

Financing Adult Education

In Selected Schools and Community Colleges

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Foreword

THROUGHOUT the United States today, schools and community colleges are putting greater emphasis than ever before upon adult education. Obvious reasons for this include the manpower demands of national defense, the spreading desire for educational upgrading, and the impact of technological change upon the daily lives of millions of workers. For each of us, and consequently for the expanding productive strength of the Nation, continuing education voluntarily during the years of maturity has become a vital necessity.

Fortunately school and community college leaders have not hesitated to recognize their responsibility for extending to the entire community at all ages opportunities to learn. Their chief problem in developing sound programs of adult education is frequently a financial one. How can the costs of adequate instructional opportunities be met? There is no easy answer; there is no common pattern. In thousands of places, however, good programs of continuing education for adults are being initiated or expanded. Ways are being found to pay the bill. The present list of case studies shows how the job is being done in 45 communities in 19 States.

Since the report is a "status study" showing current practice, it does not evaluate the various plans. Every State—indeed every school district—has its own plan. A much more analytical study than this would be required to determine best practice.

The need for such a report as the present one was stressed by representatives from eight State education departments in the Mississippi Valley and other State leaders meeting in St. Louis in October, 1951. It is hoped that it will point the way for many more communities to expand their support of adult education.

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Financing Adult Education

IN SELECTED SCHOOLS and COMMUNITY COLLEGES

"How does Walton Township finance its adult program? Olivet is only a little place and yet it has an adult education program that is talked about all over the State."

This and many other queries led to this collection of brief illustrations. Superintendents, school board members, and deans realize that adult education is growing—that schools and community colleges are extending their services in many directions. Expanding enrollments, higher teacher salaries, rising operating costs, and building programs leave little spare money for adult education programs. Yet hundreds of community colleges and thousands of public schools provide education of some kind to their adult communities.¹

How do they pay for it? How much does it cost?

This collection of case studies tells how and how much—under all sorts of circumstances. Most places discussed here have good programs—considerably better than average. Several are outstanding. They are not a representative sampling. We asked State education departments to name some of their best programs of specified sizes. We found out about others in various ways. Without applying rigid yardsticks, we feel that these are noteworthy programs operating under widely different conditions. They may show other communities how to support an adult education program.

NOTE: This study reports what *is*—not what *should be*. It makes no attempt to evaluate practice. Likewise it makes no recommendations. Until a further evaluative study is made, school authorities in each community must determine the best policy and practice for themselves in the light of their own circumstances.

¹ In 1947-48 an estimated three-fourths of all school districts above 2,500 population provided some kind of education for adults. See *Adult Education Activities of the Public Schools, Report of a Survey, 1947-48*, Office of Education Pamphlet No. 107. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1949. 15 cents.

Rural Communities Can Make a Start

A surprising number of small communities, rural villages, and consolidated districts have some kind of adult education. Some programs are well rounded. Others are only a beginning with two or three activities. State and federal financial aid help, although two of the following examples receive no outside assistance whatsoever.

Rural programs are supported in several ways. Boards of education help by providing a "lighted schoolhouse." Individual course fees, contributions by community organizations, State aid, and local school funds provide the money. At times, where the day teaching load is sufficiently light, a teacher's normal assignment can include certain responsibilities for adult groups. Laymen sometimes volunteer to lead groups. Joint programs with other rural communities and cooperative activities with the county Extension Service, public libraries, and community agencies can build strong educational services.

Nichols, Iowa

Population 360 with twice that many in the area served. Enrolled 52 in beginning sewing, farm problems discussion, furniture renewal, a dramatic group, a world affairs discussion, and handicrafts. Ten Thursday evening meetings 7:30 to 9. Square dancing and card games, available to enrollees in gymnasium until 10:30.

Nothing is budgeted for adult education. Board absorbs building overhead. Fee of \$2.50 per course covers expenses. Balance is divided by advisory council among teachers at end of term.

Olivet, Mich.

Walton Township Unit School. Village of 810 people with 2,400 more in 3 rural townships. Enrollment: 242 in 23 classes with 355 more attending a 1-day and evening adult institute held in cooperation with the PTA. Fifteen courses include art, Christmas club, driver training, farm crops (8 groups meeting in homes and schools), farm mechanics, floriculture and landscape gardening, fly and bait casting, knitting, photography, physical education, rural electrification, town fire school, typing, a discussion series on What Is Behind the Trouble in Korea, and young farmer groups. A separately administered veteran-on-the-farm agriculture training program drew \$4,755.98 from the Veterans Administration.

Income: \$6,749.81. State general aid, \$589; State aid on director's salary, \$3,009.38; State vocational aid, \$270; local taxes, \$2,453.43; student fees, \$218; travel reimbursement, \$150; village

council contribution for fire school, \$60. Student fees, \$1, \$1.50, \$3, \$5, and \$10 per course. Some courses free.

Expenditures: \$6,749.81. Instructional service, \$1,015; miscellaneous office expenses, \$330; part-time director and secretary, \$4,929.81; plant operation and maintenance, \$475. Teacher pay, \$2.50 per hour.

Chateaugay, N. Y.

Village and rural population, 3,500. Four to 12 sessions of arts and crafts, electricity, folk music and dancing, home nursing, interior decoration, public speaking, sewing, and typing enrolled 226.

Income: \$1,583.75. State aid, \$1,439.55; local taxes, \$144.20.

Expenditures: Director's salary, \$200; instructional service, \$1,068.75; plant operation, \$300; miscellaneous, \$15. Teacher pay, \$3.75 per hour.

Greenville, N. Y.

Central rural school district population, 3,500. About 200 adults enrolled in agriculture, Americanization, crafts, current affairs, drawing and painting, sewing, sex education for parents, and typing. Fall and spring terms of 6 weeks each with 80-minute periods.

Income: Budget, \$1,000. State aid, \$820; remainder local taxes. No fees are charged.

Expenditures: Director's salary, \$150; publicity and clerical help, \$130; instructional services, \$720. Board absorbs building overhead. Teacher pay, \$3 per hour.

Rockwell City, Iowa

District population, 2,400; total service area, 3,500. Advisory council of 31 helped plan program consisting of a weekly forum of 8 sessions, beginning and advanced bridge instruction, book review group, discussion groups, home crafts, movie camera club, and square dance. Hour classes precede the forum which begins at 8:45 P.M. Enrollment, 242.

Board of education provides free space, light, and heat but no budget. Individual fee of \$1.50 supports program. Total expenses were \$567.58 of which \$492.50 was for forum speakers. Remainder covered supplies, publicity, and incidentals. Instructors are volunteers.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Village population, 1,500. Five central school districts (four constituting a Board of Cooperative Educational Services) engage a coordinator of adult education. Programs are flexible varying from single meetings

provided to an organization to classes meeting 30 to 60 times. Most classes are 2 hours long running 8 to 20 sessions.

