

A COMPARATIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF MARRIED
STUDENTS AT OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

By

DONALD NEAL KING

Bachelor of Science in Education
Southeast Missouri State College
Cape Girardeau, Missouri
1958

Master of Education
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri
1961

Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate College
of the Oklahoma State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of
DOCTOR OF EDUCATION
July, 1970

OKLAHOMA
STATE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
OCT 28 1970

A COMPARATIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF MARRIED
STUDENTS AT OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

Thesis Approved:

Wm B Ewens

Thesis Adviser

Paul E. L. Paulson

A. Stephen Higgins

W. Knackel

D. Durban

Dean of the Graduate College

763600

PREFACE

The purpose of this study was to compare and describe married college students at Oklahoma State University. The comparison concerned the sources of income, sources of problems, activities, use of personnel services, perceived need for personnel services, and perceived need for suggested additional services and programs. The description was of the demographic characteristics of these students. Other studies had compared married college students with single college students, however this study involved married students of both sexes and from the graduate and undergraduate levels.

This dissertation is the culmination of four years of interest in the married college student. This subject was chosen for three reasons. First, married college students have not been given the attention and help that single students receive. College student personnel administrators should not assume that marriage suddenly eliminates the need for student services. Secondly, my family and I have lived in married student housing for more than one year each on the campuses of Kansas State University and Oklahoma State University. This day by day interaction with other married-student families has sharpened my awareness of the many and unique problems these students and their families encounter. Thirdly, it is hoped that this study will provide a stimulus for the Division of Student Affairs at Oklahoma State University and other institutions of higher education to provide the student services needed by the married college student.

Sincere gratitude is expressed to all persons who had a part in making this study possible. Special appreciation is expressed to:

Dr. W. P. Ewens, chairman of the committee, whose interest, understanding, advice, and time was given so unselfishly.

Dr. Frank E. McFarland, Dr. A. Stephen Higgins, and Dr. Mark K. MacNeil, members of the committee, who provided constructive criticism and valuable suggestions.

The Division of Student Affairs at Oklahoma State University for their cooperation and sponsorship.

Mrs. Pat Pope and Mrs. Brenda Moscove, who carefully edited the study, and Mrs. Beverly Stowell who typed the final manuscript.

My wife, Mabel, and our children, Janice, Stanley, Clare, Douglas, and Candi, for their understanding, encouragement, and sacrifice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the Problem	2
Significance of Problem	2
Statement of Hypotheses	4
Assumptions	6
Delimitations	6
Limitations of the Study	7
Definitions of Terms	7
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	9
Introduction	9
Historical Perspective	10
Topological Review	13
Summary and Conclusions	26
III. DESIGN OF THE STUDY	30
Description of the Sample	30
Development of the Instrument	33
Procedure	38
Statistical Treatment	40
IV. THE RESULTS	43
Introduction	43
The Description	44
Supplementary Data	52
Testing the Hypotheses	58
Summary	104
V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	112
Conclusions	116
Recommendations	118
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	120
APPENDIX	124

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
I. A Comparison of the Obtained Sample and Population of Married Students at Oklahoma State University	32
II. Per Cent of "Same" Responses on Demographic Portion of Pilot Study	36
III. Correlations for Each of the Closed-Form Questions in Pilot Study	37
IV. Per Cent of Return	40
V. The Number of Married Students Enrolled and Place of Residence During the Spring Semester, 1970, at Oklahoma State University	46
VI. The Mean and Range of Ages for the Population and the Sample: Mean and Range of Ages for Samples' Spouses	46
VII. The Mean and Range of the Number of Years Married and Range of Number of Children for the Sample	47
VIII. Number of Subjects Who Married While Attending College and the Mean Year of Marriage	48
IX. The Number and Per Cent of the Sample Whose Spouse was Attending Oklahoma State University During the Spring Semester, 1970	49
X. The Mean Number and Range of Semester Hours Enrolled and Hours Spent Studying Each Week by the Sample During the Spring Semester, 1970	50
XI. The Mean Number and Range of Hours Each Week the Student and Spouse in the Sample were Employed During the Spring Semester, 1970	51
XII. The Number of Subjects Indicating the Most Important Factor in Their Present Housing Situation	54

XIII.	Reasons in Per Cent Given by the Sample for Not Attending the Various Activities	55
XIV.	Reasons in Per Cent Given by the Sample for Not Using the Counseling Center	57
XV.	Reasons in Per Cent Given by the Sample for Using the Financial Aids Office	58
XVI.	Number of Subjects Reporting Income from Each Source for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	60
XVII.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from Their Parents for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	61
XVIII.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from the Parents of Their Spouse for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	62
XIX.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from Their Work for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	63
XX.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from Their Spouses' Work for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	64
XXI.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from the G. I. Bill for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	65
XXII.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from Scholarships or Fellowships for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	66
XXIII.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from Loans for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	66
XXIV.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from Summer Work for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	67
XXV.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from Savings (Other than Summer Work) for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	68
XXVI.	Number of Subjects Receiving Income from Other Sources for Expenses During the Fall Semester, 1969	69

Table	Page
XXVII. Summary of Sources of Income	70
XXVIII. Number of Subjects Indicating Each Source of Problems During the Fall Semester, 1969	72
XXIX. Number of Subjects Participating in Leisure Time Athletics During the Fall Semester, 1969	74
XXX. Number of Subjects Attending Sports Events During the Fall Semester, 1969	75
XXXI. Number of Subjects Attending On-Campus Educational or Cultural Events During the Fall Semester, 1969	76
XXXII. Number of Subjects Using the Health and Physical Education Building During the Fall Semester, 1969	77
XXXIII. Number of Subjects Involved in Student Organizations During the Fall Semester, 1969	78
XXXIV. Number of Subjects Attending Off-Campus Cultural or Educational Events During the Fall Semester, 1969	79
XXXV. Number of Subjects Participating in Off-Campus Organizations During the Fall Semester, 1969	80
XXXVI. Number of Subjects Involved in Religious Activities During the Fall Semester, 1969	81
XXXVII. Number of Subjects Attending Movies, Playing of Cards, and Visiting Friends During the Fall Semester, 1969	83
XXXVIII. Summary of Participation in Extracurricular Activities During the Fall Semester, 1969	84
XXXIX. Number of Subjects Using the Health Service During the Fall Semester, 1969	86
XL. Number of Subjects Using the Counseling Center During the Fall Semester, 1969	87
XLI. Number of Subjects Using the Placement Service for Part Time Work During the Fall Semester, 1969	88
XLII. Number of Subjects Using the Financial Aids Office During the Fall Semester, 1969	89

Table	Page
XLIII. Summary of the Use of Student Personnel Services During the Fall Semester, 1969	90
XLIV. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Health Service	91
XLV. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Counseling Center	92
XLVI. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Placement Service for Part Time Work	93
XLVII. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Financial Aids Program	94
XLVIII. Summary of the Perceived Need for Present Personnel Services	95
XLIX. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Suggested Service of a Financial Counseling Program	96
L. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Suggested Program of Increased Health Services	97
LI. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Suggested Service of a Marriage Counseling Service	98
LII. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Suggested Service of Family Movies, Dances, and Children's Programs	99
LIII. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Suggested Program of Free Non-Credit Seminars	100
LIV. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Suggested Service of a Student Union for Married Students	101
LV. Number of Subjects Perceiving a Need for the Suggested Service of an Association of Married Students	102
LVI. Summary of the Perceived Need for Suggested Services and Programs	103

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The married student body accounts for a large and important segment of campus communities. Since the late 1940's, this part of the collegiate population has increased rapidly. The first observable growth of the married student population was directly related to the number of veterans who were taking advantage of the G. I. Bill and arriving on the college campus to initiate or continue studies that were interrupted by World War II. No estimate seems to be available of the total number of married students on college and university campuses during the period immediately following the Second World War; however, the percentage has been increasing since that time (25).

Mueller (24, p. 430) stated that: "One typical midwestern state with some 75,000 students in more than thirty colleges reported in 1956 that 17 per cent of its campus citizens were married." It has been estimated that the married student population will stabilize at about 24 per cent of the total American college population. Indications are that this proportion will remain relatively constant (34).

The married student population on university campuses has been the focus of many studies, discussions, and decisions since World War II (16). The most immediate pressures that were felt by the institutions of higher learning as the veterans arrived on the campuses were those of housing. In most cases, suitable living facilities for married students

did not exist on the campuses. Colleges and universities responded to these needs of the married students, and now married student housing complexes are a readily discernible feature on many campuses (25). It appears that the on-campus married student housing programs are the most apparent results of the impact of the married students. It is also indicated that on many campuses, married student housing is the only exclusive service provided by the institutions for the married students (14, 36).

Statement of the Problem

This study is an attempt to determine if significant differences exist among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students relative to sources of income, sources of problems, participation in extracurricular activities, use of personnel services, perceived need for present personnel services, and perceived need for suggested additional services and programs at Oklahoma State University. Oppelt (27) did a study of this nature at Michigan State University, but compared and described married male and single male undergraduate students.

A secondary purpose of this study is to provide a description of the demographic characteristics of married students at Oklahoma State University.

Significance of Problem

The married students at Oklahoma State University, and married students in general, are students. This simplistic statement must be made, because student status is easily overlooked. Just as any other

aggregate of students may have in common certain characteristics, so also do married students. To the extent that married and single students share common needs for assistance in their development as students, general characteristics will suffice in describing the student population. However, great differences exist among the student subcultures on any campus (30).

The general pattern of student characteristics suggests that many of the needs and interests of married students are different from those of single students. Precise descriptions of the needs, characteristics, and services offered married students are not available at Oklahoma State University and it seems that this institution has been content with impressionistic data.

If colleges and universities are committed to the concept of student development, then services, activities, and programs should be offered for the various segments of the campus population. In other words, the institutions should not restrict their concern for students solely to the classroom (33). However, before any institution seeks to undertake the development of extra-class enterprises, it is necessary that the characteristics of the group for which the program may have the greatest positive effect be defined. It seems that a study investigating existing services and programs in light of the defined characteristics is needed. Consequently, those services that may be developed would be based on needs, interests, and attitudes that have been defined by a description and survey of the attributes that are unique to this sub-group, the married students.

The investigator has discussed this study with members of the Division of Student Affairs at Oklahoma State University, and they

report that there is no information on characteristics of married students available as a group. Data on individuals has not been analyzed by that office. No systematic investigation of the married student has occurred at Oklahoma State University. The personnel of the Division of Student Affairs' office have expressed a concern for the married student and have indicated they are enthusiastic about the prospects of the study by this investigator. Personnel of this office have cooperated in this study by making records available, furnishing some clerical help, and assuming a sponsorship role. The information that has been gained will be shared with the Division of Student Affairs at Oklahoma State University. It is hoped that this study will provide a basis for understanding the married student, enabling appropriate modifications or improvements of existing services, and the considering of innovation for this segment of the college community. Such action could have a positive effect on the married student and his family and their growth as persons. The process of comparing the undergraduate married male student, the graduate married male student, the undergraduate married female student, and the graduate married female student is necessary to determine if their activities, needs, and perceptions are different. If these factors are divergent, then consideration must be given to them when modifications, improvements, and innovations are planned.

Statement of Hypotheses

I. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students and married female graduate students at Oklahoma State University relative to each source of income.

II. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students and married female graduate students at Oklahoma State University relative to sources of problems.

III. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students and married female graduate students at Oklahoma State University relative to participation in each of the selected extracurricular activities.

IV. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students and married female graduate students at Oklahoma State University relative to the use or disuse of each of the student personnel services.

V. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students and married female graduate students at Oklahoma State University relative to a perceived need for each of the present personnel services.

VI. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students and married female graduate students relative to a perceived need for each of the suggested services and programs at Oklahoma State University.

Assumptions

There were basic assumptions that had to be identified in a study of this nature. The validity of the findings of this study are subject to the correctness of the following assumptions:

1. The responses of the sample were honest expressions of their activities and opinions.
2. The random sample selected truly represented the population.
3. The questionnaire provided an adequate means for collecting data relative to the study.

Delimitations

Only married students classified as full-time students taking nine or more semester hours during the Fall Semester of 1969 at Oklahoma State University are included in this study. An exception to the foregoing delimitation is that fifty married graduate females taking fewer than nine semester of credit are included. The small number of married graduate females enrolled necessitated the inclusion of these fifty females in the study. A more detailed explanation of this exception is presented under Description of Sample in Chapter III.

Commuter and special students were not included in the study as almost all of these students were taking less than the nine required semester hours of study during the Fall Semester, 1969. An additional reason for their exclusion was that it was questionable if they would adequately represent the married student population. It seems that commuter and special students leave the campus after class attendance, thereby restricting their opportunity for participation in extra-curricular activities. It also appears that the nature of their contact

with other students, faculty, and staff may distort their perceived need for present personnel services and for suggested personnel programs. These students may have difficulties relative to personnel services and leisure time, however, their special problems are not a concern of this study.

Limitations of the Study

This study was concerned with married students' characteristics, activities, and opinions. It was limited in the following ways:

1. The sample was drawn from a single institution of higher education.
2. Data was collected using only one method, a paper and pencil questionnaire.
3. The development of a questionnaire was necessary since there are no known standardized instruments of this nature.
4. The reliability of questions 33, 34, 37, and 40 concerning a perceived need for present personnel services and for suggested services or programs fell below the minimum acceptable reliability coefficient of .65 set by the investigator prior to the pilot study. Any other investigator using a part of this questionnaire or persons drawing conclusions from this study must take this into account.

Definition of Terms

In order to aid in understanding and to avoid confusion, several terms should be identified, defined, and explained at this point. Therefore, the following terms and their definitions have been included in this section of the study.

Student personnel services. These are services that are concerned with the welfare of the student (24, p. 49). For the purposes of this study four of these services presently offered by Oklahoma State University will be investigated. These are the counseling center, financial aids office, health center, and the placement center for part-time employment.

Extracurricular activities. These are activities not a part of the formal curriculum. The first category in this study is on-campus activities including cultural-intellectual activities, social-recreational activities, activity in student organizations, and participation in leisure-time athletics. The second category is off-campus activities including cultural-intellectual activities, social-recreational activities, participation in organizations, and religious activities.

Suggested personnel services. These are personnel services or programs not presently offered by Oklahoma State University. Questions 35 through 41 (Appendix A) on the questionnaire include the suggestions. For example: Question number 37 on the Married Student Questionnaire was concerned with the need for a marriage counseling program.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mueller (24, p. 442) stated that personnel administrators should be prepared to evaluate all aspects of the growing problems of married college students.

The following literature review contains many topics relative to the married college student, but other than Oppelt's study (27), none are focused on activities and use of personnel services. The apparent lack of research on these aspects of married college students suggested this area of study for research to the investigator.

Introduction

This review of the literature will first present a brief account of college married student research from before World War II up to 1970. The purpose of this treatment will be to show the type of concern for the married college student during the last three decades and to present the development of interest by student personnel workers in this segment of the collegiate population.

The second purpose will be to describe topologically the various areas of research. The major difficulty of this approach is that the majority of the authors include several topics in their reports. In this review the research has been placed in eight general categories with the same research contributing to several categories in some

instances. These categories are: physical facilities, socio-economic background, financial resources, adjustment, academic achievement, use of personnel services, activities and leisure time, and the spouse of the married college student.

A summary and conclusions section at the end of this chapter will give the reader a concise view of the major findings of research related to the married college student and will attempt to show gaps in the literature, conclusions reached after the review, and studies that are relevant to the present study.

Historical Perspective

There were few research studies focused on the married college student until after World War II. Sharken (36) stated that before World War II marriage was taboo on most campuses and that on some campuses, marriage was grounds for expulsion. He reported that the war veterans have done well academically, and the idea that marriage and an education can be engaged in concurrently is now accepted by college administrators and the American public. Marchand and Langford (23) reported in an article written in 1952 that marriage coupled with degree-seeking is now a common thing. The authors stated that, "Few wait until the degree is completed to get married."

Donnelly (8) stated, "If we believe that higher education is a good thing, and if we believe that marriage is a good thing, why should we be fearful that the two won't mix?" This quote is but one of the many statements made in the literature written by educators concerning the needs and problems of assisting the married college student to obtain an education while engaging in a successful family life. However,

Sharken (36) indicated that married students and married student housing will be a challenge to student personnel workers. The time had come in his opinion when this group of college students was no longer a sideline of higher education.

