

First Jobs of College Women

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

James P. Mitchell, *Secretary*

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, *Director*

In cooperation with the

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION

WOMEN'S SECTION

REPORT OF WOMEN
GRADUATES,
CLASS OF 1957

FIRST JOBS OF COLLEGE WOMEN

**Report on Women Graduates
Class of 1957**

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FOREWORD

Rapid developments in scientific and technical fields forecast tremendous changes in many aspects of our lives. In the employment area, the complex nature of many new jobs will place even greater emphasis on new skills and more education. If college women are to accept the challenge and contribute a larger share of the brainpower required for our country's economic progress, they must know how to make the best use of their talents and training in the world of tomorrow.

In a Nation founded on family life, most women are primarily interested, of course, in marriage and family. But the average woman also seeks employment at some period during her lifetime--typically right after graduation and often later in life when family responsibilities decrease.

More and more colleges and universities are realizing that they must help prepare women for their interrelated roles of homemaker, worker, and citizen. To accompany the social and cultural values of education, more widespread and adequate programs of vocational guidance and counseling are being recommended. This survey describing the job experiences of recent women graduates in the world of work is directed toward this major objective: To help college women select courses of study which are compatible with their abilities and interests as well as with future employment opportunities.

Alice K. Leopold,
Director, Women's Bureau.

Acknowledgment is made to the Women's Section of the National Vocational Guidance Association for its excellent cooperation in conducting this survey of June 1957 women college graduates. Following procedures established for the previous surveys of women graduates of June 1955 and June 1956 (as well as for the pilot survey of June 1954), that organization secured cooperation from selected colleges and universities and coordinated preparation and distribution of the mail questionnaires. The Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor selected representative schools, tabulated the replies from the graduates, and analyzed the findings. This report was written by Jean A. Wells of the Bureau's Division of Program Planning, Analysis, and Reports, of which Stella P. Manor is Chief.

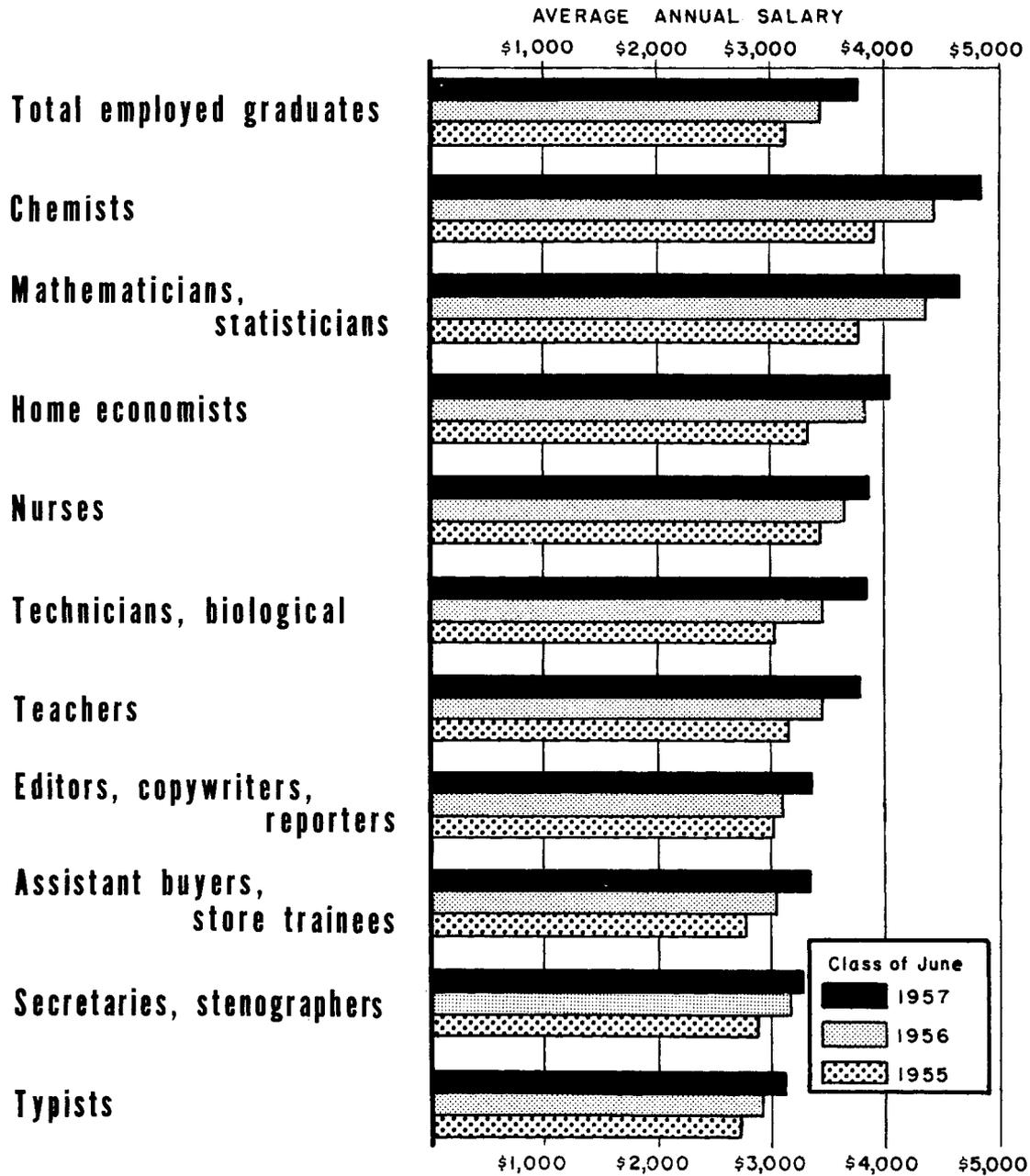
CONTENTS

	Page
Highlights	1
Survey findings	3
Who were the graduates surveyed?	3
What were the recent graduates doing?	4
What kinds of jobs did they get?	7
Were first jobs related to college majors?	9
How much did the graduates earn?	10
Comments by the graduates	11
Conclusion	14
Appendix	
A. General tables	16
1. Number of graduates and schools included in survey of June 1957 women college graduates	17
2. Age and marital status of graduates: 1957, 1956, and 1955	18
3. Marital status of June 1957 graduates, by age	19
4. Undergraduate major of graduates: 1957, 1956, and 1955	20
5. Teacher training and certification of graduates: 1957, 1956, and 1955	21
6. Employment or school status of graduates: 1957, 1956, and 1955	22
7. Regional distribution of June 1957 graduates, by employment or school status	23
8. Marital status of June 1957 graduates, by employment or school status	24
9. Employment or school status of married women graduates, class of 1957, and their husbands	25
10. Undergraduate major of June 1957 graduates, by employment or school status	26
11. Occupation of employed graduates: 1957, 1956, and 1955	27
12. Date when June 1957 graduates started on first job, by full- or part-time employment	28
13. Primary job source of June 1957 graduates in selected occupations	29
14. Occupation of June 1957 graduates, by undergraduate major	31
15. Teacher training and certification of June 1957 graduates, by employment or school status	34
16. Comparison of graduates' salaries by occupation: 1957, 1956, and 1955	35
17. Annual salary in winter 1957-58 of June 1957 graduates, by occupation	36
18. Annual salary in selected occupations, by region of 1957 graduates' employment	37
19. Comparison of graduates' salaries, by undergraduate major: 1957, 1956, and 1955	38
20. Undergraduate major and annual salary of June 1957 graduates	39
21. Industry of employment and annual salary of June 1957 graduates	40
22. Future employment plan of June 1957 graduates, by marital status	41
B. Questionnaire form	42

Chart 1

COMPARISON OF STARTING SALARIES OF WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES

Classes of 1957, 1956 and 1955



FIRST JOBS OF COLLEGE WOMEN

Report on Women Graduates, Class of 1957

HIGHLIGHTS

College women entering the labor market in the second half of 1957 found job opportunities fully as favorable as those open to newly graduated women in the two previous years--

Starting salaries averaged \$3,739 a year for the June 1957 women college graduates, compared with \$3,446 for the June 1956 graduates and \$3,141 for the June 1955 graduates. (Chart 1.)

Most of the women graduates in all three classes found jobs related to their fields of study. Moreover, those able to obtain professional positions increased--from 80 percent of the employed women in the class of 1955 to 81 percent in the 1956 class and 83 percent in the 1957 class.

ACTIVITIES

Full-time employment continued to be the predominant activity of recent women graduates--

- 76 percent were working full time
- 3 percent were seeking work
- 9 percent were attending school full time
- 5 percent were working and/or attending school part time
- 7 percent were not seeking work

Nearly three-fourths of the married graduates were working.

OCCUPATIONS

When surveyed in the winter of 1957-58, the June 1957 women graduates held jobs revealing both concentration and variety--

The majority (59 percent) of the employed graduates were teachers.

The next largest occupational group was that of the nurses (6.9 percent), whose representation among recent graduates had increased significantly in the previous 2 years.

Almost equal in number were the third group--secretaries and stenographers (6.7 percent of the total)--followed by biological technicians (3 percent) and social and welfare workers (2 percent).

The remaining graduates (22 percent) were performing a wide variety of jobs, including positions rather unusual for women, such as stock and bond portfolio analyst, seismograph computer, pharmacist, radio repairman in the Armed Forces, and probation officer.

These and other employment facts were obtained from college women about 6 months after their graduation by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in cooperation with the National Vocational Guidance Association.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Who Were the Graduates Surveyed?

Almost 88,000 women were represented by the mail questionnaire survey conducted in the winter of 1957-58. (See questionnaire form on page 42.) This figure for June 1957 women graduates is slightly higher than the 87,000 women graduates represented by a similar survey for June 1956¹ and considerably higher than the 81,000 for June 1955.² The number is expected to increase rapidly in the 1960's when colleges begin to feel the impact of the high birth rates of the postwar years.

In each of the three surveys, the recent graduates represented only women who were graduated in the month of June from women's and coeducational universities and colleges granting baccalaureate degrees.³ Survey participants in the June 1957 survey included 150 colleges and universities and almost 6,000 of their women graduates. (See table 1 of appendix.) Seventy-three percent of the graduates to whom the questionnaire was sent participated by supplying information about their current employment status and related activities.

