

PROJECT IN RESEARCH IN UNIVERSITIES

Economic Status of
College Alumni

BULLETIN 1937, NO. 10



by WALTER J. GREENLEAF
Specialist in Higher Education

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Harold L. Ickes, *Secretary*
OFFICE OF EDUCATION · J. W. Studebaker, *Commissioner*

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1939

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Foreword

THIS BULLETIN reports the findings of one of the investigations undertaken during 1936-37 under the Project in Research in Universities of the Office of Education. The Office of Education coordinator of this study is Walter J. Greenleaf, Specialist in Higher Education. The project was financed under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and conducted in accordance with administrative regulations of the Works Progress Administration. Study findings in addition to those reported in this pamphlet will be made available in other Office of Education or institutional publications.

The Project in Research in Universities represents a unique and significant innovation in cooperative research. Sixty universities and comparable institutions located in 32 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii combined efforts with the Office of Education to conduct 40 studies, 23 of which were proposed by the Office and 17 by the institutions. Each institution was invited to participate in all of the approved studies that it was in a position to undertake. From 1 to 14 studies were conducted in each institution, and a total of more than 150 separate study reports were made to the Office of Education.

An important feature of the project was the widespread and coordinated attack on each problem by a number of universities at the same time. Each study proposed by the Office of Education and accepted by the universities was conducted by two or more institutions. As many as 31 institutions, located in 20 States representative of each major geographical division of the country, participated in the alumni study alone. The task of planning, administering, and supervising the many projects and studies on a national scale, under complex and often difficult conditions, demanded the finest type of cooperative endeavor. Except in two places where qualified relief workers could not be found or retained, every institution which actually began work on the project carried it through to successful completion. The fine professional spirit in which responsibility for the work was accepted and maintained by the institutions made possible the successful completion of the project within approximately 1 year.

With this professional spirit of cooperation in worth-while research and study of educational problems, was manifested a strong humanitarian desire to join with Federal agencies striving during the years of the depression

to afford gainful and socially desirable employment to college graduates or former college students in the type of work for which they were best prepared. For these contributions to educational research and to the social good of the Nation, the Office of Education extends to its colleagues and helpers in the universities of the country its grateful acknowledgment and appreciation.

The study of the *Economic Status of College Alumni* carried out on a uniform basis in 31 universities in 20 States is reported in this bulletin. These institutions are considered representative of universities for the country as a whole. Nearly 50,000 graduates, both men and women, contributed to the study by returning usable questionnaires. Each of the 31 institutions finished the study of its own alumni, and because uniform procedures were used it was possible to consolidate the findings into a single study. This was done by Dr. Greenleaf in the Office of Education, and the results are published in this bulletin in order to make them available widely to those who are interested in knowing what happens to college graduates.

BESS GOODYKOONTZ,
Assistant Commissioner of Education.

The Economic Status of College Alumni

How do college graduates fare after they leave college? Studies made in this field usually concern graduates of single institutions. The present study is unique because uniform questionnaires and procedures were used by 31 colleges and universities to study their alumni of the classes 1928 to 1935, inclusive. The replies of more than 46,000 college alumni who were graduated with bachelors' degrees from these institutions are analyzed in this bulletin.

For the same period of time (1928-1935) it is estimated that in 1936, there were 1,015,000 living college graduates of all higher educational institutions in this country. Returns for the alumni study, therefore, represent a 5 percent sampling of college alumni in the United States, or about 1 out of every 20 of the younger graduates.

The Economic Status of College Alumni is one unit of the Project in Research in Universities in which 130 institutions were invited to cooperate. Thirty-one universities chose to cooperate in the alumni study, and these represent nearly one-fourth of the institutions in the country having graduate schools or departments. The institutions cooperating are listed in summary 1. An inspection of the table reveals that institutions large and small, public and private, and those located in large cities and in small towns are represented.

In each of these institutions, the Office of Education appointed a local project administrator who was in charge of the research work on this and other studies. Clerical workers in the universities were responsible for duplicating the alumni questionnaires, mailing them out, receiving the returns, and tabulating the data according to prescribed instructions (see appendix, Manual of Procedure).

Each of the 31 universities submitted a report to the Office of Education. These reports were all compiled on a uniform basis so as to permit the consolidation of data into single tables for the 31 universities. In addition to this single consolidation, it was thought to be useful to group the institutions (1) according to their location in the East, South, North, or West, and (2) according to the size of their student bodies, indicated as "large" if more than 3,000 enrollments, and "small" if fewer than 3,000 enrollments.

SUMMARY 1.—Extent of survey of alumni

Institutions participating	Questionnaires		
	Number mailed	Returned	
		Number	Percent
1	2	3	4
EAST			
Large institutions:¹			
1. Boston University (Mass.).....	9,154	4,293	46.9
2. Columbia University, Teachers College (N. Y.).....	3,600	1,607	45.0
3. New York University (N. Y.).....	11,232	5,175	46.1
4. Syracuse University (N. Y.).....	6,473	2,848	44.0
Total.....	30,459	13,923	45.7
Small institutions:²			
5. Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.....	884	325	36.8
6. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (N. Y.).....	1,966	987	50.2
7. Duquesne University (Pa.).....	1,151	218	18.9
8. University of Vermont.....	1,635	707	43.2
Total.....	5,636	2,237	39.7
NORTH			
Large institutions:¹			
9. University of Chicago (Ill.).....	4,567	2,214	48.5
10. De Paul University (Ill.).....	2,265	755	33.0
11. University of Illinois.....	13,671	6,856	50.2
12. Wayne University (Mich.).....	3,627	1,221	33.7
13. Washington University (Mo.).....	2,667	1,295	48.6
14. Western Reserve University (Ohio) (women).....	1,191	614	51.6
Total.....	27,988	12,955	46.3
Small institutions:²			
15. University of Toledo (Ohio).....	1,083	485	44.8
16. South Dakota State College.....	1,031	645	62.6
Total.....	2,114	1,130	53.4
SOUTH			
Large institutions:¹			
17. Tulane University (La.).....	2,145	844	39.3
18. University of Tennessee.....	2,329	1,143	49.1
Total.....	4,474	1,987	44.4
Small institutions:²			
19. Mercer University (Ga.).....	908	336	37.0
20. University of Louisville (Ky.).....	788	438	56.0
21. University of Mississippi.....	1,296	782	60.3
22. Vanderbilt University (Tenn.).....	1,117	683	61.1
Total.....	4,109	2,239	54.5
WEST			
Large institutions:¹			
23. University of Southern California.....	4,706	3,983	84.6
24. University of Colorado.....	1,978	1,203	60.8
25. University of Oregon.....	3,394	1,541	45.4
26. University of Utah.....	3,645	1,604	44.0
Total.....	13,723	8,331	60.7
Small institutions:²			
27. Colorado State College.....	1,704	974	57.1
28. Montana State College.....	1,125	798	70.9
29. New Mexico State College.....	414	291	70.3
30. Brigham Young University (Utah).....	2,270	614	27.0
Total.....	5,513	2,677	48.5
NOROX			
31. Howard University (D. C.).....	1,437	659	45.9
Grand total.....	98,483	46,138	48.3

¹ More than 3,000 students.² Fewer than 3,000 students.

The questionnaire for the collection of the data was sent to the alumni who received bachelors' degrees in the graduating classes of 1928 to 1935, inclusive, in the 31 institutions. The questionnaires were sent by each institution to its graduates and the compilation was made by each college or university for its own alumni. The numbers of questionnaires sent (95,453) and the numbers returned in usable form (46,138) are detailed in summary 1. From this table it will be observed that while one institution's alumni returned as few as 18.9 percent of the questionnaires, another returned as many as 84.8 percent. The total return for all institutions was 48.3 percent.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.—Institutions.—While it cannot be said that the 31 cooperating institutions fully represent the entire list of 130 universities in the country having graduate schools or departments, it is believed that what is found to be true for these 31 will be true in the main for universities in this country as a whole. It is recognized that these 31 universities do not represent the whole of higher education. Several hundred colleges of arts, teachers colleges, junior colleges, and independent professional schools are not represented, and the economic status of their alumni may be widely different from the economic status of the alumni of these 31 universities.

Sectional grouping.—It is well understood that 8 institutions in the eastern territory, for example, may not be representative of all universities in that territory, but at the same time, if significant differences appear between the summary of the 8 institutions in the East and the 8 institutions in the West, it is a fair assumption that those differences would probably exist in some degree if all the institutions in the East were compared with all the institutions in the West.

Size of institution.—Grouping institutions on the basis of student enrollments leaves much to be desired in the way of the representative character of the institutions in this classification, yet it may prove useful for large institutions in one section to compare themselves with large institutions in another section and small institutions in one section to compare themselves with small institutions in another section. An arbitrary figure of 3,000 students, as reported on the annual enrollment, was used to divide the large institutions from the small.

Questionnaire returns.—It is believed that an adequate return of questionnaires was received from alumni, but there is no definite assurance that the ones replying are fully representative of the entire alumni group. It is possible, for example, that alumni who are in an unfavorable economic status may represent an abnormal proportion of those not replying. But of this no one can be sure. The fact that we here have a record of more than 46,000 alumni is significant.

PLAN OF THE STUDY.—The plan used in the following study is very simple. Each question, as stated in the questionnaire, is repeated at the head of the

corresponding section of the study. The summary of the replies then follows with any explanation necessary to make clear the meaning of the summary table. The detailed, consolidated table or tables from which the summary is drawn are found in the appendix. There are thus 25 sections briefly summarizing, usually in percentages, the 28 consolidated tables. Only a few interpretations or significant findings are pointed out in the text because it is assumed that the summaries of the data tell the principal story.

Along with the detailed consolidated tables, there is also given in the appendix the complete instructions used by the institutions in interpreting the questionnaires and in compiling their own reports. It is hoped that with the detailed tables and with these instructions, it will be possible for additional institutions to compile data concerning their own alumni and compare them with the 31 institutions cooperating in this study. Additional research studies from the tables here reported will also be readily possible.

The individual study reports from the universities, and the work sheets from which material for this bulletin was selected are on file in the Office of Education and may be consulted here by persons interested. The individual questionnaires which the alumni returned are the property of the 31 universities, and are not available in this office.

Ages of Alumni¹

QUESTION: Date of birth?

THE AGES of all men and women participating in this survey were figured as of January 1, 1936. Before the questionnaires were mailed to the alumni, the universities were requested to fill in the date of birth for each graduate. These dates are on record at the universities and served as a check when the graduate answered the question on age.

After the returns were filed, each participating institution figured the age of its graduates as of January 1, 1936. By relating birthdates to this single date a higher degree of accuracy has been reached than would have been possible had an alumnus simply given his age in years only. In calculating the ages the following technique was used: In each case the birth year was subtracted from the base year 1935 giving the age in whole years. An additional year was added if the birth month was from January to June, that is, if the alumnus was older by a half year or more than the age shown by subtraction. When all of the returns and reports from the cooperating institutions were on file in the Office of Education, consolidations of distribution tables were made for the country as a whole and these are detailed in table 1 of the appendix.

MEDIAN AGES of alumni in this study vary by class groups from 23 for the class of 1935 to 30 for the class of 1928 (as of Jan. 1, 1936). These median or typical ages, calculated from the data in table 1, are detailed in summary 2 which follows, and form the basic data for figuring age at graduation.

When median ages of men and of women in the same classes are compared, the men prove to be older than the women by 0.2 to 0.5 years.

When the institutions are grouped by sections of the country in which they are located, and the median ages for each section are compared with similar medians for all 30 institutions, the following information is brought to light: (1) graduates of institutions in the North most nearly approach the general median; (2) graduates of southern institutions are younger than the typical ages; (3) graduates of western institutions are older; (4) of graduates of eastern institutions the men are somewhat younger and the women somewhat older than the general medians; (5) men of western

¹ January 1, 1936. See Appendix, table 1.

institutions are older than men in other sections of the country; (6) women of institutions in the North and South are younger than those in the East and West; (7) in the East the women are older than the men; (8) in the North and South, and particularly in the West, the men are older than the women.

When the ages of the older graduates are considered, one surprising fact revealed is the relatively large number of women compared with men who graduated at the age of 33 years or older. Between 3 and 4 percent of the college men who graduate annually are 33 years of age or over, while between 12.3 and 16.3 percent of the women who graduate annually are 33 years of age or over.

Percent of class who were 33 years of age or older when they were graduated

Year of graduation	Men	Women	Year of graduation	Men	Women
1	2	3	1	2	3
1928.....	3.8	12.3	1932.....	3.1	15.5
1929.....	4.1	14.1	1933.....	3.6	16.3
1930.....	2.7	15.4	1934.....	3.6	13.8
1931.....	3.0	14.1	1935.....	3.2	15.5

Probably this may be explained in part by the fact that the students in this study included many in-service women teachers who may have felt it desirable for one reason or another to continue their education.

Age at graduation from college.—The typical age at graduation of men and women in the 30 universities studied is over 22 years, but less than 23 years, the women being a few months younger than the men as a rule. Only 16 individuals indicated that they were under 18 years of age at the time of graduation and of these, 6 were men; 56 men and 73 women were more than 18 and less than 19 years of age at graduation. At the other extreme many graduated when they were over 30 years of age—1,320 men and 3,115 women.

Sectional differences are quite apparent. (See summary 3.) Men graduates in the West are nearly a year older than the average, while in the South they are a few months younger. Women graduates in the East and West, are a few months older than the average, and several months younger in the South.

SUMMARY 2.—AGES OF GRADUATES (Medians) as of January 1, 1936—by year of graduation and sex, for institutions large and small in the East, North, South, and West¹

Location and size of alma mater and sex of graduates	Median ages of graduates of the class of—							
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECTION								
East:								
Men.....	30.0	29.1	28.0	27.0	26.0	24.9	24.0	23.1
Women.....	30.3	30.0	29.0	27.3	26.4	25.7	23.9	23.1
North:								
Men.....	30.5	29.4	28.3	27.4	26.5	25.3	24.2	23.2
Women.....	29.8	28.8	27.8	26.8	25.8	24.8	23.7	22.7
South:								
Men.....	29.6	29.1	27.7	26.7	25.9	24.9	24.2	22.9
Women.....	29.1	28.5	27.2	26.4	25.2	24.4	23.3	22.3
West:								
Men.....	31.5	30.3	29.2	28.3	27.2	26.2	25.1	24.2
Women.....	30.4	29.3	28.3	27.2	26.4	25.3	24.2	23.3
SIZE								
Large:								
Men.....	30.4	29.4	28.4	27.5	26.4	25.3	24.3	23.4
Women.....	30.1	29.1	28.1	27.1	26.1	25.1	23.9	23.0
Small:								
Men.....	30.4	29.3	28.3	27.1	26.4	25.4	24.4	23.4
Women.....	29.6	29.0	27.8	26.9	25.9	25.1	23.7	22.6
Total:								
Men.....	30.4	29.4	28.3	27.4	26.4	25.3	24.3	23.4
Women.....	30.0	29.1	28.1	27.0	26.0	25.1	23.9	22.9

¹ Median ages are calculated from data detailed in table 1. This summary should be read as follows: Of the (778—see table 1) men graduates of institutions located in the East, the median age for the class of 1928 is 30 years. Of those (836) men of the class of 1929 who were graduated from eastern institutions the median age is 29.1 years, etc. These median ages should and do decrease by about 1 year for each succeeding class.

By size of institution, the median age of the (1,804) men of the class of 1928 who were graduated from institutions enrolling 3,000 or more students, is 30.4 years. The median age of the (568) men who were graduated from small institutions of fewer than 3,000 students is also 30.4 years.

These median ages are basic for determining the age at graduation; subtract 7.5 years from the median shown for 1928, 6.5 for 1929, 5.5 for 1930, 4.5 for 1931, 3.5 for 1932, 2.5 for 1933, 1.5 for 1934, and 0.5 for 1935.

SUMMARY 3.—AGE AT GRADUATION. Median ages of men and women graduates by class of graduation and location of alma mater¹

Year of graduation	Median ages of graduates of institutions in—				
	East	North	South	West	All sections
1	2	3	4	5	6
MEN					
1928.....	22.5	23.0	22.1	24.0	22.9
1929.....	22.6	22.9	22.6	23.8	22.9
1930.....	22.5	22.8	22.2	23.7	22.8
1931.....	22.5	22.9	22.2	23.8	22.9
1932.....	22.5	22.0	22.4	23.7	22.9
1933.....	22.4	22.8	22.4	23.7	22.8
1934.....	22.5	22.7	22.7	23.6	22.8
1935.....	22.6	22.7	22.4	23.7	22.9
WOMEN					
1928.....	22.8	22.3	21.6	22.9	22.5
1929.....	23.5	22.3	22.0	22.8	22.6
1930.....	23.5	22.3	21.7	22.8	22.6
1931.....	22.8	22.3	21.9	22.7	22.5
1932.....	22.9	22.3	21.7	22.9	22.5
1933.....	23.2	22.3	21.9	22.8	22.6
1934.....	22.4	22.2	21.8	22.7	22.4
1935.....	22.6	22.2	21.8	22.8	22.4

¹ The age at graduation is determined by subtracting 7.5 years from the median age (as of Jan. 1, 1936) of those in the class of 1928; 6.5 from those graduating in 1929; 5.5 from 1930 ages; 4.5 from 1931 ages; 3.5 from 1932 ages; 2.5 from 1933 ages; 1.5 from 1934 ages; and 0.5 from 1935 ages; using median ages shown in summary 1. Age at college entrance may be roughly estimated by subtracting 4 years from the above ages, bearing in mind that the 4 years of college training are not necessarily continuous; some students take more than 4 years for degree.

Migration and Residence of Graduates¹

QUESTION: Legal residence: (State).....

EACH GRADUATE of the 31 cooperating institutions indicated the State in which he now (1936) lives. His native State is not recorded.

By 1936, graduates of these institutions had taken up residence in every State in the Union. Owing to the length of detail required to show the findings of all eight classes, only two classes are included in table 2; the classes of 1928 and 1935 have been summarized to show where men and women graduates had legal residence in the year 1936.

In summary 4 the basic data in table 2 have been reduced to percentages for the eight institutions located in the East, eight in the North, six in the South, and eight in the West.

Of all of the men of the class of 1928 who attended one of the eight colleges in the East, 90 percent are in the East in 1936, 4 percent in the North, 4 percent in the South, and 2 percent in the West. Of recent (class of 1935) graduates, 97 percent of the men (column 7) remained in the East after graduation while 2 percent went North, 1 percent South, and one-half of 1 percent went West. Similarly, percentages of alumni in other sections are detailed in summary 4. In columns 6 and 11 are given the percentages of the graduates of all institutions combined, living in the several regions designated in column 1.

For those interested in the detail of migrating graduates by year of graduation, one section of the country only is selected as an example and detailed in summary 5. The East is chosen because the women graduates of 1928 migrated from the East to other sections of the country to a greater extent than any of the other 16 groups of alumni. By 1936, 18.7 percent of the women of the class of 1928 had left the East, 12 percent of them had gone North, 3.6 percent South, and 3.1 percent West.

Women of the eight institutions in the East tend to migrate more generally than do the men. They go particularly to Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, in the North; to Maryland and Virginia, in the South; and to California and Washington in the West. The men of the eastern institutions who leave the East go mainly to Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin in the North; to Maryland, the District of Columbia, and

¹ See Appendix, table 2.

Louisiana in the South; and to California and Colorado in the West. Compared with the West, twice as many men go South, and three times as many go North.

SUMMARY 4.—Migration and residence of men and women graduates of 1928 and 1935, by location of alma mater in the East, North, South, and West

Where alumni actually resided in 1936	Percent of class of 1928 graduating from institutions located in—					Percent of class of 1935 graduating from institutions located in—				
	East	North	South	West	All sections	East	North	South	West	All sections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEN										
East.....	90	6	5	5	33	97	4	1	2	39
North.....	4	84	6	7	30	2	92	3	3	27
South.....	4	7	88	3	14	1	3	96	2	10
West.....	2	3	1	85	23	5	1	3	93	24
Totals.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
WOMEN										
East.....	81	8	3	5	32	91	2	3	1	28
North.....	12	83	3	6	30	5	95	2	3	34
South.....	4	6	93	2	14	3	2	94	3	12
West.....	3	4	1	87	24	1	1	1	93	26
Totals.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SUMMARY 5.—MIGRATION. Percentage of migrating alumni of eight eastern colleges

Year of graduation	Total number reporting	Percent remaining in East	Percent migrating to other parts			
			North	South	West	Outside United States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEN						
1928.....	760	89.0	4.5	3.8	1.8	0.9
1929.....	819	91.3	3.4	3.4	1.1	.8
1930.....	936	92.3	3.1	2.7	1.1	.8
1931.....	1,065	94.5	2.4	1.6	1.0	.5
1932.....	1,202	94.8	1.7	2.7	.6	.2
1933.....	1,361	94.3	1.9	2.3	1.3	.2
1934.....	1,487	96.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.3
1935.....	1,480	96.5	1.6	1.1	.5	.3
WOMEN						
1928.....	524	81.3	12.0	3.6	3.1	.....
1929.....	617	83.1	9.2	5.4	2.3	.....
1930.....	686	86.7	6.3	4.7	2.3	.....
1931.....	727	88.6	5.2	4.7	1.5	.....
1932.....	737	90.5	6.1	3.0	.4	.....
1933.....	873	89.6	5.5	4.2	.7	.....
1934.....	693	92.3	2.9	4.2	.6	.....
1935.....	734	91.3	4.4	3.1	1.2	.....

Marital Status of College Alumni, 1936¹

QUESTION: Is your status: Single.....; married.....; widowed.....; separated.....; or divorced.....?

COLLEGE MEN tend to marry earlier and in larger proportion than college women, and of the eight institutions in the West men graduates tend to marry sooner and in greater proportion than college men from any other section of the United States.

In the West, 35 percent of the men 1 year out of college (class of 1935) were married, and the percentage of those married increases regularly until 86 percent is reached for those out of college 8 years (class of 1928).

From the eight institutions in the North, of the men 1 year out of college, 19 percent were married, the percentage increasing to 77 percent for those out of college 8 years.

Men graduates in the South show an irregular increase from 15 percent (1 year out) to 68 percent (8 years out).

The corresponding percentages for eastern men are: 14 percent of those 1 year graduated, increasing to 65 percent of those out of college 8 years.

In connection with these sectional differences, it should be recalled that men of the West are slightly older when they graduate from college than alumni from other sections of the country.

College women do not marry as soon after graduation as do the college men, nor are sectional differences as great. (For further detail see summary 6 and table 3.)

¹ See Appendix, tables 3 and 4.

SUMMARY 6.—MARITAL STATUS and number of children of alumni, by year of graduation

Status as of year 1936	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Percent married:									
Men.....	75	72	64	56	46	38	29	21	47
Women.....	52	48	45	41	36	31	26	18	36
Percent of those married who are rearing children:									
Men.....	61	54	46	41	39	33	30	28	43
Women.....	56	54	45	38	36	25	27	22	39
Percent of entire class by section who are rearing children:									
Men—									
East.....	40	35	24	17	12	9	7	4	
North.....	49	41	31	25	20	11	9	6	
South.....	37	34	30	19	24	16	10	4	
West.....	62	51	44	38	29	25	18	12	
Women—									
East.....	26	21	18	13	11	8	5	6	
North.....	35	30	25	18	16	10	10	6	
South.....	32	36	23	25	10	11	9	3	
West.....	41	36	30	24	22	12	13	8	
Average number of children in families having children:									
Men.....	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Women.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total number married or having been married:									
Men.....	1,780	1,803	1,750	1,876	1,645	1,465	1,087	827	12,233
Women.....	815	889	921	976	870	825	610	453	6,359
Total number rearing children:									
Men.....	1,085	965	802	769	638	484	324	231	5,298
Women.....	460	484	415	366	316	203	163	98	2,505

Children.—Children resulting from the marriages of 12,233 men graduates number 7,727, while similar figures for 6,359 married college women show 3,463 children. Married alumni who have no children are represented by 57 percent of the men and 61 percent of the women in all eight classes studied, or, for the class of 1928 only, 39 percent of the men and 44 percent of the women.

Families of men graduates are slightly larger generally than those of women graduates. Those out of college 8 years (class of 1928), average 1.6 children per family (of those having children) for men and 1.5 for women. A decrease occurred in the average number of children per family, reaching 1.3 for both men and women graduates in 1932 followed by a subsequent increase.

By regions, the size of families is compared (summary 7) for the class of 1928 only, or the graduates who have been out of college for 8 years. It has already been pointed out that three-fourths of the men of this class and half of the women are married. A greater proportion of those from the West have children (men, 62 percent and women, 41 percent), the next in order being those from the North (men, 49 percent and women, 35 percent).

In brief, the largest proportion of children are found in the families of the western men and the smallest proportion in the families of eastern women. More men graduates boast of children in their families than

women graduates. Larger families are being raised by graduates in the West.

SUMMARY 7.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF 1928 ALUMNI. Percent of entire class of 1928 reporting children in 1936 (8 years out of college)

Section	Percent of graduates reporting—							
	No children		One child		Two children		Three or more children	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
East.....	60	74	25	17	12	8	3	1
North.....	51	65	30	20	16	14	3	1
South.....	63	68	22	18	12	11	3	3
West.....	38	59	29	20	24	17	9	4

Divorce.—The divorce rate among alumni is low, compared with that of the country as a whole. The alumni rate in this study over the 8-year period is 19 divorces per 1,000 marriages, or 360 divorces out of 18,592 marriages. Divorces per 1,000 marriages for the classes graduated from 1928 to 1935, inclusive, are, respectively, 18, 18, 19, 14, 17, 26, 19, and 32.

More college women than college men are divorced, the rate being 38 per 1,000 marriages for the women, and 10 per 1,000 for the men. In the class of 1928, 3.9 percent of the married women, compared with 0.8 percent of the married men, were divorced. In the 1935 class similar figures are 8 percent for married women, and 0.6 percent for married men (summary 8).

One interesting feature of the data presented is that the rate for women is higher for the women in the more recent graduating classes, while the rate for men remains fairly constant over the 8-year period.

The most striking differences in divorce rates are noticed when the institutions are considered by location. In the West the rate for both men and women is distinctly higher than in other sections of the country. It will be recalled that western graduates marry younger than others. In the South, the divorce rate is lower for both sexes than in other regions and the rate is lower for men in the East than in other regions. The percentages in summary 8 are based on the proportion of divorces to the number married, omitting single individuals and those who did not respond to the question. Numbers of individuals are shown in table 3 columns 3, 4, 5, and 6.

As a background for further study and comparison of the marital status of alumni, the 1930 census figures on the marital condition of more than 86 million individuals comprising the population of the United States 15 years of age or older are abstracted in summary 9. Analysis for all men shows that 34.1 percent are single, 60 percent married, 4.6 percent widowed, 1.1 percent divorced, and 0.2 percent unaccounted for. Similar

SUMMARY 8.—DIVORCE AMONG ALUMNI. Percentages of those married who are now divorced

Year of graduation	East		North		South		West		All sections	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1928.....	0.6	3.6	0.4	2.3	0.6	3.5	1.5	6.2	0.8	3.9
1929.....	1.1	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.5	0	1.8	4.3	1.4	2.6
1930.....	.6	1.6	1.0	2.1	.5	1.8	2.9	5.3	1.4	2.9
1931.....	.4	1.6	.6	1.8	0	3.5	1.9	3.8	.9	2.5
1932.....	0	3.4	.7	2.8	.9	2.8	.5	5.6	.5	3.9
1933.....	.3	5.7	.4	3.5	1.8	7.4	2.3	6.3	1.2	5.1
1934.....	1.0	3.0	.6	3.6	0	1.8	.8	5.6	.7	3.9
1935.....	.5	6.9	1.0	7.9	1.9	5.7	.3	9.9	.6	8.0

proportions for all women are 35.1 percent single, 59.2 percent married, 4.8 percent widowed, 0.6 percent divorced, and 0.3 percent unaccounted for. The married group represents those who were living in 1930 with husband or wife (including separations) or those married persons who are neither widowed nor divorced.

Arranged in 5-year groups according to age it is observed that about 2 percent of the men in the United States compared with 13.2 percent of the women marry at 19 years of age or less—about the age students enter college.

The age at which men and women marry is of some importance for comparison with similar ages for college graduates. The trend is not shown directly in summary 6 but if the percentages for each age group are subtracted from those immediately preceding on the assumption that the ratio is more or less the same each year, the following summary by age groups of expectancy of marriage is constructed:

When do men and women marry and to what extent?

Age	Men	Women
15 to 19.....	2.0	13.2
20 to 24.....	27.2	40.8
25 to 29.....	34.1	24.3
30 to 34.....	15.5	8.5
35 to 39.....	8	2.8
40 to 44.....	2.3	.9
45 to 49.....	1.2	.5
50 to 54.....	1.0	....
55 to 59.....	.6	....
60 to 64.....	.4	.1
65 to 69.....	.6	.5
70 to 74.....	.7	....
75 and over.....	1.6	1.1
Never marry.....	7.0	7.3

Women in general, according to census figures, tend to marry younger than men. While the majority of men are married by the time they are 29, the majority of women are married by the time they are 24 years of age. Five and nine-tenths percent of the women and fourteen and two-tenths percent of the men marry after the age of 35 years.

SUMMARY 9.—MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION. Percentages by age—1930
Census ¹

Age range in years	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15 to 19.....	98.0	86.8	1.7	12.6	0.3	0.2		0.2
20 to 24.....	70.8	46.0	28.1	51.6	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.1
25 to 29.....	36.7	21.7	61.3	74.3	.8	2.1	1.0	1.8
30 to 34.....	21.2	13.2	76.0	81.5	1.3	3.3	1.4	1.9
35 to 39.....	15.4	10.4	81.0	82.3	2.0	5.3	1.5	1.9
40 to 44.....	13.1	9.5	82.1	80.6	3.0	8.0	1.6	1.8
45 to 49.....	11.9	9.0	82.1	77.6	4.3	11.6	1.7	1.7
50 to 54.....	10.9	9.2	81.0	72.3	6.3	16.9	1.6	1.5
55 to 59.....	10.3	9.0	79.5	66.2	8.4	23.4	1.6	1.5
60 to 64.....	9.9	8.9	76.2	56.9	12.4	33.1	1.5	1.0
65 to 69.....	9.3	8.4	71.5	46.6	17.8	44.1	1.3	.8
70 to 74.....	8.6	8.4	64.7	35.0	25.4	55.9	1.1	.5
75 and over.....	7.0	7.3	50.0	18.2	41.5	73.9	.8	.3
All ages.....	34.1	35.1	60.0	59.2	4.6	4.8	1.1	.6

¹ This table should be read as follows: Of all men in the United States between the ages of 15 to 19, inclusive (1930), 98 percent were single, 1.7 percent were married, and none were widowed or divorced; 0.3 percent were unaccounted for. Of all women in the United States (1930) between the ages of 15 to 19, inclusive, 86.8 percent were single, 12.6 married, 0.2 widowed, and 0.2 divorced; 0.2 percent were not accounted for.

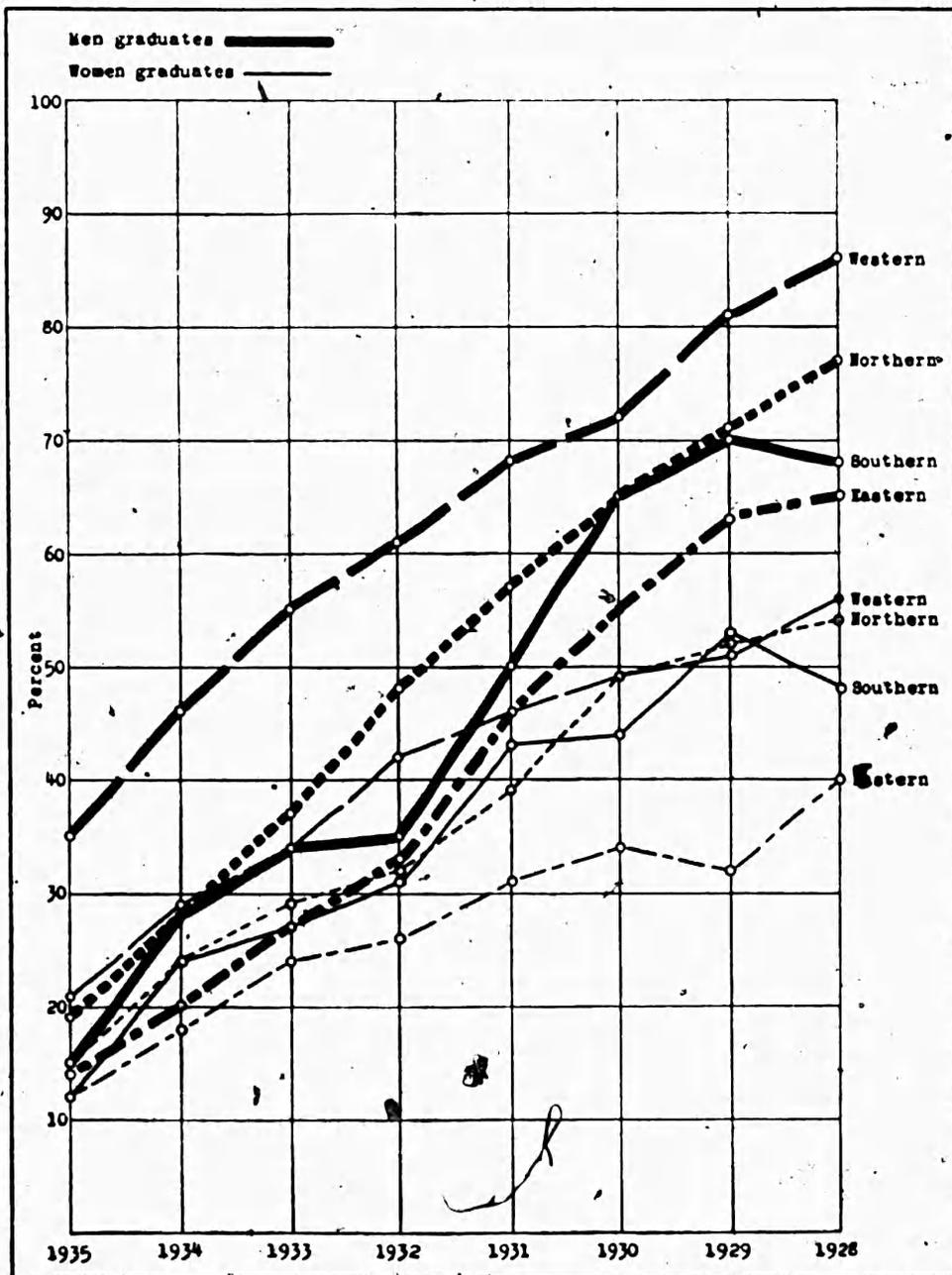


CHART 1.—Marital status of alumni by sex, year of graduation, and section of the country where alma mater is located (percentages).

Home Communities of Alumni, 1936

QUESTION: Where do you live? City of more than 100,000; city of 50,000 to 100,000; city of 25,000 to 50,000; city of 5,000 to 25,000; town of 2,500 to 5,000; place of less than 2,500.

THE HOME COMMUNITIES of college graduates are the cities and towns in which they have taken up their residences in 1936, and not necessarily their native homes or places where they were reared.

More than half of both men and women graduates in this study live in metropolitan cities of 100,000 population or more. The next largest group live in cities of 5,000 to 25,000 population—14 percent of the men and 15 percent of the women. The third group live in small towns of less than 2,500 population—11 percent of the men and 12 percent of the women.

When the institutions located in the four sections of the country are compared, further tendencies are revealed. Men of the East tend to live to a larger extent in the metropolitan areas than the men graduates of the other three parts of the United States. One obvious reason for this situation is the number of large eastern cities.

Of the women, however, those who were graduated from universities in the North tend to settle in the larger cities to a greater extent than women from other parts of the country.

Differences in the percentages of men and of women are more readily revealed in summary 10. In the East, 70 percent of the men compared with 54 percent of the women live in the large cities, while in the South, the situation is reversed, and 59 percent of the women compared with 49 percent of the men live in large cities. Compared with the 1930 census figures, college alumni tend to settle more largely in the big cities than is true of the population as a whole.

¹ See appendix, table 5.

SUMMARY 10.—WHERE COLLEGE ALUMNI LIVE. Percent by size of community, 1936

Graduates of universities located in the— 1	Percent of alumni living in towns having a population of—		
	Less than 5,000 2	5,000 to 50,000 3	50,000 and over 4
East:			
Men.....	13	17	70
Women.....	20	26	54
North:			
Men.....	16	21	63
Women.....	14	20	66
South:			
Men.....	31	20	49
Women.....	27	14	59
West:			
Men.....	24	25	51
Women.....	26	25	49
All sections:			
Men.....	18	21	61
Women.....	20	23	57
1930 census, men and women (for comparison).....	48	17	35

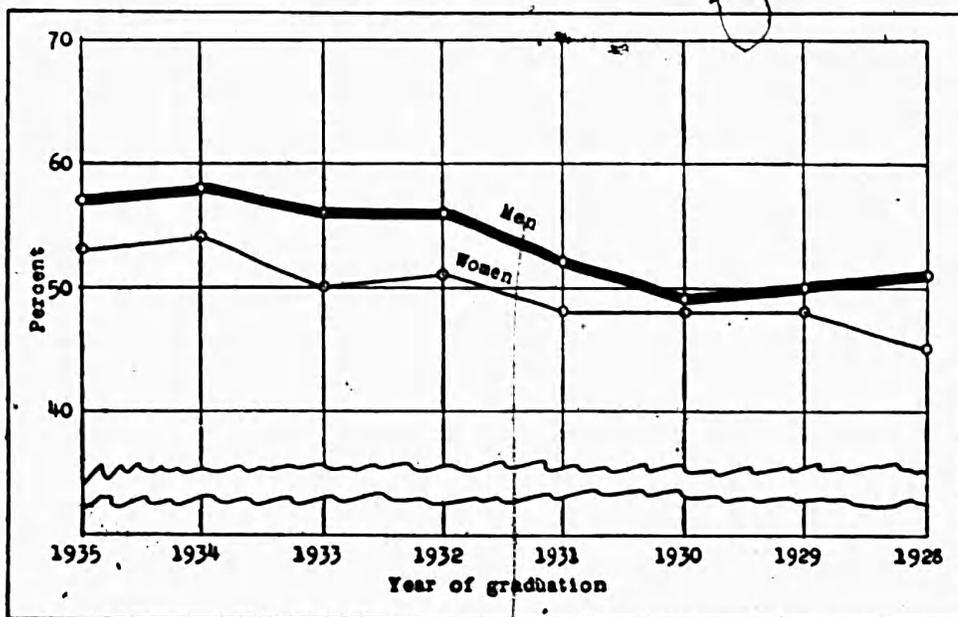


CHART 2.—Alumni who live in cities of 100,000 or more population; percent of men and women, by year of graduation.

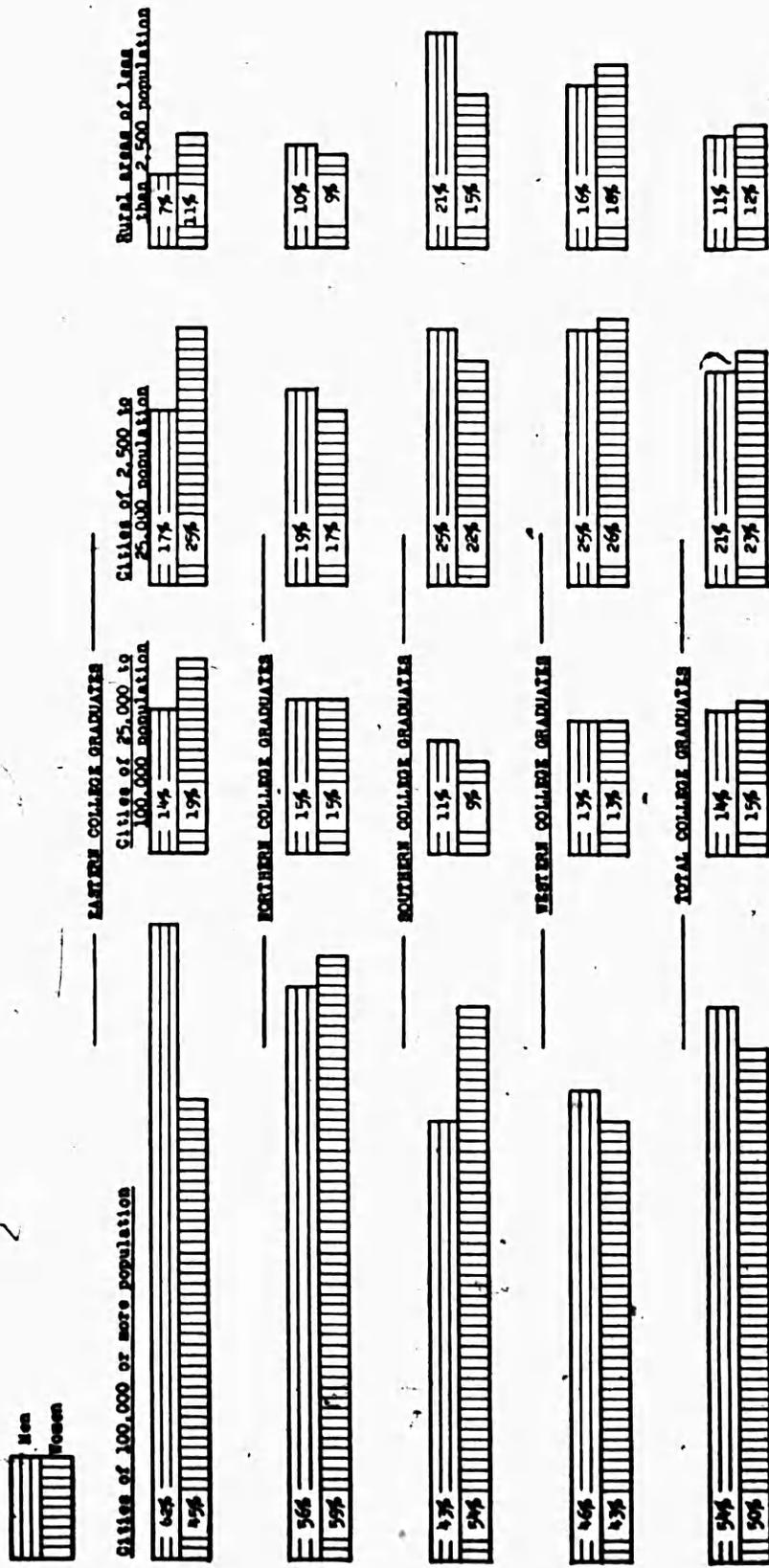


CHART 3.—Home communities of college graduates in 1936; size and location of communities chosen by men and by women, according to section where alma mater is located.

Living Conditions of Alumni, 1936¹

QUESTION: How do you live? With relatives (no rent); rent a room; rent an apartment of (—) rooms; rent a house of (—) rooms; own my own home with mortgage; own my own home clear of debt; other arrangements?

QUESTION: What rent do you pay per month? \$.

WHEN ALL eight classes of men and women are considered as a unit, it is found that 26 percent of the graduates live with relatives; 25 percent rent apartments; 16 percent rent single rooms; 22 percent live in houses which are: Rented (13 percent), partly owned (6 percent), or entirely clear of debt (3 percent); and 11 percent make different arrangements about their living quarters. The situation when men and women are considered separately is about the same for both groups.¹

Those living with relatives and paying no rent are for the most part the younger graduates, 1 or 2 years out of college. For the institutions in this study, two-fifths of each graduating class live with relatives for the first year after graduation from college. Each year thereafter for 5 years, from 5 to 6 percent will leave their relatives to establish homes of their own. These data are summarized in summary 11, columns 15 and 16.

Considering only the class of 1928; 8 years out of college, those living with relatives are represented in the East, North, South, and West, respectively, by—men, 14, 8, 12, and 5 percent, and women, 14, 16, 20, and 12 percent; while the average for alumni in 30 universities for that year was—men 10 percent, and women 15 percent. In other words, men of the West and North and women of the West and East tend to make homes of their own sooner than do graduates of other sections.

Those who rent.—Single rooms are rented by one-sixth of all graduates in this study (men, 16 percent and women, 16 percent), but the men tend to give up quarters of this sort in favor of apartments or houses, sooner than the women. In 8 years the proportion living in single rooms decreases for men from 24 percent to 7 percent, and for women from 19 percent to 12 percent.

Apartment living attracts a considerable number of alumni during the first year out of college, and after 8 years increases for men from 16 to 30 percent, and for women from 18 to 27 percent.

¹ See appendix, table 6.

Houses are either rented or owned by 1 out of 10 of the graduates of 1935 and the proportion increases considerably over a period of 8 years; for men the increase is from 9 to 46 percent, and for women from 10 to 35 percent. After 8 years, 29 percent of the men and 17 percent of the women rent houses; 12 percent of the men and 11 percent of the women have mortgages or trusts on their homes; and 5 percent of the men and 7 percent of the women own their homes clear of debt.

SUMMARY 11.—LIVING CONDITIONS OF ALUMNI IN 1936. Percentages of men and of women graduates, by class of graduation and by type of living quarters

Years out of college	Year of graduation	Percent renting—						Percent owning—				Miscellaneous		Percent living with relatives	
		A room		An apartment		A house		Home with a mortgage		Home clear of debt		Men	Women	Men	Women
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.....	1935	24	19	16	18	6	5	2	3	1	2	10	12	41	41
2.....	1934	22	18	20	23	8	6	2	4	1	3	10	10	37	36
3.....	1933	17	16	24	23	11	8	4	4	1	4	12	13	31	32
4.....	1932	15	16	28	26	14	9	4	5	2	4	12	13	25	27
5.....	1931	13	16	31	27	17	11	6	7	2	5	12	13	19	21
6.....	1930	12	15	31	29	23	14	7	7	3	5	10	13	14	17
7.....	1929	8	14	33	27	25	16	10	9	4	6	8	12	12	16
8.....	1928	7	12	30	27	29	17	12	11	5	7	7	11	10	15
1 to 8.....	{ 1928 1935 }	16	16	26	25	15	10	5	6	2	4	10	12	26	27

Number of rooms rented.—Based on the reports of 23 universities including 20,245 individuals, apartments of one, two, and three rooms were occupied in 1936 by 64 percent of the men and 54 percent of the women 1 year out of college, and by 28 percent of the men and 37 percent of the women 8 years out of college. For the younger graduate one rented room is most common, but after 8 years, percentages of students occupying a single room drop from 46 to 10 for men, and from 34 to 17 for women.

The two-room apartment appears to be less attractive to alumni than the one- or three-room apartments since the proportions of alumni living in two-room apartments varies for all eight classes from 4 to 8 percent.

The three-room apartment is chosen by 12 to 17 percent of the men and women in all eight class groups.

The demand for larger apartments or houses is shown by the class of 1928 compared with the class of 1935. Four, five, and six or more rooms were rented by 17 percent of the men and 15 percent of the women 1 year out of college compared with 61 percent of the men and 41 percent of the women 8 years out of college. Details for men and women of other classes are shown in summary 12.

SUMMARY 12.—NUMBER OF ROOMS RENTED, 1936. *Percentage of men and of women graduates by year of graduation. (Summarizes reports of 23 universities, including 20,245 individuals)*

Years out of college	Year of graduation	Number of replies		Percent renting—													
				1 room		2 rooms		3 rooms		4 rooms		5 rooms		6 or more rooms		Other	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.....	1935	1,584	1,034	46	34	6	7	12	13	8	7	5	4	4	4	19	31
2.....	1934	1,581	963	39	29	6	7	14	13	11	7	8	5	6	18	26	
3.....	1933	1,740	1,098	29	24	7	7	16	15	14	12	10	10	7	7	17	25
4.....	1932	1,671	1,115	24	26	6	7	17	14	14	12	14	9	9	6	16	26
5.....	1931	1,677	1,135	19	24	7	8	17	14	15	12	15	12	12	9	15	21
6.....	1930	1,419	928	18	20	5	6	15	15	17	14	16	14	16	10	13	21
7.....	1929	1,380	864	12	17	4	7	14	13	17	13	20	14	20	14	13	22
8.....	1928	1,321	735	10	17	4	6	14	14	14	13	22	10	25	18	11	22

Monthly rentals.—Based on the reports of 30 universities, a large proportion of college alumni the first year out of college live with relatives rent free. About two out of five men and the same proportion of women pay no rent the first year out of college, and this condition holds after 8 years for 19 percent of the men and 28 percent of the women graduates.

Typical rentals (medians) of \$22 to \$38 per month are paid by most college graduates who have been out of college from 1 to 8 years (appendix, table 7).

The younger graduates of the small institutions of fewer than 3,000 students in the North, South, and West, pay the lowest typical rentals of \$13 to \$15 per month, while in the East \$20 per month is the rule for men just out of college. In the North, women graduates of the small institutions pay about \$19 to \$20 at first, although some find rooms as low as \$13 per month.

Those who pay \$75 per month or more are mostly located in the East and are represented by 1.2 percent of all men in this study who quoted rentals, and 1.5 percent of the women who answered the question. In general, eastern alumni pay higher rents than graduates from any other part of the country. Northern alumni pay the next highest rentals. The lowest rentals are paid by graduates of institutions in the South and West. The least expensive sections for men prove to be the South, and for women the West.

Typically, a young men just out of college pays from \$19 to \$25 per month for living accommodations and his rentals increase annually by \$1 to \$3 per month until after 8 years he is paying \$38 per month. The college women at first finds living quarters at a slightly higher monthly rental, increasing after 8 years to \$34.

SUMMARY 13.—MONTHLY RENTALS (medians) paid by college graduates in 1936

Years out of college	Year of graduation	MEN						WOMEN					
		East	North	South	West	All sections	Per- cent of each class who pay no rent	East	North	South	West	All sections	Per- cent of each class who pay no rent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.....	1935	\$25	\$21	\$19	\$22	\$22	39	\$30	\$24	\$24	\$23	\$25	41
2.....	1934	29	24	19	25	25	34	32	31	27	25	29	37
3.....	1933	31	28	23	28	28	33	34	30	30	24	29	35
4.....	1932	34	31	25	28	30	29	34	32	30	25	30	30
5.....	1931	37	34	26	30	33	26	35	34	29	26	31	30
6.....	1930	41	34	29	29	34	23	35	33	31	27	32	29
7.....	1929	43	37	32	32	37	20	37	35	31	28	33	26
8.....	1928	44	38	32	34	38	19	36	37	30	31	34	28

NUMBER OF ALUMNI WHO PAY RENTS OF \$75 PER MONTH AND OVER

\$75 to \$84.....	88	32	10	14	144	-----	58	37	10	9	114	-----
\$85 to \$94.....	24	14	4	6	48	-----	20	13	4	4	41	-----
\$95 and over.....	50	20	2	17	87	-----	47	25	7	4	83	-----

Father's Occupation¹

QUESTION: Father's occupation when you entered college: Show nature of his employment, whether in agriculture; business or trade; manufacturing; mechanical; office work; profession; public office; teaching; transportation; retired or deceased

IN ARRANGING the original question above, large occupational classifications were chosen which would cover in a general way most pursuits. From such a list, however, only a rough grouping of the occupations of fathers can be obtained.

The fathers of college men represented in this study are more generally business men (38 percent), than any other type, followed by those retired or deceased (75 percent), agriculturists (12 percent), and professional men (11 percent). The fathers of college women are similarly classified—business men (33 percent), retired or deceased (21 percent), professional men (13 percent), and agriculturists (11 percent).

When the 30 institutions studied are grouped according to location, there are certain characteristic differences noted with respect to the occupations of fathers. In the South more fathers in agriculture, professions, public office, and teaching sent their children to college than those in manufacturing and mechanical industries (table 8). Similar data in the North show office work, professions, and transportation to predominate, while other occupations equal the averages shown in summary 14. In the East, business, manufacturing, and mechanical industries are above the average, while professions, teaching, transportation, and those retired or deceased are below the general average. In the West, agriculture, teaching, and transportation are more prominent than the other occupations, and more fathers are retired or deceased than elsewhere; proportionately fewer fathers are in business, manufacturing, and office work.

In the case of children of agriculturalists, from the class of 1928 to the class of 1935, percentages drop from 16 to 10 percent for men and from 12 to 10 percent for women. This is the only field in which the percentages have actually decreased over a period of 8 years. Otherwise the percentages for the various occupational groups are fairly constant over the 8 years.