The earliest reported study focused on the marriage of college students was undertaken shortly before World War II. This study was concerned with the socio-economic background of married male college students. Shortly after World War II, the same investigator reported a study that dealt with the difference between married veterans' grade point averages and those of single students. It was shown that the married veterans tended to have higher grade point averages than the single veterans (29). It appears that the studies done in the late 1940's and early 1950's were concerned with academic achievement and with the financial and social background of the veteran who was a married college student. The topological portion of this chapter will discuss these studies in more detail.

Barash (2) suggested that the married students of this early post-war period were very dependent upon governmental financial assistance. The financial status of the majority of the student couples at Washington State College was found to be fairly favorable as reported by Cushing, Phillips, and Stevenson (6). The majority of the married students in this sample were veterans.

The work of Christensen and Philbrick (4) and that of Nygreen (26) were carried out in 1950 and were concerned with the adjustment problems encountered by the married college student. The samples of married students in these studies, carried out at Purdue University and the University of Washington, reflected the great number of World War II

veterans who were married college students. Nygreen's sample of married students at the University of Washington, although randomly drawn from the total population of married students on that campus, was made up of 85 per cent veterans.

Most of the research completed in the area of college student marriages in the early 1950's was concerned with the adjustment problems that were encountered by the married student. The work of Jones (18) at Indiana University is typical of the studies done between 1950 and 1957. He found that married college students were better able to cope with emotional adjustment problems than were single students.

The samples studied during the mid-1950's tended to have a smaller percentage of married students that were veterans than did the earlier studies. Many of the studies that were carried out in this period were designed around comparisons between the married and single students.

During the late 1950's and into the 1960's research concerned with the married college student was greatly increased. A review of the studies during this decade indicated that all the categories are represented (physical facilities, adjustment, etc.), although it appears that the most popular category was academic achievement.

The geographical locations of these studies indicated that the investigations were carried on in most areas of the United States with the exceptions of South-central and Atlantic coast regions (25). Mueller (25) also reported that the studies were confined to mostly state universities with only a few private schools being represented in the samples. She felt this suggests that married college students are concentrated in particular institutions of higher learning.

Topological Review

The introduction to this chapter stated that the categorization of topics would reveal that each of several studies contributed to more than one category. A second problem that must be realized is that one category may be either the cause or the effect of other categories. For example: Adjustment could well be the effect of financial problems of the married college student, or financial difficulties could be the cause of the wife discontinuing her education. Therefore, the inter-relationship of the categories must be considered to obtain an overall view of the studies of married college students. The attempt has been made to include this aspect in the following categories.

Physical Facilities

Mueller (25) quoted from one of her articles, "Veterans' needs eased the universities into married student housing ventures and before they knew it, they were knee-deep in garbage pick-ups, laundromats, and babies." The appearance of such remarks in the literature would indicate that administrators have planned and constructed married student housing complexes without taking into consideration many of the unique needs of the married student family. Smith (39) reported that at Ferris Institute the aim was to provide married students with a practical and comfortable place to live for the least amount of money. He described the construction, design, and methods of financing the housing project. Turrentine (41) described the construction, interior decoration, utilities, and furnishings of the married student apartment complex at Henderson State College, Arkansas. She reported that Henderson's first attempt to alleviate the married student housing problem was the purchase of fifty

prefabricated house trailers. This action did not work out as the trailers wore out rapidly. Sharken (36) reported that the Lanahan Act provided homes for veterans, but the temporary housing units were turning into slums. Residents and administrators alike were unhappy with the poor design, high upkeep, and cramped space. The literature indicated that college administrators were concerned with "Where do we put the married student?", "How much will it cost to construct housing?", and, "How do we finance the venture?" These questions imply that concerns were directed toward the solution of immediate problems with little consideration to long range needs.

Several student personnel workers have made suggestions as to what should be included in the construction of married student housing complexes. Winter (42) stated that there should be a plan written by institutions that contain guidelines in great detail for married student housing projects. Important items in these guidelines should be size, budget of the institution, unit cost of each apartment, and structural type and design. He believes that great care must be taken so that the construction of the units will yield housing which is well built, low in maintenance cost, and high in attractiveness to students. Frank (14) stated that married student housing complexes should be constructed only after several things have been considered. The units must be planned with the students, their families, and the families' goals in mind. The apartments should be easy to clean as well as child-proof with special regard to electrical outlets. There should be a maximum of built-ins so there will be less furniture to buy. There should be room somewhere for the residents to have parties and recreation of some sort. Plans should be made for male, female, and children's needs. The

university should have baby clinics, guidance facilities, nursery schools; in other words it should make use of its professional people to make life an experience in living.

Donnelly (8) found three reasons why students lived in married students housing. First, the students stated that living in the married student housing complexes was a morale-builder since other people around them were in a similar situation. Second, the students reported that they could study because their neighbors were also studying. Third, the wives and children appeared to enjoy living in this location because of the association with and sympathy from others who were in similar situations. Donnelly also found that most students took considerable pride in their apartments. They enjoyed individualizing and decorating their apartments.

Winter (42) reported that physical facilities varied greatly across the United States, depending on geographical area, size of the institution, and the budget allotted for this purpose. The cost of utilities was often subsidized by the institution. He found only one major complaint from the students: the square-footage allotted to the units was almost always too little.

The housing of married students is an important factor affecting almost all of the remaining categories in this chapter. From the financial viewpoint, housing is a large item in the budget of the married college student. Housing affects the spouse of the married student in that often she must forget her intellectual pursuits and either work and/or take care of children. The housing situation could well contribute to or deter from her adjustment as well as that of her husband. This adjustment could affect the use of personnel services. Inclusion

or exclusion of playgrounds for children and recreation buildings could be a factor as to the use of leisure time by the married student family (24).

Socio-economic Background

The majority of the studies that included socio-economic background only used this information in a peripheral way. An extensive search of the literature revealed that only one or two studies were focused on this area.

A short time before World War II, Reimer (29) reported that most married male students had been self-supporting even before marriage and that they tended to be unusually independent emotionally of their parental homes. Foreman (13) stated that when comparing married and unmarried college students, "The parental home situations were essentially the same for both groups and both sexes with the exception that the married males were more frequently the products of broken homes and had experienced greater economic emancipation from their parents." Oppelt (27) supports the earlier studies when he reported that the average married male student came from a lower socio-economic level than did the unmarried male and received less encouragement at home to attend college. Further support of the earlier studies as to the slightly lower socio-economic background of the married college student is found in a study by Magrabi and King (22) who stated, "Male respondents who had been married while continuing to attend college indicated a somewhat lower level of education for their fathers than did the sample as a whole." They also stated that more of the respondents who had been married while in college than those who had not been married reported

that their parents were less well off economically than the parents of their classmates.

A study by Eshleman and Hunt (11) which focused on socio-economic status of married college students reported that the married students had a social class background slightly lower than single students, but the difference was not statistically significant. However, they did find important differences by social class background for the education and employment of wives, the curriculum, career choice, employment patterns, and the advising of other students to marry while in college. They concluded that the influence of social class background probably decreases in importance from the freshman to the senior year. However, they also concluded: strong as the forces are which push toward a homogenization of the student body, social class factors still seem to retain some effect during the college years. These investigators used the interview method to collect data, but their sample was selected from university housing, excluding off-campus married students, which would suggest sample bias. Chilman and Meyer (3) stated that with the exception of lower annual income in the case of the parents of older married men, it appears that the single and married college students were alike in terms of educational, vocational, and economic backgrounds.

Although there was some disagreement among the various studies, it appears that in the majority there was found a slightly lower socio-economic background for the married college student.

Financial Resources

Problems that are imposed by finances appear to be always present in the life of the married student. This concern was mentioned in a number of studies in the literature. There were some conflicting

studies concerning the economic welfare of the married college student, but the majority reported finances as the greatest problem of the married student.

Lantagne (20) stated, "The biggest worry for the married college student is the lack of finances." Although some men still receive financial assistance from home, nearly all the men worked fifty per cent of the time while attending school. Mueller (25) estimated that over 90 per cent of the married students have financial problems and that usually the other ten per cent live comfortably on parental allowances and the G. I. Bill. Donnelly (8) stated that it was her opinion that 75 per cent of the married students have no parental assistance and that much of the burden of financing an education has been placed on the wives of the married college students.

Not all the studies reported that the financial situation was a problem. Perhaps the location of the institution where the research was conducted and the date of the research were factors in these conflicting reports. Cushing, Phillips, and Stevenson (6) reported in a study at Washington State College that the financial status of the majority of student couples at the time of marriage was fairly favorable. Nygreen (26) reported that at the University of Washington, the general pattern for student marriages is that they are well adjusted economically, particularly if children are not yet present in the family. Magrabi and King (22) found that their data did not indicate that married students, as opposed to unmarried students, have been disadvantaged with respect to income, assets, or debts within a period of up to seven years after leaving college. However, their sample was restricted to graduates and dropouts from Michigan State University still living in

Michigan. This study was conducted by mailed questionnaire seven years after the sample was enrolled in Michigan State University. The authors stated that the sample was nonrandom and it is unsafe to generalize from this study to the population of married students.

All of the studies reviewed reported that the husband's work and the wife's work were the major sources of income for the married college student. Christopherson, Vandiver, and Krueger (5) stated, "The majority of student families received their income from two or more sources: husband's employment, veteran's subsidies, and wife's employment being the main sources." Oppelt (27) found that the major sources of income for the married male student were his own part-time work, his wife's work, and the G. I. Bill. He also found that only younger married male undergraduates received much financial aid from their parents. Chilman and Meyer (3) and Aller (1) obtained results that were congruent with the previously cited studies. Further support of the previous findings relative to the source of income was revealed in a study by Shaffer (35). He reported that at Michigan State University most of the married couples' resources came from their own employment, primarily from the wife's employment. He also found that married students received much less financial help from relatives than did single students and also borrowed more money, received more scholarship money, received more from the G. I. Bill, and had much more income from other sources including interest and rent than the average single student.

Adjustment

The problem areas of emotional and marital stability are the sources of success or failure of a college marriage. Lantagne (20) stated that happiness in a marriage is primarily due to a love for a wife and the

love, security, and companionship which exist in the marital relationship. He stated that the main sources of unhappiness and problems are dissimilar backgrounds, maladjustments, and different attitudes on the part of the participants. Adjustment from the positive standpoint is expressed by Marchand and Langford (23) when they concluded in their study that the couples in their sample felt that they were having a satisfying way of living for their family. Jones (18) reported that it appears that married undergraduates are better able to cope with emotional problems and tensions than unmarried students as determined by self-rating techniques. Falk (12) found that relative to social adjustment married students were satisfied with their living conditions. He also found that marital happiness was not related to grade point average. Another positive report of adjustment of married college students was made by Christopherson, Vandiver, and Krueger (5). They found that the advantage most often mentioned by married students was that marriage had a stabilizing effect on men as students.

From the negative viewpoint, Aller (1) stated that financial problems were the area of major difficulty and affected marital adjustment. The parents in this study had guilt feelings about leaving their children with baby sitters while they worked. Schab (34) suggested that colleges must expand psychological services to include marital problems.

It appears that economic concern is the major factor affecting adjustment. Mueller (25) stated, "The married couple can't have time for each other as they are tired from work and do not have time for recreation. The husbands and wives do not get the intellectual interaction of campus life like the single students." Christensen and Philbrick (4) probably sum up the adjustment problems of married

students when they stated that college attendance, when combined with marriage and parenthood, creates family tensions for some of the persons involved.

Academic Achievement

A study of males who had been married during all four years of college was carried out in 1957 by Jensen and Clark. They found that the grade point averages of the married students did not significantly differ from the grade point averages of single students (17). The results of this investigation are quite different from those cited earlier by Reimer (29) and by Lantagne (20). The latter found a significant difference between the grade point averages of married students and single students.

Not all research done within this category presented results that were consistent or mutually agreeable with the investigators working within the category boundaries. Lee's research showed no statistical difference can be found between the grade point averages of married undergraduate females and their single counterparts (21). However, Aller (1) reported that there was a significant difference between the grade point averages of married and single students in her study. She also indicated that the married students had higher grade point averages than single students and that married students who were parents tended to perform academically in a manner superior to the married students who had no children. The difference in the results of these two studies could be related to a difference in the samples of married students that were investigated. However, the work of Sammenfink and Milliken (32) dealing with samples of married males and single students supported the findings of Lee's study--that the grade point averages do not differ

significantly between the groups of married males and single males. Evidence presented in the study done by Falk (12) as well as the work of Shaffer (35) indicated that when the total group of married students, not broken down into categories of married male students and married female students, is compared to the total group of single college students, the differences between the grade point averages of the groups were statistically significant.

Use of Personnel Services

Married students are very much a part of the campus today. Schab (34) stated: "If it can be assumed that with the admission of a student the institution assumes some responsibility for the student's welfare . . ." Married students are also students, and the institution should provide personnel services to meet their needs as well as the needs of single students.

Schab (34) suggested that with a sizeable married student population on their hands, college administrators will need to expand their psychological services to include marital problems. Lee (21) reported that the need for counseling services was mentioned most frequently by married women students. These studies support the opinion of many student personnel workers that counseling services are needed for the married student, but that this counseling service must be staffed by personnel who are trained to work with marital problems. Perhaps the suggestions of Taylor (40) should be followed. He stated that counseling should serve to help the partners of the marriage to recognize requests for love, to learn how to express love effectively, to learn how to distinguish between love and love substitutes, and to develop an understanding of the nature of the loving relationship. Rather than to deal with

severe psychopathology conflicts, the counselor should aid in the elimination of conflicts which arise from the marriage relationship. The more severe problems should be referred to other sources of professional aid.

Oppelt (28) reported that the married student makes less use of the counseling center than does the single student. This could be explained in two different ways. One is that if, as a study by Jones (18) indicated, married students are "better able to cope with emotional problems . . .," then there is less frequent use of the counseling center. A second explanation could be that the present counseling services in colleges and universities do not meet the needs of the married student.

Oppelt (28) also reported that the married student makes less use of the health service than does the unmarried student. The married student did use the health service more than any of the other personnel services in this study; but perhaps, as Frank (14) suggested, the university should lengthen the working day of the health center, obtain persons trained in maternity and child care, and expand the health services to meet the needs of the married student family.

Oppelt (28) concluded that there is no significant relationship between marital status and the use of the financial aids, scholarship, and placement offices among male undergraduates. However, Oppelt's study was conducted in 1960; and the use of these personnel services may have changed during the last decade.

Activities and Leisure Time

Dressel (9) reported in a study at Indiana University that married students participate in college activities at a minimal level. In a later article, Dressel (10) stated that he believes the needs of the

country, the goals of higher education, and the philosophy of student personnel work dictate the desirability of increasing the married students' social and cultural maturity. Dressel gave guidelines to carry out this end.

An earlier study by Rogers (31) concluded that married students fall behind single students in participation in campus activities, attendance at athletic events, and participation in college social events. This study is supported by Oppelt (28) who concluded that married students participate significantly less in all types of campus extracurricular activities except student organizations.

Gerson (15) reported that an analysis of the activities of a random sample of married students at Montana State University suggested that the married students have little leisure time. Yamamoto (43) reported similar results.

Mueller (24, p. 434) stated that there is no time or money for the married student to engage in cultural or intellectual activities. Television and conversation have top priority in recreation for the married student. Yamamoto (43) also reported that informal visits with friends headed the list of activities of the married student couple.

The literature implied that the married student is too busy combining his quest for an education, achieving a satisfactory family life, and attempting financial survival to engage in extracurricular activities. Another reason for their lack of participation could be that the usual student activities do not meet their needs or time schedules. Little evidence was found in the literature that there are specific activities which are designed for the married students and their families.

The Spouse of the Married Student

The role of the wife of the married college student appears to be a subordinate one, as was indicated in various studies. Schab (34) found that married male students thought a woman should seek a college education but that she does not need necessarily to obtain a degree. Both the graduate and undergraduate men in this study felt that the place of the woman was in the home, particularly if there were children in the family. Schab concluded that age, experience, and maturation seemed to have the greatest effect on the views of these men toward their wives.

Mueller (25) stated that only one in ten college husbands has his wife in school and that one in three wives work. She stated, "Campus marriage is the most critical hazard for those able young women named the best untapped source of the highly skilled manpower needed in our country today." Rogers (31) reported that marriage was the number one reason for females discontinuing their college education. Hildebrand (16) found that 42 per cent of the women in her study had interrupted their education for marriage and had not yet completed their degrees and were not enrolled. Schab (34) supports the preceding studies concerning the dropping out of college of married students' wives when he reported that a frequent consequence of marriage among college students is the dropping out of college of one of the marital partners; most often this is the wife. Almost all the studies indicated that the major reason for the wife not attending college was that she was working to defray a large portion of the family budget needs.

