

Lindenwood University

Digital Commons@Lindenwood University

Theses

Theses & Dissertations

1983

Needs Assessment for Reentry Women at Belleville Area College

Sharon S. Graville

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.lindenwood.edu/theses>



Part of the Educational Assessment, Evaluation, and Research Commons

NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR
REENTRY WOMEN AT
BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE



Sharon S. Graville, B.A., M.A.

A Culminating Project Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate
School of the Lindenwood Colleges in Partial
✓ Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Art

1983

Copyright 1983

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF CANDIDACY:

Charles Orme-Rogers
Chairperson and Faculty Sponsor

Richard Rickert
Faculty Advisor

Bonnie Walbran
Faculty Sponsor



The study consists of 156 reentry women at Belleville Area College who were surveyed regarding, on their response to... goals associated with education, and campus support services utilized desired. The results indicated that reentry women wanted to become better educated primarily to learn skills or update skills for employment in a meaningful job. Career fields chosen tended to be those traditionally dominated by females and tended to remain within a narrow scope. Health care and secretarial careers were favored. Reentry women also made little use of available student services despite the fact that many of these services were considered highly desirable. The service most important to a majority of subjects was the scheduling of classes at times convenient to work. Reasons for the low usage of services and suggestions for future services were explored. Some students did not need services, others did not realize support services were available, and still others believed they did not qualify for support services. Some thought services were provided for "the kids" only. The need for disseminating accurate information about available services

Abstract

A random sample of 156 reentry women at Belleville Area College were surveyed, via questionnaire, on their reasons for being in school, goals associated with education, and campus support services utilized or desired. The results indicated that reentry women wanted to become better educated primarily to learn new skills or update skills for employment in a meaningful job. Career fields chosen tended to be those traditionally dominated by females and tended to remain within a narrow scope. Health care and secretarial careers were favored. Reentry women also made little use of available student services despite the fact that many of these services were considered highly desirable. The service most important to a majority of subjects was the scheduling of classes at times convenient to women. Reasons for the low usage of services and suggestions for future services were explored. Some students did not need services, others did not realize support services were available, and still others believed they did not qualify for support services. Some thought services were provided for "the kids" only. The need for disseminating accurate information about available services

to adults, particularly to evening classes on the main campus or at extension centers, was discussed. It was suggested that a special campaign needs to be launched to inform reentry women about services and to invite them to use services as needed.

Rogers' encouraging excellence both in this research endeavor and in all scholarly pursuits under his tutelage. Dr. Bledsoe is also given to Richard Ricker for his comments and suggestions regarding this work.

Most singularly, however, I am grateful to my husband, Dan, for his constant encouragement and love which helped me persevere. Finally, I want to express appreciation to my sister-in-law, Karen, and Gracie, for her continuous support, which included typing and maintaining projects.

Acknowledgements

I want to express my sincere appreciation to Bonnie Walbran for patiently guiding the original pilot study for this project and to Charles Orme-Rogers for encouraging excellence both in this research endeavor and in all scholarly pursuits under his tutelage. Gratitude is also given to Richard Rickert for his comments and suggestions regarding this work.

Most singularly, however, I am grateful to my husband, Dan, for his constant encouragement and love which helped me persevere. Finally, I want to express appreciation to my sister-in-law, Karen Graville, for her continued support, which includes typing this culminating project.

Table 1	20
Table 2	21
Table 3	22
Appendix I	63
Appendix II	70

Table of Contents

Committee.....	i
Abstract.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
List of Tables.....	vi
Introduction.....	1
Method.....	12
Overview.....	12
Subjects.....	12
Results.....	15
Discussion.....	29
Reference Note.....	53
References.....	54
Table 1.....	57
Table 2.....	59
Table 3.....	60
Table 4.....	61
Table 5.....	62
Appendix I.....	63
Appendix II.....	70

List of Tables

Table 1 - Subject Profile.....	57
Table 2 - Percentage of Women Choosing Reasons for Returning to College.....	59
Table 3 - Mean Scores: Reasons for Returning to College.....	60
Table 4 - Percentage of Women Choosing the Importance of Providing Specific Services.....	61
Table 5 - Mean Scores: Importance of Providing Specific Services.....	62

of higher education--constitute the majority of the
student population in Illinois community colleges
(Barnard, 1982).

The decline of the traditional college-age
population of both sexes during the 1950s is now
common knowledge. Bernard (1981) recognizes the
emergence of an "academic work-force" where colleges
vie for students to fill their lecture halls. In
this academic climate, Bernard (1981) believes,
nature forces are welcomed into colleges and univer-
sities because the "market" has changed, not because
educational institutions have become convinced of
the justice of admitting women. Declining enroll-
ments among traditional post-secondary-aged students
coupled with rising tuition without attendant budget

Every year more and more mature women are enrolling in colleges and universities across the nation. Since the early 1960s, the number of women students between the ages of 25 and 34 has tripled (Rice, 1976). Further, the U. S. Census Bureau (1981) indicates that in 1980, 36.6 percent of women students were 25 years of age or above. In Illinois, educators employed by the state to provide adult instruction now recognize that nontraditional students--learners (male and female) beyond the 18-to-22-year-old range as described in the literature of higher education--constitute the majority of the student population in Illinois community colleges (Haverkamp, 1982).

The decline of the traditional college-age population of both sexes during the 1980s is now common knowledge. Bernard (1981) recognizes the emergence of an "academic marketplace" where colleges vie for students to fill their lecture halls. In this academic climate, Bernard (1981) believes, mature women are welcomed into colleges and universities because the "market" has changed, not because educational institutions have become convinced of the justice of admitting women. Declining enrollments among traditional post-secondary-aged students coupled with rising costs without attendant budget

increases have caused colleges to look for new clientele. The reentry woman--"the woman who is returning to or starting higher education after an extended interruption in her schooling" (Badenhoop & Johansen, 1980)--offers a new market for institutions of higher education.

Over the years the reasons women give for returning to school have changed. Earlier studies suggested that college fulfilled a desire for knowledge (Doty, 1966), a relief from boredom (Letchworth, 1970), an avenue for achievement (Durchholz & O'Connor, 1973) and a method to explore and discover one's personal identity (Brandenburg, 1974). More recent studies, however, have discovered pragmatic concerns. Several studies indicated that the primary motive for the reentry woman is to obtain employment, which is linked to her financial needs (Durchholz & O'Connor, 1973; Geisler & Thrush, 1980; Badenhoop & Johansen, 1980; Eliason, 1981). Often this point in a woman's life is referred to as a time of "transition" (Rice, 1976) or a period more related to situation than age (Brandenburg, 1974). It is frequently a time of identity crisis (after the last child leaves home) and a second chance for career exploration (Brandenburg, 1974).

One life situation that may affect the mature

woman's decision to return to school is divorce. The Department of Health and Human Services (1982) indicates that "the annual divorce rate has risen every year since 1962." In the years between 1970 and 1981 the divorce rate increased from 3.5 per 1000 population to 5.3.

With an increasing divorce rate, there also follows an increase in the number of single parents as heads of household. "In 1981 one-parent families accounted for 21 percent (about 1 out of 5) of families with children. In 1970 the corresponding proportion was 11 percent (about 1 out of 10)," according to the Department of Commerce Bureau of Census (1981). They explain that about 90 percent of one-parent families are maintained by the mother. Although the number of such families maintained by the father has increased 101 percent since 1970, the number maintained by the mother has increased just as much. Furthermore, the number of families maintained by a never-married parent has increased by 349 percent since 1970.

To make the single parent's financial need more urgent, the cost of living has also climbed during the past decade. The U. S. Bureau of the Census (1981) reports a 78.8 percent increase in the Consumer Price Index between 1970 and 1980.

Thus, many mature females find themselves in a position of increased responsibilities, rising expenses, and a competitive job market for limited or outdated skills. In this predicament, many turn to education as a means to make changes in their lives.

Neatly characterizing reentry women is not an easy task, for as a group they differ greatly with regard to human variables, i.e. socio-economic factors, marital status, physical, emotional and intellectual status (McClain, 1977). In general, their ages fall within the range from mid-twenties through the sixties (Brandenburg, 1974). They cross all socio-economic levels. They are or were married, single, with or without children. Jeghelian (1969, in McClain, 1977) found that "single women feel inadequate, fear risks, lack self-confidence, are bored, and lack satisfaction with their personal lives" (p.5). Married women with unsupportive husbands share many of the same attributes. However Jeghelian (1969) also found mature women with supportive husbands to be "confident as to their abilities, goal directed, positive in attitudes, not fearful of risk taking, optimistic and excited about the future." Thus, positive support from spouses enables mature women to develop attitudes of growth and success. The old adage that behind a successful man is a woman

applies in reverse to successful women. Several studies noted that because the women returning to college are highly motivated, they perform most creditably (Doty, 1966; Brandenburg, 1974; Rice, 1976; McClain, 1977; King & Elledge-Heimer, 1979; Bernard, 1981).

Chickering and Havighurst (1981) point out that educational needs are conditioned to a large extent by the characteristic developmental tasks at different stages of the life cycle. Developmental tasks of life are those required for healthy and satisfactory growth in our society. A given developmental task typically arises during a certain period of an individual's life. For example, a young woman marries at 22 years of age and soon discovers she has two new tasks--becoming a competent homemaker and becoming a competent parent. Successful achievement contributes to happiness and success in later life; failure contributes to unhappiness, social disapproval, or later difficulties.

Both the developmental tasks and life cycle stages are different for men and women. Men have more flexibility in planning their future than women. Two major events in planning a future in a young woman's life--marriage and children--are contingent in her life as an individual. We know

that nine out of ten women will marry, and despite the increasing number of women who say they do not want to have children, most of them will have at least one child (Bernard, 1981). The problem, then, becomes one of planning events to create a satisfactory life style.

Mature women returning to college comprise a heterogeneous group. In addition to differences in age, they are working on different life-style schedules; consequently, they will have some needs which are different as well as some needs which are the same. Bernard (1981) illustrates several--although not exhaustive--contingency schedules that women can follow:

- A. Marriage, 22; childbearing, 23-29; professional training, 30-32; career, 33---
- B. Marriage, 22; professional training, 22-24; career initiation, 25-27; childbearing, 28-35; career resumption, 36---
- C. Professional training, 22-24; marriage, 25; childbearing 26-33; career, 34--
- D. Professional training, 22-24; career initiation, 25-27; marriage, 28; childbearing, 29-36; career resumption, 37-- (p. 265)

The woman who follows pattern A (opting for marriage and family first, for example) will have different needs for academia to consider than a woman who follows pattern C or D (completing professional training before marriage and childbearing).

In the schema a college education is taken for granted. Bernard also assumes that professional training involves three years. The point that Bernard (1981) raises to consciousness is that major interruptions in a woman's education and career plans occur on an individual basis. There are many different patterns that she can follow. Thus, reentry women present a diverse population of students working on different developmental tasks which will require different educational responses.

Judith Riggs (1982) points out the efficacy of providing support services for those who will dominate adult education in the future--adults between 30 and 40, particularly women returning to education and careers. The U. S. Bureau of the Census (1981) reports a steady increase in college enrollment rates among women during the 1970-1980 period. During the same period, enrollment rates among men decreased, probably because of changes in eligibility for the GI Bill among veterans after 1975, they explain. By 1980, male students 25 years and above accounted for 15 percent of the total college enrollment while females in the same age category accounted for 19 percent of the total enrollment. Jointly, adults 25 years and over comprised 34 percent of the total college enrollment in the United

States. Riggs (1982) stresses a need for a strong counseling service for this significant group of middle-aged adults. Three kinds of counseling should be provided: personal, educational and career.

Personal counseling should help the reentry woman understand and deal with life cycle trends, environmental forces that affect her personal life, and self-defeating attitudes (Riggs, 1982). Many critics believe that a lack of self-confidence may be the largest obstacle the reentry woman must overcome because it could undermine the educational process (Brandenburg, 1974; Brooks, 1976; McClain, 1977; Bernard, 1981; Riggs, 1982). This lack of self-confidence frequently results from a woman's dependency first on parents and then on her husband, without developing her own identity. A dependency of this nature can cause resentment toward her family and herself as well as create a fear of taking risks (Brandenburg, 1974).

The mature woman may be afraid she cannot compete with the younger student, may be afraid "you can't teach an old dog new tricks," and may not be sure of her academic ability. She truly feels "rusty." McClain (1977) believes the reentry woman's work experience in the home has ill-prepared her

for survival on a college campus. Men, on the other hand, usually out in the labor force, are equipped with survival skills to cope with "the system," on the job or on the campus.

Educational and career counseling and placement directed specifically to the needs of women should be available. Accurate assessment of abilities and interests, useful career decision-making techniques, exposure to a variety of nontraditional jobs, and a realistic employment picture must be available to meet the needs of women planning to return to work (Riggs, 1982).

Tangri (1975) notes that "over 70% of American women are in only four fields: teaching, nursing, secretarial work and social work" (p. 255). Women are strikingly absent or under-represented in the professions with greatest prestige and financial reward. For example, in 1979 the median income for females was \$10,550 while median income for males was \$17,514 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981).

Tangri's (1975) study reaffirms the importance of role models in the occupational choice of women.

Mothers working in male dominated occupations tend to be especially influential as role models for their daughters.

In a similar manner, McCants (1981) insists

that women, to reap the acceptable rewards of jobs, salaries, and promotions, will have to be guided away from the career choice patterns of older women and toward the technical fields. Thus, counselors who are aware of some of the unique needs of reentry women can have a great impact on not only the careers of these clients but the careers of their daughters as well. Brooks (1976) acknowledges that "counselors cognizant of the special needs of adult women are in increasing demand" (p. 33).

The existence of barriers to higher education for women, such as lack of mobility and the necessity of full-time study, has been well-documented (Merideth & Merideth, 1971; Durchholz & O'Connor, 1973; Brandenburg, 1974; Lockhart, 1979; Geisler & Thrush, 1980; Eliason, 1981). Many colleges and universities have attempted to make education more accessible to adult women by accommodating their special needs with part-time independent study, flexible course scheduling, counseling, workshops, and other special services (child care, tutoring, remedial academic assistance, adult orientation, financial aid, and more). The amount and type of special services available to women across the country vary with each institution and its sensitivity to the needs of this special population.

However, McClain (1977) predicts that the community college seems the most likely institution to experience phenomenal growth in enrollment of mature women. To support this claim, she cites the Higher Education Act of 1972 which favors the community college over four-year institutions with aid, directly or indirectly, for career education. Further, she claims, "The high quality, low cost, program variety, accessibility, and less threatening atmosphere are all factors which make the community college desirable and tangible for Mature Women" (p. 8).

This study focused on reentry women at Belleville Area College, a two-year community college in Belleville, Illinois. The purpose of the study was to assess the needs of mature women at Belleville Area College and determine to what extent those needs are being met by existing support services. In the process, this study collected demographic information in an attempt to offer a fuller profile of this special population of adult learners.

Method

Overview

A five-page questionnaire was mailed to the sample population. Pages one and two requested demographic information while page three asked subjects to evaluate their reasons for returning to college, using a five-point scale. Page three is a refinement of a scale used in a pilot study on motivation of the reentry woman completed in August 1982. Pages four and five asked respondents to assess the services available to students at Belleville Area College--which services are being utilized, which are not being used and why, and which services should be provided that presently are not available. Some of the questions on pages one, two, four, and five came from An Evaluation Guide for College Women's Re-entry Program by Mezirow and Rose (1978), Teacher's College, Columbia University. Several more questions also came from a questionnaire used for a needs assessment at California State University, Hayward, by Badenhop and Johansen (1980). The remaining questions were original. (See Appendix I for survey questionnaire and cover letter.)

Subjects

The questionnaire was mailed to 156 mature women who were enrolled at Belleville Area College

in the fall semester 1982. Subjects were either full-time or part-time students, attending either day classes or night classes on the main campus or at any of the extension centers, enrolled in either credit or non-credit courses. Subjects were all 25 years of age or above. They were members of the regular student population and had not returned through special programs for mature students.

Students were selected by a systematic random sampling. A computer printout listed the names and addresses of women who met the above criteria. From a total of 3,925, every twenty-fifth name was selected as a subject for the study.

The sample population of reentry women (3,925) comprised 32.8 percent, almost one-third, of the total student population for the fall semester of 1982. This figure is substantially greater than the 19 percent of total enrollment indicated by national statistics in 1980 for women 25 years and above. As of November 17, 1982, total enrollment was calculated as 11,957. Nineteen percent of the total population were enrolled in non-credit courses, 74 percent were enrolled in credit courses, and 7 percent were enrolled in both credit and non-credit courses. Of the total population, 23 percent were full-time students (registered for 12 or more
semester

semester hours) while 77 percent were part-time students (registered for less than 12 semester hours). In addition, 44 percent attended classes during the day while 56 percent attended classes at night. Thus, these figures indicate that a large majority of students at Belleville Area College were enrolled in credit courses and were classified as part-time students. Further, 12 percent more students attended classes at night than during the day.