¹ See Appendix, table 8

SUMMARY 14.—FATHERS' OCCUPATION. Occupations of fathers of men and women graduates at time of college entrance. (For detail see table 8.)¹

Year of graduation	Percent of graduates' fathers in occupations																			
	Men							Women												
	Agricul- ture	Busi- ness or trade	Man- ufac- tur- ing	Me- chan- ical trade	Office work	Pro- fes- sion	Pub- lic of- fice	Teach- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Re- tired or de- ceased	Agricul- ture	Busi- ness or trade	Man- ufac- tur- ing	Me- chan- ical trade	Office work	Pro- fes- sion	Pub- lic of- fice	Teach- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Re- tired or de- ceased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1928.....	16	35	7	5	4	10	2	2	4	15	12	5	3	5	13	2	4	2	21	
1929.....	14	37	6	5	4	11	2	2	3	16	12	6	4	6	13	1	3	3	21	
1930.....	14	37	7	5	4	11	2	2	3	15	12	5	3	6	13	2	2	3	22	
1931.....	13	34	7	6	5	12	2	2	3	16	12	6	4	5	12	3	2	3	21	
1932.....	11	37	7	5	5	11	3	2	4	15	11	5	5	6	13	2	3	2	20	
1933.....	11	39	7	5	6	10	2	2	3	15	11	5	4	5	13	2	3	4	20	
1934.....	10	39	7	5	5	10	3	3	4	14	9	5	5	5	15	2	3	3	20	
1935.....	10	38	7	6	6	11	3	3	3	13	10	5	5	5	13	3	3	3	21	
1928-35.....	12	38	7	5	5	11	2	2	3	15	11	5	4	5	13	2	3	3	21	

¹ Should be read as follows: When the men of the class of 1928 entered college, their fathers were engaged in agricultural pursuits (16 percent), business or trade (35 percent), manufacturing (7 percent), etc.



With respect to size of institution, fathers in business tend to send their sons and daughters to the larger institutions of more than 3,000 student enrollments, than to the smaller ones. With other occupations, figures vary little with size of institution.

1930 census occupational classification.—Selecting from the 1930 census figures on occupations, only those of male workers who are 35 years of age or over, i. e., old enough to be fathers of college students, summary 15 is arranged to show comparisons with alumni returns. While the occupational groupings of fathers of alumni do not follow the census classifications exactly, there is sufficient similarity for certain comparisons.

Men in professional service comprise 5 percent of the Nation's male population of 35 years of age and over, yet, the fathers of college students were in professional fields as reported by 15 percent of the men and 20 percent of the women college alumni, or 3 or 4 times larger in proportion to the professional men in the country. Separating out the teachers in this group, the proportion of fathers who teach and send their children to college when compared with census proportions is high.

Similarly, the tradesmen comprise 14 percent of the male population 35 years of age or over, but the proportion of fathers of college students is 42 percent (women), and 45 percent (men).

SUMMARY 15.—*FATHER'S OCCUPATIONS of college alumni compared with occupations of male workers 35 years of age and over in the 1930 census*

Occupational group (census classification)	Male workers of 35 years of age and over in 1930 census		Living fathers of college—			
			Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture.....	5,368,000	25.0	3,093	14	1,926	14
Forestry and fishing.....	136,000	1.0				
Extraction of minerals.....	537,000	3.0				
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	6,839,000	32.0	3,150	14	1,650	11
Transportation and communication.....	1,852,000	9.0	860	4	475	4
Trade.....	2,958,000	14.0	9,719	45	5,648	42
Public service.....	525,000	2.0	570	2	427	3
Professional service.....	988,000	5.0	3,365	15	2,789	20
Professors and teachers.....	110,000	5	590	2	490	4
Domestic and personal service.....	1,051,000	5.0				
Clerical occupations.....	787,000	4.0	1,230	6	916	6
Total.....	21,082,000	100.0	21,987	100	13,831	100

In agriculture, 25 percent of the male population 35 years of age or over are engaged in farming or related work, but only 14 percent of the fathers of college students in this study are agriculturists. In manufacturing and mechanical industries, 32 percent of the male population 35 years of age or over are indicated in the census figures, but only 11 to 14 percent of the fathers of college students are in this field.

Undergraduate Majors¹

QUESTION: Your undergraduate major course at college was

THE UNDERGRADUATE major in college refers to the field of study in which a student specialized or in which he took the most work. Although the word "major" is not standardized in all institutions, it has sufficiently common meaning for practical use.

The most usual majors, together with the proportions of men and of women from the different parts of the country who have elected certain fields of training, are listed in summary 16.

With the men, engineering in all its phases is high, followed by business administration; 3 percent or more have selected chemistry, education, law, economics, history, agriculture, English, and zoology.

With the women, the trend in selection of majors is quite different. Education is most popular followed by English; 3 percent or more selected each of the following: Home economics, history, modern language, sociology, and business administration.

Education varies from 6.6 percent (men) to 26.3 percent (women), but when the sections of the United States are considered, the percentages are higher for men in the West (10.4) and North (8.1); and for women (35.4) in the East and (32.1) in the West.

For those interested in further detail and in further interpretations, the numbers of alumni electing different majors are shown by class and by sex in table 9, parts I and II for men, and parts III and IV for women; these basic data are used for the percentage calculations in summary 16.²

¹ See appendix, table 9.

² Readers will be on their guard while reading this section because the 30 institutions reporting are less likely to be representative of the country as a whole when details of curricula are under consideration than when more general features such as age, occupations of fathers, or number of children, are being considered.

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS

SUMMARY 16. UNDERGRADUATES MAJOR FIELDS. Percentages in classes 1928-1935 inclusive ¹

Undergraduate major course	MEN					WOMEN				
	East	North	South	West	All sections ²	East	North	South	West	All sections ³
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture:										
Animal nutrition.....					0.2					0.00
Entomology.....					.1					.01
Forestry.....					.9					0
General agriculture.....					2.2					.05
Plant pathology.....					.04					.01
Soil science.....					.1					.01
Total.....					3.54					.08
Anthropology.....					.03					0.04
Architecture.....					1.8					.3
Astronomy.....					.01					.01
Bacteriology.....					.2					.3
Botany.....					.4					.6
Business administration.....	17.5	16.7	9.2	15.8	16.1	5.0	3.2	0.6	4.8	3.9
Chemistry.....	8.2	6.4	16.0	4.8	7.5	1.1	1.6	4.9	.9	1.6
Dentistry.....					1.3					1.1
Economics.....	3.9	2.9	11.7	4.7	4.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Education (teaching).....	3.4	8.1	4.0	10.4	6.6	35.4	18.2	9.0	32.1	26.3
Engineering:										
Aeronautical.....					.5					0
Chemical.....					2.0					.01
Civil.....	6.0	4.9	5.4	3.9	5.1	0	0.02	0	0	.01
Electrical.....	6.6	5.4	4.1	5.9	5.8	0.02	0	0	0.02	.01
Mechanical.....	4.7	4.2	1.5	3.2	3.9	0	0.02	0	0	.01
Mining and metal.....					.2					.01
Other engineering.....					.9					.01
Total.....					18.4					.6
English.....	3.8	3.2	6.7	2.0	3.4	13.0	13.7	23.8	10.9	13.7
Fine arts.....					.7					2.8
Genetics.....					.02					.01
Geography.....					.2					.3
Geology.....					.6					.2
History.....	4.5	3.0	10.9	3.0	4.2	5.9	6.3	15.2	4.9	6.7
Home economics.....	1.1	1.5	.5	1.4	.1	3.1	9.8	8.5	7.0	6.8
Journalism.....					1.2					1.5
Language:										
Ancient.....	.5	.2	.9	.05	.3	2.1	1.7	4.6	.8	1.9
Modern.....	2.0	.9	1.8	.9	1.3	7.9	4.8	8.7	4.3	6.0
Law.....	2.3	8.8	3.9	8.5	6.0	.3	.4	.1	.6	.4
Librarianship.....					.3					2.5
Mathematics.....					1.6					2.6
Medicine.....					2.0					3
Music.....					.7					2.7
Pharmacy.....					1.0					.2
Philosophy.....					.6					.4
Physics.....					.9					.1
Political science.....					2.3					.8
Psychology.....					.9					1.8
Religion.....					.4					.7
Speech or expression.....					.3					1.2
Sociology.....	.9	.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	3.8	4.5	4.7	5.8	4.6
Zoology and biology.....	4.5	1.0	1.3	4.3	3.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.3
Miscellaneous.....					6.5					6.0

¹ For detail, see table 9.
² Base, 25,839.
³ Base, 17,628.

Is Employment Related To College Majors?¹

QUESTION: What relation did your undergraduate major bear to your *first* employment after graduation? What relation did your undergraduate major bear to your *present* work? Same as course ; closely related ; slightly related ; no relation at all

FIRST EMPLOYMENT.—The first employment of about 60 percent of both men and women graduates in this study was the same as, or closely related to the major work in college. For the remaining 40 percent of the graduates, there was little or no relation between college majors and first jobs.

When we consider the situation by size of institution, i. e., universities with 3,000 or more students enrolled, and institutions with fewer than 3,000 students, the percentages show no relation to size of institution.

If we consider the question by year of graduation, however, there appear to be some differences. In general there is a closer relationship between major work and first employment among the alumni longest out of college (8 years), and a considerably lesser relationship for the younger alumni. This statement holds true in about the same proportions for both men and women.

These data are brought together in summary 17 (even columns); the odd columns show similar data for "present employment" as reported in 1936.

Employment in 1936.—For all eight graduating classes, a close relationship between present (1936) work and college majors is reported by 64 percent of the men and 55 percent of the women.

There appears to be a tendency for men to find work eventually more nearly in line with their specialization in college while women find their present work less in line with their majors.

The percentages reveal little difference between alumni from large institutions and those from small institutions.

Comparing by section of the country from where they were graduated, men of the West report the closest relationship between major courses and present work, while men of the East report the lowest relationships. Women of the East, however, report high relationships, while women of the South report the lowest relationships.

¹ See appendix, tables 10 and 11.

When we compare college majors with first and present employments (summary 17), the older men alumni show a closer relationship between the first employment and college major than between present employment and that same major; and the same statement is in general true for women. With the younger graduates, however, the reverse is true.

SUMMARY 17.—RELATIONSHIP OF EMPLOYMENT TO MAJOR IN COLLEGE.
 Percentage of alumni reporting relationship of college major to first employment and present employment as the same or closely related (see tables 10 and 11 of appendix)

Year of graduation	EAST		NORTH		SOUTH		WEST		ALL ALUMNI REPORTING	
	First employment	Present employment	First employment	Present employment	First employment	Present employment	First employment	Present employment	First employment	Present employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEN										
1928.....	67	62	78	71	67	68	76	73	73	68
1929.....	67	66	71	71	73	69	78	73	72	69
1930.....	64	60	74	72	65	60	73	69	70	66
1931.....	55	56	59	63	57	59	64	68	59	62
1932.....	48	55	54	66	57	68	59	66	53	62
1933.....	45	54	51	63	59	62	60	66	52	61
1934.....	49	56	58	66	57	62	59	71	55	62
1935.....	54	58	60	66	48	54	62	71	68	63
1928-1935.....	55	57	62	66	60	63	65	69	60	64
WOMEN										
1928.....	75	59	63	51	59	50	68	51	68	54
1929.....	74	59	66	54	59	39	67	52	68	54
1930.....	66	55	65	53	56	48	64	51	64	53
1931.....	66	58	60	56	51	44	60	49	61	53
1932.....	61	58	53	54	42	37	58	52	56	53
1933.....	62	60	51	55	46	44	57	53	56	55
1934.....	58	58	53	56	39	41	62	63	55	56
1935.....	65	65	55	60	50	50	63	62	60	61
1928-1935.....	65	59	57	55	50	44	62	54	60	55

Alumni Who Worked Their Way Through College¹

QUESTION: Self-help in college: What part of your college expenses did you earn? Nearly all; half; a fourth; little; none.....?

JUST WHAT constitutes entire self-support in colleges is not clearly defined. If a student is unable to go to college except on his own resources, and is without financial help from others, he is commonly regarded as entirely self-supporting in spite of the fact that he may receive food from home, or even live at home.

Of the older alumni (class of 1928), 38 percent of the men and 22 percent of the women earned nearly all of their college expenses; 32 percent of the men and 16 percent of the women earned from a fourth to a half; and 30 percent of the men and 62 percent of the women earned little or nothing towards their college expenses.

The self-help situation for men and women in the 30 cooperating universities located in the four sections of the country is revealed in summary 18 (columns 2 and 3) which should be read as follows: Of the men of the class of 1928 in the eastern institutions, 37 percent earned all or nearly all of their college expenses, and 31 percent earned from one-fourth to one-half of their expenses during college years; or 68 percent earned a substantial part, while the remaining 32 percent earned little or nothing. Likewise other columns in pairs may be read for men and for women separately.

A larger proportion of the men in the West and North, and of the women in the East and West work their way through college, than students in other sections. The smallest percentages of self-help students both men and women are found in the southern institutions. The trend over the 8-year period for men of the eastern institutions is downward, showing less self-help activity, but among the women of the northern and southern institutions the trend is upward showing increased self-help. Otherwise there are no definite trends as the percentages of those self-supporting by year of graduation are fairly constant for different parts of the country.

Whether a student is enrolled in a large institution or in a small college appears to make little difference with respect to earning his way. In the

¹ See appendix, table 12.

large institutions with more than 3,000 students, 54 percent of the men and 35 percent of the women earn one-half or all of their expenses, compared with 49 percent of the men and 35 percent of the women in smaller institutions (appendix, table 12).

SUMMARY 18.—SELF-HELP IN COLLEGE. *Percentage of alumni who worked their way through college in part or whole, by section of the country, year of graduation, and sex (for numbers see table 12)*

Year of graduation	EAST		NORTH		SOUTH		WEST		TOTAL (30 institutions)	
	Earned nearly all	Earned one-fourth to one-half	Earned nearly all	Earned one-fourth to one-half	Earned nearly all	Earned one-fourth to one-half	Earned nearly all	Earned one-fourth to one-half	Earned nearly all	Earned one-fourth to one-half
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEN										
1928.....	37	31	36	32	22	32	48	35	38	32
1929.....	39	31	33	32	23	30	46	30	37	31
1930.....	31	34	33	36	26	28	46	36	35	34
1931.....	32	33	37	34	21	34	44	32	36	33
1932.....	30	32	38	33	28	30	44	34	36	33
1933.....	29	31	34	35	23	31	42	32	33	33
1934.....	30	27	32	35	26	27	43	32	33	31
1935.....	30	30	33	35	19	32	40	36	32	33
1928-1935.....	32	31	34	34	24	30	44	34	35	33
WOMEN										
1928.....	29	16	13	15	12	10	30	19	22	16
1929.....	31	20	16	14	15	10	26	10	23	16
1930.....	32	17	18	16	16	11	30	19	26	16
1931.....	32	16	25	17	17	15	27	18	27	17
1932.....	33	17	22	19	20	13	27	17	27	17
1933.....	35	16	22	20	17	16	29	17	28	18
1934.....	27	16	25	19	17	14	25	20	25	18
1935.....	30	18	26	19	17	18	26	24	26	20
1928-1935.....	31	17	22	18	17	13	27	19	26	17

Self-help related to marriage.—Self-help as related to marriage was suggested as a question worthy of analysis but the reports of institutions cooperating were not sufficiently complete to justify summarizing. The University of Illinois, however, reported on nearly 7,000 students and these findings are shown in summary 19.

SUMMARY 19.—*Self-help in relation to marriage. Percentages of alumni, married or single (1936), of the University of Illinois, who earned their way through college, or earned little or none of their college expenses. Based on replies of 4,372 men and 2,325 women graduates*

Year of graduation	Married—Percent who—		Single—Percent who—		Percent of all students who—			
	Earned from one-fourth to all college expenses	Earned little or none of college expenses	Earned from one-fourth to all college expenses	Earned little or none of college expenses	Earned from one-fourth to all college expenses		Earned little or none of college expenses	
					Married	Single	Married	Single
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEN								
1928.....	65	35	55	45	51	11	28	9
1929.....	64	36	59	41	49	13	27	9
1930.....	69	31	62	38	46	21	21	13
1931.....	69	31	62	38	43	23	19	14
1932.....	70	30	70	30	38	31	16	13
1933.....	74	26	66	34	31	32	11	19
1934.....	76	24	65	35	25	43	8	23
1935.....	74	26	65	35	14	53	5	28
Number.....	1,617	743	1,298	714	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percent.....	69	31	65	35	37	30	17	16
WOMEN								
1928.....	18	82	33	67	9	14	42	29
1929.....	23	77	36	64	12	17	40	30
1930.....	24	76	38	62	12	19	37	31
1931.....	28	72	40	60	13	21	33	32
1932.....	31	69	31	69	11	19	25	43
1933.....	35	65	35	65	13	22	24	40
1934.....	26	74	34	66	7	24	20	46
1935.....	39	61	36	64	7	29	11	51
Number.....	251	699	483	892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percent.....	26	74	35	65	11	21	30	38

Self-help survey of October 1933.—In October 1933 1,000 colleges and universities were questioned concerning student aids and self-help opportunities that were actually available on the different campuses. The findings have not previously been published, but are assembled in summary 20 to give a basis for comparison of the data in the alumni study. Students who were earning their way aided by the college in the 531 institutions reporting were represented by about 23 percent of the men and 20 percent of the women (columns 11 and 12); others who worked independently without reporting to the college office were not included. Relatively fewer women in women's colleges earn any large part of their college expenses, but many are assisted by means of scholarships, loans, and various alumni aids. Nearly all higher educational institutions, however, are making some provision for the student who must earn his way through college.

Figures and estimates on self-help, even that portion of self-help administered by the college, cannot be obtained from every institution. Where this activity is sponsored by well-organized student employment bureaus, fairly accurate figures are reported on the number of employed students, and on the amount of their earnings. Where employment surveys have been made, reasonable estimates are given. Some are able to estimate the number of students earning their ways, but are unable to report on their earnings. Some make no estimates in figures, but state that a high percentage of their students earn their expenses.

Summary 20 should be read as follows: In 55 State universities or colleges registering 89,138 men and 56,746 women, there were loan funds granted to 11,779 students totaling \$898,000; 6,514 scholarships totaling \$456,000, \$389,000 in fellowships, and 4,623 men and 2,610 women were allowed to defer their tuition payments. Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four men and 8,852 women were working their way, earning \$1,712,000 and \$598,000, respectively, in 1932-33, on an average of 29 cents an hour. Of these combined amounts the colleges themselves contributed \$1,318,000 (column 19). Two thousand and eighteen worked part time as waiter; 2,522 as clerks, and 1,162 as janitors. Forty-five institutions maintained college employment offices which in 1933 placed 4,345 students as teachers, 1,468 in industrial jobs, and 15,645 students in odd jobs in and around the campus during term-time.

SUMMARY 20.—Self-help and student aid in 1933-34

Enrollment, October 1933		FINANCIAL AIDS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS, 1933-34							
		Loan funds in thousands of dollars		Scholarships in thousands of dollars		Fellowships in thousands of dollars		Deferred tuitions granted	
Men	Women	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Men	Women
Colleges and universities, by control or type and number included									
1									
Public control:									
State universities or colleges (55).....									
89,138	56,746	\$898	11,779	\$456	6,514	\$189	6,514	4,623	2,610
21,442	39,640	150	3,158	84	329	7	329	880	816
2,993	11,610	60	952	1				140	212
Private control:									
Colleges:									
For men (14).....									
22,020	14,396	172	930	1,614	4,083	49	4,083	615	1,168
For women (23).....									
19,227	10,649	112	595	1,009	3,261	79	3,261	2,541	1,403
Coeducational (32).....									
531	429	370	5,319	2	4,654	124	4,654	75	48
168	497	2	60	2	12	1	12	89	69
Normal schools (9).....									
Denominational:									
Protestant:									
For men (11).....									
4,672	5,191	41	476	122	1,013	3	1,013	767	349
For women (19).....									
25,719	19,537	75	457	240	1,051	2	1,051	5,579	3,305
Coeducational (103).....									
17,411	5,550	449	3,521	505	7,884	30	7,884	3,003	706
Roman Catholic:									
For men (18).....									
4,439	4,019	36	265	104	421	14	421	1,042	131
For women (21).....									
665	23	6	23	49	713	2	713	103	3
Coeducational (5).....									
2,341	251	127	1,588	10	136	1	136	1,403	183
Independent professional schools of:									
Dentistry (4).....									
1,514	186	11	124	8	21	8	21	157	6
Law (11).....									
1,500	1,910	2	7	10	529	5	529	420	560
Medicine (5).....									
725	66	2	24	5	41	11	41	116	105
Music (3).....									
1,090	109	865	1,478	210	1,215	128	1,215	488	307
Osteopathy (4).....									
15,910	1,332	47	7	194	1,016	40	1,016	2,564	307
Pharmacy (7).....									
3,717	276							77	
Technology (19).....									
Theology (46).....									
235,122	172,407	3,418	30,757	5,899	32,926	893	32,926	24,682	11,984
Total (531 institutions).....									

Graduate Study—Number of Years¹

QUESTION: Graduate work: How many years have you carried on advanced study?

ONE-HALF of both men and women alumni who received their bachelors' degrees from 1928 to 1935, continued later with graduate study. Many of the younger alumni were still students in graduate schools at the time of this inquiry.

The length of time required for graduate degrees varies considerably according to the major subject studied, and many students work part time or full time intermittently, thereby extending the normal time over a period of years. For the master's degree most graduate schools and departments require 1 year of study in residence and often allow the student to fulfill the requirement by attending summer sessions for 3 or 4 years, or accumulating 30 semester hours of advanced credit. The requirements for the doctor of philosophy degree (Ph. D.) as described by the Association of American Universities includes this statement:

The amount and character of the work should be such that the degree rarely could be attained in less than 3 years following the attainment of a bachelor's degree or equivalent.

The number of years that a student pursues graduate study to a degree is more difficult to determine than might be expected, but an attempt was made in this study to discover something about the time element. The figures as tabulated are not without error, and no simple means are available to find out how long it takes the typical graduate student to obtain an advanced degree. A part of his work may be done in one institution, a year or two may be spent in employment, work may be continued in another institution, and some students wait a considerable number of years before they take up graduate studies at all. So many variations are possible that only the graduate student himself is able to trace his progress and estimate the amount of time consumed.

Briefly, 20.4 percent of the men have taken graduate work for 1 year, but only 0.3 percent have continued graduate study for 8 years; 30.4 percent of the women have continued with advanced study for 1 year, but only 0.6 percent have carried it on for 6 years.

¹ See Appendix, table 13.

SUMMARY 21.—GRADUATE STUDY. Number of years of graduate study done by alumni—
distributed by percentages¹

Years of graduate study	Class of—		Alumni in 30 institutions by location				Grand total
	1928	1935	East	North	South	West	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MEN							
0.....	44.9	58.3	47.6	58.0	55.5	36.2	49.4
1.....	18.6	31.0	17.8	8.5	9.6	14.2	20.4
2.....	9.8	7.2	11.9	8.5	9.6	14.2	11.0
3.....	10.2	2.3	11.0	6.5	8.1	11.2	9.3
4.....	8.6	.9	8.2	3.9	6.0	6.8	6.3
5.....	3.4	.1	1.9	1.3	1.9	3.5	2.0
6.....	1.9	.0	1.1	.5	.7	1.5	.9
7.....	1.1	.1	.4	.2	.7	.6	.4
8.....	1.5	.1	.1	.3	.4	.4	.3
WOMEN							
0.....	36.8	65.8	45.2	53.5	55.5	47.8	49.7
1.....	36.2	27.9	27.6	32.4	28.4	32.0	30.4
2.....	11.3	3.2	11.4	8.2	9.5	10.4	9.9
3.....	5.2	1.0	6.5	2.6	3.5	5.0	4.5
4.....	3.2	.5	3.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4
5.....	3.9	.3	2.6	1.0	.8	1.1	1.5
6.....	1.1	.6	1.0	.5	.2	.8	.7
7.....	.5	.2	.4	.2	.4	.4	.3
8.....	1.8	.5	1.4	.1	0.4	.5	.6

¹ Based on replies of 22,637 men and 14,122 women; see table 13.

Graduate Majors¹

QUESTION: Indicate major field of graduate study.

MANY ALUMNI and some universities consider as graduate work certain professional fields which require college graduation for entrance. For instance, some medical schools require applicants to hold the bachelor's degree before beginning the study of medicine. Most professional schools have a 1- or 2-year college requirement for entrance to professional training. Sometimes graduate and professional degrees are distinguished from each other by calling the one a "graduate degree" and the other a "first professional degree." First professional degrees would include those awarded in schools of law, medicine, dentistry, and similar professions, whether or not such graduates held preliminary bachelor degrees. Therefore, in this study several of the graduate majors reported are in professional rather than in graduate fields of study, as in the case of medicine where 16.8 percent of the alumni report medicine as a graduate major. No attempt was made to segregate the professional from graduate fields and more than a third of the men and a sixth of the women reported their graduate study in the professions.

In April 1934, the Committee on Graduate Instruction of the American Council on Education listed graduate subjects in order of the number of doctors' degrees granted annually. This order has been followed in summary 22 (column 1) where percents of men and women alumni pursuing graduate studies are shown as based on table 14. The proportions of men (11,786) and women (7,370) in the several fields follow in a general way the rank order shown if the professional fields are omitted.

¹ See Appendix, table 14.

SUMMARY 22.—GRADUATE MAJORS elected by 11,786 men and 7,370 women who were graduated from 30 universities from 1928 to 1935, in percentages

Graduate major	Percent		Professional fields not ranked as graduate subjects	Percent	
	Men	Women		Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chemistry.....	5.6	1.4	Architecture.....	1.0	0.4
Education.....	14.5	27.2	Dentistry.....	1.3	.1
Zoology.....	1.2	.9	General agriculture.....	1.0	.....
History.....	2.5	5.6	Forestry.....	.4	.1
Economics.....	3.5	1.4	Engineering (miscellaneous).....	.5	.....
Business.....	6.8	2.8	Home economics.....	.1	4.7
Physics.....	1.5	.1	Journalism.....	.2	.5
Psychology.....	1.0	2.4	Law.....	13.1	1.1
English.....	2.2	9.5	Librarianship.....	.5	3.7
Speech.....	.4	.9	Medicine.....	16.8	1.8
Mathematics.....	1.5	1.9	Music.....	1.0	2.7
Philosophy.....	.3	.3	Pharmacy.....	.2	.1
Botany.....	.3	.7	Religion.....	1.8	.8
Sociology.....	1.8	9.1	All other.....	6.2	7.9
Political science.....	1.0	.5			
Geology.....	.9	.2			
Classics.....	.2	1.3			
Romance languages.....	1.3	4.8			
Bacteriology.....	.4	.5			
German.....					
Plant pathology.....	.1				
Plant physiology.....					
Entomology.....	.3				
Electrical engineering.....	2.1				
Genetics.....					
Civil engineering.....	1.9				
Mining and metallurgy.....	.3	.1			
Geography.....	.3	.5			
Human nutrition.....					
Chemical engineering.....	1.0				
Mechanical engineering.....	1.4				
Soil science.....	.2				
Astronomy.....					
Anthropology.....	.1	.1			
Fine arts.....	.7	3.9			
Animal nutrition.....	.2				
Aeronautical engineering.....	.4				
'Total.....	55.9	76.1		44.1	23.9

Extension Work ¹

QUESTION: Extension courses: Name any taken

ONE OUT OF every eight men and one out of every five women cooperating in this study reported that they had taken extension courses (table 15).

University extension has two main divisions—(1) agricultural extension, as offered in the land-grant colleges through the cooperation and support of the Federal Government (United States Department of Agriculture), including demonstrations, exhibits, farmers' institutes, services of county farm agents, 4-H Clubs, and printed literature relating to agriculture, and home economics, and (2) general university extension, which includes all other branches of knowledge as offered in the university curriculum.

Correspondence courses or courses by mail are available through universities and private correspondence schools, and are sometimes supplemented by class meetings.

Of the class of 1928, 8 years out of college, one out of six men and one out of four women have taken extension work, while of the class of 1935, 1 year out of college, one of every ten men and one of every six women have taken extension work.

By section of the country, women of the West and East enroll more largely in extension work than any other groups.

By size of institution, more men from small institutions of fewer than 3,000 students take extension courses, and more women from large institutions take extension courses.

By sex, more women (22 percent) than men (14 percent) take extension work.

The numbers and proportions of both men and women by year of graduation and by section of the United States are detailed in the appendix, table 15.

¹ See appendix, table 15.

Degrees Earned¹

QUESTION: Degrees held: Indicate all earned degrees: (1) bachelor's
.....; (2) first professional; (3) master's; (4) doctor's
.....

AFTER 4 YEARS' STUDY the undergraduate in a liberal arts college of a university usually receives a bachelor's degree; in a professional school he receives a first professional degree. If he continues with graduate study, he receives a master's degree for 1 or 2 years of additional work, or a doctor's degree for 3 or more years.

The alumni cooperating in this study indicated their earned degrees, and the compilations, shown in table 16 are consolidated in summary 23, by class of graduation and location of institution.

One degree only.—Three-quarters of the men and seven-eighths of the women hold one degree only, either the bachelor's or the first professional degree. For the alumni, 1 year out of college considered by region and by men and women separately, at least 94 percent graduated with either the bachelor's or the first professional degree with the single exception of 86 percent of men of the West. In general, the men tend to obtain advanced degrees to a greater extent than the women; after 8 years, 67 percent of the men, compared with 79 percent of the women, hold no other than the bachelor's or first professional degrees. Men of the North do not continue with higher education as largely as men in other sections, but the trend for men of the North is about the same as that for women of the East who continue graduate studies to a greater extent than women of other sections.

1. *Bachelor's degree only.*—The only degree that many students hold is the bachelor's degree which includes bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, and a few degrees by several other names. This degree generally satisfies the requirement for graduate study. Some professional schools require the bachelor's degree for entrance. Some award the bachelor's degree at the end of the first year or two in professional study if such work is coordinated with liberal arts work in the university of which the professional school is a part.

¹ See appendix, table 16.

As may be expected the percentage of women holding bachelors' degrees only is higher (87 percent) for the 8-year period 1928-1935 than that of men graduates (68 percent). Considered by year of graduation, of those 1 year out of college, 86.9 percent of the men and 95.7 percent of the women hold bachelors' degrees only. The percentages thereafter of those holding bachelors' degrees only drop as the older alumni earn advance degrees. After 8 years 57.3 percent of the men and 78.9 percent of the women hold the bachelor's degree only.

2. *First professional degrees.*—When single degrees are being considered, the first professional degree must be regarded as somewhat similar in nature to the bachelor's degree.

Some professional schools admit students on the same basis as do liberal arts colleges; that is, directly after high-school graduation, or the equivalent. After 4 years of training these schools award what is known as the first professional degree, such as B. S. in Civil Engineering. Other professional schools require 1 or 2 years of college work for entrance to professional study, as in the case of the medical or law schools generally. When such schools are divisions of a larger university where the entire training is coordinated, it is often possible to receive both the bachelor's degree and the first professional degree in 5, 6, or 7 years.

Of all the men included in this study 7.2 percent hold only the first professional degree and similarly 0.4 percent of the women.

3. *Master's degree.*—The master of arts, master of science, master of business administration, and other masters' degrees usually require 1 academic year of graduate work in residence or the equivalent, completed during summer sessions, but not including extension or correspondence credits. The fact that the master's degree is increasingly becoming a necessary requirement for those who plan to teach in city-school systems, is substantiated in this study by the relatively large proportion of women who hold masters' degrees. Proportions for women who hold master's degrees increase from 4 percent of the 1935 class to 18 percent of the 1928 class; for the men, corresponding figures are 5 and 12 percent. Proportions are slightly higher for men of the West and for women of the East. As between graduates of large and small institutions, percentages for the men are about the same (10 percent) in each, but for the women 11 percent of alumnae of large institutions and 8 percent of those graduating from small institutions hold masters' degrees.

4. *Doctor's degree.*—When unqualified, the doctor's degree usually refers to the doctor of philosophy (Ph. D.) or similar degree such as doctor of education (Ed. D.) which is obtained by 3 or more years of graduate study in a special field with a final dissertation or thesis presenting the findings of individual research. The younger alumni in this study have been out of college only 1 year (class of 1935) and have not had time to obtain doctors' degrees although four men and one woman of that class managed to obtain this degree by some means not explained. Four years after receiving the

bachelor's degree 2 or 3 percent of the men and less than 1 percent of the women held doctors' degrees. Men of the North and West earned doctors' degrees in larger proportion than alumni from other sections.

5. *Bachelor's and first professional degrees.*—As before-mentioned, some students first earn a bachelor's degree, then continue in a professional school not for research but for study towards a professional degree. For the 8-year group as a unit, 12 percent of the men and 0.4 percent of the women held these two degrees. By classes the proportion of men receiving both degrees increased from 3 percent of those graduating in 1935 to 16.5 percent of those who were graduated in 1928.

SUMMARY 23.—DEGREES EARNED by men and women graduates, by percentages (for number of degrees see table 16)

Degrees earned	Year of graduation								By size of alma mater, 1928-35		Total
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Large	Small	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
MEN											
Bachelor's only.....	57.3	57.3	58.0	59.0	63.2	71.8	79.1	86.9	70.0	61.3	68.2
First professional only.....	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.0	6.7	6.0	6.8	5.1	4.5	17.5	7.2
Master's.....	11.7	13.1	11.8	12.1	11.6	9.5	8.5	4.7	9.9	10.3	10.0
Doctor's.....	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.3	.5	.2	.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Bachelor's and first professional.....	16.7	15.7	17.4	17.4	16.5	11.8	5.0	3.0	13.6	7.3	12.3
Master's and first professional.....	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.0	.6	.4	.4	.1	.6	1.8	.8
Doctor's and first professional.....	.6	.5	.1	.3	.1	.0	.05	.05	.1	.6	.2
Men holding only the bachelor or first professional degree:											
East.....	66	64	64	65	66	79	89	94			76
North.....	75	74	75	73	77	83	89	94			81
South.....	66	65	66	70	72	76	83	94			75
West.....	58	61	63	60	65	71	79	86			69
WOMEN											
Bachelor's only.....	78.9	78.7	82.0	85.7	86.4	91.6	93.5	95.7	86.9	89.9	87.4
First professional only.....	.3	1.2	.2	.2	.6	.3	.7	.2	.3	.5	.4
Master's.....	17.7	18.6	15.8	12.6	11.6	7.3	5.2	3.7	11.3	8.4	10.8
Doctor's.....	1.2	.4	.3	.3	.1	.1	.04	.04	.3	.2	.3
Bachelor's and first professional.....	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	.7	.5	.4	1.0	.8	1.0
Master's and first professional.....	.5		.05	.04			.04		.05	.1	.07
Doctor's and first professional.....			.2		.1				.03	.1	.03
Women holding only the bachelor or first professional degree:											
East.....	74	76	76	80	84	90	94	95			84
North.....	84	84	88	90	89	93	95	97			91
South.....	78	84	85	87	85	93	96	97			88
West.....	82	79	83	87	88	93	93	95			89

Scholastic Honors¹

QUESTION: Scholastic honors. Name any received.....

TOO MANY kinds of scholastic honors exist to attempt any classification of such distinctions. No definition of such honors was advanced to aid the alumni in answering the question. Although they doubtless include many minor achievements not generally accepted as distinctions, they would include scholarship, prizes, honor scholarships, membership in honor societies, titles, merits, and credits and awards of any kind resulting from scholarly activities.

Of the total eight graduating classes from 1928 to 1935, inclusive, 29 percent of the men and 27 percent of the women received honors. Variations by classes were slight (appendix, table 17). By sections of the country where these students were trained, the East shows the lowest percentage for both men (27 percent) and women (22 percent).

The highest percentages are for men graduates of southern institutions, and for women graduates of western institutions.

¹ See appendix, table 17.

How First Jobs Were Obtained ¹

QUESTION: Your first job. Was it obtained through—experience prior to graduation; personal initiative or advertisement; private employment agency; public-employment agency; placement by college or faculty; family influence or business; alumni assistance; fraternity relationships; name other

THE CRITICAL time in the career of a college graduate comes when he is first out of college, dependent on his own initiative, and looking for a job which will provide his living. He hopes to find a congenial business or profession where he is able to apply the results of his training and build up a clientele, earn a living wage from the start, receive advancements, and be employed in a town that he may call home. Often any or all of these hopes must be abandoned in favor of temporary employment of any kind.

Since the depression desirable first jobs have been difficult to find. Many a graduate, trained in a particular field, has been obliged to accept work in another field.

The methods of recent graduates in obtaining first jobs are of particular interest at this time in light of the difficult employment situation for the whole country.

As revealed through the findings of this study, the most advantageous way for a graduate to find work after college is through an active personal solicitation of his own without waiting for anybody to find a job for him. The employer will undoubtedly look up the applicant's college record and ask for recommendations of professors, but the real search for employment rests with the graduate, and about one-third of the first jobs after college are found in this manner.

The next most important asset in locating initial employment is experience of some sort prior to graduation. Many employers want experienced helpers in preference to those they have to "break in" or who have never worked for a wage.

Personal initiative plus experience prior to graduation account for half of the placement of college graduates in first jobs.

¹ See appendix, table 18.

Reliance on the college appointment office of faculty for placement is a third method of obtaining employment. Such placements by different colleges are made with varying degrees of efficiency. Contacts must be made with prospective employers; "recruiting firms," corporations or their agents and the problem is to locate openings. As long as such contacts are made, who does the contacting is relatively unimportant. On many campuses in the spring of the year it has been the custom for the college to receive representatives of big corporations who come to interview seniors regarding their work, and to employ the more promising candidates immediately upon graduation. If a student has been highly successful in some special field of college work, he may have several offers for employment by the time he graduates. During the depression, however, this custom of visiting college campuses fell off materially because of the general unemployment situation over the country. The college placement office is also the recipient of many calls for workers locally, but again the depression has seriously reduced the number of such calls by employers in recent years, and consequently the number of placements made by college bureaus has been seriously reduced.

A fourth factor in obtaining work is that of family influence or family business where a student's connections are such that his life work has already been mapped out and no time is lost in seeking employment.

Some graduates use the public- and private-employment agencies as a means of entrance to first jobs. While such employment agencies serve relatively few college graduates, they are more effective in the East than in other sections of the country.

Reliance on alumni and fraternities for placement appear to be the least important methods of job hunting with most graduates. Alumni and fraternity assistance is consistently low in spite of the notion that these sources are frequently held out as important in placement. Probably the inspiration, good-will, recommendations and "leads" supplied by these friends are more important to the graduate than any actual service performed.

The proportion of men and of women are approximately the same as to the different methods of finding work. Even when the four sections of the country are considered, the variations are slight. More men of the West obtained their first jobs through experience, probably because they were slightly older than other college groups. More men of the North use personal initiative, and more are placed by the college. More men of the East and South are backed by family influence or family business. More men of the East and West depend on fraternity affiliations. As for the women graduates, more from the West obtained initial employment through prior experience and through the college; more in the South through personal initiative and family influence; and more in the East through the employment agencies.

SUMMARY 24.—FIRST JOBS and how obtained after graduation. Percentages of men and women graduates, by class of graduation (for numbers consult table 18)

Method of obtaining first job after graduation from college	Year of graduation										Location of alma mater			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total 1928 to 1935	East	North	South	West	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
MEN														
Experience prior to graduation..	21	22	22	24	22	20	20	22	22	20	19	21	27	
Personal initiative.....	32	31	30	33	36	36	35	32	33	32	35	33	34	
Employment agency:														
Private.....	5	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	1	2	
Public.....	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	
Placement by college or faculty..	19	20	22	13	11	13	15	17	16	13	19	14	16	
Family influence or business.....	11	9	10	15	17	16	17	15	14	17	14	17	10	
Alumni assistance.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fraternity relationships.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	
Other.....	8	9	9	9	8	8	7	6	8	8	8	11	7	
WOMEN														
Experience prior to graduation..	19	20	20	20	22	23	21	26	22	22	22	20	23	
Personal initiative.....	27	28	31	34	33	33	32	30	31	29	32	33	32	
Employment agency:														
Private.....	7	7	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	7	4	2	4	
Public.....	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	1	2	
Placement by college or faculty..	21	22	22	18	15	16	19	20	19	19	19	15	20	
Family influence or business.....	9	9	9	9	12	11	11	8	9	9	9	16	9	
Alumni assistance.....	2	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	
Fraternity relationships.....	1	1	1	1	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other.....	9	9	8	9	10	10	9	8	9	8	10	11	8	

10.3-0.5 percent.

Why They Chose Their First Jobs¹

Question: Your first job. Why did you choose it?

COLLEGE SENIORS on the threshold of new careers at commencement time leave college campuses to seek employment hoping that the first job will prove to be a stepping stone to larger opportunities. The selection of initial employment, therefore, is of great concern to the graduate. The alumni cooperating in this study "wrote in" the particular reason for which they took their first jobs, and the replies were then classified without much difficulty according to a predetermined code. All replies that did not definitely fit the code were classed as miscellaneous and included such responses as "family business," "to get experience," "college background," "first job offered," etc.

Their reasons for selecting first jobs have been grouped into several broad categories in order of significance as follows: (1) kind of work wanted, (2) no other work available, (3) direct relation to college course, (4) good prospects for the future, (5) special ability for the work, (6) good initial salary, (7) convenience to home, and (8) miscellaneous reasons.

The negative factor in this list is the one that occupies second place when both men and women graduates are considered—"no other work available."

The findings of the consolidated study are shown in summary 25. These findings are visualized in chart 4 showing for men a decline in the "kind of work wanted" and a corresponding increase in "no other work available" with similar tendencies to a lesser degree for women.

Kind of work wanted.—The women appear to fare better than the men in the matter of choosing their first jobs, since 35 percent of the women against 27 percent of the men chose their first jobs because the work was the kind they wanted. This may be due to the fact that women depend so largely on teaching for employment. The low year for obtaining work desired was in 1933, and the trend now seems to be upward.

No other work available.—When the sexes are segregated, "no other work available" looms large with the men, but is in third place with the women. Thirty percent of the men and 19 percent of the women in this study were unable to find the work they wanted and took whatever work was offered. The effect of the depression years on choice of jobs is better visualized in chart 4.

¹ See Appendix, table 19.

When the reasons are considered according to the section of the country from which the alumni were graduated, more of those who obtained the "kind of work they wanted" graduated in the East, and fewest in the North. Indicating only extremes, more eastern men and northern women took jobs because "no other work was available" than other groups. Special ability for the job played a more important part in the South and West than elsewhere. More men of the North named "good initial salary."

SUMMARY 25.—WHY FIRST JOB WAS CHOSEN—Percentages of men and women graduates who gave the specified reasons for choosing their first jobs, by class of graduation and location of alma mater (for numbers reporting see table 19)

Reasons why first job was chosen	Year of graduation									Location of alma mater			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total 1928-1935	East	North	South	West
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MEN													
Direct relation to college course.....	18	18	18	17	14	16	17	16	17	11	21	20	18
Convenience to home.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	6
Good prospects for future.....	12	13	12	7	7	7	8	10	9	8	11	11	7
Good initial salary.....	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	2
Special ability for it.....	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	6	5
Kind of work wanted.....	35	33	28	25	22	21	25	27	27	35	20	27	23
No other work available.....	15	15	22	33	41	39	35	29	30	34	33	27	23
Miscellaneous reasons.....	8	10	10	10	9	10	7	9	9	6	8	4	16
WOMEN													
Direct relation to college course.....	18	16	18	22	21	21	21	21	20	14	28	13	20
Convenience to home.....	6	6	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	2	5	8
Good prospects for future.....	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3
Good initial salary.....	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2
Special ability for it.....	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	3	9	7
Kind of work wanted.....	40	41	40	32	32	30	35	37	35	45	27	42	31
No other work available.....	11	13	14	22	23	23	23	18	19	19	22	21	14
Miscellaneous reasons.....	11	10	11	9	10	13	9	10	10	8	11	3	15

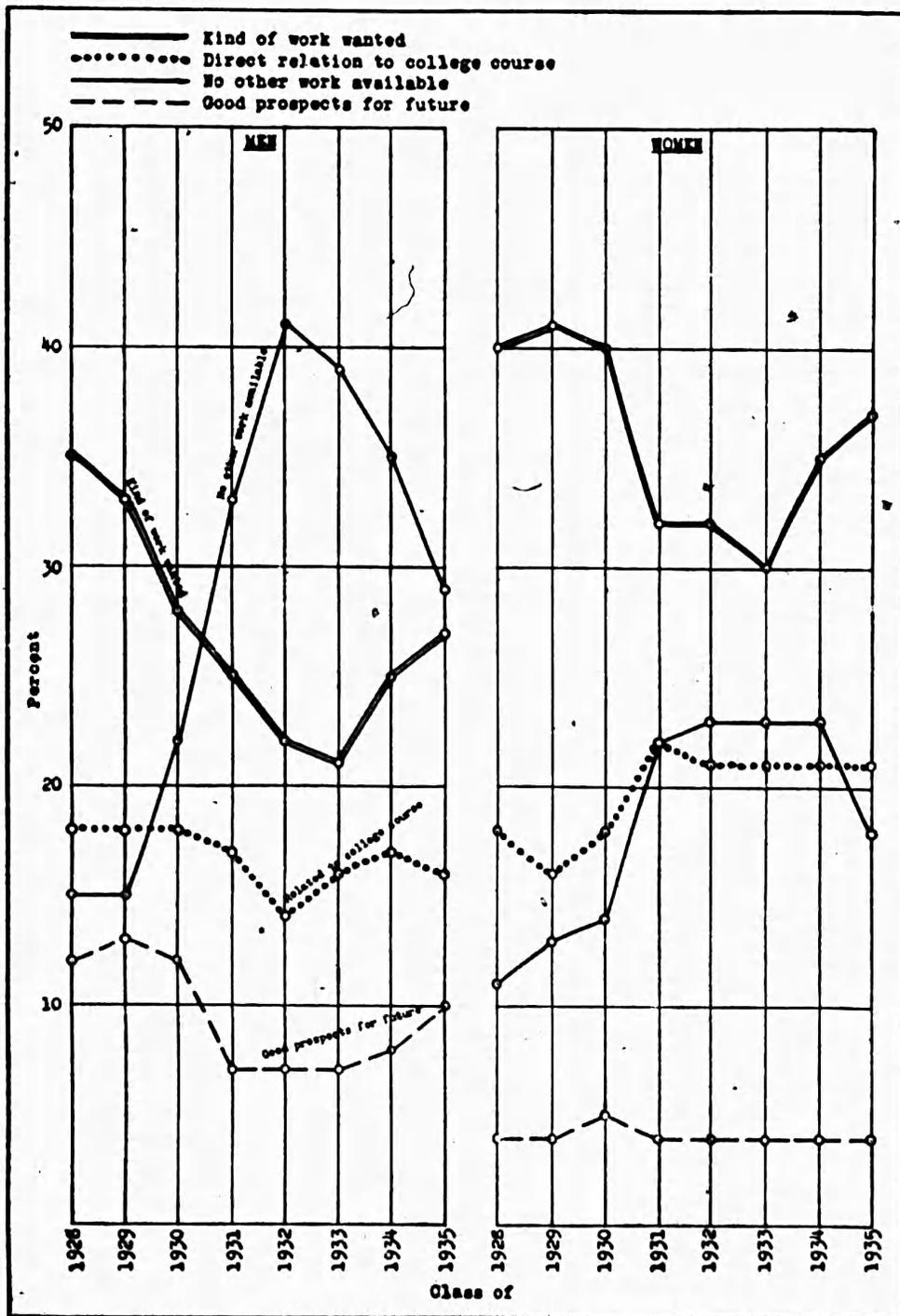


CHART 4.—Why they chose their first jobs; percent of men and of women who chose their first jobs for four different reasons.

Unemployment of Alumni¹

QUESTION: Unemployment—How many months have you been idle since graduation?

ABOUT TWO-FIFTHS of all graduates in this study had been idle one or more months since they graduated from college—men 42 percent and women 39 percent—with the class of 1932 suffering most and reporting unemployment for some period in the cases of 49.7 percent of the men and 45 percent of the women.

The situation is better described graphically in chart 5. The men were somewhat harder hit by the depression than the women, since the curve shows that the percent of men idle during the 8-year period is constantly greater than that for women. Progress toward recovery is also shown by the improvement in the employment situation in 1933, 1934, and 1935. In the latter year about 40 percent have been idle, or an improvement of about 10 percent for men and 5 percent for women compared with the class of 1932.

The typical period of unemployment among college alumni class groups varies in the case of men from 3 to 9 months, and in the case of women from 3 to 12 months. Based on the lowest median and the highest median for the different classes by sex (see table 20), the following summary is arranged by section of the country in which the alma mater is located:

Typical period of unemployment after graduation, 1928-1935

Section	Number of months unemployed *	
	Men	Women
East	4 to 9	5 to 12
North	4 to 8	5 to 10
South	3 to 6	4 to 12
West	3 to 6	3 to 12

* Lowest and highest medians of class groups.

The men of the East and North were harder hit by unemployment than men of the South and West, while the women of the North and South felt the depression to a greater extent than the women of the East and West.

Students who were graduated ready for employment in 1932 were out of employment for the longest periods, as will be noted in summary 26. College placement officers have commented on the fact that in 1933, 1934,

¹ Appendix, table 20.

and 1935, employers for some reason preferred new graduates to those graduated a year or two previously who were out of employment.

The majority of alumni have never been idle at all since graduation; for the whole group of eight classes, 57.8 percent of the men and 60.7 percent of the women have had no unemployment worries. The trends as shown in this study, until 1935, show a definite upward curve for employment, but not a return to normal conditions.

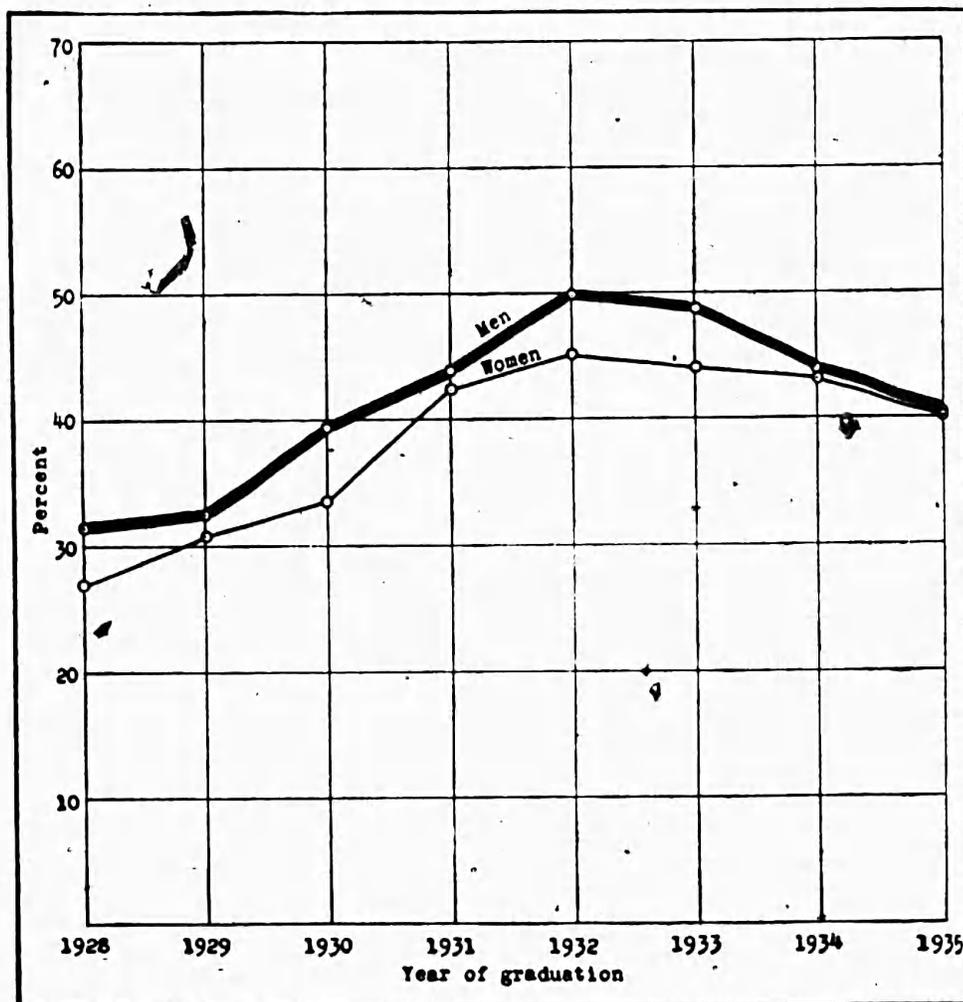


CHART 5.—Unemployment; percent of men and of women who were idle 1 or more months since they graduated, by year of graduation.

