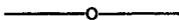


Bulletin of The University of Minnesota



REPORT OF THE SURVEY COMMISSION VII



STUDENT SURVIVAL



Vol. XXVIII No. 4 February 10 1925

*Entered at the post-office in Minneapolis as second-class matter
Minneapolis, Minnesota*

*Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 12, 1918*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*President L. D. Coffman,
University of Minnesota.*

DEAR SIR: I am transmitting herewith a report on the effect of student "mortality" on the relation between the number of graduates and number of matriculants in the class of 1924, together with an estimate of the number from that class who will ultimately complete their courses of study.

This is supplementary to the study on Student "Mortality" and is recommended to you for publication as Number VII of the Survey Series.

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. WEST, *Registrar*

STUDENT SURVIVAL

I. INTRODUCTION

The survey of the factors contributing to the loss of students at the University of Minnesota covering the academic year of 1922-23 (*Bulletin of the University of Minnesota XXVII*, No. 8, March 17, 1924. Student "Mortality") shows that of the students who would normally be expected to continue their course of study, 31.9 per cent of first year students, 35.6 per cent of second year students, 18.3 per cent of third year students, and 9.5 per cent of fourth year students left the University during that year. There was a further loss of 33.8 per cent of the year's enrolment not included in the survey because of exclusion from the University for low scholarship or disciplinary reasons; later re-enrolment, death, or lack of classification such as to warrant the expectation of return. The study referred to also shows that 71.3 per cent of those students who left the University but who would normally have been expected to continue, at the time of leaving definitely intended to re-enter and complete the curriculum requirements for a degree.

It is a fact that 21 per cent of the total number who cancelled did return during the year of the survey, with an interruption of only one or two quarters or less. Others re-entered in 1923-24. Each year the records show many instances of re-enrolment after an interruption of from one to three years and occasional cases of renewed registration after lapses of five or ten years, or longer.

These re-enrolments minimize to some extent what at first appears to be an alarming "mortality" rate. At the same time they contribute certain difficulties in any attempt to determine the relation between the institution's finished product, the number of its graduates, and the larger number who originally matriculated.

It is obvious that the true solution to this problem will be reached only after the elapse of such time as will permit of the inclusion in the final figures of all of those of any given class who will eventually complete their courses of study. To defer the solution until that time arrives, or to solve the problem as it existed ten or fifteen years ago would be of questionable value. Nevertheless, it is possible, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, and for comparative purposes, to arrive at an estimate of the proportion of a current class that will graduate through a study of the various contributing factors and the following basic data:

1. The number of actual graduates at the close of the normal graduation period,
2. The composition of the current graduating class with respect to the number of students entering the University four, five, six, or more years earlier, and
3. The relative sizes of the respective groups with which those graduates originally matriculated.

The present study attempts such an estimate.

II. COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF GRADUATES WITH THE NUMBER OF FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS IN THE CLASS OF JUNE, 1924

The freshman class for the year 1920-21 was selected for this study, largely because the normal period required for the Bachelor's degree would terminate for this group in June, 1924. It seemed, too, of special importance to avoid, so far as possible, the influence of the war period, 1917 to 1919, and of the post-war reaction of 1919-20. It would, of course, be erroneous to assume that the enrolment in 1920-21 had fully returned to normal. It is probable, however, that the group of students matriculating in that year for the first time as freshmen was far less affected by the abnormal conditions of the previous years than any other portion of the student body.

Obviously, no direct comparison between the number of graduates of a college with the number of the freshman class of the fourth preceding year is adequate to answer the question at issue. The freshman class includes not only those who are matriculating for the first time, but those who first enrolled in some previous year and failed to complete the year's work, together with those entering with less than a year of advanced standing from other institutions. The personnel of the graduating group four years later, with its accumulations from other classes, other colleges of the University, and other institutions, is even more heterogeneous.

Table I and Chart I show the composition of the freshman classes for 1920-21 in those schools and colleges of the University which admit students direct from secondary schools. Of the 2374 freshmen in 1920-21,¹ 381, or 16.0 per cent, originally matriculated prior to September, 1920; 78, or 3.3 per cent, entered with advanced standing from other institutions; and 1915, or 80.7 per cent, matriculated for the first time as freshmen during 1920-21. Of this last group, however, 197 entered at the opening of the winter quarter in January, and 46 entered in March. Neither of these groups would normally complete their four years of residence until after June, 1924. For the purposes of this study, therefore only the 1672 students who matriculated in September, 1920, were included. This group represents 70.4 per cent of the total freshman class for the year.

In comparing with this group the graduates in 1924, it is insufficient to consider only the graduates from the colleges listed in Table I. The problem is complicated by the fact that the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts, and, to a lesser degree, the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics, offer junior college preprofessional courses. Furthermore the interchange of students from one college of the University to another due to changing objectives, results, at the end of four years, in a distribution throughout the University of those remaining from the original group.

¹ Comparison of the totals for colleges as given in Table I with those given in the *President's Report for 1920-21* will show differences due to the fact that in this study the student is counted only in the college in which he first matriculated. In the statistics furnished for the *President's Report*, students transferring from one college to another are counted in the total for both colleges but are deducted as duplicates in the figure for "net total collegiate registration."

It is necessary, too, to take into consideration the fact that the pre-professional courses and the professional courses to which they lead in some cases normally require more than four years for a degree. This is true in both Dentistry and Law. While the completion of four years of a five-year curriculum cannot be considered exactly equivalent to graduation from a four-year curriculum, it is clear that the omission of this group would give misleading results.

Table II shows the distribution of those of the group included in this study who graduated or who completed four years of a five-year combined course in four years or less; the percentages graduating from the original college of matriculation, from combined courses in professional schools, and after transfer to other colleges of the University; and the total number and percentage of graduates from each of the original freshman classes. These percentages are also pictured for each college in Chart II.

It is apparent that the percentages graduating in Pharmacy and from the courses in Nursing and Dental Nursing are not comparable with those for the other colleges. The curricula for these groups require three, three, and two academic years, respectively, and while they were tentatively included since they admit students direct from secondary schools, obviously they should receive separate consideration and should be omitted from the present study. The one student shown in Table II who originally matriculated in Arts and graduated in Pharmacy completed the combined four-year course and has been included.

Considering, then, only, four-year or longer curricula the percentage for all units who complete four full years of work in four years of residence or less is 23.7. The results for the Arts College with 1100 original registrants are in fair agreement with those for the smaller units. The lowest proportion is found in Chemistry with 16.3 per cent and the highest in Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics with 28.0 per cent.

The figures for the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts as shown in Chart II are of special interest in so far as they show the small proportion of students (6.7 per cent) graduating from that college with the bachelor of arts degree in comparison with the larger group who completed their work in the combined courses of the professional schools.

III. DETAILS OF THE SCHOLASTIC PROGRESS OF THE STUDENTS MATRICULATING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FOUR-YEAR CURRICULA, SEPTEMBER, 1920 to JUNE, 1924

Table II shows that approximately 24 per cent of those who entered the freshman classes in the fall of 1920-21 had graduated or completed four full years of work by June, 1924. Of the remaining 76 per cent, a portion have permanently left the University, others have had their courses interrupted for varying lengths of time but have returned to college, others will return some time in the future, and still another group have been in regular attendance throughout the four-year period but for various causes have failed to graduate.

The history of each case from matriculation through the year 1923-24 or to the point where the student failed to return to college was traced in detail and the resulting data were used to construct Tables III to IX, inclusive, together with the corresponding charts for each college concerned.

While it is evident that the personnel of the original group is rapidly diffused throughout the various classes and colleges, no very clear picture of what actually occurs can be shown either by tabular data or by chart.

Some conception of the complexity of the problems can be gained from the fact that by the close of the fall quarter of the first year 7 per cent of the original group had left the University or had transferred from the college of original matriculation. By the opening of the winter quarter some of these had returned, a part to the original college and a part to other colleges. When the registration for the fall quarter of 1921-22 was complete only 50 per cent were found in the college which they originally entered. And by the fall of 1923-24 only about 16 per cent remained without some interruption to their course of study. Some had entered upon the continuation courses of the professional schools, others had transferred and retransferred, and still others had returned after a second or third cancellation.

This loss, reclassification, transfer, and retransfer, too, does not include those cases in which the students remained in regular residence but on account of delinquencies or light programs dropped behind their original classification. Nor does it take into account those students who, through summer session work, extension work, or the opportunity to substitute extra honor points for credits, were able to gain a higher classification.

IV. COMPARISON OF THE GRADUATING AND NON-GRADUATING GROUPS WITH RESPECT TO SCHOLARSHIP AND RESIDENCE

An analysis with reference both to scholarship and residence of the groups which graduated in the normal four-year period and the groups failing to graduate gives some interesting data.

The classification in terms of scholarship as given in Table X is based on the relation of credits earned to honor points. The plan commonly used for determining honor points in the various colleges of the University has been followed, except that failures have been valued at minus one honor point for each credit of registration irrespective of whether the failure was subsequently removed.

This plan, while in some cases it does not give the actual number of honor points which may be counted toward graduation, better reflects the type of scholarship which a student has exhibited.

On this basis a student with approximately three honor points for each credit earned has been classed as an "A" student; a student with approximately two honor points per credit a "B" student; a student with approximately an equal number of honor points and credits a "C" student; those with credits far in excess of honor points as "D" students; and those with negative honor points as "failing."

In order to obtain a scholarship figure for any one of these groups which can be compared with that of another, the data in Table X may be reduced to the relative number of students in each class for 100 students or the following formula may be used:

$$\frac{3A + 2B + C - F}{A + B + C + D} = \text{honor point ratio.}$$

In either case the number for whom no data is available as a basis for an estimate of scholarship must be disregarded. On this basis, the last column in Table X shows that the scholarship ratio for the group of four-year graduates is 1.18 as compared with 0.78 for students who remained in residence for the four-year period but failed to graduate, 0.67 for students whose course of study was interrupted, and 0.16 for students who cancelled their registrations and had not re-entered prior to June, 1924. In this last group, of course, fall some 287 students who have been dropped by the University, largely for low scholarship. In spite of the resulting low ratio, however, it will be noticed that the group includes over 300 students with a scholarship of approximately "C" or better. And the total number of such students in the groups of other than graduates is 529. A large portion of these students together with a considerable number of those classed as "D" in scholarship can be considered as potential candidates for graduation at some future time.

Table XI gives a classification of the group by residence in the Twin Cities, in Minnesota outside of the Twin Cities, and outside of Minnesota. Of these three groups the residents of the Twin Cities contributed the largest percentage (8.1) of those in continuous residence but failing to graduate, the largest percentage (14.3) of those returning to the University after cancellation, and the smallest proportion (51.2 per cent) of those cancelled and not returned before June, 1924. The reverse is true in each instance for the group of those coming from outside the state, while those coming from Minnesota exclusive of the Twin Cities students approximate more nearly the average percentages for the entire group. It is conceivable that a radical change in the proportion of Twin Cities or nonresident students might materially affect the proportion of graduating students, other factors remaining the same. For the past decade, however, this proportion has not differed greatly from year to year.

Table XII, while having no direct bearing on the question at issue, is of interest in that it shows the comparative scholarship of the various groups in relation to residence.

While the scholarship for the total group of students coming from the Twin Cities is slightly higher than either of the other groups, no significant differences appear except in the case of those students who cancelled and had not returned prior to June, 1924. The scholarship ratio for these students is 0.10 for those coming from the Twin Cities as compared with 0.22 and 0.15 for the other groups. This would indicate that a larger portion of students who drop out permanently on account of delinquencies come from the immediate vicinity of the University.

V. USE OF THE SUMMER SESSION AND EXTENSION FACILITIES TO SUPPLEMENT REGULAR RESIDENT WORK

The outstanding conclusion to be drawn from Table IX is the fact that a consecutive four-year period of residence followed by graduation, contrary to the usual idea of the college course, is neither the average nor normal condition. Furthermore many of the 23.7 per cent who did succeed in meeting the curriculum requirements in four years did so only by taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the Summer Session and the General Extension Division to supplement their regular resident work. One hundred twenty-five, or 30.6 per cent, nearly a third of the graduating group, registered for one or more summer sessions. Without this aid, in place of 23.7 per cent of the original matriculating group appearing as graduates in June, 1924, the figure would have been only 17.4 per cent.

Other students, too, who failed to graduate, pursued summer session work in an effort to maintain, or at least partially recover, their original classification.

Table XIII shows that 14.7 per cent of the entire group registered for one summer session, 3.8 per cent for two; and 2.1 per cent for three sessions.

The proportion of the total number enrolling in one or more sessions was approximately one fifth (20.6 per cent). Seven and seven-tenths per cent attended the 1921 session; 8.7 per cent, the 1922 session; and 10.2 per cent, the 1923 session.

The increasing use of the Summer Session as an aid to graduation is even more apparent when the number enrolled is compared with the number of the original group that remained in residence at the opening of the first, second, and third summer sessions, respectively. The proportions then become 10.6 per cent for the Summer Session of 1921; 15.6 per cent for 1922; and 21.2 per cent for 1923.

