

A STUDY OF SCHOOL SUPPORT
IN PUSHMATAHA COUNTY

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A STUDY OF SCHOOL SUPPORT
IN PUSHMATAHA COUNTY

By

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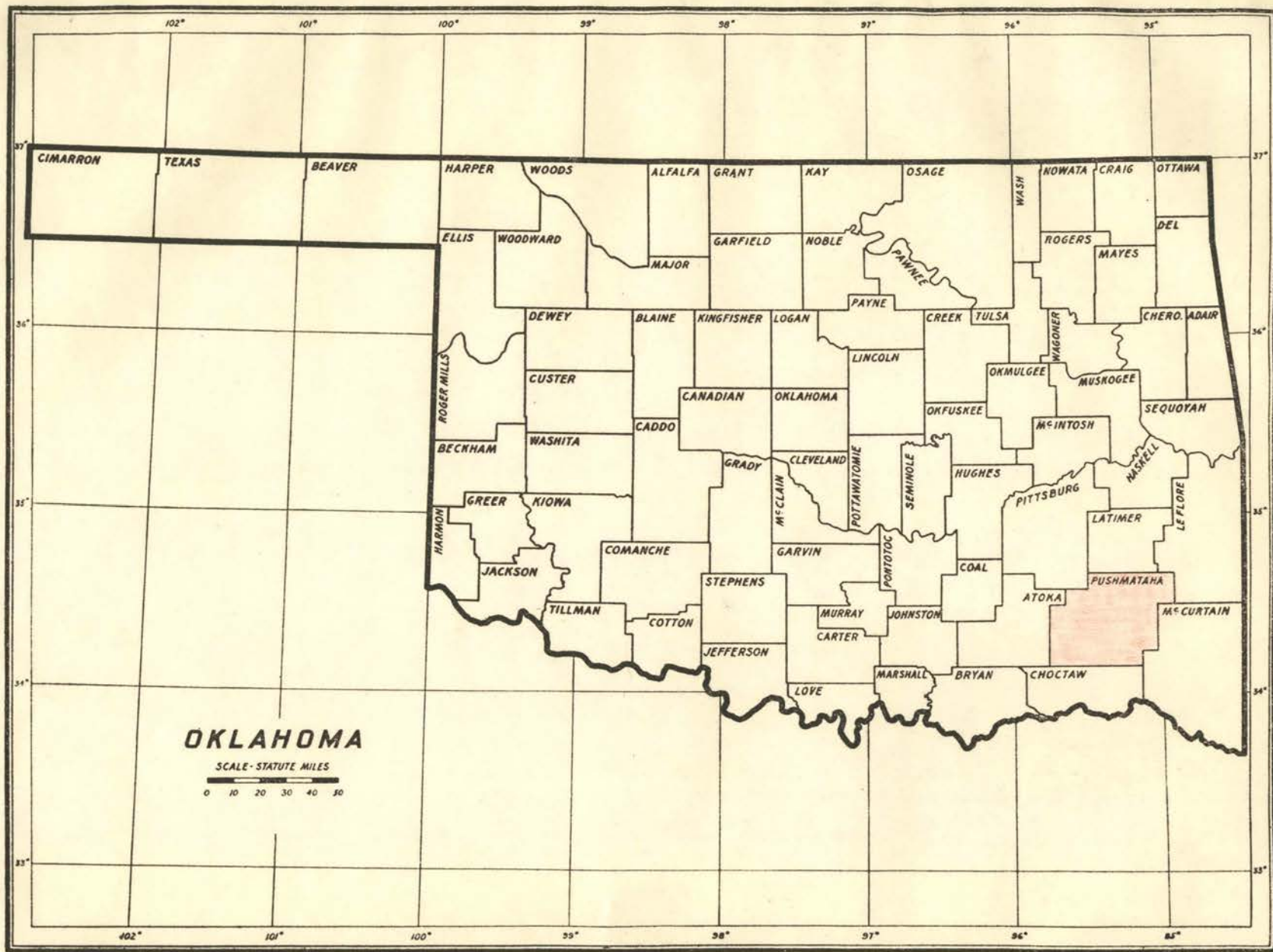
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Chapter I
INTRODUCTION

In this Study of School Support in Pushmataha County, it is the desire and purpose of the writer to show that the county has a low taxable valuation and a large school population which it is unable to support without outside assistance.

