

A COMPARISON OF STUDIES OF STATUS AND TRENDS
OF GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS
OF ARKANSAS, KANSAS, MISSOURI, AND OKLAHOMA

By

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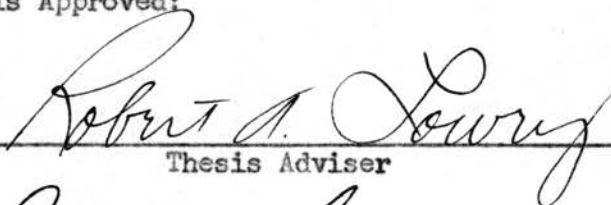
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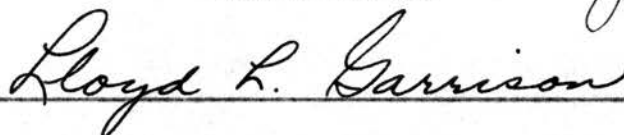
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Thesis Approved:



Thesis Adviser



Thesis Adviser



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CHAPTER I

PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND METHODS OF THIS STUDY

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to compare the present status of the course in general business in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri secondary schools and to present facts for selected years during the past twelve years to reveal current practices and trends. Specifically, the study seeks to compare the answers received to the following questions:

1. How extensively was general business offered?
 - a. Number and per cent of the total number of high schools in each state offering the course in general business.
 - b. Number of high schools offering general business, according to size of school.
2. Was the course one semester or one year in length?
3. What was the grade placement of the course in general business in high schools?
4. What other business subjects were taught in schools offering general business in high schools?
5. Under what title was the course in general business offered in high schools?
6. What was the subject-matter field preparation of the general business teacher in high schools?

Scope and Delimitation

The schools and years included in this study are: All high schools accredited by the State Department of Education of Oklahoma for the school

years 1936-1937, 1940-1941, and 1945-1946, which includes white, colored, Indian, and parochial schools; all high schools accredited by the State Department of Education of Arkansas for the school years 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948, which includes white, colored, and parochial schools; all high schools accredited by the State Department of Education of Kansas for the school years 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948, which includes Indian schools, parochial schools, girl's industrial schools, community high schools, and public schools; and all high schools accredited by the State Department of Education of Missouri for the school years 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948, which includes white and colored schools. Parochial schools and schools located in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City were not covered in the Missouri study. Junior high schools were not included in the Missouri study. According to Mr. Oscar G. Schupp, Director of Research and Statistical Information, State Department of Education, Jefferson City, Missouri, "The statutes of Missouri state that elementary schools are grades one (1) to eight (8) inclusive and a high school is grades nine (9) to twelve (12) inclusive; therefore, the data we collect are on the basis of grades one (1) to eight (8), inclusive for elementary and grades nine (9) to twelve (12), inclusive for high school."

The Arkansas study is limited to senior high schools, and it is assumed the study includes grades 9 to 12, inclusive, as data for each of these scholastic years is available in the tables. It is also assumed that the term "junior high school" as used in the Oklahoma and Kansas studies refers to grades 7 to 9, inclusive. For purposes of this study, the study will be limited to junior and senior high schools in Oklahoma and Kansas, and to high schools in Arkansas and Missouri.

The school years 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948 were selected to be studied for two reasons. First, this 12-year period

was selected upon the assumption that the major growth and development of the course in general business has been within that period. Second, the school years were selected so that the findings could be used as a basis for comparison in this study.

The studies were based on the reports and records of the State Departments of Education of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri. No effort was made to contact individual schools in the Oklahoma and Missouri studies. Thirty-nine letters were sent to Arkansas administrators to be used in completing the Arkansas study; and 29 letters, to which 23 replies were received, were sent to Kansas administrators to be used in completing the Kansas study.

Due to conflicts in type of organization of schools and methods of accrediting schools, a comparison is impossible on these bases. In each instance where comparisons could be made, they were made.

No attempt was made in any study to study aims, objectives, or methods of teaching the course.

It is possible that the data as contained in the 4 theses do not necessarily report the true status of the course in general business. The data as recorded are accurate in showing number and per cent of schools offering the course in a certain year. Mention is made in each of the studies of the fact that at least 2 consecutive years are covered in each study so as to record all schools offering the course. However, it is believed by the present author that the numbers and percentages of schools offering the course might be more accurate had data been prepared showing the number and per cent of schools alternating the course. In these schools which alternate the course, the course is as much a part of the curriculum in the years in which it is not offered as in the years in which it is offered, and such facts should be noted in order to show the total number of schools offering the course as a part of the curriculum.

Definitions

General business, as used in this study, is a first course in business education designed to enable students to acquire knowledge for personal use and to prepare students to enter and succeed in the business functions of living, whether professional, agricultural, or home-making in nature. There are various other names for the same type of course among which are "junior business training," "introduction to business," "junior business," "business science," "general business training," "business principles," and "general business practice."

A course is the "organized subject matter which is offered within a given period of time and for which credit toward graduation or certification is usually given."¹

A general business teacher is considered to be the individual responsible for classroom instruction in the general business course as defined in this study.

An accredited high school is defined as any high school listed in the annual bulletin or reports published annually by each of the State Departments of Education.

A school is "an organized group of pupils pursuing defined studies at defined levels and receiving instruction from one or more teachers--usually housed in one building or group of buildings."²

A school, as defined in this study, differs from a school system, which is defined as "all the schools operated by a given board of education or central administrative authority."³

¹ Carter V. Good, Dictionary of Education, p. 106.

² Ibid., p. 358.

³ Ibid., p. 360.

A grade is a "major division of the instructional program, representing the work of one school year."⁴

A grade level is a "measure of educational maturity stated in terms of the school grade attained by the individual pupil or a group of pupils at any time."⁵

A state course of study is a combination of "suggested courses of study for the various subjects taught in the public elementary and secondary schools of the state, prepared and distributed by the State Department of Education."⁶

Sources of Data

The data upon which this study is based were obtained from the masters' theses prepared by Overman,⁷ Madaus,⁸ Hopper,⁹ and Bruton.¹⁰

Methods and Procedure

The information for this study was taken directly from the theses prepared by Hopper, Overman, Madaus, and Bruton except in instances in which obvious errors were noted and appropriate corrections were made. The data contained in these four theses have been tabulated and analyzed, and the findings and conclusions have been reported. This study will seek to consolidate this

⁴ Ibid., p. 187.

⁵ Ibid., p. 188.

⁶ Ibid., p. 107.

⁷ Glenn D. Overman, "Status and Trends of the Course in General Business in the Schools of Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1946.

⁸ Herbert S. Madaus, "Status and Trends of the Course in Junior Business Training in the Schools of Kansas." Unpublished Master's Thesis of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1949.

⁹ Lucile Deer Hopper, "Status of the Course in General Business in the High Schools of Arkansas." Unpublished Master's Thesis of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1950.

¹⁰ Louis M. Bruton, "Status and Trends of the Course in General Business in the Schools of Missouri." Unpublished Master's Thesis of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1950.

information in order to determine the general status and trends in general business for the 4-state area consisting of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri.

CHAPTER II

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL BUSINESS

Early Development of General Business

A study of the status and trends of the course in general business would not be complete without a brief study of the historical background of the subject. The course in general business, as it is now known, is the result of a wide variety of courses offered under different titles and with different objectives. The primary aims of the first courses in general business were vocational.¹

During the early part of the twentieth century, many students failed to go beyond the ninth grade. As a result, it was necessary to give them some training to prepare them for life in the business world.

Probably one of the first schools to incorporate such a course into its program of studies was the Washington Junior High School of Rochester, New York, in 1915. In September, 1920, some of the newly organized part-time or continuation schools in New York State offered a subject called vocational business training. In 1925 the University of the State of New York issued a printed syllabus in elementary business training for use in the public schools in the state. Undoubtedly the first methods course in the subject was offered in the School of Education, New York University, 1925 . . .

Perhaps the titles used most frequently for the subject in its beginning stages were: first lessons in business, elements of business training, and junior business training.²

Even in the early phases of the course some similarities to our present course existed. The content of the course offered in Rochester, New York, included such subjects as: demands of business, applications for positions, the messenger or junior office assistant, the mail department, the billing department, supplementary office machines, commercial terms, the shipping department.³

¹ McKee Fisk, National Business Teachers Association, Ninth Yearbook, 1943, p. 198.

² Benjamin R. Haynes, "The Teaching of Everyday Business," National Commercial Teachers Federation, Sixth Yearbook, 1940, p. 422.

³ Ibid., p. 425.

When the course in general business was first introduced into the curriculum, the primary aim was to train students as office helpers in various functions. Many of these students left school upon completion of the ninth grade. However, when child labor laws were introduced, the age requirement was raised for workers in business thus reducing the chances for young workers to get jobs in industry. The scarcity of jobs during the depression era which started in the early 1930's further reduced the demands for young workers as heads of families had difficulty securing jobs.

In 1928, 86,629 students, or 2.99 per cent of the 2,896,630 students in schools reporting enrollment in school studies, were enrolled in Elementary Business Training. By 1934, 275,338 students, or 6.12 per cent of a total of 4,496,514 students, were enrolled in Elementary Business Training.⁴

Salsgiver gives some explanation of the shift in school attendance in the following statement:

In the decade following 1930 it became increasingly evident that the student mortality problem at the end of the ninth grade had ceased to be of major significance. In the first place, most of the youth were remaining in school long enough either to reach the upper grades of the senior high school or to graduate from high school. Secondary school enrollments increased from approximately 2,000,000 students in 1920 to more than 7,000,000 students by 1939. Secondly, there was a definite upgrading in the employment age for youth entering industry resulting from the economic depression following 1930.⁵

Objectives of General Business

The objectives of the course in general business have changed considerably since its early introduction:

With the advent of the depression some ten years ago and the consequent raising of the age requirement for employment in business,

⁴ Statistical Summary of Education, 1937-1938; Bulletin No. 2, 1940, Chapter 1, pp. 24-25. Federal Security Agency, United States Office of Education. Washington: United States Government Printing Office.

⁵ Paul L. Salsgiver, "Why Teach General Business," The Balance Sheet, XXVIII (February, 1947), p. 251.

the course in "junior business training" changed from its primary objective of vocational training to that of providing basic business knowledge, habits, and attitudes that would be useful to every person in his contacts with business, regardless of what his occupation might be.⁶

In spite of the fact that the course is sometimes taught to prepare a student for business proficiency, general business is now considered to be a course with general objectives to benefit everyone. Its primary aim seems to be to acquaint the student with the first aspects of the business world and little or no effort is made to develop specialized knowledge in any one portion of the business field. General business can be used to remedy the deficiency of knowledge possessed by most people about our business services.

Content of the Course in General Business.

The content of the course in general business should not be the same in all school systems. In order to benefit the maximum number of people, geographical location should be considered. In some areas more stress should be placed on certain phases of the course than in other areas. This is done in some instances by allowing students to concentrate their efforts on certain areas to be covered. Generally speaking, an outline of the textbook entitled General Business, Complete Fourth Edition, by Crabbe and Salsgiver is fairly indicative of the type of course considered in this study.

- I. Our Business Environment
- II. Our Money and Banking Services
- III. Thrift
- IV. Spending Money Wisely
- V. Sharing Economic Risks
- VI. Accumulating Savings
- VII. Travel

⁶ Fisk, loc. cit.

VIII. Using Our Communication Services

IX. Our Means of Shipping Goods

X. Keeping and Finding Useful Information

XI. Business and Society⁷Grade Level

As originally developed the course in general business was intended to be a vocational business course to be taught to those students who were leaving school before finishing high school. As a result, it was usually placed on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels. With the introduction of child labor laws and longer compulsory attendance in school, revisions were made in the course to make it suitable as an introductory course in business for the beginning high school student. It was recommended that the enrollment be limited to the ninth and tenth grades with eleventh- and twelfth-grade students to be excluded.⁸ In actual practice it has been found that the place of general business in the curriculum varies in different schools from grades 7 to 12 inclusive.

Length of Course

The course in general business was designed for all students and most of the textbooks in common use are set up for the one-year course. Abridged editions are available for those schools wishing to offer the course as a one-semester course. The Missouri State Department of Education states:

The amount of valuable material that may be placed in a course is so voluminous that it can easily extend over one and one-half years (1½ units). It is believed, however, that some sacrifice

⁷ Crabbe and Salsgiver, General Business, Complete Fourth Edition, pp. vii-x.

⁸ Introduction to Business, New York State Education Department, 1939, p. 5.

must be made because of the many demands upon the student's time while in high school. In the outline which follows, the time suggestions cover 54 weeks, but it is anticipated that the teacher will omit such phases as seems best in the community served so that the course will be one of 36 weeks only.⁹

Course Titles

The title used in the Kansas study to describe the course was "junior business training," because that title was used by the Kansas State Department of Public Instruction in the "High School Principal's Organization Report" and in the "Junior High School Principal's Organization Report."

In the Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma studies the term "general business" was used to name the course. The subject of the proper title for the course is still controversial. Walters, however, prefers the title "general business."

Originally, it was called "junior business training." This designation was suitable as long as the subject was intended to prepare drop-out students for junior business jobs. But after the nature of the subject had changed and it no longer prepared students for junior business jobs, many educators felt that the name "junior business training" was not suitable. Consequently, a number of new names were substituted.

In some localities it is spoken of as "elementary business," in some as "introduction to business," in some as "everyday business," and in still others as "general business." In the first place, the name "general business" gives teachers and students a better concept of its purpose and content by enabling them to draw an analogy between it and similar subjects in other fields, especially "general science" and "general mathematics."

I also believe it is advisable to use a name for the subject which does not include the word "training" because this word is applied primarily to the acquirement of skill. One is trained in the operation of a typewriter, but one is taught the principles of business law. As general business not only includes skills but also principles and information as well, the use of "training" in connection with the name is somewhat questionable.¹⁰

⁹ Secondary School Series, Practical Arts--Business, Bulletin 7C, Missouri State Department of Education, 1941, p. 15.

¹⁰ R. G. Walters, The Business Curriculum, South-Western Publishing Company, 1942, p. 12.

Teacher Preparation for Teaching General Business

The State Departments of Education in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma have no college credit requirements for the teacher of "general business;" also, there is no agreement as to the subject-matter field preparation necessary for the general business teacher.

Haynes believes that the teacher of the business subjects should also be the teacher of the general business course.

Because the content of the course is concerned with business principles and practices, it may be assumed that those teachers, who by training and experience, are most conversant with these business principles and practices should be charged with the responsibility of providing the instruction.¹¹

¹¹ Haynes, op. cit., p. 427.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS

In Chapter I the purpose of this study was stated, the scope and limitations were defined, and the methods and procedure were outlined. In Chapter II a record of the early growth and development of the course in general business was presented.

In the present chapter the findings are presented in tabular form and are analyzed and discussed.

In determining the status and trends of the general business course in the 4-state area, the theses of Hopper, Bruton, Madaus, and Overman were tabulated and analyzed to find the answers to the following questions:

- (1) How extensively is general business offered?
- (2) Is the course one year or one semester in length?
- (3) What is the grade placement of the course?
- (4) Under what title is the course offered?
- (5) What other commercial courses are taught in schools offering general business?
- (6) What is the subject-matter field preparation of the general business teacher?

The findings are presented in the order in which these questions are listed.

Extent of Offering According to Number of Schools. Table I indicates that there has been an increase in the total number of schools offering general business in Arkansas during the 3-year period reported. The number of schools offering general business increased from 39 in 1945-1946 to 510 in 1947-1948.

TABLE I

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937,
1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| State | 1936-1937 | |
|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Accredited High Schools | Schools Offering General Business Number Per Cent |
| Arkansas | | |
| Kansas | 783 | 43 5.5 |
| Missouri | 964 | 108 11.2 |
| Oklahoma | <u>990</u> | <u>14</u> <u>1.4</u> |
| Total | 2737 | 165 6.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year of the 2737 accredited high schools in the 3-state area, 783 were in Kansas.

TABLE I (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937,
1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| State | 1940-1941 | |
|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Accredited High Schools | Schools Offering General Business Number Per Cent |
| Arkansas | | |
| Kansas | 767 | 117 15.3 |
| Missouri | 930 | 258 27.6 |
| Oklahoma | <u>955</u> | <u>59</u> <u>6.1</u> |
| Total | 2652 | 434 16.4 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year of the 2652 accredited high schools in the 3-state area, 767 were in Kansas.

TABLE I (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
 IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937,
 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| State | 1945-1946 | |
|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Accredited High Schools | Schools Offering General Business Number Per Cent |
| Arkansas | 565 | 39 6.9 |
| Kansas | 754 | 118 15.6 |
| Missouri | 787 | 293 37.2 |
| Oklahoma | <u>848</u> | <u>122</u> <u>14.4</u> |
| Total | 2954 | 572 19.4 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 of the 2954 accredited high schools in the 4-state area, 565 were in Arkansas.

TABLE I (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937,
1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| State | 1946-1947 | |
|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Accredited High Schools | Schools Offering General Business Number Per Cent |
| Arkansas | 527 | 49 9.3 |
| Kansas | 740 | 124 16.8 |
| Missouri | 765 | 291 38.0 |
| Oklahoma | — | — |
| Total | 2032 | 464 22.8 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 of the 2032 accredited high schools in the 3-state area, 527 were in Arkansas. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE I (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937,
1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| State | 1947-1948 | |
|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Accredited High Schools | Schools Offering General Business Number Per Cent |
| Arkansas | 510 | 46 9.0 |
| Kansas | 732 | 132 18.0 |
| Missouri | 748 | 296 39.5 |
| Oklahoma | --- | --- |
| Total | 1990 | 474 23.8 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 of the 1990 accredited high schools in the 3-state area, 510 were in Arkansas. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

In 1945-1946, 6.9 per cent of the schools offered the course in general business; in 1947-1948, 9.0 per cent of the schools offered the course.