The mean student age was 29 years. Fifty-five percent of all students were female; 45 percent were male.

The sample, one-parent families accounted for 31 percent of families with children in contrast to the national figure of 21 percent. Furthermore, of the unmarried women in the sample, 50 percent were single-parent heads of households.

Seventy-four percent of all mothers had school age children living at home; 11 percent had pre-school age children while 15 percent had both pre-school and school age children. Most (87 percent) women were part-time students, but 13 percent attended classes full time. Before entering Belleville Area College only 9 percent had less than a high school diploma, 34 percent had earned a high school diploma, 34 percent had received some

Results

From the 156 questionnaires mailed, 76 (49 percent) of the subjects responded in the allotted time. Table 1 presents a profile of subjects based on their responses. The subjects ranged in age

 Insert Table 1 about here

from 25 to 66 years. The mode was 26, the median was 34 and the mean was 37 years with a standard deviation of 10.29. Approximately 62 percent of the subjects were married while 38 percent were single, divorced, widowed or separated. Also, in the sample, one-parent families accounted for 31 percent of families with children in contrast to the national figure of 21 percent. Furthermore, of the unmarried women in the sample, 50 percent were single-parent heads of household.

Seventy-four percent of all mothers had school age children living at home; 11 percent had pre-school age children while 15 percent had both pre-school and school age children. Most (87 percent) women were part-time students, but 13 percent attended classes full time. Before entering Belleville Area College only 9 percent had less than a high school diploma, 32 percent had earned a high school diploma, 34 percent had received some

college training, 11 percent had an Associate Degree or professional certificate, 9 percent already had a Bachelor's Degree and 5 percent had acquired a Master's Degree or higher. Their ethnic/racial background was relatively homogenous--99 percent white and 1 percent black.

In general, the sample population was not an affluent group. Fifty-three percent had a total family income of \$25,000 or less per year (8 percent earned less than \$8,000; 19 percent earned \$8,000 - \$15,000; 26 percent earned \$15,000 - \$25,000); 47 percent earned more than \$25,000. As of March 1981, Bureau of Census (cited in Information Please Almanac, 1982) the reported median family income as \$21,904. Level of salary discriminated according to marital status. Women who were unmarried earned significantly less money ($X^2 = 14.30$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$) than women who were married. In fact, of those whose family income was less than \$8,000, 67 percent were in the single, divorced, widowed or separated category. Further, income level discriminated according to amount of entry level education ($X^2 = 11.10$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$). Those with the most education (some college or a degree) also tended to make the most money. And finally, family income showed significant discrimination according to age ($X^2 = 14.50$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$).

The older women (34-66) tended to have larger incomes than the younger women (25-33).

A majority of the sample population were employed outside the home immediately prior to entering Belleville Area College. Sixty percent were employed full-time; 5 percent of these also did volunteer work. Twenty-two percent were employed part-time; 7 percent of these did volunteer work. Two percent were employed both full-time and part-time. Twenty-six percent were full-time homemakers; 3 percent of these did volunteer work.

The most recent types of jobs held by most of these women tended to be those traditionally associated with the female. The largest percentage (31 percent) worked in lower paying office jobs--secretarial, bookkeeping and clerical. Another 16 percent worked in health related jobs (nursing and other health care tasks), 7 percent were teachers, 8 percent worked in sales, 5 percent worked with computers (data entry operator, computer operator, key punch), 5 percent held administrative positions, 5 percent worked in accounting, 4 percent worked in factories, 4 percent worked as waitresses, bartenders or dancers, 3 percent were hair dressers, and 3 percent were homemakers. The remaining 9 percent performed miscellaneous tasks.

Their career goals showed a marked contrast with their past work experience. Forty percent of the sample stated that when they finished their education, they would seek employment in the area of their studies. And of this group, 75 percent were radically changing vocational fields (48% of those changing careers wanted to work in the medical field--registered nurse, operating room technician, nursing education; 16% wanted to work with computers in some capacity). All were aspiring up the vocational ladder. Twenty-four percent planned to return to their previous area of employment, perhaps with a promotion, 1 percent would focus on family needs, and 35 percent did not know what they would do when they finished school.

The major obstacle to completing their education was time necessary to devote to children for 36 percent of the subjects. Eighteen percent blamed lack of personal interest or motivation, 5 percent pointed to spouse or mate's attitude, and 3 percent named lack of support or encouragement from friends. However, 28 percent did not respond to this question which implies a lack of appropriate choices. In the same vein, another group (5 percent) wrote in "money" and another group (5 percent) wrote in "time." I suspect that

lack of time (for a variety of reasons) and money plays a significant role in completing the subjects' education, and this question should have been amended.

Subjects indicated that the most convenient time for them to attend classes was weekdays 6-9 o'clock (58%). Another favorable time was weekdays 9-12 o'clock (30%). Midafternoon was not desirable for most (12-3 o'clock - 2%; 3-6 o'clock - 5%), nor were weekends convenient for most (5%).

A summary of the reasons given by subjects for returning to or starting higher education is presented in Table 2. From the five-point scale of

Insert Table 2 about here

evaluation, all responses of 1 or 2 were considered "Very Important," all responses of 3 were considered "Moderately Important," and all responses of 4 or 5 were considered "Not Important." As can be seen in Table 2, a large majority (83 percent) of the respondents indicated that a desire to become better educated was a very important or primary reason for their reentry. Mean scores presented in Table 3 also reflect this same interest in be-

Insert Table 3 about here

coming better educated with a score of 1.5--the lowest in the table. Also, significant relationships were found between students' desire to become better educated and their need to learn skills to secure higher paying jobs ($X^2 = 7.67$, $df = 1$, $p < .01$) and between the desire to become better educated and the desire for a meaningful career ($X^2 = 5.67$, $df = 1$, $p < .05$). However, no significant relationship was noted between the desire for better education and the need for financial independence ($X^2 = .20$, $df = 1$, $p > .05$).

Issues of employment and finances received the next highest percentages. A majority of the students (59 percent) rated the desire to learn skills for higher paying jobs as very important. There were no significant relationships between marital status and desire for higher paying jobs ($X^2 = 3.08$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$), between age and desire for higher paying jobs ($X^2 = 2.07$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$), and between amount of education and desire for higher paying jobs ($X^2 = 1.88$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$). However, reentry women with family incomes of \$25,000 or less revealed a significant desire for skills to secure higher paying jobs ($X^2 = 6.46$, $df = 2$, $p < .05$) more than their more affluent counterparts with family incomes over \$25,000. Mean scores on Table 3

also rank this item second (M 2.3).

The desire for a meaningful career ranks a close third on both mean scores (M 2.4) and percentages (57 percent rated this item as very important in their decision to return to formal education). Significant differences in the group, however, were found. Younger women (25 to 33 years) wanted meaningful careers significantly more ($X^2 = 6.62$, df = 2, p < .05) than older women (34-66 years). Then, too, those with lower family incomes (\$25,000 and less) also desired a meaningful career significantly more ($X^2 = 12.44$, df = 2, p < .01) than those with higher incomes (over \$25,000).

Issues of identity--finding oneself as a person--rank fourth on mean scores (M 2.9) and percentages (41 percent). Responses discriminated according to amount of education at entry. Women with a high school diploma or less considered self-identity very important at a significant level ($X^2 = 6.48$, df = 2, p < .05) more than respondents with more education (those with some college and those with advanced degrees).

Vying for fifth and sixth position, both with mean scores of 3.1, are the need for marketable skills to become financially independent and the desire for contact with others. According to per-

centages on Table 2, however, financial independence ranks fifth (34 percent) while contact with others ranks sixth (33 percent). A significant relationship was found between level of family income and desire for financial independence ($X^2 = 12.02$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$) and between amount of education and financial independence ($X^2 = 6.07$, $df = 2$, $p < .05$). Respondents with lower family incomes considered financial independence significantly more important than respondents with higher incomes. Furthermore, women with less education rated financial independence more important than those with more education.

Boredom, ranked seventh by mean scores (M 3.8) and percentages (14.5 percent), was considered unimportant by a majority of respondents (71 percent). No significant relationships were found between boredom and marital status ($X^2 = .85$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$), between boredom and age ($X^2 = .10$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$), or between boredom and level of family income ($X^2 = 4.78$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$). In addition, no significant relationship was found between boredom and lessened home responsibilities ($X^2 = .57$, $df = 1$, $p > .05$).

There was a relationship between age and lessened home responsibilities as a factor in influencing a return to college ($X^2 = 7.34$, $df = 2$, $p < .05$).

A significant number of older women rated this motive as very important while few younger women considered it important. Yet as a group 70 percent of all respondents considered lessened home responsibilities not important. No discrimination could be found based on marital status ($X^2 = 4.48$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$).

Eighty-three percent of respondents evaluated both the anticipation of and the experiencing of a change in sociological status as not important as motivation for returning to college. Yet, a significant relationship was seen between marital status and anticipation of a change in sociological status ($X^2 = 6.09$, $df = 2$, $p < .05$). Unmarried women considered this item as more influential on their decision than their married counterparts. No relationship was found between anticipating a sociological change and the need for financial independence ($X^2 = .06$, $df = 1$, $p > .05$).

A summary of respondents' evaluations of needs for specific services is presented with percentages in Table 4 and with mean scores in Table 5. By

 Insert Table 4 about here

far the most important service is the scheduling

Insert Table 5 about here

of classes at times convenient to women. Seventy-two percent of the students rated this item as very important while only 14 percent (the lowest on the table) rated it as not important. Mean scores also reflect the dominant concern with class scheduling (M 1.9).

According to mean scores, four items tied for second position. Counseling, job placement and referral, assistance in applying for further education, and assistance in applying for jobs each received a mean score of 3.2. Three of these also were considered very important by 34 percent of the respondents; job placement, however, was rated very important by only 32 percent of the subjects. Distribution of scores on this item makes the mean identical with the other three items.

Significant relationships were seen between level of family income and two items. Subjects with incomes of \$25,000 or less felt the provision of job placement and referral service was significantly more important ($X^2 = 9.07$, $df = 2$, $p < .05$) than subjects with incomes over \$25,000. Also subjects with the lower family incomes desired

assistance in applying for jobs (resume writing, interviewing) at a significant level ($X^2 = 9.40$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$) more than subjects with the higher incomes.

Thirty-four percent of subjects ranked the need for remedial or refresher work as very important while 26 percent rated testing (aptitude, interest) as very important. Nevertheless, mean scores for both items are identical ($M = 3.4$). There were no relationships of significance between need for remedial work and level of income ($X^2 = 4.02$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$), between remedial work and age ($X^2 = 4.62$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$), or between remedial work and educational level at entry ($X^2 = 3.25$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$).

Significant relationships were found on the need for financial aid. Twenty-nine percent rated financial aid as very important ($M = 3.5$). However, women with family incomes of \$25,000 or less desired financial aid significantly more ($X^2 = 18.93$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$) than women with family incomes of over \$25,000. Also, women with entry level education of a high school diploma or less needed financial aid significantly more ($X^2 = 6.34$, $df = 2$, $p < .05$) than those with some college work or advance degrees.

Adult orientation was considered very important by 23 percent of respondents ($M = 3.6$) while the pro-

vision of transportation was considered very important by 24 percent (\bar{M} 3.7). But younger women (25-33 years) desired transportation at a significant level ($X^2 = 11.42$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$) more than older women (34-66 years).

Only 15 percent considered referrals to community agencies as very important; 63 percent rated this service as not important. Yet, discriminations were found according to family income and entry level education. Women with lower incomes (\$25,000 or less) recognized a need for this service significantly more ($X^2 = 8.74$, $df = 2$, $p < .05$) than women with higher incomes (over \$25,000). Similarly, women with lower entry level education (high school or less) also considered this service significantly more important ($X^2 = 9.24$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$) than those with high entry level education (some college or degrees).

Every Woman's Center was rated very important by 11 percent of respondents and not important by 64 percent (\bar{M} 4.0). Here too, however, a relationship was found between entry level education and this service. Subjects with less education at entry felt a greater need ($X^2 = 6.72$, $df = 2$, $p < .05$) for Every Woman's Center than subjects with more education at entry.

Eight percent of subjects considered public

events (e.g., film or lecture series, one-day or weekend workshops) as very important (M 4.0). On the other hand, 16 percent rated the provision of a child care service as very important, but the mean score of 4.1 is second to the highest. This discrepancy can be explained by the polarization of scores which created a skewed distribution. Few subjects saw this item as moderately important. In fact, 74 percent (the highest percentage in Table 4) considered child care as not important in contrast to the 16 percent rated as very important. A significant relationship was seen between age and child care. Younger women had a need for child care much greater ($X^2 = 9.62$, $df = 2$, $p < .01$) than older women. No relationship was found between marital status and child care ($X^2 = .04$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$) or between class preference (day or night) and child care ($X^2 = 1.31$, $df = 2$, $p > .05$).

The least needed service according to both percentages and mean scores is the self-help group or consciousness-raising/support group. Only 5 percent rated this service as very important while 70 percent rated it as not important. The mean score of 4.2 is the highest in Table 4.

No relationships of significance were found between items on this table.

As far as actual usage of existing services, 45 percent of the sample population stated they had used academic counseling; 55 percent had not used the service. Seven percent had received vocational counseling, 8 percent had received personal counseling, and 11 percent had received financial counseling. Concerning financial aid, only 4 percent had received loans, 12 percent were recipients of scholarships or grants and none (0 percent) were involved in work study. Twenty-two percent had used testing or evaluation services, 4 percent had utilized child care, 1 percent had tried job placement, 5 percent had made use of tutoring and 1 percent had tried of Every Woman's Center.

The most frequent explanation given (35 percent) for not using existing services was that content was not appropriate to individual needs. Others (13 percent) did not know the service was available. Some (13.5 percent) assumed they did not qualify for the service, and 8.5 percent cited inappropriate time or location of service. Thirty percent did not answer this question.

Discussion

Thus the emerging profile of the "typical" reentry woman at Belleville Area College was similar to that presented in the literature. The "typical" subject was a 37-year old white woman from a middle-class background. The majority were married with at least moderate family incomes--slightly less than half earned over \$25,000; another one-fourth earned in the \$15,000 - \$25,000 range. Most husbands were either supportive of their wives' desire to return to school or at least were not major obstacles to their reentry. Typically these women had two or three school-age children, and a fifth of them had preschool children. However, more than a third of the subjects were not married--single, divorced, widowed or separated. Many were in the position of becoming heads of household for the first time in their lives.

Although the "typical" age was 37 years, the age range was from 25 to 66 years. Given this range, it is not surprising to discover much diversity in socio-economic status and backgrounds. Subjects varied in prior educational attainment from less than a high school diploma to a doctorate. Consequently, their educational goals varied from taking one course for enrichment, to updating job skills, to working

toward a degree. Whatever their goals might be, most attended classes on a part-time basis.

Those with the higher family incomes (over \$25,000) tended to be married, to be between the ages of 34 and 66 years, and to have had some previous college work or a degree. On the other hand, those with lower family incomes (\$25,000 or less) tended to be single, divorced, separated or widowed, to be between the ages of 25 and 33 years and to have attained a high school diploma or less. Thus subjects who were older, married and more educated had more income than subjects who were younger, unmarried and less educated.

As a group, the sample population was staunchly job-oriented. This study agrees with Bernard's (1981) research which identifies the mid thirties as a time when the last child is likely to be in school, freeing mother to enter the labor force or school. Bernard (1981) says that more than half the mothers of school-age children are in the labor force. Reentry women at Belleville Area College reflect this same orientation. More than half were employed full time immediately prior to entering Belleville Area College. Another fourth were employed part-time. Hence these women had already established a pattern of work outside the home, in addition to maintaining

the home and raising children.

Although respondents tend to be job oriented, their career goals indicate a narrow vocational outlook. This study supports the findings of Brandenburg (1974), Tangri (1975), Muskat (1978), Bernard (1981), Eliason (1981), and Riggs (1981) that most reentry women are unaware of the fields available to them, so they tend to choose the same limited number of occupations again and again. The two most frequently chosen careers in this study were health care (nursing, hospital technicians, nursing education, etc.) and secretarial. Both vocations have traditionally been dominated by females and represent what Muskat (1978) observes as "extensions of nurturant roles they assume in their homes" (p. 155). It is possible that the act of becoming a student in mid life may be such a radical departure for most women that a traditional (safe) career choice is made to placate or reduce their own cognitive dissonance. One leap of faith may be all they are capable of achieving without much external support.

Over and over the literature points to the need for career counseling for women. Women need to be guided away from the older, lower paying career choices and toward jobs traditionally dominated by males--those requiring management or technical skills.

