

EMPLOYMENT AFTER COLLEGE:

Report on Women Graduates

Class of 1955

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Alice K. Leopold, Director
in cooperation with
National Vocational Guidance Association
Women's Section
1956

This survey of June 1955 women graduates was undertaken by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor in cooperation with the Women's Section of the National Vocational Guidance Association. A similar, but limited survey, of women college graduates in 1954 served as a pilot project. A survey of June 1956 women college graduates is now under way. The comparative information which will thus be available will enhance the usefulness of the survey findings both to women students and to their guidance and placement counselors.

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College women all over the country are asking questions about job opportunities. They want to know what kinds of jobs are being filled by women graduates, and they want to know if there is a close connection between college training and these jobs. For this reason, the National Vocational Guidance Association and the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor made a survey of the women graduates of the class of June 1955. The survey revealed what these women were doing in the winter of 1955-56.

Six months after graduation four-fifths of the graduates had jobs, most of them in fields for which they had been trained. The majority had prepared themselves to teach, and 6 out of 10 of the employed graduates held teaching positions. Other graduates with jobs directly related to their field of study included those who had majored in nursing, biological sciences, chemistry, home economics, and mathematics.

SURVEY COVERAGE AND PURPOSES

These findings were reported in a mail questionnaire survey of June 1955 women college graduates conducted in the winter of 1955-56

by the Women's Section of the National Vocational Guidance Association in cooperation with the Women's Bureau. Participating in the survey were 108 colleges and universities in all sections of the country. (See table 1 of Appendix.) The 3,000 women graduates supplying information were selected scientifically on the basis of a stratified random sample, and represented 81,000 women who received baccalaureate degrees in June 1955 from coeducational and women's colleges and universities. ^{1/}

Interest in employment and related activities of college graduates has increased with the pressing need for maximum development and utilization of the Nation's human resources. The highly technical nature of the industrial world has meant expanding demand for trained specialists and continuing concern about our ability to fulfill these demands. Experts who are analyzing the manpower situation or formulating manpower policies have need of information which will help them determine the potential supply of labor. Since college-educated youth are a major source of the Nation's highly trained and skilled manpower, there is interest in learning how college women are utilizing their training. With women comprising an important part of the civilian work force, almost one-third of the total, the effective use of womanpower has become a subject of increasing significance.

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^{1/} The exclusion of women who received their degree in some month other than June and women who graduated from so-called "men's schools" accounts for the fact that this group is smaller than the total of 104,000 women college graduates reported by the U. S. Office of Education for the school year 1954-55.

There is also strong personal interest on the part of young women still in school in the experience of recent women graduates. While anticipating marriage and family responsibilities, the majority of college women are faced immediately after graduation with the need or desire to support themselves. Some select their vocational goals quite early in life, but many enter college still undecided about how to earn a living. Lacking adequate knowledge and experience to make an appropriate choice, they can benefit from advice in planning their educational program and preparing for future employment. The final occupational choice, of course, remains with the individual.

Recognizing the value of vocational guidance and counseling, many colleges and universities employ professionally trained personnel to assist their students. Since there is wide variation in the amount of assistance available to students and in the extent to which individuals use the assistance available, it is helpful to learn what recent women graduates are doing and how they evaluate their college training.

The relationship between academic education and vocational pursuits is of increasing importance as the educational system expands. Each year since 1949, more than 100,000 women have received baccalaureate or other first professional degrees. The total of 104,000 women college graduates during 1954-55 was one-third higher than in 1940. A much larger figure is expected in the 1960's when war and postwar babies reach college age.

COMMENTS OF THE GRADUATES

Participants expressed considerable interest in the survey and its aims. The graduates' rate of response, about 70 percent, was very good. Some indicated that their willingness to cooperate stemmed from the hope that the survey would help future students plan a more satisfactory educational program.

The respondents' most provocative remarks were offered voluntarily in response to a request for "ways in which your college work might be made more valuable." Some took this opportunity to express praise and appreciation for the way college had enriched their lives. Others offered specific suggestions for changes in curricula content. Some who had become teachers thought their methods courses and practice teaching should have contained more information on techniques and procedures. Numerous graduates wished they had studied typing and shorthand or had been able to take general courses in homemaking, family life, or child development. Not all felt that their courses of study had maintained a satisfactory balance. There were those with liberal arts majors who wished they had had more vocational preparation and some with job-orientated majors who longed for more cultural subjects.

Among the women with job-oriented majors was a nursing graduate who "would have enjoyed taking more liberal arts courses" and a pharmacy graduate who regretted that "due to the nature of the pharmacy program . . . courses outside the science field could not have

been taken." Typical comments of graduates who thought they had received insufficient vocational preparation follow:

". . . my college work would have been more valuable if I would have been given . . . a better orientation on what to expect in opening positions after graduation."

". . . more valuable if it had trained me for a specific job rather than being quite so general."

". . . more valuable . . . if each student could secure a semester of outside placement in her field of study . . . to acquire all-important experience and confidence."