It is difficult, of course, to segregate accurately those cases in which the summer session attendance was for the purpose of removing delinquencies, those in which it was to make up for previous or anticipated interruptions in the student's course of study; those in which it was to make possible a lighter program during the regular academic year, and those in which it was resorted to as a means of obtaining work not otherwise available. Some indication of the reasons for attendance, however, are to be found in the analysis given in Table XIV.

It is clear that 37.4 per cent of all of the group who registered for summer session work effected their graduation at the end of the four-year period by that means. Nine per cent, previous to their summer session enrolment, had cancelled their registrations or failed to return to college at the opening of a quarter.

It seems likely, however, that delinquencies were the principal factor in prompting summer session enrolment since 70.4 per cent had received delinquent grades in a part of their work prior to entering the Summer Session, and 15.9 per cent had been dropped from the University for low scholarship. The scholarship ratio, however, based on the approximate average of each

student in the group is higher than for all of the 1920 freshman matriculants. This apparent inconsistency is accounted for by the fact that the larger portion of those with an average of "F" dropped out permanently during the first year.

At least the 8.7 per cent with an approximate average of "B" can be considered as taking advantage of the Summer Session, either to make up for interrupted residence, to shorten the time required for completing the curricula, or to acquire instruction in courses not otherwise available on account of program conflicts.

The use of the facilities offered by the General Extension Division has been much more limited as shown in Table XIII. In all of these cases the students were enrolled for correspondence courses.

The increasing patronage of these opportunities should tend to increase the percentage of matriculants who ultimately complete their courses of study. The Summer Session makes it possible to shorten the total length of the residence period and affords a means for the gradual completion of the curricula for those students who are employed except during the summer months. The effect of this factor on the estimated future number of graduates from the group matriculating in 1920, however, can scarcely be calculated.

It is probable, too, that the recent action of the University Senate which permits evening extension work to be counted in meeting the resident requirements for a degree will introduce an additional factor the effect of which cannot be estimated at the present time.

VI. TRANSFER OF STUDENTS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Before a final estimate can be made of the number of those matriculating as freshmen in September, 1920, who will eventually graduate, two other series of data must be taken into account. The first, and less important of these, represents that proportion of the group that will complete their work at other institutions.

While these data are necessarily incomplete, some information relative to transfer to, and completion of, work at other institutions is available.

The record of the issue of transcripts shows that of those students who entered in September, 1920, and who subsequently left the University, in 75 cases transcripts have been issued direct to the student. Similarly in 119 other instances transcripts of record were sent direct to another institution.

An inquiry was mailed to each former student to whom a transcript had been furnished with the results found in Table XV. Replies were received from 42 of these, of which 76.2 per cent stated that they had matriculated at another institution.

Letters were then sent to the registrars of those institutions to which transcripts had been forwarded direct, and those named in the replies received from the 32 former students stated that they had matriculated elsewhere since leaving Minnesota.

The results of this inquiry, Table XVI, show that a total of 27, or 17.9 per cent, transferred to normal schools, and 77, or 51.0 per cent, entered other institutions of collegiate grade. Forty-seven, or 31.8 per cent, of those for whom transcripts were received by other institutions did not matriculate.

Of the above groups 36, or 23.8 per cent, dropped out after matriculation; 40, or 26.5 per cent, were still in residence in June, 1924; 13, or 8.6 per cent, completed a two-year normal course; and 14, or 9.3 per cent, graduated from a collegiate curriculum. This last figure represents 0.9 per cent of the total group matriculating in September, 1920.

That the data are incomplete, however, cannot be disputed. It is certain that a portion of the group cancelling during the first quarter of 1920-21, soon after matriculation, entered other institutions on the basis of their secondary school credentials without requesting a transcript of record from Minnesota. It is probable, too, that the same procedure was followed by others who left the University at later dates, particularly in the cases of "dropped" students and those whose records were such that they preferred to start their college course anew without the handicap of the record of their earlier attempt.

Without much doubt, a portion of those who received transcripts direct and who could not be reached by the inquiry, or who failed to reply would be included, if the facts were known, among those who completed their courses of study in the four-year period.

A relatively negligible number undoubtedly transferred to a third institution and could not be traced.

The largest unknown factor, however, is the number who will eventually complete their courses of study at the institution to which they transferred.

It seems fair to assume that the proportion will be at least as high as in the cases of delayed graduation at the University of Minnesota.

VII. DEFERRED GRADUATION

It is obvious that any estimate of those matriculating in September, 1920, who will graduate subsequent to June, 1924, can be at best, only approximate and subject to modification by such unforeseen factors as may arise. Nevertheless, it is possible to establish a basis for such an estimate from the composition of the group of 1924 graduates from four-year curricula.

Table XVII shows such an analysis by colleges from which the class of 1924 graduated. Of the entire group of degrees representing four-year courses of study, 323, or 30.1 per cent, were earned in the normal four-year period; 59, or 5.5 per cent, in less than four years of residence; 322, or 30.0 per cent, by partial residence at the University of Minnesota and prior residence in some other institution; while 369, or 34.4 per cent, of the total were conferred on students who had entered prior to September, 1920.

In order to place this last group on a basis comparable with the figures in Table IX, Table XVIII was prepared, distributing the group of deferred graduates according to the college of original matriculation. It will be seen that 220, or 59.6 per cent, eventually graduated from the original college of matriculation; 109, or 29.5 per cent graduated from continuation courses; and 40, or 10.9 per cent, after transfer to other colleges of the University.

In Table XIX is shown the number graduating each year following the normal period of graduation for the first five years and those graduating six or more years after the normal date. This last group is made up of occasional cases of entrance between the years 1902 to 1915.

The essential feature of this data, however, is the fact that a number of graduates equal to 96.5 per cent of those who regularly completed their curricula in four years or less, had originally matriculated five or more years prior to graduation.

VIII. ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE PROPORTION OF MATRICULATING FRESHMEN WHO WILL EVENTUALLY GRADUATE

With the foregoing data as a basis, it is possible to predict the probable proportion of the freshman class matriculated in September, 1920, that will eventually graduate. Subject to the continuation of the normal conditions which have obtained since 1919-20, there is no reason to expect that this proportion will differ materially during the next few years.

Since such an estimate, however, can only approximate the truth in application to relatively large groups of students, no attempt has been made to include an itemized estimate for individual colleges.

It is probable, in fact, that the Arts College group is the only single unit of sufficient size to render such an estimate of value.

In making this prediction it is necessary to assume certain premises.

First.—It seems probable that the proportion existing between the number of regular four-year graduates and the number graduating in from one to five years following the normal four-year period will remain fairly constant. On the other hand, the actual number of deferred graduations should be in a more or less direct relation to the sizes of the original groups of entering freshmen which contribute the deferred graduates.

Table XX shows a transposition of the data given in Table XIX based on the relative sizes of the corresponding freshman classes from 1915-16 to 1920-21. While the number of new matriculants cannot be used for this comparison, on account of lack of data for the earlier years, the use of the total freshman registration should give equally comparable results.

Reference to Table XX shows that at the end of the first year following the normal four-year period, or five years after matriculation, an additional number equal to half the original four-year graduates will complete their work, while by the end of the ninth year after matriculation, the number of graduates is slightly more than double that at the close of the four-year period.

Second.—In order to apply this data during the next few years, it is necessary to assume that the number of graduates from the four-year courses who originally enter the University as freshmen from secondary schools will remain about the same. This is reasonable in view of the fact that for the last few years this number has remained nearly stationary. The gains in registration since 1920 have come largely from an increasing number of returning students and from students entering with advanced standing.

Third.—It seems fair to assume that the proportion of students who will eventually complete their curricula at other institutions will be at least equal to the proportion for the group remaining at Minnesota. It is quite probable, in fact, that the proportion will be larger since transfer nearly always results in loss of credit and consequent deferred graduation of which the student is advised by the receiving institution at time of transfer.

Fourth.—It is assumed in the estimate that the same proportion of students who transfer to the five-year continuation courses in Law and Dentistry will eventually complete at least a full four years of the five-year course as the proportion that will graduate from four-year continuation courses. There is no definite evidence to substantiate this assumption.

Finally, it appears more reasonable to omit from consideration the small group of students who in 1924 were found to have graduated from 6 to 18 years following the normal graduation period and confine the estimate to the nine years following matriculation.

On such a basis a conservative estimate of the proportion of students who entered in 1920-21 and who will eventually graduate or complete four full years of work in five-year courses is as follows:

	NUMBER	PER CENT OF ORIGINAL MATRICULANTS
Graduated from the University in or before June, 1924.....	338	20.7
Completed four years of a five-year continuation course.....	48	3.0
Graduated after transfer to other collegiate institutions.....	14	0.9
Estimated additional graduates from Minnesota by June, 1929...	395	24.3
Estimated additional students completing four years of a five-year course by June, 1929.....	41	2.5
Estimated additional number completing courses in other collegiate institutions by June, 1929.....	17	1.0
Total	853	52.4

Table XXI and Chart XIX show the predicted annual increase in per cent of graduates from the original college of matriculation, from continuation courses, and after transfer to another college of the University and other institutions, respectively.

IX. SUMMARY

1. *Number of students included in the problem.*—Of the total freshman class of 1920-21, there were excluded those matriculating prior to that year, those entering with advanced standing, those matriculating at the opening of the winter and spring quarters, and all of those registering originally in two- and three-year curricula. This left a total of 1626 students who matriculated in the University for the first time in September, 1920. The study was based on the individual records of this group.

2. *Graduates at the end of the four-year period.*—Including all of the foregoing group who received degrees from any college of the University in June, 1924, together with those who completed four full years of the five-year courses in Arts and Law and in Arts and Dentistry only 23.7 per cent of the entire group are represented. In addition, 19.9 per cent were in residence at the close of the year in June, 1924, without having graduated, and 56.4 per cent had left the institution.

3. *Scholarship.*—The average scholarship of the graduating group as a whole is far in advance of the averages for those delayed in graduation and those not returned prior to June, 1924. On the other hand the data show conclusively that many of those whose courses have been interrupted and of those who have dropped

out, are desirable students from the standpoint of scholarship. These constitute a large potential group for later re-enrolment and graduation.

4. *Summer Session and University Extension as aids to graduation.*—The proportion of graduates at the end of four years is materially affected by the opportunities offered by Summer Session and, to a less degree, by those available in University Extension classes. The influence of these agencies tho at the present time not subject to accurate estimate, undoubtedly will be made apparent in future delayed graduations. The increasing patronage of the Summer Session by regular college students testifies to this fact.

5. *Graduation from other collegiate institutions.*—In addition to the students which it graduates, the University contributes in a measure to the finished product from other institutions through those students who transfer and ultimately graduate elsewhere. The fact that all of the work of these students is not done at the University of Minnesota is more than offset by the large numbers coming to Minnesota, particularly to the professional schools from other colleges. The inclusion of such students in this study, however, seemed necessary in order to estimate fairly the proportion of the original class of 1924 who will eventually graduate.

6. *Deferred graduation.*—Approximately as many students from the class entering in September, 1920, will graduate after the normal four-year period as received their degrees in June, 1924. This estimate is based on the proportion of deferred graduations in the 1924 graduating class and the relative sizes of the original groups with which these students entered.

Conservatively estimated, about 50 per cent of the entering group in 1920 will probably have graduated during the next five years and, under existing conditions, this proportion can reasonably be applied to succeeding groups.

7. *Non-graduates.*—It is not fair, however, to measure the influence and effectiveness of an institution like the University of Minnesota by the number and proportion of its graduates alone. Many of the fifty per cent who never graduate will spend four years or more, and many others will have spent less time on the campus, in the libraries, and in the classrooms and laboratories of the University. The experience of even these shorter associations cannot be considered as of negligible value either to the student or the state. Nor should it be looked upon as wasted effort on the part of the University. The non-graduating group constitutes a very considerable portion of the University's load with which the institution's responsibilities for its graduating students must be shared.