Table 1.—Data on a coordinated adult education program sponsored by 5 central schools in rural New York

School	Population of central district	Budget	Amount spent	Number of Classes	Adults enrolled
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cherry Valley.....	1,900	\$1,200	\$1,275	14	244
Edmeston.....	2,400	1,000	1,120	12	205
Richfield Springs.....	3,800	2,500	3,000	28	557
Springfield.....	1,200	400	450	7	109
Van Hornesville.....	1,500	800	1,100	51	1,609
Total.....	10,800	\$5,900	\$6,945	112	2,724

¹ Includes 1,409 in groups given program services.

Income in 5 communities: \$10,522.50. State aid, \$10,185; Federal vocational aid, \$187.50; welding fees, \$150. Class members pay for supplies consumed; no fees charges, except \$5 in welding.

Expenditures: \$6,945, plus coordinator's salary and costs of light, heat, janitorial service, and other overhead. Teacher pay, \$2.50; Van Hornesville, \$3.

Mathews County, Va.

Population, 7,000. About 175 adults are enrolled in a variety of activities, including a forum, parent study groups, and evening classes in such areas as agriculture, trades and industry, and veterans-on-the-farm training. Weekly sessions are 3 to 4 hours long.

Income: No separate budget is set up or accounting procedure used for adult education. No fees are charged. Veterans Administration paid \$4,836.45 for trade and industrial and on-the-farm training; State aid yielded \$210 for general and agricultural courses.

Expenditures: Adult education expenses unsegregated in general budget. Veteran training required \$519.04 from local funds. Teacher pay, approximately \$2 per hour. Some instruction is given free.

Village, Town, and Suburban Schools Can Offer More Variety

The next 11 communities benefit from State aid. In 6 cases more than half of the budgeted income comes from the State. Local taxes, Veterans Administration funds, Federal vocational funds, student fees, funds from the Rehabilitation Service, contributions from community organizations and local industries, and several other sources provide the additional money. In 6 of these communities the board of education absorbs all or most of the overhead.

Solvay, N. Y.

Suburban community of 8,560. Fall and winter terms of 10 weeks each; 52 classes enrolled 1,251 adults. Most courses held weekly, a few twice a week. In addition, school provides vocational and psychological counseling service, program and speaker service, and projector and film service for community organizations.

Income: Budget of \$9,250 for salaries and instructional supplies. Board absorbs plant and other overhead in general budget. State aid received, \$7,162.50; Smith-Hughes, \$23; local taxes, \$350.75. A \$2 registration fee is returnable upon 75 percent attendance.

Expenditures: \$7,536.25. Teacher pay, \$3 per hour, except labor relations class, \$50 per evening of 3 hours.

Rhineland, Wis.

School of Vocational and Adult Education. Population 8,720. Enrollment of 798 different adults in 51 day and evening classes, including 40 classes in agriculture, trade and industrial subjects, and distributive education; remainder in homemaking and general subjects.

Income: \$32,601.73

Local tax support.....	\$17,100.00	Rehabilitation Division....	\$2,652.24
State aid.....	5,101.31	Student fees.....	350.00
Federal vocational funds..	1,346.66	Sales of materials and	
Veterans Administration..	4,028.35	supplies.....	2,023.17

Fees: evening school, \$1; shop classes, \$2; welding class, 50 cents per hour.

Expenditures: \$28,510.93. Administrative and instructional salaries, \$17,456.62; clerical salaries, \$1,743.36; maintenance, indirect expense, texts, instructional supplies, \$9,310.95.

Balance between total operating budget of \$44,363.19 and the above expenditures covers the cost of educating youth below 18 years of age. Teacher pay, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per hour, according to qualifications and length of service.

Hershey, Pa.

Derry Township School District, population, 10,000. Program: 27 classes in academic, apprentice training, art, citizenship, commercial, driver training, and homemaking subjects enrolled 497; 16 supervisory training groups served 229; guidance and counseling services by appointment; 10-week summer music program 1 hour daily with 120 enrolled. Most classes 2 to 3 hours long totaling 6 to 60 hours per year. Budget also covers out-of-school recreation 1 hour daily with 1,025 participating during the year; and summer playground 7½ hours daily Monday through Friday averaging 220 daily.

Income: \$17,338.24. State aid, \$9,500.87; contribution of local corporation for supervisory training, \$1,092.25; local taxes, \$3,428.61; Veterans Administration, \$1,053.04; nonresident tuition, \$2,263.47. Registration fee of \$4 is returned on 75 percent attendance. Tuition in vocational classes, 17 cents per hour; nonvocational classes, 23 cents per hour. Recreational activities free.

Expenditures: \$17,338.24. Teachers' salaries, \$13,807.80; instructional supplies, \$305.44; salaries—recreation education, \$3,225. Teacher pay, \$2.50 per hour.

Watertown, Conn.

Population, 10,651. Public school and a private school jointly sponsored 27 different courses which enrolled 938 in an adult education and recreation program. Largest registrations were in music, investments, dramatics, woodworking, and sewing. A lay advisory committee helps plan activities. Most groups met 2 hours, occasionally 3. Term length, from 2 to 50 sessions.

Income: School department budgeted, \$9,000. State aid, \$1,878.75. (\$1,500 toward director's salary; \$378.75 based on 14,203 pupil clock hours of attendance at 2½ cents per hour.) Town taxes, \$6,654.70. Balance from sale of supplies, \$10.22. No fees are charged; registrants pay for materials used.

Expenditures: \$8,533.45. Of this \$946.87 was for supplies. Remainder for salaries of instructors, director, clerk and some janitorial help. Board of education absorbs remainder of janitorial costs, maintenance of plant, and other costs in general operational budget. Teacher pay, \$2.75 per hour.

Menasha, Wis.

Vocational and Adult School. Population, 12,750. Six commercial courses, 11 general courses, 29 homemaking, and 11 shop courses on a day and evening schedule in 1-, 2-, 2½-, and 3-hour sessions.

Income: \$63,801.99.

Local taxes.....	\$45,367.91	Veterans' Administration..	\$750.00
State aid.....	10,845.20	Student fees and miscel-	
Federal vocational funds..	3,939.51	laneous.....	2,899.37

Registration fee of \$1 for evening classes.

Expenditures: \$63,741.99 Only 92 percent of this spent for education of adults.)

General control.....	\$6,326.42	Administrative costs.....	\$13,102.30
Instructional service.....	30,822.27	Books and pamphlets.....	730.75
Operation and mainten-			
ance.....	12,760.25		

Regular teacher pay, \$2.75 per hour; special teachers at higher rates.

Coachella Valley Union High School, Calif.

District population, 13,000. Thirty-three classes enrolled 550. Some adults drive 100 miles round trip to attend.