"I do believe it is the responsibility of the college to let its students know what they will be facing when they graduate. College fosters many dreams and ambitions which cannot survive disillusionment in the common world."

"At no time did I feel I had adequate information on what the various curriculum offered and what the requirements and job possibilities were for each. Thus, I drifted into elementary education rather than choosing after knowing what all the possibilities were."

"One of my pet peeves is the lack of help that college placement offices seem to provide for women."

"I feel my indecision now indicates lack of careful thought and questioning in college, particularly on my part . . . My plea would be for vocational guidance of a more personal nature."

While these comments do not represent the view of all the graduates, they do reflect the feeling that much more individual counseling could be given students to help them choose the direction and tools for a more satisfying life.

DESCRIPTION OF GRADUATES

Six months after graduation the typical woman graduate of the class of June 1955 was single, 22 years old, and employed. One-third

of the survey group were married, and about 2 percent were widowed, separated, or divorced. (Table 2.) Almost all were concerned with paid employment, either in the present or near future. Of every 100 graduates, 80 were employed. More than one-tenth of these employed women were also attending school, usually part time. In all, 17 out of every 100 graduates were attending school -- 9 as full-time students, 8 on a part-time basis. (Table 3.)

The husbands of one-fourth of the married graduates were reported as attending school. The fact that a higher-than-average proportion of these wives were working (79 percent compared with 69 percent for all wives) reflects the tendency for some of today's brides to work in order that they may help send their husbands to school. (Table 4.)

Married women with husbands in military service reported the smallest proportion of employed graduates (only 52 percent). Thirteen percent of the group were looking for work, and 33 percent indicated they were not in the labor market. The latter percentages, which were higher than those of other married women, were related to the fact that many of these wives were living in small towns near their husbands' stations of duty.

As was to be expected, over four-fifths of the women were 21 through 24 years of age. But, 8 percent of the women graduated from college in June 1955 were at least 30 years of age. Most of these women had returned to college specifically for teacher training. More than 5,300 of the women 30 years of age or over represented in the survey had obtained a teaching certificate and about nine-tenths of the certificate holders were teaching in the winter of 1955-56.

The academic degrees of the women were divided mainly (and about evenly) between B.A. and B.S. Most of the women had specialized in subjects traditional to women. Education ^{2/} far outranked other subjects as an undergraduate major. Almost 35 percent had specialized in this field. (There were also 3 percent who had majored in physical education.) Next most popular major subjects were English with 10 percent of the graduates, and home economics with 8 percent. Relatively few of the women secured training which could be utilized in shortage occupations other than teaching. For example, about 5 percent had majored in nursing and other health fields; 3 percent in biological sciences; and 2 percent each in physical sciences and in mathematics -- all shortage areas needing more trained people.

GRADUATES CONTINUING IN SCHOOL

Nine percent of all the graduates were attending school full time and 8 percent were part-time students. Evidently stimulated by the demand for well-trained specialists, these women were continuing their studies in a wide variety of fields. The largest groups, however, were studying education, English, health services, business

^{2/} Includes only graduates who reported education as their major subject. In addition, many graduates who reported other majors were qualified to teach.

and commerce, sociology and social work, home economics, or music. Of those not attending school in the winter of 1955-56, two-thirds reported they planned to do graduate work in the future.

Most of the full-time students were working toward a master's degree; a few toward a doctorate; and most of the others toward a certificate for teaching or other type of work. Those who indicated they were candidates for a degree or certificate are shown below:

	<u>Percent</u>
Candidate for:	
Bachelor's degree in another field - - - - -	2
Master's degree - - - - -	1/ 64
Doctoral degree - - - - -	2
Other degrees (first professional) - - - - -	3
Certificate in:	
Teaching - - - - -	1/ 13
Health fields - - - - -	8
Other fields - - - - -	2
Not a candidate - - - - -	11

1/ Includes 5 percent of the graduates who were studying for both a master's degree and a teaching certificate.

One-fourth of the full-time students received scholarships averaging approximately \$1,000, and one-fifth were graduate assistants earning about the same amount.

The extent to which the 1955 women college graduates were continuing their education varied with undergraduate major. The highest percentages attending school full time were found among those who had majored in natural sciences — 35 percent of the physical

science majors and 29 percent of the biological science majors. Some 23 percent of the women who had majored in music and 21 percent of the psychology majors reported they were attending school full time. On the other hand, less than 5 percent of those who had majored in education, nursing, mathematics, physical education, and business and commerce were graduate students; there were relatively large proportions of employed women among these groups. (Table 5.)

FIRST JOBS OF RECENT GRADUATES

Since first jobs often have a strong influence on employment careers, it is notable that almost all the women graduates commented favorably on their first jobs. As may be seen below, high percentages of graduates answered affirmatively to the following questions:

	<u>Percent "Yes"</u>
Does job provide step forward? - - - - -	90
Does it relate to college major? - - - - -	84
Is it type of job hoped for? - - - - -	83
Does it meet economic needs? - - - - -	81

Much of this favorable reaction can be credited to the good employment conditions encountered by the class of 1955. But some of the satisfaction may also be associated with the appreciation many newcomers have for the valuable experience gained on a first job. However, as previously quoted comments indicate, some might have made different choices in college if they had had more knowledge of all various job possibilities.

