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ABSTRACT

This report of a survey or 1100 full- and part-time Alabama junior college faculty and administrators can be used as a model to measure junior college professional personnel's educational backgrounds, and to assess their needs and desires for furthering their professional and/or graduate education. A complete survey questionnaire is included. (CA)



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AN ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS,
NEEDS, AND ASPIRATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL
PERSONNEL IN ALABAMA JUNIOR COLLEGES

Final Report of the Study

June 30, 1971

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

JUL 21 1971

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE INFORMATION Prepared by Paul K. Preus



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This analysis was undertaken by the staff of The Program for Leadership Development of Junior College Staff of Auburn University, using funds supplied by the Auburn University Grants-in-Aid program. The co-operation of the faculties and administrators of the twenty-two Alabama junior colleges in completing and returning the lengthy questionnaires is gratefully acknowledged.

Richard Cooper, a graduate assistant, contributed a great deal in the preparation and distribution of the questionnaire instrument. This instrument contains a number of items used previously in studies by Eric Mills of Ilorida Junior College at Jacksonville and earlier by Herbert Maccoby of the Center for the Study of Higher Education, the University of California, Berkeley.

Graduate assistants Wiley G. Hartzog, vocational education; Jerome Wilkerson and Jerry O. Reaves, industrial engineering, wrote computer programs for processing the data into managable form. Typing and collating reports was efficiently accomplished by the project secretary, Laural Snowden.

Financial support for this study was furnished by the Auburn University Research Grant-in-Aid Fund. Significant contributions of time and services were made by all members of the Junior College Leadership Development staff.

The contributions of all these co-workers is acknowledged with gratitude.

E. B. Moore, Jr.

Paul K. Preus

Charles A. Atwell



AN ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL STATE NEEDS, AND ASPIRATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONAL PROFESSIONAL P

FINAL REPORT

Introduction

In cooperation with Alabama junior colleges and suppor the authorian Aid from Auburn University, a study of the educational statu coation needs and aspirations, and certain demographic characteristics of professional personnel of Alabama junior colleges was completed during the academic year 1969-70. The specified purposes of the project were:

- 1. To investigate the demographic characteristics of professional personnel employed in Alabama junior colleges.
- 2. To determine the present positions and previous educational and/or work experiences of Alabama junior college personnel.
- 3. To determine educational attainments of professional personnel of Alabama junior colleges.
- 4. To assess needs, intentions and aspirations of junior college professional personnel for further graduate education.



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The population stylicd condities and administrators of the seventeen public and five the junior colleges in Alabama. A list of participating institutions that aligned in Appendix A. Including both full and part-time personnel, the population was estimated to number 1100. Data were gathered to the colleges during April, 1970. Questionnaires were returned by mail directly to the investigators at Auburn University. Usable returns numbered 801, approximately a seventy-three per cent return. This tabulation of expendices for the total respondent group appears in Appendix B. Luch participating college has received a tabulation of frequencies of responses from its faculty (Appendix C).

Findings of the Study

<u>Demographic</u> Characteristics

Of 801 respondents, 91 per case (739) were full-time emplayees of their junior colleges. Of these, 84 per cent (590) were instructor, nine per cent (64) were administrators, three per cent (24) were counselors, and four per cent (26) reported assignments divided among two or all of the above categories. The part-time personnel responding included fifty-seven instructors, four administraors and one counselor.

The average age of the respondent was 39. Seventy-five per cent were married. Twenty per cent (158) had been enrolled in junior colleges. Of the 62 per cent (494) males surveyed, 48 per cent (239) had served in the armed forces. Twenty-six per cent (213) had belonged to a college fraternity or sorority.



The population appeared to be preponderantly "local" in both education and professional experience. A large proportion (60 per cent) had earned their highest degrees in Alabama educational institutions, principally (56 per cent) in the public universities. Another twenty-one per cent had received degrees from institutions in the southeastern United States. Of 1554 degrees reported, 60 per cent (931) were earned in Alabama institutions, 21 per cent (331) in other southeastern colleges and universities and nine per cent (292) in institutions outside the south attern United States. Ninety per cent (718) had taught only in Alabam gunior colleges while an additional four per cent (31) had taught in two-year colleges in other southeastern states.

Professional characteristics

Eighty-eight per cent 702) of the respondents had taught in only one junior college, obviously the one in which they were currently employed. An additional ten per cent (80) were in their second junior college position. The median tenure of the respondents was four years. Slightly over 56 per cent (451) reported teaching or administrative experience in the public schools, while thirty-one per cent had worked in four-year colleges or universities. Nine per cent (73) reported "teaching" as a primary assignment in industry or the armed forces.