If women want the rewards of jobs, salaries and opportunities for promotion, they must be guided toward the high demand fields offering growth potential. Eliason (1981) cites "machine tool-and-die design, drafting, accounting, computers, and environmental sciences" as the best prospects for women in the eighties. A small percentage of subjects in this study held administrative positions, worked in accounting, or worked with computers in some capacity. Another small percentage aspired to these positions. This group shows a true pioneer spirit as they reach for their second chance in these high demand fields. Hence, some realization of market trends--and perhaps breaking of some old stereotypes and fears--is evident, but more should be done. College women of all ages need greater access to accurate information regarding occupations with growth potential which offer good salaries and opportunities for advancement.

To further underscore the need for a vigorous career counseling service, more than a third of the respondents in this study indicated that they did not know what they would do when they finished their education. This amount of aimless energy represents too great a loss of potential to be acceptable.

When asked about obstacles to completing their

education, the most frequent response involved the pressures of time, particularly time necessary to devote to children. A third of families with children were one-parent families, which placed additional responsibilities on these reentry women. But regardless of marital status, many respondents were currently working full-time or part-time; at the same time, many were involved in volunteer work.

Their schedules were already full of work, family and social activities before adding the additional responsibilities of school.

The present study gives clear indication that reentry women are primarily motivated by a strong desire to become better educated. One must recognize how much faith these mature women have in the power of education to make changes in their lives. Some view obtaining a degree as an end in itself, and they return to college with no immediate plans. Others have specific goals in mind. Muskat (1978) observes that "what reentry women seem to share is a belief that a college degree will lead to increased personal fulfillment, productivity, and self-expression" (p. 154). For many a college education is the road to success which promises "the good life."

From their responses, it is clear that reentry women associate increased education with higher

paying jobs. These mature women are strongly motivated by a desire to acquire skills that will lead to employment. Married or unmarried, they want to secure higher paying jobs. Thus, this study is consistent with the research of Durchholz and O'Connor (1973), Geisler and Thrush (1980), Badenhop and Johansen (1980), and Eliason (1981). More and more women are interested in employment outside of the home, but they want to be adequately paid for their efforts. Perhaps this results from the new consciousness which had its roots in the feminist movement (Eliason, 1981). However, women with lower family incomes considered skills for higher paying jobs significantly more important than women with higher family incomes. Their greater financial need made the quest for job skills more urgent.

As a group these women also associated the desire for increased education with a meaningful career. As more and more women enter the work force and spend more years actively employed--McCants (1981) predicts a majority will be working 25 years or more--they will demand jobs that offer more fulfillment, more meaning, for the amount of time and energy invested. If students in the sample achieve their stated career goals, perhaps they will acquire jobs that are meaningful to them, ones that require

more education and more skill, but ones which will bring more monetary rewards.

Younger subjects, who also tended to be those with lower incomes, considered a meaningful career as significantly more important in their decision to return to school than older, more prosperous students. Several of the older women stated that they already had a meaningful career. Hence, it is likely that many, especially older students, had already made a career choice and were currently trying to advance their careers with more education. Younger students, at different stages of their life schedules, were just beginning to explore vocational alternatives, but they were also concerned about the quality of their work experience.

As far as needing skills for financial independence, those with lower incomes and those with less education (which tend to be the same subjects) had a greater need than those with higher incomes and more education. Half the sample considered this motive as not important.

Issues of identity were either a very important or moderately important influence on their decision to return to school for two-thirds of the respondents. This would be consistent with the research of Letchworth (1970), Brandenburg (1974), Muskat (1978) and

Bernard (1981). Bernard identifies age 35 (which she calls "middle motherhood") as a critical point in the development of women, Muskat notes 35 to 45, and Letchworth points to 10 to 15 years after marriage. The majority in this study fall in the range of 27 to 47 years with a mean age of 37 which firmly establishes the sample in the mainstream of reentry women.

Erikson (1963, cited in Letchworth, 1970) describes the identity crisis as that time when "a person questions deeply and comes to terms with her abilities and limitations, with cultural values and attitudes, and with the means of occupying a suitable occupational or societal role" (p. 103). Although identity problems are more related to life situation than age (Brandenburg, 1974), this period when children are in school, thus making fewer demands on mother, frees her to work on her own identity issues. Who is she? Where is she going? Can she have a career besides that of wife and mother? Married or single parent, she is not needed at home. Yet older women in the sample population indicated that lessened home responsibilities played a more important role in their reentry than women who were younger. Thus, life situation and age tend to converge in this study. Nevertheless, a majority of

of the total subjects considered lessened home responsibilities not important.

Muskat (1978) calls this period a time "when questions of personal value, worth, and genuineness are raised" (p. 153). With society's great emphasis on education it is not surprising that the mature woman turns to education as a place to search for answers. In the sample, women with less education considered issues of identity significantly more important in their decision to return to school than those with more education. This, too, tends to express a faith in the power of higher education to help individuals work on personal identity. Those with more education probably feel more secure in their identity. Possibly they have already answered some of the crucial questions.

The desire to make contact with others cannot be dismissed as an influence on the reentry woman. Although a third of the subjects considered this item as not important, the remaining responses were evenly distributed between very and moderately important. Regardless of marital status, level of income or educational background, responses were similar. Perhaps this reflects a desire to interact with other women who are going through a similar life experience--an adult learner. The need most

frequently stressed in Brandenburg's (1974) study was to meet others in the same situation. This contact offers the opportunity to make friendships with peers, gain support and discuss similar problems. The moderate desire for interaction with others cannot be the result of boredom because a majority of respondents considered boredom as not important as a motive to return to school. Unlike subjects in Letchworth's (1970) early research, this reentry woman does not have time to be bored because of her already crowded schedule.

Contrary to what one might have expected, the anticipation of or experiencing of a change in sociological status was considered not important by a large percentage of subjects, regardless of their present marital status. Yet, unmarried women noted that they were significantly more influenced to return to school if they were anticipating some change in sociological status. It is likely that these women were anticipating divorce, and to prepare themselves to enter the labor force, enrolled in course work at Belleville Area College to update or learn new job skills.

Students valued the scheduling of classes at times convenient to women as the most important service at Belleville Area College. This is not

surprising since students have also stressed the pressures of time as problematic in their hectic schedules. However, no alternate method of scheduling classes was suggested. A majority found evening classes most convenient. The three-hour, weekly block sessions apparently meet the needs of most. A third of the subjects, on the other hand, indicated a preference for morning classes (until noon) held on weekdays. This dichotomy points to the heterogeneity of the subjects. Their various life situations will determine to a large extent their needs. Those who presently hold jobs during the day must attend classes in the evening. Others who are not employed but who have young children at home or in school might prefer a morning schedule. Much depends on the reentry woman's life-style schedule (Bernard, 1981) and the developmental task she is working on at the time (Chickering and Havighurst, 1981).

None suggested segregating reentry women from the rest of the student body and establishing separate classes for this special population. Apparently they prefer to follow the traditional curriculum without exception. They did not ask for special treatment because of their distinctive situation.

The need for adult counseling (personal, academic, career, financial) has been well established

in the literature, and this study supports that need. Ironically, although counseling ranks high on the list of most needed services by students, the presently available services have been used by a minority of the sample, with the exception of academic counseling. In their comments, however, students clearly indicated that they did not know the other types of counseling were available. Many encountered academic counseling when registering for classes; apparently most believed this was the extent of counseling services.

A job placement and referral service also ranked high on needed services for half the respondents, which further points to the career-orientation of the sample. Married or unmarried, students plan for employment after completing their education. It is likely that those who rated this item as unimportant are already established in careers and would have little need for job placement. As might be expected, subjects with lower incomes had more need for this service than those with higher incomes.

In addition, this same group of lower income subjects also needed assistance in applying for jobs (resume writing, interviewing). The importance given this service by the sample again under-

scores their desire to enter the labor market. But, the sample also placed importance on assistance in applying for further education. Thus it appears that another segment of the population plans to continue college work after their experience at Belleville Area College. This divergence of focus is consistent with the twin goals of the community college: a two-year terminal degree which prepares the student for employment or an Associate's Degree which prepares the student to transfer to a four-year institution. Both impulses are represented in the present sample.

Regardless of age or entry level education, approximately half the respondents placed much or moderate importance on the need for remedial or refresher work and on the need for testing (aptitude, interest). These two items are compatible and reflect the same anxieties and uncertainties in subjects. Because they have been away from formal education for several years, many reentry women feel "rusty," uncertain about their ability to compete with younger students, even unsure about their own cognitive abilities to learn at an "older" age. The significance given these two services by the sample group points to a lack of self-confidence which many researchers believe may be the reentry

woman's greatest obstacle to success (Brandenburg, 1974; Brooks, 1976; McClain, 1977; Bernard, 1981; Riggs, 1982). Again this study underscores the need for a strong counseling service that understands the needs (personal, academic and career) of middle-aged adult women.

More than half the sample considered financial aid as very or moderately important. However, those with lower incomes and with less education also expressed a greater need for financial aid than those with higher incomes and more education. Yet, when asked about actual usage of this service, only a few had availed themselves of scholarships or grants, fewer still had applied for loans and none were involved in work study. Their personal comments, however, clarified this dilemma. Most frequently students assumed they did not qualify for financial aid. Reasons for this assumption varied: marital status, family income, age, part-time status.

The Director of Financial Aid at Belleville Area College¹ explained that many variables are considered when determining financial need, and probably, more adults qualify for financial aid than are presently applying. He also pointed out federal guidelines which provide financial aid for students taking 6 semester hours of course-work or

more, if they meet other criteria. Thus, the part-time student is not excluded from financial aid.

Adult students need better access to this type of information at Belleville Area College. The college catalogue contains some information about financial aid. But although the catalogue does not specifically exclude the adult student, neither does it specifically include her. The opening statement declares that "financial aid is available to help college students and their families meet college costs." In the absence of further explanation, most adults probably apply this to the traditional college age student and make no further inquiries for assistance.

Adult orientation is one method of disseminating information to this special population, and half the sample rated this service as very or moderately important. This is a relatively new phenomenon at Belleville Area College but may have a greater impact as word of its usefulness spreads through the adult network. At present only adults who enroll for the first time receive an invitation to adult orientation. I suggest an additional open invitation to all adult students who want more information about services.

Transportation was also a very or moderately

important issue for 4 out of 10 subjects. Younger subjects particularly expressed a greater need than older students. Belleville Area College is a commuter school, and students travel many miles daily to reach the main campus. Bi-state Development Agency provides bus service for the immediate Belleville area, but students from Sparta to Granite City, Illinois must provide their own transportation. Given the sparsity of public transportation at this time, car pools may be the only viable alternative. Perhaps the counseling center could serve as a clearing house for adults, matching driver with rider. Again, disseminating this information to adult students would be vital for the service to be functional.

A majority of the sample regarded Every Woman's Center and referrals to community agencies as not important. The similarity of ratings would be anticipated since Every Woman's Center is the major referral center for the college. (See Appendix II for pamphlet defining Every Woman's Center functions and for directory of community service agencies.) Nevertheless, despite the stated denial of importance, significant relationships were found. Subjects with less education felt a greater need for Every Woman's Center and for referrals to community agencies than those with more education. In addition,

those with lower incomes also needed referrals to community agencies significantly more than those with higher incomes. Thus, those with the least income and least education in the sample needed the most outside support.

Although only a third of the sample considered Every Woman's Center as very or moderately important, these are the most vulnerable subjects with the greatest needs, and their needs cannot be dismissed as insignificant. In their personal comments several respondents noted they did not know that Every Woman's Center was available and further did not know what services it provided. Again, this is evidence of information not reaching potential clientele.

Although only a fourth of the sample considered a child care service as very or moderately important, significant relationships were found. Few responses were moderate. Regardless of marital status, younger women had a significantly greater need for child care than older women. Old women would likely have older children; hence they would have no need for child care services, although several recommended extending the age for child care to include children over 6 years. Younger women, on the other hand, also tend to be those with lower incomes who can least

afford to spend money on child care. Therefore it is the responsibility of the school to make education possible for this group by providing low-cost child care. Belleville Area College has met this obligation. The support group, another service provided by Every Woman's Center, was regarded as unimportant by a majority of the sample. Most of this career-oriented group want to attend required classes and then leave the campus to resume their numerous other responsibilities. The pressures of time and responsibilities do not allow most the luxury of participating in non-credit courses, no matter how worthwhile they may be. Yet, for the minority who can participate the service should be made available. Women in different life situations have different needs because they are working on different developmental tasks. And the college should be responsive to the needs of women in a variety of life-style situations.

In contrast to the importance that subjects placed on the provision of specific services, actual student usage revealed a different picture. Only two services were used by more than a negligible percentage--academic counseling, used by almost half the sample, and testing, used by approximately a few.

a fourth. The testing service probably refers to the English and math placement tests which must be taken before a student can register for courses in either discipline. The remainder of the services have received little usage. Thus, the findings of this study are consistent with Haverkamp's 1980 study of three Illinois community colleges which indicated that the majority of adults do not use support services.

When asked why they did not use services, a third of the sample said the service did not meet their needs. In personal comments, several candidly stated that they did not need any of the services. I suspect that most of this third of the sample embraced the same attitude. These women are clear about their career goals and know what they must do to achieve them. They are highly motivated with supportive families; thus they have no need of further support services from groups or agencies. They understand and know how to function in their academic environment. They have found answers to questions by their own initiative, asking instructors, peers, friends or knowledgeable others.

A fourth of the sample, however, lacked information. Half of this group did not know that certain services were available. A striking number

denied knowledge of almost all services, typically recognizing only academic counseling. The other half of this group assumed they did not qualify for the service.

Although several services were mentioned, the most frequently cited, which students believed they did not qualify for, was financial aid. Brandenburg (1974) points to anxieties that women frequently feel about using services which they believe are meant for "the kids." In a sense, they see their position as that of the intruder. She (Brandenburg, 1974) says some women increase their own burdens by feeling that as mature students, they should not ask teachers, counselors, administrators or peers for help. Many mature students feel that they should be self-sufficient and organized. I see this penchant in those who assume they do not qualify for services without making further inquiries.

It is important for the college to be sensitive to the needs and problems of mature women and make every effort to extend services to them.

Throughout the discussion of services, a recurring theme becomes apparent. Adult students need more information about existing services at Belleville Area College. Accurate information would clarify many misconceptions. Despite the current efforts



to inform students, additional efforts need to focus on the adult population, specifically night classes on the main campus and at all extension centers. Several students commented about the lack of services at extension centers. If services are not available at these centers, the least the college can do is provide information about services that are available on the main campus.

The task of reaching all these students would be too burdensome for the few counselors available. Instead, the classroom instructor is the logical choice of informant. The instructor may be the only Belleville Area College representative that a student meets during the semester, and in an informal way, the instructor presently informs, counsels, and responds to student needs. Some instructors have more knowledge about available services than others. I suggest that a booklet be designed that is geared toward the needs of adults and which describes existing support services. In this way, all instructors would be giving uniform, accurate information. Part of the first class session could be devoted to a discussion of services with booklets available to those who desire them. This study indicated that more adult students would use services if they had more information about them.



In addition to the suggestions mentioned, the college should help promote a new attitude toward adult education. When the mature woman returns to school, she is uncertain whether she is welcome, uncertain whether she has the ability to learn, and uncertain how she will be received in the classroom by her instructor and by younger students. If she encounters rudeness or unfriendliness, her anxieties may be exacerbated, and she may completely withdraw from formal education.

Then, too, returning to school may kindle a new identity struggle for many mature women. Badenhoop (1980) points to a loss of adulthood sensed by many older students because past experiences and successes are disregarded when they and younger students work on identical tasks. College may be a step toward maturity for the younger student, but the reentry woman may struggle to preserve her adult status. Badenhoop (1980) believes this conflict may manifest in an avoidance of all situations geared toward the "normal" student; thus the mature woman alienates herself from available services.

Everyone involved in education must come to regard education as a lifelong process (Rice, 1974)-- teachers, counselors, administrators and others. Academic institutions must recognize the multitude

of life-style schedules that cause students to work on education at different points in their lives. The student should be welcomed and served whenever she returns to school, no matter what her age. Academic institutions must recognize and emphasize the value of diversity which the mature student brings to the campus. If colleges treat the adult learner as a person of worth, this positive regard will be repaid with full classes of highly motivated students, despite the decline in enrollment of the traditional college age population.

In the end, one must recognize how much faith these mature women have in the power of education to make changes in their lives. For some, higher education is a means to achieve personal growth; for others, it provides the road to a prosperous career. Some of the women have great financial need while others simply desire their just rewards. The great effort made by so many must reflect a great need.