CHART I
COMPOSITION OF THE FRESHMAN CLASSES
1920-1921

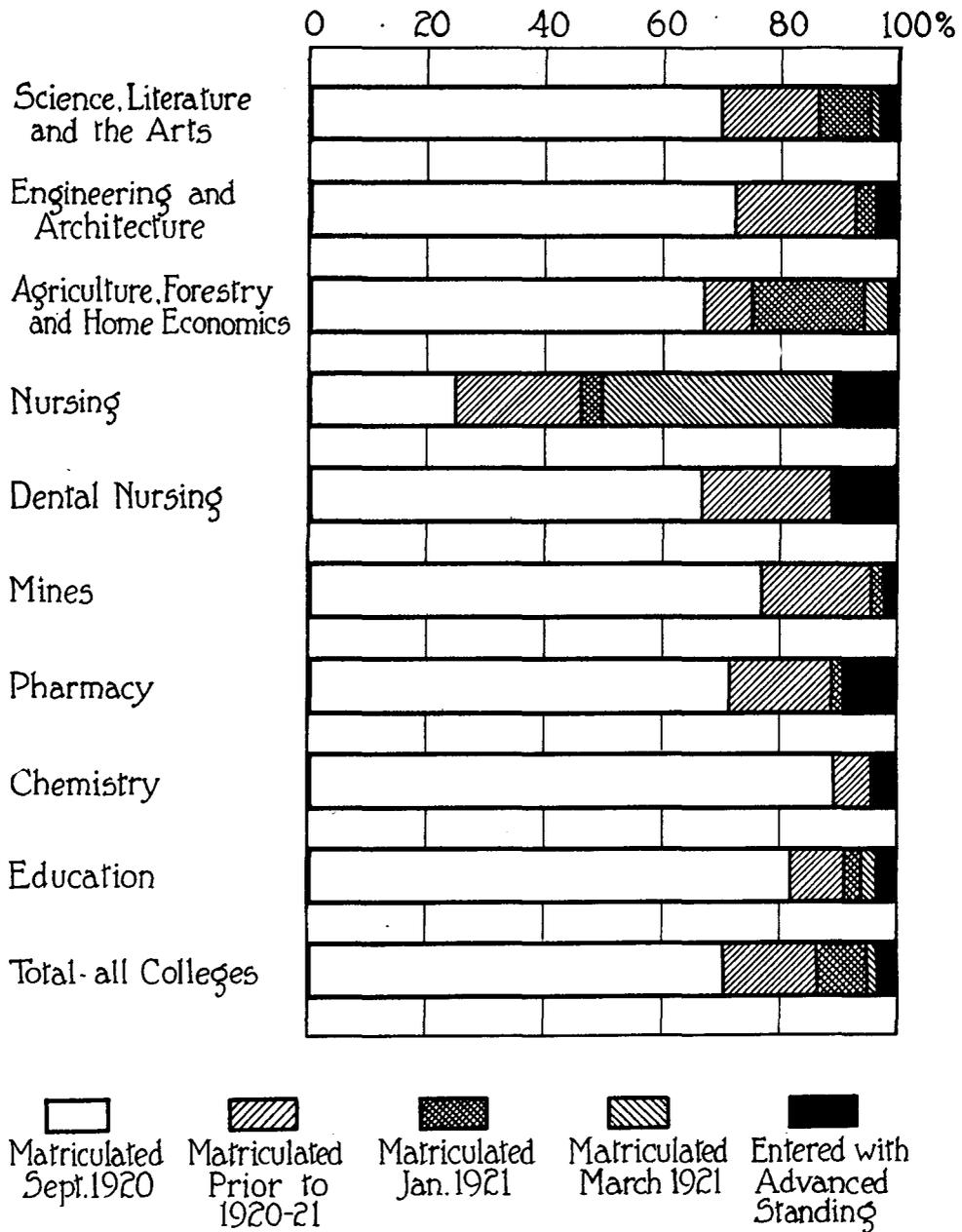
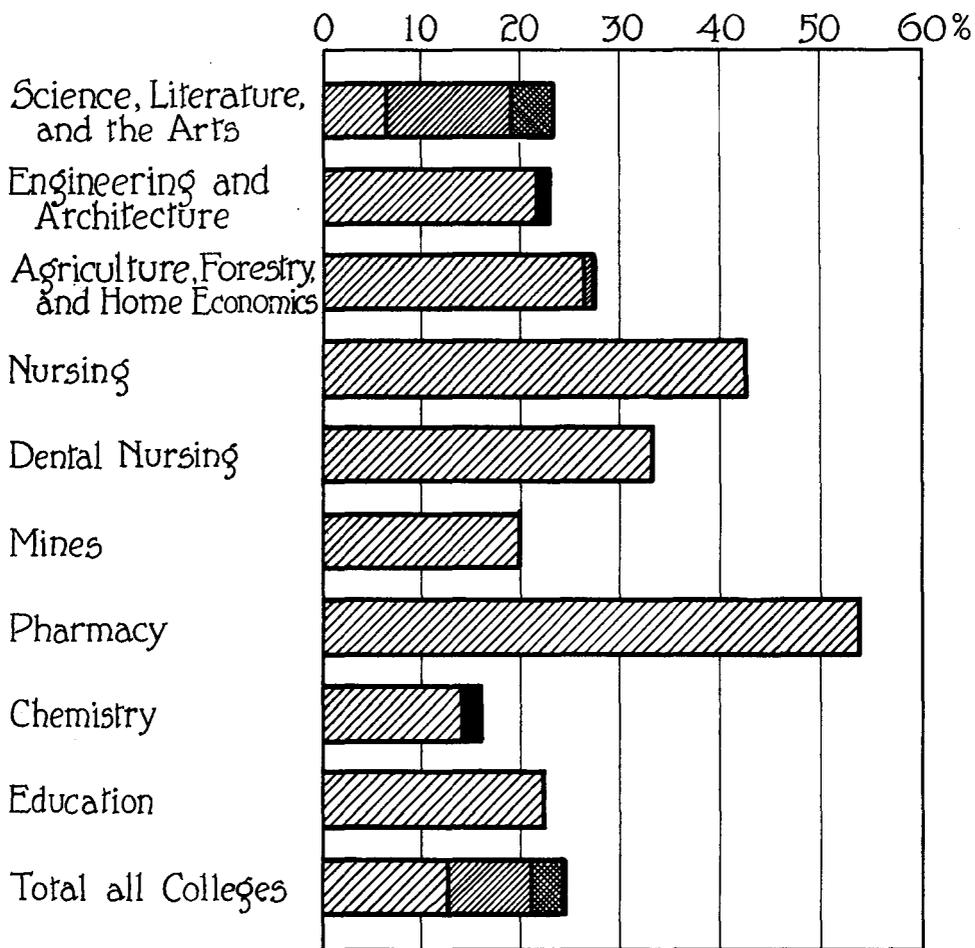


CHART II

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS ENTERING AS FRESHMEN
IN SEPTEMBER 1920 WHO GRADUATED OR COMPLETED
FOUR FULL YEARS IN OR PRIOR TO JUNE 1924



Graduated from College of Original Matriculation	Graduated from Continuation Course after Transfer	Completed 4 Yrs. of a 5 Yr. Course	Graduated from Other Courses

