

A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THE
GRADUATES OF SHIDLER HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE
YEARS 1940 TO 1948, INCLUSIVE

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YEARS 1940 TO 1948, INCLUSIVE

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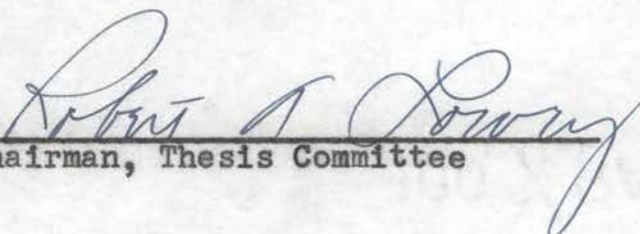
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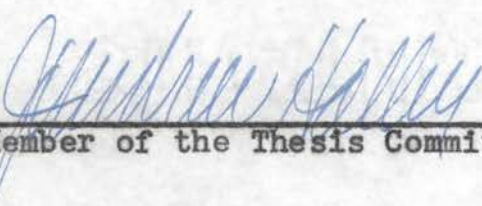
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B. I. D.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Shidler is located in the Burbank oil field in northeast Oklahoma, and has a population of only 1,200. However, there are approximately 10,000 people living in the oil field surrounding Shidler. Shidler High School is a consolidated school with a present enrollment of 191 in the four high school grades.

There are approximately forty-five students in the high school graduating class each year. These students have an opportunity to take various subjects, and to specialize in the ones in which they are most interested. However, no attempt is made by the high school to classify these students according to their major. There are no business majors, science majors, or college preparatory majors. The students may take one business course or five, depending on their interests. No effort was made in this study to distinguish between the graduates on the basis on the number of business courses studied while in high school. Questionnaires were sent to all the graduates for a nine-year period, beginning with 1940 and ending with 1948.

An effort was made in this study to discover whether the business courses taken by the graduates of Shidler High School have been of value to them on the job.

It is assumed that those graduates who have faced the problem of securing employment are in a position to know the actual qualifications and training that have been demanded of them by employers. It is assumed that the graduates should

know whether the training that they received at Shidler High School has been adequate to fit them for jobs.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to investigate the educational and vocational activities of the graduates of Shidler High School for the years 1940 to 1948, inclusive, to determine whether the curriculum of Shidler High School has been meeting the needs of graduates. Special emphasis is placed on the business department in order to find out to what extent it has been training its graduates for immediate employment. Certain general and specific questions are involved in this study. These questions are listed below.

General Questions

1. To what extent has the Shidler High School business department fitted the graduates for immediate employment after graduation?
2. What curricular revisions are necessary or desirable according to the suggestions of graduates over a period of the last nine years?

Specific Questions

1. What was the length of time between high school graduation and the first full-time employment of the graduate?
2. In what types of firms did the graduates obtain initial full-time employment?

3. How long did the graduates remain on their first full-time job?
4. What types of work were performed by the graduates on their first full-time job?
5. Over a period of nine years, what types of work were performed by the graduates on all full-time jobs?
6. In what types of firms were the graduates employed, and what types of work were the graduates doing at the time the questionnaires were returned?
7. What is the average number of months the graduates have remained on the job as based on all full-time jobs held since graduation?
8. How did the graduates obtain their first full-time job?
9. What percentage of the graduates are employed full time at present?
10. What percentage of the graduates are unemployed?
11. What percentage of the graduates who are unemployed are seeking employment?
12. If the graduate is employed full-time at present, is he doing the type of work he prefers to do? If not, what would he prefer to do?
13. What percentage of the graduates are married?
14. What percentage of the girls who are married are otherwise employed?
15. How many of the graduates of Shidler High School have attended a four-year college? a junior college?

a business college? others? How many months did they attend? Did they graduate? What were the major fields studied?

16. What business subjects were studied by the graduates after graduation from high school?
17. What percentage of the graduates who attended college or other schools after graduation, received part-time employment while in school? Did the graduates believe their high school business training aided them in securing part-time employment? What types of work did they do?
18. What commercial subjects studied in high school are beneficial to the graduates on their present job?
19. What comments or criticisms do the graduates make regarding the training they received in business subjects at Shidler High School?
20. What suggestions do the graduates offer regarding machines, business methods, business forms, additional types of training or improvements in the business department at Shidler High School?
21. According to the opinions of the graduates, what courses not taken in high school would have been of value? Why would these courses have been of value?
22. Has the business training the graduates received at Shidler High School been of value to them from a non-vocational, personal-use standpoint? If so, in what ways?

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Because there has never been a follow-up study made of the graduates of Shidler High School, it was believed this study would be helpful in determining whether the curriculum is actually filling the needs of the students in that vicinity. The following comments, typical of those being made by business leaders and educators today, indicate that there is a need for follow-up studies, especially in relation to the individual high schools and their needs.

The sending out of questionnaires has helped to create a feeling of cooperation between the school and the businessmen. The follow-up of graduates has shown our former students that we are still interested in them and in what they are doing. The jobs they are holding are an indication of the type of training we should be giving our students now.¹

One of the important consequences of the vast program of war training...in government and private industry is the awareness of the absolute necessity for follow-up. In the earlier programs, a typical procedure was to give the course and then to either completely neglect follow-through or to give it just lip service as is typical in the public schools. This procedure was found completely unsatisfactory.²

Many research studies are being directed on both state and national levels toward the solving of our training problems. We must not lose sight, however, of how much depends on us as individuals to solve our problems in a manner suited to our local community.³

¹ Francis M. Hanover, "Survey Your Businessmen to Learn Their Needs," Sierra Educational News, IVIII (May, 1947), 40-41.

² Herbert A. Tonne, "The Importance of Follow-Up," Journal of Business Education, (March, 1944), 7-8.

³ Russell N. Cansler, "Give Business A Chance," National Business Education Quarterly, XVII (March, 1939), 62-65.

SCOPE AND DELIMITATIONS

This study includes 200 graduates of Shidler High School for the years 1940 to 1948, inclusive.

In this study no attempt is made to compare the scholastic standing of the graduate while in high school with his success in the business world. No distinction is made in this study between the student who took one business course while in high school and the student who took five business courses.

The only part-time jobs included in this study are those part-time jobs held by the graduates while attending College, Jr. College, or any other post-high school educational institution.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The term "job", as used in this study, refers to only the civilian jobs held by the graduates since their graduation from high school.

The term "full-time job", as used in this study, means a job held by the graduate for three months or longer, and on which he worked thirty hours or more a week for pay.

The term "part-time job", as used in this study, means a job held by the graduate for less than three months, and on which he worked less than thirty hours a week for pay.

PROCEDURE

Both primary and secondary data are used in this study. The secondary data were secured by reading various similar studies made in other localities.

A questionnaire was used to secure the primary data. A questionnaire has been defined as "a form which is prepared and distributed for the purpose of securing responses to certain questions. It is an important instrument in normative research, being used to gather information from widely scattered sources."⁴

A complete list of graduates in the high school principal's office was checked to obtain the names of the graduates for the years 1940 to 1948, inclusive. These files were incomplete in that no addresses were furnished. Every individual address had to be traced by various means. The high school principal was of great help, as were many of the residents of Shidler. Many questionnaires were sent to the graduates' parents, with a request that they be forwarded to the graduate. For the 325 listed graduates for this period, only 286 addresses could be secured. This number is 88 per cent of the total number of graduates for the period. Twenty of the 286 addresses obtained were apparently incorrect, for the letters were returned unclaimed.

An appropriate questionnaire covering desired information was prepared and presented in a research class for criticism. After the questionnaire had been revised in the light of this criticism, final approval for its use was secured from the Chairman of the Thesis Committee. A stencil was typed and the required number of copies mimeographed. A copy of the question-

⁴ Carter V. Good, A. S. Barr, and Douglas E. Scates, The Methodology of Educational Research, 324-325.

naire, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope, was sent to each graduate whose address could be found, and whose name had appeared in the Shidler High School transcript files for the years 1940 to 1948, inclusive.

An explanatory letter accompanied each questionnaire. This letter was signed by the principal of Shidler High School. A copy of the questionnaire used and a copy of the letter that accompanied the questionnaire are included in the appendix. An alphabetical list of names and addresses was compiled for each year in order to facilitate checking. As individual questionnaires were returned, names were checked from the list.

A follow-up postal card was sent as a reminder two weeks after the first questionnaire was sent. Two weeks after the postal card reminder was sent, another questionnaire, together with a stamped return envelope, was sent.

As the postal card reminder and follow-up letter were in the form of a personal note to each graduate, they are not included in the appendix.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A number of follow-up studies have been reported by students who were completing the requirements for the Master's degree in the Department of Business Education, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. In most of these surveys the questionnaire technique was used. A number of these studies were made in large schools and junior colleges. However, Corra Lucille Morgan's study of graduates of Jay High School,⁵ and Maude Lillian Burris' study of graduates of Healdton High School⁶ are studies made in small towns about the size of Shidler. Many of the findings in these studies may be comparable with the findings of this study. Because this is possible, some of the significant findings of these two related studies are listed below.

The study covers a period of seven years, 1935 to 1941, inclusive. There were 209 graduates included in this study. Of the 209 graduates, fifty-four, or 24.5 per cent, attended either a four-year college or a junior college. There were twenty-two, or 10.5 per cent, who attended a business college.

On their initial job, a total of 13.5 per cent of the

⁵ Corra Lucille Morgan, "A Follow-Up Study of the Graduates of Jay High School for the Years 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1942.

⁶ Maude Lillian Burris, "A Follow-Up Study of the Graduates of Healdton High School for the Years 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1942.

209 graduates were engaged in occupations requiring business training.

A total of 57.3 per cent of the 209 graduates were living in Oklahoma at the time the questionnaires were returned, and 30.1 per cent of this number were living in the Jay community.

The study of the graduates of Healdton High School reveals the following selected findings:

The study covers a period of seven years, 1935 to 1941, inclusive. There were 245 graduates included in this study; of these, 103 were men and 142 were women.

Of the 245 graduates, fifty-three, or 21.63 per cent, attended either a four-year college or a junior college. There were twenty-seven, or 11.02 per cent, of the graduates who attended a business college.

On their initial job, approximately one-third of the 245 graduates did retail selling, and one-fifth of the graduates did office work.

Earl Edward Ditmar's⁷ summary of comparable data found in twenty-three selected master's theses that reported follow-up studies of high schools reveals comparable data of the same types found in the studies by Morgan and Burris.

Of the graduates who continued their education beyond high school graduation, 59. per cent attended college, and 18.7 per cent attended business college. The fact that 42 per cent of the graduates who returned questionnaires reported post-high school education was viewed as an indication that the

studies may have been selective.

The job classification in which the greatest number of students were employed in their initial positions was office work. Of all students reported in seven studies, 38.2 per cent were in this classification. Only 28.9 per cent of the boys were so engaged, but 55.5 per cent of the girls went into offices after graduating from high school.

All of the studies agreed that the method most often used to secure the first job was the graduates own initiative.

It was found in fifteen studies that 63.6 per cent of the students were, at the time the study was made, in the town or district in which they resided at the time of their graduation. Only one-tenth of the graduates had moved outside the state in which they completed high school.

⁷ Earl Edward Ditmar, "A Summary of Comparable Data Found In Twenty-Three Selected Master's Theses Reporting Follow-up Studies of High Schools," Review of Business Education, Bulletin of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Volume 44, No. 20 (July, 1947), pp. 8-12.

Table I shows the number and percentage of the graduates of Shidler High School who responded to the questionnaire. There were 325 graduates for the nine-year period from 1940 to 1948. Of these 325 total graduates, there were 39, or 12 per cent, for whom no addresses could be secured. Questionnaires were sent to the remaining 286 graduates. This was 88.2 per cent of the total 325 graduates. In the case of the 286 graduates to whom questionnaires were sent, 20, or 7.0 per cent, of the questionnaires were returned unclaimed. This left a total of 266 possible respondents, and of this number 65, or 24.4 per cent, did not respond. One graduate, or .4 per cent of the 266 possible responses, returned an unusable questionnaire. A total of 200 graduates, or 75.2 per cent of the 266 possible respondents, returned usable questionnaires, and these questionnaires were used as the basis of this study.

Table II shows the number of graduates and the number of responses to the questionnaires for the years 1940 to 1948, inclusive, according to sex of the graduates. These data show that there were a total of 325 graduates for this nine-year period. Of this number, 164, or 50.5 per cent, were men, and 161, or 49.5 per cent, were women.

The 200 respondents represent 64. per cent of the 164 men graduates, 59. per cent of the 161 women graduates, and 61.5 per cent of the total 325 graduates for the nine-year period.

Of the total 200 respondents, 105, or 52.5 per cent, were men, and 95, or 47.5 per cent were women.

The possible respondents included 140 men and 126 women, a total of 266 graduates. The actual respondents included 105, or 75.0 per cent, of the possible men respondents; 95, or 75.4 per cent, of the possible women respondents; and 200, or 75.2 per cent, of the total 266 possible respondents.