Income: Accounting completely integrated with day school records. Estimate of anticipated expenditures is submitted yearly by director. Local taxes bear less than 15 percent of the total cost; remainder, State aid. A \$2 "student body membership fee" and other income amounts to about \$3,000 per year. This is kept separate from district funds, but is subject to board audit. Additional income from textbook sales, dramatic production receipts, and student body publications.

Expenditures: \$9,387.50. Teachers' salaries, \$5,387.50; half-time principal's salary, \$3,000; secretary's salary, \$500; night janitor, \$360; convention expenses, \$40; special lights, \$100. Teacher pay, \$3 per hour; a few give their time.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Population, 12,000. Twenty-seven classes operated in home and family, business and industry, agriculture, and general fields; 660 enrolled. Fall and winter terms of 10 weeks each with several courses of other lengths.

Income: \$3,875.84. State aid, \$1,305.96; Federal vocational aid, \$335; student fees, \$2,234.88. Local board absorbs cost of plant operation and maintenance. Course fees from 50 cents to \$6 charged with \$20 for driver training. Agriculture, citizenship, and English for the foreign-born, and certain other courses, free.

Expenditures: \$3,875.84 plus \$1,400 toward director's salary. Teacher pay, \$3 and \$3.50 per hour; \$5 for out-of-town people.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Vocational and Adult School. Population, 13,518. Enrollment, 1,849 in 63 classes in arts and crafts, commercial, homemaking, physical

education, trade and industrial subjects, trade extension and general fields. Two 10-week terms with 2- and 3-hour sessions. Apprentices meet 4 hours weekly to acquire 100 to 144 hours training per year.

Income: Total for school: \$79,468.63. City tax levy, \$38,524; State aid, \$10,845.20; Federal vocational aid, \$5,356.55; fees, collections, and tuition, \$2,915.93; sales and refunds, \$664.15; Veterans Administration, \$15,580.74; REA, \$804.85; vocational rehabilitation, \$4,556.97; area evening school teachers, \$120.24; Central Labor Forum, \$100.

Registration fee of \$1 is required; returned upon 80 percent attendance. Shop fees of \$2 to \$8. Materials purchased by students in other classes.

Expenditures: Total for school: \$71,820. Instructional salaries, \$38,475.86; clerical salaries, \$4,035.60; rehabilitation salaries, \$4,292.85; maintenance and books, \$7,901.76; plant operation and rent, \$2,882.50; educational equipment and furniture, \$2,814.84; on-the-farm training, \$11,416.59. Teacher pay, \$2.50 per hour.

Geneva, N. Y.

Population, 18,000. More than 50 courses drew 1,225 registrations in business, crafts, general and academic, home and family living, physical education, vocational, and apprentice training fields. Most classes meet once a few twice a week for 1, 2, or 3 hours. Two terms.

Approximate income: \$17,750. State aid, \$14,000; Veterans Administration, \$50; Federal aid (Smith-Hughes), \$2,600; student fees, \$1,100. Deficit of \$1,250 made up from local school funds. Registration fee, \$1 per person.

Approximate expenditures: Anticipated in budget, \$15,000. Actual expenditures, \$19,000. Instructional services, \$12,500; operation of plant, \$1,800; maintenance of plant, \$700; general control, \$5,000. Teacher pay, \$2 first year; \$2.25 second; \$2.50 third; some \$3 or more per hour.

Amherst Central High School, Snyder, N. Y.

Estimated suburban population, 20,000. A diversified program enrolled 2,242. Fall and spring terms of 10 weeks each with other irregular activities. Activities in these fields: academic and cultural, arts and crafts, business and commercial, citizenship; cracker barrel forums, civil defense, homemaking, music and dramatics, occupational improvement, recreation and health, and school and family relations. Home, school, and family life education tied up with monthly PTA meetings in elementary schools; series of four weekly sessions for each grade 6 through 12. Radio series, "The Inquiring Parent" on Saturdays at

7 P.M. Cooperative arrangements with County Health Department in providing 10 education and service activities. Close cooperation with public library.

Income: Anticipated, \$25,250. Actual, \$22,754.32. Local taxes, \$6,506.59; State aid, \$11,480; Federal aid (Smith-Hughes and George-Barden), \$302.98; student fees, \$464.75. Registration fee of \$2. Citizenship, civil defense, home-school relations, and certain other activities, free. Materials fee in arts and crafts.

Expenditures: \$22,754.32. Instruction, \$16,744.57; administrative and clerical help, \$6,009.75. Teacher pay, \$3.50 per hour.

Chico, Calif.

Population, 25,000. Thirty-three morning and evening courses in the spring enrolled 1,051 adults in a wide range of subjects. In addition, 753 used a community cannery, and 5 community forum sessions drew 456. Most courses were 32 or 64 sessions 2 hours in length with a number of variations.

Income: \$28,532.87.

State aid.....	\$18,472.00	Cannery registration fees.....	\$382.00
Federal vocational funds..	250.00	Cannery can charges.....	5,976.47
Registration and forum attendance fees.....	3,452.40		

Registration fee of \$2 covers 1 or more courses. Extra materials fee of \$1 in shop and arts and crafts courses.

Expenditures: \$26,815.55.

General control.....	\$1,943.00	Operation of plant.....	2,111.04
Teachers' salaries and cannery supervision.....	12,681.00	Repair of buildings and equipment.....	825.15
Instructional and cannery supplies.....	4,881.51	Fixed charges (insurance, special assessments, rent of rooms).....	1,693.50
Secretary's salary.....	1,178.50		
Cannery labor.....	\$1,501.85		

Teacher pay, \$3.30 per hour.

Community Colleges Serve the Adult Community

Out of the maze of developments in adult education during recent years, new patterns have begun to take form. Among the most significant of these, perhaps, is the growth of the "extended day" idea. This movement seems to be based upon the principle of *continuing* educational opportunities for all who have passed the compulsory school attendance age. It is reflected in the way in which adult education activities are included in the regular budget of higher educational institutions. Formerly adult education was listed separately. Ordinarily it had to be self-supporting to survive. Today this seems no longer to be the case. District, county, and State taxes are being used for the direct support of continuing education as a part of the total educational program of the institution. The trend seems quite clear, and may presage a fundamental shift in the public point of view concerning adult education.

Compton College, Compton, Calif.

Population: 47,893; Population, Junior College District: 177,000.

More than 4,300 adults enrolled in a comprehensive program, including college credit courses and short-term courses in general education, practical arts, homemaking, and high-school completion work. Classes meet from 1 to 3 days per week for 1 to 3 hours each. Four quarters: summer, 10 weeks; fall, 12 weeks; winter, 11 weeks; spring, 11 weeks. Attractive promotional materials. Adult education is an integral part of an extended day program of the college. College in process of reorganization from 6-4-4 plan to 6-3-3-2 plan.