CHART III
RESIDENCE RECORD OF STUDENTS WHO MATRICULATED
AS FRESHMEN IN SEPTEMBER 1920

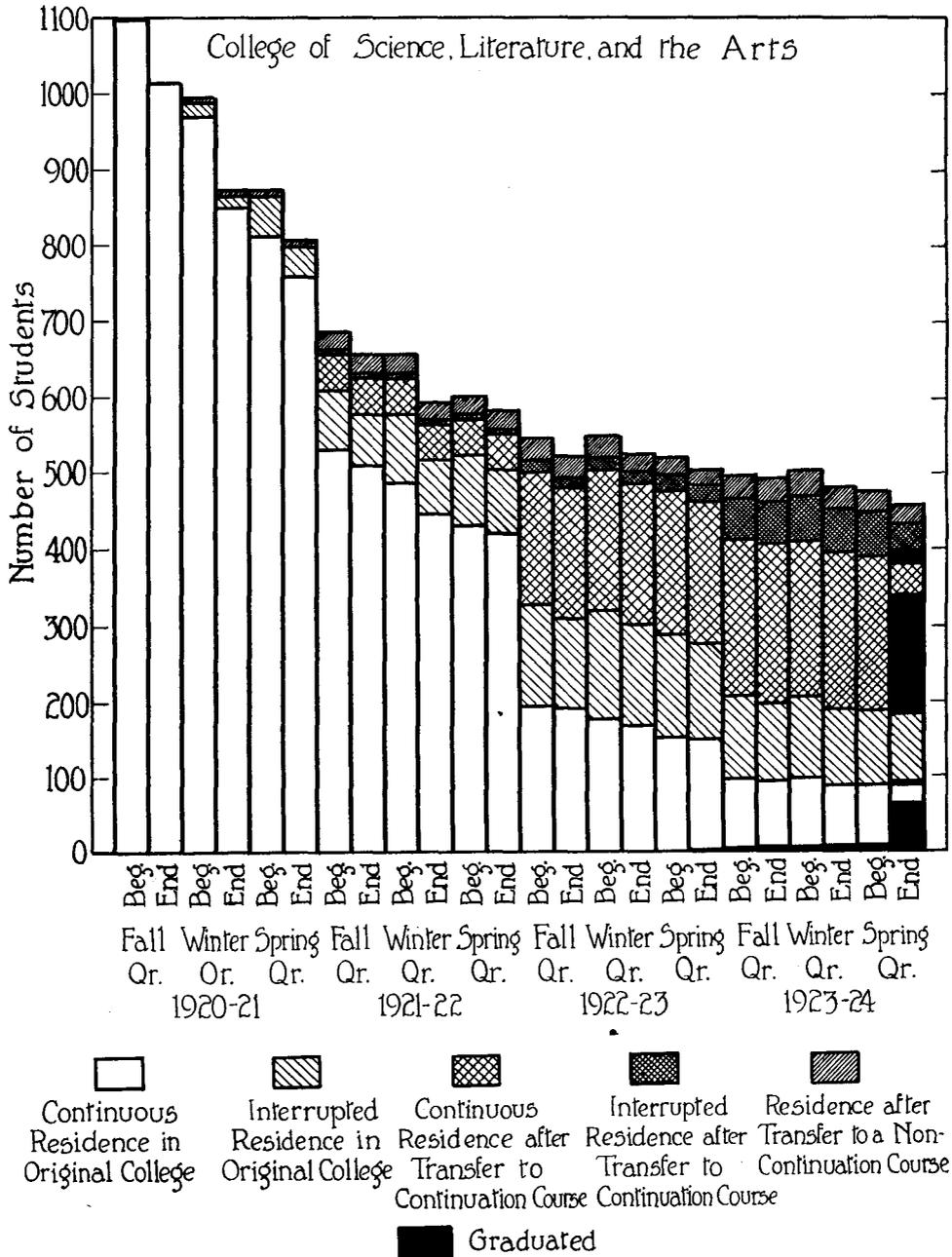


CHART IV
RESIDENCE RECORD OF STUDENTS WHO MATRICULATED
AS FRESHMEN IN SEPTEMBER 1920

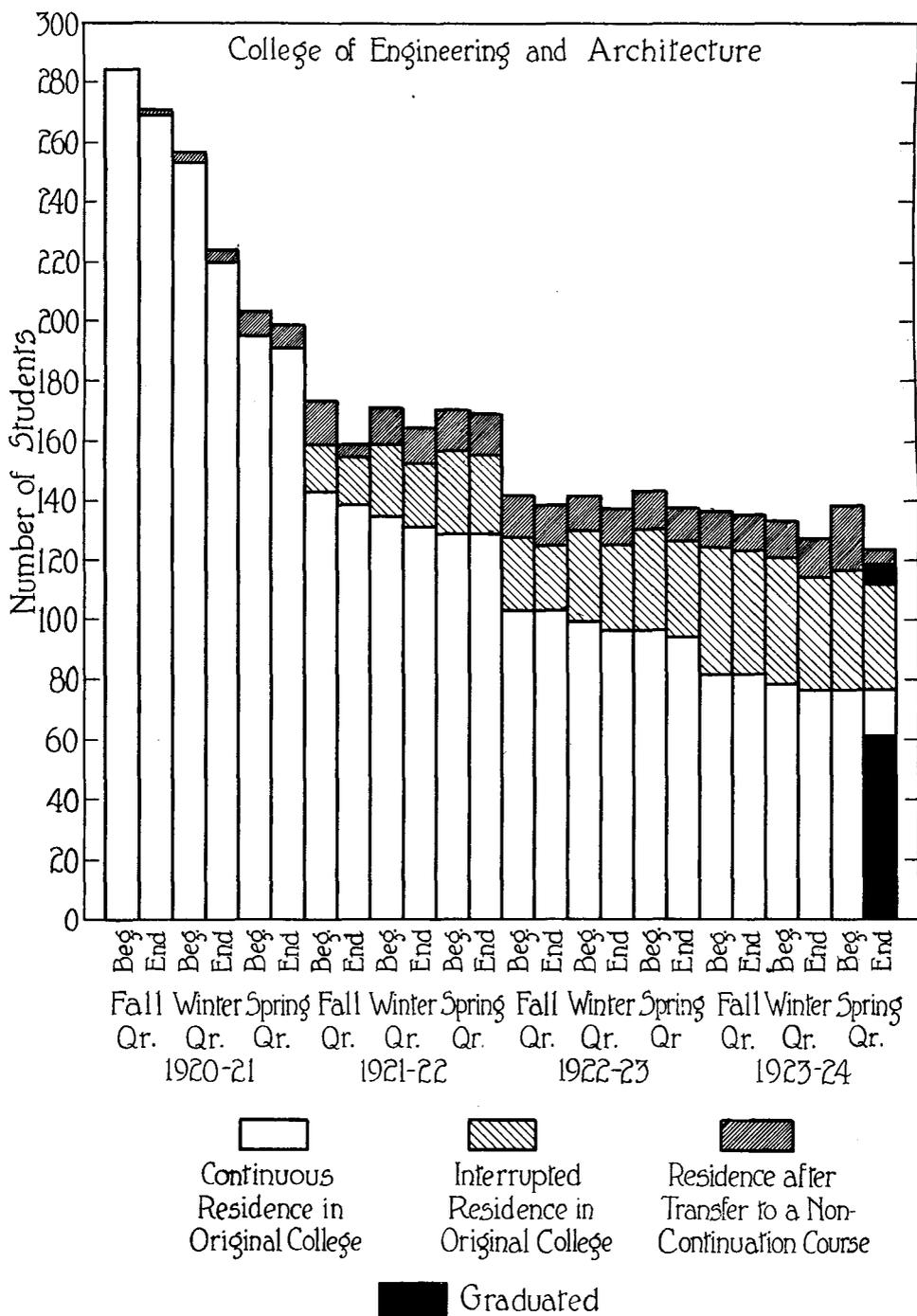


CHART V
RESIDENCE RECORD OF STUDENTS WHO MATRICULATED
AS FRESHMEN IN SEPTEMBER 1920

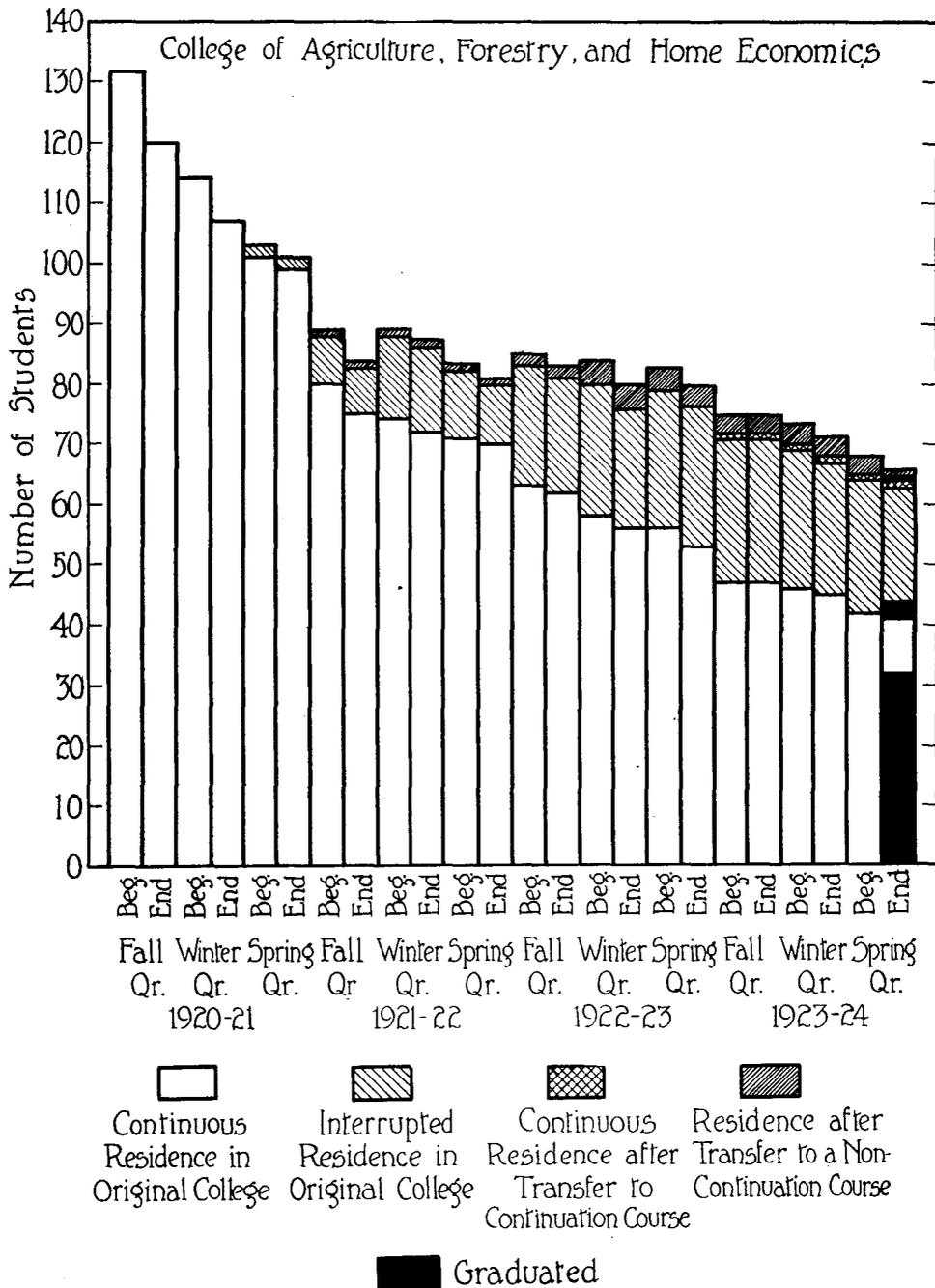


CHART VI
 RESIDENCE RECORD OF STUDENTS WHO MATRICULATED
 AS FRESHMEN IN SEPTEMBER 1920

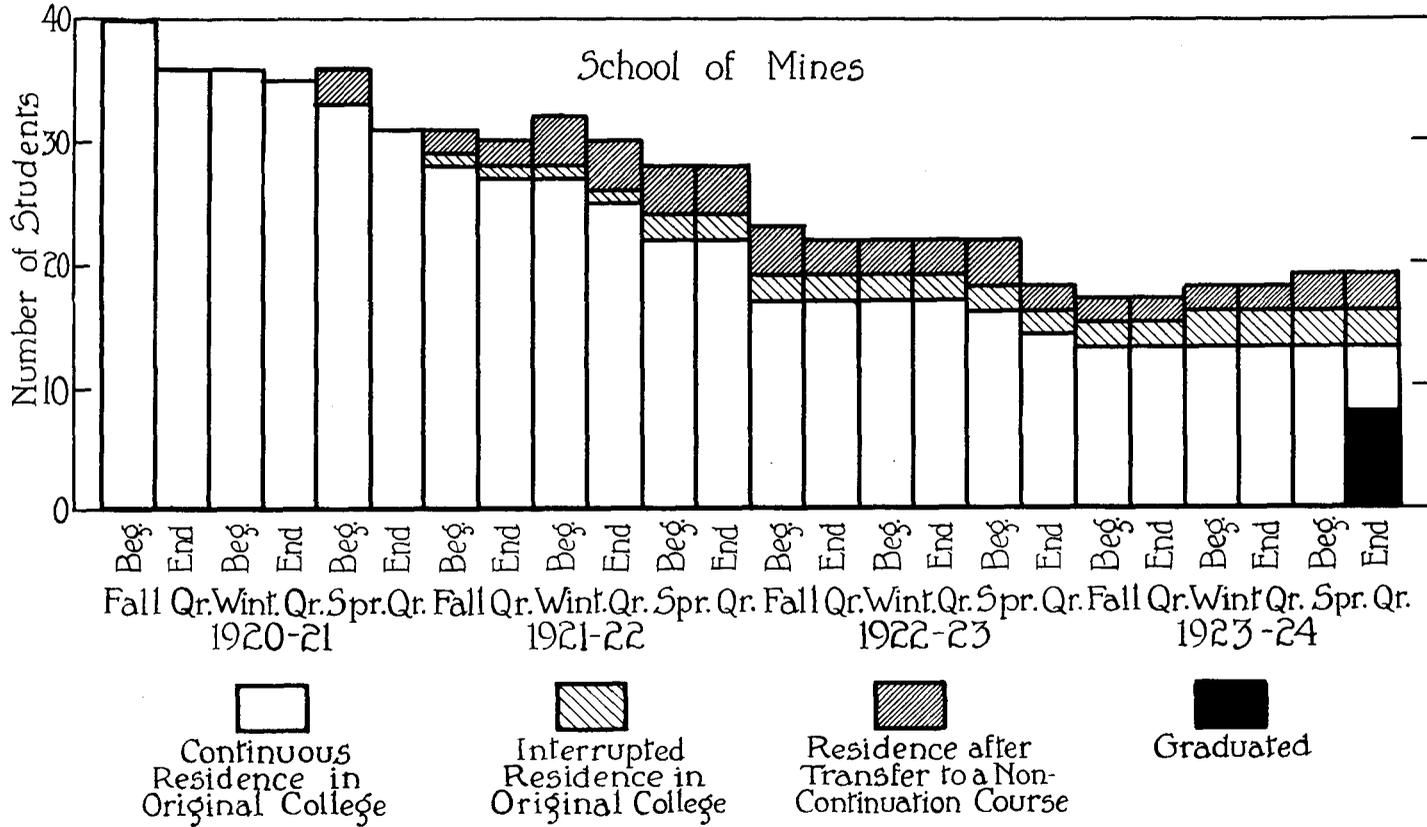


CHART IX

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF THE FRESHMAN GROUP
MATRICULATING SEPTEMBER 1920 AT THE BEGINNING
AND END OF EACH QUARTER, SEPTEMBER 1920 TO JUNE 1924

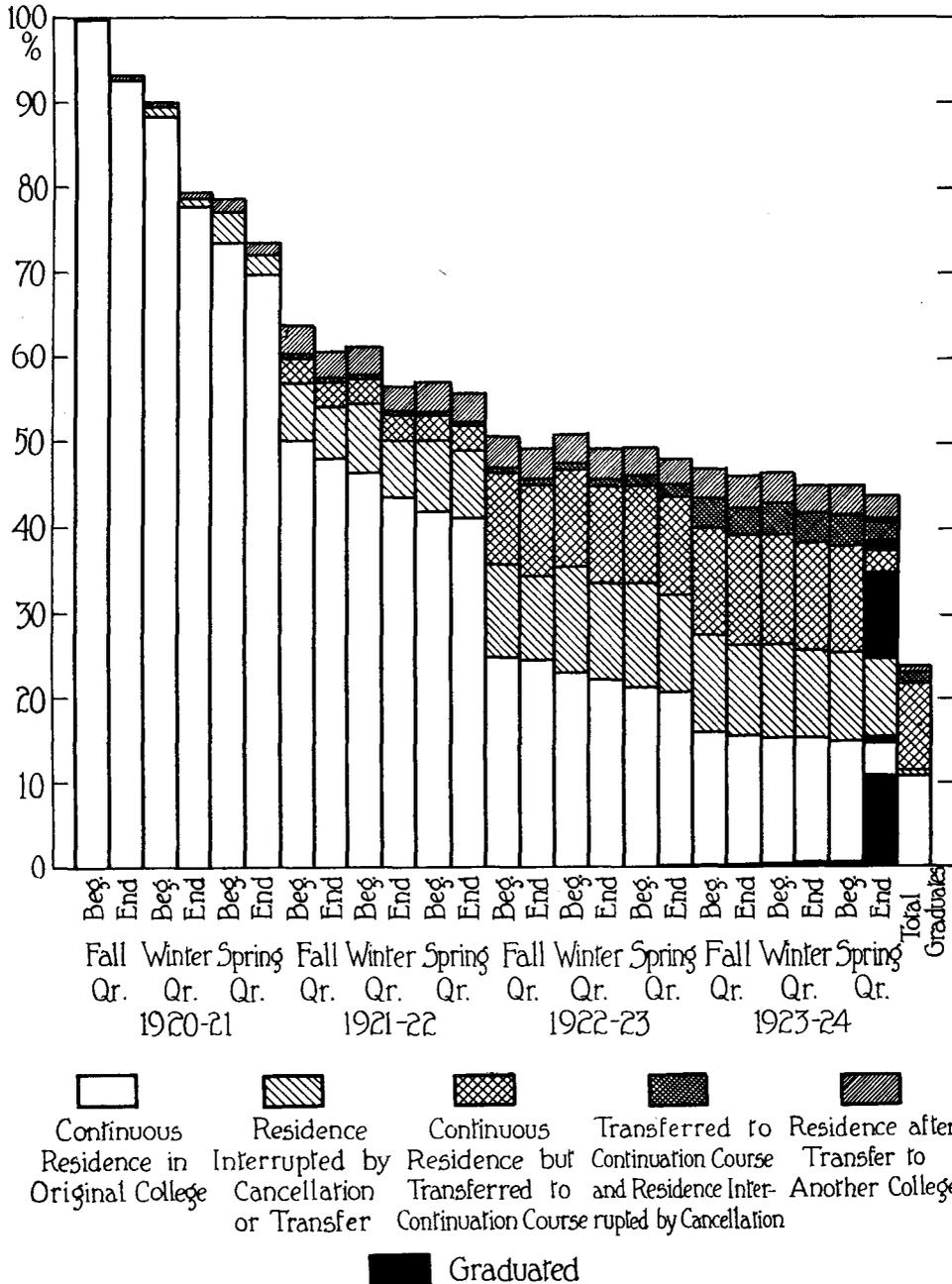


CHART X
 COMPARISON OF THE SCHOLARSHIP OF STUDENTS
 GRADUATING IN FOUR YEARS OR LESS OF RESIDENCE
 WITH THE SCHOLARSHIP OF THE OTHER GROUPS