According to data included in this study the school population has increased rapidly. This increase in population has placed an extra burden on school finances. There is evidence that this burden will continue to be large.

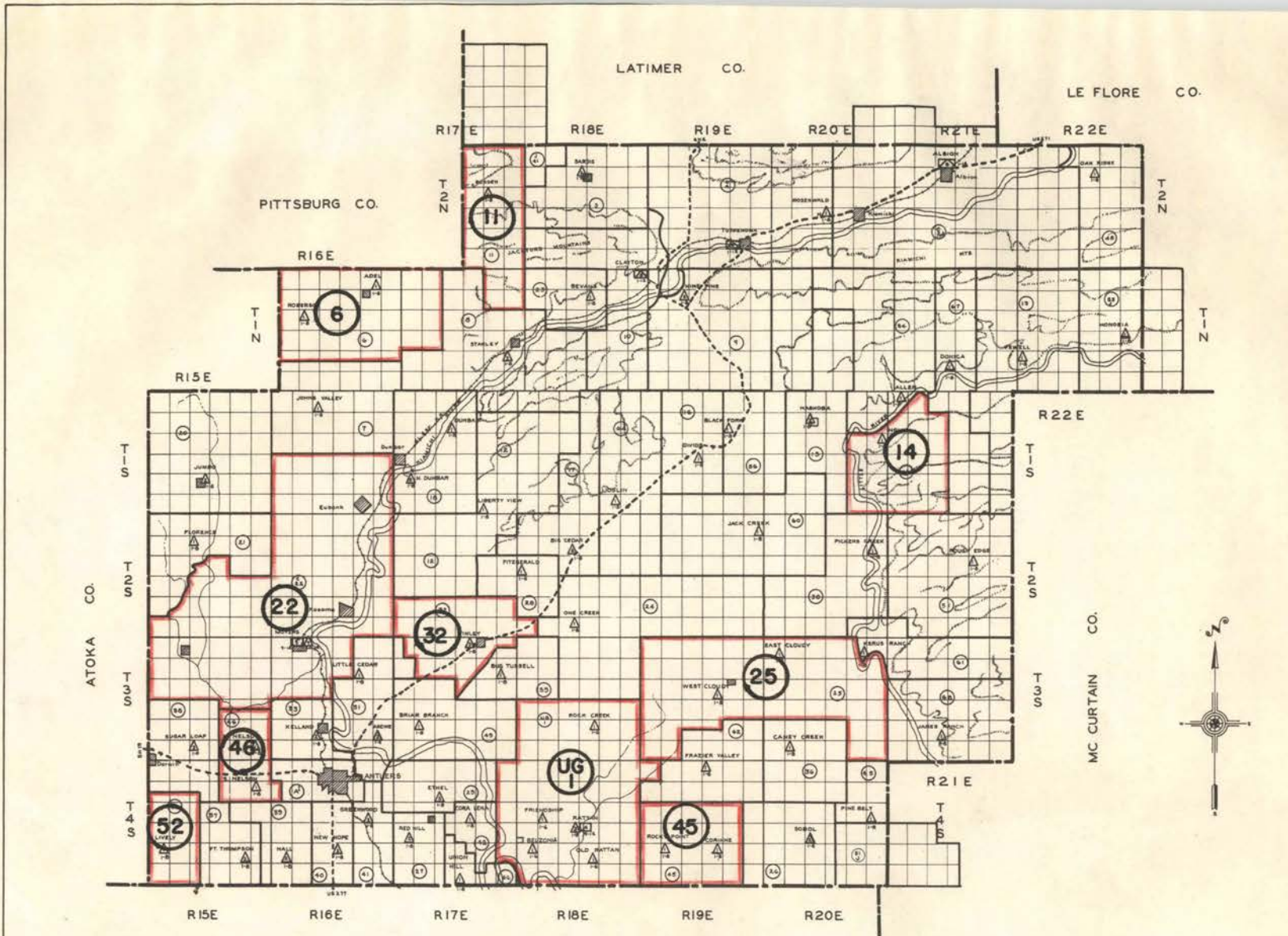
The school years 1936-37 and 1937-38 were taken for study because 1936 was the last year in which the school districts collected money from ad valorem taxes on certified valuations. A detailed study of the school year 1936-37 has been made, showing the source of all revenue to the schools of the county and the items for which the money was spent. In the school year 1937-38 the schools received money from ad valorem taxes on certified valuations less the Homestead Exemption. When the amount of outside assistance for the above years is compared the Homestead Exemptions must be considered.

