

# Education Distribution



The Education Distribution is [\\$70 per person per month \(in 2022 dollars\)](#).

Education is considered a public good and the intent of the distribution is to provide free and unlimited education at public universities and trade schools.

However, like all [Earth Dividend](#) distributions, education is [backpack-funded](#). If the student chooses to attend a more expensive private institution, the

distribution is unchanged. However, the student must make up the difference. Because education is a public good, there is no rebate if the student can find education “cheaper” than public education.

The education distribution is integral to the distribution package of the Earth Dividend and relies on other distributions and features of [land-based capitalism](#). Many of today’s typical reasons for not returning to school are no longer valid.

There is no cost of continuing education beyond the opportunity costs. Large extended families and [voluntary collectives](#) will help relieve the burden of caring for children. The Earth Dividend reduces the opportunity costs as well.

The ease of returning to school motivates cultural changes. There will no longer be a need to pressure young people into completing their education prior to starting a family, entering the workforce full-time or exploring the world.

In voluntary collectives, partners will seek out higher education to help them in their areas of specialization. They will tend to design their own curriculums and perhaps attend multiple trade schools and universities to achieve their goals.

It is clear that with food, housing, and education paid for, the number of “forever” students will grow. This will not be a drag on the economy. On the contrary, research project time constraints and the availability of a knowledge community will spur development. Such students will naturally find themselves in the role of paid tutors, graduate assistants, and unpaid mentors.

Trade schools will form under the auspices of trade associations that wish to maintain standards of the trade. Homeschooling and neighbor schooling will become far more common for primary education.

In a society where [ground rent](#) is collected and distributed, each person's education increases the wealth of everyone else.

## How Teachers are Paid K-12 (2022 Dollars)

Components of Pay
\$0.45 per student per hour base pay
A maximum \$0.45 per student per hour subject-difficulty premium
\$0.45 per student per hour (0-\$0.90) merit pay
A stipend from the school or extra charges for private instruction

A possible subject-difficulty premium is apportioned as follows: K 0, 1st \$0.02, 2nd \$0.05, 3rd \$0.08, 4th \$0.11, 5th \$0.14, 6th \$0.18, 7th \$0.22, 8th \$0.26, 9th \$0.30, 10th \$0.34, 11th \$0.40, 12th \$0.45 (Phys. Ed, Art, Band, Choir, Shop, Librarian, Drama, Debate \$0.35).

4 <sup>th</sup> Grade Teacher Example
A 4th grade substitute teacher with 20 students is paid $20 \times (\$0.45 + \$0.11) = \$11.20$ /teaching hour.
A regular 4th grade teacher also receives merit pay averaging \$0.45 per student hour.
An average 4th grade teacher with 20 students is paid $20 \times (\$0.45 + \$0.11 + \$0.45) = \$20.20$ /teaching hour.

Home school and private school teachers receive the same pay per student per teaching hour provided there are no material standards violations on the [VOS](#). Home or private schools can negotiate additional charges or rebates.

Although salaries are nominally lower than today, they are much higher when food, housing, medical care, and unlimited free education are included in real wages along with the elimination of all payroll taxes.

Salaries can nonetheless get quite high. A 12<sup>th</sup> grade math teacher of the highest merit with 20 students each hour is paid  $20 \times (\$0.45 + \$0.45 + \$0.90) = \$36/\text{teaching hour}$ .

There is no set distribution pay for non-teaching hours (except indirectly as it affects merit). That would violate the per capita nature of the Earth Dividend. However, schools can pay teachers out of school funds for non-teaching hours/days.

To estimate the cost of a K-12 education in terms of teacher’s salaries, assume the average 100% merit pay, 6 hours of teaching per day, 22 days of teaching per month, 10 months per year. Here is a sampling of monthly cost per student per grade:

K	\$118.80 per school month
1	\$121.44 per school month
3	\$129.36 per school month
6	\$142.56 per school month
9	\$158.40 per school month
12	\$178.20 per school month

The average education distribution for teacher salaries per person for grades K-12 is \$148 per month, or \$19,240 total for teacher’s salaries per pupil from kindergarten through the end of high school.

### Schools K-12 (2022 Dollars)

Part of the per student education distribution goes directly to schools.

Proposed Features of the School Distribution
The school distribution is fixed at \$100/student enrollment month.
This distribution applies to public, private, and home schools.
A school with 400 students would receive a distribution of \$40,000/month which would pay the salaries of principal, vice principal, secretaries, nurse/counselor, janitorial staff, ground rent, building depreciation, furniture, material and supply depreciation, and utilities.
Extra funds can be used to pay teachers for non-class time.

Assuming school is in session 10 months a year, the school cost of a K-12 education is  $13 \times 10 \times \$100 = \$13,000$ .