Seventeen percent of the employed graduates indicated that their jobs were not the type they preferred. They offered a variety of reasons for accepting them. The major reasons are listed below in the order of importance:

	<u>Percent</u>
Financial reasons - - - - -	20
Good experience or opportunity - - - - -	18
Good location or hours - - - - -	16
Only job available - - - - -	15
Temporary or part-time work - - - - -	11
Other reasons - - - - -	20

Almost two-fifths of this group were interested in teaching. Many of them were actually teaching at the time of the survey but not in the grade or subject of their choice. The types of jobs preferred by other relatively large groups of graduates were in the fields of social work, arts or painting, entertainment, health services, home economics, and personnel work.

Examination of the types of jobs obtained by the 1955 graduates reveals both breadth and concentration of activity. Altogether, five occupational groups covered nearly four-fifths of the working graduates. Teaching led the occupational list. Nearly 40,000 women, 61 percent of the employed graduates, reported that they held teaching jobs. Other large occupational groups were secretaries and stenographers (4,900); nurses (2,600); recreation, religious, social, and welfare workers (2,000); and biological technicians (1,900). (Table 6.)

Despite this heavy occupational concentration, some graduates were doing work considered relatively unusual for women. Among the

sample of respondents were one or more of the following: City planning technician, research engineer, legal administrator of estates, assistant curator of a museum, geologist, programmer for computing machines, industrial relations assistant, and landscape architect.

Major assistance in locating jobs was given to one-third of the graduates by their college or university placement bureaus and to one-fourth of the graduates by their families or friends. Many reported the school placement bureaus most helpful with shortage skills. This is not surprising, since college campuses are scouted most frequently by employers with a shortage of personnel such as teachers, chemists, mathematicians, and statisticians. Most of the nurses, however, learned about their jobs from family or friends or by applying directly to a hospital--often where they had trained. Employment agencies, both private and public, were mentioned principally by secretaries, stenographers, typists, and other clerical workers. (Table 7.)

In the opinion of more than four-fifths of the graduates, their first jobs were related to their undergraduate majors. This opinion was substantiated by the fact that most of the graduates reported employment in jobs for which they had been trained. In the predominant group, those who had prepared for teaching, fully three-fourths of the women with teaching certificates were employed as teachers. In addition, among other employed graduates, over nine-tenths of those with nursing majors became nurses; two-thirds of those who majored in business and commerce became secretaries, stenographers, or miscellaneous clerical workers; two-thirds of those with majors

in biological science became biological technicians; and one-half of the physical science graduates (most of whom were chemistry majors) became chemists. (Table 8.)

Graduates who had jobs not directly related to their undergraduate major were using their training in a variety of ways. For instance, of the employed women with psychology majors, 22 percent were teachers; 20 percent were recreation, religious, social, and welfare workers; 15 percent were miscellaneous professional workers; 17 percent were secretaries and stenographers; 12 percent were in other clerical jobs; 8 percent were bank and insurance workers; and 6 percent were employed in other fields.

THE PREDOMINANT JOB: TEACHING

The demand for more teachers to staff the Nation's expanding school system has focused special attention on the college youths who are taking teacher training and accepting teaching jobs. In the June 1955 class, almost three-fourths of the women took some courses in education. Most of these secured a teaching certificate and were teaching in the winter of 1955-56. Those who became teachers constituted 87 percent of the graduates with elementary-school certificates and 63 percent of those with secondary-school certificates. About one-tenth of the certificate holders accepted other jobs and a small proportion were unemployed, although some of these had arranged to teach during the following semester. About 4 percent of the certificate holders were continuing their education and about 6 percent were not in the labor market. (Table 9.)

Over half of the certificate holders were certified to teach in elementary schools only; one-third were certified for secondary schools only; and about one-tenth held certificates for both types of schools. In view of the widespread concern over the shortage of science teachers, it is important to consider the subjects which the recent teacher trainees were qualified to teach. Among the 21,000 holders of secondary-school certificates covered by the survey were many who could teach more than one subject. The following percentages represent the proportions of graduates certified to teach each subject:

	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Percent</u>
English - - - - -	34	Physical education - -	11
Fine arts - - - - -	22	History - - - - -	8
Home economics - - -	18	Mathematics - - - - -	7
Social sciences - - -	18	Modern languages - - -	6
Business education -	13	Other - - - - -	5
Natural sciences - -	12		

Four out of five certificates entitled the holders to teach in one State and most of the other certificates, in two States. About 4 percent of the teachers among the June 1955 graduates did not have a certificate; a number of these were taking education courses in addition to teaching.