UNEMPLOYMENT

SUMMARY 26.—UNEMPLOYMENT since graduation. Distribution by percentages of men and women graduates unemployed since graduating from college—by class of graduation, number of months idle, and section. (For numbers of alumni reporting consult table 20.)

Months idle since graduation	Year of graduation								Total, 1928-1935	Region of graduation			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935		East	North	South	West
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14
MEN													
0—(not idle):	69.0	68.0	58.0	54.0	48.0	49.0	52	56.0	55.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
East.....	69.0	68.0	58.0	54.0	48.0	49.0	52	56.0	55.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
North.....	67.0	64.0	60.0	53.0	47.0	46.0	55	60.0	55.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
South.....	68.0	70.0	58.0	60.0	55.0	59.0	60	57.0	60.6	-----	-----	-----	-----
West.....	71.0	70.0	64.0	60.0	55.0	58.0	62	65.0	62.6	-----	-----	-----	-----
U. S.....	68.5	67.6	60.5	56.1	50.3	51.1	56	59.6	57.8	55.3	55.7	60.6	62.6
1.....	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	4.8	5.2	6.9	4.1	3.8	4.2	6.0	4.0
2.....	3.7	2.9	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.8	6.1	7.8	5.1	4.8	5.4	5.5	4.9
3.....	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.5	6.3	7.3	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.4	5.3
4.....	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.5	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.6
5.....	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.7
6.....	3.8	3.3	4.5	4.8	5.6	4.6	4.4	3.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.2	4.5
7.....	.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1
8.....	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.0
9.....	1.2	1.2	.6	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.1	.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3
10.....	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.4	.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3
11.....	.2	.7	.7	.8	.9	.6	.6	.8	.7	1.0	.7	.3	.4
12.....	1.8	2.6	3.8	3.3	5.1	3.2	1.9	1.4	2.9	3.3	2.8	1.8	2.8
13-24.....	5.2	5.4	7.5	9.2	10.0	6.6	4.3	1.4	6.2	7.8	6.7	4.3	4.3
25-36.....	1.4	1.1	2.4	3.0	1.6	1.5	.4	.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	.9
37-48.....	.4	.4	.6	.6	.5	.2	.1	.0	.4	.5	.3	.1	.2
49-60.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.1	.0	.1
More than 60.....	.0	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.03	.0	.0	.0	.0
WOMEN													
0—(not idle):	75	73.0	69.0	60.0	57	60	57.0	58.0	62.9	-----	-----	-----	-----
East.....	69	65.0	62.0	55.0	49	53	53.0	56.0	56.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
North.....	70	55.0	58.0	53.0	48	42	53.0	49.0	52.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
South.....	76	75.0	72.0	60.0	62	59	64.0	69.0	66.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
West.....	73	69.3	66.5	57.7	55	56	56.9	59.8	60.7	62.9	56.3	52.5	66.2
1.....	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.9	3.5	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.5
2.....	1.4	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.6	3.5	4.4	5.6	3.3	3.6	3.9	2.4	2.3
3.....	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	5.2	7.3	4.3	3.0	4.9	7.3	4.1
4.....	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.0	3.6	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.1
5.....	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	4.7	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.7
6.....	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.9	4.0	1.8	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.2	3.1
7.....	.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.4	.7
8.....	.6	.5	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1
9.....	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.9
10.....	1.1	.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
11.....	.1	.3	.4	.7	1.0	3.8	.7	.9	.7	.5	.8	.8	.6
12.....	3.6	3.1	3.4	4.5	5.1	8.4	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.7	5.6	3.9
13-24.....	5.8	6.1	7.3	10.8	11.5	2.7	7.4	3.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	1.0	6.8
25-36.....	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.3	.5	1.0	.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.9
37-48.....	.8	1.2	.8	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	.1	.7	.8	.7	.6	.7
49-60.....	.5	.4	.7	.5	.2	.0	.0	.1	.3	.4	.3	.1	.4
More than 60.....	.3	.2	.3	.05	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1

Alumni on Relief¹

QUESTION: If you have been on public relief rolls, indicate the number of months.

ALTHOUGH a considerable proportion of college graduates in this study have been idle for varying periods since graduation, comparatively few reported that they were ever on public relief.

This question is so stated as to require no answer by an alumnus who had never been on public relief. Therefore, all "no answer" replies were interpreted as meaning that the respondent had never been on public relief, although possibly some who left the question unanswered had been on relief. If there is an error, therefore, in the percentages reported, it is in the direction of an understatement of the numbers of university graduates on relief rolls.

Never on relief.—Of all the alumni in this study, 98.27 percent of the men and 98.76 percent of the women have never been on relief.

Accepting relief.—There were 453 men and 222 women who indicated the number of months that they had been on relief rolls for periods of 1 or more months with a typical period of 6 months. These individuals represent 1.73 percent of the men and 1.24 percent of the women included in this study.

For all graduates of both sexes, 1.53 percent had been on relief at some time since graduation. When sections of the country are considered, variations from this figure are small, the greatest differences being for men of the eastern institutions, where 2.13 percent had been on relief.

¹ See Appendix, table 21.

SUMMARY 27.—ALUMNI ON RELIEF.—Number of men and women graduates on relief rolls for 1 or more months after graduation, by class of graduation and region ¹

Section	Year of graduation								Total on relief, 1928-35		Percent of all alumni
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Number	Percent	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
MEN											
East.....	2	11	12	28	37	43	36	28	197	44	2.13
North.....	8	11	11	18	11	19	12	6	96	21	1.20
South.....	0	4	11	3	5	6	0	3	32	7	1.32
West.....	9	8	11	17	28	27	13	15	128	28	1.95
Number.....	19	34	45	66	81	95	61	52	453		
Percent.....	4.2	7.5	9.9	14.6	17.9	21.0	13.4	11.5	100.0	100.0	1.73
WOMEN											
East.....	6	7	8	11	11	9	5	9	66	30	1.17
North.....	3	3	7	10	8	15	12	2	60	27	1.03
South.....	0	3	6	4	0	3	3	2	21	9	1.16
West.....	4	12	9	2	15	20	4	9	75	34	1.63
Number.....	13	25	30	27	34	47	24	22	222		
Percent.....	5.9	11.3	13.5	12.1	15.3	21.2	10.8	9.9	100.0	100.0	1.24
TOTAL											
East.....	8	18	20	39	48	52	41	37	263	39	1.77
North.....	11	14	18	28	19	34	24	8	156	23	1.13
South.....	0	7	17	7	5	9	3	5	53	8	1.25
West.....	13	20	20	19	43	47	17	24	203	30	1.82
Number.....	32	59	75	93	115	142	85	74	675		
Percent.....	4.7	8.8	11.1	13.8	17.0	21.0	12.6	11.0	100.0	100.0	1.53

¹ Based on replies of 26,140 men and 17,817 women (see table 21).

Employment Status of Alumni, 1936¹

QUESTION: Present employment status (1936): Are you permanently employed; temporarily employed; unemployed but prospects bright; unemployed with no immediate prospects; student; housewife

IN DISCUSSING employment or unemployment of alumni, it must be kept in mind that certain alumni are not on the labor market, and therefore are neither gainfully employed, nor yet unemployed because they are occupied either as graduate students or as housewives. Eliminating these individuals from consideration, we find that in the year 1936, 96 percent of all the men and 93 percent of all the women reporting were either permanently or temporarily employed. The actual unemployed included 4 percent of the men and 7 percent of the women, of whom about two-thirds (530 men and 590 women) had no prospects for immediate employment.

The picture of alumni gainfully employed (chart 6) is particularly interesting because of the sex differences revealed. The percentages shown are for each class, with students and housewives eliminated from the graph. There are no means of tracing employment or unemployment of individuals through their 8 years of experience, so that each of the percentages shown represent different groups of individuals. The pattern shown, however, would in all probability be the same for each class group according to years out of college, and the interpretation is based on this pattern, in spite of the fact that different individuals contribute to the trend.

Interpreting on this basis, it is safe to say that after the first year out of college, about three-quarters of both men and women find gainful employment, while about one-sixth of the graduates either continue graduate study for higher degrees, or else, in the case of the women, marry and become homemakers.

The second year out of college finds more men gainfully employed, but about the same proportion of women as were employed the first year out.

After 5 years, 93.5 percent of the men are employed, while about 3 percent are pursuing graduate studies; of the women, 28.5 percent have become homemakers.

After 8 years most of the men are employed (97.9 percent), and less than 1 percent are studying for advanced degrees; the women have become

¹ In appendix, table 22.

homemakers to the extent of 37.4 percent, leaving 59 percent gainfully employed and 3.6 percent without work.

Only 5 percent of the graduates ignored the question altogether. Therefore, summary 28 and the following compilations are based on 95 percent-returns.

	NUMBER		PERCENT	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5
Employed:				
Permanently.....	18,488	9,920	74.7	57.9
Temporarily.....	3,569	1,985	14.4	11.6
Total.....	22,027	11,905	89.1	69.5
Not on labor market:				
Student.....	1,842	485	7.5	2.8
Housewife.....		3,900	.0	22.8
Total.....	1,842	4,385	7.5	25.6
Unemployed:				
Prospects good.....	321	256	1.3	1.5
No prospects.....	530	590	2.1	3.4
Total.....	851	846	3.4	4.9
Grand total.....	24,720	17,136	100.0	100.0

SUMMARY 28.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1936.—Percentage of men and women gainfully employed, not on labor market, and unemployed in 1936, by class of graduation and section. (For numbers see table 22.)

Section	MEN—class of—								WOMEN—class of—							
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GAINFULLY EMPLOYED																
East.....	96.9	95.8	92.4	92.0	85.3	83.3	78.9	76.0	65.2	73.5	73.2	73.8	78.3	78.7	78.8	75.5
North.....	98.7	97.6	98.0	94.1	93.7	87.3	84.6	78.5	53.8	55.5	56.6	68.2	70.9	71.6	72.9	72.4
South.....	97.5	96.9	97.6	95.2	90.9	88.7	80.5	71.8	60.6	55.8	64.3	64.9	70.4	67.6	67.3	77.3
West.....	98.4	97.6	97.1	94.0	94.4	91.4	87.5	80.8	56.1	58.4	61.7	61.9	67.2	72.6	75.0	74.6
All.....	97.9	96.9	95.8	93.5	90.7	86.9	82.6	77.6	59.0	62.3	64.6	68.1	72.1	73.9	74.7	74.4
NOT ON LABOR MARKET																
East.....	0.5	1.9	5.0	4.5	9.8	9.7	15.4	16.2	30.7	24.5	23.2	21.8	16.7	16.1	13.3	11.6
North.....	.1	1.1	.9	2.8	4.1	8.6	11.9	16.2	42.8	41.1	38.4	28.4	24.7	23.0	20.9	17.3
South.....	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.6	6.7	10.7	16.0	22.8	34.1	41.1	32.3	32.2	27.4	25.8	26.9	16.8
West.....	.9	1.3	2.2	3.6	3.8	6.0	9.6	15.3	41.5	39.3	36.9	35.9	30.5	23.1	20.5	18.2
All.....	.6	1.4	2.7	3.5	6.2	8.6	13.1	16.5	37.4	35.1	32.0	28.5	24.0	21.0	19.0	15.8
UNEMPLOYED																
East.....	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.5	4.9	7.0	5.7	7.8	4.1	2.0	3.6	4.4	5.0	5.2	7.9	12.9
North.....	1.2	1.3	1.1	3.1	2.2	4.1	3.9	5.3	3.4	3.4	5.0	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.2	10.3
South.....	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.4	.6	3.5	5.4	5.3	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.2	6.6	5.8	5.9
West.....	.7	1.1	.7	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.9	3.9	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	4.3	4.5	7.2
All.....	1.5	1.7	1.5	3.0	3.1	4.5	4.3	5.9	3.6	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.9	5.1	6.3	9.8

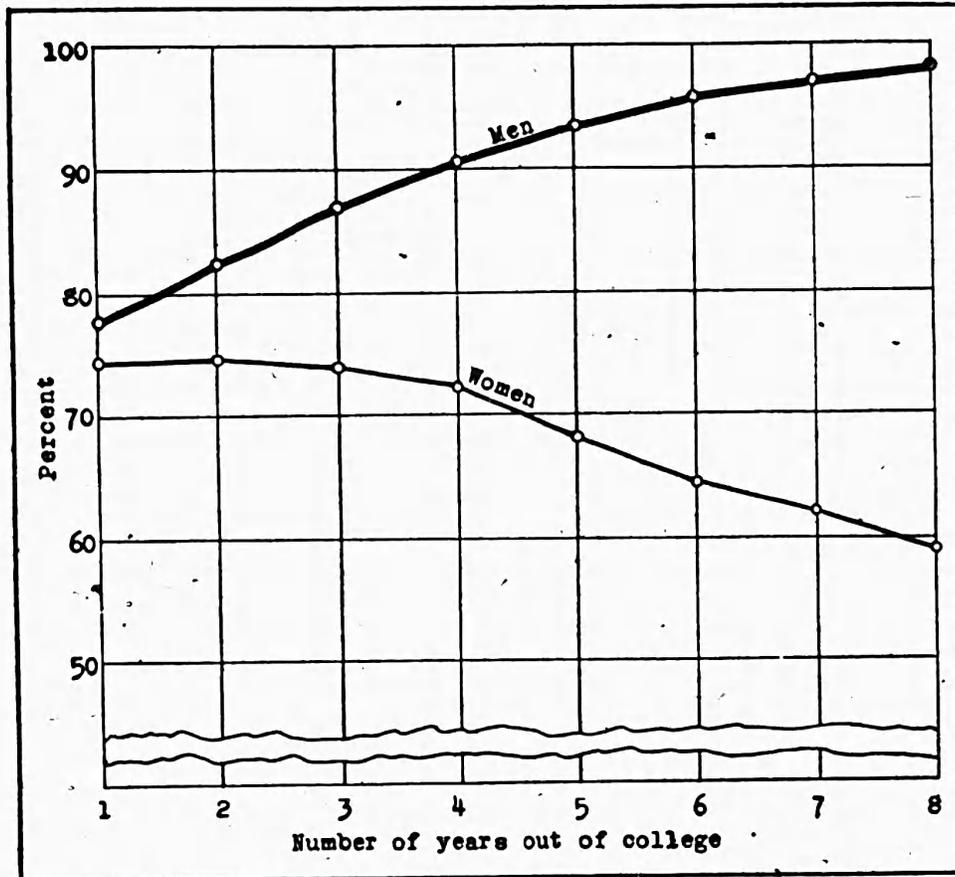


CHART 6.—Employment status in 1936; percent of men and women graduates from 1 to 8 years out of college who were gainfully employed in 1936.

Graduates as Employees and Owners¹

QUESTION: Status as worker. Are you owner of your business or profession; part owner; employee—proprietor or official; agent; clerk or skilled worker; unskilled worker?

WORKERS may be grouped as (1) those who own their own businesses in part or whole, and (2) those who work for somebody else. The first group includes the professional men and women and the business men who own and manage their businesses, or who have capital invested and share the management. The second group includes all of the individuals who work for a salary without investment in the business or profession.

Owners.—Those who own their own businesses in part or whole are represented in this study by 20 percent of the men and 8 percent of the women who answered the question. When considered by the number of years out of college (summary 29), 10 percent of the men 1 year out of college start out in a business or profession of their own, and each year thereafter for 8 years there is a steady increase in the proportion of men engaged in their own business or profession until nearly a third (31 percent) are independent of employers.

The trend by region for men who own their own businesses is upward in each section. In the South, 14.3 percent of the men out of college 1 year own their own business or profession in whole or in part increasing to 37.9 percent after 8 years and representing the highest section of the country. In the West the percentages are slightly higher for the first few years and slightly lower after 8 years (35 percent). The East and the North are distinctly lower as to ownership and although the curves follow the same upward trend, after 8 years, 28.8 percent of the men of the East and 26.8 percent of the men in the North own their own businesses.

The percentage of women who manage their own occupations is never as great as that of the men for any section and the tendency after the first few years is downward. There are small differences between the sections East, North, and South, but the situation in the West varies from the other regions. In the West 9.5 percent of the women 1 year out of college own their own businesses, and the proportion increases until after 8 years 19.4 percent are established as owners or part owners.

¹ See appendix, table 23.

Employees—men.—Of those 1 year out of college (class of 1935) the majority (53 percent) of the men found work principally as clerks or unskilled workers. The proportion drops after 8 years (class of 1928) to 30 percent.

The next large group finds employment as "proprietor or official." This group tends to expand with the passing years. The findings reveal that such expansion in 8 years is from 23 percent to 30 percent.

About 3 percent start out after college as unskilled workers, but the proportion diminishes after 8 years to less than 1 percent.

Employees—women.—Of the women graduates the majority 1 year out of college begin with the clerical trades (52 percent) and after 8 years the percentage has dropped to 40.

Those who enter the field of proprietors and officials, including those engaged as teachers, account for 35 percent of women the first year out of college, increasing after 8 years to 42 percent.

The proportion who begin as "agent" continues at about the same level for 8 years—6 percent. About 1 percent are unskilled workers.

SUMMARY 29.—STATUS OF WORKERS IN 1936—Percent of men and of women graduates who were owners or part-owners of businesses; proprietors, agents, clerks, and unskilled workers—by year of graduation and location of alma mater (for responses see table 23)

Status of workers	Year of graduation								Location of alma mater				Total	
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	East	North	South	West		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
MEN														
Owners:														
Sole owners.....	23	21	20	18	14	11	7	6	12	12	17	19	14.5	
Part owners.....	8	7	7	7	6	4	4	4	4	5	9	7	5.5	
Employees:														
Proprietors.....	30	31	30	26	25	24	20	23	27	24	27	25	25.8	
Agents.....	9	9	9	11	11	12	11	11	10	11	13	9	10.4	
Clerks and skilled workers.....	30	32	33	37	43	47	56	53	45	46	33	39	42.4	
Unskilled workers.....	.3	.4	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1.4	
WOMEN														
Owners:														
Sole owners.....	4	5	8	5	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	4.3	
Part owners.....	6	7	5	5	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	10	3.9	
Employees:														
Proprietors.....	42	42	40	41	40	40	37	35	56	30	30	31	39.3	
Agents.....	7	5	4	5	6	5	8	6	9	3	8	3	5.7	
Clerks and skilled workers.....	40	41	42	42	47	48	49	52	29	60	53	50	45.9	
Unskilled workers.....	1	.2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.9	

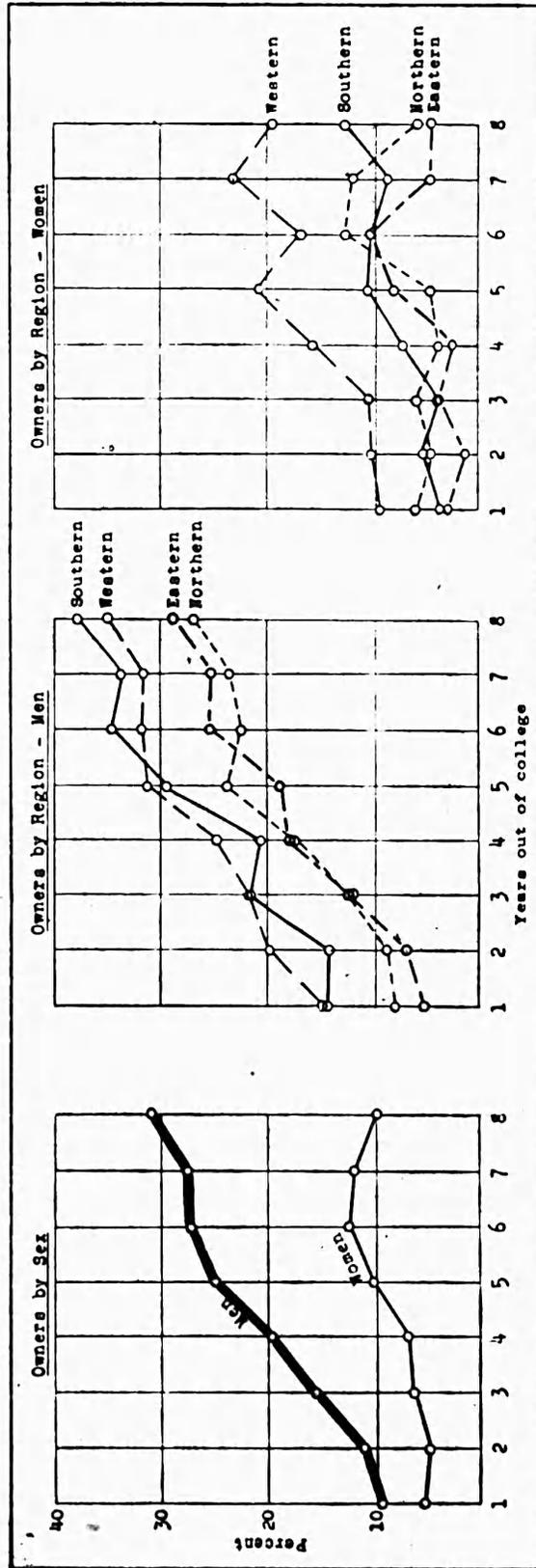


CHART 7.—Owners of business; percent of men and of women who owned their own businesses in part or whole in 1936, by region, and by years out of college.

Salaries of Alumni, 1936¹

QUESTION: What is your present (1936) annual salary (or net fee)? \$

AN ANNUAL salary represents the compensation that an individual receives in return for his services for 1 year to an employer, or it may be the amount drawn from his own business. A non-salaried professional man receives "fees" for his services, and these totaled for 1 year are known as "gross fees" from which must be deducted the expenses and upkeep of his office. When such expenses are deducted, the result is his "net fee," or the amount cleared for the year, which is comparable to a salary of one who is regularly employed.

The trends in this study are based wholly on 1936 salaries, and represent 8 groups of men and 8 groups of women from 1 to 8 years out of college, respectively. The figures for the different years, therefore, do not represent the progress of the same individuals, but do show groups of different individuals from 1 to 8 years out of college. The medians of the salaries of these several groups are brought together in summary 30.

The larger proportions of those not replying to the salary question were the younger men and the older women. The younger women graduates replied better, but 43 percent of those 8 years out did not answer. Doubtless many of these women were married at the time they filled out the questionnaire and were homemakers not gainfully employed. A summary of alumni who made no reply to the salary question is of sufficient interest to cast in tabular form and may be of use to institutions that desire in the future to make such studies. For those who ignored the salary question an increase from 1928 to 1935 is observed for the men and a decrease for the women.

Presented graphically (chart No. 9) tendencies and trends in salaries are more readily revealed. The salary scale of men in this study is consistently

Percent ignoring salary question

Year of graduation	Men	Women	Year of graduation	Men	Women
1	2	3	1	2	3
1928.....	10	43	1932.....	16	30
1929.....	10	38	1933.....	18	29
1930.....	13	38	1934.....	22	28
1931.....	13	34	1935.....	28	30

See appendix, table 24.

higher than that of women graduates, except that the older women receive more than the younger men generally.

Large and small institutions.—Data for large institutions with 3,000 students or more, and for small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students, are arranged in columns 6 and 7 of summary 30 and pictured graphically in chart 8. In the case of both men and women, graduates of the large institutions earn somewhat larger salaries than those from the small institutions. The difference for the youngest group of men is \$61 and for the youngest group of women is \$194. For the group 8 years out of college, the differences are \$284 for men and \$283 for women.

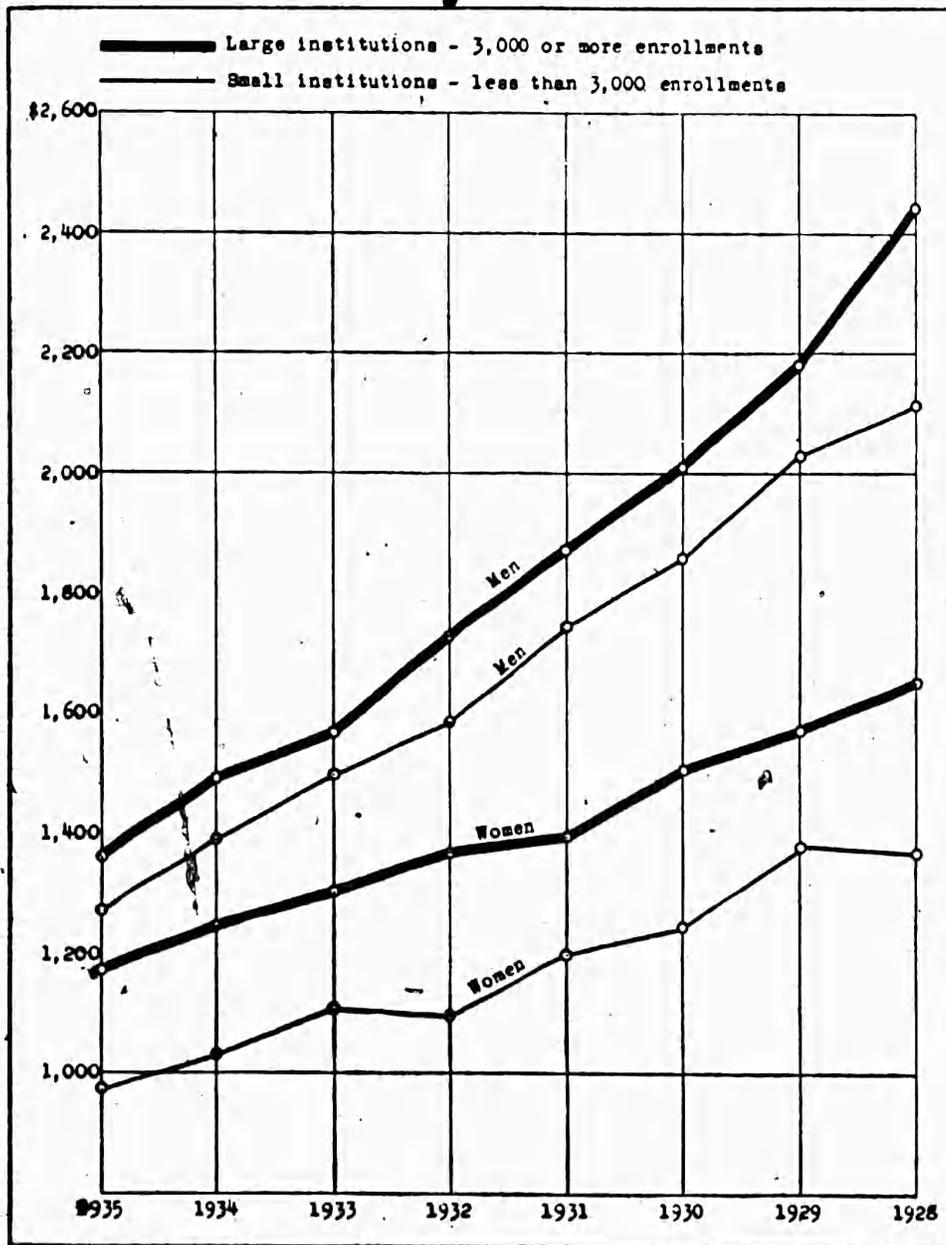


CHART 8.—Salaries of alumni in 1936; men and women, according to size of alma mater and year of graduation.

Typical salary ranges.—Arranged in a series of cumulative percentages, it is possible to visualize quickly the proportion of college graduates at different age levels who are receiving different salaries. Such an arrangement has been made in table 24 (appendix), part V, by intervals of \$100. Medians or typical salaries have been calculated, and quartile points are indicated. The middle half of each group, omitting the quarter of the class drawing the lowest salaries and the quarter of the class drawing the highest salaries, is included between the two quartile points (Q_1 and Q_3). These quartile points are indicated in summary 31 by the first figure in the interval of \$100 in which they fall. For example, if the quartile point falls in the salary range of \$1,800–\$1,899, the figure \$1,800 is used in the summary; the point is not actually calculated.

What the average college man or woman receives in salary when out of college from 1 year to 8 years, respectively, is roughly shown in summary 31.

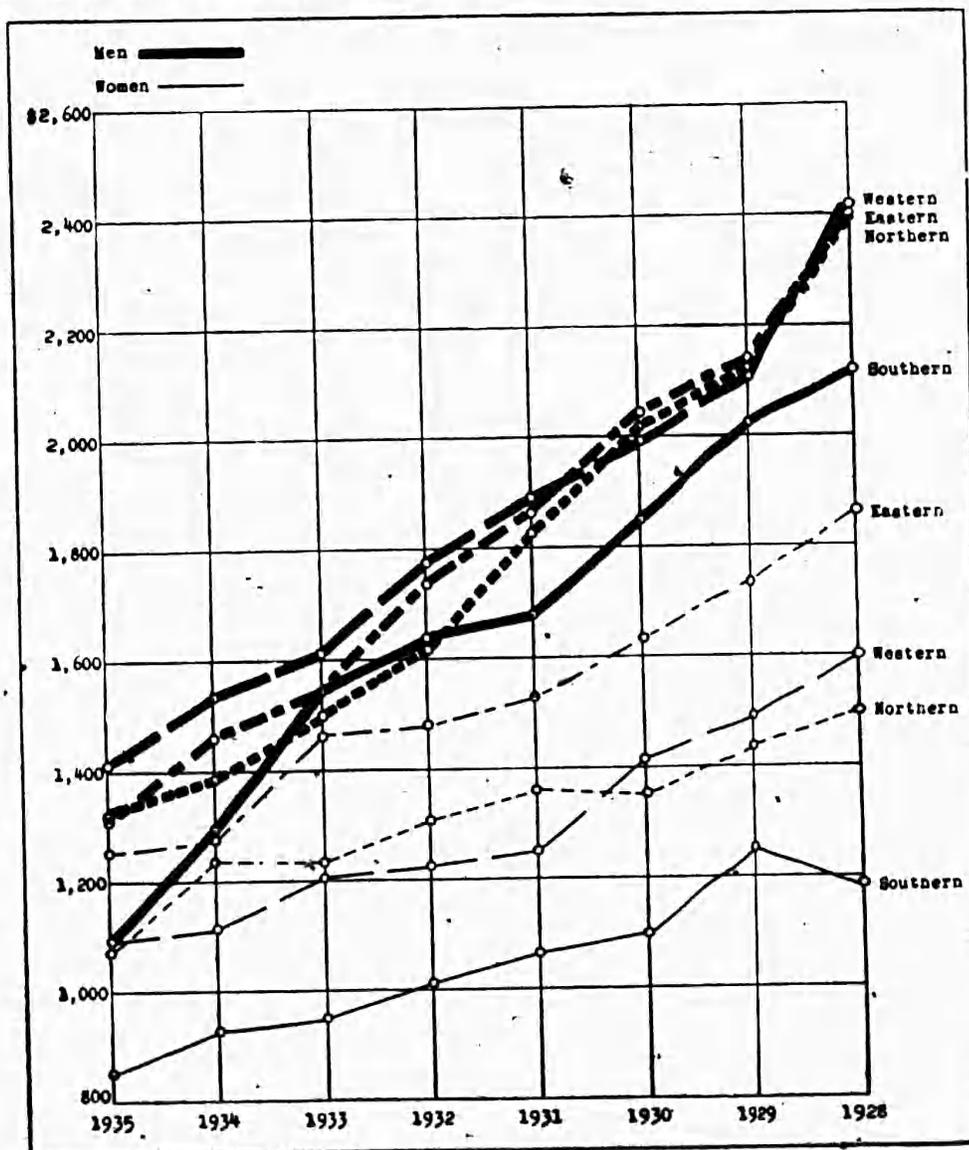


CHART 9.—Salaries of alumni in 1936; men and women, according to year of graduation and location of alma mater.

SUMMARY 30.—ANNUAL SALARIES—1936 (medians)¹

Year of graduation	Location of alma mater				Size ²		Total	Num-ber re- porting	Median age of group in years
	East	North	South	West	Large	Small			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEN									
1928.....	\$2,401	\$2,403	\$2,117	\$2,416	\$2,443	\$2,159	\$2,383	2,130	30.4
1929.....	2,223	2,140	2,021	2,091	2,178	2,029	2,138	2,262	29.4
1930.....	2,018	2,043	1,850	1,992	2,037	1,857	2,008	2,383	28.3
1931.....	1,825	1,864	1,677	1,888	1,868	1,744	1,847	2,903	27.4
1932.....	1,615	1,738	1,637	1,755	1,728	1,583	1,684	3,011	26.4
1933.....	1,501	1,542	1,546	1,608	1,568	1,491	1,551	3,177	25.3
1934.....	1,387	1,460	1,290	1,538	1,481	1,390	1,455	2,899	24.3
1935.....	1,321	1,313	1,088	1,409	1,330	1,269	1,314	2,881	23.4
WOMEN									
1928.....	\$1,865	\$1,500	\$1,185	\$1,600	\$1,648	\$1,365	\$1,606	898	30.0
1929.....	1,737	1,439	1,250	1,493	1,572	1,379	1,547	1,145	29.1
1930.....	1,630	1,353	1,094	1,417	1,507	1,243	1,459	1,263	28.1
1931.....	1,530	1,360	1,064	1,252	1,395	1,198	1,355	1,571	27.4
1932.....	1,481	1,307	1,013	1,228	1,369	1,093	1,321	1,697	26.0
1933.....	1,465	1,234	950	1,204	1,305	1,105	1,269	1,884	25.1
1934.....	1,274	1,237	932	1,115	1,241	1,030	1,220	1,695	23.9
1935.....	1,261	1,072	854	1,089	1,172	978	1,092	1,795	22.9

¹ This table should be read as follows: Men who graduated in the class of 1928 from institutions located in the East received a salary in 1936 (8 years out of college) of \$2,401, compared with men of the same class from the North (\$2,403), South (\$2,117), and West (\$2,416). Men of the same class who were graduated from universities of 3,000 or more students (column 6) received a median salary of \$2,443 compared with graduates of smaller institutions (column 7) who received a median salary of \$2,159. The median 1936 salary of all men of the class of 1928 was \$2,383 (column 8) based on the replies of 2,130 men (column 9), whose typical or median age was 30.4 years (column 10).

² Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

Median salaries of men and women graduates, according to the section of United States where alma mater is located, and according to relative size of alma mater (further detail in table 24).

SUMMARY 31.—SALARIES—College graduates

Years out of college	MEN			WOMEN		
	Typical salary (me- dian) ¹	Middle half of each group receive—		Typical salary (me- dian) ¹	Middle half of each group receive—	
		From Q ₁ ²	To Q ₃ ³		From Q ₁ ²	To Q ₃ ³
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.....	\$1,314	\$1,000	\$1,600	\$1,092	\$800	\$1,500
2.....	1,455	1,000	1,800	1,220	900	1,500
3.....	1,551	1,200	2,000	1,269	900	1,600
4.....	1,684	1,200	2,000	1,321	1,000	1,700
5.....	1,847	1,400	2,400	1,355	1,000	1,700
6.....	2,008	1,500	2,500	1,459	1,000	1,800
7.....	2,138	1,700	2,700	1,547	1,100	2,000
8.....	2,383	1,800	3,000	1,606	1,200	2,100

¹ This is the calculated median salary, above and below which one half of all salaries in the group fall. It represents the typical salary of the group or class.

² Q₁ is approximately the first quartile point below which one-quarter of the salaries fall. The figure used is the even hundred point next below the actual median, i. e., if the interval is \$1,000-\$1,099, the figure used is \$1,000.

³ Q₃ is approximately the third quartile point above which one-quarter of the salaries fall, and was derived by the same method as the approximate first quartile.

Annual Income from Investments ¹

QUESTION: My income from investments in addition to my salary amounts annually to about \$.....

NO INVESTMENTS of any kind are reported by about three-fourths of the college graduates of the 30 cooperating institutions—15,742, or 77 percent of the men, and 6,759, or 71 percent of the women.

In general, the incomes from investments of the 4,640 men (23 percent), and the 2,774 women (29 percent) that reported such incomes varied between \$100 and \$200, annually, although the median investment incomes of several class groups in the South and West were as high as \$250.

A large number ignored the question entirely—22 percent of all men and 46 percent of all women in the study. It is not certain whether these individuals had no investment income, or were unwilling to report it; judged, however, by replies to other questions it is more likely that they had no income to report. These individuals are not included in the percentage calculations; summary 32 is based only on those who answered the question.

SUMMARY 32.—INVESTMENT INCOMES, 1936.—Percentages of men and women graduates who answered the question on income from investments ^a

Year of graduation	Percentages reporting income from investments, of those answering									
	East		North		South		West		All alumni reporting	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1928.....	26	43	38	46	37	47	38	29	34	39
1929.....	25	40	36	40	42	30	28	25	30	35
1930.....	20	42	30	34	29	29	33	26	27	33
1931.....	16	43	25	30	34	29	26	22	23	31
1932.....	14	37	24	29	27	22	21	21	20	28
1933.....	14	37	21	27	26	23	20	18	18	27
1934.....	15	30	21	25	23	20	21	19	19	24
1935.....	14	28	20	23	21	22	20	18	18	22
1928-1935....	17	37	26	30	30	28	25	22	23	29

¹ Based on replies of 20,382 men and 9,533 women. For typical incomes see appendix, table 25.

^a See Appendix, table 25.

Source of Invested Funds¹

QUESTION: Source of investment principal. How much came from gifts or inheritance? Nearly all; one-half; one-fourth; little; none

THE SOURCE of invested funds is shown in summary 33 which should be read as follows: Of all alumni graduating from 1928 to 1935 and reporting invested funds, 27 percent of the men of the eastern institutions received "nearly all" of such funds from gifts or inheritance, 7 percent received one-half, 3 percent received one-fourth, 12 percent received a little from gifts or inheritance, while 51 percent have earned whatever they have invested. The columns across equal 100 percent of those reporting investments, and the basic data for these percentages are shown in table 25, columns 5 and 11, and detailed in table 26.

SUMMARY 33.—INVESTED FUNDS.—Percentage based on those men and women graduates who reported invested funds^a

Location of alma mater	Invested funds received by gift or inheritance—				
	Nearly all	One-half	One-fourth	A little	None ^b
1	2	3	4	5	6
MEN					
East.....	27	7	3	12	51
North.....	25	8	4	22	41
South.....	32	11	5	10	42
West.....	25	8	4	10	53
Total.....	26	8	4	15	47
WOMEN					
East.....	41	9	2	12	36
North.....	45	6	3	17	29
South.....	52	5	2	11	30
West.....	42	9	4	13	32
Total.....	43	8	3	14	32

^a For numbers of individuals see table 26.

^b Since the individuals represented in this column reported incomes that were not received from gifts or inheritance, such investments were earned.

¹ See Appendix, table 26.

Occupations of Alumni, 1936¹

QUESTION: Present occupation (1936). Underscore the best classification of your present work in one of the following 33 items:

PROFESSIONAL PURSUITS: Architecture, athletics, dentistry, engineering, journalism, law, medicine, ministry, nursing, pharmacy, research, teaching, and other professional work. TRADE: Business, banking, insurance, merchandising, and real estate. TRANSPORTATION: Railroad or bus, airline, marine. COMMUNICATION: Radio, telephone. GENERAL: Agriculture, clerical, domestic, fishing, forestry, manufacturing, mechanical trade, mining, public office, and other.

* * * * * * *

NEARLY two-thirds (63 percent men and 67 percent women) reported themselves in the professional group; 17 percent men and 29 percent women indicated general occupations; 17 percent men and 4 percent women were in trade; and 2.3 percent of the men and 14 percent of the women were in transportation or communication.

The occupations that alumni enter year after year are shown in summary 34. Those for men (column 6) are widely scattered in many fields of endeavor, but those for women (column 11) are confined mainly to teaching, semiprofessional work, and clerical positions.

Careers for men.—The professions in which the men are engaged include teaching 17 percent, engineering 13 percent, law 8.7 percent, medicine 5.5 percent, research 4.4 percent, semiprofessions 7.7 percent, and six other occupations 6.9 percent.

When these percentages are broken down according to the four sections of the country where the men were trained, some variations are noticed. These variations may be accounted for by the possible nonrepresentative character of the cooperating institutions with respect to professional education.

Percentages for other occupations may be read from the summary.

Careers for women.—Two-thirds of the women reported themselves in the professions—47.6 in teaching, 13 in the semiprofessions, 2 in nursing, 1.4 in research, 1 in journalism, and less than 1 percent in each of the other careers.

¹ See Appendix, table 27.

General occupations were reported by 28.8 percent of women including 15.6 percent in domestic occupations, 7.7 percent in clerical lines, and 4.7 in miscellaneous careers not itemized.

SUMMARY 34.—OCCUPATIONS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES—Percentages of men and of women in different occupations, by location of alma mater, 1928-1935, 30 universities cooperating¹

Occupation	MEN					WOMEN				
	East	North	South	West	Total United States	East	North	South	West	Total United States
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11
Professional:										
Architecture.....	0.5	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Athletics.....	.3	.8	.6	.4	.5	.2	.1	0.	.2	.2
Dentistry.....	.7	.1	.4	5.0	1.6	.02	0	0	.3	.1
Engineering.....	13.4	14.0	11.2	12.4	13.2	0	.04	.1	.1	0
Journalism.....	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	.4	1.1	1.0
Law.....	6.7	9.3	8.9	10.6	8.7	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5
Medicine.....	4.7	3.7	11.4	6.6	5.5	.4	.5	1.4	.8	.6
Ministry.....	1.4	.7	2.9	.9	1.2	.2	.04	.2	.1	.1
Nursing.....	.02	0	.04	.01	0	4.5	.9	.1	1.2	2.0
Pharmacy.....	.4	.7	1.8	2.0	1.0	.02	.1	0	.5	.2
Research.....	3.8	6.1	2.9	3.6	4.4	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4
Teaching.....	13.6	15.4	18.4	22.7	17.0	53.5	59.0	45.6	52.2	47.6
Other.....	9.2	9.6	3.7	4.9	7.7	11.1	19.3	11.1	8.3	13.0
Professional.....	55.9	64.2	64.6	71.8	63.4	72.4	63.3	61.2	66.7	66.8
Trades:										
Business.....	11.1	7.3	6.9	6.2	8.3	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1
Banking.....	1.6	1.5	2.9	1.6	1.7	.4	.1	.4	.4	.3
Insurance.....	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.9	.2	.4	.7	.3	.3
Merchandising.....	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	1.3	1.1	.7	1.1	1.1
Real Estate.....	.8	.9	.6	.6	.8	.1	.3	.1	.2	.2
Trades.....	20.0	15.8	16.8	13.9	16.9	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0
Transportation:										
Railroad or bus.....	.5	.8	.9	.4	.6	.1	.1	0	.1	.1
Airline.....	.2	.3	.1	.3	.2	0	0	0	0	0
Marine.....	.2	.01	.1	.2	.1	.02	0	0	0	0
Transportation.....	.9	1.1	1.1	.9	.9	.1	.1	0	.1	.1
Communication:										
Radio.....	.6	.4	.3	.6	.5	.04	.1	0	.1	.1
Telephone.....	1.1	1.0	.5	.6	.9	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2
Communication.....	1.7	1.4	.8	1.2	1.4	.2	.3	.2	.4	.3
General occupations:										
Agriculture.....	.5	3.1	4.1	2.3	2.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Clerical.....	9.7	5.4	4.6	3.2	6.2	8.7	8.3	7.5	5.6	7.7
Domestic.....	.04	.01	.2	.1	.1	10.5	17.5	23.7	16.3	15.6
Fishing.....	.03	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry.....	2.2	.1	.1	.1	.8	.02	0	.1	.02	0
Manufacturing.....	3.2	3.4	2.1	1.5	2.7	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2
Mechanical trade.....	.9	.7	.3	.6	.7	0	0	0	.1	0
Mining.....	.05	.1	.1	.6	.2	.1	0	0	0	0
Public office.....	.9	.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	.1	.5	.6	.6	.4
Other.....	4.1	3.8	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.1	5.8	2.4	6.1	4.7
General.....	21.5	17.5	16.7	12.2	17.4	22.7	32.4	34.8	29.1	28.8

¹ For numbers reporting, see table 27, parts I and II.

Occupational Salaries¹

Interrelations of salaries and occupations detailed in tables 24 and 27.

THERE IS a natural and normal tendency to compare incomes in the various occupations and attempt to find scales for compensation. Better information about salary scales is of particular interest to the college placement and guidance officers who help graduates in their selection of courses and careers. Current salary studies are often difficult to make because of the time and expense involved in investigating rates of pay for a large number of individuals in different fields of work.

Salaries by occupation of college alumni, 1928-1935, have been studied by the 30 cooperating institutions and consist of interrelations of salaries as reported in table 24 and occupations as reported in table 27. Because of the amount of work required to consolidate these data only two classes have been summarized in table 28. Salaries are shown by occupation for those out of college 1 year, class of 1935, and for those out of college 8 years, class of 1928. Data for the intervening classes have not been analyzed.

Median salaries by occupation for both men and women are arranged in summary 35, but care must be used in interpretation, because the number of persons involved is small. These median salaries are based on the data shown in table 28, parts I to IV, where full detail for the two classes of men and of women is given. Part I concerns 2,079 men of the class of 1935; part II—1,902 men of the class of 1928; part III—1,671 women of the class of 1935; part IV—840 women of the class of 1928. The 4 parts represent the returns of 4,380 students 1 year out of college and of 2,742 students 8 years out of college.

These students received their bachelor's degrees in the years indicated, but many continued their education in professional fields of work and at a later date received degrees in medicine, law, dentistry, and other specialties, so that actual experience in such professional fields is somewhat more limited than in the fields that do not require work beyond the bachelor's degree. For instance, of those 1 year out of college, 30 medical doctors report a median salary of \$1,050, while 10 of these report less than \$500, probably representing the pay of internes in the hospital (table 28, part I). Those 8 years out, number 140 with a median salary of \$3,032, which interpreted means, that after receiving the bachelor's degree in 1928 they continued in

¹ See Appendix, table 28.

medicine for 4 or 5 years, with about 3 years of actual experience. The dentists who are not required to become internes and whose period of training is somewhat shorter than the physicians show for the class of 1935 a median salary of \$2,250 compared with \$1,050 for physicians, and for the class of 1928, \$3,300 compared with \$3,032 for physicians.

Men.—Among the best paid positions for college men immediately after graduation are dentistry, forestry, and telephone work, which pay typically \$2,000 or more.

Those who receive from \$1,500 to \$2,000 (medians) are employed in the fields of agriculture, architecture, engineering, and public offices. After 8 years it will be found that groups who are earning typical salaries of \$2,500 or more are in dentistry, medicine, law, public office, architecture, insurance, research, forestry, business, and telephone work.

Those who, after 8 years, earn from \$2,000 to \$2,500 (medians) are in manufacturing, merchandising, engineering, banking, pharmacy, teaching, agriculture, and real estate, and those who receive less are in many other occupations, which include journalism, ministry, and clerical service.

In general, a typical graduate will enter an occupation paying about \$1,321 (median) for his first year, and after 8 years will be receiving \$2,416 (median). These figures, however, show central tendencies only, since 11 percent of the class out of college 8 years are receiving from \$4,000 to \$5,000 or more, and another 11 percent are receiving \$1,500 or less.

Women.—Nursing and teaching are the best paid occupations for a woman during her first year out of college. The median salary for nursing is \$1,692 and for teaching \$1,236. Other fields which pay typically from \$917 to \$1,080 are research, general business, clerical work, journalism, merchandising, and insurance.

After 8 years, college women alumnae who remain at work find the larger salaries (medians) in research, nursing, teaching, and business, varying from \$1,575 to \$2,425. For clerical work they receive \$1,188 (median), or about \$100 per month after 8 years. Only 8 women of the 1928 class reported salaries of \$4,000 or more—6 in teaching, 1 in research, and 1 in business. A woman out of college 1 year receives typically \$1,109, compared with with \$1,608 for the women 8 years out.

SUMMARY 35.—TYPICAL SALARIES BY OCCUPATIONS, 1936—Median salaries of men and of women 1 year out of college and 8 years out

Occupation	MEN		WOMEN	
	1 year out of college (1935 class)	8 years out of college (1928 class)	1 year out of college (1935 class)	8 years out of college (1928 class)
1	2	3	4	5
Professional:				
Architecture.....	\$1,536	\$2,600	\$1,250	\$1,450
Athletics.....	1,366	1,900	1,950	1,400
Dentistry.....	2,250	3,300	1,250	.....
Engineering.....	1,537	2,460	.....	1,850
Journalism.....	1,358	1,875	938	1,275
Law.....	1,256	3,013	1,100	1,050
Medicine.....	1,050	3,032	1,900	2,017
Ministry.....	1,217	1,950	.....	2,550
Nursing.....	1,600	.....	1,692	2,000
Pharmacy.....	1,100	2,067	.....	1,250
Research.....	1,311	2,555	1,080	2,425
Teaching.....	1,259	2,043	1,236	1,793
Other.....	1,355	2,480	1,112	1,530
Business:				
General business.....	1,328	2,522	964	1,575
Banking.....	1,100	2,217	1,000	1,050
Insurance.....	1,275	2,600	917	1,250
Merchandising.....	1,263	2,480	922	1,450
Real estate.....	1,283	2,017	1,650	.....
Transportation:				
Railroad or bus.....	1,242	2,350	.....	.....
Airline.....	1,267	3,150	.....	.....
Marine.....	1,650	.....	.....	.....
Communication:				
Radio.....	1,313	2,800	1,900	.....
Telephone.....	2,000	2,508	1,925	1,500
Miscellaneous:				
Agriculture.....	1,828	2,070	1,450	.....
Clerical.....	1,121	1,816	942	1,188
Domestic.....	1,725	.....	500	.....
Forestry.....	2,061	2,550	1,450	.....
Manufacturing.....	1,230	2,480	1,675	2,150
Mechanical.....	1,000	1,950	.....	.....
Mining.....	1,817	2,750	.....	.....
Public office.....	1,650	2,650	1,050	1,150
Other.....	1,200	2,267	1,025	1,450
All occupations.....	1,321	2,416	1,109	1,608

¹ Based on fewer than 10 cases; see table 28 for detail.

Negro Alumni¹

ONLY ONE institution for Negroes cooperated in the survey of The Economic Status of College Alumni. The findings of Howard University's study of Negro alumni have not been included in the previous chapters of this bulletin, but are printed here separately for the purpose of aiding other Negro colleges whose problems are similar. By this means the study of the Negro college graduate is not submerged in the data of the other 30 universities, but may serve to guide other Negro college students into fields where their services will be most useful.

As far as is known only one related study of Negro college graduates has ever been made. The unpublished manuscript of Charles Johnson of Fisk University entitled "A Study of Negro College Graduates" was made concerning alumni conditions in order to determine the value of extending more formal education on the college level to a larger number of Negro students, to find out if such an extension is necessary or even desirable, to consider what further support for Negro higher education is necessary, and to investigate the economic, vocational, and social status of the Negro college graduate.

For those who wish to make comparisons with the alumni of 30 universities for white students, sufficient material is presented on Howard University alumni for that purpose, but no comparisons are printed in this chapter. The same questionnaires were used for Negro students, that were used for white students. The same procedures were followed in tabulating and summarizing material, and this chapter may be coordinated with other sections in this study.

The uniform questionnaire (page 176) was mailed to all Howard graduates of the classes 1928-1935, inclusive, and also to alumni who did only graduate or professional work at Howard, although the latter group is not included in the survey. Using the files of the graduates in the registrar's office, 1,440 questionnaires were mailed. A 46 percent return was realized on the study. The section on Howard alumni is therefore based on the replies from 283 men and 376 women, distributed by classes as indicated in the following table:

¹ Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Extent of Alumni survey at Howard University

Year of graduation	MEN		WOMEN	
	Number mailed	Percent returned	Number mailed	Percent returned
1	2	3	4	5
1928.....	67	36	93	41
1929.....	66	34	95	53
1930.....	111	43	105	48
1931.....	104	45	95	40
1932.....	99	45	115	55
1933.....	78	47	113	43
1934.....	53	43	88	44
1935.....	70	51	88	59
1928-1935.....	648	44	792	48

The summaries in this chapter have been briefed and consolidated from the original manuscript from Howard University. Space does not allow as detailed a summary as might be given especially for each of the eight classes, but, in general, the eight classes have been considered as a single group except in a few cases where recency of graduation is a factor to be considered.