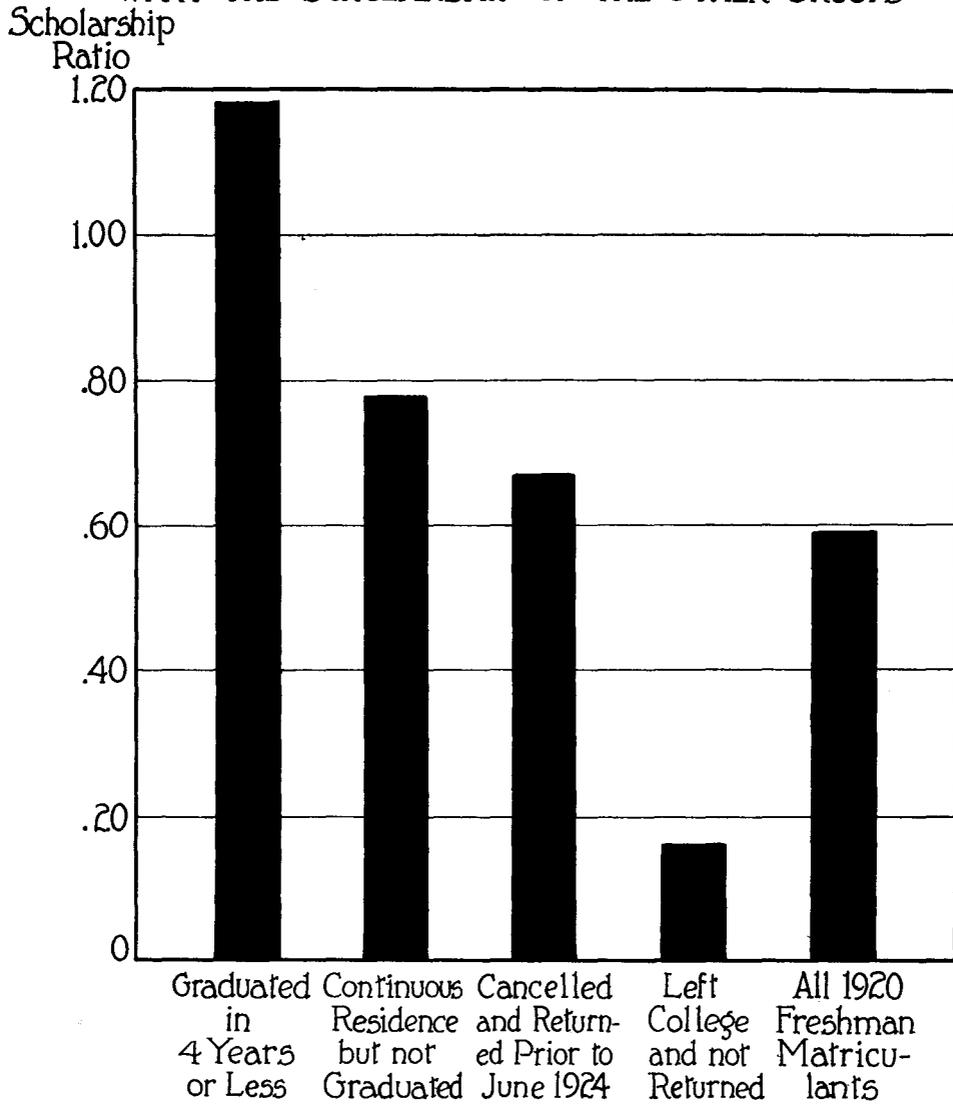


CHART XI
 COMPARISON WITH RESPECT TO RESIDENCE OF
 STUDENTS GRADUATING IN FOUR YEARS OR LESS
 AND OTHER GROUPS OF 1920 FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS

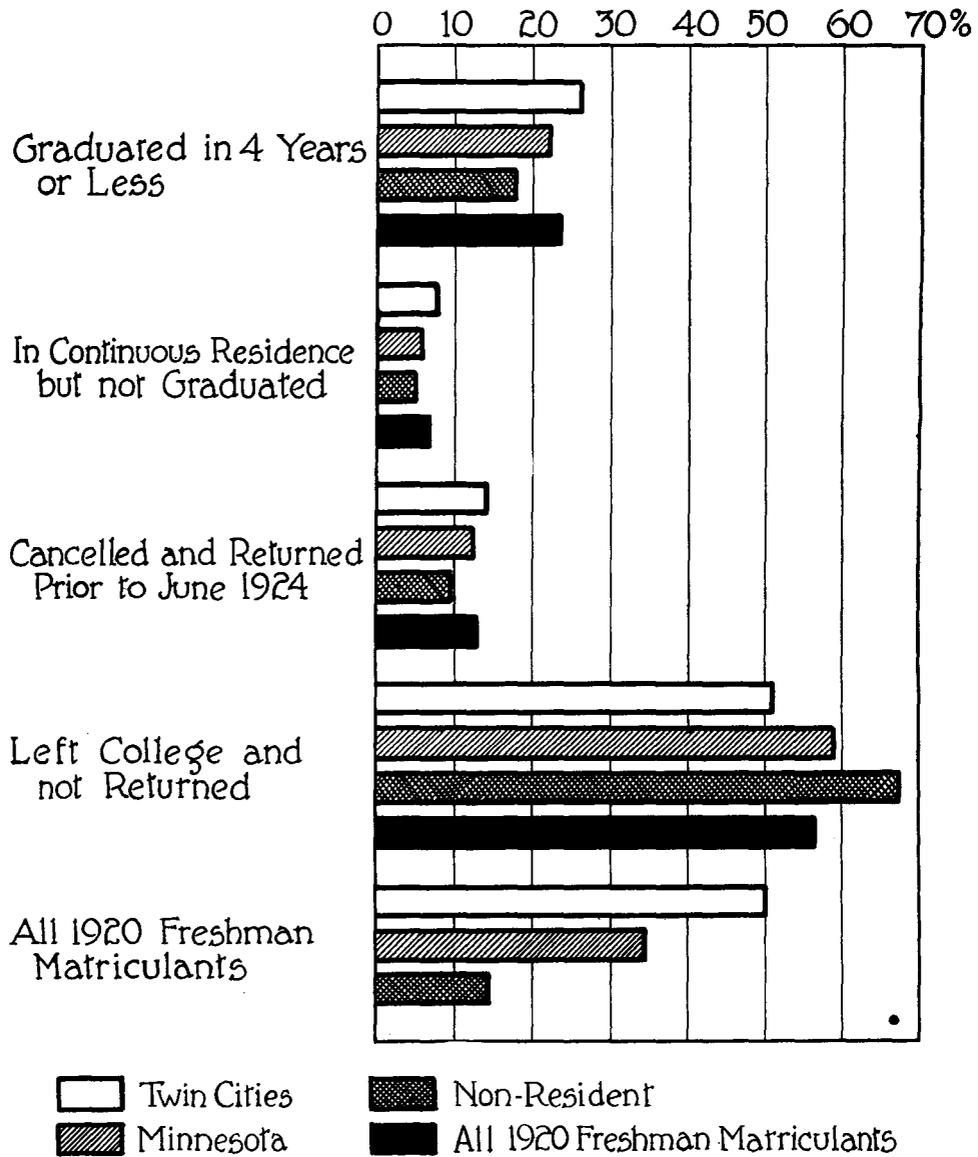


CHART XII
 COMPARISON OF SCHOLARSHIP AND RESIDENCE FOR
 THE GRADUATING AND NON-GRADUATING
 GROUPS OF 1920 FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS

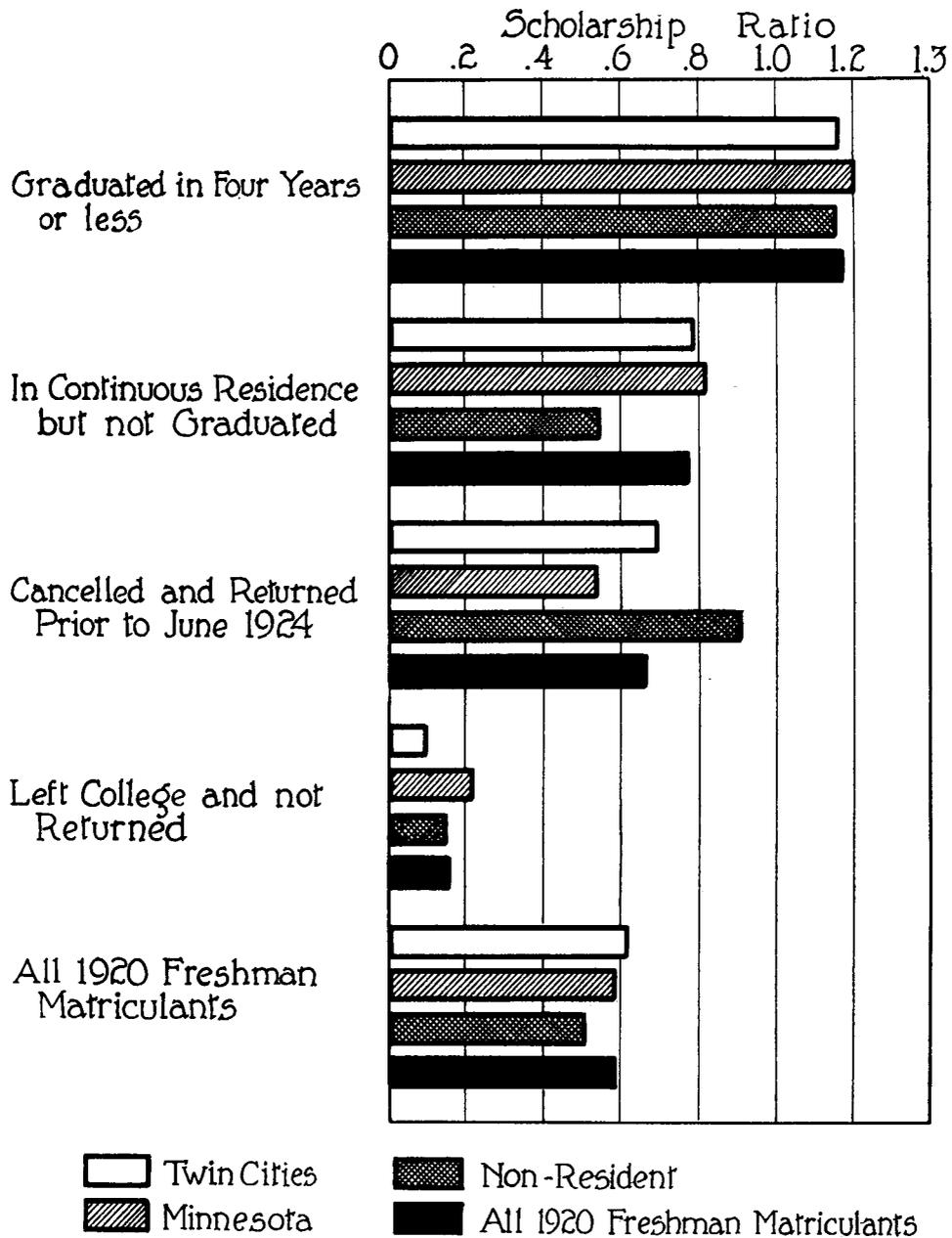


CHART XIII
 PERCENT OF 1920 FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS
 WHO REGISTERED FOR 1, 2, AND 3 SUMMER
 SESSIONS PRIOR TO JUNE 1924

