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STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN THE EXTRA-CURRICULAR PROGRAMS OF TWO MONTANA HIGH SCHOOLS

by

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B. A. Montana State University, 1951

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1955

Approved by:

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

I. SETTING AND BACKGROUND

This study was designed primarily to reveal the pattern of student participation in the extra-curricular programs of Missoula County High School and Stevensville High School.

At the time this study was made Missoula County High School, located in the county seat of Missoula, Montana, had an enrollment of 1488 students. A total of 1317 or 88 per cent of these students filled out a questionnaire designed to reveal the extent of their participation in extra-curricular activities.

Stevensville High School, located in the primarily agricultural town of Stevensville, Montana, had, at the time of the study, an enrollment of 168 students of which 148 or 89 per cent filled out the same type of questionnaire.

The normal number of absences and the fact that a few of the questionnaires could not be used because of inability of students to follow directions accounted for the less than 100 per cent coverage of the two student bodies.

Neither of the schools studied impose any restrictions on student participation in extra-curricular activities. The one restricting factor in both schools is the fact that many of the students are bus students and must meet bus schedules.

This factor was taken into consideration through the use of a

question regarding the distance from school of each student's home.

Table I gives the composition of the two student bodies used in the study:

II. PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

The initial purpose of this study was to examine the extent of pupil participation in the extra-curricular programs of the two schools in relation to the socio-economic status of the student, the location of the student's home in relation to the school and the sex and grade level of the student. The study was designed to answer such questions as:

- 1. Who belongs to the various school clubs, dramatic groups, school publications staffs and athletic teams?
- 2. Who attends such school activities as as athletic contests, dramatic productions and dances?
- Who gets or purchases such things as the school year-book, the school magazine, club pins, and class rings?
 Who holds leadership positions such as committee chair-
- 4. Who holds leadership positions such as committee chairman, class or student body officer or athletic team captain?

No attempt was made to study a "typical" school or to set up standards of any kind for student participation in extra-curricular activities. The conclusions reached in this study apply specifically to Missoula County High School and Stevensville High School.

III. BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

A work of this nature assumes that extra-curricular activities contribute to the goals, aims and objectives of

TABLE I A CLASSIFICATION OF THE PUPILS INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY

	Nu	mber	Per C	ent
Classification	S.H.S.*	M.C.H.S.**	S.H.S.	M.C.H.S
Socio-Economic Status of Family:				, i
Upper Middle Lower	34 76 38	47 7 699 143	23.0 51.3 25.7	35.4 52.9 11.7
Number of Miles from Home to School:				
Less than one From one to three More than three	48 23 77	506 6 05 208	32.5 15.5 52	38.4 45.8 15.8
Sex:				
Boys Girls	75 73	630 6 8 9	50.7 49.3	47.7 52.3
Grade:				
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	39 40 40 29	420 350 296 253	26.4 27.0 27.0 19.6	31.9 26.5 21.1 20.5

^{*} Stevensville High School ** Missoula County High School

education and that student participation in these activities helps in attaining these goals, aims and objectives.

Koos made an analysis of literature on extra-curricular activities and listed the values ascribed to these activities by school administrators. The first ten values in the order of frequency of mention were:

- 1. Training in some civic-social moral relationship.
- 2. Recognition of adolescent nature.
- 3. Socialization.
- 4. Training for leadership.
- 5. Improved discipline and school spirit.
- Training for social cooperation
 Actual experience in group life.
- 8. Training for citizenship in a democracy.
- 9. Training for recreational and esthetic participation.
- 10. Training for ethical living.1

Cooke, Hamon, and Proctor state:

It is now an accepted principle everywhere that the school must recognize and make provision for individual differences among pupils. Participation in extra-curricular activities affords the greatest possiblity for the exercise of the divergent talents, aptitudes, and abilities of the pupils. Differentia-tion and division of labor in school life have reached their highest development in the extra-curricular activities.2

With the two references which have been cited plus the opinions of other writers on the subject as support this study

^{1.} Leonard V. Koos, "Analysis of the General Literature on Extra-Curricular Activities, " Report of the Committee on Extra-Curricular Activities, Twenty-Fifth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, Part II (Bloomington: Public School Publishing Company, 1926), p. 11.

^{2.} Dennis H. Cooke, Ray L. Hamon, and Arthur M. Proctor, Principles of School Administration (Minneapolis: Educational Publishers Inc., 1938), p. 508.

was made bused on the assumption that extra-curricular activities are of value in helping the student attain some of the goals of education.

IV. DEFINITIONS

Extra-curricular activities. There are many definitions of this term to be found in the literature relating to student activities which take place apart from the regular curriculum of the school. Some authors use the term co-curricular activities or extra-class. For the purposes of this work extra-curricular activities were regarded as activities, under school supervision, occuring outside of regular school hours and for which no extra credit is received. This definition made possible the inclusion of such activities as school publications and musical activities which grew out of regularly scheduled classes but which required additional student time.

Participation. Membership in an organization does not necessarily indicate extensive participation in the activities of that organization but according to Hayes the most obvious indication of participation is membership in groups. For the purposes of this study membership was the only index of participation used.

^{3.} Wayland J. Hayes, Some Factors Influencing Participation in Voluntary School Group Activities (Teachers College Contributions to Education, No. 419, New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1930), p. 15.

V. LIMITATIONS

This investigation was limited to a description of student participation in the extra-curricular activities programs of Missoula County High School and Stevensville High School during the school year 1954-55.

No attempt was made to deal with administrative procedures, problems of finance, relationship to the regular curriculum or the objectives of extra-curricular programs nor was any attempt made to evaluate the programs of the two schools involved.

VI. NEED FOR THIS STUDY

In recent years society has called upon the schools of the country to undertake an increasing number of responsibilities. Extra-curricular programs have been used by the schools to meet these increased demands. In the words of Galen Jones:

Suppose that some gigantic misfortune struck and all athletic and non-athletic pupil activities were abolished forthwith. Horrifying as this idea might be to secondary school youth, teachers and professional leaders, the inevitable result of such a stroke would mean that the high school as we know it today would cease to exist.

This is another way of stating the importance of extra-curricular activities to our current high school program. They are not merely important but essential.

Pupils, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Bulletin Number Four (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950) page 3. The portion quoted is from the forward by Galen Jones, Director, Division of Elementary and Secondary Schools.

If an individual agrees with the above tenet then he must certainly agree that the extent to which pupils participate in extra-curricular activities is a subject worthy of study, for how else can the effectiveness of extra-curricular programs be measured?

Every secondary school faculty member sincerely dedicated to the ideal of full equality of opportunity should be interested in the facts about the inclusion-exclusion, participation-non-participation situations in their respective schools.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES AND LITERATURE

Before discussing the subject of student participation in extra-curricular activities it might be well to consider again the importance of this problem. In 1930 Hayes made the statement:

The control of voluntary participations is a major problem for those who direct social activities. School administrators and other educational leaders find it one of their chief difficulties in connection with the extraclass groups fostered by their schools. A few students in every school take part in too many activities while others share in none at all. Educators assume that participation in the extra-class life has much educational value, but they recognize the need for regulation and balance.

Wilds in a study of the evils connected with extracurricular activities, reached the conclusion that "the evils which predominate are connected with participation." According to his study an average of 15.5 per cent of the students take part in more than three activities and an average of 29.2 per cent do not take part in any form of activities.

Part Two of the Twenty-Fifth Yearbook of the National

^{1.} Wayland J. Hayes, Some Factors Influencing Participation in Voluntary School Group Activities (Teachers College Contributions to Education, No. 419. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1930) p. 1.

^{2.} E. H. Wilds, Extra-Curricular Activities (New York: Appleton Century Company, 1926), pp. 70-71.

^{3. &}lt;u>Ibid</u>., pp. 101-103.

Society for the Study of Education was devoted to extracurricular activities and contained two chapters concerning student participation in these activities. Ayer assumed that "any treatment of the values which are attached to membership in extra-curricular activities on the part of high school students must take definitely into account the actual extent of the participation." Some of his conclusions were:

High school students tend to join about two organizations under school control to one outside. From ten to fifteen per cent of the pupils in high schools which provide well organized extra-curricular activities report that they belong to no high school organization.

From five to twelve per cent report that they belong to no specially organized group either under school control or outside.

Approximately twenty-five per cent of the high school student body is not reached by extra-curricular activities.4

The extent of pupil participation in extra-curricular activities in the smaller high schools of Michigan was determined by Woody and Chappelle. They stated that:

1. In half of the schools approximately half of the pupils participate in at least one extra-curricular activity; in a fourth of the schools, less than one-fourth of the pupils participate in a single activity, and slightly more than three-fourths do not participate in a single activity; in another one-fourth of the schools approximately two-thirds of the pupils participate in at least one extra-curricular activity. On the average, one-fourth of the pupils participate in extra-curricular

^{4.} Fred C. Ayer, "Pupil-Participation in Extra-Curricular in the High Schools of Everett and Seattle, Washington," Report of the Committee on Extra-Curricular Activities, Twenty-Fifth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, Part II (Bloomington, Illinois,: Public School Publishing Company, 1926), p. 80.