Income: No fees are charged other than \$1 registration for the year, \$6 for driver education, and \$1.25 for each 3 hours of welding instruction. Program supported by local taxes and State aid apportionment as a part of the total junior college program.

Expenditures: Cost per student in average daily attendance on full time equivalency basis estimated at \$116.85. Instructors receive \$4.25 per hour.

East Los Angeles Junior College, East Los Angeles, Calif.

Population of service area estimated over 100,000.

Junior college adult education courses carry college credit. There is no segregation of the evening division or adult education program. The junior college is operated on an extended day basis from 8:30 A.M. until 10 P.M. About one-third of the courses are held off-campus in various locations within the community.

Income: No student fees. Supported by local taxes and State aid based on average daily attendance at \$90 per unit. Tuition charged other districts for students from areas outside the East Los Angeles Junior College district boundaries.

Expenditures: Total per capita cost for full-time students is \$266.10. This is \$33.55 less than the average for the seven Los Angeles junior colleges. Hourly rate of pay for teachers carrying extra work in the evening division is \$4.75 to \$5.25. The maximum extra load is 6 hours per week. Some teachers are regularly scheduled for both day and evening classes.

Sacramento Junior College, Sacramento, Calif.

Population: 135,761.

Both the junior college and the evening junior college operate under a single administration as divisions of the Sacramento Unified School District. Certain budgetary items such as "administration," "auxiliary services," and "fixed charges" are not segregated for adult education. The comprehensive adult program includes classes for occupational efficiency, civic efficiency, and personal efficiency. A wide range of offerings in commercial training, homemaking, engineering, industrial training, apprentice training, citizenship, civil defense, and creative and cultural subjects.

Income: No tuition; \$1 per term registration fee. Funds from Veterans Administration, State aid, and out of district tuition are not earmarked for adult education but become a part of the general funds of the district.

Expenditures: Total instructional expenditures for adult education are \$160,180.12. Operation, \$9,920.51; maintenance, \$1,784.59. Instructors are paid \$3.50 per hour.

San Bernardino Valley Junior College, San Bernardino, Calif.

Population: 62,792. College serves area of approximately 305 square miles, including a dozen communities.

Extended-day plan used with adult education as an integral part of the total program. Interest concentrated in college-credit transfer and nontransfer courses.

Income: No separate budget for adult education. No tuition; \$1 registration fee per course. Income derived from local taxes, State aid, and Federal funds for veterans and for vocational education. Tuition from veterans amounted to \$9,800. Special registration and materials fees in ceramics, jewelry, art, and chemistry provided \$8,255.

Expenditures: Approximately \$60,850 for adult education. Teachers

paid \$3.25 per instructional hour for the first year of teaching, \$3.50 for second year, and \$3.75 thereafter.

Boise Junior College, Boise, Idaho

Population: 34,393.

Adult education programs included academic courses for college credit and vocational shop courses. Attempt now being made to expand offerings in non-degree and short-term courses to meet community needs.

Income: Local taxes provided approximately 45 percent of total cost of the junior college program, including adult education. About 24 percent derived from the county and from State liquor control. Student fees approximated 25 percent of the total. Fees for night courses recently reduced from \$6.75 to \$2.25 per course hour. Evening school fees now identical to day-school fees. Less than 1 percent of income derived from State and Federal vocational funds.

Expenditures: Total current expenditures of the Junior College, not including capital outlay, approximately \$341,340.

Moline Community College, Moline, Ill.

Population: 37,296. Community College serves an area with a population of at least 100,000.

College regular part of the public-school system. Organized on the K-6-4-4 plan. Comprehensive adult program being evolved to meet community needs. Present offerings in college credit courses, plus short courses in creative arts, business, homemaking, recreation, citizenship, apprentice training, building trades, and technical arts.

Income: Income entirely from student fees ranging from \$3 for a 10 weeks' course meeting 3 hours per week to \$25 for a 10 weeks' course in driver training. Most course fees \$5 for 10 weeks' instruction, 2 hours per week, if class enrollment is 15 or more. Higher fees assessed smaller classes. Moline Public Schools provided \$15,000 to cover cost of instruction. Additional revenue derived from veterans' tuition and State and Federal funds for vocational education.

Expenditures: Adult education costs not itemized separately in the general budget of the public schools. Maintenance costs absorbed in total operational budget. Instructors paid from \$3 to \$5 per instructional hour depending upon experience and training.

Bay City Junior College, Bay City, Mich.

Population: 52,373. College serves large trade area in addition to Bay City.

Continuing education program for adults features forums, lectures, discussion groups, civil defense, and community service activities, sponsored cooperatively by the college and various local organizations. Broad-gauged program, including both college credit and short-term non-credit courses in art, general education, home, family, and community living, music, recreation, shop and industrial training. A network of citizens' advisory committees used to keep program flexible and responsive to community interests and needs.

Income: Approximately 50 percent of income for the continuing education derived from tuition and fees; much of remainder from State adult education reimbursement funds; less than 10 percent from local public-school taxes, an estimated \$1,772.43.

Expenditures: Cost borne by local taxes for each adult enrolled was approximately 42 cents. Instructional costs approximate two-thirds of the total expenditures.

Dearborn Junior College, Dearborn, Mich.

Population: 94,529.

The adult education program is operated by the Junior College as a part of the public school system. Junior College soon to be the "Henry Ford Community College of Dearborn" under terms of a recent gift. Program for 1950 included opportunities in art, crafts, hobbies, business, home and family living, industrial training, Americanization, and high-school credit courses.

Income: Student fees averaged \$3 for a course which met 2 hours per week for 10 weeks. High-school courses, \$6.50 per course for residents, and \$8.50 for nonresidents. Approximately one-third of cost borne by student tuition and fees, one-third by local taxes, and one-third by State and Federal funds.

Expenditures: Budget for adult education included only administration, instructional, and classroom maintenance costs. Instructors paid \$3.50 per instructional hour.

Rochester Junior College, Rochester, Minn.

Population: 29,885. The Junior College serves large geographical area in addition to the City of Rochester.

The adult education program largely vocational. Few college credit courses offered. Much emphasis placed upon veterans' agriculture, distributive occupations, and homemaking.

Income: Major portion of the income derived from Veterans Administration and from State and Federal funds for vocational education; slightly less than 20 percent from student fees. Little

local tax money used directly, although the adult education program ordinarily not charged for the use of school buildings and equipment. Students paid approximately 21 cents per contact hour for typical courses, and 7 cents per contact hour for courses reimbursable from State and Federal funds for vocational education.

Expenditures: Almost the entire income absorbed by instructional costs.

Scottsbluff Junior College, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

Population: 12,850.

Junior College is part of public-school system. Adult education program started with allotment of \$400 in budget. A limited, but growing program offered in business, distributive education, home-making, trades and industry.