In all, 714 individuals responded to a series of items concerned with the subject areas of their highest degrees and of their teaching (or other) assignments. These responses indicated that 70 per cent were teaching in their major fields of preparation.

Responses to a companion series of items revealed that of 560 respondents who indicated they had taken graduate work beyond "your highest degree" 411, or 74 per cent, had enrolled for work in the area of their primary

The questionnaire structure provided the capability of determining the extent of congruence of these three factors, assignment - highest degree - graduate study beyond highest degree. However, available resources were exhausted before this determination was made.

These data should not be interpreted to indicate that Alabama faculties are not prepared in their areas of assigned responsibility, since they do not show how many graduate credit hours teachers have in their respective areas of assignment. Substantially all may be presumed to meet the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, namely eighteen graduate semester hours in the subject areas taught.

The respondents were largely, 53 per cent (423) "very satisfied" or 39 per cent (314) "satisfied" with junior college work as a career, and 48 per cent (353) expected to remain permanently in this field of work. Twelve per cent (100) indicated they did not expect to continue in junior college work, while 45 per cent (339) did "not know" regarding expectations of continued employment.



Educational Attainments and Neads

The majority of the respondents, 77 per cent held masters' degrees, seven per cent reported the Specialist in Education as the highest degree attained, four per cent held doctorates, ten per cent were at the bachelor's degree level, and one per cent reported "no degree". The median number of credits earned beyond the highest degree was ten, with individual responses ranging from zero to "over 150" quarter credits.

Most respondents indicated a desire to enroll in graduate level courses offered by Auburn University in the various disciplines. Their replies showed a strong interest (451 requests) in graduate courses designed especially for instructors teaching in junior colleges. Nearly as many (355) requests were made for "regular" graduate courses. In addition, seventy-four requests were recorded for undergraduate courses in specific disciplines.

Schedule 1 shows the number of requests for courses in each category (i.e., "special" graduate courses designed for junior college personnel, regular graduate courses, undergraduate courses.) in each discipline or department. The requests from five geographic areas considered to be outside normal commuting distance from Auburn University (at Auburn or Montgomery) were tabulated. A study of Schedule 1 reveals locations where interest might justify "field service" type course offerings.



SCHEDULE ;

FREQUENCY OF COURSE REQUESTS BY CATEGORIES, SUBJECT AREAS AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

,....,

SUBJECT	Area 1 (Decatur) S G UG*	Area 2 (Birmingham) S G UG*	Area 3 (Gadsden) S G UG*	Area 4 (Bay Minette) S G UG*	Area 5 (Enterprise) S G UG*	TOTAL S G UG**
Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 0	1 1 1	3 0	5 7 2
Art		1 3 1	0	1 0 1	. 2	5 7 4
Botany and Plant Pathology	1 4 0	1 2 2	3 2 0	1	1 3 0	8 13 3
Business and Economics	m	→ 11 13 2	4	1	က	27
Chemistry	ļ	3 4 4	0 %	1	ļ	16 8 9
Economics and Geography	3 0 1	151		0 3 1	0 3 0	8 15 3
Administration & Supervision	4	0 8 /: ↑	2	0 6 ۴	2	64 30 0
1	4	1170	-	→ 6 2 1	Þ	42 23 1
Foundations of Education	2	1721	0	1 1	_	25 8 3
Health and Physical Education	m	3 3 1	2 2 0	5 1 0	,,	25 11 1
	4	1130	0	4 0 1	4 1 0	36 9 1
Vocational, Technical, and						
Prectical Arts	2	3	5 3 0		-	30 9 2
	0 6 9 4	4 8 2	_	5 2 1	2 2 7	35 29 3
French	_					6 3 3
Spanish	0	L 0 L		۱ ۱	0 1 1	6 J 2
German	0 2 1	0 1 1	0 1 0	2 0 1	0 2 0	3 7 3
Geography		_	2	L L L	က	5 7 3
History	2	1 6 1		- / - 1	_	10 31 2
Mathematics .			4	4 0 0	5 3 0	32 24 4
Music			0		-	17 2 3
Physics	0	0 2 0		3 0 2		9 7 5
Political Science	5			3 2 1	ည	10 16 2
Psychology	5 3 0	[88]	~	2 2 1		(
Sociology	_		4 4 0	1 1 1	വ	16 19 2
Speech	5 1 1	1 1 2	2	3 1 2	2 2 0	12.8.5
Zoology-Entomology	3 2 0	3 3 1	3 1 0	3 1 1	7	1., 10.2

13

41.