Other than finances, the major hindrances of additional study by female married students appeared to be class scheduling, course offerings, and children. DeLisle (7) reported that the most attractive

curricula for the married female were Family and Child Development, Education, and the Liberal Arts. The most desired time periods to take courses were evenings and Saturdays. Hildebrand (16) reported similar results.

Few programs were found in the literature designed to meet the needs of the wife of the married student. The only recent attempt reported concerning a program for wives was that of King and Fess (19). A pilot program was set up at Kansas State University by the authors. Small informal groups of wives met for a period of eight weeks to discuss various topics of interest to them. The authors reported that the wives asked for a continuation and expansion of the program.

Summary and Conclusions

The type of physical facility depended on the geographic area to some extent. The various authors were in agreement that permanent, durable, and easily maintained housing units were the best financial investments in the long run. They suggested guidelines for construction and for consideration of the wife and children.

The married college student tended to come from a slightly lower socio-economic background than did single students.

Adjustment of the married college student is reported from both the positive and the negative standpoint. It appears that the major adjustment problem of the married college student is the lack of adequate finances. These economic concerns were the major problem reported in nearly all the studies. The principal sources of income were the husbands' employment, wives' employment, the G. I. Bill, and fellowships or scholarships.

There were conflicting results when the married student was compared to the single student in academic achievement. For example: Falk (12) found no difference, Aller (1) found a slightly higher grade point average for the married student, and other investigators found different results depending on the sample and method used.

One conclusion reached by Oppelt (27) was that the married college student makes less use of personnel services than do single students. Schab's (34) study stated that the institutions should expand their psychological services to include marital problems.

Mueller (24, p. 434) reported that there is no time or money for the married student to engage in cultural or intellectual activities. Television and conversation have top priority in recreation for the married student. Yamamoto (43) reported results that are in agreement with those of Mueller. Oppelt (27) concluded that married male students tend to participate less in all types of extracurricular activities except student government.

The spouse of the married student must change her aspirations for an education. There are few programs designed to allow the wife to engage in cultural and educational advancement. Less than one in ten wives continues her schooling and more than one third work.

The chief conclusions that can be drawn from the literature on the married college student are:

1. The literature on the subject of the married college student is sparse, with the principal source being articles in professional journals. There are few doctoral dissertations, no books written on the subject, and only one or two books containing chapters or parts of chapters focused on the married college student.

2. Many of the articles were based on the opinion and observation of experts in the field, rather than scientific investigation.

3. Many of the studies used samples that were not selected in a random manner and contained possible bias resulting from "volunteer" or selected groups.

4. Almost all the studies either used the questionnaire method to collect data or obtained information from the students' college records.

5. Many of the studies did not focus on one aspect of the married college student, but attempted to collect data for a variety of purposes.

The literature previously reviewed served as a background for the present study. An understanding of the areas investigated prevents duplication of effort, but many studies did provide information for the purpose of developing the questionnaire used in the present study.

Oppelt's study (27) had the most relevance for the present study. Oppelt did provide a description of the characteristics of married male undergraduate students and single male undergraduate students, but did not describe or compare the married male graduate student, the married female undergraduate student, or the married female graduate student. The present study will attempt to broaden the scope of the description and comparison of the married college student by inclusion of the above cited sub-groups.

Oppelt's study (27) had as its primary purpose the attempt to determine if significant differences exist between the marital status of full-time male undergraduates and their background characteristics, participation in extracurricular activities, and utilization of student personnel services. He made no attempt to determine if the married college student perceived a need for present personnel services or if

they perceived a need for additional programs or services. An attempt to answer these important questions has been made in the present study.

CHAPTER III

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The primary purpose of this study is to compare married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students relative to the hypotheses stated in Chapter I. A secondary purpose is to provide a description of married students at Oklahoma State University. The methods and procedures explained in this chapter were designed to attempt to accomplish these purposes.

Description of the Sample

A stratified, by sex and class status, computerized random sample of married students who were married prior to October, 1969, and who took nine or more semester hours of credit during the Fall Semester, 1969, was drawn from the Spring Semester, 1970, registration lists at Oklahoma State University. It was determined prior to the selection of the random sample that the number of potential respondees would be 150 persons in each of the four categories. However, the examination of the students' enrollment records to confirm that they had taken nine or more semester hours revealed that only seventy-eight married graduate females met this standard. Forty-two married graduate females who took six, seven, or eight semester hours were included. Then, to bring the number of potential respondees in this category to the previously set number of

150, a table of random numbers was used to select thirty additional names from those married graduate females who took fewer than six hours of credit during the Fall Semester, 1969.

The sample then consisted of 600 married students who are presently enrolled during the 1970 Spring Semester and who took nine or more semester hours during the 1969 Fall Semester (except for seventy-two graduate females). One hundred and fifty questionnaires were sent to each of the four groups: married undergraduate males, married graduate males, married undergraduate females, and married graduate females. It was determined before the study was started that a minimum of ninety useable returns for each of the four categories would be required.

Table I on page 32 tabulates the population of married students, population in each of the four previously described categories, the obtained sample, the percentage of the population each sample represents, and the percentage of the population the total sample represents at Oklahoma State University during the Spring Semester, 1970. There is also included in Table I the mean ages and age ranges for the obtained sample and the population for comparative purposes.

The obtained sample represents 13.2 per cent of the married student population at Oklahoma State University during the Spring Semester, 1970. It must be noted that commuter and special students were excluded. The per cent of the population the obtained sample represents for each marriage category showed that the male undergraduate student had the smallest percentage of representation. The female graduate student had the highest percentage of representation but had the fewest number enrolled, and also fifty females in the obtained sample were enrolled for fewer than nine semester hours of credit during the Fall Semester, 1969.

TABLE I

A COMPARISON OF THE OBTAINED SAMPLE AND POPULATION OF
MARRIED STUDENTS AT OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Obtained Sample	103	106	109	102*	420
Population	1263	710	966	236	3175
Per cent	8.2	14.9	11.3	42.6	13.2
Obtained Sample					
mean age	23.22	22.60	28.86	28.32	25.77
age range	19-35	18-45	22-54	21-51	18-54
Population					
mean age	24.48	23.38	30.42	31.12	26.66
age range	19-56	18-59	21-60	21-57	18-60

* Fifty were enrolled for fewer than nine credits.

Observation of the mean ages showed that the obtained sample had a lower mean age in all marriage categories than did the populations. The obtained sample also had a narrower range of ages with minimum ages the same in all categories except for the graduate males, but maximum ages for the populations were higher in all categories. Perhaps these differences can be explained by reference to Description of Sample, whereas, except for fifty married female graduate students, the obtained sample contained only married students who took nine or more semester hours. This would suggest that many of the older married students took fewer than nine semester hours of credit during the Fall Semester, 1969 and

were enrolled for fewer than nine hours during the Spring Semester, 1970. If this is true, then it would explain the higher mean and wider range for the ages of the population.

Development of the Instrument

An extensive review of the literature revealed no known instrument by which data could be collected to meet the purposes outlined for this study. There were many questionnaires studied by the investigator to develop the present instrument, but those especially helpful were the ones used by Oppelt (27) and by Chilman and Meyer (3). With this background and the purposes of the present study in mind an instrument was designed in the attempt to meet the following criteria:

1. To contain questions that would provide data for a demographic description of the sample.
2. To contain statements that would allow comparison of the previously described sub-groups of married college students.
3. To contain statements relative to married students in general, but to also include statements peculiar to the Oklahoma State University campus.
4. To contain in the opinion portion of the questionnaire statements that would contain concepts that would not be agreed on or disagreed on by all the population (37).
5. To make the instrument useable by inclusion of adequate questions and statements, but not of such length as to cause respondees to disregard it.
6. To develop a format that could easily be adapted to IBM cards for data-processing.

Forty items were selected to be given to a group of married students in the pilot study. These items were validated by a panel of experts selected from the Division of Student Affairs. Content validity was the concern of the validation procedures. The experience of the investigator, consultation with experienced associates, and extensive examination of other questionnaires were also considered as contributing to the validity of this questionnaire.

The initial procedure to establish clarity of items was during an administration of the questionnaire and subsequent discussion of items with ten persons who were enrolled in a dissertation seminar at Oklahoma State University. Further clarification was obtained from the above panel of experts as well as from the members of the investigator's committee.

Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the instrument was determined by a pilot study composed of twenty-five married students attending Oklahoma State University, who were randomly selected from forty-two persons who stated that they were willing to participate in the pilot study. Test-retest reliability was the concern of this procedure. The questionnaire was given to the pilot group, and after a period of two weeks had elapsed, the process was repeated.

The demographic data requested was concerned with the age of the student, length of marriage, and variables of a similar nature. This data was composed of questions one through thirteen as well as questions 16, 21, 27, 28, and 30 (Appendix A). Questions 6, 27, and 30 may not have been answered due to the nature of the preceding question. For example: Question five asked if the respondent had married while

attending college. Then, question six asked: If yes, what year of college?

The reliability of this portion of the pilot study was determined by tallying the responses as "same" or "different" for each subject from the test to the retest. Then the percentage of "same" responses was calculated. It was established before the pilot study was started that an 85 or higher percentage of "same" responses be required for the demographic portion of the pilot to be reliable. Twenty-four of the subjects had a percentage of "same" responses at the level of 89 per cent or higher. Only one subject did not have the required percentage of "same" responses. This subject was asked during a personal interview why he did not answer consistently on questions 28, 29, and 30. His reply was that he had erred in marking number 28 concerning the use of the placement service for part time work on the retest. He had forgotten on the first test that he had used the financial aids office, thereby marking question 29 differently on the retest. Question 30 was to be answered only if the respondee used the financial aids office. This subject had not answered question 30 on the first test as he had indicated that he had not used the financial aids office, however, on the retest he checked a reason for use of this office.

The question that seemed most unreliable was number 9, which asked "Approximately how many hours do you study each week?" The subjects stated that they could only guess as to the hours spent studying so the exact amount of time spent could not be determined. All but one of the subjects deviated only five hours or less from test to retest.

Question number 12 which was concerned with sources of income, was a second question that was answered differently by five members of the

pilot group. A personal interview with these individuals revealed that the subjects had neglected to list all sources of income on one or the other of the test administrations.

Table II presents the test-retest reliability of the demographic data previously described for each of the twenty-five subjects. The figures represent the percentage of "same" responses.

TABLE II
PER CENT OF "SAME" RESPONSES ON DEMOGRAPHIC
PORTION OF PILOT STUDY

Subject	Per cent	Subject	Per cent	Subject	Per cent
1	100	10	100	18	89
2	94	11	94	19	79
3	89	12	91	20	100
4	100	13	91	21	95
5	95	14	100	22	94
6	100	15	95	23	89
7	91	16	89	24	89
8	100	17	94	25	100
9	89				

The remaining portion of the questionnaire was composed of questions relating to frequency of attending various activities, use of personnel services, perceived need for present student personnel services, and perceived need for suggested personnel services and programs.

A Pearson product moment correlation was calculated for each of the questions. The following formula was used.

$$r = \frac{\Sigma XY - \frac{(\Sigma X)(\Sigma Y)}{N}}{\sqrt{\left(\Sigma X^2 - \frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{N}\right)\left(\Sigma Y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma Y)^2}{N}\right)}}$$

Table III shows the correlation for each of the questions.

TABLE III
CORRELATIONS FOR EACH OF THE CLOSED-FORM
QUESTIONS IN PILOT STUDY

Question	r	Question	r	Question	r
14	.81	23	.96	34*	.55
15	.90	24	.81	36	.81
17	.77	25	.97	37*	.62
18	.96	26	1.00	38	.78
19	.82	31	.82	39	.73
20	.72	32	.69	40*	.61
22	.72	33*	.60	41	.85

*Did not meet minimum set level--see text below

It was established by the investigator before the pilot study began that a reliability coefficient of .65 would be minimum. This minimum was obtained on all but four of the questions. Question 33 was concerned with a perceived need for the present financial aids program and question 34 with a perceived need for the present placement office for

part time work. Question 37 was concerned with the perceived need for a suggested marriage counseling program and question 40 with the perceived need for the suggestion of a satellite student union for married students. These questions were included in the questionnaire sent to the sample as the investigator felt that this information was important to the study despite the reliability coefficient falling below the minimum level set.

Question 35 which asked about the benefits of a suggested financial aids counseling program was not included in the pilot study. Although the investigator had discussed the questionnaire with personnel from the Division of Student Affairs before the pilot study, this question was raised during the time the pilot study was being conducted. This question was included in the questionnaire sent to the sample and the responses will provide the Division of Student Affairs with information they wish to obtain.

Procedure

The previously described questionnaire was sent to a stratified random sample of 600 married students attending Oklahoma State University. A cover letter (Appendix A) was included explaining that the results of this study would be used to identify activities and characteristics of the married student on this campus so as to understand and plan future services and programs for this segment of the college population. Complete anonymity and confidentiality were guaranteed and the students were requested to refrain from placing their name on the returned form.

The questionnaire was sent in an envelope furnished by the Division of Student Affairs. The cover letter was typed on the Division of

Student Affairs' letterhead. Enclosed with the cover letter and questionnaire was a stamped addressed envelope bearing the return address to the Division of Student Affairs Office.

A 60 per cent return was established as minimum for the study. Two weeks after sending out the questionnaire this percentage had not been reached. A telephone follow-up to all persons who had not returned the Married Student Questionnaire resulted in bringing the number of returns up to and in excess of the required percentage. Those persons that could not be contacted by telephone were sent a follow-up letter (see Appendix A for content). The effort to contact all persons in the sample who did not send back the completed questionnaire was made to obtain a maximum return.

Approximately twenty respondees failed to fill out a page or omitted items. It appears that this omission was a fault of the design of the questionnaire which had page two on the reverse side of page one. The investigator either sent a letter to these individuals asking them to complete the questionnaire or visited those persons near his home to obtain the missing information. All of these persons sent back the completed questionnaire or completed it during the personal visit.

Table IV shows the percentage of the number of potential respondees in each marriage category that the obtained sample represents.

The male graduate students had the highest percentage of return and the female graduate students the lowest percentage. The total number of useable questionnaires received represented a 70 per cent return.

TABLE IV
PER CENT OF RETURN

Marriage categories	Potential respondees	Obtained sample	Per cent
Male undergraduates	150	103	68.66
Male graduates	150	109	72.66
Female undergraduates	150	106	70.60
Female graduates	150	102	68.00
Total	600	420	70.00

Statistical Treatment

For each study group consisting of married undergraduate males, married graduate males, married undergraduate females, and married graduate females, means were calculated for age from the IBM record cards of the populations. A tally was made for class level and place of residence. The responses from the questionnaire were placed on IBM cards, and additional demographic data was analyzed for the sample. A range and a mean were computed for questions one through eleven (Appendix A) which pertain to demographic data for each category of the sample. A tally was made of questions four and five, concerning spouse attendance at Oklahoma State University and marriage while attending college, for each category of the sample. The descriptive portion of the study was developed from the foregoing processes.

Differences among the four sub-groups, married male undergraduate, married male graduate, married female undergraduate, and married female graduate students were analyzed by chi square techniques. The variables of sources of income, source of problems, participation in extracurricular activities, use of personnel services, perceived need for present personnel services, and perceived need for suggested personnel services are the type of data that represent frequencies in discrete categories which can be analyzed by chi square. Questions twelve through forty-one on the questionnaire include the above described variables (Appendix A). This function was reported by Siegel (38, p. 175).

When frequencies in discrete categories (either nominal or ordinal) constitute the data of research, the chi-square test may be used to determine the significance of the differences among "k" independent groups.

To meet the requirements for chi square: cells were combined when less than 20 per cent of the cells had an expected frequency of less than five and when any cell had an expected frequency of zero.

Sex and class level served as the independent variables for this study. The responses from the questionnaire provided the dependent variables.

The null hypotheses were rejected when the chi-square obtained was equal to or greater than the tabulated value of chi square for the specified number of degrees of freedom at the .05 level of probability. A two-tailed test was used in the decision to reject the null hypothesis, since only the differences and not the direction of the differences was postulated. Chi square does not indicate where the differences lie; this can be done only by inspection of the data.

The purpose of this chapter was to explain the methods and procedures used in the development of this study. The ensuing chapter

includes the statistical analyses which were utilized in agreement with the methods and procedures described in this chapter and applied to the purposes and hypotheses stated in Chapter I.

