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A SURVEY OF VOCATIONAL CHOOSING BY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS

bу

Harold Schulte

Contributions of the Graduate School Indiana State Teachers College Number 290

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Master of Arts Degree in Education

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The investigator of this study is greatly indebted for the helpful suggestions and criticisms received from his counselors in this undertaking: Dr. John R. Shannon, Chairman, Dr. E. L. Welborn, and Professor E. L. Abell.

Special acknowledgment is made by the writer for the courtesy extended to him by the principals of the following schools who granted permission for the giving of questionnaires in their schools: Frichton, Carlisle, Oaktown, Edwardsport, Sullivan, and Gerstmeyer of Terre Haute, all of Indiana, and Glendale, Arizona.

Harold Schulte

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. General Statements

1. <u>Vocational Guidance</u>. It is rapidly becoming an acknowledged fact that vocational guidance should be a part of the curriculum of each high school. Just how high school curricula are to be arranged to meet this problem has not been fully determined.

The investigator has for the past five years attempted to act as vocational counselor for high school seniors. It was observed that few seniors had definite vocational choices or had ideas concerning a choice, and that the majority of these had no conception of the requirements of the vocation nor did they realize what advantages or disadvantages their chosen vocation offered.

It was further noted that with few exceptions high school seniors desired to do something and not to become drifters or public and private charges.

2. Statement of the Problem. This study was undertaken with a four-fold purpose: first, to determine what factor ranks highest in determining a high school pupil's choice of a vocation; second, to find if there is a difference in the choice of vocation of high school pupils in schools of various sizes; third, to determine whether or not the high schools under study are offering any effective vocational guidance; and fourth, to find out what individuals are commanding the

pupils' admiration and what influence the occupations of these individuals has upon the pupil's vocational choice.

B. Method of Investigation

The writer prepared a questionnaire to be given in grades ten, eleven, and twelve. A total of 895 questionnaires were distributed as follows: seniors, 318; juniors, 257; and sophomores, 319.

In order to obtain the vocational ideas of pupils in schools of different sizes, questionnaires were given in Gerstmeyer High School of Terre Haute and in Sullivan High School of Sullivan, both large schools, and in the following small schools: Frichton, Oaktown, Glendale (Arizona), Carlisle, Edwardsport, and Freelandville.

In collecting the data in table form all the returns from the small schools were listed under the heading small schools.

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- II. PRESENTATION AND TREATMENT OF DATA
- A. Choice of Vocations Made by Students
- 1. Presentation and Treatment of Data. Table I, pages 5 to 6, shows vividly the occupational choices of the students of the three upper grades of the high schools studied. As has been stated, the schools were classed as the large high schools, represented by Gerstmeyer and Sullivan, and the small high schools, represented by Frichton, Oaktown, Glendale, Carlisle, Edwardsport, and Freelandville. On the questionnaire the students were asked to state whether or not they had chosen an occupation and, if so, what the occupation was. The results were compiled under the various vocations chosen by classes and schools.
- 2. Analysis and Summary of Data. The study shows, as revealed in Table I, that the teaching profession leads in occupational choices. Nursing proved to be the second choice of occupations, although open only to girls. This was to be expected, since girls of the adolescent age are often eager to become members of the nursing profession. It is interesting to note that only five girls of the entire group listed thousekeeping as a choice.

Of the occupations listed, the choices vary from 77 students desiring to follow the teaching profession to 1 each desiring to become a veterinarian, a salesman, and a commercial artist. The choices in general ranged from the highest of

the professions to the common laborer.

3. Summary of Data. Table II is a report of Table I on a basis of classes. It gives the number of students by classes, seniors, juniors, and sophomores, choosing the different occupations. Teaching leads as a vocation among the seniors and nursing among the juniors and sophomores. The vocations ranking highest over all three classes are teaching, nursing, stenography, engineering, office work, and farming.

The correlations of the rankings of the top twelve vocations in Table I are as follows:

- B. Seven Factors Which Might Influence a

 Pupil in his Choice of Vocation
- 1. Presentation of Data. The distribution of the seven factors which were most potent in influencing the pupils in a choice of a vocation is shown in Table III, page 9. The list of seven factors is as follows: occupation of parents, advice of parents, advice of minister, advice of other persons, the student's experience, and the student's success. The table reveals the number of times each of the seven factors was indicated by seniors, juniors, and sophomores in the high schools studied. Each of the seven factors is set out in the table according to its rank as indicated by the students.
 - 2. Analysis and Summary. In the case of Gerstmeyer High

OCCUPATIONS CHOSEN BY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS

School Occupation Gerstmeyer Sullivan Small Schools Klastrich Sen- Jun- Sopho-Jun-Sopho-Jun-Sopho-Sen-Sen-Total Total Total ior ior ior more ior ior more ior more Qivil Derey. Teaching 12. Nurse · Stenographer Engineer Office Work Farmer Aviator Mechanic Printing 0 -Musician Beauty Operator Business Physician 2 .

TABLE I (Continued)

Secretary 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 2 2 4 Electrician 2 0 3 5 0 1 0 1 0 1 8 Civil Service 3 0 2 5 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 Baseball Player 1 0 3 4 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 Journalism 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 Artist 3 1 1 4 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 Forestry 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 Undertaker 1 0 2 3 1 0 0 2 0 Housekeeper 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 Radio 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 Navy 3 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 Chemist 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 Missionary 0 1 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 0	[1] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and the same	1 (A)			13 11 11			rational design of the second				
Secretary 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 2 2 4 4 Electrician 2 0 3 5 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	Lawyer		3.3		2	2	2	3	7	1	0	2	3
Givil Service 3 0 2 5 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 Baseball Player 1 0 3 4 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 Journalism 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 1 0 Artist 2 1 1 4 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 Forestry 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 <td>Secretary</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>. 3</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td>	Secretary	0	0		0	0	0	. 3	3	2	2	4	8
Baseball Player 1 0 3 4 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 Journalism 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 1 0 0 Artist 2 1 1 4 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 5 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Electrician	2	0	3	5	0	1	0	1	0 .	ı	2	3
Journalism 2 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 1 0 0 Artist 2 1 1 4 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Civil Service	3	0	2	- 5	0	1	0	. 1	1	0	1	2
Journalism 2 0 0 2 0 2 1 1 0	Baseball Player	1	0	3	4	0	2	0	2	1	0	. 0	1
Forestry 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 Undertaker 1 0 2 3 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 Housekeeper 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 Radio 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 Navy 3 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 Machinist 0 1 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Missionary 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0	Journalism		0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	, 1	0	2
Undertaker 1 0 2 3 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 Housekeeper 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 Radio 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 Navy 3 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 Chemist 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 Machinist 0 1 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Missionary 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0	Artist	2	1	1	4	1	1	0	2	0	O	0	0
Housekeeper 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 Radio 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 Navy 3 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 Chemist 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 Machinist 0 1 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Missionary 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0	Forestry	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Radio 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 Navy 3 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 Chemist 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 Machinist 0 1 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Missionary 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0	Undertaker	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	1.	0	2	0	2
Navy 3 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 Chemist 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 Machinist 0 1 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Missionary 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0	Housekeeper	0	1	1	2	. 1	0	1	2	0	0	1.	1
Chemist 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 Machinist 0 1 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Missionary 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0	Radio	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0.	Q	1	2	3
Machinist 0 1 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Missionary 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0	Navy	3	0 ·	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Missionary 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 0	Chemist	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	Machinist	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous* 10 11 10 31 0 3 8 11 8 11 16 3	Missionary	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	O	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous*	10	11	10	31	0	3	8	11	8	11	16	35