The trend toward earlier marriage is clearly indicated in the three successive surveys of recent women graduates. Percentages of college women reporting 6 months after graduation that they were married rose from 34 percent of the 1955 class to 37 percent of 1956 and 38 percent of 1957. There were correspondingly fewer single women graduates in the 1957 class, since the percentage of widowed, separated, and divorced women (2 percent) remained constant.

In each class surveyed, the typical woman graduate was 22 years old. However, those who were 25 years of age and over equaled 14 percent of the 1957 and 1956 classes compared with 12 percent of the 1955 class. (Table 2.) Most of the single graduates of 1957, as well as the married ones with no children or with children under 6, were under 25 years of age.

¹ College Women Go To Work: Report on Women Graduates, Class of 1956. Women's Bureau Bulletin No. 264, 1958. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 30 cents.

² Employment After College: Report on Women Graduates, Class of 1955. Women's Bureau, 1956. Out of print.

³ The sample was selected on a random basis from graduates of representative schools, chosen by size, type, and region. The exclusion of women who were graduated from men's colleges and women who received their degree in months other than June accounts for the fact that the size of this group is smaller than the 118,000 women college graduates reported by the U. S. Office of Education for the school year 1956-57.

On the other hand, high percentages of the married graduates with children 6 to 17 years of age and also of the widowed, separated, and divorced graduates were at least 30 years old. (Table 3.)

Exactly half of the June 1957 women graduates earned a Bachelor of Science degree, 45 percent a Bachelor of Arts, and 5 percent other baccalaureate degrees. Their undergraduate majors have a strong resemblance to those of their immediate predecessors. (Table 4.) Education--reported by 33 percent of the 1957 graduates--continued to rank first.⁴ The humanities and arts, long-time favorites of college women, accounted for 19 percent of the majors: English (8 percent); art, foreign languages, and speech (each 3 percent); and music (2 percent). Other important undergraduate majors for women were the social sciences (including history, psychology, sociology, and social work) - 15 percent; home economics - 8 percent; and business and commerce - 5 percent. The intensified effort to increase the number of degree nurses is probably responsible for the fact that women who majored in nursing rose from 3 percent in 1955 to 6 percent in 1957. Percentages of women majoring in physical sciences, biological sciences, and mathematics did not increase and remained at approximately the same low levels as previous years.

The growing demand for more teachers throughout the country probably accounts for the rise in graduates with teacher training--from 74 percent of the 1955 class to 77 percent of the 1957 class. (Table 5.) Most of the gain was confined to those who had taken some education courses but had not majored or minored in this subject, since actually there were slightly fewer education majors among the recent women graduates. While the percentage of graduates with teaching certificates was the same (62 percent) in 1957 as in 1955, the number obtaining certificates increased steadily.

What Were the Recent Graduates Doing?

Women graduates of the June 1957 class were engaged in employment or school activities to about the same extent as their predecessors. Eighty-two percent were working either full or part time--as compared with 81 percent of the 1956 graduates and 80 percent of 1955. The most noteworthy change was the increase in those both employed and in school--from 9 percent in 1955 to 13 percent in 1957. Women graduates "attending school only" equaled 8 percent of all three classes. Those seeking work dropped from 4 percent in 1955 to 3 percent in 1957 and those not seeking work, from 8 to 7 percent. (Table 6.)

⁴ Refers only to graduates who reported education as their major; does not include about 29 percent of the graduates who had a subject-matter major and were also qualified to teach.

Comparison of activities reported by graduates living within each of the four major regions during the winter 1957-58 indicated that the West had the largest proportion attending school full time (12 percent); that the Northeast had the most combining employment and school (18 percent); and that the South had the highest percent out of the labor market (9 percent). (Table 7.)

The increased tendency for married women to work was also reflected among recent college graduates. Seventy-three percent of the married graduates from the 1957 class were working, as compared with 69 percent from 1956. However, among married women with young children, the percentage of working wives was the same (36 percent) for both classes. (Table 8.) Highest percentages of working wives were among the graduates whose husbands were attending school (83 percent) or were not working (92 percent). (Table 9.)

About 9 percent of the 1957 women graduates were attending school full time and 12 percent, part time. While the percentage of full-time students has remained constant from 1955 to 1957, there has been a steady increase in part-time students (from 8 percent in 1955). Of the recent graduates not attending school in the winter of 1957-58, about two-thirds indicated they hoped to do graduate study in the future.

Education continues to be the leading field of graduate study for women. In the winter of 1957-58, it was the field of study of approximately twice as many of the part-time students as full-time students. Part-time students not majoring in education were distributed fairly evenly among other fields of study. Numerically significant study fields of the full-time students follow--with the percentages of full- and part-time students reporting each subject:

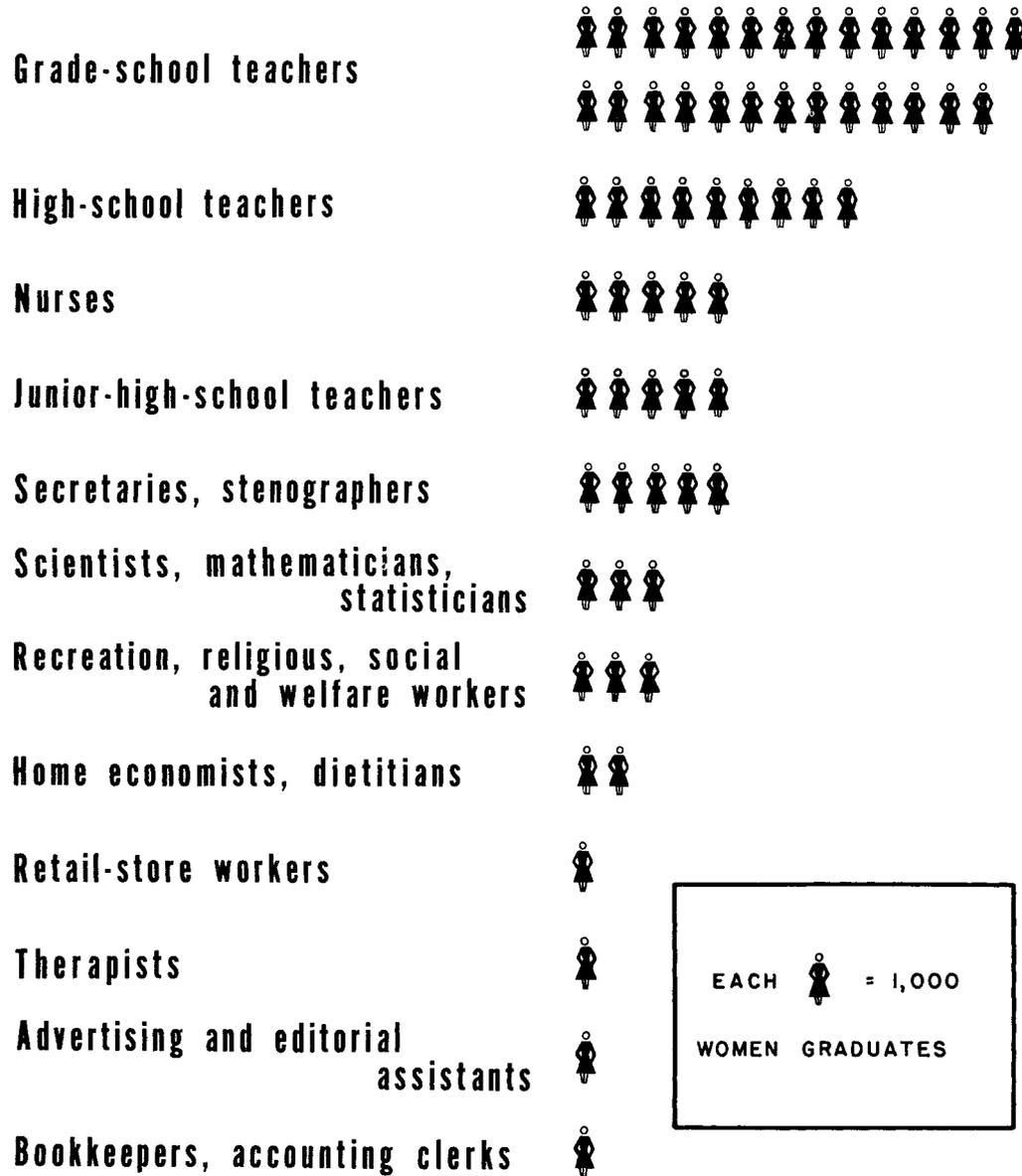
	<u>Percent of students</u>	
	Full-time	Part-time
Education.....	19	44
Health fields ¹	12	1
Home economics.....	9	2
Social work.....	7	1
English.....	5	6
Foreign languages.....	5	3
Biological sciences.....	5	3
Speech and dramatic art.....	4	3
Psychology.....	4	4
Other majors.....	30	34

¹ Excludes nursing.

Chart 2

MAJOR OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES

Class of June 1957



Highest percentages of graduates attending graduate school full time were among those with undergraduate majors in the biological sciences (32 percent), followed by foreign languages, physical sciences, sociology and social work, and history. (Table 10.)

Almost three-fifths of the full-time students were candidates for a master's degree and a few (4 percent), for a doctorate. Most of the remainder were studying for a certificate in health services or teaching. However, 10 percent of the full-time students and 42 percent of the part-time ones were not candidates for any degree or certificate.

Scholarships averaging almost \$1,200 a year were received by one-fourth of the full-time students. In addition, one-fifth were graduate assistants, earning about \$1,350 a year on the average.

What Kinds of Jobs Did They Get?

The first jobs obtained by the June 1957 women graduates resembled those reported by the 1956 and 1955 graduates. (Table 11.) However, the percentage of graduates obtaining professional positions increased and those doing clerical work or miscellaneous work decreased--as shown in the following figures:

	<u>Percent of employed graduates</u>		
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
Professional work	83	81	80
Clerical work	14	16	16
Miscellaneous work	3	3	4

Teaching continued to be the most popular profession of college women. (Chart 2.) Degree nurses, however, moved into second place among major occupations of the 1957 graduates. Women graduates in the 1955 and 1956 classes had included more secretaries and stenographers than degree nurses.