The Kansas study covered a period of 12 years from 1936-1937 to 1947-1948 during which an increase in the number and per cent of schools was shown for each of the 5 selected years studied. During the 12-year period, the total number of schools offering the course in general business more than tripled, although the total number of accredited high schools decreased by 51. In 1936-1937 only 43 high schools offered the course in general business; by 1947-1948, 132 high schools offered the course. The percentage increased from 5.5 per cent in 1936-1937 to 18.0 per cent in 1947-1948.

The Missouri study showed the greatest initial offering of the course in general business as 108, or 11.2 per cent, of the accredited high schools in Missouri were offering the course in 1936-1937, the first year studied. During the 12-year period from 1936-1937 to 1947-1948, the total number of high schools offering the course in general business almost tripled while the total number of accredited high schools decreased by 216. The number of schools offering the course increased from 108 in 1936-1937 to 296 in 1947-1948 while the percentage increased from 11.2 per cent in 1936-1937 to 39.5 per cent in 1947-1948.

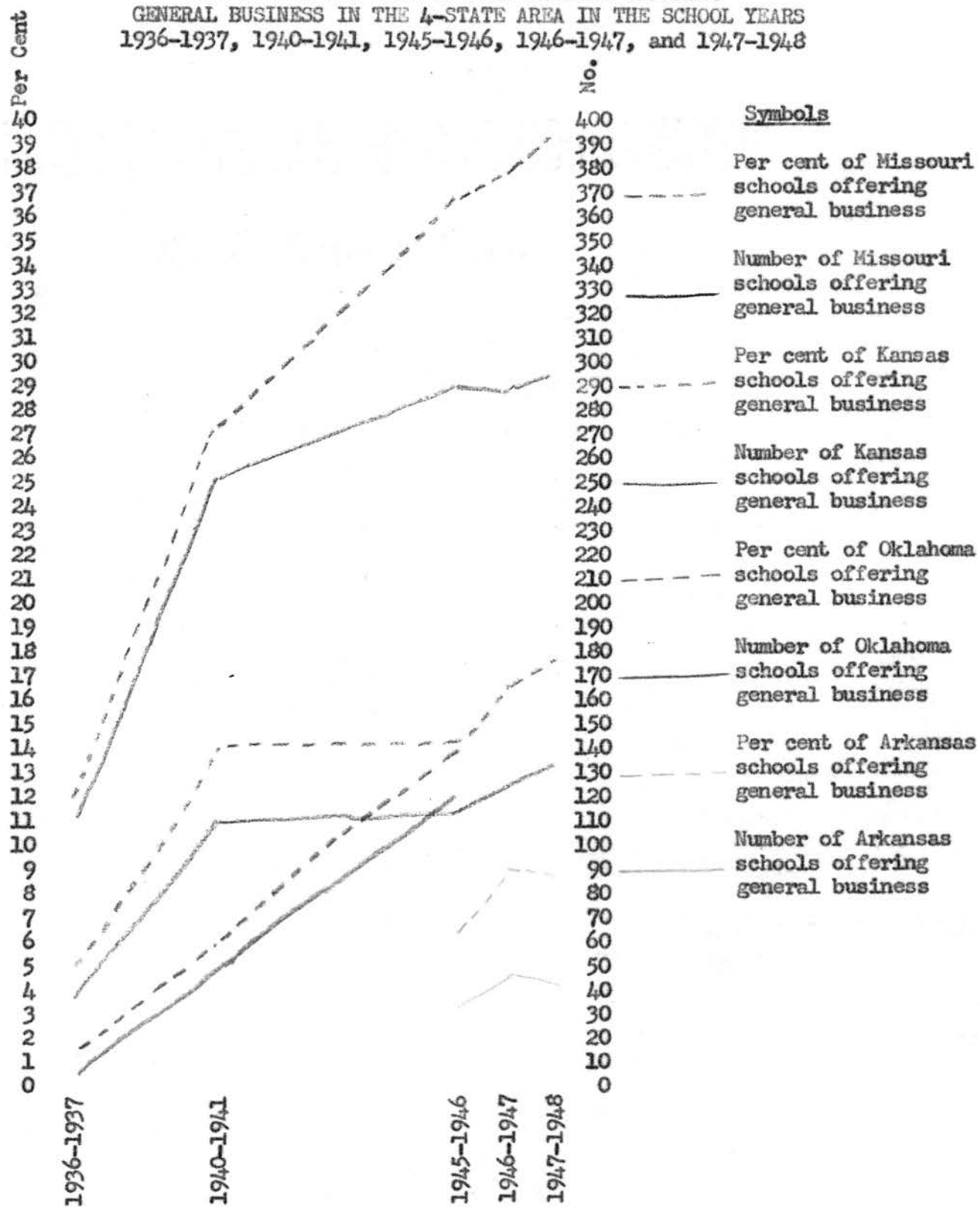
The Oklahoma study shows that the early offerings of the course in general business were quite small. In 1936-1937, 14, or 1.4 per cent, of the accredited high schools offered the course in general business. However, by 1945-1946 there were 122, or 14.4 per cent, of the accredited high schools offering the course.

Table I shows that there has been a definite expansion in the offering of the course in general business. Each of the four states recorded an increase in the number and per cent of accredited high schools offering the course. The trend toward an increased offering of the course was more pronounced in the Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma studies than in the Arkansas study. A definite increase is shown for the states of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma for the five-year period from 1936-1937 to 1940-1941. In 1936-1937, 165, or 6.0 per cent, of the high schools in the 3-state area offered the course in general business. By 1940-1941, 434, or 16.4 per cent, of the schools offered the course. A slight increase is shown for the three states of Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri for the three-year period from 1945-1946 to 1947-1948. In 1945-1946, 450, or 21.3 per cent, of the schools in this 3-state area offered the course in general business. This figure increased in 1947-1948 to 474, or 23.8 per cent. Probably the clearest indication of the trend appears in a comparison of the Kansas and Missouri studies for the 12-year period covered. In 1936-1937, 151, or 8.6 per cent, of the schools in this 2-state area offered the course in general business. This figure had more than tripled by 1947-1948 when 428, or 28.9 per cent, of the schools in the 2-state area offered the course.

Chart I shows the comparison between the number of schools offering the course in general business and the per cent of schools offering the course in general business in each state. In Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma the greatest change in both number of schools offering the course and per cent of schools offering the course was during the period from 1936-1937 to 1940-1941. The only recorded period of growth in the Arkansas study was from the school year

CHART I

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING
GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948



1945-1946 to 1946-1947. In the Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma studies the relationship between number of schools offering the course in general business and per cent of schools offering the course in general business is relatively constant throughout the periods covered in the studies. The Missouri relationship remained fairly constant during the period from 1936-1937 to 1940-1941, but during the next 8 years, the Missouri study shows a definite break in the relationship between number and per cent of schools offering the course. For Missouri the number of schools offering the course began to level off in 1940-1941 as the percentage continued to rise. The break begins to be very noticeable in the school year 1945-1946 and is even more pronounced in the school years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948. This situation is explained by the fact that the base figure, the total number of schools in Missouri, decreased by 216 during the period covered by the Missouri study. Most of this change occurred during the later years covered.

Extent of Offering According to Students Enrolled. In order to report fully the status and trends of the course in general business, it is necessary to record student enrollment in the course as well as number of schools offering the course.

Table II reveals that there has been a definite increase in the number of students enrolled in the course in each of the states in the 4-state area during the periods covered. Although the total number of students enrolled in high schools changed only slightly, the number of students enrolled in general business increased considerably.

Table II indicates a decided increase in the number of students enrolled in the course in general business in Arkansas for the 3 years covered in the

TABLE II

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN GENERAL BUSINESS
IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1936-1937

| State | Total Students Enrolled in High Schools | Students Enrolled in General Business | |
|----------|--|--|------------|
| | | Number | Per Cent |
| Arkansas | | | |
| Kansas | Data Not Available | 1648 | XXXX |
| Missouri | Data Not Available | 2704 | XXXX |
| Oklahoma | <u>231,003</u> | <u>864</u> | <u>0.4</u> |
| Total | Unknown | 5216 | XXXX |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas the number of students enrolled in accredited high schools was not available, but 5216 students were enrolled in general business.

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN GENERAL BUSINESS
 IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1940-1941

| State | Total Students Enrolled in High Schools | Students Enrolled in General Business | |
|----------|--|--|------------|
| | | Number | Per Cent |
| Arkansas | | | |
| Kansas | 139,640 | 3645 | 2.6 |
| Missouri | 248,211 | 7290 | 2.9 |
| Oklahoma | <u>222,559</u> | <u>2182</u> | <u>0.9</u> |
| Total | 610,410 | 13,117 | 2.1 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas of the 139,640 students enrolled in accredited high schools, 3645, or 2.6 per cent, were enrolled in general business.

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN GENERAL BUSINESS
IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| 1945-1946 | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|------------|--|
| State | Total Students Enrolled in High Schools | Students Enrolled in General Business | | |
| | | Number | Per Cent | |
| Arkansas | 69,469 | 710 | 1.2 | |
| Kansas | 142,921 | 3396 | 2.4 | |
| Missouri | 217,908 | 6958 | 3.1 | |
| Oklahoma | <u>201,424</u> | <u>3309</u> | <u>1.6</u> | |
| Total | 631,722 | 14,373 | 2.3 | |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in ~~Kansas~~ Arkansas of the 69,469 students enrolled in accredited high schools, 710, or 1.2 per cent, were enrolled in general business.

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN GENERAL BUSINESS
IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1946-1947

| State | Total Students Enrolled in High Schools | Students Enrolled in General Business | |
|----------|--|--|----------|
| | | Number | Per Cent |
| Arkansas | 74,067 | 1210 | 1.7 |
| Kansas | 141,877 | 3610 | 2.5 |
| Missouri | 221,657 | 8031 | 3.1 |
| Oklahoma | — | — | — |
| Total | 437,601 | 12,851 | 2.9 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas of the 74,067 students enrolled in accredited high schools, 1210, or 1.7 per cent, were enrolled in general business. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN GENERAL BUSINESS
IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE 4-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1947-1948

| State | Total Students Enrolled in High Schools | Students Enrolled in General Business | |
|----------|--|--|----------|
| | | Number | Per Cent |
| Arkansas | 75,171 | 1343 | 1.8 |
| Kansas | Unknown | 3233 | xxx |
| Missouri | 214,840 | 7789 | 3.6 |
| Oklahoma | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total | Unknown | 12,365 | xxx |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas of the 75,171 students enrolled in accredited high schools, 1343, or 1.8 per cent, were enrolled in general business. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

study. The total enrollment in the course was approximately doubled from 1945-1946 to 1947-1948. The number of students enrolled in the course in general business increased from 710 in 1945-1946 to 1343 in 1947-1948. Of the total number of students enrolled in high schools, 1.2 per cent were enrolled in the course in 1945-1946. This increased to 1.8 per cent in 1947-1948.

For the 12-year period covered by the Kansas study, there was a larger number of students enrolled in the course than was shown in the Arkansas study, but the degree of increase was approximately the same, almost double. In 1936-1937, 1648 students were enrolled in Kansas in the course in general business. By 1947-1948 this figure had increased to 3233. Data was not available in the Kansas study on total student enrollment in high schools of Kansas for these 2 years, so a percentage comparison is not possible.

Missouri showed the greatest increase in number of students enrolled in the course in general business as the number of students enrolled in the course in 1947-1948 was almost 3 times that of the 1936-1937 figure. In 1936-1937, 2704 students were enrolled in the course in general business in Missouri. This figure increased to 7789 in 1947-1948. Data on total student enrollments in high schools of Missouri were not available for 1936-1937, but in 1947-1948 3.6 per cent of the total number of students enrolled in high schools in Missouri were enrolled in the course in general business.

Oklahoma showed the greatest proportional increase in the 4-state area in the number of students enrolled in the course. During the 10-year period covered by the Oklahoma study the student enrollment in general business approximately quadrupled. In 1936-1937 there were 864 students enrolled in

the course in Oklahoma. By 1945-1946 this figure had increased to 3309. Of the students enrolled in high schools in Oklahoma in 1936-1937, 0.4 per cent were enrolled in general business. By 1945-1946, 1.6 per cent of the total number of high school students were enrolled in general business.

As a result of the expansion of the offering of the course in general business to additional schools in each of the states of the 4-state area, there were increased enrollments in each state. The greatest period of change appears to be in the 5-year period from 1936-1937 to 1940-1941, as shown in the Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma studies. In 1940-1941 the enrollment was approximately 2-1/2 times that in 1936-1937. The studies show that the general enrollment in high schools in these 3 states did not increase, yet the enrollment in general business increased from 5216 in 1936-1937 to 13,117 in 1940-1941. The trend toward increased enrollment is not as obvious from 1945-1946 through 1947-1948 as shown in the Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri studies. During this 3-year period the enrollment in the 3-state area increased from 11,064 in 1945-1946 to 12,365 in 1947-1948. Again the best indication of a trend would probably be a comparison of the states of Kansas and Missouri for the 12-year period covered. In 1936-1937 there were 4352 students enrolled in the course in general business in this 2-state area. By 1947-1948 there were 11,022 students enrolled in the course, approximately 2-1/2 times the 1936-1937 figure. As there was a substantial increase in each of the 4 states studied, it can be assumed that there is a trend toward increased offering of the course in general business and increased enrollment in the course.

Extent of Offering by Size of School. As the size of a school determines largely the number of subjects offered in any subject-matter field within the school, the reporters felt it necessary to determine the size of the schools in which general business was offered. The schools were classified in enrollment intervals of 100 up to and including 500. All schools with an enrollment of more than 500 were placed in one group. Table III shows the distribution of high schools in the 4-state area offering general business, classified according to size of school.

The Arkansas study showed a definite inclination toward offering the course in the smaller high schools. In each of the 3 years covered in the Arkansas study, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948, at least 60 per cent of the schools offering the course in general business had enrollments of 200 students or less. The number of schools in each of the other classifications offering the course was negligible.

In the Kansas study no particular inclination is shown toward offering the course in a certain size school during the early years, 1936-1937 and 1940-1941, covered in the study. In the school years 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948, approximately 40 per cent of the schools offering the course had enrollments of 100 students or less while 17 per cent of the schools offering the course had enrollments from 101 to 200.

The Missouri study shows a definite inclination toward offering the course in the smaller high schools throughout the 12-year period studied. In 1936-1937, 39.8 per cent of the schools offering the course in general business had enrollments of 100 students or less, and 30.6 per cent had enrollments between 101 and 200, placing 70 per cent of the schools offering the course

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
IN FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL BASED
ON TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1936-1937

| Total School Enrollment | Schools Offering General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | | | 12 | 27.9 | 43 | 39.8 | | | 55 | 33.3 |
| 101-200 | | | 8 | 18.6 | 33 | 30.6 | | | 41 | 24.8 |
| 201-300 | | | 3 | 7.0 | 20 | 18.5 | 2 | 14.3 | 25 | 15.2 |
| 301-400 | | | 3 | 7.0 | 4 | 3.7 | 1 | 7.1 | 8 | 4.8 |
| 401-500 | | | 7 | 16.3 | 3 | 2.8 | 1 | 7.1 | 11 | 6.7 |
| Over 500 | | | <u>10</u> | <u>23.2</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>4.6</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>71.5</u> | <u>25</u> | <u>15.2</u> |
| Total | | | 43 | 100.0 | 108 | 100.0 | 14 | 100.0 | 165 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 12, or 27.9 per cent, of the 43 schools offering general business had total student enrollments of 0-100.

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
IN FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL BASED
ON TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1940-1941

| Total School Enrollment | Schools Offering General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | | | 40 | 33.9 | 113 | 43.8 | 17 | 28.8 | 170 | 39.0 |
| 101-200 | | | 23 | 19.5 | 78 | 30.2 | 12 | 20.3 | 113 | 26.0 |
| 201-300 | | | 15 | 12.7 | 29 | 11.3 | 8 | 13.6 | 52 | 11.9 |
| 301-400 | | | 14 | 11.9 | 13 | 5.0 | 4 | 6.8 | 31 | 7.1 |
| 401-500 | | | 8 | 6.8 | 3 | 1.2 | 4 | 6.8 | 15 | 3.4 |
| Over 500 | | | <u>18</u> | <u>15.2</u> | <u>22</u> | <u>6.5</u> | <u>14</u> | <u>23.7</u> | <u>54</u> | <u>12.6</u> |
| Total | | | 118 | 100.0 | 258 | 100.0 | 59 | 100.0 | 435 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 40, or 33.9 per cent, of the 118 schools offering general business had total student enrollments of 0-100.

