

1963

A Study of the Expectations of High School Seniors Concerning Marriage and College

Allen W. Gustafson
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A STUDY OF THE EXPECTATIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL
SENIORS CONCERNING MARRIAGE
AND COLLEGE

A Thesis
Presented to
the Graduate Faculty
Central Washington State College

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Education

by
Allen W. Gustafson
August 1963

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William L. Gustafson

August 1968

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APPROVED FOR THE GRADUATE FACULTY

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Robert L. Brown

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis and all the accomplishments leading toward it to my unselfish wife, without whose love and understanding this paper could never have been accomplished. It is dedicated also to our four wonderful boys, who found Dad "too busy" too often.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to express sincere appreciation to Dr. Donald Goetschius, Committee Chairman, for the many hours of extra time, the continuous friendly encouragement and helpful guidance.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROBLEM AND

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Americans live in a society that has certain traditions which are upheld with respect, certain customs that are followed faithfully, and ideals, which are promoted as a part of our American way of life. We have come to recognize conditions as being either desirable or undesirable in respect to these ideals. For decades our society has promoted the "family centered" culture (9:270). Much time, expense, pageantry and even sacrifice have been exerted to promote the concept of the family centered culture. Our predominantly Christian religion is the basis for the concept (9:270). The church, the school and our mass media all continue to promote this idea (10:76). There is some disagreement concerning the ideal age for our youth to accept the responsibility of marriage and family. However, as young adults show a trend toward earlier marriages and mass media tends to encourage it, society eventually accepts it (3:511-15, 6:794, 10:76). The American society now enjoys the highest standard of living on earth and, if it is recognized that the family centered concept has played a part in this progress toward our present position, then our traditionally American universal education system must also be recognized as a part of this progress (1:609).

Universal education in America has been the key factor to much success for both individuals and for the nation as a whole (12:326). The ideal of universal education was promoted until it is now a reality throughout this great country and highly cherished by an overwhelming majority of the people (29:65). Just as progress was made beyond the one-room schoolhouse, expectations concerning our ideals in education have also progressed. Formerly, students were only expected to complete high school; now they are expected to go on to college (25:16).

It is a frustrating situation for many young adults to realize that society now approves and promotes two important roles in life: (1) youthful marriage, and (2) college education. While these two roles, marriage and college, are considered desirable when separate, they are considered undesirable when united.

Related to the matter of interrupted education is the fact that the teen marriages often suffer from financial and occupational woes. Much more than for other age groups, the teen-agers who marry get the most unrewarding jobs; the financial problems of this group lead to what Burchinal refers to as a self-fulfilling prophecy--namely, society tells the youngsters, if you marry you will suffer, and then society sees to it that they suffer (19:560).

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. The problem was: (1) to

study the expectations of high school seniors concerning marriage and education, and (2) to ascertain the amount of conflict between two of the important roles confronting many of the young adults, marriage and a college education.

Importance of the study. The demands made upon high school graduates are changing rapidly. The labor force is moving into specialization and, as the white collar jobs increase, the unskilled jobs decrease. Dr. Daniel Schreiber recently stated (28): "In the next decade there will be a need for only 5 per cent of the work force in the area of unskilled labor." When it is realized that only about 70 per cent of the youth graduate from high school and only about 40 per cent of these graduates enter college, it is apparent that new ways must be found to promote more college graduates (33:31). Also, the realization that one-half the women in the United States are married by age 20 forces one to ask whether these women should be placed in a position of making a decision of either marriage or college (8:49). It is not enough for society to help create these problems and then say, "the choice is yours." Even though a great deal has been done to emphasize certain worthy goals for young adults, if they are to realistically accomplish those goals, they must first find ways to surmount some of the obstacles (15:330-33). Many young adults do

not go on to college or they drop out prematurely. One of the reasons for this is the high number of young adult marriages (27:51-8). It is important that these young adults have the best available background for happiness in this democratic society, both on the job and in the family--a college education (26:9).

Limitations of the study. This study was limited to a survey of eight high schools in the State of Washington. Other research was used to relate and compare to the survey of these eight high schools. The sample included 690 responses which was .023 per cent of the 29,695 seniors in the State of Washington at that time (25:5). Samples were taken from both large and small cities as shown in Appendix A. All of the five geographic areas were surveyed. It should be noted that the northeastern area of the state was surveyed as shown on the map in Appendix B; however, the returns were not included in this study.

The low number of responses of the students who did not expect to go to college shown on tables XI, XII, XIII, and XV, may be misleading when shown as percentages. A larger sample would very likely have changed the percentages slightly.

The amount of research available for this particular study was limited as stated in a letter from the Research

Department of the Washington Education Association on
June 26, 1963. It states (21):

I have checked with the University of Washington to see if there is some up-to-date data which shows the number of students withdrawing from college due to marriage. I was told that this information is not compiled, due to the difficulty of contacting those who have left.

Most colleges apparently do not keep records on the reasons students withdraw, so the information would probably not be available unless someone made a special study. I know of no such study.

A letter received from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, Washington, indicated the same conclusion. It states (22):

Your letter of June 27 asked for information regarding possible surveys on intentions of high school seniors concerning marriage and college. We know of no survey that has been conducted in this state in this area and are therefore unable to give you the help you want.

The reader should keep in mind that the tables relating the tabulations of surveyed responses are that of "expectations" and not of "fact." Also, it must be kept in mind that the survey, although taken only three years ago, may show slightly different results than it would if taken over in 1963.

Further limitations are considered in the determining of responses to certain subjective type questions. Although an impartial person was paid to tabulate the subjective type responses, (Appendix C) a certain amount of distortion

may be present.

Although some conclusions were drawn, no attempt was made to solve the problem of conflict between marriage and college. The facts were presented without bias to include all available information obtainable. The material was presented with the purpose of giving the reader a better understanding of the expectations of high school seniors concerning marriage and college, and to examine any conflict between college and marriage.

II. SOURCES OF DATA AND METHOD OF PROCEDURE

Sources of data. The main sources of information for this study were professional journals. The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature was invaluable for locating literature in the professional journals as well as in other periodicals. Bulletins and pamphlets were another source of information; these were obtained through the Central Washington State College Library or received upon request through the mail. Very few books were used because few books related closely enough to this particular study. Popular magazine articles were available. However, these were used sparingly because of the occasional misleading information and lack of authenticity. Much of the data came from articles and bibliography accumulated while work on the survey continued.

The single source of data to which other information was related was the survey taken of 690 high school seniors from eight high schools in the State of Washington. The data from the survey was coded on Unisort cards for rapid and accurate processing.

Method of procedure. When the objectives of the study were made clear, it was decided that a method of descriptive research would be used. Dr. Robert Brown, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Central Washington State College, helped structure the survey form until it indicated that a valid return would be received on the completed forms. It was felt that a representative sample could be obtained from these schools even though all the seniors in the larger schools were not surveyed. A letter requesting permission to survey their seniors was sent to twenty-two high schools in the state. Three weeks after the original letter was sent, a follow-up letter was sent to the schools that did not respond to the original letter. Nine schools granted permission. The survey forms were mailed along with a self-addressed, postpaid envelope for each of the nine schools. Edmonds surveyed eighty-four seniors in a study hall class; Wenatchee, one hundred forty seniors in a psychology and sociology class; Chelan, fifty-three seniors in an English class; and Longview, fifty-six of one hundred

twenty seniors. The other four schools surveyed all their seniors. All nine schools returned the completed forms. However, the forms from Oroville were not included in the study. The survey form (Appendix D) included questions other than those used in the study. The other questions acted as a stabilizer to obtain more accurate responses. The questions, even though creating some subjectivity, were "open form" in structure to prevent restricting the thoughts of the students. Students' names were not required, which also helped achieve uninfluenced responses. The information from the survey forms was recorded onto tabulation sheets. A code was then devised and the data was transferred to Unisort cards. The Unisort cards made it possible to run a cross correlation of information. Numerals were then changed to percentages for most of the tables. Dr. Donald Goetschius advised and assisted statistical analysis and construction of tables.

