

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATHLETIC COACHES IN CLASS "A"  
AND CLASS "B" HIGH SCHOOLS OF NORTH AND EAST TEXAS

APPROVED:

  
Major Professor

  
Minor Professor

  
Dean of the School of Education

  
Dean of the Graduate School

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ATHLETIC COACHES IN CLASS "A"  
AND CLASS "B" HIGH SCHOOLS OF NORTH AND EAST TEXAS**

**THESIS**

**Presented to the Graduate Council of the North  
Texas State College in Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements**

**For the Degree of**

**MASTER OF SCIENCE**

**By**

**179910**

**Forrest Lee Covin, B. S.**

**Longview, Texas**

**August, 1950**

179910

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES . . . . .	vi
Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
Statement of the Problem	
Purpose of the Study	
Limitations of the Study	
Related Studies	
Sources of Data	
Definition of Terms	
Treatment of Data	
II. PERSONAL INFORMATION REGARDING CLASS "A" COACHES IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF NORTH AND EAST TEXAS . . . . .	13
Age of the Coaches	
Age at Beginning of Coaching Career	
Marital Status of Coaches	
Number of Children of the Coaches	
Organizational Affiliations of the Class "A" Coaches	
Educational Institutions Conferring the Bachelor's Degree upon the Coaches	
Educational Institutions Conferring the Master's Degree upon the Coaches	
Major Fields of the Coaches	
Minor Fields of the Coaches	
Number of Coaches Teaching Major and Minor Subjects	
Number of Coaches Lettering in Sports	
Coaches Who Were Collegiate Captains	
Hours Spent in Coaching Sports	
Teaching Load of Coaches	
Coaches' Fields of Teaching	
Administrative Positions Held by Coaches	
Departmental Responsibilities of Coaches	
Recreational Activities of Coaches	
Attendance at Coaching Schools	

Professional Progress of Coaches  
 Beginning Salaries of Coaches  
 Coaches' Salaries in 1948-1949  
 Supplementary Earnings of Coaches  
 Summary

III. PERSONAL INFORMATION REGARDING CLASS "B"  
 COACHES IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF NORTH AND EAST  
 TEXAS . . . . .

47

Age of the Coaches  
 Age at Beginning of Career  
 Marital Status of Coaches  
 Number of Children of Coaches  
 Organizational Affiliations of the  
 Class "B" Coaches  
 Educational Institutions Conferring the  
 Bachelor's Degree upon the Coaches  
 Educational Institutions Conferring the  
 Master's Degree upon the Coaches  
 Major Fields of the Coaches  
 Minor Fields of the Coaches  
 Number of Coaches Lettering in Sports  
 Coaches Who Were Collegiate Team Captains  
 Hours Spent in Coaching Sports  
 Teaching Load of Coaches  
 Coaches' Fields of Teaching  
 Administrative Positions Held by Coaches  
 Departmental Responsibilities of Coaches  
 Recreational Activities of the Coaches  
 Attendance at Coaching Schools  
 Professional Progress of Coaches  
 Beginning Salaries of Coaches  
 Coaches' Salaries in 1948-1949  
 Supplementary Earnings of Coaches  
 Summary

IV. COMPARISON OF CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES IN  
 HIGH SCHOOLS OF NORTH AND EAST TEXAS, MADE  
 FROM A DETAILED STUDY OF THESE COACHES . . . 79

Comparison of Ages of the Two Groups of  
 Coaches  
 Comparison of Ages at Which the Two Groups  
 of Coaches Began Their Coaching Careers  
 Comparison of Marital Status of the Two  
 Groups of Coaches

Comparison of Organizational Affiliations of the Two Groups of Coaches	
Comparison of the Two Groups of Coaches as to Educational Institutions Con- ferring the Bachelor's Degree upon Them	
Comparison of the Two Groups of Coaches as to Educational Institutions Con- ferring the Master's Degree upon Them	
Comparison of the Major and Minor Subjects of the Two Groups of Coaches	
Comparison of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches as to College Letters Awarded in Sports	
Comparison of Time Spent Weekly in Coaching and in Teaching by Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches	
Comparison of Administrative Positions Held by Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches	
Comparison of Recreational Activities of the Two Groups of Coaches	
Comparison of Attendance at Coaching School by Both Groups of Coaches	
Comparison of Beginning Positions of the Two Groups of Coaches	
Comparison of Beginning and of Present Salaries of the Two Groups of Coaches	
Summary	
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	106
Summary	
Conclusions	
APPENDIX . . . . .	111
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	116

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Number of Class "A" Coaches Reporting Each Age in 1948-1949 . . . . .	15
2. Ages at Which Class "A" Coaches Began Their Coaching Careers and the Number Reporting Each Age . . . . .	16
3. Marital Status of the Coaches; Number Un-married, Married, Widowers, and Divorced . .	17
4. Number of Children in the Families of Class "A" Coaches and the Number Reporting Each . . .	18
5. Organizational Affiliations of the Class "A" Coaches and the Number Reporting Membership in Each Organization . . . . .	19
6. Educational Institutions Conferring the Bachelor's Degree upon the Class "A" Coaches and the Number Receiving the Degree from Each Institution . . . . .	21
7. Educational Institutions Conferring the Master's Degree upon the Class "A" Coaches and the Number Receiving the Degree from Each Institution . . . . .	23
8. Major Subjects of the Class "A" Coaches and Number of Individuals Majoring in Each Subject . . . . .	24
9. Minor Subjects of Class "A" Coaches and Number of Individuals Minorng in Each Subject . .	25
10. Collegiate Sports Participated in by the Class "A" Coaches, and Number of Coaches Lettering a Certain Number of Years in Each Sport . .	27
11. Number of Coaches Who Were Team Captains in the Collegiate Athletic Activities in Which They Participated . . . . .	28

Table	Page
12. Number of Hours Spent Weekly by Class "A" Coaches in Coaching Track, Football, and Basketball, and the Total Number Coaching Each Sport . . . . .	29
13. Number of Class "A" Coaches Reporting Hours Spent Weekly in Teaching . . . . .	31
14. Teaching Duties of Class "A" Coaches in High Schools of North and East Texas and the Number Teaching Each Subject . . . . .	32
15. Administrative Positions Held by Class "A" Coaches and the Number Holding Each Position . . . . .	33
16. Departmental Responsibilities of Class "A" Coaches During 1948-1949 and the Number of Coaches Assuming Each Responsibility . . . . .	34
17. Recreational Activities of Class "A" Coaches and the Number Participating in Each Activity . . . . .	35
18. Number of Class "A" Coaches Attending Coaching Schools During the Last Three Years . . . . .	36
19. Professional Progress of Class "A" Coaches and the Number Holding Each Beginning Position . . . . .	37
20. Beginning Salaries of Class "A" Coaches and the Number of Coaches Reporting Each Salary . . . . .	38
21. 1948-1949 Salaries of the Class "A" Coaches and the Number of Individuals Reporting Each Salary . . . . .	39
22. Number of Coaches Receiving Supplementary Incomes in 1948-1949 for Various Types of Work and Earnings Reported by Each . . . . .	41
23. Number of Class "B" Coaches Reporting Each Age in 1948-1949 . . . . .	48

Table	Page
24. Ages at Which the Class "B" Coaches Began Their Coaching Careers and the Number Reporting Each Age . . . . .	50
25. Marital Status of the Coaches; Number Unmarried, Married, Widowers, and Divorced . .	51
26. Number of Children in the Families of Class "B" Coaches and the Number Reporting Each . . .	52
27. Organizational Affiliations of Class "B" Coaches and the Number Reporting Membership in Each.	53
28. Educational Institutions Conferring the Bachelor's Degree upon Class "B" Coaches and the Number Receiving Their Degree from Each Institution . . . . .	54
29. Educational Institutions Conferring the Master's Degree upon Class "B" Coaches and the Number Receiving the Degree from Each Institution .	56
30. Major Subjects of Class "B" Coaches and the Number of Coaches Majoring in Each Subject .	57
31. Minor Subjects of Class "B" Coaches and the Number of Coaches Minorng in Each Subject .	58
32. Collegiate Sports Participated in by Class "B" Coaches, and the Number of Coaches Lettering a Certain Number of Years in Each Sport . .	59
33. Number of Class "B" Coaches Who Were Team Captains in the Collegiate Athletic Activities in Which They Participated . . . . .	60
34. Number of Hours Spent Weekly by Class "B" Coaches in Coaching Track, Football, and Basketball, and the Number Coaching Each Sport . . . . .	61
35. Number of Class "B" Coaches Reporting Certain Numbers of Hours Spent Weekly in Teaching Academic Subjects . . . . .	63
36. Teaching Duties of Class "B" Coaches and the Number Teaching Each Subject . . . . .	64



Table	Page
37. Administrative Positions Held by Class "B" Coaches and the Number Holding Each Position . . . . .	65
38. Departmental Responsibilities of the Class "B" Coaches During 1948-1949, and the Number of Coaches Assuming Each Responsibility .	66
39. Recreational Activities of Class "B" Coaches and the Number Participating in Each Activity . . . . .	67
40. Number of Class "B" Coaches Attending Coaching Schools During the Last Three Years . . .	68
41. Professional Progress of Class "B" Coaches and the Number Holding Each Beginning Position	69
42. Beginning Salaries of Class "B" Coaches and the Number of Coaches Reporting Each Salary . . . . .	70
43. 1948-1949 Salaries of Class "B" Coaches and the Number of Coaches Reporting Each Salary . . . . .	72
44. Number of Class "B" Coaches Receiving Supplementary Incomes in 1948-1949 for Various Types of Work and the Earnings Reported by Each Coach . . . . .	73
45. Comparison of Ages of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches in 1948-1949 . . . . .	80
46. Comparison of the Ages at Which Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches Began Their Coaching Careers . . . . .	82
47. Comparison of the Marital Status and the Number of Children in Each Family of the Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches . . . . .	84
48. Comparison of the Organizational Affiliations of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches and the Number Reporting Membership in Each . . .	86

Table	Page
49. Comparison of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches as to the Educational Institutions Conferring upon Them the Bachelor's Degree . . .	88
50. Comparison of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches as to the Educational Institutions Conferring upon Them the Master's Degree . . .	89
51. Comparison of the Major and Minor Subjects of the Coaches in Class "A" and Class "B" High Schools . . . . .	91
52. Comparison of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches as to the Number of Years College Letters Were Awarded for Outstanding Participation in Six Major Sports . . . . .	92
53. Comparison of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches as to Average Time Spent Each Week in Coaching and in Teaching, with Percentages of Coaches . . . . .	94
54. Comparison of Administrative Positions Held by Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches, and the Number and Percentage for Each . . . . .	95
55. Comparison of the Recreational Activities of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches and the Number Participating in Each . . . . .	97
56. Comparison of the Number of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches Attending Coaching School During the Past Three Years . . . . .	98
57. Comparison of the Beginning Positions of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches . . . . .	100
58. Comparison of Beginning and Present Salaries of Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches with Percentage in Each Range . . . . .	101

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Statement of the Problem

The major problem and concern in the present writing is that of presenting a comparative study of the personnel status of coaches in Class "A" and Class "B" high schools of North and East Texas. Coaching in these schools is a definite problem because of the limited number of boys in Class "A" and Class "B" schools. It is logical to assume that some consideration of the duties, responsibilities, social relationships, and rewards of present-day coaches will be of interest and value to prospective coaches in preparing themselves to meet their responsibilities in this field of work.

#### Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to make a comparative analysis of a representative number of coaches in selected Class "A" and Class "B" high schools of North and East Texas. The primary objective involved in the investigation can be considered as threefold, namely: (1) to determine the present personnel status of Class "A" and Class "B" coaches in North and East Texas high schools; (2) to supply information which may be pertinent to school administrators

concerning the status of high-school athletic coaches in high schools of North and East Texas; and (3) to present facts that may be useful in the vocational and educational guidance of young men who contemplate a coaching career.

#### Limitations of the Study

The study is limited to data supplied by respondents to a questionnaire that was sent to coaches in selected schools in the areas of Texas previously indicated. More than two hundred questionnaires were distributed, and of those completed and returned, seventy-five of the most nearly complete ones were selected from Class "A" high schools and the same number from Class "B" high schools. Data derived from these 150 questionnaires constituted the major source of information for this study.

#### Related Studies

A brief survey of certain related studies may provide some proper introduction to the present writing.

Hamilton in 1941 made a study of the status of athletic coaches in Kentucky high schools for the school years extending from 1930-1931 through 1940-1941.<sup>1</sup> Data concerning sixty-seven coaches in Kentucky high schools were obtained

---

<sup>1</sup>Robert W. Hamilton, "The Status of the Athletic Coach in Kentucky High Schools for the School Years 1930-31 through 1940-41," Educational Bulletin, Commonwealth of Kentucky, X (September, 1941), No. 7.

from the records of the Kentucky high-schools' athletic associations, from the files of the Kentucky State Department of Education, from the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, and from the offices of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and of the Department of Physical Education of the University of Kentucky.

Hamilton's study was undertaken for the purposes of (1) gathering information relative to the status of the athletic coach in Kentucky high schools and of (2) presenting the information in such a way that it would be of practical value to athletic coaches, prospective coaches, and school administrators.

Hamilton presented his data by means of tables, graphs, and original figures drawn to scale to represent percentages. He treated the data statistically to determine the rank, mean, and percentages. Social science, science, English, and mathematics were the four fundamental subjects in the college preparation of Kentucky high-school athletic coaches. Hamilton found a need for greater correlation between the coaches' fields of professional preparation and their fields of teaching. He concluded that administrators, in considering applicants for coaching positions, should take into account the academic preparation of prospective coaches and compare it with the teaching needs of the vacancies to be filled. He discovered that most of the coaching in the

Kentucky high schools was done by young men. The annual average salary of a Kentucky high-school coach in 1940 was \$1,635.43. The average salary of a Kentucky high-school English teacher at that time was \$1,235.34.

The present study varies from that made by Hamilton in that it is more inclusive as to the number of coaches included, and it involves individuals from specific school categories, that is, from Class "A" and Class "B" high schools only.

Gregory in 1940 made a personnel study of football coaches in those high schools of Texas classified as "AA" schools.<sup>2</sup> The instrument used to collect the data was a questionnaire which was sent to 101 head coaches. Sixty-seven questionnaires were returned.

Gregory obtained data for the presentation of his study concerning the following items: (1) age of the coaches in 1939-1940; (2) number of children; (3) affiliation in lodges, civic organizations, fraternal orders, churches, and professional societies; (4) academic training; and (5) collegiate activities.

Gregory found that the average age at which most coaches began coaching was twenty-four years, and that the average

---

<sup>2</sup>Lyman Gregory, "A Personnel Study of Head Football Coaches in 'AA' High Schools of Texas" (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Physical Education, North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas, 1940).

age of the coaches at the time of his study was thirty-four years. Sixty-one of the coaches were married, five were unmarried, and one was divorced. Thirty-nine coaches belonged to civic organizations and sixty-one were members of professional societies. Fifteen held membership in lodges, and fifty-seven reported church membership. All of the coaches included in Gregory's study held college degrees. Fourteen of the sixty-seven coaches had master's degrees. All degrees except five had been conferred by Texas colleges and universities. Twenty-seven of the sixty-seven coaches taught in their major fields of academic preparation, and seven taught subjects in their minor fields; whereas twenty-four taught in neither their major nor their minor subject fields. Approximately one third of the coaches held administrative positions, unrelated to coaching duties. The coaches spent an average of twenty-four hours in classroom teaching and nineteen hours in coaching work per week. A median of seven years' tenure in the same position was reported for the group.