**Iotal figures include requests from four additional junior colleges located within commuting distance of Auburn University at Auburn and at Montgomery. Thus they may exceed the sums of requests of the five areas tabulated.

> *G-Graduate *UG-Undergraduate

*S-Special

Indicates geographic areas and subject fields in which responses indicate potential enrollments sufficient to support a class.

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Most of the population (539) reported that they had taken no formal course dealing with junior college education, but 70 per cent (562) indicated a willingness to enroll in such courses, if they were available. (Slightly over one-half the respondents (444) had taken a course or courses concerned with secondary education.) Schedule 2 contains the frequency of course requests for Auburn University courses in professional education, in order of frequency of requests.

SCHEDULE 2

Course Number	Course Title	Frequency
IED 645	Teaching the Marginally Prepared College Student	339
1ED 665	The Community College	268
IED 666	Improving Undergraduate Instruction	241
IED 663	The American College and University	183
AED 618	Organization and Administration of Higher Education	161
AED 697	Student Personnel Work in Higher Education	112
VED 608	Administration of Vocational Education	83
All Counselor Education	(CEA) courses	65

In response to a question regarding locations at which these courses might be offered, responses indicated preferency for nearby locations:

Location	<u>Frequency</u>
At Auburn University Campus At Auburn University, Montgomery	58 17
Within one hours drive of local junior college	472



Summary and Conclusions

From the data collected a picture emerges of the "average" professional person employed in an Alabama junior college. He is a thirty-nine year old, married man. Four years ago he took a position in an Alabama junior college after about ten years experience in public education in the Southeastern United States. He holds a master's degree from an Alabama public university and has done about ten credit hours of graduate work beyond the degree. He is well satisfied with his work in the junior college and intends to continue in such work as a career.

Of particular interest to Auburn University are the findings indicating that this typical junior college person, although technically well qualified for his position, recognizes and indicates his need for further graduate education. This need is directed both at upgrading his competence in the disciplines and in furthering his professional education. The dimension of the need for further education is detailed in the text and in Appendix A. In summary, 880 requests were made for courses in academic areas, and 1705 requests were made for courses in professional education.

It is apparent that Auburn University could provide a significant service to the personnel of Alabama junior colleges by finding ways to bring graduate classes to these potential clients. Of 547 responses, 86 per cent (472) requested classes taught "within one hour's drive of my junior college", while 58 requests for courses at Auburn and 17 at Montgomery were received.



Suggestions for further research

The data collected for this study lend themselves to further analysis as time and resources permit. The data contain answers to such questions as those listed below.

- 1. To what degree do primary teaching assignments of faculty correlate with their principal areas of graduate study?
- 2. Are teachers of certain subject areas more desirous of further graduate study than all teachers?
- 3. Do faculties of junior colleges where the Auburn University course IED 665 has been taught have different attitudes toward the mission of the junior college than do faculties which have not had this experience?
- 4. What other factors (e.g., size of institution, location, educational level of faculty member, teaching field, etc.) seem to influence the degree of acceptance of a "comprehensive" philosophy of junior college functions?
- 5. Considering the preponderance of "local" personnel, are their characteristics and attitudes different from those of the minority of "cosmopolitan" personnel?
- 6. Are the characteristics of the faculties of the more recently organized junior colleges different from the faculties of the ten colleges opened in September 1966?
- 7. How do characteristics of Alabama junior college personnel compare with those of junior college personnel in other states and nationwide?



APPENDIX A

Participating Colleges

Alexander City State Junior College Alexander City, Alabama 35010

Albert P. Brewer State Junior College Faye¹ Alabama 35555

John C. Calhoun State Technical Junior College Decatur, Alabama 35601

Jefferson Davis State Junior College Brewton, Alabama 36426

Enterprise State Junior College Enterprise, Alabama 36631

Gadsden State Junior College Gadsden, Alabama 35903

Patrick Henry State Junior College Monroeville, Alabama 36460

Gefferson State Junior College Birmingham, Alabama 35215

T. A. Lawson State Junior College Birmingham, Alabama 35211

Mobile State Junior College Mobile, Alabama 36603

Northeast Alabama State Junior College Rainsville, Alabama 35986

Northwest Alabama State Junior College Phil Campbell, Alabama 35581

Snead State Junior College Boaz, Alabama 35957

Southern Union State Junior College Wadley, Alabama 36276

George C. Wallace State Technical Junior College Dothan, Alabama 363C1

Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior College Andalusia, Alabama 36420