TABLE II

GRADUATES AND RESPONDENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
YEAR OF GRADUATION AND SEX

| Year | Graduates | | | | | | Respondents | | | | | | Percentage of Graduates Responding | | | Percentage of Possible Responses Received | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|
| | Men | | Women | | Total | | Men | | Women | | Total | | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | Per Cent | Per Cent | Per Cent | Per Cent | Per Cent | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 17 | 20.8 | 7 | 29.2 | 24 | 100 | 4 | 57.1 | 3 | 42.0 | 7 | 100 | 23.5 | 42.9 | 29.2 | 40.0 | 100 | 53.8 |
| 1941 | 17 | 56.7 | 13 | 43.3 | 30 | 100 | 10 | 52.6 | 9 | 47.4 | 19 | 100 | 58.8 | 69.2 | 63.3 | 76.9 | 81.8 | 82.6 |
| 1942 | 15 | 50.0 | 15 | 15.0 | 30 | 100 | 6 | 60.0 | 4 | 40.0 | 10 | 100 | 40.0 | 26.7 | 33.3 | 46.2 | 66.7 | 52.6 |
| 1943 | 9 | 32.1 | 19 | 67.9 | 28 | 100 | 7 | 31.8 | 15 | 68.2 | 22 | 100 | 77.8 | 78.9 | 78.6 | 87.5 | 33.3 | 91.6 |
| 1944 | 11 | 40.7 | 16 | 59.3 | 27 | 100 | 7 | 43.8 | 9 | 56.2 | 16 | 100 | 63.6 | 56.2 | 59.2 | 77.8 | 75.0 | 76.2 |
| 1945 | 15 | 34.8 | 28 | 65.2 | 43 | 100 | 12 | 54.5 | 10 | 45.5 | 22 | 100 | 80.0 | 35.7 | 51.1 | 85.7 | 47.6 | 62.9 |
| 1946 | 25 | 54.3 | 21 | 45.7 | 46 | 100 | 17 | 53.1 | 15 | 46.9 | 32 | 100 | 68.0 | 71.4 | 69.6 | 73.9 | 88.2 | 80.0 |
| 1947 | 25 | 52.1 | 23 | 42.9 | 48 | 100 | 20 | 55.6 | 16 | 44.4 | 36 | 100 | 80.0 | 69.6 | 75.1 | 83.3 | 72.7 | 78.3 |
| 1948 | 30 | 61.2 | 19 | 38.8 | 49 | 100 | 22 | 61.1 | 14 | 38.9 | 36 | 100 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 73.5 | 84.6 | 77.8 | 81.8 |
| Total | 164 | 50.5 | 161 | 49.5 | 325 | 100 | 105 | 52.5 | 95 | 47.5 | 200 | 100 | 64.0 | 59.0 | 61.5 | 75.0 | 75.4 | 75.2 |

TABLE I

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHO RESPONDED TO QUESTIONNAIRES SENT TO GRADUATES OF SHIDLER HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE YEARS 1940 TO 1948, INCLUSIVE

| Year | Total Graduates | | Graduates for Whom Addresses Were Not Secured | | Graduates to Whom Questionnaires Were Sent | | Questionnaires Returned Unclaimed | | Possible Responses | | Graduates Who Did Not Respond | | Graduates Who Returned Unusable Questionnaires | | Graduates Who Returned Usable Responses | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---|----------|--|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|--|----------|---|----------|
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 24 | 7.3 | 9 | 2.8 | 15 | 5.2 | 2 | .6 | 13 | 4.0 | 6 | 1.8 | 0 | .0 | 7 | 2.2 |
| 1941 | 30 | 9.2 | 5 | 1.5 | 25 | 7.6 | 1 | .3 | 24 | 7.4 | 5 | 1.7 | 0 | .0 | 19 | 5.7 |
| 1942 | 30 | 9.2 | 8 | 2.5 | 22 | 6.7 | 3 | .9 | 19 | 5.8 | 9 | 2.9 | 0 | .0 | 10 | 3.1 |
| 1943 | 28 | 8.7 | 2 | .6 | 26 | 8.0 | 2 | .6 | 24 | 7.4 | 2 | .6 | 0 | .0 | 22 | 6.8 |
| 1944 | 27 | 8.4 | 5 | 1.5 | 22 | 6.7 | 1 | .3 | 21 | 6.5 | 5 | 1.7 | 0 | .0 | 16 | 4.9 |
| 1945 | 43 | 13.2 | 3 | .9 | 40 | 12.2 | 5 | 1.6 | 35 | 10.8 | 13 | 4.1 | 0 | .0 | 22 | 6.8 |
| 1946 | 46 | 14.2 | 6 | 1.9 | 40 | 12.2 | 0 | .0 | 40 | 12.3 | 8 | 2.6 | 0 | .0 | 32 | 9.8 |
| 1947 | 49 | 15.1 | 2 | .3 | 47 | 14.4 | 0 | .3 | 46 | 14.2 | 9 | 2.9 | 1 | .3 | 36 | 11.1 |
| 1948 | 49 | 15.1 | 0 | .0 | 49 | 15.0 | 5 | 1.6 | 44 | 13.4 | 8 | 2.6 | 0 | .0 | 36 | 11.1 |
| Percentage of Total Graduates | 325 | 100 | 39 | 12.0 | 286 | 88.0 | 20 | 6.2 | 266 | 81.8 | 65 | 20.9 | 1 | .3 | 200 | 61.5 |
| Percentage of Questionnaires Mailed | | | | | 286 | 100 | 20 | 7.0 | 266 | 93.0 | 65 | 22.7 | 1 | .4 | 200 | 69.9 |
| Percentage of Possible Returns | | | | | | | | | 266 | 100 | 65 | 24.4 | 1 | .4 | 200 | 75.2 |

CHAPTER II

THE FULL-TIME WORK EXPERIENCES OF THE GRADUATES OF SHIDLER HIGH SCHOOL FOR THE YEARS 1940 TO 1948, INCLUSIVE

It is believed that the success of a high school curriculum may be measured by the success of graduates on their jobs. The types of firms employing the graduates, the types of work the graduates do on their jobs, and the length of time the graduates remain on their jobs are all important factors to consider when analyzing the work experiences of the graduates.

The educational value of what is taught in the classroom is really determined, in the final analysis, by how well the students can use, in worthwhile life situations, the knowledge, skills, and powers that are learned in the classroom.¹

It is believed this test of the adequacy of the training of graduates of Shidler High School may be determined by analyzing the data on the questionnaire returned by the graduates.

To enable the reader to better understand the data in the following tables, Table III is used to show the number of graduates who have held full-time jobs. One hundred sixty-nine of the total 200 graduates have held full-time jobs. Of these 169 graduates who have held full-time jobs, 92 are men and 77 are women. In other words, of the 105 men graduates, 92 have held full-time jobs, and of the 95 women graduates, 77 have held full-time jobs.

¹Paul S. Lomax, Commercial Teaching Problems, p. 6

TABLE III

NUMBER OF GRADUATES WHO HAVE HELD FULL-TIME JOBS SINCE GRADUATION
FROM HIGH SCHOOL

| Year of Graduation | Total Graduates | Total Graduates who have held jobs | Total Men Graduates | Men Graduates who have held jobs | Total Women Graduates | Total Women Graduates who have held jobs |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1940 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 1941 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| 1942 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1943 | 22 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 12 |
| 1944 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| 1945 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| 1946 | 32 | 24 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 8 |
| 1947 | 36 | 34 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 15 |
| 1948 | 36 | 24 | 22 | 17 | 14 | 7 |
| Total | 200 | 169 | 105 | 92 | 95 | 77 |

This table should be read as follows: In 1940 there were 7 graduates, and 6 of these have held at least one full-time job since their graduation from high school. Of the 4 men graduates, all have held a full-time job; of the 3 women graduates, 2 have held a full-time job.

What is the lapse of time between high school graduation and the first full-time employment of the graduates? Table IV shows, on a non-cumulative basis, the lapse of time between high school graduation and the first full-time employment of men graduates. Fifty-seven, or 61.9 per cent, of the 92 men graduates who have held full-time jobs received their first employment within three months after their graduation from high school; thirteen, or 14.2 per cent, were employed within four to seven months after graduation; two, or 2.2 per cent, were employed within eight to eleven months after graduation; nine, or 9.7 per cent, were employed within twelve to eighteen months after graduation; four, or 4.3 per cent, were employed within nineteen to twenty-four months after graduation; two, or 2.2 per cent, were employed within twenty-five to thirty months after graduation; two, or 2.2 per cent, were employed within thirty-one to thirty-six months after graduation; and three, or 3.3 per cent, were not employed until forty-eight months or more after they graduated from high school.

Table V shows, on a non-cumulative basis, the lapse of time between high school graduation and the first full-time employment of women graduates. Forty-one, or 53.2 per cent, of the 77 women graduates who have held full-time jobs received their first employment within three months after graduation from high school; fifteen, or 19.4 per cent, were employed within four to seven months after graduation; six, or 7.9 per cent, were employed within eight to eleven months after graduation; four, or 5.2 per cent, were employed within

TABLE IV

LAPSE OF TIME BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND THE FIRST
FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF MEN GRADUATES

| Months Between Graduation and First Full-Time Employment | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | Total | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | No. | Per Cent |
| 0-3 months | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 57 | 61.9 |
| 4-7 months | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 14.2 |
| 8-11 months | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| 12-18 months | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 9.7 |
| 19-24 months | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4.3 |
| 25-30 months | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| 31-36 months | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| 37-48 months | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .0 |
| 48 months or over | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3.3 |
| Total | 4 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 92 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: Four 1941 men graduates received initial full-time employment within three months after high school graduation.

TABLE V

LAPSE OF TIME BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND THE FIRST
FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN GRADUATES

| Months Between Graduation and First Full-Time Employment | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | Total | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | No. | Per Cent |
| 0-3 months | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 41 | 53.2 |
| 4-7 months | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 19.4 |
| 8-11 months | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 7.9 |
| 12-18 months | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5.2 |
| 19-24 months | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6.5 |
| 25-30 months | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 |
| 31-36 months | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5.2 |
| 37-48 months | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 |
| 48 months or over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .0 |
| Total | 2 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 77 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: One 1940 women graduate received initial full-time employment within three months after high school graduation.

twelve to eighteen months after graduation; five, or 6.5 per cent, were employed within nineteen to twenty-four months after graduation; one, or 1.3 per cent, was employed within twenty-five to thirty months after graduation; four, or 5.2 per cent, were employed within thirty-one to thirty-six months after graduation; and one, or 1.3 per cent, was employed within thirty-seven to forty-eight months after graduation from high school.

Table VI shows, on a non-cumulative basis, the lapse of time between high school graduation and the first full-time employment of graduates. Ninety-eight, or 58. per cent of the 169 graduates who have held full-time jobs received their first full-time employment within three months after graduation; twenty-eight, or 16.6 per cent, were employed within four to seven months after graduation; eight, or 4.7 per cent, were employed within eight to eleven months after graduation; thirteen, or 7.7 per cent, were employed within twelve to eighteen months after graduation; nine, or 5.3 per cent, were employed within nineteen to twenty-four months after graduation; three, or 1.8 per cent, were employed within twenty-five to thirty months after graduation; six, or 3.5 per cent, were employed within thirty-one to thirty-six months after graduation; one, or .6 per cent, was employed within thirty-seven to forty-eight months after graduation; and three, or 1.8 per cent, were not employed until forty-eight or more months after their graduation from high school. The few graduates who were not

TABLE VI

LAPSE OF TIME BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND THE FIRST
FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES

| Months Between Graduation and First Full-Time Employment | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | Total | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | No. | Per Cent |
| 0-3 months | 1 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 98 | 58.0 |
| 4-7 months | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 28 | 16.6 |
| 8-11 months | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 4.7 |
| 12-18 months | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 7.7 |
| 19-24 months | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5.3 |
| 25-30 months | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1.8 |
| 31-36 months | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3.5 |
| 37-48 months | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .6 |
| 48 months or over | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Total | 6 | 16 | 8 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 24 | 34 | 24 | 169 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: One 1940 graduate received initial full-time employment within three months after high school graduation.

employed until two years after graduation from high school were probably in the armed services or in college. Over one-half of the graduates received their first full-time employment within three months after they graduated from high school, while a little over three-fourths received their first full-time job within one year after they graduated. From these data it would seem that the graduates did not encounter too much difficulty in finding a job.

In what types of business firms did the graduates obtain initial full-time employment? The nature of business firms in which the graduates received their initial full-time employment is shown in Table VII. Five, or 5.4 per cent, of the ninety-two men received initial employment from an aviation company; three, or 3.3 per cent, received initial employment from a construction company; seven, or 6.5 per cent, received employment from a ranch or farm; eleven, or 10.7 per cent, received initial employment from a grocery store; five, or 4.3 per cent, received initial employment from a manufacturing company; and twenty-nine, or 30.3 per cent, received initial employment from an oil company. Only one or two men were employed by each of the remaining types of businesses.

There were three, or 3.8 per cent, of the seventy-seven women graduates who received initial full-time employment from an aviation company, four, or 5.1 per cent, received initial employment from a cafe; three, or 3.8 per cent, received initial employment from a clothing store; nine, or 11.5 per cent,

TABLE VII

NATURE OF BUSINESS FIRMS IN WHICH GRADUATES
OBTAINED INITIAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

| Nature of Business | Men Graduates | | Women Graduates | | Total Graduates | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| Abstract Company | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Advertising Agency | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Aviation Company | 5 | 5.4 | 3 | 3.8 | 8 | 4.5 |
| Bakery | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Bank | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Beauty Shop | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Cafe | 1 | 1.1 | 4 | 5.1 | 5 | 2.8 |
| Canning Company | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Clothing Store | 1 | 1.1 | 3 | 3.8 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Construction Co. | 3 | 3.3 | 1 | 1.3 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Defense Plant | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Department Store | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Drug Store | 2 | 2.2 | 9 | 11.5 | 11 | 6.4 |
| Electric Co. | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Engineering Co. | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Farm or Ranch | 6 | 6.5 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 3.4 |
| Firestone Store | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Funeral Home | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Grocery | 10 | 10.7 | 1 | 1.3 | 11 | 6.4 |
| High School | 1 | 1.1 | 3 | 3.8 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Hospital | 0 | 1.1 | 5 | 7.3 | 5 | 2.8 |
| Ice Plant | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Lumber Company | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing Co. | 4 | 4.3 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Mayor's Office | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Meat Packing Co. | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 1.3 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Montgomery Ward | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| National Cash | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Register Company | | | | | | |
| Oil Company | 29 | 30.3 | 16 | 20.7 | 45 | 26.4 |
| Paper Company | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Pipe Line Co. | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Post Office | 0 | .0 | 3 | 3.8 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Photograph Studio | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Private Home | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Publishing Co. | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Radio Service | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Railroad Co. | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |

TABLE VII

NATURE OF BUSINESS FIRMS IN WHICH GRADUATES
OBTAINED INITIAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

| Nature of Business | Men Graduates | | Women Graduates | | Total Graduates | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| Railway Express | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Red Cross | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| School District | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Service Station | 9 | 9.8 | 0 | .0 | 9 | 5.3 |
| Stanley Company | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| State Public Health | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Telephone Co. | 0 | .0 | 3 | 3.8 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Truck Line | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Variety Store | 0 | .0 | 3 | 3.8 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Veterans Office | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Welding Company | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.8 |
| Western Union | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Wholesale House | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Total | 92 | 100 | 77 | 100. | 169 | 100. |

Note: All percentages in this table are based upon the number of graduates who have held one or more full-time jobs since they graduated from high school.

This table should be read as follows: One women graduate, or 1.3 per cent of the 77 women graduates who have held a full-time job, worked for an abstract company in her initial full-time job.

received initial employment from a drug store; three, or 3.8 per cent, received initial employment from the high school; five, or 7.3 per cent, received initial employment from a hospital; sixteen, or 20.7 per cent, received initial employment from an oil company; three, or 3.8 per cent, received initial employment from a post office; three, or 3.8 per cent, received initial employment from a telephone company; and three, or 3.8 per cent, received initial employment from a variety store. Only one or two girls received initial employment from each of the remaining types of businesses.

It may be seen from this table that forty-five or, 26.4 per cent, of the graduates who have held a full-time job were employed by oil companies on their initial full-time job. It is believed that this may be accounted for by the fact that Shidler is located in an oil field, and several different companies have offices located there. These companies are willing to take inexperienced men and women and train them for work in offices or elsewhere.