In ten districts selected as representative for the county, Table XVII shows the per cent that Primary Aid,

Secondary Aid, and Local Tax funds were of the total cost of the program in 1936-37 and 1937-38. The school districts selected are shown on a county map on the following page. One-room, two-room, three-room, consolidated and union graded schools are found in the selected districts. The consolidated school is the only one of the ten that has taxable income from public utilities. The union graded school is the only one in the county and it has a large school population and a low taxable property valuation.

This is the first study that has been made on this subject. An analysis of the data will show that Pushmataha county has a low valuation and a large school population. This county required a large amount of state funds to maintain its schools. From a comparison these figures were significant as they showed that counties with low taxable property valuations received a greater amount of the money to support their schools from state sources.

The data for this study has been taken from the financial statements or estimates for all the school districts as filled in the State Auditor's office; the 13th, 14th, and 15th United States Census, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Land Economics, South Central Division, and A Comparative Study of the Economic Ability of the State of Oklahoma to Support Education. ---Luther G. Roberson, Thesis A & M, 1932.



LEGEND

- SCHOOLS
- ▲ GRADES 1-8
 - ▣ GRADES 7-12
 - ▣ GRADES 1-12
 - ▲ ▴ NEGRO AND TRANSFERRED
- DISTRICTS
- BOUNDARIES
 - NUMBERS
- ROADS
- - - IMPROVED
 - UNIMPROVED

CHOCTAW CO.

PUSHMATAHA COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36



STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
A. L. CRABLE SUPERINTENDENT
1927-1928

From data obtained from the above sources have come such items as enumeration, valuation, and per capita valuation for a ten year period; per cent of children attending school in the various age levels for the years 1910, 1920, 1930; number of children age 5-17 per 1000 adults age 20-64; total cost of minimum program for 1936-37; comparison of the per cent that salary of teachers, maintenance and transportation allowances, and transfer fees payable of the county and state was of the total cost of the minimum program 1936-37; salary allowances used in calculating the minimum program for the apportionment of Secondary Aid 1936-37; comparison of the per cent that each of the various types of salary allowances was of the total of the county and state cost of the minimum program 1936-37; income from various governmental sources used to finance the minimum program in 1936-37; comparison of the per cent that income from each of various governmental sources of the county and state was of the total income used to finance minimum program 1936-37; income from various state sources used to finance the minimum program 1936-37; comparison of the per cent that income from each of the various state sources of the county and state was of the total income used to finance the minimum program in 1936-37; income from various federal and county sources used to finance

the minimum program 1936-37; comparison of the per cent that income from each of the various federal and county sources of the county and state was of the total income used to finance the minimum program 1936-37; income from various school district sources used to finance the minimum program 1936-37; comparison of the per cent that income from the various school districts sources of the county and state was of the total income used to finance the minimum program 1936-37; per cent that Primary Aid, Secondary Aid, and Local Tax funds were of the total cost of the program 1936-37 and 1937-38 for ten districts; wealth per capita and amount expended for education; income per capita, amount expended per capita; per capita cost based on enumeration; per capita cost based on enrollment of the highest and lowest counties in Oklahoma and Pushmataha county, included in this study.

Chapter II

HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

No attempt has been made to give a complete history of Pushmataha county but only such facts and figures as will present a word picture of a section of Oklahoma.

A hunting party of Choctaw Indians, formed east of the Mississippi river, came into southern Oklahoma as early as 1800 with their chief, Pushmataha. The knowledge gained on their hunting parties was used when they made a treaty with the Federal government in 1820. The Indians agreed to move to their new homes, but some were reluctant and were moved in 1832 by the government.

The Choctaw Indians made great efforts to establish themselves in their new homes. They established schools and churches, built homes and grist mills, and had a good system of self-government. All land was held in common.

In 1893 the United States government sent a commission to the Indian Territory to induce the Indians to give up their tribal government and take individual allotments of land. The Choctaw nation signed an agreement with the United States government known as the Atoka Agreement in 1897.

After the Dawes Commission had completed its work, Congress passed the Enabling Act of 1906 permitting Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory to form a state.