^{*}Here are totaled the choices for a number of occupations chosen by fewer than 5 pupils each.

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF THE CHOICES OF VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS
AS TO THEIR GRADE IN HIGH SCHOOL

Occupation	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Grand Total
Teaching	39	19	29	87
Nurse	21	24	31	76
Stenographer	26	17	. 20	63
Engineer	20	16	13	49
Office Work	21	15	11	47
Farmer	12	19	13	44
Mechanic	7	13	9	29
Aviator	8	12	9	29
Printing	16	4	0	20
Musician	7	7	8	22
Beauty Operator	11	4	6	21
Business	12	2	5	19
Physician	5	3	5	13
Lawyer	3	3	6	12
Secretary	2	2	7	11
Electrician	<u>,</u> 2	2	5	9
Livil Service	4	1.	3	8 .
Baseball Player	2	2	3	7
Journalism	3	3	0	6
Artist	3	2	1	6
Forestry	1	ı	4	6
Indertaker	2	2	2	6

TABLE II (Continued)

	<u> </u>			
Housekeeper	1	. 1	3	5
Radio	1	2	2	5
Navy	3	1	1	5
Chemist	3	0	1	5
Machinist	· · · · O	1	3	4
Missionary	0	2	2	4
Miscellaneous*	17	24	34	75
Totals	252	204	236	692

^{*}Here are totaled the choices for a number of occupations chosen by fewer than 5 pupils each.

TABLE III

CAUSES WHICH INFLUENCED THE STUDENTS
CHOICE OF OCCUPATION

			Sch	ools						
Choice		Gerst	meye r	Su	llivaı	j	Sm	all S	chools	Total
OHOICE	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Jun-Sopho-Sen-Jun- ior more ior ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	IUVAL		
Experience	23	15	23	6	13	20	39	45	33	217
Advice of Parent	28	12	30	10	6	23	38	28	38	213
Advice of Others	23	14	24	9	10	23	25	34	34	196
Success	16	13	16	4	14	25	24	32	31	175
Parent's Occupation	7	5	8	4	. 7	10	7	17	14	79
Advice of Teachers	13	6	3	3	2	10	13.	13	12	75
Advice of Minister	2	6	2	1	Ö	1	1	1	2	16
Totals	112	71	106	37	52	112	147	170	164	971

Correlations for Table III

Gerstmeyer and Small Schools - 92.9% Gerstmeyer and Sullivan ---- 61.6% Sullivan and Small Schools --- 64.3%

School the advice of parents ranks highest as a controlling factor in all three classes, advice of other persons ranks second, and experience third.

Advice of parents ranks highest according to the Seniors at Sullivan High School, while the Juniors and Sophomores are guided most by success.

The study of the small high schools reveals that experience ranks highest in case of the Seniors and Juniors but that the Sophomores rank advice of parents highest.

The advice of the minister ranks lowest in the three classes of all the schools with the exception of the Juniors of Gerstmeyer. Advice of teachers seems to carry very little weight in determining vocational choices. This is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that Table I revealed the leading choice of occupation to be the teaching profession.

C. Preparation of Students for Chosen Vocations

1. Presentation of Data. Table IV, page 11, is a tabulation of "yes" and "no" questions as answered by the students. The purpose of this portion of the study is to ascertain what preparation the student has had for his chosen occupation and to learn to what extent he has benefited from his occupational studies in high school.

Two questions, reading as follows, were asked upon this topic: Have you read about this occupation? and Have you

TABLE IV

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS NUMBERS FOUR, FIVE, SIX,
AND SEVEN AS WAS GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS

	Qu	estionna	ire	 S	enio	rs		Juni	o rs	So	phon	ores	Tot	al
ri T		Number	2	Yes	No	Blank	Yes	No	Blank	Yes	No	Blank	Yes	No
								Ge	rstmeye	r				1.
		4 5 6 7		91 87 106 100	13 14 5 8	11 14 4 7	39 37 48 43	12 12 5 8	9 11 7 9	67 59 77 6 7	14 20 4 7	5 6 5 11	197 153 231 210	39 46 14 23
								S	ullivan					
		4 5 6 7		32 29 35 33	5 8 3 2	13 13 12 15	27 30 32 29	8 6 4 3	15 14 14 18	45 43 57 53	11 13 0 1	10 10 9 12	114 102 124 115	24 27 7 6
								Sma	11 Scho	ols				
		4 5 - 6 7		92 81 83 73	22 31 30 12	39 41 40	109 108 100 87	31 32 33 18	7 7 14 22	39 75 88 68	28 40 29 13		240 264 271 228	81 103 92 43

chosen your subjects in high school in order to better fit yourself for this work?

The following questions were asked the students of the various schools studied concerning their occupational studies in high school: Does your high school offer any course (or courses) which might give you any idea of a number of different occupations? and If your school does, do you think the course has benefited you? The study was made on the same basis, that is by the three upper classes, as was made in the first two tables.

2. Analysis and Summary. The data in this table show that in the answers to the questions concerning the student's preparation for this chosen occupation the number answering "yes" far exceeded those answering "no." The percentage of "yes" answers were about equal for the small and large schools. This indicates that students in all classes, regardless of size of school, were giving close attention to and planning carefully for their later occupation.