How long did the graduates remain on their first full-time job? The number of months ninety-two men graduates who have held a full-time job remained on their initial full-time job is shown in Table VIII. Forty-one, or 44.6 per cent, of the ninety-two men remained on their initial full-time job from 3 to 5 months; nineteen, or 20.7 per cent, remained on their initial job for 6 to 11 months; twenty-one, or 22.8 per cent, remained on their initial job 12 to 23 months; five or 5.4 per

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF MONTHS NINETY-TWO MEN GRADUATES REMAINED
ON THEIR INITIAL FULL-TIME JOB

| Length of Time In Months | Number of Men Graduates, by Year of Graduation | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|----------|--|
| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | No. | Per Cent | |
| 3-5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 41 | 44.6 | |
| 6-11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 20.7 | |
| 12-23 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 21 | 22.8 | |
| 24-35 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5.4 | |
| 36-47 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4.3 | |
| 48 or over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.2 | |
| Total | 4 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 92 | 100. | |

This table should be read as follows: Two men graduates of 1940 remained on their initial full-time job from 3 to 5 months.

cent, remained on their initial job from 24 to 35 months; four or 4.3 per cent, remained on their initial job from 36 to 47 months; and two, or 2.2 per cent, remained on their initial job 48 months or over.

Table IX shows the number of months seventy-seven women graduates remained on their initial full-time job. There were thirty-five women, or 45.5 per cent, of the seventy-seven women who have held a full-time job, who remained on their initial job from 3 to 5 months; sixteen, or 20.8 per cent, remained on their initial job from 6 to 11 months; thirteen, or 16.9 per cent, remained on their initial job 12 to 23 months; seven, or 9. per cent, remained on their initial job 24 to 35 months; three or 3.9 per cent, remained on their initial job 36 to 47 months; and three, or 3.9 per cent, remained on their initial job 48 months or over.

Table X shows the number of months the 169 graduates who have held a full-time job remained on their initial full-time job. Seventy-six, or 44.8 per cent, of the graduates remained on their initial job from 3 to 5 months; thirty-five, or 20.9 per cent, remained on their initial job 6 to 11 months; thirty-four, or 20.1 per cent, remained on their initial job 12 to 23 months; twelve, or 7.1 per cent, remained on their initial job 24 to 35 months; seven, or 4.1 per cent, remained on their initial job 36 to 47 months; and five, or 3. per cent, remained on their initial job 48 months or over. It should be noted that almost half of these 169 graduates remained on their

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF MONTHS SEVENTY-SEVEN WOMEN GRADUATES
REMAINED ON THEIR INITIAL FULL-TIME JOB

| Length of Time In Months | Number of Women Graduates, by Year of Graduation | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|-------|----------|
| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | | No. | Per Cent |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3-5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 35 | 45.5 | |
| 6-11 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 20.8 | |
| 12-23 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 16.9 | |
| 24-35 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9.0 | |
| 36-47 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3.9 | |
| 48 or over | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3.9 | |
| Total | 2 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 77 | 100. | |

This table should be read as follows: Some women graduates of 1941 remained on her initial full-time job from 3 to 5 months.

TABLE X

NUMBER OF MONTHS 169 GRADUATES REMAINED
ON THEIR INITIAL FULL-TIME JOB

| Length of Time in Months | Number of Graduates, by Year of Graduation | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|----------|--|
| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | No. | Per Cent | |
| 3-5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 19 | 17 | 76 | 44.8 | |
| 6-11 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 35 | 20.9 | |
| 12-23 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 34 | 20.1 | |
| 24-35 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7.1 | |
| 36-47 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4.1 | |
| 48 or over | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3.0 | |
| Total | 6 | 16 | 8 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 24 | 34 | 24 | 169 | 100. | |

This table should be read as follows: Two 1940 graduates remained on their initial full-time job from 3 to 5 months.

initial job for only 3 to 5 months. It is believed that the number of men and women who worked three months prior to their entry in college may have been a significant factor in the length of time the graduates remained on their initial job.

What types of work were performed by the graduates on their initial full-time job? The types of work performed by the graduates on their initial full-time job are shown in Table XI. Six men, or 6.5 per cent of the ninety-two men who have held a full-time job, listed rancher or farmer as the type of work they did on their initial full-time job; eight, or 8.6 per cent, were laborers; five, or 5.4 per cent, were mechanics; ten, or 10.8 per cent, were oil field laborers; nine, or 9.8 per cent, were service station attendants; eleven, or 11.8 per cent, were store clerks; and four, or 4.3 per cent, were truck drivers. Of the ninety-two men, the following did work which required business training on their initial full-time job: two, or 2.2 per cent, were bookkeepers; two, or 2.2 per cent, were managers; and five, or 5.4 per cent, were typists or office clerks. Thus 9.8 per cent of the ninety-two men were engaged in work which required business training on their initial full-time job. More men were engaged as laborers, oil field laborers, store clerks, service station attendants and ranchers or farmers on their initial full-time job than were engaged in work which required business training.

Among the seventy-seven women who reported the type of work they performed on their initial full-time job, those who

TABLE XI
 TYPES OF WORK PERFORMED BY GRADUATES
 ON INITIAL FULL-TIME JOB

| Types of Work | Men Graduates | | Women Graduates | | Total Graduates | |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| Asst. Supervisor | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Beautician | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.6 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Bookkeeper | 2 | 2.2 | 4 | 5.2 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Boilerman | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Butcher | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Cashier | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.6 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Construction Man | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Delivery Boy | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Driller | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Electrician | 3 | 3.3 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Expeditor | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Farmer and Rancher | 6 | 6.5 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 3.6 |
| File Clerk | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.6 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Fountain Clerk | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Housekeeper | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Inspector | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Laborer | 8 | 8.6 | 0 | .0 | 8 | 4.7 |
| Machine Operator | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Manager | 2 | 2.2 | 1 | 1.3 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Mail Clerk | 0 | .0 | 3 | 3.9 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Meat Wrapper | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Mechanic | 5 | 5.4 | 0 | .0 | 5 | 3.0 |
| Music Teacher | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Nurse | 0 | .0 | 5 | 6.5 | 5 | 2.6 |
| Oil Field Laborer | 10 | 10.8 | 0 | .0 | 10 | 5.9 |
| Painter | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Paper Hanger | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Petroleum Engineer | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Plant Maintenance | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Photographer | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Radio Repairman | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Salad Maker | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Secretary | 0 | .0 | 8 | 10.4 | 8 | 4.7 |
| Service Station Attendant | 9 | 9.8 | 0 | .0 | 9 | 5.2 |
| Sheet Metal Work | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 1.3 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Shipping Clerk | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Stenographer | 0 | .0 | 6 | 7.8 | 6 | 3.6 |

TABLE XI

TYPES OF WORK PERFORMED BY GRADUATES
ON INITIAL FULL-TIME JOB

| Types of Work | Men Graduates | | Women Graduates | | Total Graduates | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| Store Clerk | 11 | 11.8 | 16 | 20.7 | 27 | 15.9 |
| Supply Clerk | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .6 |
| Telephone Operator | 0 | .0 | 4 | 5.2 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Time Keeper | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | .6 |
| Traveling Salesman | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Truck Driver | 4 | 4.3 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Typist and Office Clerk | 5 | 5.4 | 11 | 14.3 | 16 | 9.4 |
| Waitress | 0 | .0 | 5 | 6.5 | 5 | 3.0 |
| Welder | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Well Service Man | 3 | 3.3 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Total | 92 | 100. | 77 | 100. | 169 | 100. |

Note: All percentages in this table are based upon the number of graduates who have held one or more full-time jobs since they graduated from high school.

This table should be read as follows: One women graduate, or 1.3 per cent of the total women graduates who have held a full-time job, was employed as an assistant supervisor in her initial full-time job. This was .6 per cent of the graduates who have held a full-time job.

had held jobs requiring use of their business training were more numerous. Four, or 5.2 per cent, were bookkeepers; two, or 2.6 per cent, were file clerks; three, or 3.9 per cent, were mail clerks; one, or 1.3 per cent, were managers; eight, or 10.4 per cent, were secretaries; six, or 7.8 per cent, were stenographers; and eleven, or 14.3 per cent, were typists and office clerks. This represented a total of 44.2 per cent of the seventy-seven women graduates who used their business training on their initial full-time job.

There were more graduates initially employed as store clerks than in any other type of job. In the total of one hundred sixty-nine graduates who have had held a full-time job, twenty-seven, or 15.9 per cent, were initially employed as store clerks. There were only sixteen, or 9.4 per cent, who were initially employed as typists and office clerks.

Over a period of nine years, what types of jobs have been held by the graduates in all full-time employment? Table XII shows the types of work performed by graduates on all full-time jobs. There were a total of 182 jobs held by 92 men graduates, and a total of 153 jobs held by 77 women graduates. There was, therefore, a total of 335 jobs held by graduates, who have held one or more full-time jobs since they graduated from high school.

Forty-six, or 24.9 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by men graduates have been jobs as laborers or oil field laborers. Eleven, or 6.0 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by men graduates have been jobs as office clerks, and twelve, or 6.7 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by

TABLE XII

TYPES OF JOBS HELD BY GRADUATES IN ALL FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

| Types of Work | Men Graduates | | Women Graduates | | Total Graduates | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | No. | Per Cent Of Total Jobs Held | No. | Per Cent Of Total Jobs Held | No. | Per Cent Of Total Jobs Held |
| Asst. Manager | 4 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 1.2 |
| Beautician | 0 | .0 | 3 | 2.0 | 3 | .9 |
| Boilerman | 2 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 2 | .6 |
| Bookkeeper | 3 | 1.6 | 10 | 6.5 | 13 | 3.8 |
| Butcher | 1 | .5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .3 |
| Cashier | 0 | .0 | 4 | 2.6 | 4 | 1.2 |
| Checking Clerk | 3 | 1.7 | 0 | .0 | 3 | .9 |
| Cook | 1 | .5 | 2 | 1.3 | 3 | .9 |
| Electrician | 4 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 1.2 |
| Engineer | 3 | 1.7 | 0 | .0 | 3 | .9 |
| Expeditor | 0 | .0 | 1 | .7 | 1 | .3 |
| Farmer and Rancher | 10 | 5.5 | 0 | .0 | 10 | 3.0 |
| File Clerk | 2 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 2 | .6 |
| Housekeeper | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.3 | 2 | .6 |
| Inspector | 1 | .5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .3 |
| Insurance Agent | 1 | .5 | 1 | .7 | 2 | .6 |
| Laborer | 24 | 13.3 | 0 | .0 | 24 | 7.1 |
| Machine Operator | 1 | .5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .3 |
| Maintenance Man | 4 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 1.2 |
| Mechanic | 16 | 8.9 | 0 | .0 | 16 | 4.8 |
| Mechanical | | | | | | |
| Draftsman | 2 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 2 | .6 |
| Messenger | 1 | .5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .3 |
| Nurse | 0 | .0 | 11 | 7.2 | 11 | 3.3 |
| Office Clerk | 11 | 6.0 | 21 | 13.7 | 32 | 9.6 |
| Oil Field Laborer | 21 | 11.6 | 0 | .0 | 21 | 6.3 |
| Oil Field Driller | 6 | 3.3 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 1.8 |
| Painter | 4 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 1.2 |
| Paper Hanger | 1 | .5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .3 |
| Photographer | 2 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 2 | .6 |
| Postal Clerk | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.3 | 2 | .6 |
| Purchasing Agent | 1 | .5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .3 |
| Teacher | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.3 | 2 | .6 |
| Teletype Operator | 0 | .0 | 5 | 3.3 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Teletype Repair | 1 | .5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | .3 |
| Time Keeper | 0 | .0 | 1 | .7 | 1 | .3 |
| Truck Driver | 8 | 4.4 | 0 | .0 | 8 | 2.4 |

TABLE XII

TYPES OF JOBS HELD BY GRADUATES IN ALL FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

| Types of Work | Men Graduates | | Women Graduates | | Total Graduates | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | No. | Per Cent Of Total Jobs Held | No. | Per Cent Of Total Jobs Held | No. | Per Cent Of Total Jobs Held |
| | Typist | 9 | 5.0 | 17 | 11.1 | 26 |
| Radio Repairman | 2 | 1.1 | 0 | .0 | 2 | .6 |
| Salad Maker | 1 | .5 | 1 | .0 | 1 | .3 |
| Secretary | 0 | .0 | 19 | 12.4 | 19 | 5.7 |
| Sheet Metal Worker | 0 | .0 | 1 | .7 | 1 | .3 |
| Stenographer | 0 | .0 | 12 | 7.8 | 12 | 3.6 |
| Service Station Attendant | 11 | 6.0 | 0 | .0 | 11 | 3.3 |
| Stewardess (Airline) | 0 | .0 | 1 | .7 | 1 | .3 |
| Store Clerk | 12 | 6.7 | 32 | 20.8 | 44 | 13.0 |
| Surveyor | 3 | 1.7 | 0 | .0 | 3 | .9 |
| Waitress | 0 | .0 | 6 | 3.9 | 6 | 1.8 |
| Welder | 6 | 3.3 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 1.8 |
| Total | 182 | 100. | 153 | 100. | 335 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: Four or 2.2 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by men graduates have been jobs as assistant manager. This was 1.2 per cent of the total jobs held by all graduates.

men graduates have been jobs as store clerks. Nine, or 5.0 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by men graduates have been jobs as typists; and three, or 1.5 per cent, have been jobs as bookkeepers.

Thirty-two, or 20.8 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by women graduates have been jobs as store clerks. Nineteen, or 12.4 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by women graduates have been jobs as secretaries. Twelve, or 7.8 per cent, of the jobs held by women graduates have been jobs as stenographers, and ten, or 6.5 per cent, of the jobs held by women graduates have been jobs as bookkeepers.

Forty-four, or 13. per cent, of the jobs that have been held by all the graduates have been jobs as store clerks, and thirty-two, or 9.6 per cent, of the jobs held by all the graduates have been jobs as office clerks. From these figures it appears that some thought should be given to providing training for the graduates who become store clerks.

