22,955.83	19,900.19	3,055.64	22,955.83	19,900.19
Louisiana.....	17,084.23	17,084.23	-----	17,084.23	17,084.23
Maine.....	10,000.00	8,836.95	1,163.05	10,000.00	8,836.95
Maryland.....	13,770.49	13,770.49	-----	13,770.49	13,770.49
Massachusetts.....	36,593.94	34,092.45	2,501.49	36,593.94	34,092.45
Michigan.....	34,814.12	33,129.90	1,684.22	34,846.64	33,162.42
Minnesota.....	22,675.56	21,673.32	1,002.24	22,675.56	21,673.32
Mississippi.....	17,009.27	17,009.27	-----	17,009.27	17,009.27
Missouri.....	32,335.48	30,399.89	1,935.59	32,335.48	30,399.89
Montana.....	10,000.00	9,496.38	503.62	10,000.00	9,496.38
Nebraska.....	12,314.38	12,314.38	-----	12,314.38	12,314.38
Nevada.....	10,000.00	9,168.56	831.44	10,000.00	9,168.56
New Hampshire.....	10,000.00	7,776.05	2,223.95	10,000.00	7,776.05
New Jersey.....	29,978.23	26,483.67	3,494.56	29,978.23	26,483.67
New Mexico.....	9,528.50	7,609.83	1,918.67	10,000.00	8,081.33
New York.....	98,650.39	88,064.37	10,586.02	98,650.39	88,064.37
North Carolina.....	24,309.38	22,707.16	1,602.22	24,309.38	22,707.16
North Dakota.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ohio.....	54,705.97	51,042.91	3,663.06	54,709.10	51,046.04
Oklahoma.....	19,266.88	19,263.28	3.60	19,266.88	19,263.28
Oregon.....	9,998.44	9,998.44	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Pennsylvania.....	82,832.38	82,770.77	61.61	82,832.38	82,770.77
Rhode Island.....	9,969.40	9,293.51	675.89	10,000.00	9,324.11
South Carolina.....	15,531.15	15,531.15	-----	15,993.88	15,993.88
South Dakota.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Tennessee.....	22,207.82	22,163.78	44.04	22,207.82	22,163.78
Texas.....	44,296.50	41,547.37	2,749.13	44,296.50	41,547.37
Utah.....	9,229.01	9,229.01	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00
Vermont.....	10,000.00	8,912.83	1,087.17	10,000.00	8,912.83
Virginia.....	21,935.22	21,935.22	-----	21,935.22	21,935.22
Washington.....	12,886.69	9,962.45	2,924.24	12,886.69	9,962.45
West Virginia.....	13,903.85	13,903.48	.37	13,903.85	13,903.48
Wisconsin.....	25,002.29	24,921.83	80.46	25,002.29	24,921.83
Wyoming.....	9,877.06	9,877.06	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00

¹ Includes amount sent to States during 1929 and the unexpended balance in the State treasury June 30, 1928. This amount is less than the allotment in some instances because of amounts withheld in accordance with section 15 of the national vocational education act.

² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 21.—Interest earned on Federal vocational education funds deposited with State treasurers for the year ended June 30, 1929

Total.....	\$54,211.61	Maryland.....	\$1,006.10	Pennsylvania.....	\$5,437.88
Connecticut.....	186.42	Massachusetts.....	3,126.15	Rhode Island.....	234.39
Florida.....	441.24	Minnesota.....	2,121.46	South Carolina.....	716.13
Georgia.....	404.18	Mississippi.....	409.02	South Dakota.....	556.94
Hawaii.....	262.67	Missouri.....	969.16	Tennessee.....	209.33
Idaho.....	155.31	Montana.....	256.57	Texas.....	1,691.03
Illinois.....	4,007.54	Nebraska.....	391.35	Utah.....	237.00
Indiana.....	1,425.70	New Hampshire.....	407.75	Virginia.....	118.27
Iowa.....	1,908.21	New Jersey.....	2,819.28	Washington.....	1,850.00
Kansas.....	931.98	New York.....	14,912.28	West Virginia.....	1,126.00
Kentucky.....	582.87	North Carolina.....	732.81	Wisconsin.....	2,005.65
Maine.....	995.03	Ohio.....	1,936.67	Wyoming.....	151.82
		Oklahoma.....	487.42		

¹Approximately.

TABLE 22.—Allotment of Federal vocational education funds to States for the year ended June 30, 1926, and annually thereafter to 1931¹

State or Territory	Total	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers supervisors, and directors	Trade, industry, and home economics: For salaries of teachers	Teacher training: For salaries of teachers and main- tenance of teacher training	Allotted on the basis of population				Special allotment to guarantee minimum			
					Total	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors	Trade, industry, and home economics: For salaries of teachers	Teacher training: For salaries of teachers and main- tenance of teacher training	Total	Agriculture: For salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors To guarantee minimum of \$10,000	Trade, industry, and home economics: For salaries of teachers— To guarantee minimum of \$10,000	Teacher training: For sal- aries of teachers and main- tenance of teacher training— To guarantee minimum of \$10,000
Total.....	\$7,184,901.51	\$3,031,987.39	\$3,056,148.19	\$1,096,765.93	\$7,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$184,901.51	\$31,987.39	\$56,148.19	\$96,765.93
Alabama.....	157,988.45	107,318.99	28,363.90	22,305.56	157,988.45	107,318.99	28,363.90	22,305.56	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona.....	32,643.21	12,643.21	10,000.00	10,000.00	22,362.54	12,643.21	6,545.09	3,174.24	10,280.67	-----	3,454.91	6,825.76
Arkansas.....	118,130.01	85,307.84	16,177.80	16,644.37	118,130.01	85,307.84	16,177.80	16,644.37	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	226,320.17	63,913.87	129,854.18	32,552.12	226,320.17	63,913.87	129,854.18	32,552.12	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado.....	63,627.46	28,385.43	25,242.03	10,000.00	62,553.10	28,385.43	25,242.03	8,925.64	1,074.36	-----	-----	1,074.36
Connecticut.....	91,189.23	25,929.68	52,144.79	13,114.76	91,189.23	25,929.68	52,144.79	13,114.76	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delaware.....	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	14,810.53	5,966.68	6,725.52	2,118.33	15,189.47	4,033.32	3,274.48	7,881.67
Florida.....	65,570.98	35,755.06	19,815.92	10,000.00	64,770.58	35,755.06	19,815.92	9,199.60	800.40	-----	-----	800.40
Georgia.....	194,569.14	126,526.79	40,534.53	27,507.82	194,569.14	126,526.79	40,534.53	27,507.82	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Idaho.....	38,257.26	18,257.26	10,000.00	10,000.00	28,988.78	18,257.26	6,629.18	4,102.24	9,268.48	-----	3,370.82	5,897.66
Illinois.....	428,326.24	121,369.30	245,352.57	61,604.37	428,326.24	121,369.30	245,352.57	61,604.37	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana.....	194,897.15	84,480.74	82,580.32	27,836.09	194,897.15	84,480.74	82,580.82	27,836.09	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	100,799.96	89,207.52	48,756.39	22,836.05	100,799.96	89,207.52	48,756.39	22,836.05	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	118,412.35	67,191.52	34,414.47	16,806.36	118,412.35	67,191.52	34,414.47	16,806.36	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	162,302.05	104,064.16	35,282.06	22,955.83	162,302.05	104,064.16	35,282.06	22,955.83	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	120,370.17	68,303.49	34,982.45	17,084.23	120,370.17	68,303.49	34,982.45	17,084.23	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maine.....	54,022.31	27,339.29	16,083.02	10,000.00	51,317.76	27,339.29	16,083.02	7,295.45	2,704.55	-----	-----	2,704.55
Maryland.....	96,052.46	33,863.79	48,418.18	13,770.49	96,052.46	33,863.79	48,418.18	13,770.49	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	251,671.94	11,795.39	203,282.61	36,593.94	251,671.94	11,795.39	203,282.61	36,593.94	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	242,952.94	83,273.64	124,832.66	34,846.64	242,952.94	83,273.64	124,832.66	34,846.64	-----	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	159,182.90	77,944.04	58,563.30	22,675.56	159,182.90	77,944.04	58,563.30	22,675.56	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	130,871.42	90,489.79	13,372.36	17,009.27	130,871.42	90,489.79	13,372.36	17,009.27	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri.....	226,762.49	106,052.25	88,374.76	32,335.48	226,762.49	106,052.25	88,374.76	32,335.48	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	41,995.28	21,995.28	10,000.00	10,000.00	36,788.55	21,995.28	9,579.31	5,213.96	5,203.73	-----	420.69	4,786.04

STATISTICAL REPORT

85

TABLE 23.—Allocation of State appropriations for vocational education to Federal fiscal years 1929, 1930, and 1931