If academic institutions plan to provide education for reentry women, they must be responsive to the special needs of this group. When those needs are met, everyone benefits from their participation in the academic community. But, ultimately, academia must extend itself to the mature female population,

not simply because it is economically beneficial,
but because it is the right thing to do.

Reference Note

1. Knoebel, L. H. Personal communication, February 1983.
- Levard, J. Women's educational needs. In L. G. Chikering (ed.), The Modern American College. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1981.
- Brandenburg, J. B. The needs of women returning to school. Personal and Guidance Journal, 1984, 23, 11-14.
- Brooks, L. Unemployed shift guards: Re-entry women. The Pennsylvania Psychologist, 1978, 4, 17-26.
- Chikering, A. W. & Havighurst, R. J. The life cycle. In L. G. Chikering (ed.), The Modern American College. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1981.
- Doty, M. A. Why do better women return to college? Journal of the National Association of Women and Guidance, 1968, 22, 171-174.
- Marshall, P., & O'Connor, J. Why women go back to college. Change Magazine, 1973, 2, 52, 63.
- Milson, V. New directions for women's studies and support services. New Directions for Community Colleges, 1981, 3, 33-42.
- Geisler, M. P., & Thrush, B. L. Counseling experiences and needs of older women students. Journal of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, 1973, 28, 3-5.
- Haverkamp, K. K. Adult learners and community college support services: The needs what and why? Journal of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, 1982, 2, 6-14.
- Information Please Service. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1982.
- King, M. C., & Elliott-Walmer, M. K. Dynamics of community college women's programming. New Directions for Community Colleges, 1979, 22, 17-25.

References

- Badenhoop, S. & Johansen, K. Do reentry women have needs? Psychology of Women Quarterly, 1980, 4, 591-595.
- Bernard, J. Women's educational needs. In A. W. Chickering (Ed.), The Modern American College. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1981.
- Brandenburg, J. B. The needs of women returning to school. Personnel and Guidance Journal, 1974, 53, 11-18.
- Brooks, L. Supermoms shift gears: Re-entry women. The Counseling Psychologist, 1976, 6, 33-36.
- Chickering, A. W. & Havighurst, R. J. The life cycle. In A. W. Chickering (Ed.), The Modern American College. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1981.
- Doty, B. A. Why do mature women return to college? Journal of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, 1966, 29, 171-174.
- Durchholz, P., & O'Connor, J. Why women go back to college. Change Magazine, 1973, 5, 52, 62.
- Eliason, C. New directions for women's studies and support services. New Directions for Community Colleges, 1981, 9, 33-42.
- Geisler, M. P. & Thrush, R. S. Counseling experiences and needs of older women students. Journal of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, 1975, 39, 3-8.
- Haverkamp, K. K. Adult learners and community college support services: Who needs what and why? Setting the Pace, 1982, 2, 8-14.
- Information Please Almanac. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1982.
- King, M. C. & Elledge-Heimer, M. K. Dynamics of community college women's programming. New Directions for Community Colleges, 1979, 27, 79-85.

- Letchworth, G. E. Women who return to college: An Identity-integrity approach. Journal of College Student Personnel, 1970, 11, 103-106.
- Lockhart, V. Reentry education revisited: Theory and practice. New Directions for Community Colleges, 1979, 7, 49-54.
- McCants, L. S. 1984 anticipated. Lifelong Learning: The Adult Years, 1981, 4, 31.
- McClain, R. S. The Rationale and Strategy for Serving Mature Women Returning to Higher Education (Eric Document, ED 179 146, 1977).
- Merideth, E. & Merideth, R. Adult women's education: A radical critique. Journal of National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, 1971, 34, 111-120.
- Mezirow, J. & Rose, A. D. An Evaluation Guide for College Women's Re-entry Programs. New York: Columbia University, 1978.
- Muskat, H. S. Women reentering college: Some basic ingredients for curriculum development. Personnel and Guidance Journal, 57, 153-156, 1978.
- Rice, J. K. Continuing education for women, 1960-1975: A critical appraisal. Educational Record, 1976, 56, 240-249.
- Riggs, J. A. Support services for special populations. Setting the Pace, 1982, 2, 15-23.
- Tangri, S. S. Determinants of occupational role innovation among college women. In M.T.S. Mednick, S. S. Tangri & L. W. Hoffman (Eds.), Women and Achievement. Washington: Hemisphere Publishing, 1975.
- ✓ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 361, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.
- U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979, Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

U. S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1981 (102d edition), Washington, D. C., 1981.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Household and Family Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 371, Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol 30, No. 12, Hyattsville, Maryland, 1982.

Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated
75	202	123	28	13

Color of hair:

Black	Actual age	Both
18	748	173

Student status:

Full-time	Part-time
175	173

Ethnic / Racial background:

White	Black
78	13

Educational level upon entry:

Less than high school diploma
98

High school diploma only
323

Some college
313

Professional certificate or associate degree
112

Bachelor's degree
72

Master's degree or higher
28

Table 1

Subject Profile

Age:					
Mode	Median	Mean	Range	SD	
26	34	37	25-66	10.29	
Marital status:					
Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	
17%	62%	17%	3%	1%	
Children at home:					
Preschool	School age	Both			
11%	74%	15%			
Student status:					
Full-time	Part-time				
13%	87%				
Ethnic / Racial background:					
White	Black				
99%	1%				
Educational level upon entry:					
Less than high school diploma					
9%					
High school diploma only					
32%					
Some college					
34%					
Professional certificate or associate degree					
11%					
Bachelor's degree					
9%					
Master's degree or higher					
5%					

Table 1 (continued)

Family income:

Less than \$8,000	\$8,000-\$15,000	\$15,000-\$25,000
8%	19%	26%

Over \$25,000
47%

Immediately prior to entering Belleville Area College:

Employed full-time	Employed part-time
60%	22%

Full-time homemaker	Other
16%	2%

Plans after graduation:

Don't know	Focus on family needs	Seek employment in area of study
26%	1%	40%

Return to previous area of employment, perhaps with a promotion	No response
24%	9%

Major obstacle to completing education:

Mate's attitude	Time necessary to devote to children
5%	36%

Lack of support from friends	Lack of personal motivation
3%	18%

Time	Money	No response
5%	5%	28%

Most convenient time to attend classes:

Weekdays 9-12	Weekdays 12-3	Weekdays 3-6
30%	2%	5%

Weekdays 6-9	Weekends
58%	5%

Table 2

Reasons for return to college: Percentage
women choosing

	Very Important	Moderately Important	Not Important
Become better educated	83	12	5
Identity	41	26	33
Contact with others	33	30	37
Boredom	14.5	14.5	71
Meaningful career	57	20	23
Skills for financial independence	34	20	46
Skills for higher paying job	59	21	20
Home responsibilities lessened	10	20	70
Change in sociological status	12	5	83
Anticipating change in sociological status	10	7	83

SCALE

1 = Very Important
2 = Moderately Important
3 = Not Important

Table 3

Reasons for return to college: Importance

	Mean Score*	SD = .93
Become better educated	1.5	
Identity	2.9	
Contact with others	3.1	
Boredom	3.8	
Meaningful career	2.4	
Skills for financial independence	3.1	
Skills for higher paying job	2.3	
Home responsibilities lessened	4.1	
Change in sociological status	4.4	
Anticipating change in sociological status	4.1	
Further education		
Preference in applying for jobs		
Academic orientation		
Scheduling		

*SCALE
 1 = Very Important
 3 = Moderately Important
 5 = Not Important

Table 4

Need for specific services: Percentage
women choosing

	Very Important	Moderately Important	Not Important
Public events	8	32	60
Counseling	34	21	45
Testing	26	21	53
Job placement	32	24	44
Child care	16	11	74
Financial aid	29	14	57
Every Woman's Center	11	25	64
Self-help group	5	25	70
Referrals to community agencies	15	22	63
Remedial/Refresher work	34	20	46
Transportation	24	18	58
Assistance applying for further education	34	26	40
Assistance in applying for jobs	34	20	46
Adult orientation	23	26	51
Scheduling of classes	72	14	14

Table 5

Need for specific services: Importance

	Mean Score*	SD = .93
Public events	4.0	
Counseling	3.2	
Testing	3.4	
Job placement	3.2	
Child care	4.1	
Financial aid	3.5	
Every Woman's Center	4.0	
Self-help group	4.2	
Referrals to community agencies	3.9	
Remedial/Refresher work	3.4	
Transportation	3.7	
Assistance applying for further education	3.2	
Assistance applying for jobs	3.2	
Adult orientation	3.6	
Scheduling of classes	1.9	

*SCALE

- 1 = Very Important
 3 = Moderately Important
 5 = Not Important

101 Glendale Drive
Glen Carbon, Illinois 62034
December 14, 1987

Appendix I

Joe Smith
123 Main Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221

Dear Mr. Smith:

You have been selected by random sampling to answer the needs of reentry women at Belleville Area College. The goal of this study is to identify the special needs of mature female students and determine to what extent those needs are being met at Belleville Area College.

Would you kindly take a few minutes to complete the attached questionnaire and return to me at your earliest convenience. I plan to begin tabulating responses within one month.

Be assured that all responses will remain anonymous.

Yours truly,

Sharon S. Greville
English Instructor
BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE

101 Glenwood Drive
Glen Carbon, Illinois 62034
December 15, 1982

Sue Smith
123 Pine Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221

Dear Sue:

You have been selected by random sampling to assess the needs of reentry women at Belleville Area College. The goal of this study is to identify the special needs of mature female students and determine to what extent those needs are being met at Belleville Area College.

Would you kindly take a few minutes to complete the attached questionnaire and return to me at your earliest convenience. I plan to begin tabulating responses within one month.

Be assured that all responses will remain anonymous.

Yours truly,

Sharon S. Graville
English Instructor
BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE

NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR
REENTRY WOMEN AT
BAC

1. Age: _____
2. Marital status:
 - a. Single b. Married c. Divorced d. Widowed e. Separated
3. Number of children living at home:
Preschool age _____
School age _____
4. Current student status:
 - a. Full-time student b. Part-time student
5. Ethnic/ Racial background:
 - a. White b. Black c. Oriental d. Hispanic e. American Indian
 - f. Other (Specify) _____
6. Educational level when you entered BAC:
 - a. Less than a high school diploma
 - b. High school diploma only
 - c. Some college
 - d. Associate degree or professional certificate
 - e. Bachelor's degree
 - f. Master's degree or higher
7. Approximate family income:
 - a. Less than \$8,000
 - b. \$8,000 - \$15,000
 - c. \$15,000 - \$25,000
 - d. Over \$25,000
8. Immediately prior to your entering BAC, were you: (Circle all applicable)
 - a. Employed full-time
 - b. Employed part-time
 - c. Doing volunteer work
 - d. Full-time homemaker

9. Most recent type of work experience outside the home:
- a. Secretarial
 - b. Bookkeeping
 - c. Clerical
 - d. Other _____
-
10. What will you do when you finish your education:
- a. Don't know
 - b. Focus on family needs
 - c. Seek employment in my area of study
 - d. Return to my previous area of employment, perhaps with a promotion
 - e. Take an extended vacation of indeterminate length
11. If you plan to seek employment, please specify which field:
-
12. Major obstacle to your completing your education:
- a. Spouse or mate's attitudes
 - b. Time necessary to devote to children
 - c. Lack of support or encouragement from friends
 - d. Lack of personal interest or motivation
13. What time of day is most convenient for you to attend classes?
(Check one)
- a. Weekdays 9-12 _____
 - b. Weekdays 12-3 _____
 - c. Weekdays 3-6 _____
 - d. Weekdays 6-9 _____
 - e. Weekends _____

14. Listed below are some common reasons why mature women return to college. Please indicate how important each of the following was in your decision to return to school.

On the scale below, circle the number which best describes the importance you placed on each specific item.

	Very Important		Moderately Important		Not Important
	1	2	3	4	5
I wanted to become better educated.	1	2	3	4	5
I wanted to find myself as a person.	1	2	3	4	5
I wanted to make contact with other people.	1	2	3	4	5
I was bored.	1	2	3	4	5
I wanted a meaningful career.	1	2	3	4	5
I needed a marketable skill so I could become financially independent.	1	2	3	4	5
I wanted to update my skills or learn new skills, so I could secure a higher paying job.	1	2	3	4	5
Home responsibilities were lessened.	1	2	3	4	5
I had experienced a change in sociological status (death of spouse, divorce, separation).	1	2	3	4	5
I was anticipating a change in sociological status.	1	2	3	4	5

15. Indicate below how important the provision of each of the following services is to you.

	Very Important		Moderately Important		Not Important
	1	2	3	4	5
Public events (e.g., film or lecture series, one-day or weekend workshops)	1	2	3	4	5
Counseling(Academic, personal, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Testing (Aptitude, interest)	1	2	3	4	5
Job placement and referral	1	2	3	4	5
Child care	1	2	3	4	5
Financial aid	1	2	3	4	5
Every Woman's Center	1	2	3	4	5
Self-help group, consciousness-raising/support groups	1	2	3	4	5
Referrals to community agencies	1	2	3	4	5
Remedial/Refresher work	1	2	3	4	5
Scheduling of classes at times convenient to women	1	2	3	4	5
Transportation	1	2	3	4	5
Assistance in applying for further education	1	2	3	4	5
Assistance in applying for jobs (resume writing, interviewing)	1	2	3	4	5
Adult orientation	1	2	3	4	5

15A. List those services in question 15 that are not but should be available to reentry women at BAC.

16. Which of the following BAC services have you used?

Counseling:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| a. Academic | a. Yes | b. No |
| b. Vocational | a. Yes | b. No |
| c. Personal | a. Yes | b. No |
| d. Financial | a. Yes | b. No |

Financial Aid:

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------|
| a. Loans | a. Yes | b. No |
| b. Scholarships/Grants | a. Yes | b. No |
| c. Work Study | a. Yes | b. No |

Other Services:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| a. Testing, evaluation | a. Yes | b. No |
| b. Child Care | a. Yes | b. No |
| c. Job placement | a. Yes | b. No |
| d. Tutoring | a. Yes | b. No |
| e. Every Woman's Center | a. Yes | b. No |

17. If you have needed any of these services but did not use them, please indicate why not:

- a. Didn't know it was available (please specify which service)
- b. Assumed I didn't qualify for them (specify which)
- c. The time or location of the services was not appropriate to my needs (specify which)
- d. The content of the service was not appropriate to my needs (specify which)



Appendix II

METRO-
EAST
AREA
AGENCIES
SERVICES
&
PROGRAMS

OCTOBER 1980

DISPLACED
HOMEMAKERS

Every Woman's Center
Bellefonte Area College
5550 Catelyn Road
Bellefonte, PA 16823

**H
E
L
P**

FOR

**METRO-
EAST
AREA
AGENCIES
SERVICES
&
PROGRAMS**

OCTOBER 1980

**DISPLACED
HOMEMAKERS**

Every Woman's Center
Belleville Area College
2500 Carlyle Road
Belleville, Illinois 62221

Belleville Area College's

EVERY WOMAN'S CENTER . . .

joins the efforts of the college and agencies throughout the community to serve the special needs of the displaced homemaker. Funded by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs and the Illinois State Board of Education at Eastern Illinois University, this CETA Education/Linkage project, provides help for those who have spent a number of years as homemakers, dependent upon others for their main source of income, but who have lost that source of income due to death, divorce, separation, or disability.

The Every Woman's Center is not for women only. It offers both men and women help in support groups, positive self-development, personal counseling, academic advising, career planning and decision making, developing job seeking skills, resume writing, job interview techniques, and job placement and training skills.

THIS DIRECTORY is an effort by the Center to give you the most comprehensive guide possible to service agencies in your community. Deep appreciation is due to Barbara Bell, for coordinating the effort; Jeanne Rainbolt, for typing; the peer advisors provided by BAC's Counseling Center, for the research they did; and to Claricy Agne for help in virtually every aspect of compiling the directory.