A number of subjective judgments had to be made, but by using a number of specified rules and consistently tabulating by them, the area of subjectiveness was reduced. When two ages were given for marriage, the high number was used. When a span of three or more was involved, the median was used. Answers to questions II, III, IV, and VIII were tabulated into four areas: (1) yes, (2) no, (3) undecided, and (4) no return. All of the data from the survey was

punched into Unisort cards. However, much information was not used because it was irrelevant to this specific study.

III. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Dropout. A dropout is a pupil who leaves school, for any reason except death, before graduation or completion of a program of studies.

Young adult. A collective term for young people commonly between the ages of 16-25 years. Also, an individual of an age falling within this range.

Universal education. Any system of education that extends its opportunities to all youths regardless of race, color, creed, sex, or ability (14:590).

Society. An enduring, co-operating social group, especially a nation, similar in race and culture, with recognized common interest and whose people co-operate in the pursuit of those interests.

One-room schoolhouse. Term used to refer to an era in education in America when one room housed all grades.

Family centered. Term used to indicate the family is the center from which all other responsibilities on earth are secondary.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Much has been written in regard to the prevalence of high school dropouts, early marriages, and the present need for higher education; but only in rare cases is the relationship of these brought into focus. A brief summary of the work done in the areas very closely related to the ones at hand will here be given.

I. EXPECTATIONS OF STUDENTS

High school students. A recent survey (Appendix E) by the Institute of Student Opinion shows that high school students throughout the United States have great expectations (37:1). In this study, when asked which occupation they would like for a career, boys chose engineering for a first choice by 19.96 per cent; girls chose medicine by 9.88 per cent. A survey of 10,993 high school students by the State of Washington Board of Education found that 60 per cent of the boys and 54 per cent of the girls plan to enroll in college upon graduation (33). At the same time, however, only 11 per cent of the girls and 2 per cent of the boys wished to get married immediately following graduation. In another survey, shown in table I the Institute of Student Opinion polled 5,297 students in grades seven through twelve in a nationwide survey and obtained the following

responses (36):

TABLE I
STUDENTS WHO EXPECT TO ATTEND COLLEGE
UPON GRADUATION

Do you expect to go to college following graduation from high school?

	Yes	Probably	No	Probably Not	Undecided
Boys	57.93%	17.44%	8.66%	5.45%	10.52%
Girls	55.08%	14.20%	13.84%	5.23%	11.66%

In a survey taken three years ago only 63 per cent of the teen-age students said they expected to go to college upon graduation. A similar poll taken in 1963 showed 72 per cent planned to continue education. More than half these students expected to work their way through college, 45 per cent expected the costs to be more than \$1,500 a year, and more than half expected to attend a college away from home (36:1).

At the same time that high school students seem to maintain high expectations regarding higher education, the total numbers are increasing. An analysis of the Interim Committee on Education by Cecil J. Hannan states (18:12):

The 18-to-24 year, college-age group will increase 73 per cent by 1970. At the same time the total population is expected to increase only 18 per cent.

Right now the college-age group is at the lowest point in the past 25 years, but at the same time college enrollments are at the highest level in our history.

High school dropouts. The Maryland State Department of Education, in co-operation with the twenty-three county systems and the Baltimore City Department of Education, conducted a study of 13,715 high school dropouts for the year 1960-61 (38:11).

Perhaps the questions of why students drop out of school can best be answered by the dropouts themselves.

Of the causes summarized under sixteen headings. . . economic reasons other than the costs of going to school amounted to 10 per cent. Marriage and pregnancy represented another 14.5 per cent. . . .

The desire for companionship, belonging, and home-making is apparent in the numbers of young marriages. Duvall states (10:76): "Students are marriage-minded today. Teenagers are getting married at younger ages and in larger numbers than ever before in our times."

A statement by Donald J. Bogue, however, points out (4:222): "There is evidence that the trend toward earlier marriage has run its course."

Although some authors may disagree on the trends in early marriage, marriage is a predominant factor in American society. "Half the women in the United States are married at 20 . . ." (8:46-50). The Science Digest reports (23:19): "Men are marrying about three years earlier, and women two

years earlier than at the turn of the century." A study by Cook states (6:191-96): ". . . reasons for leaving school, as given by the dropouts, were: going to work (39.6 per cent), dislike of school (20.9 per cent), marriage (20.9 per cent)." In the same study it was stated: "In opinions of the school counselor the reasons were these: failure and retardation (34.9 per cent), home circumstances (28.1 per cent), marriage (20.2 per cent)"

The National Education Association through an extensive study entitled Project: School Dropouts submits the following summation concerning marriage (27:51-8):

Many studies of the dropout problem (e.g., 50) list marriage and pregnancy as more or less common causes for leaving school. While some investigators are not inclined to consider marriage a result of as much as a cause for leaving school, the U. S. Department of Labor (88) suggests that marriage as a cause for leaving school may be understated--27 percent of the girls gave it as the reason for withdrawal.

Woollatt (96) in reporting on the New York State Holding Power Project stated that 78 percent of the girls with IQ's of 110 and above reported that marriage was one of the reasons for leaving school; 42 percent of those with IQ's below 110 mentioned marriage.

College students. The end of World War II and the event of the GI Bill saw drastic changes in the typical American college student. A change in college philosophy is summed up by Raymond B. Fox. He states (12:324):

Many colleges replaced the philosophy that higher education should be regarded as a privilege reserved

for the intellectually elite with the philosophy that higher education should provide diversified programs to foster maximum growth in all individuals who have a high-school diploma and who wish to attend college.

The number of students entering college has shown a steady increase both in total numbers and percentage. College students have set graduation as their primary goal. However, as was previously stated, "half the women in the U. S. are married at 20." A study at Cornell showed 84 per cent of the students expected family life to be their most important source of satisfaction as adults (13:84). Most college students showed strong preconceived ideas about when and whom to marry (13:84-5).

Almost all of the women would like to marry between the ages of 20 and 25. About a fourth of the girls want to marry between 20-21, two-fifths between 22-23, and another fourth between 24-25. Only 4 per cent of the girls choose an age outside the 20-23 range. That not one of the girls said she "didn't know" when she wanted to marry indicates how clear the norms are on this subject.

College students showed a difference between what they consider an ideal age for marriage and a realistic age. A higher percentage felt they would marry after the age they chose as ideal.

Table II indicates that men have strong preferences for younger wives, and that women prefer older husbands (13:88):

TABLE II
STUDY AT CORNELL, 1950, OF AGE
PREFERENCE OF MATE

	Men (1824)	Women (729)
Total =		
Percentage* giving indicated response		
Do you prefer a mate who is:		
Older than you	2	75
Same age as you	30	13
Younger than you	59	2
No answer	10	9

*Omits 184 men and 21 women who were married.

Students stressed least as a criterion for a choice of mate: "Has money at time of marriage." The highest stress was placed on: "Interested in having a family." Eighty-two per cent said they expected to have from two to four children. Women wanted larger families than men.

Both men and women expressed approval of careers for women, but with certain reservations. Although approval is given, only 84 per cent of the women expect to work ten years after graduation. A typical pattern is to work until birth of the first child. The following is a typical expectation of a college woman (13:46-7):

I'm pinned now and we'll be married after we graduate. I hope to get a job teaching while my husband does his graduate work. Then as soon as we're settled, I hope we'll have a family. We'll want at least three children. Then I expect I'll go back to teaching, but I wouldn't leave the children until they are out of high school.