Statehood was proclaimed November 16, 1907.^{1/}

Pushmataha county was organized in 1908 from a part of the Choctaw Nation, and was named after one of the famous chiefs of that tribe. The county has an area of 1430 square miles and a present population of 14,744. The population per square mile increased from 7.1 in 1910 to 12.2 in 1930.^{2/} In 1930 there was no town with a population of 2500 and as a result the county was classified as rural in the 15th United States Census.

Cotton, corn, hay, sorghums and white potatoes are the principal crops. The southern part of the county has level surface and rich productive soil, while the northern and eastern parts are hilly to mountainous. Some of the Kiamichi peaks attain an altitude of 1200 feet. The mean altitude is 500 feet. Grass grows abundantly on the mountain sides and pastures many head of livestock. The county is drained by the Kiamichi river which enters the county in the northeastern corner and flows southwesterly across the county and by Little river in the eastern part. Both rivers are fed by numerous mountain streams; the rainfall averages above 40 inches per year.^{3/}

^{1/} Muriel H. Wright, The Story of Oklahoma, pp. 62-282

^{2/} 15th United States Census, Population Series

^{3/} The Oklahoma Almanac, 1931

POPULATION

The population is predominantly white and most of them are native born. In 1930 the county had 1280 Indians most of them belonging to the Choctaw tribe. Only 363 negroes were enumerated in the 15th United States Census. Only 117 negroes of school age were in the county in 1930.

The population is divided into two classifications; rural farm, with a population of 8874⁴ and rural non-farm with a population of 5870. The rural farm population includes 59 per cent of all the males in the county and 57 per cent of all the females. 59 per cent of the rural farm women and 41 per cent of the rural non-farm women are married. 58 per cent of the adults in the age group 20-64 and 62 per cent of all the children in the age group 5-17 live on the farm.⁴ The per cent of children living on the farm in Pushmataha county was double that of the nation in 1929.⁵ The county has a high birth rate. In 1930 it was more than twice that of the state. For every year since 1932 the rate of increase of births over deaths has been more than the average for the state.⁶

⁴/15th United States Census, Population Series

⁵/Population Problems, National Resources Committee, p.19

⁶/Biennial Report of Oklahoma State Department of Health

FARMS AND FARM INCOME

In 1935 Pushmataha county farmers were on 2253 farms^{7/} as compared with 908 in 1910.^{8/} The farms range in size from 3 acres to over 1000 acres, however there are only 180 farms in the county with more than 175 acres.^{9/} The county is one of small farms, the average farm contained 120 acres with less than 34 per cent of the land in cultivation. On these farms 5 people live with an estimated income per farm of \$504.00. Cotton is the principal cash crop, averaging about \$88.00 per farm. Corn and other crops bring in an income of less than \$20.00 each. The greatest income that the farmer has is from livestock. The sale of butterfat leads the list of products with the sale of beef and pork in the order named. Nearly 77 per cent of the income from the farm comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products.^{10/}

60.6 per cent of the farms in the county were operated by tenants in 1925, but in 1935 the number of tenants had decreased to 58.9 per cent. These figures show a decline in tenantry for the county over a ten year period of 1.7 per cent while the state as a whole

^{7/} United States Census of Agriculture, 1935, V.II, p.726

^{8/} 13th United States Census

^{9/} United States Census of Agriculture, 1935, V.II, p.726

^{10/} Agricultural Adjustment Planning Project for Type-of-Farming Area XIV, Oklahoma 1936

increased 2.4 per cent. Over 68 per cent of the tenants move once every three years and 72 per cent of them work for income other than on the farm at least 28 days a year. The family performs most of the labor on the farm. In 1935 only 85 persons were reported as hired help on all the farms of the county.^{11/}

SCHOOLS

Pushmataha county has 68 schools classified according to the number of rooms: 49 one-room schools, 14 two-room schools, 1 three-room school, 1 seven-room school, 2 eight-room schools, and 2 independent schools with 8 and 10 rooms respectively. 94 Per cent of the schools have fewer than four teachers. Few of the schools are on the Elementary Accredited list of the schools of the state.^{12/} The school buildings are the average found in the rural areas. Many of them were built twenty years ago and do not meet the standards of today. Some of the schools have been remodeled by aid of the government under the Works Progress Administration program.^{13/}

The average amount of revenue, based on enumeration, behind each child in Pushmataha county in 1937 was only

^{11/} United States Census of Agriculture, 1925 and 1935

^{12/} Because of quality of work done, qualifications of teachers and condition of building, instructional equipment, etc.

