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SCHOOL EXTENSION
STATISTICS

BY

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SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS FOR 1915-16.

This bulletin contains the first data upon after-class activities in American public schools gathered under the new school-extension record system of the United States Bureau of Education. The questionnaire form upon which the information was collected is presented in the Appendix.

The tabulations presented in the following pages are based upon the returns made to the Bureau of Education on its school extension blanks for the scholastic year ended June, 1916. These blanks were sent out to all municipalities of 5,000 population and over, and the number of cities that returned filled-in schedules was 554. Of these, 52 presented no school extension figures, and 27 gave data only upon night schools, while a few returns were so incomplete or so manifestly inaccurate that it was not possible to use them in compiling the present report. All those which contained consistent answers to the main questions on the blank are included in Table 1. The 463 cities reported in this table obviously do not comprise all in the country which are doing important extension work. A considerable number of school systems which are active in this field have not yet adopted the uniform record blank recommended in Bulletin No. 41, and without that recording system it is difficult to assemble the information required by the bureau's school extension questionnaire. Among the cities which, according to reliable information, are to be credited with live extension undertakings, but which are not found in Table 1, are the following:

Akron, Ohio.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Omaha, Nebr.
Atlanta, Ga.	Highlandtown, Md.	Orville, Cal.
Astoria, N. Y.	Hoboken, N. J.	Peoria, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.	Houston, Tex.	Pensauken, N. J.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Hull, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Roselle Park, N. J.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Indian Orchard, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Joliet, Ill.	Salem, Mass.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Lake City, Fla.	San Francisco, Cal.
Comptonville, Cal.	Lansing, Mich.	Scranton, Pa.
Corning, N. Y.	Logansport, Ind.	Springfield, Mass.
Davenport, Iowa.	Louisville, Ky.	Union Hill, N. J.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Lynn, Mass.	Washington, D. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Memphis, Tenn.	Williamsport, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.	Millerstown, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Duluth, Minn.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Wyomissing, Pa.
Elmhurst, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.	Youngstown, Ohio.
Fairview, N. J.	Norton, Kans.	
Hamburg, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.	

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

TABLE 3.—Activities in public-school buildings after 4 p. m. (other than night-school classes) reported by 163 cities for the year ending June 30, 1916.

City	Number of school buildings in city system.	Group activities, by lines of activity.										All groups, occasions, excursions, etc.	City reports paid for extension activities.	Money reported as received from after school rentals.		
		Lectures.	Entertainments, concerts, exhibits, etc.	Society meetings, exhibits, etc.	Clubs, societies, athletic, etc., or groups, professional, etc.	Rooms open for groups, reading, or study.	Damage (social, etc.)	Social occasions, parties, banquets, etc.	City reports paid for extension activities.	Money reported as received from after school rentals.						
ALABAMA.																
Anniston	1															
Birmingham	25	12	10	12	2	10	10								18	50.00
New Decatur	1															
Selma	1	10	10													20.50
Tuscaloosa	2	2	5												12	
ARIZONA.																
Douglas	12	2	10		8	25									55	
Phoenix	12	17	1			10									21	15.00
Prescott	1	1													2	10.00
ARKANSAS.																
Fort Smith	11	3	6		2	2									31	
Little Rock	25	12	18		10										21	
Paragould	3	1	4		5										40	123.00
CALIFORNIA.																
Alhambra	15	1	15		9	15									91	
Berkeley	12	12	12		18	25									103	
Fresno	11	11	11		15	16									59	
Long Beach	11	11	11		11	16									10	
Los Angeles	205	108	121		317	1,831									6,581	
Sacramento	23	23	31		3	10									25	
San Diego	23	25	30		20	120									227	
San Rafael	5	5	9		5	2									31	
Santa Ana	15	8	14		2	61									171	
Santa Monica	15	12	12		2	10									150	
Santa Rosa	7	35	23		2	8									120	
Stockton	18	15	21		12	65									120	
Vallejo	8	8	12		12	2									27	

TABLE 1.—Activities in public-school buildings after 6 p. m. (other than night-school classes) reported by 463 cities for the year ending June 30, 1916—Contd.

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

City	Number of school buildings in system	Population	Enter- tain- ments, concerts, or	Society meetings, athletic	Civic meetings, public stores	Athletics, boxing, football, games, or folk dancing	Clubs (social, athletic, etc.) or groups (musical, dramatic, etc.)	Rooms open for quiet reading or study	Parent- teacher meetings, etc.	Social occasions, parties, etc.	All groups, assemblies, etc.	City reports prepared after school periods	Money reported from school periods
ILLINOIS—continued													
Forest Park	4	25	30	27	15	50			4	2	1	16	
Freeport	9	5	16	16	6	12	10				7	17	\$1.00
Galva	2	3	6	1	1	25					3	17	\$1.00
Granite City	3	2	4	8	1						3	18	
Greenville	3	2	4	8	2						3	18	
Havana	10	3	2	8	1	17	8				2	14	
Kankakee	3	2	4	8	1						3	17	
La Salle	5	2	4	8	1						3	17	
Litchfield	2	4	4	2							2	14	
Macon	4	4	4	2							2	14	
Maconm.	4	4	4	2							2	14	
Moline	15	25	15	20	5	26	70		40	10	10	21	415.00
Montgomery	4	7	3	4	4	25					3	15	
Olasz	3	3	3	4	4	25					3	15	
Quincy	5	3	3	4	4	25					3	15	
Quincy	16	4	10	30	2	4	3				2	25	
Paris	3	3	3	4	4	25					3	15	
Peru	4	4	4	4	4	25					3	15	
Spring Valley	4	30	15	12		10	5		3	4	1	11	
Streator	6	10	15	12		10	5		3	4	1	11	
Streator	11	10	15	12		10	5		3	4	1	11	
Waukegan	7	2	8	4	1	25	12		7	9	9	48	
INDIANA													
Bedford	5	2	2	2	8	25					4	43	19.00
Columbus	9	15	4	6	7	4					2	43	
Connersville	4	12	12	5		70					10	19	
Crawfordsville	9	15	15	5	10	70					11	48	
East Chicago	6	3	25	20	6	215					12	28	25.00
Evansville	6	15	5	2	10	50					7	47	
Hartford City	5	5	2	2	5	50					2	42	
Huntington	6	10	2	4	5	25					2	41	
Kokomo	3	5	5	1	8	25					3	41	
La Porte	4	1	12	1	8	25			6	3	3	36	

TABLE 1—Activities in public-school buildings after 6 p. m. (other than night-school classes) reported by 463 cities for the year ending June 30, 1916—Contd.

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

City	Number of school buildings in system.	Group occasions, by lines of activity.										All group occasions.	City reports paid workers in extension activities.	Money reported as received from after-school rentals.		
		Lectures	Entertainments, concerts, etc.	Society meetings (adults).	Civic occasions, mass meetings, public discussions.	Athletics, gym-nastics, ball games, or folk dancing.	Clubs (social, athletic, etc.) or groups (musical, hand-craft, etc.).	Rooms open for games, reading, or study.	Dancing (social).	Social occasions (parties, banquets, etc.).						
LOUISIANA.																
Baton Rouge	1				2											
Monroe	4	4	12		5											
New Orleans	81	51	75	182	8	108										
MAINE.																
Bath	15	30	3	7	2	1										
Bridgford	19	1	2													
Ellsworth	18	10	20	5	6	108	12									
Presque Isle	22	1		3			3									
Bumford	17	4	3	7												
South Portland	14	1		2			2									
Waterville	10	5	1	2		20										
MARYLAND.																
Baltimore	111	12	8	53		1,376	216									
MASSACHUSETTS.																
Amherst	9	3	3													
Andover	11	1														
Attleboro	11	2	6	8			5									
Belmont	17	2	11													
Beverly	6	5	1													
Boston	12	7	13													
269	191	201	324	13	8	40	40									
Bradford	3	8	48	2	2	6	7									
Cambridge	15	50		12	2	421	1,046									
Chilmark	18					300										
Climax	12	1		52			4									
Concord	6	1		2												
Easthampton	7	1	5	2		40	50									
Easton	9	1	1	5			3									
Franklin	11	8					63									