Among the nearly 40,000 teachers represented in the survey, about 7 out of 10 were employed in elementary schools. About two-thirds of the 26,000 elementary-school teachers in the group were teaching grades 1 through 4, the classes filled with children born in the postwar years. Some of the graduates surveyed were teaching several grades; the figures following show the percentages of elementary-school teachers with students in each grade listed:

	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Kindergarten - - - -	7	Fifth - - - - - - -	18
First - - - - - - -	24	Sixth - - - - - - -	16
Second - - - - - - -	27	Seventh - - - - - - -	7
Third - - - - - - -	25	Eighth - - - - - - -	5
Fourth - - - - - - -	20		

Over three-fourths of the elementary-school teachers had majored in education and over three-fourths of the secondary-school teachers reported a subject-matter major.

The principal subjects taught by the June 1955 graduates who were secondary-school teachers in the winter of 1955-56 were: English, which was taught by 28 percent of the group; home economics by 21 percent; physical education by 14 percent; business education by 12 percent; fine arts, history, and mathematics, each by 9 percent; and natural sciences and social sciences, each by 8 percent. Some of the secondary-school teachers reported they were teaching more than one subject.

FIRST-YEAR EARNINGS

The average salary of the women graduates employed full time was \$3,141 a year. Earnings of most of the women ranged between \$2,500 and \$4,000. About 12 percent earned less than \$2,500 and almost 7 percent more than \$4,000.

Some significant differences in the women's earnings were noted by occupation and by undergraduate major. The best-paying jobs were held by chemists (averaging \$3,900) and mathematicians and statisticians (\$3,850). Over a third of the women in these occupations

earned as much as \$4,000 a year. Relatively high average salaries were also reported by nurses (\$3,438), home economists (\$3,341), and recreation, religious, social, and welfare workers (\$3,214). Although the average starting salary for teachers (\$3,197) was below these groups, it compared favorably with others, such as biological technicians (\$3,038), copywriters, editors, and reporters (\$3,020), secretaries and stenographers (\$2,895), and typists (\$2,704). (Table 10.)

Considered in terms of their undergraduate major, the graduates with training in the physical science and health fields tended to receive the highest pay. Average salaries above \$3,400 were received by those with majors in physical science, nursing, other health fields, and mathematics. Also receiving above-average earnings were the women with majors in sociology and social work (\$3,214), education (\$3,204), and physical education (\$3,174). Those who had majored in art (\$2,660), foreign languages (\$2,847), and music (\$2,987) had lower average salaries. (Table 11.)

OTHER ASPECTS

The women graduates viewed their college education as something more than preparation for future employment. By their own report, only one-fourth of the group were interested in a career. Another fourth said they expected to work "indefinitely" or "only as necessary," but did not have a career in mind. Almost half of the recent graduates considered paid employment as a temporary activity between school and marriage. (Table 12.)

The graduates were asked to indicate whether they considered their college experience a help in the role of housewife or mother. Of those who responded to this question, nine-tenths answered, "Yes." Nearly three-fourths of all the women were active members of some organized group contributing time as well as dues, and one-fourth of these were officers. Almost half of all the graduates belonged to a church or religious organization; over one-third to a professional society related to work; almost one-fourth to a social or community welfare organization; one-fifth to an educational or cultural group; a smaller proportion to a recreational club; and a few to a political organization or a labor union.

Thus, in their roles as workers, homemakers, and citizens, the recent women graduates were undertaking adult responsibilities. They were turning their special skills, their trained minds, to the service of society, as well as to the fulfillment of their individual aims. While their decisions remain essentially personal to the women themselves, the sum of their individual choices is of vital interest and concern to those studying the utilization of our Nation's trained men and women.

A P P E N D I X - G E N E R A L T A B L E S

Note 1: Survey included 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 may not add to 100.

Table 1.--Total June 1955 Women College Graduates and Survey Participants

Item	Total		Participants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Women graduates, total -----	81,108	100	2,919	100
By region:				
Northeast -----	23,975	30	990	34
North Central -----	21,660	27	857	29
South -----	25,952	32	766	26
West -----	9,521	12	306	10
Women graduates, total -----	81,108	100	2,919	100
By college or university (number of women graduates):				
500 and over -----	8,027	10	252	9
250 to 499 -----	17,207	21	631	22
100 to 249 -----	26,017	32	997	34
50 to 99 -----	18,128	22	662	23
Under 50 -----	11,729	14	377	13
Colleges and universities, total <u>1/</u> -----	1,006	100	108	100
By number of women graduates:				
500 and over -----	12	1	10	9
250 to 499 -----	54	5	22	20
100 to 249 -----	193	19	32	30
50 to 99 -----	266	26	19	18
Under 50 -----	481	48	25	23

1/ Colleges and universities granting bachelor's degrees and classified as women's schools or coeducational.