State or Territory	Amount of State appropriation allocated to Federal fiscal year ¹														
	Ended June 30, 1929					Ending June 30, 1930					Ending June 30, 1931				
	Total A, B, and C	A For agricultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	For administration	Total A, B, and C	A For agricultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	For administration	Total A, B, and C	A For agricultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	For administration
Ala. ² -----	\$275,948.55	\$82,109.53	\$158,084.74	\$35,754.28	\$6,722.15	\$300,948.56	\$95,384.53	\$169,809.75	\$35,754.28	\$6,722.15	\$325,948.56	\$108,659.53	\$181,534.75	\$35,754.28	\$6,722.15
Ariz.-----	32,643.21	12,643.21	10,000.00	10,000.00	35,356.79	34,310.11	13,260.93	11,049.18	10,000.00	28,689.89	110,500.00	66,750.00	18,750.00	25,000.00	5,000.00
Ark. ³ -----	109,500.00	66,250.00	18,250.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	110,000.00	66,750.00	18,250.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	110,500.00	66,750.00	18,750.00	25,000.00	5,000.00
Calif.-----	266,320.17	63,913.87	129,854.18	32,552.12	7,270.00	226,320.17	63,913.87	129,854.18	32,552.12	7,420.00	226,320.17	63,913.87	129,854.18	32,552.12	7,420.00
Colo.-----	62,680.00	28,385.43	24,294.57	10,000.00	10,000.00	62,680.00	28,385.43	24,294.57	10,000.00	10,000.00	62,680.00	28,385.43	24,294.57	10,000.00	10,000.00
Conn. ⁴ -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Del. ⁵ -----	20,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00	150.00	20,000.00	-----	10,000.00	10,000.00	*150.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fla.-----	65,570.98	35,755.06	19,815.92	10,000.00	2,000.00	65,570.98	35,755.06	19,815.92	10,000.00	1,500.00	65,570.98	35,755.06	19,815.92	10,000.00	1,500.00
Ga. ⁶ -----	150,000.00	68,500.00	77,000.00	-----	4,500.00	150,000.00	68,500.00	77,000.00	-----	4,500.00	150,000.00	68,500.00	77,000.00	-----	4,500.00
Hawaii-----	112,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00	112,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	12,000.00	3,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho ⁷ -----	12,669.92	1,306.98	4,606.00	6,756.94	125.00	12,550.00	750.00	4,800.00	7,000.00	150.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ill.-----	252,330.28	76,902.47	175,427.81	-----	25,910.00	258,204.00	86,068.00	172,136.00	-----	24,710.00	258,204.00	86,068.00	172,136.00	-----	24,710.00
Ind.-----	240,000.00	121,354.38	109,924.48	8,721.14	-----	240,000.00	121,354.38	109,924.48	8,721.14	-----	245,000.00	123,175.62	111,924.38	10,000.00	-----
Iowa-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,360.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,910.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,910.00
Kans.-----	118,412.35	67,191.52	34,414.47	16,806.36	-----	118,412.35	67,191.52	34,414.47	16,806.36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ky. ⁸ -----	24,987.00	-----	-----	24,987.00	25,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
La. ⁹ -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Me.-----	18,730.92	7,953.79	3,310.06	7,467.07	-----	22,500.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,500.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Md.-----	19,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	2,000.00	18,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	18,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
Mass. ⁴ -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mich.-----	138,899.79	41,636.82	62,416.33	34,846.64	-----	138,899.79	41,636.82	62,416.33	34,846.64	-----	138,899.79	41,636.82	62,416.33	34,846.64	-----
Minn. ¹⁰ -----	159,182.90	77,944.04	58,563.30	22,675.56	1,400.00	196,100.00	100,000.00	80,000.00	16,100.00	29,900.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miss. ¹¹ -----	101,503.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	52,957.53	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mo.-----	196,100.00	100,000.00	80,000.00	16,100.00	29,900.00	196,100.00	100,000.00	80,000.00	16,100.00	29,900.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mont.-----	11,010.01	5,849.84	1,750.00	3,410.17	3,389.99	13,110.01	7,949.84	1,750.00	3,410.17	3,389.99	13,110.01	7,949.84	1,750.00	3,410.17	3,389.99

¹ The following States report appropriations for 1932:

State	Total A, B, and C	A. Agricul- ture	B. Trade, in- dustry, and home econom- ics	C. Teacher training	For adminis- tration
Alabama.....	\$325,948.56	\$108,659.53	\$181,534.75	\$35,754.28	\$6,772.15
Indiana.....	245,100.00	123,175.62	111,924.38	10,000.00	-----
Maryland.....	18,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
Michigan.....	138,899.79	41,636.82	62,416.33	34,846.64	-----
Nevada.....	17,500.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York.....	2,270,000.00	160,000.00	2,000,000.00	110,000.00	-----
Vermont.....	50,000.00	18,000.00	20,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00
Virginia.....	203,904.53	120,676.89	61,292.42	21,935.22	-----
Colorado.....	62,680.00	28,385.43	24,294.57	10,000.00	10,000.00

² Alabama: The executive officer reports: "All appropriations are annual and continual. The last legislature appropriated an additional fund of \$200,000 for vocational education, the amount including \$15,000 for physical restoration of crippled persons, and an appropriation of \$7,500 for work with the blind." The amounts prorated to the several types of work are estimates subject the minor changes. The totals are correct.

³ Arkansas: The executive officer reports: "The total State appropriation for vocational education for each year, 1929, 1930, and 1931 is \$125,000; \$8,000 of this is allotted to civilian rehabilitation; \$2,500 was expended in 1929 for normal training; this amount will be decreased in 1930 and 1931 and the money will be applied to the other fields."

⁴ No report.

⁵ Delaware: The executive officer reports that it is understood that for work in agriculture the State pays from its fund an amount sufficient to justify the additional appropriation of the Federal Government for this activity.

⁶ Georgia: The lump-sum appropriation of \$150,000 for vocational education is budgeted \$68,500 to agriculture, \$50,000 to home economics, \$27,000 to trade and industry, and \$4,500 to general. All teacher-training funds are matched.

⁷ Idaho: The amount of money available for 1931 is not known yet, as the legislature will make a new appropriation for last 6 months of this year.

⁸ Kentucky: Amounts for 1930 and 1931 to be appropriated by 1930 legislature.

⁹ Louisiana: Federal money for agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics matched by parish funds. Federal money for teacher training matched by college funds.

¹⁰ Minnesota: There is no specific appropriation made periodically for vocational education in Minnesota. As provided in the State act, there is available sufficient money from State funds to match Federal funds for vocational education even though no local community should come forth with the necessary funds. The amount available in Minnesota for any division of vocational education for any given year may be stated then as equal to the Federal appropriation for the same period.

¹¹ Mississippi: State appropriations are made for 2 calendar years to match the Federal dollar and for administration.

TABLE 23.—Allocation of State appropriations for vocational education to Federal fiscal years 1929, 1930, and 1931—Continued