Almost four-fifths of the employed women graduates reported that the job they held when surveyed in the winter of 1957-58 was their first after college. Of this group, 18 percent obtained their "present" job either before graduation or in June 1957 and another 23 percent, in July or August. (Table 12.) Fifty-two percent of the graduates, probably mostly teachers, started work in September; most of the remaining graduates, in October or November.

More than two-fifths of the employed women graduates said they first heard about their job through "direct application on own." (Table 13.) School placement bureaus gave helpful job leads to almost one-fourth, including substantial proportions of assistant buyers and retail store trainees, mathematicians and statisticians, chemists, research workers, and teachers. Those aided most by their college professors were the dietitians and therapists. Private and public employment offices were a more important source for various types of clerical jobs than for professional positions.

The favorable employment conditions facing college women in the three classes surveyed probably account to a large extent for their widespread satisfaction with their first jobs. Their responses in the three surveys follow:

	<u>Percent "Yes"</u>		
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
Is it the type of job hoped for?.....	86	85	83
Does job provide a step forward?.....	92	90	90
Does it meet economic needs?.....	83	81	81
Does it relate to college major?.....	86	84	84

Graduates not employed in the type of work hoped for gave numerous reasons for accepting their present jobs. Responses from the three classes --as listed below--are fairly similar:

	<u>Percent</u>		
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
Financial reasons	30	29	20
Good experience or opportunity.....	20	18	18
Good location or hours	12	15	16
Best job available.....	10	10	(¹)
Only job available.....	9	8	15
Temporary or part-time work.....	9	6	11
Interesting work.....	4	5	(¹)
Other reasons	6	9	20

¹Included with "other reasons."

Almost two-fifths of the graduates not satisfied with their present job said they were interested in teaching. Some of this group were teaching already--but not in the subject or location preferred. Others were

stationed with a soldier husband in a small town with few employment opportunities or were holding a temporary job while waiting for a new school term. Additional fields in which graduates wished they were employed included health services, social work, entertainment, journalism, and personnel.

Were First Jobs Related to College Majors ?

The first jobs of the 1957 women graduates were largely in the fields of their undergraduate majors. In the large group of women with education majors who were employed in the winter of 1957-58, 94 percent were teaching. (Table 14.) This activity also attracted many who had majored in other subjects. These included at least half of the employed graduates who had majored in physical education, music, history, English, foreign languages, and home economics, and two-fifths or more of those in psychology, mathematics, art, and social sciences.

Among the other employed graduates whose occupations were directly related to their undergraduate study were those whose majors were in: nursing--with 98 percent employed as nurses; other health fields--with 51 percent employed as biological technicians and 16 percent as therapists; physical science--with 43 percent employed as chemists and 15 percent as biological technicians; and mathematics--with 42 percent employed as mathematicians or statisticians. In addition, among other employed graduates, 48 percent of those with biological science majors became biological technicians; 44 percent with journalism majors became editors, copywriters, or reporters; 39 percent with business and commerce majors became secretaries or stenographers; 32 percent with home economics majors became dietitians or home economists; and 27 percent with sociology and social-work majors became social or welfare workers.

Among the June 1957 graduates with teaching certificates, 75 percent of the total group were employed as teachers in the winter of 1957-58. Teaching engaged a higher proportion of those with a certificate in elementary education (85 percent) than of those with one in secondary education (62 percent). (Table 15.) About 11 percent of all the certificate holders had nonteaching jobs and 7 percent were not in the labor market; the remainder (7 percent) were either attending school or seeking work. The relative importance of these activities among certificate holders in the class of 1957 was almost the same as in 1956.

Four out of five of the teaching certificates obtained by the 1957 graduates covered only one State and most of the remainder, two States. More than one-half of the certificate holders were entitled to teach in elementary schools only; over one-third in secondary schools only; and about one-tenth

held certificates for both types of schools. Many of those with secondary-school certificates were entitled to teach more than one subject. The potential supply of recent graduates trained to teach the natural sciences (including biological and physical sciences) has increased compared with 1955, as shown in the following list of secondary-school subjects and percentages of certificate holders qualified to teach them:

	<u>Percent</u>		
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
English.....	35	35	34
Fine arts.....	20	21	22
Home economics.....	19	20	18
Social sciences.....	17	25	18
Natural sciences.....	16	17	12
Business education.....	14	15	13
History.....	12	13	8
Modern languages.....	10	10	6
Physical education.....	9	11	11
Mathematics.....	6	7	7

Principal subjects actually being taught by the June 1957 graduates in the winter of 1957-58 and the percentages teaching these subjects were: English - 35 percent; home economics - 20 percent; fine arts - 16 percent; physical education - 14 percent; business education - 12 percent; social sciences and mathematics - each 10 percent; natural sciences - 9 percent; and history and languages - each 7 percent.

Among the large group of grade-school teachers from the June 1957 class, the percentages teaching each grade follow: Kindergarten - 9 percent; first grade - 24 percent; second grade - 26 percent; third grade - 25 percent; fourth grade - 24 percent; fifth grade - 20 percent; and sixth grade - 13 percent. Some teachers reported more than one grade.

How Much Did the Graduates Earn?

The \$3,739 average salary earned by the June 1957 women graduates who were employed full time in the winter 1957-58 was \$293 more than the annual starting salary averaged by the June 1956 graduates. (Table 16.) This increase was almost as large as the \$305 gained by the 1956 women graduates over the 1955 graduates. The largest salary increases between 1955 and 1957 were in occupations with shortages of qualified workers. These occupations included chemists (with an average increase of \$947 between 1955 and 1957), mathematicians and statisticians (\$912), biological

technicians (\$816), home economists (\$699), and teachers (\$602). Jobs for which starting salaries increased relatively little were those of editors, copywriters, and reporters (\$377), secretaries and stenographers (\$400), and typists (\$400).

Highest starting salaries continued to be received by the women chemists (\$4,847) and the women mathematicians and statisticians (\$4,675). (Table 17.) Other groups of June 1957 graduates with relatively high salaries were the home economists (\$4,040), research workers (\$3,971), and therapists (\$3,947). Average salary of degree nurses was \$3,875 a year -- with nurses 22 years of age or under (presumably on their first nursing job) averaging \$3,543 and nurses 23 years of age or over (many of whom had previous nursing experience) averaging \$4,057. Teachers, predominant occupational group among women graduates, had an average starting salary of \$3,799 in 1957 -- as compared with \$3,492 in 1956 and \$3,197 in 1955. Salaries were generally highest in the West and lowest in the South. (Table 18.)

Considered in terms of undergraduate majors, the highest starting salaries in the class of 1957--as in the previous classes surveyed--were received by college women who had majored in: the physical sciences (\$4,509), mathematics (\$4,244), specialized health fields other than nursing (\$4,106) and nursing (\$3,820). (Table 19.) Over half of the women with physical science majors and two-fifths of those with mathematics majors among the June 1957 women graduates earned \$4,500 or more a year. (Table 20.) On the other hand, over two-fifths of the women with majors in religion and one-fourth in art earned less than \$3,000 a year.

When annual salaries of women graduates were grouped by industry of employment, there was less variation than when considered by occupation or by undergraduate major. Highest average salaries were received by the 1957 graduates in manufacturing industries (\$3,919) and government (\$3,836), and lowest, in advertising and public relations firms (\$3,220) and retail and wholesale trade (\$3,354). (Table 21.)

COMMENTS BY THE GRADUATES

In response to the question, "What are your plans for future employment?" the majority of graduates indicated they were planning to leave the labor market when marriage or family responsibilities intervened: 6 percent when they married, 18 percent a short while after marriage, and 40 percent when they had children. (Table 22.) Another 16 percent expected to work indefinitely or when necessary but had no interest in a career. Only 18 percent said they were planning to have a career. Types of positions most popular with the career-minded graduates were: teaching (42 percent),

education excluding teaching (13 percent), health fields excluding nursing (8 percent), entertainment or art (6 percent), nursing (6 percent), social work (4 percent), and journalism (3 percent).

A college education was considered very beneficial in many aspects of life other than vocational. More than nine-tenths of the married graduates offering an opinion thought their college experiences helpful in their role as housewife, and an even larger proportion, in their role as mother. Two-thirds indicated they were active members of at least one organization and over one-fifth of these were officers. Forty-five percent of all the graduates belonged to a church or religious organization; over one-third to a professional society related to their work; over one-fifth to a social or recreational club; almost one-fifth to an educational or cultural group; and one-eighth to a social-service or community welfare activity.

When questioned concerning "ways in which your college work might have been made more valuable," the women graduates offered a variety of suggestions. Since the majority of the women had prepared for teaching, it is not surprising that a significant number discussed their education courses. Most of their comments were critical, as shown in the following quotations from graduates of different schools throughout the country:

"After taking several education courses I felt that because of their similarity and repetition I might profit more by taking other courses."

"...more valuable if a liberal arts program could have been incorporated into the education curriculum rather than so many hours spent in dull repetitive requirements."

"More emphasis on actual subject matter and less emphasis on theoretical education courses..."

"My student teaching was worth all the other education courses put together."

"Could have benefited by spending more time in actual practice and having more evaluation and theory worked into this, rather than given separately."

"... more comprehensive and practical courses in methods rather than the required courses in theory, which dealt principally with 'book' problems rather than actualities."

"...am more than elated that I took a full liberal arts program and delayed taking any education courses until after graduation."

Many of the graduates' comments were concerned with vocational counseling, guidance, and placement and indicated their continuing need for more help from these services:

"...my college work might have been more valuable had there been better counseling with attention to my total situation, rather than the counselor just trying to schedule courses I had already chosen."

"I wish that I had had some good advice about what different majors covered. I changed my major three times for lack of knowing what different majors consisted of and what I really wanted."