Table 2a.--Age and Marital Status of Graduates

Age and marital status	Number	Percent
A. Age		
Graduates reporting age -----	80,586	100
Under 21 years -----	1,641	2
21 years -----	17,978	22
22 years -----	39,617	49
23 and 24 years -----	11,684	15
25 to 29 years -----	3,172	4
30 years and over -----	6,494	8
B. Marital Status		
Graduates reporting marital status -----	80,966	100
Single -----	51,911	64
Married -----	27,478	34
Widowed, separated, divorced -----	1,577	2

Table 2b.--Age and Marital Status of Graduates

Age	Total		Marital status							
	Number ^{1/}	Percent	Single	Married				Widowed, separated, divorced		
				Total	With children-		With no children	Total	With children	With no children
					Under 6 years ^{2/}	6 to 17 years				
Number of graduates	80,568		51,693	27,333	3,366	2,384	21,583	1,542	745	797
Percent -----		100	64	34	4	3	27	2	1	1
Total -----			Percent distribution							
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 21 years ----	1,641	2	2	2	---	---	2	2	---	3
21 years -----	17,978	22	25	18	8	---	21	---	---	---
22 years -----	39,599	49	53	44	36	---	51	8	12	5
23 and 24 years ---	11,684	15	15	15	28	---	14	5	4	5
25 to 29 years ----	3,172	4	3	5	16	2	4	9	14	4
30 years and over -	6,494	8	2	16	12	98	8	77	70	83

^{1/} Excludes 540 graduates who did not report age and/or marital status.

^{2/} Includes 339 graduates who also had children 6 to 17 years of age.

Table 3.--Employment or School Status of Graduates

Employment or school status	Number	Percent
Number reporting status -----	80,852	100
Employed only -----	57,923	71
Full time -----	55,464	68
Part time -----	2,459	3
Employed and attending school -----	7,078	9
Employed full time, school part time -----	5,966	7
Employed part time, school part time -----	485	1
School full time, employed part time -----	627	1
Attending school only -----	6,816	8
Full time -----	6,428	8
Part time -----	388	<u>1</u> / ₁₀₀
Seeking work -----	2,916	4
Not seeking work -----	6,119	8

1/₁₀₀ Less than one percent.

Comment: The total number of graduates holding jobs was 65,001--full time, 61,430; part time, 3,571.

The total number of graduates attending school was 13,894--full time, 7,055; part time, 6,839.

Table 4.--Employment or School Status of Married Women Graduates and Their Husbands

Status of married women graduates	Total		Status of husband					
	Number ^{1/}	Percent	Employed ^{2/}			Attending school ^{2/}	In military service	Other
			Total	Full time	Part time			
Number of married women graduates	27,095		15,272	13,724	1,548	6,395	5,283	145
Percent -----		100	56	51	6	24	19	1
Total -----			Percent distribution					
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed -----	18,695	69	71	71	67	79	52	100
Employed only -----	17,546	65	66	66	61	74	50	100
Full time -----	16,065	59	60	61	52	72	41	---
Part time -----	1,481	5	6	6	8	2	9	---
Employed and attending school part time -----	1,149	4	5	5	7	5	1	---
Attending school -----	1,117	4	3	3	4	8	3	---
Seeking work -----	1,716	6	6	7	2	1	13	---
Not seeking work -----	5,567	21	20	19	27	12	33	---

^{1/} Excludes 383 married women who did not report their own and/or their husbands' status.

^{2/} In this table graduates working full or part time and also attending school part time are included in "employed"; those attending school full time and employed part time are included under "attending school."

Table 5a.--Undergraduate Major of June 1955 Women College Graduates

Undergraduate major	Number	Percent
Total reporting major -----	78,819	100
Art -----	2,118	3
Biological sciences -----	2,521	3
Business and commerce -----	3,495	4
Education -----	27,440	35
English -----	7,697	10
Health fields -----	1,371	2
History -----	2,113	3
Home economics -----	6,155	8
Journalism -----	956	1
Languages -----	1,835	2
Mathematics -----	1,345	2
Music -----	2,434	3
Nursing -----	2,653	3
Physical education -----	2,397	3
Physical sciences -----	1,392	2
Psychology -----	2,352	3
Social sciences (not elsewhere classified) ----	3,200	4
Sociology and social work -----	3,631	5
Speech and dramatic art -----	1,630	2
Other majors -----	2,084	3

Table 5b.--Undergraduate Major of Graduates, by Employment or School Status

Undergraduate major	Total		Employed ^{2/}	Attending school ^{2/}	Seeking work	Not seeking work
	Number ^{1/}	Percent				
Number of graduates -----	78,579		62,392	7,366	2,866	5,955
Percent -----		100	79	9	4	8
Art -----	2,100	100	68	13	3	16
Biological sciences -----	2,477	100	65	29	1	5
Business and commerce -----	3,495	100	91	4	2	4
Education -----	27,416	100	88	3	3	6
English -----	7,647	100	72	15	6	7
Health fields -----	1,371	100	77	12	5	5
History -----	2,113	100	67	12	7	14
Home economics -----	6,129	100	79	7	7	7
Journalism -----	956	100	80	9	3	8
Languages -----	1,835	100	65	13	8	14
Mathematics -----	1,345	100	83	3	10	4
Music -----	2,378	100	71	23	---	7
Nursing -----	2,653	100	93	3	1	3
Physical education -----	2,397	100	81	4	4	11
Physical sciences -----	1,392	100	62	35	2	2
Psychology -----	2,352	100	61	21	5	14
Social sciences (not elsewhere classified) -----	3,178	100	73	13	5	10
Sociology and social work -----	3,631	100	70	14	2	14
Speech and dramatic art -----	1,630	100	87	9	2	2
Other majors -----	2,084	100	67	13	5	15

1/ Excludes 2,529 graduates who did not report undergraduate major and/or employment or school status.
 2/ In this table graduates working full or part time and also attending school part time are included in "employed"; those attending school full time and employed part time are included under "attending school."

