

1968

Changing Behavior Patterns of College Freshmen Women from High School Graduation to Last Quarter of the Freshman Year

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Eastern Illinois University

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Changing Behavior Patterns of College Freshmen
Women from High School Graduation to Last
Quarter of the Freshman Year
(TITLE)

BY

Lynne Ellyn Drennan

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF

Master of Science in Education

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

1968

YEAR

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THIS THESIS BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING
THIS PART OF THE GRADUATE DEGREE CITED ABOVE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere appreciation is given to all those who offered advice and assistance to me in the writing of this paper. My gratitude is extended to all Resident Assistants and Resident Hall Counselors for their help in distributing and collecting the questionnaires.

I wish to thank both Dr. Paul Overton and Dr. Donald Moler for their most helpful suggestions. To Dr. William Crane, my advisor, a special thank you for patiently answering a thousand and one questions.

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

Ester Raushenbush, former dean and currently director of the continuing education program, Sarah Lawrence College stated at a symposium entitled, "That Crucial Freshmen Year,"¹

The freshman year in college may not make or break a student but it is likely to affect critically the way he moves on to the remaining years of college.¹

We, who are concerned with the formation of every young person into responsible, ethical, informed adults must realize that the student's freshman year of college may consist of not only a reinforcement and stabilization of current behaviors but also the establishment of new and different behaviors. This is a report of a study made to collect some objective information on the degree of changing behavior patterns of college freshmen women.

Statement of Problem

Specifically, this study was designed to examine two problems: 1. if change occurred in the behavior patterns of college freshmen women from high school

¹"Symposium--That Crucial Freshman Year," Journal of National Education Association, (September, 1963). pp. 51-54.

graduation to the last quarter of the first year in college, and 2. if change occurred, to determine the degree of change.

The following behavior patterns were explored:

1. the type of event most frequently attended, 2. the favorite topic of conversation with a peer group, 3. the favorite leisure time activity, 4. the number of extra-curricular activities participated in, 5. the reason for pledging a particular social sorority, 6. the number of hours of sleep received each night, 7. the frequency of church attendance, 8. the card game most frequently played, 9. the frequency of attending dances, 10, the number of dates per week, 11. the type of date had most frequently, 12. the most important characteristic in a potential husband, 13. the frequency of drinking alcoholic beverages, 14. the frequency of smoking, 15, the occurrence of sleeping overnight at a place other than home, 16. the number of hours studied per week, 17. the number of hours employed per week, and 18. the amount of weekly spending money.

Procedure

A questionnaire was designed to secure information of the above topics. (See Appendix A). On September 12, 1967, a meeting was held with the resident hall staffs of all women resident halls for the purpose of getting their help in the distribution of questionnaires to all first quarter freshmen residents. It was decided that at the first corridor meeting of fall quarter, September 14, 1967,

the questionnaire would be explained by the resident assistants and at that time completed by the freshmen and returned to the resident assistants. On Friday, September 16, 1967, the completed questionnaires were collected from the resident assistants. Of the 725 first quarter female resident hall students, 83 per cent responded to the questionnaire.

During the Winter Quarter, a second questionnaire was prepared which paralleled the first. (See Appendix B). Hall rosters were requested from residence hall directors for the purpose of determining the number of Fall respondents still living in the same resident hall. Residents who had moved off-campus, changed residence halls, or withdrew from the university were excluded from the study. On February 21, 1968, the second questionnaire was distributed using the same previously stated procedure. The questionnaires were obtained from the resident assistants on February 23, 1968. The final sample comprised 404 residents, 56 per cent of the freshmen women living in residence halls at the beginning of Fall Quarter, 1967.

Answers from the questionnaires were transferred to IBM answer sheets. Cards were then punched from the IBM answer sheets to be used in the Computer Programming Center for the computation of the final statistical results.

This report is intended to provide persons concerned about the possibility of changing behavior patterns of college freshmen women with objective information. The

data are presented in terms of percentages, numbers, and means.

Limitations

In reviewing this study, one needs to be aware of certain limitations. First, the construction of the questionnaire demanded a forced choice. In addition, the questionnaire only began to scratch the surface with its short-limited questions and responses. Therefore, the questionnaire itself had built-in limitations.

Second, this particular study was a nonrandom sample. Consequently, the results of it cannot be considered to be representative of any known population; the information it yields, does not permit generalization. The only method which can be used to determine if the findings hold for another group is to repeat the investigation. The findings of this particular study apply only to female first quarter freshmen living in residence halls at Eastern Illinois University, Fall Quarter, September, 1967.

A third limitation is individual differences. As each resident read the questionnaire, there was always the possibility of her own interpretation of each question. In addition, in conducting a study of this type, one must assume that each individual is going to be honest in her selection of answers. However, since each resident was asked to write her name on the first questionnaire to facilitate handing out the second questionnaire, there was always the chance that the girl may have recorded

what she felt was the "acceptable" answer.

Finally, at present, it is impossible to know that if a change in behavior did occur whether or not this change would stabilize. A period of time consisting of six months is too short to come to such a definite conclusion.

Definition of Terms

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois.-- Eastern is a state university located in east-central Illinois on highways 130 and 16. The University has been accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1915. Eastern offers both professional programs and general liberal arts curricular for undergraduate and graduate study. The total enrollment of Eastern's full-time undergraduate and graduate students as of May 24, 1968, was 5,661.²

Women's Resident Hall.--The Eastern Illinois University campus has seven residence halls for women, and the present buildings house 1,812 students. The residents have much in common in regard to physical, construction, facilities, and social programming.³

Resident Assistant.--The resident assistant is an undergraduate student, sophomore, junior, senior, who

²Eastern Illinois University Bulletin, (July, 1968), pp. 24-25.

³"Women's Residence Hall Handbook, 1967-1968," Eastern Illinois University, (Summer, 1967), p.7.

has achieved active, successful participation in the college environment. The responsibilities of a resident assistant includes assisting in the administrative responsibilities of the hall, interpreting policies to residents, and working with individuals, small groups, and staff in the development of a meaningful residence hall program.⁴

Corridor Meeting.--Corridor meetings are held at regular intervals throughout the school term and attendance is required. The purpose of the meeting is to provide the opportunity for giving and receiving information, resolving problems, and exchanging ideas and opinions.⁵

⁴Ibid., p. 11.

⁵Ibid., p. 10.