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

10	35	1	23	10	2	6	5	5	19
11	37	1	120	25	15	25	1	1	20
12	128	2		112			28	11	20
13	201	7		47		20	4	3	7
14	Yes	17		57		8	13	11	9
15	300.00	6		4		8	10	10	9
16		6		4		21	8	17	11
17		7		30		1	25	20	17
18	74.31	11		125		17	19	14	33
19	67.30	7		40		12	15	14	27
20		11		20		1	2	2	10
21	Yes	6		6		13	6	6	14
22	Yes	27		10		10	13	8	18
23	Yes	10		10		10	8	8	23
24	Yes	81		22		13	14	11	8
25	Yes	64		1		4	1	1	10
26	Yes	25		1		8	3	8	10
27	Yes	5		3		6	8	8	11
28	Yes	22		3		8	6	3	11
29	Yes	27		25		20	4	5	6
30	Yes	64		25		6	5	2	8
31	Yes	13		25		10	3	2	16
32		35				8	3	4	4
33		9				8	3	4	8
34		22				8	3	4	16
35		6				8	3	4	14
36		59		15		6	6	7	14
37						6	6	6	7
38						2	6	6	14
39						2	6	6	14
40						2	6	6	14
41						2	6	6	14
42						2	6	6	14
43						2	6	6	14
44						2	6	6	14
45						2	6	6	14
46						2	6	6	14
47						2	6	6	14
48						2	6	6	14
49						2	6	6	14
50						2	6	6	14
51						2	6	6	14
52						2	6	6	14
53						2	6	6	14
54						2	6	6	14
55						2	6	6	14
56						2	6	6	14
57						2	6	6	14
58						2	6	6	14
59						2	6	6	14
60	Yes	16		10		3	3	3	7
61	Yes	90		50		2	10	10	2
62	Yes	42		5		8	10	10	2
63	Yes	82		40		4	8	8	2
64	Yes	50		18		12	35	20	13
65	Yes	146		50		6	35	20	13
66	Yes	3		2		5	5	5	3
67	Yes	15		139		51	28	51	27
68	Yes	17		81		8	6	6	4
69	Yes	73		1		3	3	3	5
70	Yes	22		20		3	6	6	5
71	Yes	100		40		10	8	8	9
72	Yes	170		30		10	4	4	11
73	Yes	546		155		12	6	6	19
74	Yes	30		30		40	15	15	8
75	Yes	50		6		5	10	10	6
76	Yes	110		30		5	5	5	6
77	Yes			30		30	2	2	6

† For janitor, heat, and light.



SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.—Activities in public-school buildings after 6 p. m. (other than night-school classes) reported by 468 cities for the year ending June 30, 1916—Contd.

City.	Number of school buildings in system.	Group occasions, by lines of activity.										All group occasions.	City reports paid workers in extension activities.	Money reported as received from school rentals.		
		Lectures.	Entertainments, concerts, etc.	Society meetings (adults).	Civic occasions, meetings, public discussions.	Athletics, gym-nastics, bathing, active games, or folk dancing.	Clubs, athletic, etc., or (musical, handicraft, etc.).	Rooms open for quiet games, reading, or study.	Dancing (social).	Social occasions (parties, banquets, etc.).						
MINNESOTA.																
Albert Lea.	5	2	14	3	2	60	21						15	109	Yes	
Aurika.	8	17	3			30	6							64	Yes	
Chisholm.	7	3	10	6	2	130	6							189	Yes	
Cloquet.	5					10								24	Yes	
Proctor.	6			4										24	Yes	
Little Falls.	7	1	13	3	4	109	42	81	2					245	Yes	328.00
Maple Lake.	5	3	15	3	4	10	10	10	3					65	Yes	532.50
Red Wing.	78	72	296	317	156	22	1,110	317	16	155				2,461	Yes	
St. Cloud.	6	4					20							10	Yes	
St. Paul.	58	10			1									7	Yes	
Virginia.	11	2	8	40		384	580	8	6					988	Yes	
Winona.	9	2	4											47	Yes	
MISSISSIPPI.																
Laurel.	8	3	5	1		75	18							30	Yes	
Meridian.	14	3	3											85	Yes	
Vicksburg.	6		3											6	Yes	
MISSOURI.																
Carthage.	10	12	12	8	5		5							47	Yes	100.00
Hannibal.	10	3	20	14	4		10							51	Yes	18.00
Independence.	9	6	4	1		32								13	Yes	
Jefferson City.	9		4	50										82	Yes	60.00
Kansas City.	85	10	5	129	108	133	15	5	6					408	Yes	
Lexington.	5	1	10	7	7	14	9							22	Yes	
Merica.	4		10				13							46	Yes	
Nevada.	8		10	5	1		15							16	Yes	100.00
Poplar Bluff.	8	7	2	2	1		5	1	4					17	Yes	
Springfield.	21	3	7											10	Yes	

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

County	4	12	3	4	3	35	40	2	4	10	97	Yes	52.00
MONTANA.													
Bozeman.....	4	12	3	4	3	35	40	2	4	10	97	Yes	52.00
Great Falls.....	12												
NEBRASKA.													
Beatrice.....	9	6	10		5	40	130	15	15	206	206	Yes	
Fairbury.....	5	3				20	25	10	10	63	63	Yes	
Princeton.....	9	15				40	40	8	8	63	63	Yes	
Kearney.....	7					3		4	4	18	18	Yes	
Lincoln.....	28		8	19		202	200	108	108	538	538	Yes	
York.....	3		4	1		10		3	3	18	18	Yes	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.													
Berlin.....	5	1					20	4	4	35	35		
Derry.....	10	2	10							12	12		
Keene.....	15		10							10	10		
Manchester.....	27	2	2	40		5		8	4	96	96		
NEW JERSEY.													
Asbury Park.....	6	6	10	10	10	3	25	7	7	10	44	Yes	
Bloomfield.....	9	2	5	8	50	23	30	7	7	128	128	Yes	
Bridgeton.....	8	6	7	2	2	5	10	16	16	40	40	Yes	32.50
Danden.....	36	6	2	7	2	1	111	111	111	385	385	Yes	1,770.00
Dover.....	4	6	2	2	2	5	10	10	10	40	40	Yes	566.00
Elizabethtown.....	10	22	58	42	15	1	120	120	120	199	199	Yes	
Elizabeth.....	16	9	3	12	2	5	41	41	41	292	292	Yes	
Englewood.....	5	11	12	2	13	100	41	81	81	143	143	Yes	292.50
Hickensack.....	8	11	12	4	10	8	7	2	2	46	46	Yes	210.00
Irvington.....	8	28	42	24	4	39	62	250	250	472	472	Yes	350.50
Jersey City.....	36	68	40	44	11	200	200	7	7	57	57	Yes	530.00
Kearny.....	9	4	3	3	13	12	38	6	6	25	25	Yes	25.00
Leone Branch.....	10	10	4	6	20					51	51	Yes	
Millville.....	10	3	4	20	33	165	160	1	1	709	709	Yes	
Newark.....	68	142	44	33	11	70	70	135	135	225	225	Yes	21.00
Near Brunswick.....	7	1	1	1	4	2	12	1	1	20	20	Yes	650.00
Orange.....	8	1	1	1	4	2	12	6	6	20	20	Yes	
Passaic.....	25	20	19	4	4					20	20	Yes	
Plainfield.....	9	9	2	2	3					24	24	Yes	
Plainburg.....	10	11	11	16	3	90	337	1	1	630	630	Yes	7.00
Plainville.....	4	4	4	4	3			105	105	13	13	Yes	
South Orange.....	4	14	157	5	16	17	109	3	3	336	336	Yes	1,771.50
Trenton.....	4	11	29	24	24	61	91	18	18	351	351	Yes	307.00
Vineyard.....	21	10	4	28	5	34	34	4	4	40	40	Yes	
Weehawken.....	3	5	4	5	2			4	4	46	46	Yes	
West Hoboken.....	7	5	4	5	2			8	8	116	116	Yes	
West New York.....	5	6	8	8	2			21	21	40	40	Yes	100.00

1 Period reported upon began February.

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

TABLE 7.—Activities in public-school buildings after 6 p. m. (other than night-school classes) reported by 463 cities for the year ending June 30, 1916—Contd.