Table 6.--Type of Work of Employed Graduates

Type of work	Number	Percent
Graduates reporting type of work -----	64,752	100
Bank, insurance workers -----	689	1
Buyers, assistant buyers, store managers, trainees -----	914	1
Chemists -----	470	1
Clerical workers, miscellaneous -----	3,431	5
Copywriters, editors, reporters -----	650	1
Home economists -----	887	1
Mathematicians, statisticians -----	449	1
Nurses -----	2,585	4
Professional workers, miscellaneous -----	3,040	5
Recreation, religious, social, welfare workers -----	2,005	3
Sales clerks, miscellaneous retail workers -----	679	1
Secretaries, stenographers -----	4,908	8
Teachers -----	39,552	61
Grade school -----	26,637	41
High, junior high school -----	10,145	16
Other -----	2,770	4
Technicians, biological -----	1,929	3
Typists -----	1,147	2
Other types of work -----	1,417	2

Table 7.--Type of Work and Primary Job Source of Employed Graduates

Type of work	Total		Percent of employed graduates listing as primary job source					
	Number ^{1/}	Percent	College or university placement bureau	Private employment agency	Government employment service	Newspaper advertisement	Family or friend	Other
Number of graduates -----	62,130		21,158	3,040	1,653	1,767	15,809	18,703
Percent -----		100	34	5	3	3	25	30
Bank, insurance workers -----	668	100	14	26	---	16	34	10
Buyers, assistant buyers, store managers, trainees -----	893	100	32	6	---	2	17	44
Chemists -----	470	100	44	---	8	7	4	37
Clerical workers, miscellaneous	3,368	100	19	20	5	10	29	17
Copywriters, editors, reporters	650	100	10	12	---	11	29	38
Home economists -----	865	100	22	11	---	---	33	35
Mathematicians, statisticians -	449	100	35	14	4	---	33	14
Nurses -----	2,333	100	9	1	6	1	26	57
Professional workers, miscellaneous -----	3,021	100	20	6	3	6	23	41
Recreation, religious, social, welfare workers -----	1,850	100	18	6	7	---	41	27
Sales clerks, miscellaneous retail workers -----	679	100	9	7	3	11	34	36
Secretaries, stenographers ----	4,836	100	20	12	9	5	32	22
Teachers -----	37,742	100	44	2	1	1	23	30
Grade school -----	25,230	100	44	1	1	1	24	30
High, junior high school -	9,793	100	47	3	1	2	20	27
Other -----	2,719	100	30	---	3	1	24	43
Technicians, biological -----	1,912	100	17	3	2	6	30	42
Typists -----	1,121	100	19	20	21	5	24	11
Other types of work -----	1,273	100	10	5	4	12	40	28

^{1/} Excludes employed graduates who did not report occupational group and/or primary job source.

Table 8.--Occupational Distribution of Employed Graduates, by Undergraduate Major

Type of work	Total		Percent of employed graduates with undergraduate major in				
	Number ^{1/}	Percent	Art	Biological sciences	Business and commerce	Education	English
Number of graduates -----	62,754		1,411	1,622	3,180	24,158	5,574
			Percent distribution				
Total -----		100	100	100	100	100	100
Bank, insurance workers -----	670	1	---	---	1	<u>2/</u>	2
Buyers, assistant buyers, store managers, trainees -----	898	1	5	---	5	<u>2/</u>	2
Chemists -----	470	1	---	4	---	---	---
Clerical workers, miscellaneous ----	3,353	5	9	5	18	1	7
Copywriters, editors, reporters ----	650	1	5	---	1	---	4
Home economists -----	829	1	---	---	---	<u>2/</u>	---
Mathematicians, statisticians ----	449	1	---	---	---	---	---
Nurses -----	2,523	4	---	5	---	---	---
Professional workers, miscellaneous	2,998	5	18	1	15	<u>2/</u>	4
Recreation, religious, social, welfare workers -----	2,005	3	---	---	1	<u>2/</u>	3
Sales clerks, miscellaneous retail workers -----	679	1	4	2	1	<u>2/</u>	1
Secretaries, stenographers -----	4,726	8	18	1	46	<u>2</u>	8
Teachers -----	38,011	61	34	14	4	95	63
Grade school -----	25,396	40	23	5	1	82	26
High, junior high school ----	9,958	16	5	10	3	8	35
Other -----	2,657	4	6	---	---	5	3
Technicians, biological -----	1,929	3	---	66	---	---	1
Typists -----	1,147	2	5	---	2	<u>2/</u>	2
Other types of work -----	1,417	2	3	2	4	<u>2/</u>	4

"See footnotes at end of table."