Approximately 75 per cent of the students answered "yes" to the question which asked if the student derived any benefit from occupational studies as given in high school. This shows that according to the belief of the students, the schools are meeting, at least to some extent, the needs of the individual in studying and choosing occupations. It would seem from this study that vocational guidance in the small high schools, contrary to what might be expected, compares favorably with that of the larger schools.

- D. A Survey of Students' Opinions of Their Ability
 to Join the Chosen Occupation
- 1. Presentation and Treatment of Data. Table V, page 14, is a compilation of the students' answers to questions 9, 10, and 12 of the questionnaire. The questions required only "yes" or "no" answers. The questions were as follows: (9) Do you believe you are mentally and physically able to follow the occupation you have chosen? (10) Do you know about what it will cost to prepare for and enter this occupation? (12) Do you know if you can financially afford the cost?

The answers have been compiled by number and by schools together with totals.

2. Analysis and Summary. In answer to question 9, the students indicated almost 100 per cent that they feel that they are mentally and physically able to enter the chosen occupations. The seniors were slightly more sure than were the juniors or sophomores.

The students, in answering question 10, showed that they were quite indefinite as to cost of preparing for and entering the occupation. From 75 per cent to 85 per cent of the students indicated that they had little or no knowledge of the cost.

The seniors as might be expected had a better idea concerning the cost, approximately 50 per cent answering "yes" to the question.

According to the answers for question 12 from 75 per cent to 85 per cent of the students were uncertain as to whether

TABLE V

RESULTS OF QUESTIONS NINE, TEN, AND
TWELVE

Question	Seni		Juni		Sophon			tal
Number	Yes	No	Yes	No	, Yes	No	Yes	No
		:	Gerstme	yer				
9	100	3	44	4	76	7	220	.14
10	46	40	13	28	30	48	89	116
12	37	39	6	26	39	36	82	101
			Sull i v	an				
9	35	0	35	0	57	1	127	1
10	18	18	19	16	19	37	56	71
12	15	17 ,	14	18	28	26	57	61
neros en la lace. •		<u>s</u>	mall Sc	hools			•	
9 9	85	1	126	4	112	4	323	9
10	52°	51	53	78	38	65	143	194
12 had digas	54	44	75	59	50	46	179	149
serves in it is a line of the contract of the	in a final at		*					

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they could meet the cost of entering their chosen vocation.,
This would be expected since so many were not sure of the
expense.

- E. Subjects Desired by Pupils but not Offered by Their Schools
- l. <u>Presentation of Data</u>. In the questionnaire the pupil was asked to list the subjects he would like to take but which were not offered in his particular school. Table VI, pages 16 to 17, gives a list of the subjects chosen and the number of times each was selected by the three upper classes in Gerstmeyer, Sullivan, and small high schools.
- 2. Analysis and Summary. Although requests were made for as many as 63 subjects, the frequency of choice would not justify the adoption of more than ten of these by the various schools. Commerce ranked first in the small high schools as a desired subject. This was partly due to the fact that one small high school in the study had had a commerce department but had discontinued it. The students in that school voted heavily for commercial subjects. Subjects greatly desired in both the large and small high schools were French, Spanish, and German. Gerstmeyer, being a technical school, had 19 requests for Aeronautics, while the small school students rather strongly requested courses in advanced mathematics, chemistry, physics, and public speaking.

SUBJECTS REQUESTED BY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS WHICH ARE NOT OFFERED IN THEIR SCHOOL

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MARIE VI (Continued)

or ent i <u>like</u>relander				() ()	*.	ta .	. <u></u> .		: ::		
					S c ho	ols					
Subjects D	esired	Ge	rstme	yer	Su	lliva	n	Sma	11 Sc	hools	Total
		Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	.
Commerce	444	0	0	0	0	0	15	42	26	29	112
Bossey French Beauste	•	0	0	0	4	8	11	11	6	11	51
Advanced Mathe	matics	2	1	0	4	2	ı	5	7	7	29
Aeronautics		7	4	8	1	1	0	0	1	1	23
Spanish	·	6	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	3	22
German		5	2	. 3	1	1,	3	1:.	2	3	21 ·
Agriculture			0	0	0	4	6	2	5	3	20
Chemistry		40 d 0	O _ =	9 0	0	0	7.15 0 7	120	5	3	20
Art		0	0	0	2	1	2	1	9	3	18
Physics		0	Q	0	0	0	0	7	7	1	15
Manual Training	g	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	13
Public Speakin	g	0	0	0	2	3	.4	3	0	1	13

TABLE VI (Continued)

<u> </u>		2.00					2.									
Dramatics		- t		2	0	0		toe t	4	2	0		1	. 1	2	12
Auto Mechanics				0	0	0			2	0	2	**************************************	1	5	0	10
Music	200 1		,	Q	0	0	i i	() }	. 1	1	1		1	3	2	8
Radio			107 218 188 188	1	1	· 0	e 2		1	0	1	. व	0	2	2	8
Bible Study				0	1	0	•		1	2	0		0	2	0	6
Botany	* 4			0	2	1	••*	£ .	0	0	0		0	3	0	6
Drawing				0	0 5	, 0	**,	. •	3	0	0		3	0	0	6
Journalism			* .	2	0	0			2	Ò	0	-	2	0	0	6
Beauty Culture	* 17			1	0	2	٠		1	0	0	:	1	0	0	5
Salesmanship		. •		2	1	0			1	0	1		0	0	0	5
Miscellaneous*			2	3	7	3			6	4	0	٠,٠	5	7	4	59

^{*}Here are totaled the subjects requested by fewer than five students.

F. Advantages of Occupations Chosen

- 1. <u>Presentation and Treatment of Data</u>. The pupils were asked to state a few of the advantages of the vocations they had chosen. Space was allowed for the statement of as many as three or four advantages. The results of the study are shown in Table VII, page 19.
- 2. Summary and Conclusions. Nineteen different advantages were set out. Good pay proved to be the leading advantage with 187 students choosing it. Opportunity and advancement were second and third respectively with 75 students choosing opportunity and 68 choosing advancement. Seventeen listed "Future" as an advantage, but this could well be listed with advancement.

In general this particular part of the study indicates that the students have had very little training in seeking out the advantages of various occupations. It is evident that they have done very little careful thinking into the matter for themselves.