Every woman should have a career. She should have a chance to express herself, to find out what she likes and where her talents lie. But she shouldn't work while the children are little.

The post war years have seen a radical change in the attitudes of college students toward the question of marriage. A wife who works while her husband attends school may now be considered an asset rather than as a liability.

A study by Duvall showed the average percentage of married students for the years 1946 to 1958 to be 20 per cent (5:122). The Illustrated Science Digest conducted a study that revealed: ". . . the majority of the 1958 graduates were married and that most of these marriages took place before graduation or shortly thereafter" (11:27-8). During the same period of time (1958) 74 per cent of the male population, ages 25-29, and 69.7 per cent of the female population, ages 20-24, were married (31:40).

College enrollment went up for the eleventh consecutive year to a record high of 4,207,000 for 1962 the United States Office of Education has reported. The percentage increase for men was 7.4; for women 9.3 (32:29). College students expected to marry within the college age area (20-25) and to continue going to school in greater numbers than ever before.

Also, marriage seemed to have no bearing on their expectations concerning continued education. Goldsen states (13:85):

One might assume that the main reason for postponing marriage would be to prepare for a career. Some students must engage in long and costly training for their profession and may not want to marry until they have a firm foothold in their occupations. But their plans for postgraduate training seem to bear little relationship to the age of which they expect to marry

College dropouts. Much concern has been voiced over the high school dropout. The enrollment pressures which have been exerted against the high schools have moved into the area of high education. Although many educators have not agreed on the need for a college education, most have agreed that some form of higher education has become necessary. Howard C. Seymour states (29:65):

Although the Journal's January feature, "Your Child and College," contained some recognition that not all high-school graduates should go to college . . . I believe more should be said about the young people whose talents and interests may not lie in fields of professional work but in the world of business and industry.

The Interim Committee on Education, State of Washington, took the position that post-high school opportunities should be assured, but attendance should be completely voluntary (34:21).

A study by Ifferts revealed that women gave "marriage" as the chief reason for withdrawal from college by 49 per cent (30:49). Dunbar; however, points out that some women

returned to the campus later in life (8:46-50):

Some of the women [students] are wives who dropped out of college themselves and took jobs to help finance husbands through graduate or medical school

A study by Kuss of the reasons why students left Central Washington State College [1955] revealed that of 151 responses the top three reasons were: "Called into or entered service" (men only), 27 responses; "Lack of adequate finances," 23 responses; "Marriage," 22 responses. Table III suggests that financial reasons and marriage are major reasons for leaving college (20:385).

Junior colleges, too, have felt the pressure of increased enrollments while trying to relieve the heavy burden on the four year institutions. Griffin states the case for the two year junior colleges (16:32):

The technological demands of industry in the sixties and beyond can only increase. The young man who expects to take advantage of the demand will find that junior-college training can be invaluable.

For young women, junior college offers preparation for careers, community service and marriage, as well as laying the groundwork for continuing study in a chosen field when their children are grown.

There are emotional benefits for terminal students, too. Junior colleges award degrees--associate in arts, associate in science, etc.--and give students the pleasure of a graduation that can be shared with family and friends. Compare this to the experience of the student who drops out of a senior college after two years--and who often has little to show for his efforts.

Whether they completed two years of junior college or dropped out of a university, most students felt they had

TABLE III

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ANSWERED BY 44 FRESHMEN
STUDENTS WHO DID NOT RETURN TO THE
COLLEGE THE FOLLOWING YEAR*

Reason for Dropout	Per Cent
1. Financial difficulty	25
2. Dissatisfaction with college	
a. Curriculum	20
b. Instruction	2
c. Administration	3
3. Personality adjustment difficulty	11
4. Marriage	9
5. Personal or family problems	9
6. Illness	7
7. Difficulty in meeting academic standards	2
8. Climate	5
9. Miscellaneous Reasons	7

*The author suggests that Table III may be subjective because of the low number of returns involved.

gained from the experience. One student stated (13:58):

"Yes, I know lots of young marrieds who gripe . . . but not one of them regrets having gone to college."

A study by the Bureau of Social Research reveals concern over the college dropout problem. It states (11:27-8):

Early marriage is becoming a serious obstacle to the completion of advanced college work . . . despite an increasing trend toward advanced academic training, family obligations of married students are slowing academic achievement.

II. MARRIED STUDENT PROGRESS

High school students. There has been little agreement by investigators about the importance of intelligence as a factor in dropping out of school. Wolfbein suggests that the waste of college material is not as great as some persons contend. On the basis of a Department of Labor study, Wolfbein presents the results in table IV (35:98-105).

While the figures in table IV are impressive in Wolfbein's point of view, Woollatt (page 13) stated in his study that 78 per cent of the girls with IQ's of 110 and above reported that marriage was one of the reasons for leaving school.

One investigator suggested that progress or lack of progress in terms of marital status of high school students should be viewed in terms of whether a "problem" exists. He goes on to state (19:562): "For those who conclude that

TABLE IV
A STUDY OF INTELLIGENCE OF HIGH-SCHOOL
GRADUATES AND DROPOUTS

	Per Cent IQ Under 85	Per Cent IQ 85-89	Per Cent IQ 90-109	Per Cent IQ 110 and Over
High-school graduates	10	11	63	16
Dropouts	31	15	48	6

there is really no problem of early marriages in America, no action is called for." However, most surveys have produced indications that high school marriages are frowned upon, and the students do not perform well academically (19:562). Regardless of the lack of progress and the lack of acceptance by adults, high school marriages continue. Dr. Lee Burchinal, Iowa State University, points out, however, that increases will be in the 18- and 19- year-old group rather than in the younger age group (19:559).

Two notes of concern have been expressed concerning high school marriages (19:559):

1. . . . the average number of children for girls marrying before 18 is 3.4 as compared with 1.9 for women 25 years or older
2. . . . the larger number of middle-class young marriages may bring the situation more to the notice of educators, particularly if it includes youngsters whom teachers had slated for college careers

Many reasons were given by students when asked why they married while attending high school. Although numerous methods were employed to discourage high school marriage, including strong parental pressures, little success was evident. The following statement seems to summarize the situation (19:562):

Parents and school systems can be very permissive or restricting and punishing . . . but we have no clear-cut research finding that shows that the rate of early marriage is markedly influenced . . . and parents in large numbers complain that no matter what they do to

encourage, forbid, or otherwise influence, the youngsters pretty well make their own rules.

Although the students who married while in high school came from all walks of life and were both good and weak students, there are marked differences, too. They dated more often and at a younger age, mixed religion more often, started marriage with a premarital pregnancy more often, and were themselves the children of young marriages (19:561).

While some students gave marriage as a reason for a lack of progress, including dropping out, others dropped out and then found they had opened the door to an early marriage because they had independence. Most authorities concur that "early marriage" or "teen-age marriage" have had a misleading connotation. The problems have risen from what they termed as "immature marriage" which often had little bearing on chronological age.

College students. Studies concerning married students' progress in college came about in part because the federal government had invested millions of dollars in the two GI Bills. Many of the recipients of those bills were married veterans. A great change came over the typical American college campus with the influx of numerous married students. Duvall states in regard to the acceptance of married students (5:122):

Prior to World War II marriage among college students was not widespread. Indeed, on some campuses students who were married were immediately dismissed. . . . It seemed (after World War II) that these students were permitted to remain for a combination of reasons. Veterans were needed to swell the ranks as well as the treasuries; moreover it seemed a patriotic gesture to permit the veterans to attend college in spite of their marital propensities--particularly in view of the supposed temporary nature of their stay.