^{13/} Report of the County Superintendent, Pushmataha county

\$22.25 compared with \$28.88 per child in the southern states ^{14/} and with \$37.32 per child in the state of Oklahoma. ^{15/} The low amount of revenue behind each child was due to the large enumeration of children of school age and the low valuation of taxable property. In 1937 the county had a certified valuation of \$4,793,917.00 which gave a per capita valuation of only \$787.00 in comparison with \$1515.00 per capita valuation for the state. ^{16/}

The number of children of school age in 1910 was 3557 with only 53.8 per cent of them in school, ^{17/} in 1937 this percentage had increased to 73.6 per cent or an increase of nearly 20 per cent. ^{18/}

^{14/} Report of the Economic Conditions of the South by the National Emergency Council, 1933

^{15/} 17th Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Oklahoma

^{16/} See Table I

^{17/} 13th United States Census

^{18/} Report of the County Superintendent of Pushmataha County

Chapter III

TABULATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

Table I

Enumeration, Valuation and Per Capita
Valuation for a Ten Year Period

YEAR	ENUMERATION	VALUATION	PER CAPITA VALUATION
1929	4786	\$7357538	\$1537
1930	5034	7237497	1438
1931	5074	6237032	1229
1932	5972	4812991	806
1933	5954	4811991	808
1934	5949	4894927	823
1935	5757	4615302	802
1936	5840	4559979	781
1937	6094	4793917	787
1938	6183	4748411	768

Table one shows that the assessed valuation of the county for the ten year period was highest in 1929 and lowest in 1936. There was a decline of \$2,797,558.00 in valuation or a drop of 38%. When the 1938 valuation is considered the decline is 35%.

The enumeration increase in 1936 over that in 1929 was 22%. The increase in 1938 over that in 1929 was 31%. The highest per capita valuation was in 1929 and the lowest in 1938. There was a decline of \$769.00 in the per capita valuation or a drop of 50%.

The state average of \$1515.00 per capita valuation in 1937 was \$728.00 more than the per capita valuation in Pushmataha county.

Table II

Per Cent of Children Attending School in the Various
Age Levels for the Years 1910 - 1920 - 1930

	County			State	
	1910	1920	1930	1910	1930
6 - 20 years ^{L/}	53.8			67.8	
7 - 13 years		69.7	88.3		94.3
14 - 15 years		67.6	83.5		88.9
16 - 17 years		42.7	55.1		63.2
18 - 20 years		11.0	22.2		25.8

L/ County enumeration in 1910 was 3557

Table II shows that the total enumeration in 1910 was 3557 in the age group 6 - 20, of this number 53.8% were attending school. The state had 67.8% of the same group in school, a difference of 14%.

Comparison of the county and state figures for 1930 shows that in the age group 7 - 13 the county had 88.3% of its children in school as compared with 94.3% for the state, a difference of 6% in this group.

In the age group 14 - 15 there is a difference of only 5.4%. In the age group 16 - 17 a difference of 8.1%.

In the age group 18 - 20 a difference of 3.6%.

Table III
 Number of Children Age 5 - 17
 Per 1000 Adults Age 20 - 64

	: County Total :	: Rural Farm :	: Rural : Non-Farm :
Number of Children			
5 - 17 ^{1/}	4757	2955	1802
Number of Adults			
20 - 64	6784	3948	2836
Ratio of Children			
To 1000 Adults	701	749	635
<u>1/</u> Interpolated			

Table III shows that in 1930 in the age group 5 - 17 there were 4757 children in Pushmataha county. The number of adults in the age group 20 - 64 was 6784. For the county as a whole the ratio of children to 1000 adults in the age group 20 - 64 was 701.

When the population is divided into rural farm and rural non-farm the ratio is 749 and 635 respectively.

The ratio of children per 1000 adults in the age group 20 - 64 is higher than the regional average of 630 for the southern states.

In order that tables IV to XV inclusive may be better understood the writer quotes from pages 154-155 of the 17th Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Oklahoma the following:

The State Board of Education was authorized, under the provisions of House Bill 212 passed by the Fifteenth Legislature, to administer the distribution of State Aid appropriated for the support of the common schools of Oklahoma for the fiscal years 1935-36 and 1936-37. Under the provisions of House Bill 212, a total amount of \$8,200,000 was appropriated which was to be apportioned to the school districts in accordance with the provisions of the bill and the regulations formulated by the State Board of Education.