State or Territory	Amount of State appropriation allocated to Federal fiscal year														
	Ended June 30, 1929					Ending June 30, 1930					Ending June 30, 1931				
	Total A, B, and C	A For agricultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	For administration	Total A, B, and C	A For agricultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	For administration	Total A, B, and C	A For agricultural education	B For trade, industrial, and home economics education	C For teacher training	For administration
Nebr.-----	\$60,915.83	\$2,057.40	\$48,232.88	\$10,625.55	\$18,500.00	\$69,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$53,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$18,500.00	\$69,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$53,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$18,500.00
Nev. ¹² -----	17,500.00					17,500.00					17,500.00				
N. H. ¹² -----															
N. J. ¹⁴ -----	366,415.73	40,000.00	292,437.50	33,978.23	17,000.00	364,080.23	40,000.00	290,102.00	33,978.23	17,000.00		2,000.00	6,500.00	1,500.00	
N. Mex.-----	8,000.00	1,500.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	5,500.00	9,300.00	1,800.00	6,000.00	1,500.00	6,500.00	10,000.00				7,000.00
N. Y. ¹⁵ -----	1,970,000.00	130,000.00	1,750,000.00	9,000.00		2,140,000.00	140,000.00	1,900,000.00	100,000.00		2,250,000.00	150,000.00	2,000,000.00	100,000.00	
N. C.-----	101,627.75	61,710.00	17,307.75	22,610.00	3,500.00	101,627.75	61,710.00	17,307.75	22,610.00	4,000.00	101,627.75	61,710.00	17,307.75	22,610.00	4,000.00
N. Dak. ¹⁶ -----	15,889.90	1,889.90	4,000.00	10,000.00		15,000.00		5,000.00	10,000.00		15,000.00		5,000.00	10,000.00	
Ohio-----	300,000.00	91,352.70	153,938.20	54,709.10	3,900.00	300,000.00	91,352.70	153,938.20	54,709.10	3,900.00					
Okla.-----	47,880.28	9,427.45	12,592.93	25,859.90	10,500.00	65,000.00	15,244.37	30,488.75	19,266.88	10,500.00	65,000.00	15,244.37	30,488.75	19,266.88	10,500.00
Oreg. ¹⁷ -----	9,835.05	5,606.38	1,785.13	2,443.54	9,414.95	8,888.15	2,900.17	2,647.98	3,340.00	9,611.85					
Pa.-----	854,351.37	104,411.09	655,734.47	97,205.81		623,000.00		511,000.00	112,000.00		18,000.00				
R. I. ¹⁸ -----	18,000.00					18,000.00									
S. C. ⁴ -----															
S. Dak.-----	41,625.00	1,625.00	40,000.00		8,375.00	41,625.00	1,625.00	40,000.00		8,375.00					
Tenn.-----	99,257.82	63,751.89	21,439.69	14,066.24		184,670.23	115,703.14	46,759.27	22,207.82		184,670.23	115,703.14	46,759.27	22,207.82	
Tex.-----	312,409.38	183,871.11	84,241.77	44,296.50	21,000.00	312,409.38	183,871.11	84,241.77	44,296.50	21,000.00	312,409.38	183,871.11	84,241.77	44,296.50	21,000.00
Utah-----	13,000.00	3,500.00	8,000.00	6,500.00		13,000.00	3,500.00	6,500.00			13,000.00	3,500.00	6,500.00		
Vt. ¹⁹ -----	46,000.00	16,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	48,000.00	16,000.00	20,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00	49,000.00	17,000.00	20,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00
Va.-----	154,902.44	95,433.00	37,534.22	21,935.22		171,236.47	103,847.63	45,453.62	21,935.22		187,570.60	112,262.26	53,373.12	21,935.22	
Wash. ²⁰ -----	35,000.00				35,000.00										
W. Va.-----	30,000.00					30,000.00					30,000.00				
Wis.-----	298,000.00	25,000.00	255,000.00	18,000.00	28,300.00	298,000.00	25,000.00	255,000.00	18,000.00	29,000.00	298,000.00	25,000.00	255,000.00	18,000.00	29,000.00
Wyo. ²¹ -----	25,000.00	8,333.33	8,333.33	8,333.34		25,000.00	8,333.33	8,333.33	8,333.34		25,000.00	8,333.33	8,333.33	8,333.34	

¹² Nevada: The State director reports that more funds than indicated are not available for any purpose in connection with the work.

¹³ New Hampshire: There is no specific appropriation by the State legislature for the different branches of Smith-Hughes work. Out of a lump-sum appropriation for varied educational purposes the State board itself uses the portion for teacher training. The other two funds are matched with local money.

¹⁴ New Jersey: The State director reports that the appropriations by legislature for vocational education are made in 2 items, one for payment to the districts and the other for teacher training. The first item has been separated to indicate the approximate amount allotted to agriculture under "A" and "B." The amounts given for administration are only estimates, as they are not made specifically for vocational education, but are included in appropriations to the commissioner's office for advisory and supervisory purposes.

¹⁵ New York: The State director reports that the New York State Legislature appropriates money each year for the purpose of reimbursing the communities in the amounts provided by law. The amounts given are estimates of the State aid which will be necessary to reimburse the vocational schools of the State during the next two or three years.

¹⁶ North Dakota: The amounts given under "B" are appropriations for department of vocational education to be used for aid for home economics; aid for trade and industry is included in agricultural college and State school of science budgets. For 1929 these institutions paid \$12,962.18 for Smith-Hughes trade courses.

¹⁷ Oregon: For the years 1930 and 1931 there is a biennial appropriation of \$37,000 to be used for administration of department and salaries of teachers.

¹⁸ Rhode Island: The general assembly appropriates \$18,000 annually. The fiscal year is Dec. 1 to Nov. 30 until 1930. After July 1, 1930, the fiscal year will correspond with the Federal fiscal year.

¹⁹ Vermont: Amounts given are estimates.

²⁰ Washington: The legislature of the State of Washington appropriated \$35,000 for the administration of vocational education for the biennium beginning Apr. 1, 1929, and ending Mar. 31, 1931. All Federal funds used for reimbursement to school districts will be matched locally. Federal funds used for teacher training will be matched by the institutions and funds used for supervision and teacher training by the State board will be matched from the State appropriation.

²¹ Wyoming: The State legislature appropriated, at the last regular meeting, January and February, 1929, \$50,000 for the biennium, or \$25,000 for the year—viz, from Apr. 1, 1929, to Mar. 30, 1930, and from April, 1930, to Mar. 30, 1931. This yearly appropriation of \$25,000 is budgeted equally between the three divisions, "A," "B," and "C." There can be no increase until our next legislature meets in January, 1931.

TABLE 24.—Allotment of Federal vocational education funds to States authorized under the George-Reed Act for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1930 and 1931

State or Territory	Allotted for agriculture: On the basis of farm population		Allotted for home econo- mics: On the basis of rural population	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Total.....	\$250,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$500,000.00
Alabama.....	10,013.75	20,027.50	8,905.71	17,811.42
Arizona.....	617.72	1,235.44	1,049.18	2,098.36
Arkansas.....	8,583.57	17,167.14	7,079.15	14,158.30
California.....	4,558.67	9,117.34	5,303.80	10,607.60
Colorado.....	2,150.46	4,300.92	2,355.52	4,711.04
Connecticut.....	919.91	1,839.82	2,151.74	4,303.48
Delaware.....	383.42	766.84	495.14	990.28
Florida.....	2,250.81	4,501.62	2,967.08	5,934.16
Georgia.....	11,242.70	22,485.40	10,499.64	20,999.28
Idaho.....	1,478.46	2,956.92	1,515.05	3,030.10
Illinois.....	8,553.76	17,107.52	10,083.89	20,167.78
Indiana.....	6,852.13	13,704.26	7,010.51	14,021.02
Iowa.....	8,169.07	16,338.14	7,402.76	14,805.52
Kansas.....	6,024.64	12,049.28	5,575.79	11,151.58
Kentucky.....	9,984.29	19,968.58	8,635.62	17,271.24
Louisiana.....	5,976.65	11,953.30	5,668.07	11,336.14
Maine.....	1,640.26	3,280.52	2,268.71	4,537.42
Maryland.....	2,140.39	4,280.78	2,810.14	5,620.28
Massachusetts.....	1,281.20	2,562.40	978.82	1,957.64
Michigan.....	6,795.43	13,590.86	6,910.34	13,820.68
Minnesota.....	7,518.25	15,036.50	6,468.07	12,936.14
Mississippi.....	9,693.31	19,386.62	7,509.17	15,018.34
Missouri.....	9,392.24	18,784.48	8,800.59	17,601.18
Montana.....	1,570.05	3,140.10	1,825.25	3,650.50
Nebraska.....	4,864.74	9,729.48	4,315.50	8,631.00
Nevada.....	146.24	292.48	301.01	602.02
New Hampshire.....	664.90	1,329.80	790.98	1,581.96
New Jersey.....	1,195.49	2,390.98	3,297.96	6,595.92
New Mexico.....	1,266.12	2,532.24	1,430.59	2,861.18
New York.....	6,588.94	13,177.88	8,695.17	17,390.34
North Carolina.....	12,421.38	24,842.76	10,019.12	20,038.24
North Dakota.....	3,201.20	6,402.40	2,705.50	5,411.00
Ohio.....	8,857.24	17,714.48	10,084.52	20,169.04
Oklahoma.....	7,946.99	15,893.98	7,210.38	14,420.76
Oregon.....	1,805.31	3,610.62	1,900.28	3,800.56
Pennsylvania.....	7,819.57	15,639.14	15,072.61	30,145.22
Rhode Island.....	160.22	320.44	73.70	147.40
South Carolina.....	7,828.48	15,656.96	6,730.59	13,461.18
South Dakota.....	3,105.85	6,211.70	2,589.47	5,178.94
Tennessee.....	10,072.84	20,145.68	8,362.33	16,724.66
Texas.....	18,153.14	36,306.28	15,258.30	30,516.60
Utah.....	934.52	1,869.04	1,132.37	2,264.74
Vermont.....	980.30	1,960.60	1,174.21	2,348.42
Virginia.....	8,414.63	16,829.26	7,919.40	15,838.80
Washington.....	2,478.24	4,956.48	2,944.03	5,888.06
West Virginia.....	3,907.89	7,815.78	5,301.68	10,603.36
Wisconsin.....	7,669.37	15,338.74	6,719.75	13,439.50
Wyoming.....	525.24	1,050.48	663.76	1,327.52
Alaska.....	23.81	47.62	251.73	503.46
Hawaii.....	1,176.21	2,352.42	785.32	1,570.64

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

TABLE 25.—Availability of Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation by States, for the year ended June 30, 1929