G. Disadvantages of Occupations Chosen

1. Presentation and Treatment of Data. A study was made to find to what extent the students had considered the disadvantages of the occupations and what they felt these disadvantages to be. They were allowed space on the questionnaire to list three or four disadvantages. The results of this study, arranged by schools and by classes, are given in Table VIII, pages 21 to -- . The totals of the different disadvantages

TABLE VII

ADVANTAGES OF OCCUPATIONS AS LISTED BY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS

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The second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the second section of the sect		·								<u> </u>
	Schools									
Advantages	Gerstmeyer			Sullivan			Small Schools			_ Total
Renation Andreas	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	_
Good Pay	41	13	33	9	2	12	18	29	30	187
Opportunity	18	2	8	8	1	8	13	10	6	74
Advancement	10	6	0	4	1	8	7	4	8	68
Working Conditions	13	5	9	0	2	8	8	19	12	67
Meet People	10	1	6	5	1	3	9.	7	13	55
Service	3	0	3	1	2	3	6	11	11	40
Steady Work	8	0	5	0	0	3	5 .,	ı	9	31
Good Hours	6	0	7	1	0	0	7	3	6	30
Interesting	11	0	2	.0	0	0	6	3	6	28
Own Boss	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	9	3	20
Short Preparation	2	0	2	0	1	2	6	2	2	17
Future	0	5	3	0	0	2	1	3	3	17
Education	3	1	O	3	0	o ·	0	1	5	13

TABLE VII (Continued)

OLINA DE LA CONTRADITA	WILDES	03 (1960 <u>F.J</u>		4 53	MILE OF	14 15 15 15		.7	
Travel	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	12
Enjoyable	0	1.	1	0 7		0.	0	3	3	
Experience / Region	0.	Q	0	0	0	0	1 :	4	0	
Pension	3 3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Plenty Food	0 c	$\mathbf{O}_{i_{i}}$	1	0	0 -	0	0	2	0	3
Good Appearance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 + 5

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TABLE VIII

DISADVANTACES OF OCCUPATIONS AS LISTED BY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS

	je i			Sch	ools					
Disadvantages	Ge	rstme	ye r	Sullivan			Small Schools			Total
	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	
Overcrowded	16	0	7	5	1	4	11	8	19	71
Unhealthful	7	2	10	ı	2	6	9	9	11	57
Hard work	0	0	1	0	0	10	6	14	14	51
Expensive preparation	5	1	4	3	3	9	5	9	3	42
Long hours	6	1	4	0	0	1	9.	11	6	38
Dangerous	2	3	6	0	1.11	3	2	10	6	33
Poor working conditions	13	2	0	3	3	0	0.	1	4,	26
Poor pay	2	0	0	2	0	0	10	6	3	23
Away from home	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	11
Uncertain	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	9
No advancement	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	5
Loss of friends	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Own boss	0	0	0	. • •	0	o [']	1	0	0	ŀ
Political changes	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Responsibility	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Ò	0	1

listed are also shown.

E CALCADER

2. Analysis and Summary of Data. Judging by the number of student votes, overcrowded condition of the vocation heads the list of disadvantages. We find that the students of the large high schools feel definitely that this factor is the greatest disadvantage, while the students of the small high schools list hard work as a very close second.

In general the following disadvantages head the list in the order named: overcrowded condition, unhealthful condition, hard work, expensive preparation, and long hours. It is to be noted that one sophomore of the small schools has listed responsibility as a disadvantage. The study of disadvantages indicates the lack of student training which would enable him to search out the advantages and disadvantages of his particular choice of vocation.

H. Recreations as Chosen by High School Students

ing that the acquiring of an ability to choose an avocation is an important result of a vocational guidance program, questioned the pupils upon this topic. The names of twelve leading recreations were placed on the questionnaire, and the student was asked to list his first and second choice. Space was left for the pupils to write in their own choices if they were not included in the given twelve. The results of the study are given

in Tables IX, X, and XI, pages 24 to 26. Table IX reveals, the first and second choices by classes for the Gerstmeyer school, Table X, for the Sullivan school, and Table XI for the combined small high schools.

2. Analysis and Summary of Data. The students confined their choices to the twelve forms of recreation outlined by the writer. In the case of Gerstmeyer, athletics led all others by far as a choice of recreations with 186 first and second choices. Reading was the second choice with 132 votes and music a close third with 131 indicating it as a first or second choice.

At Sullivan, the other large high school, athletics ranked first with 106 votes. Reading was second with 96 and radio third with 92. Hiking and dancing ranked rather high at Sullivan, showing a tendency toward the physical form of recreation.

Reading was the first choice of recreation given by the students of the small schools. Three hundred and three students listed it as first or second choice. Music was given as first or second choice by 246 students while hiking was third with 245 votes. In contrast to the leading role athletics played in the large schools, this form of recreation received 241 votes and was fifth.

The number that listed auto riding, parties, and loafing with others as their preferences for recreation was quite surprising.

TABLE IX

THE VARIOUS RECREATIONS AS WERE CHOSEN BY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS OF GERSTMEYER HIGH SCHOOL

	Sen	iors	Jun	io rs	Sophor	nores	
Recreations	First Choice	Second Choice	First Choice	Second Choice	First Choice	Second Choice	Tota:
Athletics	56	17	34	5	66	8	186
Reading	36	23	15	14	27	17	132
Building things	12	14	16	8	29	11	90
Hiking	2 8	13	11	12	3 6	15	115
Loafing with others	2	13	5	8	3	15	46
Auto Riding	25	11	21	8	33	19	117
Movies	2 8	17	16	14	29	22	126
Dancing	3 3	18	16	4	27	19	117
Parties	17	13	÷ '8	5	20	13	76
Radio	31	16	18	4	34	21	124
Music	36	14	14	9	47	11	131
Conversation	16	9	6	6	14	12	63

TABLE X

THE VARIOUS RECREATIONS AS WERE CHOSEN BY THE HIGH SCHOOL
PUPILS OF SULLIVAN HIGH SCHOOL

	Sen	iors	Jun:	iors	Sophor	i la la la la sulta de la	
Recreation	First Choice	Second Choice		Second Choice	First Choice	Second Choice	Total
Athletics	25	3	22	6	3 8	12	106
Reading	13	14	18	6	26	19	96
Building things	. 6	12	9	7	12	27	73
Hiking	15	6	13	6	30	17	87
Loafing with others	_{j.} , 3	13	4	11.	22	21	74
Auto Riding	,10	8	12	8	27	18	8 3
Movies	11	13	12	9	27	18	90
Dancing	16	6	9	9	30	16	86
Parties	14	7	11	6	22	17	77
Radio	20	6	15	8	30	13	92
Music	13	8	12	7	28	18	86
Conversation	9	7	11	5	22	20	74