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
IN FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL BASED
ON TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1945-1946

| Total School Enrollment | Schools Offering General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | 21 | 53.8 | 48 | 40.7 | 147 | 50.2 | 68 | 55.7 | 284 | 49.7 |
| 101-200 | 10 | 25.6 | 21 | 17.8 | 82 | 28.0 | 24 | 19.7 | 137 | 24.0 |
| 201-300 | 2 | 5.1 | 16 | 13.5 | 28 | 9.6 | 10 | 8.2 | 56 | 9.8 |
| 301-400 | 1 | 2.5 | 10 | 8.5 | 10 | 3.4 | 5 | 4.1 | 26 | 4.5 |
| 401-500 | | | 7 | 5.9 | 6 | 2.0 | 5 | 4.1 | 18 | 3.1 |
| Over 500 | <u>5</u> | <u>12.9</u> | <u>16</u> | <u>13.6</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>6.8</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>8.2</u> | <u>51</u> | <u>8.9</u> |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 | 118 | 100.0 | 293 | 100.0 | 122 | 100.0 | 572 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in Arkansas 21, or 53.8 per cent, of the 39 schools offering general business had total student enrollments of 0-100.

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
IN FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL BASED
ON TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1946-1947

| Total School Enrollment | Schools Offering General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|------|--------------|------------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | 15 | 30.5 | 46 | 37.1 | 120 | 41.2 | | | 181 | 39.0 |
| 101-200 | 21 | 42.8 | 22 | 17.7 | 99 | 34.0 | | | 142 | 30.6 |
| 201-300 | | | 15 | 12.1 | 31 | 10.6 | | | 46 | 9.9 |
| 301-400 | 5 | 10.2 | 9 | 7.3 | 15 | 5.2 | | | 29 | 6.3 |
| 401-500 | 3 | 6.1 | 12 | 9.7 | 6 | 2.1 | | | 21 | 4.5 |
| Over 500 | <u>5</u> | <u>10.2</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>16.1</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>6.9</u> | | | <u>45</u> | <u>9.7</u> |
| Total | 49 | 100.0 | 124 | 100.0 | 291 | 100.0 | | | 464 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas 15, or 30.5 per cent, of the 49 schools offering general business had total student enrollments of 0-100. This school year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE III (CONTINUED)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS
IN FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL BASED
ON TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1947-1948

| Total School Enrollment | Schools Offering General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|--------------|-------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | 9 | 19.5 | 55 | 41.7 | 137 | 46.3 | | | 201 | 42.4 |
| 101-200 | 18 | 39.9 | 23 | 17.4 | 92 | 31.1 | | | 133 | 28.1 |
| 201-300 | 7 | 13.3 | 15 | 11.4 | 26 | 8.8 | | | 48 | 10.1 |
| 301-400 | 1 | 2.2 | 9 | 6.8 | 12 | 4.0 | | | 22 | 4.6 |
| 401-500 | 3 | 6.6 | 11 | 8.3 | 11 | 3.7 | | | 25 | 5.3 |
| Over 500 | 8 | 17.4 | 19 | 14.4 | 18 | 6.1 | | | 45 | 9.5 |
| Total | 46 | 100.0 | 132 | 100.0 | 296 | 100.0 | | | 474 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas 9, or 19.5 per cent, of the 46 schools offering general business had total student enrollments of 0-100. This school year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

in the classification of 200 students or less. This figure increased throughout the period studied, and by 1947-1948, 77 per cent of the schools offering the course had enrollments of 200 students or less.

A definite change is noticed in the Oklahoma study during the 10-year period covered. In 1936-1937, 71.5 per cent of the schools offering the course had enrollments of more than 500 students. In 1940-1941 the offering was generally spread through each of the classifications listed. However, by 1945-1946, 55.7 per cent of the schools offering the course in general business had enrollments of 100 students or less and 19.7 per cent were in the classification from 101 to 200 students, which means approximately 75 per cent of the schools offering the course had enrollments of 200 students or less.

From these data it can be seen that throughout the periods covered by these studies there has been a tendency to offer the course in general business in the smaller high school. During the school year 1936-1937, 58 per cent of the schools offering the course in general business in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma had enrollments of 200 students or less. By the school year 1945-1946, over 70 per cent of the schools offering the course in this 3-state area had enrollments of 200 students or less. This pattern is followed throughout the periods covered by each of the 4 studies where it is shown that by the end of the periods covered, approximately 70 per cent of the total schools offering the course in general business were classified as having enrollments of 200 students or less. These increases may be due to the fact that there are more small high schools in each state than there are large high schools.

Table IV shows the distribution of student enrollment in general business in the high schools according to the size of the school.

The Arkansas study shows that $2/3$ of the students enrolled in the course in 1945-1946 were in schools with enrollments of 200 students or less. By 1947-1948 the table shows that more than 50 per cent of the students enrolled in general business were in schools with enrollments of 401 or more. Table III shows that, throughout the 3-year period covered in the Arkansas study, of the schools offering the course in general business more than 60 per cent were classified as having 200 students or less. This fact would indicate that, although the number of schools in each class remained constant, the number of students enrolling in the course in larger schools become progressively greater.

Throughout the 12-year period covered by the Kansas study, it has been shown that more than 50 per cent of the schools offering the course in general business had student enrollments of 200 or less while only about $1/4$ of the schools offering the course had enrollments of more than 400 students. Table IV shows that the distribution by student enrollment is in direct contrast to the number of schools offering the course. A comparison between smaller schools, less than 200 students, and larger schools, more than 400 students, shows very little difference in number of students enrolled in the course. This would indicate that more students were enrolled in the course in each of the larger schools than were enrolled in the course in each of the smaller schools.

As shown in Table III, the Missouri study clearly indicates that the trend was toward offering the course in general business in the smaller schools. Table IV shows that the distribution of student enrollment in the course places

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN
HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1936-1937

| Total School Enrollment | Students Enrolled in General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | | | 213 | 12.9 | 737 | 27.3 | | | 950 | 18.2 |
| 101-200 | | | 171 | 10.4 | 837 | 30.9 | | | 1008 | 19.3 |
| 201-300 | | | 96 | 5.8 | 577 | 21.3 | 117 | 13.5 | 790 | 15.1 |
| 301-400 | | | 112 | 6.8 | 183 | 6.8 | 154 | 17.8 | 449 | 8.6 |
| 401-500 | | | 431 | 26.2 | 156 | 5.8 | 62 | 7.2 | 649 | 12.5 |
| Over 500 | | | <u>625</u> | <u>37.9</u> | <u>214</u> | <u>7.9</u> | <u>531</u> | <u>61.5</u> | <u>1370</u> | <u>26.3</u> |
| Total | | | 1648 | 100.0 | 2704 | 100.0 | 864 | 100.0 | 5216 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 213, or 12.9 per cent, of the 1648 students enrolled in general business were in schools having total student enrollments of 0-100.

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN
HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1940-1941

| Total School Enrollment | Students Enrolled in General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | | | 591 | 16.2 | 1975 | 27.0 | 309 | 14.2 | 2875 | 21.9 |
| 101-200 | | | 408 | 11.2 | 2064 | 28.3 | 302 | 13.8 | 2774 | 21.1 |
| 201-300 | | | 399 | 10.9 | 1220 | 16.9 | 276 | 12.7 | 1895 | 14.5 |
| 301-400 | | | 589 | 16.2 | 558 | 7.6 | 251 | 11.5 | 1398 | 10.7 |
| 401-500 | | | 338 | 9.3 | 114 | 1.6 | 219 | 10.0 | 671 | 5.1 |
| Over 500 | | | <u>1320</u> | <u>36.2</u> | <u>1359</u> | <u>18.6</u> | <u>825</u> | <u>37.8</u> | <u>3504</u> | <u>26.7</u> |
| Total | | | 3646 | 100.0 | 7290 | 100.0 | 2182 | 100.0 | 13117 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 591, or 16.2 per cent, of the 3646 students enrolled in general business were in schools having total student enrollments of 0-100.

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN
HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1945-1946

| Total School Enrollment | Students Enrolled In General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | 324 | 45.6 | 660 | 19.5 | 2382 | 34.2 | 1210 | 36.6 | 4576 | 31.8 |
| 101-200 | 160 | 22.5 | 514 | 15.1 | 1992 | 28.6 | 650 | 19.6 | 3316 | 23.1 |
| 201-300 | | | 421 | 12.4 | 928 | 13.3 | 358 | 10.8 | 1707 | 11.9 |
| 301-400 | | | 510 | 15.0 | 275 | 4.0 | 148 | 4.5 | 933 | 6.5 |
| 401-500 | | | 340 | 10.0 | 260 | 3.8 | 329 | 9.9 | 929 | 6.5 |
| Over 500 | <u>226</u> | <u>31.9</u> | <u>951</u> | <u>28.0</u> | <u>1121</u> | <u>16.1</u> | <u>614</u> | <u>18.6</u> | <u>2912</u> | <u>20.2</u> |
| Total | 710 | 100.0 | 3396 | 100.0 | 6958 | 100.0 | 3309 | 100.0 | 14373 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in Arkansas 324, or 45.6 per cent, of the 710 students enrolled in general business were in schools having total student enrollments of 0-100.

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN
HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1946-1947

| Total School Enrollment | Students Enrolled in General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------|--------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | 209 | 17.2 | 758 | 21.0 | 2094 | 26.1 | | | 3061 | 23.8 |
| 101-200 | 333 | 27.5 | 478 | 13.2 | 2744 | 34.2 | | | 3555 | 27.7 |
| 201-300 | 71 | 5.9 | 404 | 11.2 | 1082 | 13.5 | | | 1557 | 12.1 |
| 301-400 | 101 | 8.3 | 492 | 13.6 | 481 | 6.0 | | | 1074 | 8.4 |
| 401-500 | 178 | 14.8 | 352 | 9.8 | 284 | 3.5 | | | 814 | 6.3 |
| Over 500 | <u>318</u> | <u>26.3</u> | <u>1126</u> | <u>31.2</u> | <u>1346</u> | <u>16.7</u> | | | <u>2790</u> | <u>21.7</u> |
| Total | 1210 | 100.0 | 3610 | 100.0 | 8031 | 100.0 | | | 12851 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas 209, or 17.2 per cent, of the 1210 students enrolled in general business were in schools having total student enrollments of 0-100. This school year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN
HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1947-1948

| Total School Enrollment | Students Enrolled in General Business | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|------|--------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 0-100 | 129 | 9.7 | 812 | 25.1 | 2263 | 29.1 | | | 3204 | 25.9 |
| 101-200 | 368 | 27.4 | 418 | 12.9 | 2384 | 30.6 | | | 3170 | 25.6 |
| 201-300 | 154 | 11.4 | 393 | 12.2 | 907 | 11.6 | | | 1454 | 11.8 |
| 301-400 | | | 346 | 10.7 | 416 | 5.3 | | | 762 | 6.2 |
| 401-500 | 240 | 17.9 | 390 | 12.1 | 566 | 7.3 | | | 1196 | 9.7 |
| Over 500 | <u>452</u> | <u>33.6</u> | <u>874</u> | <u>17.0</u> | <u>1253</u> | <u>16.1</u> | | | <u>2579</u> | <u>20.8</u> |
| Total | 1343 | 100.0 | 3233 | 100.0 | 7789 | 100.0 | | | 12365 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas 129, or 9.7 per cent, of the 1343 students enrolled in general business were in schools having total student enrollments of 0-100. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

the small schools in the outstanding roll. In each of the years studied approximately 60 per cent of the students enrolled in the course were enrolled in schools with an enrollment of 200 students or less.

In Table III it was shown that the Oklahoma study showed the most radical change as far as classification of schools offering the course in general business was concerned. In the school year 1936-1937, 71.5 per cent of the schools offering the course in general business had enrollments of more than 500 students. By the school year 1945-1946, however, 75 per cent of the schools offering the course in general business had enrollments of 200 students or less while only 8.2 per cent had enrollments of more than 500 students. Table IV shows the same change with respect to student enrollment although not to the same degree. In the school year 1936-1937, 61.5 per cent of the students enrolled in the course were in schools having more than 500 students. In the school year 1945-1946, 56.2 per cent of the students enrolled in the course were in schools having enrollments of 200 students or less, and only 18.6 per cent of the students enrolled in the course were in schools having enrollments of more than 500 students.

Table III has shown that there was a definite trend toward offering the course in general business in the smaller high school. This same trend is shown in Table IV although not to the same extent. In the school year 1936-1937, 37.5 per cent of the students enrolled in general business in the 3-state area, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, were in high schools having enrollments of 200 students or less. During the later years of the study more than 50 per cent of the students enrolled in the course in general business were in high schools having enrollments of 200 students or less.

With the data available it is impossible to determine the percentage of the total number of students in small high schools who were enrolled in the course in general business as opposed to a percentage of total number of students enrolled in large high schools.

Length of Course. Table V indicates that the course in general business is predominantly a one-year course. Each of the 4 studies indicates that very few schools offered the course as a one-semester course. The Arkansas study is the only one in which a tendency is shown to exist for offering the course as a one-semester course. In each of the years covered in the Arkansas study approximately 1/4 of the schools offering the course in general business were offering it as a one-semester course. The Oklahoma study shows that in the school year 1936-1937, 6 of the 14 schools offering the course in general business were offering it as a one-semester course. By the school year 1945-1946, however, only 6 of the 122 schools offering the course in general business were offering it as a one-semester course. The Missouri study shows a slight tendency toward offering the course as a one-semester course in 1936-1937 when 39 of the 108 schools offering the course were offering it as a one-semester course. By 1947-1948, though, the course was being offered almost entirely as a one-year course as 293 of the 296 schools offering the course were offering it as a one-year course. The Kansas study shows that no great stress was ever placed on the one-semester course. In the school year 1936-1937 only 9 of the 43 schools offering the course were offering it as a one-semester course, and in the school year 1947-1948, 8 of the 132 schools offering the course were offering it as a one-semester course.

TABLE V

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA OFFERING ONE-SEMESTER
AND ONE-YEAR COURSES IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| State | 1936-1937 | | 1940-1941 | | 1945-1946 | | 1946-1947 | | 1947-1948 | |
|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | One-Semester | One-Year | One-Semester | One-Year | One-Semester | One-Year | One-Semester | One-Year | One-Semester | One-Year |
| Arkansas | | | | | 10 | 29 | 15 | 34 | 11 | 35 |
| Kansas | 9 | 34 | 9 | 108 | 4 | 114 | 3 | 121 | 8 | 124 |
| Missouri | 39 | 69 | 14 | 244 | 6 | 287 | 4 | 287 | 3 | 293 |
| Oklahoma | <u>6</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>54</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>116</u> | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 54 | 111 | 28 | 406 | 26 | 546 | 22 | 442 | 22 | 452 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1936-1937 in Kansas 9 of the schools offering the course in general business offered it as a one-semester course while 34 offered it as a one-year course. This year was not included in the Arkansas study.

From these data it seems obvious that, although there was a slight tendency to offer the course as a one-semester course, this tendency did not develop, and in the later years of the studies, the trend seems to be to offer the course as a one-year course.

Grade Placement. At various times recommendations have been made by authorities that the course in general business should be placed on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels. Generally speaking, these recommendations have been followed in most instances.

The Arkansas study, however, does not conform to this pattern. In this study it is clearly indicated that the course was offered on the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels as frequently as on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels. In the school year 1945-1946, 17, or 43.5 per cent, of the schools offering the course in general business offered it on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels only. During the same period 18, or 46.2 per cent, of the schools offering the course were offering it on the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels. By the school year 1947-1948 only a slight change can be noted as 22, or 47.8 per cent, of the schools offering the course were offering it on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels, and 18, or 39.1 per cent, of the schools were offering the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades only.

In each of the other studies the data indicate that an effort was made to place the course on its recommended grade level in the curriculum. The Kansas study is the most noticeable instance of placing this course on the lower grade levels. In the Kansas study throughout each of the 5 selected years covered, approximately 70 per cent of the schools offering the course in general business were offering the course on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels.

TABLE VI

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA OFFERING
GENERAL BUSINESS ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1936-1937

| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total for 4-State Area | |
|------------|----------|------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 8 | | | 3 | 7.0 | | | 6 | 43.0 | 9 | 5.5 |
| 8-9 | | | | | | | 1 | 7.1 | 1 | 0.6 |
| 9 | | | 21 | 48.8 | 13 | 11.8 | 2 | 14.3 | 36 | 21.8 |
| 10 | | | 5 | 11.6 | 38 | 35.6 | | | 43 | 26.1 |
| 9-10 | | | 4 | 9.3 | | | 1 | 7.1 | 5 | 3.0 |
| 9-10-11 | | | 1 | 2.3 | | | | | 1 | 0.6 |
| 9-10-11-12 | | | | | 1 | 1.0 | | | 1 | 0.6 |
| 10-11 | | | 1 | 2.3 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 7.1 | 3 | 1.8 |
| 10-11-12 | | | 1 | 2.3 | | | 2 | 14.3 | 3 | 1.8 |
| 11 | | | 2 | 4.7 | 22 | 20.3 | | | 24 | 14.6 |
| 11-12 | | | 2 | 4.7 | 2 | 2.0 | 1 | 7.1 | 5 | 3.0 |
| 12 | | | 1 | 2.3 | 30 | 27.3 | | | 31 | 18.8 |
| No Record | | | 2 | 4.7 | 1 | 1.0 | | | 3 | 1.8 |
| Total | | | 43 | 100.0 | 108 | 100.0 | 14 | 100.0 | 165 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 3, or 7.0 per cent, of the 43 schools offering general business offered the course on the eighth-grade level only.