In what types of firms were the graduates employed, and what types of work were the graduates doing at the time the questionnaires were returned? Table XIII shows the types of work performed by the graduates on their present full-time job. Six men graduates, or 9.1 per cent of the sixty-six men graduates who were employed full-time at the time of the study, were ranchers or farmers. Seven, or 10.8 per cent, were employed as oil field helpers; six or 9.1 per cent, were service station attendants; six or 9.1 per cent, were store clerks; four, or

TABLE XIII

TYPES OF WORK PERFORMED BY GRADUATES ON PRESENT FULL-TIME JOBS

| Types of Work | Men | | Women | | Total | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Graduates | | Graduates | | Graduates | |
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| Asst. Manager | 3 | 4.5 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Beautician | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Boilerman | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Bookkeeper | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 2.6 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Cashier | 0 | .0 | 2 | 5.2 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Cook | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Draftsman | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Driller's Helper | 4 | 6.1 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 3.8 |
| Engineer | 3 | 4.5 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Farmer and Rancher | 6 | 9.1 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 5.7 |
| Lab. Assistant | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Laborer | 6 | 9.1 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 5.7 |
| Librarian | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Loading Frt. Cars | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Manager | 3 | 4.5 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Machine Operator | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Mechanic | 3 | 4.5 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Nurse | 0 | .0 | 2 | 5.2 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Office Clerk | 4 | 6.1 | 4 | 10.7 | 8 | 7.7 |
| Oil Field Helper | 7 | 10.8 | 0 | .0 | 7 | 6.7 |
| Oil Well Tester | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Purchasing Agent | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Radio Service Man | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Salesman | 4 | 6.1 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 3.8 |
| Secretary | 0 | .0 | 8 | 21.1 | 8 | 7.7 |
| Service Station | | | | | | |
| Attendant | 6 | 9.1 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 5.7 |
| Store Clerk | 6 | 9.1 | 8 | 21.1 | 14 | 13.4 |
| Teacher | 0 | .0 | 2 | 5.2 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Telephone Operator | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Typist | 0 | .0 | 5 | 13.3 | 5 | 4.8 |
| Waitress | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Welder | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Total | 66 | 100. | 38 | 100. | 104 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: Three, or 4.5 per cent, of the employed men graduates were assistant managers.

6.1 per cent, were office clerks; three, or 4.5 per cent, were engineers; and one, or 1.5 per cent, was a bookkeeper.

Of the thirty-eight women graduates who were employed at the time of the study, eight, or 21.1 per cent, were store clerks; four, or 10.7 per cent, were office clerks; eight, or 21.1 per cent, were secretaries; five, or 13.3 per cent, were typists; two, or 5.2 per cent were nurses; and two, or 5.2 per cent, were teachers. Thus 45.1 per cent of the thirty-eight employed women graduates were employed in jobs which required business training.

More graduates were employed as store clerks than in any other single type of work. Fourteen, or 13.4 per cent, of the one hundred four employed graduates were employed as store clerks.

Table XIV shows the nature of business of the firms in which graduates are now employed full-time. Of the sixty-six men graduates who were working full-time at the time the questionnaires were returned, twenty-three, or 34.9 per cent, were working for oil companies; five, or 7.7 per cent, were working for construction companies; six, or 9.2 per cent, were working on farms or ranches; and six, or 9.2 per cent, were working for service stations. About one third of the men graduates who were employed at the time of the study were employed by oil companies.

Of the thirty-eight women who were working full-time at the time the questionnaires were returned, eleven, or 28.9

TABLE XIV

NATURE OF BUSINESS FIRMS IN WHICH GRADUATES ARE NOW
EMPLOYED ON FULL-TIME JOBS

| Nature of Business | Men Graduates | | Women Graduates | | Total Graduates | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| A. & M. College | 0 | .0 | 2 | 5.3 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Airline Co. | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Bank | 0 | .0 | 2 | 5.3 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Beauty Shop | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Board of Education | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Cash Register Co. | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Circulation Co. | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Construction Co. | 5 | 7.7 | 0 | .0 | 5 | 4.7 |
| Department Store | 0 | .0 | 2 | 5.3 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Drug Store | 0 | .0 | 4 | 10.7 | 4 | 4.0 |
| Farm and Ranch | 6 | 9.2 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 5.7 |
| Foundry | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Furniture Store | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Garage | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Grocery Store | 3 | 4.5 | 3 | 8.0 | 6 | 5.7 |
| Hospital | 0 | .0 | 2 | 5.3 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Insurance Company | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 2.6 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Library | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Lumber Company | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Manufacturing Co. | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| National Guard | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Oil Company | 23 | 34.9 | 11 | 28.9 | 34 | 32.5 |
| Pipe Line Co. | 2 | 3.0 | 1 | 2.6 | 3 | 3.0 |
| Private Music Teacher | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Radio Shop | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Railroad Co. | 2 | 3.0 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Restaurant | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 2.6 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Service Station | 6 | 9.2 | 0 | .0 | 6 | 5.7 |
| State Highway Dept. | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| State Public Health | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Supply Company | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Telephone Office | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Welding Company | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Western Union | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Total | 66 | 100. | 38 | 100. | 104 | 100. |

This table should read as follows: Two women graduates, or 5.3 per cent of the women graduates, worked for A. and M. College.

per cent, were working for oil companies; three, or 8. per cent, were working for grocery stores; and four, or 10.7 per cent, were working for drug stores. About one-third of the total women employed at the time of the study were employed by oil companies.

Of the one hundred four graduates who were working full-time at the time of the study, thirty-four, or approximately one-third, were employed by oil companies.

What is the average number of months the graduates have remained on full-time jobs held since graduation? Table XV shows the average number of months ninety-two men graduates have remained on their full-time jobs. A total of twenty-eight men graduates, or 30.4 per cent of the ninety-two men graduates who have held a full-time job, remained on their full-time jobs an average of 3 to 5 months; twenty-nine, or 31.5 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 6 to 11 months; twenty-six, or 28.3 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 12 to 23 months; four, or 4.3 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 24 to 35 months; three, or 3.3 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 36 to 47 months; and two, or 2.2 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 48 months or over. Approximately 61.9 per cent of the men graduates remained on their full-time jobs for an average of between three and 12 months, or less than one year.

TABLE XV

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS 92 MEN GRADUATES REMAINED ON ALL FULL-TIME JOBS HELD, INCLUDING THE PRESENT JOB

| Length Of Time In Months | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | Total | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | No. | Per Cent |
| 3-5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 28 | 30.4 |
| 6-11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 29 | 31.5 |
| 12-23 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 28.3 |
| 24-35 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4.3 |
| 36-47 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3.3 |
| 48 or over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Total | 4 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 92 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: One 1940 graduate remained on his full-time jobs an average of 3 to 5 months.

Table XVI shows the average number of months seventy-seven women graduates remained on their full-time jobs. A total of twenty-three women graduates, or 29.8 per cent of the seventy-seven women graduates who have held a full-time job, remained on their full-time jobs an average of 3 to 5 months; twenty-one, or 27.3 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 6 to 11 months; twenty-four, or 31.2 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 12 to 23 months; five, or 6.5 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 24 to 35 months; and two, or 2.6 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 48 months or over. Fifty-seven and one tenth per cent of the women graduates remained on their full-time jobs for an average of less than one year.

Table XVII shows the average number of months one hundred sixty-nine graduates remained on their full-time jobs. A total of fifty-one graduates, or 30.1 per cent of the one hundred sixty-nine graduates who have held a full-time job, remained on their full-time jobs an average of 3 to 5 months; fifty, or 29.6 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 6-11 months; fifty, or 29.6 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 12 to 23 months; nine, or 5.3 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 24 to 35 months; five, or 3. per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 36 to 47 months; and four, or 2.4 per cent, remained on their jobs an average of 48 months or over. Fifty-nine and seven tenths per cent of the one hundred sixty-nine graduates remained on full-time jobs for an average of less than one year.

TABLE XVI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS 77 WOMEN GRADUATES REMAINED
ON ALL FULL-TIME JOBS HELD BY GRADUATES, INCLUDING
THE PRESENT JOB

| Length of Time In Months | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | Total | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | No. | Per Cent |
| 3-5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 23 | 29.8 |
| 6-11 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 27.3 |
| 12-23 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 31.2 |
| 24-35 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6.5 |
| 36-47 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.6 |
| 48 or over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.6 |
| Total | 2 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 77 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: One 1943 woman graduate remained on her full-time jobs for an average of 3 to 5 months.

TABLE XVII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS 169 GRADUATES REMAINED ON ALL FULL-TIME JOBS HELD BY GRADUATES, INCLUDING THE PRESENT JOB

| Length of Time In Months | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | Total | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | No. | Per Cent |
| 3-5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 51 | 30.1 |
| 6-11 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 50 | 29.6 |
| 12-23 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 50 | 29.6 |
| 24-35 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5.3 |
| 36-47 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3.0 |
| 48 or over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Total | 6 | 16 | 8 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 24 | 34 | 24 | 169 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: One 1940 graduate remained on his full-time jobs for an average of 3-5 months.

How did the graduates obtain their first full-time job?

Table XVIII shows the source through which ninety-two men graduates obtained information that led to employment in their first full-time job. Personal application was the source through which sixty-one, or 66.3 per cent, received their first job; a relative or friend was the source for twenty-three, or 25. per cent; a government employment agency was the source for five, or 5.4 per cent; a newspaper advertisement was the source for two, or 2.2 per cent; and a high school official was the source for one, or 1. per cent.

Table XIX shows the source through which seventy-seven women graduates obtained information that led to employment in their first full-time job. Personal application was the source through which fifty-five, or 71.4 per cent, received their first job; a relative or friend was the source for twelve, or 15.6 per cent; a high school official was the source for four, or 5.2 per cent; a government employment agency was the source for three, or 5.2 per cent; a private employment agency was the source for two, or 2.6 per cent; and a newspaper advertisement was the source for one, or 1.3 per cent.

Table XX shows the source through which one hundred sixty-nine graduates obtained information that led to employment in their first full-time job. Personal application was the source through which one hundred sixteen, or 68.6 per cent, of the one hundred sixty-nine graduates received their first job; a relative or friend was the source for thirty-five, or 20.7 per cent; a government employment agency was the source for

TABLE XVIII

SOURCE THROUGH WHICH 92 MEN GRADUATES OBTAINED INFORMATION
THAT LED TO EMPLOYMENT IN THEIR FIRST FULL-TIME JOB

| Source of Information | Number of Men Graduates, By Year of Graduation | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|----------|--|
| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | No. | Per Cent | |
| Personal Application | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 61 | 66.3 | |
| A Relative or Friend | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 23 | 25. | |
| Government Employ- ment Agency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5.4 | |
| Newspaper Advertisement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2.2 | |
| High School Official | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.1 | |
| Private Employ- ment Agency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .0 | |
| Total | 4 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 92 | 100. | |

This table should be read as follows: A personal application was the source through which three 1940 graduates received information that led to employment in their first full-time job.

TABLE XIX

SOURCE THROUGH WHICH 77 WOMEN GRADUATES OBTAINED INFORMATION THAT LED TO EMPLOYMENT IN THEIR FIRST FULL-TIME JOB

| Source of Information | Number of Women Graduates, By Year of Graduation | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|------------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | No. | Per Cent |
| Personal Application | 0 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 55 | 71.4 |
| A Relative or Friend | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 15.6 |
| High School Official | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5.2 |
| Government Employment Agency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3.9 |
| Private Employment Agency | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.6 |
| Newspaper Advertisement | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 |
| Total | 2 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 77 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: A personal application was the source through which six 1941 graduates received information that led to employment in their first full-time job..

TABLE XX

SOURCE THROUGH WHICH 169 GRADUATES OBTAINED INFORMATION
CONCERNING THEIR FIRST FULL-TIME JOB

| Source | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | Total | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | No. | Per Cent |
| Personal Application | 3 | 11 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 24 | 12 | 116 | 68.6 |
| A Friend or Relative | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 35 | 20.7 |
| Government Employment Agency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4.8 |
| High School Official | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2.9 |
| Newspaper Advertisement | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Private Employment Agency | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Total | 6 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 24 | 34 | 24 | 169 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: A personal application was the source through which three 1940 graduates received information that led to their initial employment.

eight, or 4.8 per cent; a newspaper advertisement was the source for three, or 1.8 per cent; and a private employment agency was the source for two, or 1.2 per cent. Thus 68.6 per cent of the one hundred sixty-nine graduates received jobs through their own initiative and 20.7 per cent received jobs through the help of a friend or relative. Only 2.9 per cent of the graduates received help from a high school official. It is the opinion of the investigator that a placement service for the graduates would be useful in helping them to obtain jobs after graduation from high school.

What percentage of the graduates are employed full-time at present? What percentage of the graduates are unemployed? What percentage of the graduates who are unemployed are seeking employment? Table XXI shows the number and percentage of men graduates who were employed full-time or not employed at the time of the study, and the number and percentage of men graduates not employed who were seeking employment. There were one hundred five men graduates included in the study. Of these one hundred five men graduates, sixty-six, or 62.8 per cent, were employed at the time of the study and thirty-nine, or 37.2 per cent, were not employed. Of the thirty-nine men who were not employed, eleven, or 28.2 per cent, were seeking employment. Approximately one-third of the men graduates who stated that they were not employed were actually seeking employment.

TABLE XXI

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MEN GRADUATES WHO WERE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR NOT EMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MEN GRADUATES NOT EMPLOYED WHO WERE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

| Year Of Graduation | Total Number Of Male Graduates | Employed Men Graduates | | Men Graduates, Not Employed | | Unemployed Men Graduates Seeking Employment | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 4 | 4 | 3.8 | 0 | .0 | 0 | .0 |
| 1941 | 10 | 8 | 7.6 | 2 | 1.9 | 1 | 2.6 |
| 1942 | 6 | 5 | 4.8 | 1 | 1.0 | 0 | .0 |
| 1943 | 7 | 5 | 4.8 | 2 | 1.9 | 0 | .0 |
| 1944 | 7 | 6 | 5.7 | 1 | 1.0 | 0 | .0 |
| 1945 | 12 | 7 | 6.7 | 5 | 4.8 | 2 | 5.1 |
| 1946 | 17 | 7 | 6.7 | 10 | 9.5 | 3 | 7.7 |
| 1947 | 20 | 14 | 13.3 | 6 | 5.7 | 1 | 2.6 |
| 1948 | 22 | 10 | 9.4 | 12 | 11.4 | 4 | 10.2 |
| Total | 105 | 66 | 62.8 | 39 | 37.2 | 11 | 28.2 |

This table should be read as follows: Of a total of four men who graduated in 1940, four, comprising 3.8 per cent of the 105 men graduates included in the study, were employed at the time of the study.

Table XXII shows the number and percentage of women graduates who were employed full-time or not employed at the time of the study, and the number and percentage of women graduates not employed who were seeking employment. Of the ninety-five women graduates, thirty-eight, or 40. per cent, were employed at the time of the study; and fifty-seven, or 60. per cent, were not employed. Of these fifty-seven women graduates not employed, only eight, or 14. per cent, were actually seeking employment.

Table XXIII shows the number and percentage of the total graduates who were employed full-time or not employed at the time of the study, and the number and percentage of graduates not employed who were seeking employment. There were two hundred graduates included in the study. Of these two hundred graduates, one hundred four, or 52. per cent, were employed and ninety-six, or 48. per cent, were not employed. Of the ninety-six graduates not employed, nineteen, or 19.8 per cent, were actually seeking employment.

The high percentage of graduates not employed probably comes from the fact that all graduates answered this question either yes or no, and some of the graduates who answered that they were not employed were in college or were housewives.