The bill provided for two types of State Aid. It provided for Primary Aid which was allotted to all districts alike on the basis of the average daily attendance for the previous year. The Primary Aid was provided for all districts regardless of their financial ability, a sum not to exceed \$5,400,000 being set aside for this purpose. The remainder of the total amount appropriated under the provisions of House Bill 212 was designated as Secondary Aid to be distributed to those districts in which a ten-mill levy and other revenue, including Primary Aid, would not maintain the minimum school for the minimum term. The bill provided that the transfer fees payable by the state should be paid from the moneys appropriated for Secondary Aid.

.....This amount, designated as Primary Aid, was distributed on the basis of the average daily attendance for the previous year according to the schedule set forth in the law.

Table IV

Total Cost of Minimum Program for 1936-37

Salary of teachers	\$98,767.50
General maintenance	20,116.60
Transportation of pupils	13,579.50
Transfer fees payable	5,148.83
Total cost	\$135,612.43

Table IV shows that the total cost of the minimum program for the school year 1936-37 was \$135,612.43. The salary of teachers and general maintenance accounted for \$118,884.10. Transportation of pupils and transfer fees payable accounted for \$16,728.33 or 12.3% of the total cost of the program.

Table V

Comparison of the Per Cent That Salary of Teachers, Maintenance, Transportation Allowances, And Transfer Fees Payable Was of the Total Cost of the Minimum Program 1936-37

	County	State
Salary of teachers	72.9	71.8
General maintenance	14.8	13.3
Transportation of pupils	10.0	12.6
Transfer fees payable	2.3	2.3

Table V shows that the cost for salary of teachers in Pushmataha county was 72.9% of the total cost of the minimum program for 1936-37. This was greater than the state cost by 1.1%. The general maintenance cost was 1.5% greater for the county than for the state. The cost of transportation was 2.6% less in the county than the state.

Table VI

Salary Allowances Used in Calculating the Minimum Program
For Apportionment of Secondary Aid 1936-37

Basic salary allowance		\$90,463.00
Administrative allowance		
1. Monthly increments		
a. Superintendents	\$3,475.00	
b. Principals	2,984.00	
2. Length of term		
a. Superintendents	\$1,579.00	
b. Principals	266.50	
Total salary allowance		\$98,767.50

Table VI shows that the basic salary allowance was 91.6% of the total salary allowance. The administrative allowance was 8.4% of the total salary allowance.

Table VII

Comparison of the Per Cent That Each of the Various Types
of Salary Allowances Was of the Total Cost of the Minimum
Program 1936-37

	County	State
Basic salary allowance	66.7	64.8
Administrative allowance		
1. Monthly increments		
a. Superintendents	2.6	2.8
b. Principals	2.2	2.5
2. Length of term		
a. Superintendents	1.2	1.3
b. Principals	.2	.4
Total salary allowance	<u>72.9</u>	<u>71.8</u>

Table VII shows that the basic salary allowance for the county was 1.9% greater than the state cost. The amount spent for administrative allowance in the county was only .8% less than the state.

Table VIII
Income From Various Governmental Sources Used
To Finance the Minimum Program 1936-37

Federal sources	\$ 2,039.23
State sources	93,591.13
County sources	148.00
District sources	35,669.80
Non-isolated sources	4,165.29
Total income	<u>\$135,613.45</u>

The federal sources of income was from Indian tuition paid by the United States government for schooling of Indian children in the common schools. This amount was \$2,039.23. The greatest income came from State sources which was over two and one-half times the amount from district sources.

Table IX
Comparison of the Per Cent That Income From Each of the
Various Governmental Sources Was of the Total Income Used
to Finance the Minimum Program 1936-37

	County	State
Federal sources	1.5	1.2
State sources	69.0	62.5
County sources	.1	2.3
District sources	26.3	32.2
Non-isolated sources	3.1	1.8

The county received .3% more of federal sources than the state used to maintain a minimum program. The county used 6.5% more money than the state did from state sources to finance its program. The county had 5.9% less money from district sources than the state.