City.	Number of school buildings in system.	(Group occasions, by lines of activity.)										All group occasions.	City reports paid in extension activities.	Money reported as received from after-school requests.		
		Lectures.	Enter-tain-ment, movies, etc.	Society meetings (adults).	Civic occasions, mass meetings, public discus-sions.	Athletics, gym-nastics, bathing, active games, or folk dancing.	Clubs (social, athletic, etc.), or groups (musical, handi-craft, etc.).	Rooms open for quiet games, reading, or study.	Dancing (social, etc.).	Social occasions (parties, banquets, etc.).						
NEW MEXICO.																
Roswell.....	5		7	1	1										11	
NEW YORK.																
Albany.....	25	10	15	4	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	40	30		385	\$230.00
Baitava.....	17	1	4		12	12	230	43				1	5		478	
Binghamton.....	16	1	3	47											19	
Catskill.....	13	1	3												39	Yes.
Elmira.....	13	1	4												8	
Fulton.....	8	3	1												110	
Herkimer.....	4	3													9	
Hudson.....	4	1	3	2	2	2	91	44				2	3		292	
Jamestown.....	14	1	18	21	3	112									17	Yes.
Kingsway.....	9	10	4	18	3							15	17		80	Yes.
Lackawanna.....	5	11	16	2	1	15	28					28	16		120	Yes.
Livingburgh.....	6	3	10	20	1	130						16	16		151	Yes.
Little Falls.....	3	3	5									10			63	
Malone.....	3	14	16	4	7	6									4	
Mechanicville.....	2	2	2	8											4	
Medina.....	10	10	5		3	100	3								128	10.00
Mont Vernon.....	13	20	2		6	10	6								11	
Newark.....	4	3	6	10	1							12	3		15	246.71
Newburgh.....	8	11	6		10										2	
Niagara Falls.....	13	11	21	10	1	60	3					9	2		11	Yes.
North Tarrytown.....	1	5	4		2		10								21	Yes.
North Tonawanda.....	1														113	
Ogdensburg.....	10	13	45	25	1	10	15					5	3		48	154.75
Peekskill.....	3	5	5												4	
Peekskill, district 8.....	3	2													26	Yes.
Pacton.....	2	2		30	2							7	2		42	
Pactonville.....	8	2	2		2							6	2		4	
Poughkeepsie.....	6	12	3												30	
Rousesville.....	12	5	4									3	4		16	

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

Rochester	44	38	86	42	30	11	277	4	4	36	Yes	354.50
Rome	7	3	3	1	1	1	6			3	Yes	
Saratoga Springs	6	1	5	12	2	61	6			2	Yes	
Solvay	4	1	1	1	1	1	50		22	10	Yes	
Syracuse	39	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	Yes	
Troy	15	10	12	40	6	10			8	4	Yes	
White Plains	12	9	15	2	2	5	4		5	1	Yes	213.60
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Concord	4		8		9		2			2	Yes	
Gastonia		3	12							2	Yes	
Raleigh	12		12		10		49				Yes	50.00
Winston-Salem	13	8	6		24		20			57	Yes	
NORTH DAKOTA.												
Bismarck	3	2			1	23	50			6	Yes	
Devils Lake	4	1	4		32		20				Yes	
Grand Forks	6		4								Yes	
OHIO.												
Alliance	11		4		2					6	Yes	
Bedford	7	2	4			140				6	Yes	
Bellevue	6	10	12	3		16	2			6	Yes	23.00
Bowling Green	5		4		2	25	25			4	Yes	
Cambridge	8		20			20				4	Yes	
Chillicothe	6	8	5			240	480			5	Yes	18.00
Cincinnati	84	120	275	135	15	50		27	3	75	Yes	1,436
Conneaut	3	4	10	10	10	10				2	Yes	
Coshocton	6	4	10	10	25	30		10		10	Yes	115.00
Dayton	39	1	2	4	4	12	21			9	Yes	150.00
Delaware	5	18	2	2	20	15		1		12	Yes	
Elyria	10	8	10	15	20	20					Yes	
Hamilton	14	20	20	15	4	10					Yes	400.00
London	7	3	5							4	Yes	
Lorain	12	20	30	20	3	20	250	38	20	20	Yes	
Madison	6	1	8	9	1	1	6			1	Yes	100.00
Medonville	9	14	7	3		2		6		8	Yes	
Nelsonville	4		7								Yes	
Niles	4		7		4	10	6			15	Yes	
Newark	2	20	6	6	3						Yes	
Piqua	9	10	1	12	6					2	Yes	
Parksmouth	12	3	10	25	6	12	1			2	Yes	
St. Bernard	7	10	6	6	6	13	4			8	Yes	242.10
Sandusky	10	10	30	5	3	40	4			3	Yes	290.00
Sidney	6	18	20	18	3	90	4		6	10	Yes	
Springfield	22	12	21	2	10	20	20		23	5	Yes	
Troy	4	8	6	4	5					3	Yes	5.00
Washington Courthouse	5	15	8	4	2	15	6			3	Yes	
Wellston	5	5	4	2	1	5	5			20	Yes	
Wooster	6	5	6	3	1	190	10			4	Yes	

1 Period reported upon began with January.

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.—Activities in public-school buildings after 6 p. m. (other than night-school classes) reported by 463 cities for the year ending June 30, 1916—Contd.

City.	Number of school buildings in system.	Group occasions, by lines of activity.										City reports paid workers in extension activities.	Money reported as received from school rentals.		
		Lectures.	Entertainments, concerts, etc.	Society meetings (adults).	Civic occasions, meetings, public discussions.	Athletics, gymnasies, ball games, or folk dancing.	Clubs (social, athletic, etc.), or groups (musical, handi-craft, etc.).	Rooms open for quiet games, reading, or study.	Dancing (social).	Social occasions (parties, banquets, etc.).	All group occasions.				
OKLAHOMA.															
Ardmore.....	6	15	18												
Beckersville.....	7	10	10												
Enid.....	9	1	12												
Lawton.....	4	10	15												
Tulsa.....	16	12		120											\$50.00
OREGON.															
Ashland.....	3	10	4	18											
Astoria.....	6	8	2												
Medford.....	6	15	20	45											
Salem.....	10	6	12	24											
PENNSYLVANIA.															
Allentown.....	22														
Altoona.....	17	13		15											
Ashland.....	10			25											
Berwick.....	3			35											
Bristol.....	5			5											
Butler.....	7	6	12	3											
Carlisle.....	7	2		3											
Catsasquaga.....	4	4		3											
Charleroi.....	5	4		10											
Chester.....	22	12	20	9											
Coshocton.....	4	2		25											
Coventry.....	4	2		5											
Georgetown.....	4			1											
Greenville.....	6	4		4											
Duquesne.....	5			1											
Donora.....	5	1	8	1											
Easton.....	13	26		20											
Fernald.....	6	3		4											