Pat Brian, Director
Every Woman's Center
Belleville Area College
2500 Carlyle Road
Belleville, Illinois 62221
(618) 235-2700, ext. 366

CLASSIFIED INDEX

	Page
ABUSED CHILDREN	
Catholic Social Services	23
Catholic Urban Programs	23
Children, Family and Youth Advocacy Council	24
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services	33
ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE	
Acid Rescue	11
Al-Anon and Al-A-Teen	11
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counseling Consultants	12
Alcoholics Anonymous	12
Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Council of St. Clair County	12
Clinton County Mental Health	25
Human Service Center of Randolph County	32
Madison County Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency	39
Madison County Mental Health Center	40
Monroe County Mental Health Services, Inc.	43
St. Louis Area/National Council on Alcoholism	48
BOARDING HOMES FOR CHILDREN (Foster Care)	
Catholic Social Services	23
Catholic Urban Programs	23
Children, Family and Youth Advocacy Council	24
Children's Home and Aid Society of Illinois	24
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services	33
St. John's Childrens Home	48
CHILDREN'S SERVICES	
Alderstate Community Development Center	13
Belleville Diocesan Catholic Youth Organization	17
Bond County Health Department	20
Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children	22
Central Institute	24
Children, Family and Youth Advocacy Council	24
Children's Home and Aid Society of Illinois	24
East St. Louis Child Development Center	27
Easter Seal Society of Southwestern Illinois	
For Crippled Children and Adults	27
Family Service and Visiting Nurse Association	29
Head Start	31
Illinois Center for Autistic Children	32
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services	33

	Page
Illinois Department of Public Aid	34
Lutheran Child and Family Services	39
Madison County Economic Opportunity Commission	40
Mamie O. Stooky School for Retarded Children	41
Memorial Hospital's Belleville Area Child Health Program (Well Child Clinic)	41
Premature Center	45
St. John's Children's Home	48
St. Louis Children's Hospital	48
St. Mary's Health Center	49
Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children	50
Southwest Illinois Regional Special Education Association	51
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	54

DISABLED PERSON'S SERVICES – EXCEPTIONAL CARE

Bi-County YMCA	19
Central Institute	24
Comprehensive Mental Health Center of St. Clair County	26
Cystic Fibrosis Foundation	26
Easter Seal Society of Southwestern Illinois	27
Hemophilia, Bi-State Association, Inc.	31
Human Service Center of Randolph County	32
Illinois Center for Autistic Children	32
Illinois Department of Public Aid	34
Illinois Department of Rehabilitative Services	36
Madison County Economic Opportunity Commission	40
Mamie O. Stookey School for Retarded Children	41
Monroe County Mental Health Services, Inc.	43
Protestant Welfare Association	45
Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children	50
Southwest Illinois Regional Special Education Association	51
Southwestern Illinois Epilepsy Association	51
United Cerebral Palsy	52

EDUCATION

American Field Service International Scholarships	13
Daughters of the American Revolution	26
Economic Opportunity Center	27
Educational Opportunity Center	—
Educational Talent Search Project	28
Environmental Resources Training Center	28
Every Woman's Center – Belleville Area College	29
Federally Employed Women, Inc., – Mid-America Chapter	30
Gerontology Program	30

	Page
Head Start	31
Illinois Center for Autistic Children	32
Illinois Department of Public Aid	34
Illinois Department of Rehabilitative Services	36
Intergovernmental Grants (CETA)	37
Mamie O. Stookey School for Retarded Children	41
Southwest Illinois Regional Special Education Association	51
USAF Family Services	52
Urban League of St. Clair County	53
Work Incentive Program	54
YWCA	55

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

American National Red Cross	14
Belleville Township Welfare Office	19
Canteen Township Office of General Assistance	22
Caseyville Township General Assistance Office	22
Economic Opportunity Center	27
Freeburg Township General Assistance	30
Madison County United Way	40
O'Fallon Township Office	44
Protestant Welfare Association	45
St. Clair Township Office of General Assistance	46
Salvation Army of St. Clair County	49
Smithton Township General Assistance	50
USAF Family Services	53

EMPLOYMENT, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Belleville Area College Senior Aids Program	17
Economic Opportunity Center	27
Educational Opportunity Center	—
Every Woman's Center – Belleville Area College	29
Human Service Center of Randolph County	32
Illinois Department of Public Aid	34
Illinois Department of Rehabilitative Services	36
Illinois Division of Unemployment Insurance	36
Illinois State Employment	37
Intergovernmental Grant (CETA)	37
Monroe County Mental Health Services, Inc.	43
Senior Community Service Employment Program	50
Urban League of St. Clair County	53
Work Incentive Program	54

	Page
FAMILY PLANNING	
Birthright Counseling	20
Bond County Health Department	20
Catholic Social Services	23
Catholic Urban Programs	23
Hope Clinic for Women	32
Ladies Center of St. Louis	38
Madison County Urban League Family Planning Clinic	40
Pregnancy Aid	44
Western Egyptian Family Planning Program	54
HEALTH EDUCATION	
Acid Rescue	11
American Heart Association	13
American National Red Cross	14
Cystic Fibrosis Association	26
Hemophilia, Bi-State Association, Inc.	31
Illinois Department of Public Health	35
Madison County Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency	39
Mental Health Services, Southern Madison County, Inc.	42
St. Elizabeth Pastoral Care	48
St. Louis Area/National Council on Alcoholism	48
Southwestern Illinois Epilepsy Association	51
United Cerebral Palsy	52
HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL SERVICES	
Barnes Hospital	15
Bond County Health Department	20
Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children	22
Centerville Township Hospital	23
Christian Welfare Hospital	25
Hope Clinic For Women	32
Illinois Department of Public Health	35
Ladies Center of St. Louis	38
Madison County Urban League Family Planning Clinic	40
Memorial Hospital's Belleville Area Child Health Program (Well Child Clinic)	41
Pregnancy Aid	44
Premature Center	45
St. Louis Children's Hospital	48
St. Mary's Health Center	49
Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children	50
SIU—Edwardsville Dental Clinic	51
USAF Medical Center	53

	Page
Urban League of St. Clair County	53
Visiting Nurse Association of St. Clair County	53
HOUSING	
Madison County United Way	40
St. Clair County Housing Assistance Program	46
Salvation Army of St. Clair County	49
INFORMATION AND REFERRAL	
American Heart Association	13
Belleville Health Department	18
Better Business Bureau	19
Call for Help	21
Every Woman's Center — Belleville Area College	29
Illinois Department of Public Health	35
St. Clair County Extension	47
St. Louis Area/National Council on Alcoholism	48
USAF Family Services	52
LEGAL SERVICES AND ORGANIZATIONS	
Bureau of Child Support	21
Civil Rights Commission	25
Federally Employed Women, Inc. — Mid-American Chapter	30
Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation	38
St. Clair County Office of Public Defender	—
MEN'S COUNSELING SERVICES	
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counseling Consultants	12
Alcoholics Anonymous	12
Alton Mental Health Center	13
Belleville Mental Health Out-Patient Center	18
Bond County Health Department	20
Call for Help	21
Clinton County Mental Health	25
Comprehensive Mental Health Center of St. Clair County	26
Madison County Mental Health Center	40
Memorial Hospital — Social Services	42
Mental Health Services, Southern Madison County, Inc.	42
Monroe County Mental Health Services, Inc.	43
National Shrine of Our Lady of the Snows	43
Protestant Welfare Association	45
RAVEN (Rape and Violence End Now)	45
Recovery, Inc.	46
St. Elizabeth Pastoral Care	48

	Page
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (Counseling)	
Aid, Inc. of Collinsville	11
Alton Mental Health Center	13
Belleville Mental Health Center	18
Bond County Health Department	20
Call for Help	21
Catholic Social Service	23
Catholic Urban Programs	23
Children, Family and Youth Advocacy Council	24
Children's Home and Aid Society of Illinois	24
Clinton County Mental Health	25
Comprehensive Mental Health Center of St. Clair County	26
Every Woman's Center	29
Family Counseling Center	29
Family Service and Visiting Nurse Association	29
Human Service Center of Randolph County	32
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services	33
Lutheran Child and Family Services	39
Madison County Mental Health Services	40
Memorial Hospital Social Services	42
Mental Health Services Southern Madison County, Inc.	42
Monroe County Mental Health Services	43
National Shrine of Our Lady of the Snows	43
Protestant Welfare Association	45
RAVEN (Rape and Violence End Now)	45
Recovery, Inc.	46
St. Elizabeth Pastoral Care	48
SIU—Edwardsville Rape Crisis Center	51
United Cerebral Palsy	52
Widowed Service Program	55
PREGNANT WOMEN SERVICES	
American National Red Cross	13
Bond County Health Department	20
Catholic Social Services	23
Catholic Urban Programs	23
Children's Home and Aid Society of Illinois	24
Hope Clinic for Women	32
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services	33
Ladies Center of St. Louis	38
Lutheran Child and Family Services	39
Madison County Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency	39
Madison County United Way	40
Madison County Urban League Family Planning Clinic	40
Pregnancy Aid	44

	Page
St. Mary's Health Center	49
Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	54
RECREATION	
Belleville Area College Multi-Purpose Center	16
Belleville Area College Programs and Services for Older Persons	16
Belleville Family YMCA	17
Bi-County YMCA	19
Hemophilia, Bi-State Association, Inc.	31
Salvation Army of St. Clair County	49
YWCA	55
SENIOR CITIZEN SERVICES	
Belleville Area College Advocacy Program	15
Belleville Area College Demand and Response Transportation System	16
Belleville Area College Multi-Purpose Center	16
Belleville Area College Programs and Services for Older Persons	16
Belleville Area College Senior AIDS Program	17
Belleville Area College Senior Nutrition Program	17
Gerontology Program	30
Illinois Department of Public Aid	34
Senior Community Service Employment Program	50
Widowed Service Program	55
WOMEN'S CRISIS SERVICES	
The Bridge—Shelter for Abused Women	20
Call for Help	21
Memorial Hospital Social Services	42
Oasis Women's Center	44
SIU Rape Crisis Center	51
Women's Self-Help Center	54

ACID RESCUE INC.

1422 Big Bend
St. Louis, Missouri 63117
(314) 645-2903

Michael Jacobi, Executive Director

No appointment necessary. Call hotline for any information.

Services: Twenty-four hour hotline, drug information, outpatient counseling for alcohol victims and families, counseling referrals, speaking engagements, follow-ups.

Persons served: All

Fees: Sliding scale

AID INC. OF COLLINSVILLE

413-B Vandalia
Collinsville, Illinois 62234
345-5200

Ruth Cohen, Program Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Wednesday and Saturday 6:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Make appointment for counseling. For drop-in service, appointment not necessary.

Services: Hot line, speakers bureau, peer counseling. Total family counseling.

Persons served: All

Fees: None

AL-ANON AND AL-A-TEEN

Johnson Place
Belleville, Illinois
397-3666 or 398-1623

Services: Informal round table discussions. Up to fifteen persons attend.

Meetings: Monday and Thursday Fairview
Tuesday and Thursday O'Fallon
Tuesday and Thursday Cahokia
Saturday night Belleville
Al-a-teen Wednesday evenings

Fees: Minimal dues

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE COUNSELING CONSULTANTS

8420 Delmar, Suite 4
St. Louis, Missouri 63124
(314) 997-2008

Clinton R. Brooks, Director

Day and evening hours, six days a week; closed Thursday. Appointment is necessary.

Services: Family and marriage, alcohol and drug counseling.
Fees: Negotiable

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

2683 South Big Bend Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63143
(314) 647-3677

Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
No appointment necessary.

Services: To assist in the fellowship of AA
Persons served: Anyone needing AA services
Fees: None

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG DEPENDENCY COUNCIL OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY

2501 Ridge Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois 62205
398-3377

Carol Keller, Director

Twenty-four hour service. Outpatient hours 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Resident and outpatient services. Outreach and family counseling. Youth program for alcoholics and drug victims. Alcoholism residential treatment center, halfway house. Alcohol and drug information centers, training, education.
Persons served: Anyone with drug or alcohol related problem
Fees: Sliding scale

Belleville Extension Center
113 South Jackson Street
Belleville, Illinois
233-5241

Ruedin Manor Halfway House
2501 Ridge
East St. Louis, Illinois
398-3377

Methadone Treatment Center
2301 State Street
East St. Louis, Illinois
874-6388 or 398-2272

Alter Image Therapeutic Community
2501 State Street
East St. Louis, Illinois
875-6300 or 397-5644

ALDERSTATE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTER

715 North 80th Street
East St. Louis, Illinois 62203
397-6908

Elizabeth Short, Community Relations Person

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Services: A 10-week summer youth enrichment program. Winter tutoring program at church, Head Start Program.
Persons served: Basically from East St. Louis but not limited to that area
Fees: A small fee for the 10-week enrichment program.

ALTON MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

4500 College
Alton, Illinois 62002
465-0803
24 hour service

Services: Comprehensive mental illness and mental retardation care for ages 18 and over
Persons served: Madison, St. Clair, Bond, Clinton, Macoupin, Randolph counties
Fees: Sliding scale

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

43 Powder Creek Drive
Belleville, Illinois
234-1532 or 398-6582
John Dorris, Director

Services: Inter-exchange program for juniors and seniors of Belleville high schools. Send students abroad for summer or full year, or exchange and have foreign student stay here for same period of time. Interested persons meet in their own homes for interview before sending student away under program.
Persons served: Juniors and Seniors of Belleville high schools. Only students are served.
Fees: Minimal cost

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION, ILLINOIS AFFILIATE

1121 West Main Street
Belleville, Illinois
235-5040 or 235-5042
Vounda Neizoleck, Field Director

Appointment is not necessary, but if you wish to speak to the director, an appointment is needed. Closed holidays and weekends.

Services: Hold a cardiovascular program with the YMCA for physical fitness; hold CPR classes, along with volunteer instructors to go where needed; professional education for basic life support; hold memorial programs for the dead; make referrals; continuing education program for nurses; send out pamphlets and literature; have books and slides to view; works with other groups for blood pressure screenings; available and glad to volunteer to speak to women's groups; special grant for persons wanting to become a scientist in a special area; rehabilitation clubs through the YMCA and the hospitals.

Persons served: Persons living in the counties of St. Clair, Monroe, Washington, Clinton, and Randolph may use the Belleville service, but all others may call for their nearest association.

Fees: None

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, ST. LOUIS BI-STATE CHAPTER, ST. CLAIR COUNTY REGION

6400 West Main Street
Belleville, Illinois 62223
397-4600

Charles B. Nesbit, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: Service to military families: family service to servicemen, veterans and their dependents and to the dependents of deceased servicemen and veterans. Emergency relief in the form of food, clothing, shelter for victims of disaster; procures blood from voluntary donors for distribution to patients through the Red Cross Blood Program at no charge for the product; provides group instruction in First Aid, water safety and small boat handling; recruits, enrolls and trains volunteers; provides programs for the elementary and secondary schools in health and safety, in the promotion of understanding and friendship throughout the world and in training for good citizenship. Programs for colleges give students an opportunity to serve the community through established services of the Red Cross. Provides group instruction in home care of the sick, and in mother and baby care. Maintains a roll of senior student nurses and registered nurses for service in national or local disasters.

Persons served: St. Clair County residents

Fees: None

AMERICAN RED CROSS, SCOTT AFB, ILLINOIS

Office of the Field Director; American Red Cross
P.O. Box 242
Building 21 B Street
Scott AFB, Illinois 62225
256-3291

Linda Burdick, Assistant Field Director

No appointment. Just call for information

Services: Personal and family counseling; parenting classes; reassignment or hardship discharge; papers of application; financial assistance in form of loan or grant for emergency leave; safety program; first-aid program; swim program; blood program, bloodmobile; nursing services; home nursing and mother, baby care courses; baby sitting; parenting classes; provide a means of contact in reaching family members overseas or in other parts of the country when an emergency or family crisis arises, often providing financial assistance in reuniting families.

Persons served: Military personnel and dependents

Fees: None

BARNES HOSPITAL

Barnes Hospital Plaza
St. Louis, Missouri
(314) 454-2000

Robert Frank, President

24 hours per day, 7 days per week

Services: Offers complete range of medical services and serves as a referral center for patients from throughout the Midwest.

Persons served: All

BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE ADVOCACY PROGRAM

201 North Church
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-4410

Sister Mary Simpson

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Services: Assist isolated or home-bound elderly to obtain the social services they need; e.g. nutritional, medical, financial, and assistance with government benefit programs, and notary service.

Persons served: Elderly persons, 60 or over, who are in need of assistance

Fees: None

**BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE
DEMAND AND RESPONSE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM**

201 North Church Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
277-7964

Rudy Muzzarelli, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday, except holidays
Reservation phone. 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Appointment Information: You must have a reservation for each place you wish to go. Reservations will be accepted up to 5 working days in advance. Reservations should be made no less than 24 hours in advance.

Services: Transportation within Belleville city limits, Stookey township, and St. Clair township. Health care appointments will be taken first, grocery shoppers second, and all other shopping or personal business last. Morning pickups are from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Afternoon pickups from 201 North Church Street are 1:00 p.m., 2:15 p.m. and 3:15 p.m. only. From all other addresses, 1:15 p.m. until 3:30 p.m.

Persons served: Those persons 60 years or older

Fees: None

BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE MULTI-PURPOSE CENTER

201 North Church Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-4410

Penny Neale, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Services: Provides social, recreational, educational, and health services to senior citizens

Persons served: Those 60 and older living in college district 522.

Fees: None

BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR OLDER PERSONS

201 North Church Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-4410

Eugene Verdu, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: Provides educational, employment, nutritional, recreational, financial, psychological, social, transportation, medical, etc.