Table 8.--Occupational Distribution of Employed Graduates, by Undergraduate Major - Continued

Type of work	Percent of employed graduates with undergraduate major in						
	Health fields	History	Home economics	Journalism	Languages	Mathematics	Music
Number of graduates -----	1,056	1,441	4,918	765	1,200	1,118	1,879
	Percent distribution						
Total -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bank, insurance workers -----	---	---	---	---	4	2	1
Buyers, assistant buyers, store managers, trainees -----	---	---	6	---	4	---	---
Chemists -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Clerical workers, miscellaneous -----	---	22	6	10	10	3	12
Copywriters, editors, reporters -----	---	---	---	35	---	---	---
Home economists -----	---	1	15	---	---	---	---
Mathematicians, statisticians -----	---	---	---	---	---	32	---
Nurses -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Professional workers, miscellaneous --	32	---	1	29	5	4	12
Recreation, religious, social, welfare workers -----	---	4	1	6	---	---	3
Sales clerks, miscellaneous retail workers -----	3	3	3	---	---	---	1
Secretaries, stenographers -----	---	6	4	13	17	6	4
Teachers -----	4	56	55	4	44	53	63
Grade school -----	---	32	8	---	21	10	26
High, junior high school -----	---	24	42	4	18	43	24
Other -----	4	---	5	---	5	---	13
Technicians, biological -----	57	---	2/	---	---	---	---
Typists -----	---	5	2	---	12	---	---
Other types of work -----	5	1	6	4	4	---	4

"See footnote at end of table."

Table 8.--Occupational Distribution of Employed Graduates, by Undergraduate Major - Continued

Type of work	Percent of employed graduates with undergraduate major in							
	Nursing	Physical education	Physical sciences	Psychology	Social sciences n.e.c.	Sociology and social work	Speech and dramatic art	Other majors
Number of graduates -----	2,459	1,950	896	1,423	2,375	2,532	1,408	1,389
	Percent distribution							
Total -----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bank, insurance workers -----	---	---	---	8	7	2	2	3
Buyers, assistant buyers, store managers, trainees -----	---	---	---	---	5	2	1	1
Chemists -----	---	---	45	---	---	---	---	---
Clerical workers, miscellaneous -	---	4	4	11	9	8	11	4
Copywriters, editors, reporters -	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---
Home economists -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mathematicians, statisticians ---	---	---	3	2	1	---	---	---
Nurses -----	96	---	3	---	---	1	---	2
Professional workers, miscellaneous -----	---	---	2	13	10	2	12	24
Recreation, religious, social, welfare workers -----	1	7	---	20	6	27	1	17
Sales clerks, miscellaneous retail workers -----	---	---	---	4	1	2	3	4
Secretaries, stenographers -----	---	---	3	17	13	7	15	17
Teachers -----	1	85	23	22	39	40	41	16
Grade school -----	---	11	2	17	18	29	18	11
High, junior high school ---	---	59	18	3	18	8	12	3
Other -----	1	15	2	2	4	3	10	1
Technicians, biological -----	1	---	14	---	---	1	---	1
Typists -----	---	3	3	2	7	5	6	3
Other types of work -----	1	2	---	2	2	4	2	8

1/ Excludes employed graduates who did not report occupation and/or undergraduate major.

2/ Less than one percent.

Note.--N.e.c. means not elsewhere classified.

Table 9.--Teacher Training and Certification of Graduates, by Employment and School Status

Teacher training and certification	Total		Percent of graduates who are							
			Employed					Attending school <u>2/</u>	Seeking work	Not seeking work
	Number <u>1/</u>	Percent	As teachers in				Other occupations			
			Total	Grade school	High, junior high	Other schools				
Number of graduates -----	79,657		39,233	26,448	10,110	2,675	24,204	7,359	2,860	6,001
Percent -----		100	49	33	13	3	30	9	4	8
Graduates with:										
Teacher training, total --	59,064	100	65	44	17	4	18	7	3	6
Education major -----	30,144	100	83	67	11	4	5	3	3	6
Education minor -----	4,787	100	68	47	19	2	16	7	4	5
Some education courses --	24,133	100	43	16	23	4	34	11	4	7
No education courses ----	20,593	100	3	1	1	1	66	17	4	11
Number of graduates -----	78,382		39,173	26,477	10,044	2,652	23,430	7,204	2,769	5,806
Percent -----		100	50	34	13	3	30	9	4	7
Graduates with:										
Teaching certificates, total	48,291	100	78	53	20	5	9	4	3	6
Elementary education ----	25,941	100	87	84	1	2	4	1	3	5
Secondary education ----	16,191	100	63	6	51	5	19	6	5	7
Elementary, secondary education -----	4,806	100	81	43	21	17	7	5	2	5
Other type of certificate	1,353	100	68	47	7	14	11	15	2	5
No teaching certificate --	30,091	100	6	3	1	1	63	18	4	10

1/ Excludes graduates who did not report their employment and school status and/or teacher training and certification.