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

Forest City	3	3	5	28	1	40	Yes	
Glasport	3	3	6	4	1	9	Yes	50.00
Hazleton	12	5	6	20	3	52	Yes	
Huntington	5	2	9	10	3	15		
Indiana	3	2	2	190	2	18	Yes	
Jennette	4	10	4	57	2	191	Yes	
Lancaster	21	4	25			28	Yes	
Lansford	4	3	3	30	3	8	Yes	
Lebanon	6	5	6	12	3	78	Yes	5.00
Lehigh	10	3	3	20	2	50	Yes	
Lock Haven	4	15	6	27	2	60	Yes	
McKees Rocks	4	6	2		4	15		
Meadville	6	7	3		4	15		
Milton	4	2	8	30	4	20		
Monessen	4	3	6	16	4	64		
Monroeville	7	3	8	30	4	20	Yes	90.00
Mount Carmel	9	10	1	8	2	5	Yes	30.00
Munhall	4	1	1	2	6	17	Yes	274.50
New Brighton	5	3	5	10	10	34	Yes	130.50
New Castle	15	8	1	9	6	31	Yes	
New Kensington	4	10	6	7	1	117	Yes	
Norristown	11	8	1	1	1	5	Yes	
Philadelphia	4	162	315	90	450	2,068	Yes	
Phoenixville	23	6	222	675	1	422		
Pottstown	5	3	6	572	50	19		
Punxsutawney	21	1	6		10	47		20.00
Reading	4	2	5	2	2	199	Yes	
Ridgway	47	12	3	25	50	12	Yes	
Rochester	3	5	1	1	3	6	Yes	
Sasamokin	3	1	2		2	145		240.00
South Bethlehem	7	15	20	5	4	4		
Towantum	6	20	23	61	4	4		
Titusville	4	3	10	5	8	32		
Tyone	5	10	20	140	6	179		
West Chester	4	6	5	5	3	37	Yes	
Wilmington	5	15	6	21	12	99		
Wilmington	3	4	8	7	1	29		
RHODE ISLAND.								
Lincoln	11	1	1		2	2	Yes	
Providence	107	93	76	344	46	892	Yes	
Westerly	12	6	6	3	3	9		
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
Charleston	9	1	1		1	1		
Columbia	11	5	3	25	33	33		
Rock Hill	5	4	6	8	2	24		
Spartanburg	8	1	2	1	2	3		

* Period reported upon began with January.

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.—Activities in public-school buildings after 6 p. m. (other than night-school classes) reported by 403 cities for the year ending June 30, 1916.—Contd.

City.	Number of school buildings in system.	Group occasions, by lines of activity.										City reports paid workers in extension activities.	Money reported as received from after-school meetings.		
		Lectures.	Entertainments, concerts, etc.	Society meetings (adults).	Civic meetings, public discussions.	Athletics, e.g., baseball, active games, or folk dancing.	Clubs (social, athletic, etc.) or groups (musical, dramatic, etc.).	Reserve open for quiet reading or study.	Dancing (social).	Social occasions (parties, banquets, etc.).	All group occasions.				
SOUTH DAKOTA.															
Huron	5	1	5	10		52							72	Yes.	
Sioux Falls	13												25	Yes.	
TENNESSEE.															
Knoxville.													90		
TEXAS.															
Cleburne	9	34	12	36	9								94		
Marshall	8	1	1										4		
San Antonio	31	10	20	20	10								43		
Taylor	18	2	2	15	3								50		
Waco	18	2	15	3									23	Yes.	
UTAH.															
Provo	5	20	14	15	10								83		
VERMONT.															
Barre	9	2	8	3									16	Yes.	
Montpelier	3	3	3		20								12		
St. Albans	5												6		
St. Johnsbury	13		8		1					180			180	Yes.	
VIRGINIA.															
Bristol	5		5	1									6		
Pertsmouth	14		16		4								22		
WASHINGTON.															
Centralia	7		6	36									56		
Everett	12	20	8		5								132		
Vancouver	6		10	10						60			240		\$20.00

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

County	9	2	10	1	10	20	30	1	1	72	Yes	
WEST VIRGINIA.												
Bluefield	9	2	10	1	10	20	30	1	1	72	Yes	
Clarksburg	9	4	5	5	1	10	30	30	1	19	Yes	
Sikins	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	Yes	
Marion	10	5	23	83	10	70	70	10	10	35	Yes	
Martinsburg	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	22	Yes	
Wheeling	14	6	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	22	Yes	
WISCONSIN.												
Beloit	14	2	5	2	2	20	20	2	2	67	Yes	
Fond du Lac	10	2	2	2	2	20	20	2	2	30	Yes	
La Crosse	12	27	19	30	30	30	30	10	10	276	Yes	
Madison	17	4	6	8	4	15	15	5	5	49	Yes	
Manitowish	7	4	5	2	2	36	36	12	12	57	Yes	
Menomonee	7	4	5	2	2	36	36	12	12	57	Yes	
Neenah	7	4	5	2	2	36	36	12	12	57	Yes	
Portage	5	21	7	20	3	50	50	11	11	157	Yes	
Racine	5	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	11	Yes	
Rhineland	13	12	21	17	17	106	106	2	2	112	Yes	
Sheboygan	6	10	3	10	36	10	10	4	4	150	Yes	
South Milwaukee	11	10	40	20	4	35	35	25	25	119	Yes	
South Milwaukee	4	10	40	20	4	35	35	25	25	119	Yes	
Waukesha	7	4	6	11	4	56	56	6	6	39	Yes	
Wausau	9	36	6	11	2	70	70	4	4	71	Yes	
West Allis	4	3	45	2	2	20	20	30	30	165	Yes	
WYOMING.												
Sheridan	7	7	6	5	4	2	2	2	2	32	Yes	

The new uniform record system was given a preliminary trial in the investigation which was reported in the Bureau's bulletin (No. 28, 1915) "The Extension of Public Education," and the system itself is described in Bulletin No. 41, 1915, "Significant School Extension Records." Those who are familiar with these bulletins will remember that in this system the basis of accounting is not the number of persons in attendance, but the number and kinds of group occasions which constitute the extension work. A full discussion of the principles underlying this basis is to be found in Bulletin No. 41 (pp. 10-18), while the tables in Bulletin No. 28 (pp. 29-50) exhibit some of the significant facts obtainable through the new method.

These 55 cities combined with those listed in Table 1 make a total of 518 communities in which school extension activities were carried on during 1915-16. This number is undoubtedly under the actual figures, since it is arrived at on the basis of reports which can not be assumed to be complete. It will be observed that all the States are represented with the exception of one, Nevada.

In Table 1, the cities which report paid extension workers number 150. Among the cities listed above and not included in Table 1, there are some 20 or more which are also known to have paid extension workers; so that some 170 or more cities may be regarded as having reached the more advanced stage of administrative development that is indicated by this fact. The total amount of money reported as received from after-school rentals is \$18,779.17. (This amount also includes the sums reported by several cities which did not supply enough other data to warrant their inclusion in Table 1.)

TABLE 2.—Total group occasions reported in 463 cities classified according to line of activity and ranked in accordance with magnitude.

Activities.	Group occasions.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Athletics, gymnastics, bathing, active games, or folk dancing.....	16,075	29
Clubs (social, athletic, etc.) or groups (musical, handicraft, etc.).....	13,615	23
Rooms open for quiet games, reading, or study.....	5,766	10
Entertainments (concerts, etc.).....	5,497	9
Society meetings (adults).....	5,277	9
Lectures.....	3,911	7
Dancing (social).....	2,991	5
Social occasions (parties, banquets, etc.).....	2,653	4
Civic occasions, mass meetings, public discussions.....	2,534	4
Total	59,218	100

The various group occasions reported in the first tabulation are summarized in Table 2, in such a way as to show the percentage that each line of activity constitutes of the whole. A "group occasion," as used in this bulletin, is one meeting of one group and under the head of "group" is included an audience, a class, a club, a party,

or any other collection of individuals participating in, or engaged by, the same series of events. A glance at this table reveals the fact that on the basis of the number of group occasions organized and held the greatest amounts of effort were expended upon the physical activities and club work. Next in importance were reading and games rooms, entertainments, and adult society meetings, while civic meetings and general social occasions received relatively the least attention at all. This comparison is made more graphic by figure 1.