- activities and from one-fifteenth to a tenth of them participate in three activities.
- 2. The pupils in the upper classes of the high school participate more extensively in the extra-curricular activities than do the pupils in the lower class.
- 3. A very large percentage of the pupils belong to the athletic associations and a very large percentage of them attend the interscholastic and intra-mural games. 5

In 1930 Hayes made a case study of the pupil participation pattern in extra-curricular activities of one high school. Although this study is twenty-five years old it remained until recently, the lost comprehensive work of its kind and the conclusions reached by Hayes are noteworthy. Among other things he found that:

- 1. There is positive correlation between participation in voluntary school group activities and intelligence.
- 2. Participation in voluntary school group activities is slightly related to chronological age. Younger students seem to participate more than older ones of the same school experience level. Since age divergence is not marked, distinct relationship with amounts of participation is not clear.
- 3. Sex maturity seems definitely related to participation in voluntary school group activities. For the school as a whole, girls participate more than boys, but when participation by classes and by sexes are considered together, it becomes evident that girls participate more than boys in the first and second years. In the second year the difference is less and in the last two years boys participate more than girls, although something of a balance appears in the fourth year.
- 4. Assuming that the occupation of parents is a rough indication of social status, we find considerable

^{5.} Clifford Woody and E. H. Chappelle, "Pupil-Participation in the Extra-Curricular Activities in the Smaller High Schools of Nichigan," Report of the Committee on Extra-Curricular Activities, of Education, Part II (Bloomington, Illinois,: Public School Publishing Company, 1926), p. 80.

evidence that participation is related to social status... Approximately 45% of the students representing business and professional classes are found above the median in participation as compared with approximately 20% of those representing building and miscellaneous trades, transportation service and labor.

5. Participation increases with experience or years in school. There is an increase in participation each year until the fourth. In this last year the amount of participation is the same as that for the third year class.

The Illinois Secondary School Curriculum Committee carried on participation in extra-class activities studies in thirteen high schools in Illinois and in 1949 published a bulletin called, How to Conduct the Participation in Extra-Class Activities Study. This bulletin served as the basis for this study of Missoula County and Stevensville High Schools. The Illinois group was primarily concerned with the influence of social status on the participation of pupils in extra-class activities. They reported that:

In nearly all of the thirteen Illinois schools in which the Participation in Extra-Class Activities Study has thus far been conducted, participation in the extra-class life of the school has been found to be curtailed for the children from low-income families. The proportion of upper-income youth who belonged to the school's clubs, played on its teams, etc., was more than twice that of the percentage of the poorer youth who so participated in eleven of the thirteen schools; in one institution the ration was as high as 6.5 to 1.7

^{6.} Wayland J. Hayes, Some Factors Influencing Participation in Voluntary School Group Activities (Teachers College Contributions to Education Number 419, New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1930), pp. 71-74.

^{7.} Harold C. Hand, How To Conduct the Participation in Extra-Class Activities Study, Illinois Secondary School Curriculum Program Bulletin Number 5, Circular Series A, Number 51, (Springfield: Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1949), p. 10.

All of the studies which have been mentioned in this chapter make it wuite clear that many of the outstanding problems in extra-curricular affairs are related to pupil participation. This fact may also be inferred from the existence of point systems and other such schemes for regulating participation.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

This study was carried on during the academic year 19541955 in Missoula County High School and Stevensville High
School with enrollments of 1488 and 148 respectively. The
number of activities in four different areas which were
available to the students of each school will be dealt with
in later chapters.

A study of the available literature dealing with student participation in extra-curricular activities and related subjects revealed that the socio-economic staus of the student's family, the location of the student's home in relation to the school, the sex of the student, and the grade of the student are among the most frequently mentioned factors influencing participation in extra-curricular activities.

Models of two inventories for use in measuring the influence of four factors mentioned above were secured from a bulletin sponsored by the Illinois Secondary School Program. Permission to use these inventories and any other portions of the bulletin was secured from M. C. C. Byerly, First Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Illinois.

^{1.} Harold C. Hand, How to Conduct the Participation in Extra-Class Activities Study, Illinois Secondary School Curriculum frogram Bulletin Number 5, Circular Series A, Number 51, (Springfield: Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1949) p. 10.

These schedules were labled A, Program of Activities and Other Identifying Data; and B, Pupil Inventory. Copies of these schedules are contained in the appendix of this thesis.

The purpose of Schedule A was to secure a complete picture of the extra-class activities of the school concerned. The administrator of each of the schools studied was asked to assign a teacher to fill out one of the sections of the schedule. Each section of the schedule was designed to secure the picture of some one category of extra-class activities. In each such section, the names of all activities included within the category were solicited, the name of each faculty sponsor was requested, and estimates of the number of students participating in each activity were called for. The teachers assigned to each section were interviewed and filled out their respective sections in the presence of the interviewer. In this way a comprehensive view of the extra-curricular offerings of each school was obtained.

The principal of each school was asked to edit Schedule A as filled out by the teachers and check for omissions and errors.

Each student was asked to fill out a copy of Schedule B which was designed to find out (in terms of such character-istics as grade, sex, location of home, and socie-economic status) which students belong to school clubs, attend such things as school plays and athletic events, purchase school

publications and class rings and hold leadership positions in the student body.

Section I of Schedule B concerned itself with personal data such as greade, age, location of home and socio-economic status of the students. The students were classified according to the following categories in regard to the location of their home in relation to the school:

Less than one mile From one to three miles Over three miles

Question six of Schedule B asked the student to check all of the following statements which were true in his or her case:

1)	I have taken paid lessons in art, music, dancing,
	or dramatics outside of school.
2)	Our home is heated by a central heating system
	(furnace heat).
3)	Our home has an electric or gas refrigerator.
L)	Our home has a telephone.
	We have a vacuum cleaner in our home.
6)	By family owns an automobile for family use which
-	is less than 10 years old.
7)	My father graduated from high school.

The students were then classified in either the upper, middle, or lower economic class according to the following system:

Six or seven positive answers - upper class
Three to five positive answers - middle class
One or two positive answers - lower class

Section II of Schedule B dealt with membership in school clubs, attendance at dramatic and athletic events, purchase of school publications and leadership positions in the student bodies at each of the two schools. Since the two schools studied differed in their extra-curricular programs a different

form of section II of Schedule B was prepared for each school.

Schedule B was pretested using one home room at Missoula County High School as the test group. After minor revisions were made, Schedule B was filled out by the students under the direct supervision of their homeroom teachers.

The students at Stevensville High School filled out Schedule B during the regularly scheduled English classes and were supervised by their instructors.

All copies of Schedule B were edited for the purpose of chedking the accuracy with which the student totaled the number of items checked in reference to questions 7 through 17 inclusive and to eliminate any inventories rendered unusable because of the respondent's inability to follow direction

After the inventories were edited the results were tabulated and the tables contained in the following four chapters were posted.

CHAPTER IV

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

An important aspect of the student participation in extra-curricular activities pattern is the extent to which students play on school athletic teams, join student sponsored clubs, take part in school musical and dramatic organizations and other activities which offer the student a chance to be an active participant. Some of these other activities are school publications, student governing groups, committees responsible for putting on social functions, and school service organizations. In this chapter the student membership of these organizations at Missoula and Stevensville High Schools will be reported.

Psychologists agree that a desire for recognition and a sence of belonging to a group are basic human desires. The membership pattern of extra-curricular clubs, activities and organizations should reveal, to a certain degree, the extent to which students use these groups in an effort to fulfill the desire to "belong".

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS

One of the most publisized student groups, open to male students, which offers a sense of belonging is the school athletic team. Table II, shows the membership of the interscholastic athletic teams of Stevensville and Missoula High Schools. Both schools maintain teams in football, basketball

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION, BY PER CENT, OF THE NUMBER OF INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC SQUAD NEWBERSHIPS REPORTED BY FOUR CATEGORIES OF STUDENTS AT STEVENS.
FILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA GOUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

		STRVENSVIL	SVILLE			MESS	MEA	
Category	C	Number o	f Squads	3	ž	mber of	Number of Squads	3
Socio-Economic Status of Family:								
Upper Middle Lower	1284 1284	55 ± 52	8 K/2	25. 12.	\$ 02.3 00.00 00.00	*87.	15%	en en en ge
Number of Wiles from Home to School:								
Less than one From one to three More than three	£82	223	ನ್ನ ಜ್ಞ	45E	5 \$72	77.78	910 100 100	964
Sex:								
Boys Cirls	4	23	S	13	55	23	15	2
Grade:								
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	3442	13 33 33	12887	22 22	8038	######################################	2017	5-70-2

and track and field. Forty-five per cent of the boys at Missoula and 59 per cent of the boys at Stevensville reported membership on at least one team.

The socio-economic status of students at Missoula was definitely related to membership on athletic squads with only 17 per cent of the upper class boys not participating in any form of athletics. At Stevensville a smaller per centage of the upper class boys reported that they were members of no athletic teams than did the middle and lower class boys but the influence of the student's socio-economic class did not appear to be as great as at Missoula.

The students living within one mile of school, in both cases, reported more participation than did those living at greater distances.

The grade level of the student did not have a great influence upon the participation in athletics at Missoula but at Stevens-ville the boys showed an increase in participation through the four years of school.

INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS

Another activity which offers an opportunity to "belong" is the intramural athletic program. Table III shows the pattern of participation in this activity at the two schools studied. Missoula High School offers four activities open to boys and five open to girls throughout the four years of school. Stevensville High School offers no intramural pro-

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION, BY PER CENT, OF THE NUMBER OF INTRAMURAL ATHLETIC TEAM MEMBER-SHIPS REPORTED BY FOUR CATECORIES OF STUDENTS AT STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Category	O	Num	Stevensvill Number of Tea	111e Teams 3	7	o	Missoula Number of T 1-2	soula of Teams 3-4	3 5-6
Socio-Economic Status of Family:									
Upper Middle Lower	72%	98 N	N 128	808 808	27%	300	24 % 24 %	810	122 8 124 8
Number of Eiles from Home to School:									
Less than one From one to three Wore than three	350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350	6 8 A	182	55 10 27	222	222	\$83	ဂ္ဂဇဂ္ဂ	## \$
Sex:									
Boys	35	12	7.7	22	18	23	99	12.5	19
Crade:									
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	\$92 <u>5</u>	246	TR7	27	750	8258	8877	~21L	7246

gram for boys but offers four activities for girls. As was the case with interscholastic athletics, the socio-economic class of the student played a large part in determining who took part in the intramural athletic program at Missoula but was not of great importance at Stevensville. The location of the student's home in relation to the school was not of great importance in either school except that the group living between one and three miles from Stevensville High School reported that 60 per cent of its number took no part in the intramural program. Since Stevensville offered no program for boys, no comparison is possible between the sexes. At Missoula a slightly higher per centage of girls participated in intramural activities than did boys. A possible explanation of this fact may be that girls are offered no interscholastic athletic activities and must satisfy their athletic interests entirely within the intramural program. The sophomore and junior students at Missoula participated to a slightly greater extent than did the freshmen and seniors while at Stevensville well over 90 per cent of the freshmen and sophomore girls took part in the program and only slightly more than one-forth of the junior and senior girls participated. The reason for this great difference may arise from the nature of the physical education curriculum at Stevensville. The freshmen and sophomore girls are required to take physical education and their interest in athletic skills is encouraged in those classes. This interest may well carry over to intramural athletic activities. The

junior and senior girls do not take physical education.