Income: Total adult program supported almost entirely without local tax money, chiefly from student fees and State and Federal vocational funds. Fees averaged \$3 per course, except for business courses, which were \$12.

Expenditures: Instructors paid \$3 per hour. About 75 percent of the instructors' salaries, for all except business courses, paid from State and Federal vocational education funds.

Alvin Junior College, Alvin, Tex.

Population: 3,701.

Organized on the 6-4-4 plan. Adult education part of total junior college program. A promising beginning has been made in short-term offerings scheduled monthly. Tuition based upon hours of instruction ranging from \$2 for 3 hours of instruction or less, to \$11 for 31-36 hours of instruction. Fee of 50 cents for non-tuition courses.

Income: The Junior College is financed by a tax of 20 cents on each one hundred dollars' evaluation. Annual collection of \$71,820.62. Adult education income included: vocational homemaking, \$121.40; P.T.A. Council \$100; forum contributions, \$62.50; State junior college apportionment, \$816.55; tuition, \$1,719.72; local taxes, \$6,276.44. Total income for adult education, \$9,096.61.

Expenditures: Major administration expenses for adult education program were salaries of director and his secretary. These were provided for in the general college budget. Remaining expenses absorbed by fees and contributions.

Del Mar College, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Population: 108,053.

Here is a highly organized and well-developed extended-day program. The scope is quite comprehensive, including high-school and college credit courses, as well as a wide variety of short-term vocational and general courses. Strong interest shown in such areas as distributive education, trades and industries, agriculture, citizenship, and basic preparatory work. College has excellent facilities and equipment. High standards maintained for the instructional staff.

Income: Support is derived chiefly from local taxes, State junior college apportionment, and State and Federal vocational funds.

Expenditures: Somewhat elaborate, complicated salary schedule used. Instructors in the evening school paid from \$175 to \$250 per course per semester, depending upon the clock hours of instruction per week, and the number of students enrolled.

Tyler Junior College, Tyler, Tex.

Population: 38,864. Service area, Smith County, Tex., includes approximately 120,000 residents.

Adult program featured a distributive education project co-sponsored by Tyler Chamber of Commerce. In addition, courses offered in such areas as conversational Spanish, clothing design, consumer economics problems, homemaking, floriculture, photography, oil accounting, great books, public relations in business, real estate practice, cashiering, and commercial art. Most of the courses carry college-transfer and non-transfer credit.

Income: Income derived chiefly from student fees, local taxes, and State junior college apportionment.

Expenditures: Instructors in college transfer credit courses received \$50 per month per semester. Classes met 2½ to 3 hours per week. Short-term course instructors paid approximately \$5 per class hour.

Carbon College, Price, Utah

Population: 28,937.

Evening school division is a regular part of Carbon College, a State institution managed by the State Board of Education. Instruction offered in general education, academic, related trades, vocational, homemaking, and industrial courses, and veterans-on-the-farm training. Special effort made to maintain high standards of attendance in adult education courses. Either terminal or transfer credit granted for course work satisfactorily completed.

Income: Primary sources of income: student fees, Federal funds for veterans' education, and State aid. Apparently, no local tax money used. Student fees were \$2.50 per credit hour with a minimum charge

of \$12.50 for any course not requiring use of laboratory or shop equipment and supplies.

Expenditures: Maintenance costs for evening school not segregated in general budget of Carbon College. Total income for adult education expended for teachers' salaries and classroom expenses. Teachers paid \$3 per instructional hour.

Weber College, Ogden, Utah

Population: 57,112.

An extensive and highly successful continuing adult education program. Course areas included: business and secretarial, homemaking, industrial arts, arts and sciences, life science, physical education, social science, Americanization, technical and industrial, the latter received special emphasis and covered a comprehensive offering in automobile service, carpentry, diesel mechanical, electricity, mathematics, metal trades, radio and television, plumbing, refrigeration and air-conditioning, drafting, watchmaking, and welding.

Income: Local taxes covered administration, plant operation, and fixed charges. The remainder of the program supported largely by State apportionment, and student fees. About 5 percent of the income derived from the Veterans Administration. Student fees ranged from \$6 to \$20, depending upon length of course, and amount of materials used by students. Tuition for transfer courses was \$2.50 per credit hour.

Expenditures: Almost the entire amount budgeted for adult education is spent on instructional costs. Teacher pay \$3 per hour.

Everett Junior College, Everett, Wash.

Population: 33,849. Population of service area approximately 100,000.

Adult education is a part of total program. Operation is on an extended-day basis with many adults in both day and evening programs.

Income: Neither adult education nor evening school funds listed separately in budget. Income derived largely from State aid, student fees, and local taxes. Small amount obtained from the Veterans Administration, and State and Federal vocational education sources. Registration fee was \$5 per course; tuition, \$2 per credit hour. Materials fees for special courses in art, homemaking, and applied arts ranged from \$3 to \$10 per course.

Expenditures: Not budgeted separately for adult education. Instructors paid \$3 per hour.

Olympic College, Bremerton, Wash.

Population: 27,678. Total population of district, 45,000.

An extensive adult education program, thoroughly integrated and correlated with total program of the Junior College. Entire offering planned for mature students. Three general service areas: (1) traditional *academic liberal arts* curriculum for college credit; (2) *vocational education*, including a large apprentice training program closely related to that of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard; (3) *community service*, which provides short-term courses aimed to meet specific community needs. Latter included symphony, adult choral groups, and community theater. Much use made of citizens' advisory committees. Olympic College had three cooperative training programs underway at nearby military establishments.

Income: Income partially derived from student fees. Chief support, however, came from local taxes, Federal and State funds for vocational education, Veterans Administration, and State and county taxes.

Expenditures: Adult education expenditures not listed separately in general budget. Certified instructors paid \$4 per hour for college credit classes. Rate for vocational and community service classes was \$3 per hour.

Cities Support Adult Education In a Variety of Ways

Only 2 of these 8 cities receive State aid for general adult education, although most of them receive the State supplement to Federal funds for vocational purposes. The Montclair program is independently supported through student fees. More than half of the support in Des Moines and Salem comes from fees. Nearly 95 percent of the cost in Great Falls is borne by taxes. Veterans Administration payments, contributions from business and labor organizations, profits from book sales, and admission charges provide significant support in some of the other cities.

Salem, Oreg.

Population: 43,140. Newly expanding program enrolled 388 in 1950-51 and 694 a year later. A variety of short courses in arts and crafts, business education, general studies, homemaking, and related training are offered in fall, winter, and spring terms.

Income: \$12,984.79.

Local taxes.....	\$1,106.46	Federal vocational aid.....	\$297.00
State aid.....	4,729.45	Student fees.....	6,662.88
Veterans Administration..	189.00		

Course fees are set on the basis of 25 cents per instructional hour.

Vocational classes drawing Federal and State aid offered at reduced fee. Higher fees charged in classes such as upholstery which maintain a narrow pupil-teacher ratio.