CHAPTER II

Review of Related Research

Introduction

In the March 16, 1968, edition of the journal, School and Society, the editor described campus life of college students as hurly-burly, lonely, more pressure than faced previously, a changing of morality, and a breaking down of old values.⁶ More specifically, the freshmen year is characterized by students occasionally watching television when they should be delving into the mysteries of chemistry, giving in to cupid when they should be studying Einstein's theory, wearing tennis shoes instead of more academic garb, and eating pizza instead of eggs for breakfast according to A. D. Holt in an article appearing in the Journal of the National Educational Association.⁷ The Kiwanis Club of Saginaw, Michigan, sponsored a survey which showed that 19 per cent of

⁶"Reasons of Discontent," School and Society, (March 16, 1968), pp. 166-167.

⁷A. D. Holt, "This Years' Freshman: More and Better," Journal of the National Educational Association, (April, 1965), pp. 29-30.

entering freshmen in Michigan's state supported colleges came to school primarily for dating, football watching, and bridge games in the student union.⁸

Although generalizations about college freshmen such as those stated above are easy to locate, it is somewhat more difficult to find studies relating to specific behavior patterns of college freshmen. Nevertheless, the following topics are found in related research: 1. activities, 2. amount of sleep, 3. church attendance, 4. social adjustment including card playing, dancing, dating, drinking, and smoking, and 5. study techniques.

Activities

Student interest in large scale social activities and the maintenance of campus traditions has diminished reported Daniel Feder in his article, "Today's Students and Tomorrow's Need." Activities seem to be more attractive to lowerclassmen than upperclassmen. It was reported that in a survey conducted on a large college campus 85 per cent of activities and participation was dominated by 15 per cent of the student body.⁹

In regard to specific activities, Ralph Berdie

⁸L.W. Michaelson, "Freshman Losses," Improving College and University Teaching, (Summer, 1966), pp. 191-192.

⁹Daniel Feder, "Today's Students and Tomorrow's Need," Journal of College Student Personnel, (December, 1963), pp. 66-72.

found that in a random sample of 475 University of Minnesota freshmen (271 or 74 per cent completed the questionnaire) 102 participants attended campus lectures while 190 did not attend, 106 attended the campus movie and 185 did not attend, but 239 engaged in informal discussions (bull sessions) while only 51 did not.¹⁰

June A. Broxton in an attempt to explain changing habits of freshmen women reported some interesting findings in regard to pledging social sororities. Of a group of 129 students questioned before entering college, 77 per cent expected to become members of sororities. At the end of the first semester of college, only 42 per cent had affiliated.¹¹ However, it is interesting to note in a survey (a random sample of 302 respondents from seventy-one different colleges) conducted by the State University of Iowa, it was reported that 66 per cent of those surveyed thought fraternity and sorority parties were the most popular social event.¹² On the basis of these studies it appears that the activities in college may bear little relationship to students' interest.

¹⁰Ralph Berdie, "College Expectations, Experiences, and Perceptions," Journal of College Student Personnel, (November, 1966), pp. 336-348.

¹¹June A. Broxton, "Changing Habits of Freshmen Women," Journal of National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, (April, 1963), pp. 36-38.

¹²Helen Reich, "A Survey of Student Opinion on Campus Social Life," Journal of College Student Personnel, (October, 1961), pp. 11-16.

Amount of Sleep

In a comparison between the amount of sleep received by high school students and college freshmen, Miss Broxton stated that 20 per cent of the high school girls reported nine to ten hours of sleep each night while only 5 per cent of the college freshmen reported that amount. Similarly, 15 per cent of the high school graduates and 32 per cent of the freshmen women had five to six hours of sleep a night. The majority of both groups (77 per cent of the high school graduates and 63 per cent of the college freshmen) reported receiving seven to eight hours of sleep per night. According to the author, it would be presumptuous to draw the conclusion that high school seniors received more sleep than college freshmen.¹³

Church Attendance

Robert J. Panos and Alexander W. Astin in conducting a pilot study for the American Council on Education entitled, "A Profile of Entering 1965 College Freshmen," reported that of 42,061 entering college freshmen at sixty-one accredited colleges, 64 per cent attended church frequently and of this number, 73 per cent were women.¹⁴ Miss Broxton reported one-half of the college freshmen

¹³Broxton, "Changing Habits of Freshmen Women," pp. 36-38.

¹⁴Robert J. Panos and Alexander W. Astin, "A Profile of Entering 1965 College Freshman, "College and University, (Winter, 1967), pp. 160-174.

went to church every Sunday, one-fourth, occasionally, and 1 per cent never. In comparing these findings to high school seniors, Miss Broxton discovered that 71 per cent attended church every Sunday and only 11 per cent attended church occasionally.¹⁵ In both studies it was the general consensus that college life may influence the regularity of church attendance.

Social Adjustments

Generally speaking one expects to find change in the social habits of college freshmen. However, the results of studies do not always indicate change. Nevertheless, Miss Broxton's survey reported some of the expected results. For example, 95 per cent of the college freshmen women approved of card playing and 97 per cent approved of dancing.¹⁶ The State University of Iowa in reporting on the popularity of all school dances found that of the total 302 respondents, 24 per cent stated dances were well attended, 14 per cent thought attendance was poor, and 61 per cent felt attendance varied from dance to dance.¹⁷

According to Daniel Feder, dating behavior has begun to change. The necessity to be seen at large scale social

¹⁵Broxton, "Changing Habits of College Freshmen Women," pp. 36-38.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Reich, "A Survey of Student Opinion on Campus Social Life," pp. 11-16.

functions has given way to a greater desire for privacy and the opportunity to get to know one's date better.¹⁸ In regard to the question of frequency of dating, Miss Broxton's results revealed that there was little difference for students questioned before and after coming to college. Both groups averaged two dates per week, the second most common response was more than two dates per week, and the third most frequent was one date per week.¹⁹

In the survey, "A Profile of Entering 1965 College Freshmen," by Robert J. Panos and Alexander W. Astin, it was reported that 53 per cent of the sample indicated they drank beer.²⁰ A similar result was found in the survey of Miss Broxton when she reported that 49 per cent of the college freshmen women drank alcoholic beverages as compared with 22 per cent of the high school seniors who drank. It was interesting that in August, 29 per cent of the high school seniors thought their parents approved of drinking. After one semester in college, 38 per cent of the college freshmen stated the above opinion.²¹

¹⁸Feder, "Today's Students and Tomorrow's Need," pp. 66-72.

¹⁹Broxton, "Changing Habits of College Freshmen Women," pp. 36-38.

²⁰Panos and Astin, "A Profile of Entering 1965 College Freshman," pp. 160-174.

²¹Broxton, "Changing Habits of College Freshmen Women," pp. 36-38.