"...vocational guidance should begin much earlier than the senior year; if not in the freshman year, certainly by the time a student must choose her major department. This vocational guidance should be conducted in an organized and continuous manner by the chairman of the major department in cooperation with the vocational bureau."

"...students should be given more detailed and individual guidance aid. At our school it was optional but I think it should have been required in order to determine our exact needs in our individual fields."

"Guidance toward a vocation was not given by professors or counselors, but by my mother, who is a personnel director. With her direction, my schooling has prepared me to work in several different fields."

"...my college work was tremendously rewarding and valuable in my own personal life -- culturally, intellectually, and socially. I do feel, however, that it was rather unrealistic as far as the business world is concerned."

"...the college I attended greatly lacks a progressive, realistic approach in helping students plan for future careers. Many of the courses I took were of little or no help in preparing for the future."

"...if I had had some counseling in how to use my major in a vocation, it would have been very helpful."

"From my own experience, colleges are very good in placing men but very seldom do they have good positions for women."

"Representatives from various employment fields should be brought on campus, not only for interviewing purposes, but for educational and informative sessions or lectures too."

Among the many other comments offered by the recent graduates were some which showed concern about the quality of their college education, as revealed in some of the following miscellaneous remarks:

"I feel that not enough was demanded of me in my college education."

"I feel that the college curriculum should provide more opportunity for individual expression and formulation of ideas. Too much of the college material is hand fed by the professors and not enough is left to the responsibility of the students."

"... a lack in my education was the stress on facts and not on ideas."

"I think that my courses that were most valuable were the ones that required outside project work to be done by the student... made learning a very personal matter which inspired real interest instead of simply a rote memory of facts."

"Research facilities should be made available for all those wishing to do original work in any field. I feel that this experience is the single most valuable one a college can offer."

"While many of the so-called required courses may be valuable for students entering college at 18 or 19, I found them of minimum interest and use to a woman over 30."

Although these comments do not necessarily represent the viewpoints of all the women graduates surveyed, they contain many helpful insights into some of the current problems and thinking of college women today. Among the large proportion who went to work immediately after graduation, there were some who thought that the difficulties encountered in the transition from college to workplace could and should be decreased. By and large, however, the recent women graduates viewed their college education favorably as they reflected upon it 6 months after graduation.

CONCLUSION

Several facts revealed in the three successive surveys of recent women college graduates have important implications for those concerned with the development of the skilled manpower and womanpower needed for our Nation's continuing growth. High proportions of the women graduates, in almost every field of undergraduate education, reported that they were able to obtain jobs related to their college training. Moreover, the most attractive

employment opportunities--as indicated by rising salaries, immediate employment in professional positions, and nationwide attention--prevailed primarily in occupations with shortages of qualified workers.

For two of these occupations--teaching and nursing--the number of women receiving appropriate training increased markedly as indicated by a comparison of findings from the three surveys. For several other professions, however, with equally strong demand for trained personnel, there was no evidence that more women were motivated to obtain suitable training. In this second group of professions were the physical sciences, the biological sciences, the social sciences, mathematics, and engineering.

To attract more women into these fields, a greater awareness may be needed on the part of women students, their parents, and their counselors that employment opportunities are expanding rapidly in these professions and that women who have entered them have not only demonstrated their competence but are gaining recognition. Since our Nation needs to develop and utilize available talent to the greatest extent possible, it is important that we help young women choose courses of study which will channel their abilities and education toward both fulfillment of their individual goals and maximum service to society.

APPENDIX

A--General Tables

- Note 1:** Survey covered only colleges and universities granting bachelor's degrees and classified as women's schools or coeducational.
- Note 2:** Due to rounding, percentages in these tables do not necessarily equal 100.
- Note 3:** The total of women graduates represented in each table varies with the number of women who reported on the specific characteristics described in the table.

Table 1.--NUMBERS OF GRADUATES AND SCHOOLS INCLUDED IN SURVEY OF JUNE 1957 WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES

Item	Total represented		Survey sample	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
WOMEN GRADUATES (total).....	87,979	100	5,978	100
By region of school:				
Northeast.....	24,226	28	1,660	28
North Central.....	23,348	27	1,632	27
South.....	25,898	29	1,385	23
West.....	14,507	16	1,301	22
By size of school (number of women graduates):				
500 and over.....	9,620	11	586	10
250 to 499.....	17,008	19	1,283	21
100 to 249.....	29,111	33	1,932	32
50 to 99.....	20,975	24	1,378	23
Under 50.....	11,265	13	799	13
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ¹	1,034	100	153	100
By number of women graduates:				
500 and over.....	13	1	13	8
250 to 499.....	49	5	23	15
100 to 249.....	199	19	33	22
50 to 99.....	285	28	33	22
Under 50.....	488	47	51	33

¹ Covers colleges and universities granting bachelor's degrees and classified as women's schools or coeducational.

Table 2.--AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF GRADUATES: 1957, 1956, AND 1955

Age and marital status	June 1957		June 1956		June 1955	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Age						
Graduates represented.....	87,622	100	87,058	100	80,586	100
Under 21 years.....	1,498	2	1,468	2	1,641	2
21 years.....	15,091	17	15,120	17	17,978	22
22 years.....	45,906	52	45,496	52	39,617	49
23 and 24 years.....	12,290	14	13,256	15	11,684	15
25 to 29 years.....	4,813	5	4,225	5	3,172	4
30 years and over.....	8,024	9	7,493	9	6,494	8
B. Marital Status						
Graduates represented.....	87,663	100	87,172	100	80,966	100
Single.....	52,802	60	53,333	61	51,911	64
Married.....	33,116	38	31,969	37	27,478	34
With children.....	7,724	9	7,984	9	5,793	7
Under 6 years ¹	5,404	6	5,430	6	3,366	4
6 to 17 years only.....	2,320	3	2,554	3	2,427	3
With no children.....	25,392	29	23,985	28	21,685	27
Widowed, separated, divorced.....	1,745	2	1,870	2	1,577	2

¹ Includes graduates who also had children 6 to 17 years of age.

Table 3.--MARITAL STATUS OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY AGE

Age	Total		Marital status							
			Single	Married				Widowed, separated, divorced		
	Number	Percent		Total	With children		With no children	Total	With children	With no children
					Under 6 years ¹	6 to 17 years				
Graduates represented....	87,609		52,773	33,091	5,404	2,320	25,367	1,745	930	815
Percent.....		100	60	38	6	3	29	2	1	1
	Percent distribution									
Total.....		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 21 years.....	1,498	2	2	1	1	---	2	---	---	---
21 years.....	15,091	17	19	15	11	---	18	1	2	---
22 years.....	45,893	52	56	49	40	---	55	5	3	7
23 and 24 years.....	12,290	14	14	14	24	---	14	9	9	10
25 to 29 years.....	4,813	5	5	5	13	5	4	7	12	1
30 to 39 years.....	3,615	4	2	6	8	41	2	24	32	15
40 years and over.....	4,409	5	1	9	3	53	6	54	42	67

¹ Includes graduates who also had children 6 to 17 years of age.

Table 4.--UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR OF GRADUATES: 1957, 1956, AND 1955

Undergraduate major	June 1957		June 1956		June 1955	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Graduates represented.....	84,002	100.0	86,042	100.0	78,819	100.0
Art.....	2,425	2.9	2,429	2.8	2,118	2.7
Biological sciences.....	2,779	3.3	2,791	3.2	2,521	3.2
Business and commerce.....	4,591	5.5	4,156	4.8	3,495	4.4
Education.....	27,396	32.6	28,555	33.2	27,440	34.8
English.....	6,642	7.9	6,548	7.6	7,697	9.8
Health fields ¹	1,451	1.7	1,192	1.4	1,371	1.7
History.....	2,987	3.6	3,269	3.8	2,113	2.7
Home economics.....	6,599	7.9	7,808	9.1	6,155	7.8
Journalism.....	674	0.8	759	0.9	956	1.2
Languages, foreign.....	2,380	2.8	2,156	2.5	1,835	2.3
Mathematics.....	1,166	1.4	1,816	2.1	1,345	1.7
Music.....	1,986	2.4	2,093	2.4	2,434	3.1
Nursing.....	5,155	6.1	3,266	3.8	2,653	3.4
Physical education.....	1,963	2.3	2,370	2.8	2,397	3.0
Physical sciences ²	1,487	1.8	1,541	1.8	1,392	1.8
Psychology.....	2,858	3.4	3,013	3.5	2,352	3.0
Religion.....	932	1.1	844	1.0	(³)	---
Social sciences ⁴	3,333	4.0	4,304	5.0	3,200	4.1
Sociology and social work.....	3,583	4.3	3,524	4.1	3,631	4.6
Speech and dramatic art.....	2,134	2.5	1,619	1.9	1,630	2.1
Other majors.....	1,481	1.8	1,989	2.3	2,084	2.6

¹ Excludes nursing.

² About four-fifths of the women graduates majored in chemistry in each of the years surveyed.

³ Included with "other majors."

⁴ Excludes (a) history, (b) psychology, and (c) sociology and social work.

Table 5.--TEACHER TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF GRADUATES: 1957, 1956, AND 1955

Item	June 1957		June 1956		June 1955	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A. Teacher Training						
Graduates represented.....	86,675	100	86,676	100	79,857	100
Graduates with:						
Teacher training, total.....	66,827	77	65,152	75	59,246	74
Education major.....	29,900	34	31,291	36	30,168	38
Education minor.....	6,649	8	8,060	9	4,818	6
Some education courses.....	30,278	35	25,801	30	24,260	30
No education courses.....	19,848	23	21,524	25	20,611	26
B. Teacher Certification						
Graduates represented.....	86,350	100	85,955	100	78,638	100
Graduates with:						
Teacher certification, total.....	53,867	62	51,585	60	48,387	62
Elementary education.....	28,592	33	25,835	30	25,941	33
Secondary education.....	18,857	22	20,489	24	16,263	21
Elementary and secondary.....	5,625	7	4,985	6	4,830	6
Other type of certificate.....	793	(¹)	276	(¹)	1,353	2
No teaching certificate.....	32,483	38	34,370	40	30,251	38

¹ Less than 1 percent.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT OR SCHOOL STATUS OF GRADUATES: 1957, 1956, AND 1955

Employment or school status	June 1957		June 1956		June 1955	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Graduates represented.....	87,703	100	87,183	100	80,852	100
Employed only.....	60,447	69	60,978	70	57,923	71
Full time.....	57,887	66	58,746	67	55,464	68
Part time.....	2,560	3	2,232	3	2,459	3
Employed and attending school.....	11,125	13	9,251	11	7,078	9
Employed full time, school part time.....	8,532	10	7,284	8	5,966	7
Employed full time, school full time.....	95	(¹)	---	---	---	---
Employed part time, school part time.....	770	1	497	1	485	1
School full time, employed part time.....	1,728	2	1,470	2	627	1
Attending school only.....	7,005	8	7,045	8	6,816	8
Full time.....	6,029	7	5,933	7	6,428	8
Part time.....	976	1	1,112	1	388	(¹)
Seeking work.....	2,560	3	2,523	3	2,916	4
Not seeking work.....	6,566	7	7,386	8	6,119	8

¹ Less than 1 percent.