Table X
Income From Various State Sources Used to
Finance the Minimum Program 1936-37

State apportionment	\$ 8,295.72
Beverage tax	3,638.52
Primary Aid	
Current	38,134.00
Balance	225.89
Secondary Aid	
Current	48,297.00
Balance	-----
Total state sources	<u>\$93,591.13</u>

Table X is self-explanatory.

Table XI
Comparison of the Per Cent That Income From Each of
Various State Sources Was of the Total Income Used to
Finance the Minimum Program in 1936-37

	County	State
State apportionment	6.1	5.1
Beverage tax	2.7	2.7
Primary Aid		
Current	24.4	23.1
Balance	.2	.1
Secondary Aid		
Current	35.6	31.3
Balance	None	.1
Miscellaneous	None	.1
Total state sources	<u>69.0</u>	<u>62.5</u>

Table XI shows that the state apportionment was 1% greater for the county than for the state average. The Primary Aid and Secondary Aid was greater.

Table XII
Income From Various Federal and County Sources Used
to Finance the Minimum Program 1936-37

Federal Sources	
Indian tuition	\$2,039.25
Miscellaneous	none
County Sources	
County apportionment	148.00
Miscellaneous	<u>none</u>
Total Federal and County	\$2,187.23

Table XII shows that the county only furnished .1% of the amount received from federal and county sources.

Table XIII
Comparison of the Per Cent That Income From Each of the
Various Federal and County Sources Was of the Total Income
Used to Finance the Minimum Program 1936-37

	County	State
Federal Sources		
Indian tuition	1.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	none	none
County Sources		
County apportionment	.1	.9
Miscellaneous	<u>none</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total	1.6	3.5

Table XIII is self-explanatory.

Table XIV
Income From Various School District Sources Used
to Finance the Minimum Program 1936-37

Ad Valorem tax	\$29,797.73
Surplus tax in process of collection	3,614.32
Unclaimed tax protest refunds	none
Transfer fees pro rata parts	2,250.02
Miscellaneous	7.73
Total district sources	<u>\$35,669.80</u>

Table XIV shows that \$29,797.73 of the total amount raised by the school districts was from ad valorem tax.

Table XV
Comparison of the Per Cent that Income of the Various
School District Sources Was of the Total Income Used to
Finance the Minimum Program 1936-37

	County	State
Ad Valorem tax	22.0	28.0
Surplus tax in process of collection	2.7	1.5
Unclaimed tax protest refunds	none	none
Transfer fees pro rata parts	1.6	2.6
Miscellaneous	none	.1
Total district sources	<u>26.3</u>	<u>32.2</u>

Table XV shows that the amount raised by ad valorem tax was 6% less than the average for the state. The only item with a higher rate than the state was the surplus tax in process of collection.

Table XVI

Primary Aid and Secondary Aid Received During
the Years 1936-37; 1937-38

	1936-37	1937-38
Primary Aid	\$40,311.50	\$45,086.44
Secondary Aid	48,297.00	86,883.00
Total	\$88,608.50	\$131,969.44

Table XVI shows that the county received 49% more aid from state sources in 1937-38 than in 1936-37. This was due in part to operation of the Homestead Exemption Law and the minimum length of 9 months instead of 8 months in the 1936-37 program.

Table XVII

Comparison of the Per Cent That Primary Aid, Secondary Aid and Local Tax Funds Was of the Total Cost of the Program 1936-37 and 1937-38 for 10 Districts in
Pushmataha County

Dist. No.	Primary Aid 1936-37	Primary Aid 1937-38	Secondary Aid 1936-37	Secondary Aid 1937-38	Local Tax 1936-37	Local Tax 1937-38
6	11.10	24.14	22.56	32.67	66.34	41.29 ^{1/}
11	36.43	23.60	9.94	10.71	53.63	63.88
14	26.47	16.60	none	none	73.53	81.59
22	23.08	16.14	17.78	37.76	59.14	45.51
25	31.26	22.61	14.12	24.07	54.62	52.56
32	31.24	18.50	25.46	49.46	43.30	30.98
45	34.90	21.60	22.74	45.79	42.36	31.31
46	31.58	34.44	35.98	39.74	32.34	24.18
52	33.35	25.98	28.52	36.10	38.13	36.16
UG1	21.94	17.61	55.19	68.22	22.87	13.30

^{1/} Homestead Exemption per cent for 1937-38 less than 2% of total in each district

District 14 was best able in 1936-37 to support its schools from local taxes. Local taxes contributed 73% for support leaving over 25% to be supplied from the state. For 1937-38 the state assisted with 20%.