STUDENT CLUBS

Ferhaps the most important aspect of the membership in extra-curricular activities program is the membership pattern of the student clubs of a school. Table IV is concerned with this phase of the extra-curricular programs of Stevensville and Missoula High Schools. Missoula High School has a total of twenty-nine clubs designed to appeal to interests ranging from philosophy to skiing. Stevensville offered a total of five clubs. The influence of the student's socio-economic status was very marked in each school. Nine per cent and 24 per cent of the upper classes at Stevensville and Missoula respectively reported no club activity as against 24 per cent and 49 per cent of the lower classes of the two schools who reported no activity of this type.

The participation in club activities decreased steadily at Missoula as the distance from home to school increased. At Stevensville the students living within one mile of the school reported a greater degree of participation than did the students living at greater distances but the influence of the location of the home was not as great or as uniform as it was at Missoula. In both schools a larger proportion of the girls reported club activities than did the boys. As the students at Missoula progressed through the grade levels they reported a steadily increasing amount of club activity. The

TABLE IV

OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERSHIPS IN REGORIES OF STUDENTS AT STEVENSVI ND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Category	Z C	Sy Number 1	三部 47	STEVENSVILLE r of Memberships	hips	ı.r	a c	Number	MISSOULA of Membe	SSOULA Memberships 3	hips	5-8
Socio-Economic Status of Family:												.
Upper Eddle Lower	8-73	80H	800 A	\$2.00 \$2.00	en w	BR M	84 40 40 45 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	8 5 M	222	NO CE	Non-	**************************************
Number of Miles from Home to School:								-				
Less than one From one to three More than three	2007	現職級	283	522	4 4	~	£228	222	222	gov.	ユキャ	OI CV PM
Sex:												
Boys Cirls	17	353	82 H	222	~	e1	200	#0°	12 29	25	ww	HM
Grade:												
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	128	2000 mg/s	まなよろ	5723	۳ A	m	1222 1222 1222 1222 1222 1222 1222 122	222 cs	22 22 22 22	r-007	41 (A NU C	M450

amount of club activity at Stevensville increased steadily from the freshmen through the junior year and then decrease slightly in the senior year.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The students who are members of musical organizations are in a position to gain recognition from both their fellow students and adults of their communities. Concerts, band performances at athletic events, music festivals and other occasions offer the students opportunities to display their talents. Most of the music program at Missoula County High School has been incorporated into the regular curriculum of the school but four activities may still be classed as extracurricular. Stevensville offers one activity, Pep Band, which is a direct result of its regular band class. Table V, gives a picture of the student participation in the musical organizations of Stevensville and Missoula High Schools. In both schools the socio-economic class of the student was significant in determining membership in musical organizations with the degree of participation steadily decreasing from the upper to the lower socio-economic class. The location of the student's home influenced participation to a lesser degree in Missoula than in Stevensville but in both cases the degree of participation decreased as the distance from the home to the school increased. Girls of both schools participated slightly more than boys but the difference in the two was so slight as to be of very little significance. The freshmen

TABLE V

OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERSHIPS IN MUSICAL ORGANITY FOUR CATEGORIES OF STUDENTS AT STEVENS.
CHOOL AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Category	STE Number of	STRVENSVILLE er of Memberships	Number C	MISSOULA of Memberships 1	hips 2
Socio-Economic Status of Family:				•	
Upper Middle Lower	702 802 802 803	21% 3	828	16%	*
Number of Files from Home to School:					
Less than one From one to three More than three	74 74 90	25 10 10	9887	10	MUH
Sez:					
boys ciris	ध्यः (४ १० १०	47 eo	\$\pi\$ \pi\$ \pi\$ \pi\$ \pi\$ \pi\$ \pi\$ \pi\$	611	ON
Grade:					
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	888 888 888	200 100 100	8284	163.76	H0-4m

and sophomore students at Stevensville reported a higher per centage of membership in the Pep Band than did the juniors and seniors while at Missoula the reverse was true. Juniors and seniors there reported membership in musical organizations to a greater extent than did the freshmen and sophomores.

SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS

The school publications offer students a chance for recognition from their fellow students as well as offering experience in the practices of journalism. Table VI, was designed to tell the membership pattern on the staffs of the school publications at Stevensville and Missoula High Schools. The socio-economic status of the student determined, in a large part, who staffs the school publications. The per centage of participation reported declined steadily from the upper to the lower socio-economic class. As the distance from the home to school increased the extra-curricular journalism activities decreased. At Stevensville a larger per centage of girls than boys reported holding positions on the staffs of the school publications while at Missoula the boys and girls participated almost equally. The grade level of the student was directly related to the extent of participation on the publications staffs with seniors reporting the greatest degree of participation.

27 TABLE VI

PER CENT OF STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO FOUR CATEGORIES, WHO REPORTED MEMBERSHIPS ON THE STAFFS OF THE SCHOOL PURBLICATIONS OF STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Category	STEVENSVILLE	MISSOULA
Secio-Economic Status of Family:		
Upper Middle Lower	44% 24 26	15% 11 6
Number of Miles from Home to School:		
Less than one From one to three More than three	37 30 23	15 10 8
Sex:		
Boys Girls	24 34	12 11
Grade:		
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	30 30 55	10 4 17 18
From one to three More than three Sex: Boys Girls Grade: Freshmen Sophomore Junior	24 34	10 8 12 11

FORENSICS AND DRAMATICS

Another type of activity that must be inclued in any study of extra-curricular activities is that concerned with forensics and dramatics. Table VII deals with those activities at Missoula and Stevensville. Socio-economic class was of virtually no importance as a factor in determining the members of forensic groups and the casts of dramatic productions at Stevensville. The situation was different at Missoula with 73 per cent of the upper class and 91 per cent of the lower class reporting no dramatic or forensic activity. In both schools the student activity in dramatics and forensics decreased as the distance from home to school increased. The boys and girls of the junior and senior classes at Stevensville took part almost equally in these two activities while the freshmen and sophomores reported no participation. at Missoula reported taking part in dramatics and forensics to a greater degree than did the boys and the juniors and seniors also reported more activity than the two lower grade levels.

STUDENT COVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

A group that enjoys an enviable position in the eyes of their classmates is the group of students who hold positions in the student government organizations of their schools. The membership of the student governing groups at Stevensville High School and Missoula County High School is revealed in Table VIII. The upper socio-economic classes of the two

TABLE VII

DISTRIBUTION, BY PER CENT, OF THE NUMBER OF DRAMATIC AND FORENSIC ACTIVITIES
PARTICIPATED IN BY FOUR CATEGORIES OF STUDENTS AT STEVENSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

	ħ/	STEVENSVI aber of Act			Number		ISSOU.		
Category	0	aber of Acc	2	0	1	2	3	4	5_
Socio-Economie Status of Family:									
Upper Middle Lower	65% 66 64	29% 29 34	6% 5 2	73% 84 91	15% 10 7	7% 2	3% 2 1	1% 1 1	1% 1
Number of Miles From Home to School:									
Less than one From one to three More than three	58 61 70	38 26 27	13 3	74 84 89	15 10 8	6 3 1	3 2 1	1	1
ex:									
Boys Girls	65 64	29 32	6	88 74	7 16	2 5	2	1	1
Prade:									
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	100 100 27 21	73 55	24	87 91 67 69	8 5 19 21	4 2 6 4	1 2 4 4	2 2	2

TABLE VIII

PER CENT OF STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO FOUR CATEGORIES, WHO RE-PORTED MEMBERSHIP IN THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT GROUPS AT STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOO AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

18% 7 10	16% 11 10
6 3 10	9 8 9
13 7	\$ 9
5 10 10 17	7 8 8 10
	7 10 6 3 10 13 7

schools reported a higher per centage of their number belonged to the governing bodies of the schools but the influence of socio-economic class was not as great in this
activity as it was in some of the previously reported activities. The location of the home in relation to the school
and the sex of the student had little effect upon who took
part in the student government of Missoula High School. The
location of the home in relation to the school at Stevensville
did not show a consistent pattern. The boys at Stevensville
reported a higher degree of student government activities than
did the girls. Participation in this activity increased with
the grade level of both schools. The freshmen reported the
least activity in student government circles and the seniors
reported the most.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

Another one of the many aspects of student clubs is the amount of committee activity in which the students take a part. Much of the actual work connected with extra-curricular activities such as decorating for dances, planning entertainment, and making arrangements for club outings is carried on through committees. Table IX presents the picture of student committee membership in the two schools involved in this study. The socio-economic status of the student made no difference in determining committee membership at Stevensville while at Missoula 39 per cent of the upper class reported no activity

TABLE IX

COMMITTEE NEWBERSHIPS REPORTED BY FOUR HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA COUNTY OF THE NUMBER OF

Category	0	STEN Number	ほぇつ	SVILLE Committees -4 5-6	7-8	e o	Number (MISSO of Comm 3-4	MISSOULA Committees 3-4 5-6	7-8
Socio-Economic Status of Family:										
Upper Middle Lower	222	700 H	18% 16%	ないれ	07.0 00.00	Service Services	22 K	NT &	St.	300 8
Number of Miles from Home to School:										
Less than one From one to three More than three	23A	222	22 43	สหล	2000	725	1238	119	10 to 00	せるる
Sex:										
Boys	27	16	20	28	22	59 44	252	778	mvo	01-3
Grade:										
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	36 20 10	12225	120	1288	5285	0444	8888	27 17 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	morr	mea

of this type and 68 per cent of the lower class reported no committee memberships. The distance between home and school appeared to have a relationship to committee membership at Missoula with the per cent of students who reported no memberships steadily increasing as the distance between home and school increased. Stevensville students living less than a mile from the school reported more memberships than those living at greater distances. However, a greater per centage of those students living over three miles from school reported committee membership than did those living from one to three miles from school. This would indicate that the distance from the student's home to school is not in itself a consistent factor in determining which students participate in certain types of extra-curricular activities. Girls of both institutions reported a higher degree of participation in committee work than did the boys and this type of activity was more evident for the three upper grade levels of both Stevensville and Missoula High Schools.