TABLE XI

THE VARIOUS RECREATIONS AS WERE CHOSEN BY THE HIGH SCHOOL
PUPILS OF THE SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS

	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	
Recreation	First Second Choice Choice		First Second Choice Choice	Tota:
Athletics	79 14	38 19	69 22	241
Reading	45 42	81 55	60 20	303
Building things	21 27	28 51	2 8 27	182
Hiking	37 31	4 9 3 9	45 44	245
Loafing with others	17 37	27 3 0	19 28	158
Auto Riding	38 29	50 27	44 2 6	214
Movies	50 26	54 30	34 29	223
Dancing	39 18	42 34	22 29	184
Parties	31 33	41 41	40 19	265
Radio	42 28	62 32	57 22	243
Music	43 27	74 29	54 19	246
Conversation	33 19	38 32	30 25	177

Although the choices in general appear very good, it would seem that there is much yet to be done by the high school in teaching students concerning the choosing of avocations.

- I. Student Choice of Extra-Curricular Organizations
- 1. Presentation and Treatment of Data. This portion of the study was made by the writer to find the relationship between the student's choice of vocation, avocation, and club organization and to determine if there was any connection between these activities and vocational choices. Table XII, page 28, presents a list of organizations in which the seniors, juniors, and sophomores of Gerstmeyer, Sullivan, and small high schools hold membership. This table includes the number the pupils holding membership in each organization.

The questionnaire listed the following organizations to be checked: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Hi-Y, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., 4-H, Boy's Club, and Girl's Club. Space was provided for the insertion of additional organizations not listed.

2. Analysis and Summary. It is to be observed that eight additional organizations are listed by the students. The membership in these organizations is small, however, compared to the eight originally listed in the questionnaire.

Membership in the Boy Scouts, Hi-Y, and Blue Tri led at Gerstmeyer, while the 4-H Club led at Sullivan and the small high schools. This is to be expected as those clubs leading at Gerstmeyer are largely urban organizations, while 4-H

TABLE XII

ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS ARE MEMBERS

Total	Schools										
Organization			neyer	Sullivan			Other Schools			Total	
Berling St.	ior	ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	_ 6	
Boy Scouts	12	11	13	6 6	12	9	3	7	6	79	
Girl Scouts	1	0 :	· 1	3	6	10	4	3	1	29	
Hi Y	9	3	6	7	10	4	4	4	4	58	
Y.M.C.A.	11	2	6	o ,	0	1	0	0	0	20	
Y.W.C.A.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0 -	0	0	4	
4- H	3	0	1	5	10	14	25	. 21	41	120	
Boy's Club	8	2	3	0	3	0	5	2	1	24	
Girl's Club	3	0	0	4	3	10	0	. 0	0	20	
National Honor Society	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
G. A. A.	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Camera Club	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	

						TAB	LE X	II	(conti	nued)	1	
			. F		\$2 2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2					· · · · · ·		<u> </u>
Athletic Club	2°	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dramatic Club	÷.	4		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Band		2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	2
Blue Tri		8		5	9	0	3	14	0	0	0	39
Collector's		3		O ,	o	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Club work is almost altogether a rural enterprise.

With the exception of the 4-H Club, the membership in the organizations listed was so small that no conclusions could be drawn. The large membership shown by the 4-H Club indicates that the boys of Sullivan and the small schools are interested in outdoor rural life and the girls in out-door life and homemaking. This, of course, is contrary to their choices of occupation but corresponds rather closely with choices of avocation.

J. Individuals Admired by Pupils

- asked to designate the individual he admired most whether living or dead. The purpose of the writer was to discover in how many cases students admired individuals connected with the occupation of their choice. Table XIII, pages 31 to 33, shows the results of this portion of the study.
- 2. Analysis and Summary. In those cases in which local individuals were named, the writer could make no comparisons, for he had no way of knowing the individual's occupation.

Several similarities were found, however, between the student's choice of occupation and the occupation of the most admired individual. Of the seventy-six who chose nursing, fourteen admired Florence Nightingale. There were twenty-nine who chose aviation as a vocation, and of these, eight admired Lindbergh. Of the seventeen who chose

TABLE XIII
INDIVIDUALS ADMIRED BY PUPILS

- *** ***			, <u>+</u>		Scho	ols		•		
Person Admired	· (Gerst	meyer		Sulli	van	Sma	11 Sc	hools	Total
. Pagas Aliceb	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho more	
Local	22	14	35	6	7	10	20	9	23	128
Lincoln	8	6	9	6	4	2	22	21	22	98 <u>2</u>
Lindbergh	3	2	3	1	2	3	4	4	3	25
Florence Nightengale	1	0	0	ı	1	2	10	2	7	24
Washington	2	2	3	2	1	0	4	1	8	23
Edison	2	1	1	1	1	1 .	4	3	3	17
F D Roosevelt	4	2	- 1	4	1	2	0	0	3	16
T H Roosevelt	1	0	1	1	1	1	à	2	0	9
Helen Keller	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	9
Amelia Earhart	0	0	1	1	1	1 .	0	1	2	7
Jane Adams	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Admiral Byrd	2	. 0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
Knute Rockne	0	0	í	0	0	3	0	0	1	5
Will Rogers .	1	O	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	5

TABLE	ツ TTT	(Continued)
1. 7 H I H		16001.17111.001
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And the first of the second se			serviciones, ciençe provincio de los	The State of the S	Care Data Area	Martin and All Control (1995)	The extension extension of the same	en de la la estada de la compania d La compania de la co	1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 14.2	A CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Giorgia Gira	့ 0	0	0	Ô	0	0	2	0	1	3
Clara Barton	<u>ं</u> 0	0	Ó	Ö	0	0	1	0	2	3
Stanley Co. Wayne King	() O	<u> </u>	0	Ŏ	0	3	0	0	0	3
Sens Book. Henry Ford	Ö	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Edward Bok	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
George Rogers Clark	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Geasar	Ö	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Hoover	0	1	. *	O	0	0 ·	0	0	1	8
Max Bear	0	0	1	1	0	0	. 0	0	0	2 №
Noah	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Napoleon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Noodrow Wilson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Ginger Rogers	. 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
John O'Conner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Matherson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shakespeare	0	1	,,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ı
"Dizzy" Dean	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