TABLE VI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA OFFERING
GENERAL BUSINESS ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1940-1941

| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total for 4-State Area | |
|------------|----------|------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 7 | | | 1 | 0.9 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| 7-8 | | | 1 | 0.9 | | | 1 | 1.7 | 2 | 0.5 |
| 8 | | | 10 | 8.6 | | | 4 | 6.8 | 14 | 3.2 |
| 8-9 | | | | | | | 2 | 3.4 | 2 | 0.5 |
| 9 | | | 33 | 28.4 | 16 | 6.2 | 8 | 13.5 | 57 | 13.1 |
| 10 | | | 21 | 18.1 | 77 | 29.8 | 18 | 30.5 | 116 | 26.8 |
| 9-10 | | | 22 | 18.9 | 15 | 5.8 | 4 | 6.8 | 41 | 9.5 |
| 9-10-11 | | | | | 3 | 1.2 | | | 3 | 0.7 |
| 9-10-11-12 | | | 3 | 2.6 | 3 | 1.2 | 1 | 1.7 | 7 | 1.6 |
| 10-11 | | | 6 | 5.2 | 17 | 6.6 | 5 | 8.5 | 28 | 6.5 |
| 10-11-12 | | | 6 | 5.2 | 31 | 12.0 | 2 | 3.4 | 39 | 9.0 |
| 11 | | | 2 | 1.7 | 20 | 7.7 | | | 22 | 5.1 |
| 11-12 | | | 3 | 2.6 | 65 | 25.2 | 2 | 3.4 | 70 | 16.1 |
| 12 | | | 5 | 4.3 | 11 | 4.3 | 12 | 20.3 | 28 | 6.5 |
| No Record | | | 3 | 2.6 | | | | | 3 | 0.7 |
| Total | | | 116 | 100.0 | 258 | 100.0 | 59 | 100.0 | 433 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 1, or 0.9 per cent, of the 116 schools offering general business offered the course on the seventh-grade level only.

TABLE VI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA OFFERING
GENERAL BUSINESS ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1945-1946

| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total for 4-State Area | |
|------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 7 | | | 1 | 0.9 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| 8 | | | 6 | 5.1 | | | 4 | 3.3 | 10 | 1.7 |
| 9 | 11 | 28.2 | 41 | 34.7 | 8 | 2.7 | 12 | 9.8 | 72 | 12.6 |
| 10 | 1 | 2.5 | 26 | 22.0 | 115 | 39.2 | 43 | 35.3 | 185 | 32.3 |
| 9-10 | 5 | 12.8 | 21 | 17.8 | 15 | 5.1 | 23 | 18.9 | 64 | 11.2 |
| 9-10-11 | | | | | 2 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.5 |
| 9-10-11-12 | | | 1 | 0.9 | 3 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.8 | 5 | 0.9 |
| 10-11 | | | 3 | 2.5 | 34 | 11.6 | 8 | 6.6 | 45 | 7.9 |
| 10-11-12 | | | 6 | 5.1 | 43 | 14.6 | 7 | 5.7 | 56 | 9.8 |
| 11 | 2 | 5.1 | 1 | 0.9 | 14 | 4.7 | 2 | 1.6 | 19 | 3.3 |
| 11-12 | 11 | 28.2 | 3 | 2.5 | 52 | 17.7 | 6 | 4.9 | 72 | 12.6 |
| 12 | 5 | 12.9 | 7 | 5.9 | 7 | 2.7 | 14 | 11.5 | 33 | 5.8 |
| No Record | 4 | 10.3 | 2 | 1.7 | | | 1 | 0.8 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 | 118 | 100.0 | 293 | 100.0 | 122 | 100.0 | 572 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in Arkansas 11, or 28.2 per cent, of the 39 schools offering general business offered the course on the ninth-grade level only.

TABLE VI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA OFFERING
GENERAL BUSINESS ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| | 1946-1947 | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total for 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 7 | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| 7-8 | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| 8 | | | 3 | 2.4 | | | | | 3 | 0.7 |
| 9 | 9 | 18.4 | 42 | 33.9 | 9 | 3.1 | | | 60 | 12.9 |
| 10 | 7 | 14.3 | 26 | 21.0 | 134 | 46.0 | | | 167 | 36.0 |
| 9-10 | 3 | 6.1 | 25 | 20.2 | 12 | 4.1 | | | 40 | 8.6 |
| 9-10-11 | | | 2 | 1.6 | | | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| 9-10-11-12 | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 1.6 | 2 | 0.7 | | | 5 | 1.1 |
| 10-11 | | | 4 | 3.2 | 30 | 10.3 | | | 34 | 7.3 |
| 10-11-12 | | | 5 | 4.0 | 40 | 13.7 | | | 45 | 9.7 |
| 11 | 1 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.8 | 11 | 3.8 | | | 13 | 2.8 |
| 11-12 | 14 | 28.6 | 3 | 2.4 | 45 | 15.5 | | | 62 | 13.4 |
| 12 | 9 | 18.4 | 6 | 4.9 | 8 | 2.8 | | | 23 | 5.0 |
| No Record | 5 | 10.2 | 3 | 2.4 | | | | | 8 | 1.7 |
| Total | 49 | 100.0 | 124 | 100.0 | 291 | 100.0 | | | 464 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas 9, or 18.4 per cent, of the 49 schools offering general business offered the course on the ninth-grade level only. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE VI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OF FOUR-STATE AREA OFFERING
GENERAL BUSINESS ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| | 1947-1948 | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total for 4-State Area | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| 8 | | | 2 | 1.5 | | | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| 9 | 10 | 21.7 | 41 | 31.1 | 6 | 2.0 | | | 57 | 12.0 |
| 10 | 8 | 17.4 | 30 | 22.8 | 121 | 40.9 | | | 159 | 33.6 |
| 9-10 | 4 | 8.7 | 19 | 14.4 | 17 | 5.8 | | | 40 | 8.4 |
| 9-10-11 | | | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 0.7 | | | 3 | 0.6 |
| 9-10-11-12 | | | 7 | 5.3 | 4 | 1.4 | | | 11 | 2.3 |
| 10-11 | 1 | 2.2 | 4 | 3.0 | 43 | 14.5 | | | 48 | 10.1 |
| 10-11-12 | | | 7 | 5.3 | 35 | 11.8 | | | 42 | 8.9 |
| 11 | 2 | 4.3 | 5 | 3.8 | 10 | 3.4 | | | 17 | 3.6 |
| 11-12 | 11 | 23.9 | 6 | 4.5 | 46 | 15.5 | | | 63 | 13.3 |
| 12 | 5 | 10.9 | 6 | 4.5 | 11 | 3.7 | | | 22 | 4.7 |
| No Record | 5 | 10.9 | 4 | 3.0 | 1 | 0.3 | | | 10 | 2.1 |
| Total | 46 | 100.0 | 46 | 100.0 | 296 | 100.0 | | | 474 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas 10, or 21.7 per cent, of the 46 schools offering general business offered the course on the ninth-grade level only. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

The Missouri study shows a definite trend toward placing the course in general business on a lower grade level. In the school year 1936-1937 the grade level placement of the course was divided evenly between ninth- and tenth-grades and eleventh- and twelfth-grades. Fifty-one, or 47.4 per cent, of the schools were offering the course on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels, and 54, or 49.6 per cent, were offering the course on the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels. In the school year 1940-1941 little change was noted in the offering as 108, or 41.8 per cent, offered the course on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels while 96, or 37.2 per cent, offered the course on the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels. By the school year 1945-1946, it becomes evident that an effort was made to place the course on a lower grade level as 138, or 47.0 per cent, of the schools offering the course limited it to the ninth- and tenth-grades and only 73, or 25.1 per cent, of the schools limited the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades. This tendency is more pronounced in 1947-1948, the final year of the study, when 144, or 48.7 per cent, of the schools offered the course on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels and 67, or 22.6 per cent, of the schools limited the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades.

In the initial year of the Oklahoma study, 1936-1937, the distribution by grade level of the schools offering the course was almost evenly divided between ninth- and tenth-grades and eleventh- and twelfth-grades. In 1940-1941, however, 30, or 50.8 per cent, of the schools were limiting enrollment in the course to the ninth- and tenth- grade levels, and only 14, or 23.7 per cent, of the schools offered the course on the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels. By the school year 1945-1946, 78, or 64.0 per cent,

of the schools limited the course to the ninth- and tenth-grades, and 22, or 18.0 per cent, of the schools limited the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels.

From these data it appears that there is a definite trend toward offering the course on the lower grade levels in all states except Arkansas. Taking the 4-state area as a unit for each of the years covered, it can be seen that in each year studied more than 50 per cent of the schools offering the course were offering it on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels only. In the early years of the studies, 1936-1937 and 1940-1941, about one-third of the schools offering the course were offering it on the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels only. However, during the later years approximately one-fifth of the schools limited the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels only.

Table VII shows the grade level on which the course in general business was offered in each state according to the size of the school. In each of the studies the size of the school was grouped into 3 main classifications. All schools having enrollments of 100 students or less were placed in the small school classification. All schools having enrollments of over 500 students were classified as large schools, and a third classification was set up for schools having enrollments of 101 to 500 students.

The Arkansas study reveals a tendency to offer the course to only the lower grades in the larger schools. In 1945-1946 all 4 of the large schools restricted the course to ninth- and tenth-grade levels. In 1946-1947, 5 of the 6 schools offering the course were offering it on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels only; and in 1947-1948, 7 of the 9 schools offering the course were offering it to the ninth- and tenth-grades only. In the small and

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS IN FOUR-STATE
 AREA ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
 IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1936-1937

| Grade Level | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
|-------------|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 0-100 | | Over 100 | 0-100 | | Over 100 | 0-100 | | Over 100 | 0-100 | | Over 100 | 0-100 | | Over 100 |
| | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 |
| 9 | | | | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | | | | 8 | 13 | 3 |
| 10 | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 30 | 1 | 1 | | | 8 | 32 | 4 |
| 9-10 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | |
| 9-10-11 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 9-10-11-12 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 10-11 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10-11-12 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| 11 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 15 | 7 | | | | | 15 | 8 | 1 |
| 11-12 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | | | | 1 | | | 13 | 14 | 3 | | | | 14 | 14 | 3 |
| No Record | | | | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | — | — | <u>1</u> | — | — | | | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | — |
| Total | | | | 11 | 14 | 5 | 44 | 59 | 5 | 5 | | | 55 | 73 | 15 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas of the 30 schools offering general business, 3 schools having a total student enrollment of 0-100 offered the course on the ninth-grade level.

TABLE VII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS IN FOUR-STATE
AREA ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| Grade Level | 1940-1941 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
| | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 100- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 |
| 9 | | | | 6 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 18 | 11 |
| 10 | | | | 4 | 14 | 3 | 27 | 43 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 36 | 67 | 13 |
| 9-10 | | | | 14 | 8 | | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 18 | 20 | 2 |
| 9-10-11 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | | |
| 9-10-11-12 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | |
| 10-11 | | | | 2 | 4 | | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 7 | 20 | 1 |
| 10-11-12 | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 13 | 21 | 5 |
| 11 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 14 | 5 | 1 | | | | 15 | 6 | 1 |
| 11-12 | | | | | 3 | | 38 | 24 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 45 | 30 | 5 |
| 12 | | | | 1 | 4 | | 8 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 10 | 8 | |
| No Record | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 35 | 49 | 9 | 113 | 123 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 7 | 165 | 194 | 38 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas of the 93 schools offering general business, 6 schools having a total student enrollment of 0-100 offered the course on the ninth-grade level.

TABLE VII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS IN FOUR-STATE
AREA ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1945-1946

| Grade Level | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|
| | 0- 101-Over | | | 0- 101-Over | | | 0- 101-Over | | | 0- 101-Over | | | 0- 101-Over | | |
| | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 |
| 9 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | 15 | 30 | 10 |
| 10 | | 2 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 45 | 63 | 7 | 24 | 17 | 1 | 81 | 93 | 12 |
| 9-10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 38 | 21 | 5 |
| 9-10-11 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | |
| 9-10-11-12 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 10-11 | 2 | | | 2 | | 1 | 14 | 18 | 2 | 7 | 1 | | 25 | 19 | 3 |
| 10-11-12 | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 17 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 32 | 20 | 4 |
| 11 | | 2 | | 1 | | | 9 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | | 10 | 7 | 2 |
| 11-12 | 9 | | | 2 | 1 | | 38 | 13 | 1 | 10 | 4 | | 59 | 18 | 1 |
| 12 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| No Record | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 4 | 3 | |
| Total | 18 | 17 | 4 | 45 | 43 | 11 | 147 | 126 | 20 | 68 | 37 | 6 | 278 | 223 | 41 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in Arkansas of the 39 schools offering general business, 2 schools having a total student enrollment of 0-100 offered the course on the ninth-grade level.

TABLE VII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS IN FOUR-STATE
AREA ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1946-1947

| Grade Level | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|----------|----------|
| | 0- 101-Over | | | 0- 101-Over | | | 0- 101-Over | | | 0- 101-Over | | | 0- 101-Over | | |
| | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 |
| 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | | | | 13 | 25 | 9 |
| 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 52 | 74 | 8 | | | | 66 | 88 | 14 |
| 9-10 | | 4 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | | 17 | 20 | 5 |
| 9-10-11 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 9-10-11-12 | 1 | | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 4 | 1 | |
| 10-11 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 20 | 2 | | | | 9 | 22 | 3 |
| 10-11-12 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 16 | 24 | | | | | 20 | 24 | 3 |
| 11 | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 7 | 1 | | | | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| 11-12 | 2 | 8 | | 3 | | 2 | 30 | 13 | 2 | | | | 35 | 21 | 4 |
| 12 | 2 | 7 | | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | 6 | 14 | 1 |
| No Record | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | | | | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>—</u> |
| Total | 12 | 29 | 6 | 44 | 47 | 14 | 120 | 151 | 20 | | | | 176 | 227 | 40 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas of the 47 schools offering general business, 2 schools having a total student enrollment of 0-100 offered the course on the ninth-grade level. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE VII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS IN FOUR-STATE
AREA ON INDICATED GRADE LEVELS, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL
IN THE SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941,
1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| Grade Level | 1947-1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|
| | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
| | 0-100 | 101-500 | Over 500 | 0-100 | 101-500 | Over 500 | 0-100 | 101-500 | Over 500 | 0-100 | 101-500 | Over 500 | 0-100 | 101-500 | Over 500 |
| 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 18 | 2 | | 2 | 4 | | | | 11 | 25 | 8 |
| 10 | | 4 | 2 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 49 | 67 | 5 | | | | 66 | 80 | 11 |
| 9-10 | | 2 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | | | | 20 | 16 | 5 |
| 9-10-11 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | 3 | |
| 9-10-11-12 | | | | 5 | 2 | | 3 | | 1 | | | | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| 10-11 | | | | 3 | 1 | | 16 | 22 | 5 | | | | 19 | 23 | 5 |
| 10-11-12 | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 19 | | | | | 20 | 20 | 3 |
| 11 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 5 | 5 | | | | | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| 11-12 | 5 | 6 | | 3 | 3 | | 31 | 14 | 1 | | | | 39 | 23 | 1 |
| 12 | | 5 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | | | | 8 | 12 | 2 |
| No Record | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 10 | 24 | 9 | 55 | 47 | 14 | 137 | 141 | 18 | | | | 202 | 212 | 41 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas of the 43 schools offering general business, 2 schools having a total student enrollment of 0-100 offered the course on the ninth-grade level. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

middle size schools, however, this does not hold true. In these schools the offering seems to be fairly general for all grades. In the school year 1945-1946 only 4 of the 18 small schools offering the course limited the course to ninth- and tenth-grade students while 10 limited the course to upperclassmen. Eleven of the middle size schools offered the course to the lower grades only while only 3 limited the course to upperclassmen. During the succeeding years the picture changed only slightly as in 1947-1948, 2 of the 10 small schools offering the course limited the enrollment to ninth- and tenth-grade students while 5 offered the course to eleventh- and twelfth-grade students only, and 11 of the 24 middle size schools offered the course to ninth- and tenth-grade students, while 12 offered the course to upperclassmen.

The Kansas study shows a decided trend toward offering the course on the lower grade levels in all sizes of school. In each instance 50 per cent or more of the schools of all sizes were limiting enrollment in the course to ninth- and tenth-grade students. In the school year 1936-1937, 7 of the 11 small schools, 9 of the 14 middle size schools, and 4 of the 5 large schools offering the course were restricting the enrollment to ninth- and tenth-grade students only. These proportions remained about the same throughout the study and by 1947-1948, 36 of the 55 small schools offering the course, 35 of the 47 middle size schools, and 7 of the 14 large schools were offering the course on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels only.

The Missouri study does not follow the pattern shown in the Kansas study as far as grade level offering according to size of school. In the school year 1936-1937, 30 of the 44 small schools offering the course were offering

it to upperclassmen only and only 12 were limiting the course to the lower grades. In the middle size schools only 21 of the 59 schools offering the course limited it to eleventh- and twelfth-grades while 37 limited the course to the lower grades. Of the 5 large schools offering the course 2 offered it to the ninth- and tenth-grades only while 3 offered it to the twelfth grade only. In 1940-1941 the same pattern held true for the Missouri schools. More than 50 per cent of the small schools offering the course offered it to the upper grades only, but approximately 50 per cent of the middle size schools and the large schools limited the enrollment to the lower grades. In the school year 1945-1946 the small schools began to show the first indication of a tendency to offer the course on the lower levels. In this year 55 of the 147 small schools offered the course to the lower grades only and 49 schools limited the course to the upper grades only. Seventy of the 126 middle size schools offered the course to the ninth- and tenth-grades and only 20 offered the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades. Of the 20 large schools offering the course, 13 were offering it to the ninth- and tenth-grades only. In the school year 1947-1948, 59 of the 137 small schools were offering the course to the ninth- and tenth-grades, and 42 were offering the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades only; 75 of the middle size schools were offering the course to the lower grade levels and 18 were limiting the course to the upper grades; and 10 of the 18 large schools were offering the course to the lower grades only.