The interpretations which follow concern the Howard alumni with respect to age, residence, marital status, living conditions, father's occupation, degrees held, major fields in which trained, self-help, graduate study, employment, occupation, salaries, and incomes, unemployment and relief. These topics will be taken up in order.

Age of alumni.—The age range of the alumni of classes 1928-35 as of January 1, 1936, was from 19 to 61 years. The median ages by classes were as follows:

Year of graduation	January 1936		At graduation	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5
1928.....	31	30	23	22
1929.....	32	29	25	22
1930.....	30	28	24	22
1931.....	28	27	23	22
1932.....	27	26	23	22
1933.....	26	26	23	23
1934.....	25	24	23	22
1935.....	24	24	23	23

In the class of 1935, the last included in the survey, the youngest graduate was a girl who received her bachelor's degree at 18; the youngest boy was 19 when he graduated. For the whole group of 8 classes, the median ages as of January 1, 1936, was 28.7 years for the men and 27.1 years for the women, showing that the survey as a whole included for the most part individuals in their late twenties.

Father's occupation.—Often the father's occupation has a large bearing on the future choice of occupation of a student. The following rough classifications of occupations indicate that the fathers are largely engaged in business or trades. More than one-fourth of the students both men and women indicate that their fathers are either retired or deceased. The percents of men and women whose fathers are engaged in the different forms of activities are as follows:

Father's occupation:	Men	Women
Retired or deceased	26	27
Business or trade	25	21
Profession	13	15
Office work	10	13
Mechanical	6	5
Public office	3	7
Agriculture	5	4
Transportation	4	1
Teaching	3	3
Manufacturing	1	1
All other	4	3

Legal residence.—The geographical distribution of Howard alumni reveals that the concentration of graduates seems to be in the South which included 398 individuals; 145 are in the Middle Atlantic States; 23 in New England; 57 in the Middle West; 8 on the Pacific Coast; and 8 in foreign countries. The District of Columbia claims the largest number 233, followed by Virginia with 50, New York 44, Pennsylvania 41, New Jersey 33, North Carolina 33, and Maryland 32. This wide distribution is desirable since the University is designed to serve the Negro youth of the whole country.

Marital status.—Of all eight classes 37 percent are now married—43 percent of the men and 33 percent of the women. Three men and 6 women are widowed; 2 men and 6 women are separated; and 2 men and 13 women are divorced. Of these marriages, 143 reported no children; 62 reported 1 child; 28 two children; 6 three children; 2 four children; 2 five children; 1 six children; and 1, seven children. By classes the percentages married are summarized as follows:

Year of graduation	Men	Women	Year of graduation	Men	Women
1	2	3	1	2	3
1928	78	43	1932	46	40
1929	50	49	1933	25	29
1930	59	39	1934	18	18
1931	33	26	1935	36	13

Size of home community.—Most of Howard alumni live in the larger cities and the proportions of men and of women are about the same. According to size of cities, 65 percent live where the population is more than 100,000; 10 percent live in cities of 50 to 100,000 population; 16 percent in cities of

5 to 50,000; 4 percent in towns of 2,500 to 5,000; and 6 percent in places of less than 2,500 population.

Living conditions.—The majority of Howard alumni for the eight classes either live with relatives and pay no rent, or else rent a single room. After being out of college 5 or 6 years a fair percent own their own homes. Only four did not respond to this question, and the following percentage summary presents a picture of the living conditions of the Negro graduate:

Living condition	Men	Women	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Live with relatives and pay no rent.....	31	44	39
Rent a room.....	29	17	22
Rent an apartment.....	17	12	14
Rent a house.....	7	6	6
Own own home with mortgage.....	5	10	8
Own own home free of debt.....	4	6	5
Other arrangements.....	7	5	6

Rentals.—Those that pay no rent for their quarters include 39 percent of the men and 52 percent of the women. Typical rentals paid by classes are: Men: 1928–30, \$25 to \$30 per month; 1931–33, \$15 to \$25; while the younger alumni of classes 1934 and 1935 pay from \$10 to \$20 per month. For women the median is more constant throughout the 8-year period varying around \$20 to \$25 per month.³ The following percentage summary details the rentals paid by men and by women:

Monthly rental:	Men	Women
No rent.....	39	52
\$5 to \$9.99.....	5	2
\$10 to \$14.99.....	14	8
\$15 to \$19.99.....	8	8
\$20 to \$24.99.....	7	7
\$25 to \$29.99.....	7	6
\$30 to \$34.99.....	3	4
\$35 to \$39.99.....	3	2
\$40 to \$44.99.....	4	4
\$45 to \$49.99.....	4	2
\$50 to \$54.99.....	3	2
\$55 and more.....	2	2

Number of rooms rented.—The number of rooms required is greatest in the class of 1928, with an average of 2.3 rooms per person. The average number of rooms is smallest in the most recent graduating classes. This is partly explained by the fact that some of these graduates are still students, largely unmarried, who are merely renting single rooms.

The average number of rooms rented by men and by women is about the same per person. A number rent rooms in houses with their relatives, or share apartments. A rather large number rent apartments of two to four rooms where they live with their families.

Degrees held.—Of the Howard alumni surveyed, the bachelor's is the only degree held by 82 percent of the men and 93 percent of the women. Eleven percent of the men and 6 percent of the women hold the master's degree;

while 7 percent of the men and 1 percent of the women have both bachelor's and first professional degrees. By classes, the following numbers of men and women reported degrees:

Year of graduation	Bachelor's degree		Master's degree		First professional and bachelor's degree	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928	17	35	1	2	5	
1929	19	48		2	3	
1930	33	48	6		7	1
1931	30	32	9	5	2	1
1932	41	57	11	6	2	
1933	32	44	2	5	2	
1934	22	36		2		
1935	37	51	2	1		
8 classes	231	351	31	23	21	2

Major field.—Education is the major most frequently chosen by Howard students, as indicated by 28 men and 99 women in the following percentages by year of graduation:

Year of graduation	Percent selecting education as a major	
	Men	Women
1928	9.5	19.4
1929	14.2	24.4
1930	11.1	28.5
1931	7.5	37.8
1932	13.4	38.1
1933	14.2	26.5
1934	9.0	24.3
1935	2.7	11.5

History was second with 90 majors, and English third with 85 majors. Less than 15 percent were enrolled in any one of the other fields.

With the men, chemistry is the most common subject, chosen by 14 percent, while history is next with 11 percent, and education third with 10 percent. With the women, 27 percent majored in education, 20 percent in English, 16 percent in history, 11 percent in languages, and 6 percent in home economics. The following percentage summary details the major subjects of 272 men and 372 women who reported:

Major fields of study, Howard alumni

Major field in order of preference	Total alumni	Percentages		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education (teaching).....	127	10	27	20
2. History.....	91	11	16	14
3. English.....	89	6	20	14
4. Languages.....	57	7	11	9
5. Chemistry.....	40	14	1	6
6. Biology.....	29	7	2	4
7. Sociology.....	29	4	5	4
8. Mathematics.....	28	4	4	4
9. Home economics.....	24	4	6	4
10. Psychology.....	22	6	2	3
11. Miscellaneous.....	19	6	0.5	3
12. Business administration.....	14	4	1	2
13. Political science.....	14	4	1	2
14. Music.....	11	1	2	2
15. Economics.....	10	3	1	2
16. Pharmacy.....	8	1	1	1
17. Fine arts.....	7	2	0.3	1
18. Religion.....	7	3		1
19. Electrical engineering.....	6	2		1
20. Civil engineering.....	5	2		1
21. Philosophy.....	4	1		1
22. Physics.....	3	1		0.5
23. Architecture.....	2	1		0.3
Total.....	646	100	100.8	99.8

Graduate work.—Of the Howard alumni, 390 graduates continued graduate study, but not always at Howard University. Those continuing at Howard are represented by 51 percent of the women and 58 percent of the men. A large number of the men entered the University's medical school to work for a doctor's degree. No graduate work was undertaken by 23 percent of the men and 37 percent of the women.

The graduate majors followed by those studying for higher degrees are, in order of frequency: Education, 25 percent; English, 12 percent; medicine, 10 percent; history, 7 percent; languages, 6 percent; psychology, 5 percent; sociology, 5 percent; religion, 4 percent; law, 3 percent; mathematics, 3 percent; and librarianship, 2 percent.

The number of years spent on graduate study was indicated by 255 men and 308 women as follows:

	Percent of—	
	Men	Women
None.....	23	37
1 year.....	35	40
2 years.....	20	15
3 or more years.....	22	8

Self-support.—The proportion of students who work their way through college has been increasing in the past quarter century until it has become a common practice in most colleges.

Of the Howard alumni 50 percent of the men and 27 percent of the women earned nearly all of their college expenses. Another 16 percent of the men

and 9 percent of the women earned at least half of their expenses; 12 percent of the men and 9 percent of the women earned from one-fourth to one-half; while 16 percent of the men and 23 percent of the women earned "a little." Those who contributed nothing towards their college expenses included 6 percent of the men and 32 percent of the women.

The greatest number of graduates who contributed nearly all of their college expenses are those whose fathers are retired or deceased. Students who went through Howard on scholarship aid are not studied here, but presumably many of these students reported that they earned nearly all of their expenses.

Relation of self-help to father's occupation

Father's occupation	Number of students earning part of their college expenses ¹					
	Nearly all		Fourth to half		Little or nothing	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture.....	15(11)	7	3	4	2	7
Business or trade.....	35(26)	11(12)	31(41)	20(38)	18(31)	62(33)
Manufacturing.....	4	2	2	1	2	2
Office work.....	16	10(11)	6	4	6	26(14)
Profession.....	13	6	9	4	13(22)	39(21)
Public office.....	2	6	4	2	6	20(11)
Teaching.....	2	1	2	1	2	5
Transportation.....	4		3	1	1	1
Retired or deceased.....	46(34)	50(54)	16(21)	16(30)	11(18)	28(15)
Total.....	137	93	76	53	59	190

¹ Figures in parentheses represent percents of men and of women.

Those whose fathers were occupied at some business or trade of their own received most of their support from home and form the largest group of those who did not earn while in college; the next largest group were the sons and daughters of men in the professions.

Relation of marriage to self-help activities—Howard University alumni

Year of graduation	Earned nearly all				Earned one-fourth to one-half				Earned little or nothing			
	Married		Single		Married		Single		Married		Single	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1928.....	10	3	2	5	4	3	2		4	11	1	12
1929.....	7	5	3	7	4	2			14	2	9	
1930.....	11	8	3	9	4	2	6	6	2	9	4	16
1931.....	6		11	7	3	2	11	4	5	8	2	14
1932.....	15	7	12	7	5	5	7	3	6	11	8	23
1933.....	8	5	17	7		3	5	7	1	5	4	16
1934.....	2	2	5	5	1		7	6		2	5	19
1935.....	3	3	13	9	2		8	9	2	1	11	29
Total.....	62	33	66	56	23	17	52	38	20	61	37	138
Percent.....	59	30	43	24	22	15	33	16	19	55	24	60

Of the married men in the 8-year group, 59 percent earned nearly all of their expenses while in college, 22 percent earned from one-fourth to one-half, and 19 percent earned nothing. Of the married women, 30 percent earned nearly all, 15 percent earned one-fourth to one-half, and 55 percent earned little or nothing.

Of the single men 43 percent earned nearly all, 33 percent earned one-fourth to one-half, and 24 percent earned little or nothing; similarly with the single women the percentages run 24, 16, and 60. These percentages agree with those for other institutions. Relatively more men than women earn their way. Of those who earned their way, relatively more men and fewer women marry early.

Self-help and employment.—Permanent employment was reported by 149 men, of whom 59 percent earned all or nearly all their way through college, 24 percent earned from one-fourth to one-half, and 17 percent earned little or nothing. Likewise 168 women reported permanent employment, of whom 42 percent earned their entire way, 11 percent earned from one-fourth to one-half, and 47 percent earned little or nothing. The numbers permanently employed are shown in relation to their self-help activities in college as follows:

Year of graduation	Men permanently employed			Women permanently employed		
	Earned nearly all	Earned one-fourth to half	Earned little or nothing	Earned nearly all	Earned one-fourth to half	Earned little or nothing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928.....	9	3	2	8	1	11
1929.....	7	6	1	9	4	8
1930.....	18	11	5	13	3	8
1931.....	12	8	3	6	3	14
1932.....	13	7	7	12	4	14
1933.....	17		3	10	1	8
1934.....	4			4	2	8
1935.....	8	1	4	8	4	8
Total.....	88	36	25	70	19	79
Percent.....	59	24	17	42	11	47

Relation of major in college to employment.—Slightly more than half of the Howard alumni report that their employment both first and present (1936) is closely related to their major course taken in college. It was found that of all alumni both men and women, 253 were still working at jobs of the same type as their first jobs.

The following table gives the essential facts:

RELATION OF MAJOR TO EMPLOYMENT—Howard University alumni¹

Major pursued in college	First employment				Present employment—1936			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Major closely related	Little or no relation to major	Major closely related	Little or no relation to major	Major closely related	Little or no relation to major	Major closely related	Little or no relation to major
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Architecture.....	1	1			2			
Biology.....	8	16	4	2	10	15	2	3
Business administration.....	11	5	2	2	10	6	2	2
Chemistry.....	16	17	1	1	20	13		2
Economics.....	4	1		1	3	2		1
Education.....	16	12	59	28	19	8	58	27
Engineering:								
Civil.....	2			1	1	3		1
Electrical.....	4	3			5	2		
English.....	9	3	39	29	8	4	30	32
Fine arts.....	1	5	2	1	5	1		2
History.....	12	19	22	30	13	19	20	29
Home economics.....			20	4			21	9
Languages.....	7	11	21	16	7	8	19	14
Mathematics.....	8	5	9	3	4	8	6	6
Medicine.....	2				4			
Music.....	2		6	3	2		7	
Pharmacy.....	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	3
Philosophy.....	2	2			1	3		
Physics.....	2	1			2	1		
Political science.....	2	10	1	2	5	5	1	2
Psychology.....	4	9	4	2	6	7	4	2
Religion.....	4	4			3	3		
Sociology.....	7	3	10	6	6	5	11	5
Miscellaneous.....	2	1	1	2	3		1	2
Total:								
Number.....	127	131	205	134	140	115	184	135
Percent.....	49	51	60	40	54	46	58	42

¹ Professional fields of dentistry, law, and librarianship not included.

Method of obtaining the first job.—Personal initiative was found to be the most successful means of getting employment closely allied with major courses of study. A count revealed 116 graduates whose major subjects and first employment were in the same field, and who obtained their employment through personal initiative or advertisement. Experience prior to graduation was the basis for 64 in finding first jobs in line with their college major; this probably means in a number of cases that the persons were employed at jobs for which they were obviously fitted while in college and merely continued in these occupations after graduation. Placement by the college or faculty proved to be the third most successful means of obtaining employment which was closely allied to the college major. Forty-one graduates were so placed.

How Howard alumni obtained their first jobs

	Percent of—	
	Men	Women
Personal initiative or advertisement.....	40	37
Experience prior to graduation.....	28	17
Placement by college or faculty.....	10	11
Family influence or business.....	8	10
Miscellaneous.....	9	21
Public employment agency.....	3	2
Private employment agency.....	1	1
Alumni assistance.....	4	1
Fraternity relationships.....	1	.....

Reason for choice of a career.—With the Howard graduates one-half of the men and more than two-thirds of the women took whatever employment was available. The following summary details the percentages of men and women by reasons for choice of work.

Why first jobs were chosen by Howard Alumni

	Percent of—	
	Men	Women
No other work available.....	49	38
Direct relation to college course.....	30	37
Kind of work wanted.....	7	15
Good prospects for future.....	5	2
Convenience to home.....	.....	3
Good initial salary.....	2	1
Special ability for it.....	3	.....
Miscellaneous.....	4	4

Time between graduation and first job.—Despite the plight of the graduates who are in the ranks of the unemployed, only 14 percent have remained idle for a period of 12 months or longer after graduation. Fifty percent of the alumni in the survey went to work within 4 months after graduation, and 48 percent of them held their jobs for a period of 12 months or longer. Many of the graduates were employed while in college and held the same jobs after receiving their degrees, particularly those employed in the Washington Public-School System who were in many cases attending classes in the evening as they were occupied during the day.

Types of employment.—The most popular occupation that Howard alumni enter is teaching which leads with 49 percent of the group reporting. This high percentage is to be expected since "education" leads the list of undergraduate majors. Next in order are miscellaneous "professional" occupations apart from law, medicine, dentistry. Six percent are in different "trades." Five percent are medical doctors, 5 percent are in clerical occupations, 4 percent in the ministry, and 3 percent are doing research in different fields. The remaining occupations provide work for 13 percent of the students but fewer than 10 students are employed in any one field. These percentages are based on the number of replies, not including those in the survey who did not respond to the question. The usual professions are included here only when a Howard alumnus with the bachelor's degree continued on in professional study; other graduates of the professional

schools of medicine, dentistry, and law are not included in this study. The following summary with certain percentage figures details the occupations of 1928-1935 Howard alumni by sex.

Occupations of Howard University alumni

Occupation	Number of men and women	Percent of—		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Teaching.....	263	32	62	49
Miscellaneous professional.....	80	12	17	15
Trades.....	34	9	4	6
Medicine.....	29	11	1	5
Clerical.....	28	5	5	5
Ministry.....	19	8		4
Research.....	14	2	3	3
Pharmacy.....	9	3	1	2
Business.....	9	2	1	2
Domestic.....	9	2	2	2
Athletics.....	7	2	1	1
Mechanical trade.....	7	2	1	1
Law.....	6	2		1
Public office.....	6	1	1	1
Engineering.....	4	1		1
Banking.....	4	1		1
Architecture.....	2	1		
Nursing.....	2	1		
Insurance.....	2	1		
Agriculture.....	2			
Journalism.....	1			
Merchandising.....	1			
Real estate.....	1			
Transportation.....	1			
Telephone.....	1			
No reply.....	118	40	78	
Total.....	541	243	298	

Conditions of employment.—Seven percent of the alumni own their own business or profession and 3 percent are part owners. The remainder are employed usually as clerks or skilled workers (45 percent), or proprietors or officials of businesses (32 percent), while 6 percent are employed as agents, and 7 percent as unskilled workers. Those who have been working under one employer since graduation include 38 percent of the graduates many of whom are in the Washington Public-School System; 20 percent have had two employers; 10 percent have had three; and 6 percent have had four employers. Twenty (2 percent) of the graduates offering the above information are without jobs.

Employment status	Percent of—		
	Men	Women	Total
Owner of business.....	12	3	7
Part owner of business.....	4	1	3
Employed as proprietor or official.....	24	39	32
Employed as agent.....	8	5	6
Employed as clerk or skilled worker.....	40	49	45
Employed as unskilled worker.....	12	3	7

For the group as a whole 51 percent (315 men and women) are permanently employed, 22 percent temporarily employed, and 7 percent still in the student classification. The employment status of men and women is as follows:

Employment status	Percent of		
	Men	Women	Total
Permanently employed.....	52	47	51
Temporarily employed.....	25	20	22
Unemployed but prospects bright.....	4	5	4
Unemployed and no immediate prospects.....	8	13	11
Student.....	11	5	7
Housewife.....		10	5

Percentages in the above two summaries do not include 273 alumni who did not reply to the question on employment.

Annual salaries of Howard alumni.—The range of salaries for both men and women graduates for the period surveyed is from slightly less than \$400 to \$4,099 per year. The median or typical salaries are \$1,298 for men and \$1,199 for women. The salaries received in 1936, not including those of 85 men and 112 women who did not reply to the question, are shown in percentages as follows:

1936 salary range:	Percent of—	
	Men	Women
Less than \$400.....	3.5	4.9
\$400 to \$499.....	1.5	5.3
\$500 to \$599.....	2.5	8.0
\$600 to \$699.....	4.5	8.7
\$700 to \$799.....	5.6	3.8
\$800 to \$899.....	3.0	4.2
\$900 to \$999.....	8.1	4.9
\$1,000 to \$1,099.....	10.0	6.4
\$1,100 to \$1,199.....	4.0	13.8
\$1,200 to \$1,299.....	10.1	6.8
\$1,300 to \$1,399.....	4.0	3.4
\$1,400 to \$1,499.....	5.6	4.2
\$1,500 to \$1,599.....	9.1	2.7
\$1,600 to \$2,399.....	25.3	22.7
\$2,400 and over.....	3.5	10.2

Of the graduates at present receiving salaries higher than those which they received from their first employment, 282 reported, 116 still make the same amounts, while 87 are working for salaries lower than those they first received.

Salaries in various occupations.—The salaries of teachers (1936) are given in full below in order that comparisons may be made by years out of college by sex. The other occupations are briefly summarized as follows: The first figures are for the year of graduation, followed by the salaries of persons

¹ Median salary \$1,298, \$1,199.

reported for that year. Only the low end of the interval is printed—thus \$1,200 means \$1,200 to \$1,299. Example, read as follows: Law—one man of the class of 1928 reported a salary of \$1,200 to \$1,299 per year.

Law: 28—\$1,200; 30—\$1,000; 31—\$500; 32—\$1,200.

Medicine:

Men—28—\$500, \$1,500; 29—\$1,700, \$2,800; 30—\$500, \$500, \$500, \$700, \$2,000, \$2,500.

Women—28—\$500; 29—\$1,800; 31—\$1,200.

Ministry:

Men—29—\$700; 30—\$1,500, \$1,600; 31—\$900, \$1,300; 32—\$600, \$1,000, \$1,200, \$1,800; 33—\$500, \$500, \$500, \$1,700; 35—\$900, \$2,000, \$2,100.

Clerical:

Men—28—\$1,200; 29—\$2,100; 30—\$1,300, \$1,700; 31—\$1,500; 32—\$500, \$1,200, \$1,400, \$1,500, \$2,000; 35—\$1,200.

Women—28—\$200; 29—\$1,400; 31—\$1,400, \$1,500; 33—\$600, \$1,200; 34—\$500, \$1,400; 35—\$500.

Business:

Men—29—\$1,800; 30—\$900, \$1,800; 35—\$1,400.

Women—28—\$700.

Mechanical trade:

Men—32—\$1,700; 33—\$1,300; 34—\$1,300.

Women—28—\$800; 29—\$1,300; 30—\$1,200.

Athletics:

Men—30—\$800; 31—\$1,400; 32—\$900, \$1,800; 34—\$700.

Women—33—\$1,600.

Public office:

Men—30—\$1,400; 34—\$1,000; 35—\$2,200.

Women—28—\$900; 29—\$1,100; 30—\$1,200.

Banking:

Men—29—\$1,000; 33—\$1,400.

Insurance:

Men—29—\$600; 30—\$900.

Pharmacy:

Men—31—\$1,400; 32—\$700, \$900; 35—\$900.

Women—29—\$1,000.

Architecture:

Men—30—\$2,000; 33—\$1,000.

Engineering:

Men—32—\$2,200; 34—\$1,800.

Research:

Men—29—\$700.

Women—30—\$800; 31—\$800; 32—\$800, \$1,000, \$1,200.

Agriculture:

Men—29—\$900.

Nursing:

Men—29—\$800; 33—\$1,200.

Journalism:

Men—31—\$1,300.

Real estate:

Men—32—\$1,500.

Telephone:

Men—33—\$1,000.

Teaching salaries received in 1936 by Howard graduates out of college from 1 to 8 years

Salary	MEN—Class of:								WOMEN—Class of:							
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Less than \$600				1				1	1	1	4	7	7	2	3	
\$600 to \$699				4		1			3		4	1	1	2	4	
\$700	2		1						2		2		1	1		
\$800			1		1		1		2		1	1	2			1
\$900			1		1	1			2	2	1	1				3
\$1,000		1	1		1			1	1	1	2	2		2	1	
\$1,100	1		3	1	1			1	1	1	3	1	1	1		1
\$1,200	2	1			1	2		1		1	1	1	2	2		1
\$1,300				1										1		1
\$1,400			1				1			1	1	1	1	1		
\$1,500		2	2	2	1							1				
\$1,600			1							1			1			
\$1,700					1											
\$1,800	2	1	1	2					2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1
\$1,900	1		1	2		2						1				
\$2,000	1								1	1			1	2		
\$2,100										2				1		
\$2,200	1								1	1	1	1	3	3	1	4
\$2,300					1	2	1		1	4						
\$2,400									1	1			2	2	1	
\$2,500											1					
\$2,600						1			1	1			3	1		
\$2,700									1		1					
\$2,800									1	1	1			1		
\$2,900											2					
\$3,000 and over			1		1				1		1	1	1			
Total	11	5	14	13	9	9	3	3	19	19	23	23	30	22	12	21

† Typical 1936 salary each graduating class.

Unemployment.—In view of the past several years of economic stress less idleness is to be expected in the earlier years and more in the later years, and this is borne out in the percentages of students who reported some period of unemployment between graduation and first jobs by year of graduation:

Year of graduation	Percent of—		Year of graduation	Percent of—	
	Men	Women		Men	Women
1928	30	42	1932	61	69
1929	55	65	1933	61	62
1930	47	58	1934	62	76
1931	61	47	1935	50	75

Because these data may be of considerable interest to many Negro colleges, the table below gives the full tabulation of men and women graduates of Howard University who replied to this question.

Number of months idle since graduation, Howard alumni, by year of graduation and sex

Months idle	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total	Per-cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEN										
None.....	12	9	23	13	17	12	6	13	105	45.
1.....		2	1	1	1	1		1	8	3
2.....		1			2	2		1	6	3
3.....			4	2	2	5	1	2	14	6
4.....	1	1	1	2	2				7	3
5.....	1			2	1	1	2	2	9	4
6.....	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	3	17	7
7-12.....	1	1	6	7	9	3	3	4	34	15
13-24.....	3	4	6	4	4	6	2	1	30	13
25-36.....			1						1	
More than 36.....		1							1	
Total response.....	19	20	43	33	44	31	16	27	233	100
No response.....	4	2	3	8	10	5	6	12	50	
WOMEN										
None.....	18	14	17	15	16	13	7	11	111	37
1.....						1		1	2	1
2.....			1			1		4	6	2
3.....	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	14	5
4.....		1	1		1	1		6	10	3
5.....				1	3		2	1	7	2
6.....	2	1	2		1	2	3	2	13	4
7-12.....	2	5	4	4	8	6	4	12	45	15
13-24.....	3	8	6	4	15	5	10	3	54	18
25-36.....	1	5	3	3	3	4			19	7
More than 36.....	4	4	4		3				15	5
Total response.....	31	40	40	28	51	35	29	42	296	100
No response.....	6	10	9	10	12	14	9	10	80	

Public relief.—In answer to the question, "If you have been on public relief rolls, indicate number of months," 293 graduates answered "zero", and 306 left the question blank to indicate that they had never been on relief. All other graduates answered the question with figures.

The findings show that 8.8 percent of the men and 9.3 percent of the women have at one time or another in the period studied been on public relief, the periods varying in time from 1 to 25 months with a median of 4 months for the men and 7 months for the women.

Months on public relief and year of graduation	MEN		WOMEN		MEN AND WOMEN	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
None.....	258	91.17	341	90.69	599	90.89
1-6.....	19	6.71	17	4.52	36	5.46
7-12.....	3	1.06	8	2.3	11	1.67
13-25.....	3	1.06	10	2.66	13	1.97
Total.....	283	100	376	100	659	100
<i>Year of graduation</i>						
1928.....	0	0	3	8.1	3	5.0
1929.....	4	18.2	5	10.0	9	12.5
1930.....	1	2.2	1	2.0	2	2.1
1931.....	6	14.6	3	7.9	9	11.4
1932.....	5	9.3	8	12.7	13	11.1
1933.....	6	16.7	5	10.2	11	12.9
1934.....	3	13.6	7	18.4	10	16.7
1935.....	0	0	3	5.8	3	3.3
Total.....	25	8.8	35	9.3	60	9.1

In general, the women received relief in slightly larger proportion than the men and for somewhat longer periods.

Howard University officials add: "It is hoped that the next step in this study will be sponsored by the local university, and that adequate provision will be made for a fuller interpretation and evaluation of the university's present educational program in the light of the social and economic adjustments of its graduates."

Appendix

ECONOMIC STATUS OF COLLEGE ALUMNI

TABLE 1.—AGES OF ALUMNI (as of Jan. 1, 1936), by year of graduation, sex, and location of alma mater in East, North, South, or West

Age as of Jan. 1, 1936	CLASS OF 1928										CLASS OF 1929									
	Men					Women					Men					Women				
	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total
23.....	2	3	4	5	6	1	8	9	10	11	4	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
24.....	3	6	11	15	35	2	10	18	26	55	4	25	41	57	97	4	15	21	35	55
25.....	21	34	40	74	189	2	10	18	26	56	25	98	163	222	47	114	170	245	355	652
26.....	34	151	67	102	478	64	115	42	86	266	167	188	191	89	481	133	170	245	355	652
27.....	186	178	43	102	491	72	117	32	73	294	118	119	60	104	543	97	130	170	245	447
28.....	115	137	34	78	388	41	50	11	58	160	74	110	28	83	383	50	60	38	93	338
29.....	66	83	17	78	244	24	26	6	14	70	47	41	11	49	295	19	32	17	42	169
30.....	37	51	10	47	145	8	17	4	13	42	22	32	5	28	148	23	14	4	17	58
31.....	9	24	1	32	66	8	17	1	13	42	20	19	5	35	87	10	20	6	10	46
32.....	22	21	4	58	69	14	11	1	12	37	20	19	5	20	79	16	18	3	10	47
33.....	8	14	1	15	81	10	3	2	5	29	10	10	2	24	40	8	9	2	6	25
34.....	2	3	4	8	15	8	5	1	9	19	7	1	1	6	16	11	5	2	5	32
35.....	6	5	4	6	21	8	5	2	9	20	6	3	3	4	16	11	2	2	3	18
36.....	6	2	3	7	18	8	1	1	3	21	4	1	2	7	14	12	2	5	8	27
37.....	6	2	3	9	17	4	6	1	4	18	4	4	2	7	17	14	3	5	8	24
38.....	19	15	9	31	74	95	12	6	4	175	17	13	8	33	71	114	18	11	68	211
39.....	2	2	1	10	25	21	6	8	9	44	14	8	2	11	35	2	7	11	6	15
40.....	12	12	1	10	25	21	6	8	9	44	14	8	2	11	35	2	7	11	6	15
No response.....	778	731	250	613	2,372	525	464	173	403	1,565	836	771	274	622	2,503	619	574	204	464	1,861
Total.....																				

Age as of Jan. 1, 1936	CLASS OF 1930										CLASS OF 1931									
	Men					Women					Men					Women				
	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total
21	1			1	1	1			1	1	1			1	1					1
22	4	2	5	2	4	3			2	4	3			2	10	2			2	16
23	37	10	11	2	60	11			17	55	31	20	14	2	67	15	7	14	6	42
24	101	52	50	28	231	58			51	229	133	71	61	39	306	82	105	57	55	299
25	212	176	77	81	546	135	69		116	487	226	209	72	101	608	164	240	58	120	582
26	224	197	44	119	584	115	132		92	379	233	255	63	157	708	118	158	36	108	420
27	133	126	37	141	437	58	51		48	168	85	114	25	115	339	65	20	8	62	195
28	76	81	20	88	265	32	34		30	104	43	55	15	91	214	21	33	9	35	112
29	46	50	20	73	189	18	22		15	62	37	35	7	52	131	18	18	7	13	82
30	32	23	7	40	102	14	22		17	45	19	29	3	32	83	16	18	7	12	56
31	17	19	8	29	73	12	10		9	33	10	12	3	20	45	8	11	3	8	49
32	8	6	2	11	27	8	7		2	25	7	15	1	19	42	14	11	5	4	30
33	4	5	1	16	25	14	7		8	26	8	12	3	34	32	15	14	2	7	38
34	3	5	2	16	25	14	5		3	33	7	8	3	19	34	9	10	2	16	35
35	10	4	2	5	21	18	5		6	35	6	2	3	5	16	17	1	1	10	29
36	4	6		5	15	14	3		3	28	5	3	6	4	16	9	2	3	2	23
37	10	4		1	15	14	3		3	29	6	3	3	3	14	13	4	3	4	24
38	1	1		1	3	14	3		1	29	6	4	1	3	11	9	5	5	6	20
39	3	3		1	7	13	3		2	23	19	14	4	4	51	104	77	17	42	240
40	12	7	11	17	47	137	16		63	213	23	14	4	19	59	12	14	2	20	48
Over 40	8	2	5	24	39	7	4		18	29	23	14	3	19	59	12	14	2	20	48
No response																				
Total	936	781	306	702	2,725	688	562	246	538	2,034	1,065	1,083	332	866	3,346	733	834	250	558	2,375

ECONOMIC STATUS OF COLLEGE ALUMNI

TABLE 1.—AGES OF ALUMNI (as of Jan. 1, 1936), by year of graduation, sex, and location of alma mater in East, North, South, or West—Continued

Age as of Jan. 1, 1936	CLASS OF 1932										CLASS OF 1933									
	Men					Women					Men					Women				
	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total
20	1				2						6	1			8					
21	9	1			11						56	20			90	7	1			5
22	4	19	7		67	14	19	14	2	9	153	94			328	24	16	3	18	19
23	160	94	41	32	327	83	190	55	14	9	344	245			795	89	111	46	37	63
24	283	213	72	113	681	163	244	63	55	283	344	283			1,030	182	228	59	161	306
25	280	242	79	192	793	111	159	38	143	613	295	302			836	120	199	42	117	478
26	182	183	41	148	554	58	172	11	123	431	173	209			596	57	45	17	53	172
27	111	131	27	126	395	24	119	5	79	200	118	101			366	32	40	5	50	127
28	62	80	14	85	241	21	24	5	35	103	57	70			224	23	29	4	14	73
29	28	39	8	58	133	19	21	3	21	71	44	40			152	16	22	7	17	59
30	15	25	1	37	78	22	16	4	16	59	30	28			97	23	14	1	18	56
31	17	23	5	26	71	17	19	4	9	51	19	14			82	17	12	3	15	47
32	7	18	3	18	46	14	9	3	6	46	15	17			58	20	17	3	12	42
33	5	15	1	11	32	12	3	3	10	36	23	16			57	20	10	2	14	46
34	3	9	2	7	23	11	9	2	6	24	6	4			54	7	5	5	9	39
35	2	7	1	7	17	7	6	2	13	25	4	5			22	8	8	4	8	34
36	1	19	1	3	24	8	42	2	10	60	6	9			16	17	4	2	11	38
37	4	2	3	6	14	9	5	2	7	23	4	4			19	17	2	2	5	64
38	2	7	1	7	19	13	7	3	10	33	2	1			15	15	2	2	8	25
39	3	3	1	3	7	19	1	1	9	30	2	1			10	17	3	2	4	25
40	9	8	4	19	40	122	17	8	59	206	10	5			49	122	15	3	13	35
No response	22	14	1	23	60	10	17	1	15	43	20	9			52	9	11	1	22	43
Total	1,220	1,132	312	931	3,595	740	821	232	647	2,440	1,393	1,204	315	965	3,877	877	834	223	701	2,635

APPENDIX

Age as of Jan. 1, 1936	CLASS OF 1934										CLASS OF 1935															
	Men					Women					Men					Women										
	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	
20	6	2	1	7	9	6	2	1	10	9	62	15	4	7	88	29	15	10	14	68	77	78	79	80	81	
21	56	21	6	83	90	29	18	8	56	65	177	99	44	46	366	88	84	49	69	290	177	84	10	14	68	
22	195	102	37	334	375	101	98	56	254	303	328	236	85	130	779	176	282	85	163	706	328	282	85	130	706	
23	311	289	65	665	736	177	280	57	514	632	294	269	79	185	827	114	148	42	190	434	294	148	42	190	434	
24	289	276	56	621	778	109	160	41	310	437	208	171	50	171	600	47	65	17	60	189	208	65	17	60	189	
25	212	177	55	444	585	48	60	18	126	183	131	97	27	137	392	13	44	14	36	107	131	44	14	36	107	
26	131	99	20	250	355	24	25	7	56	85	74	67	20	88	249	19	19	3	20	61	74	19	3	20	61	
27	173	58	14	245	315	11	24	3	38	71	67	44	7	71	189	13	20	3	14	50	67	20	3	14	50	
28	49	17	8	74	141	17	22	4	41	55	43	22	7	33	105	21	16	2	14	33	43	16	2	14	33	
29	28	25	6	59	84	17	21	4	42	38	19	12	4	21	56	15	15	2	11	43	15	15	2	11	43	
30	23	16	4	43	62	11	17	2	30	35	25	11	2	15	33	13	7	2	12	34	25	11	2	12	34	
31	17	10	2	29	41	7	10	3	20	28	10	13	2	15	32	17	10	2	13	42	10	13	2	13	42	
32	10	11	3	24	33	11	17	4	32	21	5	12	2	14	32	9	6	1	11	29	5	6	1	11	29	
33	10	2	5	17	24	7	6	2	15	22	5	4	1	11	15	11	8	2	13	29	5	8	2	13	29	
34	2	9	2	13	18	10	17	1	28	11	11	5	1	11	15	11	7	4	5	29	11	7	4	5	29	
35	6	4	2	12	15	12	17	1	30	16	11	5	1	11	22	12	7	1	7	27	11	7	1	7	27	
36	8	1	1	10	16	8	8	1	17	23	1	1	1	10	12	6	7	1	5	19	6	7	1	5	19	
37	4	14	1	19	22	8	59	1	71	33	1	1	1	10	12	6	7	1	13	23	6	7	1	10	21	
38	4	6	1	11	12	8	5	1	14	11	2	1	1	4	20	8	4	1	10	21	8	4	1	10	21	
39	2	1	2	5	5	15	3	1	21	4	3	1	1	4	4	11	2	1	7	21	11	2	1	7	21	
40	3	7	6	16	22	59	14	7	85	121	1	2	2	17	27	12	3	2	6	20	12	3	2	6	20	
Over 40	36	6	2	44	74	6	18	4	28	51	32	17	2	38	89	7	19	4	14	159	32	17	4	14	159	
No response																										
Total	1,484	1,116	296	840	3,736	703	877	221	560	2,361	1,510	1,117	338	1,021	3,986	740	849	254	703	2,546	740	849	254	703	2,546	

TABLE 2.—RESIDENCE OF ALUMNI IN 1936 by States; men and women graduates of colleges in the East, North, South, and West—classes of 1928 and 1935 only

Place of residence in 1936	MEN												WOMEN												
	Class of 1928					Class of 1935					Class of 1928					Class of 1935									
	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total	East	North	South	West	Total
1	8	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
Alabama		1	7		8			2	1	3			2	1	4	1		1							
Arizona		5	4	9	10		2	1	9	10					3			4							
Arkansas	1	14	1	240	264	1	10	1	323	335					149			211		221					
California	1	4	1	51	57		2		146	148					49			151		153					
Colorado																									
Connecticut	25	2	3	1	31	38	2		6	46					21			1		33					
Delaware	5	2			7	1				1					1					5					
District of Columbia	4	2			6	2				4					3					1					
Florida	4	3			7	2				4					3					1					
Georgia	2	1	35		36	2	1	32		35					8			6		7					
Idaho	1				15	1			15	16					12					1					
Illinois	7	378	7	13	405	2	632	2	9	645					210					423					
Indiana	2	24	1	4	31	1	25	4	2	30					16					19					
Iowa	2	11		2	15	2	14		2	18					12					13					
Kansas	2	2		4	6		8		6	14					7					4					
Kentucky																									
Louisiana	1	5	13	1	15	5	3	29	2	29					23					51					
Maine	5	1	28	1	35	5	3	46	2	51					39					46					
Maryland	4	2	1		7	7	5	1		10					6					5					
Massachusetts	88	4	2	2	96	167	6	6	3	176					81					140					
Michigan																									
Minnesota	8	46		2	56	8	79		4	91					45					109					
Mississippi	1	11	1	1	14	11	2	2	2	16					12					6					
Missouri	2	55	3	7	67	1	99	84	1	100					48					91					
Montana		2		28	30		1	1	78	79					16					42					
Nebraska																									
Nevada		6		1	7		4		2	6					9					8					
New Hampshire				3	3				1	1					4					1					
New Jersey	4	10	3	4	103	6	6		4	134					51					60					
New York	86	3		10	113	148	2		30	134					4					27					
New Mexico																									

New York.....	409	19	4	17	449	991	25	4	9	1,029	214	19	1	12	246	366	8	3	380
North Carolina.....	2	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	2
North Dakota.....	3	3	2	2	4	5	2	2	3	65	1	1	1	2	2	4	133	1	2
Ohio.....	9	29	1	4	43	5	55	2	3	11	16	60	1	1	79	4	2	137	
Oklahoma.....	2	7	1	3	13	1	6	1	3	11	3	3	1	1	4	2	2	4	
Oregon.....	32	8	48	48	48	39	4	83	83	83	34	3	2	44	47	1	3	81	
Pennsylvania.....	5	1	2	2	42	6	4	5	5	48	5	7	1	1	44	29	2	32	
Rhode Island.....	1	1	3	3	5	2	2	6	6	6	5	1	1	5	5	1	1	6	
South Carolina.....	19	1	2	1	3	3	37	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	3	1	22	2	
South Dakota.....	4	19	1	1	21	2	2	2	39	39	2	2	1	12	12	1	22	22	
Tennessee.....	2	4	65	1	72	1	2	117	119	119	1	5	50	3	56	3	1	78	
Texas.....	2	4	10	8	24	1	2	6	8	17	1	4	4	3	12	1	6	24	
Utah.....	1	1	84	84	85	2	2	192	194	194	66	4	4	66	66	4	4	118	
Vermont.....	29	1	29	29	29	32	2	1	33	33	22	1	1	1	23	31	1	31	
Virginia.....	3	3	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	7	5	5	1	12	2	1	31	
Washington.....	2	1	12	12	15	2	2	8	8	8	3	1	1	8	13	1	1	6	
West Virginia.....	1	5	1	2	9	3	2	1	2	17	6	3	1	1	1	3	7	2	
Wisconsin.....	3	17	2	2	22	3	11	1	7	8	1	1	1	10	10	3	7	11	
Wyoming.....	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	5	
<i>Outlying parts of the United States</i>																			
Alaska.....																			
Hawaii.....																			
Philippine Islands.....																			
Puerto Rico.....																			
Foreign.....																			
No response.....	11	14	2	18	45	26	60	1	45	132	20	8	8	20	28	6	21	10	37
Grand totals:	778	731	250	613	2,372	1,510	1,117	338	1,021	1,986	525	464	173	403	1,565	740	849	254	2,546
Number.....	32.8	30.8	10.5	25.9	100.0	37.9	28.0	8.5	25.6	100.0	33.5	29.7	11.0	25.8	100.0	29.1	33.3	10.0	100.0
Percent.....																			

TABLE 3.—MARITAL STATUS, 1936, of men and women graduates of institutions located in the East, North, South, and West, by year of graduation

Year of graduation and location of alma mater	MEN						WOMEN							
	Single	Married	Widow- ed	Sepa- rated	Divor- ced	No response	Total	Single	Married	Widow- ed	Sepa- rated	Divor- ced	No response	Total
1928	260	502	10	1	3	2	778	299	210	5	1	8	2	525
East.....	164	558	3	2	2	2	731	196	247	7	3	6	5	464
North.....	78	171	1	1	1	13	250	86	83	1	4	3	16	173
South.....	73	514	3	2	8	13	613	146	215	7	4	15	16	403
West.....														
1929	298	527	2	1	6	2	836	406	198	8	1	6	1	619
East.....	204	549	5	5	7	1	771	264	298	4	1	6	1	574
North.....	79	192	3	3	3	13	274	94	108	2	5	11	6	204
South.....	103	493	3	1	9	13	622	201	234	7	2	11	6	464
West.....														
1930	414	512	4	2	3	1	936	440	232	8	1	4	3	688
East.....	266	505	2	1	5	2	781	278	271	3	1	3	4	562
North.....	106	198	1	1	1	1	306	133	108	3	1	2	4	246
South.....	170	497	4	1	15	15	702	243	257	10	1	15	12	538
West.....														
1931	569	491	1	1	2	1	1,065	488	230	10	1	4	2	733
East.....	457	613	2	4	4	3	1,083	491	326	5	4	6	2	834
North.....	162	167	2	1	1	1	332	136	108	1	1	4	4	250
South.....	261	573	2	2	11	17	866	271	253	10	3	10	11	558
West.....														
1932	789	424	2	4	4	3	1,220	531	192	7	7	7	3	740
East.....	583	538	1	1	4	4	1,132	537	265	6	5	8	8	821
North.....	206	108	2	2	1	1	312	158	71	1	2	2	2	232
South.....	350	554	1	2	3	21	931	328	266	19	4	17	13	647
West.....														

TABLE 4.—CHILDREN—Number of living children (1936) of men and women graduates of institutions located in the East, North, South, and West, by year of graduation

Year of graduation and location of alma mater	Men										Women							
	Number reporting children										Number reporting children							
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more	No response	Total	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more	No response	Total
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1928	442	186	87	16	4	2	41	778	334	75	38	7					71	525
East.....	365	212	111	19	3	3	21	731	288	89	61	4					22	464
North.....	146	51	28	7	1	1	17	250	97	26	15	5					30	173
South.....	221	166	139	38	10	2	34	613	203	69	57	11	2	1	2		60	403
West.....																		
1929	499	177	72	21	3	3	64	836	424	77	28	10					80	619
East.....	437	214	78	9	4	1	28	771	356	101	52	2	1	1			62	574
North.....	168	46	27	8	2	1	21	274	109	42	17	1					35	204
South.....	292	161	108	20	10	2	29	622	275	93	51	8	1	1			36	464
West.....																		
1930	656	145	52	8	2	1	75	936	478	71	24	7					107	688
East.....	519	165	55	7	2	2	33	781	366	87	26	6	1	1			76	562
North.....	198	66	16	1	1	1	22	306	153	32	12	2					47	246
South.....	364	170	86	20	5	1	56	702	336	98	37	10					56	538
West.....																		
1931	790	116	35	7	1	1	115	1,065	543	57	22	2					109	733
East.....	736	191	47	8	4	2	96	1,083	530	97	17	3					187	834
North.....	243	37	13	2	2	2	33	332	149	34	13	1					51	250
South.....	497	204	70	18	5	3	67	866	366	80	30	7					74	558
West.....																		
1932	963	101	23	2	2	2	129	1,220	552	56	13	1					117	740
East.....	804	161	32	3	3	2	126	1,132	530	79	19	2					190	821
North.....	208	54	10	2	1	1	37	312	163	14	1	3					51	232
South.....	591	176	47	9	4	2	99	931	445	93	28	4					76	647
West.....																		
1933	1,118	80	22	4	2	2	165	1,393	667	46	7	2					155	877
East.....	932	85	19	6	3	1	161	1,204	530	46	13	2					245	834
North.....	232	24	11	4	3	2	39	315	150	14	3	2					54	223
South.....	648	148	44	20	5	2	98	965	499	51	11	4	2	2	1	1	132	701
West.....																		