TABLE XIII (Continued)

		A 47											-			
George Gipp			0	indical Service Service	Ţ	•	0	o	0	0	0	Q	0	. 1	<u> </u>	-
- Mae West			0		0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	•
Stanley Jones			0		0		0	0 "	0	0	1	0	O		1	,
Babe Ruth			0		0		0	0	0	0	ı î	0	0		1	
Louis Pasteur			0		0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0		1	
Andrew Cargnie	4	•	0		0	i.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1	
Jack Dempsey			0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1	
	- :							*								

electricity, four were admirers of Edison. Two of the four who chose missionary work admired Stanley Jones. The one individual who chose social work admired Jane Addams most. In no other case was there an association between the vocational choice and the person most admired.

- K. Occupation of Local Individual Most
 Admired by Pupils
- 1. Presentation and Treatment of Data. Table XIV, page 35, is a tabulation of that portion of the questionnaire which asked that the student list the occupation of the individual he admired most in his own community. The purpose was to learn if there was any correlation between the student's chosen vocation and the vocation of the local individual most admired by the student.
 - 2. Analysis and Summary of Data. As is shown in the table, teachers were most admired by students in all the schools studied.
 - Cartoonists have very often pictured the teacher as an autocrat and a tyrant. Many people regard the teacher as an individual knowing a few things gathered from books but utterly lacking in any practical knowledge and unable to meet people on their own ground. These assumptions are either false or the pupils were not honest in filling out the questionnaires. It is not probable that pupils would admire teachers with whom they have nothing in common. The students were not compelled to sign the questionnaires, and they knew that their own

TABLE XIV

OCCUPATIONS OF LOCAL INDIVIDUALS WHOM PUPILS ADMIRED MOST

Occupation	Ge	rstmeyer	Su	llivan	Smal	l Schools	To	tal
	Same	Different	Same	Different	Same	Different	Same	Different
Teaching	14	19	10	21	44	69	68	109
Ministry	0	6	0	16	0	15	0	37
Farming	1	1	2	3	9	19	12	23
Medicine	5	3	1	6	4	8	10	17
Business	2	4	3	3	4	6	9	13
Housekeeping	2	6	1	0	1	7	4	13
Nursing	2	3	1	0 .	2	7	5	10
Mechanician	2	2	1	1	1	6	4	9
Music	3	2	2	1	3	1	8	4
Law	1	1	3	2	1	4	5	7
Secretaryship	0	4	1	0	2	1	3	5
Selling	0	4	1	ı	Ö	2	1	7
Ingineering	2	1	0	1	0	4	2	6
Aviation	2	2	0	0	1	2	3 .	4 -
dining	1 .	1	ı	0	0	3	2	4
Mail Carrying	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6

			TABLE XIV	(Continued)		
	<u> </u>	id. And Es	<u> </u>			÷
Bookkeeping	1 :	<u></u> 2	0 1	0 2	1 5	
Truck Driving	0	4	0 0	1 1	1 5	
Railroading	0	5	0 0	0 1	0 6	.,
Undertaking	1	2	0 1	0 0	1 3	
Carpentry	1	1	0 0	0 1	1 2	
Baseball Playing	3.4	0	0 0	0 0	3 0	
Club Leadership	0	3	0 0	0 0	0 3	
Stenography	1	1	0 0	0 0	1 1	
Dancing	0	0	0 1	0 0	0 1	

teachers would not read them. They had nothing to gain by, choosing their teachers as subjects for their admiration.

It is also interesting to note that students admired individuals in certain occupations such as the ministry, housekeeping, and selling, but chose other vocations for themselves. Music and baseball were the only fields in which a majority of pupils followed the vocation of that individual whom they most admired. However, the number of pupils expressing baseball and music as a choice was small.

- L. Organizations in Which Admired Local Individuals Were Active
- 1. Presentation and Treatment of Data. This particular phase of the study was made to reveal the social and community activities of the individuals who were most admired by the pupils. The writer feels that proper vocational guidance in the high school should cause the student to look upon such activities as important in choosing an occupation. Table XV, page 38, shows the results of this study by schools and by classes.
- 2. Analysis and Summary of Data. The results show that these individuals take an active part in community affairs. In each of the three types of schools, all three classes reported church activities as leading, with school activities second. Young people's organizations ranked third, lodges fourth, and athletic groups fifth.

TABLE XV

ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH INDIVIDUALS (LISTED
IN TABLE XIV) WERE ACTIVE

	4172				Scho	ols				
Organization	G	erstm	eyer	Sı	ılliv	an	Sma.	ll Sc	hools	
	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Total
Church	3 0	17	34	22	1.7	35	69	70	7.7	371
School	24	12	17	9	13	21	51	4 9	52	248
Lodge	25	12	14	11	10	11	26	31	25	165
Young People's Organization	17	10	7	10	6	19	40	32	29	170
Political Organization	2	6	9	5	3	12	13	11	15	76
Athletic Groups	16	7	14	12	11	12	16	3 0	23	141
Labor Groups	6	6	15	6	9	5	20	23	18	108
Farm Groups	2	2	6	3	4	5	17	27	22	88
Boy Scouts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

The general results indicate that the students admire, individuals who are active in community work. The fact that they admire those who take part in the leading and most uplifting social organizations would lead one to conclude that the three types of schools are teaching this phase of vocational guidance.

M. Reasons for Pupils' Admiration of Individuals

- l. <u>Presentation and Treatment of Data</u>. The student was asked to give a brief statements telling why he admired the individual of his choice. This, again, should be an important part of a vocational guidance course. These statements were reduced to one word without changing their meaning and the results given in Table XVI, pages 40 and 41.
- 2. Analysis and Treatment of Data. Twenty-seven different characteristics were listed from the student statements. Personality was the leading characteristic, with seventy-five students listing it. The next closest characteristic listed was friendly, given by forty-nine students. Successfulness, honestness, and cooperativeness followed in order.

The students showed that they had received training in choosing, through their teaching or through their own efforts, the ability to select admirable qualities in the individuals about them.