The present study differs from Gregory's in that it includes coaches from a wider classification of schools and covers a span of time up to and including 1948-1949. This study also is limited to a particular region of Texas.

A study of six-man football in the high schools of Texas which was conducted by Jones in 1946 is in some respects

related to the present investigation.<sup>3</sup> The data for Jones' study were obtained by means of a detailed questionnaire sent to 163 high schools in Texas sponsoring six-man football. Ninety-eight of these questionnaires were completed and returned.

Jones' study was undertaken (1) to determine the status of six-man football in the public high schools of Texas under the Texas Interscholastic League in 1941; (2) to determine to what extent six-man football was meeting the needs of the small high school; and (3) to compile information that would be of interest and value to those schools sponsoring six-man football at the time and that would assist these schools considering adoption of the game.

The findings of Jones' study which are significant to the present investigation are as follows: (1) the coaching experience and the college preparation in physical education of the coaches of six-man football were inadequate, only fifteen coaches out of ninety-eight having majored in physical education while in college; (2) a majority of the coaches had administrative duties which allowed insufficient time for coaching; (3) the coaches spent an average of 20.5 hours per week in classroom teaching in addition to coaching

---

<sup>3</sup>Ross Jones, "A Study to Determine the Status of Six-man Football in the Public High Schools under the Texas Interscholastic League in 1941" (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Physical Education, North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas, 1946).



from one to four sports during the year; and (4) 82.2 per cent of the coaches received no extra pay for their coaching duties.

Jones' study differed from the present one in that it was limited to high schools offering an opportunity for participation in six-man football during the year 1941.

In 1940 Fenn made a study of the directors of physical education in Texas high schools.<sup>4</sup> This survey consisted of a personnel study of a selected group of men who were high-school physical education directors. Primary effort was directed toward the accumulation and interpretation of factual information regarding their duties, responsibilities, professional status, and personal and social relationships for the purpose of making recommendations to men going into the field or contemplating such work as a career.

Fenn's study was related to the present one in that the directors of physical education studied by Fenn had coaching duties as a portion of their total responsibility. The data for his study were obtained by questionnaires sent to 125 directors of physical education in high schools, covering an area of seventy-eight counties in Texas.

---

<sup>4</sup>William Fenn, "A Personnel Study of the Men Physical Education Directors in a Selected Group of Independent White Senior High Schools in Texas" (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Physical Education, North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas, 1940).

Fenn found that the physical education directors studied did most of their teaching in the physical education and health fields, and that their administrative duties centered around matters of organization, correspondence, school reports, and conferences with students. Eighty-four per cent of the directors coached football, sixty-three per cent coached basketball, fifty-nine per cent coached track, and twenty-six per cent coached baseball. The median age of the physical education directors at the time they had accepted their first position was 23.8 years. The median age of the group in 1939-1940 was 35.5 years. Their median salary for 1939-1940 was \$1,743.00. Forty-nine per cent of the directors supplemented their salaries by officiating at athletic contests, by taking summer jobs, and by other similar activities. The median amount of the supplemental earnings was \$104.00 per year per individual. The percentage of the directors possessing either a bachelor's or a master's degree was 94.4. Of the total number of degrees, 68.5 per cent had been conferred by educational institutions in Texas.

The present study makes a comparative analysis of athletic coaches, whereas Fenn's investigation concerned itself with the personnel phases of directors of physical education in certain Texas high schools during the year 1940.

### Sources of Data

Both documentary and human sources were utilized in the present study. Practically all information in this approach was obtained through the use of a questionnaire, a copy of which is contained in the Appendix (pp. 112-115), sent to the Class "A" and Class "B" athletic coaches in North and East Texas high schools. Some information was obtained from a bulletin issued by the Texas Interscholastic League.<sup>5</sup> Names of the high schools to be included in the study were selected from a bulletin of the Texas State Department of Education.<sup>6</sup> The names of the coaches were obtained from the principal or the superintendent of the high school in which the individual coach was employed. Questionnaires were sent to the coaches directly, accompanied by a letter soliciting their co-operation in the study.

Documentary sources of data were professional bulletins, books, theses, and periodicals.

### Definition of Terms

The term coach is defined for this study as an expert who develops teams for interscholastic competition in major sports.

---

<sup>5</sup>The Constitution and Rules of the University Interscholastic League, University of Texas Bulletin, No. 3824, June 22, 1938, pp. 16-17.

<sup>6</sup>Texas State Department of Education, Standards and Activities of the Division of Supervision, 1948-49, Bulletin No. 507, 1949.

The term major sports refers to sports which are sponsored by the Texas Interscholastic League competition in the public schools, namely, football, basketball, baseball, and track.

In this investigation the term personnel study is interpreted as including personal information about the coaches in Class "A" and Class "B" high schools of North and East Texas.

A high school which enrolled fewer than two hundred pupils during the preceding academic year is a conference "B" school. The high school which enrolled from two hundred to five hundred pupils during the preceding year is a conference "A" school.<sup>7</sup>

#### Treatment of Data

A sound instrument for the gathering of the data was desired. The questionnaire as formulated included items that were deemed relevant to the study and that contributed to the total picture of the status of the athletic coaches in representative Class "A" and Class "B" high schools of North and East Texas.

An introductory letter to accompany the questionnaire was formulated. In it, directions for supplying the data

---

<sup>7</sup> The Constitution and Rules of the University Interscholastic League, University of Texas Bulletin, No. 3824, pp. 16-17.

requested in the questionnaire were given. A copy of this letter is included in the Appendix (p.111) of this study.

The respondents to the questionnaires were classified into two groups on the basis of the student enrollment of their respective high schools. These groups were designated as Class "A" coaches and Class "B" coaches, identifying those employed, respectively, in Class "A" and Class "B" high schools of North and East Texas.

Statistical procedures in the treatment of the data included counting and computing the percentages of particular responses. In order to facilitate the interpretation of data, a number of tables have been set up and will appear in the following treatment of the subject. The findings of the study were interpreted and compared for each of the two groups of coaches.

Whereas this chapter has served as an introduction to the study, the treatment of the problem will be developed in the following manner in succeeding chapters:

Chapter II presents the data relating to Class "A" coaches of selected high schools in North and East Texas. The method of presentation is by tables and analyses.

Chapter III follows the same plan in setting forth and analyzing the data for Class "B" coaches.

Chapter IV consists of a comparison of the data for athletic coaches in both Class "A" and Class "B" high schools,

and follows the same organization and arrangement as the two preceding chapters.

Chapter V presents a summary of the findings of the study and lists certain conclusions resulting from the treatment of the problem.

## CHAPTER II

### PERSONAL INFORMATION REGARDING CLASS "A" COACHES IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF NORTH AND EAST TEXAS

The present chapter is a compiled record of the total activities of seventy-five Class "A" athletic coaches in representative high schools of North and East Texas, taken from the responses to the questionnaire used as the instrument for collecting data. Some of the information contained in this chapter may be considered to be of significance from the standpoint of vocational or educational guidance, and certainly is a necessary component of any personnel study which attempts to present a clear picture of the Class "A" athletic coaches in its entirety. Data in this chapter include the following items: (1) ages of the Class "A" coaches in 1948-1949, (2) ages at which they began their coaching careers, (3) marital status, (4) number of children, (5) affiliation with churches, lodges, civic organizations, fraternal orders, and professional societies, (6) academic training, (7) number teaching their major and minor subjects, (8) collegiate athletic activities, (9) number of hours spent weekly in coaching, (10) number of hours spent weekly in teaching, (11) administrative positions held,

(12) departmental responsibilities of the coaches, (13) recreational activities, (14) coaching-school attendance, (15) beginning positions, (16) beginning salaries, (17) salaries as of 1948-1949, and (18) supplementary earnings.

#### Age of the Coaches

Data in Table 1 reveal that the youngest coach of the seventy-five reporting from the Class "A" group of high schools in North and East Texas was twenty-one years of age, and the oldest was forty-six years of age. The average age of this group of coaches was 30.5 years. An analysis of the data shows that there were three coaches in the youngest-age group, two in the oldest-age group, and nine in the thirty-to-thirty-one-year age group, which was the average. There were fourteen coaches in the twenty-five-year and twenty-six-year age groups, which represented the largest grouping for any two consecutive years. Thirty-five coaches were in the twenty-year age group, thirty-four were in the thirty-year age group, and six were in the forty-year age group.

From these figures we can calculate that approximately forty-seven per cent of the coaches were in the twenty-year age group; forty-five per cent of them were in the thirty-year age group; and eight per cent were in the forty-year age group. The preceding data are interesting when compared



TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CLASS "A" COACHES REPORTING  
EACH AGE IN 1948-1949

Age in Years	Number of Coaches
21	3
22	4
23	3
24	1
25	0
26	5
27	3
28	3
29	4
Total for 20-year age group . . .	
	35
30	7
31	2
32	6
33	1
34	5
35	4
36	1
37	1
38	1
39	3
Total for 30-year age group . . .	
	34
40	2
43	2
46	2
Total for 40-year age group . . .	
	6
Grand total . . .	
	75

with data in Table 2, which reveal the ages at which the coaches began their coaching careers.

## Age at Beginning of Coaching Career

Data in Table 2 indicate that one coach began his coaching career at eighteen years of age, five at twenty, eleven at twenty-one, nine at twenty-two, eight at twenty-three, eleven at twenty-four, eleven at twenty-five, four at twenty-six, ten at twenty-seven, one at thirty, two at thirty-

TABLE 2

AGES AT WHICH CLASS "A" COACHES BEGAN THEIR  
COACHING CAREERS AND THE NUMBER  
REPORTING EACH AGE

Beginning Age	Number of Coaches
18 . . . . .	1
20 . . . . .	5
21 . . . . .	11
22 . . . . .	9
23 . . . . .	8
24 . . . . .	11
25 . . . . .	11
26 . . . . .	4
27 . . . . .	10
30 . . . . .	1
31 . . . . .	2
34 . . . . .	1
35 . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	75

one, one at thirty-four, and one at thirty-five years of age. The average age at which the coaches began their coaching careers was 26.5 years. Seventy of the seventy-five coaches reporting on this item began coaching between

the ages of eighteen and twenty-seven years, and the remaining five began between the ages of thirty and thirty-five years. Of the seventy-five reporting, approximately ninety-three per cent began coaching between the ages of eighteen and twenty-seven years. Approximately seven per cent began their coaching careers after they were thirty years of age.

#### Marital Status of Coaches

Data in Table 3 reveal that fifty-two of the seventy-five Class "A" coaches were married, twenty were unmarried, three were widowers, and none was divorced. This information means that approximately sixty-nine per cent of the

TABLE 3

#### MARITAL STATUS OF THE COACHES: NUMBER UNMARRIED, MARRIED, WIDOWERS, AND DIVORCED

Marital Status	Number of Coaches
Unmarried . . . . .	20
Married . . . . .	52
Widowers . . . . .	3
Divorced . . . . .	0
	—
Total . . . . .	75

coaches were married, twenty-seven per cent were unmarried, and four per cent were widowers. The absence of divorcees among these coaches was a commendable feature.

### Number of Children of the Coaches

Data in Table 4 show that ten of the Class "A" coaches had no children, eighteen had only one child each, twenty had two children each, four had three each, and one had four children. An analysis of these data indicate that

TABLE 4

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILIES OF CLASS "A" COACHES AND THE NUMBER REPORTING EACH

Number of Children	Number of Coaches
0 . . . . .	10
1 . . . . .	18
2 . . . . .	20
3 . . . . .	4
4 . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	53

approximately eighteen per cent of the coaches had no children; thirty-four per cent had one child; thirty-eight per cent had two children; eight per cent had three children; and two per cent reported four children. Among the children reported by the coaches, thirty-nine were boys and thirty-five were girls. In other words, fifty-three per cent of the children were boys and forty-seven per cent of them were girls.

**Organizational Affiliations of the  
Class "A" Coaches**

Table 5 indicates that church affiliations were reported by seventy-three of the seventy-five coaches in the study. Five different denominations were represented in their memberships. Thirty-one coaches were Baptists, twenty-seven were Methodists, seven were members of the Church of Christ, seven were Presbyterians, and one was a member of the Mormon Church. Two of the coaches reported that they were not

TABLE 5

**ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS OF THE CLASS "A" COACHES  
AND THE NUMBER REPORTING MEMBERSHIP IN  
EACH ORGANIZATION**

Organization	Number of Coaches
Churches . . . . .	73
National social fraternities . . . . .	3
Lodges . . . . .	35
Civic organizations . . . . .	34
Texas Football Coaches' Association . . . . .	62
Texas Physical Education Association . . . . .	5
Texas State Teachers' Association . . . . .	66
National Education Association . . . . .	2

members of any church. These figures mean that approximately forty-one per cent of the coaches were Baptists, thirty-six per cent were Methodists, ten per cent were Presbyterians, ten per cent were members of the Church of Christ, one per cent was Mormon, and three per cent were not members of any church. If church membership indicates moral fitness

and the capacity for exerting desirable influences upon other individuals, then the 1948-1949 Class "A" coaches included in this study were well qualified for leadership as a group of morally responsible individuals, approximately ninety-seven per cent of whom reported membership in some church.

Information in Table 5 shows that thirty-five of the Class "A" coaches, or approximately forty-six per cent, held membership in lodges. It was revealed that thirty-four of the coaches belonged to the Masonic Lodge and one belonged to the Odd Fellows' Lodge.

Table 5 indicates that thirty-four of the Class "A" coaches, or approximately forty-six per cent, held membership in civic organizations. Eighteen of the coaches belonged to the Lions Club, twelve to the Rotary, four to the Kiwanis, and one to the Chamber of Commerce. This listing indicates that the coaches as a group accepted their responsibility as public-minded citizens. As members of civic organizations, they came in contact with the local business men and other leaders of the community, thus helping to mold a more desirable relationship between the community and the school.

This table also shows that sixty-two of the seventy-five individuals belonged to the Texas Football Coaches' Association; five, to the Texas Physical Education Association;

sixty-six, to the Texas State Teachers' Association; and two, to the National Education Association.