In the Oklahoma study there was a very limited offering of the course in general business in the school year 1936-1937. Of the 5 schools offering the

course in this year, one offered the course to the lower grades only and one to the higher grades only. In the school year 1940-1941 there seems to be no preference toward a certain grade level in the small schools as 7 of the 17 small schools offering the course offered it on the lower grade levels and 8 offered it on the higher grade levels. However, in the middle size schools 13 of the 22 schools offering the course were offering it on the lower grade levels. Of the 7 large schools offering the course 4 restricted the enrollment to the lower grades. By 1945-1946 a definite preference is shown for offering the course on the lower grade levels in the smaller schools. In this year 44 of the 68 small schools, 24 of the 37 middle size schools, and 3 of the 6 large schools were offering the course on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels only. By contrast, in this year there were 14 small schools, 8 middle size schools, and no large schools limiting the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels.

It appears from these data that there is a definite trend toward offering the course on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels in the 4-state area. In the initial year covered in the Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma studies, there was a definite preference for offering the course on the upper grade level in the small schools as 32 of the 55 schools offering the course limited the enrollment to eleventh- and twelfth-grade students. The middle size schools showed a tendency to offer the course on the lower grade levels during this year as 46 of the 73 high schools offering the course limited the offering to the ninth- and tenth-grade students. In the large schools the offering was about equally divided between lower and upper grade students. In the school year 1940-1941 the trend toward offering the course in the lower grades first

became noticeable. In this year 66 of the 165 small schools offering the course offered it to the ninth- and tenth-grades only and 70 offered it to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades only. In the middle size schools 105 of the 194 schools offering the course offered it to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades. In the large schools 26 of the schools offered the course to the ninth- and tenth-grades and only 6 limited the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades. These data remain basically the same during the last 3 years studied. The school year 1945-1946 is the only one common to all 4 studies. In the small schools 134 of the 278 schools offering the course were offering it on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels. Only 79 schools limited the offering to eleventh- and twelfth-grades. The middle size and large schools show more of a tendency to offer the course on the lower grade levels as 144 of the 223 middle size schools and 27 of the 41 large schools offering the course limited the offering to the lower grades while 34 of the middle size schools and only 6 of the large schools offering the course limited the offering to the upper grades. Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas reported for the years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948. During these later years approximately 50 per cent of the schools offering the course limited the course to lower grade levels and approximately 20 per cent limited the course to the upper grade levels. In the school year 1946-1947, 96 of the 176 schools offering the course were offering it to the lower grades only and 44 were offering it to the upper grades only; in the middle size schools 133 of the 227 schools offering the course limited it to the ninth- and tenth-grades and 43 limited it to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades; and in the large schools 28 of the 40 schools offering it offered the course on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels and 6 offered it to the eleventh-

and twelfth-grades only. In the school year 1947-1948, 97 of the 202 small high schools were offering the course to the ninth- and tenth-grades and 54 offered the course to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades; 131 of the 212 middle size schools limited the course to the ninth- and tenth-grades and 41 limited it to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades; and in the large schools 24 of the 41 schools offering the course limited it to the ninth- and tenth-grades and only 7 limited it to the eleventh- and twelfth-grades.

Course Titles. The data on course titles as listed in Tables VIII and IX were obtained directly from the daily schedule in the application for accrediting or approval by Hopper, Madaus, Bruton, and Overman. The specific title used by the school was taken directly from this form. Twenty-four different course titles were used by the schools in the 4-state area.

In the initial year of the Arkansas study, 1945-1946, a strong preference was shown for the use of the title "general business" as 23, or 58.9 per cent, of the schools offering the course used this title. In the same year 9, or 23.1 per cent, used the course title "introduction to business." In the succeeding school year a radical change occurred. In this year 34, or 68.0 per cent, of the schools offering the course used the title "introduction to business," and only 10, or 20.0 per cent, used the title "general business." In the school year 1947-1948 a return was made to the original standing and 34, or 75.5 per cent, of the schools offering the course used the title "general business" while only 4, or 8.8 per cent, of the schools used the title "introduction to business." Five other course titles were used by the other schools offering the course, but none of the course titles had any large degree of popularity.

TABLE VIII

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS
TITLES FOR THE COURSE IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1936-1937

| Course Title | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|------------------------------|----------|------|----------|------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| General Business | | | 4 | 9.3 | 19 | 17.6 | 1 | 7.1 | 24 | 14.6 |
| Business Training | | | 11 | 25.7 | 20 | 18.5 | 1 | 7.1 | 32 | 19.4 |
| Junior Business | | | 5 | 11.6 | 4 | 3.7 | 8 | 57.4 | 17 | 10.3 |
| General Business Practice | | | | | 31 | 28.7 | | | 31 | 18.8 |
| Junior Business Training | | | 3 | 7.0 | 8 | 7.4 | | | 11 | 6.7 |
| Business Practice | | | | | 4 | 3.7 | | | 4 | 2.4 |
| Elementary Business Training | | | | | 2 | 1.9 | | | 2 | 1.2 |
| General Business Training | | | 4 | 9.3 | 6 | 5.6 | | | 10 | 6.1 |
| General Business Science | | | 4 | 9.3 | 5 | 4.6 | | | 9 | 5.5 |
| Business Science | | | 5 | 11.6 | 2 | 1.9 | | | 7 | 4.2 |
| Business Principles | | | 2 | 4.7 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 7.1 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Elements of Business | | | 1 | 2.3 | 3 | 2.8 | | | 4 | 2.4 |
| Introduction to Business | | | 1 | 2.3 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 7.1 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Junior Business Practice | | | | | 1 | 0.9 | | | 1 | 0.6 |
| General Business Problems | | | | | 1 | 0.9 | | | 1 | 0.6 |
| Business Methods | | | 1 | 2.3 | | | 1 | 7.1 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Elementary Business | | | | | | | 1 | 7.1 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Business Fundamentals | | | 1 | 2.3 | | | | | 1 | 0.6 |
| Business Life | | | <u>1</u> | <u>2.3</u> | — | — | — | — | <u>1</u> | <u>0.6</u> |
| Total | | | 43 | 100.0 | 108 | 100.0 | 14 | 100.0 | 165 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 4, or 9.3 per cent, of the 43 schools offering general business reported the course title "general business."

TABLE VIII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS
TITLES FOR THE COURSE IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| Course Title | 1940-1941 | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| General Business | | | 29 | 24.8 | 172 | 66.6 | 31 | 52.5 | 232 | 53.4 |
| Business Training | | | 27 | 23.0 | 18 | 7.0 | 3 | 5.1 | 48 | 11.0 |
| Junior Business | | | 16 | 13.6 | 4 | 1.5 | 3 | 5.1 | 23 | 5.3 |
| General Business Practice | | | | | 23 | 8.9 | | | 23 | 5.3 |
| Junior Business Training | | | 17 | 14.4 | 10 | 3.9 | 8 | 13.5 | 35 | 8.1 |
| Business Practice | | | 1 | 0.9 | 16 | 6.2 | | | 17 | 3.9 |
| Elementary Business Training | | | | | 2 | 0.8 | | | 2 | 0.5 |
| General Business Science | | | 3 | 2.6 | | | | | 3 | 0.7 |
| Business Science | | | 8 | 6.8 | 1 | 0.4 | 2 | 3.4 | 11 | 2.5 |
| Business Principles | | | 8 | 6.8 | 1 | 0.4 | | | 9 | 2.1 |
| Introduction to Business | | | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 1.7 | 3 | 0.7 |
| Junior Business Practice | | | | | 1 | 0.4 | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| General Business Problems | | | | | 1 | 0.4 | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| General Business Training | | | 1 | 0.9 | 8 | 3.1 | | | 9 | 2.1 |
| Junior Commerce | | | 1 | 0.9 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Modern Business | | | 1 | 0.9 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business | | | 2 | 1.7 | | | 2 | 3.4 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Elementary Business | | | 1 | 0.9 | | | 1 | 1.7 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Junior Business Methods | | | 1 | 0.9 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Intermediate Business | | | | | | | 2 | 3.4 | 2 | 0.7 |
| Everyday Business | | | | | | | 4 | 6.8 | 4 | 0.9 |
| Business Methods | | | | | | | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Our Business Life | | | | | | | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | | | 117 | 100.0 | 258 | 100.0 | 59 | 100.0 | 434 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 29, or 24.8 per cent, of the 117 schools offering general business reported the course title "general business."

TABLE VIII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS
TITLES FOR THE COURSE IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1945-1946

| Course Title | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| General Business | 23 | 58.9 | 56 | 47.5 | 268 | 91.8 | 96 | 78.6 | 443 | 77.4 |
| Business Training | 3 | 7.6 | 18 | 15.3 | 7 | 2.3 | 4 | 3.2 | 32 | 5.5 |
| Junior Business | 1 | 2.6 | 16 | 13.7 | | | 4 | 3.2 | 21 | 3.6 |
| General Business Practice | | | | | 7 | 2.3 | | | 7 | 1.2 |
| Junior Business Training | 1 | 2.6 | 18 | 15.3 | 4 | 1.3 | 4 | 3.2 | 27 | 4.7 |
| Business Practice | | | | | 3 | 1.0 | | | 3 | 0.5 |
| Elementary Business Training | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| General Business Training | 1 | 2.6 | | | 3 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.9 |
| General Business Science | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business Science | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business Principles | | | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.3 | | | 2 | 0.3 |
| Introduction to Business | 9 | 23.1 | 3 | 2.6 | | | 1 | 0.9 | 13 | 2.3 |
| Business Problems | 1 | 2.6 | | | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Junior Commerce | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Current Business | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business Explorations | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business | | | | | | | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Occupations | | | | | | | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Intermediate Business | | | | | | | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Everyday Business | | | | | | | 9 | 7.4 | 9 | 1.6 |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 | 118 | 100.0 | 293 | 100.0 | 122 | 100.0 | 572 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in Arkansas 23, or 58.9 per cent, of the 39 schools offering general business reported the course title "general business."

TABLE VIII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS
TITLES FOR THE COURSE IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1946-1947

| Course Title | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| General Business | 10 | 20.0 | 55 | 44.4 | 264 | 90.7 | | | 329 | 70.8 |
| Business Training | 1 | 2.0 | 15 | 12.1 | 10 | 3.4 | | | 26 | 5.6 |
| Junior Business | 1 | 2.0 | 19 | 15.3 | 2 | 0.7 | | | 22 | 4.8 |
| General Business Practice | | | | | 5 | 1.7 | | | 5 | 1.1 |
| Junior Business Training | 1 | 2.0 | 21 | 17.0 | 2 | 0.7 | | | 24 | 5.3 |
| Business Practice | | | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 0.7 | | | 3 | 0.6 |
| General Business Training | 1 | 2.0 | | | 6 | 2.1 | | | 7 | 1.5 |
| General Business Science | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business Science | | | 3 | 2.4 | | | | | 3 | 0.6 |
| Business Principles | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Introduction to Business | 34 | 68.0 | 2 | 1.6 | | | | | 36 | 7.7 |
| Business Organization and Practice | 2 | 4.0 | | | | | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| Junior Commerce | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Our Business Life | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Current Business | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business Exploration | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business | | | 2 | 1.6 | | | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| Total | 50 | 100.0 | 124 | 100.0 | 291 | 100.0 | | | 465 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas 10, or 20.0 per cent, of the 50 schools offering general business reported the course title "general business." This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE VIII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS
TITLES FOR THE COURSE IN GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1947-1948

| Course Title | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| General Business | 34 | 75.5 | 71 | 53.7 | 279 | 94.2 | | | 384 | 81.0 |
| Business Training | 4 | 8.8 | 17 | 12.8 | 10 | 3.4 | | | 31 | 6.6 |
| Junior Business | 1 | 2.2 | 12 | 9.1 | | | | | 13 | 2.8 |
| General Business Practice | | | | | 2 | 0.7 | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| Junior Business Training | 2 | 4.4 | 17 | 12.8 | 2 | 0.7 | | | 21 | 4.4 |
| General Business Training | 1 | 2.2 | 3 | 2.3 | 3 | 1.0 | | | 7 | 1.5 |
| General Business Science | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business Science | | | 3 | 2.3 | | | | | 3 | 0.6 |
| Business Principles | | | 2 | 1.5 | | | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| Introduction to Business | 4 | 8.8 | 2 | 1.5 | | | | | 6 | 1.3 |
| Junior Commerce | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Senior Business | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Current Business | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Business Exploration | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 46 | 100.0 | 132 | 100.0 | 296 | 100.0 | | | 474 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas 34, or 75.5 per cent, of the 46 schools offering general business reported the course title "general business." This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

In the Kansas study for the school year 1936-1937 a preference was shown for the course title "business training" as 11, or 25.7 per cent, of the schools offering the course used this title. In the same year 5, or 11.6 per cent, of the schools used the title "junior business" and the same number used the title "business science." Four, or 9.3 per cent, used each of the titles "general business," "general business training," and "general business science." Seven other course titles were used by a total of 10 schools. In the school year 1940-1941 approximately one-half of the schools offering the course used the course titles "general business" or "business training." Twenty-nine, or 24.8 per cent, of the schools used the title "general business" and 27, or 23.0 per cent, used the title "business training." Seventeen, or 14.4 per cent, of the schools used the title "junior business training" and 16, or 13.6 per cent, used the title "junior business." In the 24 remaining schools, 11 different course titles were used. By the school year 1945-1946 a decided preference was shown for the title "general business" as 56, or 47.5 per cent, of the schools used this title. Each of the titles "business training," "junior business training," and "junior business" was used by approximately 15 per cent of the schools offering the course. The same basic pattern was followed in the school year 1946-1947 when 55, or 44.4 per cent, of the schools used the title "general business." Again the titles assuming secondary importance were "business training," "junior business training," and "junior business" with approximately 15 per cent of the schools using each title. A greater number and per cent of schools were using the title "general business" in the school year 1947-1948 than in any previous year when 71, or 53.7 per cent,

of the schools offering the course used this title. The titles "business training," "junior business," and "junior business training" were of secondary importance as about 10 per cent of the schools used each of these titles.

In the Oklahoma study a radical change is shown. In the first year of the study, 1936-1937, 8, or 57.4 per cent, of the schools offering the course used the title "junior business." Different titles were used by each of the 6 other schools offering the course. By 1940-1941, 31, or 52.5 per cent, of the schools offering the course were using the title "general business." However, 8, or 13.5 per cent, of the schools called the course "junior business training." Ten different course titles were used by the 20 additional schools offering the course. In the school year 1945-1946 a decided preference was shown for the title "general business" as 96, or 78.6 per cent, of the schools offering the course used this title. Nine other course titles were used by the remaining 26 schools offering the course. Of these 26 schools 9 used the title "everyday business."

A summary shows that in the first year of the Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma studies, 1936-1937, 4 titles were commonly used for the course. The titles "business training," "general business practice," "general business," and "junior business" were used in the order named with approximately 15 per cent of the schools offering the course using each title. There were 15 other titles used by the remaining schools. In the same 3-state area in the school year 1940-1941 a preference was shown for the title "general business" when 232, or 53.4 per cent, of the schools offering the course used this title. In the same year 48, or 11.0 per cent, of the schools used the title "business training." The remaining schools offering the course used 21 different titles

each of which was used by 8 per cent or less of the schools. In each of the school years 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948 more than 70 per cent of the schools offering the course used the title "general business." A total of 19 additional course titles were used by the remaining schools; none of these titles was used by more than 7 per cent of the schools. These data indicate that there has been a rapid change in the course title selected by individual schools to name the course referred to as "general business." In the first year, 1936-1937, less than 15 per cent of the schools offering the course used the title "general business." By the school year 1947-1948, more than 80 per cent of the schools offering the course used the title "general business."

Table IX indicates the course titles used in the different size schools. In the Arkansas study it is obvious that a marked preference was shown for the course title "general business" in all sizes of schools in the school year 1945-1946. In this year 11 of the 19 small schools, 11 of the 17 middle size schools, and 2 of the 4 large schools offering the course preferred the title "general business." In the next year, 1946-1947, a preference was shown for the course title "general business" in only the large schools when 3 of the 6 schools offering the course used this title. Seven of the 30 middle size schools also used the title "general business." However, 12 of the 13 small schools and 22 of the 30 middle size schools offering the course used the title "introduction to business." In the final year of the study, 1947-1948, a return was made to the title "general business." In this year 7 of the 10 small schools, 20 of the 25 middle size schools, and 6 of the 11 large schools offering the course used this title.