State	Amount available		
	Total	From Federal funds	From State funds ¹
Total.....	\$2,771,423.20	\$873,942.96	\$1,897,480.24
Alabama.....	50,492.12	22,305.56	28,186.56
Arizona.....	10,005.92	5,000.00	5,005.92
Arkansas.....	25,340.77	16,644.37	8,696.40
California.....	77,994.95	32,552.12	45,442.83
Colorado.....	11,767.49	8,513.99	3,253.50
Florida.....	18,744.60	9,199.60	9,545.00
Georgia.....	48,861.10	27,507.82	21,353.28
Idaho.....	19,472.77	5,000.00	14,472.77
Illinois.....	135,258.81	61,604.37	73,653.94
Indiana.....	55,527.85	27,828.39	27,699.46
Iowa.....	49,595.63	22,836.05	26,759.58
Kentucky.....	45,910.83	22,955.83	22,955.00
Louisiana.....	30,419.23	17,084.23	13,335.00
Maine.....	14,520.39	7,295.45	7,224.94
Massachusetts.....	62,635.23	36,593.94	26,041.29
Michigan.....	69,668.30	34,834.15	34,834.15
Minnesota.....	44,550.46	22,675.56	21,874.90
Mississippi.....	34,810.41	17,009.27	17,801.14
Montana.....	23,224.48	5,213.96	18,010.52
Nebraska.....	25,752.73	12,175.81	13,576.92
Nevada.....	11,122.39	5,000.00	6,122.39
New Hampshire.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----
New Jersey.....	127,978.23	29,978.23	² 98,000.00
New Mexico.....	7,959.93	4,998.00	2,961.93
New York.....	1,017,865.86	98,650.39	³ 919,215.47
North Carolina.....	61,669.32	24,309.38	37,359.94
North Dakota.....	15,130.33	6,144.71	8,985.62
Ohio.....	127,029.76	54,709.10	72,320.66
Oklahoma.....	37,097.40	19,266.88	17,830.52
Oregon.....	115,909.99	7,441.50	108,468.49
Pennsylvania.....	130,859.97	82,832.38	48,027.59
Rhode Island.....	13,828.40	5,692.23	8,136.17
South Carolina.....	20,993.88	15,993.88	5,000.00
South Dakota.....	12,093.26	6,046.63	6,046.63
Tennessee.....	40,635.62	22,207.82	18,427.80
Utah.....	9,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Virginia.....	53,557.38	21,935.22	31,622.16
West Virginia.....	31,403.85	13,903.85	17,500.00
Wisconsin.....	67,734.06	25,002.29	42,731.77
Wyoming.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

¹ Includes State and local money available for vocational rehabilitation during the year.

² New Jersey reports this is for all forms of rehabilitation. In addition to this amount all receipts up to \$20,000 are also appropriated for rehabilitation purposes.

³ This includes insurance money, amounting to \$339,970.47, which is only available to pay the expenses for rehabilitating compensation cases.

TABLE 26.—Amount expended from Federal and State funds for vocational rehabilitation, by years, 1922 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State and year	Amount expended ¹		
	Total	From Federal funds	From State and local funds
Total—			
1929.....	\$1,490,122.37	\$664,739.48	\$825,382.89
1928.....	1,541,121.27	653,857.88	887,263.39
1927.....	1,406,757.10	631,375.82	775,381.28
1926.....	1,273,571.59	578,940.42	694,631.17
1925.....	1,187,218.81	519,553.31	667,665.50
1924.....	1,242,558.47	551,095.56	691,462.91
1923.....	1,188,081.30	525,281.14	662,800.16
1922.....	736,267.88	312,463.41	423,804.47
1929:			
Alabama.....	42,825.72	21,151.83	21,673.89
Arizona.....	10,005.92	5,000.00	5,005.92
Arkansas.....	16,089.40	7,767.84	8,321.56
California.....	77,965.68	32,552.12	45,413.56
Colorado.....	7,293.65	4,053.50	3,240.15
Florida.....	13,346.51	6,488.80	6,857.71
Georgia.....	37,657.18	18,813.84	18,843.34
Idaho.....	10,085.92	5,000.00	5,085.92
Illinois.....	135,229.47	61,604.37	73,625.10
Indiana.....	37,591.71	18,747.41	18,774.30
Iowa.....	32,659.30	15,420.00	17,239.30
Kentucky.....	23,337.38	11,668.69	11,668.69
Louisiana.....	25,579.21	12,789.51	12,789.70
Maine.....	14,449.88	7,224.94	7,224.94
Massachusetts.....	29,969.92	13,814.73	16,155.19
Michigan.....	65,199.30	32,599.65	32,599.65
Minnesota.....	36,082.74	18,011.86	18,070.88
Mississippi.....	34,810.41	17,009.27	17,081.14
Montana.....	16,411.64	4,670.88	11,740.76
Nebraska.....	25,722.45	12,175.44	13,557.01
Nevada.....	4,989.64	2,494.82	2,494.82
New Hampshire.....			
New Jersey.....	47,163.40	23,523.77	23,639.63
New Mexico.....	6,357.94	2,961.91	3,396.03
New York.....	222,333.71	84,175.28	138,158.43
North Carolina.....	54,931.27	21,027.41	33,903.86
North Dakota.....	15,113.19	6,127.57	8,985.62
Ohio.....	97,635.91	48,640.56	48,995.35
Oklahoma.....	34,258.07	16,563.90	17,694.17
Oregon.....	37,004.31	7,146.72	29,857.59
Pennsylvania.....	92,075.14	44,047.55	48,027.59
Rhode Island.....	3,749.97	1,779.09	1,970.88
South Carolina.....	8,408.33	4,204.16	4,204.17
South Dakota.....	4,776.42	2,078.99	2,697.43
Tennessee.....	36,841.35	18,413.55	18,427.80
Utah.....	7,736.51	3,868.04	3,868.47
Virginia.....	21,342.10	10,493.12	10,848.98
West Virginia.....	31,162.11	13,903.85	17,258.26
Wisconsin.....	67,593.61	25,002.29	42,591.32
Wyoming.....	4,396.00	1,722.22	2,673.78

¹ Figures for 1929 are provisional, subject to the final audit of State accounts. Figures for 1928 and preceding years have been revised in accordance with the final audit of State accounts for those years.

TABLE 27.—Expenditures for vocational rehabilitation from all funds: Distribution of expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act and distribution of expenditures not covered by the act for the years 1922 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929

State and year	Total	Expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act								
		Total	Administration							
			Total	Salaries of supervisors, directors, and agents	Salaries of other employees	Travel	Communica- tion	Printing	Supplies	Other
Total:										
1929 ¹	\$1,490,122.37	\$1,371,213.59	\$649,231.41	\$384,919.67	\$105,557.66	\$120,178.71	\$12,228.86	\$3,712.23	\$5,206.45	\$17,475.55
1928.....	1,541,121.27	1,393,424.95	630,188.95	381,068.51	99,911.73	114,403.34	11,164.12	4,185.43	4,480.74	14,975.08
1927.....	1,406,757.10	1,301,554.90	629,769.77	383,378.63	98,611.61	109,354.31	10,290.81	4,367.91	4,042.66	19,723.84
1926.....	1,273,571.59	1,185,391.59	575,621.91	351,978.24	84,022.54	98,436.72	9,095.09	5,825.26	5,499.24	20,764.82
1925.....	1,187,218.81	1,053,126.48	506,091.41	309,844.29	76,803.90	81,822.34	8,545.36	3,778.57	4,443.00	20,853.95
1924.....	1,242,558.47	1,124,500.73	519,579.75	322,913.91	79,621.46	83,398.95	9,019.36	3,876.07	4,320.58	16,429.42
1923.....	1,188,081.30	1,091,106.69	530,752.59	330,189.80	81,022.67	76,908.17	8,858.23	7,668.90	11,341.24	14,763.58
1922.....	736,267.88	635,370.96	389,174.11	236,136.53	59,851.86	57,690.79	10,804.68	6,513.49	6,040.17	12,136.59
1929:										
Alabama.....	42,825.72	42,704.94	22,214.61	11,700.00	3,761.96	6,349.88	300.00	90.77	-----	12.00
Arizona.....	10,005.92	10,005.92	5,102.31	2,000.01	750.00	1,875.38	116.74	-----	12.18	348.00
Arkansas.....	16,089.40	15,614.59	6,572.66	4,330.00	1,055.00	1,136.61	10.00	14.00	27.05	-----
California.....	77,965.68	77,513.12	33,516.66	21,580.37	5,668.33	4,841.74	593.34	273.75	447.44	111.69
Colorado.....	7,293.65	7,293.65	4,005.32	2,759.32	566.18	465.26	-----	214.56	-----	-----
Florida.....	13,346.51	12,977.61	6,935.86	3,600.00	1,144.25	1,921.30	8.31	250.15	11.85	-----
Georgia.....	37,657.18	37,629.28	20,095.58	12,100.00	2,175.00	5,143.67	273.99	59.00	60.09	283.83
Idaho.....	10,085.92	10,000.00	3,424.11	1,975.00	720.00	578.06	129.17	16.00	4.88	1.00
Illinois.....	135,229.47	134,168.90	55,839.25	37,600.00	5,232.00	9,619.37	1,431.71	192.11	116.25	1,647.81
Indiana.....	37,521.71	37,495.01	13,405.77	8,766.12	1,250.00	3,100.25	1.76	-----	269.14	18.50
Iowa.....	32,659.30	32,266.86	15,802.39	9,140.00	2,893.28	3,318.46	155.05	106.75	186.35	2.50
Kentucky.....	23,337.38	23,337.38	9,631.49	4,850.00	1,620.00	2,802.21	99.19	50.36	209.73	-----
Louisiana.....	25,579.21	25,579.21	1,528.04	-----	1,320.00	76.22	101.97	-----	29.85	-----
Maine.....	14,449.88	14,449.88	4,505.76	2,750.16	603.00	1,115.13	-----	16.20	21.27	-----
Massachusetts.....	29,969.92	27,629.47	18,625.31	12,328.33	3,168.33	2,551.15	203.07	278.58	95.85	-----