Educational Institutions Conferring the Bachelor's Degree upon the Coaches

Table 6 reveals that twenty-nine of the Class "A" coaches received their bachelor's degrees from North Texas State College (North Texas State Teachers College at the time the degrees were conferred); in second rank came East

TABLE 6

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONFERRING THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE UPON THE CLASS "A" COACHES AND THE NUMBER RECEIVING THE DEGREE FROM EACH INSTITUTION

Institutions Conferring Bachelor's Degree	Number of Coaches
Austin College . . . . .	2
Centenary College . . . . .	1
Baylor University . . . . .	5
East Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	15
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College . . . . .	2
North Texas State College . . . . .	29
Texas Christian University . . . . .	4
Southern Methodist University . . . . .	1
Tulane University . . . . .	1
West Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	2
Texas Technological College . . . . .	4
Howard Payne College . . . . .	1
Trinity University . . . . .	1
Tulsa University . . . . .	3
Southeast State Teachers College (Oklahoma) . . . . .	1
Southwest Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	2
Sam Houston State Teachers College . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	
75	

Texas State Teachers College with fifteen graduates. Five of the coaches received their degrees from Baylor University; and Texas Technological College and Texas Christian University conferred four degrees each; Tulsa University conferred three degrees; whereas Austin College, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, West Texas State Teachers College, and Southwest Texas State Teachers College had two graduates each included in this group of Class "A" coaches. Centenary College, Southern Methodist University, Tulane University, Howard Payne College, Trinity University, Southeast State Teachers College (Oklahoma), and Sam Houston State Teachers College had one graduate each.

It is interesting to note that seven, or approximately 9.5 per cent, of the colleges and universities conferring degrees on the Class "A" coaches were denominational schools. Three out-of-state colleges and universities conferred five of the seventy-five bachelor's degrees awarded the coaches. This means that only 6.5 per cent of the group received their bachelor's degrees outside the state of Texas.

#### Educational Institutions Conferring the Master's Degree upon the Coaches

Data in Table 7 indicate that seven, or approximately nine per cent, of the seventy-five coaches held master's degrees. East Texas State Teachers College and North Texas State College each conferred two master's degrees; and



TABLE 7

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONFERRING THE MASTER'S  
DEGREE UPON THE CLASS "A" COACHES AND THE  
NUMBER RECEIVING THE DEGREE FROM  
EACH INSTITUTION**

Institutions Conferring Master's Degree	Number of Coaches
East Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	2
North Texas State College . . . . .	2
Southern Methodist University . . . . .	1
University of Texas . . . . .	1
Texas Wesleyan College . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	7

Southern Methodist University, the University of Texas, and Texas Wesleyan College conferred one degree each.

#### Major Fields of the Coaches

In Table 8 it is shown that one coach majored in biology, eleven coaches in business education, one in chemistry, two in economics, one in education, five in history, three in industrial education, seven in mathematics, twenty-seven in physical education, one in public school administration, four in science, five in secondary education, seven in social science, and two in Spanish. It is interesting to note that two of the coaches had a double major. Perhaps it is significant that twenty-seven, or approximately thirty-six per cent, of the coaches majored in physical education. It is also to be noted in Table 9 that twenty-

nine other coaches minored in physical education. These facts imply that approximately seventy-five per cent of the

TABLE 8

MAJOR SUBJECTS OF THE CLASS "A" COACHES AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS MAJORING IN EACH SUBJECT

Major Field	Number of Coaches
Biology . . . . .	1
Business education . . . . .	11
Chemistry . . . . .	1
Economics . . . . .	2
Education . . . . .	1
History . . . . .	5
Industrial education . . . . .	3
Mathematics . . . . .	7
Physical education . . . . .	27
Public school administration . . . . .	1
Science . . . . .	4
Secondary education . . . . .	5
Social sciences . . . . .	7
Spanish . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	77*

\*Two coaches had double majors.

coaches were working in a field for which they had received academic preparation in college. Data in Tables 8 and 9 do not coincide with some contentions that teachers enter the teaching profession in fields not related to their major or minor subjects.

Minor Fields of the Coaches

Data in Table 9 show that one coach minored in educational administration, two coaches in biology, one in chemistry, two in economics, four in education, two in English, one in government, nine in history, two in industrial education, nine in mathematics, twenty-nine in physical education, six in science, and seven in the social sciences.

TABLE 9

MINOR SUBJECTS OF CLASS "A" COACHES AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS MINORING IN EACH SUBJECT

Minor Field	Number of Coaches
Educational administration . . . . .	1
Biology . . . . .	2
Chemistry . . . . .	1
Economics . . . . .	2
Education . . . . .	4
English . . . . .	2
Government . . . . .	1
History . . . . .	9
Industrial education . . . . .	2
Mathematics . . . . .	9
Physical education . . . . .	29
Science . . . . .	6
Social sciences . . . . .	7
	—
Total . . . . .	75

Information from the questionnaires shows that for the master's degree, five of the coaches majored in education, and one in physical education.

### Number of Coaches Teaching Major and Minor Subjects

It was found in this study that thirty-six of the Class "A" coaches taught their major subject in 1948-1949. Twenty-one taught their minor subject, but eighteen taught neither their major nor their minor. It was noted that seventy-six per cent of the coaches reporting taught either their major or minor subject.

### Number of Coaches Lettering in Sports

Table 10 indicates that one of the coaches lettered five years in football while in college; four lettered four years, twenty-eight lettered three years, five lettered two years, six lettered one year, and seven participated in football but did not letter in this sport. Responses also reveal that one of the coaches lettered four years in basketball, twenty lettered three years, three lettered two years, and two lettered one year. It is to be noted that eight of the coaches lettered three years in track, three lettered two years, and three lettered one year. As indicated in Table 10, only one coach lettered as much as three years in baseball, one lettered two years, and five lettered one year. Sixteen of the coaches did not "go out" for any of these major sports while in college.

A summary of information presented in Table 10 shows that one letter was issued five consecutive years to the

TABLE 10

COLLEGIATE SPORTS PARTICIPATED IN BY THE CLASS "A"  
COACHES, AND NUMBER OF COACHES LETTERING A  
CERTAIN NUMBER OF YEARS IN EACH SPORT

Sports	Number of Coaches Lettering				
	5 Years	4 Years	3 Years	2 Years	1 Year
Football . .	1	4	28	5	6
Basketball .		1	20	3	2
Track . . .			8	3	3
Baseball . .			1	1	5

same individual for outstanding performance in football. Letters were awarded to five individuals for lettering four years in some athletic activity; to fifty-seven, for lettering three years; to fourteen, for lettering two years; and to seventeen, for lettering one year. Nine coaches did not letter, although they participated in one or more of the major sports while in college.

#### Coaches Who Were Collegiate Captains

Data in Table 11 show that eleven of the coaches were football captains in college, ten of them were basketball captains, three attained a captaincy in track, and only one in baseball. From these figures it is apparent that

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF COACHES WHO WERE TEAM CAPTAINS IN  
THE COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES IN  
WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED

Athletic Activity	Number of Coaches
Football . . . . .	11
Basketball . . . . .	10
Track . . . . .	3
Baseball . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	25

approximately thirty-three per cent of the Class "A" coaches reporting were captains in their respective sports while in college.

#### Hours Spent in Coaching Sports

Table 12 contains information as to the number of hours spent weekly by the Class "A" coaches in coaching track, football, and basketball. It also gives the number of individuals engaged in coaching each of these sports.

Data in Table 12 show that one coach spent an average of four hours weekly coaching track, two spent five hours, three spent six hours, two spent eight hours, nineteen spent ten hours, two spent twelve hours, four spent fifteen hours, and five spent twenty hours. The average time spent weekly in coaching track was approximately eleven hours for each coach.

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT WEEKLY BY CLASS "A" COACHES  
IN COACHING TRACK, FOOTBALL, AND BASKETBALL,  
AND THE TOTAL NUMBER COACHING EACH SPORT

Track		Football		Basketball	
Hours Spent Weekly in Coaching	Number of Coaches	Hours Spent Weekly in Coaching	Number of Coaches	Hours Spent Weekly in Coaching	Number of Coaches
4	1	10	20	5	2
5	2	11	1	6	4
6	3	12	8	8	1
8	2	14	3	10	25
10	19	15	20	12	3
12	2	18	7	15	19
15	4	20	4	17	1
20	5	25	4	20	1
Total . . .	38	..	67	..	58

A study of data in Table 12 reveals also that twenty coaches spent an average of ten hours each week in coaching football, one spent eleven hours, eight spent twelve hours, three spent fourteen hours, twenty spent fifteen hours, seven spent eighteen hours, four spent twenty hours, and four spent twenty-five hours. The average time spent by the

sixty-seven coaches who coached football was approximately fourteen hours per week. This means that each coach spent an average of three hours more each week in the coaching of football than of track.

Table 12 also indicates that two coaches spent an average of five hours per week coaching basketball, four spent six hours, one spent eight hours, twenty-five spent ten hours, three spent twelve hours, nineteen spent fifteen hours, one spent seventeen hours, one spent twenty hours, and two spent twenty-five hours. The average time spent weekly in coaching basketball was approximately sixteen hours for each of the fifty-eight coaches reporting. This means that each coach spent an average of five hours more each week on basketball than on track, and two hours more each week on basketball than on football.

#### Teaching Load of Coaches

Table 13 shows that twelve coaches taught ten hours weekly in addition to their coaching duties; one taught fourteen hours, twenty-two taught fifteen hours, one taught eighteen hours, nine taught twenty hours, one taught twenty-two hours, one taught twenty-three hours, eleven taught twenty-five hours, one taught twenty-six hours, three taught twenty-seven hours, and one taught thirty, forty, and fifty-two hours, respectively. These figures mean that each coach, in addition to his coaching duties, averaged about



TABLE 13

**NUMBER OF CLASS "A" COACHES REPORTING  
HOURS SPENT WEEKLY IN TEACHING**

Number of Hours Spent Weekly		Number of Coaches
10 . . . . .		12
14 . . . . .		1
15 . . . . .		22
18 . . . . .		1
20 . . . . .		9
22 . . . . .		1
23 . . . . .		1
25 . . . . .		11
26 . . . . .		1
27 . . . . .		3
30 . . . . .		1
40 . . . . .		1
52 . . . . .		1
Total . . . . .		65

nineteen hours of teaching each week. Ten of the coaches did not indicate that they taught any subject.

#### Coaches' Fields of Teaching

An analysis of data presented in Table 14 reveals that nineteen of the coaches taught only physical education, whereas five taught physical education in addition to some other course or courses. Four taught mathematics and physical education, and one taught history and physical education; one taught chemistry, ten taught mathematics, eight taught science, six taught social sciences, one taught Spanish, nine taught business education, seven taught history,

one taught mathematics and history, and one taught industrial arts. Table 14 shows that forty-four of the Class "A" coaches did not teach any physical education courses but were instructors in chemistry, mathematics, science, social

TABLE 14  
TEACHING DUTIES OF CLASS "A" COACHES IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF NORTH AND EAST TEXAS AND THE NUMBER TEACHING EACH SUBJECT

Teaching Responsibility	Number of Coaches
Business education . . . . .	1
Chemistry . . . . .	10
History . . . . .	7
History and physical education . . . . .	1
Industrial arts . . . . .	1
Mathematics and history . . . . .	1
Mathematics and physical education . . . . .	4
Mathematics . . . . .	10
Physical education . . . . .	19
Science . . . . .	8
Social sciences . . . . .	6
Spanish . . . . .	1
—	
Total . . . . .	69

science, Spanish, business education, history, and industrial arts. Thirty-five per cent of the group taught physical education exclusively, and sixty-five per cent taught in other fields besides physical education. Seven did not fill any teaching positions, according to their reports on the questionnaires.

**Administrative Positions Held  
by Coaches**

Table 15 contains information as to the administrative positions held by the Class "A" coaches, together with the number of individuals holding each position, according to responses noted on the questionnaires.

TABLE 15

**ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS HELD BY CLASS "A" COACHES  
AND THE NUMBER HOLDING EACH POSITION**

Administrative Position	Number of Coaches
Elementary principal . . . . .	4
Physical education supervisor . . . . .	25
High school principal . . . . .	13
School superintendent . . . . .	2
—	
Total . . . . .	44

Data in Table 15 show that approximately fifty-nine per cent of the 1948-1949 Class "A" coaches of this study assumed administrative positions in addition to their coaching duties. Twenty-five of the coaches were physical education supervisors, four were elementary principals, thirteen were high-school principals, and two were school superintendents.

**Departmental Responsibilities of Coaches**

Table 16 contains information on the responsibilities of the Class "A" coaches within instructional departments

of their respective schools over which they had full control as departmental directors. Also, the number of coaches heading each department is indicated.

TABLE 16

DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF CLASS "A" COACHES  
DURING 1948-1949 AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES  
ASSUMING EACH RESPONSIBILITY

Departmental Responsibility	Number of Coaches
Business education . . . . .	4
Industrial arts . . . . .	1
Mathematics . . . . .	1
Physical education . . . . .	25
Social science . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	32

Data presented in Table 16 indicate that thirty-two, or approximately forty-three per cent, of the coaches were heads of instructional departments in their respective schools. Four coaches had full charge of the business education departments in the high schools in which they taught; one had charge of the industrial arts department; one had charge of the mathematics department; twenty-five had charge of the physical education department; and one had charge of the social science department. Approximately fifty-seven per cent of the seventy-five coaches did not have full charge of any instructional department.

## Recreational Activities of Coaches

Table 17 shows that a total of seventeen recreational activities was participated in by the 1948-1949 Class "A" athletic coaches included in this study. Fishing ranked first in popularity with thirty-one, or approximately forty-one per cent, of the coaches participating. Hunting ranked second with twenty-nine, or approximately thirty-nine per

TABLE 17

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF CLASS "A" COACHES AND  
THE NUMBER PARTICIPATING IN EACH ACTIVITY

Type of Recreation	Number of Coaches
Baseball . . . . .	8
Basketball . . . . .	8
Dancing . . . . .	1
Fishing . . . . .	31
Football . . . . .	7
Gardening . . . . .	2
Golf . . . . .	20
Hunting . . . . .	29
Lodge work . . . . .	1
Parlor games . . . . .	2
Raising chickens . . . . .	1
Softball . . . . .	5
Picture shows . . . . .	5
Swimming . . . . .	6
Tennis . . . . .	3
Track . . . . .	3
Volleyball . . . . .	2

cent, of the coaches participating. Golf ranked third with twenty coaches participating. Other activities engaged in were baseball, by eight coaches; basketball, by eight; dancing, by one; football, by seven; gardening, by two; lodge

work, by one; parlor games, by two; raising chickens, by one; softball, by five; picture shows, by five; swimming, by six; tennis, by three; and volleyball, by two. It seems evident, with seventy-five per cent of the Class "A" coaches still participating in some form of recreation, that this group of high-school athletic coaches was maintaining individual interests in recreational activities.

#### Attendance at Coaching Schools

Sixty out of the seventy-five Class "A" coaches attended the annual coaching schools held in Texas. Data in Table 18 are related to this phase of professional experience.

TABLE 18

#### NUMBER OF CLASS "A" COACHES ATTENDING COACHING SCHOOLS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

Number of Schools	Number of Coaches
3 . . . . .	24
2 . . . . .	20
1 . . . . .	16
0 . . . . .	15
	—
Total . . . . .	75

Data in Table 18 indicate that twenty-four coaches attended all three of the coaching schools held during the period of 1946 to 1948; twenty attended two schools; sixteen attended one school; and fifteen did not attend any of

the annual coaching schools. These figures imply that thirty-two per cent of the coaches attended all three of the coaching schools held within the past three years. Approximately twenty-seven per cent of the coaches attended two coaching schools during that time. About twenty-one per cent attended one school, whereas twenty per cent did not attend any coaching school during the three-year period.

#### Professional Progress of Coaches

Table 19 indicates that twenty-three of the coaches in Class "A" high schools began their careers as head coaches; forty began as assistant coaches; four began as teachers; and eight began as junior high school coaches.