Some educators felt that the huge influx of veterans would lower education standards. However, a number of serious studies indicated that they actually achieved higher grades than other students (39:342). They also discovered that veterans from lower income families did better in college than other students. A study by Trump reported that veterans with children earned higher grades than married veterans without children (1:609).

Although academic success was apparent, married students had their problems. Financial difficulties were cited by about 50 per cent of both husbands and wives. Studies by Pfeiffer and Scott, Mueller, and Johannis found 46 per cent of the wives and 53 per cent of the husbands were employed in wage-earning jobs (1:613). Husbands and wives felt child-rearing was a major problem. Most parents said they would do without the material "extras," but they objected to not having enough time with their children. Many parents said they were too busy to enjoy their children. The three problems most often given concerning children

were: (1) extra financial burden, (2) baby-sitter problems, and (3) limited time to enjoy the children (1:615).

The scholastic achievement of married students was found to be slightly higher than that of single students (1:614). A study of students at the University of Idaho during the fall semester, 1960, showed that wives had a negative correlation for marital adjustment related to grade point average. An interesting finding was presented by Aller. He states: "Subjects who recommended marriage before finishing college had considerably higher marital adjustment scores than those who advised postponing marriage beyond college graduation."

Although there has been an increasing number of married students attending colleges, the over-all marital picture has not greatly changed. The National Education Association summed up the marital status of college students (24:18):

While about two-thirds of the men aged 16 through 34 not going to school were married, one-third of the men college students were married. Three-fourths of the women 16 through 34 not in school were married, but only about one-eighth of the women college students were married.

CHAPTER III

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

Responses were received from 690 seniors enrolled in eight high schools located throughout the State of Washington. The survey was designed to obtain valid information concerning seniors' expectations directly related to marriage and college. The names of cities were used in place of school names. Each city and school name may be located in Appendix F.

Edmonds. Table V, presents a total of 87 responses received from Edmonds, of which 44 were boys and 43 were girls. The percentage of boys who expected to go to college was 70.5 which was consistent with state and national figures but an extremely low percentage of only 32.5 for girls as shown on table VI. Edmonds also placed low in percentage totals for boys and girls combined, principally because of the 32.5 per cent indicated by the female respondents.

Table VII shows that 100 per cent of the girls who expected to go to college, chose the age range 21-24 years as the right age for boys to marry. On the same question, however, concerning the right age for girls to marry, 58.3 per cent chose the age range of 16-20, and 41.7 per cent chose the range of 21-24 years. Of the girls who indicated they were not going to college 57.8 per cent chose the 21-24

TABLE V
NUMBER OF STUDENTS RESPONDING
TO QUESTIONNAIRE

Cities	No. Boys	No. Girls	Total
Edmonds	44	43	87
Port Townsend	40	36	76
Port Angeles	96	110	206
Wenatchee	61	73	134
Chelan	24	20	44
Vancouver	22	26	48
Longview	29	27	56
Dayton	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>39</u>
TOTALS	339	351	690

TABLE VI
PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS WHO
PLAN TO ATTEND COLLEGE

Cities	Boys	Girls	Average
Edmonds	70.5	32.5	59.5
Port Townsend	67.5	72.2	69.7
Port Angeles	67.1	64.2	65.5
Wenatchee	76.3	77.6	76.9
Chelan	79.2	73.7	76.8
Vancouver	77.3	50.0	63.0
Longview	93.1	92.6	92.9
Dayton	<u>73.9</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>69.2</u>
AVERAGE PER CENT	73.6	65.7	71.7

The "No Return" responses are not included.

TABLE VII
 RESPONSES OF FEMALE STUDENTS WHO EXPECT TO
 ATTEND COLLEGE CONCERNING RIGHT
 MARITAL AGE FOR MALES

Cities	Ages 16-20	Ages 21-24	Age 25	Ages 26-30	Over 30
Edmonds	0	100.0	0	0	0
Port Townsend	0	69.6	13.1	17.4	0
Port Angeles	5.1	71.2	11.9	10.2	1.7
Wenatchee	11.8	64.7	13.7	7.9	2.0
Chelan	15.4	84.6	0	0	0
Vancouver	36.4	63.7	0	0	0
Longview	0	96.0	4.0	0	0
Dayton	0	73.3	26.7	0	0
AVERAGE PER CENT*	8.6	77.9	10.5	6.7	.96

The "No Return" responses are not included.

*Refer to Appendix C.

year range for the right age for boys to marry as related to 100 per cent in this range by girls who did plan to go to college. Fifty-seven and seven tenths per cent of the girls not expecting to go to college chose the 16-20 years old as the right age to marry and 38.5 per cent chose the 21-24 range. Concerning the right age for girls to marry, there was little difference in the responses from girls either going or not going to college.

When asked whether they would approve of marriage either before or during college, as shown on table VIII, Edmonds boys gave a 25.8 per cent positive response which was less than half the 57.5 per cent positive response given by the girls in Edmonds High School. At the same time, the boys' responses of 25.8 per cent was low compared to a 34.5 per cent positive response given by all the boys surveyed. The girls in Edmonds, however, showed the opposite relationship by comparing higher than the 46.6 per cent average given by the total number of girls surveyed.

When asked if they would continue their attendance in college while married, table IX showed the girls were again higher than the boys in positive responses by scores of 86.5 per cent for girls related to 83.8 per cent for boys. The response of Edmonds girls expecting to continue their education was shown to be somewhat higher than the average of 75 per cent for all girls surveyed. Boys, on the other hand,

TABLE VIII
 RESPONSES OF STUDENTS CONCERNING
 FAVORABILITY OF COLLEGE
 MARRIAGES

Cities	Boys Yes	Girls Yes	Average
Edmonds	25.8	57.5	43.7
Port Townsend	20.7	33.3	26.4
Port Angeles	39.3	35.7	37.7
Wenatchee	30.6	60.4	46.1
Chelan	30.0	64.7	45.9
Vancouver	52.7	40.0	46.2
Longview	30.5	50.0	39.0
Dayton	<u>52.9</u>	<u>36.4</u>	<u>46.4</u>
AVERAGE	34.5	46.6	41.4

The "No Return" responses are not included.

TABLE IX
 RESPONSES OF STUDENTS CONCERNING EXPECTATION
 OF CONTINUANCE OF COLLEGE
 EDUCATION IF MARRIED

Cities	Boys Yes	Girls Yes	Average
Edmonds	83.8	86.5	85.2
Port Townsend	83.9	83.9	83.9
Port Angeles	83.3	66.3	74.3
Wenatchee	89.3	75.5	82.3
Chelan	100.0	66.6	89.1
Vancouver	80.0	73.7	76.9
Longview	95.5	90.5	93.1
Dayton	<u>86.4</u>	<u>66.6</u>	<u>80.7</u>
AVERAGE	86.6	75.0	83.2

The "No Return" responses are not included.

when asked if they would continue their attendance in college while married, were slightly lower with a percentage of 83.8 per cent compared to an average of 86.6 per cent for all boys surveyed.

When asked if going to college while married would be easier, both boys and girls from Edmonds responded with a positive 14.6 per cent; a slightly lower positive response compared to 15.9 per cent average for all boys and 12 per cent average for all girls on the same question as shown on table X.

Port Townsend. A total of 76 responses were received from Port Townsend; 40 of these were boys and 36 were girls. A slightly higher percentage of girls (table VI) than boys expected to attend college. The girls with 72.2 per cent expected to attend indicated a higher percentage than the total average of 65.7 per cent given for all girls surveyed. The boys were slightly lower with 67.5 per cent expecting to attend compared to 73.6 per cent for all boys surveyed.