¹ Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

TABLE 27.—Expenditures for vocational rehabilitation from all funds: Distribution of expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act and distribution of expenditures not covered by the act for the years 1922 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

State and year	Total	Expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act								
		Total	Administration							
			Total	Salaries of supervisors, directors, and agents	Salaries of other employees	Travel	Communica- tion	Printing	Supplies	Other
Michigan.....	65,199.30	65,199.30	31,160.63	19,173.06	5,418.11	6,012.62	380.31	35.17	126.97	14.39
Minnesota.....	36,082.74	36,023.74	17,024.23	10,322.66	2,700.00	3,490.20	321.38	90.16	67.83	32.00
Mississippi.....	34,810.41	34,810.41	11,961.08	6,500.00	1,500.00	3,698.68		262.40		
Montana.....	16,411.64	9,351.14	6,674.42	2,812.46	1,515.00	1,998.63	156.79	68.50	123.04	
Nebraska.....	25,732.45	24,773.09	11,309.78	6,666.64	1,950.00	1,683.20	187.19	39.50	601.25	182.00
Nevada.....	4,989.64	4,989.64	3,602.17	1,937.50	800.00	830.87	6.80		27.00	
New Jersey.....	47,163.40	47,163.70	35,865.88	19,355.78	7,152.86	2,386.13	1,999.71		686.39	4,285.01
New Mexico.....	6,357.94	5,923.84	3,243.24	1,500.00	776.80	710.55	97.22	35.28	110.39	13.00
New York.....	222,333.71	168,472.34	102,782.57	66,456.22	21,119.22	10,808.95	2,543.76	303.47	511.39	1,039.56
North Carolina.....	54,931.27	42,057.89	19,828.57	10,563.33	2,410.67	6,520.44	279.40	18.23	36.50	
North Dakota.....	15,113.19	12,266.72	4,328.04	3,000.00		1,295.78	23.26	1.40	7.60	
Ohio.....	97,635.91	97,288.29	28,675.85	13,742.22	2,748.00	5,209.22	58.61	356.42	484.76	6,076.62
Oklahoma.....	34,258.07	33,765.43	14,618.05	10,155.00	2,099.98	1,937.08	249.64	170.15	6.20	
Oregon.....	37,004.31	14,293.45	7,297.86	4,008.00	2,780.45	350.15		24.18	15.08	120.00
Pennsylvania.....	92,075.14	88,095.11	53,389.43	28,117.87	8,164.64	12,755.58	1,368.60	341.24		2,641.50
Rhode Island.....	3,749.97	3,558.18	9.05			5.55			3.50	
South Carolina.....	8,408.33	8,408.33	5,828.74	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,328.74				
South Dakota.....	4,776.42	4,571.96	3,364.68	1,666.68	400.00	1,019.82	159.33		118.85	
Tennessee.....	36,841.35	36,827.10	5,863.72	3,500.00	1,249.92	866.02	48.43	73.00	51.35	75.00
Utah.....	7,736.51	7,736.51	2,822.34	2,000.04	500.00	236.64	48.66		35.00	2.00
Virginia.....	21,342.10	20,986.24	8,143.77	4,541.80	1,610.00	1,591.05	232.03		157.67	11.22
West Virginia.....	31,162.11	30,803.06	8,409.15	6,500.00	4.80	1,784.20	112.52		5.88	1.75
Wisconsin.....	67,593.61	61,190.54	38,719.00	21,811.10	6,678.29	8,354.02	483.20	330.90	505.32	556.17
Wyoming.....	4,396.00	3,991.76	3,104.04	2,110.00	551.59	409.90	47.72		32.55	

² Communication, printing, and supplies are combined.

TABLE 27.—Expenditures for vocational rehabilitation from all funds: Distribution of expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act and distribution of expenditures not covered by the act for the years 1922 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

State and year	Expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act—Continued										Expenditures not covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act				
	Tuition costs					Cost of instructional supplies	Other costs					Total	Maintenance	Equipment	Miscellaneous
	Total	Educational institutions	Industrial and commercial establishments	Tutors	Correspondence schools		Total	Prosthetic appliances	Travel of trainees	Medical examinations	Miscellaneous				
Total:															
1929.....	\$512,353.58	\$384,581.92	\$62,829.81	\$38,559.87	\$10,001.07	\$93,504.34	\$116,076.24	\$85,489.81	\$20,060.85	\$1,429.03	\$9,096.77	\$118,909.08	\$100,868.04	\$7,148.50	\$10,892.54
1928.....	507,605.52	401,178.33	55,556.18	38,935.90	11,935.11	89,739.28	165,891.20	134,853.72	18,062.99	3,954.23	9,020.26	147,696.32	98,289.12	7,386.80	42,010.40
1927.....	439,337.57	345,935.09	42,840.61	40,949.17	9,612.70	76,478.19	155,969.37	128,580.22	14,260.00	2,686.16	10,442.99	105,202.20	78,955.85	6,615.04	19,631.31
1926.....	393,948.35	312,043.72	36,431.00	35,449.70	10,023.93	65,433.69	150,387.64	126,766.08	14,020.23	1,799.39	7,801.94	88,180.00	66,098.55	8,850.91	13,230.54
1925.....	351,236.71	269,754.80	35,155.33	36,016.87	10,309.71	57,933.67	137,771.98	109,859.61	11,196.34	1,570.68	15,145.35	134,092.33	70,161.21	2,723.23	61,207.89
1924.....	395,898.83	298,994.33	31,306.89	48,882.60	16,715.01	66,435.44	142,586.71	113,966.86	15,484.63	1,039.50	12,095.72	118,057.74	59,532.63	3,804.80	54,720.31
1923.....	¹ 356,683.85	238,811.70	32,523.53	52,974.41	23,201.39	51,109.96	152,560.39	131,558.40	10,459.18	3,346.37	7,196.44	96,974.61	37,980.43	12,366.01	46,619.17
1922.....	177,543.62	123,028.08	16,877.45	16,959.13	11,517.03	26,635.14	² 42,018.09					100,896.92	18,309.02	6,241.57	76,346.33
1929:															
Alabama.....	14,967.35	10,118.84	4,656.13	168.00	24.38	2,722.66	2,800.32	1,275.00	1,443.57		81.75	120.78		120.78	
Arizona.....	4,002.93		3,693.93	264.00	45.00	310.68	590.00	590.00		10.00					
Arkansas.....	5,872.80	5,418.80	162.50	261.50	30.00	1,041.33	2,127.80	1,951.55	176.25			474.81	280.75	153.25	40.81
California.....	37,560.43	29,231.51	2,173.79	4,898.13	1,257.00	6,139.37	296.66	100.00	141.66	55.00		452.56		452.56	
Colorado.....	1,911.01	1,399.26	236.25	275.50		153.50	1,223.82	1,134.20	89.62						
Florida.....	4,195.06	3,173.63	794.42	67.00	160.01	1,047.01	799.68	67.00	690.68	42.00		368.90	42.00	45.50	281.40
Georgia.....	13,804.15	10,708.38	2,054.27	877.00	164.50	1,741.40	1,988.15	1,562.50	420.65	5.00		27.90		27.90	
Idaho.....	5,535.01	4,054.54		1,430.47	50.00	895.09	145.79		145.79			85.92		68.15	17.77
Illinois.....	48,651.12	46,158.27	1,504.00	177.50	811.35	8,500.62	21,177.91	19,897.83	870.33	32.00	377.75	1,060.57		749.51	311.06
Indiana.....	20,287.70	18,923.30	832.00	243.50	288.90	3,067.23	734.31	495.00			239.31	26.70		13.20	13.50
Iowa.....	11,290.22	9,166.72	1,014.00	711.50	398.00	2,538.02	2,636.23	2,552.50	58.73	25.00		392.44		392.44	
Kentucky.....	9,023.36	7,824.53	676.83	439.50	82.50	2,476.97	2,205.56	1,300.00	905.56						
Louisiana.....	15,748.83	10,093.83	4,642.00	1,012.50		3,847.07	4,455.27	4,426.25	29.52						
Maine.....	7,416.85	5,011.71	1,835.58	182.50	387.06	1,622.97	904.30	350.50	553.80						
Massachusetts.....	4,075.02	2,530.03		1,544.99		593.70	4,335.44	2,857.25	1,478.19			2,340.45	2,166.50	173.95	

¹ Totals include amounts not distributed as follows: \$9,172.82 in 1923 and \$9,161.33 reported as tuition and supplies in 1922.