Persons served: Persons 60 years of age or older and a resident of college district # 522

Fees: None

BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE SENIOR AIDS PROGRAM

201 North Church Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-4410

Madaline Simpson, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: To provide useful part-time employment for economically disadvantaged elderly persons. To improve and expand existing social services and create new services where non-existent.

Persons served: Belleville Area College District 522, 55 years or older with low income and unemployed.

Fees: None

BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE SENIOR NUTRITION PROGRAM

201 North Church Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-4410, Ext. 13

Anne M. Smith, Director

Appointment: Reservations must be made one day in advance before 11:30

Services: Provides nutritious noon time meal. Dining sites are available throughout BAC service area. Provides supportive social services such as social security, legal counseling, and food stamp information. Each dining site sponsors various recreational, educational, and social activities.

Persons served: Any person 60 or older. Only one married partner need be age 60 in order for both to participate.

Fees: Sliding scale

BELLEVILLE DIOCESAN CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION

201 North Charles
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-2303

Reverend Carl E. Scherrer, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: Provides programs for youth to develop themselves physically, socially, culturally, and spiritually. Sports programs for grade school, high school and adults.

Persons served: High school age Catholic youth throughout the Diocese

Fees: None

BELLEVILLE FAMILY YMCA

15 North First Street
Belleville, Illinois 62220
233-1243

Caren Ann Smith, Director

Hours:

Business: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Program: Monday through Friday 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Sunday 12:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Services: YMCA offers a complete range of youth and adult sports, physical fitness, aquatics, educational and recreational activities. YMCA open and church athletic leagues: basketball, volleyball, softball, bowling (youth and adult); T-ball for youth; gym and swim pre-school program; youth and adult swim instruction, diving, swim team, lifesaving, swim 'n' trim, scuba diving, aerobics, archery, ballet, baton, belly dancing, cheerleading, dance, golf, gymnastics, judo, karate, tennis, trampoline, yoga, arts and crafts, disco dance, dog obedience, drama, guitar, modern dance, organ, macrame, photography.

Persons served: All

BELLEVILLE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

101 South Illinois Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
233-6810, Ext. 17

Ray Dill, Superintendent of Health Sanitation

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: This department channels information and then tells you where you can secure these services. Office is in charge of all health and sanitation for the city of Belleville, including inspection of restaurants, septic tanks, and sewer malfunctions, animal control, spraying and fogging operations for mosquito abatement. Also in charge of all trash pickup and land fill operations.

BELLEVILLE MENTAL HEALTH OUT-PATIENT CENTER

200 North Illinois Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
235-0330 or 397-0963 (nights and weekends)
Stance Crouch, Director

Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Appointment needed

Services: Provides out-patient, psychiatric treatment services for children and adults and related services for the community at large. Its primary function is psychiatric evaluation and treatment for emotional disturbances. In addition, consultation services are provided to social agencies, physicians, ministers, teachers, and others whose work brings them in professional association with emotionally disturbed people.

Persons served: Residents of St. Clair and Washington counties

Fees: Availability to pay according to income. Sliding scale.

BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIP WELFARE OFFICE

111 West A Street
Belleville, Illinois 62220
233-0206

Richard Caesar, Supervisor

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 a.m.

(open to public)

No appointment needed

Services: Assistance to the low income or unemployed, families and single persons. Medical assistance and referrals to proper agency.

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU / SERVING EASTERN MISSOURI AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

915 Olive Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
(314) 241-3100

James C. Schmitt, President

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

An appointment is necessary

Services: Handles complaints and provides customer experience records to the inquiring public.

Persons served: People in the St. Louis area; all persons served who need information about St. Louis businesses

Fees: None

BI-COUNTY YMCA

9100 Lebanon Road
Belleville, Illinois 62223
398-1745 or 398-1746

Services: Women's Crisis Shelter. Provides 24 hour, seven days per week telephone service in areas of crisis and suicide intervention, psychiatric related problems with information and referral.

Persons served: Primarily residents of St. Clair County. Women and children of domestic violence.

Fees: None

CANTEEN TOWNSHIP OFFICE OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE

5500 Bunkum Road
 East St. Louis, Illinois 62204
 874-8350
 Caroline Cross, Administrator

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
 and 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Services: Persons under the age of 65 and those granted assistance under the General Assistance Program. Emergency assistance or referral to other agencies are rendered to transients. All persons 65 and over and those who are physically or mentally disabled are referred to the County Department of Public Aid.

Persons served: Residents of the Canteen Township area

Fees: None

CARDINAL GLENNON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

1465 South Grand Boulevard
 St. Louis, Missouri 63104
 (314) 865-4000
 Lua R. Blankenship, Jr., Executive Director
 Poison Information: 314-772-5200

Hours: Outpatient clinics:
 Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
 Emergency room: 24 hours

Services: Acute, inpatient care, outpatient clinics, emergency care.

Persons served: Children to 18th birthday

Fees: According to ability to pay

CASEYVILLE TOWNSHIP GENERAL ASSISTANCE OFFICE

10001 Bunkum Road
 Fairview Heights, Illinois
 398-6248

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Services limited to the issuance of food order, fuel orders, clothing orders, utility bills and medical expenses. No cash grants are issued. Recipients with children are referred to the Department of Public Aid in East St. Louis.

Persons served: Residents of Caseyville Township

Fees: None

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE

315 State Street
 East St. Louis, Illinois 62203
 397-5700
 Mike Dalton, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: Marriage counseling, adoption, services to unmarried and pregnant women, neglected or dependent children, foster homes, parent and child counseling, teaching of natural family planning, resettlement of refugees.

Persons served: All

Fees: Counseling fees based on ability to pay

CATHOLIC URBAN PROGRAMS

771 Vogel Place
 East St. Louis, Illinois 62205
 398-5616
 Joe Hubbard, Coordinator

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
 Appointment is necessary

Services: Marriage and family counseling, counseling for children with behavioral problems, services to unwed mothers, placement of infants and older children for adoption, placement of dependent or neglected children in foster homes or institutions, teaching of natural family planning.

Persons served: All

Fees: None

CENTERVILLE TOWNSHIP HOSPITAL

5900 Bond Avenue
 East St. Louis, Illinois 62207
 332-3060
 Sandra Whitaker, Director of Nursing

Hours: 24 hours

Services: General hospital which provides 24 hour emergency services, intensive care unit.

Persons served: All

CENTRAL INSTITUTE

818 South Euclid
St. Louis, Missouri 63110
314-652-3200

Donald Calvert, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Services: Speech and hearing clinics; school for deaf children and
parents; infant program
Persons served: All
Fees: Sliding scale

CHILDREN FAMILY AND YOUTH ADVOCACY COUNCIL

7812 West Main Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
397-6805

Kay Moore, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Call for appointment

Services: To identify, review, evaluate and hold accountable the
local services for children, youth and families and to
insure that the needs of each are met through advocacy.
Insure the development and delivery of comprehensive,
preventive, diagnostic, treatment, care, rehabilitation,
special education, and social services for all children, youth
and families, and to develop new programs for developing
competence in children and youth; consult, educate and
inform community on the problems that exist in providing
emergency, temporary shelter care and crisis family coun-
seling for those St. Clair County youths ages 13-18 classed
as status offenders. The Council House Residence has an
8-bed capacity and the stay for each youth is limited to
10 days.

Persons served: Anyone in St. Clair County
Fees: None

CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS

1002 College Avenue
Alton, Illinois 62202
462-2714

Judy Hall, Regional Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Appointment is preferred.

Services: Provides for adoption, foster care, special adolescence
foster care, maternity counseling for unwed mothers under
18 years of age.
Persons served: Madison, St. Clair and Jersey counties.
Fees: No fee required for the foster care or maternity counseling,
but there is a fee for adoption services.

CHRISTIAN WELFARE HOSPITAL

1509 Martin Luther King
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
874-7076

Booker Thomas, Administrator

Hours: 24 hours
Services: Acute care general hospital providing medical, surgical,
obstetrical, pediatric, intensive care unit, high risk infant
and premature infant care and emergency care. Rehabili-
tation Center provides physical medicine and rehabilitation
services for patients with severe physical problems as a
result of trauma or disease. Speech therapy is also provided.
Persons served: All

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

7 Collinsville Avenue, Room 304
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
875-1988 or 271-4366

Albert Lockridge

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Appointment is necessary
Services: Investigate and initiate complaints of racial discrimination
in employment, housing, education, etc. and to promote
programs designed to improve racial harmony.
Persons served: All
Fees: None

CLINTON COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH

610 North Clinton
Breese, Illinois
526-4553

Carol Katchman, Branch Clinic Coordinator

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Appointment is necessary
Services: Individual, marriage, and group counseling. Alcohol coun-
seling. Case manager does follow-up and home visits.

Persons served: Residents of Clinton County and surrounding area
Fees: Discuss with counselor

COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY

4001 State Street
East St. Louis, Illinois
875-8515

Dr. Amanda Luckett Murphy, Administrator

Hours: Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Thursday 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Services: The Center offers outpatient, inpatient, emergency, consultation, information and sustaining care services. Persons with physical or other kinds of handicaps participate in the Developmental Disabilities Program. Emergency/Screening Services are provided on a 24 hour basis. Consultation, education, and information services are provided to the clients of the Center on several levels. The Housing Program addresses itself to assessing the housing needs and developing housing alternatives for the adult chronically ill in St. Clair County.

Persons served: All
Fees: Sliding scale

CYSTIC FIBROSIS FOUNDATION

7730 Carondelet, Suite 135
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
(314) 721-2490

Ruth Schimmel, Acting Executive Director

Hours: Cystic Fibrosis Center - Cardinal Glennon Hospital.
. Monday afternoon
Cystic Fibrosis Center - Children's Hospital.
. Tuesday afternoon

Services: Supports public education, patient referral and guidance counseling. Three Cystic Fibrosis Centers: Cardinal Glennon Hospital, Children's Hospital, and Missouri University Medical Center at Columbia, Missouri.

Persons served: All
Fees: Sliding scale under Illinois Crippled Children's Program

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

401 Sheraton Drive
Belleville, Illinois 62221

233-5557

Mary F. Lachmiller, Regent-Belleville Chapter

Services: Provides financial support to two schools in the South: Kate Duncan Smith School, Alabama and Tamassee School in South Carolina; good citizenship awards to local schools; history awards to grade school students; conducts genealogical seminars; help people trace their ancestors; donates funds to Indians in Oklahoma and North Dakota.

Persons served: Women over the age of 18 that can prove they have revolutionary ancestors.

Fees: Membership fees

EAST ST. LOUIS CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

411 East Broadway
East St. Louis, Illinois
874-2600

Billie Yates, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Services: No pre-school, transportation available, services offered five full days.

Persons served: Parents must be in school, in training, or working and live in East St. Louis.

Fees: On ADC, no charge. Sliding scale for others

1647 East Broadway 1500 Bond Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois East St. Louis, Illinois

EASTER SEAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC.

756 Central Avenue
Alton, Illinois
462-8897

Carol Nudo, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: Speech therapy, equipment purchase, equipment loan, summer day camp for children ages 5 to 12; Post Stroke Club; information and referral; follow-up service.

Persons served: All
Fees: Sliding scale

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY CENTER

430 Wimmer Place
East St. Louis, Illinois
875-7033

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
 Burn out shelter is 24 hours

Services: Burn out shelter where persons can stay for two weeks at no cost. C.A.A. Administration central headquarters Headstart: pre-school readiness services. Planning Development Program: program development, planning method, evaluation, consultant services and training. Foster Grandparents: training persons over age 60 to serve children in Day Care Center. Neighborhood Service System: outreach service centers. Intensive Training and Employment Program: Manpower. Weatherization Program, Energy Crisis Assistance Program, Community Food and Nutrition Program.

Persons served: Persons who are CETA certified

Fees: None

EDUCATIONAL TALENT SEARCH PROJECT

2501 Ridge Avenue
 East St. Louis, Illinois
 271-7025
 Rhonda Lewis, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
 No appointment necessary

Services: Provides counseling services for persons interested in pursuing a post-secondary education. Assist clients in obtaining the necessary financial aid, admissions, and applications necessary to complete the placement process. Assist in the filling out of waivers for ACT and SAT for students with non-taxable incomes. Provide career counseling.

Persons served: Ages 14 through 27; culturally deprived and economically disadvantaged.

Fees: None

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES TRAINING CENTER

Box 75
 Southern Illinois University
 Edwardsville, Illinois 62026
 692-2030
 Dr. James O. Bryant, Jr., Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: Vocational and public service training courses in operation and maintenance of potable water supply and wastewater treatment facilities.

Persons served: Operators of potable water supply and wastewater treatment facilities or those who wish to enter the profession who are qualified.

Fees: Fees established on course by course basis. No waivers of fees

THE EVERY WOMAN'S CENTER

Belleville Area College
 2500 Carlyle Road
 Belleville, Illinois 62221
 235-2700, ext. 366 or 368
 Pat Brian, Director

Hours: Monday and Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
 Tuesday through Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Appointments preferred

Services: Counseling for career decisions and personal problems. Academic advising for the returning student. Testing, dealing with areas of aptitude, personal and vocational interests. Support groups organized and facilitated for persons having such a need. Key programs in the areas of business, medicine, legal, financial, and education. Referrals to other agencies and professionals who can meet needs not provided by the Center.

Persons served: All persons living in the Metro-east area

Fees: None

FAMILY COUNSELING CENTER

5109 North Illinois, Rt. 159
 Belleville, Illinois 62223
 235-5656
 Carol Young, Director

Hours: Monday through Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
 Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
 Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Services: Individual counseling, family counseling, group counseling, family life education, women's workshops.

Persons served: St. Clair and part of Madison county

Fees: Sliding scale

FAMILY SERVICE AND VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION

211 East Broadway
 Alton, Illinois 62002
 463-5959
 Cathleen Rogers, Executive Director

Appointment necessary

Services: Family counseling, individual and marriage counseling. Juvenile delinquent program.

Persons served: Children, birth to age 18 in Madison county

Fees: Sliding scale

FEDERALLY EMPLOYED WOMEN, INC. – MID-AMERICA CHAPTER

P. O. Box 6
Scott AFB, Illinois 62225
Hazel D. Ozee, Program Chief

- Services: Works to end sex discrimination in employment in the Government service. Works with other women's groups to correct discriminating practices affecting women in the private sector. Sponsors speakers and offers training programs. Provides opportunity to develop leadership and management skills. Monitors agency support for the Federal Women's Program. Speaks to Congress, Federal agencies, the Office of Personnel Management, and the White House. Provides an alternative channel for individual career counseling and advice. Has established Legal and Education Fund to provide legal assistance that may be needed to fight discrimination cases.
- Persons served: Any person who is an employee of United States Federal Government or District of Columbia Government
- Fees: \$15.00 for regular and associate members. Chapter dues determined by each chapter.

FREEBURG TOWNSHIP GENERAL ASSISTANCE OFFICE

#5 South Alton
Freeburg, Illinois 62243
539-5639
Harry Hill, Township Supervisor

- Hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Contact during office hours for appointment
- Services: Services limited to issuance of food orders, and occasional fuel orders, drug orders, utilities, rent recipients with children are referred to Department of Public Aid in East St. Louis.
- Persons served: Residents of Freeburg township. Also serve transients in emergency situation.
- Fees: None

GERONTOLOGY PROGRAM, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Box 121
Edwardsville, Illinois 62026
692-2202
Anthony J. Traxler, Ph.D.
Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

- Services: Education and training—courses on aging at both the undergraduate and graduate levels; graduate level – 4-course interdisciplinary graduate sequence in gerontology; short-term training in gerontology in the form of workshops, conferences, colloquia, in-service sessions and lecture series; public service programs for the aging – Dialogue with Senior Citizens; various lecture series and courses designed for the elderly.
- Persons served: Public Service Programs for the aging in the Metro-East Area: Education and training programs for those individuals seeking careers in the field of aging and for professionals and para-professionals serving the elderly.
- Fees: As established.

HEAD START

430 Wimmer Place
East St. Louis, Illinois
271-4829

- Barbara Westerfield, Director
- Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Must call central office to set up an appointment
- Services: Head Start is a Child Development Center. Fifteen are located in the St. Clair County area. Developmental classes for children ages 3 through 5. Inservice training on Fridays for parents and staff. Also serve handicapped children. Transportation available. Programs coincide with the school year.
- Persons served: Low income
- Fees: None

HEMOPHILIA, BI-STATE ASSOCIATION INC.