U.G.1 (Union Graded District 1) was the least able to support its school in either school year--about 80% of the money had to be supplied from state sources.

One-half of the districts received more than 60% of the total cost of their minimum programs from state sources.

Table XVIII

Wealth Per Capita, Amount Expended for Education, Income Per Capita, Amount Expended Per Capita; Per Capita Cost Based on Enumeration; Per Capita Cost Based on Enrollment, of the Highest and Lowest Counties in Oklahoma and Pushmataha

	Amount	Rank ^{1/}
Wealth per capita in 1930		
Grant	\$6627.00	77
Pushmataha	1438.00	10
McCurtain	821.00	1
Amount expended for education for each \$100.00 wealth in 1930		
Sequoyah	\$3.14	77
Pushmataha	2.08	62
Grant	1.02	1
Income per capita for total population in 1930		
Oklahoma	\$732.00	77
Pushmataha	268.00	9
Seminole	250.00	1
Amount expended for education for each \$100.00 income in 1930		
Seminole	\$10.39	77
Pushmataha	4.05	70
Muskogee	1.81	1
Per capita cost based on enumeration in 1930		
Cimmaron	\$73.02	77
Pushmataha	29.92	20
Cherokee	17.51	1
Per capita cost based on enrollment in 1930		
Cimmaron	\$76.20	77
Pushmataha	33.94	20
Cherokee	21.91	1

^{1/}77 is the highest rank among the counties and 1 the lowest

Table XVIII shows that only nine counties in the state had less per capita wealth in 1930 than Pushmataha county. (Its neighbor McCurtain had the lowest.)

In the amount of money expended for each \$100.00 of wealth the county ranks 62nd or with only 15 counties spending more.

When income on a per capita basis is considered Pushmataha county ranks in the lower bracket with only 8 counties in the state having less per capita income.

Pushmataha county ranks, when the amount of money spent for education per \$100.00 income is considered, in the upper bracket of counties. Her rank is 70.

Pushmataha county ranks 20th among the counties when the per capita cost based on enumeration and enrollment is considered.

Chapter IV

Summary and Conclusion

The most significant conclusions from the foregoing study may be summarized as follows:

Summary

The county is predominately rural and has a low per capita income.

The ratio of children in the age group 5-17 to 1000 adults age group 20-64 was greater than the ratio for the southern states.

The average income per farm in the county was \$504.00.

More than 6 out of every 10 farms are operated by tenants.

Fifty-eight per cent of the age group 20-64 are on the farm.

Sixty-two per cent of the children in the age group 5-17 in the county are on the farm and must attend the small rural schools.

The amount of revenue behind each child is less than the average for the southern states.

Oklahoma as a whole has \$15.00 more revenue behind each child than Pushmataha county.

The average amount of wealth behind each child in Oklahoma is nearly twice the amount in Pushmataha county.

The population of the county is increasing at a greater rate than the state as a whole.

More than 94 per cent of the schools in Pushmataha county have fewer than 4 teachers.

The number of children attending school in 1930 was 20 per cent greater than in 1910.

The county has only 52 per cent ability to support its schools on an equal with other schools in the state.

In the age group 18-20 the county is only 3.6 per cent behind the state average for those attending school.

Every age group of children of school age in the county showed more than a 25 per cent gain in attendance.

in the age group 18-20 there was a gain of over 100 per cent in attendance for the ten year period 1920-1930.

The greatest income for the school districts was from state sources.

State Apportionment funds were greater for the county than for the state average.

The amount of money received from Primary Aid and Secondary Aid was slightly higher than the state average.

Income from federal and county sources was about equal for the county and state.

Pushmataha county ranks 67th among the counties of Oklahoma in per capita wealth.

In the amount expended for education for each \$100.00 of wealth in 1930 only 15 counties spent more.

Sixty-eight counties have a greater per capita income than Pushmataha county.

Seven counties spent more for each \$100.00 per capita income than Pushmataha county.

The per capita cost based on enumeration showed that 57 counties spent more in educating each child than was spent by Pushmataha county for the same purpose.

Conclusion

If we subscribe to the generally accepted principle, that every child is entitled to equal educational opportunities, then it is evident that some system of support from the wealthier counties in the state or the federal government must be forthcoming to provide such in Pushmataha and similiarly situated counties.

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