If, however, the various lines of activity are compared on the basis of the probable numbers of individuals who benefited by them, a different ranking is obtained. In Table 3 an effort has been made to estimate the attendance represented by the total number of group occasions. The figures used in estimating the average attendance at occasions in the various lines of activity are lower than the figures oftentimes given for similar occasions in printed reports, so it is believed that in any case the averages used are not higher than the

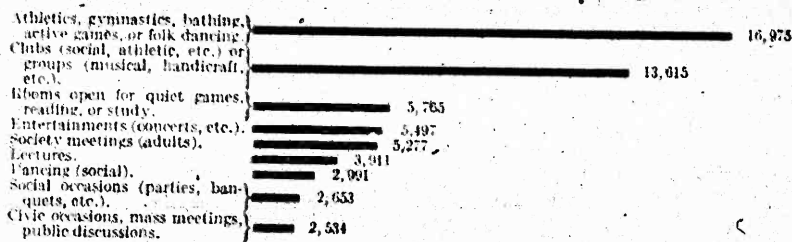


FIGURE 1.—Relative importance of the various lines of school extension activity in 163 cities, as indicated by the numbers of group occasions reported.

actual facts. On this basis entertainments and general social occasions take precedence over athletics, while games rooms come last of all. Which of these two comparisons yields the greater significance to the reader depends upon his viewpoint. Indoor athletics and folk-dancing classes do not usually involve as large groups as entertainments or general parties, but they require a more continuous administrative scheme and a higher per capita expenditure of administrative energy; so that the comparison on the group occasion basis probably gives the better evidence as to the relative amount of stress being laid upon the various lines of activity by the administrators of school extension work.

While 59,000 group occasions involving an aggregate attendance of over four and a quarter millions represent a volume of school extension activity which must be very gratifying to everyone interested in social welfare, it must not be forgotten that these figures are based upon returns from only about nine-tenths of the municipalities known to be engaged in this work and that the unreported one-tenth

(see list on page 3) includes such leaders in school center enterprise as New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, a record of whose activities would vastly increase the total to which the movement as a whole is entitled. In a record of 45 cities for March, 1914,¹ New York City alone furnished 68 per cent of the total group occasions reported and the record of this city for 1915-16 would also have shown a tremendous amount of activity.

TABLE 3.—Estimated attendance at 30, 48 after-school group occasions in 45 cities during the school year 1915-16.

Activities	Group occasions	Estimated attendance per group occasion	Percentage attendance
Entertainments (concerts, etc.)	5,497	200	1,099,400
Social occasions (parties, banquets, etc.)	2,653	200	530,600
Athletics, gymnastics, bathing, active games, or folk dancing	16,975	35	594,125
Lectures	5,011	150	751,650
Dancing (social)	2,991	150	448,650
Civic occasions, mass meetings, public discussions	2,534	150	380,100
Clubs (social, athletic, etc.) or groups (musical, handicraft, etc.)	13,615	20	272,300
Society meetings (adults)	5,277	40	211,080
Rooms open for quiet games, reading, or study	5,765	25	144,125
Total	59,218	1,920	4,399,680

Statistics are chiefly valuable for comparative purposes. Rightly gathered they would tell us what administrative plans were succeeding best and which were failing. To be as useful as that, they must reveal the cost per unit of result. The question as to the cost of maintenance in the school extension questionnaire was not answered with sufficient generality and uniformity, however, to afford any valuable data upon this point. The figures furnished do make possible, though, two other comparisons, (1) the degree to which the amount of extension activity reported represents a utilization of the city's school plant, and (2) the relation which the group occasions provided bears quantitatively to the population enjoying them.

In order to measure in comparable terms the degree to which extension activity represents the utilization of available school plants, it was necessary to set up arbitrarily a unit of a quantitative character. The one which was used is called a standard school center, and it is defined as a school building having on an average three group occasions a week during a school extension season of 30 weeks, or a total of 90 group occasions. In the application of this unit, or standard center, to the amounts of activity reported by the various cities, no attention is paid to the facts as to how many buildings actually were utilized nor as to what lines of activity were involved. The total number of group occasions reported is divided by 90 and the quotient is taken as the number of standard centers to which a city's

¹ See Bulletin, 1915, No. 26, pp. 43 and 49.

product is equivalent. The ratio of the number of standard centers to which a city is entitled to the number of its school buildings (elementary and high) constitutes its score or rating in the comparison. A city which has five standard centers and 10 schoolhouses attains a 50 per cent degree of utilization. This is of course a crude comparison and one that is open to many objections. A building which has no assembly room can not be used for as many kinds of occasions as one which is thus equipped. But there are nevertheless many meetings and other occasions which can be held in ordinary classrooms, principals' offices, and even basement rooms, and it must be remembered that in the application of the standard there is no discrimination as to the type of occasion, a parent-teacher's meeting counting for just as much as a lecture or a mass meeting. Furthermore, if a city has buildings which are unusually well adapted for community use and because of that fact the actual utilization has been greater, there would seem to be no unfairness involved in its relatively higher score. An element of injustice does come in, however, in the case of a city well equipped for wider use which receives a score equaling that of a city which is poorly equipped. Here the first city is really entitled to less credit than the second. But despite these limitations the comparison is believed to have value, and it is presented (see Table 4) for what it is worth. It is interesting to note, in glancing over the table that no large cities are found among the higher scores.

The second comparison deals with the degree to which school systems are supplying leisure-time occasions to their respective constituencies. This is made on the basis of the estimates made by the United States Census Bureau of the population in 1915 of the respective municipalities. These figures are regarded by the Census Bureau as merely approximations, especially in the case of cities under 8,000, and they—the results based upon them—are not, therefore, presented as strictly accurate. Despite these inaccuracies, however, it is believed that Table 5, in which the results of this comparison are presented, throws useful light upon the quantitative aspects of school-extension activity in this country and the relative effectiveness of various systems. Any one city can not be sure, perhaps, that it in reality stands above the next one below it in Table 5, or even the second or third below it, but it can gain a rough idea of its rank in the group as a whole.

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

TABLE 4.—Cities which reported 90 or more group occasions, ranked according to the ratio of standard centers to school buildings.

(The standard center, arbitrarily set up here as a unit of measurement, is a building at which 3 group occasions a week take place during a school extension season of 30 weeks.)