If the graduate is employed full-time at present, is he doing the type of work he prefers to do? If not what would he prefer to do? Table XXIV shows the number and percentage of sixty-six men graduates who were satisfied or dissatisfied

TABLE XXII

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN GRADUATES WHO WERE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR NOT EMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN GRADUATES NOT EMPLOYED WHO WERE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

| Year Of Graduation | Total Number Of Women Graduates | Employed Women Graduates | | Women Graduates, Not Employed | | Unemployed Women Graduates Seeking Employment | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 3 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 3.1 | 1 | 1.8 |
| 1941 | 9 | 2 | 2.1 | 7 | 7.4 | 0 | .0 |
| 1942 | 4 | 1 | 1.0 | 3 | 3.1 | 0 | .0 |
| 1943 | 15 | 5 | 5.4 | 10 | 10.6 | 0 | .0 |
| 1944 | 9 | 5 | 5.4 | 4 | 4.2 | 0 | .0 |
| 1945 | 10 | 3 | 3.1 | 7 | 7.4 | 0 | .0 |
| 1946 | 15 | 7 | 7.3 | 8 | 8.4 | 2 | 3.5 |
| 1947 | 16 | 6 | 6.3 | 10 | 10.6 | 5 | 8.7 |
| 1948 | 14 | 9 | 9.4 | 5 | 5.2 | 0 | .0 |
| TOTAL | 95 | 38 | 40. | 57 | 60. | 8 | 14. |

This table should be read as follows: Of a total of three women who graduated in 1940, three, comprising 3.1 per cent of the ninety-five women graduates included in this study, considered themselves as not employed. Of these women graduates who were not employed, one, or 1.8 per cent of the women graduates who were not employed reported that she was seeking employment.

TABLE XXIII

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHO WERE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR NOT EMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY, AND NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES NOT EMPLOYED WHO WERE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

| Year Of Graduation | Total Number Of Graduates | Total Employed Graduates | | Total Graduates Not Employed | | Unemployed Graduates Seeking Employment | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 7 | 4 | 2.0 | 3 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.1 |
| 1941 | 19 | 10 | 5.0 | 9 | 4.5 | 1 | 1.1 |
| 1942 | 10 | 6 | 3.0 | 4 | 2.0 | 0 | .0 |
| 1943 | 22 | 10 | 5.0 | 12 | 6.0 | 0 | .0 |
| 1944 | 16 | 11 | 5.5 | 5 | 2.5 | 0 | .0 |
| 1945 | 22 | 10 | 5.0 | 12 | 6.0 | 2 | 2.0 |
| 1946 | 32 | 14 | 7.0 | 18 | 9.0 | 5 | 5.1 |
| 1947 | 36 | 20 | 10.0 | 16 | 8.0 | 6 | 6.3 |
| 1948 | 36 | 19 | 9.5 | 17 | 8.5 | 4 | 4.2 |
| Total | 200 | 104 | 52. | 96 | 48. | 19 | 19.8 |

This table should be read as follows: Of the 7 graduates of 1940, 4, or 2.0 per cent, were employed and 3, or 1.5 per cent, were not employed. Of these 3 graduates, one, or 1.1 per cent of the total unemployed graduates, were seeking employment.

TABLE XXIV

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF 66 MEN GRADUATES WHO WERE SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED WITH THE TYPE OF WORK THEY ARE DOING ON THEIR PRESENT JOB

| Year of Graduation | Total Number Of Men Graduates Employed At Present | Satisfied | | Dissatisfied | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 4 | 4 | 6.0 | 0 | .0 |
| 1941 | 8 | 6 | 9.1 | 2 | 3.0 |
| 1942 | 5 | 5 | 7.6 | 0 | .0 |
| 1943 | 5 | 4 | 6.1 | 1 | 1.5 |
| 1944 | 6 | 5 | 7.6 | 1 | 1.5 |
| 1945 | 7 | 5 | 7.6 | 2 | 3.0 |
| 1946 | 7 | 4 | 6.1 | 3 | 4.6 |
| 1947 | 14 | 9 | 13.5 | 5 | 7.6 |
| 1948 | 10 | 7 | 10.6 | 3 | 4.6 |
| Total | 66 | 49 | 74.2 | 17 | 25.8 |

This table should be read as follows: Of the four men graduates of 1940 who are employed, four, comprising 6. per cent of the 66 men graduates who are at present employed, were satisfied with the type of work they are doing on their present job.

with the type of work they are doing on their present job. Of these sixty-six employed men graduates, forty-nine, or 74.2 per cent, were satisfied with the type of work they are doing and seventeen, or 25.8 per cent, were dissatisfied. Three of the graduates would rather go to college, two wanted to own their own business, two wanted to be engineers, one wanted to be a railway freight clerk, three wanted to do clerical work in an office, three wanted to own a ranch, and the three remaining graduates who were dissatisfied wanted to advance in the job they are now holding.

Table XXV shows the number and percentage of thirty-eight women graduates who were satisfied or dissatisfied with the type of work they are doing on their present job. Of the total thirty-eight women graduates employed at present, thirty-two, or 84.2 per cent, were satisfied with the type of work they are doing, and six, or 15.8 per cent, were dissatisfied with the type of work they are doing. One woman graduate would rather be an air hostess, one would rather be a bookkeeper, two wanted to attend college, and one wanted to be a typist.

Table XXVI shows the number and percentage of the one hundred four employed graduates who were satisfied or dissatisfied with the type of work they are doing on their present job. Of the total one hundred four graduates who are employed at present, eighty-one, or 78. per cent, were satisfied with the type of work they are doing at present, and twenty-three, or 22. per cent, were dissatisfied. Thus approximately three-

TABLE XXV

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF 38 WOMEN GRADUATES WHO WERE SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED WITH THE TYPE WORK THEY ARE DOING ON THEIR PRESENT JOB

| Year of Graduation | Total Number Of Women Graduates Employed At Present | Satisfied | | Dissatisfied | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 0 | 0 | .0 | 0 | .0 |
| 1941 | 2 | 2 | 5.4 | 0 | .0 |
| 1942 | 1 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.6 |
| 1943 | 5 | 4 | 10.5 | 1 | 2.6 |
| 1944 | 5 | 4 | 10.5 | 1 | 2.6 |
| 1945 | 3 | 3 | 7.9 | 0 | .0 |
| 1946 | 7 | 6 | 15.8 | 1 | 2.6 |
| 1947 | 6 | 6 | 15.8 | 0 | .0 |
| 1948 | 9 | 7 | 18.3 | 2 | 5.4 |
| Total | 38 | 32 | 84.2 | 6 | 15.8 |

This table should be read as follows: Of the two women graduates of 1941 who are employed, two, who comprise 5.4 per cent of the 38 women graduates who are at present employed, were satisfied with the type of work they are doing on their present job.

TABLE XXVI

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF 104 GRADUATES WHO WERE SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED WITH THE TYPE OF WORK THEY ARE DOING ON THEIR PRESENT JOB

| Year Of Graduation | Total Number Of Graduates Employed At Present | Satisfied | | Dissatisfied | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 4 | 4 | 3.8 | 0 | .0 |
| 1941 | 10 | 8 | 7.7 | 2 | 1.9 |
| 1942 | 6 | 5 | 4.8 | 1 | 1.0 |
| 1943 | 10 | 8 | 7.7 | 2 | 1.9 |
| 1944 | 11 | 9 | 8.6 | 2 | 1.9 |
| 1945 | 10 | 8 | 7.7 | 2 | 1.9 |
| 1946 | 14 | 10 | 9.7 | 4 | 3.8 |
| 1947 | 20 | 15 | 14.5 | 5 | 4.8 |
| 1948 | 19 | 14 | 13.5 | 5 | 4.8 |
| Total | 104 | 81 | 78. | 23 | 22. |

This table should be read as follows: Of the four graduates of 1940, who are employed, 4 who comprise 3.8 per cent of the 104 graduates who are at present employed, were satisfied with the type of work they are doing on their present job.

fourths of the graduates were satisfied with the type of work they are now doing.

What percentage of the graduates are married? Table XXVII shows the marital status of the 105 men graduates. Of the one hundred five men graduates, thirty-eight, or 36.2 per cent, were married and sixty-seven, or 63.8 per cent, were unmarried.

Table XXVIII shows the marital status of the 95 women graduates. Of the total ninety-five women graduates, sixty-four, or 67.4 per cent, were married, and thirty-one, or 32.6 per cent, were unmarried. These data show that there was a much larger percentage of married women than married men.

Table XXIX shows the marital status of the 200 graduates. One-hundred two, or 51. per cent, were married and ninety-eight, or 49. per cent, were unmarried. This table shows that of the total graduates about the same number were married as were unmarried.

What percentage of women graduates who are married are otherwise employed? Table XXX shows the present employment status of married women graduates. Of the sixty-four married women graduates, eighteen, or 28.1 per cent, were otherwise employed and forty-six, or 71.9 per cent, were not otherwise employed. Approximately two-thirds of the women graduates who are married were not otherwise employed.

TABLE XXVII

MARITAL STATUS OF THE 105 MEN GRADUATES

| Year Of Graduation | Total Number Of Men Graduates | Married | | Unmarried | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 4 | 4 | 3.8 | 0 | .0 |
| 1941 | 10 | 8 | 7.6 | 2 | 1.9 |
| 1942 | 6 | 4 | 3.8 | 2 | 1.9 |
| 1943 | 7 | 6 | 5.7 | 1 | 1.0 |
| 1944 | 7 | 4 | 3.8 | 3 | 2.9 |
| 1945 | 12 | 4 | 3.8 | 8 | 7.6 |
| 1946 | 17 | 3 | 2.9 | 14 | 13.3 |
| 1947 | 20 | 5 | 4.8 | 15 | 14.3 |
| 1948 | 22 | 0 | .0 | 22 | 20.9 |
| Total | 105 | 38 | 36.2 | 67 | 63.8 |

This table should be read as follows: Of the four men graduates for the year 1940, all are married. These four comprise 3.8 per cent of the 105 men graduates.

TABLE XXVIII
MARITAL STATUS OF THE 95 WOMEN GRADUATES

| Year of Graduation | Total Number Of Women Graduates | Married | | Unmarried | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 3 | 3 | 3.2 | 0 | .0 |
| 1941 | 9 | 9 | 9.5 | 0 | .0 |
| 1942 | 4 | 3 | 3.2 | 1 | 1.0 |
| 1943 | 15 | 12 | 12.6 | 3 | 3.2 |
| 1944 | 9 | 8 | 8.4 | 1 | 1.0 |
| 1945 | 10 | 9 | 9.5 | 1 | 1.0 |
| 1946 | 15 | 10 | 10.5 | 5 | 5.4 |
| 1947 | 16 | 6 | 6.3 | 10 | 10.5 |
| 1948 | 14 | 4 | 4.2 | 10 | 10.5 |
| Total | 95 | 64 | 67.4 | 31 | 32.6 |

This table should be read as follows: Of the three women graduates for the year 1940, all are married. These three comprise 3.2 per cent of the 95 women graduates.

TABLE XXIX

MARITAL STATUS OF THE 200 GRADUATES

| Year Of Graduation | Total Number Of Graduates | Married | | Unmarried | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 7 | 7 | 3.5 | 0 | .0 |
| 1941 | 19 | 17 | 8.5 | 2 | 1.0 |
| 1942 | 10 | 7 | 3.5 | 3 | 1.5 |
| 1943 | 22 | 18 | 9.0 | 3 | 1.5 |
| 1944 | 16 | 12 | 6.0 | 4 | 2.0 |
| 1945 | 22 | 13 | 6.5 | 9 | 4.5 |
| 1946 | 32 | 13 | 6.5 | 19 | 9.5 |
| 1947 | 36 | 11 | 5.5 | 25 | 13.0 |
| 1948 | 36 | 4 | 2.0 | 32 | 16.0 |
| Total | 200 | 102 | 51. | 98 | 49. |

This table should be read as follows: Of the seven graduates for the year 1940, all are married. These seven comprise 3.5 per cent of the 200 graduates.

TABLE XXX

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN GRADUATES

| Year of Graduation | Total Number Of Women Graduates | Employed | | Not Otherwise Employed | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| 1940 | 3 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 4.7 |
| 1941 | 9 | 2 | 3.1 | 7 | 10.9 |
| 1942 | 3 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 4.7 |
| 1943 | 12 | 3 | 4.7 | 9 | 14.1 |
| 1944 | 8 | 4 | 6.3 | 4 | 6.2 |
| 1945 | 9 | 2 | 3.1 | 7 | 10.9 |
| 1946 | 10 | 4 | 6.2 | 6 | 9.5 |
| 1947 | 6 | 3 | 4.7 | 3 | 4.7 |
| 1948 | 4 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 6.2 |
| Total | 64 | 18 | 28.1 | 46 | 71.9 |

This table should be read as follows: Three women graduates of 1940 who are married were not otherwise employed. These three comprise 4.7 per cent of the 64 married women graduates.

CHAPTER III

POST HIGH-SCHOOL EDUCATION OF GRADUATES AND SUGGESTED CURRICULAR REVISIONS

In order to determine how many of its graduates Shidler High School is training for immediate employment the number and percentage of graduates who received post-high school training should be analyzed. It is also desirable to know to what extent the business courses taken in high school have helped the graduates to defray expenses while attending a post-high school educational institution.

In order to evaluate the Shidler High School business curriculum, each business subject taught is examined on the basis of its use in later employment. In order to arrive at conclusions, each business course taught is ranked in order of its importance to the individual graduates as indicated through the questionnaire response.

Because the opinions of the graduates regarding their business training at Shidler High School are important, a number of statements of opinions are included. The courses the graduate believes he should have taken are worthy of some consideration.

How many of the graduates of Shidler High School attended a four-year college? a junior college? a business college? others? How many months did they attend? Did they graduate? What were the major fields studied? Table XXXI shows the amount of post-high school training received by the graduates, where this training was received, and the number of months the graduates spent in attendance. Forty-five men and twenty-three women attended a four-year college, seventeen men and seven women attended a junior college, five men and seven women attended a business college, one man and three women attended a trade school, and six women took nurses' training. Twenty-five men graduates and eight women graduates are still attending college.

Table XXXII gives the cumulative totals and percentages of graduates who attended a four-year college and the number of months they attended. Forty-five, or 42.8 per cent, of the total one hundred five men had attended a four year college. Of these 45, 3.8 per cent had attended from three to six months, 5.7 per cent had attended from three to twelve months, 7.5 per cent had attended from three to eighteen months, 9.5 per cent had attended from three to twenty-four months, and 11.4 per cent had attended from three to thirty-six months.

Twenty-three women, or 24.2 per cent of the 95 women graduates, had attended a four-year college. Of these 23, 4.2 per cent had attended from three to six months, 7.4 per cent had attended from three to twelve months, 8.4 per cent had attended from three to eighteen months, 8.4 per cent had attended from three to twenty-four months, and 11.6 per cent had attended from three months to thirty-six months.