The percentage of students who smoked was approximately the same as the percentage of students who drank in the study of Miss Broxton. It was reported that 50 per cent of the college freshmen smoked as compared to 29 per cent who smoked in high school.²² The findings indicate the expected results--the incidence of smoking and drinking is more common in college than high school.

Study Techniques

The key to a successful year in college may well be based on academic achievement. One of the most critical areas of social adjustment is centered around study habits and study techniques.²³ Charles Gelso in a recent article appearing in the College Student Personnel Journal asked students to estimate the amount of time they spent studying per day. The results for females were 3.5 hours per day and 3.7 hours per weekend (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday). Since students studied in the vicinity of one out-of-class hour for every hour they spent in class, Mr. Gelso concluded that college students do not study as much as one might tend to assume.²⁴ In comparison Miss Broxton found that the college

²² Ibid.

²³ Alex S. Freedman, "Problems Freshmen Face," Improving College and University Teaching, (Summer, 1966), pp. 189-190.

²⁴ Charles J. Gelso, "How Much Do Students Study?" College Student Personnel, (November, 1967), pp. 373-376.

freshmen did report studying more than the high school seniors. For high school seniors the average amount of studying per day was two to four hours and for college freshmen the average amount was four to six hours per day.²⁵

Summary

Using the related research as a basis for this particular study, it would be beneficial to be aware of the following as possible behavior patterns which may or may not change during the freshmen year of college: 1. Freshmen may not be too interested in the present activities sponsored on college campuses. 2. Freshmen may receive the same amount of sleep per night in college as they did in high school. 3. It may be expected that freshmen students will attend church less frequently than they did in high school. 4. Perhaps, freshmen will express approval of card playing and dancing. 5. Dating may be no more frequent in college than high school. 6. The incidence of drinking and smoking may be more common in college than high school. and 7. Freshmen may study in college more than they did in high school, but there is always the possibility that they may not study as much as would be expected of college students. In conclusion, we may expect the freshmen year to be as stated by Edward J. Bloustein

²⁵Broxton, "Changing Habits of College Freshmen Women," pp. 36-38.

in his article, "A Freshman President Speaks to Freshmen Students,":

The freshmen year will find the student faced with the problem of balancing stability and change. Our times are ripe for head starts, for radical transformations in our modes of social and individual life...Freshmen come as students to be sure, but they come with their own creative urge, their own power to achieve good or ill, their own wellspring of motivation.²⁶

²⁶Edward J. Bloustein, "A Freshman President Speaks to Freshmen Students," School and Society, (March 5, 1966), pp. 128-129.

CHAPTER III

The Statistical Results

Introduction

The data presented in this chapter is the result of two eighteen item questionnaires. (See Appendices A and B). The questionnaires were designed to determine if change occurred in the behavior patterns of college freshmen women from high school graduation to the last quarter of their freshman year in college, and if change did occur to measure the degree of change. The topics to be considered included: 1. the type of event most frequently attended, 2. the favorite topic of conversation with a peer group, 3. the favorite leisure time activity, 4. the number of extra-curricular activities participated in, 5. the reason for pledging a particular social sorority, 6. the number of hours of sleep received each night, 7. the frequency of church attendance, 8. the card game most frequently played, 9. the frequency of attending dances, 10. the number of dates per week, 11. the type of date had most frequently, 12. the most important characteristic in a potential husband, 13. the frequency of drinking alcoholic beverages, 14. the frequency of smoking, 15. the occurrence of sleeping at a place overnight other than home, 16. the number of hours studied per week, 17. the number of hours employed per

week, and 18. the amount of weekly spending money. An incomplete sentence with four possible choices was constructed for each of the above topics.

The questionnaires were distributed by resident assistants at corridor meetings held within the women's residence halls. The first questionnaire was handed out to all freshmen women living in residence halls on September 14, 1967. Of the 725 first quarter female residence hall students, 83 per cent responded to the questionnaire. Deleting those respondents who had moved off-campus, changed residence halls, or withdrew from the University, the second questionnaire was distributed on February 21, 1968. The final sample was comprised of 404 respondents, 56 per cent of the freshmen women living in residence halls at the beginning of Fall Quarter, 1967.

After the final sample was obtained (404 respondents), it was decided the most meaningful way to determine change was to report the number and percentage of respondents who changed from any one choice to any other choice for each of the eighteen items. With a maximum of four possible choices for each topic considered, there are twelve possible variables of change. For example, when asked to complete the following statement: The number of hours you study per week is A. thirty, B. twenty, C. fifteen, or D. ten; the possible combinations

of change are--A-B, A-C, A-D, B-A, B-C, B-D, C-A, C-B, C-D, D-A, D-B, and D-C. The sum of the numbers and percentages of the twelve variable combinations is the total number and percentage of those respondents who changed. By subtracting the number who changed from the total sample, one may determine the total number who indicated no change. Similarly, by subtracting the total percentage of those who changed from 100 per cent, one may find the total percentage of respondents who did not change.

In addition to reporting the number and percentage of respondents who indicated change, the means of the eighteen items were computed for the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college. By comparing the means of the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college, one may determine the average change among four possible choices for each of the eighteen topics.

Of the eighteen topics considered, five topics had "other" as one of the four choices. The topics included 1. the type of event most frequently attended, 2. the favorite topic of conversation with a peer group, 3. the favorite leisure time activity, 4. the reason for pledging a particular social sorority, and 5. the card game most frequently played. Since there were many different "other" selections written, it was decided to report only the modes of "other", the written selection which occurred most

frequently.

Desiring the most accurate computation of numbers, percentages, and means, answers from the questionnaires were transferred to IBM answer sheets. After cards were punched from the IBM sheets, the final statistical results were computed by the Computer Programming Center, Eastern Illinois University.

Explanation of Results

Question One.--Of the total sample 157 or 38.87 per cent indicated change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college when asked to complete the following statement: If you could attend only one of the following, you would attend A. academic function, B. sports event, C. musical event, or D. "other". The greatest number and percentage change was from sports event to "other" (B-D) with forty-seven respondents or 11.63 per cent indicating this change. No change was indicated by 247 or 61.13 per cent of the total sample. The modes of the "other" event listed were dance for the senior year in high school and dramatic production for the freshman year in college. The means for both the senior year and freshman year were sports event (B). The above results do not seem to indicate a great change in the type of event attended from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college.