Expenditures: \$14,650.85.

Salary of director and secretary.....	\$4,700.78	Operation and maintenance of plant.....	\$819.18
Instructional services.....	7,723.43	Other expenses, including fixed charges.....	1,407.46

Teacher pay, \$3 per hour.

Montclair, N. J.

Population, 45,000. "The Adult School of Montclair, under the auspices of the Board of Education, is a community enterprise designed to serve the needs and interests of all people." It is a community organization with its own officers and committees. Ninety-three courses in art, business, hobbies, homemaking, language and literature, psychology, music, religion, science, and high-school equivalency enrolled 1,798 in the fall and 1,040 in spring terms of 10 weeks each. Some shorter courses. Classes meet once or twice weekly in 1-, 1½-, 2-, or 2½-hour sessions.

Income: Board budgeted \$28,000 under "instruction" for adult education. However, this cooperative non-profit program is self-supporting through individual course fees. Total income, \$21,001.30. (Single admissions \$340; book sales \$15.25). Past registration and instructional costs serve as a guide in setting course fees with about \$3 added for overhead.

Expenditures: \$21,00.95. Balance, 35 cents.

Instruction.....	\$14,266.85	Publicity.....	\$4,509.60
Direct class expense.....	304.66	Stationery and supplies...	83.82
Administrative expenses..	1,624.36	Miscellaneous.....	211.66

Board of Education absorbs approximately \$3,000 for operation of plant. Teacher pay, \$10 for 1-hour session, \$11 for 1½-hour session, and \$12.50 for 2 hours. Special rates of \$15 to \$75 per night are paid for selected out-of-town instructors.

Great Falls, Mont.

Population, 50,000. Enrollment of 1,067 of whom 363 were in vocational education. Eleven related instruction fields enrolled 237 apprentices. Seven non-vocational subjects enroll 704.

Income: Amount budgeted, \$14,500; actual, \$19,817.30. A special 1-mill local tax levy furnishes major support for the program. No fees are charged except in driver training. Sources of income:

Local tax.....	\$15,000.00	Contributions from local unions.....	300.00
Federal vocational aid....	3,790.00	Book sales, etc.....	223.30
Driver training fees.....	204.00		
Contributions from business and industry.....	\$300.00		

Expenditures: \$14,334.92.

	<i>Vocational</i>	<i>Non-vocational</i>
Salaries.....	\$7,306.50	\$3,549.00
Supplies.....	1,184.11	98.41
Building use.....	1,133.50	715.50
Total.....	\$9,624.11	\$4,362.91

Extra equipment, \$347.90.

Federal reimbursement, driver training fees, contributions, and book sales cut outlay from local tax to \$9,517.62. Teacher pay, \$3 per hour.

A \$12,700 balance was carried forward into 1951-52.

Jackson, Mich.

Population, 50,904. "There were 8,919 registrations in 149 classes and projects of 3 or more meetings each, with a total attendance of 91,778 hours." Most sessions were 1 or 2 hours long, a few longer. Terms

ranged from 3 to 162 sessions. Twenty-two organizations and community groups co-sponsored or otherwise assisted the school with its adult education projects. Activities included training for church school teachers, civic band, civic symphony orchestra, fathercraft, parent education film forum, social recreation leadership, and den mothers' training.

Income: \$29,322.69. Local taxes, \$3,587.87; State aid (general), \$12,686.50; State and Federal vocational aid, \$698.25; student fees, \$12,350.57. Registration fees in courses taught by local instructors are 12½ cents per hour plus laboratory and materials costs.

Expenditures: \$29,322.69. Instruction, \$16,219.69; supplies, \$1,000; administration and printing, \$10,040; operation of plant and custodial service, \$2,063. Local instructors are paid \$2.50 per hour.

Hamilton, Ohio

Population, 60,000. Fifty-four school classes enrolled 1,426 in fall and spring semesters. Professional education for teachers and certain business and industrial courses held in cooperation with University of Cincinnati and Miami University. Adult Education and Training Council develops integrated community program with several public and private agencies providing services. Cooperative activities include a master calendar, annual directory, monthly promotion circular, film council, radio forum, program planning institute, speakers bureau, and adult guidance services.

Income: Budget, \$17,739. Fees collected, \$4,523.50; State and Federal vocational aid, \$1,499.13; Veterans Administration, \$964.32; Board of Education, \$10,750.05. Fees, \$4 per semester, except high-school subjects which are \$1.50 per week of two evenings of individual instruction.

Expenditures: \$17,739.00. Teachers' salaries, \$8,384.25. Balance between above itemized income and budget is absorbed in total school operational budget as general control, operation and maintenance, and other overhead. Adult Education and Training Council has budget of nearly \$3,000 which pays most of costs of cooperative activities. Teachers paid at varying rates; a few classes taught by volunteers.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Population, 61,642. More than 50 courses offered in vocational apprentice training, immigrant, elementary, and general education for adults. Vocational enrollment, 940; other, 486. Most classes meet for 2-hour period once or twice weekly, except in immigrant and elementary

education which meet Mondays through Thursdays. Usual term length, 81 sessions.

Income: \$41,397.55. State aid, \$19,172.49; Federal aid, \$7,869.64; local funds, \$14,355.42. No tuition; registration fee of \$3 is returnable upon successful completion of course.

Expenditures: Budget, \$54,882.57; actual, \$41,397.55.

Supervisors.....	\$2,654.00	Instructors.....	\$22,876.00
Coordinators.....	6,900.00	Books and supplies.....	1,922.12
Clerks.....	2,939.00	Janitors.....	1,466.50
Office expense.....	532.33	Light and power.....	2,107.60

Teacher pay, \$3 per hour.

Stout City, Iowa

Population, 85,000. Sixty courses from Adult High School to welding. Includes 10 sections of arts and crafts and a big group learning to square dance. Enrollment, 1,093. Eighty more in vocational training for the handicapped under arrangements with Iowa State Vocational Rehabilitation Office. Free forum with 80 groups participating. Radio series on brotherhood with 40 community organizations cooperating. Radio forum with 20 organizations tied in.

Income: \$9,800. Local taxes, \$9,400; State vocational aid, \$400. Course fees of from \$3.50 to \$18 are charged. Americanization and certain special courses free.

Expenditures: \$9,500. Salaries, \$8,400; other expenses, \$1,100. Teacher pay, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per hour.