TABLE 19

#### PROFESSIONAL PROGRESS OF CLASS "A" COACHES AND THE NUMBER HOLDING EACH BEGINNING POSITION

Beginning Position	Number of Coaches
Head coach . . . . .	23
Assistant coach . . . . .	40
Teacher . . . . .	4
Junior high school coach . . . . .	8
	—
Total . . . . .	75

Information in this table shows that thirty-one per cent of the group began their careers as head coaches; fifty-three per cent began as assistant coaches; five per cent

began as classroom teachers; and eleven per cent began as junior high school coaches.

**Beginning Salaries of Coaches**

Table 20 reveals that the minimum beginning salary of the Class "A" coaches was \$800, received by one coach, whereas the maximum initial salary was \$3200, received by two coaches.

**TABLE 20**

**BEGINNING SALARIES OF CLASS "A" COACHES AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES REPORTING EACH SALARY**

Yearly Salary	Number of Coaches
\$ 800 . . . . .	1
900 . . . . .	9
950 . . . . .	11
1000 . . . . .	13
1050 . . . . .	14
1100 . . . . .	15
1200 . . . . .	16
1300 . . . . .	17
1400 . . . . .	18
1500 . . . . .	19
1700 . . . . .	21
1800 . . . . .	10
1900 . . . . .	11
2000 . . . . .	10
2100 . . . . .	2
2200 . . . . .	4
2300 . . . . .	2
2400 . . . . .	1
2500 . . . . .	3
2800 . . . . .	3
2900 . . . . .	2
3000 . . . . .	3
3200 . . . . .	2
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	75



Beginning with the minimum salary, one coach received \$800; nine, \$900; one, \$950; three, \$1000; one, \$1050; two, \$1100; eight, \$1200; two, \$1300; one, \$1400; three, \$1500; one, \$1700; ten, \$1800; one, \$1900; ten, \$2000; two, \$2100; four, \$2200; two, \$2300; one, \$2400; three, \$2500; three, \$2800; two, \$2900; three, \$3000; and two, \$3200.

Coaches' Salaries in 1948-1949

Data in Table 21 show that the minimum salary of the Class "A" coaches in 1948-1949 was \$2007, received by six individuals; and that the maximum salary was \$4800, received by two individuals.

TABLE 21

1948-1949 SALARIES OF THE CLASS "A" COACHES AND THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REPORTING EACH SALARY

Yearly Salary	Number of Coaches
\$2007	6
2100	1
2200	4
2300	1
2400	2
2500	2
2600	3
2700	1
2800	4
2900	4
3000	14
3100	3
3200	3
3300	6
3400	3
3500	2
3600	6

TABLE 21 -- Continued

Yearly Salary	Number of Coaches
\$3700 . . . . .	2
3800 . . . . .	2
3900 . . . . .	1
4100 . . . . .	1
4200 . . . . .	1
4500 . . . . .	1
4800 . . . . .	2
	—
Total . . . . .	75

Beginning with the minimum salary reported for 1948-1949, six coaches received \$2007; one coach received \$2100; four, \$2200; one, \$2300; two, \$2400; two, \$2500; three, \$2600; one, \$2700; four, \$2800; four, \$2900; fourteen, \$3000; three, \$3100; three, \$3200; six, \$3300; three, \$3400; two, \$3500; six, \$3600; two, \$3700; two, \$3800; one, \$3900; one, \$4100; one, \$4200; one, \$4500; and two, \$4800.

Figures in Table 21 indicate that in 1948-1949 thirty-seven per cent of the Class "A" coaches included in the study were earning salaries in the \$2000-to-\$2900 range; fifty-six per cent, in the \$3000-to-\$3900 range; and seven per cent, in the \$4000-to-\$4800 range.

#### Supplementary Earnings of Coaches

Data in Table 22 indicate that thirty-five of the Class "A" coaches in the study earned supplementary incomes in 1948-1949 by participating in a total of twelve different

TABLE 22

**NUMBER OF COACHES RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTARY INCOMES  
IN 1948-1949 FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF WORK AND  
EARNINGS REPORTED BY EACH**

Number of Coaches	Ways of Earning Supplemen- tary Incomes	Earnings
1	Accounting	\$ 900
1	Bus driver	360
1	Airplane worker	600
1	Farm shop	470
1	Farming	50
1	Farming	1200
1	Farming	1500
1	Farming	2200
1	National Guard	350
1	Officiating, athletic contests	25
1	Officiating, athletic contests	50
1	Officiating, athletic contests	80
1	Officiating, athletic contests	100
2	Officiating, athletic contests	100
3	Officiating, athletic contests	200
2	Officiating, athletic contests	300
1	Officiating, athletic contests	500
1	Officiating, athletic contests	1000
1	Officiating, athletic contests	1200
1	Playing professional sports	200
1	Playing professional sports	500
1	Reporting schools	1500
1	Salesman	500
1	Salesman	600
1	Salesman	700
1	Summer camp work	75
1	Summer camp work	100
1	Summer camp work	200
2	Summer camp work	300
4	Summer camp work	500
1	Summer camp work	620
1	Summer swimming pool	450
1	Summer swimming pool	1500

activities in addition to their work as members of school staffs.

Twenty-nine of the coaches received supplementary incomes from a total of five activities related to physical education. The remaining six coaches received supplementary incomes from work unrelated to physical education. One of the coaches worked in the accounting field, earning \$900; one as a bus driver, earning \$360; one worked in an airplane factory, earning \$600; one worked in a farm shop, making \$470; four worked on a farm, earning, respectively, \$50, \$1200, \$1500, and \$2200; one worked in the National Guard, making \$350; fourteen officiated at athletic contests, earning from \$25 to \$1200; two played professional sports, earning \$200 and \$500, respectively; one worked at reporting schools, earning \$1500; three worked as salesmen, making \$500, \$600, and \$700, respectively; and twelve worked in the summer with various phases of recreation, earning from \$75 to \$1500.

#### Summary

The following concise statements represent a summary of the previous findings as to coaches in Class "A" high schools of North and East Texas:

1. In 1948-1949 the average age of the Class "A" coaches was approximately 30.5 years.

2. The average age at the beginning of their coaching careers was twenty-four years.

3. Fifty-two of the seventy-five coaches studied were married, twenty were unmarried, and three were widowers.

4. Forty-three of the coaches had children, ranging in number from one to four.

5. Fifty-three per cent of the children reported were boys.

6. All but two of the coaches reported church membership.

7. Three of the coaches reported membership in national and local fraternal orders.

8. Thirty-five held lodge membership.

9. Thirty-four belonged to civic organizations.

10. Sixty-two belonged to the state coaching associations.

11. Sixty-six were members of the Texas State Teachers' Association.

12. All of the coaches held bachelor's degrees, and seven of them held master's degrees. Six state teachers' colleges in Texas had conferred fifty-two of the bachelor's degrees. Three out-of-state educational institutions had conferred a total of five of the seventy-five bachelor's degrees. Six denominational schools conferred a total of fourteen bachelor's degrees.

13. Two state teachers' colleges in Texas had conferred four of the master's degrees held by the coaches, one out-of-state college had conferred one such degree, and the University of Texas and Southern Methodist University had conferred one master's degree each. (It is interesting to note that one of the teachers' colleges in Texas conferring both bachelor's and master's degrees upon this group of coaches is no longer rated as a teachers' college; in 1949 North Texas State Teachers College became North Texas State College.)

14. Twenty-seven of the coaches majored in physical education for their bachelor's degrees, and twenty-nine reported physical education as their minor subject. Thus, seventy-five per cent of the coaches reporting had either majored or minored in the field of physical education.

15. Major subjects were taught by thirty-five of the coaches, with twenty teaching their minor subjects.

16. One coach had lettered for five consecutive years in college football; five had lettered four years in one or more major sports; fifty-seven had lettered three years; twelve had lettered two years; and sixteen had lettered one year.

17. Approximately thirty-three per cent of the Class "A" coaches had been captains of major sports teams in which they had participated while in college.

18. The coaches devoted an average of approximately 12.5 hours a week to coaching.

19. Each of the Class "A" coaches spent an average of nineteen hours per week in the teaching of academic courses.

20. Nineteen coaches taught only physical education; but five taught this course in addition to other courses.

21. Twenty-five of the coaches were physical education supervisors in their respective schools. Seven had complete charge of other departments of instruction in their schools.

22. Seventeen recreational activities were participated in by the coaches, with fishing, golf, and hunting reported as their favorites.

23. Twenty-four coaches had attended three coaching schools within the last three years; twenty had attended two such schools; and sixteen had attended one coaching school during the three-year period.

24. Forty of the coaches began their careers as assistant coaches, four as classroom teachers, and eight as junior high school coaches.

25. The minimum beginning salary of the Class "A" coaches was \$800, the maximum was \$3200, and the average beginning salary was \$1772.

26. The minimum 1948-1949 salary was \$2007, the maximum was \$4800, and the average salary was \$2767.

27. Thirty-five of the coaches earned supplementary incomes from various types of part-time work. These extra

earnings ranged from \$25 to \$2200 per year, the average supplementary income being approximately \$605 per year.

Attention will now be directed to a similar survey of coaches in Class "B" high schools in North and East Texas.



## CHAPTER III

### PERSONAL INFORMATION REGARDING CLASS "B" COACHES IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF NORTH AND EAST TEXAS

The present chapter consists of a compiled record of the total activities of seventy-five Class "B" coaches in high schools of North and East Texas who participated in this study. Data to be presented in this chapter include the following items: (1) age of the Class "B" coaches in 1948-1949; (2) ages at which they began their coaching careers; (3) marital status; (4) number of children; (5) affiliation with churches, lodges, civic organizations, fraternal orders, and professional societies; (6) academic training; (7) number teaching their major and minor subjects; (8) collegiate athletic activities; (9) number of hours spent weekly in coaching; (10) number of hours spent weekly in teaching; (11) administrative positions held; (12) departmental responsibilities of the coaches; (13) recreational activities; (14) coaching school attendance; (15) beginning positions; (16) beginning salaries; (17) salaries as of 1948-1949; and (18) supplementary earnings.

#### Age of the Coaches

Table 23 reveals that the youngest coach among the seventy-five in the Class "B" group was twenty-one years of age,

TABLE 23

NUMBER OF CLASS "B" COACHES REPORTING  
EACH AGE IN 1948-1949

Age in Years	Number of Coaches	
21 . . . . .	5	
22 . . . . .	7	
23 . . . . .	2	
24 . . . . .	3	
25 . . . . .	2	
26 . . . . .	3	
27 . . . . .	3	
29 . . . . .	6	
Total for 20-year age group . . . . .		33
30 . . . . .	9	
31 . . . . .	4	
32 . . . . .	3	
33 . . . . .	4	
35 . . . . .	4	
36 . . . . .	1	
37 . . . . .	2	
38 . . . . .	2	
39 . . . . .	2	
Total for 30-year age group . . . . .		31
40 . . . . .	2	
41 . . . . .	2	
44 . . . . .	1	
45 . . . . .	1	
46 . . . . .	1	
48 . . . . .	1	
49 . . . . .	1	
Total for 40-year age group . . . . .		9
50 . . . . .	1	
52 . . . . .	1	
Total for 50-year age group . . . . .		2

and that the oldest one was fifty-two years of age; the average age was thirty-one years. An analysis of data shows that there were five coaches in the youngest-age group, one in the oldest-age group, and four in the thirty-one-year age group, which was the average. There were thirteen coaches in the thirty-to-thirty-one-year age group, which was the largest grouping for any two consecutive years. Thirty-three coaches were placed in the twenty-year age group, thirty-one in the thirty-year age group, nine in the forty-year group, and two in the fifty-year group. From these figures we find that approximately forty-four per cent of the coaches were in the twenty-year age group, forty-one per cent of the coaches were in the thirty-year age group, nine per cent of them were in the forty-year age group, and three per cent were in the fifty-year age group.

#### Age at Beginning of Career

Data in Table 24 show that the youngest age at which any of the coaches had begun their coaching careers was eighteen years, whereas the oldest was fifty years. The average age at which the career of coaching had been begun was twenty-five years. An analysis of the data shows that there was one coach who began his coaching career at eighteen years of age, one at nineteen, five at twenty, eleven at twenty-one, five at twenty-two, nine at twenty-three, twelve at twenty-four, six at twenty-five, nine at twenty-six, four

TABLE 24

**AGES AT WHICH THE CLASS "B" COACHES BEGAN  
THEIR COACHING CAREERS AND THE NUMBER  
REPORTING EACH AGE**

Beginning Age	Number of Coaches
18 . . . . .	1
19 . . . . .	1
20 . . . . .	3
21 . . . . .	11
22 . . . . .	3
23 . . . . .	6
24 . . . . .	12
25 . . . . .	6
26 . . . . .	9
27 . . . . .	4
28 . . . . .	3
29 . . . . .	3
30 . . . . .	1
31 . . . . .	3
33 . . . . .	1
50 . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	
75	

at twenty-seven, three at twenty-eight, three at twenty-nine, one at thirty, three at thirty-one, one at thirty-three, and one at fifty years of age. Fifty-nine of the seventy-five coaches reporting on this item began coaching between the ages of eighteen and twenty-seven years, and the remaining sixteen began coaching between the ages of twenty-seven and fifty years.

#### Marital Status of Coaches

Information presented in Table 25 indicates that fifty of the seventy-five Class "B" coaches were married, twenty-

three were unmarried, two were widowers, and none was divorced. These facts signify that approximately sixty-seven

TABLE 25

MARITAL STATUS OF THE COACHES: NUMBER UNMARRIED,  
MARRIED, WIDOWERS, AND DIVORCED

Marital Status	Number of Coaches
Unmarried . . . . .	23
Married . . . . .	50
Widowers . . . . .	2
Divorced . . . . .	0
	—
Total . . . . .	75

per cent of the coaches were married, thirty per cent were unmarried, and three per cent were widowers. The absence of divorcees within the group was a commendable feature.

Number of Children of Coaches

Data in Table 26 indicate that ten of the coaches in the Class "B" high schools of the study had no children, fourteen had only one child each, sixteen had two children each, ten had three children each, one had four children, and one had six children. Thus, approximately nineteen per cent of the coaches had no children, twenty-seven per cent had one child, thirty per cent had two children, nineteen per cent had three children, and six per cent each had four and six children. Among the children reported by

TABLE 26

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILIES OF CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER REPORTING EACH

Number of Children	Number of Coaches
0 . . . . .	10
1 . . . . .	14
2 . . . . .	16
3 . . . . .	10
4 . . . . .	1
6 . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	52

the coaches, fifty were boys and thirty-six were girls. In other words, fifty-eight per cent of the children were boys and forty-two per cent were girls.

Organizational Affiliations of the Class "B" Coaches

Table 27 indicates that church affiliation was reported by seventy-two of the seventy-five Class "B" coaches in the study. This portion of the study is interesting in that five different denominations were represented in the membership. Thirty-two were Baptists, twenty-seven were Methodists, five were members of the Church of Christ, four were Presbyterians, and three were Christians. These figures imply that approximately forty-five per cent of the group were Baptists, thirty-nine per cent were Methodists, seven per cent were members of the Church of Christ, five

per cent were Presbyterians, and four per cent were Christians. If church membership indicates moral fitness and the capacity for desirable influence upon other persons, then the 1948-1949 Class "B" coaches were qualified as a group of morally responsible individuals, of whom approximately ninety-eight per cent reported membership in some church.