SCHOOL SERVICE CLUBS

Many schools use students as members of the library staff, office assistants, lunchroom workers and other activities. Missoula and Stevensville High Schools are no exception with Stevensville using student assistants in the lunchroom and library and Missoula using students in connection with six activities which are of service to the school.

Table X deals with the membership of the school service organizations at the two schools. The socio-economic status of the student and the distance between home and school made relatively little difference in determining the membership of these organizations at both schools. The group living from one to three miles from Stevensville High School was the exception to the preceding statement with 26 per cent of its number reporting no activity in school service organizations. The girls at Missoula and Stevensville took a far greater part in these organizations than did the boys and the reports of participation in this type of activity increased steadily from the freshmen through the senior year at both places.

SUMMARY

The nine phases of the extra-curricular program which have been examined in this chapter should reveal some interesting facts with respect to the influence of the socioeconomic status of the student, the distance from the student's home to his school, the sex of the student and the grade level of the student as factors in determining the membership pattern in the extra-curricular activities programs of Stevensville High School and Missoula County High School.

Table XI summarizes the membership of nine types of activities among the students at Stevensville. In five types of activities the upper socio-economic class reported a substantially higher per centage of membership than did the lower

35 TABLE X

PER CENT OF STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO FOUR CATEGORIES, WHO REPORTED MEMBERSHIP IN THE SCHOOL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS OF STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL
AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH
SCHOOL

Category	STEVENSVILLE	MISSOULA
Socio-Economic Status of Family:		
Upper Middle Lower	9% 9 13	11% 12 12
Number of Miles from Home to School:		
Less than one From one to three More than three	8 26 6	12 13 9
Sex:		
Boys Girls	3 18	5 17
Grade:	`	
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	5 7 13 17	5 9 16 21

TABLE XI

REPORTED NEMBERSHIP IN HIGH SCHOOL A SUMMARY OF THE PER CENT OF FOUR CATEGORIES VARIOUS EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Category	ATHLETICS	-AHTMI MURAL EDITAIHTA	SINDENIS	MUSICAL E	g-ADILEUR ENOIT	ESTITAMARA FOR SUD FOR ENSICE S	STUDENT S	COMMI TTEE	OHERNICE OHERNICE ZEENICE
Secto-Economic Status of Family:									
Upper Middle Lower	800 800 800	%49 89 89 89	22%	* 77.7 77.7	% 47%	W-4-0 68	18%	80% 79 79	202
Number of Miles from Home to School:									
Less than one From one to three More than three	23 88 20 88 80	74 40 89	85 90 90	12801	282	335	9 ~ 0	86 61 79	& 25 œ
Sex:									
Boys	59	99	28	7 5 8 7	12	200	13	ಜಹಿ	~ %
Grade:									
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	52.55	23842	\$\$\$ \$\$ 7\$\$\$\$\$	200	2299	55	4662	47 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	2222

socio-economic class. In three types of activities the socio-economic status of the student had no apparent effect in determining the group membership. In one type of activity, the school service organizations, the lower socio-economic class reported a greater proportion of membership than the upper and middle classes.

No definite or consistent pattern can be drawn concerning the influence of the distance between the student 's home and Stevensville High School. In three types of activities the students living less than a mile from school reported the highest degree of membership but the students living more than three miles from school reported a greater per centage of membership than the students living between one and three miles from school. In two cases the per centage of membership decreased as the distance between home and school increased and in another two activities the exact opposite was true with the students living more than three miles from school reporting the highest per centage of membership. In still another two types of activities the group living from one to three miles from school reported the greatest degree of participation. The fact that such a wide variation exists with regard to the influence of the distance between home and school on membership in extra-curricular activities may be an indication that this factor is not, of itself, necessarily important in determining which students participate in extracurricular activities.

In six of the seven activities open to both boys and

girls the girls indicated more participation than the boys. Only in the field of student government did the boys report a greater per centage of membership than did the girls.

Intramural athletic activities and musical organizations showed a larger per centage of their membership to be among the freshmen and sophomore classes. The sophomore class reported a higher degree of participation in interscholastic athletics and committee memberships than did the juniors but generally the amount of participation in extra-curricular activities increased from the freshmen through the senior class with the junior and senior classes tending to be more equal in their participation.

At Missoula County High School, perhaps because a greater number of students were studied or perhaps because of other factors, a more definite pattern of participation in extracurricular activities emerged than was the case at Stevensville High School. Table XII is a summary of the membership of various extra-curricular activities at Missoula.

All activities except the school service organizations reflected a higher proportion of membership from the upper socio-economic group than from the middle and lower groups.

The students living less than one mile from school reported the greatest per centage of membership in six of the
nine activities when the distance from the home to the school
was considered as a factor influencing participation in extracurricular activities.

TABLE XII

A SUMMARY OF THE PER CENT OF FOUR CATEGORIES OF STUDENTS WHO REPORTED NEMBERSHIP IN VARIOUS EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AT MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

			f f	Sept 5	Tates Outside	an an ha	10+4044		
	S	S	rype o		4 1 13 2 1	e ieres	*	3	***
) IIC	_	B2 Enl				EBN		YZI
	ath]	HTN: AHUN	CID L	oisi no u :	ION	TAM. ONA MARC	VEN COA NEN	ewb Shi	Vra Can Tio
VaceRory	L V	N	S				6		
Socio-Economic Status of Family:									
Upper Middle Lower	480 480 8	なけが	256	% % %	,	27% 16 9	100	61% 82%	115 122 122
Number of Miles from Home to School:									
Less than one From one to three More than three	8000 8000 8000	3486	48	448	W0 #0	11,68	Ø-40 Ø-	2.45 2.46 2.46 2.46	250
Sex									
Boys	45	105	50 O	1 2	22	12	90 CV	7 7	17
Grade:									
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	33025	2252	842	1976	04 74 84	ಬ _ಳ ಜಗ	7880 7880	55.05 55.05	*694

The girls of Missoula County High School reported a higher per centage of membership than did the boys in seven of the eight activities open to both sexes. Only in interscholastic athletic activities did the freshmen report a higher per centage of membership than any of the other three The per centage of membership in five of the activities reported rose progressively from the freshmen through the senior The sophomores reported a greater degree of activity in the intramural athletic program than the juniors and seniors did and they reported a lesser degree of activity in dramatic, forensic activities, and on the staffs of the school publications than did the freshmen. In general the freshmen reported the smallest per centage of membership in extra-curricular activities. A slight increase occurred from the freshmen to the sophomore class and the junior and senior classes both reported a higher degree of membership than did the two lower classes but tended to be equal with respect to each other.

Some students prefer to take a passive part in extracurricular activities and some are forced to do so because they lack some quality required pf active participants. Some of these students take a part in the program by attending such activities as athletic contests and dramatic productions. The phase of the extra-curricular program which deals with attendance at extra-curricular activities is the subject to be considered in chapter five.

CHAPTLE V

STUDENT ATTENDANCE AT EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Attendance at such things as athletic events and school plays along with participation in social events constitutes an important part of the total extra-curricular program of any school. This chapter deals with student attendance at the athletic contests, dramatic productions, and school dances at Stevensville and Missoula County High Schools.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Table XIII, presents the attendance pattern at the home athletic events at the two schools. The upper and middle socio-economic classes of Stevensville reported a gigher per centage of their groups attending one half or more of the fifteen home contests than did the lower class; however, the middle class students reported a slightly higher per centage of their group not attending any contests. The Missoula students living less than one mile from Stevensville High School reported a smaller per centage of their group attended no contests than did the students living at greater distances but the students living from one to three miles and over three miles from school reported as high per centages of attendance at over one half of the games as did the students living closer to school. The Missoula High School students reported a steadily decreasing per centage of attendance as the distance

TABLE XIII

DISTRIBUTION, BY PER CENT, OF THE NUMBER OF HOME ATHLETIC EVENTS ATTENDED BY FOUR CAT-ECORIES OF STUDENTS AT STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Category	0	1-3	STEVE Number	ENSVI 7-9	Cames 10-12	13-15	0	Mumber 0	同分二	A Cames 9-12	13-17
Socio-Economic Status of Family:			-								
Upper Widdle Lower	まりる	27.28	2000	\$ 9	× 2 %	268 274	2000	255 255	12 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	7 600	57% 26 26
Number of Miles from Home to School:											
Less than one From one to three More than three	04m	169	*°7	04m	26 16	K\$ \$	7×2	コネネ	649	**************************************	23. 23. 23.
Sext											
Boys	WW	75	∞ ≃	40	181	2 2	10	25	177	18	42
Grade:											
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	なるでも	252 ×	2520	\$\$ \ww	7558 7558	72000	2000	2222	2000	13753	4088¢

between the home and school increased.