Des Moines, Iowa

Population, 176,954. Comprehensive program: 563 classes and other activities in schools, museums, factories, business houses, churches, community centers, homes, hospitals, YM and YWCA's, and 33 other places. Enrollment, 9,085 from Des Moines and 50 other communities. Instruction in Americanization, apprentice training, arts and crafts, business, distributive education, driver training, English and public speaking, high-school credit courses, hobbies, homemaking, languages, music, social skills, physical education, trades and industries, and miscellaneous fields. Activities include Great Books' discussion, a film-for-discussion service with 114 films shown to 629 groups attended by 26,127 persons, a topic-of-the-month program, discussion guides, program services, public forums, American family forums, a weekly TV program ("What Do You Think?") which reaches a "captive audience" of 70,000, a Friday evening travel and adventure film-lecture series ("Adventures in Understanding"), a cooperative film-classic project with the Art Center, veterans' training, family life con-

ference, and an all-candidate pre-election forum. Cosponsorship with community organizations is frequent.

Income: \$70,691.36. Enrollment fees \$26,540.30; Federal vocational aid, \$10,722.54; film-lecture admissions, \$10,123.40; school district funds, \$23,305.12.

Fees in most classes are based on 17½ cents per clock hour of instruction. Usual class of 20 hours, \$3.50; many schedule variations. Half-dollar refreshment charge for intermission at 2 centers. Unions being served in apprentice-training pay \$50 per class. Film-lecture, 20 evenings, \$10; children, \$5; also single admissions.

Expenditures: \$70,691.36.

Administrative salaries....	\$10,335.78	Foreign Films Series.....	\$269.86
Instructional costs.....	42,515.02	Great Books' Program....	16.10
Instructional supplies....	77.81	Public forums, etc.....	3,900.61
Janitors' payroll.....	69.50	Film lectures.....	9,548.18
"Films for Discussion Service".....	2,992.05	Office supplies and printing.....	966.45

Teacher pay, \$3 per hour with higher rates for exceptional competence.

Sources of Income

For communities able to provide the data, it may be seen from Table 2 where the money comes from. Taxes provide the major support although 3 school programs receive no tax benefit except through provision of free physical facilities. Taxes pay at least 90 percent of the bill in more than half of the schools. These communities seem to have extended the principle of free public education upward without regard to age limit. Several others elect to finance a major part of their adult education program through taxes.

If building overhead is ignored, the State often makes a greater contribution than does the local district. Fees paid by enrollees furnish significant support (20 percent or more) in about one-third of the cases. In 7 of 39 communities student fees support half or more of the total costs.

Several schools and community colleges benefit from Veterans Administration funds, only two receive money from Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal vocational funds (Smith-Hughes and George-Barden) frequently could not be separated from State aid which matched them or from general State aid.

Percentages in table 2, while roughly indicative of practice, cannot be safely compared among communities because of wide variations in accounting practice. The State aid column contains a varying mixture of Federal money depending upon the nature of the program and the State policy in handling funds. Local taxes may include a varying amount of overhead—or none. In a number of cases an integrated operating budget made difficult the segregation of income and expenditures for adult education.

Table 2.—Percent distribution of income, by source of support of adult education, in 28 public schools and 17 community colleges

Community	Percent from each source—							Total percent from taxes
	Federal vocational funds	Veterans Administration	Vocational rehabilitation	State aid	Local taxes	Student fees	Other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public-school programs								
*Nichols						100.0		
Olivet				48.4	33.7	17.9		89.1
Chatsangay				90.9	9.1			100.0
*Greenville				82.0	18.0			100.0
*Rockwell City						100.0		
*Richfield Springs				100.0		(?)		100.0
*Mathews County ¹								100.0
Shippensburg				65.0	35.0	0.0		94.0
*Solway	0.3	1.0		98.0	1.7			100.0
State College				44.1	55.0	.9		99.1
Rhineland	4.1	12.4	8.1	15.6	53.5	1.1	0.3	92.7
*Hershey		6.1		54.8	19.8	13.0	0.3	90.7
*Watertown				22.0	77.9		.1	99.9
Menasha	6.3	1.2		17.0	71.1	4.5		95.5
*Coacohella Valley ²								100.0
Wisconsin Rapids	6.7	19.6	5.7	13.6	48.5	3.7	3.3	93.0
*Mt. Pleasant	6.3			24.8	26.5	42.4		97.6
Geneva	13.7	.2		72.7	6.6	5.5		94.3
*Amherst	1.3			80.5	28.6	19.6		90.4
Chico	.9			64.8		13.4	20.9	95.7
Salem	2.3	1.5		26.4	8.5	51.3		48.7
*Montclair						99.9	.1	
Great Falls	19.1				78.7	1.0	4.3	94.8
Jackson	2.4			43.3	12.3	43.1		87.9
*Hamilton	4.3	5.5		4.3	60.8	25.5		74.5
Atlantic City	19.0			44.3	34.7	(?)		100.0
*Sioux City				4.3	(?)	(?)		
*Des Moines	15.3				83.0	51.8		48.3
Community College Programs								
Compton ³								
East Los Angeles ³								
Sacramento ³								
San Bernardino Valley ⁴		10.0		34.0	41.0		15.0	95.0
Boise	.9	1.3		24.3	45.7	20.4	7.4	72.2
Moline ⁵								
Bay City	3.7			37.3	8.7	50.3		49.7
Dearborn	7.8			24.3	30.3	37.6		62.4
Rochester	17.1	65.5				17.3	.2	82.6
Scottsbluff	65.6					33.4		66.6
Alvin	1.3			9.0	69.0	18.9	1.8	79.3
Del Mar	3.5	11.4		10.8	54.8	18.3	1.5	80.3
Tyler	3.0	78.4		9.5	7.4	2.4	1.3	98.3
Carbon		31.4		14.0		54.6		45.4
Weber		5.3		78.0		16.7		83.3
Everett	.9	4.0		48.3	12.7	12.0	22.1	65.9
Olympic								

¹ Includes contribution from village council.

² Negligible.

³ Data missing or not available.

⁴ Free tuition with minor exceptions. Students pay \$1 per year registration fee for the material used in certain courses. The primary sources of income for adult education in the five California colleges are local taxes and State apportionment. Estimates for the total operational income at San Bernardino Valley Junior College may be considered typical.

⁵ This includes an estimated 10 percent derived from out-of-district fees.

⁶ Daytime vocational agriculture and shop programs for 410 adults.

⁷ Percentage allocation of income according to source is based upon total operational budget of the college.

*Board of education absorbs certain costs in general operational budget.

Comparative Costs

Few studies have been made of unit costs in adult education. Lack of uniform budgetary practice and accounting systems in both school and community college adult education programs permits only rough analyses of cost data. Integrated budgets further handicap analyses in community colleges and in some schools.

Data in table 3 should not be compared directly without reference to the case studies. Wide variations among communities in expenditures for adult education in percent of budget spent for adult education, in cost per enrollee, in clock hours of instruction provided, and in cost per student clock hours of instruction provided are caused by wide differences in (1) terminology; (2) size of community; (3) components of the expenditure figure; (4) quantity of adult education offered (length of term, length of session, average attendance, etc.); (5) enrollment; (6) number of clock hours of instruction provided; and (7) nature of activities provided.