TABLE XXXI

LENGTH OF TIME GRADUATES ATTENDED POST-HIGH SCHOOL
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS
THEY ATTENDED

| Number Of Months Attended | Four-Year College | | Junior College | | Business College | | Trade School | | Nurses Training | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----|-------------------|---|---------------------|---|--------------|---|--------------------|---|
| | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W |
| 3-6 months | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7-12 months | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 13-18 months | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19-24 months | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-36 months | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Attending | 25 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Graduate | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 45 | 23 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 |

This table should be read as follows: Four men graduates were enrolled in a four-year college for a period of from 3 to 6 months.

TABLE XXXII

CUMULATIVE TOTALS AND PERCENTAGES OF GRADUATES WHO
 ATTENDED A FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE AND THE LENGTH OF
 TIME ATTENDED

| Number of Months Attended | MEN | | | WOMEN | | | TOTAL | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | No. | Cumu- lative Number | Per Cent | No. | Cumu- lative Number | Per Cent | No. | Cumu- lative Number | Per Cent |
| 3-6 months | 4 | | 3.8 | 4 | | 4.2 | 8 | | 4.0 |
| 7-12 months | 2 | 6 | 5.7 | 3 | 7 | 7.4 | 5 | 13 | 6.5 |
| 13-18 months | 2 | 8 | 7.6 | 1 | 8 | 8.4 | 3 | 16 | 8.0 |
| 19-24 months | 2 | 10 | 9.5 | 0 | 8 | 8.4 | 2 | 18 | 9.0 |
| 25-36 months | 2 | 12 | 11.4 | 3 | 11 | 11.6 | 5 | 23 | 11.5 |
| Attending Four- Year College | 25 | 37 | 35.2 | 8 | 19 | 20.0 | 33 | 56 | 28.0 |
| Graduated | 8 | 45 | 42.8 | 4 | 23 | 24.2 | 12 | 68 | 34.0 |
| Total | 45 | 45 | 42.8 | 23 | 23 | 24.2 | 68 | 68 | 34.0 |

This table should be read as follows: Four men, or 3.8 per cent, of the 105 men included in the study, attended a four-year college for a period of from 3 to 6 months.

Sixty-eight, or 34. per cent, of the 200 graduates had attended a four-year college. Only twelve of the sixty-eight had graduated, and thirty-three were still attending college at the time of the study.

Table XXXIII shows the cumulative totals and percentages of graduates who had attended a junior college and the number of months attended. Seventeen, or 16.2 per cent, of the total 105 men graduates had attended a junior college. Of these 17, 2.8 per cent had attended from three to six months, 8.6 per cent had attended from three to twelve months, 8.6 per cent had attended from three to eighteen months, 8.6 per cent had attended from three to twenty-four months, and 8.6 per cent had attended from three to thirty-six months.

Seven, or 7.4 per cent, of the 95 women graduates had attended a junior college. Of these 7, 3.1 per cent had attended from three to twelve months, 3.1 per cent had attended from three to eighteen months, 3.1 per cent had attended from three to twenty-four months, and 3.1 per cent had attended from three to thirty-six months.

Twenty-four, or 12. per cent, of the 200 graduates had attended a junior college. Only five of this number graduated. Seven were attending a junior college at the time of the study.

The data in Table XXXIV show the major fields of study of the graduates who attended a four-year college or a junior college. More men studied engineering than any other field of study. Fifteen men, or 24.1 per cent of the sixty-two men

TABLE XXXIII

CUMULATIVE TOTALS AND PERCENTAGES OF GRADUATES
WHO ATTENDED A JUNIOR COLLEGE AND LENGTH OF
TIME ATTENDED

| Number of Months Attended | MEN | | | WOMEN | | | TOTAL | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | No. | Cumu- lative Number | Per Cent | No. | Cumu- lative Number | Per Cent | No. | Cumu- lative Number | Per Cent |
| 3-6 months | 3 | | 2.8 | 0 | | | 0 | 3 | 1.5 |
| 7-12 months | 6 | 9 | 8.6 | 3 | 3 | 3.1 | 9 | 12 | 6.0 |
| 13-18 months | 0 | 9 | 8.6 | 0 | 3 | 3.1 | 0 | 12 | 6.0 |
| 19-24 months | 0 | 9 | 8.6 | 0 | 3 | 3.1 | 0 | 12 | 6.0 |
| 25-36 months | 0 | 9 | 8.6 | 0 | 3 | 3.1 | 0 | 12 | 6.0 |
| Attending Junior College | 4 | 13 | 12.4 | 3 | 6 | 6.3 | 7 | 19 | 9.5 |
| Graduate | 4 | 17 | 16.2 | 1 | 7 | 7.4 | 5 | 24 | 12.0 |
| Total | 17 | 17 | 16.2 | 7 | 7 | 7.4 | 24 | 24 | 12.0 |

This table should be read as follows: Three men, or 2.8 per cent of the 105 men included in the study, attended a junior college for a period of from 3 to 6 months.

TABLE XXXIV

MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY OF 92 GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED
A FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE OR A JUNIOR COLLEGE

| Major Fields Of Study | Men | | Women | | Total | |
|--------------------------|-----|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| Agriculture | 2 | 3.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Bacteriology | 2 | 3.2 | 1 | 3.3 | 3 | 3.3 |
| Chemistry | 5 | 8.1 | 0 | .0 | 5 | 5.4 |
| Commerce | 13 | 20.9 | 9 | 30.0 | 22 | 23.8 |
| Education | 0 | .0 | 6 | 20.0 | 6 | 6.5 |
| Engineering | 15 | 24.1 | 0 | .0 | 15 | 16.2 |
| English | 3 | 4.9 | 4 | 13.3 | 7 | 7.6 |
| Geology | 2 | 3.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Geography | 2 | 3.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Home Economics | 0 | .0 | 2 | 6.7 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Industrial Arts | 2 | 3.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Law | 1 | 1.7 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 1.7 |
| Mathematics | 3 | 4.9 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 3.3 |
| Music | 3 | 4.9 | 2 | 6.7 | 5 | 5.4 |
| Physical Ed. | 2 | 3.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Pre Medical | 4 | 6.5 | 2 | 6.7 | 6 | 6.5 |
| Psychology | 0 | .0 | 1 | 3.3 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Science | 2 | 3.2 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Sociology | 0 | .0 | 1 | 3.3 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Speech | 1 | 1.6 | 2 | 6.7 | 3 | 3.3 |
| Total | 62 | 100. | 30 | 100. | 92 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: Agriculture was the major field of study for 2, or 3.2 per cent, of the men who attended a four-year college or a junior college.

who attended college, studied engineering. More women studied commerce than any other field of study. Nine, or 30. per cent, of the thirty women graduates who attended college listed commerce as their major field. More graduates listed commerce than any other major field. Twenty-two, or 23.8 per cent, of the ninety-two graduates listed commerce as their major field of study.

What business subjects were studied by the graduates after their graduation from high school? Table XXXV shows the business subjects studied by men graduates who took advanced training after graduation from high school. Of the total 133 subject enrollments in business subjects for men graduates, twenty-two, or 21.4 per cent, were in economics; sixteen, or 15.5 per cent, were in typewriting; sixteen, or 15.5 per cent, were in bookkeeping; fourteen, or 13.6 per cent, were in business law; twelve, or 11.7 per cent, were in retail selling; eleven, or 10.7 per cent, were in salesmanship; eight, or 7.7 per cent, were in office practice; and four; or 3.9 per cent, were in shorthand.

Table XXXVI shows the business subjects studied by women graduates who took advanced training after graduation from high school. Of the total 96 subject enrollments in business subjects for women graduates who took advanced training in business subjects, twenty-two, or 23. per cent, were in typewriting; twenty, or 20.8 per cent, were in shorthand; nineteen, or 19.8 per cent, were in bookkeeping; fourteen, or

TABLE XXXV

BUSINESS SUBJECTS STUDIED BY MEN GRADUATES WHO TOOK
ADVANCED TRAINING AFTER GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL

| Business Subjects Studied | Number of Men Graduates, By Year of Graduation | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | No. | Per Cent |
| Economics | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 21.4 |
| Typewriting | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 16 | 15.5 |
| Bookkeeping | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 15.5 |
| Business Law | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 13.6 |
| Retail Selling | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 11.7 |
| Salesmanship | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 10.7 |
| Office Practice | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 7.7 |
| Shorthand | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3.9 |
| Total | 8 | 27 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 20 | 1 | 103 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: One of the 1940 men graduates who took advanced training after graduation from high school studied economics.

TABLE XXXVI

BUSINESS SUBJECTS STUDIED BY WOMEN GRADUATES WHO TOOK
ADVANCED TRAINING AFTER GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL

| Business Subjects Studied | Number of Women Graduates, By Year of Graduation | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | No. | Per Cent |
| Typewriting | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 23.0 |
| Shorthand | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 20.8 |
| Bookkeeping | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 19.8 |
| Economics | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14.6 |
| Office Practice | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7.3 |
| Retail Selling | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7.3 |
| Business Law | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4.1 |
| Salesmanship | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3.1 |
| Total | 6 | 16 | 5 | 16 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 96 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: Two of the 1940 women graduates who took advanced training after graduating from high school studied typewriting.

14.6 per cent, were in economics; seven, or 7.3 per cent, were in office practice; seven, or 7.3 per cent, were in retail selling, four, or 4.1 per cent, were in business law; and three, or 3.1 per cent, were in salesmanship.

Table XXXVII shows the business subjects studied by all graduates who took advanced training after graduation from high school. Of the total 199 subject enrollments in business subjects for all graduates who took advanced training in business subjects, thirty-eight, or 19.1 per cent were in typewriting; thirty-six, or 18.2 per cent, were in economics; thirty-five, or 17.6 per cent, were in bookkeeping; twenty-four, or 12.1 per cent, were in shorthand; nineteen, or 9.5 per cent, were in retail selling; eighteen, or 9.0 per cent, were in business law; fifteen, or 7.5 per cent, were in office practice; and fourteen, or 7. per cent, were in salesmanship.

TABLE XXXVII

BUSINESS SUBJECTS STUDIED BY ALL GRADUATES WHO TOOK
ADVANCED TRAINING AFTER GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL

| Business Subjects Studied | Number of Graduates, By Year of Graduation | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | No. | Per Cent |
| Typewriting | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 38 | 19.1 |
| Economics | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 36 | 18.2 |
| Bookkeeping | 3 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 17.6 |
| Shorthand | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 12.1 |
| Retail Selling | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 19 | 9.5 |
| Business Law | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 9.0 |
| Office Practice | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 7.5 |
| Salesmanship | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 7.0 |
| Total | 14 | 43 | 8 | 21 | 30 | 24 | 31 | 23 | 5 | 199 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: Four of the 1940 graduates who took advanced training after graduating from high school studied typewriting.

TABLE XXXVIII

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED A FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE OR JUNIOR COLLEGE AND WORKED PART-TIME WHILE ATTENDING COLLEGE

| Graduates | Number of Graduates Who Attended a Four-Year College Or Junior College | Number and Percentage Of Graduates Who Worked Part-Time While Attending College | |
|-----------|--|---|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent |
| Men | 62 | 21 | 33.9 |
| Women | 30 | 21 | 70.0 |
| Total | 92 | 42 | 45.7 |

This table should be read as follows: Of the 62 men graduates who attended a four-year college or junior college, 21, or 33.9 per cent, worked part-time while attending college.

What percentage of the graduates who attended college or other schools after graduation, received part-time employment while in school? What types of work did they do? Did their high school training aid them in securing part-time employment?

Table XXXVIII shows the number and percentage of graduates who attended a four-year college or a junior college and worked part-time while attending college. Of a total of sixty-two men graduates who attended a four-year college or a junior college, twenty-one, or 33.9 per cent, worked part-time while attending college. Of a total of thirty women graduates who attended a four-year college or junior college, twenty-one, or 70. per cent, worked part-time while attending college.

From a total of ninety-two graduates who attended a four-year college or a junior college, forty-two, or 45.7 per cent, worked part-time while attending college.

Table XXXIX shows the types of work performed by graduates on part-time jobs held while attending a four-year college or a junior college. One man was employed as a typist. The remainder of the men held part-time jobs which were not so closely related to their business training in high school. Three, or 14.3 per cent, of the twenty-one women graduates who worked part-time while attending college were bookkeepers; three, or 14.3 per cent, were secretaries; and three, or 14.3 per cent, were typists. This is a total of 42.9 per cent of the 21 women graduates who were employed in part-time jobs requiring business training while attending college.

Table XL shows the number and percentage of graduates who worked part-time while in college or junior college and the number and percentage who believed their high school business training aided them in securing part-time employment. From a total of twenty-one men graduates who worked part-time while attending college, seven, or 33.3 per cent, believed the business training received in high school helped them to secure their part-time job; and fourteen, or 66.7 per cent, believed the business training they received in high school did not help. Of a total of twenty-one women graduates who worked part-time while attending college, ten, or 47.6 per cent, thought their high school business training aided them in

securing a part-time job while attending college; and eleven, or 52.4 per cent, believed the business training they received in high school did not help. From a total of forty-two graduates who worked part-time while attending college, seventeen, or 40.4 per cent, expressed the belief that the business training they received in high school helped them to secure a part-time job while attending college; and a total of twenty-five, or 59.6 per cent, believed the business training received in high school did not help.

TABLE XXXIX

TYPES OF WORK PERFORMED BY GRADUATES ON PART-
TIME JOBS HELD WHILE ATTENDING A FOUR-YEAR
COLLEGE OR A JUNIOR COLLEGE

| Types of Work | Men | | Women | | Total | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| Bookkeeper | 0 | .0 | 3 | 14.3 | 3 | 7.1 |
| Butcher | 3 | 14.3 | 0 | .0 | 3 | 7.1 |
| Cashier | 0 | .0 | 2 | 9.5 | 2 | 4.7 |
| Construction | 2 | 9.5 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 4.7 |
| Dishwasher | 2 | 9.5 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 4.7 |
| Elevator Operator | 0 | .0 | 2 | 9.5 | 2 | 4.7 |
| Instructor, Asst. | 1 | 4.8 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.4 |
| Laboratory Asst. | 2 | 9.5 | 4 | 19.1 | 6 | 15.1 |
| Laborer | 2 | 9.5 | 0 | .0 | 2 | 4.7 |
| Radio Announcer | 1 | 4.8 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.4 |
| Secretary | 0 | .0 | 3 | 14.3 | 3 | 7.1 |
| Service Station Attendant | 4 | 19.0 | 0 | .0 | 4 | 9.4 |
| Store Clerk | 2 | 9.5 | 2 | 9.5 | 4 | 9.4 |
| Taxi Driver | 1 | 4.8 | 0 | .0 | 1 | 2.4 |
| Typist | 1 | 4.8 | 3 | 14.3 | 4 | 9.4 |
| Waitress | 0 | .0 | 2 | 9.5 | 2 | 4.7 |
| Total | 21 | 100. | 21 | 100. | 42 | 100. |

This table should be read as follows: Three women graduates, or 14.3 per cent of the 21 women graduates who have held a part-time job while attending college, did bookkeeping on her part-time job.