James H. Faulkner State Jr. College Bay Minette, Alabama 36507

Marion Institute Marion, Alabama 36756

Alabama Christian College Montgomery, Alabama 36109

Selma University Selma, Alabama 36701

Walker College Jasper, Alabama 35501

Cullman College Cullman, Alabama 35055



APPENDIX B

Letters of Transmittal and Questionnaire Instrument with Frequency of Responses Entered





State of Alabama Department of Education

State Office Building
Montgomery, Alabama 36104



ERNEST STONE
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

Dear Junior College Colleague:

The State Department of Education shares the concern of Auburn University for assuring the availability of relevant educational opportunities for junior college personnel. The enclosed questionnaire will provide information regarding the educational needs and aspirations of junior college people, as well as other useful data. This information will, I believe, benefit the junior college faculties and administration in their continuing efforts to serve their students better.

Since the interests of the junior colleges of Alabama will be served by as complete a return as possible, I urge you to cooperate in completing and returning this questionnaire promptly.

Yours sincerely

State Superintendent of Education

ES/mp

Enclosure



GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

The Junior College Leadership Program of Auburn University's School of Education has initiated an extensive state-wide survey to determine educational backgrounds, attitudes and philosophy, present assignments in relation to prior preparation, and desire to continue formal education of faculty and staff members in Alabama's junior colleges. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect information for use in this study.

This questionnaire is being sent to every teacher, counselor, and administrator. No signature is necessary, and the completed questionnaires are to be in no way identified with individual respondents. The code number which has been supplied in item 1 is the code number assigned to your college. Euch of the information derived from this survey would be useless unless we can determine the institution from which it came. Example: Twenty people from your institution indicate their desire to enroll in a graduate course specifically designed to assist them in their junior college work. We would need to identify the institution in order to know where such a class might be beneficial.

A survey of this type placed certain restrictions on available answers to some questions. If the answer is a numerical quantity, i.e., your age, please check the most nearly correct answer. If the answer indicates an attitude or an opinion, select the answer most nearly representative of your position. It is emphasized that these questions should be answered from a purely personal point of view.

When your response to a question is "Other", please write in appropriate word(s) if you can describe what "Other" means in your particular situation.

Please endeavor to provide an answer to every question. You are requested to complete the questionnaire and return it to:

Dr. E. B. Moore, Jr. 2084 Haley Center Auburn University Auburn, Alabama 36830

in the enclosed envelope.

Please return the completed questionnaire no later than April 24, 1970.

When you have returned the completed questionnaire, please sign the enclosed 5x8 card and give it to your Dean.

The purpose of this project is to secure information which may enable us to be of greater service to you. Your prompt assistance is appreciated.



44 2.	Full-time teacher Full-time administrator Part-time teacher Full-time counselor Part-time teacher - part-tim Part-time administrator - pa	e counselor rt-time counselor	
	OR		
A part-time	member of the staff and fac	ulty with duties as:	
57 7. 4 8. 1 9.	Part-time teacher Part-time administrator Part-time counselor		
4. What is you	r age? (Your last birthday.)		
38 1. 187 2. 147 3. 113 4. 96 5. 60 6. 64 7. 41 8. 50 9.	25~29 30~34 35~30		
5. Sex			
<u>494</u> 1. <u>305</u> 2.			
	highest degree you have ear		
$\frac{9}{82} \frac{1}{2}.$ $\frac{6/5}{3}.$	No Degrée 534. Bachelors 305. Masters 16.	Ed.S. Earned Doccorate	
LACE AN X IN THE PPROPRIATE BLANK N. <u>EACH</u> COLUMN.	What area of study listed below corresponds most mearly to the area in which your highest degree was earned?	corresponds most	Study corres- ponds most nearly to course work you have done beyond your
rea of Study	7-8	9-10	highest degree? 11-12
l Agriculture 2 Biological Science iness and Commer ntinued on next	4 14	<u>0</u> 43 83	<u>0</u>

1-2. Code Number for Institution

3. What is your present position in your junior college?

A full-time member of the staff and foculty with duties as:

Area	a of Study	7-8	9-10	11-12
04 H 05 M 06 H 07 H 09 H 10 H 11 G 12 H 13 H 14 M	Primary or Elementary Education Nursing Education Educational Administration Engineering English Fine Arts Foreign Language Curriculum & Instruction Home Economics Industrial Arts Vocational Education Distributive Education Industrial Education Data Processing	16 16 16 99 39 12 3 8 0	17 31 15 101 34 76 2 7 0 6 3	1 20 30 31 4 26 9 5 4 0 3
18	Journalism	0	8	0
20 1	Library Science Mathematics	31 52	<u> 32</u> 65_	<u> </u>
21	Philosophy			<u>a</u>
23	Physical and Health Education Physical Sciences	45	<u>48</u>	<u> </u>
24	Psychology	14	12	7
	Religion	10_	3	8
	Social Sciences	67	22	_6/_
	Guidance/Counseling	33	30_	30
	Speech	12	<u></u>	<u> </u>
29	Secondary Education	44		<u> </u>
30	Higher Education	- 7		47
31	Other (Specify)	33	24	42_

13. Indicate the number of quarter hours you have earned beyond your highest degree

244 1. None	<u> 15</u> 6. 61-75
24/2. 1-15	7/ 7. 76-90
118 3. 16-30	3 8, 91-105
<u>77</u> 4. 31-45	6 9. 106-120
58 5. 46-60	26 10. More than 120

44. How many years have you taught or worked in junior colleges: (Including this year)

15. How many years have you taught or worked in the junior college where you are now employed?

/8 4 1. One 209 5. Five or more
/07 2. Two 43 6. Less than one year
//7 3. Three



16. What is your overall attitude roward junior college work as a career?

タンラ 1. 314 2. 二〇 3. Very satisfied

Satisfied

Indifferent

<u>ಎಎ</u> 4. Dissatisfied

ر الحرار الم Very dissatisfied

17. How many formal courses have you taken which were specifically designed to prepare you for teaching in a junior college in contrast to teaching at some other level of education?

One

45 4. Four or more 475 5. None

Two

Three

18. Have you participated in an in-service program where considerable attention was directed to junior college curriculum and purpose? (If so, in how many such programs have you been a participant?)

0ne

70 4. Four or more 408 5. None

Two

Three

19. What is your marital status?

<u>0</u> 4. Separated <u>36</u> 5. Divorced

138 1. Single 602 2. Married

عراص. Widowed

20. Have you served in the Armed Forces?

55/ 2. No

Are you retired from the Armed Forces?

28 1. Yes

<u> プノ</u>み 2. No

Have you had "teach ag" as a primary assignment in industry, for the Federal government, or while in the Armed Forces? (if so, how many vears?)

658 1. Have not taught for these agencies 2. 1 years 14 3. 2 years 9 4. 3 years 7 5. 4 years

2 6. 5 years 7. 6 years 8. ? years 7. 9. 8 years or more

(Continued on next page)



23.	What w	a s	the	principal	method	bу	which	you	obtained	your	present
	positi					=		•		•	•

1721. Sought out by President or Dean

8/2. Recommended by fellow teacher

3. Recommended by graduate professor

5 4. Placement procedure of graduate school

195 5. Your initiative by letter

1625. Your initiative by personal visit to school

_327. You were in some other school in the same junfor college area

178. Commercial placement agency

47 9. Other (Please specify)

If you have taught in primary, elementary, or secondary schools, what were the two principal reasons that influenced your change to the junior college? (On this and similar double questions, please answer both of the questions.)

24. First Reason

15. Second reason

 96 1.
 99 1. Higher yearly pay

 18 2.
 30 2. More prestige

25 3. 29 3. Better hours

865 4. 107 4. Prefer older students

26 5. More independence in work

\$\begin{align*} \frac{\partial 3}{48} \end{align*} 6. Advanced subject matter\$\frac{\partial 2}{48} \end{align*} 7. Other (Specify)

8. 200 8. Have not taught in primary or secondary schools.

If you have taught in a four-year college or university, what were the two principal reasons that influenced your change to the junior college?

26. First Reason

27. Second Reason

29 1. 20 1. Higher yearly pay
5 2. 7 2. More personal prestige
7 3. 20 3. Better hours
7 4. Prefer younger student

2 4. Prefer younger students

5 1. Prefer general education

79 6. Less emphasis on research

78 7. 24 7. Other (Specify)

405 8. Have never taught in four-year college

28. During the summer sessions, how do you spend your time?

269 1. Teaching at your school /24 5. Attend graduate school

// 2. Teaching at another school -/ 6. Travel

27 3. Working in industry 10 7. Am on 12-month salary

basis

4. Rest and relax

5>8. Other

(Specify)

Did you ever attend a junior college as a student?