CHAPTER IV

THE RESULTS

Introduction

This study compared and described married students who were attending Oklahoma State University during the academic year of 1969-1970.

A stratified sample of married students consisted of 420 persons: 103 undergraduate males, 109 graduate males, 106 undergraduate females, and 102 graduate females. A Married Student Questionnaire designed to meet the purposes outlined for the study was sent to 600 randomly selected married students during the Spring Semester, 1970. The Married Student Questionnaire (Appendix A) requested information of a demographic nature and information relative to sources of income, sources of problems, participation in extracurricular activities, use of personnel services, perceived need for present personnel services, and perceived need for suggested additional services and programs at Oklahoma State University. The data was collected, coded on IBM cards, and verified. Reliability was based on a pilot study using the test-retest method. Validation was established by a panel of experts who determined content validity.

For the comparative portion, the independent variables were sex and class status, and the dependent variables were the responses obtained from the sample. Parametric and nonparametric statistical methods were employed in the analyses.

The results are presented in this order: first, a demographic description of married students utilizing the data collected from the personal records of the students; second, an analyses of supplementary data collected from the sample; third, testing of the hypotheses; and fourth, a summary of the results.

The Description

Precise descriptions of married students are not available at Oklahoma State University. Before this institution seeks to undertake the development, modification, or innovation of personnel services and programs, a description of the demographic characteristics of the subgroup being considered (in this study, the married student) is necessary. The age of these students, number of children, number of credit hours enrolled, hours employed, spouse enrollment in college, and spouse employment are factors of importance relative to the consideration of change. For example, married students who are employed forty hours a week, enrolled for ten credit hours, and whose spouse is employed forty hours a week may require programs and services of a different nature to meet their needs than will married or single students with fewer responsibilities or less stringent time schedules.

The following series of tables and subsequent discussion attempts to provide a description of married students at Oklahoma State University. The data concerning the population is indicated where applicable. The remainder of the tables represent the analyses of the responses from the sample. It appears that this description of married students is an approximation of the demographic characteristics of married students at Oklahoma State University.

Data is combined into one table when it is of a similar nature or when it appears to have relevance.

The number of married students enrolled and places of residence during the Spring Semester, 1970, at Oklahoma State University is presented in Table V. The number of married students in each class, divided by sex and place of residence, is shown. "On-campus" denotes that the married student is living in married student housing and "off-campus" denotes that the married student is living in housing not owned or controlled by Oklahoma State University.

The number of married students in each class increases the higher the class status, except that married graduate females show a smaller number. This corresponds to the lower total enrollment for that marriage category. The total number of married students attending Oklahoma State University during the Spring Semester, 1970, was 3,175. Married males represented more than two-thirds of the total of married students. The total number of students during this semester was 15,897, exclusive of commuter and special students. The 3,175 married students represented 19.9 per cent of this population.

The mean and range of ages for the population and the sample; mean and range of ages for samples' spouses are presented in Table VI.

The mean and range of ages for the students were lower in the sample than in the population. As was stated following Table I, this could indicate that older students were not taking nine or more semester hours of credit to the extent that the sample was required to take, to be included in this study. The mean age for the population was 26.66, whereas, the sample had a mean age of 25.77. The samples spouses had a mean age of 25.76.

TABLE V

THE NUMBER OF MARRIED STUDENTS ENROLLED AND PLACE OF
RESIDENCE DURING THE SPRING SEMESTER, 1970,
AT OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

	Class Status					Total
	Fresh- men	Sopho- mores	Jun- iors	Sen- iors	Grad- uates	
Males						
On-campus	24	46	72	159	267	568
Off-campus	63	146	283	470	699	1,661
Total	87	192	355	629	966	2,229
Females						
On-campus	25	37	54	87	57	260
Off-campus	47	95	135	230	179	686
Total	72	132	189	317	236	946
Grand Total	159	324	544	946	1,202	3,175

TABLE VI

THE MEAN AND RANGE OF AGES FOR THE POPULATION AND
THE SAMPLE: MEAN AND RANGE OF AGES FOR
SAMPLES' SPOUSES

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Population	1,263	710	966	236	3,175
Mean age	24.48	23.38	30.42	31.12	26.66
Age range	19-56	18-59	21-60	22-57	18-60
Sample	103	106	109	102	420
Mean age	23.22	22.60	28.86	28.32	25.77
Age range	19-35	18-45	22-54	21-55	18-54
Samples' spouses	103	104	109	99	415
Mean age	22.38	24.05	26.90	29.83	25.76
Age range	18-32	19-48	20-52	21-52	18-52

The mean and range of the number of years married and the mean and range of the number of children for the sample are presented in Table VII.

As might be expected, the length of marriage was longer for the graduate married students than for the undergraduates.

The mean and the range of the number of children for each marriage category showed that the married graduate student has a greater mean number of children than the undergraduate. It is interesting to note that the married graduate females had a larger mean number of years married (6.77) than the graduate male (5.94), but they had a smaller mean number of children. Graduate males had the largest mean number of children (1.12) and graduate females had the widest range in number of children (0-5).

TABLE VII
THE MEAN AND RANGE OF THE NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED
AND RANGE OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN
FOR THE SAMPLE

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Length of Marriage					
Mean	2.71	3.05	5.95	6.77	4.64
Range	1-10	1-23	1-28	1-28	1-28
Number of Children					
Mean	.45	.35	1.12	.90	.71
Range	0-3	0-4	0-4	0-5	0-5

The number of students who married while attending college and the mean year of marriage for the sample is presented in Table VIII. In calculating the mean year of marriage: 1 represents marriage during the freshman year, 2 during the sophomore year, 3 during the junior year, 4 during the senior year, and 5 during attendance of graduate school.

Two hundred and seventy-three or 65 per cent of the 420 persons in the sample married while attending college. A higher percentage (73.2) of the undergraduate students married while attending college than did graduate students (56.9). The mean year of college in which marriage occurred was 3.15. This data indicated that for those who married while in college, the undergraduate students married approximately one year earlier (males 2.71 and females 2.73) than did the graduate students (males 3.79 and females 3.61).

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS WHO MARRIED WHILE ATTENDING COLLEGE
AND THE MEAN YEAR OF MARRIAGE

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
College marriage	68	85	66	54	273
Non-college marriage	35	21	43	48	147
Mean year of college marriage	2.71	2.73	3.79	3.61	3.15

The number and per cent of the sample whose spouse was attending Oklahoma State University during the Spring Semester, 1970, is presented in Table IX.

The total number of spouses attending Oklahoma State University during the Spring Semester, 1970, was 214 persons who represented 50.9 per cent of the sample. Female students had a much higher percentage of their spouses in attendance than had male students. The spouses of the graduate males represent the lowest percentage (25.7), whereas the female undergraduates' spouses the highest percentage (82.1).

TABLE IX

THE NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THE SAMPLE WHOSE SPOUSE WAS
ATTENDING OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY DURING
THE SPRING SEMESTER, 1970

Spouse	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
A student	39	87	28	60	214
Not a student	64	19	81	42	206
Per cent	37.9	82.1	25.7	58.8	50.9

The mean number and range of semester hours enrolled and hours spent studying each week by the sample during the Spring Semester, 1970, are presented in Table X.

The undergraduate males were enrolled in the largest mean number of semester hours (15.06), followed closely by the undergraduate females

(14.58). The undergraduate students had a wider range of hours enrolled with a maximum number of hours greater than the graduate students. The mean hours each week reported as spent studying by the graduate males showed that, although they were enrolled in fewer mean semester hours of credit (10.62), they spent a greater mean number of hours studying (29.75) than did undergraduate students. Males in both categories spent more time studying than did females. Female undergraduates spent the least amount of time studying each week (16.01), although they were enrolled in almost the same mean number of hours as male undergraduates and approximately four fewer mean hours than the male graduate students. The female graduate student was enrolled for 8.17 mean hours and spent 22.56 mean hours a week studying. This could be related to Table VII which indicated that they had fewer children than the graduate male, suggesting that they had more time for study.

TABLE X

THE MEAN NUMBER AND RANGE OF SEMESTER HOURS ENROLLED
AND HOURS SPENT STUDYING EACH WEEK BY THE SAMPLE
DURING THE SPRING SEMESTER, 1970

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Semester hours enrolled					
Mean	15.06	14.58	10.62	8.17	12.12
Range	3-22	3-19	3-16	2-18	2-22
Hours spent studying					
Mean	22.76	16.01	29.75	22.56	22.35
Range	2-75	2-50	3-70	2-60	2-75

The mean number and range of hours each week the student and spouse in the sample were employed during the Spring Semester, 1970, is presented in Table XI.

The graduate male was employed slightly more mean hours each week (13.74) than the undergraduate male (12.08) or graduate female student (12.31). The undergraduate female student was employed the fewest mean number of hours (4.12), which was considerably less than the other three marriage categories. The range of hours each week that the female undergraduate was employed (0-25) was much narrower than the other marriage categories (0-60).

The mean number of hours that the spouse of the sample was employed was similar for all categories. The spouse of the graduate female was employed the greatest mean number of hours (24.85) and the spouse of the undergraduate female was employed the fewest (18.91).

TABLE XI

THE MEAN NUMBER AND RANGE OF HOURS EACH WEEK THE STUDENT AND SPOUSE IN THE SAMPLE WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE SPRING SEMESTER, 1970

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Student					
Mean	12.08	4.12	13.74	12.34	10.57
Range	0-50	0-25	0-50	0-60	0-60
Spouse					
Mean	20.64	18.91	19.01	24.85	20.80
Range	0-48	0-60	0-50	0-60	0-60

The means for each class level and sex relative to demographic characteristics were presented in Tables VI through XI.

However, a review of these characteristics of the married students in the sample revealed that the average married student can be described as: 25.77 years of age, had a spouse 25.76 years of age, had been married 4.64 years, had .71 children, married while in college during the junior year, was enrolled for 12.12 semester hours of credit, spent 22.35 hours each week studying, was employed 10.57 hours each week, and had a spouse employed 20.80 hours a week.

Supplementary Data

Four questions were included on the Married Student Questionnaire which did not relate to the hypotheses or to the obtaining of demographic data. The analyses of these data are included in this chapter to give a more comprehensive view of married students at Oklahoma State University.

The introduction to the presentation of each table explains reasons for the inclusion of these questions in the Married Student Questionnaire and in the study.

Housing appears to be an important concern in the life of the married college student. The inclusion of Statement 13 on the Married Student Questionnaire was an attempt to determine which factors were most important in the housing situation of the married student.

The number of subjects indicating the most important factor in their present housing situation is presented in Table XII.

Statement 13 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Which of the following do you consider the most important factor in your present housing situation (check only one)--
 low rent, location, size of facility, friendliness
of neighbors, desirable study environment, other (please
specify)

A great variety of responses were specified by fifty-five persons in the sample. Among these were: ten persons who owned trailer homes, nine persons who owned homes, five persons who enjoyed privacy and quiet, and twelve persons who gave a combination of reasons. The remaining fifteen persons specified other various factors.

The most important, but not significant, factor as to the present housing situation for the total sample was low rent. There were 151 persons in the sample that indicated this factor. However, the graduate females did not consider this factor as important as location. Undergraduate females listed low rent only slightly more often than they did the factor of location. Males in both marriage categories listed low rent much more often than any other factor. Graduate males listed size of facility more often than did the other marriage categories. Low rent and location were the most important factors to all who responded.

Chi square techniques were used in this study to determine differences. The chi square test is a nonparametric technique that can determine if differences exist among two or more independent groups or samples. The contrast of observed frequencies with those expected will reveal if the sample departs significantly from normality (38, p. 174).

The chi square test yielded a value of 21.79 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to indicate that differences did not exist among the marriage categories as to importance of factors in their present housing situation.

TABLE XII

THE NUMBER OF SUBJECTS INDICATING THE MOST IMPORTANT
FACTOR IN THEIR PRESENT HOUSING SITUATION

Factors	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Low rent	44	35	41	31	151
Location	25	33	18	37	113
Size of Facility	12	15	24	16	67
Friendliness of neighbors	2	5	3	4	14
Desirable study environment	5	6	8	1	20
Other	15	12	15	13	55
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 15

 $\chi^2 = 21.79$

.10 < p < .20

Dressel (9), Rogers (31), and Oppelt (28) reported that married college students do not engage extensively in extracurricular activities and have little leisure time. The inclusion of Statement 21 in the Married Student Questionnaire was an attempt to determine why married students did not attend extracurricular activities. The data obtained by Statement 21 is given in Table XIII.

Statement 21 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

The major reason for not attending the various activities was-- lack of money, lack of time, family obligations, not interested, other reason (please specify).

Other reasons specified by fourteen persons in the sample included a great variety of responses. Among these were: persons who were not

informed about the activities, females who indicated that their husband wouldn't go with them, and individuals who listed that there were no activities of interest to them.

Lack of time was the reason given most often for not attending various activities. More than 50 per cent of the sample in all marriage categories listed this reason. Females listed the lack of money less frequently than did males. Family obligations were given as a reason more often by the females. The reason of "not interested" was the second most frequent reason given by 16 per cent of the total group.

TABLE XIII

REASONS IN PER CENT GIVEN BY THE SAMPLE FOR NOT
ATTENDING THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

Reasons	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Lack of money	13.6%	8.5%	16.5%	7.8%	11.7%
Lack of time	55.3	58.5	56.9	56.9	56.9
Family obligations	11.7	15.1	5.5	16.7	12.1
Not interested	18.4	15.1	18.3	11.8	16.0
Other reasons	1.0	2.8	2.8	6.9	3.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Oppelt (28) reported that married students use the counseling service less frequently than do single students. The inclusion of Statement

27 on the Married Student Questionnaire was an attempt to determine reasons for non-use. The data obtained by Statement 27 is given in Table XIV.

Statement 27 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

If you did not use the counseling center, which of the following best explains your lack of use (check only one)-- didn't need to, didn't know it was available, didn't believe they could help, difficult to get appointment, other reason (please specify).

According to the data obtained from this study, only twelve married students or less than 3 per cent of the sample of 420 subjects used the counseling center at Oklahoma State University during the Fall Semester, 1970. More than 70 per cent of those not using the counseling center indicated that they did not need to use this service. Twenty-three per cent indicated that they did not know the counseling center was available. Undergraduate students listed this reason more frequently than did graduate students.

Other reasons specified by nineteen persons in the sample included a variety of responses. Among these were: persons who indicated that they were not sure what the services of the counseling involved, individuals who stated that they did not have time to seek this service. The remaining thirteen persons specified a variety of reasons.

No respondee indicated that it "was difficult to get an appointment." Therefore, this item has been excluded from the table.

Statement 30 was included on the Married Student Questionnaire to determine what use of the financial aids office was made by the sample.

The reasons in per cent given by the sample for using the financial aids office are presented in Table XV.

TABLE XIV
REASONS IN PER CENT GIVEN BY THE SAMPLE FOR NOT
USING THE COUNSELING CENTER

Reasons	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Didn't need to	58.8%	68.3%	78.9%	75.5%	70.5%
Didn't know it was available	35.3	23.8	19.3	14.7	23.2
Didn't believe they could help	2.0	3.0	.9	1.0	1.7
Other reasons	3.9	5.0	.9	8.8	4.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Statement 30 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

If you used the financial aids office, which of the following best describes your use-- NDEA loan, Federally insured loan, scholarship, other loan, for information, other reason (please specify).

Several reasons were specified by respondents in the sample. Three persons had obtained emergency loans, and four undergraduate females benefited from the Work Study Program.

Data obtained by this study showed that ninety-eight married students in the sample of 420 (23.3 per cent) used the financial aids office during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 38.7 per cent of the sample who used the financial aids office. They used it most often to obtain a loan other than the two specific ones listed. The males in the sample obtained "other loans" more often than did females. There were 69 per cent of the graduate males who obtained "other loans" which was the

highest percentage of all marriage categories receiving income for expenses from this source. Graduate students did not obtain any NDEA loans.

TABLE XV
REASONS IN PER CENT GIVEN BY THE SAMPLE FOR
USING THE FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE

Reasons	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
NDEA loan	18.2%	25.6%	.0%	.0%	14.4%
Federally insured loan	33.3	17.9	10.3	30.0	21.6
Scholarship	6.1	12.8	6.9	10.0	9.0
Other loan	36.4	20.5	69.0	30.0	38.7
For information	.0	5.1	10.3	20.0	6.3
Other reason	6.1	17.9	3.4	10.0	9.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Testing the Hypotheses

This section presents the analyses of the responses of the sample to questions which were included in the Married Student Questionnaire for comparative purposes. The sequence of this presentation of results follows the hypotheses as stated in Chapter I. Each hypothesis is

stated and tested. Those hypotheses which contain more than one variable to be tested are explained in a sub-division of this chapter.