² Not distributed in 1922.

TABLE 27.—Expenditures for vocational rehabilitation from all funds: Distribution of expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act and distribution of expenditures not covered by the act for the years 1922 to 1929, and by States for the year ended June 30, 1929—Continued

State and year	Expenditures covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act—Continued										Expenditures not covered by the national vocational rehabilitation act				
	Tuition costs					Cost of instructional supplies	Other costs					Total	Maintenance	Equipment	Miscellaneous
	Total	Educational institutions	Industrial and commercial establishments	Tutors	Correspondence schools		Total	Prosthetic appliances	Travel of trainees	Medical examinations	Miscellaneous				
Michigan	29,066.56	25,238.21	2,547.75	805.50	475.10	3,477.53	1,494.58	1,480.83			13.75				
Minnesota	17,440.85	8,969.28	5,295.14	3,061.43	115.00	1,558.66					59.00			59.00	
Mississippi	11,286.50	6,452.77	4,371.65	65.00	397.08	4,565.73	6,997.10	6,238.55	753.55	5.00					
Montana	1,669.74	1,669.74				582.61	424.37		394.37	30.00		7,060.50	6,996.50	64.00	
Nebraska	8,346.88	3,874.39	1,512.50	2,467.24	492.75	1,577.07	3,539.36	3,010.70	217.08	279.50	32.08	959.36		546.08	413.28
Nevada	802.25	688.25		102.00	12.00	485.22	100.00	100.00							
New Hampshire															
New Jersey	5,376.64	4,830.69	10.00	535.95		988.92	4,931.96	2,876.15	2,055.81	(*)					
New Mexico	2,103.68	194.00		1,663.18	246.50	461.92	115.00	100.00		15.00		434.10			434.10
New York	49,433.87	45,786.64	531.83	2,662.40	453.00	6,809.27	9,446.63	920.05	693.30		7,833.28	53,861.37	52,135.98	1,725.39	
North Carolina	12,683.13	9,044.61	3,160.02	203.00	275.50	3,852.25	5,693.94	4,042.03	833.31	322.75	495.85	12,873.38	12,873.38		
North Dakota	4,482.42	3,865.92	20.00	466.50	130.00	2,291.69	1,164.57	533.00	631.57			2,846.47	2,637.73		208.75
Ohio	58,574.99	41,776.98	7,333.11	9,114.15	350.75	7,568.12	2,469.33	2,088.00	121.33	240.00	20.00	347.62		314.62	33.00
Oklahoma	12,373.61	8,600.33	2,331.19	1,007.25	434.84	4,459.53	2,314.24	1,313.00	984.24	17.00		492.64	25.00	467.64	
Oregon	5,998.17	4,053.19	1,249.98	325.00	370.00	938.61	58.81		58.81			22,710.86	13,939.41		8,771.45
Pennsylvania	16,380.41					2,813.90	15,511.37	12,427.00	3,084.37			3,980.03	3,980.03		
Rhode Island	2,210.30	2,090.30		120.00		288.83	1,050.00	1,050.00				191.79			
South Carolina	2,362.23	1,536.35	304.00	114.83	387.05	68.71	148.65	67.50	81.15						
South Dakota	1,066.60	983.00	30.00	8.60	45.00	135.68	5.00			5.00		204.46		204.46	
Tennessee	18,706.89	16,801.69	242.70	1,246.50	416.00	5,470.19	6,786.30	5,655.92	1,125.38	5.00		14.25	2.00	1.25	11.00
Utah	3,711.75	2,475.25	250.00	826.50	160.00	1,127.42	75.00	75.00							
Virginia	10,184.54	5,895.20	3,776.84	75.00	437.50	1,160.74	1,497.19	1,252.25	139.44	105.50		355.86	293.00	62.86	
West Virginia	17,509.68	16,391.68		429.00	689.00	3,208.92	1,675.31	476.50	1,184.81		3.00	359.05		19.05	340.00
Wisconsin	15,483.05	9,290.10	5,192.40	657.25	343.30	2,832.20	4,156.29	3,222.75	698.26	235.28		6,403.07	5,303.98	1,099.09	
Wyoming	757.00	240.00	395.00	50.00	72.00	83.00						404.24		387.82	16.42

² \$4,270 for medical examinations not charged against joint funds.

⁴ Tuition is not distributed.

TABLE 28.—General statistics of vocational rehabilitation, by States, for the year ended June 30, 1929: Number of rehabilitations

State	Number of rehabilitations																	
	Total	Sex		Age					Schooling					Origin of disability				
		Male	Female	Under 21	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 and over	Un-known	None	Grades 1 to 6	Grades 7 to 9	Grades 10 to 12	Other	Employment accident	Public accident	Disease	Con-genital
Total.....	4, 645	3, 893	752	1, 520	1, 526	814	530	249	6	136	999	1, 926	1, 256	328	1, 869	866	1, 661	249
Alabama.....	129	102	27	53	63	9	4			2	25	49	39	14	14	49	60	6
Arizona.....	43	37	6	2	13	20	4	4		1	8	16	10	8	3	7	31	2
Arkansas.....	30	23	7	17	11	1	1			3	11	16			2	7	19	2
California.....	244	198	46	50	90	67	29	8		2	29	111	92	10	120	39	79	6
Colorado.....	32	29	3	7	8	5	9	3		3	1	13	9	6	17	6	9	
Florida.....	17	10	7	9	6	2				6	6	3	2		3	3	9	2
Georgia.....	85	59	26	44	21	12	5	3		1	22	33	26	3	12	27	38	8
Idaho.....	25	21	4	7	8	6	4			1	3	10	7	4	18	1	4	2
Illinois.....	289	249	40	103	96	37	35	18		1	41	130	96	21	57	109	105	18
Indiana.....	145	108	37	77	49	12	7			1	11	41	81	11	23	39	66	17
Iowa.....	76	65	11	29	22	12	9	4			6	30	32	8	14	24	35	3
Kentucky.....	118	95	23	49	53	10	5	1			17	57	31	13	13	44	53	8
Louisiana.....	51	47	4	17	18	11	4	1		5	19	9	18		19	14	12	6
Maine.....	21	16	5	11	10						3	9	8	1	8	5	8	
Massachusetts.....	143	137	6	53	35	31	20	4		7	37	51	30	18	73	16	49	5
Michigan.....	313	256	57	101	111	55	34	10	2	13	63	147	78	12	132	48	115	18
Minnesota.....	130	78	52	59	47	18	3	2	1		9	50	64	7	26	12	78	12
Mississippi.....	211	169	42	108	54	30	13	6		3	64	91	51	2	31	61	108	14
Montana.....	16	13	3	7	5	4					2	10	4		10		5	1
Nebraska.....	42	35	7	6	12	12	8	4			11	15	8	8	8	12	20	1
Nevada.....	9	8	1		5	2		2			2	3	3	1	6		2	1
New Hampshire.....																		
New Jersey.....	248	223	25	49	54	50	51	42	2	19	102	86	24	17	148	20	62	18
New Mexico.....	9	7	2	3	3	2	1				4	3	2		2	1	6	
New York.....	555	467	88	135	194	123	68	35		9	108	276	74	(1) 88	338	33	158	26

¹ Includes 59 high-school graduates.