1934		75	10	5	1	171	1,484	511	23	4	1	21	164	707
East.....	1,222	60	12	8	1	173	1,116	513	40	12	1	40	309	873
North.....	226	16	5	2	1	46	296	157	15	1	1	48	48	221
South.....	591	82	33	7	2	121	840	414	48	12	1	82	82	560
West.....														
1935		35	16	3	1	227	1,510	549	11	3	3	11	157	740
East.....	1,228	38	12	8	1	179	1,117	520	17	10	1	17	298	849
North.....	278	7	5	1	4	47	338	193	5	1	1	55	55	254
South.....	734	62	24	13	1	183	1,021	532	35	7	4	124	124	703
West.....														
Total		615	365	80	18	113	2,372	922	259	171	27	259	183	1,565
1928.....	1,174	598	285	58	19	142	2,503	1,164	313	148	21	313	213	1,861
1929.....	1,396	209	36	36	9	186	2,725	1,333	288	99	25	288	286	2,034
1930.....	1,737	165	35	35	1	311	3,346	1,588	268	82	13	268	421	2,375
1931.....	2,266	112	16	12	3	391	3,595	1,690	242	61	10	242	434	2,440
1932.....	2,566	492	16	10	4	463	3,877	1,846	157	34	8	157	586	2,635
1933.....	2,930	337	34	10	4	511	3,736	1,595	126	29	6	126	603	2,361
1934.....	2,901	233	22	5	2	636	3,986	1,814	68	21	7	634	634	2,546
1935.....	3,119	142	24	2	1	2,753	26,140	11,952	1,721	645	117	3,360	3,360	17,817
Grand total (8 classes).....	18,089	1,349	305	85	25	2,753	26,140	11,952	1,721	645	117	3,360	3,360	17,817
Percent.....	77.3	5.8	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	111.9	82.7	11.9	4.5	0.8	17.8	17.8	100.0

ECONOMIC STATUS OF COLLEGE ALUMNI

TABLE 5.—HOME COMMUNITIES—where men and women graduates of colleges located in the East, North, South, and West live in 1936 with respect to size of community

Year of graduation and location of alma mater	Men												Total
	Population of cities or towns												
	More than 100,000		50 to 100,000		25 to 50,000		5 to 25,000		2,500 to 5,000		Less than 2,500			No response
Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		
1	3	8	4	8	6	7	8	8	10	11	13	14	16
1928	434	56	63	8	59	8	91	12	65	8	64	2	778
East.....	369	52	55	8	56	8	109	15	50	7	72	20	731
North.....	108	43	15	6	15	10	44	18	26	10	41	1	250
South.....	280	46	31	5	50	8	97	16	60	10	85	10	613
West.....	-	51	164	7	180	8	341	15	201	9	262	33	2,372
Total.....	1,191	51	164	7	180	8	341	15	201	9	262	33	2,372
1929	491	59	57	58	58	58	112	58	61	61	54	3	836
East.....	381	51	47	65	65	65	132	65	55	55	74	17	771
North.....	91	34	19	21	21	21	46	29	3	3	65	3	274
South.....	280	46	30	53	53	53	110	53	49	49	89	11	622
West.....	1,243	50	153	6	197	8	400	16	194	8	282	34	2,503
Total.....	1,243	50	153	6	197	8	400	16	194	8	282	34	2,503
1930	524	56	68	74	74	74	117	74	60	60	86	7	936
East.....	384	51	66	61	61	61	111	61	53	53	84	22	781
North.....	122	40	26	15	15	15	44	26	31	31	65	3	306
South.....	286	42	41	67	67	67	123	41	61	61	108	16	702
West.....	1,316	49	201	7	217	8	395	15	205	8	343	48	2,725
Total.....	1,316	49	201	7	217	8	395	15	205	8	343	48	2,725

1931	605	57	99	67	127	83	80	4	1,065
East.....	581	35	81	72	144	68	105	32	1,083
North.....	124	38	15	20	60	37	74	2	332
South.....	409	48	40	70	144	59	131	13	866
West.....									
Total.....	1,719	52	235	229	475	247	390	51	3,346
1932	756	62	85	78	148	60	88	5	1,220
East.....	629	57	75	78	139	61	119	31	1,132
North.....	143	47	16	12	44	20	72	5	1,312
South.....	447	49	38	85	122	68	147	24	931
West.....									
Total.....	1,975	56	214	253	453	209	426	65	3,595
1933	907	66	95	76	141	70	93	11	1,393
East.....	669	57	82	88	147	62	115	34	1,204
North.....	155	30	15	17	33	33	59	3	315
South.....	406	43	51	73	155	81	171	28	965
West.....									
Total.....	2,137	56	250	254	476	246	438	76	3,877
1934	979	66	126	83	141	69	79	7	1,484
East.....	635	58	72	75	121	58	127	28	1,116
North.....	125	43	22	13	41	29	61	5	1,296
South.....	385	47	54	55	133	68	125	20	840
West.....									
Total.....	2,124	58	274	226	436	224	392	60	3,736
1935	996	66	97	93	150	70	100	4	1,510
East.....	637	59	84	90	128	54	94	30	1,117
North.....	153	46	28	16	57	38	57	3	338
South.....	446	46	40	67	183	79	162	44	1,021
West.....									
Total.....	2,232	57	249	266	504	241	413	81	3,986
Summary (8 Classes)	5,692	62	690	588	1,027	538	644	43	9,222
East.....	4,285	56	569	585	1,031	461	790	214	7,915
North.....	1,021	43	156	129	355	243	494	25	2,423
South.....	2,939	46	325	520	1,067	525	1,018	166	6,560
West.....									
Total.....	13,937	54	1,740	1,813	3,480	1,767	2,946	448	26,140

TABLE 5.—HOME COMMUNITIES—where men and women graduates of colleges located in the East, North, South, and West live in 1936 with respect to size of community—Continued

Year of graduation and location of alma mater	WOMEN														Total
	Population of cities or towns														
	More than 100,000		50 to 100,000		25 to 50,000		.5 to 25,000		2,500 to 5,000		Less than 2,500		No response		
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
1928	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
East.....	209	40	54	10	54	10	90	17	48	9	66	13	4	525	
North.....	221	50	32	7	30	7	73	16	33	7	57	13	18	464	
South.....	79	46	17	10	8	5	21	12	18	10	29	17	1	173	
West.....	183	48	26	7	17	4	66	17	35	9	58	15	18	403	
Total.....	692	45	129	8	109	7	250	16	134	9	210	14	41	1,565	
1929	274	45	62	.....	47	.....	104	.....	55	.....	61	.....	16	619
East.....	293	53	41	.....	44	.....	85	.....	35	.....	59	.....	7	574
North.....	106	53	10	.....	8	.....	21	.....	19	.....	37	.....	3	204
South.....	211	46	24	.....	28	.....	81	.....	26	.....	85	.....	9	464
Total.....	884	48.6	137	8	127	7	291	16	135	7	242	13	45	1,861	
1930	302	44	66	.....	66	.....	100	.....	68	.....	78	.....	8	688
East.....	275	51	39	.....	45	.....	88	.....	33	.....	63	.....	19	562
North.....	134	55	14	.....	8	.....	33	.....	21	.....	32	.....	4	246
South.....	238	46	40	.....	39	.....	80	.....	39	.....	85	.....	17	538
Total.....	949	48	159	8	158	8	301	15	161	8	258	13	48	2,034	
1931	311	43	72	.....	67	.....	121	.....	66	.....	84	.....	12	733
East.....	464	57	61	.....	48	.....	113	.....	48	.....	79	.....	21	834
North.....	122	49	13	.....	16	.....	38	.....	38	.....	48	.....	1	250
South.....	221	41	37	.....	24	.....	96	.....	51	.....	111	.....	18	558
Total.....	1,118	48	183	8	151	6	346	15	203	9	322	14	52	2,175	

1932	343	47	58	84	107	59	82	7	740
East.....	478	60	62	64	95	32	69	21	821
North.....	139	61	8	7	27	25	23	3	232
South.....	248	40	32	43	121	54	120	29	647
West.....									
Total.....	1,208	51	160	198	350	170	294	60	2,440
1933	378	44	84	83	144	77	95	16	877
East.....	489	60	58	74	95	36	58	24	834
North.....	129	58	12	6	20	19	35	2	221
South.....	273	41	38	55	119	47	132	37	701
West.....									
Total.....	1,269	50	192	218	378	179	320	79	2,635
1934	319	46	62	72	104	56	79	11	703
East.....	568	67	64	62	79	45	35	24	877
North.....	124	57	7	8	18	29	32	3	221
South.....	236	44	24	53	90	36	93	28	560
West.....									
Total.....	1,247	54	157	195	291	166	239	66	2,361
1935	348	48	67	71	100	66	77	11	740
East.....	537	65	54	60	60	36	74	28	849
North.....	121	51	8	8	27	38	37	13	234
South.....	292	43	28	46	124	46	142	25	703
West.....									
Total.....	1,300	53	157	185	311	186	330	77	2,546
SUMMARY (8 Classes)									
East.....	2,484	45	525	544	870	495	622	85	5,625
North.....	3,325	59	411	427	688	298	494	172	5,815
South.....	956	54	89	65	183	207	223	30	1,803
West.....	1,902	43	249	305	777	334	826	181	4,574
Total.....	8,667	50	1,274	1,341	2,518	1,334	2,215	468	17,817

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TABLE 6.—LIVING CONDITIONS—in 1936; men and women graduates by class of graduation from colleges located in the East, North, South, and West

Year of graduation, and location of alma mater	Men										Total		
	Live with relatives			Rent—				Own own home				Miscellaneous	No response
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Room	Apartment	House	With mortgage	Without mort-gage	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber				Per-cent
1	3	3	4	6	8	9	10	11	13	13	15	16	17
1928	110	14	55	288	37	171	60	8	15	2	74	5	778
East.....	55	8	51	242	31	242	72	10	26	4	53	4	731
North.....	31	12	33	68	27	49	22	9	19	8	28	8	250
South.....	30	5	30	127	21	219	125	21	48	8	26	8	613
West.....	226	10	169	711	30	681	279	12	108	5	181	17	2,372
Total.....	137		80	335		134	55		15		78	2	836
1929	79		58	286		222	52		10		60	4	771
East.....	38		30	69		54	30		20		33	4	274
North.....	45		32	138		207	111		40		38	11	622
South.....	299	12	200	828	33	617	248	10	85	4	209	17	2,503
West.....	216		103	309		141	45		5		113	4	936
Total.....	88		99	264		190	40		17		79	4	781
1930	35		48	87		64	22		17		32	1	306
East.....	45		69	175		219	79		40		58	17	702
North.....	384	14	319	835	31	614	186	7	79	3	282	26	2,725
South.....	288		138	314	4	115	42		8		159	1	1,065
West.....	203		135	376		175	50		23		117	4	1,083
Total.....	56		70	95		37	17		17		44	1	332
1931	99		75	236		244	95		35		66	16	866
East.....	646	19	418	1,021	31	571	200	6	83	2	386	21	3,946
North.....													
South.....													
West.....													
Total.....													

1932												
East.....	454	155	312	84	27	14	169	5	1,220			
North.....	266	169	352	156	40	17	127	5	1,132			
South.....	56	71	69	49	8	11	47	1	1,312			
West.....	123	130	245	217	71	38	87	20	913			
Total.....	899	525	978	506	146	80	430	31	3,595			
1933												
East.....	604	215	285	69	34	7	177	2	1,393			
North.....	378	204	323	116	23	12	144	4	1,204			
South.....	65	92	63	30	12	6	47	18	315			
West.....	159	155	240	207	69	27	90	18	965			
Total.....	1,206	666	911	422	138	52	458	24	3,877			
1934												
East.....	716	276	248	48	28	8	157	3	1,484			
North.....	374	264	250	68	15	9	126	10	1,116			
South.....	106	93	32	25	7	7	26	17	296			
West.....	169	171	194	162	44	22	61	17	840			
Total.....	1,365	804	724	303	94	46	370	30	3,736			
1935												
East.....	815	269	188	40	18	2	173	5	1,510			
North.....	436	309	183	50	13	3	107	16	1,117			
South.....	139	119	34	8	5	2	31	30	338			
West.....	237	259	229	116	34	25	91	30	1,021			
Total.....	1,627	956	634	214	70	32	402	51	3,986			
Summary (8 classes).....	6,652	4,057	6,642	3,928	1,361	565	2,718	217	26,140			

TABLE 6.—LIVING CONDITIONS—in 1936; men and women graduates by class of graduation from colleges located in the East, North, South, and West—Con.

Year of graduation, and location of alma mater	WOMEN														
	Live with relatives		Rent				Own own home				Miscellaneous		No response	Total	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Room	Apartment	House	With mortgage	Without mort-gage	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent				
I	18	19	20	22	24	25	26	27	28	29	31	30	31	32	33
1928	74	14	64	178	70	14	51	10	28	5	11	59	11	1	525
East.....	73	16	64	134	90	28	53	7	18	4	10	49	10	1	464
North.....	33	20	23	33	30	28	16	9	14	8	12	21	12	3	173
South.....	48	12	32	79	70	18	69	18	47	12	12	45	12	13	403
West.....	228	15	183	424	260	17	169	11	107	7	11	174	11	20	1,565
Total	89		106	189	64		36		24			106		5	619
1929	92		69	166	112		34		28			71		2	574
East.....	55		19	32	16		27		19			16			204
North.....	65		61	111	85		64		43			28		7	464
South.....	301	16	255	498	297	16	161	9	114	6	12	221	12	14	1,861
West.....	114		120	216	55		43		24			111		5	688
Total	105		73	169	105		34		21			53		2	562
East.....	56		30	59	19		25		20			37			246
North.....	65		77	131	105		50		42			55		13	538
South.....	340	17	300	575	284	14	152	7	107	5	13	256	13	20	2,034
West.....															

1931														
East.....	163	115	223	48	36	21	11	150	7	111	5	122	5	733
North.....	192	136	258	86	37	32	20	33	.....	32	.....	91	2	834
South.....	157	41	42	29	20	20	33	.....	.....	20	.....	33	8	250
West.....	90	85	119	101	57	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	59	9	558
Total.....	502	377	642	264	150	111	11	150	7	111	5	305	24	2,375
1932														
East.....	200	122	218	40	23	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	115	3	740
North.....	250	112	227	57	25	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	122	3	821
South.....	82	37	54	18	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	17	.....	232
West.....	122	117	127	107	53	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	67	16	647
Total.....	654	388	626	222	113	94	9	113	5	94	4	321	22	2,440
1933														
East.....	271	134	214	40	41	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	142	5	877
North.....	297	98	225	50	23	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	120	5	834
South.....	96	37	29	13	2	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	21	12	223
West.....	159	133	141	97	40	52	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	63	16	701
Total.....	823	402	609	200	106	111	8	106	4	111	4	346	38	2,635
1934														
East.....	256	129	162	25	22	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	88	4	703
North.....	357	136	206	34	24	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	101	3	877
South.....	102	43	34	12	7	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	15	.....	221
West.....	126	120	132	66	35	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	48	9	560
Total.....	841	428	534	137	88	65	6	88	4	65	3	252	16	2,361
1935														
East.....	311	134	144	27	17	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	92	2	740
North.....	422	126	151	22	21	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	92	2	849
South.....	133	49	23	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	24	12	254
West.....	176	173	136	70	26	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	84	12	703
Total.....	1,042	482	454	124	69	55	5	69	3	55	2	292	28	2,546
Summary (8 classes).....	4,731	2,815	4,362	1,788	1,008	764	10	1,008	6	764	4	2,167	182	17,817

ECONOMIC STATUS OF COLLEGE ALUMNI

TABLE 7.—RENT—Monthly rentals (medians) paid in 1936 by men and women graduates of colleges by size (large and small) located in the East, North, South, and West¹

Class of graduation and sex	Monthly rentals paid by graduates of institutions located in—												Total United States		
	East			North			South			West				Total	
	Size of institution ²		Total	Size of institution		Total	Size of institution		Total	Size of institution		Total		Large	Small
	Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small		Large	Small				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1928	\$46	\$41	\$44	\$39	\$28	\$38	\$31	\$33	\$32	\$36	\$28	\$34	\$40	\$33	\$38
Men	36	35	36	38	26	37	36	27	30	31	30	31	35	28	34
Women	44	39	43	38	31	37	31	32	32	34	24	32	38	32	37
1929	38	28	37	36	21	35	31	31	31	29	24	28	34	32	33
Men	41	39	41	35	27	34	32	27	29	31	24	29	35	29	34
Women	35	32	35	34	27	33	30	32	31	28	21	27	33	26	32
1931	39	32	37	35	18	34	29	25	26	31	24	30	34	26	33
Men	36	29	35	35	24	34	32	26	29	27	20	26	33	24	31
Women	35	28	34	31	20	31	24	27	25	30	23	28	31	25	30
1932	35	26	34	34	18	32	31	29	30	28	18	25	32	21	30
Men	35	26	34	34	18	32	31	29	30	28	18	25	32	21	30
Women	33	26	31	29	19	28	25	21	23	26	21	28	29	22	28
1933	34	27	34	31	15	30	30	31	30	25	22	24	30	23	29
Men	31	22	29	25	17	24	21	16	19	27	19	25	27	20	25
Women	433	24	32	31	13	31	28	24	27	27	19	25	30	20	29
1934	27	20	25	22	13	21	23	15	19	25	15	22	24	17	22
Men	31	23	30	24	13	24	25	23	24	26	17	23	27	19	25
Women	27	23	30	24	13	24	25	23	24	26	17	23	27	19	25

¹ This table is based on the location of the alma mater rather than the location of the college graduate, but graduates tend to reside in the same section of the country in which they were trained (see table 2). These figures represent replies from 23,160 men and 15,378 women.

² Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.



TABLE 8.—FATHERS' OCCUPATION—Occupations of fathers of men and women graduates of colleges located East, North, South, and West, by year of graduation

Location of alma mater and year of graduation	MEN										WOMEN												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
EAST																							
1928	67	313	91	49	32	67	16	8	8	27	106	2	50	176	37	19	23	72	13	15	3	109	8
1929	48	361	95	46	28	73	16	10	10	30	123	6	45	188	62	26	34	63	13	13	18	152	8
1930	54	422	100	56	31	89	22	13	13	21	120	8	69	223	48	17	37	78	15	8	15	166	12
1931	59	490	111	50	43	87	18	12	12	28	153	14	58	239	66	34	30	74	18	11	15	177	11
1932	44	582	150	74	46	90	22	19	19	32	155	6	57	245	51	34	42	82	16	17	20	164	12
1933	56	674	154	83	77	97	23	22	22	32	176	19	88	295	63	46	46	75	19	22	15	184	24
1934	56	694	167	85	70	123	27	21	21	43	184	14	49	299	67	35	15	96	20	14	18	140	10
1935	56	680	170	86	74	156	30	27	27	31	153	47	63	243	55	41	26	91	18	10	16	168	9
NORTH																							
1928	132	240	48	37	40	63	19	10	10	30	108	4	62	150	23	13	17	53	13	20	16	92	5
1929	120	275	43	40	36	76	19	12	12	25	129	6	65	187	35	20	33	87	7	23	18	94	5
1930	95	281	66	49	33	77	18	17	17	24	115	6	62	184	29	27	32	81	10	11	14	109	3
1931	127	413	55	74	64	103	20	26	26	32	165	4	88	263	48	26	53	110	25	18	27	171	5
1932	130	390	71	61	68	132	30	29	29	40	173	8	71	277	59	48	57	102	14	31	22	132	8
1933	155	418	68	66	77	124	27	19	19	57	182	11	69	276	44	26	59	137	11	18	34	146	14
1934	134	414	72	58	51	112	37	39	39	50	142	7	55	300	42	44	62	135	15	31	20	164	9
1935	115	376	72	71	70	131	27	36	36	44	153	22	65	292	51	41	49	99	35	28	-27	142	20
SOUTH																							
1928	54	91	9	5	5	37	3	9	9	10	25	2	23	49	9	3	15	31	4	7	3	28	1
1929	65	76	9	7	12	45	5	3	3	10	48	2	26	54	7	2	13	44	3	8	2	41	4
1930	81	87	14	6	11	42	5	5	5	9	38	1	33	71	11	7	23	31	7	10	11	42	3
1931	63	103	13	6	18	55	7	11	11	13	41	2	37	77	9	9	11	38	9	12	11	37	3
1932	57	88	15	9	11	51	13	5	5	11	43	9	24	91	10	3	15	32	6	5	4	42	4
1933	51	100	23	6	6	49	7	6	6	9	49	2	20	75	11	4	9	44	12	4	12	28	4
1934	56	90	15	15	18	36	7	7	7	11	32	3	23	66	3	5	15	42	8	4	6	44	2
1935	49	108	13	12	21	50	17	10	10	20	36	2	26	78	7	8	16	48	5	7	3	45	1

TABLE 8.—FATHER'S OCCUPATION—Occupations of fathers of men and women graduates of colleges located East, North, South, and West, by year of graduation—Continued

Location of alma mater and year of graduation	MEN										WOMEN												
	Agri- culture	Busi- ness or trade	Manu- fac- tur- ing	Me- chan- ical	Office work	Pro- fes- sion	Public office	Teach- ing	Trans- portation	Re- tired or de- ceased	No re- sponse	Agri- culture	Busi- ness or trade	Manu- fac- tur- ing	Me- chan- ical	Office work	Pro- fes- sion	Public office	Teach- ing	Trans- portation	Re- tired or de- ceased	No re- sponse	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
WEST																							
1928.....	134	169	15	27	26	74	14	15	15	111	13	55	131	4	13	18	45	7	12	9	89	20	
1929.....	126	191	12	30	17	77	13	16	18	100	17	76	130	11	22	26	46	15	15	11	105	15	
1930.....	156	191	13	32	29	74	17	23	19	120	28	81	155	11	18	22	61	15	18	12	123	22	
1931.....	155	255	27	46	26	128	13	20	23	147	26	87	175	14	21	27	60	10	15	14	117	18	
1932.....	144	263	22	42	52	130	20	30	43	156	29	119	175	14	27	26	88	12	16	16	131	21	
1933.....	156	291	26	39	42	118	23	39	32	167	32	102	192	18	23	16	82	20	25	31	156	31	
1934.....	139	256	24	42	37	98	19	26	37	141	21	73	157	12	22	21	75	14	17	19	124	26	
1935.....	159	332	20	58	52	111	26	32	40	159	32	105	190	13	25	28	97	19	22	13	167	24	
Summary (8 classes)																							
1928.....	387	813	163	118	103	241	52	42	82	350 ^a	21	190	506	73	48	73	201	37	54	31	318	32	
1929.....	359	908	159	123	93	271	43	41	77	400	29	212	559	115	70	106	240	27	59	49	392	31	
1930.....	386	981	193	143	104	282	62	65	73	393	43	245	633	99	69	114	251	47	47	52	440	37	
1931.....	404	1,261	206	176	151	373	58	69	96	506	46	270	754	137	87	121	282	62	56	67	502	37	
1932.....	375	1,323	258	186	177	403	85	83	176	527	52	271	788	134	112	140	304	48	69	62	471	41	
1933.....	418	1,483	251	194	209	388	80	86	130	574	64	279	843	136	99	130	338	62	69	92	514	73	
1934.....	385	1,454	278	200	176	369	90	99	141	499	45	200	762	124	106	113	348	57	69	63	472	47	
1935.....	379	1,496	275	227	217	448	100	105	135	501	103	259	803	126	115	119	335	87	67	59	522	54	
Total (8 classes).....	3,093	9,719	1,783	1,367	1,230	2,775	570	590	860	3,750	403	1,926	5,648	944	706	916	2,299	427	490	475	3,631	355	
PERCENTAGES																							
Total (8 classes).....	9	40	7	6	5	11	2	2	3	15	.....	9	34	6	4	5	13	2	3	3	21	.....
Large colleges ¹	22	29	6	5	5	10	3	3	4	13	.....	20	27	3	4	5	13	3	3	3	19	.....
Small colleges ²	5	46	11	6	4	9	2	1	3	13	.....	9	33	8	5	5	11	2	2	2	23	.....
East.....	13	36	6	6	6	10	2	2	4	15	.....	9	34	6	4	6	14	2	3	3	19	.....
North.....	20	31	5	3	4	15	3	3	3	13	.....	12	31	4	2	7	17	4	4	3	17	.....
South.....	18	31	3	5	4	13	2	3	4	17	.....	16	30	2	4	4	13	2	3	3	23	.....
West.....	12	38	7	5	5	11	2	2	3	15	.....	11	33	5	4	5	13	2	3	3	21	.....

¹ Fewer than 3,000 students.

² More than 3,000 students.



TABLE 9.—UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS—Number of graduates who specialized in different courses of study in 30 universities

Year of graduation and location	AGRICULTURE							Anthropology	Architecture	Astronomy	Bacteriology	Botany	Business administration	Chemistry	Dentistry	Economics	Education
	Animal nutrition	Entomology	Forestry	General	Plant pathology	Soil science											
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Men																	
Year of graduation:																	
1928	6	2	33	67	1	9		38			6	10	154	44	99	151	
1929	2	2	23	63	1	2		66			4	10	140	45	105	196	
1930	4	3	31	60	1	2		54			3	11	215	24	126	194	
1931	4	1	34	55	1	3		58			4	10	241	60	166	221	
1932	6	2	32	77	1	1		63	1		6	12	286	37	190	244	
1933	7	2	33	84	1	2		65			8	16	309	44	177	279	
1934	9	6	30	76	2	3		64			5	21	294	36	163	202	
1935	2	6	39	81	3	6		60			12	17	294	45	178	231	
Total (8 classes)	40	29	244	563	10	28	6	468	2	48	107	4,149	1,943	335	1,164	1,718	
Percent	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.04	0.1	0.03	1.8	0.01	0.2	0.4	16.1	7.5	1.3	4.5	6.6	
Summary by size of institution:																	
Large	0	10	243	391	2	0	6	430	2	34	49	3,930	1,399	334	747	1,284	
Small	40	19	1	172	8	28	0	38	0	14	58	219	544	1	417	434	
Summary by location:																	
East	1	3	244	39	4	7	6	50	2	2	13	1,596	744	13	359	313	
North	22	1		445				258		9	38	1,317	507	7	227	637	
South		4			1			31		3	1	219	362		278	96	
West	17	21		79	5	21		129		34	55	1,017	310	315	300	672	
Women																	
Year of graduation:																	
1928								4			2	8	17		16	415	
1929								4			11	20	28		19	454	
1930								4			11	20	35		21	495	
1931								16			9	9	67		26	597	
1932								4			15	15	108		28	644	
1933								9			15	15	48		28	772	
1934								2			13	13	120		35	540	

1930.....	7	44	156	189	96	4	31	92	18	.....	8	19	104	1	31	5	22
1931.....	12	59	178	174	94	5	23	125	36	.....	4	24	170	.....	41	1	47
1932.....	24	62	175	190	140	4	31	130	25	1	11	26	150	.....	48	9	55
1933.....	24	97	175	178	185	4	26	122	24	.....	11	22	171	.....	53	19	48
1934.....	30	104	202	203	160	7	33	125	24	.....	10	18	169	3	48	13	57
1935.....	34	102	173	232	165	6	29	141	34	1	4	26	181	1	62	10	63
Total (8 classes).....	141	527	1,316	1,508	996	39	223	886	183	3	52	163	1,097	16	318	84	347
Percent.....	0.5	2.0	5.1	5.8	3.9	0.2	0.9	3.4	0.7	0.02	0.2	0.6	4.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.3
Summary by size of institution: ¹																	
Large.....	141	349	777	830	622	38	190	713	175	3	40	119	799	11	294	48	301
Small.....	0	78	539	678	374	1	33	173	8	0	12	24	298	5	24	36	46
Summary by location:																	
East.....	136	206	547	603	425	.....	61	343	55	.....	5	22	407	7	98	41	180
North.....	4	183	389	430	329	11	97	236	79	3	33	46	236	2	121	18	69
South.....	.....	26	129	97	36	.....	.....	159	1	.....	1	17	260	6	11	22	43
West.....	1	112	251	378	206	28	65	128	48	.....	13	78	194	1	88	3	55
Women																	
Year of graduation:																	
1928.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	30	.....	3	2	84	126	16	36	84
1929.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	60	.....	7	1	123	147	19	39	98
1930.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	40	.....	2	6	148	142	21	50	130
1931.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	65	.....	12	7	190	155	31	54	144
1932.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	70	.....	17	4	181	150	31	41	148
1933.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	81	.....	10	3	162	152	38	44	163
1934.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	78	.....	9	5	153	162	53	37	159
1935.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	71	.....	8	3	142	170	52	36	138
Total (8 classes).....	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	2,418	495	1	58	31	1,183	1,204	261	337	1,064
Percent.....	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	13.7	2.8	0.01	0.3	0.2	6.7	6.8	1.5	1.9	6.0
Summary by size of institution: ¹																	
Large.....	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1,986	453	1	44	30	958	806	256	255	882
Small.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	432	42	0	14	1	225	398	5	82	182
Summary by location:																	
East.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	723	147	.....	5	14	328	170	67	117	490
North.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	789	87	.....	35	8	364	567	81	100	277
South.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	58	.....	1	1	271	151	5	82	155
West.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492	203	.....	17	8	220	316	108	38	192

¹ Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

TABLE 9.—UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS—Number of graduates who specialized in different courses of study in 30 universities—Continued

Year of graduation and location	Law	Librarianship	Mathematics	Medicine	Music	Pharmacy	Philosophy	Physics	Political science	Psychology	Religion	Speech or expression	Sociology	Zoology and biology	Other	No response	Total
I	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Men																	
Year of graduation:																	
1928	183	3	31	70	13	26	12	19	47	8	23	2	19	56	185	25	2,372
1929	198	6	33	46	13	46	19	22	43	20	18	7	23	78	172	31	2,503
1930	169	10	39	62	11	32	25	19	52	17	18	11	19	87	131	27	2,725
1931	228	6	64	80	27	42	23	24	84	21	18	6	32	102	179	27	3,346
1932	229	10	54	79	20	24	14	43	80	36	9	10	26	119	240	48	3,595
1933	203	8	57	66	34	35	18	34	90	37	7	7	39	119	232	56	3,877
1934	175	25	54	45	30	39	18	34	91	34	10	13	42	108	249	40	3,736
1935	163	4	80	62	31	23	19	30	97	48	13	12	53	133	293	47	3,986
Total (8 classes)	1,548	72	412	510	179	267	148	235	584	22	116	68	253	802	1,681	301	26,140
Percent	6.0	0.3	1.6	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	3.1	6.5	1.1	100.00
Summary by size of institution:																	
Large	1,479	72	266	409	130	188	136	159	509	202	77	58	194	722	1,501	169	20,602
Small	69	0	146	101	49	79	12	66	75	19	39	10	59	80	180	132	5,538
Summary by location:																	
East	205	24	145	156	39	19	69	69	234	90	48	3	81	412	994	117	9,222
North	698	48	114	219	46	57	45	67	162	68	1	13	67	79	430	32	7,935
South	94	58	114	18	3	40	5	18	21	10	39	52	31	32	191	40	2,423
West	551	91	95	117	91	151	29	71	167	53	28	52	74	279	66	112	6,560
Women																	
Year of graduation:																	
1928	8	36	55	4	27	5	10	4	12	25	18	16	45	16	153	15	1,565
1929	9	55	54	2	58	4	7	3	14	23	29	24	61	28	110	48	1,861
1930	7	67	48	4	59	5	4	2	12	30	28	29	74	24	150	18	2,034
1931	7	92	69	9	56	4	4	2	12	46	31	30	74	27	125	22	2,375
1932	11	75	67	3	66	4	7	3	18	45	15	23	98	39	135	16	2,440
1933	6	45	59	9	79	3	12	2	23	38	5	30	118	37	146	23	2,635
1934	8	36	38	12	59	3	8	1	29	59	3	28	166	29	117	24	2,361
1935	13	28	60	4	64	2	8	1	29	55	3	30	178	37	127	23	2,546
Total (8 classes)	69	434	450	47	468	30	63	16	144	321	132	210	815	237	1,063	189	17,817
Percent	0.4	2.5	2.6	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.2	4.6	1.3	0.6	1.1	100.00

Summary by size of institution:	69	414	318	42	413	26	58	14	110	294	130	123	722	201	949	117	14,966
Large.....	0	0	132	5	55	4	5	2	34	27	2	17	93	36	114	72	2,851
Small.....	14	87	136	7	147	2	19	5	43	111	119	42	211	81	135	54	5,625
East.....	24	347	137	29	95	6	36	3	50	95	2	22	260	67	771	56	5,815
North.....	2	.....	97	2	15	1	2	8	7	56	.....	.....	83	29	58	20	1,803
South.....	29	.....	80	9	211	21	6	.....	44	59	11	146	261	60	99	59	4,574
West.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

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TABLE 10.—FIRST EMPLOYMENT AND MAJOR—Relation of major field of study and first employment of men and women graduates of colleges located East, North, South, and West, by year of graduation

Location of alma mater and year of graduation	MEN						WOMEN														
	Same		Closely related		Slightly related		No relation at all		No response		Total										
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent									
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
EAST																					
1928.....	278	36	237	31	117	15	137	18	9	778	264	51	124	24	44	9	81	16	12	525	
1929.....	321	39	234	29	129	16	142	17	10	836	313	52	130	22	63	10	99	16	14	619	
1930.....	372	35	269	25	145	16	183	20	16	936	303	45	144	21	79	12	147	22	15	688	
1931.....	316	30	258	25	190	18	235	27	16	1,065	292	41	179	25	67	9	176	25	19	733	
1932.....	281	24	281	24	222	19	332	33	44	1,220	268	38	163	23	86	12	191	27	32	740	
1933.....	299	23	293	22	239	18	481	37	81	1,393	355	42	170	20	91	11	234	27	27	877	
1934.....	379	27	307	22	238	17	484	34	76	1,484	250	37	143	21	81	12	198	30	31	703	
1935.....	429	31	323	23	198	14	437	32	123	1,510	280	41	159	24	63	9	176	26	62	740	
NORTH																					
1928.....	357	49	206	29	93	13	68	9	7	731	177	40	104	23	66	14	101	23	16	464	
1929.....	360	47	186	24	113	15	107	14	5	771	237	44	116	22	67	12	120	22	34	574	
1930.....	343	44	233	30	97	13	98	13	10	781	204	38	144	18	66	12	120	23	28	562	
1931.....	414	39	215	20	168	16	263	25	23	1,083	334	42	140	19	95	12	225	28	40	834	
1932.....	371	34	222	20	190	17	321	29	28	1,132	270	34	145	19	115	15	254	32	37	821	
1933.....	365	31	233	20	181	16	381	33	44	1,204	234	30	165	21	105	13	277	36	53	834	
1934.....	349	33	259	25	158	15	278	27	72	1,116	277	34	150	19	126	16	253	31	71	877	
1935.....	340	34	264	26	145	15	254	25	114	1,117	279	38	127	17	99	13	232	32	112	849	
SOUTH																					
1928.....	101	40	68	27	32	13	49	20	2	250	65	38	36	21	24	14	45	27	3	173	
1929.....	124	45	75	28	42	15	33	12	2	274	61	31	55	28	24	12	58	29	6	204	
1930.....	102	34	94	31	47	15	61	20	2	306	75	32	58	24	38	16	67	28	8	246	
1931.....	99	30	88	27	63	19	80	24	2	332	68	28	55	23	26	11	92	38	9	250	
1932.....	90	30	83	27	56	18	77	25	6	315	52	23	43	19	42	19	86	39	9	232	
1933.....	81	26	100	33	46	15	81	26	7	315	47	22	51	24	34	16	96	38	10	223	
1934.....	81	29	77	28	52	18	69	25	17	296	43	20	41	19	30	14	96	46	11	221	
1935.....	76	24	75	24	67	22	92	30	28	338	59	26	55	24	26	11	89	39	25	254	

West		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	9	613	163	43	92	25	46	12	76	20	26	403
	.....	323	320	305	318	318	336	280	342	15	622	191	43	105	25	53	12	94	76	21	464
	.....	323	320	305	318	318	336	280	342	15	702	217	42	113	22	65	13	115	94	21	538
	.....	323	320	305	318	318	336	280	342	19	866	193	36	126	24	74	13	135	26	28	558
	.....	323	320	305	318	318	336	280	342	27	931	207	33	138	23	91	15	163	27	30	647
	.....	323	320	305	318	318	336	280	342	34	965	236	36	143	21	118	18	165	25	39	701
	.....	323	320	305	318	318	336	280	342	44	840	193	37	129	25	85	16	111	22	42	560
	.....	323	320	305	318	318	336	280	342	92	1,021	269	42	133	21	89	14	149	23	63	703
Total																					
	.....	1,059	1,125	1,073	1,167	1,060	1,081	1,089	1,187	25	2,372	669	44	356	24	180	12	303	20	57	1,565
	.....	1,059	1,125	1,073	1,167	1,060	1,081	1,089	1,187	30	2,503	802	45	406	21	207	11	371	21	75	1,861
	.....	1,059	1,125	1,073	1,167	1,060	1,081	1,089	1,187	47	2,725	799	41	459	21	248	13	449	23	79	2,034
	.....	1,059	1,125	1,073	1,167	1,060	1,081	1,089	1,187	68	3,146	887	39	500	22	262	11	628	28	98	2,375
	.....	1,059	1,125	1,073	1,167	1,060	1,081	1,089	1,187	112	3,595	797	35	489	21	334	14	694	30	126	2,440
	.....	1,059	1,125	1,073	1,167	1,060	1,081	1,089	1,187	168	3,877	872	35	529	21	348	14	757	30	129	2,635
	.....	1,059	1,125	1,073	1,167	1,060	1,081	1,089	1,187	209	3,736	763	34	463	21	322	15	658	30	155	2,361
	.....	1,059	1,125	1,073	1,167	1,060	1,081	1,089	1,187	357	3,986	887	39	474	21	277	12	646	28	262	2,546
	.....	8,841	9,627	9,227	9,927	9,227	9,927	9,227	9,927	24	26,140	6,476	38	3,676	22	2,178	13	4,506	27	981	17,817
Total (8 classes)																					
Summary by—																					
Size:	Large	7,119	7,722	7,405	7,927	7,405	7,927	7,405	7,927	25	20,602	5,500	19	3,048	21	1,789	13	3,820	27	809	14,966
	Small	1,722	1,902	1,502	1,999	1,502	1,999	1,502	1,999	22	5,538	976	36	628	24	389	14	686	26	172	2,851
Section:	East	2,626	2,899	2,818	3,012	2,818	3,012	2,818	3,012	28	9,222	2,325	43	1,212	22	574	11	302	24	212	5,625
	North	2,899	3,188	3,188	3,470	3,188	3,470	3,188	3,470	303	7,935	2,012	27	1,091	20	739	14	1,582	29	391	5,815
	South	754	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	62	2,423	470	27	394	23	244	14	614	36	81	1,803
	West	2,562	1,527	1,527	895	1,527	895	1,527	895	276	6,560	1,669	39	979	23	621	14	1,008	24	297	4,574

1 Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF COLLEGE ALUMNI

TABLE 11.—PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AND MAJOR—Relation of present employment and major field of study of men and women graduates of colleges located in the East, North, South, and West, by year of graduation

Location of alma mater and year of graduation	MEN										WOMEN																			
	Same		Closely related		Slightly related		No relation at all		No response		Total		Same		Closely related		Slightly related		No relation at all		No response		Total							
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24							
EAST																														
1928	242	32	230	30	161	21	134	17	11	778	27	123	25	72	15	128	26	34	525	1928	168	34	123	25	72	15	128	26	34	525
1929	279	34	262	32	161	19	126	15	8	836	31	130	22	104	18	135	23	28	619	1929	222	37	130	22	104	18	135	23	28	619
1930	255	28	301	32	195	21	173	19	12	936	29	141	22	119	18	174	27	37	688	1930	217	33	141	22	119	18	174	27	37	688
1931	305	29	288	27	227	22	230	22	15	1,065	36	167	24	111	16	186	26	42	733	1931	236	34	167	24	111	16	186	26	42	733
1932	313	26	337	29	253	21	289	24	28	1,220	33	168	24	113	16	179	26	42	740	1932	238	34	168	24	113	16	179	26	42	740
1933	369	28	343	26	262	20	340	26	79	1,393	39	174	21	116	14	216	26	53	877	1933	318	39	174	21	116	14	216	26	53	877
1934	429	30	359	26	260	18	366	26	70	1,484	38	130	20	91	14	186	28	46	703	1934	250	38	130	20	91	14	186	28	46	703
1935	432	31	372	27	232	17	352	25	122	1,510	41	156	24	88	13	143	22	81	740	1935	272	41	156	24	88	13	143	22	81	740
NORTH																														
1928	316	44	198	27	125	17	85	12	7	731	27	97	24	56	14	141	35	58	464	1928	112	27	97	24	56	14	141	35	58	464
1929	320	42	218	29	118	16	102	13	6	771	31	116	23	68	14	163	32	73	574	1929	154	31	116	23	68	14	163	32	73	574
1930	311	41	241	31	118	15	101	13	10	781	29	117	24	76	16	149	31	81	562	1930	139	29	117	24	76	16	149	31	81	562
1931	418	40	245	23	192	18	199	19	29	1,083	36	149	20	117	16	212	28	87	834	1931	269	36	149	20	117	16	212	28	87	834
1932	441	40	287	26	186	17	195	17	23	1,132	33	155	21	132	18	210	28	81	821	1932	243	33	155	21	132	18	210	28	81	821
1933	441	38	288	25	210	18	217	19	48	1,204	32	167	23	107	14	228	31	92	834	1933	240	32	167	23	107	14	228	31	92	834
1934	419	40	276	26	157	15	203	19	61	1,116	35	164	21	110	14	228	30	109	877	1934	266	35	164	21	110	14	228	30	109	877
1935	394	39	270	27	165	16	185	18	103	1,117	41	155	19	105	14	186	26	131	849	1935	292	41	155	19	105	14	186	26	131	849
SOUTH																														
1928	85	34	85	34	26	10	53	21	1	250	31	32	19	24	15	57	35	9	173	1928	51	31	32	19	24	15	57	35	9	173
1929	109	40	80	29	43	16	42	15	3	274	20	38	19	35	18	83	43	10	204	1929	38	20	38	19	35	18	83	43	10	204
1930	88	29	95	31	69	23	51	17	3	306	26	50	22	35	16	82	36	21	246	1930	58	26	50	22	35	16	82	36	21	246
1931	97	29	100	30	74	23	59	18	2	332	22	51	22	36	15	96	41	16	250	1931	51	22	51	22	36	15	96	41	16	250
1932	108	35	99	33	45	15	53	19	7	312	18	43	19	39	18	101	45	9	232	1932	40	18	43	19	39	18	101	45	9	232
1933	86	28	106	34	63	20	55	18	5	315	18	53	26	32	14	87	42	16	223	1933	38	18	53	26	32	14	87	42	16	223
1934	85	30	89	32	58	21	48	17	16	296	16	50	25	32	16	86	43	21	221	1934	32	16	50	25	32	16	86	43	21	221
1935	84	27	83	27	73	24	68	22	30	338	25	57	25	29	13	82	37	30	254	1935	56	25	57	25	29	13	82	37	30	254

Year	West	15	12	11	613	93	26	88	25	57	16	115	33	50	403
1928	292	73	15	24	613	93	26	88	25	57	16	115	33	50	403
1929	285	70	15	26	622	123	30	92	22	80	20	113	28	56	464
1930	269	86	18	30	702	132	27	117	24	84	18	147	31	57	538
1931	349	127	15	23	866	131	26	112	23	101	20	157	31	58	558
1932	336	124	14	41	931	172	29	134	23	111	19	172	29	58	647
1933	364	149	16	35	965	203	32	133	21	130	20	172	27	63	701
1934	378	133	15	36	840	186	37	132	26	78	15	110	22	54	560
1935	389	143	15	84	1,021	255	41	133	21	88	14	146	24	81	703
TOTAL	935	345	15	30	2,372	424	30	340	24	209	15	441	31	151	1,565
1928	935	345	15	30	2,372	424	30	340	24	209	15	441	31	151	1,565
1929	993	340	14	30	2,503	517	32	376	22	287	17	494	29	167	1,861
1930	923	411	15	43	2,725	546	30	425	23	314	17	552	30	197	2,034
1931	1,169	615	19	69	3,346	687	31	479	22	365	17	651	30	193	2,375
1932	1,198	661	19	99	3,595	693	31	500	22	395	18	662	29	190	2,440
1933	1,260	761	20	167	3,877	799	33	527	22	382	16	703	29	224	2,635
1934	1,261	740	21	183	3,736	734	34	476	22	311	15	610	29	230	2,361
1935	1,299	748	20	339	3,986	875	39	481	22	310	14	557	25	323	2,546
Total (8 classes)	9,038	4,621	18	960	26,140	5,295	33	3,604	22	2,573	16	4,670	29	1,675	17,817
Summary by—															
Size: 1															
Large	7,315	3,692	18	758	20,602	4,495	33	2,963	22	2,157	16	3,912	29	1,439	14,966
Small	1,723	929	18	202	5,538	800	31	641	24	416	16	758	29	236	2,851
Section:															
East	2,624	2,010	20	345	9,222	1,921	36	1,189	23	814	15	1,347	26	354	5,625
North	3,060	1,287	17	287	7,935	1,715	33	1,100	22	771	15	1,517	30	712	5,815
South	742	429	18	64	2,423	364	22	374	22	259	16	674	40	132	1,803
West	2,612	895	14	264	6,560	1,295	31	941	23	729	18	1,132	28	477	4,574

1 Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

TABLE 12.—*SELF-HELP IN COLLEGE—Part of expenses earned by men and women graduates by year of graduation, by size of institution, and by location of alma mater*

Year of graduation, size, and location of alma mater	Number of alumni who, while in college, earned—										No re- sponse	Total
	Nearly all expenses		One-half expenses		One-fourth expenses		Little		Nothing			
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MEN												
Year of graduation:												
1928.....	888	38	420	16	344	14	382	16	322	14	16	2,372
1929.....	918	37	404	16	372	15	451	18	334	14	24	2,503
1930.....	950	35	522	19	401	15	473	18	351	13	28	2,725
1931.....	1,193	36	627	19	474	14	577	17	450	14	25	3,346
1932.....	1,282	36	638	18	523	15	636	18	470	13	46	3,595
1933.....	1,275	33	675	18	575	15	734	19	579	15	39	3,877
1934.....	1,232	33	614	17	522	14	744	20	590	16	34	3,736
1935.....	1,276	32	679	17	609	16	773	20	593	15	56	3,986
Total (8 classes).....	9,014	35	4,579	18	3,820	15	4,770	18	3,689	14	268	26,140
Summary by—												
Size: 1												
Large.....	7,278	36	3,633	18	2,913	14	3,702	18	2,936	14	140	20,602
Small.....	1,736	32	946	17	907	17	1,068	20	753	14	128	5,538
Section:												
East.....	2,923	32	1,476	16	1,364	15	1,878	20	1,537	17	44	9,222
North.....	2,716	34	1,452	18	1,228	16	1,424	18	1,067	14	48	7,935
South.....	562	24	366	15	364	15	549	23	549	23	33	2,423
West.....	2,813	44	1,285	20	864	14	919	14	536	8	143	6,560
WOMEN												
Year of graduation:												
1928.....	345	22	127	8	118	8	301	20	642	42	32	1,565
1929.....	430	23	143	8	155	8	344	19	761	42	28	1,861
1930.....	510	26	160	8	168	8	386	19	779	39	31	2,034
1931.....	624	27	199	9	193	8	445	19	872	37	42	2,375
1932.....	633	27	220	9	196	8	417	17	935	39	39	2,440
1933.....	715	28	235	9	218	9	449	17	967	37	51	2,635
1934.....	576	25	223	10	190	8	444	19	897	38	31	2,361
1935.....	658	26	258	10	244	10	474	19	874	35	38	2,546
Total (8 classes).....	4,491	26	1,565	9	1,482	8	3,260	19	6,727	38	292	17,817
Summary by—												
Size: 1												
Large.....	3,826	26	1,256	9	1,195	8	2,715	18	5,756	39	218	14,966
Small.....	665	24	309	11	287	10	545	20	971	35	74	2,851
Section:												
East.....	1,734	31	461	8	474	9	1,008	18	1,878	34	70	5,625
North.....	1,252	22	556	10	467	8	1,069	18	2,406	42	65	5,815
South.....	291	17	112	6	131	7	332	19	902	51	35	1,803
West.....	1,214	27	436	10	410	9	851	19	1,541	35	122	4,574

¹ Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

TABLE 13.—GRADUATE WORK—Number of years of graduate work carried on by men and women graduates of colleges located in the East, North, South, and West by year of graduation

Year and section	MEN										WOMEN												
	No gradu- ate work	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	No re- sponse	Total	No gradu- ate work	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	No re- sponse	Total	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
EAST																							
1928	310	96	57	99	82	17	15	10	7	85	778	128	154	42	31	23	35	6	3	15	88	525	
1929	310	103	72	93	104	22	26	13	1	92	836	158	158	75	38	23	18	11	7	7	2	135	619
1930	381	91	83	111	99	46	37	15	1	83	936	218	152	68	47	29	20	14	1	11	2	127	688
1931	426	136	104	132	107	51	7	1	1	101	1,065	270	156	82	45	24	24	5	1	2	107	733	
1932	472	182	111	133	193	13	3	1	1	114	1,220	278	141	69	44	35	7	1	4	8	153	740	
1933	602	187	130	240	65	3	3	1	2	161	1,393	315	168	78	72	10	5	2	2	11	216	877	
1934	681	230	308	79	17	3	1	1	1	164	1,484	302	137	71	7	2	4	1	2	2	175	703	
1935	721	439	110	14	7	1	1	1	1	219	1,980	342	166	23	9	6	2	5	1	11	176	740	
Total	3,903	1,464	975	901	674	155	89	30	12	1,019	9,222	2,011	1,226	509	289	173	115	43	20	62	1,177	5,625	
North																							
1928	420	144	43	41	32	13	8	3	9	18	731	183	155	32	9	8	10	2	3	4	58	464	
1929	407	160	63	51	33	9	11	9	2	26	771	260	172	42	17	5	6	6	3	2	61	574	
1930	419	141	56	83	38	23	16	1	1	23	781	272	160	35	17	10	9	5	1	3	54	562	
1931	530	204	82	93	71	38	4	1	2	58	1,083	316	276	75	21	21	16	2	1	1	106	834	
1932	592	213	92	89	76	8	1	1	2	59	1,132	359	236	65	25	21	5	1	1	1	110	821	
1933	685	184	112	113	35	1	1	1	1	63	1,204	391	213	59	38	6	4	1	1	1	122	834	
1934	635	206	176	36	3	3	1	1	1	64	1,116	406	206	90	2	2	2	4	1	1	168	877	
1935	675	314	21	11	3	1	1	1	3	90	1,117	460	183	7	2	2	2	4	1	1	186	849	
Total	4,373	1,566	645	487	293	95	40	15	20	401	7,935	2,647	1,603	405	131	74	52	23	8	7	865	5,815	
South																							
1928	95	36	22	21	20	8	5	1	7	35	250	54	55	24	9	3	2	1	2	2	26	173	
1929	120	42	15	20	19	9	3	9	1	36	274	87	49	14	12	6	2	1	1	1	31	204	
1930	179	43	23	26	22	8	6	2	1	47	306	103	67	14	7	5	3	2	1	2	44	246	
1931	157	40	21	35	24	11	2	1	1	41	332	110	58	29	8	3	2	1	1	1	40	250	
1932	151	38	25	24	23	4	3	1	1	47	312	94	61	18	18	4	1	1	2	2	40	232	
1933	165	45	31	8	8	8	12	1	1	34	315	106	39	12	10	10	1	1	1	1	55	223	
1934	160	39	26	1	6	6	20	1	1	40	286	125	36	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	221	
1935	189	77	26	1	4	4	1	1	1	44	338	127	48	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	73	254	
Total	1,166	360	202	170	126	40	16	14	8	321	2,423	806	413	138	51	25	12	3	6	6	349	1,803	

TABLE 13.—GRADUATE WORK—Number of years of graduate work carried on by men and women graduates of colleges located in the East, North, South, and West by year of graduation—Continued

Year and section	MEN										WOMEN												
	No gradu- ate work	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	No re- sponse	Total	No gradu- ate work	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	No re- sponse	Total	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
West																							
1928	103	108	81	50	43	32	12	8	7	169	613	115	108	50	19	8	4	6	1	4	88	403	
1929	123	106	51	60	37	16	21	5	9	185	622	140	140	48	28	10	11	2	6	3	110	464	
1930	143	144	73	60	56	24	21	6	1	174	702	135	151	58	22	10	10	12	1	1	138	538	
1931	182	152	77	83	52	49	10	4	1	262	866	233	122	19	22	4	4	2	1	2	177	647	
1932	252	169	101	75	65	22	4	1	1	241	911	216	143	56	31	15	6	1	1	2	177	701	
1933	300	173	94	111	80	16	4	1	1	236	965	246	142	48	27	5	1	1	2	4	226	560	
1934	257	160	104	58	29	28	4	3	2	228	840	203	115	36	7	3	1	2	2	3	190	701	
1935	378	216	85	50	16	4	4	3	2	267	1,021	308	125	26	8	1	1	2	2	2	230	703	
Total	1,738	1,228	679	538	328	167	72	27	21	1,762	6,560	1,562	1,046	341	164	66	38	26	13	17	1,304	4,574	
Total	928	384	203	211	177	70	40	22	30	307	2,372	480	472	148	68	42	51	14	7	23	260	1,565	
1929	960	411	219	215	193	56	61	36	13	339	2,503	611	513	179	95	44	37	20	18	7	337	1,861	
1930	1,072	419	215	260	215	101	80	14	2	327	2,725	728	530	176	93	54	42	33	3	12	363	2,034	
1931	1,295	532	279	343	254	149	23	6	3	462	3,346	947	612	205	92	80	46	9	2	2	398	2,375	
1932	1,467	602	329	321	357	47	6	2	3	401	3,595	947	581	208	104	78	19	2	6	10	485	2,440	
1933	1,762	589	367	495	357	20	7	3	2	494	3,877	1,058	562	197	147	21	11	2	3	16	619	2,635	
1934	1,733	635	627	175	57	10	0	0	3	496	3,736	1,036	494	219	17	6	5	1	5	5	568	2,361	
1935	1,963	1,046	242	176	30	4	0	3	5	617	3,986	1,237	524	19	19	10	6	11	3	11	685	2,546	
Grand total (8 classes)	11,180	4,618	2,501	2,096	1,421	457	217	86	61	3,503	26,140	7,026	4,288	1,393	635	335	217	95	47	86	3,695	17,817	

TABLE 14.—GRADUATE MAJORS—Major fields of graduate study pursued by men and women, by year they graduated from college

Graduate field of study	MEN										WOMEN									
	Number reporting graduate study from the class of—										Number reporting graduate study from the class of—									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total	Per-cent	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total	Per-cent
1.	8	8	4	6	6	7	9	10	11		13	13	14	16	16	17	18	19	20	21
Agriculture:																				
Animal nutrition.....	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	18	0.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	(1)
Anatomy.....	2	6	5	4	3	8	3	37	0.3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	(1)
Forestry.....	5	4	6	8	8	7	7	53	0.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	(1)
General agriculture.....	23	18	10	16	17	11	11	117	1.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	(1)
Plant pathology.....	3	3	5	2	1	1	2	13	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Soil science.....	4	4	3	2	1	4	4	24	0.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Anthropology.....	10	19	1	3	1	5	5	17	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	0.1
Architecture.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	11	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	0.1
Astronomy.....	2	3	4	2	7	9	8	45	0.4	4	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	38	0.5
Bacteriology.....	4	5	3	2	7	2	9	35	0.3	5	8	9	3	6	8	10	5	54	0.7	
Botany.....	80	101	98	92	101	104	105	796	6.8	23	20	26	15	24	25	35	16	204	2.8	
Business administration.....	48	43	81	90	91	112	104	665	5.9	15	11	18	13	15	11	12	11	106	1.4	
Chemistry.....	4	5	7	13	29	28	35	149	1.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	0.1	
Dentistry.....	36	31	51	63	53	51	57	407	3.5	13	13	21	17	11	8	11	12	106	1.4	
Economics.....	215	232	241	241	252	208	163	1,713	14.5	240	260	277	300	272	286	174	197	2,006	27.2	
Education (teaching).....	3	1	7	7	8	6	6	49	0.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Engineering:																				
Aeronautical.....	7	11	12	10	17	19	24	114	1.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Chemical.....	21	19	27	35	33	30	30	223	1.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Civil.....	31	21	35	35	30	32	34	230	2.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Electrical.....	15	18	18	20	28	30	21	171	1.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Mechanical.....	2	7	5	5	2	4	2	37	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Mining and metallurgy.....	4	10	3	8	9	7	10	54	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Other engineering.....	22	21	30	36	47	38	37	261	2.2	76	108	88	123	103	75	66	60	699	9.5	
English.....	8	19	6	5	12	9	13	82	0.7	30	40	47	27	26	48	42	27	287	3.9	
Fine arts.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Genetics.....	11	13	13	16	23	10	11	103	0.9	5	2	1	2	2	3	4	4	40	0.5	
Geography.....	2	2	6	1	5	5	7	32	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Geology.....	11	13	13	16	23	10	11	103	0.9	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	4	14	0.2	

1 Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 14.—GRADUATE MAJORS—Major fields of graduate study pursued by men and women; by year they graduated from college—Continued.