Throughout the remainder of this section, each statement on the Married Student Questionnaire, and the answers that could be checked by the respondee are given. In the lower portion of each table, the degrees of freedom, the computed chi square, and the probability of differences by chance are given. A brief discussion of the results and their application to the tenability or rejection of the hypotheses are included.

A summary is presented after each complete hypothesis indicating tenability or rejection. For those hypotheses that contain more than one variable, the summary lists which variables are tenable and which ones are rejected. The hypotheses are rejected or sustained.

Sources of Income

The sources of income as reported received by the sample are presented in Tables XVI through XXVI.

Hypothesis I. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students at Oklahoma State University relative to each source of income.

Statement 12 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Of the following, check all sources of income that contributed one-fourth or more to your expenses last semester-- your parents, your spouse's parents, your work, your spouse's work, G.I. Bill, scholarship or fellowship, loans, summer work, savings other than summer work, other (please specify).

The statement requested that the subject report income from all sources that contributed one-fourth or more to their expenses during this

semester. Therefore, the subject may have indicated only one source or as many as four.

The number of subjects reporting income from each source for expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XVI.

The total sources of income for undergraduate students was greater than for graduate students. Undergraduate males and females reported approximately the same total number of sources of income (276 and 274), whereas, the graduate males reported 241 total sources and graduate females reported only 212 total sources of income. The spouse's work and student's work were the most frequently reported sources of income.

TABLE XVI

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS REPORTING INCOME FROM EACH SOURCE
FOR EXPENSES DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Source of income	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Student's parents	23	42	8	7	80
Spouse's parents	13	32	5	9	59
Student's work	42	23	64	50	179
Spouse's work	56	63	49	67	235
G. I. Bill	19	6	18	7	50
Scholarship or fellowship	16	12	32	31	91
Loans	24	31	17	11	83
Summer work	52	40	17	12	121
Savings (other than summer work)	18	15	19	14	66
Other sources	13	10	12	4	39
Total	276	274	241	212	1,003

The number of subjects receiving income from their parents for expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XVII.

The chi square test yielded a value of 49.33 which is significant at the .001 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses from the subject's parents during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were eighty married students in the sample who received income from this source. Only fifteen of these were graduate students.

TABLE XVII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS RECEIVING INCOME FROM THEIR PARENTS
FOR EXPENSES DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Received income	23	42	8	7	80
Did not receive income	80	64	101	95	340
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 3	$\chi^2 = 49.33$			p < .001	

The number of subjects receiving income from the parents of their spouse for expenses for the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XVIII.

Fall Semester, 1969. There were 179 married students in the sample who received income from this source. Only sixty-five of these were undergraduate students.

TABLE XIX

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS RECEIVING INCOME FROM THEIR WORK
FOR EXPENSES DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Received income	42	23	64	50	179
Did not receive income	61	83	45	52	241
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 3	$\chi^2 = 32.37$			p < .001	

The number of subjects receiving income from their spouse's work for expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XX.

The chi square test yielded a value of 9.90 which is significant at the .02 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses from their spouse's work during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 235 married students in the sample who received income from this source. Of this total, 105 were males.

TABLE XX

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS RECEIVING INCOME FROM THEIR SPOUSES' WORK
FOR EXPENSES DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Received income	56	63	49	67	235
Did not receive income	47	43	60	35	185
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 3 $\chi^2 = 9.90$ p < .02

The number of subjects receiving income from the G. I. Bill for expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXI.

The chi square test yielded a value of 12.82 which is significant at the .01 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses from the G. I. Bill during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were fifty married students in the sample who received income from this source. It is interesting to note that only thirteen females were represented in this total, when a high percentage had husbands in college. This could indicate that husbands of the subjects were not veterans or that they misunderstood the question.

The number of subjects receiving income from scholarships or fellowships for expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXII.

TABLE XXI

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS RECEIVING INCOME FROM THE G. I. BILL
FOR EXPENSES DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Received income	19	6	18	7	50
Did not receive income	84	100	91	95	370
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 3	$\chi^2 = 12.82$				p < .01

The chi square test yielded a value of 17.34 which is significant at the .001 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses from scholarships or fellowships during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were ninety-one married students in the sample who received income from this source. Of the total, only twenty-eight were undergraduate students.

The number of subjects receiving income from loans for expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXIII.

The chi square test yielded a value of 13.20 which is significant at the .01 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses from loans during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were eighty-three married students in the sample that received income from this source. Of this total, only eleven graduate females were represented.

TABLE XXII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS RECEIVING INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS
OR FELLOWSHIPS FOR EXPENSES DURING THE
FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	<u>Marriage Categories</u>				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Received income	16	12	32	31	91
Did not receive income	87	94	77	71	329
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 3 $\chi^2 = 17.34$ p < .001

TABLE XXIII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS RECEIVING INCOME FROM LOANS FOR
EXPENSES DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	<u>Marriage Categories</u>				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Received income	24	31	17	11	83
Did not receive income	79	75	92	91	337
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 3 $\chi^2 = 13.20$ p < .01

The number of subjects receiving income from summer work for expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXIV.

The chi square test yielded a value of 51.44 which is significant at the .001 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses from summer work for the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 121 married students in the sample who received income from this source. Only twenty-nine of these were graduate students.

TABLE XXIV

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS RECEIVING INCOME FROM SUMMER WORK
FOR EXPENSES DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Received income	52	40	17	12	121
Did not receive income	51	66	92	90	299
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 3	$\chi^2 = 51.44$			p < .001	

The number of subjects receiving income from savings (other than summer work) for expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXV.

The chi square test yielded a value of .98 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to indicate that differences did not exist among the marriage categories as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses from savings (other than summer work) for the Fall Semester, 1969. There were sixty-six married students in the sample who received income from this source. The number was approximately the same for all marriage categories.

TABLE XXV

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS RECEIVING INCOME FROM SAVINGS
(OTHER THAN SUMMER WORK) FOR EXPENSES DURING
THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Received income	18	15	19	14	66
Did not receive income	85	91	90	88	354
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 3 $\chi^2 = .98$.80 < p < .90

The number of subjects receiving income from sources other than the ones listed on the Married Student Questionnaire, for expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXVI.

The "other reasons" included a great variety of responses. Among the persons responding and giving "other reasons" were: thirteen on

active duty in the military service pursuing additional education sponsored and financed by their respective branch of service, four who received income from selling cattle or farm products, four who received income from relatives other than parents, three who obtained income from stocks or bonds, and two who received income from the Vocational Rehabilitation Service. The remainder received income from other sources.

The chi square test yielded a value of 5.23 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the marriage categories as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, from "other" sources of income. There were thirty-nine married students in the sample who received income from these sources. The number was approximately the same in all marriage categories with the exception of the graduate female, and here there were only four individuals indicating these "other" sources of income.

TABLE XXVI

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS RECEIVING INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES FOR EXPENSES DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Received income	13	10	12	4	39
Did not receive income	90	96	97	98	381
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 3

 $\chi^2 = 5.23$

.10 < p < .20

A summary of sources of income is presented in Table XXVII. The chi square value, the degrees of freedom, and the level of probability are tabulated.

Hypothesis I was sustained. The analyses of the sources of income from savings (other than summer work) and "other" sources revealed that no differences existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students as to receiving income from these sources.

Differences existed among the marriage categories as to receiving income from the subject's parents, the parents of the subject's spouse, subject's work, spouse's work, G. I. Bill, scholarships or fellowships, loans, and summer work.

TABLE XXVII
SUMMARY OF SOURCES OF INCOME

Source of Income	Table	df	χ^2	p
Student's parents	XVII	3	49.33	.001
Spouse's parents	XVIII	3	33.43	.001
Student's work	XIX	3	32.37	.001
Spouse's work	XX	3	9.90	.02
G. I. Bill	XXI	3	12.82	.01
Scholarship of Fellowship	XXII	3	17.34	.001
Loans	XXIII	3	13.20	.01
Summer work	XXIV	3	51.44	.001
Savings (other than summer work)	XXV	3	.98	.90
Other sources	XXVI	3	5.23	.20

Sources of Problems

The number of subjects indicating each source of problems during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXVIII.

Hypothesis II. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students at Oklahoma State University relative to sources of problems.

Statement 16 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Of the following, check your greatest problem area during last semester (check only one)--__educational, __personal, __social, __financial, __health.

There was no space included for those who felt they had no problems, and twenty-one persons added the category of "none". This added category is included in the analysis.

The chi square test yielded a value of 32.54 which is significant at the .01 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to the source of problems during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 173 married students in the sample that indicated "financial" as the greatest problem area. Only twenty-six of this total were graduate females. The other marriage categories reported financial problems more frequently than any other problem area. The second most frequently listed problem was "educational" which was listed by 125 married students. The number in each marriage category who listed this problem was approximately the same. The graduate female added the category "none" more often than did the other marriage categories.

Hypothesis II was rejected. There were significant differences that existed among married male undergraduate students, married male

graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students relative to sources of problems.

TABLE XXVIII
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS INDICATING EACH SOURCE OF PROBLEMS
DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Educational	33	25	32	35	125
Personal	12	15	10	17	54
Social	2	9	10	9	30
Financial	48	48	51	26	173
Health	4	2	6	4	16
None	4	6	0	11	21
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 15	$\chi^2 = 32.54$			p < .01	

Extracurricular Activities

Participation in each of the selected extracurricular activities during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Tables XXIX through XXXVII.

Hypothesis III. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate

students at Oklahoma State University relative to participation in each of the selected extracurricular activities.

The variables in this section were divided into on-campus and off-campus activities. Two of the variables did not designate or explicitly imply on-campus or off-campus activities, and were therefore considered as applying to either or both of these two categories. In the following discussions, if the statement does not indicate the proper designation, a statement is included denoting: on-campus, off-campus, or applying to either or both categories.

The number of subjects participating in leisure time athletics during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXIX.

Statement 14 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you engage in leisure time athletics last semester about--
__two or more times a week, __once a week, __once a month,
__one or two times last semester, __did not engage in any.

This statement did not specify on-campus or off-campus, therefore it can be placed in either or both of these categories.

The chi square test yielded a value of 36.90 which is significant at the .001 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the marriage categories as to participation in leisure time athletics during the Fall Semester, 1969. Males participated in this activity more frequently than did females. There were 236 married students in the sample who participated in this activity only "one or two times last semester" or "not at all".

The number of subjects attending sports events during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXX.

TABLE XXIX

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PARTICIPATING IN LEISURE TIME ATHLETICS
DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Two or more times a week	24	14	17	3	58
Once a week	19	14	26	16	75
Once a month	13	20	12	6	51
One or two times last semester	14	15	15	23	67
Did not engage in any	33	43	39	54	169
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12 $\chi^2 = 36.90$ p < .001

Statement 15 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you attend sports events last semester about--__one or more times a week, __two times a month, __once a month, __one or two times last semester, __did not attend any.

This statement did not specify on-campus or off-campus, therefore it can be placed in either or both of these categories.

The chi square test yielded a value of 14.17 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to attending sports events during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 168 married students who attended these events only "one or two times last semester" or "did not attend any". However, 186 persons attended sports events two or more times a month.

TABLE XXX
 NUMBER OF SUBJECTS ATTENDING SPORTS EVENTS
 DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Frequency	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
One or more times a week	19	20	14	10	63
Two times a month	33	35	30	25	123
Once a month	10	19	19	18	66
One or two times last semester	18	16	19	19	72
Did not attend any	23	16	27	30	96
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

 $\chi^2 = 14.17$

.20 < p < .30

The number of subjects attending on-campus educational or cultural events during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXXI.

Statement 17 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you attend cultural or educational events (plays, concerts, lectures, etc.) sponsored by the university last semester about--__one or more times a week, __two times a month, __once a month, __one or two times last semester, __did not attend any.

The chi square test yielded a value of 20.67 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to attendance of on-campus educational or cultural events during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 333 married students in the sample who

indicated they attended these activities "one or two times last semester" or "did not attend any."

TABLE XXXI

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS ATTENDING ON-CAMPUS EDUCATIONAL OR CULTURAL EVENTS DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Frequency	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
One or more times a week	0	4	0	2	6
Two times a month	4	11	9	8	32
Once a month	10	9	15	15	49
One or two times last semester	35	47	35	38	155
Did not attend any	54	35	50	39	178
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

 $\chi^2 = 20.67$

.05 < p < .10

The number of subjects using the Health and Physical Education building during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXXII.

Statement 18 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you use the new Health and Physical Education building last semester about-- two or more times a week, once a week, once a month, one or two times last semester, did not use it any.

The Health and Physical Education building is located on the Oklahoma State University campus and therefore this variable is considered as an on-campus activity.

The chi square test yielded a value of 32.84 which is significant at the .01 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to use of the Health and Physical Education building at Oklahoma State University during the Fall Semester, 1969. The males used this facility to a greater extent than did females. There were 207 married students in the sample who did not use this facility.

TABLE XXXII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS USING THE HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Frequency	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Two or more times a week	20	19	16	3	58
Once a week	16	8	19	8	51
Once a month	16	9	10	8	43
One or two times last semester	12	16	12	21	61
Did not use it any	39	54	52	62	207
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12 $\chi^2 = 32.84$ p < .01

The number of subjects involved in student organizations during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXXIII.

Statement 19 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Were you involved in student organizations last semester--
 ___ to the extent you held an office, ___ greatly involved,
 ___ somewhat involved, ___ little involved, ___ not involved.

The chi square test yielded a value of 15.44 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to involvement in student organizations during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 275 married students in the sample who were not involved in these activities.

TABLE XXXIII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS INVOLVED IN STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS
 DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Involvement	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Held an office	9	10	4	4	27
Greatly involved	3	1	4	2	10
Somewhat involved	14	12	15	5	46
Little involved	19	13	15	15	62
Not involved	58	70	71	76	275
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

$\chi^2 = 15.44$

.20 < p < .30

The number of subjects attending off-campus cultural or educational events during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXXIV.

Statement 20 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you attend cultural or educational events off-campus last semester (in the community) about-- one or more times a week, two times a month, once a month, one or two times last semester, not at all.

The chi square test yielded a value of 5.42 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the marriage categories as to attendance of off-campus cultural or educational events during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 359 married students in the sample who attended these events "one or two times last semester" or "did not attend any."

TABLE XXXIV

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS ATTENDING OFF-CAMPUS CULTURAL OR EDUCATIONAL EVENTS DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Frequency	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
One or more times a week	1	2	1	3	7
Two times a month	5	6	5	7	23
Once a month	7	8	7	9	31
One or two times last semester	30	31	26	31	118
Did not attend any	60	59	70	52	241
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

$\chi^2 = 5.42$

.90 < p < .95

The number of subjects participating in off-campus organizations during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXXV.

Statement 22 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you participate in community or social organizations last semester (political, lodges, bridge clubs, etc.)--__to the extent you held an office, __greatly involved, __somewhat involved, __little involved, __not at all.

The chi square test yielded a value of 25.48 which is significant at the .02 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to participation in off-campus organizations during the Fall Semester, 1969. Female graduate students were involved to a greater extent than were the other marriage categories. There were 299 married students in the sample who were not involved in these activities.

TABLE XXXV

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PARTICIPATING IN OFF-CAMPUS ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Involvement	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Held an office	2	2	1	4	9
Greatly involved	1	5	2	5	13
Somewhat involved	6	9	8	20	43
Little involved	15	15	10	16	56
Not at all	79	75	88	57	299
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

$\chi^2 = 25.48$

p < .02

The number of subjects involved in religious activities during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXXVI.

Statement 23 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Were you involved in religious activities last semester about--__one or more times a week, __two times a month, __once a month, __one or two times last semester, __not at all.

The chi square test yielded a value of 22.47 which is significant at the .05 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to involvement in religious activities during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 213 married students in the sample who were involved these activities only "one or two times last semester" or "not at all." Females were involved to a greater extent than were males.

TABLE XXXVI

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS INVOLVED IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Frequency	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
One or more times a week	15	34	31	42	122
Two times a month	13	11	8	9	41
Once a month	13	13	9	9	44
One or two times last semester	13	9	10	11	43
Not at all	49	39	51	31	170
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

$\chi^2 = 22.47$

p < .05

The number of subjects attending movies, playing cards, and visiting friends during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXXVII.