Table 7.--REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY EMPLOYMENT OR SCHOOL STATUS

Employment or school status	Total		Region where living in winter 1957-58				
	Number	Percent	North-east	North Central	South	West	Other ¹
Graduates represented.....	87,703		25,368	22,725	22,718	15,546	1,346
Percent.....		100	29	26	26	18	2
	Percent distribution						
Total.....		100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed only.....	60,447	69	66	72	72	67	45
Full time.....	57,887	66	64	69	69	63	36
Part time.....	2,560	3	2	3	4	3	10
Employed and attending school.....	11,125	13	18	12	7	13	4
Employed full time, school part time.....	8,532	10	16	9	5	8	3
Employed full time, school full time.....	95	(²)	(²)	---	(²)	(²)	---
Employed part time, school part time.....	770	1	1	1	1	1	1
School full time, employed part time.....	1,728	2	1	3	1	3	---
Attending school only.....	7,005	8	9	7	6	10	21
Full time.....	6,029	7	7	6	5	9	16
Part time.....	976	1	1	1	1	2	4
Seeking work.....	2,560	3	2	2	4	2	13
Not seeking work.....	6,566	7	5	7	9	8	17

¹ Outside continental United States.

² Less than 1 percent.

Table 8.--MARITAL STATUS OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY EMPLOYMENT OR SCHOOL STATUS

Employment or school status	Total		Marital status							
			Single	Married			Widowed, separated, divorced			
	Number	Percent		Total	With children		With no children	Total	With children	With no children
					Under 6 years ¹	6 to 17 years				
Graduates represented.....	87,663		52,802	33,116	5,404	2,320	25,392	1,745	930	815
	Percent distribution									
Total.....		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed only.....	60,395	69	71	66	32	76	72	73	77	69
Full time.....	57,835	66	70	60	24	68	67	72	75	69
Part time.....	2,560	3	1	6	8	8	5	1	2	---
Employed and attending school.....	11,125	13	16	7	4	13	7	15	15	15
Employed full time, school part time.....	8,532	10	12	5	2	12	5	11	14	8
Employed full time, school full time.....	95	(²)	(²)	(²)	---	---	(²)	---	---	---
Employed part time, school part time.....	770	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	---	1
School full time, employed part time.....	1,728	2	3	1	1	---	1	3	1	6
Attending school.....	7,005	8	11	3	4	7	3	8	8	8
Full time.....	6,029	7	10	2	1	4	2	7	8	6
Part time.....	976	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	---	1
Seeking work.....	2,560	3	2	5	7	1	5	1	---	2
Not seeking work.....	6,578	8	1	19	53	3	13	3	---	7

¹ Includes graduates who also had children 6 to 17 years of age.

² Less than 1 percent.

Table 9.--EMPLOYMENT OR SCHOOL STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN GRADUATES, CLASS OF 1957, AND THEIR HUSBANDS

Status of married women graduates	Total		Status of husband			
	Number	Percent	Employed	Attending school	In military service	Not working
Married graduates represented.....	32,725		19,023	8,739	4,560	403
Percent.....		100	58	27	14	1
	Percent distribution					
Total.....		100	100	100	100	100
Employed ¹	23,695	72	71	83	57	92
Attending school ²	1,348	4	5	4	2	2
Seeking work.....	1,591	5	4	2	13	3
Not seeking work.....	6,091	19	21	10	28	3

¹ Includes graduates who are "employed only" or employed primarily and attending school.

² Includes graduates who are "attending school only" or "attending school full time and employed part time."

Table 10.--UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY EMPLOYMENT OR SCHOOL STATUS

Undergraduate major	Total		Employed ¹	Attending school ²	Seeking work	Not seeking work
	Number	Percent				
Graduates represented.....	84,002		66,689	8,522	2,436	6,355
Percent.....		100	79	10	3	8
Art.....	2,425	100	73	9	4	13
Biological sciences.....	2,779	100	60	32	2	6
Business and commerce.....	4,591	100	86	2	3	9
Education.....	27,396	100	88	2	3	7
English.....	6,642	100	77	11	3	8
Health fields ³	1,451	100	85	6	5	4
History.....	2,987	100	68	20	3	8
Home economics.....	6,599	100	76	12	3	9
Journalism.....	674	100	91	2	4	4
Languages, foreign.....	2,380	100	63	25	4	8
Mathematics.....	1,166	100	86	8	2	4
Music.....	1,986	100	78	16	1	5
Nursing.....	5,155	100	85	7	2	6
Physical education.....	1,963	100	79	9	2	10
Physical sciences.....	1,487	100	71	21	1	7
Psychology.....	2,858	100	69	17	3	12
Religion.....	932	100	79	7	3	10
Social sciences ⁴	3,333	100	72	17	3	9
Sociology and social work.....	3,583	100	73	21	2	4
Speech and dramatic art.....	2,134	100	72	14	8	6
Other majors.....	1,481	100	54	32	9	6

¹ Includes graduates who are "employed only" or employed primarily and attending school.

² Includes graduates who are "attending school only" or "attending school full time and employed part time."

³ Excludes nursing.

⁴ Excludes (a) history, (b) psychology, and (c) sociology and social work.

Table 11.--OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED GRADUATES: 1957, 1956, AND 1955

Occupational group	June 1957		June 1956		June 1955	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Graduates represented.....	71,441	100.0	70,043	100.0	64,752	100.0
Advertising and editorial assistants.....	854	1.2	633	0.9	(¹)	---
Artists, musicians, actresses.....	402	0.6	459	0.7	(²)	---
Assistant buyers, store trainees.....	470	0.7	624	0.9	914	1.4
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks.....	652	0.9	817	1.2	(¹)	---
Chemists.....	586	0.8	397	0.6	470	0.7
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	2,428	3.4	3,389	4.8	³ 4,120	6.4
Dietitians.....	970	1.4	696	1.0	(⁴)	---
Editors, copywriters, reporters.....	578	0.8	740	1.1	650	1.0
Home economists.....	880	1.2	758	1.1	887	1.4
Library assistants.....	406	0.6	436	0.6	(¹)	---
Mathematicians, statisticians ⁵	703	1.0	454	0.6	479	0.7
Nurses.....	4,915	6.9	3,504	5.0	2,585	4.0
Personnel assistants.....	476	0.7	551	0.8	(¹)	---
Professional workers, miscellaneous.....	2,167	3.0	2,148	3.1	2,911	4.5
Recreation workers.....	679	1.0	480	0.7	⁶ 2,005	3.1
Religious workers.....	549	0.8	699	1.0	(⁶)	---
Research workers.....	646	0.9	493	0.7	(²)	---
Salesclerks, retail workers.....	617	0.9	628	0.9	679	1.0
Secretaries, stenographers.....	4,753	6.7	4,391	6.3	4,908	7.6
Social and welfare workers.....	1,320	1.8	1,541	2.2	(⁶)	---
Teachers.....	42,028	58.8	41,133	58.7	39,651	61.2
Grade school.....	26,793	37.5	25,375	36.2	26,637	41.1
Junior high school.....	4,882	6.8	4,650	6.6	2,791	4.3
High school ⁷	8,863	12.4	9,543	13.6	8,753	13.5
Other.....	1,490	2.1	1,565	2.2	1,470	2.3
Technicians, biological.....	1,977	2.8	2,123	3.0	1,929	3.0
Therapists.....	887	1.2	861	1.2	(²)	---
Typists.....	566	0.8	899	1.3	1,147	1.8
Other occupations.....	932	1.3	1,189	1.7	1,417	2.2

- ¹ Included in "clerical workers, miscellaneous." ² Included in "professional workers, miscellaneous."
³ Includes bank and insurance workers who did primarily clerical work. ⁴ Included with "home economists."
⁵ Includes a few natural scientists. ⁶ A combination job covering "recreation, religious, social, and welfare workers."
⁷ Includes graduates teaching in both elementary and secondary schools.

Table 12.--DATE WHEN JUNE 1957 GRADUATES STARTED ON FIRST JOB, BY FULL- OR PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Date of starting on first job	Total		Full-time employment		Part-time employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Graduates represented ¹	54,776	100	51,890	100	2,886	100
June 1957 or prior.....	9,654	18	9,237	18	417	14
July 1957.....	5,225	10	4,939	10	286	10
August 1957.....	7,335	13	7,097	14	238	8
September 1957.....	28,637	52	27,698	53	939	33
October 1957.....	2,131	4	1,627	3	504	17
November 1957.....	967	2	618	1	349	12
December 1957.....	212	(²)	160	(²)	52	2
January 1958 or later.....	615	1	514	1	101	3

¹ Excludes graduates who were no longer employed on their first job when surveyed in the winter of 1957-58.

² Less than 1 percent.