TABLE I

CHANGE IN THE TYPE OF EVENT ATTENDED FROM SENIOR YEAR
IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING QUARTER
OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Academic Function B=Sports Events C=Musical Event D=Other		
A-B	3	0.74
A-C	1	0.25
A-D	8	1.98
B-A	10	2.48
B-C	24	5.94
B-D	47	11.63
C-A	5	1.24
C-B	17	4.21
C-D	13	3.22
D-A	2	0.50
D-B	16	3.96
D-C	11	2.72
Total	157	38.87

Mean Senior Year=B

Mean Freshman Year=B

Question Two.--When asked to respond to the statement: With a group of girls, your favorite topic of conversation is A. boys, B. school activities, C. religion and morals, or D. "other", 234 or 57.91 per cent did indicate change. The greatest numbers changing were distributed among the following combinations of variables, boys to "other" (A-D), thirty-three or 8.17 per cent, "other" to boys (D-A), twenty-nine or 7.18 per cent, school activities to "other" (B-D), twenty-eight or 6.93 per cent, boys to religion and morals (A-C), twenty-eight or 6.93 per cent, and school activities to boys (B-A), twenty-seven or 6.68 per cent. The modes for the "other" topics given for both the senior and freshman year were a listing that included boys, school activities, and religion and morals. Of the total sample, 170 or 42.93 per cent indicated no change. The means were school activities (B) for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college. Although 57.91 per cent did indicate change, the changes are so widely distributed no real trend appears to be implied.

Question Three.--Of the total sample, 206 or 51.47 per cent indicated change concerning the statement: If there ever is a time when you have positively nothing to do, you will A. read a book, B. listen to records, C. watch television, or D. "other". Of those who indicated change, the greatest number, forty-four or

TABLE II

CHANGE IN THE FAVORITE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION WITH PEER
GROUP FROM SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING
QUARTER OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Boys B=School Activities C=Religion and Morals D=Other		
A-B	20	4.95
A-C	26	6.93
A-D	33	8.17
B-A	27	6.68
B-C	11	2.72
B-D	28	6.93
C-A	11	2.72
C-B	11	2.72
C-D	13	3.22
D-A	29	7.18
D-B	12	2.97
D-C	11	2.72
Total	234	57.91

Mean Senior Year=5

Mean Freshman Year=3

10.89 per cent changed from watch television to "other" (C-D). It is also interesting that thirty-five or 8.66 per cent changed from read a book to "other" (A-D). The mode of "other" for the senior year in high school was sewing while the mode of "other" for the freshman year in college was sleeping. Those indicating no change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college were 198 or 48.53 per cent. The means for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college were watch television (C). One might anticipate a more constructive use of leisure time at the college level, but these findings do not tend to imply this is true.

Question Four.--When the respondents were asked: The number of extra-curricular activities you participate in is A. none, B. two, C. four, or D. nine; 353 or 87.39 per cent reported a change in the number of activities from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college. Of those who changed the greatest numbers changed from four to none (C-A), ninety-three or 23.02 per cent, four to two (C-B), eighty or 19.80 per cent, nine to none (D-B), sixty-seven or 16.58 per cent, nine to two (D-B), fifty-three or 13.12 per cent, and two to none (B-A), forty-nine or 12.13 per cent. It is also interesting to note that no respondents indicated change from none to four (A-C) or none to nine (A-D). There were only

TABLE III

CHANGE IN THE LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY FROM THE SENIOR
YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING QUARTER
OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Read a Book		
B=Listen to Records		
C=Watch Television		
D=Other		
A-B	12	2.97
A-C	9	2.23
A-D	35	8.66
B-A	8	1.98
B-C	4	0.99
B-D	17	4.21
C-A	14	3.47
C-B	28	6.93
C-D	44	10.89
D-A	13	3.22
D-B	18	4.46
D-C	7	1.73
Total	206	51.47

Mean Senior Year=C

Mean Freshman Year=C

fifty-one or 12.61 per cent of the respondents who indicated no change in the number of extra-curricular activities participated in. The mean for the senior year in high school was four (C). In comparison, the mean for the freshman year in college was none (A). On the basis of this evidence, it would seem that there is a tendency for less participation in extra-curricular activities in the freshman year of college than the senior year in high school

Question Five.--Of the total 404 respondents, 221 or 54.53 per cent indicated a change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college when asked to complete: If you pledged a sorority, your reason for pledging a particular sorority was A. emphasized academic achievement, B. participated in many social affairs, C. pledged girls from large cities, or D. "other". Of those changing, the largest numbers of respondents changed from participated in many social affairs (B-D), ninety-seven or 24.01 per cent and from emphasized academic achievement to "other" (A-D), seventy-eight or 19.31 per cent. In addition, only fifteen or 3.71 per cent changed from "other" to participated in many social affairs (D-B), and only thirteen or 3.22 per cent of the respondents changed from "other" to emphasized academic achievement. The modal answer of "other" for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college was--do

TABLE IV

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES
PARTICIPATED IN FROM SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL
TO SPRING QUARTER OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=None		
B=Two		
C=Four		
D=Nine		
A-B	1	0.25
A-C	0	0.00
A-D	0	0.00
B-A	49	12.13
B-C	1	0.25
B-D	1	0.25
C-A	93	23.02
C-B	80	19.80
C-D	2	0.50
D-A	67	16.58
D-B	53	13.12
D-C	6	1.49
Total	353	87.39

Mean Senior Year=C

Mean Freshman Year=A

not plan to pledge. Respondents indicating no change were 183 or 45.47 per cent. The mean answer for the senior year in high school was participated in many social affairs (B), and in comparison the mean for the freshman year in college was "other" (D). Of the above evidence presented, the most significant change seems to be those respondents who anticipated pledging a sorority but changed their minds during their freshman year.

Question Six.--When asked to respond to the statement: The number of hours of sleep you receive each night is A. six hours, B. eight hours, C. nine hours, or D. ten hours; 247 or 61.15 per cent expressed a change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college. Of those who changed, the most noticeable change was from eight hours to six hours (B-A), 142 or 35.15 per cent. In comparison eleven respondents, 2.72 per cent changed from ten hours to six hours (D-A), indicating they slept more hours in college than their senior year in high school. Of the total sample, 157 or 38.85 per cent indicated no change in the number of hours slept per night from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college. The mean for the senior year in high school was eight hours (B) and the mean for the freshman year in college was six hours (A). On the basis of the above evidence, there seems to be the trend of sleeping fewer hours per night in college than high school.