The sexes of both schools attended athletic contests almost equally from a per centage standpoint. The girls of both institutions reported a higher per centage of their groups attended no games than did the boys; however, the per centage of the girls attending over one half of the games was slightly higher at Stevensville and only three per centage points lower than the figure for the boys at Missoula.

The attendance figures for the freshmen and sophomores at Stevensville were higher than those for the juniors and the figures for the seniors increased to a point higher than any of the other three classes. The per cent of each class at Missoula increased from the freshmen through the junior year and then dropped, although not a great deal, for the seniors.

DRAMATIC PRODUCTIONS

Attendance by Missoula and Stevensville High School students at dramatic productions is revealed in Table XIV.

The upper socio-economic class at Stevensville reported a higher per centage of their group attended this type of activity than did the two other groups but the lower class reported a higher per centage of attendance than did the middle class. Student attendance at the plays offered by Missoula County High School decreased in direct proportion to the socio-economic status of the student. The upper class reported 53 per cent of its members attended dramatic productions. The

TABLE XIV

DISTRIBUTION, BY PER CENT, OF THE NUMBER OF DRAWATIC PRODUCTIONS AFTENDED BY FOUR CAT-ROORIES OF STUDENTS AT STEVERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOGNA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

	124 (S'TEVE Wumber o	STEVENSVIILE	ctions		Number	MISSON of Pro	MISSOULA r of Productions	
Socio-Economic Status of Family:						-			4
Upper Middle Lower	BE LM	1.58 E.	Z Z Z	55. 55. 55. 55.	202 202 202	57 17 17 17 17 17	112	Hww.	MNO
Number of Miles from Home to School:									
Less than one From one to three More than three	0.4	9 H &	\$ 00	2.4 4	32%	16 20 17	#27±0	250	94
Sex:									
Boys	-\$ M	91	52	55	6 00	16	77	202	Ø170
Grade:									
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	NWW.	37,00	#8558 #8558	4 2%	0000 0400	2007 2007	Z B A A	news	424

figures for the middle and lower class were 35 and 24 per cent respectively. Stevensville students living less than one mile from school reported a higher proportion of their number attended dramatic activities; however, the group living more than three miles from the school reported a higher attendance per centage than did the group living from one to three miles from school. Attendance by students, at the dramatic productions at Missoula decreased as the distance between the home and school increased. The boys and girls of Stevensville High School reported almost equal attendance at dramatic activities while the girls of Missoula reported a higher per centage of attendance than did the boys. Both student bodies reported that the two upper grade level students had a higher per centage of attendance than did the two lower grade levels.

SCHOOL DANCES

The last activity, but certainly one of the more important in the minds of the students, to be included in this study of attendance is the school dance. Table XV reports the attendance pattern for this type of activity at the two schools involved in this study. Both Stevensville and Missoula High School students reported attendance at these functions dropped off among students of the middle and lower socio-economic classes. Attendance at the Missoula High School dances decreased in direct proportion to the distance between the student's home and the school while at Stevensville the students

DISTRIBUTION, BY PER CENT, OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOOL DANCES ATTENDED BY FOUR CATEGORIES OF STUDENTS AT STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

			EVENS	TLLE Dance	· c				ISSUU.	LA Danc es	
Category	0		3-4		7	0			5-6		9
Socio-Economic Status of Family:											
Upper Middle Lower	3 11	12% 12 18	32% 37 24	29% 30 3 9	2 7% 18 8	20% 41 62	19% 22 19	18% 15 8	24% 13 4	15% 8 6	4% 1 1
Number of Miles from Home to School:									•		•
Less than one From one to three More than three	2 7	12 4 16	35 52 25	33 22 35	18 22 17	22 41 54	21 20 20	19 13 11	22 14 8	13 10 6	3 2 1
Sex:											
Boys Cirls	5 2	13 14	24 42	35 30	23 12	39 32	17 23	16 15	15 17	10 11	3 2
Grade:			•								
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	5 3 5 3	23 10 15 3	36 30 28 38	23 40 37 28	13 17 15 28	40 50 26 27	23 14 21 23	14 14 18 16	13 16 18 15	9 6 13 14	1 4 5

45

living from one to three miles from school reported a higher per centage of attendance than did the students living less than one mile from school. Ninety-five per cent of the boys and 98 per cent of the girls at Stevensville reported attending at least one dance. The figures for boys and girls at Missoula were 61 and 68 per cent respectively. Freshmen and junior students at Stevensville reported an equal per centage of attendance at dances as did the sophomore and senior students with figures for the latter two classes being higher. The difference was not large however, with 95 per cent of the freshmen and juniors and 97 per cent of the sophomores and seniors reporting attendance. The figures for attendance at Missoula increased through the first three grade levels with the seniors reporting a per centage of attendance just one point lower than the juniors.

SUMMARY

Table XVI is a summary of the attendance pattern for the extra-curricular activities of Stevensville and Missoula High Schools. With the exception of the per centage of the lower socio-economic class at Stevensville who reported attending athletic events, attendance figures for the three types of activities studied show a decrease from the upper through the lower socio-economic classes. The Missoula students reported attendance decreased in all three activities as the distance between home and school increased. No consistent pattern of attendance in relation to the distance between home and school was shown for the Stevensville group.

A SUMMARY OF THE PER CENT OF FOUR CATEGORIES OF STUDENTS WHO REPORTED ATTENDING VARIOUS TYPES OF EXTRA-CURRICULAR EVENTS AT STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Category		STEVENSVII ype of Eve	nt		MISSOUTYPE of E	
Socio-Economic	Athletic	Dramatic	Social	Athletic	Dramatic	Social
	Events	Events	Functions	Events	Events	Functions
tatus of Family:						
Upper	97%	100%	100%	95 %	53%	80%
Middle	93	92	97	90	35	59
Lower	97	79	89	82	24	38
Number of Miles From Home to School:						
Less than one	98	100	98	93	46	78
Prom one to three	96	91	100	92	41	59
More than three	95	96	93	79	28	46
ex:						
Boys	97	96	95	91	30	61
Girls	95	9 7	98	90	50	6 8
Grade:						
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	98	95	95	88	35	60
	97	95	97	92	36	50
	93	98	95	93	48	74
	96	100	97	91	48	73

to

The group living less than one mile from school reported the highest per centage of attendance at athletic contests and dramatic events while the group living from one to three miles reported the highest figure for social functions. The group living over three miles from the school reported a higher proportion of their group attended dramatic events than did the group living from one to three miles from the school. boys and girls of Stevensville reported almost equal attendance at all three types of activities with the widest difference being only three per centage points. The girls of Missoula reported higher per centages of attendance at dramatic events and social functions and were only one per centage point lower than the boys in their figure for attendance at athletic The four grade levels at Stevensville reported virevents. tually equal per centages of attendance at all three types of activities with the widest variation being three per centage The attendance at athletic events by Missoula students did not vary widely from one grade level to another but the attendance figures for dramatic events and social functions increased through the first three grade levels with the seniors reporting the same degree of attendance as the juniors.

The two outstanding facts presented by this summary are the high proportion of attendance by all categories of students at Stevensville High School and the relatively high per centage of attendance at athletic events by all categories of Missoula students.

CHAPTER VI

STUDENT PURCHASES OF ARTICLES ASSOCIATED WITH EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Possession of class rings, club pins and school publications especially the yearbook, is another, although more indirect, form of participation in extra-curricular activities.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

Table XVII tells the per centages of the student bodies at Missoula and Stevensville High School who purchased student publications. Each school makes a copy of the student newspaper available to all students free of charge. For this reason the newspaper purchases were not included in this work. The upper socio-economic classes of both schools reported a higher per centage of purchases than did the lower class but the middle classes reported the highest per centage of yearbook purchases. The distance from the student's home to the school did not show a consistent relationship to the purchases made at either Stevensville or Missoula High Schools. The girls of both schools reported a higher per centage of purchases than did the boys. The figures relating to purchases of school publications increased through the first three grade levels at Missoula. They dropped off at the senior level. The Stevensville seniors reported the highest per centage of purchases with the sophomores, freshmen, and juniors trailing

TABLE XVII

PER CENT OF STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO FOUR CATEGORIES, WHO REPORTED PURCHASES OF THE SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS OF STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Yearbook Yearbook	Category	STEVENSVILLE Publication	MISSO Publicat	
Upper			Maga-	Year- book
Middle				
from Home to School: Less than one	Middle	89	92 % 84 69	88% 93 7 8
From one to three 78 84 91 More than three 85 88 92 Sex: Boys 81 74 84 Girls 89 79 94 Grade:				
Boys 81 74 84 Girls 89 79 94 Grade:	From one to three	78	84	91
Girls 89 79 94 Grade:	Sex:			
		81 89	7 4 79	
Freshmen 79 73 80	Grade:			
Sophomore 88 99 Junior 77 93 100 Senior 96 75 88	Junior	79 88 77 96	73 88 93 75	100

in that order.

CLUB RINGS AND CLASS PINS

Table XVIII gives the figures reported for the purchase of club pins and class rings by the students at Stevensville High School and for those two articles plus activity tickets for the Missoula students. The students from the lower socioeconomic class at Stevensville reported a higher per centage of club pin purchases than either of the two higher classes. The upper socio-economic class reported the highest proportion of class ring purchases. The Missoula students reported that the per centage of each group reporting purchases of class rings and club pins declined from the upper socio-economic class through the lower class. Stevensville students were required to purchase single admission tickets for each school sponsored activity they attended and no activity ticket was sold there. Missoula students of all socio-economic classes reported a high proportion of their members purchased activity tickets.

The location of the student's home in relation to the school did not have a consistent effect upon the purchases of the articles reported on by either school.