TABLE 27

ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS OF CLASS "B" COACHES  
AND THE NUMBER REPORTING MEMBERSHIP IN EACH

Organization	Number of Coaches
Churches . . . . .	72
National social fraternities . . . . .	2
Lodges . . . . .	26
Civic organizations . . . . .	18
Texas Football Coaches' Association . . . . .	55
Texas State Teachers' Association . . . . .	70

Data in Table 27 show that twenty-six of the Class "B" coaches, or thirty-five per cent, held membership in lodges. Twenty of this number were Masons, whereas six were Odd Fellows.

Eighteen of the group of Class "B" coaches held membership in civic organizations. Also, fifty-five belonged to the Texas Football Coaches' Association, and seventy belonged to the Texas State Teachers' Association.

**Educational Institutions Conferring the  
Bachelor's Degree upon the Coaches**

Table 28 indicates that twenty-eight of the Class "B" coaches had received their bachelor's degrees from North Texas State College, which was North Texas State Teachers College at the time the degrees were conferred. In second rank among the colleges came Stephen F. Austin State Teachers

**TABLE 28**

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONFERRING THE BACHELOR'S  
DEGREE UPON CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER  
RECEIVING THE DEGREE FROM EACH INSTITUTION**

Institutions Conferring Bachelor's Degree	Number of Coaches
Abilene Christian College . . . . .	1
University of Arkansas . . . . .	1
Baylor University . . . . .	2
Centenary College . . . . .	1
East Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	6
Howard Payne College . . . . .	2
McMurry College . . . . .	1
North Texas State College . . . . .	28
Sam Houston State Teachers College . . . . .	1
Southern Methodist University . . . . .	2
Southwest Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	3
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College . . . . .	8
Texas College of Arts and Industries . . . . .	3
Texas Technological College . . . . .	2
Trinity University . . . . .	3
Texas Wesleyan College . . . . .	4
Texas Christian University . . . . .	2
Texas College of Mines . . . . .	1
University of Pennsylvania . . . . .	1
University of Texas . . . . .	1
University of Tulsa . . . . .	1
West Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	75



College with eight graduates in the group; in third place came East Texas State Teachers College with six; Texas Wesleyan College came next with four graduates; Southwest Texas State Teachers College, Texas College of Arts and Industries, and Trinity University each had three graduates among this group of coaches; Baylor University, Howard Payne College, Southern Methodist University, Texas Technological College, and Texas Christian University had conferred two degrees each; and Abilene Christian College, the University of Arkansas, Centenary College, McMurry College, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Texas College of Mines, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Texas, the University of Tulsa, and West Texas State Teachers College had one graduate each.

It is to be noted that forty-seven coaches had received their bachelor's degrees from teachers' colleges in the state of Texas; thirteen had received their degrees from denominational schools; eleven had received their degrees from Texas state schools other than teachers' colleges; and four had received their degrees from out-of-state schools.

#### Educational Institutions Conferring the Master's Degree upon the Coaches

Data presented in Table 29 indicate that seven coaches, or approximately nine per cent of the total group of seventy-five, held master's degrees. East Texas State Teachers

TABLE 29

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONFERRING THE MASTER'S DEGREE  
UPON CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER RECEIVING  
THE DEGREE FROM EACH INSTITUTION**

Institution Conferring Master's Degree	Number of Coaches
East Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	3
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College . . . . .	1
Southern Methodist University . . . . .	2
Texas College of Arts and Industries . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	7

College had conferred three of the seven master's degrees held by the group; Southern Methodist University had conferred two such degrees; and Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College and the Texas College of Arts and Industries had conferred one master's degree each.

#### Major Fields of the Coaches

Table 30 indicates that two coaches in Class "B" high schools had majored in agriculture, one in biology, three in business education, two in economics, nine in education, five in government, eight in history, three in industrial arts, four in mathematics, twenty-six in physical education, five in science, and seven in social science. It is interesting to note that twenty-six coaches, or approximately thirty-five per cent, had majored in physical education. It is also to be noted by referring to Table 31 that fourteen

TABLE 30

MAJOR SUBJECTS OF CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER  
OF COACHES MAJORING IN EACH SUBJECT

Major Subject	Number of Coaches
Agriculture . . . . .	2
Biology . . . . .	1
Business education . . . . .	3
Economics . . . . .	2
Education . . . . .	9
Government . . . . .	3
History . . . . .	8
Industrial arts . . . . .	2
Mathematics . . . . .	13
Physical education . . . . .	26
Science . . . . .	5
Social science . . . . .	7
	—
Total . . . . .	75

other coaches minored in physical education. These facts imply that approximately fifty-three per cent of the coaches were working in a field for which they had had considerable academic preparation as major or minor students while in college.

#### Minor Fields of the Coaches

Information presented in Table 31 shows that three coaches minored in business education, one in economics, ten in education, five in English, one in government, eight in history, thirteen in mathematics, fourteen in physical education, eleven in science, and nine in social science.

TABLE 31

MINOR SUBJECTS OF CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER  
OF COACHES MINORING IN EACH SUBJECT

Minor Subject	Number of Coaches
Business education . . . . .	3
Economics . . . . .	1
Education . . . . .	10
English . . . . .	5
Government . . . . .	1
History . . . . .	8
Mathematics . . . . .	13
Physical education . . . . .	14
Science . . . . .	11
Social science . . . . .	9
	—
Total . . . . .	75

Responses on the questionnaire show that for the master's degree four of the coaches had majored in education, two in physical education, and one in public school administration.

Number of Coaches Lettering in Sports

Data presented in Table 32 indicate that two of the Class "B" coaches had lettered four years in baseball while in college, one had lettered two years, two had lettered one year, and two had failed to letter even though they had participated in baseball. Seven coaches had lettered four years in football, thirty had lettered three years, five had lettered two years, four had lettered one year, and four had participated in football but did not letter while

in college. Six coaches lettered four years in basketball, thirteen for three years, two for two years, four for one year, and four "went out" for this sport but did not letter.

TABLE 32

COLLEGIATE SPORTS PARTICIPATED IN BY CLASS "B" COACHES,  
AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES LETTERING A CERTAIN  
NUMBER OF YEARS IN EACH SPORT

Sports	Number of Coaches Lettering				
	4 Years	3 Years	2 Years	1 Year	0 Year
Football . . .	7	30	5	4	4
Baseball . . .	2	1	4	2	2
Basketball . .	6	13	2	4	4
Track . . . .	1	7	4	5	3
Tennis . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
Golf . . . . .		2	1		

One coach had lettered four years in track, seven coaches lettered three years, four for two years, five for one year, and three participated in track but did not letter. Two coaches had lettered three years in golf, and one had lettered two years. It is interesting to note that eleven of the coaches did not "go out" for any of these major sports while they were underclassmen.

A summary of the information presented in Table 32 indicates that seventeen letters were awarded to coaches for lettering four years in one or more of the athletic activities listed; fifty-four for lettering three years, seventeen for lettering two years, and sixteen for lettering one year. Fourteen coaches who had participated in one or more of these major sports had failed to letter.

**Coaches Who Were Collegiate  
Team Captains**

Table 33 reveals that six of the Class "B" coaches were basketball team captains while in college, two were baseball captains, and nine held captaincies in football and two in

TABLE 33

**NUMBER OF CLASS "B" COACHES WHO WERE TEAM CAPTAINS  
IN THE COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES IN  
WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED**

Athletic Activity	Number of Coaches
Basketball . . . . .	6
Baseball . . . . .	2
Football . . . . .	9
Track . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	
	19

track. It is noted that twenty-five per cent of the coaches reporting had been captains of their respective sports teams while in college.

### Hours Spent in Coaching Sports

Table 34 presents information as to the number of hours spent each week by the Class "B" coaches in coaching track, football, and basketball. This tabulation also gives the number of coaches engaged in coaching each sport.

TABLE 34

NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT WEEKLY BY CLASS "B" COACHES  
IN COACHING TRACK, FOOTBALL, AND BASKETBALL,  
AND THE NUMBER COACHING EACH SPORT

Track		Football		Basketball	
Hours Spent Weekly in Coaching	Number of Coaches	Hours Spent Weekly in Coaching	Number of Coaches	Hours Spent Weekly in Coaching	Number of Coaches
5	1	7.5	3	5	2
7.5	2	8	5	7.5	4
8	2	10	28	8	5
10	21	12	7	10	27
12	3	15	14	12	7
15	3	20	5	15	8
20	2	25	2	20	5
				25	1
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>59</b>

One coach spent five hours weekly coaching track, two spent seven and one-half hours, two spent eight, twenty-one spent ten, three spent twelve, three spent fifteen, and two spent twenty hours in coaching track. These figures indicate that each coach spent an average of eleven hours each week in coaching track.

A perusal of the data in Table 34 also indicates that three coaches spent seven and one-half hours each week in coaching football, five spent eight hours, twenty-eight spent ten, seven spent twelve, fourteen spent fifteen, five spent twenty, and two spent twenty-five hours. Thus, each coach spent an average of twelve hours weekly in coaching football.

Table 34 indicates also that two coaches spent five hours weekly in coaching basketball, four spent seven and one-half hours, five spent eight, twenty-seven spent ten, seven spent twelve, eight spent fifteen, five spent twenty, and one spent twenty-five hours in coaching basketball. Hence it is seen that each coach spent an average of twelve hours a week in coaching basketball.

#### Teaching Load of Coaches

Data in Table 35 indicate that two coaches taught five hours weekly, one taught six hours, twelve taught ten hours, two taught twelve hours, eighteen taught fifteen hours,



TABLE 35

**NUMBER OF CLASS "B" COACHES REPORTING CERTAIN  
NUMBERS OF HOURS SPENT WEEKLY IN  
TEACHING ACADEMIC SUBJECTS**

Hours Spent in Teaching	Number of Coaches
0 . . . . .	7
5 . . . . .	2
6 . . . . .	1
10 . . . . .	12
12 . . . . .	2
15 . . . . .	18
20 . . . . .	10
25 . . . . .	8
30 . . . . .	4
35 . . . . .	1
36 . . . . .	1
—	
Total . . . .	75

nineteen taught twenty hours, eight taught twenty-five hours, four taught thirty hours, and one taught thirty-six hours. These figures signify that each coach, in addition to his coaching duties, averaged sixteen hours of teaching each week. Seven of the coaches did not indicate that they had any teaching duties whatsoever.

#### Coaches' Fields of Teaching

An examination of data in Table 36 indicates that sixteen of the Class "B" coaches taught physical education exclusively, whereas eleven taught physical education in addition to some other course or courses. Three coaches taught

mathematics and social science, seven taught social science, eight taught mathematics, four taught physical education and science, four taught science and social science, one taught driver education, one taught social science and English, two taught history, three taught physical education and history, five taught business education, one taught science,

TABLE 36

TEACHING DUTIES OF CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER TEACHING EACH SUBJECT

Teaching Duties	Number of Coaches
Mathematics and social science . . . . .	3
Physical education . . . . .	16
Social science . . . . .	7
Mathematics . . . . .	8
Physical education and science . . . . .	4
Science and social science . . . . .	4
Driver education . . . . .	1
Social science and English . . . . .	1
History . . . . .	2
Physical education and history . . . . .	2
Business education . . . . .	5
Science, mathematics, and history . . . . .	1
Physical education and social science . . . . .	2
English . . . . .	1
Business education and mathematics . . . . .	1
Physical education and mathematics . . . . .	3
Science and mathematics . . . . .	4
Science . . . . .	3
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	68

mathematics, and history, two taught physical education and social science, one taught English, and one taught business

education and mathematics. Thirty-six per cent of the group taught physical education, and seven did not fill a teaching position, according to their responses on the questionnaires.

**Administrative Positions Held  
by Coaches**

Table 37 contains information relating to administrative positions held by the coaches. It also gives the number of coaches holding each type of position.

TABLE 37

**ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS HELD BY CLASS "B" COACHES  
AND THE NUMBER HOLDING EACH POSITION**

Administrative Position	Number of Coaches
Grade school principal . . . . .	5
Physical education supervisor . . .	32
High school principal . . . . .	20
School superintendent . . . . .	2
	—
Total . . . . .	59

The above table indicates that approximately seventy-nine per cent of the 1948-1949 Class "B" coaches assumed administrative positions in addition to their coaching duties. Thirty-two of the coaches were physical education supervisors, five were grade school principals, twenty were high school principals, and two were school superintendents.

**Departmental Responsibilities  
of Coaches**

Table 38 contains information as to the departmental responsibilities of the Class "B" coaches. It lists the departments over which they had full control and gives the number of coaches heading each department in their respective schools. It indicates also that seventy-three per cent of the coaches were heads of departments. One coach

TABLE 38

**DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CLASS "B" COACHES  
DURING 1948-1949, AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES  
ASSUMING EACH RESPONSIBILITY**

Departmental Responsibility	Number of Coaches
Driver education . . . . .	1
Industrial arts . . . . .	1
Mathematics . . . . .	8
English . . . . .	1
Physical education . . . . .	31
Science . . . . .	1
Social science . . . . .	11
World history . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	55

had full charge of the English department, thirty-one coaches had charge of the physical education department, one coach had charge of the science department, eleven had charge of the social science department, and one had world history. Approximately twenty-seven per cent of the seventy-five coaches did not have charge of any department.

Recreational Activities of  
the Coaches

Data in Table 39 show that a total of seventeen recreational activities were participated in by the 1948-1949 Class "B" coaches included in this study. Hunting ranked first in popularity with thirty coaches, or approximately forty per cent of the total, participating. Fishing ranked

TABLE 39

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF CLASS "B" COACHES AND  
THE NUMBER PARTICIPATING IN EACH ACTIVITY

Recreational Activity	Number of Coaches
Baseball . . . . .	4
Basketball . . . . .	7
Bowling . . . . .	3
Fishing . . . . .	29
Football . . . . .	3
Golf . . . . .	15
Hobbies . . . . .	2
Horseback riding . . . . .	1
Hunting . . . . .	30
Parlor games . . . . .	4
Picture shows . . . . .	3
Softball . . . . .	5
Swimming . . . . .	2
Tennis . . . . .	5
Track . . . . .	3
Volleyball . . . . .	2
Watching ball games . . . . .	5

second in popularity with twenty-nine coaches, or approximately thirty-nine per cent, participating. Golf ranked third with fifteen coaches participating. Other activities participated in were baseball by four coaches, bowling

by three, basketball by seven, football by three, golf by fifteen, hobbies by two, horseback riding by one, hunting by thirty, parlor games by four, picture shows by three, softball by five, swimming by two, tennis by five, track by three, volleyball by two, and watching ball games by five. Thus these coaches were maintaining their interest and participation in certain recreational activities.

#### Attendance at Coaching Schools

Table 40 indicates that fifteen coaches in Class "B" high schools attended all three of the coaching schools held during the period of 1946 to 1948, eight attended two schools, twenty-nine attended one school, and twenty-three did not attend any coaching school during the three years.