Major renovations and rebuilding might require an earmarked 1-year [consumption tax](#) approved by 2/3 of the dominion or an appeal to/obligation of the [local aristocracy](#).

The **total cost to educate a student K-12 is**  $\$19,240 + \$13,000 = \mathbf{\$32,240}$ . This consumes 38 years of the \$70/month education distribution.

### **The University (Trade School) – Instructors and Professors (2022 Dollars)**

Components of Pay
Courses at the university or trade school pay .45 per student hour when the class is taught by a graduate student or other instructor, and .90 per student-hour when the class is taught by a professor or <a href="#">VSG-certified</a> professional in the field.
\$0.45 per student per hour (0-\$0.90) merit pay.

Suppose a professor gives three hour-long lectures a week, each for 250 students. Based on merit, the lowest paid professor would receive \$225 per lecture, while the highest paid professor would receive \$450 per lecture. Monthly salary for these professors would range from \$2,925 to \$5,850.

The education distribution does not pay for research, but to teach. If research is widely read or widely applied, it will be well paid under the [intellectual property](#) distribution.

A high-merit professor with 10 lecture hours/week for 250 students, working 40 weeks, will earn an annual salary of \$180,000 tax free, plus the Earth Dividend.

A graduate student of average merit running two 2-hour long recitations per week for 25 students will receive \$45 per week. While this is low pay, consider that school is free, meals are free, housing is free and the recitations are considered part of the graduate education.

A student taking a heavy 15 hours in each of 4 quarters (40 weeks), 10 hours of lectures by a professor and 5 hours of instruction per week will cost  $40 * (\$13.50 + \$4.50) = \mathbf{\$720/year}$ .

### **The University (Trade School) – School and Fees (2022 Dollars)**

### Features of the School Distribution

The university or trade school distribution is fixed at \$200/student enrollment month.

Trade schools can be run by trade societies to bring in revenue and maintain standards in the trade.

A university with 20,000 students would receive a monthly distribution of \$4 million.

Dormitories are covered by the food and housing distribution.

Due to economies of scale, a housing distribution surplus allows dormitories to host classrooms.

Ground rents should be protected by jurisdictional covenant.

The school is assumed to be operating 10 months of the year for a total distribution of \$2,000 per student per year.

The **total per student cost of a full heavy year at the university** ( $\$720 + \$2,000$ ) = **\$2,720**. This consumes 3.2 years of the \$70/month education distribution.

Although today the average number of school years past high school is 2.7 years, it is assumed that the average student in land-based capitalism will attend university or trade school for an average of 10 additional years after high school. This consumes 32 years of the \$70/month education distribution.

### Chancelleries

A chancellery is a form of [landed aristocracy](#) designed for the support of schools and other institutions. As applied to educational institutions, the [land is trebled](#) for a mixed-use palace/classroom/college office building. The chancellor not only pays for all building maintenance, renovation, and utilities, but might have other responsibilities to the university as well as specified in a [covenant](#).

Some responsibilities are ceremonial and carry with them significant social status. Each college might have a chancellor and vice-chancellor, as well as the university as a whole. Large high-schools might be built around chancelleries as well. They provide massive savings to the institution.

### What Level of Federation Controls Education?

The education distribution is paid at the federation level. Voluntary Standards Groups ([VSGs](#)) at the federation level will tend to set curriculum standards.

However, VSGs and a department of education at level 5 can override and supplement higher level standards. Merit testing occurs at the federation level.

## Other Educational Distribution Disbursements

K-12 and 10 years of university/trade school consume 70 years of the educational distribution, leaving about 8 additional years in an average life span for other disbursements.

Multimedia, prerecorded courses will pay \$0.05/student hour with merit potential up to .15/student hour. This is in addition to the intellectual property (IP) distribution received by the authors for these courses.

Multimedia course can be taken online or as part of normal classroom instruction.

Multimedia courses replace lectures and can significantly reduce the overall cost of education.

Tutors and one-on-one instruction pay \$0.80/hour. A tutor must be certified by an associated school or VSG. A tutor charges at least 0 VIP\$/hour for a VIP record of the session.

AI instructors are covered out of the IP distribution.

E-textbooks are covered by the IP distribution. Hardcopy will usually be available at media cost.

## Grades

The average grade in a course is C. Teachers whose grades skew higher, unless backed up student test scores (discussed in the [Testing Distribution](#) module), could lose merit points. Students with test scores significantly higher or lower than their grade will trigger an investigation into the cause.

Only the highest grade received in a course goes on the transcript. A course can be repeated as many times as needed.

In order for free, unlimited education to work, two testing hours per month are suggested. Testing is not mandatory, however, the top 25% of test results appear on the student's transcript. No-shows are considered to be zero scores.

The tests are used primarily to determine the merit of teachers in teaching skills and proper assignment of student grades. Full details of merit and professional certification testing can be found in the module Testing Distribution.