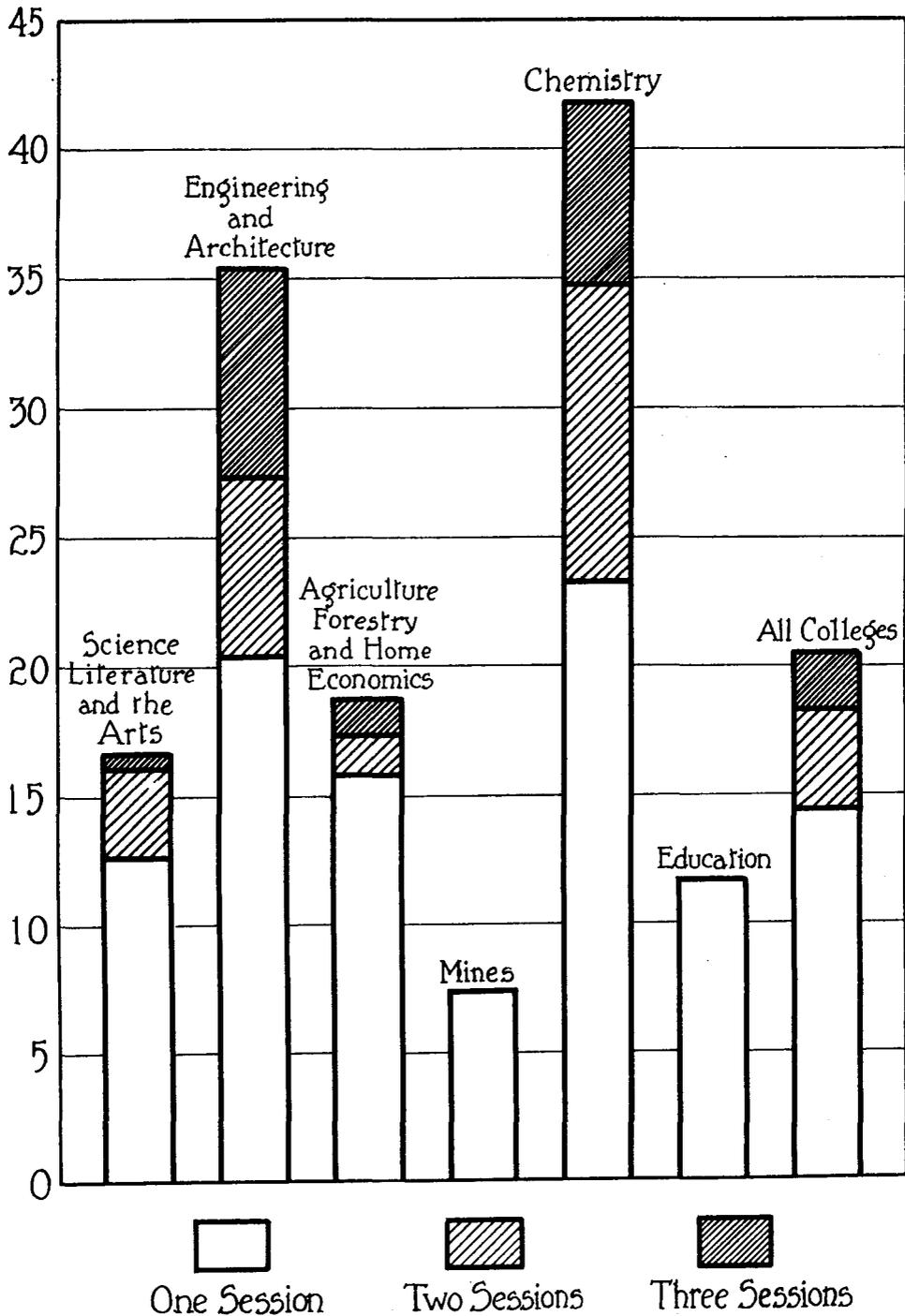


CHART XIV

PERCENT OF 1920 FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR WHO REGISTERED IN THE SUMMER SESSIONS OF 1921, 1922, AND 1923, RESPECTIVELY

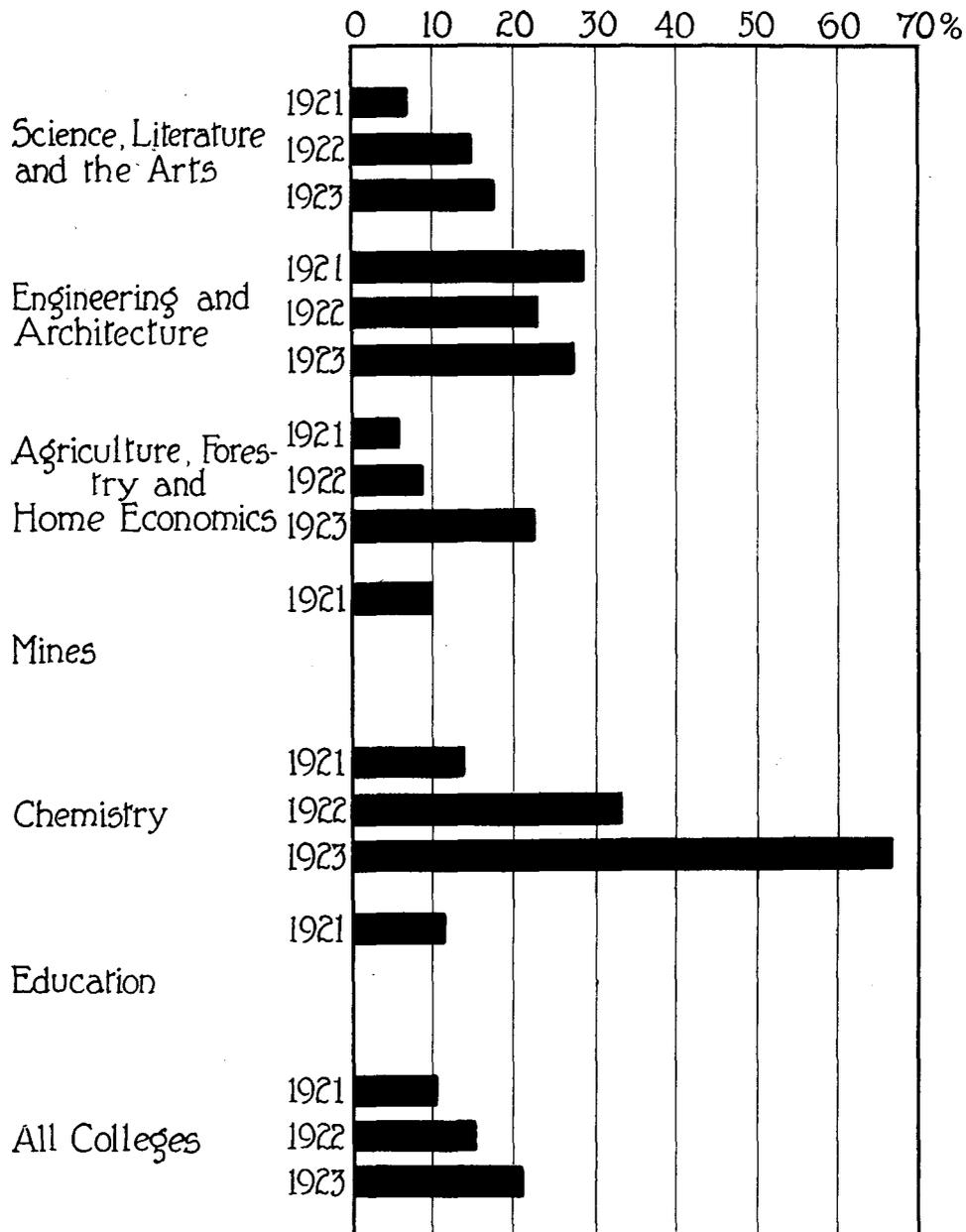


CHART XV
 ANALYSIS OF GROUP OF 1920 FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS
 REGISTERING FOR SUMMER SESSION WORK PRIOR TO JUNE 1924

28

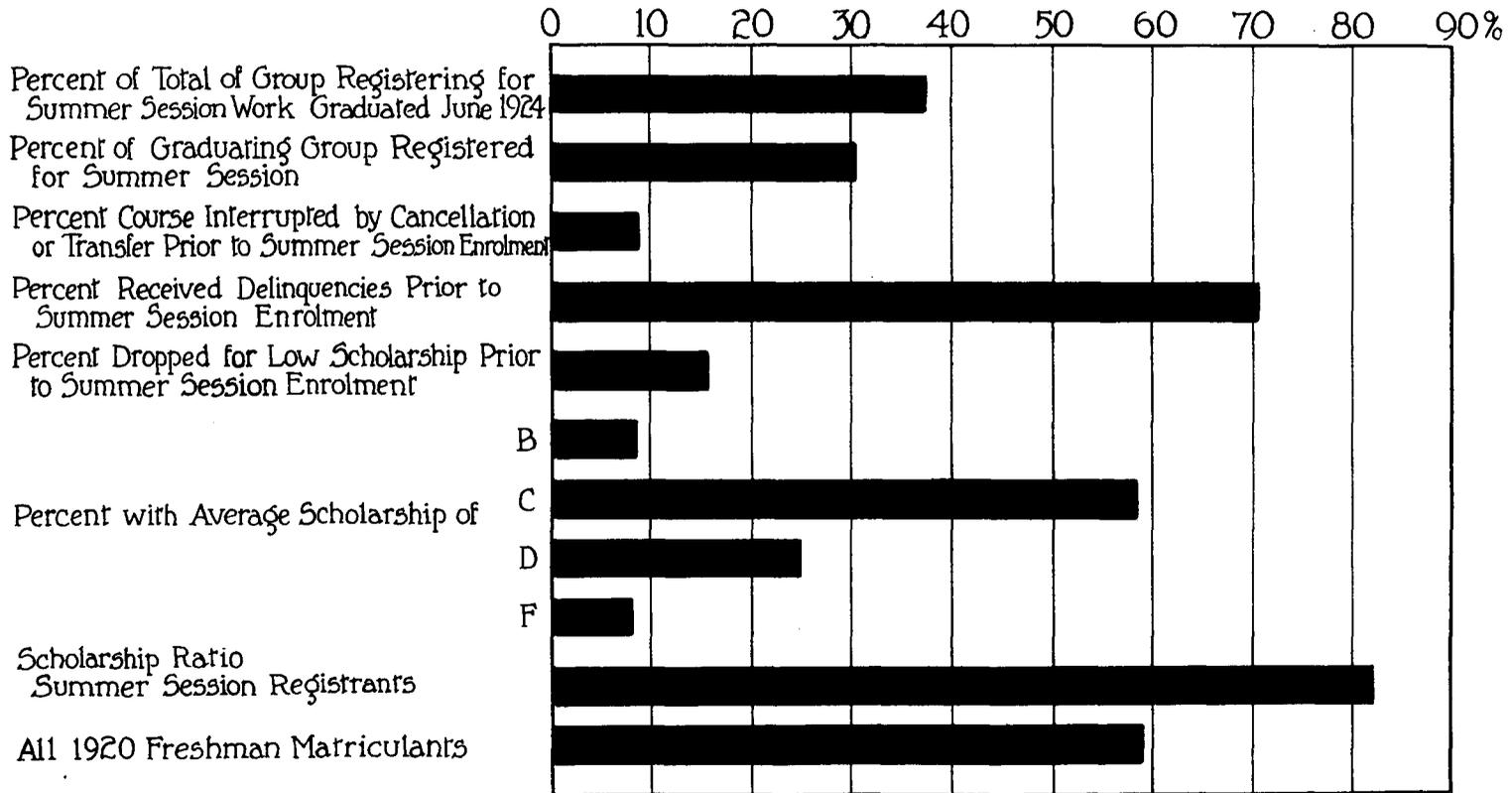


CHART XVI
 TRANSFER OF 1920 FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS
 TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