TABLE V

CHANGE IN THE REASON FOR PLEDGING A PARTICULAR SOCIAL
SORORITY FROM SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING
QUARTER OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Emphasized Academic Achievement B=Participated in Many Social Affiars C=Pledged Girls From Large Cities D=Other		
A-B	6	1.49
A-C	0	0.00
A-D	78	19.31
B-A	8	1.98
B-C	0	0.00
B-D	97	24.01
C-A	0	0.00
C-B	0	0.00
C-D	4	0.99
D-A	13	3.22
D-B	15	3.71
D-C	0	0.00
Total	221	54.53

Mean Senior Year=B

Mean Freshman Year=D

TABLE VI

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF HOURS OF SLEEP FROM
 SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING
 QUARTER OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Six Hours B=Eight Hours C=Nine Hours D=Ten Hours		
A-B	11	2.72
A-C	0	0.00
A-D	1	0.25
B-A	142	35.15
B-C	6	1.49
B-D	3	0.74
C-A	32	7.92
C-B	33	8.17
C-D	1	0.25
D-A	11	2.72
D-B	6	1.49
D-C	1	0.25
Total	247	61.15

Mean Senior Year=B

Mean Freshman Year=A

Question Seven.--Of the total 404 respondents, only 115 or 28.58 per cent indicated change when asked to complete: Your church attendance is A. every Sunday, B. occasionally, C. Christmas and Easter, or D. never. Among those indicating change, the greatest number eighty-one or 20.05 per cent changed from every Sunday to occasionally (A-B). One respondent had a complete change of heart, never to every Sunday (D-A). The majority of respondents, 289 or 71.42 per cent indicated no change in regard to the frequency of church attendance. The means for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college were every Sunday (A). Although only 28.58 per cent indicated change in the frequency of church attendance, it is still significant to note the direction of change--every Sunday to occasionally.

Question Eight.--When asked to complete the following statement: The card game you play most frequently is A. canasta, B. poker, C. bridge, or D. "other"; 152 or 37.63 per cent indicated change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college. Of those who changed, the greatest numbers were eighty-one or 20.05 per cent from canasta to "other"(A-C), and thirty-three or 8.17 per cent a change from poker to "other" (B-D). The modal choice of "other" for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in

TABLE VII

CHANGE IN THE FREQUENCY OF CHURCH ATTENDANCE
FROM SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING
QUARTER OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Every Sunday B=Occasionally C=Christmas and Easter D=Never		
A-B	81	20.05
A-C	3	0.74
A-D	5	1.24
B-A	9	2.23
B-C	3	0.74
B-D	5	1.24
C-A	1	0.25
C-B	4	0.99
C-D	0	0.00
D-A	1	0.25
D-B	2	0.50
D-C	1	0.25
Total	115	28.58

Mean Senior Year=A

Mean Freshman Year=A

college was rummy. Those respondents indicating no change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college were 252 or 62.37 per cent. The mean for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college was "other" (1). The above data does not suggest any particular trend in the frequency of any one card game being played more than any other card game.

Question Nine.--There were 214 respondents or 52.97 per cent of the total sample who indicated change when asked to complete the following statement: You attend dances A. weekly, B. monthly, C. special events, or D. never. Of those indicating change, the largest numbers were from weekly to monthly (A-B), forty-eight or 11.28 per cent, monthly to special events (B-C), forty-six or 11.39 per cent, and weekly to special events (A-C), thirty-one or 7.67 per cent. The number indicating no change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college was 190 or 52.97 per cent. Monthly (B) was the mean selection for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college. Of the greater numbers changing, the trend seems to be for women to attend dances less frequently in the freshman year in college than the senior year in high school.

Question Ten.--When asked to complete the statement:

TABLE VIII

CHANGE IN THE CARD GAME PLAYED FROM SENIOR
YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING QUARTER OF
FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Canasta B=Poker C=Bridge D=Other		
A-B	3	0.74
A-C	0	0.00
A-D	33	8.17
B-A	8	1.98
B-C	4	0.99
B-D	31	20.05
C-A	0	0.00
C-B	2	0.50
C-D	6	1.49
D-A	7	1.73
D-B	8	1.98
D-C	0	0.00
Total	152	37.63

Mean Senior Year = D

Mean Freshman Year = D

TABLE IX

CHANGE IN THE FREQUENCY OF ATTENDING LANCES
FROM SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING
QUARTER OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Weekly B=Monthly C=Special Events D=Never		
A-B	48	11.88
A-C	31	7.67
A-D	5	1.24
B-A	14	3.47
B-C	46	11.39
B-D	4	0.99
C-A	15	3.71
C-B	20	4.95
C-D	19	4.70
D-A	0	0.00
D-B	1	0.25
D-C	11	2.72
Total	214	52.97

Mean Senior Year=B

Mean Freshman Year=B

The number of dates you have per week are A. two, B. three, C. five, or D. six: 262 or 64.86 per cent indicated change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college. By far the largest number who changed, 124 or 30.69 per cent, changed from two to three (A-B) dates per week. The second greatest change was from three to five (B-C), forty-two respondents or 10.40 per cent. The largest number who were dating somewhat less often were nineteen students or 4.70 per cent from three to two (B-A) dates per week. Those indicating no change were 142 respondents or 35.14 per cent. Two (A) was the mean for the senior year in high school, and in comparison three (B) was the mean for the freshman year in college. The above evidence implies that girls may look forward to dating more during their freshman year in college than their senior year in high school.

Question Eleven.--In completing the statement:

The type of date you have most frequently is A. movie, B. school function, C. sports activity, or D. coke date: 229 respondents or 56.70 per cent indicated change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college. The two greatest changes were movie to coke date (A-B), forty-five or 11.14 per cent and school function to movie (B-A), forty-four or 10.89 per cent. Of the total sample, 175 women or 43.30 per cent indicated

TABLE X

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF DATES PER WEEK FROM SENIOR
YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING QUARTER
OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Two B=Three C=Five D=Six		
A-B	124	30.69
A-C	42	10.89
A-D	23	5.69
B-A	19	4.70
B-C	21	5.20
B-D	13	3.22
C-A	4	0.99
C-B	8	1.98
C-D	3	0.74
D-A	2	0.50
D-B	2	0.50
D-C	1	0.25
Total	262	64.86

Mean Senior Year=A

Mean Freshman Year=B

no change. The mean answer for the senior year in high school was movie (A), and school function (B) was the mean answer for the freshman year in college. No trend is apparent in the change in the type of date had most frequently.

Question Twelve.--Of the total sample, only 137 women or 33.93 per cent indicated change when asked to complete the statement: You consider the most important characteristic in a potential husband to be A. good looks, humor, charm, B. financial security, C. same amount of educational background as your own, or D. similar interests. Of those who changed, the largest number, fifty-three or 13.12 per cent, changed from good looks, humor, charm to similar interests (A-D). In addition, it should be noted that the second largest number, twenty-two or 5.45 per cent changed from similar interests to good looks, humor, charm (D-A). Indicating no change were 267 respondents or 66.07 per cent. The means of both the senior and freshman years were similar interests (D). In regard to change in what one considered to be the most important characteristic in a potential husband no real trend is evident.