Statement 24 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you attend movies, play cards or visit friends last semester about-- one or more times a week, two times a month, once a month, one or two times last semester, not at all.

This variable is considered as an off-campus activity. Only three persons reported that they had not participated in these activities, therefore "not at all" was combined with "one or two times last semester" to meet the requirements of chi square.

The chi square test yielded a value of 39.39 which is significant at the .001 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to the activities of attending movies--playing cards--and visiting friends during Fall Semester, 1969. There were 304 married students in the sample who participated in these activities "two times a month" or "one or more times a week." The undergraduate students participated in these activities more frequently than did graduate students.

A summary of participation in extracurricular activities during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXXVIII. The chi square value, the degrees of freedom, and the level of probability are tabulated.

Hypothesis III was sustained. There were no differences that existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students for the activities of sports events attendance,

on-campus cultural or educational events, student organizations, and off-campus cultural or educational events. There were differences that existed among the marriage categories for the activities of leisure time athletics, use of the Health and Physical Education building, off-campus organizational involvement, religious activities, and attending movies-playing of cards-and visiting friends.

TABLE XXXVII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS ATTENDING MOVIES-PLAYING
OF CARDS-AND VISITING FRIENDS DURING
THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Frequency	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
One or more times a week	40	56	28	38	162
Two times a month	39	37	33	33	142
Once a month	17	7	24	23	71
One or two times last semester	7	6	24	8	45
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 9	$\chi^2 = 39.39$			p < .001	

TABLE XXXVIII
 SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATION IN EXTRACURRICULAR
 ACTIVITIES DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Activity	Table	df	χ^2	p
Leisure time athletics	XXIX	12	36.90	.001
Sports events attendance	XXX	12	14.17	.30
On-campus cultural or educational events	XXXI	12	20.67	.10
Use of Health and Physical Education building	XXXII	12	32.84	.01
Student organi- zations	XXXIII	12	15.44	.30
Off-campus cultural or educational events	XXXIV	12	5.42	.90
Off-campus organi- zations	XXXV	12	25.48	.02
Religious activities	XXXVI	12	22.47	.05
Attending movies- playing of cards- and visiting friends	XXXVII	9	39.39	.001

Use of Personnel Services

Use of each of the personnel services during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Tables XXXIX through XLII.

Hypothesis IV. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students at Oklahoma State University relative to use or disuse of each of the student personnel services.

The number of subjects using the health service during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XXXIX.

Statement 25 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you use the health service last semester about--__one or more times a week, __two times a month, __once a month, __one or two times last semester, __did not use.

There were so few persons that reported use of the health service "one or more times a week", that this frequency was combined with the frequency of "two times a month", to meet the requirements of chi square.

The chi square test yielded a value of 18.64 which is significant at the .05 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to the use of the health service during the Fall Semester, 1969. The females used the health service to a greater extent than did males. There were 207 married students in the sample who did not use this service during the Fall Semester, 1969.

The number of subjects using the counseling center during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XL.

TABLE XXXIX
 NUMBER OF SUBJECTS USING THE HEALTH SERVICE
 DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Frequency	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Two or more times a month	3	8	2	8	21
Once a month	3	10	10	6	29
One or two times last semester	33	46	47	37	163
Did not use	64	42	50	51	207
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 9

 $\chi^2 = 18.64$

p < .05

Statement 26 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you use the counseling center last semester about--
 __one or more times a week, __two times a month, __once a
 month, __one or two times last semester, __did not use.

There were so few married students that used the counseling center that all frequencies of those using the service was combined into a single category, which is labeled "Used". This procedure is necessary to meet the requirements of chi square.

The chi square test yielded a value of 8.86 which is significant at the .05 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to the use of the counseling center during the Fall Semester, 1969. The undergraduate females used the counseling center to a greater extent than did the

other marriage categories. Only twelve married students in the sample used this service.

TABLE XL
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS USING THE COUNSELING CENTER
DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Used	3	7	0	2	12
Did not use	100	99	109	100	408
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 3	$\chi^2 = 8.86$			p < .05	

The number of subjects using the placement service for part time work during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XLI.

Statement 28 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you use the placement service for part time work last semester--__yes, __no.

The chi square test yielded a value of 19.64 which is significant at the .001 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to the use of the placement service for part time work during the Fall Semester, 1969. The undergraduate females used this service to a greater extent than did the other marriage categories. Only thirteen married students used this service during the Fall Semester, 1969.

TABLE XLI
 NUMBER OF SUBJECTS USING THE PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR PART TIME
 WORK DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Used	2	10	1	0	13
Did not use	101	96	108	102	407
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 3	$\chi^2 = 19.64$			p < .001	

The number of subjects using the financial aids office during the Fall Semester, 1969, is presented in Table XLII.

Statement 29 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Did you use the financial aids office last semester--
 __yes, __no.

The chi square test yielded a value of 16.33 which is significant at the .001 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that differences existed among the four marriage categories as to the use of the financial aids office during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were ninety-eight married students who used this service. Only ten of these were graduate females.

A summary of use of student personnel services is presented in Table XLIII. The chi square value, the degrees of freedom, and the level of probability are tabulated.

TABLE XLII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS USING THE FINANCIAL AIDS OFFICE
DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

	<u>Marriage Categories</u>				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Used	26	35	27	10	98
Did not use	77	71	82	92	322
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 3 $\chi^2 = 16.33$ p < .001

Hypothesis IV was rejected. This is interpreted to mean that significant differences existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students relative to the use of each of the personnel services during the Fall Semester, 1969. Although differences existed, there was little use made of the counseling center and placement service for part time work by the married students in the sample.

Perceived Need for Present Personnel Services

The perceived need for present personnel services is presented in Tables XLIV through XLVII.

Hypothesis V. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate

TABLE XLIII

SUMMARY OF THE USE OF STUDENT PERSONNEL SERVICES
DURING THE FALL SEMESTER, 1969

Service	Table	df	χ^2	p
Health Service	XXXIX	9	18.64	.05
Counseling center	XL	3	8.86	.05
Placement service for part time work	XLI	3	19.64	.001
Financial aids office	XLII	3	16.33	.001

students at Oklahoma State University relative to a perceived need for each of the present personnel services.

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the health service is presented in Table XLIV.

Statement 31 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

For the married student the present health service at OSU is needed-- very much, some, undecided, very little, not needed.

The chi square test yielded a value of 7.63 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for the health service at Oklahoma State University. There were 287 married students in the sample that perceived the need for these services as "very much" or "some".

TABLE XLIV
 NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED
 FOR THE HEALTH SERVICE

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Very much	41	44	49	48	182
Some	28	29	24	24	105
Undecided	24	23	21	25	93
Very little	7	8	12	3	30
Not needed	3	2	3	2	10
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12 $\chi^2 = 7.63$.80 < p < .90

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the counseling center is presented in Table XLV.

Statement 32 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

For the married student the present counseling center at OSU is needed-- __very much, __some, __undecided, __very little, __not needed.

The chi square test yielded a value of 8.76 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for the counseling center at Oklahoma State University. There were 244 married students in the sample who were "undecided" concerning the perceived need for this service.

TABLE XLV
 NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED
 FOR THE COUNSELING CENTER

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Very much	9	13	10	13	45
Some	20	21	23	16	80
Undecided	56	59	63	66	244
Very little	9	6	8	4	27
Not needed	9	7	5	3	24
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12 $\chi^2 = 8.76$ $.70 < p < .80$

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the placement office for part time work is presented in Table XLVI.

Statement 34* on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

For the married student the services of the present placement office for part time work at OSU is needed-- very much, some, undecided, very little, not at all.

The chi square test yielded a value of 26.89 which is significant at the .01 level of probability. This is interpreted to mean that significant differences existed among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for the placement office for part time work at Oklahoma State University. There were 219 married students in the sample that perceived the need for this service as "very much". However, 103 were

*Not reliable in pilot study. See pages 37 and 38.

"undecided" as to the need for this service. Females perceived this need to a greater extent than did males.

TABLE XLVI
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED FOR THE
PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR PART TIME WORK

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Very much	57	64	43	55	219
Some	20	22	25	10	77
Undecided	20	18	36	29	103
Very little	3	1	3	1	8
Not at all	3	1	2	7	13
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 12	$X^2 = 26.89$			p < .01	

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the financial aids program is presented in Table XLVII.

Statement 33* on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

For the married student the present financial aids program at OSU is needed-- very much, some, undecided, very little, not needed.

There were two graduate males who perceived the need for this service as very little, and seven persons who perceived no need, therefore to meet the requirements of chi square, these two items were combined.

*Not reliable in pilot study. See pages 37 and 38.

The chi square test yielded a value of 12.43 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for the financial aids program at Oklahoma State University. There were 224 married students in the sample who perceived the need for this service as "very much". There were 121 subjects who were "undecided" about the need for this service.

TABLE XLVII
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED FOR
THE FINANCIAL AIDS PROGRAM

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Very much	62	61	52	49	224
Some	18	19	15	14	66
Undecided	22	23	40	36	121
Very little or no need	1	2	3	3	9
Total	103	106	109	102	420
df = 9	$\chi^2 = 12.43$.10 < p < .20		

A summary of the perceived need for the present personnel services is presented in Table XLVIII. The chi square value, degrees of freedom, and level of probability are tabulated.

Hypothesis V was sustained. There were no differences that existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students as to a perceived need for the health service, counseling center, and financial aids program. Differences did exist among the marriage categories as to the perceived need for the placement service for part time work.

TABLE XLVIII

SUMMARY OF THE PERCEIVED NEED FOR
PRESENT PERSONNEL SERVICES

Service	Table	df	χ^2	p
Health service	XLIV	12	7.63	.90
Counseling center	XLV	12	8.76	.80
Placement service for part time work	XLVI	12	26.89	.01
Financial aids	XLVII	9	12.43	.20

Perceived Need for Suggested Services and Programs

The perceived need for suggested services and programs is presented in Tables XLIX through LV.

Hypothesis VI. There are no significant differences (.05 level) among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate

students relative to a perceived need for each of the suggested services and programs at Oklahoma State University.

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the suggested service of a financial counseling program is presented in Table XLIX.

Statement 35 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

A financial counseling program at OSU would benefit the married student-- very much, some, undecided, very little, not at all.

The chi square test yielded a value of 11.72 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for a financial counseling program at Oklahoma State University. There were 284 married students in the sample who perceived the need for this program as "very much" or "some", although 101 persons were "undecided" as to the need.

TABLE XLIX

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED FOR THE SUGGESTED SERVICE OF A FINANCIAL COUNSELING PROGRAM

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Very much	34	34	29	29	126
Some	42	44	33	39	158
Undecided	19	20	35	27	101
Very little	6	5	7	3	21
Not at all	2	3	5	4	14
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12 $\chi^2 = 11.72$.30 < p < .50

*Not included in pilot study. See Page 38.

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the suggested program of increased health services is presented in Table L.

Statement 36 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Increased health services for the family of the married student at OSU requiring some additional fees would benefit them-- very much, some, undecided, very little, not at all.

The chi square test yielded a value of 20.65 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for increased health services for the family at Oklahoma State University. There were 251 married students in the sample who perceived the need for this additional service as "very much" or "some". There were 109 persons who were "undecided" as to this service.

TABLE L

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED FOR THE SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF INCREASED HEALTH SERVICES

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Very much	34	29	37	42	142
Some	34	32	26	17	109
Undecided	15	31	30	33	109
Very little	11	6	9	5	31
Not at all	9	8	7	5	29
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

$\chi^2 = 20.65$

.05 < p < .10

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the suggested service of a marriage counseling program is presented in Table LI.

Statement 37* on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

A marriage counseling program at OSU would benefit the married student-- very much, some, undecided, very little, not at all.

The chi square test yielded a value of 13.68 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for a marriage counseling program at Oklahoma State University. There were 239 married students in the sample who perceived the need for the increase in this program as "very much" or "some". However, 120 persons were "undecided".

TABLE LI

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED FOR THE SUGGESTED SERVICE OF A MARRIAGE COUNSELING PROGRAM

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Very much	14	23	21	29	87
Some	38	41	37	36	152
Undecided	29	30	34	27	120
Very little	14	6	8	6	34
Not at all	8	6	9	4	27
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

$\chi^2 = 13.68$

.30 < p < .50

*Not reliable in pilot study. See pages 37 and 38.

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the suggested services of family movies, dances, and children's programs is presented in Table LII.

Statement 38 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

Programs for the married student several times a year such as family movies, dinners, dances and children's programs would be--__desirable, __somewhat desirable, __undecided, __somewhat undesirable, __undesirable.

The chi square test yielded a value of 17.31 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for these suggested programs at Oklahoma State University. There were 288 married students in the sample who perceived the need for these suggested programs as "desirable" or "somewhat desirable".

TABLE LII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED FOR THE SUGGESTED SERVICE OF FAMILY MOVIES, DANCES, AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Desirable	46	35	40	32	153
Somewhat desirable	30	42	36	27	135
Undecided	16	15	24	29	84
Somewhat undesirable	6	7	5	4	22
Undesirable	5	7	4	10	26
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

$\chi^2 = 17.31$

.10 < p < .20

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the suggested program of free non-credit seminars is presented in Table LIII.

Statement 39 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

A program of free non-credit seminars meeting 60 to 90 minutes a week for six to eight weeks and focusing on the understanding of a spouse role, child care and other areas of marriage would be--__desirable, __somewhat desirable, __undecided, __somewhat undesirable, __undesirable.

The chi square test yielded a value of 15.04 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for these suggested programs at Oklahoma State University. There were 300 married students in the sample who perceived the need for the free non-credit seminars as "desirable" or "somewhat desirable".

TABLE LIII

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED FOR THE SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF FREE NON-CREDIT SEMINARS

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Desirable	45	40	31	40	156
Somewhat desirable	33	39	39	33	144
Undecided	11	18	27	17	73
Somewhat undesirable	4	4	6	2	16
Undesirable	10	5	6	10	31
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12

$\chi^2 = 15.04$

.20 < p < .30

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the suggested service of a student union for married students is presented in Table LIV.

Statement 40* on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

A satellite student union for married students located in the married student housing area would be-- desirable, somewhat desirable, undecided, somewhat undesirable, undesirable.

The chi square test yielded a value of 8.36 which is not significant at the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for this suggested service at Oklahoma State University. There were 217 married students in the sample who perceived the need for a student union for married students as "desirable" or "somewhat desirable". However, there were 103 persons who were "undecided" and seventy-five who perceived the need for this facility as "undesirable".

TABLE LIV

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED FOR THE SUGGESTED SERVICE OF A STUDENT UNION FOR MARRIED STUDENTS

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Desirable	31	29	27	28	115
Somewhat desirable	25	29	24	24	102
Undecided	19	22	31	31	103
Somewhat undesirable	7	8	7	3	25
Undesirable	21	18	20	16	75
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12 $\chi^2 = 8.36$.70 < p < .80

*Not reliable in pilot study. See pages 37 and 38.

The number of subjects perceiving a need for the suggested service of an association of married students is presented in Table LV.

Statement 41 on the Married Student Questionnaire read:

The formation of an association of married students that would bring the needs of the married students to the attention of university officials would be--__desirable, __somewhat desirable, __undecided, __somewhat undesirable, __undesirable.

The chi square test yielded a value of 11.48 which is not significant as the level of probability set for this study. This is interpreted to mean that differences did not exist among the four marriage categories as to a perceived need for an association of married students at Oklahoma State University. There were 307 married students in the sample who perceived the need for this association as "desirable" or "somewhat desirable".

TABLE LV

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PERCEIVING A NEED FOR THE SUGGESTED SERVICE OF AN ASSOCIATION OF MARRIED STUDENTS

Perceived need	Marriage Categories				Total
	Undergraduate		Graduate		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Desirable	56	42	50	38	186
Somewhat desirable	25	32	29	35	121
Undecided	17	24	20	23	84
Somewhat undesirable	1	3	5	4	13
Undesirable	4	5	5	2	16
Total	103	106	109	102	420

df = 12 $\chi^2 = 11.48$.30 < p < .50

A summary of the perceived need for suggested services and programs is presented in Table LVI. The chi square value, the degrees of freedom, and the level of probability are tabulated.

Hypothesis VI was sustained. This is interpreted to mean that no significant differences existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students as to a perceived need for the suggested services and programs at Oklahoma State University. However, the married students in the sample perceived a need for the suggested services and programs. There were several services or programs that the sample was "undecided" as to their perceived need.