Table 13.--PRIMARY JOB SOURCE OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

Occupational group	Total		Percent of employed graduates listing as primary job source--							
	Number	Percent	School place- ment bureau	College professor	Private employ- ment service	Public employ- ment service	Newspaper or magazine adver- tisement	Family or friend	Direct appli- cation on own	Other
Graduates represented.....	70,434		17,072	4,688	1,989	1,304	1,594	11,859	30,576	1,352
Percent.....		100	24	7	3	2	2	17	43	2
Advertising and editorial assistants.....	854	100	17	5	23	8	6	23	18	---
Artists, musicians, actresses.....	341	100	6	11	15	9	8	20	20	10
Assistant buyers, store trainees.....	447	100	61	10	---	---	---	9	15	5
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks.....	632	100	17	2	10	6	---	35	25	5
Chemists.....	586	100	41	9	5	---	6	2	36	2
Clerical workers, miscel- laneous.....	2,428	100	19	4	5	11	7	24	28	(¹)
Dietitians.....	886	100	13	37	5	---	4	4	33	4
Editors, copywriters, reporters.....	566	100	16	16	10	3	4	29	22	---
Home economists.....	852	100	9	3	---	1	2	26	40	18
Library assistants.....	406	100	10	18	6	---	---	11	44	11
Mathematicians, statis- ticians.....	703	100	44	9	---	---	12	18	17	---
Nurses.....	4,775	100	3	4	1	---	2	14	67	9
Personnel assistants.....	476	100	20	---	20	---	21	21	9	8
Professional workers, miscellaneous.....	2,120	100	23	16	2	1	7	24	26	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.--PRIMARY JOB SOURCE OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS--Continued

Occupational group	Total		Percent of employed graduates listing as primary job source--							
	Number	Percent	School place- ment bureau	College professor	Private employ- ment service	Public employ- ment service	Newspaper or magazine adver- tisement	Family or friend	Direct appli- cation on own	Other
Recreation workers.....	630	100	16	14	8	2	4	23	26	7
Religious workers.....	492	100	27	9	2	---	2	27	22	10
Research workers.....	646	100	30	13	15	2	6	15	18	---
Salesclerks, retail workers.....	617	100	12	3	3	2	2	34	42	1
Secretaries, stenog- raphers.....	4,721	100	15	8	11	7	4	24	29	2
Social and welfare workers.....	1,304	100	10	9	1	8	5	26	39	1
Teachers.....	41,693	100	30	5	1	1	1	14	48	(¹)
Grade school.....	26,549	100	28	4	1	(¹)	(¹)	13	53	(¹)
Junior high school.....	4,870	100	30	2	---	(¹)	1	13	53	1
High school.....	8,816	100	39	8	(¹)	1	2	19	32	1
Other.....	1,458	100	15	21	4	3	2	14	41	1
Technicians, biological...	1,935	100	10	16	2	5	5	21	38	4
Therapists.....	858	100	20	23	---	---	---	8	39	10
Typists.....	550	100	13	---	14	5	1	31	35	---
Other occupations.....	916	100	7	3	7	5	6	26	47	---

¹ Less than 1 percent.

Table 14.--OCCUPATION OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR

Occupational group	Total		Percent of employed graduates with undergraduate major in--					
	Number	Percent	Art	Biological sciences	Business and commerce	Education	English	Health fields ¹
Graduates represented.....	68,268		1,842	1,983	3,941	24,251	5,166	1,287
Percent.....		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Advertising and editorial assistants...	790	1	3	---	1	---	4	---
Artists, musicians, actresses.....	402	1	11	---	(³)	(³)	1	---
Assistant buyers, store trainees.....	461	1	3	---	4	---	1	---
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks.....	639	1	---	1	9	(³)	(³)	---
Chemists.....	574	1	---	5	---	---	---	---
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	2,375	3	7	2	10	1	7	---
Dietitians.....	942	1	---	---	(³)	---	---	---
Editors, copywriters, reporters.....	565	1	3	---	---	(³)	2	---
Home economists.....	871	1	1	---	---	(³)	---	---
Library assistants.....	406	1	1	---	---	(³)	1	---
Mathematicians, statisticians.....	703	1	---	2	---	---	---	---
Nurses.....	4,816	7	(³)	4	1	1	(³)	3
Personnel assistants.....	476	1	1	---	4	---	---	(³)
Professional workers, miscellaneous....	2,013	3	13	3	4	(³)	2	28
Recreation workers.....	657	1	2	2	(³)	(³)	1	---
Religious workers.....	459	1	---	---	---	(³)	1	---
Research workers.....	646	1	1	3	3	(³)	1	---
Salesclerks, retail workers.....	608	1	2	1	3	(³)	1	---
Secretaries, stenographers.....	4,570	7	7	2	39	2	10	---
Social and welfare workers.....	1,298	2	---	---	(³)	---	1	1
Teachers.....	39,744	58	41	26	19	94	60	1
Grade school.....	24,977	37	24	4	3	80	16	---
Junior high school.....	4,747	7	10	5	1	5	17	---
High school.....	8,555	13	5	13	15	7	26	---
Other.....	1,465	2	2	4	(³)	2	1	1
Technicians, biological.....	1,943	3	2	48	---	(³)	1	51
Therapists.....	853	1	---	---	---	(³)	---	16
Typists.....	543	1	1	---	2	(³)	3	---
Other occupations.....	914	1	2	(³)	2	(³)	2	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--OCCUPATION OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR--Continued

Occupational group	Percent of employed graduates with undergraduate major in--						
	History	Home economics	Journalism	Languages, foreign	Mathematics	Music	Nursing
Graduates represented.....	2,139	5,504	612	1,511	1,001	1,718	4,426
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Advertising and editorial assistants.....	3	1	21	4	---	1	---
Artists, musicians, actresses.....	---	---	---	1	---	5	---
Assistant buyers, store trainees.....	---	2	3	1	---	---	---
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks.....	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Chemists.....	---	(³)	---	---	---	---	---
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	10	1	2	8	6	5	---
Dietitians.....	---	17	---	---	---	---	---
Editors, copywriters, reporters.....	(³)	1	44	---	---	1	---
Home economists.....	---	15	---	---	---	---	---
Library assistants.....	1	(³)	---	2	1	1	---
Mathematicians, statisticians.....	---	---	---	1	42	---	---
Nurses.....	2	1	---	---	---	---	98
Personnel assistants.....	(³)	---	---	---	---	---	1
Professional workers, miscellaneous.....	3	1	9	4	6	---	---
Recreation workers.....	---	(³)	---	1	---	---	---
Religious workers.....	---	---	---	---	---	3	---
Research workers.....	4	1	3	1	3	---	---
Salesclerks, retail workers.....	(³)	2	---	1	---	1	---
Secretaries, stenographers.....	6	2	2	16	---	6	---
Social and welfare workers.....	2	(³)	2	---	---	---	---
Teachers.....	65	51	11	55	42	71	---
Grade school.....	32	10	---	14	3	26	---
Junior high school.....	14	13	---	10	16	7	---
High school.....	16	28	11	28	24	26	---
Other.....	3	1	---	3	---	12	---
Technicians, biological.....	---	(³)	---	---	---	---	1
Therapists.....	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Typists.....	2	1	4	---	---	1	---
Other occupations.....	1	3	---	5	---	4	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--OCCUPATION OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR--Continued

Occupational group	Percent of employed graduates with undergraduate major in--							
	Physical education	Physical sciences	Psychology	Religion	Social sciences ²	Sociology, social work	Speech, dramatic art	Other subjects
Graduates represented.....	1,616	1,062	1,958	763	2,446	2,628	1,572	842
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Advertising and editorial assistants.....	---	---	2	---	1	1	4	2
Artists, musicians, actresses.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Assistant buyers, store trainees.....	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	2
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks.....	1	---	---	3	1	1	3	5
Chemists.....	---	43	---	---	---	---	---	1
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	---	1	7	3	7	11	8	4
Dietitians.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Editors, copywriters, reporters.....	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	---
Home economists.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Library assistants.....	---	---	1	---	3	---	2	7
Mathematicians, statisticians.....	---	4	4	---	3	1	---	1
Nurses.....	---	---	---	---	---	(³)	---	---
Personnel assistants.....	---	---	4	---	1	3	2	---
Professional workers, miscellaneous..	2	16	8	---	8	2	2	11
Recreation workers.....	11	---	3	2	2	6	2	---
Religious workers.....	---	---	---	35	---	1	---	---
Research workers.....	---	1	3	---	2	2	1	5
Salesclerks, retail workers.....	---	---	---	2	2	1	2	3
Secretaries, stenographers.....	3	1	8	21	18	9	9	8
Social and welfare workers.....	---	---	11	2	8	27	---	2
Teachers.....	80	15	43	27	40	28	30	42
Grade school.....	5	---	33	27	17	21	10	20
Junior high school.....	25	3	2	---	13	1	2	9
High school.....	43	11	2	---	9	5	14	11
Other.....	7	2	6	---	---	2	4	3
Technicians, biological.....	---	15	1	---	---	(³)	---	5
Therapists.....	2	---	---	---	---	1	32	1
Typists.....	---	---	2	---	1	1	1	---
Other occupations.....	---	1	2	6	2	2	3	1

¹ Excludes nursing.² Excludes (a) history, (b) psychology, and (c) sociology and social work.³ Less than 1 percent.

Table 15.--TEACHER TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY EMPLOYMENT OR SCHOOL STATUS

Teacher training and certification	Total		Percent of graduates who are--								
			Employed						Attend- ing school ²	Seek- ing work	Not seek- ing work
	Number	Per- cent	As teachers in--					Other occupa- tions			
			Total	Grade school	Junior high	High school ¹	Other schools				
A. Teacher Training											
Graduates represented.....	86,675		41,745	26,690	4,840	8,789	1,426	27,182	8,682	2,548	6,518
Percent.....		100	48	31	6	10	2	31	10	3	8
Graduates with:											
Teacher training, total....	66,827	100	61	39	7	13	2	21	8	3	7
Education major.....	29,900	100	82	65	6	9	2	6	3	3	7
Education minor.....	6,649	100	61	31	9	20	1	20	9	3	8
Some education courses...	30,278	100	40	15	8	16	1	36	13	3	8
No education courses.....	19,848	100	5	2	(³)	1	1	66	17	4	8
B. Teacher Certification											
Graduates represented.....	86,350		41,839	26,747	4,840	8,838	1,414	26,972	8,560	2,495	6,484
Percent.....		100	48	31	6	10	2	31	10	3	8
Graduates with:											
Teacher certification,											
total.....	53,867	100	75	49	9	16	2	11	4	3	7
Elementary education....	28,592	100	85	81	2	(³)	1	5	2	2	6
Secondary education.....	18,857	100	62	4	18	38	2	18	8	3	8
Elementary and secondary.	5,625	100	81	38	15	24	4	11	2	2	5
Other type of certificate	793	100	27	6	1	6	14	57	3	2	10
No teaching certificate....	32,483	100	4	2	(³)	1	1	65	19	3	9

¹ Includes graduates teaching in both elementary and secondary schools.