City and State.	Group occasions.	Number of standard centers.	School buildings.	Ratio of standard centers to school buildings.
1. Evanston (district 76), Ill.	545	6.06	4	1.52
2. Virginia, Minn.	988	10.98	11	1.00
3. Wausau, Wis.	780	8.67	9	.86
4. South Orange, N. J.	336	3.74	4	.94
5. Lebanon, Ind.	203	2.92	4	.73
6. Plainfield, N. J.	630	7.00	10	.70
7. Sidney, Ohio	311	4.01	6	.67
8. Englewood, N. J.	292	3.24	5	.65
9. Little Falls, N. Y.	151	1.18	3	.56
10. Lorain, Ohio	561	6.46	12	.54
11. East Chicago, Ind.	288	3.20	6	.53
12. Solvay, N. Y.	192	2.13	4	.53
13. Jeannette, Pa.	191	2.12	4	.53
14. Lebanon, Pa.	516	5.73	11	.52
15. West Allis, Wis.	165	1.83	4	.46
16. Chillicothe, Ohio.	238	2.64	6	.44
17. East Orange, N. J.	385	4.28	10	.43
18. Blue Island, Ill.	226	2.53	6	.42
19. Kearny, N. J.	338	3.76	9	.42
20. Curry, Pa.	215	2.39	6	.40
21. Piquette, Pa.	179	1.99	5	.40
22. Eveleth, Minn.	245	2.72	7	.39
23. Wooster, Ohio	205	2.28	6	.38
24. Conners, Ind.	134	1.49	4	.37
25. South Bend, Ind.	592	6.57	18	.37
26. Vancouver, Wash.	200	2.22	6	.37
27. Dayton, Ky.	97	1.08	3	.36
28. New Brunswick, N. J.	225	2.50	7	.36
29. Minneapolis, Minn.	2,461	27.34	78	.35
30. Binghamton, N. Y.	478	5.31	16	.33
31. Mishawaka, Ind.	179	1.99	6	.33
32. Granite City, Ill.	179	1.99	6	.33
33. Muskegon, Mich.	516	6.07	19	.32
34. Hackensack, N. J.	143	1.59	5	.32
35. Donora, Pa.	143	1.59	4	.31
36. Chisholm, Minn.	180	2.10	7	.30
37. Lincoln, Nebr.	528	5.98	20	.30
38. Newton, Mass.	710	7.90	27	.29
39. Neenah, Wis.	157	1.74	6	.29
40. Mechanicsville, N. Y.	128	1.43	5	.28
41. Whiting, Ind.	132	1.46	6	.28
42. Rhinelander, Wis.	150	1.67	6	.28
43. Santa Rosa, Cal.	170	1.89	7	.27
44. Seymour, Ind.	130	1.44	5	.27
45. Fairmont, W. Va.	138	1.54	6	.26
46. Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,936	21.51	81	.26
47. Los Angeles, Cal.	6,581	73.11	295	.25
48. Barberton, Ohio.	151	1.71	7	.24
49. De Kalb, Ill.	111	1.22	5	.24
50. Albert Lea, Minn.	109	1.21	5	.24
51. North Adams, Mass.	217	2.41	10	.24
52. Washington, Ind.	108	1.20	5	.24
53. Shamokin, Pa.	146	1.62	7	.23
54. Lansingburg, N. Y.	130	1.43	6	.22
55. Medford, Oreg.	100	1.11	5	.22
56. West Chester, Pa.	90	1.00	5	.20
57. Muncie, Ind.	176	1.95	9	.21
58. Charles City, Iowa	110	1.22	6	.20
59. Three Rivers, Mich.	110	1.22	6	.20
60. Sioux City, Iowa	451	5.01	25	.20
61. Leavenworth, Kans.	183	2.03	11	.18
62. West Hoboken, N. J.	116	1.29	7	.18
63. Madison, Wis.	276	3.07	17	.18
64. Richmond, Ind.	178	1.98	11	.18
65. Emporia, Kans.	130	1.44	8	.18
66. Moline, Ill.	241	2.68	15	.18
67. Decatur, Ill.	255	2.83	16	.18
68. Albany, N. Y.	385	4.28	26	.17

The following cities, reporting over 90 group occasions, could not be included in this table because their reports did not include data as to number of school buildings, and supplementary requests for this information were unanswered: Beatrice, Nebr.; Bismarck, N. Dak.; Centerville, Iowa; Herkimer, N. Y.; Honolulu, Mo.; Santa Monica, Cal. Newark, N. J., was omitted because its report covered only half a season.

TABLE 4.—Cities which reported 90 or more group occasions, ranked according to the ratio of standard centers to school buildings—Continued.

City and State.	Group occasions.	Number of standard centers.	School buildings.	Ratio of standard centers to school buildings.
69. Baltimore, Md.	1,677	18.63	111	0.17
70. Freeport, Ill.	136	1.51	9	.17
71. Cambridge, Mass.	499	5.55	34	.16
72. Bloomington, Ill.	160	1.78	11	.16
73. St. Johnsbury, Vt.	189	2.10	13	.16
74. Jamestown, N. Y.	202	2.24	14	.16
75. Sandusky, Ohio.	98	1.09	7	.16
76. Philadelphia, Pa.	2,958	32.87	213	.15
77. Ogdensburg, N. Y.	138	1.53	10	.15
78. Bridgeton, N. J.	126	1.40	8	.15
79. Jersey City, N. J.	472	5.25	36	.15
80. Boston, Mass.	3,313	36.81	260	.14
81. Paducah, Ky.	128	1.40	10	.14
82. Grand Rapids, Mich.	458	5.10	37	.14
83. Elizabeth, N. J.	199	2.21	16	.14
84. Crawfordsville, Ind.	111	1.22	9	.14
85. Columbus, Ga.	133	1.48	11	.14
86. Rochester, N. Y.	532	5.90	44	.13
87. Coffeyville, Kans.	141	1.57	12	.13
88. New London, Conn.	93	1.03	8	.13
89. Great Barrington, Mass.	128	1.42	11	.13
90. Berkeley, Cal.	403	4.48	35	.13
91. Trenton, N. J.	351	3.90	31	.13
92. Flint, Mich.	146	1.62	13	.12
93. Everett, Wash.	132	1.47	12	.12
94. Iron Mountain, Mich.	100	1.11	9	.12
95. Shelbygan, Wis.	119	1.32	11	.12
96. Ironwood, Mich.	118	1.31	11	.12
97. Norristown, Pa.	117	1.30	11	.12
98. Braintree, Mass.	95	1.06	9	.12
99. Mount Vernon, N. Y.	137	1.52	13	.12
100. Cleburne, Tex.	94	1.04	9	.12
101. Holyoke, Mass.	204	2.27	20	.11
102. Elyria, Ohio.	102	1.13	10	.11
103. San Diego, Cal.	227	2.59	23	.11
104. Racine, Wis.	142	1.58	15	.11
105. Maiden, Mass.	174	1.93	19	.10
106. Niagara Falls, N. Y.	113	1.26	13	.10
107. Burlington, Iowa.	113	1.25	13	.10
108. Tulsa, Okla.	132	1.47	16	.09
109. Great Falls, Mont.	97	1.08	12	.09
110. Easton, Pa.	110	1.22	15	.08
111. Allentown, Pa.	160	1.78	22	.08
112. Altoona, Pa.	115	1.28	17	.08
113. Stockton, Cal.	120	1.33	18	.07
114. Providence, R. I.	696	7.69	107	.07
115. Athol, Cal.	91	1.04	15	.07
116. New Orleans, La.	532	5.91	86	.07
117. Troy, N. Y.	90	1.09	15	.07
118. Fresno, Cal.	99	1.10	18	.06
119. Knoxville, Tenn.	90	1.00	17	.06
120. Springfield, Ohio.	108	1.20	22	.05
121. Kansas City, Mo.	406	4.51	85	.05
122. Dayton, Ohio.	181	2.01	39	.05
123. Reading, Pa.	199	2.21	47	.05
124. New Bedford, Mass.	118	1.31	33	.04
125. Birmingham, Ala.	149	1.66	55	.04

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

TABLE 5.—Cities which reported 90 or more group occasions ranked according to the number of group occasions per 1,000 of population.¹