TABLE LVI

SUMMARY OF THE PERCEIVED NEED FOR SUGGESTED SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

Suggested service	Table	df	χ^2	p
Financial counseling program	XLIX	12	11.72	.50
Increased health services	L	12	20.65	.10
Marriage counseling program	LI	12	13.68	.50
Family movies, dances, and children's programs	LII	12	17.31	.20
Free non-credit seminars	LIII	12	15.04	.30
Student union for married students	LIV	12	8.36	.80
Association of married students	LV	12	11.48	.50

Summary

Tables V through X presented the description of the demographic portion of this study. The married student population at Oklahoma State University during the Spring Semester, 1970, consisted of 3,175 students. More than two-thirds of this total were males. The total number of students enrolled during this semester was 15,897, exclusive of commuter and special students. The 3,175 married students represented 19.9 per cent of this population.

The analyses of the results received from the sample of 420 subjects revealed that married graduate students had a mean age of 28.5 years, which was greater than the undergraduate students, who had a mean age of 22.91. The spouses of the graduate students had a mean age of 26.90 for the male subjects and females' spouses had a mean age of 29.83. The undergraduates had younger spouses with males's spouses having a mean age of 22.38 and females' spouses having a mean age of 24.05.

The mean length of years married for the total sample was 4.64. The graduate male students were married 5.94 mean years and the graduate female students 6.77 mean years as compared to the undergraduate who were married 2.71 mean years for the male and 3.05 mean years for the female.

The graduate students reported approximately one child for each subject, whereas the undergraduate subjects reported .40 children as the mean number.

Approximately 65 per cent of the sample married while they were attending college. The mean year of marriage while attending college was 3.15 or toward the middle of the junior year.

Over 50 per cent of the sample reported that their spouses were attending Oklahoma State University. Female undergraduates had 82.1 per cent of their spouses in attendance which represented the greatest number.

Undergraduate students in the sample were enrolled in a higher mean number of hours of credit (males 15.06 and females 14.58) than were graduate students (males 10.62 and females 8.17). The graduate males spent 29.75 mean hours a week studying which was the greatest number of hours spent studying among the four marriage categories. Undergraduate females spent 16.01 hours a week studying which was the fewest hours, although they were enrolled for more semester hours of credit than were male graduate students or female graduate students.

The graduate male students were employed 13.74 hours a week on the average, which was approximately an hour more each week than the male undergraduate or female graduate student. The undergraduate females were employed each week only about one-third as many hours as the other marriage categories.

The spouses of the sample were employed 20.80 mean hours a week. The number of hours was approximately the same except the spouses of the graduate females were employed 24.85 hours which was about five more mean hours than for the other marriage categories.

Tables XII through XV presented the results relative to the supplementary data included in the study. The most important factor as to the housing situation of the respondees was that of low rent. There were 151 persons who indicated low rent as the factor of most importance. Location was a factor of more importance for married graduate females, and married graduate males considered size of facility as more important

than other factors except for low rent. A comparison of the marriage categories showed that no differences existed relative to the most important factors of their present housing situation.

Reason for non-attendance of various activities showed that lack of time was the reason given by more than 50 per cent of the sample.

Only twelve persons in the sample used the counseling center at Oklahoma State University during the Fall Semester, 1969. More than 70 per cent of the persons not using this service listed that they did not need to use it. However, 23.2 per cent of these persons indicated that they did not know of the availability of counseling services.

Ninety-eight persons in the sample used the financial aids office during the Fall Semester, 1969. The reasons given by 38.7 per cent of the persons using this office was to obtain a loan other than federal loans. Federally insured loans was the reason listed by 21.6 per cent of the sample. Graduate students did not obtain any NDEA loans.

In the course of this study, the statistical test of chi square was used to test the six null hypotheses.

Hypothesis I concerning sources of income was sustained. Tables XVII through XXVI showed that no significant differences existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses during the Fall Semester, 1969, from savings (other than summer work) and other sources of income. There were significant differences that existed among the marriage categories as to income received for expenses from: the subjects' parents, the spouses' parents, the subjects' work, the spouses' work, the G. I. Bill, a scholarship or fellowship, loans, and

summer work. The undergraduate students reported receiving income from their parents, their spouses' parents, and summer work more frequently than did graduate students. Graduate students received income from their own work and from scholarships or fellowships to a greater extent than did undergraduate students. Males in both marriage categories received income from the G. I. Bill more often than females. Undergraduate females received more income from loans and graduate females reported more income from their spouses' work than did the other marriage categories.

Hypothesis II concerning sources of problems was rejected. Table XXVIII showed that there were significant differences among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students relative to sources of problems during the Fall Semester, 1969. There were 173 subjects who reported "financial" as the greatest problem area. The second most frequently reported problem area was "educational" represented by 125 subjects. Graduate females did not report "financial" as a problem as frequently as the other marriage categories.

Hypothesis III concerning participation in extracurricular activities was sustained. Tables XXIX through XXXVII showed that no significant differences existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students as to participation in: sports events attendance, on-campus cultural or educational events, student organizations, and off-campus cultural or educational events. There were significant differences that existed among the marriage categories as to participation in: leisure time athletics, use of the Health and

Physical Education building, off-campus organizations, religious activities, and attendance of movies-playing of cards-and visiting friends during the Fall Semester, 1969. Married students did not participate in extracurricular events or activities to a great extent. More than 50 per cent of the subjects participated only "one or two times last semester" or "not at all" in all activities except for sports events attendance and attendance of movies-playing of cards-and visiting friends. There were 304 subjects who participated in attendance of movies-playing of cards-and visiting friends two or more times a month during the Fall Semester, 1969. This variable was the most popular activity of the ones included on the Married Student Questionnaire.

Hypothesis IV concerning use of personnel services was rejected. Tables XXXIX through XLII showed that significant differences existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students as to use of each of the personnel services during the Fall Semester, 1969. Although this hypothesis was rejected, there was little use made of the personnel services by the sample. Only twelve persons of the 420 in the sample used the counseling center. Only thirteen persons used the placement service for part time work. The health service was used by 213 persons and the financial aids office by ninety-eight persons in the sample.

Hypothesis V concerning a perceived need for the present personnel services was sustained. Tables XLIV through XLVII showed that no significant differences existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students as to a perceived need for the

health service, the counseling center, and the financial aids office at Oklahoma State University. There were differences that existed among the marriage categories as to the need for the placement service for part time work. More than 50 per cent of the sample perceived the need for the personnel services as "very much" or "some" with the one exception of the counseling center where 244 subjects were "undecided" as to the need for this service. Approximately 25 per cent of the subjects were "undecided" as to the need for the health service, the placement service, and the financial aids program.

Hypothesis VI concerning a perceived need for suggested services and programs was sustained. Tables XLIX through LV showed that no significant differences existed among married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students as to a perceived need for the suggested services and programs at Oklahoma State University. The sample perceived the need for these services as "very much" or "some", but approximately 25 per cent of the subjects were "undecided" as to the need for several of the suggested services or programs.

The previous analyses and discussion of the data has been merely a presentation. There are relationships among the data collected that must be considered to obtain a comprehensive view of the married student at Oklahoma State University. However, the statistical techniques employed in this study cannot be adapted to determine these relationships. Therefore, as a result of an inspection of the data, the following discussion will attempt to bring together some of these data into more meaningful relationships.

The married student in this study did not participate in extracurricular activities to a great extent with the one exception of attendance of movies-playing of cards-and visiting friends. More than 50 per cent of the sample indicated that the reason they did not attend the various activities was lack of time. A review of the demographic characteristics of the sample revealed that the married students were enrolled in twelve mean hours of class work each week, spent twenty-two mean hours a week studying, were employed ten mean hours a week, and their spouses were employed twenty mean hours a week. These data would support the reason "lack of time" as given by the sample for non-participation in extracurricular activities.

The activities, attendance of movies-playing of cards-and visiting friends were participated in by 304 subjects two or more times a month. These are activities that are not expensive. There were 173 persons in the sample that indicated "financial" as their greatest problem area. This problem could be reflected in the choosing of activities that require little financial outlay. Relative to the above mentioned activities is that 56.9 per cent of the sample indicated that "lack of time" was the reason for not attending the various activities. Several of the activities required participation on specific days of the week or month. Attendance of movies-playing of cards-and visiting friends are activities which may be easily fitted into married students time schedules

The counseling center was used by only twelve married students of the 420 persons in the sample. Although 70.5 per cent of the sample indicated that they did not need to use this service, there were 125 persons who listed "educational", fifty-four persons who listed

"personal", and thirty persons who listed "social" as their problem area during the Fall Semester, 1969. However, there was 23.2 per cent of the sample who did not know of the availability of the counseling center.

The financial aids office was used by ninety-eight married students in the sample. The use of this office appeared to be related to sources of problems, since 173 subjects reported "financial" as their problem area. Only ten graduate females used this service during the Fall Semester, 1969. The number of graduate females reporting "financial" as their problem area was twenty-six, which was approximately half as many persons as in each of the other three marriage categories. The graduate female also did not consider low rent as the most important factor in their present housing situation, whereas the other marriage categories indicated "low rent" more often than any other factor.

This chapter has presented the data and tested the six null hypotheses. Chapter V presents the summary, conclusions, and recommendations which resulted from the analyses completed.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was an attempt to compare and describe married students at Oklahoma State University. The lack of research in the literature concerning a comparison of married students of both sexes and from undergraduate and graduate levels suggested this area of study to the investigator.

The review of the literature revealed only one or two studies that focused on the use of personnel services. No studies were found that concerned a perceived need for present personnel services or with a perceived need for suggested services and programs for married students.

A Married Student Questionnaire was developed, given to a pilot group for test-retest reliability, and validated by a panel of experts. A stratified random sample of 600 married students attending Oklahoma State University during the Spring Semester, 1970, was selected. The Married Student Questionnaire was sent to 150 potential respondees in each of four marriage categories: married male undergraduate students, married male graduate students, married female undergraduate students, and married female graduate students. There were 420 useable questionnaires returned, which composed the sample.

The population of married students attending Oklahoma State University during the Spring Semester, 1970, exclusive of commuter and special students, consisted of 3,175 students. The total number of students

enrolled during this semester was 15,897, exclusive of commuter and special students. The 3,175 married students represented 19.9 per cent of this population.

The analyses of the results collected from the sample relative to the demographic data indicated that the average married student who attended Oklahoma State University during the Spring Semester, 1970, can be described as: twenty-seven years of age, had a spouse twenty-six years of age, married while attending college during the junior year, had been married four and one-half years, had one child, was enrolled for twelve hours of credit, spent twenty-two hours a week studying, was employed ten hours a week, and their spouse was employed twenty hours a week. However, as was expected, the graduate student was older, had older spouses, was married a longer period of time, and had more children than did the undergraduate student. Females had more than 70 per cent of their spouses attending Oklahoma State University which was approximately double the number of males' spouse attendance. Undergraduate females were employed the fewest number of hours each week and spent the fewest hours studying. The spouse of the graduate female was employed the greatest number of hours each week, although spouses in all marriage categories were employed approximately the same number of hours.

Supplementary data that was collected from the sample showed that no differences existed among the marriage categories as to the most important factor in their present housing situation. Low rent was the most important factor as listed by 36 per cent of the sample. Lack of time was the reason given by 50 per cent of the sample for not attending the various activities. Only twelve married students in the sample used the counseling center. There were 70 per cent of those not using this

service who indicated that they had no need to seek counseling services. There were 23 per cent who indicated that they did not know of the availability of counseling services. The financial aids office was used by 23 per cent of the sample. There were 39 per cent of the sample using this service who obtained a loan other than those of a federally sponsored nature. This represented the most frequent use of this office. Graduate students did not obtain any NDEA loans.

The data collected from the sample was analyzed by chi square techniques to determine if significant differences existed among the four marriage categories relative to the hypotheses postulated.

Hypothesis I concerning sources of income was sustained. There were no differences that existed among the marriage categories as to receiving one-fourth or more of their expenses for the Fall Semester, 1969, from savings (other than summer work) and from other sources. There were differences that existed for the remaining eight income sources. The undergraduate students reported income from their parents, their spouses' parents, and summer work more frequently than did graduate students. Graduate students received income from their own work and from scholarships or fellowships to a greater extent than did undergraduate students. Males in both marriage categories received income from the G.I. Bill more often than did females. Undergraduate females obtained more money from loans and graduate females reported more income from their spouses' work than did the other marriage categories.

Hypothesis II concerning sources of problems was rejected. There were differences that existed among the marriage categories as to sources of problems. The most frequent source of problems as reported by 41 per cent of the sample was "financial." It is interesting to note

that only 25 per cent of the graduate females listed "financial" as their major source of problems.

Hypothesis III concerning participation in extracurricular activities was sustained. There were no differences that existed among the marriage categories for the activities of: sports events attendance, on-campus cultural or educational events, students organizations, and off-campus cultural or educational events. There were differences that existed for the activities of: leisure time athletics, use of the Health and Physical Education building, off-campus organizations, religious activities, and attendance of movies-playing of cards-and visiting friends. More than 50 per cent of the subjects participated only "one or two times last semester" or "not at all" in all activities listed on the Married Student Questionnaire except for sports events attendance and attendance of movies-playing of cards-and visiting friends. The latter activity was the only one that attracted married students in large numbers.

Hypothesis IV concerning use of personnel services was rejected. There were differences that existed among the marriage categories as to the use of the health service, the counseling center, the placement service for part time work, and the financial aids office. Although hypothesis IV was rejected, there was little use of the counseling center and of the placement service for part time work by the married students in the sample. Less than 3 per cent of the sample used the counseling center. Only 3 per cent of the sample used the placement service for part time work during the Fall Semester, 1969. The health service was used by 49 per cent and the financial aids office by 21 per cent of the sample during this time period.

Hypothesis V concerning a perceived need for the present personnel services was sustained. No differences existed among the marriage categories as to the perceived need for the health service, the counseling center, and the financial aids office. There were differences that existed among the marriage categories as to the perceived need for the placement service for part time work. More than 50 per cent perceived a need for these services except that 58 per cent of the sample was "undecided" as to the need for the counseling center.

Hypothesis VI concerning the perceived need for suggested services and programs was sustained. No differences existed among the marriage categories as to a perceived need for the suggested services and programs which included: a financial counseling program, increased health services, a marriage counseling program, family programs, free non-credit seminars, a student union for married students, and an association of married students. The sample perceived a need for the addition of these services, but more than 25 per cent were "undecided" as to the suggestions.

Conclusions

The major conclusions that can be drawn from this study are:

1. There were relationships existing among the data collected that must be considered for a comprehensive view of the married student at Oklahoma State University.

2. Although Hypothesis I concerning sources of income was sustained, there were differences that existed among the marriage categories for eight of the ten sources listed on the Married Student Questionnaire. These differences appeared to be related to the class status and the sex of the subjects.

3. There were differences among the marriage categories as to sources of problems. The major problem was of a financial nature. These findings support the studies of Oppelt (28), Lantagne (20), and several other investigators who have researched this topic. This study indicated that married graduate females had fewer financial problems than did the other marriage categories.

4. There were differences among the marriage categories as to participation in several of the extracurricular activities, but the differences depended on the type of activity. It is indicated that married students have little time and money to participate in many of the activities that are available at Oklahoma State University. These findings are in agreement with Mueller (24, p. 434) who stated, "There is no time or money for social life."

5. There were differences among the marriage categories as to the use of the personnel services. However, only twelve married students used the counseling center and ninety-six subjects in the sample of 420 persons were unaware of the availability of this service. It is also interesting to note that thirteen subjects made use of the placement service for part time work and ten of these subjects were undergraduate females. This limited use suggests that these services did not meet the needs of married students. The results of this study relative to using personnel services paralleled several other studies on this topic.

6. The married student perceived the need for the personnel services and for the suggested services and programs, but they were not positive as to the need as indicated by the large number of subjects being "undecided." This indecisiveness suggests that married students require more information relative to the nature of the present personnel services as well as for the suggested services and programs.

Recommendations

This study revealed that differences existed among the marriage categories as to several of the hypotheses tested. Although other hypotheses were sustained there appears to be important information contained in the analyses. The relationship of the demographic data, the supplementary data, and the data collected for comparative purposes revealed that many of the needs of the married student are not being met at Oklahoma State University.

It is the opinion of the investigator that the following recommendations should be given consideration by persons involved in student personnel work at Oklahoma State University and at other institutions of higher education relative to the needs of the married college student.