TABLE XVI
REASONS FOR PUPILS' ADMIRATION OF INDIVIDUALS

			arter Lands	S	chool	8		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
<u>នៃមានមេលាក្រុម ប្រក</u>			m ey er	Su	lliva	n.	Sma	all S	chools	M-+-7
Rodytfolk The Colombia	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Sen- ior	Jun- ior	Sopho- more	Total
Personality*	11	3	9	2	2	7	14	18	9	75
Friendly	3	5	3	1	3	3	6	13	12	49
Successful	3	2	1	1	3	6	6	6	7	35
Honest	5	2	3	2	6	4	3	5	3	3 3
Cooperation	8	o	2	0	0	2	9	2	6	29
Intelligent	4	1	3	0	2	0	3	3	9	25
Kind	2	0	2	1	0	3	6	10	1	25
Service	2	0	8	6	2	0	3	ı	3	25
Disposition	2	1	1	0	3	0	7	0	5	19
Contented	0	0	ı	1	0	1	9	2	3	17
Good Sport	3	1	4	. 1	0	1	2	4	0	16
Good Character	0	0.0	3	0	0	0	5	0	6	14
High Ideals	3	0	4	0	0	3 .	0	2	2	14

TABLE XVI (Continued)

Interesting	7	0	0	. 1 2	1	0	0	3	1	13
Perservance	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	3	2	12
Helpful	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	0	12
Generous	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	1	9
Religious	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	6
Tactful	2	0	0	0	0	.0	2	0	· 1	5
Polite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	ı	2	4
Understanding	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Encourages others	0	Ö	0	0	0	0	3 .	1	0	4
Independent	1	0 ,	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Courage	1	1	0	0	0	0	1 ~	0	0	3
Dependable	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	ı
Self-Confident	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	. 1
Efficient	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.0	0	1
					•					

^{*}Pupils' term

- N. Questioning of the Admired Individual and his Reaction
- 1. Presentation and Treatment of Data. Questions 21, 22, and 23 of the questionnaire were given the students with the purpose of learning to what extent they had questioned individuals whom they admired concerning their occupations and to find the results of those questions. Interviews with such persons should be made a part of vocational guidance courses. The three questions were as follows: (21) Does this person appear to be satisfied with his or her occupation? (22) Does he or she discourage others from following this occupation? (23) Does he or she encourage others to enter this occupation? Table XVII, page 43, shows the returns of these three questions by classes and by schools.
- 2. Analysis and Summary of Data. The answers to the three questions indicate that the students have questioned the individuals concerning their occupations. A high percentage of the persons questioned are satisfied with their occupations and encourage others to follow that occupation.

A study of this data indicates that the students interview leading persons in their community and that these individuals have advised them to choose their vocation if they like it and are capable of it.

TABLE XVII

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBERS TWENTYONE, TWENTY-TWO AND TWENTY-THREE
AS WAS GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS

Question	Seni	ors	Juni	ors	Sopho	mores	То	tal
Number	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Ye s	No
			Gerst	meyer	,			
21	64	3	28	3	47	3	139	6
22	· :7	61	3	28	4	42	14	131
23	36	23	21	9	33	11	90	43
esta esta			Sul	livan	• ;			
21	28 .	.0.	29	0	43	0	100	0
22	0	29	1	29	1	3 8	2	96
23	21	6	16	8	29	2	66	16
			Small	Schoo	ls			•
81 300	82	0	88	1	80	6	250	7
		77	9	86	4	82	14	245
· 23	39	12	45	34	54	23	138	69

III. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- A. Factors Determining Choice of Vocations
- 1. Students' Ability in the Use of Factors. The factors determining the student's choice of vocation were rather few in number and were those generally found by other surveys. The students seemed to have little training in choosing the important factors in deciding whether or not to enter a certain occupation. This was true for the large high schools as well as the small.

The senior classes showed a little more ability than the juniors and sophomores in the use of the determining factors. This was the result, evidently, of the fact that they were a little more mature and, being closer to adult life, were doing more serious thinking concerning their future.

- 2. Influences at Home Outstanding in Large School. The results of the survey showed that a high percentage of the students in the large schools answered that their choice of occupation was made largely through the advice of parents. This would indicate that the students talk to their parents, are guided by them, and are inclined to follow their advice. It could also mean that the schools are falling down in their guidance programs, and hence, the dependence of the students upon parental leadership.
- 3. Status of the Small School Student. The students of the small high schools felt that experience was the most important factor in determining their choices of vocations.

Since the small schools were located in rural regions and the students largely from farm homes, this choice might have been good if the students had indicated that they intended to follow the rural occupation of their parents. This, however, was not the case. Most of them had chosen occupations foreign to their immediate surroundings. This fact makes their reasoning ridiculous and shows definite lack of training, straight thinking, and guidance from any source.

- The Teacher as a Factor. The advice of teachers had very little bearing upon the choice of occupations by students. Only a very small per cent of those students questioned indicated that their teacher's advice had brought about their choice. Teachers have the opportunity to guide students regardless of the subject or classes they teach. This study shows that the teachers as a group are not taking advantage of this opportunity and are not directly helping to mold the student's life work. On the other hand, the members of the teaching profession were most admired by the majority of the students. This admiration led many to chose teaching as their future work, thereby indicating that the teacher, while missing a direct opportunity to aid the student in selecting his vocation, has nevertheless an unwitting but important influence on that selection. Many pupils who admired their teachers most chose other vocations, and on the whole it cannot be said that the occupation of a pupils' "hero" has a great influence upon the pupil's vocational choice.
 - B. Choice of Vocations as to Size of Schools
 - General Choice of Occupations. A rather large per

cent of the students receiving the questionnaire had some definite vocational choice. Among the schools the following results were found as to the percentage who had made vocational choices:

Seniors; Gerstmeyer, 73 per cent

Seniors; Sullivan, 72 per cent

Seniors; Small schools, 80 per cent

Juniors; Gerstmeyer, 73 per cent

Juniors; Sullivan, 81 per cent

Juniors; Small schools, 70 per cent

Sophomores; Gerstmeyer, 82 per cent

Sophomores; Sullivan, 81 per cent

Sophomores; Small schools, 70 per cent

It is evident, then, that approximately the same percentage of students have chosen their occupations in the different sized schools.

2. Type of Vocation Chosen. The type of vocations chosen by the students of the various sized schools correlated more highly than was expected. There were, however, some differences which were apparently not controlled by the size of the schools, but by their location.