City and State.	Group occasions.	Estimated population in 1915.	Group occasions per 1,000 of population.
1. Virginia, Minn.	988	14,432	68.4
2. Houlton, Me.	356	6,454	55.1
3. Sidney, Ohio	361	7,091	50.9
4. Lebanon, Ind.	263	6,005	43.8
5. Wausau, Wis.	780	18,778	41.5
6. Corry, Pa.	215	6,319	34.2
7. Wooster, Ohio.	205	6,173	33.2
8. Solvay, N. Y.	192	6,006	31.9
9. Plainfield, N. J.	630	23,280	27.1
10. Rhineland, Wis.	150	5,872	25.2
11. Blue Island, Ill.	228	9,059	25.1
12. Lebanon, Pa.	516	20,011	25.0
13. Englewood, N. J.	292	11,859	24.6
14. Eveleth, Minn.	245	9,294	24.6
15. St. Johnsbury, Vt.	189	8,671	21.8
16. Centerville, Iowa.	160	7,821	21.6
17. Great Barrington, Mass.	128	5,963	21.4
18. Muskegon, Mich.	546	25,771	21.2
19. Jeannette, Pa.	191	9,244	20.6
20. Titusville, Pa.	179	8,684	20.6
21. Beatrice, Nebr.	206	10,137	20.4
22. Santa Rosa, Cal.	170	8,419	20.2
23. Evanston (dist. 76), Ill.	545	28,012	19.4
24. Whiting, Ind.	152	7,958	19.0
25. Three Rivers, Mich.	110	5,874	18.8
26. Mechanicsville, N. Y.	128	7,655	16.7
27. Santa Monica, Cal.	171	10,373	16.6
28. Newton, Mass.	134	8,085	16.5
29. Connersville, Ind.	581	35,002	16.3
30. Lorain, Ohio.	110	6,768	16.2
31. Charles City, Iowa.	238	14,901	15.9
32. Fairmont, W. Va.	200	12,555	15.9
33. Vancouver, Wash.	102	6,563	15.5
34. Bismarck, N. Dak.	238	15,315	15.5
35. Chillicothe, Ohio.	109	7,083	15.4
36. Albert Lea, Minn.	338	22,753	14.9
37. Kearny, N. J.	6,581	475,367	13.8
38. Los Angeles, Cal.	130	9,537	13.6
39. Emporia, Kans.	97	7,438	13.0
40. Dayton, Ky.	110	8,556	12.8
41. Herkimer, N. Y.	179	14,394	12.4
42. Granite City, Ill.	154	12,651	12.1
43. Barberton, Ohio.	111	9,259	11.9
44. De Kalb, Ill.	179	15,220	11.8
45. Mishawaka, Ind.	538	46,028	11.7
46. Lincoln, Nebr.	90	77,738	11.5
47. Troy, N. Y.	151	13,269	11.3
48. Little Falls, N. Y.	100	9,216	10.9
49. Iron Mountain, Mich.	288	27,209	10.5
50. East Chicago, Ind.	95	9,165	10.4
51. Braintree, Mass.	111	10,885	10.0
52. Crawfordsville, Ind.	217	22,010	9.8
53. North Adams, Mass.	183	19,363	9.4
54. Leavenworth, Kans.	385	41,155	9.3
55. East Orange, N. J.	276	30,084	9.2
56. Madison, Wis.	478	53,082	9.0
57. Binghamton, N. Y.	241	26,927	8.9
58. Moline, Ill.	225	25,169	8.9
59. New Brunswick, N. J.	592	67,030	8.8
60. South Bend, Ind.	126	14,365	8.8
61. Bridgton, N. J.	143	16,478	8.7
62. Hackensack, N. J.	141	16,765	8.4
63. Coffeyville, Kans.	138	16,591	8.3
64. Ogdensburg, N. Y.	118	14,463	8.1
65. Ironwood, Mich.	451	55,688	8.1
66. Sioux City, Iowa.	94	11,868	7.8
67. Cleburne, Tex.	99	12,949	7.6
68. West Chester, Pa.	100	13,304	7.5
69. Medford, Ore.	403	54,879	7.3
70. Berkeley, Cal.	178	24,314	7.3
71. Richmond, Ind.	136	19,293	7.0
72. Freeport, Ill.			

¹ The following cities, reporting over 90 group occasions, could not be included in this table because of inability to obtain estimates of their population in 1915: Alhambra, Cal.; Chisholm, Minn.; Donora, Pa.; Lansingburg, N. Y.; Neenah, Wis.; Seymour, Ind.; Washington, Ind.; and West Allis, Wis. Newark, N. J., was omitted because its report covers only half a season.

TABLE 5.—Cities which reported 90 or more group occasions ranked according to the number of group occasions per 1,000 of population—Continued.

City and State:	Group occasions.	Estimated population in 1915.	Group occasions per 1,000 of population.
73. Muncie, Ind.	176	25,195	6.9
74. Shamokin, Pa.	146	20,985	6.9
75. Minneapolis, Minn.	2,461	353,460	6.9
76. Great Falls, Mont.	97	13,948	6.9
77. Decatur, Ill.	255	38,526	6.6
78. Columbus, Ga.	133	22,103	6.0
79. Bloomington, Ill.	160	27,054	5.9
80. Elyria, Ohio.	102	18,007	5.6
81. Jamestown, N. Y.	202	35,729	5.6
82. Paducah, Ky.	126	24,506	5.1
83. South Orange, N. J.	336	6,754	4.9
84. Sandusky, Ohio.	98	20,160	4.8
85. Tulsa, Okla.	122	28,643	4.6
86. Burlington, Iowa.	113	24,916	4.5
87. New London, Conn.	93	20,771	4.4
88. Cambridge, Mass.	499	111,669	4.4
89. Boston, Mass.	3,313	745,139	4.4
90. San Diego, Cal.	227	51,115	4.4
91. Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,936	406,706	4.4
92. Sheboygan, Wis.	119	28,211	4.2
93. Everett, Wash.	132	33,767	3.9
94. Mount Vernon, N. Y.	137	36,028	3.8
95. Norristown, Pa.	117	30,833	3.7
96. Albany, N. Y.	385	103,580	3.7
97. Easton, Pa.	110	30,206	3.6
98. Grand Rapids, Mich.	458	125,759	3.6
99. Stockton, Cal.	120	34,508	3.5
100. Malden, Mass.	174	50,067	3.4
101. Trenton, N. J.	351	109,212	3.2
102. Holyoke, Mass.	204	64,069	3.1
103. Racine, Wis.	142	45,507	3.1
104. Niagara Falls, N. Y.	113	36,240	3.1
105. Fresno, Cal.	99	33,602	2.9
106. Baltimore, Md.	1,677	584,605	2.8
107. Flint, Mich.	146	52,150	2.8
108. Providence, R. I.	692	250,025	2.7
109. West Hoboken, N. J.	116	41,893	2.5
110. Allentown, Pa.	160	61,901	2.7
111. Elizabeth, N. J.	199	84,550	2.3
112. Knoxville, Tenn.	90	38,300	2.3
113. Springfield, Ohio.	108	50,804	2.1
114. Rochester, N. Y.	532	250,747	2.0
115. Altoona, Pa.	115	57,606	1.9
116. Reading, Pa.	199	107,594	1.8
117. Philadelphia, Pa.	2,958	1,683,664	1.7
118. Jersey City, N. J.	472	300,133	1.5
119. New Orleans, La.	532	366,484	1.4
120. Dayton, Ohio.	181	125,509	1.4
121. Kansas City, Mo.	406	289,879	1.4
122. New Bedford, Mass.	118	114,694	1.0
123. Birmingham, Ala.	149	174,108	.8

In Table 6 information is presented as to the use of school buildings for election purposes. How general this utilization is appears in the fact that all but 16 of the States are mentioned in the table, and that of the 1,200 or more cities of 5,000 population and over, 143 reported school buildings used for election purposes. The total number of schoolhouses reported used as polling places is 601, and the number used as primaries 517.

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

TABLE 6.—143 cities which reported school buildings used for election purposes.