Question Thirteen.--When asked the frequency of your drinking alcoholic beverages is A. never, B. "sneak" occasions, C. in presence of parents, or D. without restriction; 166 women or 41.10 per cent indicated change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year

TABLE XI

CHANGE IN THE TYPE OF DATE HAD MOST FREQUENTLY FROM
SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING QUARTER
OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Movie B=School Function C=Sports Activity D=Coke Date		
A-B	28	6.93
A-C	17	4.21
A-D	45	11.14
B-A	44	10.89
B-C	10	2.48
B-D	22	5.45
C-A	19	4.70
C-B	9	2.23
C-D	11	2.72
D-A	18	4.46
D-B	4	0.99
D-C	2	0.50
Total	229	56.70

Mean Senior Year=A

Mean Freshman Year=B

TABLE XII

CHANGE IN THE MOST IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTIC IN A POTENTIAL
HUSBAND FROM SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING
QUARTER OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Good Looks, humor, charm B=Financial Security C=Same Amount of Educational Background D=Similar Interests		
A-B	5	1.24
A-C	3	0.74
A-D	53	13.12
B-A	4	0.99
B-C	2	0.50
B-D	10	2.48
C-A	2	0.50
C-B	3	0.74
C-D	14	3.47
D-A	22	5.45
D-B	8	1.98
D-C	11	2.72
Total	137	33.93

Mean Senior Year=D

Mean Freshman Year=D

in college. The pattern of change was never to "sneak" occasions (A-B), forty-four respondents or 10.89 per cent, "sneak" occasions to without restriction (B-), thirty-three or 8.17 per cent, and in presence parents to without restriction (C-E), thirty-three respondents or 8.17 per cent. One young lady completely reversed her behavior pattern; she changed from without restriction to never (E-A). Of the total sample, 238 or 58.90 per cent indicated no change. For the senior year in high school, the mean selection was never (A). In comparison, "sneak" occasions (B) was the mean answer for the freshman year in college. Regarding those respondents who changed, it appears that the frequency of drinking alcoholic beverages may be greater in the freshman year in college than the senior year in high school.

Question Fourteen.--Of the total sample, only 108 women or 26.75 per cent indicated change when asked to complete the following statement: The frequency with which you smoke is A. never, B. "sneak" occasions, C. any place but home, or . without restriction. Of those who changed, it is interesting that the two greatest numbers changing were from never to "sneak" occasions (A-B), twenty-five women or 6.19 per cent and from "sneak" occasions to never (B-A), twenty-three women or 5.69 per cent. Indicating no change were 296 respondents or 73.25 per cent. Never was the mean

TABLE XIII

CHANGE IN THE FREQUENCY OF DRINKING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
FROM SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING QUARTER
OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Never B="Sneak" Occasions C=In Presence of Parents D=Without Restriction		
A-B	44	10.89
A-C	12	2.89
A-D	21	5.20
B-A	9	2.23
B-C	4	0.99
B-D	33	8.17
C-A	5	1.24
C-B	3	0.74
C-D	33	8.17
D-A	1	0.25
D-B	0	0.00
D-C	1	0.25
Total	166	41.10

Mean Senior Year=A

Mean Freshman Year=B

selection for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college. On the basis of the above data, there was not enough change to indicate any significant trend.

Question Fifteen.--In completing the statement: You slept overnight at a place other than home A. never, B. female slumber party, C. at the home of a relative, or D. without parental approval; 197 respondents or 48.78 per cent reported a change from the senior year in high school to the freshman year in college. It is rather surprising that the greatest change was from female slumber party to never (B-A), seventy-five women or 18.56 per cent. The second greatest change of seventy respondents or 17.33 per cent was from home of a relative to female slumber party (C-A). Only eighteen respondents or 4.46 per cent indicated change from female slumber party to without parental approval (B-D). Of the total sample, 207 women or 51.12 per cent indicated no change. Never was the mean selection for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college. One might anticipate a greater number of respondents changing to the selection without parental approval, but the results do not indicate this to be true.

Question Sixteen.--Of the total sample, 276 women or 68.34 per cent indicated change when asked: The number of hours you study per week is A. thirty hours,

TABLE XIV

CHANGE IN THE FREQUENCY OF SMOKING FROM SENIOR YEAR
IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING QUARTER OF
FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Never B="Sneak" Occasions C=Any Place But Home D=Without Restriction		
A-B	25	6.19
A-C	14	3.47
A-D	8	3.47
B-A	23	5.69
B-C	14	3.47
B-D	8	1.98
C-A	3	0.74
C-B	1	0.25
C-D	10	2.48
D-A	2	0.50
D-B	0	0.00
D-C	0	0.00
Total	108	26.75

Mean Senior Year=A

Mean Freshman Year=A

TABLE XV

CHANGE IN THE FREQUENCY OF SLEEPING AT A PLACE OVERNIGHT
OTHER THAN HOME FROM SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO
SPRING QUARTER OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Never B=Female Slumber Party C=Home of Relative D=Without Parental Approval		
A-B	5	1.24
A-C	2	0.50
A-D	1	0.25
B-A	75	18.56
B-C	70	17.33
B-D	18	4.46
C-A	8	1.98
C-B	13	3.22
C-D	1	0.25
D-A	0	0.00
D-B	3	0.74
D-C	1	0.25
Total	197	48.78

Mean Senior Year=A

Mean Freshman Year=A

B. twenty hours, C. fifteen hours, or D. ten hours. The greatest numbers who changed increased their amount of studying from ten to twenty hours (D-B), sixty-two or 15.35 per cent, from ten to fifteen hours (D-C), sixty-two or 15.35 per cent, fifteen to twenty hours (C-B), fifty-two or 12.87 per cent, and from twenty to thirty hours (B-A), twenty-five or 6.19 per cent. Those decreasing their amount of study were twenty-one or 5.20 per cent, from thirty hours to twenty hours (A-B), twenty-one or 5.20 per cent from twenty to fifteen hours (B-C), and one young lady from thirty hours in high school to ten hours in college (A-D). Indicating no change were 128 women or 31.66 per cent. The mean selection for the senior year in high school was fifteen hours (C). In comparison, the mean for the freshman year in college was twenty hours (B). As expected, the trend appears to be more hours of study per week in the freshman year in college than the senior year in high school.