Port Townsend girls expecting to attend college gave the 16-20 age range as the right age for girls to marry by 87.5 per cent. Boys expecting to attend college answered with only 37.5 per cent. The same question answered by girls not expecting to attend college gave a 90.9 per cent response in the 16-20 age range, while boys not going gave 91.7 per cent.

TABLE X

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO FELT IT WOULD
BE EASIER FOR MARRIED STUDENTS
TO GET THROUGH COLLEGE

Cities	Boys Yes	Girls Yes	Average
Edmonds	14.6	14.6	14.6
Port Townsend	17.6	11.4	14.5
Port Angeles	8.4	7.9	8.2
Wenatchee	11.7	11.5	11.5
Chelan	17.4	10.5	14.3
Vancouver	10.5	8.4	9.3
Longview	13.8	32.0	22.2
Dayton	<u>33.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16.6</u>
AVERAGE	15.9	12.0	13.9

The "No Return" responses are not included.

Boys expecting to attend college gave no positive responses for boys to marry in the 16-20 age range. Boys not expecting to attend (table XIII) gave 8.3 per cent. On the other hand, girls not expecting to attend college (table XI) gave 36.3 per cent positive responses to boys marrying in the 16-20 age range. The 36.3 per cent was considerably higher than both the 8.3 per cent given by boys for that range, and about twice as high as the average given by all girls surveyed, as shown in table XI. Table XII shows 90.9 per cent of the girls were in favor of girls marrying in the 16-20 age range.

Only 20.7 per cent of the boys were in favor of students being married (table VIII) either before or during college. On the same question, 33.3 per cent of the girls were in favor. Although a higher per cent of girls favored marriage while attending college than did boys' only 11.4 per cent of the girls expected it to be easier (table X) to attend while married compared to 17.6 per cent of boys. The girls with 11.4 per cent compared closely with the 12 per cent average for all girls surveyed, yet the boys with 17.6 per cent were somewhat higher than the average of 15.9 for all boys surveyed. Although a higher per cent of girls than boys favored students being married while attending college, and a higher per cent of girls felt it would be harder, both boys and girls gave 83.9 per cent positive responses (table IX) when asked if they would expect to continue college while

TABLE XI
 RESPONSES OF FEMALE STUDENTS NOT PLANNING
 TO ATTEND COLLEGE CONCERNING RIGHT
 MARITAL AGE FOR MALES

Cities	Ages 16-20	Ages 21-24	Age 25	Ages 26-30	Over 30
Edmonds	15.4	57.8	19.2	0	7.7
Port Townsend	36.3	63.7	0	0	0
Port Angeles	8.8	82.4	5.9	0	2.9
Wenatchee	20.0	73.4	0	0	6.7
Chelan	0	100.0	0	0	0
Vancouver	41.7	58.3	0	0	0
Longview	15.4	57.7	19.3	3.9	3.9
Dayton	<u>0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
AVERAGE PER CENT*	17.8	68.2	9.3	.77	3.9

The "No Return" responses are not included.

*Refer to Appendix C.

TABLE XII
 RESPONSES OF FEMALE STUDENTS NOT PLANNING
 TO ATTEND COLLEGE CONCERNING RIGHT
 MARITAL AGE FOR FEMALES

Cities	Ages 16-20	Ages 21-24	Age 25	Ages 26-30	Over 30
Edmonds	57.7	38.5	0	0	3.9
Port Townsend	90.9	0	9.1	0	0
Port Angeles	69.7	27.3	3.0	0	0
Wenatchee	86.7	0	6.7	0	6.7
Chelan	60.0	40.0	0	0	0
Vancouver	83.4	16.6	0	0	0
Longview	60.0	40.0	0	0	0
Dayton	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
AVERAGE PER CENT*	76.0	20.6	2.3	0	1.6

The "No Return" responses are not included.

*Refer to Appendix C.

TABLE XIII

RESPONSES OF MALE STUDENTS NOT PLANNING
TO ATTEND COLLEGE CONCERNING RIGHT
MARITAL AGE FOR MALES

Cities	Ages 16-20	Ages 21-24	Age 25	Ages 26-30	Over 30
Edmonds	16.6	58.3	25.0	0	0
Port Townsend	8.3	83.4	8.3	0	0
Port Angeles	30.8	57.7	7.7	3.9	0
Wenatchee	40.0	50.0	5.0	5.0	0
Chelan	40.0	40.0	20.0	0	0
Vancouver	80.0	20.0	0	0	0
Longview	0	66.6	33.3	0	0
Dayton	<u>16.7</u>	<u>66.6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>0</u>
AVERAGE PER CENT*	29.2	57.3	10.1	3.4	0

The "No Return" responses are not included.

*Refer to Appendix C.

married. The total average for all girls who expected to continue while married was 75 per cent, and for boys, 86.6 per cent.

Port Angeles. The total number surveyed was 206 seniors, 96 boys and 110 girls. The girls planned to attend college (table VI) by 64.2 per cent and the boys by 67.1 per cent. The boys' responses were slightly lower than the total average of 73.6 given by all the boys surveyed. The girls came very close to the total average figure of 65.7 compiled by all girls surveyed.

Male students not expecting to attend college gave the 16-20 age range as the right age for girls to marry by 80.8 per cent. The girls, on the other hand, as compared in table XII, gave only 69.7 per cent for the right age range. Male students not expecting to attend college (table XIII) gave the 16-20 age range as the right age range for boys to marry by 30.8 per cent. Girls answered with a 8.8 per cent positive response on the same question, as shown on table XI.

Table XIV, shows that girls expecting to attend college selected the 16-20 age range as the right age for marriage of girls by 45.2 per cent. The girls not expecting to attend college answered the same question with a percentage of 69.7, shown on table XII. The boys not expecting to attend college answered with 80.8 per cent in favor of the 16-20

TABLE XIV
 RESPONSES OF FEMALE STUDENTS WHO EXPECT TO
 ATTEND COLLEGE CONCERNING RIGHT
 MARITAL AGE FOR FEMALES

Cities	Ages 16-20	Ages 21-24	Age 25	Ages 26-30	Over 30
Edmonds	58.3	41.7	0	0	0
Port Townsend	87.5	12.5	0	0	0
Port Angeles	45.2	53.2	1.6	0	0
Wenatchee	52.9	43.1	2.0	0	2.0
Chelan	61.5	38.5	0	0	0
Vancouver	81.8	18.2	0	0	0
Longview	52.0	48.0	0	0	0
Dayton	<u>40.0</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
AVERAGE PER CENT*	55.8	42.7	.94	0	.47

The "No Return" responses are not included.

*Refer to Appendix C.

age range as shown in table XV.

When asked if in favor of students getting married while in college, the percentages in favor were: girls, 35.7 per cent and boys, 39.3 per cent. The total averages were: girls, 34.5 per cent and boys, 46.6 per cent. The average of the favorable responses for both boys and girls was 37.7 per cent. Port Angeles ranked seventh of the eight schools in low percentage of favorable responses (table VIII) for students to marry before or during college. Only 8.4 per cent of the boys and 7.9 per cent of the girls thought it would be easier to attend college while married. Both boys and girls gave positive responses below the total average of 15.9 per cent for all boys and 12 per cent for all girls.

When asked if they would continue college while married (table IX), 83.3 per cent of the Port Angeles boys and 66.3 per cent of the girls gave a positive response. The 83.3 per cent for boys was just slightly lower than the 86.6 per cent for all boys, and the 66.3 per cent was 8.7 per cent lower than the total per cent given for all girls. Port Angeles had the lowest percentage of students who thought they would continue college after marriage.