P.O. Box 28028
St. Louis, Missouri 63119
(314) 771-6080

- Hours: No office
- Services: Summer camp for children ages 5 to 15. Clinic Cardinal Glennon Hospital. Provide bandaging supplies at cost; loan of crutches and whirlpool bath equipment. TV and radio commercials. No age limit for membership.
- Persons served: All in Bi-state area, Hemophiliacs, families, and relatives.
- Fees: Dues, \$10.00 per year

HOPE CLINIC FOR WOMEN

1602 21st Street
Granite City, Illinois 62040
451-5722 or 1-800-682-3121 (toll free)
Allison Hile, Director of Education

Hours: Monday through Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Services: Speakers service to women's groups, agencies, and high schools; clinic library; educational films; pregnancy testing, abortion services, and tubal sterilization. Surgical procedures on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Persons served: All women. No parental consent or spouse consent required.
Fees: As established.

HUMAN SERVICE CENTER OF RANDOLPH COUNTY

1009 B State Street
Chester, Illinois 62233
826-4547, 24 hour number: 282-3828
R.F.D. 1
Red Bud, Illinois 62278
282-6233
Don Burke, Administrator

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Services: Comprehensive outpatient counseling. Crisis intervention counseling. Special seminars for couples, parent effectiveness training, etc. Case management services including coordination of programs for clients, follow-up, and follow along. An alcoholic residential program for men and women is offered, including de-tox and treatment. A day treatment program is available to the adult chronically mentally ill. Vocational rehabilitation program for developmentally disabled adults.
Persons served: Counseling - Randolph County residents. Vocational Rehabilitation - Randolph and Monroe. Alcohol residential - Randolph, Monroe and Washington counties.
Fees: Sliding scale

ILLINOIS CENTER FOR AUTISTIC CHILDREN

10025 Bunkum Road
Fairview Heights, Illinois 62208
398-7500
Carol Madison, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
12 month program
Services: Treatment and training for autistic and autistic-like children with severe behavior and communication disorders.

Special training programs for area teachers and parents in behavior management, communication development, and sign language.

Persons served: Autistic and autistic-like individuals ages 3-21.
Fees: Sliding scale

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

10 Collinsville Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
875-9300

Anthony Jenkins, Area Administrator

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Child abuse emergency 24 hours 7 days a week
345-6810

Services: Family counseling to parents concerning child behavior problems and parent/child relationships. Protective services for children who are neglected, abused, exploited, or cruelly treated, including administration of the state Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. Day care services for children through purchase of care from existing voluntary proprietary agencies, through contacts with day care facilities operated by non-profit organizations. Homemakers to provide housekeeping child care, and other supportive services to families during times of illness, absence, or incapacity of parents or caretaker so the family can remain together. Foster care for children who cannot remain in their own or a relative's home. Adoption to provide children with a permanent home under new legal parentage. Services to unmarried parent to assist in problems, help make decisions and plans concerning the infant, and aid in planning for the mother's future. Licensing to study and license institutions, agencies, day care centers and day care homes as required under the state Child Care Act.

Persons served: Families with children ages 0-17
Fees: None

Marilyn Moseley, Team Leader
200 North Illinois
Belleville, Illinois 62221
277-2900

Ruth Anne Scott, Team Leader
1826 East Broad
Alton, Illinois 62002
462-2841

Dale Spitler, Team Leader
890 Franklin Street
Carlyle, Illinois 62231

Don Szymula, Team Leader
1506 Johnson Road
Granite City, Illinois 62040
876-8985

Jacqueline Ricks, Team Leader
1000 Missouri
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
875-2400

Allan Carlson, Team Leader
934 Kingshighway
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
398-5910

Ben Pace, Team Leader
121½ West Broadway
Sparta, Illinois 62286
443-4317

Child Abuse Emergency Service
Ken Aud
P.O. Box 447
Maryville, Illinois 62062
345-6810

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID

320 North Ninth Street (Main)
East St. Louis, Illinois 62221
874-8500

Jean Allen Earl, County Superintendent

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Call in advance for appointment

Services: Under the Illinois Department of Public Aid, the County Department administers programs of Assistance to the Aged, Blind, Disabled; Aid to Dependent Children; Medical Assistance, and Food Stamp Program. Assistance to the Aged, Blind and Disabled provides financial assistance and offers services to needy, aged, and handicapped to make it possible for them to go on living in their own homes, or with relatives, or to receive care in nursing homes or certain other institutions. Aid to Dependent Children maintains and strengthens family life by providing financial aid when the family income is insufficient because of unemployment, loss of wage earner through death, long illness or imprisonment; when the family unit is broken by divorce, separation, or desertion, or when the parents of the child are unmarried. The Department also provides or assists in obtaining other social services: Education (non-WIN clients) if approved 2 years to complete training (training: GED, high school, vocational). Allowances given for lunches, transportation, child care, books, fees, not tuition. Employment (non-WIN clients) initial employment expenses needed prior to first paycheck, example: uniforms, transportation, car repairs. (WIN clients must be approved through WIN.)

Persons served: Eligibility based on income

Fees: None

Gary Schneider
6800 Missouri Avenue
Centreville, Illinois 62205
332-8900

Pauline Hines
218 West Main Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
277-8960

Clyde Limestall, County Supt.
P.O. Box 66, 123 W. Mill
Waterloo, Illinois 62298
939-8615

Lily Flynn, County Supt.
201 Zant
Chester, Illinois 62233
826-4559

Ted Funkhouser, County Supt.
16 Nameoki Village Shopping Center
Granite City, Illinois 62040
877-9200

Cynthia L. Gruner, County Supt.
317 W. Oak Street
Greenville, Illinois 62246
664-0668

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH - REGION IV

Cottonwood Road
Edwardsville, Illinois 62025
288-5756

Genell H. Moore, Regional Health Officer

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: OFFICE OF HEALTH SERVICES: Health planning and education-resource information, technical assistance in development, coordination and expansion of Public Health programs; certification for foreign travel; communicable disease investigation, dental health education, emergency medical services - development and coordination of community resources; Hemophilia program (financial assistance); immunization clinics; maternal and child health consultation and information; perinatal program (economic assistance for specialized medical services); PKU Program (for the prevention of Phenylketonuria - prescribed food furnished for diagnosed cases); rheumatic fever prophylaxis program; venereal disease investigation, vision and hearing screening services.

OFFICE OF CONSUMER HEALTH PROTECTION: Licensure and inspection of swimming pools, mobile home parks, migrant labor camps, recreational areas, youth camps, bathing beaches, private sewage contractors and private sewage systems; Milk Programs; private water supplies, water well construction; pump installation program; lead poisoning program; product safety program; mobile home safety; hospital inspections.

DIVISION OF LONG TERM CARE: Licensure, inspection and/or Federal Certification of all long-term care

facilities; quality care medical review of all Public Aid recipients in long term care facilities; architectural review and inspection of long term care facilities and hospitals for Federal Certification; architectural plan reviews of long term care facilities.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT DIVISION:

Coordination and implementation of educational and in-service programs for providers of care and health facilities and quality of care staff.

Persons served: Residents of Madison, Bond, St. Clair, Clinton, Randolph, Washington, and Monroe Counties.

Fees: None

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

601 South High Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
235-5300

10 Collinsville Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
875-9300

Norman Kohlenberger, Caseworker Supervisor

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Physical restoration such as artificial limbs, orthopedic devices; medical diagnosis and evaluation; glasses; guidance and counseling; hearing aids; hospitalization; interpreters for hearing handicapped or non-English speaking persons; placement; psychological testing; psychotherapy; readers for blind and non-English reading clients; speech therapy, tools and equipment for training and business enterprises; training and education; transportation.

Persons served: Employable age; physical, mental, or emotional handicap which precludes employment.

Fees: Sliding scale

ILLINOIS DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

405 East Main
Belleville, Illinois 62220
277-5678

644 North 24th
East St. Louis, Illinois 62205
271-7750

Jerome P. Wade, Manager

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Appointment not needed to file a claim

Services: Processes unemployment insurance claims for residents of Belleville, East St. Louis, and surrounding communities.

Persons served: Persons must meet the requirements as established in the Unemployment Insurance Act.

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

4519 West Main Street
Belleville, Illinois 62223
234-2115

Daniel Stites, Manager

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Placement, counseling, testing, and training

Persons served: All ages 16 and over

Fees: None

Roger Mitchell, Manager

10251 Lincoln Trail
Fairview Heights, Illinois 62208
398-5844

James Mertz, Manager
646 North 20th Street
East St. Louis, Illinois 62205
271-7750

William Lindsey, Director Assistant

Southwest Regional Office
4700 State Street, Suite 2
East St. Louis, Illinois 62205
874-0600

INTERGOVERNMENTAL GRANTS CETA

500 East Main Street
Belleville, Illinois 62220
277-6790

Larry Friederich, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Appointment necessary

Services: G.E.D., basic reading, vocational programs, employment, short-term training programs, job skills program.

Persons served: Persons who meet CETA eligibility requirements

Fees: None

Dan Churovich, Director
Madison County Consortium
P.O. Box 670
200 Hillsboro Street
Edwardsville, Illinois 62025
692-4592

Dorothy Ivanick
Administrator
1 Industrial Park
Steelville, Illinois 62288
965-9202

CETA

935 St. Louis Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois
875-4830

CETA
206 North Sparta
Chester, Illinois
965-9031

Sue Nobbe, City Coordinator
Route 3, 509 W. Mill
Waterloo, Illinois 62298
939-7142

Dorothy Benedict, City Coordinator
26 South Division
Duquoin, Illinois 62288
542-4656

LADIES CENTER OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

8448 Delmar Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri
(314) 991-0505

Ingrid Smith, Executive Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Services: Pregnancy testing, complete family planning services, abortions, problem pregnancy counseling (no charge); sex, health education workshops (no charge); speakers available at no charge

Persons served: All women of reproductive age

Fees: Sliding scale

LAND OF LINCOLN LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION, INC.

327 Missouri Avenue, Suite 300
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
398-5755

Bonnie Day, Family Unit

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Provides legal representation and counseling to low income persons in civil related matters, e.g., housing, consumer, family, public benefit programs, employment, education.

Persons served: Residents of St. Clair County, and Monroe County - Maximum income guidelines

Fees: None

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

329 Country Club Acres
Belleville, Illinois 62223

Betty K. Birchnell, President

Services: Action issues which develop from local, state, and national needs. Encourages persons to take part in government, inform citizens on issues, and enable citizens to influence what happens.

Persons served: Any registered voter male or female

Fees: \$15.00 a year membership fee

LUTHERAN CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

2408 Lebanon Avenue
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-8904

Alfred Armstead, Branch Office Supervisor

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Evening hours by appointment only

Services: Family services: marriage counseling, parent-child counseling, school problems, crisis counseling. Community services: consultation to clergy, Project Compassion (volunteer training program), services in poverty area. Expectant parent services: problem pregnancy counseling, premarital counseling, counseling to parents and grandparents, counseling throughout pregnancy and after delivery, counseling regarding abortion. Adoption services: the waiting child, children with special needs, foreign adoptions. Child care services: children under agency care, foster care, awaiting adoptive placement, counseling with child and foster family.

Persons served: All persons in 32 Southern Counties of Illinois

Fees: Sliding scale

MADISON COUNTY COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG DEPENDENCY

1 East Ferguson Avenue
Wood River, Illinois 62095
254-7400

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Special women's projects: Direct services to women in Madison County; outreach/community services with emphasis on the fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) and consultation and training for Region IV. Individual, group, and family counseling for the alcoholic and family. Consultation to other professionals. Provides FAS training to other professionals. Alcohol and substance abuse education through the school system. Employment Assistance Program.

Persons served: Persons residing in Madison County

Fees: Based on a sliding scale

MADISON COUNTY ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

3034 Godfrey Road
Godfrey, Illinois 62035
466-0900

Ruben Williams, Executive Director

Services: Headstart, day care, weather installation, energy program, outreach services, well-baby care, transportation, foster grandparent, treasurer house (house hold goods available), equipment for handicapped and ill.

Persons served: Madison County area

Fees: Fees for day care, poverty guide-line

MADISON COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

1721 Washington
Alton, Illinois 62002
462-2331

24 hour number: 463-1058

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Approximately 10 programs: Crisis intervention, adult day treatment, adult walk-in service, adolescence clinic, drug rehabilitation, educational therapy, community living—halfway house

Persons served: Northern Madison County Area

Fees: Sliding scale

MADISON COUNTY UNITED WAY

3910 Highway 111
Pontoon Beach, Illinois
931-2700

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Appointment necessary

Services: Provides layettes for mothers in need. Helps low income persons find apartments. Lend furniture and clothing to persons in need. Provides HUD funded housing for low-income persons. Persons pay only ¼ the rent.

Persons served: Madison County residents, excluding Granite City residents

Fees: None

MADISON COUNTY URBAN LEAGUE FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

500 Madison Avenue
Madison, Illinois 62060

876-9145

Bernice Savage, Project Coordinator

Hours: Clinic open:

Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Appointments taken Monday and Tuesday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.,

Wednesday from 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Thursday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Services: Physicals, testing for VD and pregnancy; pap smears. Contraceptives supplied. Family planning counseling and referrals made

Persons served: All females in the reproductive years

Fees: Minimum - \$10.00

MAMIE O. STOOKEY SCHOOL FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

1306 Wabash Avenue
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-6876

Dorthea Wagner, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Services: Special education services include: parent-infant education program for 0-3 years, infant stimulation program for 0-3 years, ungraded classes 3-21 years, activity and daily living skills training program for young adults. Other programs include: speech and language development, physical therapy, self-help skills, socialization skills, music and art, medical liasion, parent support groups and adaptive physical education

Fees: No fees, 3-21 years

Sliding scale based on ability to pay for under 3 years or over 21 years

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL'S BELLEVILLE AREA CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM

Hospital Site:
4501 North Park Drive
Belleville, Illinois 62223
233-7750, Ext. 5860

Clinic Site:
Hope United Church of Christ
501 Bellevue Drive
Belleville, Illinois 62223

Nancy Knorr, Coordinator

Dr. R. Atala, Medical Consultant

Hours: Wednesdays at clinic site 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

. 6:45 a.m. to 3:15 p.m.

For phone consultation only and appointment scheduling
Well-child physical examinations, immunizations, anticipatory growth and developmental guidance and screening, dental screening, nutritional counseling, social service referrals.

Services:

Persons served: Children, birth through 12 years of age who are residents of St. Clair County and outside service area of East Side Health District; Monroe County, Caseyville and Collinsville of Madison County. Must be eligible for Medichex or screened as financially indigent; 12 years or below; must be referred by physician or official agency or school.

Fees: None

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICES

4501 North Park Drive
Belleville, Illinois 62223
233-7750, Ext. 5420

Susan Anderson, Acting Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Counseling, information and referral, group therapy. Counseling for rape victims and battered wives; follow-up is done.

Persons served: Patients and families, employees of Memorial Hospital. Information and referrals to persons in the community.

Fees: None

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, SOUTHERN MADISON COUNTY, INC.

2024 State Street
Granite City, Illinois 62040
877-4420

William T. Atkins, Director

Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.
Thursday and Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Individual, family and group counseling for children and adults. Outreach services for crisis situations. Informational talks on variety of mental health and family related topics available to community groups and organizations. A community treatment program to provide psychiatric and psychological rehabilitation for persons with emotional problems. Day treatment, work adjustment and residential services are provided. A range of individual, group and milieu therapies are utilized to facilitate adjustment to community living.

Persons served: Residents of Southern Madison County

Fees: Sliding scale based on ability to pay

Satellite clinic
115 South Main
Edwardsville, Illinois
656-8721

Monday, Thursday and Friday
8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Tuesday and Wednesday
8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

508 Broadway
Highland, Illinois
654-7232

Monday and Tuesday
8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Wednesday and Thursday
8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

MONROE COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC.

424 West 4th Street
Waterloo, Illinois 62298
939-8644

James Poschel, Executive Director

Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Wednesday, and Friday. 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Need to call for appointment

Services: Comprehensive outpatient counseling: family, group, individual. Sustaining care program for persons who have been hospitalized. Alcoholism program. Sheltered workshop program.

Persons served: Residents of Monroe County

Fees: Based on ability to pay

NATIONAL SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS LIVING RESOURCE CENTER

9500 Illinois, Rt. 15
Belleville, Illinois
397-6700

Father Fiige, Director

Sister Helen Smith, Counselor

Call for appointments or to register for any programs offered.

Services: Individual, marriage, family, and group counseling. Several workshops are offered: Parent Effectiveness Training to teach parents skills for raising responsible children. Marriage Enrichment Weekends to provide couples with time to assess and reaffirm the values of Christian marriage and their own relationship. Couple Communication is designed to enrich communication between partners. Human Potential Seminar is offered to single men and women and focuses on the positive growth experience and strengths of each individual. Effectiveness Training for women enables a woman to develop a philosophy and skills aimed at achieving her full potential. Programs are also offered for divorced and separated persons.

Persons served: Interested persons regardless of religious affiliation.
Fees: Vary according to programs desired. Fees for counseling are based on ability to pay.