TABLE 40

#### NUMBER OF CLASS "B" COACHES ATTENDING COACHING SCHOOLS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

Schools Attended	Number of Coaches
3 . . . . .	15
2 . . . . .	8
1 . . . . .	29
0 . . . . .	23
	—
Total . . . . .	75

These figures imply that twenty per cent of the coaches attended all three coaching schools within the last three

years. Approximately ten per cent of them attended two schools, about thirty-nine per cent attended one school, and thirty-one per cent did not attend any of the coaching schools. It is evident that fifty-two of the seventy-five coaches, or approximately sixty-nine per cent, attended one or more of the annual coaching schools held in Texas during the three years immediately preceding the time of this study.

#### Professional Progress of Coaches

Table 41 shows the number of coaches holding each beginning position listed.

TABLE 41

#### PROFESSIONAL PROGRESS OF CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER HOLDING EACH BEGINNING POSITION

Beginning Position	Number of Coaches
Assistant coach . . . . .	35
Elementary coach . . . . .	8
Head coach . . . . .	20
School principal . . . . .	4
Teacher . . . . .	8
	—
Total . . . . .	75

It is shown that twenty of the coaches in Class "B" high schools began their careers as head coaches, thirty-five began their coaching work as assistants, eight began as elementary coaches, four began as school principals,

and eight began their professional careers as classroom teachers.

### Beginning Salaries of Coaches

Table 42 reveals that the minimum beginning salary of the Class "B" coaches was \$560, received by one coach, and that the maximum salary was \$3700, received by one coach.

TABLE 42

#### BEGINNING SALARIES OF CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES REPORTING EACH SALARY

Annual Salary	Number of Coaches
\$ 560 . . . . .	1
700 . . . . .	2
800 . . . . .	1
1000 . . . . .	4
1100 . . . . .	3
1200 . . . . .	4
1400 . . . . .	3
1600 . . . . .	3
1700 . . . . .	3
1800 . . . . .	3
2007 . . . . .	3
2100 . . . . .	3
2200 . . . . .	3
2300 . . . . .	4
2500 . . . . .	7
2600 . . . . .	3
2700 . . . . .	4
2800 . . . . .	1
2900 . . . . .	3
3000 . . . . .	7
3200 . . . . .	1
3300 . . . . .	2
3600 . . . . .	2
3700 . . . . .	1

Total . . . 75



Beginning with the minimum salary, one coach received an annual salary of \$560 when he began his career; two coaches received \$700; one, \$800; five, \$900; four, \$1000; three, \$1100; four, \$1200; three, \$1400; three, \$1600; two, \$1700; three, \$1800; eight, \$2007; three, \$2100; three, \$2200; four, \$2300; seven, \$2500; three, \$2600; four, \$2700; one, \$2800; three, \$2900; seven, \$3000; one, \$3200; two, \$3300; two, \$3600; and one, \$3700.

At the beginning of their professional careers, five per cent of the coaches in Class "B" high schools were earning salaries in the \$560-to-\$800 range, thirty per cent in the \$1000-to-\$1800 range, forty-eight per cent in the \$2000-to-\$2900 range, and seventeen per cent in the \$3000-to-\$3700 range.

#### Coaches' Salaries in 1948-1949

Information presented in Table 43 shows that the minimum salary of the Class "B" athletic coaches in 1948-1949 was \$2007, received by four coaches; and the maximum salary was \$4800, received by one coach.

Beginning with the minimum salary, four coaches received \$2007 in 1948-1949; one coach received \$2160; one, \$2200; three, \$2300; two, \$2350; one, \$2400; five, \$2500; two, \$2600; one, \$2650; four, \$2700; five, \$2800; three, \$2900; eleven, \$3000; four, \$3100; six, \$3200; three, \$3300; two, \$3400; two, \$3500; five, \$3600; two, \$3700;

TABLE 43

1948-1949 SALARIES OF CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE  
NUMBER OF COACHES REPORTING EACH SALARY

Annual Salary	Number of Coaches
\$ 2007 . . . . .	4
2160 . . . . .	1
2200 . . . . .	1
2300 . . . . .	3
2350 . . . . .	2
2400 . . . . .	1
2500 . . . . .	5
2600 . . . . .	2
2650 . . . . .	1
2700 . . . . .	4
2800 . . . . .	5
2900 . . . . .	3
3000 . . . . .	11
3100 . . . . .	4
3200 . . . . .	6
3300 . . . . .	3
3400 . . . . .	2
3500 . . . . .	2
3600 . . . . .	5
3700 . . . . .	2
3900 . . . . .	1
4000 . . . . .	3
4200 . . . . .	1
4500 . . . . .	2
4800 . . . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	75

one, \$3900; three, \$4000; one, \$4200; two, \$4500; and one, \$4800. The average salary of Class "B" coaches in 1948-1949 was \$3038.

#### Supplementary Earnings of Coaches

Data in Table 44 indicate that thirty-one of the Class "B" coaches included in this study earned supplementary

incomes in 1948-1949 by participating in a total of twelve different activities in addition to their work as members of school staffs. Twenty of the coaches received supplementary earnings from a total of three activities related to physical education. The remaining eleven coaches received supplementary incomes from work unrelated to the

TABLE 44

NUMBER OF CLASS "B" COACHES RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTARY INCOMES IN 1948-1949 FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF WORK AND THE EARNINGS REPORTED BY EACH COACH

Number of Coaches	Ways of Earning Supplementary Incomes	Earnings
1	Construction work	\$ 300
1	Farming	3000
1	Farming	2000
1	Free house rent	400
1	Keeping books	1200
1	Minister of Church of Christ	1500
2	Officiating at athletic contests	36
1	Officiating at athletic contests	40
2	Officiating at athletic contests	50
1	Officiating at athletic contests	75
1	Officiating at athletic contests	100
1	Officiating at athletic contests	150
4	Officiating at athletic contests	200
2	Officiating at athletic contests	300
1	Oil field work	500
1	Oil field work	700
1	Playing professional sports	50
2	Playing professional sports	100
1	Playing professional sports	300
1	Ranching	800
1	Summer camp work	150
1	Summer camp work	200
1	Summer camp work	300
1	Teaching in summer school	200

field of physical education. One of the coaches worked in the construction business, earning \$300; two worked as farmers, earning \$2000 and \$3000, respectively; one had free house rent, saving him \$400; one kept books, making \$1200; one was the minister of a small church, earning \$1500; thirteen officiated at athletic contests, earning from \$36 to \$300; three worked in the oil fields, making \$300, \$500, and \$700, respectively; four made from \$50 to \$300 playing professional sports; one had a ranch which brought him an additional income of \$800; three made from \$150 to \$300 working in summer camps; and one made \$200 teaching in a summer school.

#### Summary

The following concise statements present a summary of the findings in relation to the information received from the Class "B" coaches included in this study:

1. The 1948-1949 Class "B" coaches had an average age of approximately thirty-one years.
2. The average age of these coaches at the beginning of their coaching careers was twenty-five years.
3. Fifty of the seventy-five coaches in Class "B" high schools were married, twenty-three were unmarried, and two were widowers. None was divorced.
4. It was found that eighteen per cent of the coaches had no children, twenty-seven per cent had one child, thirty-

one per cent had two children, twenty per cent had three children, and four per cent each had four and six children.

5. Fifty-eight per cent of the children reported were boys.

6. All but three of the coaches reported church membership.

7. Two of the coaches reported membership in national and local fraternal orders.

8. Twenty-six held lodge membership.

9. Eighteen belonged to civic organizations.

10. Fifty-five belonged to the coaching associations of Texas.

11. Seventy belonged to the Texas State Teachers' Association.

12. All of the coaches held bachelor's degrees, and seven of them held master's degrees. Seven state teachers' colleges in Texas had conferred forty-nine of the bachelor's degrees held by this group of coaches. Four out-of-state educational institutions had conferred a total of four of the seventy-five bachelor's degrees. Eight denominational schools had conferred a total of seventeen degrees. All of the master's degrees held by this group of coaches had been conferred by Texas colleges or universities.

13. Two state teachers' colleges in Texas had conferred four of the master's degrees held by the coaches.

Southern Methodist University had conferred two, and Texas College of Arts and Industries had conferred the remaining master's degree in the group.

14. Twenty-six of the coaches had majored in physical education for their bachelor's degrees, and fourteen had physical education as a minor. Thus, fifty-three per cent of the coaches reporting had either majored or minored in the physical education field while in college.

15. Major subjects were taught by thirty-six of the coaches, with twenty-one coaches teaching their minor subjects.

16. Seventeen coaches had lettered four years in one or more major sports; fifty-four had lettered three years; seventeen had lettered two years; and sixteen had lettered one year. Fourteen had participated in college sports but had failed to letter in any of them.

17. Approximately twenty-five per cent of the coaches had been captains of teams in the activities in which they participated while in college.

18. The coaches averaged approximately 11.5 hours a week in coaching.

19. Each Class "B" coach spent an average of sixteen hours each week in the teaching of academic courses.

20. Sixteen coaches taught physical education exclusively; eleven taught this course in addition to other courses.

21. Thirty-two of the coaches were physical education supervisors in their respective schools. Twenty-five were principals and two were superintendents. Seven had complete charge of instructional departments.

22. Eighteen recreational activities were participated in by the coaches, who reported hunting, fishing, and golf as their favorites.

23. Fifteen coaches attended all three of the coaching schools held in Texas within the last three years, eight attended two of the schools, and twenty-nine attended one such school.

24. Forty-three of the coaches began their careers as assistant coaches, four as school principals, eight as classroom teachers, and twenty as head coaches.

25. The minimum beginning salary of the Class "B" coaches was \$560, the maximum was \$3700, and the average beginning salary was \$2106.

26. The minimum 1948-1949 salary was \$2007, the maximum was \$4800, and the average salary was \$3038.

27. Thirty-one of the coaches earned supplementary incomes ranging from \$36 to \$3000 annually; the average supplementary income was approximately \$418.

In the succeeding chapter, comparisons will be made between Class "A" and Class "B" coaches for the phases of

data previously presented separately for each group of athletic coaches.



## CHAPTER IV

### COMPARISON OF CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF NORTH AND EAST TEXAS, MADE FROM A DETAILED STUDY OF THESE COACHES

As previously stated, information incorporated in this paper was obtained from two classes of athletic coaches: first, coaches in Class "A" high schools, and second, coaches in Class "B" high schools, all selected from North and East Texas. The study was limited to seventy-five coaches in each of the two classifications. As a basis for comparison of data for the two groups of individuals, Class "A" coaches have been designated in the present chapter as Group I, whereas Class "B" coaches constitute Group II. Henceforth, these groups shall be spoken of as either Group I and Group II or as Class "A" and Class "B" coaches. In this study, also, it should be noted that the information for each group as found through the use of questionnaires and presented in preceding chapters was utilized as the basis for comparisons in succeeding pages. Data for both groups of coaches will be presented in this chapter in the same order as that in which information has been discussed in preceding chapters for the two groups individually.

Comparison of Ages of the Two  
Groups of Coaches

Table 45 shows that the youngest age of coaches in Groups I and II was the same -- twenty-one years. The oldest age in Group I was forty-six years as compared to the oldest age in Group II, which was fifty-two years. The

TABLE 45

COMPARISON OF AGES OF CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B"  
COACHES IN 1948-1949

Age in Years	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
21	3	5
22	4	7
23	3	2
24	1	3
25	9	2
26	5	3
27	3	3
28	3	6
29	4	0
<b>Total for 20-year age group</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>
30	7	9
31	2	4
32	6	3
33	1	4
34	5	0
35	4	4
36	1	1
37	1	2
38	4	2
39	3	2
<b>Total for 30-year age group</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>

TABLE 45 -- Continued

Age in Years	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
40	2	2
41	0	0
43	2	0
44	0	1
45	0	1
46	2	1
48	0	1
49	0	1
<b>Total for 40-year age group</b>	6	9
50	0	1
52	0	1
<b>Total for 50-year age group</b>	0	2
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>

average age of the two groups of coaches was almost the same, that of Group I being 30.5 years and that of Group II being thirty-one years. It was found that forty-seven per cent of the coaches reporting were in the twenty-year age bracket in Group I as compared to forty-four per cent in the twenty-year age bracket in Group II. In Group I, forty-five per cent of the coaches reporting were in the thirty-year age bracket; whereas in Group II forty-one per cent of the coaches reporting were in the thirty-year age bracket. In

Group I eight per cent of the coaches reporting were in the forty-year age bracket, as compared to Group II, in which nine per cent of the coaches were in the forty-year age bracket. Three per cent reporting in Group II represented the fifty-year age bracket, whereas none reported in Group I at this age level.

**Comparison of Ages at Which the Two Groups  
of Coaches Began Their Coaching Careers**

Data in Table 46 show that the coaches in Groups I and II began their coaching at the age of eighteen, with one in each group beginning at this youthful age. The oldest age at which any member of Group I began coaching was thirty-five years as compared to fifty years for Group II. Of the

TABLE 46

**COMPARISON OF THE AGES AT WHICH CLASS "A" AND CLASS  
"B" COACHES BEGAN THEIR COACHING CAREERS**

Age in Years	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
18	1	1
19	0	1
20	5	5
21	11	11
22	9	5
23	8	9
24	11	12
25	11	6
26	4	9
27	10	4

TABLE 46 -- Continued

Age in Years	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
28	0	3
29	0	3
30	1	1
31	2	3
33	0	1
34	1	0
35	1	0
50	0	1
Total . . .	75	75

seventy-five coaches reporting, approximately ninety-three per cent of the coaches in Group I began coaching between the ages of eighteen and twenty-seven years of age, as compared to approximately seventy-nine per cent of the same total number in Group II who began their coaching between the same ages. The average age of the two groups was almost the same in 1948-1949, with that of Group I being 26.5 years and that of Group II being twenty-five years at the outset of their careers. Thus the similarity in ages of the two groups of coaches was maintained throughout their professional careers up to the time of this study.

**Comparison of Marital Status of the  
Two Groups of Coaches**

Data in Table 47 make a comparison of the marital status and the number of children reported by the two classes of coaches. Twenty coaches in Group I and twenty-three in Group II were unmarried. It was found that sixty-nine per cent of the Group I coaches were married as compared to

TABLE 47

**COMPARISON OF THE MARITAL STATUS AND THE NUMBER OF  
CHILDREN IN EACH FAMILY OF THE CLASS "A"  
AND CLASS "B" COACHES**

Coaches	Widowers				Married							
	Number of Children											
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Group I (Class "A")	2		1		8	10	19	4	1			
Group II (Class "B")		1		1	10	13	16	9	1		1	

sixty-seven per cent of the Group II coaches who were married. In Group I twenty-seven per cent of the coaches were unmarried; in Group II thirty per cent of the coaches were unmarried. The questionnaire revealed that in Group I four per cent were widowers as compared to three per cent in Group II who were widowers.

Eighteen per cent of the married coaches in both Group I and Group II had no children. Thirty-four per cent of those in Group I had one child each as compared to twenty-seven per cent of those in Group II with one child each. Thirty-eight per cent of those in Group I had two children each, whereas thirty-one per cent of those in Group II had two children each; eight per cent of those in Group I had three children each as compared to nineteen per cent of those in Group II who had the same number of children. In Group I two per cent of the coaches reported four children, whereas in Group II six per cent of the coaches had four children and the same percentage had six children.