Wenatchee. A total of 134 responses were received, of which 61 were boys and 73 were girls. Seventy-six and three tenths per cent of the boys and 77.6 per cent of the

TABLE XV
 RESPONSES OF MALE STUDENTS NOT PLANNING
 TO ATTEND COLLEGE CONCERNING RIGHT
 MARITAL AGE FOR FEMALES

Cities	Ages 16-20	Ages 21-24	Age 25	Ages 26-30	Over 30
Edmonds	66.6	8.3	25.0	0	0
Port Townsend	91.7	0	8.3	0	0
Port Angeles	80.8	15.4	3.9	0	0
Wenatchee	78.6	14.3	7.1	0	0
Chelan	80.0	0	20.0	0	0
Vancouver	100.0	0	0	0	0
Longview	100.0	0	0	0	0
Dayton	83.0	0	0	16.7	0
AVERAGE PER CENT*	81.9	8.5	8.5	1.1	0

The "No Return" responses are not included.

*Refer to Appendix C.

girls planned to attend college as shown in table XI. The boys were just slightly higher than the total average for all boys and the girls were 11.9 per cent higher than the average for all girls surveyed.

The girls who did not plan to attend college chose the 16-20 age range by 86.7 per cent as the right age for girls to marry. Girls who expected to attend college gave a response of only 52.9 per cent in the 16-20 range. When asked to give the right age for boys to marry, the girls not expecting to attend college indicated 20 per cent in favor of the 16-20 age range. The boys not expecting to attend gave 40 per cent, or exactly double the response given by the girls on the same question.

Girls not expecting to attend college responded 86.7 per cent in favor of girls marrying in the 16-20 age range. This response was 10.7 per cent higher than the total average of 76 per cent given by all girls not planning to attend. On the same question, 52.9 per cent of the girls who did plan to attend college were in favor of girls marrying in the 16-20 age range. The 52.9 per cent in favor was slightly lower than the response given by the total number of girls on the same question.

Wenatchee seniors responded to the question of whether they were in favor of marriage either before or during enrollment in college as follows: girls were in

favor 60.4 per cent; boys were in favor 30.6 per cent.

When asked if college would be easier (table X) while married, both boys and girls responded very near the average responses. Wenatchee boys responded 11.7 per cent in favor compared to 15.9 per cent for all boys surveyed. Girls responded with 11.5 per cent in favor; the average response for all girls was 12 per cent. The boys were below the average response percentage, indicating a more difficult time to get through while married; however, they were high with 89.3 per cent expecting to finish college (table IX) even though married. The total average per cent expecting to finish was 86.6 per cent compared to Wenatchee boys' response of 89.3 per cent.

Wenatchee ranked third in percentage of students in favor of getting married while in college, sixth in thinking it would be easier, and fifth in expecting to finish college even though married.

Chelan. The total number of senior boys and girls surveyed was 44. There were 24 boys and 20 girl respondents. When asked if they expected to attend college, the boys responded with 79.2 per cent "Yes" compared to 73.7 per cent by the girls. Both the boys and girls from Chelan gave higher percentage responses than the average of 73.6 per cent by all boys and the 65.7 per cent given by all girls.

Although the number of responses received from Chelan was low, the responses in the form of percentages compared favorably with other schools and total averages for each question. One area of interest appeared on the question concerning when the boys should marry. Chelan was one of only two schools that gave no responses in favor of boys marrying in the 16-20 age range, as shown on table XI.

When asked if they would be in favor of students getting married either before or during college, (table VIII) Chelan boys responded below the 34.5 per cent average response given by all boys surveyed; Chelan boys gave 30 per cent in favor. This was less than half the 64.7 per cent given by the girls on the same question. The Chelan girls responded 18.1 per cent higher than the 46.6 per cent average for all girls surveyed.

The girls from Chelan, while giving a slightly higher than average percentage in favor of college while married, gave a slightly lower than average percentage when asked if college would be easier while married. The boys, on the other hand, responded 1.5 per cent higher than the total average of 15.9 per cent shown on table X.

The boys indicated they would continue college by a favorable response of 100 per cent. The response was 13.4 per cent above the average response of all the boys surveyed. The girls gave a positive response of 66.6 per cent compared

to the 75 per cent indicated by all the girls surveyed.

Chelan ranked fourth in high percentage favoring getting married and attending college, fifth in high percentage of students thinking it would be easier to attend college while married, and second in high percentage of students who would expect to continue college even though married.

Vancouver. A total of 48 responses were received; 22 were boys, 26 were girls. The boys expected to attend college by a favorable response of 77.3 per cent, and the girls by 50 per cent. The boys indicated a response slightly higher than the total average from all boys, but the girls responded 15.7 per cent below the total average of 65.7 per cent given by the average of all girls surveyed.

Table XV, shows 100 per cent of the male students not expecting to attend college chose the 16-20 age range as the right age for girls to marry. The female students not expecting to attend college answered with only 83.4 per cent which was 7.4 per cent higher than that given in favor of the 16-20 age range by all schools combined.

Vancouver boys expecting to attend college chose the 16-20 age range as the right age for boys to marry by only 6.3 per cent. The average of all boys was 11.1 per cent. The girls who expected to attend college responded to the

same question 36.4 per cent, or about six times the percentage given by the boys. The 36.5 per cent given by boys was 27.8 per cent above the average of 8.6 for all boys responding. Table VIII, shows the responses of male students who did not expect to attend college and chose the 16-20 age range as the right age for boys to marry by 80 per cent. The 80 per cent was 50.8 per cent higher than the average for all the responses given by boys. Girls who did not expect to attend college responded with 41.7 per cent on the same question. This was 23.9 per cent higher than the average for all girls responding, as shown on table XI.

The boys, as shown on table VIII, responded with a 52.7 per cent in favor of marriage either before or while attending college. On the same question the girls indicated a response of only 40 per cent. The response of 52.7 per cent for boys was second highest of the eight schools surveyed. The average was 34.5 per cent. The average for the girls on the same question was 46.6 per cent compared to 40 per cent indicated by Vancouver girls only.

The boys thought it would be easier to attend college when married by a positive response of 10.5 per cent and girls by 8.4 per cent. Both percentages were lower than the average. Vancouver ranked second lowest in favorable responses (table X) with an average response of 9.3 per cent.

The response from Vancouver students ranked slightly

lower than the average response on the question of continuing college while married. The boys responded with 80 per cent; the girls with 73.7 per cent. The average for boys was 86.6 per cent; for girls, it was 75 per cent. Vancouver ranked second in lowest percentage of responses for continuing college even though married, and second lowest in percentage expecting to attend college upon graduation from high school.

Longview. The total number of responses was 56; 29 were boys and 27 were girls. Longview ranked first in per cent of students expecting to attend college. Boys gave a response of 93.1 per cent; girls gave 92.6 per cent, for an average of 92.9 per cent. The girls from Longview had the highest percentage of girls expecting to attend college.

The male students from Longview who did not expect to attend college (table XV) chose the 16-20 age range for girls to marry by 100 per cent. The girls, however, answered the same question (table XII) by a response of only 60 per cent.

