

# Some Facts And Figures

Pennsylvania compares favorably with the rest of the nation in regard to urbanization of its population. On education, however, it ranks above the average, and in marriages, births, and Federal grants Pennsylvania ranks behind other states.

These conclusions appear in the current statistical survey of the U.S. made by the Federal department of Health, Education and Welfare. The statistics appear in *Trends*, a recent departmental publication.

A large portion of *Trends* is devoted to various aspects of population, e. g., amount, composition, birth and death rates, and marriage and divorce rates. Of Pennsylvania's 11,319,000 people, 71.6 percent lives in urban centers. This is slightly higher than the 69.9 percent for the whole nation. New Jersey and North Dakota are high and low in this category with 88.6 percent and 35.2 percent respectively. Pennsylvania's non-whites comprise 7.6 percent of the state's population. The national figure is 11.4 percent. While 68 percent of Hawaii's population is nonwhite, the highest figure for a continental state is Mississippi's 42.3 percent. Vermont's 0.2 percent is lowest.

In both marriage and divorce rates (figured annually per 1,000 people) Pennsylvania falls below the national figures. This state's rates of 6.6 and 1.2 contrast with the national rates of 8.5 and 2.2 Nevada—and this is no surprise to anyone — leads in both categories with rates of 214.5 and 34.0. Delaware is low in marriages with a 5.3 rate and New York is low in divorces with a 0.5 rate.

The national birth rate (also figured annually per 1,000 people) is 23.7. Pennsylvania is next to lowest with a 21.3 rate, just a shade above West Virginia's 21.2 with 33.4. Pennsylvania is above rate. Alaska has the highest rate the national death rate of 9.5 with 10.6 deaths per 1,000 people annually. Massachusetts and New Mexico are high and low with rates of 11.6 and 7.1 respectively. In the infant mortality rate (deaths under age one, excluding fetal deaths, per 1,000 live births annually), the national figure is

26.4. Pennsylvania is a little lower with a 24.9 rate. Alaska and Mississippi are very high with 42.9 and 39.0 rates respectively. Minnesota's 21.1 rate is lowest.

Another major topic in *Trends* concerns health and medical facilities. In the United States there are 142 physicians per 100,000 people. Pennsylvania's 143 figure is far behind New York's 193 but much higher than Alaska's 50. The national figure for dentists per 100,000 people is 56. Above this figure are Pennsylvania's 60 and New York's high of 82. South Carolina's 21 is low. Pennsylvania has an above average number of mental hospital patients: 378.6 per 100,000 people. The national figure is 334.8 with New York's 586.1 and Utah's 127.8 ranking high and low.

Statistics dealing with education and economic conditions are also included. In the ratio of pupils to teachers, the national figure is 25.6-1 with Pennsylvania just a shade over that with 25.7-1. Alabama's 29.91-1 is high and South Dakota's 19.2-1 is low. The national percentage of full-time teachers with substandard credentials is 7.4 percent of all elementary teachers and 4.3 percent of all secondary teachers. Pennsylvania's 1.4 percent and 2.2 percent in these categories rank near the bottom. Maryland has the dubious distinction of being high in both areas with percentages of 34.0 and 17.2.

Personal income per capita in the United States is \$2,265. Pennsylvania is slightly higher with \$2,280. Delaware and Mississippi are high and low with \$3,026 and \$1,233 respectively. All forms of federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments amount to \$37.90 per capita across the nation. Pennsylvania is below this figure with \$27.38. Alaska and Wyoming are very high with \$137.75 and \$103.71 respectively. New Jersey is low with \$21.70.

These figures were selected at random and are only a sample of what is contained in *Trends*. The current edition is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at \$1.00 per copy.

## TEAMS 1 AND 5 BATTLE FOR DIAMOND SUPREMACY

### Poet's Beat

"I draw the line at kissing,"  
She said with fiery intent.  
But he was a football player,  
So over the line he went.

Preacher Ben despite adversity,  
Saved a southern university;  
Said his nephew: "Ain't that nice?  
Uncle Ben's converted Rice."

A serious thought for today  
Is one that may cause dismay;  
Just what are the forces  
That bring little horses  
If all of the horses say "Nay?"

There was a young girl named  
Anheiser,  
Who said that no man could sur-  
prise her,  
But a fellow named Gibbons  
Untied her Blue Ribbons  
And now she is sadder Budweiser.

The softball season is now almost over at Highacres. Team No. 1 has won the second half championship. The members of the team are: Taylor Searfoss, Joseph Fulton, Larry Lash, Harry Scheidy, Thomas Tucker, Thomas Pugliese, Richard Houk, and Richard Gasper.

However, before Team No. 1 can claim the title, they must defeat Team No. 5, with whom they are tied for the first half championship.

An allstar team from Highacres defeated the employees of Globe Lighting in a double-header. The scores were 8 to 5 and 8 to 1 in favor of Highacres.

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—CYRUS H. K. WHITE

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