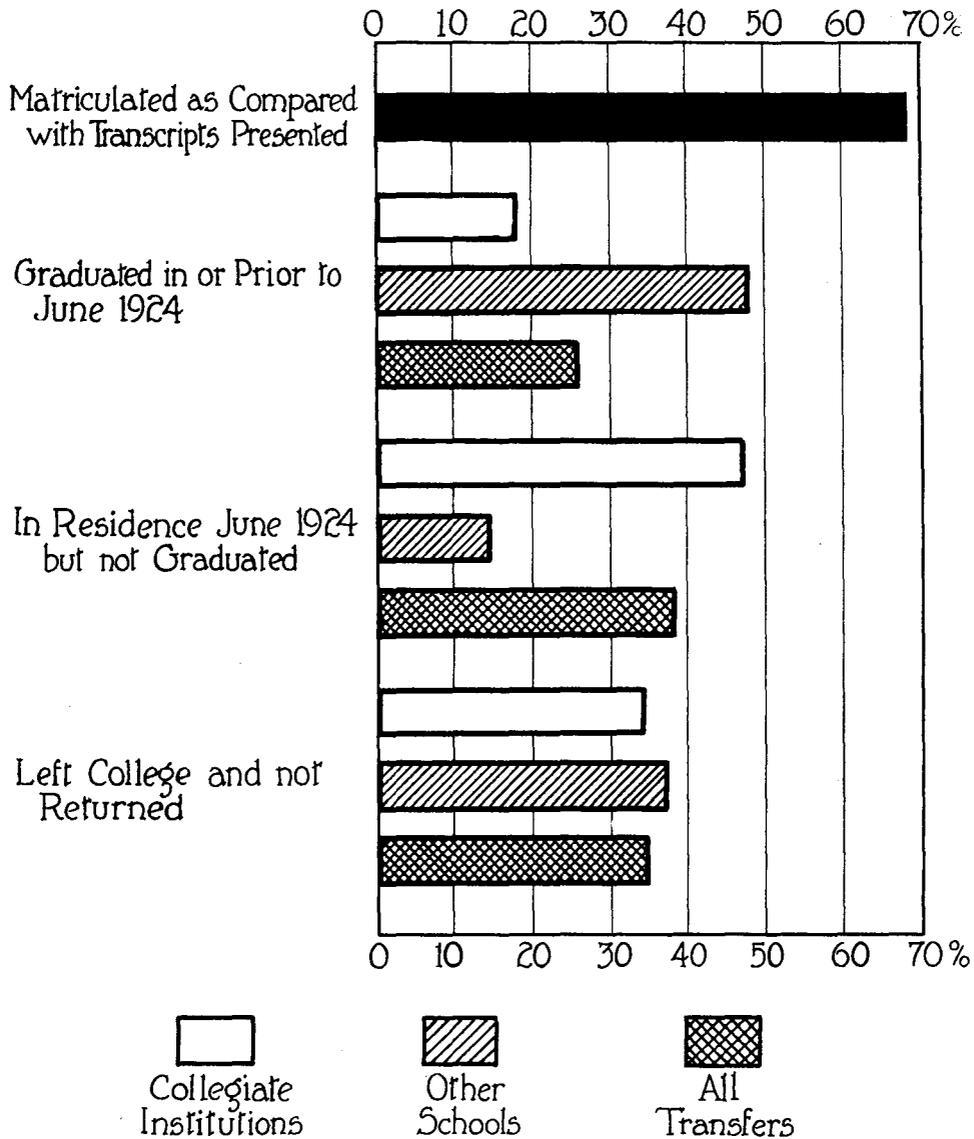


CHART XVII
 COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP GRADUATING
 FROM FOUR YEAR CURRICULA IN JUNE 1924

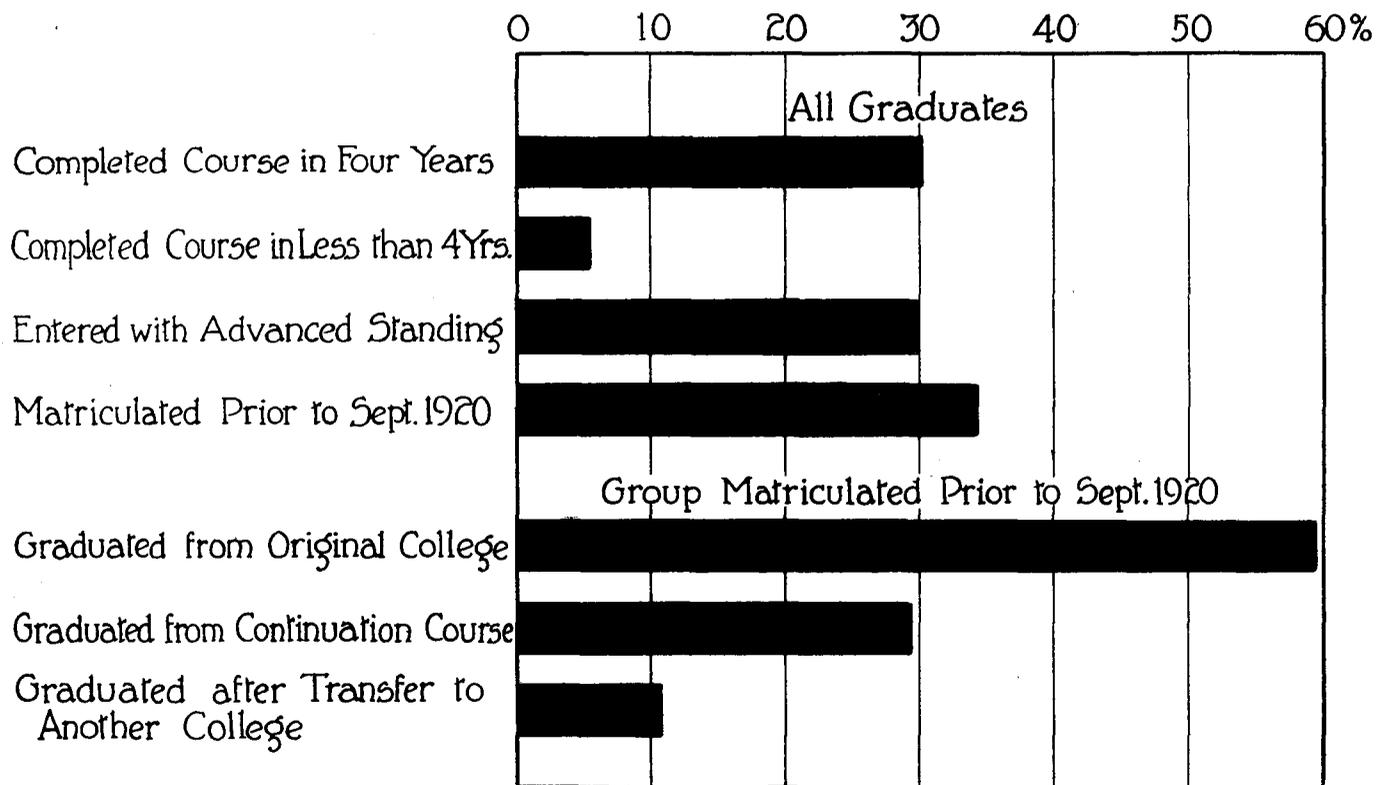
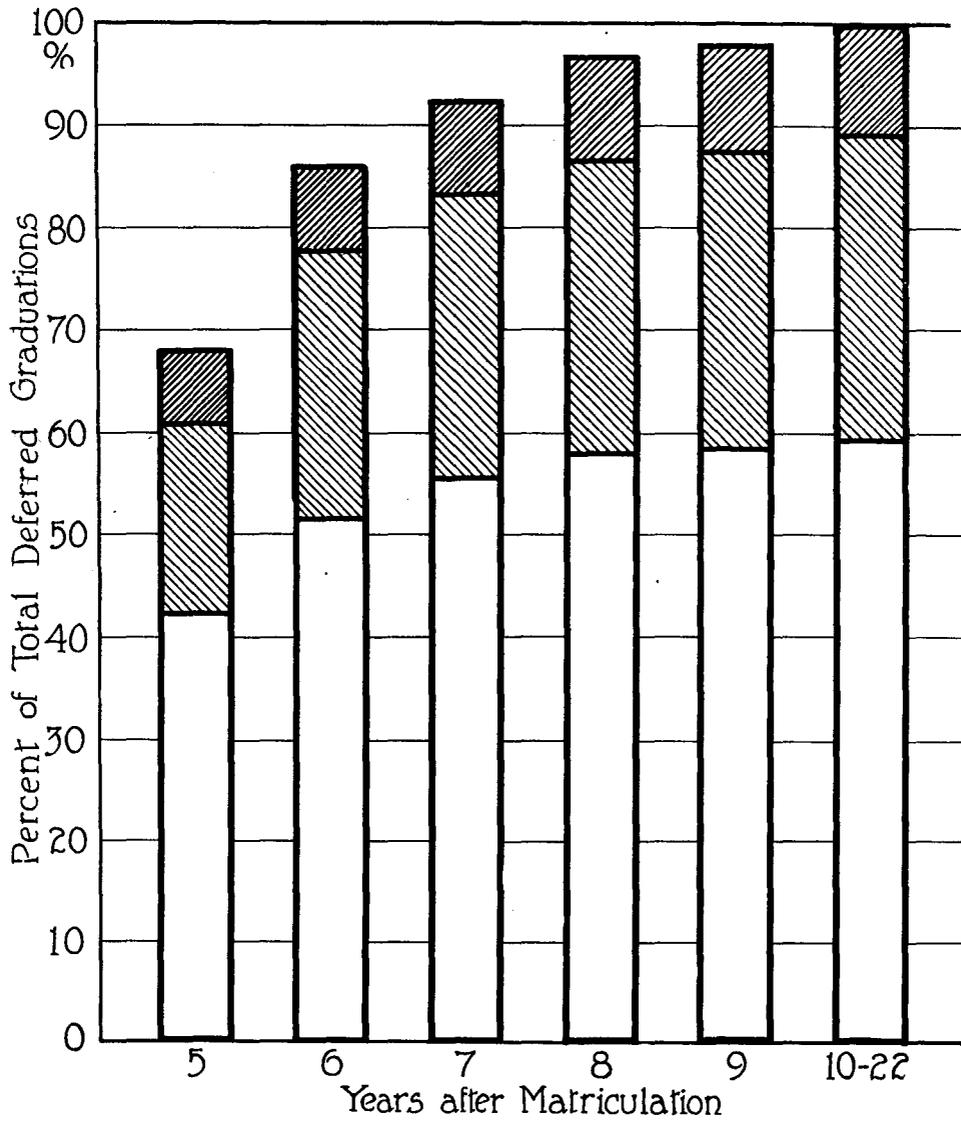


CHART XVIII
 DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF DEFERRED
 GRADUATION IN JUNE 1924

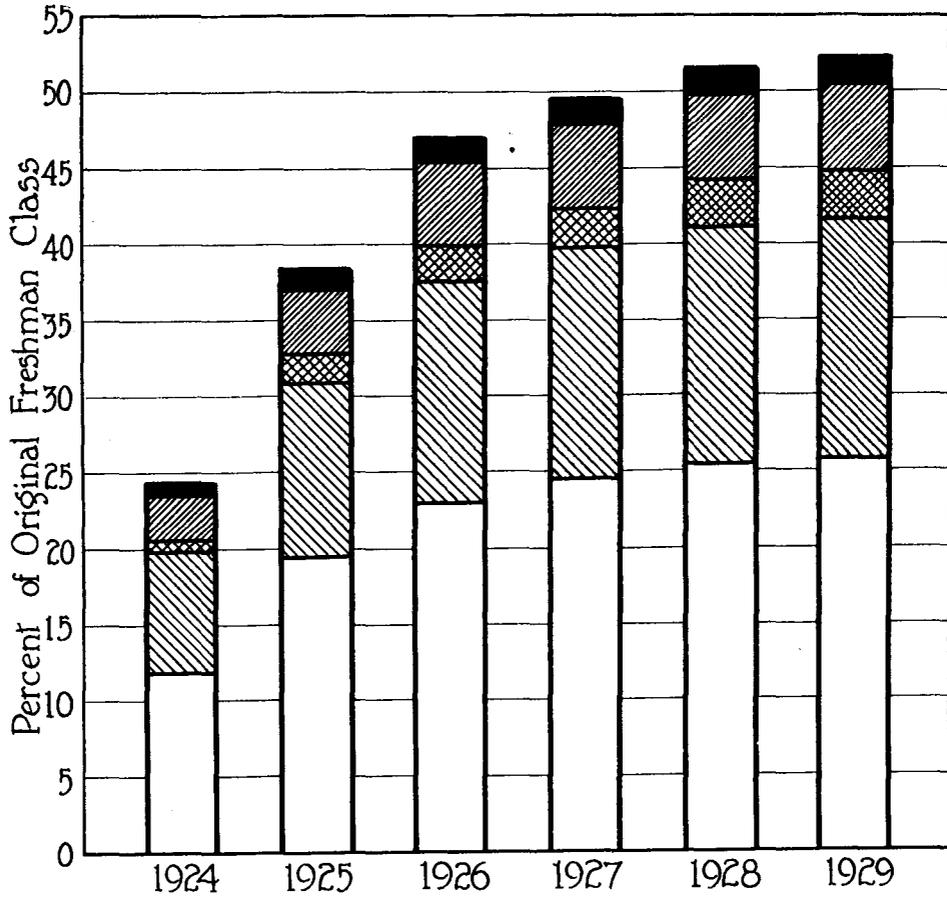



 Graduated from
 Original College


 Graduated from
 Continuation Course


 Graduation after
 Transfer to Another
 College

CHART XIX
ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF 1920 FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS
WHO WILL HAVE GRADUATED EACH YEAR TO 1929



Graduated from Original College of Matriculation Graduated from a Continuation Course Graduated after Transfer to Another College
 Completed 4 Yrs of a 5 Yr. Continuation Course Graduated after Transfer to Another Institution

TABLE I.

COMPOSITION OF FRESHMAN CLASSES IN 1920-21

College	Total Freshman Enrol- ment	Matric- ulated Prior to 1920-21	Entered with Advanced Standing	Matriculated 1920-21			Per Cent of Total Class Matriculated Fall Quarter, 1920-21
				Fall Quarter	Winter Quarter	Spring Quarter	
Science, Literature, and the Arts.....	1571	256	47	1100	143	25	70.0
Engineering and Architecture.....	391	77	16	284	14	...	72.6
Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics	196	16	3	132	36	9	67.3
Nursing	28	6	3	7	1	11	25.0
Dental Nursing	9	2	1	6	...	...	66.7
Mines	52	10	1	40	1	...	76.9
Pharmacy	46	8	4	33	1	...	71.7
Chemistry	48	3	2	43	...	...	89.6
Education	33	3	1	27	1	1	81.8
Totals	2374	381	78	1672	197	46	70.4
Per cent of total.....	....	16.0	3.3	70.4	8.3	2.0	....