Graduate field of study	Men										Women									
	Number reporting graduate study from the class of—										Number reporting graduate study from the class of—									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total	Per-cent	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Total	Per-cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
History	18	29	28	61	40	45	36	41	298	2.5	59	52	51	63	62	57	42	27	413	5.6
Home economics	1	1	4	4	4	5	4	7	10	.1	55	52	54	39	44	38	38	29	349	4.7
Journalism				2	4	5	1	7	23	.2	5	3	2	2	10	4	7	3	36	.5
Language:																				
Ancient	2	3	4	4	5	3	7	4	28	2	18	13	10	16	10	7	7	9	93	1.3
Modern	12	14	9	19	23	27	26	27	157	1.3	37	29	47	46	51	56	56	44	355	4.8
Law	151	136	164	236	237	256	185	174	1,539	13.1	10	7	11	17	8	6	12	10	81	1.1
Librarianship	5	5	13	5	3	17	9	3	60	.5	43	37	50	61	27	20	15	17	270	3.7
Mathematics	21	15	12	31	22	14	33	32	180	1.5	23	16	15	26	20	13	15	10	138	1.9
Medicine	195	213	233	265	306	266	237	250	1,985	16.8	10	13	15	15	25	18	17	16	129	1.8
Music	8	9	10	25	16	23	15	10	116	1.0	13	29	31	25	26	35	28	13	200	2.7
Pharmacy	4	4	2	6	4	3	2	2	25	.2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	6	.1
Philosophy	5	3	2	3	3	7	6	5	34	.3	1	3	3	3	1	4	6	4	23	.3
Physics	17	17	21	28	25	31	20	20	179	1.5	1	4	1	4	6	8	1	1	8	.1
Political science	10	14	11	12	14	16	18	27	122	1.0	6	5	2	4	6	8	5	3	39	.5
Psychology	12	14	5	22	22	8	22	14	119	1.0	24	24	18	27	23	20	18	22	176	2.4
Religion	31	22	36	29	21	26	22	23	210	1.8	7	14	13	9	11	1	1	2	58	.8
Speech or expression	5	6	6	6	5	2	6	7	43	.4	6	8	13	10	3	7	7	6	64	.9
Sociology	20	13	13	30	35	37	37	23	208	1.8	33	57	61	119	125	124	97	52	668	9.1
Zoology and biology	11	9	14	12	33	14	23	22	138	1.2	5	5	9	8	13	8	9	7	65	.9
Miscellaneous	68	81	58	105	98	100	111	108	729	6.2	48	59	92	76	87	89	59	70	578	7.9
Total	1,162	1,230	1,357	1,632	1,717	1,653	1,554	1,481	11,786	100.0	818	914	997	1,112	1,033	808	697	7,370	100.0	
Not responding	1,210	1,273	1,368	1,714	1,878	2,224	2,182	2,505	14,354	out	747	947	1,037	1,263	1,407	1,644	1,553	1,849	10,447	out
Total alumni cooperating	2,372	2,503	2,725	3,346	3,595	3,877	3,736	3,986	26,140	.....	1,565	1,861	2,034	2,375	2,440	2,635	2,361	2,546	17,817	.....

TABLE 15.—EXTENSION WORK—Number of men and women graduates of colleges located East, North, South, and West, by year of graduation—having taken extension courses

Section and year of graduation	MEN				WOMEN			
	Number enrolled	Percent	No response	Total	Number enrolled	Percent	No response	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EAST								
1928.....	122	16.0	656	778	142	27.0	383	525
1929.....	137	16.0	699	836	185	30.0	434	619
1930.....	165	18.0	771	936	193	28.0	495	688
1931.....	164	15.0	901	1,065	199	27.0	534	733
1932.....	170	14.0	1,050	1,220	182	25.0	558	740
1933.....	143	10.0	1,250	1,393	228	26.0	649	877
1934.....	161	11.0	1,323	1,484	172	24.0	531	703
1935.....	125	8.0	1,385	1,510	121	16.0	619	740
NORTH								
1928.....	111	15.0	620	731	83	18.0	381	464
1929.....	103	13.0	668	771	102	18.0	472	574
1930.....	94	12.0	687	781	78	14.0	484	562
1931.....	149	14.0	934	1,083	163	20.0	671	834
1932.....	140	12.0	992	1,132	161	20.0	660	821
1933.....	141	12.0	1,063	1,204	157	19.0	677	834
1934.....	136	12.0	980	1,116	136	16.0	741	877
1935.....	98	9.0	1,019	1,117	112	13.0	737	849
SOUTH								
1928.....	27	11.0	223	250	34	20.0	139	173
1929.....	46	17.0	228	274	37	18.0	167	204
1930.....	50	16.0	256	306	35	14.0	211	246
1931.....	48	14.0	284	332	50	20.0	200	250
1932.....	42	13.0	270	312	40	17.0	192	232
1933.....	36	11.0	279	315	25	11.0	198	223
1934.....	32	11.0	264	296	28	13.0	193	221
1935.....	27	8.0	311	338	41	16.0	213	254
WEST								
1928.....	113	18.0	500	613	119	30.0	284	403
1929.....	114	18.0	508	622	135	29.0	329	464
1930.....	130	19.0	572	702	171	32.0	367	538
1931.....	151	17.0	715	866	164	29.0	394	558
1932.....	140	15.0	791	931	153	24.0	494	647
1933.....	146	15.0	819	965	166	24.0	535	701
1934.....	129	15.0	711	840	131	23.0	429	560
1935.....	147	14.0	874	1,021	135	19.0	568	703
TOTAL								
1928.....	373	15.7	1,999	2,372	378	24.2	1,187	1,565
1929.....	400	16.0	2,103	2,503	459	24.6	1,402	1,861
1930.....	439	16.1	2,286	2,725	477	23.5	1,557	2,034
1931.....	512	15.3	2,834	3,346	576	24.3	1,799	2,375
1932.....	492	13.7	3,103	3,595	536	22.0	1,904	2,440
1933.....	466	12.1	3,411	3,877	576	21.9	2,059	2,635
1934.....	458	12.3	3,278	3,736	467	19.8	1,894	2,361
1935.....	397	9.9	3,589	3,986	409	16.1	2,137	2,546
SUMMARY BY								
Section:								
East.....	1,187	12.9	8,035	9,222	1,422	25.3	4,203	5,625
North.....	972	12.2	6,963	7,935	992	17.1	4,823	5,815
South.....	308	12.7	2,115	2,423	290	16.1	1,513	1,803
West.....	1,070	16.3	5,490	6,560	1,174	25.7	3,400	4,574
Size: †								
Large.....	2,656	12.9	17,946	20,602	3,379	22.6	11,587	14,966
Small.....	881	15.9	4,657	5,538	499	17.5	2,552	2,851
Grand total.....	3,537	13.5	22,603	26,140	3,878	21.8	13,939	17,817

† Large institutions with more than 3,000; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

TABLE 16.—DEGREES—Earned by men and women graduates of colleges located in the East, North, South, and West, according to year of graduation

Location of alma mater and year of graduation	MEN							WOMEN								
	Bachelor's degree only	First professional degree only	Master's degree	Doctor's degree	Bachelor's and first professional degrees	Master's and first professional degrees	Doctor's and first professional degrees	Total men responding	Bachelor's degree only	First professional degree only	Master's degree	Doctor's degree	Bachelor's and first professional degrees	Master's and first professional degrees	Doctor's and first professional degrees	Total women responding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EAST																
1928	396	113	65	12	161	23	4	774	384	3	126	4	7	1		525
1929	428	106	94	11	158	31	5	833	454	12	139	3	9			617
1930	454	143	82	14	212	25	1	911	521	1	149	3	10		2	687
1931	542	144	132	13	203	21	6	1,061	585	1	128		15	1		734
1932	675	132	149	7	234	20	2	1,219	620	2	103	1	12	1		738
1933	935	137	120	5	161	11		1,389	783	1	85		17			876
1934	1,146	166	120	2	37	12		1,483	644	12	37		8			701
1935	1,286	131	72	1	12	4	1	1,507	701	2	32		2			737
NORTH																
1928	496	52	87	21	64	7	2	729	386		61	4	7	2		460
1929	504	63	103	29	63	6	1	769	477	4	87	2	3			598
1930	522	59	99	31	779	1	2	779	489	2	61	1	7			560
1931	698	93	117	43	741	4	3	1,080	741	2	78	3	5			829
1932	804	70	119	18	117	4	1	1,129	726	4	83		4		1	819
1933	943	52	99	11	97	1		1,203	775	1	49	2	4			834
1934	931	55	97	11	28	1		1,113	827	2	43		2			874
1935	1,013	40	45	1	18	1		1,117	819	2	25	1	1			846
SOUTH																
1928	159	6	20	5	49	5	5	249	135		30	1	3	4		173
1929	172	6	30	1	57	4	4	274	159	2	28	1	3			192
1930	175	15	34	2	56	5		287	197	1	25	2	5		2	232
1931	226	17	29	7	60	1	1	331	215	1	28	1	5			249
1932	214	10	27	3	57	1		311	187	3	27		4			224
1933	234	2	35		38			309	197	3	27		7			216
1934	237	5	28		38		2	291	201	3	14		2			211
1935	298	5	14		19		2	323	224	2	7		1			232

West	1928	302	54	105	24	120	2	4	611	296	1	53	9	4	1	364
	1929	321	52	98	17	114	9	2	613	344	3	85	3	6	1	441
	1930	407	27	102	13	134	6	1	690	415	1	77	1	7	1	500
	1931	494	21	123	11	195	8	1	853	472	1	63	2	3	1	541
	1932	566	28	118	19	181	1	1	914	553	6	67	1	6	1	633
	1933	651	19	111	3	157	4	1	945	638	2	42	1	4	1	686
	1934	624	25	70	3	103	1	1	826	517	1	34	1	2	1	556
	1935	831	24	53	2	84	1	1	996	659	2	29	1	6	1	696
	TOTAL															
	1928	1,353	225	277	62	394	37	15	2,363	1,201	4	270	18	21	8	1,522
	1929	1,425	227	325	58	392	50	12	2,489	1,434	21	339	8	21	1	1,823
	1930	1,558	244	317	60	467	37	4	2,687	1,622	4	312	7	29	1	1,979
	1931	1,960	265	401	74	580	34	11	3,325	2,013	5	297	7	27	1	2,350
	1932	2,259	240	413	47	589	21	4	3,573	2,086	15	280	2	29	2	2,414
	1933	2,763	230	363	19	453	16	2	3,846	2,393	17	190	2	20	1	2,612
	1934	2,938	251	315	6	187	14	2	3,713	2,189	17	122	1	12	1	2,342
	1935	3,428	200	194	4	120	5	2	3,943	2,403	4	93	1	10	1	2,511
	Total (8 classes)															
	1928-1935	17,684	1,882	2,597	330	3,182	214	50	25,939	15,341	77	1,903	46	169	11	17,553
	Summary by size:															
	Large	14,362	935	2,038	267	2,788	116	18	20,524	12,880	64	1,673	40	147	7	14,815
	Small	3,322	947	559	63	394	98	32	5,415	2,461	13	250	6	22	4	2,738
	Section:															
	East	5,862	1,092	834	65	1,178	147	19	9,197	4,692	34	799	12	70	3	5,612
	North	5,911	484	766	155	574	20	9	7,919	5,240	15	487	14	16	2	3,795
	South	1,715	56	342	18	375	15	12	2,375	1,515	12	167	4	25	4	1,729
	West	4,196	250	780	92	1,088	32	10	6,448	3,894	16	450	16	38	2	4,417

1 Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

TABLE 17.—SCHOLASTIC HONORS—Number of men and women graduates reporting scholastic honors of any kind, by year of graduation, location, and size of alma mater

Year of graduation and location and size of alma mater	MEN				WOMEN			
	Not reporting scholastic honors		Not responding to question	Total	Reporting scholastic honors		Not responding to question	Total
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year of graduation:								
1928.....	585	25	1,787	2,372	429	27	1,136	1,565
1929.....	714	28	1,789	2,503	487	26	1,374	1,861
1930.....	768	28	1,957	2,725	546	27	1,488	2,034
1931.....	992	30	2,354	3,346	615	26	1,760	2,375
1932.....	1,043	29	2,552	3,595	646	26	1,794	2,440
1933.....	1,098	28	2,779	3,877	736	28	1,899	2,635
1934.....	1,153	31	2,583	3,736	674	28	1,687	2,361
1935.....	1,199	30	2,787	3,986	703	28	1,843	2,546
Total (8 classes).....	7,552	29	18,588	26,140	4,836	27	12,981	17,817
SUMMARY BY								
Section:								
East.....	2,506	27	6,716	9,222	1,223	22	4,402	5,625
North.....	2,362	30	5,573	7,935	1,671	29	4,144	5,815
South.....	747	31	1,676	2,423	499	28	1,304	1,803
West.....	1,937	30	4,623	6,560	1,443	32	3,131	4,574
Size ¹ :								
Large.....	6,027	29	14,575	20,602	4,040	27	10,926	14,966
Small.....	1,525	28	4,013	5,538	796	28	2,055	2,851

¹ Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

TABLE 18.—How alumni obtained first jobs

Year of graduation and location of alma mater	Ex-perience prior to graduation	Per-sonal initiative	Employment agency		Col-lege or fac-ulty	Fam-ily influ-ence or busi-ness	Alum-ni assist-ance	Fra-ter-nity rela-tionships	Other	No re-sponse	Total
			Pri-vate	Pub-lic							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MEN											
Year of graduation:											
1928.....	462	709	100	34	429	242	28	37	186	145	2,372
1929.....	519	732	96	34	478	219	17	47	211	150	2,503
1930.....	572	767	65	21	557	263	26	46	233	175	2,725
1931.....	742	1,030	68	26	419	471	34	55	271	230	3,346
1932.....	709	1,178	63	56	361	572	29	49	265	313	3,595
1933.....	698	1,266	67	65	435	562	23	58	288	415	3,877
1934.....	642	1,118	84	45	483	566	26	49	226	497	3,736
1935.....	722	1,055	99	72	555	487	37	46	201	712	3,986
Total (8 classes).....	5,066	7,855	642	353	3,717	3,382	220	387	1,881	2,637	26,140
Summary by section:											
East.....	1,590	2,586	352	199	1,051	1,377	76	143	597	1,251	9,222
North.....	1,421	2,542	133	89	1,369	1,008	49	115	594	615	7,935
South.....	458	722	20	18	319	377	25	28	248	208	2,423
West.....	1,597	2,005	137	47	978	620	70	101	442	563	6,560
WOMEN											
Year of graduation:											
1928.....	268	386	96	70	308	131	35	10	126	135	1,565
1929.....	341	482	124	57	383	146	15	15	145	153	1,861
1930.....	375	570	96	60	406	161	15	24	157	170	2,034
1931.....	467	733	92	60	392	198	12	17	191	213	2,375
1932.....	496	721	91	57	333	258	11	11	224	238	2,440
1933.....	539	776	69	63	377	253	7	23	251	277	2,635
1934.....	438	658	88	50	393	225	22	16	177	294	2,361
1935.....	559	635	101	43	423	179	7	19	171	409	2,546
Total (8 classes).....	3,483	4,961	757	460	3,015	1,551	124	135	1,442	1,889	17,817
Summary by section:											
East.....	1,115	1,520	339	225	992	469	47	36	415	467	5,625
North.....	1,102	1,639	221	127	978	463	33	38	519	695	5,815
South.....	321	525	30	21	247	263	10	19	171	196	1,803
West.....	945	1,277	167	87	798	356	34	42	337	531	4,574

TABLE 19.—Why first jobs were chosen

Year of graduation and location of alma mater	Direct relation to college course	Convenience to home	Good prospects for future	Good initial salary	Special ability for it	Kind of work wanted	No other work available	Miscellaneous	No response	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEN										
Year of graduation:										
1928.....	353	64	237	81	109	709	299	169	351	2,572
1929.....	373	71	283	81	93	701	307	220	374	2,503
1930.....	418	70	271	80	82	655	526	229	394	2,725
1931.....	495	63	201	78	79	713	951	273	493	3,343
1932.....	428	70	197	70	95	671	1,227	253	584	3,525
1933.....	533	69	227	78	78	689	1,257	316	630	3,877
1934.....	496	44	251	102	70	752	1,051	217	753	3,736
1935.....	500	50	321	92	108	836	889	276	914	3,986
Total (8 classes).....	3,596	501	1,988	662	714	5,726	6,507	1,953	4,493	26,140
Summary by section:										
East.....	785	67	616	209	137	2,591	2,509	475	1,833	9,222
North.....	1,426	64	751	252	160	1,317	2,161	516	1,288	7,935
South.....	429	49	238	66	126	580	570	81	284	2,425
West.....	956	321	383	135	291	1,238	1,267	881	1,088	6,560
WOMEN										
Year of graduation:										
1928.....	223	72	55	47	73	515	144	144	292	1,565
1929.....	244	89	66	68	79	623	198	142	352	1,861
1930.....	295	71	88	53	71	656	235	176	389	2,034
1931.....	444	100	76	41	72	621	432	179	410	2,375
1932.....	414	105	77	45	66	621	444	203	465	2,440
1933.....	453	83	83	36	71	654	499	270	486	2,635
1934.....	393	65	71	34	53	653	422	175	495	2,361
1935.....	402	76	74	36	76	709	338	193	642	2,546
Total (8 classes).....	2,868	661	590	360	561	5,052	2,712	1,482	3,531	17,817
Summary by section:										
East.....	661	205	211	113	78	2,044	872	388	1,053	5,625
North.....	1,283	80	201	139	112	1,259	1,020	497	1,224	5,815
South.....	192	69	65	47	136	620	305	52	317	1,803
West.....	732	307	113	61	235	1,129	515	545	937	4,574

TABLE 20.—UNEMPLOYMENT—Number of months idle since graduation, by numbers of alumni reporting
 (For percentages consult summary 26)

Year of graduation and location of alma mater	Number of months unemployed—																Total			
	None (not idle)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13-24	25-36	37-48		49-60	More than 60	No response
MEN																				
Year of graduation:																				
1928	63	81	97	42	33	183	14	28	26	24	4	39	114	31	10	4	0	171	2,372	
1929	72	68	96	45	33	177	25	32	27	28	15	15	124	26	9	5	2	146	2,503	
1930	74	96	104	78	38	112	28	30	36	36	18	94	188	60	15	5	4	210	2,725	
1931	96	113	143	77	65	149	33	45	46	55	23	102	285	94	18	10	0	265	3,346	
1932	100	136	146	133	66	182	43	74	72	77	29	165	327	51	17	0	0	339	3,595	
1933	165	236	219	149	149	161	54	76	48	61	22	110	230	52	8	0	0	409	3,877	
1934	170	200	242	161	83	144	48	78	36	47	20	63	143	15	3	1	1	433	3,736	
1935	229	260	272	142	79	105	44	35	23	30	28	48	48	0	0	0	1	658	3,986	
Total (8 classes)	969	1,190	1,319	827	501	1,013	289	398	294	358	159	682	1,459	329	80	25	7	2,681	26,140	
Summary by section:																				
East	303	386	434	273	190	352	91	166	96	135	77	268	624	133	44	13	3	1,196	9,222	
North	292	385	423	263	174	315	99	137	95	108	49	200	479	113	21	8	3	800	7,935	
South	130	121	140	170	35	69	30	34	23	37	6	40	95	27	2	2	3	240	2,423	
West	244	298	322	221	102	277	69	61	80	78	27	174	261	56	13	4	1	445	6,560	
WOMEN																				
Year of graduation:																				
1928	14	17	34	17	12	33	4	7	14	13	1	45	71	30	10	6	4	333	1,565	
1929	25	33	40	20	19	43	14	8	23	12	4	45	88	43	17	6	4	415	1,861	
1930	20	30	55	35	22	41	20	17	31	16	6	57	123	59	14	11	5	358	2,034	
1931	40	59	71	51	34	56	27	27	33	22	13	89	212	60	25	9	1	415	2,375	
1932	27	54	84	41	41	82	24	29	46	33	20	104	234	68	28	4	2	398	2,440	
1933	42	77	90	81	60	104	41	49	40	26	24	84	187	60	11	2	1	412	2,635	
1934	69	86	103	81	52	188	30	32	34	25	14	67	146	20	11	1	1	394	2,361	
1935	75	118	154	70	157	73	35	36	28	31	18	68	75	2	1	1	1	450	2,546	
Total (8 classes)	312	474	631	396	297	520	195	205	249	178	100	559	1,136	342	107	38	14	3,175	17,817	
Summary by section:																				
East	104	171	142	118	88	165	50	75	56	62	25	157	363	110	39	14	7	914	5,625	
North	121	177	223	151	112	186	169	73	97	61	38	169	364	115	32	11	4	1,236	5,815	
South	28	36	104	44	31	45	48	15	21	17	12	79	141	43	8	1	3	386	1,803	
West	59	90	162	83	66	124	28	42	175	38	25	154	268	74	28	12	3	639	4,574	

† Median or typical number of months (see heading) idle of those reporting on employment.

TABLE 21.—RELIEF—Number of college graduates on public relief, by months, according to the section where trained and year of graduation

Location of alma mater and year of graduation	Number of months on relief—												Total						
	None																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72			
	Question answered zero																		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133
	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472
	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491
	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,510
	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857
	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558	2,558
	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,523
	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787
	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589	2,589
	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086
	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266	1,266
	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672	18,672
	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4
	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8
	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232	9,232
	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935	7,935
	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423
	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,560
	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372	2,372
	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503	2,503
	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725
	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346	3,346
	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595	3,595
	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,877
	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736	3,736
	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986	3,986
	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140	26,140
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 22.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1936—Condition of employment of men and women college graduates by section and by year of graduation

Year of graduation and section in which alma mater is located	MEN						WOMEN						Total			
	Number employed		Number unemployed		Number not on labor market	Total	Number employed		Number unemployed		Not on labor market			No response		
	Permanently	Temporarily	With bright prospects	With no bright prospects			Permanently	Temporarily	With bright prospects	With no prospects	Number of students	Number of housewives				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
East																
1928	669	60	8	11	4	26	778	306	29	5	16	2	156	11	525	
1929	700	79	8	11	15	23	836	406	36	2	10	4	143	18	619	
1930	715	119	6	18	45	31	916	419	54	10	14	3	153	15	688	
1931	785	156	17	19	46	42	1,065	452	73	12	19	21	134	22	733	
1932	817	189	24	34	115	41	1,220	499	63	14	22	7	113	22	740	
1933	898	226	27	67	27	54	1,393	590	82	9	35	27	117	23	877	
1934	905	223	29	53	220	44	1,484	450	95	11	44	24	68	11	703	
1935	864	233	28	84	235	66	1,510	448	93	19	74	40	43	21	740	
North																
1928	624	64	3	5	1	34	731	212	27	4	11	4	186	20	464	
1929	658	76	3	4	8	19	771	265	47	6	13	3	228	12	574	
1930	644	93	4	4	7	29	781	264	40	7	20	8	198	22	562	
1931	827	137	5	26	29	59	1,083	475	75	11	16	14	215	28	834	
1932	871	150	9	15	45	42	1,132	464	96	11	24	21	174	31	821	
1933	829	177	16	31	99	52	1,204	471	96	12	31	31	151	42	834	
1934	732	175	15	23	127	44	1,116	480	131	12	40	46	129	39	877	
1935	674	167	21	36	174	45	1,117	444	147	27	57	79	62	33	849	
South																
1928	214	17	2	1	3	13	250	90	13	2	7	2	56	3	173	
1929	217	35	4	2	4	14	274	97	13	1	5	2	79	7	204	
1930	214	49	2	3	3	16	306	126	27	2	6	1	76	8	246	
1931	253	45	3	3	8	19	332	126	27	2	5	2	75	11	250	
1932	224	47	5	2	20	14	312	128	29	3	2	5	56	9	232	
1933	216	50	2	2	31	15	315	113	31	4	10	6	49	10	223	
1934	183	48	6	4	46	9	296	112	28	3	9	17	39	13	221	
1935	179	48	7	10	72	22	338	137	47	4	10	20	20	16	254	
West																
1928	499	41	1	3	5	64	613	191	21	4	5	8	149	25	403	
1929	470	55	1	5	7	84	622	216	41	2	8	2	171	24	464	

1930	531	100	5	14	52	702	255	57	2	5	2	185	32	538
1931	617	93	10	27	111	866	277	56	3	9	8	185	20	538
1932	662	136	7	32	86	931	310	99	4	10	13	173	38	647
1933	646	161	11	53	83	965	388	98	12	17	14	141	31	701
1934	536	140	9	74	67	840	316	83	10	14	17	92	28	560
1935	565	180	22	141	99	1,021	373	127	26	22	38	84	33	703
Total														
1928	2,006	182	14	13	137	2,372	799	90	15	39	16	547	59	1,565
1929	2,045	245	16	34	140	2,503	984	137	11	36	11	621	61	1,861
1930	2,124	361	17	69	130	2,725	1,084	178	21	45	14	612	80	2,034
1931	2,482	431	36	110	231	3,346	1,330	233	28	49	45	609	81	2,375
1932	2,574	522	45	212	183	3,595	1,401	287	32	58	46	516	100	2,440
1933	2,589	614	56	315	193	3,877	1,562	307	37	93	72	458	106	2,635
1934	2,356	586	59	467	174	3,736	1,358	337	36	107	104	328	91	2,361
1935	2,282	628	78	622	232	3,986	1,402	416	76	163	177	209	103	2,546
Grand total (8 classes):														
Number.....	18,458	3,569	321	1,842	1,420	26,140	9,920	1,985	256	590	485	3,900	681	17,817
Percent.....	74.7	14.4	1.3	7.5	5.8	106.3	57.9	11.6	1.5	3.4	2.8	22.8	(out)

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TABLE 23.—STATUS AS WORKERS, 1936—Number of men and women college graduates who own their business or are employed by others, by section and by year of graduation

Year of graduation and section in which alma mater is located	MEN						WOMEN									
	Owners of business			Employees			Owners of business			Employees			Total			
	Number of owners	Number of part owners	Number of proprietors or officials	Number of agents	Number of clerks or skilled workers	Unskilled workers	No response	Total	Number of owners	Number of part owners	Number of proprietors or officials	Number of agents		Number of clerks or skilled workers	Unskilled workers	No response	Total
1928	165	47	245	62	215	1	43	778	13	3	201	43	80	1	185	525
1929	161	32	263	62	243	1	74	836	15	6	284	33	90	1	190	619
1930	166	44	256	90	936	5	110	936	43	8	284	33	119	3	205	688
1931	126	51	270	90	389	10	129	1,065	14	3	298	34	138	15	205	733
1932	127	45	247	95	463	16	227	1,220	11	3	312	39	179	5	224	740
1933	102	40	289	117	547	31	267	1,393	18	8	368	55	200	4	224	877
1934	45	34	211	125	676	32	361	1,484	4	2	261	93	180	8	155	703
1935	33	27	292	119	594	39	406	1,510	12	4	271	63	184	8	198	740
Total	925	320	2,073	760	3,392	135	1,617	9,222	145	48	2,279	393	1,170	44	1,546	5,625
1928	107	55	182	66	227	2	79	731	4	8	38	8	138	3	265	464
1929	107	51	191	69	251	2	100	771	23	8	46	11	169	1	316	574
1930	109	46	185	60	287	5	89	781	30	6	49	5	188	4	280	562
1931	159	66	242	109	360	11	136	1,083	18	8	213	15	275	4	302	834
1932	125	47	246	115	424	14	161	1,132	18	4	170	24	312	4	289	821
1933	91	30	216	128	519	20	200	1,204	27	6	155	10	338	5	293	834
1934	34	26	189	107	313	20	216	1,116	27	3	216	16	342	3	270	877
1935	44	30	163	97	553	27	313	1,117	31	3	149	11	342	10	303	849
Total	809	341	1,674	751	3,025	101	1,294	7,935	178	46	1,036	100	2,104	33	2,318	5,815
1928	55	28	63	23	49	1	31	250	1	5	40	4	37	1	80	123
1929	55	28	80	24	55	3	29	274	5	3	32	8	42	1	113	204
1930	68	22	90	30	50	2	46	306	7	7	48	10	63	2	111	246
1931	62	24	332	45	81	2	39	332	7	7	35	16	64	2	119	250
1932	36	18	65	38	104	2	49	312	5	5	32	14	40	2	94	232

1933	35	18	56	46	92	68	315	2	3	37	5	72	2	102	223
1934	13	18	56	28	101	78	296	3	3	33	15	58	2	109	221
1935	14	18	49	29	108	114	338	4	2	35	11	101	4	97	254
Total	338	174	538	263	640	454	2,423	40	35	292	83	517	11	825	1,803
West															
1928	159	34	163	41	152	62	613	9	40	95	4	103	2	150	403
1929	142	37	169	41	175	56	622	14	55	84	3	142	2	166	464
1930	150	54	197	48	193	60	702	20	41	124	7	168	3	177	538
1931	188	60	198	72	273	69	866	21	56	103	7	177	6	188	558
1932	142	57	197	76	323	127	931	19	45	137	13	187	2	244	647
1933	132	44	201	78	344	152	965	17	33	157	17	245	3	229	701
1934	89	44	133	63	341	162	840	15	26	101	15	239	1	163	560
1935	86	35	169	86	409	212	1,021	24	20	134	21	262	1	241	703
Total	1,088	365	1,427	505	2,210	900	6,560	139	316	935	85	1,523	18	1,558	4,574
TOTAL															
1928	499	164	653	192	643	215	2,372	93	56	374	59	358	5	680	1,565
1929	465	148	703	196	724	259	2,503	57	72	446	55	443	3	785	1,861
1930	493	166	728	228	795	305	2,725	100	62	505	53	538	10	766	2,034
1931	535	201	789	316	1,103	373	3,346	75	85	649	72	654	26	814	2,375
1932	430	167	755	324	1,314	564	3,595	53	57	651	90	758	13	818	2,440
1933	360	132	762	369	1,502	687	3,877	64	34	717	87	855	14	848	2,635
1934	201	122	589	323	1,622	817	3,736	49	30	611	139	819	12	697	2,361
1935	177	100	673	331	1,564	1,045	3,986	71	29	589	106	889	23	839	2,546
Grand total	3,160	1,200	5,652	2,279	9,267	4,265	26,140	502	445	4,542	661	5,314	106	6,247	17,817

\$3,000 to \$3,099	49	53	21	53	143	33	176	44	30	15	39	118	10	128
\$3,100 to \$3,199	12	7	3	2	10	11	21	8	9	9	2	13	9	22
\$3,200 to \$3,299	11	16	1	5	25	7	32	7	10	2	6	20	5	26
\$3,300 to \$3,399	12	8	3	3	5	4	9	2	3	3	1	6	5	25
\$3,400 to \$3,499	18	13	10	21	38	6	44	9	3	6	6	17	7	6
\$3,500 to \$3,599	1	1	1	9	32	18	50	13	2	2	15	33	6	24
\$3,600 to \$3,699	8	7	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	2	1	11	1	12
\$3,700 to \$3,799	3	2	1	4	14	4	18	6	5	1	1	11	2	13
\$3,800 to \$3,899				4	7	2	9	6				11	1	12
\$3,900 to \$3,999					17									
\$4,000 to \$4,099	22	19	7	38	76	10	86	10	15	4	23	40	12	52
\$4,100 to \$4,199	5	11	2	10	26	2	28	8	6	4	6	19	5	24
\$4,200 to \$4,299	24	12	5	17	50	8	58	27	4	3	19	45	8	53
\$4,300 to \$4,399	3	3	0	6	6	0	6	2	2	0	2	5	1	6
\$4,400 to \$4,499	20	11	3	6	34	6	40	7	10	2	15	29	3	32
\$4,500 to \$4,599	2	3	1	7	13	6	13	10	3	3	4	16	1	17
\$4,600 to \$4,699	7	7	1	7	7	7	7	3	4	2	7	7	2	9
\$4,700 to \$4,799	77	76	42	47	183	59	242	87	63	38	53	178	63	241
No response														
Total	778	731	250	613	1,804	568	2,372	836	771	274	622	1,953	550	2,503
Median salary	\$2,401	\$2,403	\$2,117	\$2,416	\$2,443	\$2,159	\$2,383	\$2,223	\$2,140	\$2,021	\$2,091	\$2,178	\$2,029	\$2,138

1 Large institutions with more than 3,000 students, small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.
 2 Median interval.

TABLE 24.—ANNUAL SALARIES, 1936—By year of graduation, section in which alma mater is located, and size of alma mater—Continued
PART II. MEN OUT OF COLLEGE 5 AND 6 YEARS

Salary range	1930										1931				
	Section					Total	Section					Total			
	East	North	South	West	Total		East	North	South	West	Total				
Less than \$400	19	7	2	7	35	32	23	5	9	63*	6	69			
\$400 to \$499	2	3	5	5	10	8	4	6	7	20	5	25			
\$500 to \$599	5	4	5	4	18	11	10	2	4	23	4	27			
\$600 to \$699	9	4	3	1	17	7	11	3	9	27	3	30			
\$700 to \$799	8	4	3	1	16	7	15	5	6	23	10	33			
\$800 to \$899	5	3	3	6	21	10	7	8	5	23	7	30			
\$900 to \$999	11	11	9	5	36	10	22	10	12	39	15	54			
\$1,000 to \$1,099	20	22	8	33	83	43	33	16	44	103	33	136			
\$1,100 to \$1,199	8	26	9	12	55	17	17	5	8	33	14	47			
\$1,200 to \$1,299	18	26	23	20	87	49	65	26	37	134	43	177			
\$1,300 to \$1,399	28	19	10	10	67	33	33	9	14	63	26	89			
\$1,400 to \$1,499	27	20	10	23	80	34	27	10	33	69	35	104			
\$1,500 to \$1,599	65	56	14	68	203	70	65	23	84	202	40	242			
\$1,600 to \$1,699	25	36	16	21	98	57	57	15	34	124	39	163			
\$1,700 to \$1,799	27	20	3	26	76	36	23	13	22	61	33	94			
\$1,800 to \$1,899	55	64	19	60	208	81	108	23	66	222	56	278			
\$1,900 to \$1,999	18	27	8	19	72	21	27	11	17	56	20	76			
\$2,000 to \$2,099	65	54	22	59	200	71	102	20	86	231	48	279			
\$2,100 to \$2,199	30	51	5	28	114	30	31	8	32	71	30	101			
\$2,200 to \$2,299	31	18	6	14	69	26	23	4	16	57	12	69			
\$2,300 to \$2,399	30	16	7	5	58	17	13	1	7	29	9	38			
\$2,400 to \$2,499	34	41	9	31	115	23	47	13	30	92	21	113			
\$2,500 to \$2,599	37	24	15	34	110	17	39	11	49	117	12	129			
\$2,600 to \$2,699	32	24	2	15	73	27	45	4	9	73	12	85			
\$2,700 to \$2,799	16	23	1	17	47	7	17	1	7	24	8	32			
\$2,800 to \$2,899	7	7	1	7	21	10	6	3	4	19	7	23			
\$2,900 to \$2,999	5	3	1	1	10	4	3	1	4	7	4	7			

\$3,000 to \$3,099	30	28	14	36	88	20	108	32	27	5	40	'96	8	104
\$3,100 to \$3,199	1	2	1	4	6	7	8	2	5	1	3	9	2	11
\$3,200 to \$3,299	7	15	1	4	20	7	27	4	17	2	2	16	9	25
\$3,300 to \$3,399	6	6	5	1	16	2	18	4	8	1	2	13	2	15
\$3,400 to \$3,499	2	1	1	3	4	3	7	4	4	1	2	13	2	25
\$3,500 to \$3,599	4	4	3	9	19	1	20	4	5	3	13	22	3	34
\$3,600 to \$3,699	6	16	2	7	26	5	31	5	9	4	16	29	5	39
\$3,700 to \$3,799	2	2	1	3	4	5	4	2	3	1	1	3	3	9
\$3,800 to \$3,899	9	2	1	3	10	5	15	8	1	1	1	9	1	3
\$3,900 to \$3,999	4	2	1	3	5	1	6	3	1	1	1	4	1	4
\$4,000 to \$4,099	10	9	3	22	37	7	44	15	11	1	24	48	3	51
\$4,100 to \$4,199	7	6	2	17	19	3	22	3	6	1	3	12	1	13
\$4,200 to \$4,299	20	6	3	17	42	4	46	10	5	2	10	23	4	27
\$4,300 to \$4,399	2	0	1	0	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
\$4,400 to \$4,499	5	9	1	5	17	3	20	10	3	3	5	16	5	21
\$4,500 to \$4,599	1	2	1	1	4	4	4	2	3	1	1	3	2	3
\$4,600 to \$4,699	153	71	59	59	253	89	342	176	120	3	94	347	96	443
No response														
Total	936	781	306	702	2,088	637	2,725	1,065	1,083	332	866	2,661	685	3,346
Median salary	\$2,018	\$2,043	\$1,850	\$1,992	\$2,037	\$1,857	\$2,008	\$1,825	\$1,864	\$1,677	\$1,888	\$1,868	\$1,744	\$1,847

1 Large institutions with more than 3,000 students, small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

2 Median interval

TABLE 24.—ANNUAL SALARIES, 1936—By year of graduation, section in which alma mater is located, and size of alma mater—Continued
PART III. MEN OUT OF COLLEGE 3 AND 4 YEARS

Salary range	1932										1933				
	Section				Size ¹		Total	Section				Size ¹		Total	
	East	North	South	West	Large	Small		East	North	South	West	Large	Small		
Less than \$400	45	24	23	20	91	21	112	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
\$400 to \$499	8	7	5	4	19	8	19	10	9	8	8	26	3	103	
\$500 to \$599	12	7	5	5	21	8	29	21	16	4	10	41	10	29	
\$600 to \$699	10	15	6	7	33	5	38	10	17	6	9	34	8	51	
\$700 to \$799	10	14	7	10	28	13	41	16	23	6	10	42	13	42	
\$800 to \$899	23	17	6	9	48	7	55	27	27	8	16	47	21	55	
\$900 to \$999	24	24	6	13	47	20	67	26	35	5	37	73	30	68	
\$1,000 to \$1,099	61	53	8	59	157	24	181	92	56	14	69	188	43	231	
\$1,100 to \$1,199	33	20	5	12	61	9	70	45	34	6	21	77	29	106	
\$1,200 to \$1,299	70	59	19	52	147	53	200	105	120	29	61	222	93	315	
\$1,300 to \$1,399	50	39	11	43	108	35	143	85	53	10	34	143	39	187	
\$1,400 to \$1,499	38	48	9	31	90	36	126	53	44	12	28	102	35	137	
\$1,500 to \$1,599	87	82	15	91	228	47	275	80	108	25	106	249	79	328	
\$1,600 to \$1,699	60	67	15	35	134	43	177	69	65	12	33	131	48	179	
\$1,700 to \$1,799	40	33	7	37	84	33	117	44	26	5	34	87	22	109	
\$1,800 to \$1,899	88	121	29	72	255	55	310	71	95	23	85	271	51	274	
\$1,900 to \$1,999	27	20	10	12	56	13	69	20	19	8	22	55	14	69	
\$2,000 to \$2,099	78	79	25	80	224	18	262	75	70	26	79	218	32	250	
\$2,100 to \$2,199	26	41	4	29	86	14	100	37	33	6	21	74	23	97	
\$2,200 to \$2,299	17	13	4	19	44	5	49	11	9	2	10	28	4	32	
\$2,300 to \$2,399	11	8	9	6	21	4	25	12	14	5	5	23	8	31	
\$2,400 to \$2,499	25	33	9	29	84	12	96	15	31	5	24	67	8	75	
\$2,500 to \$2,599	26	26	8	28	83	15	88	21	12	4	23	56	4	60	
\$2,600 to \$2,699	19	60	5	9	80	13	93	27	31	2	11	58	13	71	
\$2,700 to \$2,799	8	6	2	11	20	5	25	3	3	1	3	8	2	10	
\$2,800 to \$2,899	1	7	1	1	11	2	13	3	2	1	5	7	3	10	
\$2,900 to \$2,999	4	2	2	1	5	2	7	3	2	1	3	6	3	9	

\$3,000 to \$3,099	13	13	7	30	62	1	63	12	8	6	15	39	2	41
\$3,100 to \$3,199	2	3	1	2	6	1	11	4	6	1	2	11	2	12
\$3,200 to \$3,299	3	6	1	2	9	2	11	1	2	1	5	6	2	18
\$3,300 to \$3,399	3	4	1	1	8	1	9	1	1	1	3	5	2	5
\$3,400 to \$3,499	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	5	2	5
\$3,500 to \$3,599	1	1	2	8	12	4	12	2	1	1	5	8	5	8
\$3,600 to \$3,699	8	2	3	14	23	4	27	2	2	1	7	9	8	9
\$3,700 to \$3,799	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$3,800 to \$3,899	4	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$3,900 to \$3,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$4,000 to \$4,099	4	6	2	21	31	2	33	7	2	2	8	16	3	19
\$4,100 to \$4,199	1	3	1	8	11	1	12	5	4	0	7	16	0	16
\$4,200 to \$4,299	8	5	1	7	21	0	21	4	2	1	5	12	0	12
\$4,300 to \$4,399	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4
\$4,400 to \$4,499	4	4	2	2	10	1	10	2	1	1	4	4	1	4
\$4,500 to \$4,599	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	1	5
\$4,600 to \$4,699	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	4	1	5
\$4,700 to \$4,799	1	155	61	108	469	115	584	313	205	64	118	553	147	700
No response	26	155	61	108	469	115	584	313	205	64	118	553	147	700
Total	1,220	1,132	312	931	2,940	655	3,595	1,393	1,204	315	965	3,072	805	3,877
Median salary	\$1,615	\$1,738	\$1,637	\$1,755	\$1,728	\$1,583	\$1,684	\$1,501	\$1,542	\$1,546	\$1,608	\$1,568	\$1,491	\$1,551

! Large institutions with more than 3,000 students. Small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

‡ Median interval.

TABLE 24.—ANNUAL SALARIES, 1936—By year of graduation, section in which alma mater is located, and size of alma mater—Continued
PART IV. MEN OUT OF COLLEGE 1 AND 2 YEARS

Salary range	1934										1935				
	Section				Size ¹		Total	Section				Size ¹		Total	
	East	North	South	West	Large	Small		East	North	South	West	Large	Small		
1	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
Less than \$400.....	19	26	4	12	55	6	61	28	33	5	16	73	9	82	
\$400 to \$499.....	13	7	1	9	26	4	30	17	18	4	9	39	11	50	
\$500 to \$599.....	12	9	3	8	29	3	32	20	11	6	16	47	4	51	
\$600 to \$699.....	23	26	13	14	55	21	76	20	14	11	20	45	12	57	
\$700 to \$799.....	29	19	13	17	49	19	68	25	42	19	20	81	25	106	
\$800 to \$899.....	34	18	14	15	60	21	81	57	31	23	23	95	39	134	
\$900 to \$999.....	37	40	15	29	86	35	121	50	50	26	55	111	70	181	
\$1,000 to \$1,099.....	106	68	19	82	214	61	275	116	84	17	95	271	41	312	
\$1,100 to \$1,199.....	45	28	7	20	75	25	100	52	25	20	25	81	41	201	
\$1,200 to \$1,299.....	122	106	25	66	230	89	319	115	106	18	77	249	67	316	
\$1,300 to \$1,399.....	105	64	6	24	163	36	199	97	72	6	37	166	46	212	
\$1,400 to \$1,499.....	50	63	9	38	113	47	160	48	31	10	34	85	38	123	
\$1,500 to \$1,599.....	106	106	19	90	253	68	321	87	99	10	98	247	47	294	
\$1,600 to \$1,699.....	65	44	6	33	112	36	148	48	46	10	25	104	25	129	
\$1,700 to \$1,799.....	34	14	2	27	59	18	77	26	20	1	32	62	17	79	
\$1,800 to \$1,899.....	56	87	27	56	181	45	226	45	67	12	53	137	40	177	
\$1,900 to \$1,999.....	18	20	3	11	39	13	52	15	12	2	7	32	4	36	
\$2,000 to \$2,099.....	56	48	15	58	154	23	177	53	32	3	37	112	13	125	
\$2,100 to \$2,199.....	30	27	4	16	64	13	77	14	11	6	15	34	15	49	
\$2,200 to \$2,299.....	14	11	3	9	29	8	37	14	4	2	9	27	2	29	
\$2,300 to \$2,399.....	13	17	5	5	16	6	22	5	2	2	2	6	1	7	
\$2,400 to \$2,499.....	15	14	4	22	48	10	58	15	6	1	19	37	3	40	
\$2,500 to \$2,599.....	14	10	4	16	36	8	44	12	4	4	13	26	4	30	
\$2,600 to \$2,699.....	11	18	2	6	31	4	35	18	16	2	9	38	7	45	
\$2,700 to \$2,799.....	4	4	2	2	10	2	12	5	4	1	2	8	2	8	
\$2,800 to \$2,899.....	3	3	1	1	5	2	7	3	1	1	5	10	2	12	
\$2,900 to \$2,999.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	

\$3,000 to \$3,999	7	1	4	19	4	23	8	3	2	11	19	5	24
\$3,100 to \$3,199	3	1	1	5	3	5	6	1	2	1	5	2	7
\$3,200 to \$3,299		4	1	4	3	7				1	1	1	2
\$3,300 to \$3,399		1		2		2				2	2	1	2
\$3,400 to \$3,499		1		1		1							
\$3,500 to \$3,599	1			1		5	2			2	3	1	4
\$3,600 to \$3,699	4			5	1	8	3	2		3	6	2	8
\$3,700 to \$3,799	4			7						3			
\$3,800 to \$3,899	2			2		2	2				3		2
\$3,900 to \$3,999	1			1	1	1	2			1	3		3
\$4,000 to \$4,499	2	2		12	1	13	3	0	0	3	4	2	6
\$4,500 to \$4,999	3	0	0	6	0	6	3	0	1	2	5	1	6
\$5,000 to \$5,499	3	0	0	5	0	5	3	1	0	2	6	0	6
\$5,500 to \$5,999				1		1							
\$6,000 to \$7,999				2		2							
\$8,000 to \$9,999	1			1		1					1		1
\$10,000 and over													
No response	422	219	73	671	166	837	470	270	120	245	863	242	1,105
Total	1,484	1,116	296	2,937	799	3,736	1,510	1,117	338	1,021	3,147	839	3,986
Median salary	\$1,387	\$1,460	\$1,290	\$1,481	\$1,390	\$1,455	\$1,321	\$1,313	\$1,088	\$1,409	\$1,330	\$1,269	\$1,314

1 Large institutions with more than 3,000 students. Small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.
 2 Median interval.

TABLE 24.—Annual salaries, 1936—Number of women by year of graduation, section in which alma mater is located, and size of alma mater

PART V. WOMEN OUT OF COLLEGE 7 AND 8 YEARS

Salary range	1928										1929					
	Section					Total	Size ¹		Section					Total		
	East	North	South	West	West		Large	Small	East	North	South	West	Large		Small	
Less than \$400	3	3	4	5	5	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
\$400 to \$499	15	8	3	3	3	29	4	4	4	11	20	4	3	35	3	38
\$500 to \$599	2	3	3	5	5	11	1	1	6	6	3	3	4	8	3	11
\$600 to \$699	1	1	3	1	2	6	4	4	4	4	6	5	2	13	1	14
\$700 to \$799	5	1	8	2	4	4	20	6	6	9	9	9	9	24	5	29
\$800 to \$899	3	3	9	5	5	20	5	5	20	7	9	8	11	28	7	35
\$900 to \$999	3	13	7	7	7	30	6	6	30	9	16	3	12	36	4	40
\$1,000 to \$1,099	12	14	9	23	23	58	10	10	58	23	21	7	26	61	16	77
\$1,100 to \$1,199	3	16	10	6	6	35	9	9	35	11	13	7	17	37	11	48
\$1,200 to \$1,299	18	25	5	12	12	60	8	8	60	22	24	13	18	62	14	76
\$1,300 to \$1,399	17	20	6	12	12	55	10	10	55	28	31	12	18	68	12	80
\$1,400 to \$1,499	15	11	5	11	11	40	2	2	40	24	22	6	15	58	9	67
\$1,500 to \$1,599	18	31	6	17	17	72	14	14	72	26	36	8	16	72	14	86
\$1,600 to \$1,699	25	18	3	16	16	52	5	5	52	37	36	7	15	69	12	81
\$1,700 to \$1,799	15	9	4	10	10	38	4	4	38	27	15	7	10	51	8	59
\$1,800 to \$1,899	27	12	4	11	11	54	6	6	54	27	22	2	7	50	8	58
\$1,900 to \$1,999	11	13	2	3	3	29	2	2	29	17	13	2	4	35	1	36
\$2,000 to \$2,099	13	7	5	17	17	42	5	5	42	28	9	5	13	48	7	55
\$2,100 to \$2,199	16	3	2	2	2	23	4	4	23	19	6	1	10	32	7	39
\$2,200 to \$2,299	12	3	3	21	21	36	1	1	36	21	24	1	19	42	4	46
\$2,300 to \$2,399	41	3	3	5	5	19	2	2	19	12	2	2	1	22	1	23
\$2,400 to \$2,499	23	6	1	5	5	35	2	2	35	14	6	1	1	21	1	22
\$2,500 to \$2,599	9	2	2	6	6	19	1	1	19	14	6	1	3	17	1	18
\$2,600 to \$2,699	12	3	1	2	2	18	1	1	18	14	1	1	1	16	1	16
\$2,700 to \$2,799	12	6	2	2	2	20	2	2	20	4	1	1	3	6	6	10
\$2,800 to \$2,899	18	6	2	5	5	25	1	1	25	15	2	1	3	10	1	16
\$2,900 to \$2,999	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	4	1	5

\$3,000 to \$3,099	6	1	2	8	1	9	6	2	2	10		10
\$3,100 to \$3,199	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	2		2
\$3,200 to \$3,299	1	1	1	7	1	2	7	1	1	8		8
\$3,300 to \$3,399	5		2	7	1	2	2	1	1	3		3
\$3,400 to \$3,499			1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2		2
\$3,500 to \$3,599	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2		2
\$3,600 to \$3,699			1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1		1
\$3,700 to \$3,799			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
\$3,800 to \$3,899				1		1	1	1	1	1		1
\$3,900 to \$3,999						1	1	1	1	1		1
\$4,000 to \$4,499	7		1	8		R	4	1	1	5		5
\$4,500 to \$4,999			1	1		1	2	1	2	2		2
\$5,000 to \$5,499				1		1	1	1	1	1		1
\$5,500 to \$5,999	1			1		1	1	1	1	1		1
\$6,000 to \$7,999												
\$8,000 to \$9,999												
\$10,000 and over	184	220	187	552	115	667	167	249	102	198	130	716
No response												
Total	525	464	403	1,339	226	1,565	619	574	204	464	287	1,861
Median salary	\$1,865	\$1,500	\$1,600	\$1,648	\$1,365	\$1,606	\$1,737	\$1,439	\$1,250	\$1,493	\$1,379	\$1,547

1 Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.
 2 Median interval.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF COLLEGE ALUMNI

TABLE 24.—Annual salaries, 1936—Number of women by year of graduation, section in which alma mater is located, and size of alma mater—Continued
PART VI. WOMEN OUT OF COLLEGE 5 AND 6 YEARS

Salary range	1930										1931				
	Section					Total	Size 1		Section					Total	
	East	North	South	West	Total		Large	Small	East	North	South	West	Large		Small
Less than \$400	13	17	5	6	41	35	6	29	20	6	6	44	6	50	
\$400 to \$499	3	1	2	2	8	6	2	27	4	2	5	16	4	22	
\$500 to \$599	2	2	4	6	14	10	4	45	8	4	6	18	4	30	
\$600 to \$699	5	3	3	5	16	13	3	34	6	5	8	24	6	50	
\$700 to \$799	7	6	14	6	33	23	10	30	14	13	12	36	14	50	
\$800 to \$899	10	9	16	10	45	35	10	41	17	11	19	41	15	56	
\$900 to \$999	12	22	16	28	78	63	15	23	30	17	19	63	26	89	
\$1,000 to \$1,099	27	29	18	43	107	94	13	29	44	17	60	122	18	140	
\$1,100 to \$1,199	15	18	7	11	51	40	11	27	36	11	17	70	21	91	
\$1,200 to \$1,299	34	37	8	24	103	82	21	45	71	19	54	144	35	179	
\$1,300 to \$1,399	32	31	13	19	95	80	15	34	51	5	17	99	8	107	
\$1,400 to \$1,499	32	11	11	18	72	63	9	30	31	8	15	65	19	84	
\$1,500 to \$1,599	39	32	8	29	108	97	11	41	49	9	17	105	11	116	
\$1,600 to \$1,699	38	28	4	4	74	74	5	37	28	6	23	82	12	94	
\$1,700 to \$1,799	26	28	1	12	79	41	6	19	18	9	14	46	5	51	
\$1,800 to \$1,899	25	23	3	13	64	61	3	24	24	6	12	71	8	79	
\$1,900 to \$1,999	14	7	1	14	36	30	6	11	16	6	10	36	1	37	
\$2,000 to \$2,099	27	9	4	10	50	48	2	21	21	5	8	52	3	55	
\$2,100 to \$2,199	9	7	1	4	21	17	4	11	15	2	4	30	2	32	
\$2,200 to \$2,299	18	1	1	19	38	38	1	17	5	8	8	22	2	22	
\$2,300 to \$2,399	12	1	1	5	18	18	1	17	6	3	3	24	2	26	
\$2,400 to \$2,499	10	6	1	6	22	17	5	24	7	1	3	34	1	35	
\$2,500 to \$2,599	20	2	1	4	27	26	1	9	2	1	4	13	3	16	
\$2,600 to \$2,699	6	1	1	3	11	10	1	9	17	4	3	29	1	29	
\$2,700 to \$2,799	5	2	1	3	10	9	1	5	4	2	2	11	4	11	
\$2,800 to \$2,899	4	2	1	3	10	9	1	4	4	1	1	6	1	6	
\$2,900 to \$2,999	2	2	1	1	5	5	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	

\$3,000 to \$3,099	6	2	2	6	15	1	16	8	1	9	9	2
\$3,100 to \$3,199	5			2	8		8	4		4	4	3
\$3,200 to \$3,299	3			2	4		4	3		1	1	1
\$3,300 to \$3,399	3	1		1	3		3	2		1	1	1
\$3,400 to \$3,499	2				3		3	2		3	3	3
\$3,500 to \$3,599	1				3		3	2		2	2	2
\$3,600 to \$3,699	1				3		3	2		2	2	2
\$3,700 to \$3,799	1				1		1	3		3	3	3
\$3,800 to \$3,899	1				1		1	3		3	3	3
\$3,900 to \$3,999												
\$4,000 to \$4,499	7		1	2	10		10	3		2	2	3
\$4,500 to \$4,999								1		1	1	1
\$5,000 to \$5,499		1			1		1			1	1	1
\$5,500 to \$5,999	1				1		1					
\$6,000 to \$6,999				1	1		1					
\$7,000 to \$7,999												
\$8,000 to \$8,999												
\$9,000 and over												
No response	203	241	115	212	641	130	771	202	273	655	210	804
Total	688	562	246	538	1,742	292	2,034	733	834	1,999	558	2,375
Median salary	\$1,630	\$1,353	\$1,094	\$1,417	\$1,507	\$1,243	\$1,459	\$1,530	\$1,360	\$1,395	\$1,252	\$1,355

! Large institutions with more than 3,000 students; small institutions with fewer than 3,000 students.