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS COURSE TITLES
 ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| Course Title | 1936-1937 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
| | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 |
| General Business | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 | | | 1 | 10 | 10 | 3 |
| Business Training | | | | 3 | 2 | | 6 | 15 | | | 1 | | 9 | 17 | 1 |
| Junior Business | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 2 | |
| General Business Practice | | | | | | | 16 | 12 | 2 | | | | 16 | 12 | 2 |
| Junior Business Training | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Business Practice | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| Elementary Business Training | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| General Business Training | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | | | | 3 | 6 | |
| General Business Science | | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Business Science | | | | 2 | 3 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 5 | |
| Business Principles | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 3 | 2 |
| Elements of Business | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | 3 | 1 | |
| Introduction to Business | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Junior Business Practice | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| General Business Problems | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Business Methods | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Business Fundamentals | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Business Life | | | | <u>1</u> | | | | | | | | | <u>1</u> | | |
| Total | | | | 11 | 14 | 5 | 43 | 60 | 5 | | 5 | | 54 | 74 | 15 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas of the 11 schools having a total student enrollment of 100 or less, 1 reported the course title "general business."

TABLE IX (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS COURSE TITLES
 ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1940-1941

| Course Title | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|
| | 0- 101-Over | | 500 | 0- 101-Over | | 500 | 0- 101-Over | | 500 | 0- 101-Over | | 500 | 0- 101-Over | | 500 |
| | 100 | 500 | | 100 | 500 | | 100 | 500 | | 100 | 500 | | 100 | 500 | |
| General Business | | | | 10 | 15 | 2 | 87 | 77 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 2 | 107 | 110 | 12 |
| Business Training | | | | 8 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 13 | 19 | 5 |
| Junior Business | | | | 8 | 5 | | | 4 | | 1 | | | 9 | 9 | |
| General Business Practice | | | | | | | 10 | 12 | 4 | | | | 10 | 12 | 4 |
| Junior Business Training | | | | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 11 | 7 |
| Business Practice | | | | 1 | | | 6 | 7 | 1 | | | | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Elementary Business Training | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | |
| General Business Training | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| General Business Science | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Business Science | | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Business Principles | | | | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Introduction to Business | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| General Business Problems | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Modern Business | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Business | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Elementary Business | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Junior Business Methods | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Everyday Business | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | |
| Our Business Life | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Business Methods | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Intermediate Business | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Total | | | | 35 | 49 | 9 | 113 | 123 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 7 | 165 | 194 | 38 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas of the 35 schools having a total student enrollment of 100 or less, 10 reported the course title "general business."

TABLE IX (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS COURSE TITLES
 ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| Course Title | 1945-1946 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
| | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 |
| General Business | 11 | 11 | 2 | 25 | 23 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 58 | 31 | 4 | 235 | 179 | 22 |
| Business Training | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 4 |
| Junior Business | | | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| General Business Practice | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Junior Business Training | | 1 | | 7 | 5 | 3 | | | 4 | 1 | | | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Business Practice | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Elementary Business Training | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| General Business Training | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | | | 4 | |
| General Business Science | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Business Principles | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Introduction to Business | 6 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Business Problems | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Current Business | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Business Exploration | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Everyday Business | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 2 | — | 7 | 2 | — |
| Total | 19 | 17 | 4 | 45 | 43 | 11 | 147 | 126 | 20 | 68 | 37 | 6 | 279 | 222 | 41 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in Arkansas of the 19 schools having a total student enrollment of 100 or less, 11 reported the course title "general business."

TABLE IX (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS COURSE TITLES
 ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| Course Title | 1946-1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
| | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 |
| General Business | 7 | 3 | | 19 | 27 | 6 | 114 | 137 | 13 | | | | 133 | 171 | 22 |
| Business Training | | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | | 7 | 9 | 4 |
| Junior Business | | | | 11 | 4 | | | 2 | | | | | 11 | 6 | |
| General Business Practice | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Junior Business Training | | 1 | | 7 | 8 | 3 | | | 2 | | | | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Business Practice | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| General Business Training | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| General Business Science | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Business Science | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Business Principles | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Introduction to Business | 12 | 22 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 12 | 23 | |
| Business Organization and Practice | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Current Business | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Business Exploration | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Business | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | 2 | — | — |
| Total | 13 | 30 | 6 | 44 | 46 | 14 | 120 | 151 | 20 | | | | 177 | 227 | 40 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas of the 13 schools having a total student enrollment of 100 or less, 12 reported the course title "introduction to business." This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE IX (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN FOUR-STATE AREA REPORTING VARIOUS COURSE TITLES
 ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

| Course Title | 1947-1948 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
| | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 |
| General Business | 7 | 20 | 6 | 30 | 31 | 7 | 134 | 132 | 13 | | | | 171 | 183 | 26 |
| Business Training | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | | 2 | 5 | 3 | | | | 6 | 13 | 6 |
| Junior Business | | | | 7 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| General Business Practice | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Junior Business Training | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| General Business Training | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | 4 | |
| General Business Science | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Business Science | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Introduction to Business | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Business Problems | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Junior Business | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Senior Business | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Current Business | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Business Exploration | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 10 | 25 | 11 | 54 | 48 | 14 | 137 | 141 | 18 | | | | 201 | 214 | 43 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas of the 10 schools having a total student enrollment of 100 or less, 7 reported the course title "general business." This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

The Kansas study indicates no preference for any course title in any size school in the school year 1936-1937. In this year no title was used by more than 3 schools in any size classification. By 1940-1941 a slight preference is shown for the course title "general business." In this year 10 of the 35 small schools and 15 of the 49 middle size schools offering the course used the title "general business." In the small schools each of the titles "business training" and "junior business" were used by 8 schools; in the middle size schools the titles "business training" and "business principles" were used by 7 schools, the title "junior business training" was used by 6 schools, and the titles "junior business" and "business science" were used by 5 schools. In the large school classification 7 different course titles were used by a total of 9 schools. By 1945-1946 a definite preference is shown for the title "general business" in the small and middle size schools. In this year more than one-half of the schools in each classification offering the course used this title. Each of the titles "general business" and "junior business training" were used by 3 of the large schools offering the course. In the school year 1946-1947 a strong preference was shown for the title "general business" in small and middle size schools. In this year 19 of the 44 small schools and 27 of the 46 middle size schools used this title. However, 25 per cent of the small schools used the title "junior business." In the large schools 6 of the 14 schools offering the course used the title "general business," the first indication of a preference for this title in the large schools in Kansas. By 1947-1948, 30 of the 54 small schools, 31 of the

48 middle size schools, and 7 of the 14 large schools offering the course were using the title "general business."

The Missouri study shows the greatest preference for the use of the title "general business." In the initial year of the study, 1936-1937, 16 of the 43 small schools offering the course used the title "general business practice," but 9 used the title "general business." In the 60 middle size schools only 9 used the title "general business" while 12 used the title "general business practice" and 15 used the title "business training." In the 5 large schools 4 different course titles were used. By 1940-1941 the first preference is shown for the title "general business" in all sizes of schools when 87 of the 113 small schools, 77 of the 123 middle size schools, and 8 of the 22 large schools used this title. In 1945-1946 the preference is more pronounced when 141 of the 147 small schools, 114 of the 126 middle size schools, and 13 of the 20 large schools offering the course used the title "general business." A total of only 25 schools in all sizes used titles other than "general business." The same is true of the school year 1946-1947 when 114 of the 120 small schools, 137 of the 151 middle size schools, and 13 of the 20 large schools offering the course used the title "general business." The most marked preference for the title "general business" appears in the school year 1947-1948 when 134 of the 137 small schools, 132 of the 141 middle size schools, and 13 of the 18 large schools used this title. Only 18 schools in all sizes used titles other than "general business."

In the Oklahoma study no small or middle size schools offered the course in 1936-1937. In the 5 large schools offering the course 5 different course

titles were used. In the school year 1940-1941 the first indication is shown of a preference for the course title "general business" in the small and middle size schools when 10 of the 17 small schools and 18 of the 22 middle size schools used this title. In the 7 large schools offering the course 5 different course titles were still being used. By 1945-1946, the final year of the study, 58 of the 68 small schools, 31 of the 37 middle size schools, and 4 of the 6 large schools offering the course used the title "general business."

In comparing these data for the 4-state area we find 3 states, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, reporting in the school year 1936-1937. In this year 16 of the 54 small schools and 12 of the 74 middle size schools preferred the course title "general business practice." At the same time 9 small schools and 17 middle size schools preferred the title "business training" while only 10 small schools and 10 middle size schools preferred the title "general business." In the large schools 10 different titles were used by the 15 schools offering the course. In the same 3-state area for the school year 1940-1941 a strong preference is shown for the title "general business" in all sizes of schools as 107 of the 165 small schools, 110 of the 1945 middle size schools and 12 of the 38 large schools offering the course used this title. In the school year 1945-1946, the only year common to all 4 studies, it is seen that the overwhelming choice was the title "general business" when 235 of the 279 small schools, 179 of the 222 middle size schools and 22 of the 41 large schools offering the course used this title. In the school year 1946-1947 only 3 states, Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri, reported. A strong preference was shown for the title "general business" when 133 of the 177 small schools,

171 of the 227 middle size schools, and 22 of the 40 large schools offering the course used this title. In the school year 1947-1948, covered in the same 3 studies, only 78 schools in all sizes used course titles other than "general business." "General business" was preferred by 171 of the 201 small schools, 183 of the 214 middle size schools, and 26 of the 43 large schools offering the course. From these data it is obvious that a very strong preference is shown to call the course "general business" in all sizes of schools for the 4 states compared in this study.

Other Business Subjects Offered by Schools Offering General Business.

In order to determine whether general business was offered in schools with extensive or limited business offerings, data concerning other business subjects offered with general business are tabulated in Table X. The most frequently offered courses in any business curriculum are typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping, and so these were analyzed. All other business offerings are grouped under the general heading "miscellaneous."

During the school year 1945-1946 and 1946-1947 in the Arkansas study, it is obvious that of the schools offering the course in general business many schools offered no other commercial subjects as more than one-fourth of the schools reported general business as being the only commercial course. In 1945-1946, 6 of the 39 schools offering the course also offered typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping while 5 offered the complete typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, and miscellaneous curriculum. In 1946-1947, 8 of the 49 schools offering the course offered the complete curriculum, typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, and miscellaneous, and 5 offered a relatively complete typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping curriculum. In the final year of the study a change is

TABLE X

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS AND OTHER
BUSINESS SUBJECTS IN FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1936-1937

| Subjects | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|----------|------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Typing | | | 2 | 4.7 | 9 | 8.3 | 3 | 21.4 | 14 | 8.5 |
| Bookkeeping | | | 1 | 2.3 | 3 | 2.8 | | | 4 | 2.4 |
| Typing-Shorthand | | | 1 | 2.3 | 13 | 12.0 | | | 14 | 8.5 |
| Typing-Misc. | | | 2 | 4.7 | 2 | 1.9 | | | 4 | 2.4 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping | | | 4 | 9.3 | 24 | 22.2 | 2 | 14.3 | 30 | 18.2 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Misc. | | | 1 | 2.3 | 10 | 9.2 | | | 11 | 6.6 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping-Misc. | | | 3 | 6.9 | 7 | 6.5 | | | 10 | 6.1 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping-Misc. | | | 12 | 27.9 | 14 | 13.0 | 3 | 21.4 | 29 | 17.6 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping | | | 2 | 4.7 | 12 | 11.1 | | | 14 | 8.5 |
| Shorthand-Bookkeeping | | | 1 | 2.3 | | | | | 1 | 0.6 |
| Misc. | | | 2 | 4.7 | 2 | 1.9 | | | 4 | 2.4 |
| None | | | <u>12</u> | <u>27.9</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>11.1</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>42.9</u> | <u>30</u> | <u>18.2</u> |
| Total | | | 43 | 100.0 | 108 | 100.0 | 14 | 100.0 | 165 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 2, or 4.7 per cent, of the 43 schools offering general business also offered typing but no other business subject.

TABLE X (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS AND OTHER
BUSINESS SUBJECTS IN FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1940-1941

| Subjects | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|----------|------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Typing | | | 10 | 8.5 | 30 | 11.6 | 15 | 25.4 | 55 | 12.7 |
| Bookkeeping | | | | | 3 | 1.2 | | | 3 | 0.7 |
| Typing-Shorthand | | | 8 | 6.8 | 24 | 9.3 | 2 | 3.4 | 34 | 7.8 |
| Typing-Misc. | | | 4 | 3.4 | 9 | 3.5 | 2 | 3.4 | 15 | 3.4 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping | | | 17 | 14.5 | 54 | 20.9 | 9 | 15.2 | 80 | 18.4 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Misc. | | | 4 | 3.4 | 15 | 5.8 | | | 19 | 4.4 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping-Misc. | | | 5 | 4.3 | 14 | 5.4 | | | 19 | 4.4 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping-Misc. | | | 34 | 29.1 | 69 | 26.7 | 13 | 22.0 | 116 | 26.7 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping | | | 14 | 12.0 | 36 | 14.0 | 8 | 13.6 | 58 | 13.4 |
| Shorthand-Bookkeeping | | | | | 1 | .4 | | | 1 | .2 |
| Misc. | | | 6 | 5.2 | 1 | .4 | 2 | 3.4 | 9 | 2.1 |
| None | | | <u>15</u> | <u>12.8</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>.8</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>13.6</u> | <u>25</u> | <u>5.8</u> |
| Total | | | 117 | 100.0 | 258 | 100.0 | 59 | 100.0 | 434 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 10, or 8.5 per cent, of the 117 schools offering general business also offered typing but no other business subject.

TABLE X (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS AND OTHER
BUSINESS SUBJECTS IN FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1945-1946

| Subjects | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Typing | 3 | 7.7 | 4 | 3.4 | 21 | 7.2 | 16 | 13.1 | 44 | 7.7 |
| Bookkeeping | | | | | 2 | 0.7 | 2 | 1.6 | 4 | 0.7 |
| Typing-Shorthand | 3 | 7.7 | 8 | 6.8 | 30 | 10.2 | 20 | 16.4 | 61 | 10.7 |
| Typing-Misc. | 2 | 5.1 | 2 | 1.7 | 10 | 3.4 | 3 | 2.5 | 17 | 2.9 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping | 6 | 15.4 | 27 | 22.9 | 53 | 18.1 | 20 | 16.4 | 106 | 18.5 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Misc. | 2 | 5.1 | 1 | 0.8 | 31 | 10.6 | 8 | 6.6 | 42 | 7.3 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping-Misc. | 2 | 5.1 | 8 | 6.8 | 14 | 4.8 | 5 | 4.1 | 29 | 5.1 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping-Misc. | 5 | 12.8 | 33 | 28.0 | 95 | 32.4 | 23 | 18.8 | 156 | 27.3 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping | 1 | 2.6 | 16 | 13.6 | 29 | 9.9 | 14 | 11.5 | 60 | 10.5 |
| Shorthand-Bookkeeping | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Misc. | 2 | 5.1 | 7 | 5.9 | 3 | 1.0 | | | 12 | 2.1 |
| None | 11 | 28.2 | 11 | 9.3 | 5 | 1.7 | 11 | 9.0 | 38 | 6.6 |
| Shorthand-Misc. | 1 | 2.6 | | | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Shorthand | 1 | 2.6 | | | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 | 118 | 100.0 | 293 | 100.0 | 122 | 100.0 | 572 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in Arkansas 3, or 7.7 per cent of the 39 schools offering general business also offered typing but no other business subject.

TABLE X (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS AND OTHER
BUSINESS SUBJECTS IN FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1946-1947

| Subjects | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|------|------------|--------------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Typing | 3 | 6.1 | 10 | 8.1 | 26 | 8.9 | | | 39 | 8.4 |
| Bookkeeping | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typing-Shorthand | 5 | 10.2 | 7 | 5.6 | 21 | 7.2 | | | 33 | 7.1 |
| Typing-Misc. | 2 | 4.1 | 1 | 0.8 | 7 | 2.4 | | | 10 | 2.2 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping | 5 | 10.2 | 24 | 19.4 | 63 | 21.7 | | | 92 | 19.8 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Misc. | 4 | 8.2 | 5 | 4.0 | 17 | 5.9 | | | 26 | 5.6 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping-Misc. | 3 | 6.1 | 7 | 5.6 | 24 | 8.3 | | | 34 | 7.3 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping-Misc. | 8 | 16.3 | 39 | 31.5 | 96 | 33.0 | | | 143 | 30.8 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping | 3 | 6.1 | 13 | 10.5 | 28 | 9.6 | | | 44 | 9.5 |
| Shorthand-Bookkeeping | | | | | 1 | 0.3 | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Misc. | 2 | 4.1 | 10 | 8.0 | 1 | 0.3 | | | 13 | 2.9 |
| None | 13 | 26.5 | 8 | 6.5 | 7 | 2.4 | | | 28 | 6.0 |
| Shorthand | <u>1</u> | <u>2.1</u> | | | | | | | <u>1</u> | <u>0.2</u> |
| Total | 49 | 100.0 | 124 | 100.0 | 291 | 100.0 | | | 464 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas 3, or 6.1 per cent, of the 49 schools offering general business also offered typing but no other business subject. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE X (CONTINUED)

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS OFFERING GENERAL BUSINESS AND OTHER
BUSINESS SUBJECTS IN FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1947-1948

| Subjects | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------|-----------|------------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Typing | 4 | 8.7 | 14 | 10.6 | 31 | 10.5 | | | 49 | 10.3 |
| Bookkeeping | | | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.3 | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| Typing-Shorthand | 12 | 26.1 | 9 | 6.7 | 25 | 8.5 | | | 46 | 9.7 |
| Typing-Misc. | 2 | 4.4 | 1 | 0.8 | 11 | 3.7 | | | 14 | 3.0 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping | 5 | 10.9 | 23 | 17.4 | 54 | 18.2 | | | 82 | 17.3 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Misc. | | | 4 | 3.0 | 20 | 6.7 | | | 24 | 5.1 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping-Misc. | 3 | 6.5 | 7 | 5.3 | 27 | 9.2 | | | 37 | 7.8 |
| Typing-Shorthand-Bookkeeping-Misc. | 13 | 28.2 | 40 | 30.3 | 82 | 27.7 | | | 135 | 28.5 |
| Typing-Bookkeeping | | | 15 | 11.4 | 38 | 12.8 | | | 53 | 11.2 |
| Shorthand-Bookkeeping | | | 2 | 1.5 | 2 | 0.7 | | | 4 | 0.8 |
| Misc. | | | 6 | 4.6 | | | | | 6 | 1.3 |
| None | <u>7</u> | <u>15.2</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>7.6</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>1.7</u> | | | <u>22</u> | <u>4.6</u> |
| Total | 46 | 100.0 | 132 | 100.0 | 296 | 100.0 | | | 474 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas 4, or 8.7 per cent, of the 46 schools offering general business also offered typing but no other business subject. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

seen. Of the 46 schools offering the course only 7 offered no other commercial courses while approximately 25 per cent of the schools offered the complete typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, and miscellaneous curriculum in addition to general business and another 25 per cent limited the additional commercial offerings to typing and shorthand.