The male students who expected to attend college gave the right age for boys to marry as 25 years by a response of 34.6 per cent, as shown on table XVI. This was 18.6 per cent above the total average response and also the highest per cent of any school in favor of that age. The boys who were not expecting to attend college gave a response of 33.3 per cent

TABLE XVI
 RESPONSES OF MALE STUDENTS WHO EXPECT TO
 ATTEND COLLEGE CONCERNING RIGHT
 MARITAL AGE FOR MALES

Cities	Ages 16-20	Ages 21-24	Age 25	Ages 26-30	Over 30
Edmonds	10.3	68.9	13.8	6.9	0
Port Townsend	0	70.8	12.5	16.7	0
Port Angeles	9.6	71.2	11.5	5.8	1.9
Wenatchee	15.9	68.2	9.1	6.8	0
Chelan	17.6	52.9	29.4	0	0
Vancouver	6.3	62.5	25.0	6.2	0
Longview	11.5	42.3	34.6	11.5	0
Dayton	17.6	76.5	5.9	0	0
AVERAGE PER CENT*	11.1	65.3	16.0	7.1	.44

The "No Return" responses are not included.

*Refer to Appendix C.

on the same question. The 33.3 per cent in favor of age 25 was the highest percentage on that question from any school, as shown on table XIII.

Girls who were not expecting to attend college (table XI) gave a response of 19.3 per cent in favor of age 25 for boys to marry. Girls who were expecting to attend (table VI) gave a response of only 4 per cent on the same question. The girls who responded with 4 per cent in favor of age 25 responded with 96 per cent in favor of the 21-24 age range. The 96 per cent was 18.1 per cent higher than the total average per cent of all schools combined.

The response in favor of going to college while married was 30.5 per cent in favor by the girls and 50 per cent by the boys. The girls were 4 per cent lower, and the boys were 3.4 per cent higher than the averages for all boys surveyed and all girls surveyed. The girls gave a positive response of 32 per cent when asked if it would be easier to attend college while married. This was the highest response from girls (table X) of any school surveyed. The girls' response from Longview was again the highest of any school (table IX) with a 90.5 per cent in favor of continuing even though married. The boys were also high with a response of 95.5 per cent in favor. The 95.5 per cent was the second highest response for boys from any school surveyed.

Longview ranked third lowest in percentage of positive

responses in favor of going to college while married, highest of any school surveyed when asked if college would be easier while married, and highest for percentage of students who would expect to continue college even though married.

Dayton. The total number of seniors surveyed was 39; 23 were boys and 16 were girls. The boys planned to attend college by 73.9 per cent and the girls by 62.5 per cent. Dayton ranked fifth highest (table VI) for students expecting to attend college upon graduation. Boys ranked .3 per cent above the average of all boys expecting to attend college; girls were 3.2 per cent higher than the average for all girls.

The female students not planning to attend college (table XII) gave the 16-20 age range for girls to marry by 100 per cent. The boys not planning to attend college (table XV) answered the same question with 83 per cent in favor of girls marrying in the 16-20 range. The boys who did expect to attend college gave the 16-20 range as the right age for girls to marry by only 64.7 per cent, as shown on table XVII. Compared to table XII showing 100 per cent for girls to marry in the 16-20 range, the same question for boys places 100 per cent of the responses in the 21-24 range, as shown on table XI. Dayton was one of only two schools with no responses in favor of boys marrying in the 16-20 range, as presented on table XI.

TABLE XVII

RESPONSES OF MALE STUDENTS WHO EXPECT TO
ATTEND COLLEGE CONCERNING RIGHT
MARITAL AGE FOR FEMALES

Cities	Ages 16-20	Ages 21-24	Age 25	Ages 26-30	Over 30
Edmonds	82.8	13.8	3.5	0	0
Port Townsend	37.5	58.3	4.2	0	0
Port Angeles	62.7	35.3	2.0	0	0
Wenatchee	70.5	27.3	2.3	0	0
Chelan	64.7	35.3	0	0	0
Vancouver	68.8	31.3	0	0	0
Longview	65.4	30.8	0	0	3.8
Dayton	<u>64.7</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
AVERAGE PER CENT *	65.5	32.8	1.8	0	.45

The "No Return" responses are not included.

*Refer to Appendix C.

The boys from Dayton indicated 52.9 per cent in favor of marriage either before or during college. This was 18.4 per cent above the average for all boys surveyed. The girls were 10.2 per cent lower than the total average of 46.6 per cent for all girls surveyed. Dayton was the only school that gave no responses (table X) indicating that college would be easier while married. The girls gave the "No" response. The boys, on the other hand, gave a response of 33.3 per cent indicating it would be easier. The girls gave the lowest response of any school and the boys gave the highest.

Although the girls from Dayton were only 36.4 per cent in favor of marriage while attending college, and no response favoring college being easier, they gave a 66.6 per cent response that they would continue college while married. The girls indicated they would continue by 66.6 per cent compared to 75 per cent for all girls surveyed.

Dayton ranked highest of all schools in favor of marriage either before or while attending college; second highest responses favoring college being easier while married, with 16.6 per cent; and only fifth highest indicating a continued college attendance although married, with 80.7 per cent.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The primary purpose of this study was to survey high school seniors concerning their expectations related to marriage and college, and to ascertain the amount of conflict between marriage and college.

The survey of 690 high school seniors revealed that both boys and girls expressed that it would not be easier to attend college while married; nevertheless, they expressed the desire to continue college even though married. The plans of seniors to attend college upon graduation had little or no influence on the expected age of marriage which was usually during the same age range. The most favored age range for girls to marry was 16-20 and for boys the 21-24 range. More boys than girls said they would continue college while married. However, fewer boys fell in the age range for both college and marriage.

Both the number and percentage of young adult marriages has been increasing since 1900. The number and percentage of married college students has also increased. At a time when more young adults are marrying than ever before and the dropout rate of students because of marriage is high, no successful methods have been found to discourage early marriages. Many high school seniors had expectations of

both marriage and college but found later they had been able to continue the marriage but not their college education.

A high percentage of young adults who never enroll in college or dropped out because of marriage were above average students in ability.

It was generally accepted by most students that married students were at a disadvantage in college because of finances and family problems. However, it was found that:

1. Married students had even greater academic achievement than single students.
2. Those students who had children performed even higher than those mentioned above.
3. After graduation married students achieved greater recognition in public life by a higher percentage over the graduating single students.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