TABLE XL

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATES WHO WORKED
PART-TIME WHILE ATTENDING COLLEGE OR JUNIOR
COLLEGE AND WHO BELIEVED THEIR HIGH SCHOOL BUSINESS
TRAINING DID OR DID NOT AID THEM IN SECURING
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

| | Total Number Who Worked Part-Time While Attending College | Number and Percentage Who Believed Business Training received in High School did or did not Help Them to secure a Part-Time Job while Attending College | | | |
|-------|---|---|----------|--------------|----------|
| | | Helped | | Did Not Help | |
| | | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
| Men | 21 | 7 | 33.3 | 14 | 66.7 |
| Women | 21 | 10 | 47.6 | 11 | 52.4 |
| Total | 42 | 17 | 40.4 | 25 | 59.6 |

This table should be read as follows: Of the 21 men who worked part-time while attending college, 7, or 33.3 per cent, believed their high school business training had helped them to secure this employment.

What business subjects studied in high school are beneficial to the graduates on their present job? Table XLI shows the business courses studied in high school which the 104 employed graduates believed were of major, minor, or no value to them on their present job. More graduates had studied typewriting than any of the other business subjects. Of the eighty-four employed graduates who had studied typewriting, thirty-four, or 40.4 per cent, thought it was of major value to them on their present job; twenty-five, or 29.8 per cent, thought it was of minor value to them on their present job; and twenty-five, or 29.8 per cent, thought it was of no value to them on their present job. It is interesting to notice how these percentages compare with the percentage of graduates who studied business English. There were only twenty-two graduates who studied business English while in high school, but of these twenty-two, thirteen, or 59.1 per cent, thought it was of major value to them on their present job; eight, or 36.4 per cent, thought it was of minor value; and only one, or 4.5 per cent, thought it was of no value.

The graduates who studied business courses while in high school and who were employed full time at the time of the study mentioned business subject values in their present jobs a total of 350 times. The 350 mentions may be divided as follows: major value, 112, or 32 per cent; minor value, 130, or 37.1 per cent; no value, 108, or 30.9 per cent. In other words, business subjects were mentioned as being of no value on the

present job about the same number of times that they were mentioned as being of major value. The number of mentions was fairly evenly distributed among major value, minor value, and no value, with roughly a third of the mentions falling in each category. In interpreting these data, it should be kept in mind that some graduates held jobs in which they found all of the business subjects that they had studied to be of major value to them, while, at the other extreme, some graduates were employed in jobs in which they found none of the business subjects that they had studied to be of any value.

TABLE XLI

BUSINESS COURSES STUDIED IN HIGH SCHOOL BY THE 104 EMPLOYED GRADUATES WHICH THEY BELIEVED WERE OF MAJOR, MINOR, OR NO VALUE TO THEM ON THEIR PRESENT JOB

| Courses Studied In High School | Total Number Of Times Course was Mentioned | Major | | Minor | | No Value | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | | No. | Per Cent Of Total Mentions | No. | Per Cent Of Total Mentions | No. | Per Cent Of Total Mentions |
| Bookkeeping | 48 | 13 | 27.2 | 21 | 43.6 | 14 | 29.2 |
| Business English | 22 | 13 | 59.1 | 8 | 36.4 | 1 | 4.5 |
| Commercial Geography | 18 | 0 | .0 | 12 | 66.7 | 6 | 33.3 |
| Commercial Arithmetic | 39 | 18 | 46.1 | 18 | 46.1 | 3 | 7.8 |
| Economics | 42 | 6 | 14.3 | 19 | 45.2 | 17 | 40.5 |
| General Business | 29 | 6 | 20.6 | 13 | 44.8 | 10 | 34.6 |
| Commercial Law | 13 | 1 | 7.7 | 4 | 30.8 | 8 | 61.5 |
| Shorthand | 35 | 11 | 31.4 | 7 | 20.0 | 17 | 48.6 |
| Typing I | 84 | 34 | 40.4 | 25 | 29.8 | 25 | 29.8 |
| Typing II | 20 | 10 | 50.0 | 3 | 15.0 | 7 | 35.0 |
| Total | 350 | 112 | 32.0 | 130 | 37.1 | 108 | 30.9 |

This table should be read as follows: Bookkeeping was mentioned 48 times by the graduates; it was ranked as a major value on the job by 13, or 27.2 per cent.

What comments or criticisms do the graduates make regarding the training they received in business subjects at Shidler High School?

Favorable comments:

"The training I received in shorthand and typing were of major importance in the work which I did after graduating."

"My high school training was very good. For instance, I've had only high school shorthand, which has been sufficient for my present secretarial position."

"I have been very well pleased with the training I received in high school because it was the background for a very enjoyable career."

"If it had not been for the commercial work I took while in school, I would have been unable to get a job."

"I believe the training I received was good."

Unfavorable comments:

"The shorthand training should have been more thorough."

"The present system of bookkeeping taught in high school is of no practical value?"

"I did not receive enough of the fundamentals of typewriting."

"There should have been more emphasis on dictation."

"More emphasis should have been placed on accuracy in typing II."

"Bookkeeping was not taught in an efficient manner."

"Not enough dictation in shorthand."

What suggestions do the graduates have to offer regarding machines, business methods, business forms, additional types of training or improvements in the business department at Shidler High School?

Comments of business machines:

"If possible some training on business machines such as calculators, comptometers, and posting machines should be taught."

"A course in business machines. Now different machines figure very prominently in office work and would help when seeking employment."

"Comptometer machines and posting machines would be a great help to students who could not go to college."

"I believe the school should be equipped with business machines such as bookkeeping, posting, calculator, and electric adding machines."

"I think every high school should have all the business machines that colleges have as some students will not have the opportunity to attend college and will have to go from high school directly to work."

"Calculators should be installed in the department."

"Students should be taught to operate adding machines and comptometers, etc. Really skilled persons for those jobs are in demand."

"In all probability having business machines on which to learn how to operate would be an asset to those who intend to follow commercial work."

"They should offer an elementary course in business machines for those graduating students who will go directly into the business field without additional training."

"The operation of a calculator would be very helpful in bookkeeping."

"The students should learn to use an adding machine or comptometer."

"The school needs a complete course in office machines."

"Business machines should be offered as offices today require such training."

Comments on shorthand and transcription:

"Shorthand II should be offered."

"I believe speed should be stressed more in transcription. Setting a time limit on transcription and typing would remind the student that on the job he will be expected to do his work rapidly as well as accurately and that he will probably have deadlines to meet."

Comments on other subjects:

"There should be more subjects pertaining to salesmanship."

"By all means require plenty of mathematics."

"More typing and spelling should be taught."

"A larger typing room would be desirable."

"Acquaint the students with the routine that is followed in college, and outline the courses that the students who plan to attend college will need for entrance."

"A wider choice in picking subjects to take while in high school."

Although only a small percentage of the graduates responded to this section of the questionnaire, those who responded were almost unanimous in the opinion that a business machines course should be offered. This problem should be studied; and, if possible, a few calculators and adding machines should be added to the equipment of the business department. A careful study of business machines used in the community, the number of employees using various machines, and the degree of skill required in the operation of various machines would be of assistance in determining what instruction on business machines should be offered in the business department of the high school.

TABLE XLII

BUSINESS COURSES NOT TAKEN BY THE GRADUATES IN HIGH SCHOOL WHICH THE GRADUATES BELIEVE WOULD HAVE BEEN OF VALUE

| Course | Men | Women | Total |
|------------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| | No. | No. | No. |
| Salesmanship | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Business English | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Office Practice | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Shorthand II | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Commercial Mathematics | 0 | 1 | 1 |

This table should be read as follows: Five men and three women believed salesmanship would have been of value to them.

According to the opinions of the graduates, what courses not taken in high school would have been of value? Of the total respondents to this question, eight thought they should have taken salesmanship; five thought they should have taken business English; three thought they should have taken office practice; two thought they should have taken shorthand II; and one thought he should have taken commercial mathematics. Some of the subjects that these graduates believe would have been of value to them have not been offered in Shidler High School.

TABLE XLIII

BUSINESS COURSES TAKEN IN HIGH SCHOOL BY THE GRADUATES WHICH THEY BELIEVE HAVE BEEN OF VALUE TO THEM FROM A NON-VOCATIONAL, PERSONAL-USE STANDPOINT

| Course | Number Of Graduates Who Studied Course in High School | Graduates Who Believe the course has been of non-vocational, personal-use value. | |
|-------------|---|--|----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent |
| Typewriting | 175 | 33 | 18.8 |
| Shorthand | 83 | 8 | 9.6 |
| Bookkeeping | 156 | 21 | 13.5 |

This table should be read as follows: Of the 175 graduates who studied typewriting in high school, 33, or 18.8 per cent believe it has been of non-vocational, personal-use value to them.

Of the 175 graduates who studied typewriting in high school, thirty-three, or 18.8 per cent, thought it was of non-vocational personal-use value. Of the 83 graduates who studied shorthand in high school, eight, or 9.6 per cent, thought it was of non-vocational, personal-use value. Of the 156 graduates who studied bookkeeping in high school, twenty-one, or 13.5 per cent, thought it was of non-vocational, personal-use value.

The following are comments typical of those made by the graduates who thought their high school business subjects of personal-use value to them:

"Typing reports, and school work."

"Taking notes in class."

"Keeping the family budget."

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings:

What is the lapse of time between high school graduation and the first full-time employment of the graduates? It was found that fifty-seven, or 61.9 per cent, of the 92 men graduates who have held full-time jobs received their first employment within three months after their graduation from high school. Forty-one, or 53.2 per cent, of the 77 women graduates who have held full-time jobs received their first employment within three months after graduation from high school. Ninety-eight, or 58. per cent, of the total 169 graduates who have held full-time jobs received employment within three months after graduation from high school.

In what types of business firms did the graduates obtain initial full-time employment? Twenty-nine, or 30.3 per cent, of the 92 men graduates who have worked full-time received initial employment from an oil company. Sixteen, or 20.7 per cent, of the 77 women graduates who have worked full-time received initial employment from an oil company. Forty-five, or 26.4 per cent, of the 169 graduates who have held a full-time job were employed by an oil company on their initial full-time job. It is believed that this high percentage of employment by oil companies may be explained by the fact that Shidler is located in an oil field, and several companies have offices there. These companies are willing to take

inexperienced men and women and train them for employment.

How long did the graduates remain on their first full-time job? Of the 92 men graduates who have held full-time jobs, sixty, or 65.3 per cent, remained on their initial full-time job for less than one year. Fifty-one, or 66.3 per cent, of the 77 women graduates who have held full-time jobs remained on their initial full-time job for less than one year. One hundred eleven, or 65.7 per cent, of the 169 graduates who have held full-time jobs remained on their initial full-time job for less than one year. It is believed that the number of men and women who worked three months prior to their entry in college may have been a significant factor in the length of time the graduates remained on their initial job.

What types of work were performed by the graduates on their initial full-time job? Nine and eight tenths per cent of the ninety-two men were engaged in work which required business training on their initial full-time job. Forty-four and two tenths per cent of the seventy-seven women graduates who have been employed full-time used their business training on their first full-time job. Of one hundred sixty-nine graduates, who have held a full-time job, twenty-seven, or 15.9 per cent, were initially employed as store clerks. There were only sixteen, or 9.4 per cent, of the one hundred sixty-nine graduates who were initially employed as typists and office clerks.

These data indicate that a course in retail selling would

be useful in preparing the graduates for employment.

Over a period of nine years, what types of jobs have been held by the graduates in all full-time employment? There were a total of 182 jobs held by 92 men graduates, and a total of 153 jobs held by 77 women graduates. There was, therefore, a total of 335 jobs held by graduates who have held a full-time job since they graduated from high school. Forty-six, or 24.9 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by men graduates have been jobs as laborers or oil field laborers. Eleven, or 6.0, per cent, of the jobs that have been held by men graduates have been jobs as office clerks, and twelve, or 6.7 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by men graduates have been jobs as store clerks. Thirty-two, or 20.8 per cent, of the jobs that have been held by women graduates have been jobs as store clerks. Thirty-one, or 26.7 per cent, of the jobs held by women graduates have been jobs as secretaries, stenographers, and bookkeepers. Forty-four, or 13. per cent, of the jobs that have been held by the graduates have been jobs as secretaries, stenographers, and bookkeepers. Forty-four, or 13. per cent, of the jobs that have been held by the graduates have been jobs as store clerks, and thirty-two, or 9.6 per cent, of the jobs held by all the graduates have been jobs as office clerks. These data show that a considerable number of graduates have worked as store clerks.

In what types of firms were the graduates employed, and what types of work were the graduates doing at the time the questionnaires were returned? Six men graduates, or 9.1 per

cent of the 66 men graduates who were employed full-time at the time of the study, were ranchers or farmers. Seven, or 10.8 per cent, were oil field helpers; six or 9.1 per cent, were service station attendants; six or 9.1 per cent, were store clerks; four, or 6.1 per cent, were office clerks; three, or 4.5 per cent were engineers; and one, or 1.5 per cent was a bookkeeper. Of the 38 women graduates who were employed at the time of the study, eight, or 31.1 per cent were store clerks; four, or 10.7 per cent, were office clerks; eight, or 21.1 per cent, were secretaries; five, or 13.3 per cent, were typists; two, or 5.2 per cent were nurses; and two, or 5.2 per cent, were teachers. Thus a total of 45.1 per cent of the total graduates were employed in jobs which required business training. Fourteen, or 13.4 per cent, of the one hundred four graduates employed full-time at the time the questionnaires were returned were employed as store clerks. Of the one hundred four graduates who were working full-time at the time of the study, thirty-four, or approximately one-third, were employed by oil companies.

What is the average number of months the graduates have remained on full-time jobs held since graduation? Approximately 61.9 per cent of the 92 men graduates who have worked full-time have remained on their full-time jobs for an average of less than one year. Fifty-seven and one tenth per cent of the 77 women graduates who have worked full-time have remained on their full-time jobs for an average of less than one year.

Fifty-nine and seven tenths per cent of the 169 graduates who have worked full-time have remained on their full-time jobs for less than one year.

How did the graduates obtain their first full-time job?

Of the 92 men graduates who have worked full-time, sixty-one, or 66.3 per cent, received their first full-time job through personal application. Of the 77 women graduates who have worked full-time, fifty-five, or 71.4 per cent, received their first job through personal application. Of the 169 graduates who have worked full-time, one hundred sixteen, or 68.6 per cent, of the graduates received their first full-time job through personal application.

What percentage of the graduates are employed full-time at present? What percentage of the graduates are not employed?