The boys at Stevensville reported a higher per centage of their number purchased pins and rings than did the girls. The girls at Missoula reported a figure just twice as high as the boys for the purchase of rings and a figure just slightly higher

PER CENT OF STUDENTS, ACCORDING TO FOUR CATEGORIES, WHO REPORTED PURCHASES OF CLUB PINS, CLASS RINGS AND ACTIVITY TICKETS AT STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

	STEV	ensville		MISSOULA Activity	
Category	Club Pins	Class Rings	Club Pings	Tickets	Class Rings
Socio-Economic Status of Family:					
Upper Middle Lower	18% 17 26	50% 37 39	17% 12 8	99% 94 96	42% 33 17
Number of Miles from Home to School:					
Less than one From one to three More than three	15 17 23	48 48 34	17 13 16	91 98 96	37 36 3 0
Sex:					
Boys Girls	27 12	47 34	15 13	89 91	22 44
Gradet					
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	23 30 15 7	85 90	6 8 20 31	73 93 98 79	38 54 57

#

for the purchase of activity tickets. Fifteen per cent of the boys and 13 per cent of the girls at Missoula reported purchasing one or more club pins.

The figures for the four grade levels reveal only that most students waited until the junior or senior year to buy more club pins as they progress through the grade levels. The students at Stevensville buy their club pins mostly during their freshmen and sophomore years. The students were not asked to confine their reports of purchases of rings and pins to the school year of 1954-1955 but were asked to report any purchases of this type made during their high school careers.

SUMMARY

The upper and middle socio-economic classes reported a higher per centage of students purchased articles associated with extra-curricular activities than did the lower class with the exception being lower class students at Stevensville who reported a higher per centage of their group purchased club pins. The students living less than three miles from the schools reported a higher per centage of purchases of pins, and rings than did the students living over three miles from the school. The boys at Stevensville reported a greater per centage of their number purchased rings and pins than did the girls but the girls of Missoula reported a greater per centage of ring purchases than did the boys. The influence of the grade level of the student of the purchases of such things as student pub-

lications, rings and pins did not show a consistent pattern for the two schools studied.

CHAPTLE VII

STUDENT LEADERSHIP IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Such positions as student body or class officer, captain of an athletic team, cheerleader and officer of a club are respected and desired by many high school students. The students who hold these positions are often regarded as "Big Wheels" by their fellow students.

LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

The distribution of leadership positions at Stevensville and Missoula High School is reflected by Table XIX. Fifty-six per cent of the upper socio-economic group, 53 per cent of the middle group and 47 per cent of the lower group at Stevensville reported holding one or more leadership positions. The figures for the upper, middle and lower socio-economic groups at Missoula were 44, 33, and 19 per cent respectively. The distance between the student's home and the school did not influence the number of leadership positions held by the students at Stevensville. The per centage of leadership positions held by the Missoula students decreased as the distance between the home and school increased.

The boys at Stevensville reported a greater per centage of their group held leadership positions than did the girls. The situation was reversed at Missoula with 69 per cent of the girls and 65 per cent of the boys reporting that they held at

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTION, BY PER CENT, OF THE NUMBER OF LEADERSHIP POSITIONS REPORTED BY FOUR CAT-ECORIES OF STUDENTS AT STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND HISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

			STEVE	SVIII	PH.				ISSOUL		
Category	q	Humber	er of	ber of Positions	tons	٧	d	Number of	er of Positions	sition 5-6	3 7-8
Socio-Economic Status of Family:											
Upper Middle Lower	2228	12%	Se II e	Ž 222	80	123 40	56% 67 81	308 23	100	man n	%
Number of Miles from Home to School:											
Less than one From one to three More than three	444	2 2	00 O	25 cm	to 1/2	9276	62 64 75	30 30 21	りゅこ	NHM	ret ret
Sex:											
Boys	52	13	r~10	C-10	~ † to	92	69	23	24	Ha	rd rd
Grade:											
Freshmen Sophomore Junior Senior	61 35 35	2883		#20 C#	200m	ろろうれ	2523	\$\$\$¢\$\$	7 4 0 1 4 0	୯୬	H (2

least one leadership position. The difference in figures for the two sexes was less for the Missoula school than it was for Stevensville.

The per centage of each grade level reporting leadership positions increased from the freshmen level through the senior level. This trend might logically be expected since the older students might naturally assume more leadership than the younger students.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Purposes and Background. The principal purposes of this investigation were to describe the pattern of participation by the students of Missoula County High School and Stevensville High School in the extra-curricular programs of their schools and to provide an illustration of one possible means which school administrators and faculty members might use to investigate the extra-curricular programs of their own schools.

A review of the literature related to extra-curricular activities indicated that educators recognize the value of such activities while at the same time realizing the necessity for supervision and guidance of students engaging in school sponsored activities which occur apart from the regular curriculum.

The procedure for the study of student participation in extra-curricular activities which was developed by the Illinois Secondary School Curriculum Program¹ served as the basis for this study. Four factors were studied as to their relationship to student participation in extra-curricular activities.

These factors were (1) socio-economic status of the student,

- (2) the location of the student's home in relation to the school,
- (3) the sex of the student and (4) the grade level of the student.

I. Harold C. Hand, How To Conduct the Participation in Extra-Class Activities Study, Illinois Secondary School Curriculum Program Bulletin Number 5, Circular Series A, Number 51 (Springfield: Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1949) p. 10.

Membership in school clubs and organizations, student attendance at extra-curricular events, student purchases of articles associated with extra-curricular activities and the distribution of student leadership positions were the four phases of extracurricular activities examined.

Three questionnaires were used to secure data concerning extra-curricular activities at the two schools in which this investigation took place. The first questionnaire was submitted to the faculties of the two schools and was designed to reveal the nature and scope of the extra-curricular programs at these schools. The information gathered from this instrument served as the basis for the composition of two questionnaires, one for Stevensville and one for Missoula, which were intended to measure the extent of each student's participation in extra-curricular activities.

Membership has often been assumed as a measure of participation and such was the case in this work.

Conclusions. For the particular two schools under investigation the conclusions were:

1. Assuming that an indirect approach (question six, Schedule B) such as was used in this study is a valid measure of social status, there is considerable evidence that participation in extra-curricular activities is related to social status. This was more evident at Missoula than at Stevensville. The upper socio-economic class reported a higher per centage of their group were members in five of nine types of activities at Stevens-ville and in eight of nine at Missoula. The upper socio-economic classes of both institutions also reported the highest per centage of attendance at extra-curricular activities except in the case of athletic contests. The upper group also reported the greatest per centage of leadership positions and purchases of articles associated with extra-curricular activities.

2. The location of the student's home in relation to the school influenced participation at Missoula with the per centages of membership, attendance, and leadership positions all declining as the number of miles between the home and school increased. Purchases of such articles as, club pins and class rings did not seem to be affected by this factor.

The influence of the distance between the home and school was not consistent at Stevensville leading this investigation to conclude that the factor of distance is not, of itself, of great importance at Stevensville.

- 3. Generally, girls participate to a higher degree than boys.
- 4. Participation in extra-curricular activities increases through the first three years and then levels off in the senior year.

Hypo-theses and Problems for Further Investigation.

- 1. A refined measure of participation is needed. Membership in an organization does not necessarily imply a high degree of active participation in that organization's activities. The development of a more accurate instrument for measuring participation in extracurricular activities is a project worthy of effort.
- 2. The features of extra-curricular activities which the students find appealing should be studied and developed. Twenty-four per cent of the students at Missoula and 26 per cent of the Stevensville students found extra-curricular activities more appealing than such things as non-commercial activities such as Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls, commercial activities such as movies, home activities such as hobbies, and random unplanned activities. This is not to say that educators should strive to develop extra-curricular activities to a point where other activities will be excluded but a study of the attractive points of extra-curricular activities might reveal a means of increasing the student participation in these activities.

Summary. In the cases of Stevensville High School and Missoula County High School the following conclusions in regard to student participation in extra-curricular activities may be made:

1. Members of the upper socio-economic class participate

more than members of the lower and middle classes.

- 2. Girls participate slightly more than boys.
- 3. Participation increases with school experience.
- 4. The influence of the distance between home and school is open to question at Stevensville but at Missoula participation decreases as the distance between home and school increases.

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APPEHDIX

SCHEDULE A

SCHEDULE B, PUPIL INVENTORY, STEVENSVILLE SCHEDULE B, PUPIL INVENTORY, MISSOULA

SCHEDULE A

SECTION I: Assignment Sheet

The following sections of Schedule A have been assigned to the persons indicated for completion:

Section Section Title Name of Date Date No. Teacher Reported Returned

II Services to the School

III Athletics

IV Other Inter-School Contests

V Dramatics

VI Music

VII Student Government

VIII Clubs

IX Social Activities

X Miscellaneous

Note: Section X will probably have to be filled out by the principal of the school. It can be completed only by somebody who has the filled-in copies of Sections II-IX, inclusive, before him.

SECTION II: Activities Which Primarily Render Service to the School

The purpose of this section of the inventory is to gather a complete list of all those activities in your school which exist primarily for the purpose of rendering service to the school. Will you please fill in the inventory as follows:

- 1. Cross out all activities that do not exist in your school.
- 2. Add the names of any similar types of activities which you have in your school which are not included on this list.
- 3. Write in Column II the name by which this activity is known in your school.
- 4. Write in Column III the name of the faculty member who is chiefly responsible for guiding the activity.
- 5. Write in Column IV the approximate number of students who are members of the group that does the work in the activity.