State and city.	Buildings used as polling places.	Buildings used for holding primaries.	State and city.	Buildings used as polling places.	Buildings used for holding primaries.
ALABAMA.			MASSACHUSETTS—contd.		
Anniston.....	1	1	Cambridge.....	17	3
New Decatur.....	1		Chelmsford.....	1	
Tuscaloosa.....	1		Chicopee.....	1	1
ARIZONA.			Grafton.....	1	1
Douglas.....	1	1	Holyoke.....	6	6
Phoenix.....	1	1	Malden.....	2	2
CALIFORNIA.			Methuen.....	1	1
Alhambra.....			New Bedford.....	1	1
Berkeley.....	5	5	Newton.....	3	3
Fresno.....	2		North Adams.....	1	1
Los Angeles.....	98	98	North Andover.....	1	1
San Rafael.....	1	1	Salem.....	5	5
Santa Ana.....	7	6	Somerville.....	15	4
Santa Monica.....	6	6	Taunton.....	1	1
Stockton.....	4	4	Wakefield.....	1	1
COLORADO.			Waltham.....	4	4
Cripple Creek and Teller			MICHIGAN.		
County.....	19	14	Escanaba.....	1	1
Trinidad.....		1	Flint.....	4	4
CONNECTICUT.			Grand Rapids.....	21	21
Bridgeport.....	1	1	Hancock.....	1	1
ILLINOIS.			Ironwood.....	2	2
Aurora.....	3	3	MINNESOTA.		
Bloomington.....	4	4	Albert Lea.....	1	
Blue Island.....	3		Chisholm.....	3	2
Carterville.....	1		Mankato.....	4	4
Champaign.....	5	5	Minneapolis.....	35	37
Clinton.....	1	1	St. Cloud.....	3	3
Decatur.....	1	1	MISSOURI.		
De Kalb.....	2		Carthage.....	1	
Forest Park.....	3	3	Poplar Bluff.....	1	
Freeport.....	2		MONTANA.		
Granite City.....	1		Bozeman.....	3	2
La Salle.....	2		Great Falls.....	9	9
Moline.....	2		Missoula.....	5	5
Quincy.....	10		NEBRASKA.		
INDIANA.			Fairbury.....	1	1
Lafayette.....	5	5	Hastings.....	2	2
Mishawaka.....	1	2	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Terre Haute.....	6	6	Manchester.....	5	5
Washington.....	3		NEW JERSEY.		
IOWA.			Camden.....		3
Burlington.....	1	1	Dover.....	1	
Cedar Falls.....	1	1	East Orange.....	1	1
Davenport.....	11	22	Elizabeth.....	2	2
Des Moines.....	22	22	Hackensack.....	1	1
Keokuk.....	1	1	Irvington.....	5	5
Sloux City.....	2	2	West Hoboken.....	2	2
KANSAS.			NEW YORK.		
Atchison.....	1	1	Albany.....	1	6
Fort Scott.....	5	5	Herkimer.....	1	
Junction City.....	1	1	Lackawanna.....	2	2
Leavenworth.....	1	1	Mamaroneck.....	1	1
MAINE.			Mount Vernon.....	3	5
Bath.....	3	3	Saratoga Springs.....	1	1
Baco.....	3	3	Bolva.....	1	1
Waterville.....	4	4	Syracuse.....	1	1
MASSACHUSETTS.			NORTH DAKOTA.		
Attleboro.....	2	2	Bismarck.....	10	10
Beverly.....	1	1			

1 Used for school elections only.

SCHOOL EXTENSION STATISTICS.

TABLE 6.—148 cities which reported school buildings used for election purposes—Contd.

State and city.	Buildings used as polling places.	Buildings used for holding primaries.	State and city.	Buildings used as polling places.	Buildings used for holding primaries.
OHIO.			TEXAS.		
Alliance.....	3	3	Cleburne.....	2	3
Niles.....	2	2	Galveston.....	4	4
Piqua.....	2	2	San Antonio.....	6	
St. Bernard.....	1	1			
OKLAHOMA.			UTAH.		
Bartlesville.....	3	3	Provo.....	5	5
Erud.....	1	1	VERMONT.		
Lawton.....	1	1	Barre.....	5	5
Shawnee.....	13	1	WASHINGTON.		
Tulsa.....	5	5	Centrolia.....	3	3
OREGON.			Everett.....	6	6
Ashland.....	1	1	Vancouver.....	4	4
Astoria.....	1	1	WEST VIRGINIA.		
Medford.....	6	3	Clarksburg.....	6	6
Balem.....	6	6	Fairmont.....	6	6
PENNSYLVANIA.			Martinsburg.....	4	4
Allentown.....	3	3	Moundsville.....	2	2
Cornopolis.....	1	1	WISCONSIN.		
Donora.....	1	1	Fond du Lac.....	9	9
Farrell.....	2	2	La Crosse.....	4	4
Glassport.....	1	1	Portage.....	4	4
Lausford.....	1	1	Racine.....	1	1
McKees Rocks.....	1	1	Stevens Point.....	8	
Rochester.....	1	1	Waukesha.....	1	1
Williamsburg.....	4	4	WYOMING.		
Williamsport.....	12	12	Sheridan.....	4	4
Wilmerding.....	2	2			
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Columbia.....	1				

† Used for school elections only.

APPENDIX.

INQUIRY BLANK USED.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Statistical Division.
 Annual report, 1916.

.....
 (Name of city.) (State.)

.....
 (Signature and title of officer making this report.)

The object sought in submitting this schedule is that of obtaining comparable data upon the amount and kinds of use being given to public schools outside of the regular day-class hours. This information will enable the bureau to furnish school authorities with significant statistics regarding the sweep, rapidity, and character of the extension movement as it develops in the several sections of the country and is influenced by the various State statutes. Facts of this nature will be helpful in determining what kinds of school buildings to construct and what demands are going to be made upon the school's administrative machinery. With a view to facilitating the collection of these data, daily and monthly blank forms have been devised, and these are presented in Bulletin, 1915, No. 41, "Significant School Extension Records, How to Secure Them," issued by the Bureau of Education.

Please fill this schedule and forward it to "The Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.," in the inclosed return penalty envelope.

SCHOOL EXTENSION.

Statistics for the school year ending

1. State in the appropriate spaces below the number of public-school buildings which were open after 6 p. m. during the school year each specified number of times:

Times open.	29 or less.	30-44	45-74	75-104	105-134	135-164	165-194	195 or more.
Schools.....								

2. How many high and elementary school edifices were in use for regular school purposes at the beginning of the school year?

3. State the total number of group occasions, distributed among the following lines of activity, which were held after 6 p. m. in school buildings during the year. (By "group" is meant a class, an audience, a club meeting, a party, or any other collection of individuals who are participating in, or engaged by, the same series of events. A "group occasion" is one meeting of one group.)

Line of activity.	Code letter.	Number of group occasions.
Regular night school	NS	.....
Lectures	L	.....
Entertainments (concerts, etc.)	E	.....
Society meetings (adults)	SM	.....
Civic occasions, mass meetings, public discussions	CM	.....
Athletics, gymnastics, bathing, active games, or folk dancing	A	.....
Clubs (social, athletic, etc.) or groups (musical, handicraft, etc.)	C	.....
Rooms open for quiet games, reading, or study	R	.....
Dancing (social)	D	.....
Social occasions (parties, banquets, etc.)	S	.....
Total .....		.....

4. How many buildings were used after 6 p. m. exclusively for public evening schools?
5. How many evenings in the public evening-school term?
6. In the conduct of the extension activities summarized above, other than those of the regular evening school, how many evenings of service were rendered: By paid workers? By volunteers (workers employed by voluntary associations or compensated out of private funds should be included among paid workers? Total (These amounts are found by summing the evenings of service rendered by each of the persons who conducted extension activities.)
7. How many schools were utilized for extension activities after the dismissal of the day school and before 6 p. m.?
8. State the number of these afternoon group occasions by activities:

Line of activity.	L	E	SM	CM	A	C	R	D	S	Total.
Group occasions										

9. State for the scholastic year the total expenditures upon the extension activities other than evening schools as summarized in the answers to questions 3 and 8, distributing them as follows:

Expenditures upon school extension activities (other than evening schools).

	After 6 p. m.	Before 6 p. m.
Salaries		
Equipment		
Supplies		
Janitors		
Total		

10. Of the total amounts expended upon extension activities, indicated above, state how much was derived from public funds, and how much from private funds (Under private funds should be included the amounts paid for salaries by voluntary organizations as well as direct contributions of money.)
11. State the total amount of money received during the year from the rental of school buildings for after-school uses
12. State the number of school buildings used as polling places during any of the city, county, or State elections of the past year
13. State the number of school buildings used for the holding of primaries