Question Seventeen.--When asked to complete the following statement: Are you employed? If so, the number of hours per week are A. eight, B. twelve, C. twenty, or D. not employed; 179 respondents or 44.31 per cent indicated change with the greatest numbers changing from twenty hours to not employed (C-D), sixty women or 14.85 per cent, eight hours to not employed (A-D), forty-two women or 10.40 per cent and twelve hours to not employed (B-D), thirty-eight

TABLE XVI

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF HOURS STUDIED PER WEEK FROM
 SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING QUARTER
 OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Thirty Hours B=Twenty Hours C=Fifteen Hours D=Ten Hours		
A-B	21	5.20
A-C	5	1.24
A-D	1	0.24
B-A	25	6.19
B-C	21	5.20
B-D	3	0.74
C-A	9	2.23
C-B	52	12.87
C-D	6	1.49
D-A	9	2.23
D-B	62	15.35
D-C	62	15.35
Total	276	68.34

Mean Senior Year=C

Mean Freshman Year=B

women or 9.41 per cent. Of the total sample, 225 or 55.69 per cent indicated no change. Twelve hours (B) was the mean selection for the senior year in high school while not employed (D) was the mean selection for the freshman year in college. In regard to those who changed, not employed appears to be the trend.

Question Eighteen.--Of the total sample, 231 or 57.18 per cent indicated a change when asked to complete the following statement: Your weekly amount of spending money is A. \$3.00, B. \$5.00, C. \$10.00, or D. none. The greatest change was from \$3.00 to \$5.00 (A-B), eighty-four respondents or 20.79 per cent. In addition, thirty women or 7.43 per cent changed from \$5.00 to \$10.00 (B-C), and twenty-seven women or 6.68 per cent changed from none to \$3.00 (D-A). Some women reported spending less money, a change from \$5.00 to \$3.00 (B-A), thirty respondents or 7.43 per cent. Of the total sample, 173 or 42.82 per cent indicated no change. The mean selections for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college was \$3.00 (A). Of those who changed, the trend appears to be to spend more money in the freshman year in college than the senior year in high school.

TABLE XVII

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED PER WEEK
FROM SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING
QUARTER OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=Eight Hours B=Twelve Hours C=Twenty Hours D=Not Employed		
A-B	1	0.25
A-C	1	0.25
A-D	42	10.40
B-A	0	0.00
B-C	0	0.00
B-D	38	9.41
C-A	3	0.74
C-B	7	1.73
C-D	60	14.85
D-A	15	3.71
D-B	9	2.23
D-C	3	0.74
Total	179	44.31

Mean Senior Year=B

Mean Freshman Year=D

TABLE XVIII

CHANGE IN THE AMOUNT OF SPENDING MONEY PER WEEK FROM
 SENIOR YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL TO SPRING QUARTER
 OF FRESHMAN YEAR IN COLLEGE

Variables	Number	Percentage
A=\$ 3.00		
B=\$ 5.00		
C=\$10.00		
D=None		
A-B	84	20.79
A-C	8	1.98
A-D	1	0.25
B-A	30	7.43
B-C	30	7.43
B-D	3	0.74
C-A	7	1.73
C-B	17	4.21
C-D	3	0.74
D-A	27	6.68
D-B	19	4.70
D-C	2	0.50
Total	231	57.18

Mean Senior Year=A

Mean Freshman Year=A

CHAPTER IV

Summary, Conclusions, Recommendations

Summary

The purpose of this study has been twofold:

1. to determine if change occurred in the behavior patterns of college freshmen women from high school graduation to the last quarter of the first year in college, and
2. to determine the degree of change, if change occurred.

Two similar questionnaires were designed to secure information on eighteen specific behavior patterns--

1. the type of event most frequently attended, 2. the favorite topic of conversation with a peer group,
3. the favorite leisure time activity, 4. the number of extra-curricular activities participated in, 5. the reason for pledging a particular social sorority, 6. the number of hours of sleep received each night, 7. the frequency of church attendance, 8. the card game played most frequently, 9. the frequency of attending dances,
10. the number of dates per week, 11. the type of date had most frequently, 12. the most important characteristic in a potential husband, 13. the frequency of drinking alcoholic beverages, 14. the frequency of smoking, 15. the occurrence of sleeping overnight at a

place other than home, 16. the number of hours studied per week, 17. the number of hours employed per week, and 18. the amount of weekly spending money.

The sample selected in this study was female freshmen students living in Eastern Illinois University residence halls. Of all female freshmen students living in residence halls during Fall Quarter, the final sample consisted of 404 respondents or 56 per cent.

The data compiled from the two questionnaires was presented in terms of numbers and percentages who changed, numbers and percentages who did not change, and mean selections of each of the eighteen items for both the senior year in high school and the freshman year in college.

Conclusions

Can it be said that among women residence hall students there is a change in behavior patterns from the senior year in high school to Spring Quarter of the freshman year in college? Although inadequate to answer many related questions, the writer thinks this particular survey clearly shows a degree of change occurred in each of the eighteen topics considered. Of the eighteen topics explored, certain trends are implied: 1. less participation in extra-curricular activities during the freshman year of college, 2. fewer women actually affiliating with social sororities,

3. fewer hours of sleep per night during the freshman year of college, 4. a slight tendency toward less frequent church attendance during the freshman year of college, 5. a tendency of less frequent dance attendance during the freshman year of college, 6. an increase in the number of dates per week during the freshman year of college, 7. a greater frequency of drinking alcoholic beverages during the freshman year of college, 8. a greater number of hours studied per week during the freshman year of college, 9. a tendency toward not being employed during the freshman year of college, and 10. an increase in the amount of spending money per week during the freshman year of college.

In eight of the measured behavior patterns there did not seem to be any real trend implied. These behavior patterns were: 1. the most commonly attended event, 2. the favorite topic of conversation with a peer group, 3. the favorite leisure time activity, 4. the card game played most frequently, 5. the type of date had most frequently, 6. the most important characteristic in a potential husband, 7. the frequency of smoking, and 8. the frequency of sleeping overnight at a place other than home.

On the basis of this study, it appears that there are changes in the behavior patterns of college freshman women from the senior year in high school to

freshman year of college. However, the degree of change was different for each of the eighteen topics. At present, it is impossible to tell if the changed behavior patterns would soon stabilize or whether in each successive year in college there would be changes for the classes as a whole.

Recommendations

It would indeed be enlightening if this particular study could be administered again to each of the 404 respondents during their future sophomore, junior, and senior years of college. Then, it would be known whether or not the indicated changed behavior patterns stabilized or if new and different behavior patterns were established each successive year.