In the initial year of the Kansas study more than one-fourth of the schools offering the course in general business offered no other commercial courses. However, approximately one-fourth offered the complete typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, and miscellaneous curriculum. No other commercial curriculum was used by a large number of schools. By 1940-1941, 51, or 43.6 per cent, of the schools offering the course offered either typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping, or typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, and miscellaneous in addition to general business. In this year only 15, or 12.8 per cent, of the schools offered no other commercial courses. By 1945-1946 slightly more than 50 per cent of the 118 schools offering the course offered either typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping or typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, and miscellaneous. In this year less than 10 per cent of the schools offering the course had no other business courses. Again in 1946-1947 more than 50 per cent of the schools offered at least the 3 major courses, and only 8, or 6.5 per cent, of the schools offered no other business courses. In the school year 1947-1948 almost 50 per cent of the schools offering the course were offering the 3 major subjects in the commercial field and only 10, or 7.6 per cent, offered no other commercial subjects.

In each of the years covered in the Missouri study the data indicate that more than 75 per cent of the schools offering the course offered at least 2 of

the major courses in addition to general business. In the school year 1936-1937 more than one-third of the schools offering the course offered at least typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping in addition. In the school year 1940-1941 almost one-half of the 258 schools offering the course were offering typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping as well. In each of the 3 closing years of the study approximately 50 per cent of the schools offering the course offered typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping as well. In the schools offering only one course in addition to general business, the most popular course was typing. Approximately 10 per cent of the schools offering the course offered only typing as an additional commercial course for each of the years covered in the study.

In the initial year of the Oklahoma study, 1936-1937, 5, or 35.7 per cent, of the schools offering the course offered typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping also. However, 6 schools offered no other commercial courses and 3 offered only typing. In 1940-1941 more than 25 per cent of the 59 schools offering the course offered only typing as an additional commercial course. In this same year 22, or 37.2 per cent, offered typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping. Only 8 schools offered no other business courses. By 1945-1946 slightly more than one-third of the 122 schools offering the course offered at least typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping also. Typing and shorthand were offered by 20, or 16.4 per cent, of the schools and typing only was offered by 16, or 13.1 per cent.

From these data it appears that the most popular offering in the 4-state area is a curriculum consisting of general business together with the 3 major courses of typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping. In the school year 1936-1937 in which Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma reported approximately one-third of the schools were offering typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping in addition to general business. In this same year 30, or 18.2 per cent, of the schools

offered no other business courses. By 1940-1941, 45 per cent of the schools also offered typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping and only 25, or 5.8 per cent, offered no other business courses. In the school year 1945-1946, common to all of the studies, slightly less than one-half of the schools offered the 3 major courses in addition to general business and approximately 5 per cent offered no other business subjects. This pattern held true in the school years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948 when approximately one-half of the schools offering the course offered typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping also and about 5 per cent offered no other business courses. In each year covered the data show that approximately 10 per cent of the schools offering the course offered only typing as an additional commercial course. No other single course was offered frequently with the general business course.

Subject-Matter Field Preparation of the General Business Teacher. For purposes of the individual studies it was stated that a teacher having 21 or more semester hours in commerce was considered as having a commerce major, those having 11 to 21 hours were considered commerce minors, and those having less than 11 hours in commerce were said to have less than a minor. These data were taken directly from the applications for accrediting and approval.

As reported in Table XI, in the Arkansas study in the school year 1945-1946 a wide variety of subject-matter field preparation is noted among those teaching the course. However, more than 45 per cent of the teachers had some work in the commercial field. One-third of the teachers had either majors or minors in commerce. In each of the years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948 more than one-half of the teachers had some work in the field of commerce. In 1946-1947, 20, or 40.7 per cent, of the teachers of general business had either majors or minors in commerce, and in 1947-1948, 24, or 52.1 per cent, had either majors or minors in commerce. During this 3-year period 10 other teaching fields were reported by those teaching the course in general business.

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER
FIELD PREPARATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1936-1937

| Subject-Matter Field Preparation | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Commerce Major | | | 22 | 50.0 | 82 | 75.9 | 5 | 35.7 | 109 | 65.7 |
| Commerce Minor | | | 2 | 4.5 | 5 | 4.6 | 1 | 7.2 | 8 | 4.8 |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | | | 2 | 4.5 | 1 | 0.9 | | | 3 | 1.8 |
| Social Science | | | 2 | 4.5 | 11 | 10.2 | 3 | 21.4 | 16 | 9.7 |
| English | | | 2 | 4.5 | 1 | 0.9 | | | 3 | 1.8 |
| Physical Education | | | 1 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.9 | | | 3 | 1.8 |
| Mathematics | | | 4 | 9.1 | 2 | 1.9 | | | 6 | 3.6 |
| Science | | | | | 3 | 2.8 | 2 | 14.3 | 5 | 3.0 |
| Music | | | 1 | 2.3 | | | | | 1 | 0.6 |
| Elementary | | | 1 | 2.3 | 1 | 0.9 | | | 2 | 1.2 |
| History | | | 2 | 4.5 | | | | | 2 | 1.2 |
| Art | | | 1 | 2.3 | | | | | 1 | 0.6 |
| Economics | | | 1 | 2.3 | | | | | 1 | 0.6 |
| No Record | | | 3 | 6.9 | | | 3 | 21.4 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Total | | | 44 | 100.0 | 108 | 100.0 | 14 | 100.0 | 166 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 22, or 50.0 per cent, of the 44 general business teachers had commercial majors.

TABLE XI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER
FIELD PREPARATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1940-1941

| Subject-Matter Field Preparation | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Commerce Major | | | 84 | 69.4 | 237 | 91.9 | 37 | 60.7 | 358 | 81.4 |
| Commerce Minor | | | 16 | 13.2 | 14 | 5.4 | 6 | 9.8 | 36 | 8.2 |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | | | 3 | 2.5 | 5 | 1.9 | 4 | 6.6 | 12 | 2.7 |
| Social Science | | | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.4 | 9 | 14.8 | 11 | 2.5 |
| English | | | 3 | 2.5 | 1 | 0.4 | | | 4 | 0.9 |
| Mathematics | | | 2 | 1.7 | | | 1 | 1.6 | 3 | 0.7 |
| Science | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Elementary | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | 1 | 1.6 | 2 | 0.5 |
| No Record | | | 5 | 4.1 | | | 3 | 4.9 | 8 | 1.8 |
| Home Economics | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| History | | | 2 | 1.7 | | | | | 2 | 0.5 |
| Art | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Economics | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | | | 121 | 100.0 | 258 | 100.0 | 61 | 100.0 | 440 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas 84, or 69.4 per cent, of the 121 general business teachers had commercial majors.

TABLE XI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER
FIELD PREPARATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1945-1946

| Subject-Matter Field Preparation | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Commerce Major | 5 | 12.8 | 81 | 64.8 | 215 | 73.4 | 75 | 61.0 | 376 | 64.8 |
| Commerce Minor | 8 | 20.5 | 16 | 12.8 | 42 | 14.4 | 13 | 10.6 | 79 | 13.6 |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | 5 | 12.8 | 6 | 4.8 | 19 | 6.5 | 2 | 1.6 | 32 | 5.5 |
| Social Science | 5 | 12.8 | | | 3 | 1.0 | 15 | 12.2 | 23 | 3.9 |
| English | 4 | 10.2 | 4 | 3.2 | 2 | 0.7 | 4 | 3.3 | 14 | 2.4 |
| Physical Education | 1 | 2.6 | 3 | 2.4 | | | 1 | 0.8 | 5 | 1.0 |
| Mathematics | 3 | 7.7 | 7 | 5.6 | 1 | 0.3 | 2 | 1.6 | 13 | 2.2 |
| Science | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 0.8 | 3 | 1.0 | 2 | 1.6 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Music | | | | | 1 | 0.3 | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Elementary | | | | | 2 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.5 |
| No Record | 1 | 2.6 | 4 | 3.2 | 5 | 1.7 | 4 | 3.3 | 14 | 2.4 |
| Home Economics | 1 | 2.6 | | | | | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 0.3 |
| History | 4 | 10.2 | 2 | 1.6 | | | | | 6 | 1.0 |
| Latin | 1 | 2.6 | | | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Chemistry | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Art | | | | | | | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.2 |
| English and Elementary | | | | | | | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Mathematics and English | | | | | | | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 39 | 100.0 | 125 | 100.0 | 293 | 100.0 | 123 | 100.0 | 580 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in Arkansas 5, or 12.8 per cent of the 39 general business teachers had commercial majors.

TABLE XI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER
FIELD PREPARATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1946-1947

| Subject-Matter Field Preparation | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Commerce Major | 7 | 14.2 | 93 | 72.6 | 211 | 72.5 | | | 311 | 66.5 |
| Commerce Minor | 13 | 26.5 | 13 | 10.2 | 49 | 16.8 | | | 75 | 16.1 |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | 5 | 10.1 | 6 | 4.7 | 16 | 5.5 | | | 27 | 5.8 |
| Social Science | 3 | 6.0 | 3 | 2.3 | 5 | 1.7 | | | 11 | 2.4 |
| English | 6 | 12.2 | 3 | 2.3 | 4 | 1.4 | | | 13 | 2.8 |
| Physical Education | 2 | 4.0 | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 3 | 0.6 |
| Mathematics | 4 | 8.5 | 3 | 2.3 | 2 | 0.7 | | | 9 | 1.9 |
| Science | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 1.6 | | | | | 3 | 0.6 |
| Elementary | | | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| No Record | 4 | 8.5 | 1 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.4 | | | 9 | 1.9 |
| Home Economics | 1 | 2.0 | | | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| History | 2 | 4.0 | 1 | 0.8 | | | | | 3 | 0.6 |
| Trades | 1 | 2.0 | | | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Economics | — | — | 1 | 0.8 | — | — | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 49 | 100.0 | 128 | 100.0 | 291 | 100.0 | | | 468 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas 7, or 14.2 per cent, of the 49 general business teachers had commercial majors. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE XI (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER
FIELD PREPARATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA IN THE SCHOOL YEARS
1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1947-1948

| Subject-Matter Field Preparation | Arkansas | | Kansas | | Missouri | | Oklahoma | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. | No. | Pct. |
| Commerce Major | 6 | 13.0 | 100 | 74.6 | 223 | 75.3 | | | 329 | 69.1 |
| Commerce Minor | 18 | 39.1 | 12 | 9.0 | 44 | 14.9 | | | 74 | 15.6 |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | 4 | 8.7 | 4 | 3.0 | 15 | 5.1 | | | 23 | 4.9 |
| Social Science | 2 | 4.3 | 5 | 3.7 | 3 | 1.0 | | | 10 | 2.1 |
| English | 3 | 6.5 | 3 | 2.3 | 3 | 1.0 | | | 9 | 1.9 |
| Physical Education | 2 | 4.4 | | | | | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| Mathematics | 7 | 15.2 | 4 | 3.0 | 1 | 0.3 | | | 12 | 2.5 |
| Science | | | 2 | 1.5 | | | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| Music | 1 | 2.2 | | | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| No Record | 2 | 4.4 | 2 | 1.5 | 7 | 2.4 | | | 11 | 2.3 |
| History | 1 | 2.2 | 1 | 0.7 | | | | | 2 | 0.4 |
| Art | | | 1 | 0.7 | | | | | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 46 | 100.0 | 134 | 100.0 | 296 | 100.0 | | | 476 | 100.0 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas 6, or 13.0 per cent, of the 46 general business teachers had commercial majors. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

In the Kansas study, although 10 other fields are reported, the main preparation for the teaching of the course was in the field of commerce. In the school year 1936-1937, 26 of the 44 teachers offering the course had some work in commerce. Twenty-two of these had commerce majors. In each of the succeeding years more than 80 per cent of the teachers teaching the course had some work in commerce. In the school year 1940-1941, 103 of the 121 teachers offering the course had some work in commerce. Of these 84, or 69.4 per cent, had commerce majors and 16, or 13.2 per cent, had commerce minors. In 1945-1946 a slight decrease is shown, but 81, or 64.8 per cent, had commerce majors and 16, or 12.8 per cent, had commerce minors. In each of the last 2 years of the study, 1946-1947 and 1947-1948, approximately 75 per cent of the teachers had commerce majors and 10 per cent had commerce minors.

In the initial year of the Missouri study, 1936-1937, slightly more than 80 per cent of the teachers had some preparation in the field of commerce. Of these, 82, or 75.9 per cent, had commerce majors. In each of the succeeding years studied more than 90 per cent of the teachers offering the course had some preparation in the field of commerce. In 1940-1941, 237, or 91.9 per cent, of the teachers had commerce majors, and 14, or 5.4 per cent, had commerce minors. This percentage dropped considerably in the 5-year period from 1940-1941 to 1945-1946. In the latter year, 215, or 73.4 per cent, of the teachers had commerce majors and 42, or 14.4 per cent, had commerce minors. These figures were basically the same in 1946-1947 and 1947-1948 when approximately 75 per cent of the teachers had commerce majors and 15 per cent had commerce minors.

In the Oklahoma study less than one-half of the teachers of the course in general business had preparation in commerce in 1936-1937. Five, or 35.7 per cent, had commerce majors, and 1, or 7.2 per cent, had a commerce minor. By 1940-1941, however, approximately 75 per cent of the teachers offering

general business had some preparation in the field. In this year 37, or 60.7 per cent, had commerce majors and 6, or 9.8 per cent, had commerce minors. Although more teachers were teaching the course in 1945-1946 approximately the same per cent had commerce majors and minors as 75, or 61.0 per cent, had commerce majors and 13, or 10.6 per cent, had commerce minors.

From these data it seems obvious that the trend in the 4-state area is toward having the teachers with preparation in the field of commerce teach the subject general business. In the initial year, 1936-1937, reported by Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma more than 70 per cent of the general business teachers had some preparation in the commerce field. In this year 109, or 65.7 per cent, had commerce majors and 8, or 4.8 per cent, had commerce minors. By 1940-1941 more than 90 per cent of the teachers in the same 3-state area had some preparation in commerce. Of the 440 teachers offering the course, 358, or 81.4 per cent, had commerce majors and 36, or 8.2 per cent, had commerce minors. In the school year 1945-1946, the only year common to all 4 studies, a decrease is noted in the above figures although a strong preference was still shown for the commercial teachers to teach the course. In this year 376, or 64.8 per cent, had commerce majors and 79, or 13.6 per cent, had commerce minors. For the final 3 years reported in the Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri studies the percentage figures remained fairly constant. In each year approximately 65 per cent of the teachers offering the course had commerce majors and approximately 15 per cent had commerce minors.

Table XII shows the subject-matter field preparation of general business teachers according to the size of the school. In the school year 1945-1946 the Arkansas study shows only 4 of the 20 teachers in the small schools had any work in the field of commerce and only 1 of these had a commerce major, 1 had a commerce minor, and 2 had less than minors. In the middle size schools 12 of the 17 teachers had some commercial work; however, only 2 had commercial

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER FIELD PREPARATION
IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE
SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1936-1937

| Subject-Matter Field Preparation | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 |
| Commerce Major | | | | 5 | 11 | 4 | 27 | 50 | 5 | | 4 | | 32 | 61 | 13 |
| Commerce Minor | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 3 | |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Social Science | | | | | | 1 | 8 | 3 | | | | | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| English | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Physical Education | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Mathematics | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| Science | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Music | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Elementary | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| History | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| No Record | | | | <u>2</u> | — | — | — | — | — | | <u>1</u> | | <u>2</u> | — | <u>1</u> |
| Total | | | | 11 | 14 | 6 | 43 | 60 | 5 | | 5 | | 54 | 74 | 16 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1936-1937 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas of the 11 teachers in schools having student enrollments of 100 or less, 5 had commerce majors.