These findings are of interest:

1. Adult education does not cost much. This is true largely because the quantity of adult education is usually much less than the amount of elementary, secondary, and junior college education provided. If we omit the 3 specialized Schools of Vocational and Adult Education in Wisconsin, the remaining 21 schools supplying data reported that an average of only 2.04 percent of their operating budgets went for adult education. In 11 schools which absorbed a part or all of building overhead in the general budget, only 1.54 percent of the average budget was spent for adult education. Ten schools charging adult education for its proper share of building operating and maintenance reported that adult education took an average of 2.49 percent of their budget. Eight colleges reported an average of 6.84 percent of their operating budget was spent for adult education.

2. Adult education, being largely part-time instruction, costs only a small fraction as much "per pupil" as does full-time elementary, secondary, and higher education. The cost per enrollee among 26 schools averaged \$14.84 per year. A small amount of volunteer instruction is included in this figure. The average cost per enrollee in adult programs of 11 community colleges was \$15.58.

It must be remembered that "cost" in many cases includes only expenditures for instruction. Only a fraction of the schools included expenditures for administration, operation and maintenance of plant, auxiliary expenses, and fixed charges. Almost none of them included capital outlay.

3. In 25 public schools which pay their teachers, an hour of instruction costs, on the average, \$8.20. In 6 community colleges the corresponding figure was \$6.54.

4. In 24 public schools paying their teachers, the average cost per student hour of instruction provided was 35 cents. In 5 community colleges the average cost was 42 cents.

Table 3—Expenditures, percent of operating budget, and unit cost of adult education

Community	Expenditures for adult education	Percent of total operating budget spent for adult education	Number of adults enrolled	Cost per enrollee	Number of clock hours of instruction provided	Cost per clock hour of instruction provided	Number of student clock hours of instruction provided	Cost per student clock hour of instruction provided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Public school programs</i>								
Nichols	\$130.00	0.33	52	\$2.50	90	\$1.44	780	\$1.17
Olivet	6,749.81	4.58	242	27.89	581	11.62	7,968	.85
Chateaugay	1,583.75	.73	226	7.01	185	8.56	4,769	.33
Greenville	1,000.00	.35	200	5.00	160	6.25	3,200	.31
Rockwell City	567.58	.37	242	2.35	112	5.07	3,872	.15
Richfield Springs	3,000.00		557	5.39	1,309	2.48	14,528	.31
Mathews County								
Shippensburg	1,500.00	.40	73	20.83	432	3.47	2,286	.66
Solvay	7,538.25	1.10	1,251	6.02	1,484	5.08	33,266	.23
State College	12,765.00	4.50	456	27.99	455	28.05	18,211	.70
Rhineland	28,510.93	64.27	798	35.73	8,014	3.56	90,998	.31
Hershey	17,338.24	3.07	846	20.49	2,705	6.41	56,374	.31
Watertown	8,533.45	2.14	938	9.10	1,047	8.15	35,121	.34
Menasha	58,642.63	92.00			3,265	17.96		
Cocchella Valley	9,387.50	3.77	550	17.07				
Wisconsin Rapids	35,910.00	60.00	1,849	19.42	2,902	12.37	67,992	.53
Mt. Pleasant	5,275.84		660	7.99	572	9.22	9,743	.54
Geneva	19,060.00	3.14	1,225	15.51	3,350	5.67	94,375	.30
Amherst	22,754.32	4.29	2,242	10.15	3,793	6.00	68,865	.33
Chico	26,815.55	6.50	1,051	25.51	3,032	8.84	82,824	.32
Salem	14,650.85	.33	388	37.76	2,394	6.12	37,421	.39
Montclair	21,000.95	1.01	2,838	7.40	1,490	14.09	40,583	.52
Great Falls	14,334.92	1.00	1,067	13.43	2,157	6.65	56,007	.36
Jackson	29,322.69	1.32	8,919	3.29	4,510	6.50	200,428	.15
Hamilton	17,739.00	.94	1,426	13.44	3,092	5.74	46,430	.38
Atlantic City	41,397.55	1.91	1,426	29.03	4,252	9.74	115,344	.36
Sioux City	9,500.00		1,093	8.69	3,215	4.29	49,359	.19
Des Moines	70,691.36	.54	9,085	7.78	10,643	6.64	355,571	.30
<i>Community College programs</i>								
Compton	\$76,032.53	8.1	4,316	\$17.55				
East Los Angeles	(¹)		922					
Sacramento	172,725.22	2.9	11,093	15.57	37,619	6.25		
San Bernardino	60,850.00	8.6	4,022	15.12				
Boise	(¹)		377					
Moline	15,000.00		1,401	10.70				
Bay City	20,403.19			6.61				
Dearborn	37,781.30	.6	5,000	7.55				
Rochester	49,230.72		2,312	21.28	3,216	6.30	63,985	.27
Scottsbluff	(¹)		326					
Alvin	9,096.51	10.7	901	10.09	942	9.65	10,870	.84
Del Mar	(¹)		2,548					
Tyler	126,218.33	10.0	1311	33.09	600	4.62	12,192	1.19
Carbon	5,180.00	3.3	908	5.75	1,713	3.02	31,327	.16
Weber	69,884.68	10.5	2,487	28.10	6,708	10.42	112,274	.62
Everett	(¹)		2,745					
Olympic	(¹)		5,903					

¹ Based on operating budget of School of Vocational and Adult Education. Base does not include budget of regular public elementary and secondary schools.

² Estimate.

³ Extended-day program. Adult education expenditures not listed separately in budget.

⁴ Based on total instructional cost of \$17,356.78. Does not include Veterans' Agriculture, farm mechanics, or correspondence courses for which no reports of clock hours of instruction are available.

⁵ Based upon number of students completing courses during one semester only.

⁶ Based upon cost of instruction only for one semester for students completing courses.

⁷ Does not include daytime programs in vocational agriculture and shop for 410 adults at a cost of \$99,394.54.

NOTE—Column 6 is the total number of clock hours teachers conducted instruction. "Student clock hours of instruction provided" was obtained by multiplying the number of clock hours of instruction provided in each course by the number enrolled in the course. Column 8 is the total of these products for the whole adult education program.

Conclusions

1. In most of the 45 public schools and community colleges studied the principle of free public education for adults has widespread acceptance. While funds to support adult education come from a variety of sources, in a majority of cases taxes bear over 90 percent of the costs. State and local taxes carry the burden of support. In fewer than one-third of the cases do participants pay fees amounting to more than one-fifth of the cost. In 7 cases, however, direct charges to adults bear over 50 percent of the expenses.
2. Valid studies of unit costs in school and college adult education for comparative purposes cannot be made without more detailed analysis of expenditures than was possible in this study. Differences in budgetary practice and accounting systems make such studies difficult especially on an interstate basis.

Selected References

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