² Includes graduates attending school full time and employed part time.

³ Less than 1 percent.

Table 16.--COMPARISON OF GRADUATES' SALARIES BY OCCUPATION: 1957, 1956, AND 1955

Occupational group	1957		1956		1955		Amount of increase	
	Number	Average annual salary	Number	Average annual salary	Number	Average annual salary	1956 to 1957	1955 to 1957
Graduates represented ¹	63,945	\$3,739	64,841	\$3,446	59,747	\$3,141	\$293	\$598
Advertising and editorial assistants.....	764	\$3,278	574	\$3,210	-----	-----	\$68	---
Assistant buyers, store trainees.....	427	3,381	597	3,056	893	\$2,791	325	\$590
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks.....	544	3,407	740	3,017	-----	-----	390	---
Chemists.....	569	4,847	397	4,453	470	3,900	394	947
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	2,049	3,247	3,007	3,179	3,087	2,852	68	395
Dietitians.....	401	3,576	355	3,351	-----	-----	225	---
Editors, copywriters, reporters.....	542	3,397	688	3,120	650	3,020	277	377
Home economists.....	808	4,040	683	3,803	791	3,341	237	699
Library assistants.....	329	3,097	359	2,960	-----	-----	137	---
Mathematicians, statisticians.....	627	4,675	454	4,382	438	3,763	293	912
Nurses.....	4,302	3,875	3,191	3,647	2,252	3,438	228	437
Personnel assistants.....	447	3,676	551	3,497	-----	-----	179	---
Professional workers, miscellaneous.....	2,125	3,862	2,351	3,732	4,168	3,212	130	650
Recreation workers.....	543	3,655	426	3,571	-----	-----	84	---
Religious workers.....	370	3,167	615	2,960	-----	-----	207	---
Research workers.....	626	3,971	430	3,819	-----	-----	152	---
Salesclerks, retail workers.....	396	2,860	471	2,504	405	2,420	356	440
Secretaries, stenographers.....	4,089	3,295	4,017	3,148	4,506	2,895	147	400
Social and welfare workers.....	1,266	3,792	1,462	3,440	-----	-----	352	---
Teachers.....	39,320	3,799	39,059	3,492	37,418	3,197	307	602
Grade school.....	25,549	3,858	24,547	3,550	25,800	3,242	308	616
Junior high school.....	4,613	3,785	4,583	3,476	-----	-----	309	---
High school.....	8,290	3,658	9,137	3,355	10,705	3,087	303	571
Other.....	868	3,475	792	3,348	913	3,230	127	245
Technicians, biological.....	1,586	3,854	1,810	3,492	1,720	3,038	362	816
Therapists.....	701	3,947	800	3,733	-----	-----	214	---
Typists.....	449	3,104	780	2,912	996	2,704	192	400
Other occupations.....	630	3,214	931	3,007	1,218	3,008	207	206

¹ Excludes part-time workers. Includes a few graduates who did not report their occupation.

NOTE: For comparability of occupational groups surveyed, see footnotes in table 11.

Table 17.--ANNUAL SALARY IN WINTER 1957-58 OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY OCCUPATION

Occupational group	Number of graduates	Average annual salary	Percent of employees receiving annual salary of--					
			Total	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$3,499	\$3,500 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,499	\$4,500 and over
Graduates represented ¹	63,945	\$3,739		7,232	13,069	19,490	17,323	6,831
Percent.....			100	11	20	30	27	11
Advertising and editorial assistants.....	764	\$3,278	100	28	34	34	4	---
Assistant buyers, store trainees.....	427	3,381	100	11	56	30	2	---
Bookkeepers, accounting clerks.....	544	3,407	100	39	15	19	15	12
Chemists.....	569	4,847	100	---	---	12	11	76
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	2,049	3,247	100	36	28	23	11	2
Dietitians.....	401	3,576	100	11	10	69	11	---
Editors, copywriters, reporters.....	542	3,397	100	8	66	18	6	2
Home economists.....	808	4,040	100	---	3	28	58	11
Library assistants.....	329	3,097	(²)	---	---	---	---	---
Mathematicians, statisticians.....	627	4,675	100	---	6	8	15	71
Nurses.....	4,302	3,875	100	4	23	31	27	15
Personnel assistants.....	447	3,676	100	6	41	20	24	9
Professional workers, miscellaneous.....	2,125	3,862	100	15	20	26	18	21
Recreation workers.....	543	3,655	100	---	26	54	20	---
Religious workers.....	370	3,167	(²)	---	---	---	---	---
Research workers.....	626	3,971	100	---	34	33	19	14
Salesclerks, retail workers.....	396	2,860	(²)	---	---	---	---	---
Secretaries, stenographers.....	4,089	3,295	100	30	31	25	9	4
Social and welfare workers.....	1,266	3,792	100	2	25	26	41	5
Teachers.....	39,320	3,799	100	8	17	32	33	10
Grade school.....	25,549	3,858	100	7	15	30	36	11
Junior high school.....	4,613	3,785	100	5	21	33	34	7
High school.....	8,290	3,658	100	12	20	39	23	7
Other.....	868	3,475	100	25	18	28	21	8
Technicians, biological.....	1,586	3,854	100	4	25	39	15	16
Therapists.....	701	3,947	100	2	5	40	41	11
Typists.....	449	3,104	100	27	63	10	---	---
Other occupations.....	630	3,214	100	37	27	16	10	11

¹ Excludes part-time workers. Includes a few graduates who did not report their occupation.

² Insufficient coverage to warrant breakdown of occupational average.

Table 18.--ANNUAL SALARY IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY REGION OF 1957 GRADUATES' EMPLOYMENT

Occupational group	Total		Average annual salary			
	Number	Average annual salary	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Graduates represented ¹	63,945	\$3,739	\$3,764	\$3,860	\$3,381	\$4,050
Advertising and editorial assistants.....	764	\$3,278	\$3,282	-----	-----	-----
Chemists.....	569	4,847	4,847	-----	-----	-----
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	2,049	3,247	3,464	\$3,168	\$2,765	\$3,299
Dietitians.....	401	3,576	3,624	-----	-----	-----
Home economists.....	808	4,040	3,965	-----	4,011	-----
Mathematicians, statisticians.....	627	4,675	4,608	-----	-----	-----
Nurses.....	4,302	3,875	3,845	4,167	3,673	3,814
Personnel assistants.....	447	3,676	3,801	-----	-----	-----
Professional workers, miscellaneous.....	2,125	3,862	3,689	4,121	3,624	4,422
Religious workers.....	370	3,167	-----	-----	3,096	-----
Research workers.....	626	3,971	3,955	-----	-----	-----
Secretaries, stenographers.....	4,089	3,295	3,437	3,403	3,069	3,372
Social and welfare workers.....	1,266	3,792	3,752	3,791	3,553	4,131
Teachers.....	39,320	3,799	3,840	3,925	3,348	4,185
Grade school.....	25,549	3,858	3,866	3,940	3,425	4,224
Junior high school.....	4,613	3,785	3,822	3,965	3,331	4,113
High school.....	8,290	3,658	3,812	3,854	3,227	4,060
Other.....	868	3,475	3,563	-----	2,965	-----
Technicians, biological.....	1,586	3,854	3,595	3,987	3,897	4,000
Therapists.....	701	3,947	-----	3,957	-----	-----
Typists.....	449	3,104	-----	-----	3,222	-----

¹ Excludes part-time workers. Includes a few graduates who did not report their occupation.

NOTE: Salaries are not shown for regions with only small numbers of graduates reporting a specified occupation.

Table 19.--COMPARISON OF GRADUATES' SALARIES, BY UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR: 1957, 1956, AND 1955

Undergraduate major	June 1957		June 1956		June 1955		Amount of increase	
	Number	Average annual salary	Number	Average annual salary	Number	Average annual salary	1956 to 1957	1955 to 1957
Graduates represented ¹	63,945	\$3,739	64,841	\$3,446	59,747	\$3,141	\$293	\$598
Art.....	1,480	\$3,570	1,579	\$3,261	1,294	\$2,660	\$309	\$910
Biological sciences.....	1,538	3,683	1,791	3,473	1,455	3,017	210	666
Business and commerce.....	3,602	3,630	3,222	3,266	3,027	3,135	364	495
Education.....	22,919	3,796	24,388	3,492	22,962	3,204	304	592
English.....	4,716	3,608	4,635	3,336	5,094	3,015	272	593
Health fields ²	1,135	4,106	851	3,612	950	3,469	494	637
History.....	1,882	3,617	2,356	3,472	1,339	3,092	145	525
Home economics.....	4,628	3,693	5,151	3,359	4,543	3,037	334	656
Journalism.....	563	3,458	603	3,139	657	2,981	319	477
Languages, foreign.....	1,287	3,561	1,500	3,355	1,131	2,849	206	712
Mathematics.....	891	4,244	1,476	3,747	1,047	3,402	497	842
Music.....	1,241	3,667	1,270	3,335	1,488	2,987	332	680
Nursing.....	3,875	3,820	2,733	3,598	2,123	3,451	222	369
Physical education.....	1,497	3,662	1,889	3,244	1,913	3,174	418	488
Physical sciences.....	972	4,509	954	4,100	679	3,670	409	839
Psychology.....	1,719	3,646	1,814	3,578	1,102	2,862	68	784
Religion.....	660	3,007	596	3,073	-----	-----	³ 66	---
Social sciences ⁴	2,219	3,676	2,777	3,413	2,215	3,122	263	554
Sociology and social work.....	2,211	3,609	2,195	3,446	2,470	3,214	163	395
Speech and dramatic art.....	1,269	3,614	1,053	3,380	1,182	3,021	234	593
Other majors.....	710	3,749	1,252	3,560	1,232	3,140	189	609

¹ Excludes part-time workers. Includes some graduates who did not report their undergraduate major.