	Name of the activity		Name of the faculty sponsor of the activity	Approximate number of participants
--	----------------------	--	---	------------------------------------

School Paper

Yearbook

School Bank

Lost and Found

Cafeteria Committee

Library Assistants

Rest Room Attendants

Office Assistants

Traffic Control

Student Handbook

SECTION III: Athletics (Boys and Girls)

- Please attach to this inventory the schedules of your home contests in all varsity sports for this school year.
- 2. The purpose of this section of the inventory is to gather a complete list of all athletic activities (exclusive of required P.E.) which will have been conducted in your school this year. Will you please fill in the inventory as follows:
 - 1. Glance over the major headings, A, B, C, etc., in order to acquaint yourself with the scheme of class-ification that is being used.

2. Cross out all the activities which have not existed

in your school this year.

3. Add the names of any similar types of activities which you have in your school which are not included on this list.

4. Write in Column II the name of the faculty member who is chiefly responsible for directing the activity

5. Write in Column III the approximate number of students who engage in the activity.

Column I	Column II	Column III
Name of the activity	Name of the faculty member directly in charge	Approximate No. of students who take part

A. Varsity Sports

Football (__-man)

Basketball

Track

Baseball

Softball

Golf

Tennis

Swimming

Rifle

Column	I	Column II	Column III
Name of activi		Name of the faculty member directly in charge	Approximate No. of students who take part

B. Reserve Team Sports

Football (__-man)

Basketball

Track

Paseball.

Others: (Please list below)

C. Freshmen or Freshmen-Sophomore Sports

Football (__-man)

Basketball

Track

Baseball.

Column T	Column II	Column III
Name of the activity	Name of the faculty member directly in charge	Approximate No. of students who take part

D. Boys' Intramurals (In addition to required P. E.)

Football (Touch)

Baskettall

Track

Baseball

Softball

Volleyball

Others: (Please list below)

E. Co-educational Intramurals (In addition to required P. E.)

Tennis

Ping Pong

Column I	Column II	Column III
Name of the activity	Name of the faculty member directly in charge	Approximate No. of students who take part

F. Girls' Intramurals (In addition to required P. Z.)

Volleyball.

Tennis

Basketball

Hockey

Swimming

Others: (Please list below)

G. Clubs and/or Honorary Groups Associated with Athletics

Lettermen's Club

G. A. A.

Team Managers

SECTION IV: Inter-School Contests Exclusive of Contests in Music and Athletics

The purpose of this section of the inventory is to gather a complete list of all inter-school contests (exclusive of athletics and music) in which your school will have taken part during the present school year. Please fill out the inventory for your school in the following manner:

Cross out all those contests in which your school will 1. not participate this year.

Add the names of any similar contests (exclusive of athletics and music) in which your school has par-2. ticipated or plans to participate during the year.

Write in Column II the name of your faculty director 3.

of the participants in each contest.
Write in Column III the approximate number of students taking part in each contest. (Include the students who have taken part in any preliminary contests conducted to determine your school representative.)

Column I		
Name of the activity	Name of the faculty member directly in charge	Approximate No. of students who take part

Typing Contests

Shorthand Contests

Latin Contests

Debating

Extempore Speaking

Cration

Declamation

Play Production

SECTION V: Dramatics

The purpose of this section is to secure a list of the dramatic performances produced by your school for public presentation during the current school year. Will you please fill out the inventory as follows:

1. In column I write the names of the dramatic performances produced by your school for public presentation during this school year.

2. In Column II write the dates on which these dramatic

- performances were presented.

 3. In Column III write the names of the sponsoring group, if any. e.g., junior class, dramatics club, etc.
- if any, e.g., junior class, dramatics club, etc.
 4. In Column IV write the name of the faculty director of the production.

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Name of the production	Date of performance	Name of the sponsoring group	Name of the faculty director
•			
4PullMastallus Mastallus Misselven and market Massachus Mastallus			
-			

SECTION VI: Music

The purpose of this section is to secure a list of all music groups in your school that have performed or will perform as a unit during the current school year. Please fill in the inventory as follows:

- 1. In Column I write in the names of all musical groups sponsored by your school. Groups that exist only as subgroups of a larger group need not be listed; e.g., that school band should be listed, but a quartet composed of members of the band would not need to be listed.
- 2. In Column II write the name of the faculty director of the musical group.
- 3. In Column III write the approximate number of students that make up the group.

Column I	Column II	Column III
Name of the musical group	Name of the faculty director	Approximate number of students in the group
		V
taan tid kin muunun disun gallasta daad disud ja distan mutan mijad kin kin sustan kin sustan kin sustan kin s		

SECTION VII: Student Government

Please list in Column I below any representative groups that are established in your school for the purpose of all-school student government. Write the name of the faculty sponsor in Column II. Write in Column III the approximate number of students in the group.

Column I	Column II	Column III
Governmental group	Name of the faculty sponsor	Number of students in the group
Student Council		

SECTION VIII: Special Interest or Departmental Clubs

The purpose of this section is to gather a complete list of all the special interest or departmental clubs that exist in your school.

- 1. Cross out the names of any clubs that do not exist in your school this year.
- 2. Add the names of any similar clubs which you have in your school.
- 3. Write in Column II the school name for the club if it differs from that given in Column I.
- 4. Write in Column III the name of the faculty sponsor for each club.
- 5. Write in Column IV the approximate number of student members of the club for this year.

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV
Name of the	School name for the club	Name of the faculty sponsor	Approximate membership

F. F. A.

F. H. A.

Science

Mathematics

Discussion

Art

Journalism

Hobby

Photography

Dramatics

French

SECTION IX: Social Activities

Please list the major social activities (dances, parties, banquets, carnival, class parties, etc.) that have been scheduled for this year. Include the date, if possible, and the name of the sponsoring organization.

Event	Date	Sponsoring Organization

SECTION X: Miscellaneous

The purpose of this section is to gather a complete list of all activities conducted in your school which have not been listed in a preceding section of this report. A number of miscellaneous groups are listed below which may help to serve as a reminder of some of these activities. This section of the report should be filled out in the following manner:

- 1. Cross out any activities listed which do not exist in the school this year.
- 2. Add the names of any similar activities in the school which are not listed below.
- 3. Write the name of the faculty advisor or the name of the sponsoring group in Column II.

Column I

Column II

Name of the activity

Name of the faculty advisor or the sponsoring group

A. Scholarship

Honor Roll

Honor Society

Others: (Please list below)

W. Social Welfare or Public Service

Junior Red Cross

Gifts for Europe

Community Betterment

Column I		Column II	
Nan	e of the activity	Name of the faculty advisor or the sponsoring group	
G.	Assemblies to which admission is charged		
	Please list the name of each assembly program below.	Please give the name of the sponsoring group below.	
,			
D _	Special drives for fund a	raising purposes	
	Name of the drive	Name of the sponsoring organization	
-			
E.	Add any other activity gr	coups which	

SCHEDULE B

PUPIL INVENTORY

STEVENSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Your school is one of two high schools in which a study is being conducted to find out what pupils do in extra-class activities. This study is being conducted by a student at Montana State University as partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Master of Education Degree. The information from this questionnaire will be kept confidential and no student's name will be used in the thesis.

WHAT WE WANT YOU TO DO:

13.

- 1. We would like you to answer each question carefully. Be sure you understand it before marking your paper.
- 2. Ask your teacher to explain any question you may not understand.
- 3. Make sure you answer every question.
- 4. Pefore you turn in your paper, check to make sure that you have answered all the questions.

SECTION I. Personal Data:

1.	Your name Last Name First Name
2.	What grade are you in? (Check one) 1) Seventh grade 2) Eighth grade 3) Freshmen 4) Sophomore (Check one) 5) Junior 6) Senior 7) Other (Tell what
3.	Are you a boy or a girl? (Check one) 1) I am a boy. 2) I am a girl.
4.	Do you live in the city or town in which the school you are now attending is located? (Check one) 1) Yes, I live in the city or town. 2) No, I live outside the city or town.
5.	How many miles do you have to travel from your home in order to get to school? (Check one)

6,	Check all of the following that are true:
	is less than 10 years old. 7) My father graduated from high school. Count the number of statements you have checked
SEC'	TION II. Activities in Which you Participate:
7.	Please check all of the following clubs or organizations of which you are or were or are likely to be a regular member this school year:
8.	Please check all of the following groups in which you have been or are likely to be a regular participant this year:
9.	Please check all the following musical groups of which you are or were or are likely to be a regular member this year: 1) School Band
1.0.	(For boys only. Girls skip to Question 11.) Please check all of the following athletic squads of which you are or were or are likely to be a regular member this year. 1) Versity football squad 2) Versity or reserve basketball squad 3) Versity track squad 4) Interscholastic golf squad 5) Interscholastic tennis squad write in the number of activities you have checked in Question 10. Write in ")" if you have not checked any.

11,	(For girls only, Boys skip to Question 12.) Please check all of the following sports in which you are or have been or are likely to be a regular member of a class or other intramural squad this year:
12,	Please check all of the following activities in which you have participated or are likely to participate (either as a performer, an usher, a scene designer or shifter, or a helper) this year:
13,	Please check all of the following offices or positions which you have held or are likely to hold this year:
14.	How many of the 5 home football games and 10 home basket- ball games did you attend this year? Please fill in the number below:
15.	Please check all the following partices and dances which you have attended or are likely to attend this year. 1) Freshman Reception 2) Freshman Return 3) Junior Barn Dance 4) Winter Ball 7) Junior Prom
16.	Please check all the following events which you have attended or are likely to attend this year: 1) The Brain Storm (Junior Class Play) 2) Midnight (Senior Class Play) 3) Assemblies for which admission is charged.