1. Replication of this study on several large campuses could yield important information relative to the married students as well as bases for comparison. However, persons making generalizations from this study should do so with extreme care, as the size, location, and purposes of the institution could affect the opinions and activities of married students on that campus.

2. Personnel of the Division of Student Affairs at Oklahoma State University should attempt to improve the present services and initiate programs and services that would better meet the needs of the married student. For example, the data obtained by this study revealed that only twelve married students in a sample of 420 used the counseling center during the Fall Semester, 1969. The data indicated that ninety-six subjects did not know of the availability of counseling services. Single students may also be unaware of this service, therefore the Division of Student Affairs should make a concentrated effort to make

known the availability and nature of their services to all students.

This division could adjust the working day of some of their personnel so that a counselor could be available in the evening to meet with married students. This action may better coincide with the busy time schedules of many married students. There could be initiated a program to reach out into the married student housing complex and serve the needs of the married student in that location with seminars, group counseling, marriage counseling and other applicable programs. These programs could be on a pilot basis until personnel and funds were available for a more extensive venture. These programs need not be restricted to the married student housing complex, but this area could be a "jumping off" point.

3. The large number of married students enrolled at Oklahoma State University and at other institutions of higher education emphasizes the need for the employment of an experienced student personnel administrator to focus his energy toward helping the married college student meet their unique needs.

4. There should be further research focused on the needs, activities, and attitudes of the married student at Oklahoma State University. The results of this study revealed some important findings, but only a limited area was considered. This further research should be a continuous process conducted and/or coordinated by the Division of Student Affairs or some other responsible agency.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Aller, Florence D. "Some Factors in Marital Adjustment and Academic Achievement of Married Students," The Personnel and Guidance Journal, Vol. 41 (March, 1963), 609-616.
2. Barash, Meyer. "The Social Adjustment of Married Students," The International Journal of Sexology, Vol. 2 (February, 1949), 180-183.
3. Chilman, Catherine S., and Meyer, Donald L. "Educational Achievement and Aspirations of Undergraduate Married Students as Compared to Undergraduate Unmarried Students, With Analysis of Certain Associated Variables," Cooperative Research Project No. 961, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, 1963.
4. Christensen, Harold T., and Philbrick, Robert. "Family Size as a Factor in the Marital Adjustments of College Couples," American Sociological Review, Vol. 17 (June, 1952), 306-312.
5. Christopherson, Victor A., Vendiver, Joseph S., and Krueger, Marie N. "The Married College Student, 1959," Marriage and Family Living, Vol. 22 (May, 1960), 122-128.
6. Cushing, Hazel M., Phillips, Velma, and Stevenson, Alice. "Economic Status of Married College Students," Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 40 (January, 1948), 25-26.
7. DeLisle, Frances H. "Survey of Undergraduate Married Women," Journal of National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, Vol. 25 (October, 1961), 41-43.
8. Donnelly, Ruth N. "Planning for Married Students," College and University Business, Vol. 21 (1956), 33-36.
9. Dressel, Fred B. "An Evaluation of Selected Personnel Services Offered to Married Students at Indiana University," unpublished doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1965.
10. Dressel, Fred B. "Logic, Research and the Married College Student," The Personnel and Guidance Journal, Vol. 43 (May, 1965), 920-924.
11. Eshleman, J. Ross, and Hunt, Chester L. "Social Class Influences on Family Adjustment Patterns of Married College Students," Journal of Marriage and Family, Vol. 29 (August, 1967), 485-491.

12. Falk, Lawrence L. "A Comparative Study of Problems of Married and Single Students," Journal of Marriage and The Family, Vol. 26 (May, 1964), 207, 208.
13. Foreman, Clyde M. "Levels of Aspiration and Marital Status on the College Campus," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, 1957, Publication No. 22, 164, University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan.
14. Frank, L. K. "Housing for Married Students," Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 49 (May, 1957), 347-361.
15. Gerson, Walter M. "Leisure and Marital Satisfaction of College Married Couples," Marriage and Family Living, Vol. 22 (November, 1960), 360-361.
16. Hildebrand, Verna. "Academic Orientation of College Students' Wives," The Personnel and Guidance Journal, Vol. 45 (February, 1967), 597-599.
17. Jensen, Vern H., and Clark, Monroe H. "Married and Unmarried College Students: Achievement, Ability, and Personality," The Personnel and Guidance Journal, Vol. 36 (October, 1958), 123-125.
18. Jones, Worth R. "Affective Tolerance and Typical Problems of Married and Unmarried College Students," The Personnel and Guidance Journal, Vol. 36 (October, 1958), 126-128.
19. King, Donald N., and Fess, Frederick E. "A Pilot Program for Married Students," The Journal of College Student Personnel, Vol. 10 (September, 1969), 324-327.
20. Lantagne, Joseph E. "Do Married Men Succeed in College? College Marriage Inventory," The Journal of School Health, Vol. 29 (February, 1959), 81-91.
21. Lee, Anne M. "A Study of Married Women College Students," National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, Vol. 24 (April, 1960), 132-137.
22. Magrabi, Frances M., and King, Marcia P. "Socio-economic Situation of Selected Michigan State University Alumni After Six to Seven Years," Quarterly Bulletin, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, Vol. 48 (November, 1965), 215-230.
23. Marchand, Jean, and Langford, Louise. "Adjustments of Married Students," Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 44 (February, 1952), 113-114.
24. Mueller, K. H. Student Personnel Work in Higher Education, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1961, pp. 430-442.

25. Mueller, K. H. "The Married Student on the Campus," College and University, Vol. 35 (Winter, 1960), 155-163.
26. Nygreen, Glen T. "Marital Adjustments in the University of Washington Married Student Community," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, 1954. Publication No. 8361, University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan.
27. Oppelt, Norman T. "A Study of the Relationship of Marital Status to Selected Characteristics of Male Undergraduate Students at Michigan State University," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University, 1962.
28. Oppelt, Norman T. "Characteristics and Activities of Married College Students," The Journal of College Student Personnel, Vol. 6 (June, 1965), 228-232.
29. Riemer, Svend. "Married Veterans are Good Students," Marriage and Family Living, Vol. 9 (Winter, 1947), 11-12.
30. Riesman, David, and Jencks, Christopher. "The Viability of the American College," in The American College, Nevitt Sanford, ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1962, pp. 104-105.
31. Rogers, Everett M. "The Effect of Campus Marriage on Participation in College Life," College and University, Vol. 34 (Winter, 1958), 193-199.
32. Samenfink, J. Anthony, and Milliken, Robert L. "Marital Status and Academic Success: A Reconsideration," Marriage and Family Living, Vol. 23 (August, 1961), 226-227.
33. Sanford, Nevitt. Where Colleges Fail, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, Inc., 1967, Introduction xv.
34. Schab, Fred. "The Married College Student: A Comparison of Male Undergraduates and Graduate Student's Attitudes and Values," The Journal of College Student Personnel, Vol. 7 (May, 1966), 154-158.
35. Shaffer, James D. Financial Aspects of Undergraduate Student Life at Michigan State University 1961-62, Office of Institutional Research, Michigan State University, 1963.
36. Sharken, W. W. "Housing for Married Students," National Association of Deans of Women Journal, Vol. 17 (January, 1954), 84-87.
37. Sherif, Muzafer, and Sherif, Carolyn W. Social Psychology, New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1969, pp. 371, 372.
38. Siegel, Sidney. Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956, pp. 174-179.

39. Smith, John R. "Low Cost Housing for Married Students at Ferris Institute," American School and University, Vol. 1 (1957), 327-330.
40. Taylor, Donald L. Marriage Counseling: New Dimensions in the Art of Helping People, Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1965.
41. Turrentine, Florence. "Henderson's New Apartments for Married Students," American School and University, Vol. 1 (1956), 419-422.
42. Winter, Chester, N. "Trends in Housing Married Students," College and University Business, Vol. 40 (April, 1966), 80-83.
43. Yamamoto, Kaoru. "Married Students and Leisure: An Exploration," Journal of College and University, (Winter, 1965), 175-184.

APPENDIX

SURVEY OF MARRIED STUDENTS

This questionnaire will provide information about activities, characteristics and opinions of married students attending Oklahoma State University. Please answer the questions thoughtfully and to the best of your ability. Do not put your name on this form as it is an anonymous and confidential questionnaire. The code number in the upper right hand corner is only a method of record keeping and will be deleted when the form is returned.

This questionnaire is to be completed by the individual to whom it is addressed. Please answer all questions.

1. your age 2. your spouse's age 3. number of children
4. Is your spouse a student at Oklahoma State University? yes, no.
5. Did you marry while attending college? yes, no.
6. If yes, what year of college? Fresh., Soph., Jr., Sr., Grad.
7. length of marriage to spouse (to nearest year).
8. How many credit hours are you taking this semester? hours.
9. On the average, how many hours do you study each week? hours.
10. Approximately how many hours are you employed each week? hours (if none, put 0).
11. Approximately how many hours is your spouse employed each week? hours (if none, put 0).
12. Of the following, check all sources of income that contributed one-fourth or more to your expenses last semester.
 - your parents
 - your spouse's parents
 - your work
 - your spouse's work
 - G I Bill
 - scholarship or fellowship
 - loans
 - summer work
 - savings other than summer work
 - other (please specify)
13. Which of the following do you consider the most important factor in your present housing situation (check only one).
 - low rent
 - location
 - size of facility
 - friendliness of neighbors
 - desirable study environment
 - other (please specify)
14. Did you engage in leisure time athletics last semester about--
 - two or more times a week
 - once a week
 - once a month
 - one or two times last semester
 - did not engage in any
15. Did you attend sports events last semester about--
 - one or more times a week
 - two times a month
 - once a month
 - one or two times last semester
 - did not attend any

(Please turn to back of this page.)

16. Of the following, check your greatest problem area during last semester (check only one)
- educational
 - personal
 - social
 - financial
 - health
17. Did you attend cultural or educational events (plays, concerts, lectures, etc.) sponsored by the university last semester about--
- one or more times a week
 - two times a month
 - once a month
 - one or two times last semester
 - did not attend any
18. Did you use the new Health and Physical Education building last semester about--
- two or more times a week
 - once a week
 - once a month
 - one or two times last semester
 - did not use it any
19. Were you involved in student organizations last semester--
- to the extent you held an office
 - greatly involved
 - somewhat involved
 - little involved
 - not involved
20. Did you attend cultural or educational events off-campus last semester. (in the community) about--
- one or more times a week
 - two times a month
 - once a month
 - one or two times last semester
 - did not attend any
21. The major reason for not attending various activities was--(check only one)
- lack of money
 - lack of time
 - family obligations
 - not interested
 - other reason (please specify)
-
22. Did you participate in community or social organizations last semester (political, lodges, bridge clubs, etc.).
- to the extent you held an office
 - greatly involved
 - somewhat involved
 - little involved
 - not at all
23. Were you involved in religious activities last semester about--
- one or more times a week
 - two times a month
 - once a month
 - one or two times last semester
 - not at all
24. Did you attend movies, play cards or visit friends last semester about--
- one or more times a week
 - two times a month
 - once a month
 - one or two times last semester
 - not at all
25. Did you use the health service last semester about--
- one or more times a week
 - two times a month
 - once a month
 - one or two times last semester
 - did not use
26. Did you use the counseling center last semester about--
- one or more times a week
 - two times a month
 - once a month
 - one or two times last semester
 - did not use
27. If you did not use the counseling center, which of the following best explains your lack of use (check only one).
- didn't need to
 - didn't know it was available
 - didn't believe they could help
 - difficult to get appointment
 - other reason (please specify)
-
28. Did you use the placement service for part time work during last semester--
- yes
 - no
29. Did you use the financial aids office last semester--
- yes
 - no

30. If you used the financial aids office, which of the following best describes your use--
 NDEA loan
 Federally insured loan
 scholarship
 other loan
 for information
 other reason (please specify)

31. For the married student the present health service at OSU is needed--
 very much
 some
 undecided
 very little
 not needed
32. For the married student the present counseling center at OSU is needed--
 very much
 some
 undecided
 very little
 not needed
33. For the married student the present financial aids program at OSU is needed--
 very much
 some
 undecided
 very little
 not needed
34. For the married student the services of the present placement office for part time work at OSU is needed--
 very much
 some
 undecided
 very little
 not at all
35. A financial counseling program at OSU would benefit the married student--
 very much
 some
 undecided
 very little
 not at all
36. Increased health services for the family of the married student at OSU requiring some additional fees would benefit them--
 very much
 some
 undecided
 very little
 not at all
37. A marriage counseling program at OSU would benefit the married student--
 very much
 some
 undecided
 very little
 not at all
38. Programs for the married student several times a year such as family movies, dinners, dances and children's programs would be--
 desirable
 somewhat desirable
 undecided
 somewhat undesirable
 undesirable
39. A program of free non-credit seminars meeting 60 to 90 minutes a week for six to eight weeks and focusing on the understanding of a spouse role, child care and other areas of marriage would be--
 desirable
 somewhat desirable
 undecided
 somewhat undesirable
 undesirable
40. A satellite student union for married students located in the married student housing area would be--
 desirable
 somewhat desirable
 undecided
 somewhat undesirable
 undesirable
41. The formation of an association of married students that would bring the needs of the married students to the attention of university officials would be--
 desirable
 somewhat desirable
 undecided
 somewhat undesirable
 undesirable

Thank you for your attention to, and interest in this matter.



Oklahoma State University

DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA 74074
STUDENT UNION 373
(405) 372-6211, EXT. 6020, 6021

March 2, 1970

Dear Married Student:

There is a feeling among many married students that student personnel services on many campuses are not designed to meet their needs. Therefore, it seems that a survey of the needs of married students should be conducted on the Oklahoma State University campus in order to determine modifications and improvements.

This study is in cooperation with and sponsored by the Division of Student Affairs at Oklahoma State University. The results will be used by this office for future aid to all married students at Oklahoma State University.

Your name is not to be placed on the questionnaire as it is of an anonymous and confidential nature. The number on the form is a method of identifying sex and academic level as well as enabling the investigator to contact tardy respondents. Immediately after receiving your completed form, we will delete your name and number from the mailing list to preserve the confidential and anonymous nature of this study.

Enclosed you will find a questionnaire and an addressed stamped envelope. The pilot study of this survey revealed that filling out the form will take only 10 to 15 minutes of your time.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation in making this study possible.

Sincerely,

Donald N. King



Oklahoma State University

DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA 74074
STUDENT UNION 373
(405) 372-6211, EXT. 6020, 6021

March 31, 1970

Dear Married Student:

On March 2, 1970 you were sent a questionnaire by this office. A telephone follow-up with several married students in the sample revealed that some of them did not receive the survey form due to moving or for other reasons. Others stated that they had just forgotten to fill it out or to send it in.

It would be greatly appreciated by this investigator and the Division of Student Affairs if you would complete the enclosed questionnaire and return it to this office.

Enclosed is the questionnaire, an addressed stamped envelope, and a copy of the first letter describing the purposes of the study.

Sincerely,

Donald N. King

VITA

Donald Neal King

Candidate for the Degree of
Doctor of Education

Thesis: A COMPARATIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF MARRIED STUDENTS AT
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

Major Field: Student Personnel and Guidance

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Puxico, Missouri, January 20, 1925, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dolph F. King.

Education: Completed grades one through twelve in the public schools at Puxico, Missouri, and graduated from Puxico High School in 1942; received the Bachelor of Science in Education degree from Southeast Missouri State College, with a Social Science major, and History and Art minors, in May, 1958; received the Master of Education degree from the University of Missouri, with a major in Guidance and Counseling, in August, 1961; attended the University of Missouri N.D.E.A. Counseling Institute the summer of 1962; attended the University of Minnesota N.D.E.A. Student Personnel Institute the summer of 1965; attended the Kansas State University N.D.E.A. Student Personnel Institute the academic year of 1967-68; completed requirements for the Doctor of Education degree at Oklahoma State University, with a major in Student Personnel and Guidance, in July, 1970.

Professional Experience: Employed as an elementary teacher in a rural school near Puxico, Missouri, 1949-1950; taught upper elementary grades and served as principal in Perkins Public School, Perkins, Missouri, 1955-1957; taught History, Social Studies, and served as counselor in the Perryville Public High School, Perryville, Missouri, 1958-1962; taught Psychology, counseling courses, and served as counselor at Northern State College, Aberdeen, South Dakota, 1962-1970.

Professional Organizations: American College Personnel Association, American Personnel and Guidance Association, Phi Delta Kappa, South Dakota Personnel and Guidance Association, and the Student Personnel Association for Teacher Education.