² Excludes nursing.

³ A decrease in average annual salary.

⁴ Excludes (a) history, (b) psychology, and (c) sociology and social work.

Table 20.--UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR AND ANNUAL SALARY OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES

Undergraduate major	Number of graduates	Average annual salary	Percent of employed graduates receiving annual salary of--					
			Total	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$3,499	\$3,500 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,499	\$4,500 and over
Graduates represented ¹	63,945	\$3,739		7,232	13,069	19,490	17,323	6,831
Percent.....			100	11	20	30	27	11
Art.....	1,480	\$3,570	100	25	25	18	23	9
Biological sciences.....	1,538	3,683	100	11	29	29	18	13
Business and commerce.....	3,602	3,630	100	22	25	23	18	12
Education.....	22,919	3,796	100	9	17	32	33	10
English.....	4,716	3,608	100	14	26	31	22	7
Health fields ²	1,135	4,106	100	5	14	42	20	19
History.....	1,882	3,617	100	13	23	36	21	7
Home economics.....	4,628	3,693	100	8	20	40	27	5
Journalism.....	563	3,458	100	7	42	38	12	---
Languages, foreign.....	1,287	3,561	100	19	15	38	23	5
Mathematics.....	891	4,244	100	7	12	14	27	40
Music.....	1,241	3,667	100	17	21	24	28	10
Nursing.....	3,875	3,820	100	5	24	29	29	13
Physical education.....	1,497	3,662	100	14	20	25	32	9
Physical sciences.....	972	4,509	100	3	5	18	20	53
Psychology.....	1,719	3,646	100	15	21	29	31	4
Religion.....	660	3,007	100	45	32	17	5	---
Social sciences ³	2,219	3,676	100	9	26	34	20	10
Sociology and social work.....	2,211	3,609	100	11	31	26	25	7
Speech and dramatic art.....	1,269	3,614	100	17	20	31	25	7
Other majors.....	710	3,749	100	13	18	41	15	13

¹ Excludes part-time workers. Includes some graduates who did not report their undergraduate major.

² Excludes nursing.

³ Excludes (a) history, (b) psychology, and (c) sociology and social work.

Table 21.--INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND ANNUAL SALARY OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES

Industry of employment	Number of graduates	Average annual salary	Percent of employed graduates receiving annual salary of--					
			Total	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$3,499	\$3,500 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,499	\$4,500 and over
Graduates represented ¹	63,945	\$3,739		7,232	13,069	19,490	17,323	6,831
Percent.....			100	11	20	30	27	11
Educational services.....	42,634	\$3,769	100	10	17	32	32	9
Medical services.....	6,165	3,797	100	7	23	36	20	13
Retail or wholesale trade.....	2,008	3,354	100	29	28	29	9	5
Finance, insurance, or law.....	1,922	3,508	100	23	32	24	11	10
Transportation, communications, or public utilities.....	1,426	3,553	100	10	36	33	13	8
Social services or religion.....	1,888	3,364	100	16	42	27	15	---
Advertising or public relations...	524	3,220	100	31	46	15	8	---
Manufacturing.....	3,651	3,919	100	10	25	21	18	26
Government ²	2,864	3,836	100	9	24	17	31	18
Other industries.....	853	3,596	100	27	19	26	13	15

¹ Excludes part-time workers. Includes a few graduates who did not report their industry of employment.

² Excludes graduates employed in government hospitals, as they are included in medical services.

Table 22.--FUTURE EMPLOYMENT PLAN OF JUNE 1957 GRADUATES, BY MARITAL STATUS

Employment plan	Total		Marital status		
	Number	Percent	Single	Married	Other ¹
Graduates represented.....	78,893		49,299	28,105	1,489
Percent.....		100	62	36	2
		Percent distribution			
		100	100	100	100
Plan to have a career.....	14,193	18	19	14	52
Plan to work indefinitely, have no interest in a career	7,683	10	10	9	27
Plan to work only as necessary--for economic reasons.....	5,089	6	4	11	11
Plan to stop work when have children.....	31,531	40	33	54	1
Plan to work short while after marriage.....	14,052	18	25	6	3
Plan to stop work when married.....	4,406	6	9	---	4
Do not plan to work in foreseeable future.....	1,754	2	(²)	5	2
Other plans.....	185	(²)	(²)	(²)	---

¹ Widowed, separated, divorced.

² Less than 1 percent.

B. QUESTIONNAIRE FORM
Survey of
Class of June 1957 Women Baccalaureate Graduates

Conducted by the National Vocational Guidance Association
in cooperation with the
Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

Please leave blank:
Sch. No.
Region
Weight

College or university..... Location.....

Instructions: Please circle ONLY ONE NUMBER in each question. Fill in all blank lines where pertinent, but do not fill in boxes (inserted for tabulating purposes).

I EDUCATION

- A. Degree received:
 - 1. B.A.
 - 2. B.S.
 - 3. Other, specify
- B. Field of degree:
 - Major.....
 - Minor.....
- C. Are you attending school now?
 - 1. Yes, full time
 - 2. Yes, part time
 - 3. No, not at all
- D. If "yes", give:
 - Name of school
 - Major field of study
 -
- E. Are you a candidate for a graduate degree or certification?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- F. If "yes", what degree or type of certificate?
 -
- G. Do you have a scholarship?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- H. Amount of scholarship per school year:
 -

- I. Are you a graduate assistant?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- J. Amount of assistantship per school year:
 -
- K. If not now attending school, do you plan to do graduate study later?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- L. Did you take any education course or courses as an undergraduate?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- M. Did you meet the requirements for a teaching certificate (either permanent or temporary)?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- N. In elementary education?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- O. In secondary education?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No
- P. If secondary, list teaching subjects:
 -
- Q. If you have a teaching certificate, what states does it cover?
 -

R. If you have another type of certificate, specify:

.....

II AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

A. Age on your last birthday:

- 1. Under 21 years
- 2. 21 years
- 3. 22 years
- 4. 23-24 years
- 5. 25-29 years
- 6. 30-39 years
- 7. 40 years or over

B. Marital status:

- 1. Single
- 2. Married
- 3. Widowed, separated, or divorced

C. If you have children, indicate their ages:

- 1. Under 6 years old
- 2. 6 to 17 years old
- 3. Both under 6, and 6 to 17 years old
- 4. No children

D. If married, is your husband:

- 1. Employed *full time*: Occupation.....
- 2. Attending school *full time*: Field of study.....
-
- 3. In military service
- 4. Not working
- 5. Other, specify

E. In which state are you now living?.....

III EMPLOYMENT

A. Are you employed?

- 1. Yes, full time
- 2. Yes, part time
- 3. No, but seeking work
- 4. No, and not seeking work

IF EMPLOYED, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

B. Is this your first job since graduation?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

C. Date you began work on present job:

.....

D. From whom (or what source) did you first hear about your present job?

- 1. College or university placement bureau
- 2. College professor
- 3. Private employment service
- 4. Public employment service
- 5. Newspaper or magazine advertisement
- 6. Family or friend
- 7. Direct application on own
- 8. Other, specify

E. Is your present job the kind you hoped to get after college?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

F. If "no", what kind of job did you hope to get?

.....

G. If "no", reason for accepting present job:

.....

IN YOUR OPINION, DOES YOUR PRESENT JOB:

H. Meet your economic needs?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

I. Provide a step forward in your professional development?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

J. Relate to your college major?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

K. If employed, what is your occupation?

Job title

.....

Major job duties

L. Name of employing organization

Location

Main activity of employer:

- 0. Educational service
- 1. Medical service
- 2. Retail or wholesale trade
- 3. Finance, insurance, or law

- 4. Transportation, communications, or public utilities
- 5. Social service or religion
- 6. Advertising or public relations
- 7. Manufacturing
- 8. Government
- 9. Other, specify

M. If employed as a teacher, give type of school:

- 1. Grade school—What grade
- 2. Junior high—What grade and subjects
- 3. Senior high—What subjects
- 4. Other, specify

N. Gross salary (before deductions):

(Answer one):

- Per week \$.....
- Every 2 weeks \$.....
- Per month \$.....
- Per year \$.....

O. If teaching, how many paychecks do you receive per year?

P. What are your plans for future employment? (Circle the one statement which most closely applies.)

- 1. Plan to stop working when I marry
- 2. Plan to work for a short time after marriage
- 3. Plan to stop working when I have children

- 4. Plan to work only as necessary—for economic reasons
- 5. Do not plan to work in the foreseeable future
- 6. Plan to work indefinitely, but have no interest in a career
- 7. Plan to have a career. What type of position do you hope eventually to hold?

IV GENERAL

A. If married, do you feel that your college experience has helped you in your role—As a housewife:
1. Yes
2. No

B. As a mother
1. Yes
2. No

C. If you are an ACTIVE member (contributing time as well as dues) of any organizations, circle one or more of the following:
1. Social service or community welfare
2. Professional society related to work
3. Social or recreational
4. Political
5. Union
6. Educational and cultural (literature, art, music, etc.)
7. Church or religious
8. Other, specify

D. Are you an officer (elected or appointed) in any of these organizations?
1. Yes
2. No

NAME OF COLLEGE FROM WHICH YOU GRADUATED

LOCATION

YOUR NAME
(If married, include your maiden name)

PRESENT ADDRESS
(Number) (Street) (City) (State)

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS
(Number) (Street) (City) (State)

WHERE YOU LIVED BEFORE GOING TO COLLEGE
(City) (State)

NOTE: Please add on the back any explanations you wish to make concerning the above questions or other topics. We should be especially interested in specific comments on ways in which your college work might have been made more valuable.