It is interesting to note from the questionnaires that in Group I fifty-three per cent of the children were boys and forty-seven per cent were girls as compared to Group II, in which fifty-eight per cent were boys and thirty-six per cent were girls.

#### Comparison of Organizational Affiliations of the Two Groups of Coaches

Table 48 presents a comparison of the organizational affiliations of Class "A" and Class "B" coaches. It was found that ninety-eight per cent of the coaches in both groups belonged to a church. In Group I four per cent of the coaches belonged to national social fraternities as compared to 2.5 per cent in Group II who belonged to these fraternal orders. Forty-six per cent of the coaches in Group I

held membership in lodges as compared to thirty-five per cent of those in Group II. Group I revealed that approximately forty-six per cent of its coaches belonged to civic organizations as compared to twenty-four per cent of the Group II coaches. In Group I, eighty-three per cent of

TABLE 48

COMPARISON OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS OF CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER REPORTING MEMBERSHIP IN EACH

Organizations of Which Coaches Were Members	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
Churches . . . . .	73	72
National social fraternities . . . . .	3	2
Lodges . . . . .	35	26
Civic organizations . . . . .	34	18
Texas Football Coaches' Association . . . . .	62	55
Texas State Teachers' Association . . . . .	66	70
Texas Physical Education Association . . . . .	5	0
National Education Association . . . . .	2	0

the coaches belonged to the state football coaches' association and eighty-eight per cent belonged to the Texas State Teachers' Association as compared to the Group II coaches, of whom seventy-three per cent belonged to the football coaches' association and ninety-three per cent were members of the state teachers' association. Group I coaches



reported membership in the Texas Physical Education Association and in the National Education Association to the extent of 6.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively. Group II did not report any memberships in either of these organizations.

Comparison of the Two Groups of Coaches  
as to Educational Institutions  
Conferring the Bachelor's  
Degree upon Them

The comparisons presented in Table 49 indicate the institutions that conferred bachelor's degrees on each of the 150 coaches in the two classifications.

From this tabulation it may be computed that seventy-one per cent of the Group I coaches as compared to sixty-seven per cent of those in Group II had received their bachelor's degree from a state teachers' college in Texas. It was found that in Group I thirty-nine per cent of the coaches received degrees from North Texas State College (North Texas State Teachers College at the time the degrees were received) as compared to thirty-seven per cent in Group II who received their degrees from the same college. In Group I the educational institution conferring the next highest number of degrees was East Texas State Teachers College with twenty per cent as compared to eleven per cent in Group II receiving their degrees from Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College.

TABLE 49

**COMPARISON OF CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES AS TO  
THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONFERRING UPON  
THEM THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE**

Institutions Conferring Bachelor's Degree	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
Abilene Christian College . . . . .	0	1
University of Arkansas . . . . .	0	1
Austin College . . . . .	2	0
Baylor University . . . . .	5	2
Centenary College . . . . .	1	1
East Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	15	6
Howard Payne College . . . . .	1	2
McMurry College . . . . .	0	1
North Texas State College . . . . .	29	28
Sam Houston State Teachers College . . . . .	1	1
Southwest Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	2	3
Southern Methodist University . . . . .	1	2
Southeast State Teachers Col- lege (Oklahoma) . . . . .	1	0
Stephen F. Austin State Teach- ers College . . . . .	2	8
Texas College of Arts and Industries . . . . .	0	3
Texas Christian University . . . . .	4	2
Texas College of Mines . . . . .	0	1
Texas Technological College . . . . .	4	2
Texas Wesleyan College . . . . .	0	4
Trinity University . . . . .	1	3
University of Tulsa . . . . .	3	1
University of Pennsylvania . . . . .	1	0
University of Texas . . . . .	0	1
West Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	2	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>

In Table 49 figures disclose that all coaches in Groups I and II held at least a bachelor's degree, whereas only nine per cent of each group held master's degrees, as indicated in Table 50.

**Comparison of the Two Groups of Coaches  
as to Educational Institutions  
Conferring the Master's  
Degree upon Them**

It is to be seen in Table 50 that only seven coaches in Group I and seven in Group II held the master's degree at the time of this study.

TABLE 50

**COMPARISON OF CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES AS  
TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONFERRING  
UPON THEM THE MASTER'S DEGREE**

Institutions Conferring Master's Degree	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
East Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	2	3
North Texas State College . . .	2	0
Southern Methodist University.	1	2
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College . . . . .	0	1
Texas College of Arts and Industries . . . . .	0	1
University of Texas . . . . .	1	0
Texas Wesleyan College . . . . .	1	0
Total . . . . .	7	7

It is interesting that in both groups of coaches two state teachers' colleges in Texas had conferred four master's degrees; in Group I North Texas State College (a teachers' college at the time the degrees were granted) and East Texas State Teachers College conferred two master's degrees each, whereas in Group II East Texas State Teachers College conferred three master's degrees and Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College conferred one such degree.

#### Comparison of the Major and Minor Subjects of the Two Groups of Coaches

In Table 51 a comparison is made of Group I and Group II with respect to the major and minor subjects of the athletic coaches in this study. It is worth-while to note that seventy-five per cent of the coaches in Group I either majored or minored in the field of physical education. The next highest percentage in Group I is in mathematics, in which twenty-one per cent of the coaches majored or minored as compared to education in Group II, in which twenty-five per cent of the coaches reported this subject as a major or a minor field of study while in college. In Group I two of the coaches had English as a minor as compared to Group II, in which five coaches minored in English; none of the individuals in either group reported that they had majored in English.

TABLE 51

COMPARISON OF THE MAJOR AND MINOR SUBJECTS OF THE  
COACHES IN CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" HIGH SCHOOLS

Subjects	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")		Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Agriculture . . . . .	0	0	2	0
Biology . . . . .	1	2	1	0
Business education.	11	0	3	3
Chemistry . . . . .	1	1	0	0
Economics . . . . .	2	2	2	1
Education . . . . .	1	4	9	10
Government . . . . .	0	1	3	1
History . . . . .	5	9	8	8
Industrial arts . . . . .	3	2	3	0
Mathematics . . . . .	7	9	4	13
Physical education.	27	29	26	14
Science . . . . .	4	6	3	11
Secondary education	5	0	0	0
Social science . . . . .	7	7	7	9
Spanish . . . . .	2	0	0	0
Public school ad- ministration . . . . .	1	1	0	0
English . . . . .	0	2	0	5

Comparison of Class "A" and Class "B"  
Coaches as to College Letters  
Awarded in Sports

Data in Table 52 show a comparison of Group I and Group II coaches who participated in and lettered in certain sports while in college. The record was held by a coach in Group I who lettered five years in football, as no other coach in either group lettered for so many years. Six and

TABLE 52

COMPARISON OF CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES AS TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS COLLEGE LETTERS WERE AWARDED FOR OUTSTANDING PARTICIPATION IN SIX MAJOR SPORTS

Years Lettered	Group	Base-ball	Foot-ball	Basket-ball	Track	Tennis	Golf
0	I	0	7	1	1	0	0
	II	2	4	4	3	1	0
1	I	5	6	2	3	0	0
	II	2	4	4	1	1	0
2	I	1	5	3	3	0	0
	II	4	5	2	4	1	1
3	I	1	28	20	8	0	0
	II	1	30	13	7	1	2
4	I	0	4	1	0	0	0
	II	2	7	6	1	1	0
5	I	0	1	0	0	0	0
	II	0	0	0	0	0	0

one-half per cent of the coaches in Group I lettered four years in one or more sports, whereas twenty-two per cent of the coaches in Group II lettered four years. Seventy-six per cent of the coaches of Group I lettered three years, and seventy-two per cent of those in Group II lettered the same number of years. In Group I, sixteen per cent of the coaches lettered two years as compared to twenty-three per

cent of those in Group II who lettered two years. In Group I twenty-one per cent of the coaches lettered one year as compared to sixteen per cent of those in Group II who lettered only one year. It was found that twelve per cent of the coaches in Group I participated in but did not letter in any of the sports listed, as compared to nineteen per cent of Group II coaches in this same category. The questionnaire indicated that twenty per cent of the coaches in Group I and fifteen per cent of those in Group II did not participate in nor letter in any of these major sports while in college. Responses revealed that thirty-two per cent of the coaches in Group I were captains of their respective sports teams while in college, as compared to twenty-five per cent of the Group II coaches who were captains of their sports teams.

Comparison of Time Spent Weekly in Coaching  
and in Teaching by Class "A"  
and Class "B" Coaches

Table 53 presents a comparison of the coaches in Groups I and II as to the average time spent each week in coaching and in teaching, together with the percentage of coaches reporting in both groups. It was found that fifty per cent of the coaches in Group I spent an average of eleven hours per week coaching track as compared to forty-five per cent of the Group II coaches who spent eleven hours weekly coaching track. It is shown in Table 53 that seventy-seven per

TABLE 53

COMPARISON OF CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES AS TO  
AVERAGE TIME SPENT EACH WEEK IN COACHING AND IN  
TEACHING, WITH PERCENTAGES OF COACHES

Sport and Subject	Group I (Class "A")		Group II (Class "B")	
	Average Time Weekly	Per Cent of Coaches	Average Time Weekly	Per Cent of Coaches
Coaching:				
Basketball . . . .	12	77	12	79
Football . . . . .	14	90	12	85
Track . . . . .	11	50	11	45
Teaching: . . . . .	19	87	11	90
Physical educa- tion . . . . .		30		36
Other subjects .		57		54

cent of the Group I coaches spent an average of twelve hours per week coaching basketball as compared to seventy-nine per cent of the Group II coaches who spent twelve hours coaching basketball. Ninety per cent and eighty-five per cent, respectively, of Group I and Group II coaches spent an average of fourteen and twelve hours per week, respectively, in coaching football. Eighty-seven per cent of the Group I coaches spent an average of nineteen hours per week in teaching as compared to ninety per cent of the Group II coaches who spent an average of eleven hours per week in



teaching. It is interesting to note that in Group I thirty per cent of the coaches were teaching physical education classes as compared to thirty-six per cent of the coaches of Group II who taught physical education.

**Comparison of Administrative Positions Held  
by Class "A" and Class "B" Coaches**

Data in Table 54 show a comparison of the administrative positions held by the Group I and Group II coaches. Five per cent of the Group I coaches held the position of

**TABLE 54**

**COMPARISON OF ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS HELD BY  
CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES, AND THE  
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE FOR EACH**

Position	Group I (Class "A")		Group II (Class "B")	
	Number of Coaches	Per Cent of Coaches	Number of Coaches	Per Cent of Coaches
Elementary principal . . . . .	4	5	5	7
Physical education supervisor . . . . .	25	33	32	43
High school principal . . . . .	13	17	20	27
School superintendent . . . . .	2	3	2	3

elementary principal as compared to seven per cent of the Group II coaches who held the position of elementary principal.

Thirty-three per cent of the Group I coaches held the position of athletic director or physical education supervisor, as compared to forty-three per cent of the Group II coaches who occupied the same position. Seventeen per cent of the Group I coaches and twenty-seven per cent of the Group II coaches held the office of high-school principal. It is interesting to note that only three per cent of the coaches in each of the two groups held the position of school superintendent.

Forty-three per cent of the coaches in Group I were directors of departments in the school system as compared to seventy-three per cent of those in Group II who were department heads.

#### Comparison of Recreational Activities of the Two Groups of Coaches

Table 55 presents a comparison of the recreational activities engaged in by the coaches of Groups I and II. As to the major sports, it was found that forty-eight per cent of the Group I coaches reported them as recreational activities in which they participated as compared to thirty-nine per cent of the coaches in Group II reporting the same sports as recreational activities. Among recreational activities other than the major sports, fishing ranked first in popularity in Group I with forty-one per cent of the coaches reporting participation, as compared to hunting,

TABLE 55

COMPARISON OF THE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF CLASS  
"A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES AND THE NUMBER  
PARTICIPATING IN EACH

Types of Recreation	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
Baseball . . . . .	8	4
Basketball . . . . .	8	7
Bowling . . . . .	0	3
Dancing . . . . .	1	0
Fishing . . . . .	31	29
Football . . . . .	7	3
Golf . . . . .	20	15
Gardening . . . . .	2	0
Hobbies . . . . .	0	2
Horseback riding . . . . .	0	1
Hunting . . . . .	29	30
Lodge work . . . . .	1	0
Parlor games . . . . .	2	4
Picture shows . . . . .	3	3
Raising chickens . . . . .	1	0
Softball . . . . .	5	3
Swimming . . . . .	0	2
Tennis . . . . .	3	3
Track . . . . .	3	3
Volleyball . . . . .	2	2
Watching games . . . . .	0	5

which ranked first in Group II with forty per cent of the coaches participating. Hunting ranked second in popularity in Group I with thirty-nine per cent of the coaches reporting participation as compared to fishing, which ranked second in Group II with thirty-nine per cent of the coaches engaging in this activity. Golf held third rank in both

groups with twenty-seven per cent of Group I participating as compared to twenty per cent of Group II. The remaining activities were included in one group, in which sixteen per cent of the coaches in both Groups I and II participated in one or more of the activities.

**Comparison of Attendance at Coaching School  
by Both Groups of Coaches**

In Table 56 it is shown that thirty-two per cent of the Group I coaches attended coaching school each of the past three years, as compared to twenty per cent of Group II coaching personnel who attended the special schools the same number of consecutive years. Twenty-seven per cent of the Group I coaches attended coaching school two of the three

TABLE 56

**COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B"  
COACHES ATTENDING COACHING SCHOOL DURING  
THE PAST THREE YEARS**

Number of Coaching Schools Attended	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
Three . . . . .	24	15
Two . . . . .	20	8
One . . . . .	16	29
None . . . . .	15	23

years, whereas eleven per cent of the Group II coaches attended coaching school the same number of years. Twenty-one per cent of the Group I coaches attended only one school in the three-year period as compared to thirty-nine per cent of the Group II coaches attending only one school. It is interesting to note that in Group I twenty per cent of the coaches did not attend any coaching school in the past three years, whereas thirty per cent of those in Group II did not attend any such school during the same period of time.

#### Comparison of Beginning Positions of the Two Groups of Coaches

Table 57 presents a comparison of the beginning positions of coaches in Class "A" and Class "B" high schools of North and East Texas. Thirty-one per cent of those in Group I began their careers as head coaches as compared to twenty-seven per cent of those in Group II who began in the same position at the outset of their professional careers. Fifty-three per cent of the Group I coaches began their coaching work as assistants, whereas forty-seven per cent of the Group II coaches began as assistants. There were no individuals in Group I beginning as elementary coaches, although six per cent of the Group II coaches began in that position. Ten per cent of those in Group I began as junior high school coaches as compared to four per cent of those in

TABLE 57

COMPARISON OF THE BEGINNING POSITIONS OF  
CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES

Beginning Position	Number of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")	Number of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")
Head coach . . . . .	23	20
Assistant coach . . . . .	40	35
Elementary principal . . . . .	0	5
Junior high school coach . . . . .	8	3
School principal . . . . .	0	4
Classroom teacher . . . . .	4	8

Group II who began in the same position. Five per cent of the Group I coaches began their school careers as classroom teachers, whereas ten per cent of the Group II coaches began as classroom teachers.