! Median interval.

TABLE 24.—Annual salaries, 1936—Number of women by year of graduation, section in which alma mater is located, and size of alma mater—Continued

PART VII. WOMEN OUT OF COLLEGE 3 AND 4 YEARS

Salary range	1932										1933			
	Section				Size 1		Total	Section				Size 1		Total
	East	North	South	West	Large	Small		East	North	South	West	Large	Small	
Less than \$400	30	31	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
\$400 to \$499	20	26	5	6	54	3	57	27	19	5	12	54	9	63
\$500 to \$599	8	2	1	5	24	1	25	6	6	6	10	19	4	28
\$600 to \$699	4	2	2	5	12	10	13	9	10	2	8	25	4	29
\$700 to \$799	6	6	4	11	17	18	27	18	12	3	25	35	6	41
\$800 to \$899	13	18	18	21	49	21	70	18	30	17	25	72	18	90
\$900 to \$999	22	14	12	29	64	13	77	22	27	19	38	88	18	106
\$1,000 to \$1,099	33	47	22	30	100	32	132	30	58	14	54	123	33	156
\$1,100 to \$1,199	36	55	12	68	128	43	171	48	59	15	50	149	23	172
\$1,200 to \$1,299	20	35	7	22	71	13	84	41	56	17	32	106	30	136
\$1,300 to \$1,399	50	73	11	36	145	25	170	62	84	8	48	142	17	173
\$1,400 to \$1,499	43	36	16	22	92	15	107	43	52	9	34	120	31	137
\$1,500 to \$1,599	39	48	9	22	101	17	118	39	33	3	18	85	8	93
\$1,600 to \$1,699	45	45	9	25	114	10	124	42	40	3	26	104	7	111
\$1,700 to \$1,799	37	35	4	18	84	10	94	42	22	1	17	76	6	82
\$1,800 to \$1,899	37	12	4	16	37	9	46	23	17	1	19	53	7	60
\$1,900 to \$1,999	38	47	4	16	100	5	105	41	31	1	11	80	4	84
\$2,000 to \$2,099	15	15		16	43	3	46	22	13		9	44		44
\$2,100 to \$2,199	17	11	3	9	39	1	40	25	14	2	13	51	3	54
\$2,200 to \$2,299	14	10		8	32		32	19	8	1	10	37	1	38
\$2,300 to \$2,399	7	4		13	24		24	19	3		15	33	4	37
\$2,400 to \$2,499	5	5		3	11	2	13	13	2		5	18	2	20
\$2,500 to \$2,599	20	4		8	29	3	32	16	7		3	25	1	26
\$2,600 to \$2,699	7	5		3	12	3	15	5	3		2	10		10
\$2,700 to \$2,799	6	10			15	1	16	10	12		3	25		25
\$2,800 to \$2,899	8	2			9	1	9	6	1		3	10		10
\$2,900 to \$2,999	3			1	3		3	6			11	16	1	17

TABLE 24.—Annual salaries, 1936—Number of women by year of graduation, section in which alma mater is located, and size of alma mater—Continued
PART VIII. WOMEN OUT OF COLLEGE 1 AND 2 YEARS

Salary range	1934										1935				
	Section				Total	Size ¹		Section				Total			
	East	North	South	West		Large	Small	East	North	South	West				
1	44	45	46	47	50	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Less than \$400	18	29	4	5	56	49	7	56	20	23	6	6	47	8	55
\$400 to \$499	8	5	3	5	21	19	2	21	14	23	5	10	44	8	52
\$500 to \$599	10	10	5	9	34	27	7	34	11	12	8	15	33	13	46
\$600 to \$699	14	15	16	15	60	45	15	60	20	13	18	24	41	34	75
\$700 to \$799	20	27	14 ^b	19	80	62	18	80	32	42	31	48	109	44	153
\$800 to \$899	34	28	13	31	106	85	21	106	37	43	13	39	97	35	132
\$900 to \$999	40	58	17	44	159	130	29	159	39	72	20	62	136	57	193
\$1,000 to \$1,099	49	69	6	70	194	162	32	194	47	74	13	59	146	47	193
\$1,100 to \$1,199	31	41	4	20	96	84	12	96	40	27	8	27	121	21	162
\$1,200 to \$1,299	68	80	20	44	212	187	25	212	49	48	11	54	83	41	101
\$1,300 to \$1,399	43	43	4	23	113	104	9	113	38	28	7	28	56	15	71
\$1,400 to \$1,499	38	45	2	14	99	93	6	99	21	29	1	20	61	10	71
\$1,500 to \$1,599	33	41	4	25	103	93	10	103	23	20	4	18	54	5	59
\$1,600 to \$1,699	30	33	2	11	76	67	9	76	21	18	2	18	40	6	46
\$1,700 to \$1,799	14	14	1	14	43	39	4	43	26	12	1	10	70	2	72
\$1,800 to \$1,899	18	34	3	5	60	58	2	60	29	31	2	14	41	1	42
\$1,900 to \$1,999	8	15	7	7	30	29	1	30	14	14	1	14	41	1	42
\$2,000 to \$2,099	15	13	2	5	35	34	1	35	19	10	11	11	38	2	40
\$2,100 to \$2,199	11	11	1	11	23	21	2	23	16	4	8	8	25	3	28
\$2,200 to \$2,299	6	8	1	12	26	23	3	26	10	1	8	8	19	3	21
\$2,300 to \$2,399	7	1	2	2	10	9	1	10	6	3	3	3	11	1	12
\$2,400 to \$2,499	10	2	1	1	14	13	1	14	9	4	4	4	11	2	17
\$2,500 to \$2,599	3	2	1	3	8	8	1	8	5	1	3	3	9	2	9
\$2,600 to \$2,699	5	6	1	1	11	11	1	11	3	7	2	2	12	4	14
\$2,700 to \$2,799	2	2	1	1	5	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	4	4	8
\$2,800 to \$2,899	2	2	1	6	8	8	1	8	2	1	2	5	8	1	8
\$2,900 to \$2,999	2	2	1	1	5	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	4	4	8
\$3,000 to \$3,099	2	2	1	1	5	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	4	4	8

TABLE 24.—ANNUAL SALARIES, 1936, by year of graduation

[Notes: One-half of the cases in each class fall between the bracketed groups]

PART IX. CUMULATIVE, MEN AND WOMEN

Salary range	MEN										WOMEN						
	Year of graduation										Year of graduation						
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
1	0.6	1.3	1.5	2.4	3.7	3.2	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	
Less than \$400	0.9	1.6	1.9	3.3	4.3	4.1	3.1	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.0	
\$400 to \$499	1.2	2.0	2.7	4.2	5.3	5.7	4.2	6.4	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.9	5.7	4.8	4.5	5.9	
\$500 to \$599	1.6	2.5	3.4	5.2	6.6	7.0	6.8	8.4	5.8	6.9	6.2	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.5	8.5	
\$600 to \$699	2.0	3.0	4.3	6.3	8.0	8.7	9.1	12.1	6.5	9.4	8.8	11.0	11.4	10.0	12.7	12.7	
\$700 to \$799	2.4	3.7	5.0	7.3	9.8	10.8	11.9	16.8	8.8	12.4	12.4	14.6	15.9	14.7	21.2	21.2	
\$800 to \$899	2.9	4.7	6.5	9.2	12.0	14.0	16.1	23.1	12.2	15.9	18.6	20.3	23.7	20.9	28.6	28.6	
\$900 to \$999	5.1	6.7	10.0	13.9	18.0	21.3	25.6	33.9	18.8	22.6	27.1	29.2	33.8	30.3	39.3	39.3	
\$1,000 to \$1,099	5.8	7.6	11.3	15.5	20.3	24.6	29.0	38.1	22.8	26.8	31.1	35.0	38.7	41.7	50.1	50.1	
\$1,100 to \$1,199	8.9	10.4	15.8	21.6	27.0	34.5	40.0	49.1	29.6	33.4	39.3	46.4	48.7	59.9	64.8	64.8	
\$1,200 to \$1,299	10.3	12.7	18.4	24.7	31.8	40.2	46.9	56.5	35.9	40.4	46.8	53.2	55.0	66.6	70.1	70.1	
\$1,300 to \$1,399	12.3	15.1	21.8	28.3	36.0	44.5	52.4	60.8	40.5	46.2	52.5	58.8	61.9	72.4	74.1	74.1	
\$1,400 to \$1,499	17.5	21.0	30.3	36.6	45.2	54.8	63.5	71.0	48.7	53.7	61.0	65.9	69.2	78.5	78.1	78.1	
\$1,500 to \$1,599	20.3	24.9	34.4	42.2	51.1	60.4	69.6	78.2	54.6	60.8	67.2	71.9	74.7	83.0	81.4	81.4	
\$1,600 to \$1,699	22.2	27.7	37.6	45.4	55.0	63.8	71.3	82.5	58.9	65.9	70.9	75.1	77.4	85.5	84.0	84.0	
\$1,700 to \$1,799	29.0	35.7	46.3	55.0	65.3	72.4	79.1	84.3	65.1	71.0	76.0	80.1	83.6	89.0	88.0	88.0	
\$1,800 to \$1,899	31.7	39.2	49.3	57.6	67.6	74.6	80.9	85.6	68.4	74.1	78.8	82.5	86.3	90.8	90.3	90.3	
\$1,900 to \$1,999	40.7	48.2	57.7	67.2	76.3	82.5	87.0	89.9	73.2	78.9	82.8	86.0	88.7	92.9	92.5	92.5	
\$2,000 to \$2,099	44.4	52.8	62.5	70.7	79.6	85.6	89.7	91.6	75.8	82.3	84.5	88.0	90.6	94.3	94.1	94.1	
\$2,100 to \$2,199	48.1	56.2	65.4	73.1	81.2	86.6	91.0	92.6	79.9	86.3	87.5	89.4	92.0	95.8	95.2	95.2	
\$2,200 to \$2,299	50.6	58.6	67.8	74.4	82.0	87.6	91.8	92.8	82.1	88.3	88.9	91.0	92.7	96.4	95.9	95.9	
\$2,300 to \$2,399	56.2	63.6	72.6	78.3	85.7	90.0	93.8	94.2	86.1	90.2	90.6	93.2	94.6	97.2	96.8	96.8	
\$2,400 to \$2,499	62.6	69.2	77.2	82.7	88.1	91.9	95.3	95.2	88.3	91.8	92.7	94.2	95.5	97.7	97.3	97.3	
\$2,500 to \$2,599	66.0	72.8	80.3	85.6	91.2	94.1	96.5	96.8	90.4	92.3	93.5	96.0	96.4	98.3	98.0	98.0	
\$2,600 to \$2,699																	

\$2,700 to \$2,799	68.5	75.4	82.3	86.7	92.0	94.4	96.9	97.1	92.7	93.2	94.3	96.7	97.0	96.7	98.6	98.2
\$2,800 to \$2,899	70.1	76.9	83.2	87.5	92.4	94.7	97.1	97.5	95.5	95.5	95.0	97.1	97.5	97.1	99.1	98.6
\$2,900 to \$2,999	71.0	77.7	83.6	87.7	92.6	95.0	97.2	97.6	95.8	95.9	95.4	97.6	97.7	97.6	99.1	98.7
\$3,000 to \$3,099	79.3	83.4	88.1	91.3	94.7	96.3	98.0	98.4	96.8	96.8	96.7	98.2	98.3	98.4	99.2	99.1
\$3,100 to \$3,199	80.3	84.4	88.4	91.7	94.9	96.7	98.2	98.6	97.1	97.0	97.2	98.5	98.4	98.7	99.3	99.4
\$3,200 to \$3,299	81.3	85.5	89.5	92.6	95.3	97.0	98.4	98.7	97.3	97.7	97.8	98.6	98.5	98.9	99.4	99.6
\$3,300 to \$3,399	82.8	86.6	90.3	93.1	95.6	97.2	98.5	98.8	97.5	98.0	98.1	98.9	98.7	99.1	99.5	99.7
\$3,400 to \$3,499	83.2	86.9	90.6	93.1	95.7	97.4	98.5	98.8	98.3	98.2	98.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	99.6	99.8
\$3,500 to \$3,599	85.3	88.0	91.4	94.0	96.1	97.7	98.7	98.9	98.5	98.5	98.5	99.2	99.1	99.5	99.6	99.8
\$3,600 to \$3,699	87.6	89.7	92.7	95.2	97.0	98.0	99.0	99.2	98.8	98.6	98.6	99.3	99.2	99.5	99.7	100.0
\$3,700 to \$3,799	87.7	90.2	92.9	95.3	97.0	98.0	99.0	99.2	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.8	
\$3,800 to \$3,899	88.5	91.2	93.5	95.6	97.1	98.0	99.1	99.3	98.9	98.8	98.8	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.9	
\$3,900 to \$3,999	88.9	91.7	93.8	95.7	97.2	98.0	99.1	99.4	98.9	99.0	98.9	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.9	
\$4,000 to \$4,099	93.0	93.9	95.7	97.5	98.3	98.7	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	
\$4,500 to \$4,599	94.5	95.0	96.7	98.0	98.7	99.2	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	
\$5,000 to \$5,499	96.9	97.2	98.6	99.0	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	
\$5,500 to \$5,999	97.1	97.4	98.7	99.0	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	
\$6,000 to \$7,999	99.0	98.8	99.5	99.7	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
\$8,000 to \$9,999	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
\$10,000 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 25.—INVESTMENT INCOME, 1936.—Annual income from investments in addition to salary of men and women graduates of colleges located East, North, South, and West, by year of graduation

Location of alma mater and year of graduation	MEN						WOMEN					
	Total questionnaires	No response to question	Number reporting no income	Number reporting income from investments ¹	Typical income reported (median)	Number reporting incomes of \$1,200 or more	Total questionnaires	No response to question	Number reporting no income	Number reporting income from investments ¹	Typical income reported (median)	Number reporting incomes of \$1,200 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EAST												
1928.....	778	130	478	170	\$143	15	525	266	149	110	\$176	10
1929.....	836	137	523	176	127	14	619	297	192	130	133	10
1930.....	936	161	618	157	115	7	688	318	215	155	105	2
1931.....	1,065	212	716	137	114	4	733	407	185	141	99	3
1932.....	1,220	216	862	142	107	8	740	392	220	128	115	5
1933.....	1,393	292	952	149	83	10	877	465	261	151	137	3
1934.....	1,484	318	996	170	93	10	703	341	254	108	135	8
1935.....	1,510	432	926	152	82	3	740	409	238	93	117	2
Total.....	9,222	1,898	6,071	1,253	.....	71	5,625	2,895	1,714	1,016	.....	43
NORTH												
1928.....	731	149	359	223	140	12	464	262	110	92	85	7
1929.....	771	166	388	217	113	14	574	296	167	111	74	2
1930.....	781	148	443	190	117	13	562	296	176	90	98	6
1931.....	1,083	200	665	218	102	8	834	362	332	140	87	7
1932.....	1,132	248	676	208	90	11	821	412	290	119	82	5
1933.....	1,204	249	755	200	89	12	834	370	339	125	80	7
1934.....	1,116	296	646	174	91	15	877	402	356	119	84	5
1935.....	1,117	373	595	149	90	8	849	471	288	85	92	4
Total.....	7,935	1,829	4,527	1,579	.....	93	5,815	2,871	2,063	881	.....	43

Year	250	95	97	58	222	8	173	85	47	41	150	2
SOUTH												
1928	250	95	97	58	222	8	173	85	47	41	150	2
1929	274	116	92	66	181	4	204	113	64	27	84	0
1930	306	107	141	58	211	4	246	129	83	34	110	2
1931	332	98	155	79	164	5	250	134	82	34	100	1
1932	312	172	146	50	189	6	232	131	79	22	133	0
1933	315	117	146	52	160	6	223	140	64	19	95	2
1934	296	121	134	41	250	4	221	117	83	21	95	2
1935	338	137	159	42	175	5	254	150	81	23	183	2
Total	2,423	917	1,060	446	42	42	1,803	999	583	221	.....	11
WEST												
1928	613	68	337	208	240	22	403	141	186	76	172	4
1929	622	77	394	151	210	10	464	181	213	70	181	3
1930	702	140	375	187	246	18	538	211	262	90	174	1
1931	866	146	531	189	203	15	558	211	272	75	197	3
1932	931	154	617	160	219	11	647	203	350	94	173	3
1933	965	155	647	163	191	12	701	219	394	88	179	5
1934	840	155	539	146	214	7	560	154	328	78	159	5
1935	1,021	219	644	158	196	16	703	224	394	85	184	3
Total	6,560	1,114	4,084	1,362	111	111	4,574	1,519	2,399	656	.....	27
TOTAL												
1928	2,372	442	1,271	659	176	57	1,565	754	492	319	149	23
1929	2,503	496	1,397	610	153	42	1,861	887	636	338	102	15
1930	2,725	556	1,577	592	159	42	2,034	929	736	369	127	11
1931	3,346	656	2,067	623	149	32	2,375	1,114	871	390	109	14
1932	3,595	744	2,291	560	141	36	2,440	1,138	919	363	111	13
1933	3,877	813	2,500	564	117	40	2,635	1,194	1,058	383	124	17
1934	3,736	890	2,315	511	132	36	2,361	1,014	1,021	326	117	20
1935	3,986	1,161	2,324	501	126	32	2,546	1,254	1,006	286	135	11
Grand total (8 classes)	26,140	5,758	15,742	4,640	317	317	17,817	8,284	6,759	2,774	.....	124
Percent		22						47				

! For detail see table 26.

TABLE 26.—*INHERITANCE OF INVESTED FUNDS*—Proportion of invested funds that were inherited (not earned) by men and women graduates of colleges located East, North, South, and West, by year of graduation, 1936¹

1	MEN						WOMEN					
	Nearly all	One-half	One-fourth	Little	None	Total reporting investment incomes ¹	Nearly all	One-half	One-fourth	Little	None	Total reporting investment incomes ¹
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
EAST												
1928	34	10	6	17	103	170	44	7	3	18	38	110
1929	32	9	6	20	109	176	61	12	4	19	34	130
1930	26	9	6	12	104	157	38	14	3	19	81	155
1931	39	10	6	19	63	137	69	11	1	16	44	141
1932	53	11	7	19	52	142	51	15	1	16	45	128
1933	44	6	3	20	76	149	63	11	4	13	60	151
1934	52	15	5	28	70	170	52	12	5	10	29	108
1935	57	13	3	16	63	152	42	7	-----	15	29	93
Total	337	83	42	151	640	1,253	420	89	21	126	360	1,016
NORTH												
1928	31	20	6	45	121	223	42	7	5	16	22	92
1929	37	16	12	34	118	217	44	8	4	20	35	111
1930	24	10	13	39	104	190	43	4	2	13	28	90
1931	53	24	11	33	97	278	70	8	3	24	35	140
1932	66	16	11	38	77	208	35	6	4	25	49	119
1933	64	16	7	58	55	200	56	8	2	17	42	125
1934	66	13	6	48	41	174	54	7	5	18	35	119
1935	50	15	4	52	28	149	51	5	3	17	9	85
Total	391	130	70	347	641	1,579	395	53	28	150	255	881
SOUTH												
1928	14	4	1	9	30	58	16	1	-----	4	20	41
1929	16	9	6	12	23	66	8	-----	2	3	14	27
1930	12	9	3	4	30	58	16	4	2	2	10	34
1931	19	8	1	4	47	79	19	2	-----	5	8	34
1932	18	6	3	5	18	50	9	2	1	6	4	22
1933	24	6	3	5	14	52	15	1	-----	1	2	19
1934	15	4	3	5	14	41	12	2	-----	3	4	21
1935	25	1	4	1	11	42	19	-----	-----	-----	4	23
Total	143	47	24	45	187	446	114	12	5	24	66	221
WEST												
1928	33	14	6	14	141	208	29	5	5	12	25	76
1929	24	13	6	19	89	151	24	5	2	13	26	70
1930	43	13	9	21	101	187	34	10	2	10	34	90
1931	36	20	5	16	112	189	25	8	1	8	33	75
1932	48	9	4	20	79	160	42	7	3	15	27	94
1933	40	21	6	19	77	163	33	15	4	11	25	88
1934	52	10	9	16	59	146	41	5	3	9	20	78
1935	67	14	8	12	57	158	50	5	3	8	19	85
Total	343	114	53	137	715	1,362	278	60	23	86	209	656
TOTALS												
1928	112	48	19	85	395	659	131	20	13	50	105	319
1929	109	47	30	85	339	610	137	25	12	55	109	338
1930	105	41	31	76	339	592	131	32	9	44	153	369
1931	147	62	23	72	319	623	183	29	5	53	120	390
1932	185	42	25	82	226	560	137	30	9	62	125	363
1933	172	49	19	102	222	564	167	35	10	42	129	383
1934	185	42	23	97	184	531	159	26	13	40	88	326
1935	199	43	19	81	159	501	162	17	6	40	61	286
Grand total	1,214	374	189	680	2,183	4,640	1,207	214	77	386	890	2,774

¹ See table 25, columns 5 and 11.

TABLE 27.—OCCUPATIONS, 1936—Classification of careers of men and women alumni in the year 1936, by year of graduation and location of alma mater

Year of graduation and location of alma mater	PROFESSIONAL CAREERS										TRADES							
	Architec- ture	Ath- letics	Dent- istry	Engi- neering	Jour- nalism	Law	Med- icine	Min- istry	Nurs- ing	Phar- macy	Re- search	Teach- ing	Other profes- sions	Bus- iness	Bank- ing	Insur- ance	Mer- chan- dising	Real estate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year of graduation:	Men—Number																	
1928.....	24	8	47	305	14	250	192	40		25	71	415	142	178	53	45	86	17
1929.....	38	13	50	269	30	270	184	31		36	81	473	144	155	47	47	91	11
1930.....	39	13	29	319	33	263	209	45		29	120	466	152	204	34	47	106	19
1931.....	35	13	63	388	40	353	212	38	1	40	126	571	197	243	52	69	132	34
1932.....	35	18	56	408	51	322	195	31	1	20	151	562	224	301	55	69	119	28
1933.....	35	15	58	456	49	288	147	33		40	155	535	279	325	57	73	158	27
1934.....	57	15	39	467	46	187	80	29		30	179	506	338	263	42	53	142	27
1935.....	50	23	39	514	56	144	98	33	2	27	160	505	354	291	57	57	155	19
Total (8 classes).....	317	118	381	3,126	319	2,077	1,317	280	4	247	1,043	4,033	1,830	1,960	397	460	989	182
PERCENT																		
1928.....	1.1	.4	2.1	13.4	.6	11.0	8.4	1.8		1.1	3.1	18.2	6.2	7.8	2.3	2.0	3.8	.7
1929.....	1.6	.5	2.1	11.2	1.2	11.2	7.6	1.3		1.5	3.4	19.7	6.0	6.4	2.0	2.0	3.8	.5
1930.....	1.5	.5	1.1	12.4	1.3	10.2	8.1	1.7		1.1	4.7	18.1	5.9	7.9	1.3	1.8	4.1	.7
1931.....	1.2	.4	2.0	12.4	1.3	11.3	6.8	1.2	.03	1.3	4.0	18.2	6.3	7.8	1.7	2.2	4.2	1.1
1932.....	1.1	.5	1.7	12.4	1.5	9.8	5.9	.9	.03	1.6	4.6	17.0	6.8	9.1	1.7	2.1	3.6	.8
1933.....	1.0	.4	1.7	13.1	1.4	8.3	4.2	.9		1.9	5.5	15.4	8.0	9.3	1.6	2.1	4.5	.8
1934.....	1.7	.5	1.2	14.3	1.4	5.7	2.9	.9	1	.8	4.8	15.1	10.4	8.1	1.3	1.6	4.5	.8
1935.....	1.5	.7	1.2	15.4	1.7	4.3	2.9	1.0	.02	1.0	4.8	15.1	10.6	8.7	1.7	1.7	4.6	.6
All 8 classes.....	1.3	.5	1.6	13.2	1.3	8.7	9.5	1.2		1.0	4.4	17.0	7.7	8.3	1.7	1.9	4.2	.8
Summary by section:																		
East.....	39	21	57	1,057	98	525	374	113	2	31	298	1,070	725	877	129	172	317	61
North.....	171	59	5	1,047	111	695	275	50		54	457	1,147	719	544	108	146	308	78
South.....	24	13	8	254	29	201	258	65	1	40	66	417	84	157	65	55	90	14
West.....	83	25	311	768	81	656	410	52	1	122	222	1,359	302	382	95	87	254	37

TABLE 27.—OCCUPATIONS, 1936—Classification of careers of men and women alumni in the year 1936, by year of graduation and location of alma mater—Continued

Year of graduation and location of alma mater	PROFESSIONAL CAREERS											TRADES							
	Architec- ture	Ath- letics	Den- tistry	Engi- neering	Jour- nalism	Law	Med- icine	Min- istry	Nurs- ing	Phar- macy	Re- search	Teach- ing	Other profes- sions	Bus- iness	Bank- ing	Insur- ance	Mer- chan- dising	Real estate	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
WOMEN—NUMBER																			
Year of graduation:																			
1928	1	3	1	1	9	8	14	3	15	5	18	627	167	23	2	3	8	1	1
1929	1	3	1	1	12	8	17	6	21	1	14	784	201	30	3	3	13	2	2
1930		1	2	1	19	14	14	2	36	3	18	809	265	32	7	9	13	4	4
1931		1	2	1	17	13	13	5	40	4	20	1,018	297	41	6	2	22	4	4
1932	1	6	2	1	16	12	19	2	45	3	29	1,038	327	51	8	2	13	4	4
1933	2	8	4	3	22	19	9	5	59	7	23	1,174	302	70	8	8	31	8	6
1934	5	3	2	1	28	9	5	5	44	2	44	1,003	293	46	7	13	33	8	3
1935	1	2	2	1	33	5	10	2	60	2	64	1,145	223	42	7	13	48	6	3
Total (8 classes)	11	26	15	6	156	78	101	23	370	27	230	7,598	2,075	335	48	53	181	29	29
PERCENT																			
1928	.1	.2	.1	.1	.7	.6	1.1	.2	1.1	.4	1.3	46.8	12.5	1.7	.2	.2	.6	.1	.1
1929	.1	.2	.1	.1	1.1	.5	1.0	.4	1.2	.2	1.0	45.8	11.7	1.8	.4	.5	.8	.1	.1
1930		.1	.2	.1	1.1	.8	.8	.1	2.0	.2	1.0	45.0	14.8	1.8	.4	.5	.7	.1	.1
1931		.05	.1	.1	.7	.5	.6	.2	1.8	.2	1.3	46.7	13.6	1.9	.3	.1	1.0	.2	.2
1932	.1	.3	.1	.1	.9	.4	.9	.1	2.0	.1	1.3	47.1	14.8	2.3	.4	.1	.6	.3	.3
1933	.2	.1	.2	.1	1.3	.4	1.2	.2	2.5	.3	1.0	49.5	12.7	2.9	.3	.3	1.3	.3	.3
1934	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.5	.2	1.1	.2	2.1	.1	2.1	46.9	10.1	2.2	.3	.6	1.5	.1	.1
1935	.1	.2	.1	.04	1.0	.5	.6	.1	2.0	.2	1.4	47.6	13.0	2.1	.3	.3	2.2	.2	.2
All 8 classes																			
Summary by section:																			
East	2	10	1		49	23	20	12	226	1	55	2,706	561	133	19	8	65	7	7
North	4	7		2	54	24	24	2	45	7	93	2,009	992	103	7	21	57	13	12
South	1	1		1	7	10	23	4	2		27	753	184	31	6	11	12		
West	4	9	14	3	46	21	34	5	47	19	55	2,130	338	68	16	13	47		7

TABLE 27.—OCCUPATIONS 1936—Classification of careers of men and women alumni in the year 1936, by year of graduation and location of alma mater—Continued

Year of graduation and location of alma mater		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	Total
		Railroad or bus	Airline	Marine	Radio	Telephone	Agriculture	Clerical	Domestic	Fishing	Forestry	Manufacturing	Mechanical trade	Mining	Public office	Other trade	No response	
1		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
MEN—NUMBER																		
Year of graduation:																		
1928	9	8	4	9	40	58	73	1	14	61	14	61	6	8	17	66	91	2,372
1929	12	5	2	12	51	62	93	1	15	64	15	64	11	8	27	71	97	2,503
1930	17	10	4	12	33	58	96	3	24	72	24	72	13	4	25	106	147	2,725
1931	16	8	4	12	10	54	155	2	27	79	27	79	17	4	28	117	211	3,346
1932	24	6	4	16	9	71	213	4	26	92	26	92	29	7	39	135	294	3,595
1933	12	6	4	17	15	93	258	4	24	96	24	96	32	11	42	142	477	3,877
1934	28	7	10	15	15	54	294	3	27	91	27	91	32	10	34	142	477	3,736
1935	26	5	5	23	32	54	288	3	30	88	30	88	25	6	16	150	651	3,986
Total (8 classes)	144	55	33	123	205	504	1,470	13	187	643	187	643	165	58	228	864	2,365	26,140
PERCENT																		
1928	4	4	2	4	1.8	2.5	3.2	.04	.6	2.7	.6	2.7	.3	.4	.7	2.9	Out	Out
1929	5	4	2	7	2.1	2.6	3.9	.04	.9	2.8	.9	2.8	.4	.2	1.1	3.0	Out	Out
1930	7	4	1	13	1.3	2.2	3.7	.04	.9	2.8	.9	2.8	.5	.2	1.0	3.0	Out	Out
1931	5	3	1	4	3	1.7	4.9	.1	.9	2.5	.9	2.5	.5	.1	.9	3.4	Out	Out
1932	7	2	1	11	3	2.2	6.5	.1	.8	2.8	.8	2.8	.9	.2	1.2	3.5	Out	Out
1933	3	2	1	5	5	1.7	7.4	.1	.7	2.8	.7	2.8	1.0	.3	1.0	3.9	Out	Out
1934	8	2	3	7	1.0	1.6	8.6	.1	.9	2.6	.8	2.6	.7	.2	1.5	4.4	Out	Out
1935	6	2	1	5	1.9	2.1	6.2	.1	.8	2.7	.8	2.7	.7	.2	1.0	3.6	Out	Out
All 8 classes	6	2	1	5	1.9	2.1	6.2	.1	.8	2.7	.8	2.7	.7	.2	1.0	3.6	Out	Out
Summary by section:																		
East	40	13	16	48	88	37	764	3	171	250	171	250	70	4	70	323	1,337	9,222
North	61	19	1	31	70	234	406	1	8	251	8	251	49	11	67	281	478	7,935
South	19	2	3	7	11	93	103	5	3	47	3	47	6	3	32	85	163	2,423
West	24	21	13	37	36	140	197	4	5	95	5	95	40	40	59	175	387	6,560

TRADES—Continued

TABLE 27.—OCCUPATIONS, 1936—Classification of careers of men and women alumni in the year 1936, by year of graduation and location of alma mater—Continued

Year of graduation and location of alma mater		TRADES—Continued														Totals		
		Railroad or bus	Airline	Marine	Radio	Telephone	Agriculture	Clerical	Domestic	Fishing	Forestry	Manufacturing	Mechanical trade	Mining	Public office		Other trade	No response
1		29	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
WOMEN—NUMBER																		
Year of graduation:																		
1928		2				3	3	54	318			3			3	50	226	1,565
1929		2				1	3	80	420			3		2	3	73	149	1,869
1930		3				2	3	90	362			3			3	99	238	2,094
1931		3					5	146	395			1		1	6	116	193	2,575
1932		1					2	164	327			2		1	14	108	237	2,440
1933							2	213	304			2			11	87	261	2,635
1934							2	236	203			6		1	9	126	223	2,361
1935							5	241	161			6		1	7	112	342	2,546
Total (8 classes)		8		1	12	34	27	1,224	2,490		3	24	3	4	62	744	1,869	17,817
PERCENT																		
1928		.1				.2	.3	4.0	23.8			.2			.2	3.7	Out	Out
1929		.1				.4	.3	4.7	24.5			.2		.1	.5	4.3	Out	Out
1930		.1				.1	.2	5.0	20.2			.1			.5	4.0	Out	Out
1931		.1				.3	.2	6.7	18.1			.2		.05	.3	5.3	Out	Out
1932		.1				.2	.1	7.4	14.8			.1			.6	4.9	Out	Out
1933		.1				.2	.1	9.0	12.8			.1			.5	3.7	Out	Out
1934		.1				.3	.2	11.0	9.5			.3		1	.4	5.9	Out	Out
1935		.1				.2	.5	10.9	7.3			.3			.3	5.1	Out	Out
All 8 classes				.006	.1	.2	.2	7.7	15.6		.02	.2	.02	.03	.4	4.7	Out	Out
Summary by section:																		
East		2		1	2	8	3	443	530		1	4			5	159	565	5,625
North		4			5	13	11	430	900			6			24	297	663	5,815
South						4	4	124	392			5			10	40	150	1,803
West		2			5	12	9	227	668		1	9	3		23	248	491	4,574

TABLE 28. PART I.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION—MEN 1 YEAR OUT OF COLLEGE—Men graduates of the class of 1935, according to salary and occupation

Salaries of net professional incomes	PROFESSIONAL										BUSINESS							
	Arch- itecture	Ath- letics	Den- tistry	Engi- neer- ing	Jour- nalis- m	Law	Medi- cine	Minis- try	Nurs- ing	Phar- macy	Re- search	Teach- ing	Other	Busi- ness	Bank- ing	Insur- ance	Mer- chan- dis- ing	Real es- tate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Less than \$499.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
\$500 to \$599.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$600 to \$699.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$700 to \$799.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$800 to \$899.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
\$900 to \$999.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$1,000 to \$1,099.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
\$1,100 to \$1,199.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
\$1,200 to \$1,299.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
\$1,300 to \$1,399.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$1,400 to \$1,499.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$1,500 to \$1,599.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$1,600 to \$1,699.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$1,700 to \$1,799.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
\$1,800 to \$1,899.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
\$1,900 to \$1,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$2,000 to \$2,099.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
\$2,100 to \$2,199.....																		
\$2,200 to \$2,299.....																		
\$2,300 to \$2,399.....																		
\$2,400 to \$2,499.....																		
\$2,500 to \$2,599.....																		
\$2,600 to \$2,699.....																		
\$2,700 to \$2,799.....																		
\$2,800 to \$2,899.....																		
\$2,900 to \$2,999.....																		
\$3,000 to \$3,099.....																		
\$3,100 to \$3,199.....																		
\$3,200 to \$3,299.....																		
\$3,300 to \$3,399.....																		
\$3,400 to \$3,499.....																		
\$3,500 to \$3,599.....																		
\$3,600 to \$3,699.....																		
\$3,700 and over.....																		
Salary not given.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Grand total.....	47	16	39	497	49	107	76	27	1	21	148	479	337	235	56	54	158	13
Median salary.....	\$1,536	\$1,366	\$2,250	\$1,537	\$1,358	\$1,256	\$1,050	\$1,217		\$1,100	\$1,311	\$1,259	\$1,355	\$1,328	\$1,100	\$1,275	\$1,263	\$1,283

1 Median interval.

TABLE 28. PART I.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION—MEN 1 YEAR OUT OF COLLEGE—Men graduates of the class of 1935, according to salary and occupation—Continued

Salaries or net professional incomes	TRANSPORTATION			COMMUNICATION			MISCELLANEOUS										Grand total
	Railroad or bus	Air line	Marine	Radio	Telephone	Agriculture	Clerical	Domes- tic	For- estry	Manu- factur- ing	Mechan- ical trade	Mining	Public office	Other	Occupation not known		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Less than \$499	1					1	11	1	2	1	1			1	6	114	
\$500 to \$599							3		1							46	
\$600 to \$699							5									50	
\$700 to \$799	1				1		11	12								92	
\$800 to \$899						2	25			6	1					119	
\$900 to \$999	3					2	34			5	7					179	
\$1,000 to \$1,099	2					2	35			19	12					258	
\$1,100 to \$1,199	3						124			6						319	
\$1,200 to \$1,299	16		2			1	33			10	4					419	
\$1,300 to \$1,399	2	13			3	2	10			5						508	
\$1,400 to \$1,499	1				3	3	10			4						519	
\$1,500 to \$1,599	1				1	2	20			2						608	
\$1,600 to \$1,699	1		(1)		1	3	9		1	2						697	
\$1,700 to \$1,799						9	9			1						786	
\$1,800 to \$1,899	1				1	1	5		2	7						875	
\$1,900 to \$1,999					1	8	5		1	1						964	
\$2,000 to \$2,099	2				1	1	6		19	2						1,053	
\$2,100 to \$2,199					1	1	3			1						1,142	
\$2,200 to \$2,299	1				3	1	1		1							1,231	
\$2,300 to \$2,399					2	2	3									1,320	
\$2,400 to \$2,499					1	1	3									1,409	
\$2,500 to \$2,599					1	1	6									1,498	
\$2,600 to \$2,699					1	1	3									1,587	
\$2,700 to \$2,799					1	1	1									1,676	
\$2,800 to \$2,899					1	1	1									1,765	
\$2,900 to \$2,999					1	1	1									1,854	
\$3,000 to \$3,099		1				1	1		9	2						1,943	
\$3,100 to \$3,199							1									2,032	
\$3,200 to \$3,299							1									2,121	
\$3,300 to \$3,399							1									2,210	
\$3,400 to \$3,499							1									2,299	
\$3,500 to \$3,599							1									2,388	
\$3,600 to \$3,699							1									2,477	
\$3,700 and over	1			2	1	7	11			2	2			43		2,566	
Salary not given																2,655	
Grand total	26	4	6	23	29	44	269	3	27	88	22	7	16	149	627	3,706	
Median salary	\$1,242	\$1,267	\$1,650	\$1,313	\$2,000	\$1,828	\$1,121	\$725	\$2,061	\$1,230	\$1,000	\$1,817	\$1,650	\$1,200		\$1,321	

1 Median interval.

TABLE 28. PART II.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION—MEN 8 YEARS OUT OF COLLEGE—Men graduates of the class of 1928, according to salary and occupation

Salaries or net professional incomes	PROFESSIONAL													BUSINESS					
	Arch- tec- ture	Ath- letics	Den- tistry	Engi- neering	Jour- nalism	Law	Medi- cine	Minis- try	Nurs- ing	Phar- macy	Re- search	Teach- ing	Other	Busi- ness	Bank- ing	Insur- ance	Mer- chan- dising	Real estate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Less than \$499																			
\$500 to \$599																			
\$600 to \$699																			
\$700 to \$799																			
\$800 to \$899																			
\$900 to \$999																			
\$1,000 to \$1,099																			
\$1,100 to \$1,199																			
\$1,200 to \$1,299																			
\$1,300 to \$1,399																			
\$1,400 to \$1,499																			
\$1,500 to \$1,599																			
\$1,600 to \$1,699																			
\$1,700 to \$1,799																			
\$1,800 to \$1,899																			
\$1,900 to \$1,999																			
\$2,000 to \$2,099																			
\$2,100 to \$2,199																			
\$2,200 to \$2,299																			
\$2,300 to \$2,399																			
\$2,400 to \$2,499																			
\$2,500 to \$2,599																			
\$2,600 to \$2,699																			
\$2,700 to \$2,799																			
\$2,800 to \$2,899																			
\$2,900 to \$2,999																			

TABLE 28. PART II.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION—MEN 8 YEARS OUT OF COLLEGE—Men graduates of the class of 1928, according to salary and occupation—Continued

Salaries or net professional incomes	PROFESSIONAL											BUSINESS						
	Arch- tec- ture	Ath- letics	Den- tistry	Engi- neering	Jour- nalism	Law	Medi- cine	Minis- try	Nurs- ing	Phar- macy	Re- search	Teach- ing	Other	Busi- ness	Bank- ing	Insur- ance	Mer- chan- dising	Real estate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
\$3,000 to \$3,099	2		4	21	1	130	128	3		1	5	7	9	16	2	11	8	
\$3,100 to \$3,199				1		1	1				2	5	2	3	1		1	
\$3,200 to \$3,299				3			3			1	2	2	2					
\$3,300 to \$3,399			(1)	5	1	2					2	4	2	3				
\$3,400 to \$3,499				4		1					2	4	1					
\$3,500 to \$3,599	1		5	10	4	5	2				2	4	6	4		2		
\$3,600 to \$3,699			3	7		5	7				1	1	2	4		1		
\$3,700 to \$3,799						3						1	2					
\$3,800 to \$3,899	1			1		2	1					3	1					
\$3,900 to \$3,999						2												
\$4,000 to \$4,099				3		8*	12				2			5	1	3	4	1
\$4,100 to \$4,199				2		1	1							3	1		2	
\$4,200 to \$4,299				1		1	1	2										
\$4,300 to \$4,399				2		1	1			1				2				
\$4,400 to \$4,499				2		1	1					1		2				
\$4,500 to \$4,599				2		1	1					4		2				
\$4,600 to \$4,699				2		30	23				2	4	4	15	5	1	2	
\$4,700 to \$4,799	3			9		21	27	2			6	8	13	17	3	4	5	2
\$4,800 to \$4,899	1			6		21	27	2			6	8	13	17	3	4	5	2
Salary not given																		
Grand total	23	4	46	281	15	201	167	35	0	21	70	359	133	161	48	44	79	17
Median salary	\$2,600	\$1,900	\$3,300	\$2,460	\$1,875	\$3,013	\$3,032	\$1,950		\$2,067	\$2,555	\$2,043	\$2,480	\$2,522	\$2,217	\$2,600	\$2,480	\$2,017

* Median interval.
* 4 intervals combined.

TABLE 28. PART II.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION—MEN 8 YEARS OUT OF COLLEGE—Men graduates of the class of 1928, according to salary and occupation—Continued

Salaries or net professional incomes	TRANSPORTATION			COMMUNICATION		MISCELLANEOUS								Grand total		
	R. R. or bus	Airline	Marine	Radio	Tele- phone	Agriculture	Clerical	Domes- tic	Forestry	Manu- factur- ing	Mechan- ical trade	Mining	Public office		Other	Occupation not known
\$3,000 to \$3,099					2	1	2		1	5		1	5			171
\$3,100 to \$3,199		(1)		2	1					1			1	4		19
\$3,200 to \$3,299					2		1						1			14
\$3,300 to \$3,399														1		28
\$3,400 to \$3,499					1				2	1			1			8
\$3,500 to \$3,599									3	1			1			46
\$3,600 to \$3,699		2		1										1		40
\$3,700 to \$3,799																1
\$3,800 to \$3,899																10
\$3,900 to \$3,999		1														7
\$4,000 to \$4,099										3		1				57
\$4,100 to \$4,199												1				13
\$4,200 to \$4,299												1				15
\$4,300 to \$4,399																11
\$4,400 to \$4,499																11
\$4,500 to \$4,599																116
\$4,600 to \$4,699		1			2				1	4						3
\$4,700 to \$4,799										1						94
\$4,800 to \$4,899																242
\$4,900 to \$4,999																242
\$5,000 and over																242
Salary not given																242
Grand total	8	8	0	8	40	45	67	16	14	51	6	8	17	57	105	2,144
Median salary	\$2,350	\$3,150		\$2,800	\$2,508	\$2,070	\$1,816		\$2,550	\$2,480	\$1,950	\$2,750	\$2,650	\$2,267		\$2,416

1 Median interval.
 2 4 intervals combined.



TABLE 28. PART III.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION. WOMEN 1 YEAR OUT OF COLLEGE. Women graduates of the class of 1935, according to salary and occupation

Salaries or net professional incomes	PROFESSIONAL											Other	
	Architecture	Athletics	Dentistry	Engineering	Journalism	Law	Medicine	Ministry	Nursing	Pharmacy	Research		Teaching
Less than \$499	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
\$500 to \$599					3						2	40	9
\$600 to \$699		1			2	1					5	22	6
\$700 to \$799					4		1				2	44	2
\$800 to \$899		1			2						1	64	9
\$900 to \$999		(1)	1		14	1	(1)				4	60	8
\$1,000 to \$1,099		2			5						15	73	15
\$1,100 to \$1,199					1	(1)					2	90	19
\$1,200 to \$1,299					2						6	67	18
\$1,300 to \$1,399					1						1	88	20
\$1,400 to \$1,499					1						2	65	9
\$1,500 to \$1,599			1								1	41	4
\$1,600 to \$1,699											2	33	7
\$1,700 to \$1,799											1	41	4
\$1,800 to \$1,899											2	33	7
\$1,900 to \$1,999											1	41	4
\$2,000 to \$2,099											1	38	2
\$2,100 to \$2,199											1	49	2
\$2,200 to \$2,299											2	36	3
\$2,300 to \$2,399											2	24	3
\$2,400 to \$2,499											1	23	1
\$2,500 to \$2,599											1	19	1
\$2,600 to \$2,699											1	10	1
\$2,700 to \$2,799											1	13	1
\$2,800 to \$2,899											1	8	2
\$2,900 to \$2,999											1	4	1
\$3,000 to \$3,099											1	7	1
\$3,100 to \$3,199											1	6	1
\$3,200 to \$3,299											1	1	1
\$3,300 to \$3,399											1	2	1
\$3,400 to \$3,499											1	2	1
\$3,500 to \$3,599											1	2	1
\$3,600 to \$3,699											1	2	1
\$3,700 and over											1	59	57
Salary not given											4	1,043	195
Grand total	1	4	2	0	25	9	8	0	57	1	41	1,043	195
Median salary		\$950			\$974	\$1,100	\$900		\$1,692		\$1,080	\$1,236	\$1,112

1 Median interval.

TABLE 28. PART III.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION. WOMEN 1 YEAR OUT OF COLLEGE. Women graduates of the class of 1935, according to salary and occupation—Continued

Salaries or net professional incomes	BUSINESS				COMMUNICATION				MISCELLANEOUS							Grand total
	Busi-ness	Bank-ing	Insur-ance	Mer-chan-dising	Real-estate	Radio	Tele-phone	Agricul-ture	Clerical	Domes-tic	For-estry	Manu-factur-ing	Public office	Other	Occu-pation not known	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Less than \$499	1				1				18	131				4		116
\$500 to \$599									4					2	6	41
\$600 to \$699		1							6					3		69
\$700 to \$799	5		1	4					33	1		12	1	3		132
\$800 to \$899	4	1	3	5	1				24	2		1		3	1	122
\$900 to \$999	17	1	13	19					141					9		173
\$1,000 to \$1,099	2	1	1	7					26				11	112		174
\$1,100 to \$1,199									9					2		196
\$1,200 to \$1,299					2				26					1		160
\$1,300 to \$1,399	3	4	1	2	1				7	1				3		91
\$1,400 to \$1,499	1			1	1				3		1			2		66
\$1,500 to \$1,599									4					4		57
\$1,600 to \$1,699																59
\$1,700 to \$1,799																41
\$1,800 to \$1,899																69
\$1,900 to \$1,999	2								3	1			2	1		40
\$2,000 to \$2,099																34
\$2,100 to \$2,199																28
\$2,200 to \$2,299																21
\$2,300 to \$2,399																14
\$2,400 to \$2,499																9
\$2,500 to \$2,599																7
\$2,600 to \$2,699									1							5
\$2,700 to \$2,799																9
\$2,800 to \$2,899														1		1
\$2,900 to \$2,999																8
\$3,000 to \$3,099																8
\$3,100 to \$3,199																3
\$3,200 to \$3,299																3
\$3,300 to \$3,399																2
\$3,400 to \$3,499																2
\$3,500 to \$3,599																1
\$3,600 to \$3,699																1
\$3,700 and over																1
Salary not given	2		5	1		1			22	92				37	378	671
Grand total	31	6	14	43	2	3	5	4	227	130	1	3	7	91	387	2,342
Median salary	\$964	\$1,000	\$917	\$922			\$925	\$1,450	\$942	\$500		\$675	\$1,050	\$1,025		\$1,199



TABLE 28, PART IV.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION.—WOMEN 8 YEARS OUT OF COLLEGE.—Women graduates of the class of 1928, according to salary and occupation

Salaries or net professional incomes	PROFESSIONAL												
	Arch- itecture	Ath- letics	Den- tistry	Engi- neering	Jour- nalism	Law	Medicine	Minis- try	Nursing	Phar- macy	Research	Teaching	Other
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Less than \$499												9	4
\$500 to \$599					1					1		3	1
\$600 to \$699												15	2
\$700 to \$799												13	4
\$800 to \$899												15	1
\$900 to \$999												15	3
\$1,000 to \$1,099						1	1		1			18	5
\$1,100 to \$1,199												17	3
\$1,200 to \$1,299					1							31	14
\$1,300 to \$1,399		1										31	12
\$1,400 to \$1,499												19	5
\$1,500 to \$1,599	1											39	15
\$1,600 to \$1,699							1					29	9
\$1,700 to \$1,799							2					29	6
\$1,800 to \$1,899									3			16	9
\$1,900 to \$1,999												17	8
\$2,000 to \$2,099												24	4
\$2,100 to \$2,199						1	13					16	2
\$2,200 to \$2,299												33	
\$2,300 to \$2,399												17	
\$2,400 to \$2,499												22	
\$2,500 to \$2,599												13	
\$2,600 to \$2,699												10	
\$2,700 to \$2,799												17	
\$2,800 to \$2,899												23	
\$2,900 to \$2,999												1	

1 Median interval.

TABLE 28, PART IV.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION.—WOMEN 8 YEARS OUT OF COLLEGE.—Women graduates of the class of 1928, according to salary and occupation—Continued

Salaries or net professional incomes	PROFESSIONAL												
	Architecture	Athletics	Dentistry	Engineering	Journalism	Law	Medicine	Ministry	Nursing	Pharmacy	Research	Teaching	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
\$3,000 to \$3,099.....					1							6	1
\$3,100 to \$3,199.....												2	1
\$3,200 to \$3,299.....												1	1
\$3,300 to \$3,399.....												2	
\$3,400 to \$3,499.....												7	
\$3,500 to \$3,599.....													
\$3,600 to \$3,699.....												4	
\$3,700 to \$3,799.....													
\$3,800 to \$3,899.....												1	
\$3,900 to \$3,999.....													
\$4,000 to \$4,099.....												1	
\$4,100 to \$4,199.....												2	
\$4,200 to \$4,299.....												3	
\$4,300 to \$4,399.....													
\$4,400 to \$4,499.....												1	
\$4,500 to \$4,599.....													
\$4,600 to \$4,699.....													
\$4,700 to \$4,799.....													
\$4,800 to \$4,899.....													
\$4,900 to \$4,999.....													
\$5,000 and over.....													
Salary not given.....					1	3	2				6	14	16
Grand total.....	1	2	0	1	8	8	11	1	14	5	15	540	130
Median salary.....					\$1,275	\$1,050	\$2,017		\$2,000	\$1,250	\$2,425	\$1,793	\$1,530

* 4 intervals combined.