OASIS WOMEN'S CENTER

111 Market
Alton, Illinois 62002
465-1978

Margaret Bohanan, Executive Director

Hours: 24 hours

Services: Residence for women and children of domestic violence. Twenty-one day extension granted if requested and needed. Counseling and support (individual and group). Referrals to any agency in our area who can help. Educational information as needed. Emergency transportation. Emergency food and emergency clothing at center. Arrangements for emergency medical care. Trained child advocates to provide education and meet special needs of children staying in the shelter.

Persons served: Victims of domestic violence

Fees: None

O'FALLON TOWNSHIP OFFICE

801 East State Street
O'Fallon, Illinois 62269
632-3517 or 632-3545

Nights or weekends: 632-4196

Cletus Schau, Jr., Supervisor

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: Services are limited to the payment of medical prescriptions and the issuance of food and fuel orders. No cash grants are issued. Recipients with children are referred to the Department of Public Aid.

PREGNANCY AID

Jamestown Road
Breese, Illinois 62230
526-4545

Sister Utar

Hours: 24 hour phone service

Services: Non-denominational agency. Pregnancy tests, counseling, help and information with adoption, referral to maternity homes, alternatives to abortion, clothing/layettes, and if eligible, financial assistance.

PREMATURE CENTER

1509 Martin Luther King
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
874-7076, ext. 500

William Kanus, Medical Director

Hours: 7 days per week, 24 hours

Appointment is necessary

Services: Provides infant transport from outlying hospital to Center. Community Health Nurse referrals. Southern Regional prenatal program (Downstate Illinois counties). Affiliated with Washington University, St. Louis Children's Hospital and St. Louis University, Cardinal Glennon Hospital Neonatal Nurseries.

Persons served: Infants requiring premature or high risk care regardless of weight. Admitted from birth to 5 days of age. After 5 days of age, admitted with permission of program director.

PROTESTANT WELFARE ASSOCIATION

2052 Edison
Granite City, Illinois
876-8770

Orville Ganz, President

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Make appointment before coming in

Services: Loan of clothing to those in need. Loan of medical equipment (wheelchairs, walkers, crutches) for short periods of time. Counseling services offered. Provides emergency food orders to those with no income.

Persons served: Residents of Granite City, Venice, Madison, Mitchell, and Pontoon Beach

Fees: None

RAVEN (RAPE AND VIOLENCE END NOW)

6665 Delmar, Suite 301
St. Louis, Missouri
(314) 725-6137

Support line: (314) 533-3372

Craig Norberg, Program Coordinator

Hours: Office: Tuesday and Thursday

Support line: Monday through Friday
. 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Messages: All hours

Services: Telephone hotline, support groups for men. Provides support services to men who have a loved one who has been raped. Speakers Bureau presents subject of women abuse and rape to interested community groups.

Persons served: Adult men who batter women; men who have a loved one who has been raped.

Fees: Sliding scale

RECOVERY, INC., THE ASSOCIATION OF NERVOUS AND FORMER MENTAL PATIENTS

3 Hanley Drive
Belleville, Illinois 62223
234-3692

Virginia Hanley, Area Leader

Hours: Weekly group meetings

Services: A non-profit group whose purpose is to train post-psychotic and psychoneurotic persons in the practice of psychiatric self-help. The objective of Recovery, Inc. is to prevent relapses in former mental patients and chronicity in nervous persons.

Persons served: 18 years of age and over

Fees: Free will offering

ST. CLAIR COUNTY HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

100 North 48th Street
Belleville, Illinois 62223
277-3290

Albert M. Hampton, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: Provides homes for low income and middle income families. Projects are located in various towns and villages throughout St. Clair County.

Persons served: St. Clair County residents who meet occupancy policy

Fees: Sliding scale

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP OFFICE OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE

201 Service Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
233-3437

Leo F. Lentz, Chief Supervisor
Dorothy Bangert, Case worker

Hours: Monday through Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
(first two weeks of the month)

Monday through Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
(last two weeks of the month)

Advisable to make appointment

Services: Able-bodied recipients must be registered at Illinois State Employment Office. Referrals of disabled recipients are made to Illinois Department of Rehabilitative Services. Totally disabled individuals, blind individuals, persons over 65 years and families with minor children are referred to Illinois Department of Public Aid for financial assistance.

Fees: None

ST. CLAIR COUNTY EXTENSION

116 South Charles
Belleville, Illinois
233-0339

Kathy Huss, Home Advisor

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Consumer Homemaking Educational Program (CHEP) – low income persons are helped in making consumer decisions. Expanded Food Nutrition Educational Program (EFNEP) – low income persons are helped in improving the nutritional level of their diets. Information is available to anyone regarding agriculture, horticulture, and all aspects of home economics.

Persons served: The CHEP Program and EFNEP Program serve only low income persons. Educational materials are available to all persons in St. Clair County.

Fees: None

ST. CLAIR COUNTY UNITED WAY, INC.

1A South Church Street
Belleville, Illinois
233-8441 or 398-1715

Harold Wright, Coordinator

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Services: Distribute funds raised by general public solicitation to be used for the purpose of developing and carrying on a coordinated and effective social service program in the St. Clair County area, as may be determined by the Board of Directors. Agencies serve the health, welfare, education and recreational needs of persons of all ages with no discrimination.

Persons served: All residents of St. Clair County

Fees: None

ST. ELIZABETH PASTORAL CARE

211 South Third Street
Belleville, Illinois
234-2120

Sister Geneva Lutz, Director

Hours: Pastoral Care 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Services: Arthritis Information Group, Baby Sitting Workshop,
Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation, Expectant Parents, Little
Citizens Program, Make Today Count, Meals on Wheels,
Nutrition Clinic, Ostomy Association, Parenting Skills,
S.H.A.R.E., Stroke Club.

ST. JOHN CHILDREN'S HOME

2620 Lebanon Avenue
Belleville, Illinois 62221
233-0628

Peter Cerneka, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Someone is in attendance 24 hours per day, 7 days a week
Services: Community oriented home. Treats children ages 13 to 17
who, because of social problems, cannot live in their own
home.
Persons served: Children ages 13 to 17

ST. LOUIS AREA/NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM

7438 Forsyth Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
(314) 721-7225

Sue Lord, Director of Education

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Appointment preferred
Services: Central resource on Alcoholism. Provides films, speakers,
training and education, short term and counseling referrals.
Prevention programs in schools; employee business
programs.
Fees: None

ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

500 South Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri 63110
(314) 367-6880; Emergency Room: 240, 241, 242
Poison Information (314) 367-2034

Linn B. Perkins, Executive Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Services: Pediatric emergency room, pediatric diagnostic clinic,
pediatric specialty clinics and services, pediatric inpatient
services. Pediatric Diagnostic Clinic evaluates potential
problems and refers these problems for management
either at this hospital or other appropriate sites. Volunteer
program for women interested in working in a hospital.
Persons served: Children (new-borns and infants) and adolescents to age
21 from greater St. Louis Metropolitan area including
residents of St. Clair, Madison, Monroe, and Clinton
Counties.
Fees: Sliding scale

ST. MARY'S HEALTH CENTER

6420 Clayton Road
St. Louis, Missouri 63117
(314) 644-3000

Dr. William Ott, Director of Clinical Perinatology, High Risk Center

Lucy Hatten, Program Coordinator

Hours: 24 hours
Services: Designated by the State of Illinois as a Perinatal Center for
High Risk maternity patients. All hospitals and health faci-
lities in the Southern Illinois region may refer their High
Risk OB patients in need of intensive care services to St.
Mary's Health Center. Under the Illinois Perinatal Program,
the guideline for maternity admission applies to that OB
patient who is in need of inpatient intensive care which
cannot be obtained in usual maternity facilities. The autho-
rization for High Risk maternity admission will be based
upon the judgment of the High Risk Center Director.

SALVATION ARMY OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY

4100 West Main Street
Belleville, Illinois 62223
235-7378 (anytime)

Lt. John McCarty

Services: Programs for all ages. Recreational program in East St.
Louis. Religious services every Sunday, Tuesday p.m.; ladies
group Tuesday and Wednesday 10:00 a.m.; free brass
instrument lessons; emergency assistance for short term aid,
and any time emergency is verified. Transportation in time
of emergency; food, meals, counseling, clothing, furniture
in emergency, season relief and lodging in emergencies.

Persons served: All who are in need
Fees: None

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

118 A Hillsboro Avenue
Edwardsville, Illinois 62025
656-5710

June Nealy, Project Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Services: Puts low income Senior Citizens to work with non-profit and profit agencies in the community; job and senior services counseling with hope of placing in permanent employment.

Persons served: Senior Citizens of Madison and St. Clair Counties
Fees: None

SHRINERS HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

2001 South Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63131
(314) 432-3600

Duane Seabury, Administrator

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Appointment necessary

Services: The care and treatment of the orthopedically handicapped child under age 18.

Persons served: Any child under the age of 18 with an orthopedic handicap
Fees: None

SMITHTON TOWNSHIP GENERAL ASSISTANCE

P. O. Box 16
Smithton, Illinois 62285
234-4066

John Quirin, Township Supervisor

Hours: 7 days per week

Services: The assistance given by this office is chiefly that of issuance of food orders. If there are children in the family, they are referred to the Department of Public Aid in East St. Louis. Cash grants are given.

Fees: None

SIU EDWARDSVILLE DENTAL CLINIC

2800 College Avenue
Alton, Illinois 62002
463-3821

Dr. Richard Coy, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Services: Patient's needs for dental care are matched to student's needs for educational experience to become a dentist. Dental clinic available to public by appointment.

Persons served: All
Fees: Set by school and approved by president

SIU RAPE CRISIS CENTER

Box 154
166 Bluff Road, SIU-Edwardsville
Edwardsville, Illinois 62026
692-2197 (24 hour line)

Pam Klien, Coordinator

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Call for appointment (everything is confidential)

Services: Counseling and follow-up for victims of rape or sexual abuse. Follow-ups can be done over the phone.

Persons served: Anyone who is victim of rape or sexual abuse
Fees: None

SOUTHWEST ILLINOIS REGIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1826 Jerome Lane
Cahokia, Illinois
332-6576

Wayne Reinking, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Services: Provides psychoeducational diagnostic services for pre-school age handicapped children and supervision of public school program for children with hearing, vision, physical, and multiple handicaps.

Persons served: Children 0-21 who reside in Jersey, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, and Southwest Macoupin Counties.
Fees: None

SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS EPILEPSY ASSOCIATION

7 North High Street, Suite 419
Belleville, Illinois 62220

234-8367

Barbara Brauer, Director

Services: Comprehensive program of direct services, research, referral and public education that will enhance the life conditions of those with epilepsy. Consumer Council meetings the second Wednesday of each month.

Persons served: Persons having epilepsy or parents or spouses of people with epilepsy,

Fees: None

UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY OF SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS

5 Canty Lane, Suite 3

Fairview Heights, Illinois 62208

398-6653

Ellie Coyle, Social worker

Robin Dresher, Communication Therapist

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Consists of a nurse, social worker, and speech therapist who offer individualized services including casefinding, information and referral, follow-up, and advocacy. Follow-up is made through home visits. Speech therapy and hearing evaluations are provided. Equipment such as wheelchairs, walkers, etc. are available for loan. Team is available for consultation on needs of developmentally disabled.

Persons served: Persons of all ages who have cerebral palsy and other developmental disabilities who reside in counties of St. Clair, Madison, Bond, Clinton, Washington, Randolph, and Monroe.

Fees: None

USAF FAMILY SERVICES

Building 1522

Scott AFB, Illinois 62225

256-3936

Betty Brewster, Coordinator

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Services: All-volunteer force gives assistance to incoming and outgoing military members. Loan of small household equipment for one month. Have maps of the base and surrounding area, information on local clubs and organizations. Have file of brochures on all stateside and overseas bases. Have welcoming committee for new arrivals on base. Provide emergency assistance in time of crisis, educate dependents in art of babysitting. Offer citizenship class and

English as a second language. Personal Affairs Orientation is an informative and educational program usually presented semi-annually.

Persons served: Military wives

Fees: None

USAF MEDICAL CENTER

Scott AFB, Illinois 62225

256-7456

Services: General hospital for use by military and their dependents.

Persons served: Active military duty, married to person in active duty, or retired military.

Fees: Directed by Congress

URBAN LEAGUE OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY

327 Missouri Avenue

First National Bank, Suite 412

East St. Louis, Illinois 62201

274-1150

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Housing department, employment assistance programs, on the job training program, free clerical training school, free health clinic, cultural center, and community service center.

Persons served: All

Fees: None

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY

10041 Bunkum Road

Fairview Heights, Illinois

274-1729

Arlene

Crouther,

Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Call for appointment

Services: Provide professional skilled nursing and allied services to patients confined to their homes, regardless of race, creed, or ability to pay. Work with other community resources in providing services to patients. Services provided: professional nursing, physical therapy, speech therapy, nutritional services, home health aide, homemaker service.

Persons served: Residents of St. Clair and Monroe Counties and parts of Madison County who are under care of a physician.

Fees: Call for information

WESTERN EGYPTIAN FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

P.O. Box 7
Steelville, Illinois 62288
965-9202

Linda Woolsey, Project Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

No appointment necessary

Services: Examinations and contraception for women that meet income guidelines. Counseling for everyone regardless of income. Community education.

Persons served: Monroe, Perry, and Randolph counties.

Fees: None

WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (W.I.C.)

505 North Illinois
Belleville, Illinois 62221
233-6170

Services: Free nutritional food supplement program for women, infants and children. Women and children receive \$25 to \$30 per month. Infants receive \$30 to \$35 per month.

Persons served: Women who are pregnant or have had a baby within the last 6 to 12 months. Infants and children under five years of age. Must have low or lower middle income.

Fees: None

WOMEN'S SELF-HELP CENTER

27 North Newstead Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
(314) 531-2003

Louise Bauschard, Director

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.,

Hot - line available 24 hours

Appointment preferred, walk-in emergency

Services: Referrals, emergency shelter, legal and housing, medical, child or family related. Rape advocacy program. Slide shows and speakers; film library to be rented out.

Persons served: All who need services offered

Fees: None

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

700 North 20th Street
East St. Louis, Illinois 62205
271-3200

219 South Illinois Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-8820 or 397-9798

Don Ungerott, Employee Security Specialist

Bonnie Harris, Manpower Representative

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Services: Provides necessary services and opportunities of ADC recipients so they can become wage earning members of society. The purpose of this program is meaningful employment with a future. Individualized counseling relative to employment and/or training and other supportive services. All cases referred by Illinois Department of Public Aid.

Persons served: Recipients of Aid to Dependent Children

Fees: None

WIDOW SERVICE PROGRAM - SPONSORED BY AARP

201 North Church Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221
234-4410

Ray Uphoff, President

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Services: A group of Aids to help train newly widowed or widowers of all ages. Aids are all widowed. Fellowship, social activities, monthly meetings, entertainment.

Persons served: Any widowed person

Fees: None

Y.W.C.A.

6901 State Street
P.O. Box 984
East St. Louis, Illinois 62203
397-0477

Phyllis LaFata, Executive Director

Hours: Monday through Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Friday 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Call during office hours

Services: Literacy Program: one on one (Master degree teacher—volunteers); resources and referral; single parents—children clothing thrift shop (swap); trips and tours (Muny Opera, Symphony, Canadian Floral); classes, auto mechanics for women, survival skills; network for teenage pregnancies; women against violence (rape) self-defense classes, film geared toward four segments of rape

Persons served: Women 12 years and up, mostly St. Clair County residents
Fees: Membership \$10.00 adult, \$3.00 teenage—Senior Citizen
½ regular fee

tired?
broke?
bored?
lonely?
scared?
confused?
depressed?
unfulfilled?
unchallenged?

**EVERY
WOMAN'S
CENTER
CAN
HELP**



EVERY WOMAN'S CENTER

Every Woman's Center is an information, resource and referral center serving Belleville Area College, District 522.

The center joins the efforts of the college and agencies throughout the community to help people adjust to new lifestyles, ideas and changing times.

For information, contact:

Director, Every Woman's Center
Belleville Area College
2500 Carlyle Road
Belleville, IL 62221-9989

618/235-2700, extension 366 or 368

Every Woman's Center is for everyone—not just women. It offers non-credit courses that teach individuals to understand their emotions, values and preferences.

They learn to become more self-confident, more assertive and more effective in their lives.

Courses include Parenting, which explores attitudes and beliefs used in child rearing; Couple's Communication, which provides skills for couples, married or single; and Rational Assertiveness, which helps people take charge of their lives.

A Stress Management Workshop helps participants develop skills to cope with stress in personal and professional life.

Every Woman's Center offers:

- Support groups
- Personal counseling
- Academic advising

The center teaches:

- Positive self-development
- Career-planning and decision-making skills
- Job-seeking skills
- Resume writing
- Job-interview skills
- Job-placement and training skills