158 1. Yes 639 2. No

From what type of college did you receive your degree (s)?

30. Bachelors 31. Mas ters 32. Ed.S. 33. Earned Doctorate

216 1.	691.	<u></u> 4 1.	
<u> 79</u> 2.	302.	3 2.	2. Teachers college
1083.	273.	7/3.	2 3. Public college
308 4.	78/4.	50 4.	34 4. Public University
Q4 5.	69 5.	<u> </u>	3 5. Private University
<u>3</u> 6.	1/ 6.	50 .	636. No Degree

Where did you obtain your degree(s)?

34. Bachelors 35. Masters 36. Ed.S. 37. Earned Doctorate

Do you belong to national, regional, or state education associations of a general nature? (e.g., NEA, AEA, AAUP, AFT, Alabama Association of Junior Colleges, National Faculty Association of Community and Junior Colleges, etc.) (If so, how many?)

39. Do you belong to professional or scholarly organizations related to your subject matter areas? (If so, how many?)

198 2. Two Five or more

1/2 3. Three

To how many professional periodicals do you subscribe?

Two

Five or more

Did you belong to a college social fraternity or sorority?

2/3 1. Yes

577 2. No

Bid you obtain your degree primarily by attending school full-time or on a part-time basis?

42. Bachelors 43. Masters 44. Ed.S. 45 Earned Doctorate

46. In how many four-year colleges and universities have you taught?

```
1. One
42 2. Two
19 3. Three
4 4. Four
5. Five or more
540 6. None
```

47. How many years did you teach in four-year colleges and universities?

48. In how many junior colleges have you taught or worked (including present one).

49. In what other region have you taught in a junior college?

```
1. Mid-Atlantic
2. Northeast
3. South Central
4. North Central
5. Southwest
6. Northwest
7. Southeast - other than Alabama
7/8 8. No other region
```

50. Do you expect to continue in the junior college field until you retire from full-time employment?

- Have you had specific college course(s) dealing primarily with junior college curriculum and purpose? (If so, how many?)
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four or more
 - 539 5. None
- 52. For the most part, were your education courses designed for work in
 - an elementary school
 - 2. a secondary school

 - 33 3. a junior college
 35 4. a four-year college
 37 5. industry, armed forces, or government agency
 37 6. I have had no such courses

 - (53 through 90) If graduate courses were available which were specifically designed to assist you in junior college work, would you enroll? (If yes, please indicate place and time preference.)
- Would you enroll? 53.

 - 562 1. Yes (If "Yes", continue with items 54 through 90)
 214 2. No (If "No", omit items 54 through 89, and continue with 90.)
- 54. Place: (Your preference)
 - Auburn Campus
 - Field Lab course within one hour's drive of my junior
 - college.
- 55. Time of year: (Your preferences)
 - *42* 1. Fall Quarter
 - 44 2. Winter Quarter

 - 373. Spring Quarter 254. Summer Quarter
 - 258 5. No preference

Please check those of the following courses dealing with junior college education in which you would enroll under condition thecked in items 54 and 55.

- 56. 268 1. IED 665 The Community College
- AED 697 57. // 2 2. Student Personnel Work In Higher Education
- AED 618 Organization and Administration of Higher Education
- 16/3. 83 4. VED 608 Administration of Vocational and Practical Arts Education
- IED 663 The American College and University
- IED 645 Problems of Teaching The Marginally Prepared Student
- IED 666 Undergraduate Instruction in Higher Education 62. 241 7.

63. <u>74</u> 8. Other (Specify)____

If you would enroll in <u>graduate</u> courses specifically designed to assist you in your junior college work (i.e., eight-week summer classes concerned with new knowledge, new approaches, current problems, or selected topics in your field), prease check the appropriate field(s) in column I.

If regular graduate courses would better meet your needs, check column II.

If certain undergraduate courses would be more desirable, check in column III.