Teaching proved to be the most popular choice, generally speaking by the students of the different schools. Nursing ranked high because of its popularity among the girls of the small schools, especially the sophomore girls. Farming was naturally a much heavier choice among the small rural schools than in the city schools. This, of course, was to be expected.

There were many cases in which only one, two, or three students desired a certain vocation. These cases did not appear to be controlled by the size of the school.

- C. Extent and Effectiveness of Vocation Guidance of the High Schools Under Study
- 1. Guidance in the Different Sized Schools. There appeared to be little or no difference in the ability to make intelligent vocational choices in the different schools studied. The students in all schools showed some training in choosing a vocation. It is reasonable to judge that this training was definitely haphazard and had not been administered properly. The students apparently had not been taught by an expert in the field of guidance, but had somehow gained a hazy understanding that they should choose a vocation early and work toward it during their high school career.
- 2. Students' Knowledge of Controlling Factors. Although the students knew there were controlling factors in making their choice and in the preparation for it, they had been left on their own resources in carrying the matter through. This fact is clearly shown when we learn that stenography and teaching were the most popular choices of occupations at Gerstmeyer, a technical school, while mechanical work and the trades were just as popular among the small school students as they were at Gerstmeyer. These weaknesses, stated above, are shown throughout the study to exist in all the different sized schools.

2. Good Results of the Guidance Offered. The survey reveals that the students have received some guidance. Although inadequate, such guidance was shown to have been very beneficial to those receiving it. The students have given some thought to the choice of occupation. They have considered different avocations to care for leisure time. Most of them have apparently read, to some extent, upon vocations. Their answers indicate that they have been led to take notice of people following the occupations in which they have become interested and to observe the status of these people in their own communities and in society in general. Table XVII, page shows clearly that the students have been encouraged to interview persons whom they admire and individuals working in the occupation of their choice. The results from these interviews proved beneficial to the students, for the ones interviewed have proved themselves cooperative and encouraging to the students in making their final choices.

D. General Remarks

The survey reveals that, although much is being done in the different high schools to aid pupils in choosing vocations, there is much yet to be done. Expert vocational guidance teachers are needed in the high schools for the work in vocational guidance needs to be carefully planned and must have its proper place in the daily program.

The answers to the questionnaire show that the students

realize the importance of choosing an occupation carefully. This fact would assure the guidance teacher of interested pupils in a well directed class of this nature. The schools have the opportunity of taking a great forward step by studying carefully, planning for, and instituting vocational guidance courses to meet the needs of every individual to prepare for life.

IV. APPENDIX

A. Questionnaire

E		sex	CLASS		
the s	tudent:				
Ple	ase answer	the following st	atements as a	ccurate	ly and
lly as	possible.	If you have not	come to a de	finite	decis
some	of the ques	stions, answer th	lem according	to your	prese
eas.	In answerin	g the question w	hich can be a	nswered	with
s or n	o, underlin	e the word yes i	f your answer	is yes	and r
your a	answer is n	٥.			•
Have	you decide	d what occupation	n you intend	to follo	ow aft
leav	ing school?			Yes	No
If yo	ou have dec	ided, state your	choice.		
Which	n of the fo	llowing caused y	ou to choose a	as you d	lid?
		occupation .		Yes	No
	Advice of	parent		Yes	. No
	Advice of	teacher		Yes	No
	Advice of	minister		Yes	No
	Advice of	some other pers	on	Yes	No
3 - , 1 - ·	Experienc	e in the occupat	ion	Yes	No
e en la lace	Success in	n the occupation		Yes	No
even en two	Other cau	ses			-
Have	you read al	bout this occupa	tion?	Yes	No
Have	you chosen	your subjects in	high school	in orde	r to
hette	r fit vous	self for this wo	った?	Yes	No

6.	Does your high school offer any course, (or courses) which								
	might give you an idea of a number of different occupations?								
	Yes No								
7.	If your school does, do you think the course has benefited								
	you? Yes No								
8.	State subjects you would like to take but are not offered								
	in your high school.								
9.	Do you believe you are mentally and physically able to								
	follow the occupation you have chosen? Yes No								
10.	Do you know about what it will cost to prepare for and								
	enter this occupation? Yes No								
11.	State your estimate of the cost.								
12.	Do you know if you can financially afford the cost? Yes No								
13.	Do you know how long it will take to get ready for this								
	occupation? Yes No								
14.	State the length of timeyears.								
15.	Name the advantages of the occupation.								
16.	State the disadvantages of the occupation.								
lā.									

17.	Place the figure 1 after	the following recreations you
	enjoy most, 2 after your	second choice.
	Athletics	Radio
	Reading	Music
	Building	Conversation
	Hiking	Others
	Loafing with others	
	Auto Riding	
	Movies	
	Dancing	
	Parties	
18.	Check any of the following	of which you are a member.
	Underscore those that are	found in your community.
	Boy Scouts	
	Girl Scouts	
	Hi Y	·
	Y. M. C. A.	
	Y. W. C. A.	
	4H	·
	Boy's Club	-
	Girl's Člub	
	Name any others	
		The complete format account the property of the complete state o
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
19.	What is the occupation of	the man or woman in your com-
	munity whom you admire mos	t?

20.	Check	those	organiza	ations	in wh	nich	he d	or s	she is	active	
		Chui								و.	
		Scho	ool								
		Lode	ge		,						
		Your	g People	s Org	ganiza	ation	ıs				
			tical Or								
		Ath]	etic Gro	ups							
		Labo	r Groups		•	,				··· ·····	
,		Farm	Groups								
		Name	any oth	ers							
		-					···········				
	•										
21.	Does t	his pe	rson app	ear to	be s	atis	 fied	. wi	th his	or her	ı
,	occupa								Yes	No	
22.	Does he	e or s	he disco	urage (other	s fr	om f	011	ow i ng	this	
	occupa:								Yes	No	
23.	Does he	e or s	he encou	rage of	thers	to	ente	r tl	nis oc	cupation	n?
									Yes	No	
24.	State 1	priefl	y why you	ı admin	e th	is in	ndiv	idua	al.		
		·	*								
											٠
25.	Name th	ne per	son, livi				who				
			lon. (Th								ı
			er.				-			, -	

26.	In	а	few	sentences	explain	why	you	admire	him	or	her.	
						,				-		
								·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
												