What percentage of the graduates who are not employed are seeking employment? Of the 105 men included in the study, sixty-six, or 62.8 per cent were employed at the time of the study, and thirty-nine, or 37.2 per cent, were not employed. Of the thirty-nine men who were not employed, eleven, or 28.2 per cent, were seeking employment. Of the 95 women graduates, thirty-eight, or 40. per cent, were employed at the time of the study, and fifty-seven, or 60. per cent, were not employed. Of fifty-seven women graduates not employed, only eight, or 14. per cent, were actually not seeking employment. Of the 200 graduates included in the study, one hundred four, or 52. per cent, were employed and ninety-six, or 48. per cent, were

not employed. Of these ninety-six graduates not employed, nineteen, or 19.8 per cent, were actually seeking employment. The high percentage of graduates who are not employed may be attributed to the fact that all graduates answered this question as either yes or no, and some of the graduates who answered that they were not employed were in college or were housewives.

If the graduate is employed full-time at present, is he doing the type of work he prefers to do? Of the 66 men who are employed full-time at present, forty-nine, or 74.2 per cent, were satisfied with the type of work they are doing and seventeen, or 25.8 per cent, were dissatisfied. Of the 38 women who are employed full-time at present, thirty-two, or 84.2 per cent, were satisfied with the type of work they are doing, and six or 15.8 per cent, were dissatisfied. Of the 104 graduates who are employed full-time at present, eighty-one, or 78. per cent, were satisfied with the type of work they are doing and twenty-three, or 22. per cent, were dissatisfied. Thus approximately three-fourths of the graduates were satisfied with the type of work they are now doing.

What percentage of the graduates are married? Of the total 105 men graduates, thirty-eight, or 36.2 per cent were married, and sixty-seven, or 63.8 per cent, were unmarried. Of the 95 women graduates, sixty-four, or 67.2 per cent, were married, and thirty-one, or 32.6 per cent, were unmarried. These data show that there was a much larger percentage of married women than married men. Of the 200 graduates, one-hundred two, or 51. per cent, were married, and ninety-eight

or 49. per cent were unmarried.

What percentage of women graduates who are married are otherwise employed? Of the 64 married women graduates, eighteen, or 28.1 per cent, were otherwise employed and forty-six, or 71.9 per cent, were not otherwise employed. Approximately two-thirds of the women graduates who are married were not otherwise employed.

How many of the graduates of Shidler High School attended a four-year college? a junior college? a business college? others? How many months did they attend? Did they graduate? What were the major fields studied? Of the 200 graduates, forty-five men and twenty-three women attended a four-year college, seventeen men and seven women attended a junior college, five men and seven women attended a business college, one man and three women attended a trade school, and six women took nurses' training. Twenty-five men graduates and eight women graduates are still attending a four-year college. Forty-five, or 42.8 per cent of the total one hundred five men had attended a four-year college; and, of these, only 8 had graduated by the time of the study. Twenty-three women, or 24.2 per cent of the 95 women graduates, had attended a four-year college; and, of these, only 4 had graduated by the time of the study. Sixty-eight, or 34. per cent, of the 200 graduates had attended a four-year college. Only twelve of the sixty-eight had graduated, and thirty-three were still attending a four-year college at the time of the study. Twenty-four, or 12. per cent, of the

two-hundred graduates had attended a junior college. Only five of this number graduated. Four men and three women were attending a junior college at the time of the study. The percentage of men graduates who have attended a four-year college or a junior college is approximately twice the percentage of women graduates who have attended college. More men studied engineering than any other field of study while attending college. Fifteen men, or 24.1 per cent of the sixty-two men graduates who attended college, studied engineering. More women studied commerce than any other field of study. Nine, or 30. per cent, of the thirty women graduates who attended college listed commerce as their major field. Twenty-two, or 23.8 per cent, of the ninety-two graduates listed commerce as their major field of study.

What business subjects were studied by the graduates after graduation from high school? Of the total 133 subject enrollments in business subjects for men graduates who took advanced training in business subjects, twenty-two, or 21.4 per cent, were in economics; sixteen, or 15.5 per cent, were in intypewriting; sixteen, or 15.5 per cent, were in bookkeeping; fourteen, or 13.6 per cent, were in business law; twelve, or 11.7 per cent, were in retail selling; eleven, or 10.7 per cent, were in salesmanship; eight, or 7.7 per cent, were in office practice; and four, or 3.9 per cent, were in shorthand.

Of the 96 subject enrollments in business subjects for women graduates who took advanced training in business subjects,

twenty-two, or 23. per cent, were in typewriting; twenty, or 20.8 per cent, were in shorthand; nineteen, or 19.8 per cent, were in bookkeeping; fourteen, or 14.6 per cent, were in office practice; seven, or 7.3 per cent, were in retail selling, four, or 4.1 per cent, were in business law; and three, or 3.1 per cent, were in salesmanship. Of the total 199 subject enrollments in business subjects for all graduates who took advanced training in business subjects, thirty-eight, or 19.1 per cent, were in typewriting; thirty-six, or 18.2 per cent, were in economics; thirty-five, or 17.6 per cent, were in bookkeeping; twenty-four, or 12.1 per cent, were in shorthand; nineteen, or 9.5 per cent, were in retail selling; eighteen, or 9.0 per cent, were in business law; fifteen, or 7.5 per cent, were in office practice; and fourteen, or 7. per cent, were in salesmanship.

What percentage of the graduates who attended college or other schools after graduation, received part-time employment while in school? What types of work did they do? Did their high school business training aid them in securing part-time employment? Of a total of 62 men who attended a four-year college or a junior college, twenty-one, or 33.9 per cent, worked part-time while attending college. Of a total of 30 women graduates who attended a four-year college or junior college, twenty-one, or 70. per cent, worked part-time while attending college. From a total of 90 graduates who attended a four-year college or a junior college, forty-two, or 45.7

per cent, worked part-time while attending college. Forty-two and nine tenths per cent of the 21 women were employed in part-time jobs that required business training. Of the 42 graduates who worked part-time while attending college, seventeen, or 40.4 per cent, expressed the belief that the business training they received in high school helped them to secure a part-time job while attending college; and twenty-five, or 59.6 per cent, believed the business training received in high school did not help.

What business subjects studied in high school are beneficial to the graduates on their present job? Of the eighty-four graduates who had studied typewriting, thirty-four, or 40.4 per cent, thought it was of major value to them on their present job; twenty-five, or 29.8 per cent, thought it was of minor value to them on their present job; and twenty-five, or 29.8 per cent, thought it was of no value to them on their present job.

In answering the above question, the graduates mentioned various business subjects a total of 350 times, and these 350 mentions were divided as follows: major value, 112, or 32 per cent; minor value, 130, or 37.1 per cent; no value, 108, or 30.9 per cent.

What comments or criticisms do the graduates make regarding the training they received in business subjects at Shidler High School? Most of the comments that were received were favorable, and the graduates seemed grateful that they had had such good

training as it had enabled them to obtain jobs immediately after graduation without additional training. The unfavorable comments were made about individual business subjects studied in high school, and not about the business department as a whole.

What suggestions do the graduates have to offer regarding machines, business methods, business forms, additional types of training or improvements in the business department at Shidler High School? Although only a small percentage of the graduates responded to this section of the questionnaire, those who responded were almost unanimous in the opinion that a business machines course should be offered. This problem should be studied; and, if possible, a few calculators and adding machines might be added to the equipment of the business department.

Has the business training the graduates received at Shidler High School been of value to them from a non-vocational, personal-use standpoint? If so, in what ways? Of the 175 graduates who studied typewriting in high school, thirty-three, or 18.82 per cent, thought it was of non-vocational, personal-use value. Of the 83 graduates who studied shorthand in high school, eight, or 9.6 per cent, thought it was of non-vocational, personal-use value. Of the 156 graduates who studied bookkeeping in high school, twenty-one, or 13.5 per cent, thought it was of non-vocational, personal-use value.

Conclusions:

Many graduates accept employment immediately after they graduate from high school. A majority of the graduates of each sex obtained initial full-time employment within three months after they graduated.

For a majority of the graduates of Shidler High School, the schooling that they receive in high school is the last formal education that they receive. It appears, therefore, that it must be the job of the high school to provide for these graduates the opportunity to equip themselves with the skills and knowledge that they will need in obtaining immediate employment.

Graduates have held their initial job for what appears to be, on the average, a short period of time. Two-thirds of the graduates remained in their initial job for less than one year.

There were more graduates initially employed as store clerks than in any other one type of job. The same holds true of the present job and of all jobs held by the graduates. The fact that many graduates have held retail selling jobs, together with the fact that the findings indicate that high school graduates are acceptable as replacements in many retail selling jobs, points to a need for offering training in retail selling in Shidler High School.

The data presented in this study provide evidence that the business department of Shidler High School is helping women

graduates to prepare for immediate employment. Approximately two-fifths of the seventy-seven women graduates who had held a full-time job reported that they had used their business training while employed in their initial job.

As approximately two-thirds of the graduates obtained their initial employment through personal application, the high school should assist students in learning how to make effective personal application for employment.

Their use of training that they received in the business department of Shidler High School is helping some graduates to defray part of their expenses while attending college by working part time.

Very few graduates believe that their high school business training has been of non-vocational, personal-use value to them.

On the basis of the comments received from graduates, it is concluded that there is a real need for offering training on some business machines in the business department of Shidler High School.

Approximately one-half, 46. per cent, of the graduates have enrolled in either a junior or a senior college. It is concluded that the percentage of graduates of Shidler High School who enroll in college is considerably above the average for the high schools of the United States. One hundred fourteen of the graduates have enrolled in a senior college, a junior college, a business college, a trade school or nurses training.

Recommendations:

The curricular revisions which are necessary or desirable seem to be few. A course in retail selling should be considered as an addition to the curriculum, as so many of the graduates received employment in retail stores.

Because many graduates expressed a desire for a business machines course, it would be desirable if such a course could be offered. After a careful study of the business machines used in the community, the number of employees using the various machines, and the degree of skill required in the operation of various machines, the machines should be purchased and a suitable course of study worked out.

It is recommended that a follow-up study be made again in a few years to determine if any changes should be made in the curriculum, and to see how the data compare with the data in this study.

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Appendix

Dear Graduate:

A follow-up study of the graduates of Shidler High School is being conducted to find out what educational and vocational experiences they have had since they left high school. Because you are the only person who can supply the needed information about yourself, the enclosed blank is being sent to you.

This information blank calls for some facts about what you have been doing since you left high school. Your assistance in providing complete and accurate answers will be of great value and will be sincerely appreciated. The answers you give will be treated confidentially, and your name will not be mentioned in the report.

Won't you please answer the questions and return the blank in the enclosed stamped and addressed envelope at your very first opportunity? Please do it right now, if at all possible.

Sincerely yours,

Betty (Jones) Dickerson

Enclosure

Endorsement:

This study has my whole-hearted approval and endorsement.

W. G. Ward, Principal

Name _____ Sex _____ (Male or Female)

List below the full-time jobs you have held since you graduated from high school. Include only the jobs that you held for 3 months or longer and on which you worked 30 or more hours a week. List the jobs in the order in which you held them. Begin with your first job; and list your present job last, regardless of the length of time you have held it.

| Type of Firm or Business | Location | Type of Work | Date of Employment |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|
| Example: Grocery Store | Shidler, Okla. | Stock Clerk | From: February 1946 To: October 1946 |
| 1st Job | | | From: To: |
| 2nd Job | | | From: To: |
| 3rd Job | | | From: To: |
| 4th Job | | | From: To: |

If you need more space for your answers, please use the back of this sheet.

If you attended college, please list below the part-time jobs you held while there. A part-time job is one requiring less than 30 hours of work a week.

| By Whom Employed? | Location | Type of Work | Date of Employment |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Example: Safeway Grocery | Stillwater, Ok. | Cashier & Checker | From: May 1947 To: October 1947 |
| 1st Job | | | From: To: |
| 2nd Job | | | From: To: |
| 3rd Job | | | From: To: |

Are you employed at present? _____ (yes, no) If you are not employed, are you seeking employment? _____ (yes, no)
 Are you married? _____ (yes, no) To be answered by girls only: If you are married, are you otherwise employed? _____ (yes, no)
 If you are at present employed, are you doing the type of work you prefer to do? _____ (yes, no) If not, what would you rather do?

Did any person or agency help you to obtain your first full-time job after you graduated from high school? _____ (yes, no) If so, please check below the persons or agencies that helped you. For example, if a friend helped you, put a check before "A friend";

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| _____ A friend | _____ A relative |
| _____ High School official or teacher | _____ Newspaper advertisement |
| _____ Personal application | _____ Private employment agency |
| _____ Others (please specify) | _____ Government employment agency |

Mark and "x" beside the types of schools you attended after graduating from high school. Please give the other information requested.

| Type of School Attended | Number of Months Attended | Major Field Studied | Did you graduate? | Date of Graduation | Degree Received |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Junior College | | | | | |
| College | | | | | |
| Business College | | | | | |
| Correspondence | | | | | |
| Other: | | | | | |

Did your high school business training aid you in securing part-time employment while attending any of the schools mentioned above (college, business college, etc.) _____ (yes, no) If "yes", please explain how it helped.

Please indicate the number of semesters you studied each of the following subjects while in high school. Use a check mark to indicate whether each subject you studied has been of major value, minor value, or no value to you on the job which you are now holding.

| Subject | Number of Semesters Subject was studied in High School | Value to you on your present job: | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| | | Major Value | Minor Value | No Value |
| Bookkeeping | | | | |
| Bus. English | | | | |
| Com. Geog. | | | | |
| Com. Arith | | | | |
| Economics | | | | |
| General Bus. | | | | |
| Office Practice | | | | |
| Commercial Law | | | | |
| Salesmanship | | | | |
| Retail Selling | | | | |
| Shorthand | | | | |
| Typing I | | | | |
| Typing II | | | | |

Are you enrolled in college at present? _____ (yes, no)

Check any of the following subjects that you studied after graduation from high school.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| _____ Typing | _____ Office Practice | _____ Business Law |
| _____ Shorthand | _____ Retail Selling | _____ Economics |
| _____ Bookkeeping | _____ Salesmanship | |

List any course that you did not take in high school, including those that were not offered, that you believe would have been of value to you had you taken them.

| Subject | Why subject would have been of value: |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| | |

Do you have any suggestion to make regarding machines, business methods, business forms, additional types of training, or improvements in the commercial department, which would be of help to students now in high school? _____ (yes, no) If "yes", please explain.

Have you any comments or criticisms concerning the training you received in commercial work at Shidler High School?

Has the commercial training you received in Shidler High School been of value to you from a non-vocational, personal use standpoint? (For example, do you use your bookkeeping knowledge at home to keep books for the family?)

| Subject | Has subject helped you from a non-vocational standpoint? Please explain. |
|-------------|--|
| Typing | |
| Shorthand | |
| Bookkeeping | |

TYPIST

Carolyn Rosile