				III
		Special Courses for	Regular	Under-
	Tt - 1.1 - 6 0. 1	Junior College	Graduate	graduate
	Field of Study	Personnel	Courses	Courses
64.	Agricultural Economics a	and		
	Rural Sociology	<u>5</u> 1.	<u></u>	<u>2</u> 3.
65.	Art	<u> </u>	7 2.	<u>4</u> 3.
66.	Botany and Plant			
	Pathology	<u>8</u> 1.	<u>/3</u> 2.	_ <u></u>
67.	Business and Economics	40 1.	27 2.	
68.	Chemistry	<u></u>	<u>8</u> 2.	9 3.
69.	Economics and Geography	<u> </u>	15 2.	<u>3</u> 3.
70.	Administration & Super-			
,,,,	vision	<u>64</u> 1.	<i>30</i> 2.	<u>0</u> 3.
71.	Counselor Education	<u>42</u> 1.	23 2.	
7 2.	Foundations of Education	n <u>25</u> 1.	<u>\$</u> 2.	<u>3</u> 3.
73.	Health and Physical			
73.	Education	<u>25</u> 1.	1/ 2.	3.
74.	Interdepartmental Educa	tion <u>36</u> 1.	9 2.	
7 5.	Vocational, Technical,	and		
	Practical Arts	<u>30</u> 1.	<u>9</u> 2.	_ व 3.
76.	English	<u>35</u> 1.	<u>29</u> 2.	<u>3</u> 3.
77.	Prench	<u>6</u> 1.	<u>3</u> 2.	<u>3</u> 3.
78.	Spanish	<u>6</u> 1.		<u>2</u> 3.
79.	German	<u> </u>	7 2.	ع 3.

(con	tinued)	I	II	III
	Field of Study	Special Courses	Regular Graduate	Under- graduate
80.	Geography	<u> </u>	<u> 7</u> 2.	<u>3</u> 3.
81.	History	<u>/0</u> 1.	<u>3/</u> 2.	<u>a</u> 3.
82.	Mathematics	<u> 32</u> 1.	24 2.	<u>4</u> 3.
83.	Music	<u>/7</u> 1.	<u>2</u> 2.	<u>3</u> 3.
84.	Physics	<u>9</u> 1.	7 2.	<u> </u>
85.	Political Science	<u>/0</u> 1.	16 2.	<u>a</u> 3.
86.	Psychology	<u>-29</u> 1.	24 2.	_2 3.
87.	Sociology	16 1.	<u>19</u> 2.	<u>a</u> 3.
88.	Speech	<u>ル</u> 1.	<u>8</u> 2.	<u>5</u> 3.
89.	Zoology-Entomology	<u>15</u> 1.	10 2.	<u>2</u> 3.
90.	If you have other educational describe them.	needs not de	scribed above	e, please
	674- no response	127 1	sponses	
			•	

(91. through 123.) Indicate the degree of importance that should be attached to the following functions which might be performed by a junior college in Alabama.

Circle your preference as follows:

- 1. Very important function of a junior college
- 2. Important function of a junior college
- 3. Of little importance as a junior college function
- 4. Should not be a function of a junior college
- 1 2 3 4
- 9]. 547 199 17 12 Guided or developmental studies in English (written)
- 92. 425 291 33 13 Guided or developmental studies in mathematics
- 93. 456 232 47 27 Guided or developmental studies in study skills
- 94. 498 212 35 17 Guided or developmental studies in reading
- 95. 460 269 27 15 Transfer (college parallel) program

(Continued on next page)