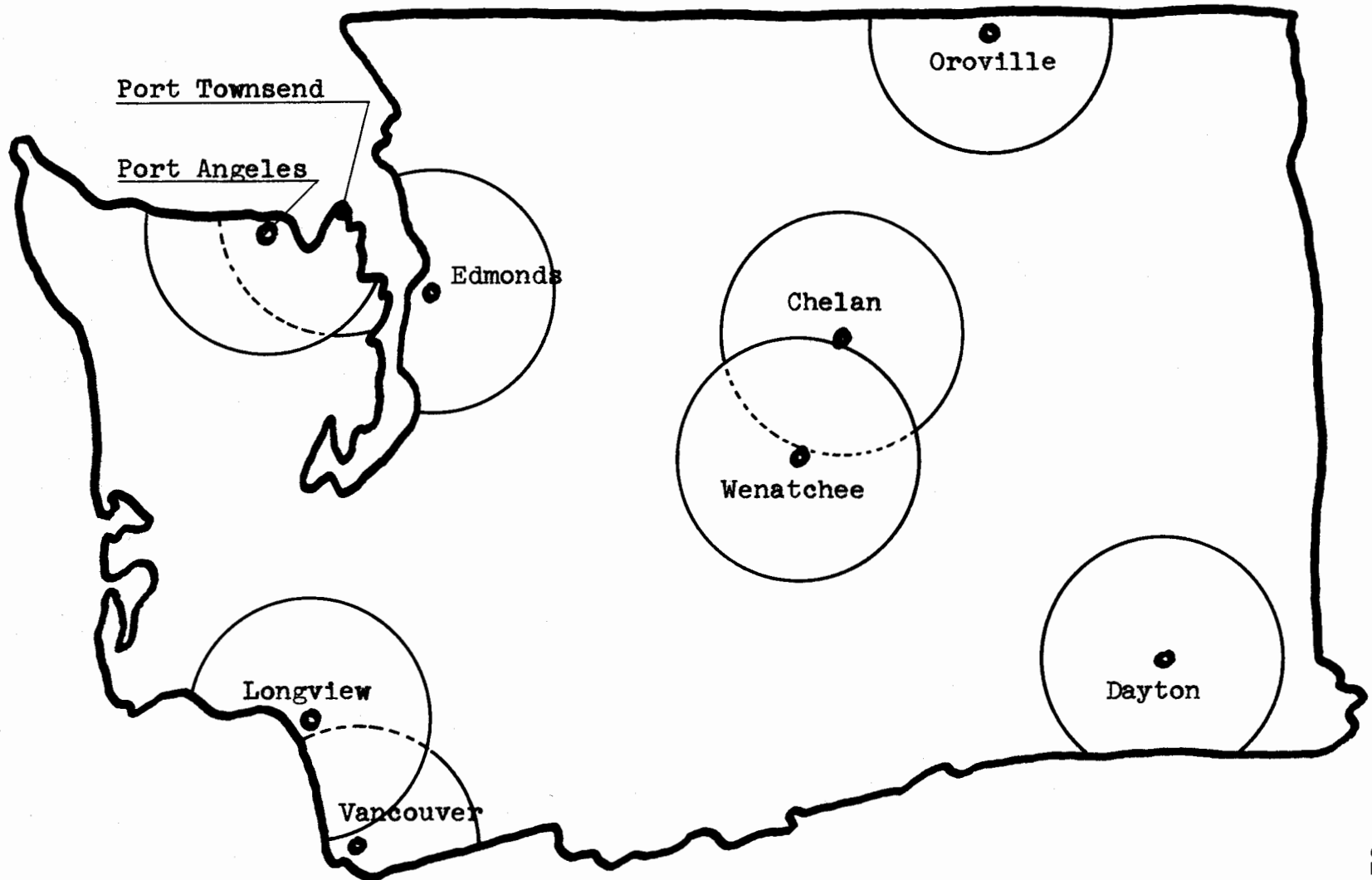
ESTIMATED 1960 POPULATION OF THE CITIES
CONTACTED AND CITIES SURVEYED

City	County	City Population
Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	18,741
Bellingham	Whatcom	34,688
*Chelan	Chelan	2,402
Clarkston	Asotin	6,209
Colville	Stevens	3,806
*Dayton	Columbia	2,913
*Edmonds	Snohomish	8,016
Ellensburg	Kittitas	8,625
Everett	Snohomish	40,304
Goldendale	Klickitat	2,536
*Longview	Cowlitz	23,349
Moses Lake	Grant	11,299
*Oroville	Okanogan	1,437
Pasco	Franklin	14,522
*Port Angeles	Clallam	12,653
*Port Townsend	Jefferson	5,074
Seattle	King	557,087
Spokane	Spokane	181,608
Tacoma	Pierce	147,979
*Vancouver	Clark	32,464
*Wenatchee	Chelan	16,726
Yakima	Yakima	43,284

* Cities which returned completed forms

Note: Population figures for year 1960 taken from United States Census of Population 1960, State of Washington, United States Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961.

APPENDIX B



THIS FIGURE SHOWS THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF EACH HIGH SCHOOL WHICH RETURNED COMPLETED SURVEY FORMS

APPENDIX C

METHOD OF ESTABLISHING RESPONSES
IN SPECIFIC CATEGORIES

Tables concerning the right age for marriage. The ages given on the returned form were tabulated exactly as received. When more than one age was given, the median was tabulated. Natural breaking points were apparent. The 16-20 age range was established because the scatter pattern of responses for girls to marry decreased markedly after age 20 and for boys, increased markedly. Very few responses were tabulated for girls beyond age 24. The single age of 25, however, received a large number of responses for boys to marry. Beyond age 25, the responses were distributed quite evenly up to, and including, age 30. Few responses were tabulated above age 30.

The per cent figures at the bottom of each table are in relation to the total number of responses in a particular age range related to the total number of responses for all age ranges. This total percentage is not to be confused with the percentages listed for individual schools.

Table VI: Percentages of seniors expecting to attend college. All responses which gave a definite "yes" or "no" were tabulated accordingly. Answers which tended strongly toward "yes" or "no" were tabulated as above. All

other responses were disregarded.

Table VIII: Concerning favorability of college marriages. Most answers were definitely stated with a negative or positive response. The "why" part in the questionnaire was not tabulated. Whenever an answer was neither a positive approval or disapproval, the response was not used.

Table X: Concerning whether college would be easier when married. Only the responses which were definitely negative or positive were tabulated. The returns which indicated "undecided" or gave no response were not tabulated.

APPENDIX D

Dear Senior:

You have been chosen along with your classmates to be a sample group. You, as an individual, are one of few throughout our State of Washington who will have this opportunity to really express yourself concerning two of the most important aspects of your life--"marriage and education" and "government and education."

(This information is confidential. Your name is not required.)

Please complete this form as to give a true picture of how you feel concerning these questions.

High School _____ Male__ Female__ Grade-point average__

- I. What are some of the important factors that would influence you to go to a particular college?
- II. What age do you think is the right age for marriage? For boys _____ For girls _____
- III. What do you think about students getting married either before or while enrolled in college? Why?
- IV. Would you continue your college education if you were to get married before graduation from college? Why?
- V. Do you think it is easier or harder for married students to get through college? Why?
- VI. Do you think a new G.I. School Bill should be made available? Why?
- VII. What is your belief concerning federal aid to education? Why?
- VIII. Do you intend to go on to college? Why?
- IX. Which college do you intend to enroll in? Why?

Remarks:

APPENDIX E
TOP CAREER CHOICES OF TEEN-AGERS

FIRST CHOICE FOR BOYS		SECOND CHOICE FOR BOYS	
Engineering	19.96%	Science	11.98%
Sports	9.69	Engineering	11.67
Armed Forces	7.74	Armed Forces	11.09
Business	7.70	Sports	7.65
Science	7.43	Business	7.61
Medicine	7.24	Skilled Trade	6.44
Teaching	5.88	Teaching	6.21
Skilled Trade	5.60	Law	5.89
Law	4.82	Medicine	5.15
The Arts	3.89	Farming	3.75
FIRST CHOICE FOR GIRLS		SECOND CHOICE FOR GIRLS	
Medicine	19.06%	Homemaking	18.83%
Teaching	16.98	Teaching	13.11
Office Work	16.76	Office Work	12.60
Homemaking	9.88	Medicine	8.81
The Arts	7.14	The Arts	6.78
Business	4.72	Science	5.97
Science	2.63	Business	5.90
Church	2.20	Journalism	3.91
Journalism	1.90	Armed Forces	3.45
Armed Forces	1.72	Government	3.02

Note: Technical consultant in preparing and conducting Institute of Student Opinion surveys for Scholastic is Dr. Harry Deane Wolfe, Professor of Marketing, University of Wisconsin School of Commerce.

APPENDIX F

A COMPARISON OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE
OF WASHINGTON WHERE SURVEY WAS COMPLETED

CITY NAME	SCHOOL NAME	DISTRICT ENROLLMENT (1959-60)
Edmonds	Edmonds High School.....	16,000
Port Townsend	Port Townsend High School.....	1,600
Port Angeles	Port Angeles Senior High School.....	4,107
Wenatchee	Wenatchee High School....	5,178
Chelan	Chelan High School.....	986
Vancouver	Evergreen High School....	10,391
Longview	Mark Morris High School.....	6,794
Dayton	Dayton High School.....	912