It is also the hope of the writer that the interest and curiosity of those concerned with the possibility of changing behavior patterns of college freshmen women has been aroused sufficiently so that they, too, may wish to conduct a similar survey.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

CHANGING BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF COLLEGE FRESHMEN WOMEN FROM HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION TO THE LAST QUARTER OF THE FRESHMAN YEAR

The following questionnaire was constructed by Lynne Brennan, Graduate Assistant, Lawson Hall, for the purpose of doing a study of changing behavior patterns of all college freshmen women living in Eastern Illinois University Residence Halls. The tabulated answers will become part of a master's thesis. In February, a second questionnaire will be distributed to determine any changes in behavior.

Please answer all of the following questions by circling the letter which best nearly expresses your pattern of behavior as it was during your senior year in high school. Please do not omit any question. If your choice is "other" please specify by filling in the blank. When you have completed the questionnaire, return it to your Resident Assistant, _____.

If you have any questions contact Lynne Brennan, 716 Lawson Hall, telephone number: 581-5198.

NAME _____ RESIDENCE HALL _____

1. If you could have attended only one of the following, you would have attended:
 - A. Academic Function
 - B. Sports Event
 - C. Musical Event
 - D. Other
2. With a group of girls your favorite topic of conversation was:
 - A. Boys
 - B. School Activities
 - C. Religion and Morals
 - D. Other
3. If there ever was a time when you had positively nothing to do, you would have:
 - A. Read a book
 - B. Listened to records
 - C. Watched television
 - D. Other
4. The number of extra-curricular activities you participated in were:
 - A. None
 - B. Two
 - C. Four
 - D. Nine

5. If you pledge a sorority, your reason for pledging a particular sorority would be:
 - A. Emphasized academic achievement
 - B. Participated in many social affairs
 - C. Pledged girls from large cities
 - D. Other
6. The number of hours of sleep you received each night were:
 - A. Six
 - B. Eight
 - C. Nine
 - D. Ten
7. Your church attendance was:
 - A. Every Sunday
 - B. Occasionally
 - C. Christmas and Easter
 - D. Never
8. The card game you played most frequently was:
 - A. Canasta
 - B. Poker
 - C. Bridge
 - D. Other
9. You attended dances:
 - A. Weekly
 - B. Monthly
 - C. Special Events
 - D. Never
10. The number of dates you had per week were:
 - A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Five
 - D. Six
11. The type of date you had most frequently was:
 - A. Movie
 - B. School Function
 - C. Sports Activity
 - D. Coke Date
12. You considered the most important characteristic in a potential husband to be:
 - A. Good looks, humor, charm
 - B. Financial Security
 - C. Same amount of educational background as your own
 - D. Similar interests

13. The frequency of your drinking alcoholic beverages was:
A. Never
B. "Sneak" occasions
C. In presence of parents
D. Without restriction
14. The frequency with which you smoked was:
A. Never
B. "Sneak" occasions
C. Any place but home
D. Without restriction
15. You slept overnight at a place other than home:
A. Never
B. Female slumber parties
C. At the home of a relative
D. Without parental approval
16. The number of hours you studied per week was:
A. Thirty
B. Twenty
C. Fifteen
D. Ten
17. Were you employed? If so, the number of hours per week were:
A. Eight
B. Twelve
C. Twenty
D. Not employed
18. Your weekly amount of spending money was:
A. \$ 3.00
B. \$ 5.00
C. \$10.00
D. None

APPENDIX B

CHANGING BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF COLLEGE FRESHMEN WOMEN FROM HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION TO THE LAST QUARTER OF THE FRESHMAN YEAR

The following questionnaire was constructed by Lynne Drennan, Graduate Assistant, Lawson Hall, for the purpose of doing a study of changing behavior patterns of all college freshmen women living in Eastern Illinois University Residence Halls. The tabulated answers will become part of a master's thesis.

Please answer all of the following questions by circling the letter which most nearly expresses your pattern of behavior as it was during your first two quarters at Eastern. Please do not omit any question. If your choice is "other" please specify by filling in the blank. When you have completed the questionnaire return it to your Resident Assistant.

If you have any questions contact Lynne Drennan, 716 Lawson Hall, telephone number: 581-5198.

NAME _____ RESIDENCE HALL _____

1. If you could attend only one of the following, you would attend:
 - A. Academic Function
 - B. Sports Event
 - C. Musical Event
 - D. Other
2. With a group of girls your favorite topic of conversation is:
 - A. Boys
 - B. School Activities
 - C. Religion and Morals
 - D. Other
3. If there ever is a time when you have positively nothing to do, you will:
 - A. Read a book
 - B. Listen to records
 - C. Watch Television
 - D. Other
4. The number of extra-curricular activities you participate in are:
 - A. None
 - B. Two
 - C. Four
 - D. Nine

5. If you pledged a sorority, your reason for pledging a particular sorority was:
 - A. Emphasized academic achievement
 - B. Participated in many social affairs
 - C. Pledged girls from large cities
 - D. Other
6. The number of hours of sleep you receive each night is:
 - A. Six
 - B. Eight
 - C. Nine
 - D. Ten
7. Your church attendance is:
 - A. Every Sunday
 - B. Occasionally
 - C. Christmas and Easter
 - D. Never
8. The card game you play most frequently is:
 - A. Canasta
 - B. Poker
 - C. Bridge
 - D. Other
9. You attend dances:
 - A. Weekly
 - B. Monthly
 - C. Special Events
 - D. Never
10. The number of dates you have per week are:
 - A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Five
 - D. Six
11. The type of date you have most frequently is:
 - A. Movie
 - B. School Function
 - C. Sports Activity
 - D. Coke Date
12. You consider the most important characteristic in a potential husband to be:
 - A. Good looks, humor, charm
 - B. Financial Security
 - C. Same amount of educational background as your own
 - D. Similar interests

13. The frequency of your drinking alcoholic beverages is:
A. Never
B. "Sneak" Occasions
C. In presence of parents
D. Without restriction
14. The frequency with which you smoke is:
A. Never
B. "Sneak" Occasions
C. Any place but home
D. Without restriction
15. You slept overnight at a place other than home:
A. Never
B. Female slumber parties
C. At the home of a relative
D. Without parental approval
16. The number of hours you study per week is:
A. Thirty
B. Twenty
C. Fifteen
D. Ten
17. Are you employed? If so, the number of hours per week are:
A. Eight
B. Twelve
C. Twenty
D. Not employed
18. Your weekly amount of spending money is:
A. \$ 3.00
B. \$ 5.00
C. \$10.00
D. None

APPENDIX C

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