TABLE 28. PART IV.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION.—WOMEN 8 YEARS OUT OF COLLEGE.—Women graduates of the class of 1928, according to salary and occupation

Salaries or net professional incomes	BUSINESS				COMMUNICATION				MISCELLANEOUS						Grand total	
	Business	Banking	Insurance	Merchandise	Real estate	Radio	Telephone	Agriculture	Clerical	Domestic	Forestry	Manufacturing	Public office	Other		Occupation not known
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Less than \$499									2	149				3	1	70
\$500 to \$599				1												5
\$600 to \$699																4
\$700 to \$799	1								3							24
\$800 to \$899									2							17
\$900 to \$999				1					6							26
\$1,000 to \$1,099	2	1							3							36
\$1,100 to \$1,199	1								14							28
\$1,200 to \$1,299	1								8							62
\$1,300 to \$1,399	1								4							54
\$1,400 to \$1,499	2								1							29
\$1,500 to \$1,599	12								2							61
\$1,600 to \$1,699	3								2							50
\$1,700 to \$1,799									1							36
\$1,800 to \$1,899	1								1							55
\$1,900 to \$1,999	1								1							29
\$2,000 to \$2,099																33
\$2,100 to \$2,199																19
\$2,200 to \$2,299																34
\$2,300 to \$2,399																20
\$2,400 to \$2,499																32
\$2,500 to \$2,599																16
\$2,600 to \$2,699	1															16
\$2,700 to \$2,799																19
\$2,800 to \$2,899																24
\$2,900 to \$2,999																3

1 Median interval.

TABLE 28, PART IV.—SALARIES BY OCCUPATION.—WOMEN 8 YEARS OUT OF COLLEGE.—Women graduates of the class of 1928, according to salary and occupation—Continued

Salaries or net professional incomes	BUSINESS					COMMUNICATION				MISCELLANEOUS							Grand total
	Business	Banking	Insurance	Merchandising	Real estate	Radio	Telephone	Agriculture	Clerical	Domestic	For- eignty	Manu- factur- ing	Public office	Other	Occupation not known		
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
\$3,000 to \$3,099	1													1		10	
\$3,100 to \$3,199																3	
\$3,200 to \$3,299																2	
\$3,300 to \$3,399																2	
\$3,400 to \$3,499																7	
\$3,500 to \$3,599	1															1	
\$3,600 to \$3,699																4	
\$3,700 to \$3,799																	
\$3,800 to \$3,899																	
\$3,900 to \$3,999																1	
\$4,000 to \$4,099																3	
\$4,100 to \$4,199																3	
\$4,200 to \$4,299																	
\$4,300 to \$4,399																	
\$4,400 to \$4,499																	
\$4,500 to \$4,599																	
\$4,600 to \$4,699																	
\$4,700 to \$4,799																	
\$4,800 to \$4,899																	
\$4,900 to \$4,999																	
\$5,000 and over	1																
Salary not given	4													39		536	
Grand total	23	1	3	6	1	0	4	3	40	274	0	2	3	51	226	1,376	
Median salary	\$1,575			\$1,450			\$1,500		\$1,188					\$1,450		\$1,608	

* 4 intervals combined.



PRESIDENT'S COVERING LETTER TO ALUMNI

A questionnaire to a college graduate from his alma mater will undoubtedly be more effective than a similar questionnaire from an impersonal agency in Washington. For this reason each university was requested to use its own letter head upon which was mimeographed the following letter or a modification of it:

Date

DEAR GRADUATE OF THE CLASS OF:
(Name of university inserted here)

in cooperation with the Office of Education is engaging in a Project in Research in Universities to determine the economic status of college alumni with respect to major courses of study, employment, occupation, and earnings.

One of the most important phases of such a survey is the valuation of the product of the college—its graduates. To this end an information blank has been developed to enable every graduate of your class to participate.

In order better to serve the needs of today's college students, the president is asking you as an alumnus to supply the information requested on the enclosed blank concerning the relation of your training to your employment.

To keep this information strictly confidential and also to publish intelligent results, the code number in the upper right hand corner is the only identification of your reply.

Only a few minutes are necessary to completely fill out the blank. When finished, mail it in the enclosed return penalty envelope, which does not require postage. Tabulations will be made at the college, and the final study will be made available when completed.

Hoping that you will welcome this opportunity to be of service to your alma mater, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)
(President or local project manager)

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The uniform questionnaire printed below was constructed by the coordinator in the Office of Education and arranged for convenience of tabulation on Hollerith machines, but serves equally well for hand tabulations. Each of the 31 cooperating universities reprinted this blank to mail to their alumni. No changes were allowed in reprinting, but the institutions were invited to add any questions they desired after item No. 42 on the blank.

PROJECT IN RESEARCH IN UNIVERSITIES

Code number

..... University in cooperation with
(Name)
United States Department of the Interior,
Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF ALUMNI

(Name of institution)

Class of

DIRECTIONS.—Disregard all question numbers; they are code figures. Under each question underscore only one item unless otherwise directed

- 6-7. Date of birth
Sex: Male Female
- 8-9. Legal residence (State)
10. Status:
1. Single.
 2. Married (year).
 3. Widowed.
 4. Separated.
 5. Divorced.
11. Living children: How many?
12. Where do you live?
1. City of more than 100,000 population.
 2. City of 50,000-100,000 population.
 3. City of 25,000-50,000 population.
 4. City of 5,000-25,000 population.
 5. Town of 2,500-5,000 population.
 6. Place of less than 2,500 population.
13. How do you live?
1. With relatives (no rent).
 2. Rent a room.
 3. Rent an apartment of rooms.
 4. Rent a house of rooms.
 5. Own my own home with mortgage.
 6. Own my own home clear of debt.
 7. Other
- 14-15. What rent do you pay per month?
\$.
16. Father's occupation when you entered college: Show nature of his employment after its classification:
1. Agriculture
 2. Business or trade
 3. Manufacturing
 4. Mechanical
 5. Office work
 6. Profession
 7. Public office
8. Teaching
 9. Transportation
 10. Retired or deceased
- 17-18. Your undergraduate major course at college was
19. What relation did this course bear to your first employment after graduation?
1. Same as course.
 2. Closely related.
 3. Slightly related.
 4. No relation at all.
20. What relation did this course bear to your present work?
1. Same as course.
 2. Closely related.
 3. Slightly related.
 4. No relation at all.
21. Self-help in college: What part of your college expenses did you earn?
1. Nearly all.
 2. Half.
 3. One-fourth.
 4. Little.
 5. None.
22. Graduate work: How many years have you carried on advanced study? years.
- 23-24. Major field
Where taken
25. Extension courses: Name any taken.
.
26. Degrees held: Underscore all earned degrees.
1. Bachelor's—B. A.; B. S.;
B. B. A.; B. M.
 2. First professional—LL. B.;
M. D.
 3. Master's—M. A.; M. S.;
M. B. A.
 4. Doctor's—Ph. D.; Ed. D.
.
27. Scholastic honors: Name any received:
.
.
.

28. Your first job: Was it obtained through—
1. Experience prior to graduation.
 2. Personal initiative or advertisement.
 3. Private employment agency.
 4. Public employment agency.
 5. Placement by college or faculty.
 6. Family influence or business.
 7. Alumni assistance.
 8. Fraternity relationships.
 9. Other
29. Why did you choose it?
- 30-31. Unemployment: How many months idle since graduation?
- 32-33. If you have been on public relief rolls, indicate number of months.
34. Present employment status: Are you—
1. Permanently employed.
 2. Temporarily employed.
 3. Unemployed but prospects bright.
 4. Unemployed with no immediate prospects.
 5. Student.
 6. Housewife.
35. Status as worker: Are you—
1. Owner of your business or profession.
 2. Part owner.
 3. Employee—proprietor or official.
 4. Employee—agent.
 5. Employee—clerk or skilled worker.
 6. Employee—unskilled worker.
- 36-37. My present annual salary (or net fee) is \$
- 38-39. My income from investments, in addition to my salary, amounts annually to about \$
40. Source of investment principal: How much came from gifts or inheritance?
1. Nearly all.
 2. Half.
 3. One-fourth.
 4. Little.
 5. None.
- 41-42. Present occupation: Underscore the best classification of your present work.
- Professional—*
01. Architecture.
 02. Athletics.
 03. Dentistry.
 04. Engineering.
 05. Journalism.
 06. Law.
 07. Medicine.
 08. Ministry.
 09. Nursing.
 10. Pharmacy.
 11. Research.
 12. Teaching.
 13. Other
- Trade—*
14. Business.
 15. Banking.
 16. Insurance.
 17. Merchandising.
 18. Real estate.
- Transportation—*
19. Railroad or bus.
 20. Airline.
 21. Marine.
- Communication—*
22. Radio.
 23. Telephone.
- Miscellaneous—*
24. Agriculture.
 25. Clerical.
 26. Domestic.
 27. Fishing.
 28. Forestry.
 29. Manufacturing.
 30. Mechanical trade.
 31. Mining.
 32. Public office.
 33. Other

To insure uniform interpretations and results, the following mimeographed instructions for carrying out the study were issued to each study supervisor in the cooperating universities. Without these directions, the business of consolidating returns from the universities would have been difficult, if not impossible.

MANUAL OF PROCEDURE

(Project No. 7)

ECONOMIC STATUS OF COLLEGE ALUMNI

WALTER J. GREENLEAF, *Coordinator*

Project in Research in Universities in cooperation with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, Washington, D. C., February 1936

The purpose of this study is to determine the economic status of college alumni, with respect to major courses of study, employment, occupation, and earnings. Each institution participating will have opportunity to study its own alumni for its own use. Since the study is a cooperative one, however, and a number of institutions are engaging in it, the use of standard procedures is necessary. When the several studies have been completed, the material will be drawn together by the coordinator in the United States Office of Education, consolidated into a single study, published as an office bulletin, and made available to those interested. The many uses of such a study include the guidance of students now in college, and counseling of prospective students.

Description.—The study involves the tabulation and interpretation of data concerning major interests, employment, occupations, and earnings of alumni, and may include other data at the discretion of the institutions. Certain data available in the registrar's office will be transcribed by the workers. The bulk of information will, however, be obtained direct from the graduates by means of questionnaires. To accomplish this purpose the Office of Education will provide two penalty envelopes (no postage required) for each alumnus of the classes 1928–35, inclusive, and a master copy of a standard questionnaire which will be copied by each participating institution. The institution will be responsible for duplicating the questionnaire, for paper and materials used, and for stuffing, sealing, and mailing the envelopes to alumni. Questionnaire returns from alumni will be received at the college by the project administrator who will have them tabulated by workers in the institution. In each institution participating, the study will be carried out under the direction of a faculty supervisor who will direct the work of the paid workers, pass on the interpretation of data received, and otherwise superintend the project.

IMMEDIATE WORK ASSIGNMENTS

Since the workers on projects are to be paid from relief funds, it is necessary to put them to work as soon as possible after you receive your official Advice of Allotment (Treasury form A-3).

The following working schedule is suggested for your local staff assigned to project No. 7.

I. *Key list.*—Of the graduates in the class of 1928, select out all of the men and list in alphabetical order; do the same for all women graduates of the class of 1928. Continue with the same procedure for each of the classes 1929 to 1935, inclusive. When this list has been completed, number consecutively the names, beginning with No. 1 for the first man in 1928, and ending with the last woman in the 1935 class. Each figure will

constitute a code number for each alumnus and will be the only identification of the questionnaire return, as the alumnus is requested not to sign his return.

Beside each name on this key list, transcribe from the registrar's card file the following four items: (1) Address, (2) sex, (3) date of birth, and (4) undergraduate major course.

Numbering the questionnaire (aside from identification purposes) aids in the final analysis of returns. By filing returns consecutively as they come in, an automatic check is kept of the number not replying (that is, the numbers missing) so that if desired a follow-up may be sent. Numbers also aid in segregating groups by classes and by sex before tabulating any data.

II. *The questionnaire.*—Duplicate exactly the enclosed master copy of the questionnaire, except to insert in the appropriate places the name of your institution. Any method of duplication may be used—mimeograph, multigraph, rotoprint, multilith, printing, etc.—according to the facilities of the institution.

III. *Additional questions.*—The last standard question on the blank concerns "Present Occupation" to be coded on columns 41 and 42 of the Hollerith card. Additional questions may be asked by the institution and should be numbered from 43 on the end.

These additional questions are left to the discretion of the institution and may concern local conditions, new ideas, etc. Several suggestions are:

43. **LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES:** Name your favorite—

	<i>As player</i>	<i>As patron</i>
Indoor sport
Outdoor sport
Hobby

44. How may present college students choose and plan their careers more wisely?

45. What occupations generally overlooked by college graduates should be investigated?

46. What innovations would you like to see made in your alma mater?

47. Etc. (other questions that the college wishes to ask of its alumni).

IV. *Individualizing the questionnaire.*—Number the questionnaires consecutively in the upper right-hand corner. Then begin with No. 1. Refer to graduate No. 1 on the keylist and proceed to transcribe four facts to the blank.

(1) In heading: Class of

(Fill in date)

(2) 6-7 Date of birth

(Fill in date on keylist)

(3) Check: Sex: Male female

(4) 17-18 Undergraduate major course

(Use code C on code sheet)

V. *Envelopes.*—Two penalty franked envelopes (no postage required) will be supplied for each alumnus on the keylist—a forwarding envelope and a smaller return envelope. Address one forwarding envelope to each graduate on the keylist and indicate his code number on the envelope to aid in matching enclosures.

VI. Address the smaller return envelopes as follows:

....., Study No. 7,

(Name)

Local Project Administrator (U. S. Office of Education),

..... University,

(Name)

.....

(Address)

It is important that the Office of Education be mentioned in the parentheses, since the postal laws require that return envelopes be addressed only to appointees of the Office of Education. In each instance the Local Project Administrator is an appointee of the Office of Education and may therefore receive mail under the penalty frank at the institution. The legend "Study No. 7" should appear on the envelope to distinguish the return from regular official mail concerning other studies.

VII. *Stuff, seal, and mail.*—Great care must be taken to match the name of the alumnus on the forwarding envelope with his code number on the questionnaire. The code number on the envelope will aid in this matching process. With the questionnaire, enclose one return envelope, seal, and mail.

WHILE WAITING FOR THE RETURN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

VIII. *Plan the study:*

- Prepare table headings and tables for tabulation.
 - Prepare to edit returns.
 - Prepare to code the following questions which are not self-coding:
(Code sheets are enclosed A; B, C, D, E, and F.)
- 6-7. Date of birth (a) is meant for the age of the alumnus; his
(a) (b)
age must be calculated as of January 1, 1936, by using "Code A."
- 8-9. Legal residence (Use code B.)
(State)
- 17-18. Undergraduate major fields (Use code C.)
- 23-24. Major fields (graduate work) (Use code C.)
26. Degrees held (Use code D.)
27. Scholastic honors (Use code E.)
29. Why did you choose it? (Use code F.)
(Work)

Collect and consult—references, studies, articles, etc., concerning alumni studies made in different years by individual colleges.

Make annotated bibliography. This will not be difficult as the material is limited. Exclude material over 10 years old.

WHEN QUESTIONNAIRES ARE RETURNED

IX. Proceed with tabulation of data. Suggestions for tabulation by means of Hollerith or by hand method are attached. It will facilitate the consolidation of data in this office if these suggestions are followed closely. Further suggestions concerning tabulation and summaries will be made at a later date.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

I have devised a standard questionnaire to be used by each participating institution. The master copy enclosed is to be duplicated at the college according to the facilities of each institution.

Four items are to be filled in by the worker before the questionnaire is mailed: (1) Class of, (2) sex, (3) date of birth, and (4) undergraduate major course.

Uniformity of questions and of code numbers is essential from No. 1 through Nos. 41-42; after which may be added any questions of local or national interest that the supervisor may wish. In other words the questionnaire may be considered in two parts—the first part containing the standard questions (1-42) as issued by this office, and the second part any questions, beginning with No. 43, that the institution may wish to ask of its alumni. By this means both the national and the local aspects of the study may be satisfied.

The standard questions on the blank, however, may not be changed, since they are duplicated by other cooperating institutions.

The questionnaire is designed for tabulation by Hollerith machines, but is equally efficient for hand tabulation.

Hollerith operators note.—When two columns on Hollerith cards are used for a single question as in 30-31 (unemployment), there must be two code figures used, i. e., if only 1 month is indicated the code used is 01—0 being punched in column 30 and 1 punched in column 31. The same holds true for the code figure in the upper right-hand corner of the questionnaire. If a numbering machine is used, No. 1 would appear as 00,001, and not simply 1.

The question numbers on the blank all refer to the column numbers on the Hollerith punch cards. Five column numbers are allowed for the code figure in the upper right-hand corner so that the largest code number there may occupy five places—99,999.

Below is a sample Hollerith card showing 80 columns. The first five columns would be used to punch the code number in the upper right-hand corner. Thus if the number were 00,125, the puncher would punch 0 in column 1, 0 in column 2, 1 in column 3, 2 in column 4, and 5 in column 5. Place of birth would use two columns, 6 and 7, for any age up to 99 years. Columns 8 and 9 would be used for indication of the States as listed in "code B," etc., etc.

Hand-tabulators note.—The above information will be a matter of interest only, but the code numbers will be used in tabulations so that summaries will be uniform.

(Sample Hollerith card was enclosed.)

DUPLICATING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The heading.—In the upper left-hand corner should appear the following:

Project in Research in Universities,
 University, in cooperation
 (Local name)
 with the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

In the upper right-hand corner appears the following

The five numbers represent the first five columns on the Hollerith card.
 Code numbers may vary from 00,001 to 99,999.

Code number
 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.

The title.—The title should be individualized in each instance. Rather than the "Economic Status of College Alumni," it should read:

ECONOMIC STATUS OF ALUMNI.
 (Name of institution)

Class of
 (Insert year)

Directions.—Disregard all question numbers; they are code figures. Under each question underscore only one item unless otherwise directed. (These directions should be uniform in all institutions.)

6-7. *Date of birth* This is the first item on the blank, and will be
 (a) (b)

supplied by the worker before the questionnaire is mailed. Presumably this date is on the card in the registrar's office and will serve to give accuracy to the age of the graduate. The short line (a) before the date of birth is for calculation of the age of the graduate after the returns are on file. January 1, 1936 is the base date for figuring all ages and calculations should be made to the nearest half-year. Consult "Code A" of the code sheets enclosed.

Two Hollerith column numbers are allowed for coding the age. For example, if the age given is 27, the figure 2 should be punched in column 6, and the figure 7 punched in column 7. For hand-tabulation transcribe the age directly.

Sex.—Male; female The worker will check in red pencil whether the graduate is a man or a woman. This question is not arranged for Hollerith since returns of men and of women should be kept in separate groups by year of graduation from the beginning to the end of the study. There will therefore be 16 groups as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| I. Men of 1928. | IX. Men of 1932. |
| II. Women of 1928. | X. Women of 1932. |
| III. Men of 1929. | XI. Men of 1933. |
| IV. Women of 1929. | XII. Women of 1933. |
| V. Men of 1930. | XIII. Men of 1934. |
| VI. Women of 1930. | XIV. Women of 1934. |
| VII. Men of 1931. | XV. Men of 1935. |
| VIII. Women of 1931. | XVI. Women of 1935. |

8-9. *Legal residence* This is the first question that the graduate himself will fill out by hand. He will write in the particular State in which he claims legal residence.
 (State)

When returns are in, the worker will code this question by hand using "Code B" of the enclosed code sheets. For example, if the graduate indicates that he is from the State of Illinois, the worker will turn to code B, find that 12 is the code number for Illinois, and write "12" in the margin for the Hollerith operator. The puncher would punch 1 in column 8 and 2 in column 9. For hand tabulation use "12" to indicate Illinois, and otherwise follow code B.

10. *Status.*

1. Single.
2. Married (year).
3. Widowed.
4. Separated.
5. Divorced.

Five classifications are allowed on column 10 for status. Only one will be underscored. If the graduate underscores "single," the code will automatically be "1," and the figure 1 will be punched in column 10 of the Hollerith card. For hand tabulation, use the code numbers to indicate status.

11. *Living children.*—How many? The graduate will indicate in figures how many living children he has. The number will be the code on column 11 of the Hollerith card. For hand tabulation use actual number shown.

12. *Where do you live?*

1. City of more than 100,000 population.
2. City of 50,000 to 100,000 population.
3. City of 25,000 to 50,000 population.
4. City of 5,000 to 25,000 population.
5. Town of 2,500 to 5,000 population.
6. Place of less than 2,500 population.

These six classification groups are adapted from census figures. Code from 1 to 6 on column 12 of the Hollerith card. For hand tabulation use code numbers to indicate the size of town.

13. *How do you live?*

1. With relatives (no rent).
2. Rent a room.
3. Rent an apartment of rooms.
4. Rent a house of rooms.
5. Own my own home with mortgage.
6. Own my own home clear of debt.
7. Other

Seven classifications on column 13 of the Hollerith card are indicated. For hand tabulation use code numbers 1 to 7.

The number of rooms will not be tabulated unless there is sufficient interest, or time, or replies seem to warrant hand tabulation.

14-15. *What rent do you pay per month?* \$..... Code actual rent indicated, unless the figure is \$100 or more per month, in which case use \$99 to indicate \$100 or more. If your Hollerith machine has an "x" and "y" in the columns use x for \$100 and y for more than \$100. If any considerable number report more than \$100 it might be of interest to hand tabulate the amounts. For hand-tabulation, use actual amounts reported.

16. *Father's occupation.*—Ten classifications are indicated. After one of these classifications, the graduate is expected to show the nature of his father's employment. For example: He might write in "farmer" after 1. Agriculture. The large classification, however, is more important than the detailed occupation which is included to substantiate the classification. It may be of interest to hand-tabulate this question if feasible. For hand tabulation use code numbers to indicate occupation.

17-18. *Your undergraduate major course at college was* Major courses are listed on the code sheets under "code C." This terminology should be used in filling out the blank. The worker will fill out this blank before the questionnaire is mailed, and at the same time he should indicate the code figure in the margin for the Hollerith operator or for hand tabulation. For example: Chemistry 14.

It may be possible that the list of majors does not exactly fit the situation in every institution. It is recommended, however, that as many of these majors be used as possible. If absolutely necessary, additional code numbers up to 99 may be used, but such additions must be reported before tabulations are begun in order to have uniformity in the final summary of studies.

19. *What relation did major course bear to first employment?*—Four classifications on column 19 are indicated. For hand tabulation use codes 1 to 4.

20. *What relation does major course bear to present employment?*—Four classifications on column 20 are indicated. Use codes 1 to 4.

21. *Self-help in college.*—Five classifications on column 21 are indicated. For hand tabulation use codes 1 to 5.

22. *Graduate work.*—In column 22 punch the number of years indicated; for hand tabulation, use number of years. Doubtless this figure will in many instances be "sketchy," but when coordinated with "degrees held" will serve a useful purpose.

23-24. *Major field of graduate work* This refers to graduate study only, and must be coded by hand according to "code C" of the code sheet enclosed. There are more than 50 major fields of graduate work, but the most important are listed in "code C".

Where taken is an additional question, added as a matter of local interest and not for Hollerith. If desired, tabulate by hand.

25. *Extension courses.* If this question is answered, use code 1 on column 25. If the question is not answered use code 2 on column 25. For hand tabulation use "yes" if answered and "no" if not answered. If desired later, hand tabulations may be made of the various courses taken. Some may desire to invent their own code for this question.

26. *Degrees held.*—Only four classifications are indicated:

1. Bachelor's.
2. First professional.
3. Master's.
4. Doctor's.

Use "code D" on the code sheet for coding if more than one degree is underscored. Code only the highest type of degree; master's presupposes bachelor's; doctor's presupposes bachelor's and master's. First professional degrees include first degrees in medicine, law, etc., and if additional graduate work is indicated codes 5, 6, and 7 should be used.

27. *Scholastic honors.*—If this question is answered, use code 1 on column 27. If no answer use code 2 on column 27 (see "code E" on code sheet). For hand tabulation use "yes" if answered and "no" if not answered. Some may desire to invent a code to cover this question better.

Occupational experience since graduation.—At the top of page 2 of the questionnaire is a table for indicating the occupational experience of the alumnus since graduation. This is arranged to obtain information by the most direct method and cannot be coded for Hollerith. It is one of the most important questions on the blank and will need to be hand tabulated according to procedures which will be submitted later.

28. *Your first job.*—Nine classifications on column 28 are indicated. For hand tabulation use code numbers.

29. *Why did you choose it?*—Undoubtedly many of the answers to this question will fall into certain grooves, as indicated in "code F" on the code sheets enclosed:

1. Direct relation to college course.
2. Convenience to home.
3. Good prospects for future.
4. Good initial salary.
5. Special ability for it.
6. Kind of work wanted.

7. No other work available.

8. Miscellaneous.

Try to fit the replies into these categories if possible and avoid making "8. Miscellaneous" too large. If difficulty is experienced, please suggest a better code.

30-31. *Unemployment since graduation.*—Two columns, 30 and 31, are allowed for tabulation. For hand tabulation use the actual number of months shown.

32-33. *If you have been on public relief rolls, indicate number of months.* Two columns (32 and 33) are allowed for tabulation. For hand tabulation use actual number of months shown.

34. *Present employment status:*

1. Permanently employed.
2. Temporarily employed.
3. Unemployed, but prospects bright.
4. Unemployed with no immediate prospects.
5. Student.
6. Housewife.

Six classifications on column 34 are indicated. For hand tabulation, use codes 1 to 6 to indicate employment status.

35. *Status as worker:*

1. Owner of your business or profession.
2. Part owner.
3. Employee—proprietor or official.
4. Employee—agent.
5. Employee—clerk or skilled worker.
6. Employee—unskilled worker.

Six classifications on column 35 are indicated. For hand tabulation, use codes 1 to 6 to indicate status as worker.

36-37. *My present annual salary (or net fee) is \$.* Use hundreds of dollars only and code in columns 36 and 37. For example, a salary of \$2,100 would code as 21, i. e., 2 on column 36 and 1 on column 37. This will take care of salaries up to \$9,900. Salaries over this amount may be hand tabulated if desired. For hand tabulation code figures as given.

38-39. *Income from investments.* Use hundreds of dollars only and code on columns 38 and 39. For example, an income of \$600 would code as 06, i. e., 0 on column 38 and 6 on column 39. This will take care of incomes up to \$9,900.

40. *Source of investment principal.*—We want to learn how much of this principal was earnings or savings of the graduate, without including gifts or inheritance. To find this out it is believed better to ask in the negative, i. e., how much was received from gifts or inheritances. Five classifications are indicated on column 40. For hand tabulation use codes 1 to 5.

41-42. *Present occupation.*—Thirty-three classifications are indicated on columns 41 and 42. For example, if *business* is underscored, the code is "14", i. e., 1 will be punched on column 41 and 4 on column 42. For hand tabulation use code numbers 1 to 33.

This is the end of the standard questionnaire form. If institutions find it desirable, additional questions may be added to the blank from this point on.

Please submit two copies of the questionnaire as duplicated in your institution.

Address all correspondence or inquiries concerning Study No. 7, Economic Status of College Alumni, to—

WALTER J. GREENLEAF,
Specialist in Higher Education,
United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

PROJECT IN RESEARCH IN UNIVERSITIES, UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 23, 1936.

INFORMATION

(Study No. 7—College Alumni)

WALTER J. GREENLEAF, *Coordinator*

TABULATION OF DATA

Questionnaire returns of study No. 7 will be arranged in 16 groups as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| I. Men of 1928. | IX. Men of 1932. |
| II. Women of 1928. | X. Women of 1932. |
| III. Men of 1929. | XI. Men of 1933. |
| IV. Women of 1929. | XII. Women of 1933. |
| V. Men of 1930. | XIII. Men of 1934. |
| VI. Women of 1930. | XIV. Women of 1934. |
| VII. Men of 1931. | XV. Men of 1935. |
| VIII. Women of 1931. | XVI. Women of 1935. |

These groups will be maintained from the beginning to the end of the study, and will include only those graduates who received a bachelor's degree (first degree) from your institution. This comprises the main study. Additional groups may be added beginning with number XVII to include professional students, or graduate students, or ex-students according to the type of institution participating.

The first tabulation will be straight tabulation for the 27 tables indicated on the following pages. All that is meant by "straight tabulation" is completing the tables indicated—that is, tabulating the answers for all of the items under each question, transcribing the totals to the proper table, and finally totaling the items in each table for checking purposes.

The questionnaire is arranged for mechanical tabulation on Hollerith machines; this method also simplifies tabulation for those who do the work by hand. Probably no further explanation is needed for Hollerith tabulators. Hand tabulators will proceed logically.

Table headings are standard for each of the 27 tables indicated on the following pages. Items across the top of the table will be "year of graduation," and under each year will appear two columns—one for "men" and one for "women." The items down the left-hand side of each table are the variables, and the numbers before each item are "code figures" for convenience only.

TABLE NO.—(Title)

Code and item (see following pages) variables	1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Each table will carry as an additional item "No response," in order that the totals for tables may check.

Variable items for the left-hand side of the tables are as follows:

TABLE 1.—Age of alumni as of January 1, 1936.

- (See question 6-7 and code sheet No. 1.)
- 16 years of age or under.
 - 17 years of age.
 - 18 years of age.
 - Etc., etc., etc., continued.
 - x No response.

TABLE 2.—Legal residence of alumni.

(See question 8-9 and code sheet No. 1.)

1. Alabama.
2. Arizona.
- Etc., etc., etc., continued according to code B of code sheet No. 1. Nos. 51-69 for additional places.
- x No response.

TABLE 3.—Marital status of alumni.

(See question 10 of questionnaire.)

1. Single.
2. Married.
3. Widowed.
4. Separated.
5. Divorced.
6. No response.

TABLE 4.—Living children of alumni.

(See question 11 of questionnaire.)

0. No living children.
1. One child.
2. Two children.
- Etc., etc., etc., continued.
- x No response.

TABLE 5.—Home communities of alumni.

(See question 12 of questionnaire.)

1. City of more than 100,000 population.
2. City of 50,000 to 100,000 population.
3. City of 25,000 to 50,000 population.
4. City of 5,000 to 25,000 population.
5. Town of 2,500 to 5,000 population.
6. Place of less than 2,500 population.
7. No response.

TABLE 6.—Living conditions of alumni.

(See question 13 of questionnaire.)

1. Live with relatives.
2. Rent a room.
3. Rent an apartment.
4. Rent a house.
5. Own own home (with mortgage).
6. Own own home clear of debt.
7. Miscellaneous.
8. No response.

TABLE 7.—Monthly rentals paid by alumni.

(See question 14-15 of questionnaire.)

0. Pay no rent.
- 1 to 4.99
- 5 to 9.99.
- Etc., etc., continue in ranges of \$5.
- x No response.

TABLE 8.—Occupations of fathers of alumni.

(See question 16 of questionnaire.)

1. Agriculture.
2. Business or trade.
3. Manufacturing.
- Etc., etc., continue for the 10 items.
11. No response.

TABLE 9.—Undergraduate majors of alumni.

(See question 17-18 of questionnaire and code sheet No. 2 for 49 items.)

1. Animal nutrition.
2. Entomology.
- Etc., etc., continue for 49 items.
50. No response.

TABLE 10.—Relation of major to first employment.

(See question 19 of questionnaire.)

1. Same as course.
2. Closely related.
3. Slightly related.
4. Not related at all.
5. No response.

TABLE 11.—Relation of major to present work.

(See question 20 of questionnaire.)

1. Same as course.
2. Closely related.
3. Slightly related.
4. Not related at all.
5. No response.

TABLE 12.—Self-support while in college.

(See question 21 of questionnaire.)

1. Nearly all expenses earned.
2. One-half earned.
3. One-fourth earned.
4. A little earned.
5. Nothing earned.
6. No response.

TABLE 13.—Graduate work carried on by alumni.

(See question 22 of questionnaire—Years only.)

0. No graduate work done.
1. 1 year of graduate work.
2. 2 years of graduate work.
- Etc., etc., etc., continued.
- x No response.

TABLE 14.—Major field of graduate study. (See question 23–24 of questionnaire and code sheet No. 2 for 49 items.)

1. Animal nutrition.
2. Entomology.
- Etc. etc. continue for 49 items.
50. No response.

TABLE 15.—Extension work taken by alumni.

(See question 25 of questionnaire.)

1. "Yes" if answered.
2. No response.

TABLE 16.—Degrees held by alumni. (See question 26 of questionnaire and code sheet No. 3 for 7 items.)

1. Bachelor's degree only.
2. First professional degree only.
3. Master's and bachelor's degrees.
4. Doctor's, master's, and bachelor's.
5. Bachelor's and first professional.
6. First professional and master's.
7. First professional and doctor's.
8. No response.

TABLE 17.—Scholastic honors of alumni. (See question 27 of questionnaire and code sheet No. 3 for 2 items.)

1. "Yes" if answered.
2. No response.

TABLE 18.—How alumni obtained first jobs. (See question 28 of questionnaire.)

1. Experience prior to graduation.
2. Personal initiative or advertisement.
- Etc. etc. continue for 9 items.
9. Miscellaneous.
10. No response.

TABLE 19. Why first job was chosen. (See question 29 of questionnaire and code sheet No. 3 for 8 items.)

1. Direct relation to college course.
2. Convenience to home.
3. Good prospects for future.
4. Good initial salary.
5. Special ability for it.
6. Kind of work wanted.
7. No other work available.
8. Miscellaneous.
9. No response.

TABLE 20.—Months idle since graduation. (See question 30–31 of questionnaire.)

0. Not idle at all.
1. 1 month unemployed.
2. 2 months unemployed.
- Etc. etc. etc. continued.
- x No response.

TABLE 21.—Months on public relief. (See question 32–33 of questionnaire.)

0. Never on public relief.
1. 1 month on public relief.
2. 2 months on public relief.
- Etc. etc. continued.
- x No response.

TABLE 22.—Present employment status—1936.

(See question 34 of questionnaire.)

1. Permanently employed.
2. Temporarily employed.
3. Unemployed but prospects bright.
4. Unemployed—no immediate prospects.
5. Student.
6. Housewife.
7. No response.

TABLE 23.—Status of alumni as workers. (See question 35 of questionnaire.)

1. Owner of his business.
2. Part owner of business.
3. Employee—proprietor or official.
4. Employee—agent.
5. Employee—clerk or skilled worker.
6. Employee—unskilled worker.
7. No response.

TABLE 24. Annual salaries of alumni—1936. (See question 36–37 of questionnaire.)

- Less than \$400 per year.
- \$400 to \$499.
- \$500 to \$599.
- \$600 to \$699.
- Etc. etc. continue in ranges of \$100.
- x No response.

TABLE 25.—Annual income from investments.

(See question 38–39 of questionnaire.)

0. No income.
- \$1 to \$99.
- \$100 to \$199, etc. continue in \$100 ranges.
- x No response.

TABLE 26.—Invested funds inherited, etc.

(See question 40 of questionnaire.)

1. Nearly all inherited, etc.
2. One-half.
3. One-fourth.
4. Little.
5. None inherited.
6. No response.

TABLE 27.—Occupations of alumni in 1936.

(See question 41-42 of questionnaire.)

1. Architecture.
2. Athletics.
- Etc. etc. continue for 33 items detailed.
34. No response.

PROJECT IN RESEARCH IN UNIVERSITIES, UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 29, 1936.

CROSS TABULATIONS

Study No. 7—College Alumni

WALTER J. GREENLEAF, *Coordinator*

Cross tabulations.—These instructions concern the relationship (study 7) on the questionnaire of one answer to another. For example: What salaries do college graduates receive in the different occupations for beginning work? (See table No. 28.) What relationship does his major course bear to his first employment and to his present work? (See table 29.) Other tables are included.

Information concerning the first tabulations or "straight tabulations" of the questionnaire was mailed on April 23, 1936.

Questionnaire returns should be kept in 16 groups throughout the study. By retaining these groupings, time is saved in tabulating, and two break-downs by class and by sex are obtained without effort:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Class of 1928—Men. | IX. Class of 1932—Men. |
| II. Class of 1928—Women. | X. Class of 1932—Women. |
| III. Class of 1929—Men. | XI. Class of 1933—Men. |
| IV. Class of 1929—Women. | XII. Class of 1933—Women. |
| V. Class of 1930—Men. | XIII. Class of 1934—Men. |
| VI. Class of 1930—Women. | XIV. Class of 1934—Women. |
| VII. Class of 1931—Men. | XV. Class of 1935—Men. |
| VIII. Class of 1931—Women. | XVI. Class of 1935—Women. |

Summary tables.—Each of the 36 tables outlined should be summarized for totals. For example, the first 27 tables should be added across for grand totals thus: (Three columns 18, 19, and 20 may be added to each table.)

Grand totals—All classes

Men	Women	Men and women
18	19	20

NOTE.—Totalling tables down and across will be a check for accuracy.

Tables 28 to 36, inclusive, should also carry a summary account in like manner for all alumni included in the study.

Other tables may be constructed from the data on the questionnaires. There are many possibilities for cross-tabulations, correlations, etc., according to the time and budget allowed for study No. 7. For example, tables may be made on—

The relation of rent paid to salary received.

Father's occupation in relation to salary received by alumnus.

Father's occupation to occupation of graduate.

Beginning salary with relation to major course. (Using \$100 salary ranges from the table at top of page 2 of the questionnaire.)

Percentage figures.—Percent figures for some of the tables are desirable. However, it is difficult if not impossible to summarize percent figures for 31 institutions without the working-figures. Therefore whenever a percent figure is used, there should also be shown in parenthesis the total number involved in the percent. For example: Fifty (a) percent (100 (b) students) are at work. (Base 200) (c). In consolidating returns, this office will omit (a), but will use figures (b) and (c).

The write-up.—Each institution should write the manuscript from a local point of view, interpreting the tables and data from the standpoint of the university collecting the material. Points to be stressed are those which you believe to be important. Each table should be interpreted and accompanied by the text. Conclusions in the form of a summary or recommendations should be drawn for the final part of the write-up.

National summary.—After each institution has submitted its manuscript and tables, all of the data collected will be coordinated and drawn together for publication. Although the manuscripts and tables submitted will not be included in full in the final report, the texts of these write-ups will be drawn upon liberally when individual institutions are mentioned. The tables will be summarized and totaled in this office for all institutions participating. For example: Table 1 (age of alumni for 31 institutions participating) will be the first table of the national summary.

Further details will be discussed at a later date.

TABLE 28.—Salaries by occupation, 1933

Occupations (see list on questionnaire No. 41-42)	\$499 or less	\$500 to \$599	\$600 to \$699	\$700 to \$799	\$800 to \$899	\$900 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,099	\$1,100 to \$1,199	\$1,200 to \$1,299	\$1,300 to \$1,399	\$1,400 to \$1,499	\$1,500 to \$1,599	\$1,600 to \$1,699	\$1,700 to \$1,799
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Professional:														
Architecture.....														
Athletics.....														
Dentistry.....														
Engineering.....														
Journalism.....														
Law.....														
Medicine.....														
Ministry.....														
Nursing.....														
Pharmacy.....														
Research.....														
Teaching.....														
Other.....														
Trade:														
Business.....														
Banking.....														
Insurance.....														
Merchandising.....														
Real estate.....														
Transportation:														
Railroad or bus.....														
Airline.....														
Marine.....														
Communication:														
Radio.....														
Telephone.....														
Miscellaneous:														
Agriculture.....														
Clerical.....														
Domestic.....														
Fishing.....														
Forestry.....														
Manufacturing.....														
Mechanical trade.....														
Mining.....														
Public office.....														
Other.....														

NOTE.—This table should be set up on a large sheet and ruled according to columns and occupations. For the Hollerith machine, it is about a day's work to tabulate 15,000 cards.
For hand tabulation each of the 16 groups of questionnaires should be sorted first according to salaries at top of page, then each of those groups should be tabulated down the page according to items on the left column.

TABLE 28—Salaries by occupation, 1936—Continued

Occupations (see list on questionnaire No. 41-42)	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	\$1,800 to \$1,899	\$1,900 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,099	\$2,100 to \$2,199	\$2,200 to \$2,299	\$2,300 to \$2,399	\$2,400 to \$2,499	\$2,500 to \$2,599	\$2,600 to \$2,699	\$2,700 to \$2,799	\$2,800 to \$2,899	\$2,900 to \$2,999
Professional:												
Architecture.....												
Athletics.....												
Dentistry.....												
Engineering.....												
Journalism.....												
Law.....												
Medicine.....												
Ministry.....												
Nursing.....												
Pharmacy.....												
Research.....												
Teaching.....												
Other.....												
Trade:												
Business.....												
Banking.....												
Insurance.....												
Merchandising.....												
Real estate.....												
Transportation:												
Railroad or bus.....												
Airline.....												
Marine.....												
Communication:												
Radio.....												
Telephone.....												
Miscellaneous:												
Agriculture.....												
Clerical.....												
Domestic.....												
Fishing.....												
Forestry.....												
Manufacturing.....												
Mechanical trade.....												
Mining.....												
Public office.....												
Other.....												

Note.—This table should be set up on a large sheet and ruled according to columns and occupations. For the Hollerith machine, it is about a day's work to tabulate 15,000 cards. For hand tabulation each of the 16 groups of questionnaires should be sorted first according to salaries at top of page, then each of those groups should be tabulated down the page according to items on the left column.



TABLE 29.—Relation of major to first employment and present work

Majors (See code C on Code sheet No. 2) *	Relation to first employment (see question No. 19)				Relation to present work (see question No. 20)			
	Same as course	Closely related	Slightly related	No relation at all	Same as course	Closely related	Slightly related	No relation at all
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
Agriculture: 1. Animal nutrition..... 2. Entomology..... 3. Forestry..... 4. General..... 5. Plant pathology..... 6. Soil science..... 7. Anthropology..... 8. Architecture..... 9. Astronomy..... 11. Bacteriology..... 12. Botany..... 13. Business Administration..... 14. Chemistry..... 15. Dentistry..... 16. Economics..... 17. Education (teaching)..... Engineering: 18. Aeronautical..... 19. Chemical..... 20. Civil..... 21. Electrical..... 22. Mechanical..... 23. Mining and metallurgical..... 24. Other engineering..... 25. English..... 26. Fine arts..... Follow code sheet No. 2 for 49 items.	<p>NOTE.—Large sized sheets should be used and ruled. About 15,000 cases can be finished for this table in one day on Hollerith machines.</p> <p>For hand tabulation: Sort questionnaires first according to columns 2, 3, 4, and 5, then tabulate down the page for items in column 1.</p> <p>Resort for columns 6, 7, 8, and 9 and again tabulate down the page for items in column 1.</p> <p>If the supervisor can suggest a simpler method for his workers, it is advised as long as the results are uniform.</p> <p>When completed this table will appear in 16 parts separated by class and by sex.</p> <p>Doubtless many of the major courses in column 1 may be eliminated in each institution thus shortening the table and the work involved.</p>							

TABLE 30.—Self-help in college related to marital status

Marital status (question 10)	Part of college expenses earned (see question 21)				
	Nearly all	One-half	One-fourth	Little	None
	2	3	4	5	6
1					
1. Single..... 2. Married..... 3. Widowed..... 4. Separated..... 5. Divorced..... 6. No response.....					

TABLE 31.—Self-help in college related to father's occupation (same table headings as above)

Father's occupation:	
Agriculture.....	
Business or trade.....	
Manufacturing.....	
Office work.....	
Profession.....	
Public office.....	
Teaching.....	
Transportation.....	
Retired or deceased (see question No. 16).....	
No response.....	

TABLE 32.—Self-help in college related to present employment status (same table headings as above)

Present employment status:	
(See question 34).....	
Permanently employed.....	
Temporarily employed.....	
Unemployed but prospects bright.....	
Unemployed—no prospects.....	
Student.....	
Housewife.....	
No response.....	

NOTE.—Hand tabulators sort on columns 2-6 for all three tables and tabulate on column 1 for items indicated. Use large sheets and rule tables.

TABLE 33.—Relation of major course to method of obtaining first job

Major course in college (see question 17-18)	Expe- rience prior to gradu- ation	Per- sonal initi- ative or adver- tise- ment	Pri- vate em- plov- ment agency	Public em- plov- ment agency	Place- ment by college or faculty	Family busi- ness or influ- ence	Alum- ni as- sist- ance	Fra- ternity rela- tion- ships	Other	No re- sponse
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture:										
1. Animal nutrition.....										
2. Entomology.....										
3. Forestry.....										
4. General.....										
5. Plant pathology.....										
6. Soil science.....										
7. Anthropology.....										
8. Architecture.....										
9. Astronomy.....										
11. Bacteriology.....										
12. Botany.....										
13. Business admin- istration.....										
14. Chemistry.....										
15. Dentistry.....										
16. Economics.....										
17. Education (teach- ing).....										
Engineering:										
18. Aeronautical.....										
19. Chemical.....										
Etc., etc., etc., follow code C on code sheet No. 2 for 49 items.....										
Eliminate such items as do not apply in your institution and thereby reduce work.										

NOTE.—Use large sheets of paper for this table. Rule columns. Hand tabulators sort on columns 2-10 and then tabulate down each column according to the items in column 1. Shorter methods are approved if results are uniform. The resulting table will appear in 16 sections according to class and sex.

TABLE 34.—INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS the principal of which was obtained from gifts or inheritance

Income as reported	Source of investment principal from gifts or inheritance was—					
	Nearly all	One-half	One-fourth	Little	None	No response
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
None.....	<p>NOTE.—The value of this table is particularly in columns 5 and 6 if income is shown; i. e., to determine whether the alumnus earned his principal or not. Hand tabulators will sort on columns 2 to 6 and then tabulate down each column according to items (ranges) in column 1. The resulting table will be in 16 parts according to class and sex.</p>					
\$1 to \$99.....						
\$100 to \$199.....						
\$200 to \$299.....						
\$300 to \$399.....						
\$400 to \$499.....						
\$500 to \$599.....						
\$600 to \$699.....						
\$700 to \$799.....						
\$800 to \$899.....						
\$900 to \$999.....						
\$1,000 to \$1,099.....						
Etc. etc.....						

FOR HAND TABULATION ONLY, ITEMS NOT CODED FOR HOLLERITH

TABLE 35.—Number of rooms rented

Class and sex (16 groups)	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class of 1928—Men.....	<p>NOTE.—Use large paper for table and rule columns. Use original returns and consider only question No. 13—How do you live? Items 2, 3, and 4. This tabulation will reveal living conditions of those graduates who rent living quarters. Hand tabulation is necessary in all cases as data are not coded.</p>					
Class of 1928—Women.....						
Class of 1929—Men.....						
Class of 1929—Women.....						
Class of 1930—Men.....						
Class of 1930—Women.....						
Etc., etc.....						

TABLE 36.—Occupational experience since graduation (see table at top of page 2 of the questionnaire)

Class and sex (16 groups as above)	The first job—										Number of different employers for all jobs				
	How many months after graduation was it obtained?				Length of time held?			Salary compared to present annual salary—							
	1-4 mos.	5-8 mos.	9-12 mos.	Over 12 mos.	Less than 6 mos.	6-12 mos.	Over 1 year	Lower	Same	Higher	1	2	3	4	5 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1928—Men.....	<p>NOTE.—Use large sheets and rule columns. This table is for hand tabulation only as the items are not coded for Hollerith. For a single institution the original returns of these data are important, especially for the local employment officer who may wish to construct additional tables. For the national totals, however, the above data are sufficient and are all that are needed for the final write-up. As to further use of the material, institutions are left to their own devices. Column 9—means salary of first job was lower than present salary. Column 14—means that the alumnus indicated three different employers.</p>														
1928—Women.....															
1929—Men.....															
1929—Women.....															
Etc., etc.....															

TABLE 37.—Extent of survey of alumni, number and percent of questionnaires mailed and returned

Class and sex (16 groups)	Number of questionnaires—				Percent of return (divide column 4 into column 5)
	Mailed	Not delivered because of improper address	Delivered (subtract column 3 from column 2) (100 per cent)	Returned filled out by alumni	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class of—					
1928—Men.....					
1928—Women.....					
1929—Men.....					
1929—Women.....					
1930—Men.....					
1930—Women.....					
Etc. etc.....					

Note.—For hand tabulation only.
 Keep an accurate count of questionnaires mailed according to your key list and record in column 2.
 Keep a record of returned envelopes which did not reach the alumni; follow-up letters may be mailed and in many cases will reduce the numbers in column 3.
 Envelopes not returned may be assumed to have reached their destination and are recorded in column 4.
 Keep an accurate check of all questionnaires returned complete and record in column 5.
 Column 6.—When all returns are in, divide column 5 by column 4 and record the percent figure in column 6.
 This table is for write-up purposes.

PROJECT IN RESEARCH IN UNIVERSITIES, UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 21, 1936

STUDY No. 7—ECONOMIC STATUS OF COLLEGE ALUMNI
 INFORMATION

Writing the text.—When questionnaire returns have been tabulated according to previous suggestions, the interpretation of these tables is of utmost importance both from an institutional point of view and from a national survey standpoint. Since the institutions retain the questionnaire returns, all that this Office receives are—the standardized tabulations, and the individual write-ups of each university. With these materials, a consolidated study will be made for the 31 institutions participating.

The tables.—Tables should be retained until the interpretative text has been written.

The text.—The text and interpretation of data have been left more or less to the individual institution without guidance. As far as this Office is concerned, the text may be brief, or extended according to the inclination and facilities of the supervisors. In every case however, each table should be accompanied by brief interpretations and local values that may be apart from the figures. Literary merit is not important if interpretations are carefully made. Some institutions will desire to write a careful text for their own use, enclosing a copy to the office. Others may or may not furnish complete texts, preferring to be included only briefly in the consolidated report.

Texts will be of value to the supervisor in rounding out and completing the institutional study; and to the coordinator in making national interpretations, in citing cases, and in quoting from manuscripts in an effort to give the combined opinions of supervisors and workers in 31 institutions.

Outline for text.—While it is not necessary to submit an outline for the text, one of the larger institutions has done so, and it is enclosed in brief for suggestion only. Other outlines—longer or shorter—may be equally good, but in every case local interpretations are desired in addition to the tables submitted.

Publication.—Information concerning publication of material will be supplied at a later date.

WALTER J. GREENLEAF,
 Coordinator—study 7.

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— and WALTERS. Occupational opportunities and the economic status of recent graduates (1928-1934) of Purdue University. Bulletin of Purdue University, February 12, 1935.

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HILLMAN, L. F. Reasons for not working in major. High-school teacher 9: 28-32, January 1933.

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