Comparison of Beginning and of Present  
Salaries of the Two Groups  
of Coaches

Table 58 presents a comparison of the beginning and of the present salaries of Group I and Group II coaches with percentages in each salary range. Fifteen per cent of the Group I coaches began their careers in the salary range of \$560 to \$950 as compared to five per cent of the Group II coaches who did likewise. There were no coaches in this salary range at the time of the present study. Forty-three

TABLE 58

**COMPARISON OF BEGINNING AND PRESENT SALARIES OF  
CLASS "A" AND CLASS "B" COACHES WITH  
PERCENTAGE IN EACH RANGE**

Salary Range	Per Cent of Coaches in Group I (Class "A")		Per Cent of Coaches in Group II (Class "B")	
	Beginning	Present	Beginning	Present
\$ 560 to 950 .	15	0	5	0
1000 to 1900.	43	0	25	0
2000 to 2900.	35	37	45	43
3000 to 3900.	7	56	17	48
4000 to 4800.	0	7	0	9

per cent of the Group I coaches and twenty-five per cent of those in Group II began in the range of \$1000 to \$1900, although no coaches were in this salary range at the time of the study. Thirty-five per cent of the Group I coaches began in the range of \$2000 to \$2900 as compared to forty-five per cent of the Group II coaches who began in the same salary range. Thirty-seven per cent of the Group I coaches and forty-three per cent of those in Group II were in the salary range of \$2000 to \$2900 at the time of the study. Seven per cent of the Group I coaches began in the range of

\$3000 to \$3900 as compared to seventeen per cent of those in Group II who began their careers in the same range. Fifty-six per cent of the Group I coaches and forty-eight per cent of those in Group II were in the \$3000 to \$3900 salary range at the time of the study. Seven per cent of the Group I coaches were, at the time of the survey, in the \$4000 to \$4800 salary range, and nine per cent of the Group II coaches were classified in the same category. It is interesting to note that no coaches in either group began their professional careers in this highest salary bracket.

In the questionnaires it was indicated that fifty-five per cent of the Group I coaches participated in twelve different types of work in addition to their regular coaching and teaching duties. From this extra work they derived annual supplementary incomes ranging from \$25 to \$2200. Forty-one per cent of the Group II coaches engaged in eleven types of extra work, from which they received annual supplementary incomes ranging from \$36 to \$3000.

#### Summary

The following statements present a summary of the findings of this study as related to the comparative analysis of data for both groups of coaches:

1. The average age of the two groups of coaches was almost the same, that of Group I being 30.5 years and that of Group II being thirty-one years. Seven per cent more



coaches in Group I than in Group II were within the age range of twenty to thirty-nine years.

2. The average beginning age of the two groups was practically the same, that of Group I being 26.5 years and that of Group II being twenty-five years at the outset of their professional careers. It is interesting to note that approximately ninety-three per cent of those in Group I began coaching between the ages of eighteen and twenty-seven years as compared to seventy-nine per cent in Group II who began their coaching careers within the same age range.

3. Sixty-nine per cent and sixty-seven per cent, respectively, of the Group I and Group II coaches were married. Eighteen per cent of both groups had no children, and twenty-eight per cent of Group I were unmarried as compared to thirty per cent of the Group II coaches who were unmarried.

4. Ninety-eight per cent of the coaches in both groups belonged to some church. In Group I, eighty-three per cent belonged to the Texas Football Coaches' Association and eighty-eight per cent belonged to the Texas State Teachers' Association; in Group II seventy-three per cent were members of the football coaches' association and ninety-three per cent were members of the state teachers' association.

5. Seventy-one per cent of the Group I coaches received their degrees from a state teachers' college in Texas,

whereas sixty-seven per cent of those in Group II received their degrees from the same type of educational institution.

6. Seventy-five per cent of the coaches in Group I and fifty-three per cent of those in Group II majored or minored in the field of physical education.

7. Seventy-six per cent of the Group I coaches as compared to seventy-two per cent of the Group II coaches lettered three years in one or more of the major sports while in college. Thirty-two per cent of the coaches in Group I and twenty-five per cent of those in Group II were captains of their respective sports teams in college.

8. Twelve hours per week was the average time spent in coaching duties by the Group I coaches as compared to an average of eleven hours spent by the Group II coaches. Eighty-seven per cent of the Group I coaches and ninety per cent of those in Group II spent an average of nineteen and eleven hours, respectively, each week in teaching.

9. Fifty-eight per cent of the Group I coaches held administrative positions in their school systems; eighty per cent of the coaches in Group II held the same type of position in addition to their coaching duties.

10. Forty-one per cent of the Group I coaches listed fishing as their favorite recreation as compared to forty per cent of those in Group II who listed hunting as a favorite recreational activity.

11. Eighty per cent of the Group I coaches and seventy per cent of those in Group II went to the annual coaching school one or more times during the three years immediately preceding the time of this study.

12. Thirty per cent of the Group I coaches began their professional careers as head coaches, whereas twenty-seven per cent of those in Group II started as head coaches. Fifty-three per cent of the Group I coaches began as assistants, whereas forty-seven per cent of those in Group II began as assistant coaches.

13. Fifty-eight per cent of the Group I coaches began coaching in payment for salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1900, but at the time of the study sixty-three per cent earned more than \$3000 annually. Thirty per cent of the Group II coaches began coaching for salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1900, and at the time of the study fifty-seven per cent of them earned over \$3000 per year.

14. Fifty-three per cent of the Group I coaches had supplementary incomes ranging from \$25 to \$2200 per year, as compared to forty-one per cent of the Group II coaches who had supplementary incomes ranging from \$36 to \$3000 per year.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

#### Summary

The purpose of this study, as previously stated, was to make a comparative analysis of a selected number of athletic coaches in Class "A" and Class "B" high schools in North and East Texas. Data were assembled by means of a questionnaire which was submitted directly to the coaches chosen to participate in the survey.

In the light of the data considered in this study, the following general statements are presented as a summary of the findings with reference to the two groups of coaches:

1. For the most part, the coaches in both Class "A" and Class "B" high schools were young men of thirty or thirty-one years of age.

2. The average coach in both groups had begun his coaching career when he was twenty-five or twenty-six years of age.

3. Over two thirds of both groups of coaches were married.

4. The coaches were members of churches, with the exception of two per cent not holding church membership.

5. Practically all of the coaches in both groups were members of the Texas Football Coaches' Association and of the Texas State Teachers' Association.

6. Approximately seventy per cent of all coaches in the study had received their bachelor's degrees from a state teachers' college in Texas.

7. Every coach included in the study held at least a bachelor's degree, but very few of them had earned master's degrees, although a number reported that they had done some graduate study for credit toward such a degree.

8. Three fourths of the coaches in Class "A" high schools had either majored or minored in the field of physical education, whereas only half of those in Class "B" schools had majored or minored in this field.

9. Most of the coaches in both groups were teaching in their major or minor fields.

10. Over seventy per cent of the coaches in both groups had been awarded letters for as many as three consecutive years of outstanding performance in one or more major sports during their college careers.

11. The time of the coaches in both classifications was approximately evenly divided between coaching duties and teaching responsibilities in their respective schools.

12. Fifty-eight per cent of the Class "A" coaches held administrative positions in their school systems in addition

to their coaching and teaching duties. Eighty per cent of those in Class "B" high schools held administrative positions. The types of administrative positions held by these coaches were the following, listed in the order of their frequency: supervisor of physical education, high-school principal, elementary-school principal, and school superintendent.

13. Fishing and hunting were the favorite recreational activities of the coaches in both groups.

14. Eighty per cent and seventy per cent, respectively, of Class "A" and Class "B" coaches had attended the annual coaching school held in Texas one or more times during the three years immediately preceding the time of this study.

15. Most of the coaches in both groups had experienced considerable professional progress during their careers, as measured not only by advancement in the types of positions held but also as to their annual earnings in salaries.

16. Almost half of the coaches earned supplementary incomes in addition to their regular salaries by engaging in various types of part-time work.

### Conclusions

The following general conclusions may be made in the light of the data considered in this study:

1. The average coach in both groups of schools was a young man who had begun his coaching career five or six

years before this study was conducted. He was a married man with a small family. He belonged to the church of his choice and was a member of two or more professional organizations. He held a bachelor's degree, but had not availed himself of the opportunity to earn a higher degree. He was either a major or a minor in the field of physical education, and was teaching in the field of his major or minor. He had won recognition for outstanding athletic proficiency during his college career. His time spent at school was about evenly divided between coaching duties and teaching responsibilities. For recreation, he preferred outdoor activities, especially hunting and fishing. He recognized the importance of attending the annual coaching schools held in Texas, and had attended at least one such school during the three years immediately preceding the study. He had shown considerable progress in his teaching and coaching career.

2. These coaches were morally responsible individuals who were capable of discharging their duties with efficiency and who were trustworthy leaders of youth.

3. The coaches were academically well qualified as instructors of youth.

4. Class "A" high schools were more likely to have coaches who had majored or minored in physical education than were Class "B" high schools.

5. These coaches had been outstanding athletes while in college.

6. The coaches did not spend all of their time in coaching, but in addition they had teaching responsibilities, and many of them had administrative duties.

7. The coach in the smaller school was more likely to have administrative duties than was the coach in the larger school.

8. As a final conclusion, it may be noted that there were very few significant or outstanding differences between Class "A" and Class "B" coaches in so far as they could be determined by the questionnaire utilized for the collection of data. In the main, both groups appeared to be well qualified, efficient, and progressive as leaders of youth and as coaches of major sports and instructors in physical education and in academic subjects.



APPENDIX

Dear Sir:

I am working toward a Master's Degree in Secondary Education at North Texas State College, Denton, Texas. In order to complete my research problem it is necessary that I obtain the information requested on the accompanying questionnaire form. My thesis problem consists of a personnel study of Class "B" coaches and Class "A" coaches in certain North and East Texas high schools. I shall appreciate very much your filling out the questionnaire and returning it at your earliest convenience.

The information given will be held as confidential and no names, of either individual or school concerned, will appear in this study.

If you would like to have a compilation of the results, please indicate this and I shall be happy to furnish you with such information when the survey is completed.

Let me assure you that any consideration you may give in this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

F. L. Covin  
Box 327  
Ferris, Texas

QUESTIONNAIRE

To male coaches in Class B and Class A high schools;

Please proceed as follows:

1. Read all questions before beginning your answers.
2. Answer fully each question listed.
3. Place an x in front of an appropriate item to indicate Yes.
4. Leave space blank if your answer is No.

1. Personal Information.

- a. Age \_\_\_\_\_
- b.  Single,  married,  widower,  divorced.
- c. Number of children: \_\_\_\_\_ boys, \_\_\_\_\_ girls.
- d. Church preference \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Member of what national social fraternity \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Lodge membership:  
 Odd Fellows,  Masons,  others: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Civic organization membership:  
 Rotary,  Lion,  Kiwanis, others: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Professional Training.

- a. List coaching schools you have attended in the last three years and whether you or your school paid expenses by an x:

Coaching School	Year	Expenses Paid by:	
		School	You
(Example) Abilene School	1948	x	
(1) _____	_____	{ }	{ }
(2) _____	_____	{ }	{ }
(3) _____	_____	{ }	{ }

b. Institution attended and degrees received;

	Name of Institution	Degree	Year
(1)	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____

c. Undergraduate major in \_\_\_\_\_

d. Undergraduate minor in \_\_\_\_\_

e. Graduate major in \_\_\_\_\_

f. Graduate minor in \_\_\_\_\_

g. Professional society membership;

- (1) { } Texas High School Football Coaches' Assoc.
- (2) { } Texas Physical Education Association.
- (3) { } Texas State Teachers' Association.
- (4) Others: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Professional Status: Salary and Promotions.

a. Indicate in chronological order all teaching and coaching positions you have held from the first up to and including your present status:

	Order of Position	Title of Position	Age	Year	Salary
(Example)					
	Denton, Texas	Math. teacher and coach	21	1946-47	\$240.00
(1)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(4)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(5)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(6)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(7)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(8)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(9)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(10)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

b. Supplements to regular salary: State in dollars, estimate for the year 1948-49 your average yearly income from the following:

Scope	Earnings
(Example) Officiating, athletic contests	\$100.00
(1) Officiating, athletic contests	_____
(2) Teaching in summer school	_____
(3) Playing professional sports	_____
(4) Summer camp work	_____
(5) _____	_____
(6) _____	_____

4. Athletic Activities While a Student in College:

a. Indicate in the appropriate space below the number of years which you participated in sports while a student in a college or university:

Athletic Activities	College or University	Years Lettered	Years Captain
Football	_____	_____	_____
Basketball	_____	_____	_____
Track	_____	_____	_____
Golf	_____	_____	_____
Baseball	_____	_____	_____
Tennis	_____	_____	_____
Others:	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

5. Your Duties as a Coach:

a. Indicate in a proper space below the duties which you now perform in person, and the average number of students in each:

Teaching and Coaching	Average Hours Per Week	Number in Class
(1) Football	_____	_____
(2) Basketball	_____	_____
(3) Track	_____	_____
(4) Baseball	_____	_____

Teaching and Coaching	Average Hours Per Week	Number in Class
(5) Physical education	_____	_____
(6) Science	_____	_____
(7) Mathematics	_____	_____
(8) Social science	_____	_____
(9) English	_____	_____
(10) _____	_____	_____

6. Responsibilities as Coach:

a. Indicate by x the position you hold:

- (1) ( ) Superintendent
- (2) ( ) High school principal
- (3) ( ) Head coach
- (4) ( ) Assistant coach
- (5) ( ) Teacher
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_

b. Indicate by an x below the department of which you have full charge:

- (1) ( ) Physical education for boys
- (2) ( ) Mathematics
- (3) ( ) Social science
- (4) ( ) Business education
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_

c. Indicate the number of assistants under you \_\_\_\_\_

7. Record the estimated average number of hours which you spend in recreation:

Activity \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hours per year \_\_\_\_\_  
 Seasons \_\_\_\_\_

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fenn, William, "A Personnel Study of the Men Physical Education Directors in a Selected Group of Independent White Senior High Schools in Texas," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Physical Education, North Texas State Teachers College, 1940.

Gregory, Lyman, "A Personnel Study of Head Football Coaches in 'AA' High Schools of Texas," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Physical Education, North Texas State Teachers College, 1940.

Hamilton, Robert W., "The Status of the Athletic Coach in Kentucky High Schools for the School Years 1930-31 through 1940-41," Educational Bulletin, Commonwealth of Kentucky, X (September, 1941), No. 7.

Interscholastic League of Texas, The Constitution and Rules of the University Interscholastic League, University of Texas Bulletin, No. 3824, Austin, June 22, 1938.

Jones, Ross, "A Study to Determine the Status of Six-man Football in the Public High Schools under the Texas Interscholastic League in 1941," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Physical Education, North Texas State Teachers College, 1946.

Texas State Department of Education, Standards and Activities of the Division of Supervision, 1948-49, Bulletin No. 507, Austin, 1949.