Very important function of a junior college

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Important function of a junior college
                   Of little importance as a junior college function
                   Should not be a function of a junior college
               4.
               2
       33 417 266
                         30 Career or Occupational Programs
96.
                   55
                         33 Adult non-credit courses
       36 239 371 122
97.
       29 388 321
                   48
                        15 Evening courses of all types
 98.
 99.
         92 170 219
                        280 High school completion courses
       40
                        113 Adult vocational courses
       35 159 303 191
100.
          94 274 257
                        137 Elderly citizens courses
101.
                         50 General education courses
       43 255 331 122
102.
                         72 Public Forums
       42 127 360 200
103.
       27 203 391 136
104.
                         44 Concerts, plays, etc.
       28 211 397 133
105.
                         22 Adult personal enrichment courses, e.g., art, nusic, literature
       33 284 293 114
                         77 Counseling on personal problems
106.
107.
       31 391 308
                  54
                         17 Career selection counseling
108.
       37 223 374 135
                         32 Student government
       38 184 406 140
                         33 Student interest clubs and honorary societies
109.
       31 229 389 119
110.
                         35 Student recreation
                         28 Student government
111.
       50 235 368 120
       34 180 412 134
                         41 Athletics (intercollegiate and/or intramural)
112.
                         11 Provide financial assistance to students
113.
       28 396 316
1.14.
       28 179 389 149
                         56 Preparation for marriage and family
       31 211 345 162
115.
                         52 Developing good health habits
       33 211 404 117
116.
                         36 Developing social competence
117.
       31 301 379
                    71
                         19 Developing civic responsibility
118.
       35 187 399 132
                         48 Data gathering on students and its use by the faculty
       25 217 398 126
                         35 Short courses for business and industry
119.
120.
       58 136 230 199
                        178 Restricted admission policy to college transfer courses
121.
       36 127 272 234
                        132 Broad range of non-credit vocational courses
1 22.
       36 296 334
                         42 Associate degree for technical and semi-professional courses
                   93
123.
           91 191 257 226 Serve as an area center for high school students for vocational
                             non-credit courses
              (124. through 127.) Indicate the degree of your agreement-disagreement with
             the following statements using the scale: .
```

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree

2.

- No opinion 3.
- 4. Disagree
- Strongly disagree

Circle the number of your preference.

- 1 2 3 4 Occupational preparation programs are well accepted by the junior college faculty as a part of the function of a junior college.
- 128 1. 305 2. 174 3. 168 4.
- 1 2 3 4 It is easier to recruit students for occupational programs taught in junior colleges than in vocational schools.
 - 102 1. 274 2. 292 3. 107 4. 5 5.
- 126. 1 2 3 4 With industry requiring more and more education and skill preparation for jobs, the junior colleges should become post-high school job centers.
 - 205 2, 176 3, 284 4. 28 5.
- 1 2 3 4 I would prefer to teach in a comprehensive community college setting than in a "traditional junior college".
 - 191 1. 204 2. 221 3. 146 4. 16 5.

Corrected Copy

Please indicate your agrement/disagreement with the following statements using this scale:

5. Strongly agree 4. Agree

3. No Opinion

2. Disagree

your junior college.) present status of statement of the (This is a true

1. Strongly Disagree

sociate

	Circle your preference.
THE TO:	
172 5 4 3 2 1 0.	1. All high school graduates and other persons over 18 who can prof
412 196 20 64 38 61	
174 5 4 3 2 1 0	2. This admissions policy is implemented by proficing programs at
126 159 161 148 49 118	
176 5 4 3 2 1 0	3. Such an "open admissions" policy makes it difficult to associate
95 160 78 152 134 77	
178, 5 4 3 2 1 0	4. Such an "open admisions: policy makes this junior college more
125 137 96 260 155 78	like a high school than a college,
180. 5 4 3 2 1 0	5. This junior college should strive to build an "image" more close
154 213 91 166 78 89	
182. 5 4 3 2 1 0	6. A more selective admissions policy would be beneficial to this
28 110 95 256 186 56	junior college.
184. 5 4 3 2 1 0	7. The primary purpose of this junior college is to prepare student
117 201 50 241 98 84	who will transfer to senior institutions.
286. 5 4 3 2 1 0	8. This college is actively fulfilling its obligations in community
116 304 166 138 54 83	development.
188, 5 4 3 2 1 0	9. Vocational-technical education should be an integral part of the
143 266 106 119 62 35	
190. 5 4 3 2 1 0	10. The marginally prepared student coming to your junior college ha
64 139 71 330 113 84	
192. 5 4 3 2 1 0	11. The junior college should have as one of its principal functions
167 289 111 103 44 77	the remediation of the marginally prepared student.
194. 5 4 3 2 1 9	12. Continuing/adult education is a primary function of the junior
148 310 86 133 28 83	college.
196. 5 4 3 2 1 0	13. An effective program of student personnel services, including
10 74 17 31 4X 84.	
198. 5 4 3 2 1 3	14. A program for general education is a basic part of the junior
237 366 35 46 73 6.	
200. 5 4 3 2 1 0	15. Junior college facilities are always available for community seriwities subject only to prior needs of the college itself.
***************************************	מינדאדאדיים ביין ביין ביין ביין ביין ביין ביין ב

WHAT SHOULD BE

(It ought to be this way at your juntor college.) 173. 5 4 3 2 1 0 372 /53 /7 85 4/ 90 175. 5 4 3 2 1 0 104 171 52 237/18 112 187. 5 4 3 2 1 0 267 285 58 36 26 107 189. 5 4 3 2 1 0 193. 5 4 3 2 1 0 253 246 77 86 32 113 181. 5 4 3 2 1 0 183. 5 4 3 2 1 0 191. 5 4 3 2 1 0 57 111 66 363 153 111 195. 5 4 3 2 1 0 23/ 282 65 81 24 68 197. 5 4 3 185. 5 4 an profit e closely students lege has

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