TABLE 28.—General statistics of vocational rehabilitation, by States, for the year ended June 30, 1929: Number of rehabilitations—Continued

State	Number of rehabilitations—Continued																	
	Total	Sex		Age						Schooling					Origin of disability			
		Male	Female	Under 21	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 and over	Un-known	None	Grades 1 to 6	Grades 7 to 9	Grades 10 to 12	Other	Em-ploy-ment acci-dent	Public acci-dent	Disease	Con-genital
North Carolina.....	106	88	18	57	28	14	4	3	9	38	41	18	1	18	30	52	6	
North Dakota.....	24	20	4	17	4	3				2	10	11	1	1	4	17	2	
Ohio.....	456	392	64	169	125	65	61	36	5	93	190	147	21	197	75	160	24	
Oklahoma.....	78	58	20	37	34	5	2			7	25	40	6	9	19	41	9	
Oregon.....	29	25	4	5	10	8	4	2	1	7	10	7	4	23	1	5		
Pennsylvania.....	481	473	8	49	158	117	107	49	1	46	171	205	56	3	418	30	29	
Rhode Island.....	6	6		2	3	1				1	2	3		3	2		1	
South Carolina.....	5	3	2	5					1		2	2		1		3		
South Dakota.....	12	9	3	7	3	2				1	5	4	2	3	3	6		
Tennessee.....	119	83	36	22	65	21	7	4	4	15	40	47	13	16	35	63	5	
Utah.....	32	28	4	12	7	7	4	2	1	6	13	8	4	10	9	12	1	
Virginia.....	21	14	7	14	5	2				4	8	8	1	3	4	13	1	
West Virginia.....	101	83	18	33	47	12	9		1	17	41	37	5	25	23	45	8	
Wisconsin.....	190	155	35	94	47	26	17	6		41	75	61	13	44	53	82	11	
Wyoming.....	4	4		1	2		1				2	1	1	1	1	2		

TABLE 28.—General statistics of vocational rehabilitation, by States, for the year ended June 30, 1929: Number of rehabilitations—
Continued

State	Number of rehabilitations—Continued															Rehabilitated through—		
	Nature of disability																	
	Hand	Hands	Arm	Arms	Leg	Legs	Hand, arm	Hand, leg	Arm, leg	Multi- ple	Vision	Hear- ing	General debility	Miscel- laneous	School training	Em- ploy- ment training	Job res- toration	
Total.....	630	38	385	14	1,666	402	19	18	75	268	315	117	158	540	2,379	644	1,622	
Alabama.....	6		10		70	14		2	3	4	9	3		8	66	50	13	
Arizona.....					9	5			1		1	1	13	13	35	1	7	
Arkansas.....	2		1		12	3			4	6				2	25	4	1	
California.....	36	1	19	1	70	11	4	1	10	8	12	19	6	46	225	15	4	
Colorado.....	1	1	3		12	8	1	1				1	1	3	8	12	12	
Florida.....			1		8	2			2	1		1	1	1	8	6	3	
Georgia.....	3		7		38	20			2	3	5	4		3	57	19	9	
Idaho.....	2	1	3	1	9						1			8	16	9		
Illinois.....	21		19	1	157	40		1	5	3	6	11	1	24	181	37	71	
Indiana.....	15	1	9		58	14					19	2		27	128	10	7	
Iowa.....	2		10	1	39	5		1	1	5	1	2	5	4	50	5	21	
Kentucky.....	7	1	10		64	18		1			1	2	9	5	100	12	6	
Louisiana.....	2	1	4		28	4			1	2	7	1	1		21	13	17	
Maine.....	4		4		6	1			1				5		9	9	3	
Massachusetts.....	44	3	9	0	30	5		1	3		7	12	1	28	53	27	63	
Michigan.....	75	7	21	2	66	24	3		4	24	25	10	15	37	139	32	142	
Minnesota.....	8		13	1	33	24		1	4	1	14	8	23		103	22	5	
Mississippi.....	7		17	2	123	27	2	2	4	11	4	2	2	8	103	38	70	
Montana.....	1		1		9	3			1	1					10	6		
Nebraska.....	3	1	1		16	8			1	2	2	5	1	2	13	13	16	
Nevada.....					5	1				1	2				4	2	3	
New Hampshire.....																		
New Jersey.....	40	2	32	1	77	24	1		1	44	10	4	7	5	8	6	234	
New Mexico.....			1		4									4	8		1	
New York.....	127		51		123					100	11			143	260	35	260	

TABLE 29.—General statistics of vocational rehabilitation, by States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929: Live roll

State	Live roll					
	Total	Determined as eligible	In process of rehabilitation	In school training	In employment training	Being followed up after placement
Total.....	16,787	6,179	4,539	4,357	566	966
Alabama.....	1,182	872	122	118	38	32
Arizona.....	24	17	3	4		
Arkansas.....	355	240	41	67	7	
California.....	629	11	64	448	22	84
Colorado.....	54	8	22	19		5
Florida.....	308	165	36	80	10	17
Georgia.....	389	147	127	100	10	5
Idaho.....	49	1	13	30	5	
Illinois.....	735	1 364	64	297	10	
Indiana.....	535	223	42	247	18	5
Iowa.....	232	20	99	90	8	15
Kentucky.....	431	344	27	60		
Louisiana.....	221	72	66	47	7	29
Maine.....	152	33	26	68	20	5
Massachusetts.....	266	97		130	14	25
Michigan.....	728	301	217	163	22	25
Minnesota.....	347	17	193	101	26	10
Mississippi.....	815	462	164	140	26	23
Montana.....	81	2	40	28	8	2 3
Nebraska.....	154	38	31	73	11	1
Nevada.....	15	2	1	6	1	5
New Hampshire.....						
New Jersey.....	408	19	322	51	6	10
New Mexico.....	52	5	33	14		
New York.....	1,327	914	25	354	34	
North Carolina.....	633	73	298	183	67	12
North Dakota.....	119	40	6	32		41
Ohio.....	743		359	350	34	
Oklahoma.....	1,326	867		261	35	163
Oregon.....	56			32	4	20
Pennsylvania.....	1,603	158	1,072	141	56	176
Rhode Island.....	37	6	4	25		2
South Carolina.....	108	52	23	24	4	5
South Dakota.....	79	19	46	11	1	2
Tennessee.....	832	291		420	2	119
Utah.....	83	20	15	35	8	5
Virginia.....	528	189	232	65	42	
West Virginia.....	291	60	53	120	4	54
Wisconsin.....	839	22	653	94	3	67
Wyoming.....	21	8		9	3	1

¹ Includes 97 applications pending.² Training temporarily discontinued.

TABLE 30.—Unexpended balance and amount to be sent to the States for vocational rehabilitation during the year ending June 30, 1930: Funds available, expenditure, and unexpended balance for 1929, and allotment to cooperating States, and amount to be sent to the States for 1930

State	1929			1930	
	Funds available ¹	Expended by State ²	Unexpended balance in State treasury June 30 (a-b)	Allotment	Amount to be sent to State (d-c)
	a	b	c	d	e
Total.....	\$873,942.96	\$664,739.48	\$209,289.68	\$932,631.36	\$723,341.68
Alabama.....	22,305.56	21,151.83	1,153.73	22,305.56	21,151.83
Arizona.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00	5,000.00
Arkansas.....	16,644.37	7,767.84	8,876.53	16,644.37	7,767.84
California.....	32,552.12	32,552.12	-----	32,552.12	32,552.12
Colorado.....	8,513.99	4,053.50	4,460.49	8,925.64	4,465.15
Florida.....	9,199.60	6,488.80	2,710.80	9,199.60	6,488.80
Georgia.....	27,507.82	18,813.84	8,693.98	27,507.82	18,813.84
Idaho.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00	5,000.00
Illinois.....	61,604.37	61,604.37	-----	61,604.37	61,604.37
Indiana.....	27,828.39	18,747.41	³ 9,167.18	27,836.09	18,668.91
Iowa.....	22,836.05	15,420.00	7,416.05	22,836.05	15,420.00
Kentucky.....	22,955.83	11,668.69	11,287.14	22,955.83	11,668.69
Louisiana.....	17,084.23	12,789.51	4,294.72	17,084.23	12,789.51
Maine.....	7,295.45	7,224.94	70.51	7,295.45	7,224.94
Massachusetts.....	36,593.94	13,814.73	22,779.21	36,593.94	13,814.73
Michigan.....	34,834.15	32,599.65	2,234.50	34,846.64	32,612.14
Minnesota.....	22,675.56	18,011.86	4,663.70	22,675.56	18,011.86
Mississippi.....	17,009.27	17,009.27	-----	17,009.27	17,009.27
Montana.....	5,213.96	4,670.88	543.08	5,213.96	4,670.88
Nebraska.....	12,314.38	12,314.38	.37	12,314.38	12,314.01
Nevada.....	5,000.00	2,494.82	2,505.18	5,000.00	2,494.82
New Hampshire.....	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----
New Jersey.....	29,978.23	23,523.77	6,454.46	29,978.23	23,523.77
New Mexico.....	4,998.00	2,961.91	2,036.09	5,000.00	2,963.91
New York.....	98,650.39	84,175.28	14,475.11	98,650.39	84,175.28
North Carolina.....	24,309.38	21,027.41	3,281.97	24,309.38	21,027.41
North Dakota.....	6,144.71	6,127.57	17.14	6,144.71	6,127.57
Ohio.....	54,709.10	48,640.56	6,068.54	54,709.10	48,640.56
Oklahoma.....	19,266.88	16,563.90	2,702.98	19,266.88	16,563.90
Oregon.....	7,441.50	7,146.72	294.78	7,441.50	7,146.72
Pennsylvania.....	82,832.38	44,047.55	38,784.83	82,832.38	44,047.55
Rhode Island.....	5,692.23	1,779.09	3,913.14	5,741.23	1,828.09
South Carolina.....	15,993.88	4,204.16	11,789.72	15,993.88	4,204.16
South Dakota.....	6,046.63	2,078.99	3,967.64	6,046.63	2,078.99
Tennessee.....	22,207.82	18,413.55	3,794.27	22,207.82	18,413.55
Utah.....	5,000.00	3,868.04	1,131.96	5,000.00	3,868.04
Virginia.....	21,935.22	10,493.12	11,442.10	21,935.22	10,493.12
West Virginia.....	13,903.85	13,903.85	-----	13,903.85	13,903.85
Wisconsin.....	25,002.29	25,002.29	-----	25,002.29	25,002.29
Wyoming.....	5,000.00	1,722.22	3,277.78	5,000.00	1,722.22
Maryland.....	-----	-----	-----	13,770.49	13,770.49
Texas.....	-----	-----	-----	44,296.50	44,296.50

¹ Includes amount sent to States during 1929 and the unexpended balance in the State treasury June 30, 1928. This amount is less than the allotment in some instances because of amounts withheld in accordance with section 4 of the national vocational rehabilitation act.

² Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State accounts.

³ Includes refunds amounting to \$86.20.

TABLE 31.—Allocation of State appropriations for vocational rehabilitation to Federal fiscal years 1929 and 1930

State	1929	1930	State	1929	1930
Alabama ¹	\$22,305.56	\$22,305.56	Nevada.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Arizona.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	New Hampshire.....		
Arkansas ²	13,000.00	13,000.00	New Jersey ⁶	98,000.00	115,810.00
California.....	45,000.00	45,000.00	New Mexico ⁷	2,500.00	2,500.00
Colorado.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	New York ⁸	919,215.47	844,999.31
Florida.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	North Carolina.....	20,600.00	20,600.00
Georgia.....	21,353.28	27,507.82	North Dakota ⁹	7,000.00	7,000.00
Idaho.....	5,000.00	6,250.00	Ohio.....	51,354.55	50,000.00
Illinois.....	94,000.00	94,000.00	Oklahoma.....	19,266.88	25,000.00
Indiana ³	16,000.00	16,000.00	Oregon ¹⁰	75,000.00	75,000.00
Iowa.....	22,836.45	24,376.45	Pennsylvania.....	48,027.59	49,000.00
Kentucky ⁴	22,955.00		Rhode Island ¹¹	5,000.00	5,000.00
Louisiana.....			South Carolina.....		
Maine.....	7,224.94	7,500.00	South Dakota.....	8,500.00	9,000.00
Maryland.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	Tennessee.....		
Massachusetts.....	62,635.23	62,635.23	Texas.....	12,500.00	12,500.00
Michigan.....	34,846.64	34,846.64	Utah.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minnesota.....	21,874.90	26,804.02	Virginia.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Mississippi ⁵	16,424.14	7,293.20	West Virginia.....	17,500.00	17,500.00
Montana.....	15,000.00	13,500.00	Wisconsin.....	38,000.00	45,000.00
Nebraska.....	13,576.92	12,500.00	Wyoming.....	5,000.00	5,000.00

¹ Alabama: An additional annual and continual appropriation of \$15,000 was made by the legislature of 1927 to be used in the physical restoration of children and adults. The fund may be used in buying prosthetic appliances. The legislature of 1927 also made an appropriation of \$7,500 for training adult blind.

² Arkansas: These amounts include \$8,000 allotted from the annual State appropriation for vocational education and \$5,000 from general funds.

³ Indiana: *Provided*, That if the appropriations herein made are not equal to the sums expended from Federal funds during either fiscal year of the biennial period, there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to equal the amount of Federal funds expended.

⁴ Kentucky: Amounts to be appropriated by the 1930 legislature.

⁵ Mississippi: State appropriations are made for 2 calendar years.

⁶ New Jersey: The State director submits the following statement: "The amounts appropriated for rehabilitation include not only vocational training but also physical restoration. The rehabilitation commission uses whatever amount may be necessary to match the Federal expenditure plus any fees that may be received not to exceed \$20,000 in 1929, nor \$30,000 in 1930."

⁷ New Mexico: These amounts are included in the annual lump-sum appropriation of \$20,000 for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation.

⁸ New York: These amounts include an insurance fund of \$839,970.47 in 1929 and of \$765,329.31 in 1930. The latter amount will be increased during the year by a probable income of \$115,000. This money is available to pay the expenses of rehabilitation compensation cases only.

⁹ North Dakota: In addition to the amounts given \$2,475 is available for administration each year.

¹⁰ Oregon: Section 6655, Oregon laws, states: "There is hereby created a fund to be known as the 'rehabilitation fund.' The State treasurer shall transfer \$100 from the industrial accident fund to the rehabilitation fund, and there shall also be transferred to such fund monthly 2½ per cent of the total monthly receipts of the State industrial accident commission from all sources. Whenever the unexpended balance of the rehabilitation fund is greater than \$75,000, the commission shall temporarily reduce the percentage of the total monthly receipts. * * *

¹¹ Rhode Island: The annual State appropriation is \$5,000 for the fiscal year Dec. 1 to Nov. 30.

TABLE 32.—Allotment of Federal vocational rehabilitation funds, to States, for the fiscal year 1930

State	Allotment to States		
	Total	On the basis of population	From special funds
United States.....	¹ \$1,022,774.65	\$1,000,000.00	\$17,774.65
Alabama.....	22,305.56	22,305.56	-----
Arizona.....	5,000.00	3,174.23	1,825.76
Arkansas.....	16,644.37	16,644.37	-----
California.....	32,522.12	32,552.12	-----
Colorado.....	8,925.64	8,925.64	-----
Connecticut.....	13,114.76	13,114.76	-----
Delaware.....	5,000.00	2,118.33	2,881.67
Florida.....	9,199.60	9,199.60	-----
Georgia.....	27,507.82	27,507.82	-----
Hawaii.....	5,000.00	-----	-----
Idaho.....	5,000.00	4,102.34	897.66
Illinois.....	61,604.37	61,604.37	-----
Indiana.....	27,836.09	27,836.09	-----
Iowa.....	22,836.05	22,836.05	-----
Kansas.....	16,806.36	16,806.36	-----
Kentucky.....	22,955.83	22,955.83	-----
Louisiana.....	17,084.23	17,084.23	-----
Maine.....	7,295.45	7,295.45	-----
Maryland.....	13,770.49	13,770.49	-----
Massachusetts.....	36,593.94	36,593.94	-----
Michigan.....	34,846.64	34,846.64	-----
Minnesota.....	22,675.56	22,675.56	-----
Mississippi.....	17,009.27	17,009.27	-----
Missouri.....	32,335.48	32,335.48	-----
Montana.....	5,213.96	5,213.96	-----
Nebraska.....	12,314.38	12,314.38	-----
Nevada.....	5,000.00	735.30	4,264.70
New Hampshire.....	5,000.00	4,208.89	791.11
New Jersey.....	29,978.23	29,978.23	-----
New Mexico.....	5,000.00	3,423.00	1,577.00
New York.....	98,650.39	98,650.39	-----
North Carolina.....	24,309.38	24,309.38	-----
North Dakota.....	6,144.71	6,144.71	-----
Ohio.....	54,709.10	54,709.10	-----
Oklahoma.....	19,266.88	19,266.88	-----
Oregon.....	7,441.50	7,441.50	-----
Pennsylvania.....	82,832.38	82,832.38	-----
Rhode Island.....	5,741.23	5,741.23	-----
South Carolina.....	15,993.88	15,993.88	-----
South Dakota.....	6,046.63	6,046.63	-----
Tennessee.....	22,207.82	22,207.82	-----
Texas.....	44,296.50	44,296.50	-----
Utah.....	5,000.00	4,268.86	731.14
Vermont.....	5,000.00	3,347.75	1,652.25
Virginia.....	21,935.22	21,935.22	-----
Washington.....	12,886.69	12,886.69	-----
West Virginia.....	13,903.85	13,903.85	-----
Wisconsin.....	25,002.29	25,002.29	-----
Wyoming.....	5,000.00	1,846.64	3,153.36

¹ Includes special appropriation of \$5,000 to the Territory of Hawaii.

TABLE 33.—Interest earned on Federal vocational rehabilitation funds deposited with State treasurers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929

Total.....	\$3,483.02	Maine.....	\$43.74	Ohio.....	\$158.51
Florida.....	66.51	Massachusetts.....	745.89	Oklahoma.....	51.42
Georgia.....	107.37	Mississippi.....	47.53	Pennsylvania.....	1,214.96
Idaho.....	14.31	Montana.....	37.18	Rhode Island.....	50.87
Illinois.....	211.90	Nebraska.....	74.27	Utah.....	19.28
Indiana.....	177.43	New Hampshire.....	125.00	Virginia.....	285.40
Iowa.....	171.56	New Jersey.....	46.19	West Virginia.....	84.72
Kentucky.....	236.39	New York.....	459.84	Wisconsin.....	96.59
		North Carolina.....	122.13	Wyoming.....	48.14