2/ Includes 627 graduates attending school full time and working part time.

Table 10.--Type of Work and Annual Salary of Employed Graduates

Type of work	Number ^{1/}	Average annual salary	Percent of employed graduates receiving annual salary of					
			Total	Under \$2,500	\$2,500 to 2,999	\$3,000 to 3,499	\$3,500 to 3,999	\$4,000 and Over
Number of graduates -----	59,747	\$3,141		7,367	12,862	22,261	13,255	4,002
Percent -----			100	12	22	37	22	7
Bank, insurance workers -----	666	2,684	100	26	44	30	---	---
Buyers, assistant buyers, store managers, trainees -----	893	2,791	100	17	53	30	---	---
Chemists -----	470	3,900	100	---	---	21	41	39
Clerical workers, miscellaneous -----	3,064	2,838	100	20	38	32	8	2
Copywriters, editors, reporters -----	650	3,020	100	8	37	42	7	6
Home economists -----	791	3,341	100	6	19	31	27	18
Mathematicians, statisticians -----	408	3,848	100	---	---	30	34	36
Nurses -----	2,252	3,438	100	6	17	34	22	22
Professional workers, miscellaneous -----	2,510	3,193	100	16	20	24	27	14
Recreation, religious, social, welfare workers -----	1,733	3,214	100	9	18	43	22	8
Sales clerks, miscellaneous retail workers -----	405	2,420	100	44	40	16	---	---
Secretaries, stenographers -----	4,506	2,895	100	19	31	38	12	1
Teachers -----	37,418	3,197	100	10	18	40	26	6
Grade school -----	25,800	3,242	100	8	16	42	27	7
High, junior high school -----	9,578	3,061	100	15	24	34	25	2
Other -----	2,040	3,275	100	10	5	48	30	7
Technicians, biological -----	1,720	3,038	100	10	33	38	14	5
Typists -----	996	2,704	100	30	39	25	6	---
Other types of work -----	1,218	3,008	100	31	24	11	17	17

^{1/} Excludes part-time workers and those full-time workers who did not report salary; the total includes 47 women who did not report their occupation.

Table 11.--Undergraduate Major and Annual Salary of Employed Graduates

Undergraduate major	Number ^{1/}	Average annual salary	Percent of employed graduates receiving annual salary of					
			Total	Under \$2,500	\$2,500 to 2,999	\$3,000 to 3,499	\$3,500 to 3,999	\$4,000 and over
Number of graduates -----	59,747	\$3,141		7,367	12,862	22,261	13,255	4,002
Percent -----			100	12	22	37	22	7
Art -----	1,294	2,660	100	29	31	29	10	---
Biological sciences -----	1,455	3,017	100	10	40	30	14	6
Business and commerce -----	3,027	3,135	100	3	31	44	19	3
Education -----	22,962	3,204	100	8	18	41	27	5
English -----	5,094	3,015	100	17	25	39	13	6
Health fields -----	950	3,469	100	3	9	37	34	16
History -----	1,339	3,092	100	9	27	46	17	1
Home economics -----	4,543	3,037	100	20	20	28	26	5
Journalism -----	657	2,981	100	16	23	46	15	---
Languages -----	1,131	2,849	100	32	20	37	11	---
Mathematics -----	1,047	3,402	100	1	23	36	24	15
Music -----	1,488	2,987	100	25	14	41	17	3
Nursing -----	2,123	3,451	100	7	18	32	18	25
Physical education -----	1,913	3,174	100	13	13	38	34	2
Physical sciences -----	679	3,670	100	5	10	25	29	31
Psychology -----	1,102	2,862	100	30	22	31	14	4
Social sciences, not elsewhere classified -----	2,215	3,122	100	15	22	30	27	7
Sociology, social work -----	2,470	3,214	100	7	22	46	14	11
Speech, dramatic art -----	1,182	3,021	100	19	36	23	11	11
Other majors -----	1,232	3,140	100	16	29	27	16	12

^{1/} Excludes all part-time workers, and those full-time workers who did not report salary; the total includes 1,844 women who did not report their undergraduate major.

Table 12.--Future Employment Plans of June 1955 Women College Graduates

Employment plans	Total		Marital status		
	Number ^{1/}	Percent	Single	Married	Widowed, separated, divorced
Number of graduates -----	75,592		48,813	25,350	1,429
Percent -----		100	65	34	2
Total -----			Percent distribution		
		100	100	100	100
Plan to have a career -----	19,639	26	27	21	61
Plan to work indefinitely, have no interest in a career -----	11,972	16	16	15	13
Plan to work only as necessary-economic reasons -----	8,791	12	6	22	20
Plan to work short while after marriage -----	27,539	36	42	28	5
Plan to stop working when married -----	4,021	5	8	2/	2
Do not plan to work in foreseeable future -----	3,315	4	2/	12	---
Other plans -----	315	2/	2/	1	---

1/ Excludes 5,516 graduates who did not report future employment plan and/or marital status.

2/ Less than one percent.