TABLE XII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER FIELD PREPARATION
IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE
SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1940-1941

| Subject-Matter Field Preparation | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|------|------|
| | 0- | 101- | Over | 0- | 101- | Over | 0- | 101- | Over | 0- | 101- | Over | 0- | 101- | Over |
| | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 |
| Commerce Major | | | | 24 | 40 | 10 | 101 | 116 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 131 | 176 | 36 |
| Commerce Minor | | | | 7 | 7 | | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 19 | 12 | 2 |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Social Science | | | | | | | 1 | | | 6 | 1 | | 7 | 1 | |
| English | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Science | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| No Record | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | |
| Economics | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| History | | | | <u>1</u> | | | | | | | | | <u>1</u> | | |
| Total | | | | 35 | 50 | 11 | 113 | 123 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 7 | 165 | 195 | 40 |

This table should be read as follows: The school year 1940-1941 was not included in the Arkansas study. In the same year in Kansas of the 35 teachers in schools having student enrollments of 100 or less, 24 had commercial majors.

TABLE XII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER FIELD PREPARATION
IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE
SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1945-1946

| Subject-Matter Field-Preparation | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 |
| Commerce Major | 1 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 34 | 10 | 93 | 103 | 19 | 42 | 25 | 5 | 165 | 164 | 35 |
| Commerce Minor | 1 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 5 | | 29 | 13 | | 9 | 2 | | 47 | 27 | 2 |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | | 14 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | 21 | 9 | 1 |
| Social Science | 3 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 8 | 6 | | 13 | 9 | |
| English | 4 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Physical Education | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Mathematics | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Science | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Music | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| Elementary | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | |
| No Record | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | 9 | 4 | |
| History | 3 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | |
| Latin | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Trades | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Chemistry | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Mathematics and English | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| English and Elementary | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Home Economics | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Total | 20 | 17 | 4 | 45 | 47 | 12 | 147 | 126 | 20 | 68 | 37 | 6 | 280 | 227 | 42 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1945-1946 in Arkansas of the 20 teachers in schools having student enrollments of 100 or less, 1 had a commerce major.

TABLE XII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER FIELD PREPARATION
IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE
SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1946-1947

| Subject-Matter Field Preparation | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 | 0- 100 | 101- 500 | Over 500 |
| Commerce Major | 1 | 5 | 1 | 33 | 37 | 14 | 76 | 117 | 18 | | | | 110 | 159 | 33 |
| Commerce Minor | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 4 | | 27 | 22 | | | | | 35 | 32 | 2 |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | 3 | 6 | | 2 | 2 | | 10 | 5 | 1 | | | | 15 | 13 | 1 |
| Social Science | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| English | 2 | 3 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 4 | 5 | |
| Physical Education | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Mathematics | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Science | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Music | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| No Record | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | | | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Trades | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Home Economics | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| History | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Economics | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total | 13 | 29 | 6 | 44 | 48 | 16 | 120 | 151 | 20 | | | | 177 | 228 | 42 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1946-1947 in Arkansas of the 13 teachers in schools having student enrollments of 100 or less, 1 had a commerce major. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

TABLE XII (CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF GENERAL BUSINESS TEACHERS WITH INDICATED SUBJECT-MATTER FIELD PREPARATION
IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE FOUR-STATE AREA, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF SCHOOL IN THE
SCHOOL YEARS 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948

1947-1948

| Subject-Matter Field Preparation | Arkansas | | | Kansas | | | Missouri | | | Oklahoma | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------|------|--------|------|------|----------|------|------|----------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | 0- | 101- | Over | 0- | 101- | Over | 0- | 101- | Over | 0- | 101- | Over | 0- | 101- | Over |
| | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 500 | 500 |
| Commerce Major | | 6 | 4 | 41 | 41 | 11 | 97 | 112 | 14 | | | | 138 | 159 | 29 |
| Commerce Minor | 4 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | | 24 | 18 | 2 | | | | 34 | 33 | 5 |
| Commerce-Less than Minor | | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | 10 | 5 | | | | | 12 | 11 | 2 |
| Social Science | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| English | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Mathematics | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Science | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Music | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| No Record | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| History | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | 1 | 1 | — |
| Total | 12 | 27 | 11 | 54 | 49 | 15 | 137 | 141 | 18 | | | | 203 | 217 | 44 |

This table should be read as follows: In the school year 1947-1948 in Arkansas of the 12 teachers in schools having student enrollments of 100 or less, 4 had commerce minors. This year was not included in the Oklahoma study.

majors while 7 had commerce minors and 3 had less than minors. In the large schools 3 of the 4 teachers had some commercial work, 1 having a commerce major and the other 2 having commerce minors. In no instance was any emphasis placed on any other teaching field. In 1946-1947 only a slight change was recorded when 5 of the 13 general business teachers in small schools had some commercial work. One had a commerce major, one a commerce minor, and the other 3 had some commerce but less than a minor. In the middle size schools 17 of the 29 general business teachers had some commercial work, 5 having commerce majors, 6 having commerce minors, and 6 having commercial work with less than a minor. The large schools had 3 of 6 general business teachers having some commercial work, one a commercial major and 2 having minors in commerce. In the school year 1947-1948, 4 of the 12 teachers offering the course in small schools had commercial minors none having commercial majors. In the middle size schools 21 of the 27 teachers offering the course had some commercial work. Fifteen of these had commercial majors or minors and 6 had less than a minor. In the large schools 9 of the 11 teachers offering the course had some commercial work. Of these 7 had majors or minors in commerce and 2 had some work in commerce but less than a minor.

The Kansas study shows conclusively that most of the teachers in Kansas in all sizes of schools offering the course had commerce majors. In the school year 1936-1937, 5 of the 11 teachers in small schools, 11 of the 14 teachers in middle size schools, and 4 of the 6 teachers in large schools offering the course had commerce majors. There were only 4 teachers in small schools, 1 in middle size schools, and 2 in large schools who had no commercial work at all. In the school year 1940-1941 it became obvious that most of the teachers teaching the course in general business had preparation in the field of commerce. In this year 24 of the 35 general business teachers in small schools had commerce majors and only 4 had no work in commerce; 40 of

the 50 teachers in middle size schools had commerce majors and only 2 had no commercial work; and 10 of 11 teachers in the large schools had commercial majors with 1 having no work in commerce. Starting with the school year 1945-1946 a general pattern was set for the next 3 years in Kansas. In each of these 3 years approximately 75 per cent of the general business teachers had commercial majors and only about 10 per cent had no work in the field of commerce.

In the Missouri study the subject-matter field preparation for the general business teachers is predominantly commerce in all sizes of schools. In the initial year, 1936-1937, there was some dispersion in the small and middle size schools. In the small schools 27 of the 43 teachers offering the course had commerce majors and 12 had no work in commerce. The middle size schools showed that 50 of the 60 teachers offering the course had commerce majors and only 8 had no work in commerce. In the large schools all of the 5 teachers offering the course had commerce majors. By 1940-1941 only 2 of the 113 teachers in the small schools offering the course had no commercial work and 101 had commerce majors. In the middle size and large schools all of the teachers had some commercial work with 116 of the 123 teachers in middle size schools and 20 of the 22 teachers in large schools having commercial majors. This general pattern held true for the remaining years covered in the Missouri study. In each instance more than 90 per cent of the teachers in all sizes of schools had some commercial work, the greater portion of these having commerce majors.

The Oklahoma study shows that only 5 teachers were teaching the course in general business in 1936-1937. Four of these teachers had majors in commerce and there was no record as to the preparation of the other teacher. By 1940-1941, 11 of the 17 teachers in small schools offering the course had some work in the field of commerce. Of these, 6 had commerce majors, 4 had

commerce minors, and 1 had less than a minor in commerce. In the middle size schools 20 of the 22 teachers offering the course had commerce majors and 1 had a commerce minor. In the large schools 6 teachers offering the course had commerce majors and 1 had some commerce but less than a minor. In the year 1945-1946 approximately 75 per cent of the teachers in each size of school had some work in commerce. Commerce majors were held by 42 of the 68 teachers in small schools, 25 of the 37 teachers in middle size schools, and 5 of the 6 teachers in large schools.

From these data it can be seen that in all sizes of schools a marked preference is shown for having the person with a commerce major teach the course in general business. A consolidation of the material from each of the theses proves this preference. In the school year 1936-1937 Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma reported that 32 of the 54 teachers in small schools, 61 of the 74 teachers in middle size schools, and 13 of the 16 teachers in large schools offering the course had commerce majors. By the school year 1940-1941 each of these reports indicated that at least 80 per cent of the teachers teaching the course had commerce majors. Considerably less than 10 per cent of the general business teachers had no work in commerce. All 4 states were covered in the school year 1945-1946, where a slight decrease is noted in number of general business teachers having commerce majors. In this year 165 of 280 teachers in the small schools, 164 of the 227 teachers in middle size schools, and 35 of the 42 teachers in large schools had commerce majors. Also in this year a slight increase was found in teachers having no commercial work as 47 teachers in small schools, 27 teachers in middle size schools, and 4 teachers in large schools had no commercial work. With slight variations these figures remained the same in the school years 1946-1947 and 1947-1948 which were included in the Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri studies. In these years approximately 60 per cent of the teachers offering the course in all sizes of schools

had commercial majors. Slightly less than 15 per cent had no commercial work. As the majority of the teachers of general business have commercial majors, it seems apparent that the commercial teacher is the one who will probably be expected to teach the course in most schools.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study, as stated in Chapter I, is to compare the theses of Hopper, Madaus, Bruton, and Overman, and from this comparison to present facts for selected years during the 12-year period from 1936-1937 to 1947-1948 which reveal current practices and trends.

Data were gathered covering the school years 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948 in the Arkansas study, 1936-1937, 1940-1941, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, and 1947-1948 in the Kansas and Missouri studies, and 1936-1937, 1940-1941, and 1945-1946 in the Oklahoma study.

In Chapter III these data are shown in tabular form, and the findings are presented and analyzed. The most significant findings and conclusions reached from the study are presented in Chapter IV. A summary of the more important findings follows:

1. There has been a definite increase in the total number of schools offering general business in the 4-state area during the periods covered. Missouri had the greatest number of schools offering the course throughout the periods studied as 108, or 11.2 per cent, of the 964 schools in Missouri were offering the course in the school year 1936-1937, and 296, or 39.5 per cent, of the 784 schools were offering the course in the school year 1947-1948. The slightest degree of change is noted in the Arkansas study where 39, or 6.9 per cent, of the 565 schools were offering the course in the school year 1945-1946, and only 46, or 9.0 per cent, of the 510 schools were offering the course in 1947-1948. Kansas and Oklahoma both showed sizeable increases during the period. In Kansas in 1936-1937, 43, or 5.5 per cent, of the 783 schools were offering general business, and by 1947-1948 this number had increased to 132, or 18.0 per cent, of the 732 schools. Oklahoma had the lowest initial offering in 1936-1937 when only 14, or 1.4 per cent, of the 990 schools

were offering the course. However, this figure had increased to 122, or 14.4 per cent, of the 848 schools by the year 1945-1946. In the 3-state area of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, 165, or 6.0 per cent, of the 2737 schools in the area were offering the course in 1936-1937. By 1945-1946, in the same area, 533, or 22.3 per cent, of the 2389 schools in the area were offering the course in general business. By the school year 1945-1946, the greatest gains were made in the Kansas and Missouri studies. A slight change is noted in the last 3 years covered by the Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri studies. In 1945-1946, 450, or 21.3 per cent, of the 2106 schools in the 3-state area were offering the course. By 1947-1948, 474, or 23.8 per cent, of the 1990 schools in the 3-state area were offering the course. From these data it can be concluded that there is an increased offering of the course in general business in all states of the 4-state area.

2. As a result of the expansion of the offering of general business to additional schools in each of the 4 states, there were increased enrollments in general business in each state. The greatest period of change appears to have been in the 5-year period from 1936-1937 to 1940-1941 as reported in the Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma studies. In 1940-1941 the enrollment in general business was approximately 2-1/2 times that in 1936-1937 even though no increase was shown in total student enrollments in schools in this 3-state area. In the last 3 years of the Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri studies a slight increase is seen in the enrollment in general business. In 1945-1946 there were 11,064 students enrolled in general business in this 3-state area, and by 1947-1948 there were 12,365 students enrolled in the course. As there was a substantial increase in each of the 4 states studied, it can be assumed that there is a trend toward increased offering of the course in general business.

3. During the school year 1936-1937, 58 per cent of the schools offering general business in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma had enrollments of 200

students or less. By the school year 1947-1948, approximately 70 per cent of the schools offering general business in the 4-state area had enrollments of 200 students or less. From these data it can be seen that, during the periods covered by these studies, there has been a tendency to offer general business in the smaller high schools. Enrollment figures by size of school conform to this pattern, but not to the same degree. In the school year 1936-1937 in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, 37.5 per cent of the students enrolled in general business were in schools having 200 students or less. During the later years this figure gradually increased until approximately 50 per cent of the students enrolled in general business were in schools having 200 students or less.

4. Each of the 4 studies indicated that very few schools offered general business as a one-semester course. Approximately three-fourths of the schools in Arkansas offered the course as a one-year course in each of the years studied. In each of the other 3 studies, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, approximately one-third of the schools offering the course were offering it as a one-semester course in the school year 1936-1937. By the last year of the studies, the school year 1945-1946 in the Oklahoma study, and 1947-1948 in the Kansas and Missouri studies, more than 95 per cent of the schools offered the course as a one-year course. It seems obvious that although there was a tendency to offer the course as a one-semester course in the early years of the studies, this tendency did not continue and the later trend is toward offering the course as a one-year course.

5. It is recommended that the course in general business be offered on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels. With the exception of the Arkansas study, the trend in the 4-state area is toward offering general business on these levels. In the Arkansas study little or no preference is shown for offering the course on any particular grade level as approximately the same number of

schools were offering the course on the eleventh- and twelfth-grade levels as offered it on the ninth- and tenth-grade levels. In the remaining 3 studies, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, approximately 50 per cent of the schools limited the offering to the eleventh and twelfth grades. This pattern was basically true in all sizes of schools as all sizes of schools reported a majority of the schools limited the offering to the ninth and tenth grades while only about 20 per cent limited the offering to the eleventh and twelfth grades.

6. During the period covered by these studies a total of 24 different titles were used to name the course referred to as "general business." In the first year, 1936-1937, in the Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma studies, approximately 15 per cent of the schools offering the course used each of the titles "business training," "general business practice," "general business," and "junior business." By the closing year of the studies approximately 80 per cent of the schools offering the course used the title "general business." From these data it can be concluded that the title "general business" is by far the most popular title for the course. This trend toward using the title "general business" appeared in all sizes of schools as in all sizes of schools "general business" was the title used by more than 50 per cent of the schools offering the course.

7. Approximately 50 per cent of the schools offering the course in general business also offered a relatively complete business curriculum of 3 or more business subjects. In the schools offering 3 or more business subjects, typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping were the most frequently offered courses. In the schools offering only one course in addition to general business, typing was the most frequently offered course with approximately 10 per cent of the schools offering typing and general business. Only about 5 per cent of the schools offering general business offered no other business subjects.

8. Approximately three-fourths of the teachers offering the course in general business had some work in the commerce field. This was true in all sizes of schools. Of this three-fourths, approximately 60 per cent had commerce majors and 15 per cent had commerce minors. These data indicate that the commerce teacher is the one ordinarily selected to teach general business.

CONCLUSIONS

From the findings summarized for this study, the following conclusions may be drawn concerning the status and trends of the course in general business in the 4-state area of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

1. There has been a decided growth in the offerings and enrollments in general business throughout the periods covered by the 4 studies. As approximately 20 per cent of the schools in the 4-state area were offering the course in the final year studied, it seems there is much room for growth in the field.

2. Since approximately 65 per cent of the schools in the 4-state area offered general business as a one-year course and 35 per cent offered it as a one-semester course in 1936-1937 and approximately 95 per cent offered the course as a one-year course and 5 per cent offered it as a one-semester course in the last year studied, it can be concluded that general business is being made a one-year course in the 4-state area.

3. As about 45 per cent of the schools limited enrollment in general business to the ninth- and tenth-grade students and about 35 per cent limited it to the eleventh- and twelfth-grade students in 1936-1937 and about 50 per cent limited enrollment in general business to ninth- and tenth-grade students and only about 20 per cent limited it to eleventh- and twelfth-grade students in the final years studied, it appears that general business is being adapted as a course for the ninth and tenth grades.

4. A definite trend is shown toward the use of the title "general business." Approximately 80 per cent of the schools in the 4-state area were

using this title in the closing years of the studies. There were 24 different titles used in the schools of the 4-state area during the 12-year period, but none of the other titles was used by more than 7 per cent of the schools.

5. As approximately three-fourths of the teachers of general business had majors or minors in commerce, it may be concluded that the commerce teacher is the one ordinarily selected to teach general business.

6. Since approximately 50 per cent of the schools were offering general business with at least 3 other business courses, it may be concluded that general business is offered as frequently in schools with a complete business curriculum as in schools with a limited business curriculum. As only about 5 per cent of the schools offering the course offered no other business courses, and as the course was usually taught by business teachers in the other schools in which it was offered, it may be concluded that the course in general business is ordinarily considered to be a part of the business education curriculum.

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THESIS TITLE: A COMPARISON OF STUDIES OF STATUS AND TRENDS OF GENERAL
BUSINESS IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS OF ARKANSAS, KANSAS, MISSOURI,
AND OKLAHOMA

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