17.	Many of you have served on various committees in connection with extra-class activities this year. Try to recall all of the committees on which you have served—class committees, homeroom committees, club picnics, banquets, etc. Then check the one answer below which best tells the total number of committees on which you have served or are likely to serve this year: O) None O) None O) Five C) Two O) Seven C) Three C) Seven C) Seven C) Three C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven C) Seven C) Seven C) Five C) Seven C) Seven
18,	Of how many of the committees checked in Question 17 above have you been the chairman? (Write in the number below) Number of chairmanships of committees. Write in "O" if you were not the chairman of any committee.
19.	In connection with how many, if any, of the school clubs to which you belong have you bought a club pin? (Write the number below) Number of club pins. Write in "O" if you have not bought a pin for any club.
20.	Have you been a member of the student government body (an officer of the student council, or a class representative to the council) this year? (Check one)
21.	Did you buy a subscription to the school paper this year? (Check one) 1) Yes 2) No
22.	Did you buy (or do you intend to buy) a copy of the school year book this year? (Check one)
23.	Did you buy an activity ticket this year? (Check one) 1) Yes 2) No
24.	Have you bought a class ring or pin? (Check one) 1) Yes 2) No

25.	Hoy	much satisfaction have you gotten from each of the
	I'O]	llowing types of activities during the past year?
		Directions:
		Write "1" beside the type of activity that has been
		the most satisfactory to you.
		Write "2" beside the type of activity that has been the next most satisfactory.
	1	Write "3" for the next.
		Write "4" for the next.
		Write "5" for the next.
		Write "6" beside the type of activity that has been
		the least satisfactory to you.
-	a /	Activities in the school such as those you have been
		asked to check above.
	_b)	Studying or working on your school subjects.
		Activities around the home such as hobbies, games, parties.
		Activities sponsored by some organized non-commercial
		agency such as Scouts, 4-H, churches, city recreation
	_	dept., etc.
	_e)	Activities in which you plan with a group of boys or
		girls to go to some commercial entertainment such as
		public dances, movies, bowling, etc.
	_t}	Activities in which you get together with a group of
		boys or girls and then look around for something
		interesting or exciting to do.

SCHEDULE B

PUPIL INVENTORY

MISSOULA HIGH SCHOOL

Your school is one of two high schools in which a study is being conducted to find out what pupils do in extra-class activities. This study is being conducted by a student at Montana State University as partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Master of Education Degree. The information from this questionnaire will be kept confidential and no student's name will be used in the thesis.

WHAT WE WANT YOU TO DO:

- We would like you to answer each question carefully. 1. sure you understand it before marking your paper.
- Ask your teacher to explain any question you may not under-2. stand.
- Make sure you answer every question. Before you turn in your paper, check to make sure that you have answered all the questions.

SECTION I. Personal Data:

1.	Your name		
		ast Name	First Name
2.	What grade are you 1) Seventh grade 2) Eighth grade 3) Freshman 4) Sophomere	rade5	Junior Senior Other (Tell what)
3.	1) I am a boy 2) I am a gir		
4.	are now attending 1) Yes, I live 2) No, I live	e city or town in whis located? (Check we in the city or to outside the city of	one) wn. or town.
5.	1) Less than 2) From one t	one mile. to three miles. to eight miles. to fifteen miles.	from your home in

Count the number of statements you have checked in Item 6 above, and write the total in the space on the left.	9
ON II. Activities in Which You Participate:	
which you are or were or are likely to be a regular sember this school year: 1) Student Council 16) G. A. A. 2) Senior Council 17) Future Teachers of A Junior Council 16) F. H. A. 4) Sophomore Council 19) F. F. A. 5) Freshman Council 20) Quill and Scroll 21) P. A. S. F. 7) Pep Club 22) The Debate & Speech 21) P. A. S. F. 7) Pep Club 22) The Debate & Speech 23) Philosophy Club 24) Saddle Club 24) Saddle Club 24) Saddle Club 25) Camera Club 11) Junior Red Cross 26) Wild Life Club 12) Ski Club 27) Rifle Club 27) Rifle Club 13) D. E. C. A. 28) Radio Club 29) Movie Operators 15) Art Club Write in the number of groups you have checked in Question 7. Write in "O" if you have not checked any.	Club
lease check all of the following groups in which you have een or are likely to be a regular participant this school	1
2) The group which publishes The Konah, the school paper. 2) The group which publishes The Eitterroot, the school yearbook. 3) The group which publishes The Kopee, The school magazine. Write in the number of activities you have checked in Question 8. Write in "O" if you have not	
Pon Pon Pb	2) Our home is heated by a central heating system (furnace heat). 3) Cur home has an electric or gas refrigerator. 4 Our home has a tellephone. 5) We have a vacuum cleaner in our home. 6) My family owns an automobile for family use which is less than 10 years old. 7) My father graduated from high school. Count the number of statements you have checked in Item 6 above, and write the total in the space on the left. FION II. Activitias in Which You Participate: Please check all of the following clubs or organizations of which you are or were or are likely to be a regular member this school year: 1) Student Council 160 G. A. A. 2) Senior Council 170 Future Teachers of A. 4) Sophomore Council 190 F. F. A. 5) Freshman Council 200 Quill and Scroll 19 F. F. A. 5) Freshman Council 210 P. A. S. F. 7) Fep Club 220 The Debate & Speech 201 The Debate & Speech 202 The Debate & Speech 203 Philosophy Club 204 Philosophy Club 205 Philo

9•	Please check all of the following musical groups of which you are or were or are likely to be a regular member this year.
	year. 1) Dance Band 2) Spertanaires 4) A Cappella Choir write in the number of groups you have checked in Question 9. Write in "O" if you have not checked any.
10.	Please check all of the following groups in which you have been or are likely to be a regular participant this year:
	2) Office Assistants 5) Ticket Managers 3) Lost and Found 6) Cafeteria Workers Write in the number of activities you have checked in Question 10. Write in "0" if you have not checked any.
11.	(For boys only. Girls skip to Question 12.) Please check all of the following athletic squads of which you are or were or are likely to be a regular member this year. Check for Freshman, Reserve and Varsity Squads. 1) Football 2) Basketball 3) Track Write in the number of activities you have checked in Question 11. Write in "0" if you have not
30	checked any. Please check all of the following sports in which you are
12.	or have been or are likely to be a regular member of a elass or other intramural squad this year: 1) Basketball 5) Ping Pong 2) Volleyball 5) Softball 3) Bowling 7) Swimming 4) Badminton 8) Tumbling Write in the number of activities you have checked in Question 12. Write in "O" if you have not checked any.
13.	Please check all of the following activities in which you have participated or are likely to participate (either as a performer, an usher, a scene designer or shifter, or a helper) this year:

14.	Please check all of the following offices or positions which you have held or are likely to hold this year: 1 Officer of your class 2 Officer of Student or other intramural or other intramural athletic team 5 Team manager in a varsity sport 1 Captain of a varsity of A Chear leader athletic team
	Check if you are or were an officer in any of the following clubs this year: 1) Key Club 13) F. H. A. 2) Pep Club 14) F. F. A. 3) Girls' Club 15) Quill and Scroll 4) WMW Club 16) P. A. S. F. 5) Thespians 17) Debate & Speech Club 6) Junior Red Cross 18) Philosophy Club 7) Ski Club 19) Saddle Club 3) D. E. C. A. 20) Camera Club 10) Art Club 21) Wild Life Club 11) G. A. A. 23) Radio Club 12) Future Teachers 24) Movie Operators of America Write in the number of items you have checked in Question 14. Write in "0" if you have not checked any.
15.	Please check all of the home athletic concests which you have attended or plan to attend either as a spectator or as a player this year: Football Games Attended 1) Twin Falls, Idaho 2) Butte Central 5) Billings 3) Kalispell
	Basketball Games Attended 1) North Central, Spokane 2) Anaconda 3) Butte Central 4) Helena 5) Butte 5) Butte Tournament
	Trackmeets Attended 1) Great Falls 2) Butte Write in the number of contests you have checked in Question 15. Write in "0" if you have not checked any.

16.	Please check all the following parties, dances and other social functions which you have attended or are likely to attend this year:
17.	Please check all of the following events which you have attended or are likely to attend this year:
18.	Many of you have served on various committees in connection with extra-class activities this year. Try to recall all of the committees on which you have served—class committees, homeroom committees, club committees, student council committees, committees for parties, dances, picnics, banquets, etc. Then check the one answer below which best tells the total number of committees on which you have served or are likely to serve this year:
19.	Of how many of the committees checked in Question 18 above have you been the chairman? (Write in the number below) Number of chairmanships of committees. Write in "O" if you were not the chairman of any committee.
20.	In connection with how many, if any, of the school clubs to which you belong have you bought a club pin? (Write the number below) Number of club pins. Write in "O" if you have not bought a pin for any club.
21.	Have you been, or are you likely to become, a member of the student government body (an officer of the student council, or a homeroom representative to the council) this year? (Check one) 1) Yes 2) No

22,	Did you buy a subscription to The Konah, the school paper, this year? 1) Yes 2) No
23.	Did you buy (or do you intend to buy) a copy of The Bit- terroot, the school yearbook, this year? (Check one)
24.	Did you buy a subscription to The Kopee, the school mag- azine, this year? (Check one)
25.	Did you buy a student activity ticket this year? (Check one) 1) Yes 2) No
26.	Have you bought a class ring or pin? (Check one)
27.	How much satisfaction have you gotten from each of the following types of activities during the past year? Directions: Write "1" beside the type of activity that has been the most satisfactory to you. Write "2" beside the type of activity that has been the next most satisfactory. Write "3" For the next. Write "4" For the next. Write "5" For the next. Write "6" For the type of activity that has been the least satisfactory to you. a) Activities in the school such as those you have been asked to check above. b) Studying or working on your school subjects. c) Activities around the home such as hobbies, games, parties. d) Activities sponsored by some organized non-commercial agency such as the Scouts, YMCA, 4-H, ehurches, city recreation department, etc. e) Activities in which you plan with a group of boys or girls to go to some commercial entertainment such as public dances, movies, bowling, etc.
	f) Activities in which you get together with a group of boys or girls and then look around for something interesting or exciting to de.