TABLE II

NUMBER, PER CENT, AND DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS MATRICULATING IN SEPTEMBER, 1920, WHO GRADUATED OR COMPLETED FOUR FULL YEARS OF A FIVE-YEAR CURRICULUM IN OR PRIOR TO JUNE, 1924

	Number Matriculated	Graduated from or Completed Four Years in Combined Course In													Per Cent of Original Matriculants				
		S., L., and A.	Eng. and Arch.	Agr., F. and H.E.	Law	Medicine	Nursing	Dentistry	Dental Nursing	Mines	Pharmacy	Chemistry	Education	Business	Total	Original College	Combined Courses	Other Colleges	Total
Science, Literature, and the Arts	1100	74	..	1	18*	16	..	40†	1	1	76	34	261	6.7	16.8‡	0.2	23.7
Engineering and Architec- ture	284	1	62	1	1	..	2	67	21.8	..	1.8	23.6
Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics.....	132	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	37	26.5	0.8	0.7	28.0
Nursing	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	42.9	..	..	42.9
Dental Nursing.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	33.3	..	..	33.3
Mines	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	20.0	..	..	20.0
Pharmacy	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	18	54.5	..	..	54.5
Chemistry	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	14.0	..	2.3	16.3
Education	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	22.2	..	..	22.2
Total	1672	75	62	37	18*	16	3	40†	2	8	19	8	83	38	409	12.8	11.1	0.6	24.5

* This figure includes 10 students who completed the first four years of the six-year Arts and Law course receiving the B.A. degree and 8 who completed the two years of pre-legal work and the first two years of the five-year course. The latter have not actually received a degree.

† This figure represents students who have completed the one-year pre-dental course and the first three years in the College of Dentistry. No degree is conferred until after the fifth year.

‡ Included in this percentage is 4.4 per cent who completed four years of the five-year courses in Law and Dentistry but did not receive degrees.

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION AND LOSSES OF FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS OF 1920 FROM SEPTEMBER, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924,
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS

College Year	Quarter	Beginning (B) or End (E) of Quarter	In Residence Original College		In Residence After Trans- fer to Continuation Course		In Residence After Transfer to Another College	Graduated or Com- pleted 4 Years of 5-Year Course	Total of Group in Residence or Graduated	Left the University	
			Continuous	Interrupted	Continuous	Interrupted				Temporarily	Not Returned Prior to June, 1924
1920-21	Fall	B	1100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		E	1015	...	...	...	1	...	1016	36	48
	Winter	B	965	18	...	...	6	...	989	30	81
1921-22	Spring	E	851	15	...	...	7	...	873	85	142
		B	815	53	...	...	10	...	878	56	166
	Fall	E	762	39	...	...	7	...	808	93	199
1921-22	Winter	B	532	81	48	3	25	...	694	83	333
		E	510	69	48	3	25	...	655	98	347
	Spring	B	490	88	48	3	26	...	655	82	363
1922-23	Fall	E	447	72	48	3	23	...	593	117	390
		B	432	94	48	3	27	...	604	93	403
	Winter	E	420	87	48	3	27	...	585	105	410
1922-23	Spring	B	199	130	175	13	30	...	547	72	481
		E	194	117	174	13	29	...	527	81	492
	Fall	B	177	145	186	17	29	...	554	48	498
1923-24	Winter	E	170	133	186	17	27	...	533	61	506
		B	155	137	190	21	23	...	526	55	519
	Spring	E	151	125	188	21	22	3	510	64	526
1923-24	Fall	B	91	111	208	54	32	5	501	11	588
		E	83	103	207	54	32	7	486	15	599
	Winter	B	81	107	207	60	33	7	495	...	605
1923-24	Spring	E	78	102	205	58	31	9	483	1	616
		B	78	99	205	58	29	9	478	...	622
	Graduated	E	21	86	39	32	25	261	464	...	636
Completed 4 full years of five- year continuation course.....	..	65	9	116	21	2	...	...	...	...
Total	..	..	65	9	164	21	2	261	...	...	...

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION AND LOSSES OF FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS OF 1920 FROM SEPTEMBER, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924,
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

College Year	Quarter	Beginning (B) or End (E) of Quarter	In Residence Original College		In Residence After Transfer to Another College	Graduated	Total of Group in Residence or Graduated	Left the University	
			Continuous	Interrupted				Temporarily	Not Returned Prior to June, 1924
1920-21	Fall	B	284	...	...	...	284	...	...
		E	269	...	1	...	270	...	14
	Winter	B	253	...	3	...	256	5	23
		E	220	...	4	...	224	18	42
	Spring	B	196	...	8	...	204	23	57
1921-22	Fall	E	191	...	8	...	199	26	59
		B	143	16	15	...	174	26	84
	Winter	E	139	16	14	...	169	29	86
		B	135	24	13	...	172	24	88
	Spring	E	132	21	12	...	165	26	93
1922-23	Fall	B	129	28	14	...	171	19	94
		E	129	27	14	...	170	19	95
	Winter	B	103	24	15	...	142	33	109
		E	103	22	14	...	139	34	111
	Spring	B	100	30	12	...	142	29	113
1923-24	Fall	E	97	29	12	...	138	29	117
		B	97	34	12	...	145	21	118
	Winter	E	95	32	11	...	138	25	121
		B	82	42	13	...	137	3	144
	Spring	E	82	41	13	...	136	3	145
Graduated	Fall	B	79	42	13	...	134	2	148
		E	77	38	13	...	128	3	153
	Winter	B	77	40	12	...	129	...	155
		E	15	36	7	67	125	...	159
	Spring .....	..	62	...	5	67	...	...	...

TABLE V

DISTRIBUTION AND LOSSES OF FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS OF 1920 FROM SEPTEMBER, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND HOME ECONOMICS

College Year	Quarter	Beginning (B) or End (E) of Quarter	In Residence Original College		In Residence After Transfer to Con- tinuation Course	In Residence After Transfer to Another College	Graduated	Total of Group in Residence or Graduated	Left the University	
			Continuous	Interrupted					Temporarily	Not Returned Prior to June, 1924
1920-21	Fall	B	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		E	120	...	...	...	...	131	1	11
	Winter	B	114	...	...	...	...	130	2	16
		E	107	...	...	...	...	107	5	20
	Spring	B	101	2	...	...	...	103	8	21
E		99	2	...	...	...	101	8	23	
1921-22	Fall	B	80	8	...	1	...	89	11	32
		E	75	8	...	1	...	84	15	33
	Winter	B	74	14	...	1	...	89	9	34
		E	72	14	...	1	...	87	10	35
	Spring	B	71	11	...	1	...	83	13	36
E		70	10	...	1	...	81	15	36	
1922-23	Fall	B	63	20	...	2	...	85	7	40
		E	62	19	...	2	...	83	7	42
	Winter	B	58	22	...	4	...	84	6	42
		E	56	20	...	4	...	80	9	43
	Spring	B	56	23	...	4	...	83	5	44
E		53	23	...	4	...	80	7	45	
1923-24	Fall	B	47	24	1	3	...	75	1	56
		E	47	24	1	3	...	75	1	56
	Winter	B	46	23	1	3	...	73	...	59
		E	45	22	1	3	...	71	...	61
	Spring	B	42	22	1	3	...	68	...	64
E		9	19	...	1	37	76	...	66	
Graduated .....	..	..	32	3	1	1	37	...	...	...

TABLE VI

DISTRIBUTION AND LOSSES OF FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS OF 1920 FROM SEPTEMBER, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924,
SCHOOL OF MINES

College Year	Quarter	Beginning (B) or End (E) of Quarter	In Residence Original College		In Residence After Transfer to Another College	Graduated	Total of Group in Residence or Graduated	Left the University	
			Continuous	Interrupted				Temporarily	Not Returned Prior to June, 1924
1920-21	Fall	B	40	...	...	...	40	...	...
		E	36	...	...	...	36	2	2
	Winter	B	36	...	...	...	36	2	2
		E	35	...	...	...	35	3	2
1921-22	Spring	B	33	...	3	...	36	2	2
		E	31	...	...	...	31	5	4
	Fall	B	28	1	2	...	31	2	7
		E	27	1	2	...	30	3	7
1922-23	Winter	B	27	1	4	...	32	1	7
		E	25	1	4	...	30	2	8
	Spring	B	22	2	4	...	28	1	11
		E	22	2	4	...	28	1	11
1923-24	Fall	B	17	2	4	...	23	2	15
		E	17	2	3	...	22	2	16
	Winter	B	17	2	3	...	22	2	16
		E	17	2	3	...	22	2	16
1923-24	Spring	B	16	2	4	...	22	1	17
		E	14	2	2	...	18	3	10
	Fall	B	13	2	2	...	17	2	21
		E	13	2	2	...	17	2	21
Graduated	Winter	B	13	3	2	...	18	1	21
		E	13	3	2	...	18	1	21
	Spring	B	13	3	3	...	19	...	21
		E	5	3	3	8	19	...	21
Graduated	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...

TABLE VII

DISTRIBUTION AND LOSSES OF FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS OF 1920 FROM SEPTEMBER, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924,
SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

College Year	Quarter	Beginning (B) or End (E) of Quarter	In Residence Original College		In Residence After Transfer to Another College	Graduated	Total of Group in Residence or Graduated	Left the University	
			Continuous	Interrupted				Temporarily	Not Returned Prior to June, 1924
1920-21	Fall	B	43	...	...	...	43	...	...
		E	43	...	...	...	43	...	...
	Winter	B	40	...	1	...	41	1	1
		E	27	...	1	...	28	9	6
Spring	B	27	...	3	...	30	7	6	
	E	26	...	3	...	29	8	6	
1921-22	Fall	B	18	3	6	...	27	5	11
		E	17	3	6	...	26	5	12
	Winter	B	17	4	6	...	27	4	12
		E	16	4	6	...	26	4	13
Spring	B	16	4	7	...	27	3	13	
	E	16	4	7	...	27	3	13	
1922-23	Fall	B	12	5	7	...	24	2	17
		E	12	5	7	...	24	2	17
	Winter	B	12	6	8	...	26	...	17
		E	12	5	8	...	25	1	17
Spring	B	12	5	8	...	25	1	17	
	E	12	5	7	...	24	...	19	
1923-24	Fall	B	12	4	7	...	23	...	20
		E	12	4	7	...	23	...	20
	Winter	B	12	4	6	...	22	...	21
		E	12	4	6	...	22	...	21
Spring	B	12	4	6	...	22	...	21	
	E	7	1	5	7	20	...	23	
Graduated .....	..	..	5	1	1	7	...	...

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION AND LOSSES OF FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS OF 1920 FROM SEPTEMBER, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924,
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

College Year	Quarter	Beginning (B) or End (E) of Quarter	In Residence Original College		In Residence After Transfer to Another College	Graduated	Total of Group in Residence or Graduated	Left the University	
			Continuous	Interrupted				Temporarily	Not Returned Prior to June, 1924
1920-21	Fall	B	27	...	...	...	27	...	...
		E	27	...	...	...	27	...	...
	Winter	B	27	...	...	...	27	...	...
		E	27	...	...	...	27	...	...
		B	26	...	1	...	27	...	...
1921-22	Fall	E	25	...	1	...	26	1	...
		B	17	1	3	...	21	1	5
	Winter	E	17	...	3	...	20	1	6
		B	17	...	3	...	20	1	6
		E	17	...	3	...	20	1	6
1922-23	Fall	B	15	...	3	...	18	1	8
		E	15	...	3	...	18	1	8
	Winter	B	11	...	3	...	14	2	11
		E	11	...	3	...	14	2	11
		B	11	...	3	...	14	2	11
1923-24	Fall	E	11	...	3	...	14	2	11
		B	11	1	4	...	16	...	11
	Winter	E	11	1	4	...	16	...	11
		B	11	1	3	...	15	...	12
		E	11	1	3	...	15	...	12
Spring	B	11	1	2	...	14	...	13	
	E	5	1	2	6	14	...	13	
Graduated		...	6	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IX
SUMMARY OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND LOSSES OF FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS OF 1920 FROM SEPTEMBER, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924, ALL COLLEGES

College Year	Quarter	Beginning (B) or End (E) of Quarter	Per Cent in Residence in Original College		Per Cent in Residence After Transfer to Continuation Course			Per Cent Graduated or Completed 4 Full Years of a 5-Year Course	Total Per Cent in Residence or Graduated	Per Cent Left the University	
			Continuous	Interrupted by Cancellation or Transfer	Continuous	Interrupted by Cancellation	Per Cent in Residence After Transfer to Another College			Temporarily	Not Returned Prior to June, 1924
1920-21	Fall	B	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...
		E	92.8	...	...	...	0.1	92.9	2.5	4.6
	Winter	B	88.3	1.1	...	...	0.6	90.0	2.4	7.6
1921-22	Spring	E	77.9	0.9	...	...	0.7	79.5	7.5	13.0
		B	73.7	3.4	...	...	1.5	78.6	5.9	15.5
		E	69.7	2.5	...	...	1.2	73.4	8.7	17.9
1921-22	Fall	B	50.3	6.8	3.0	0.2	3.2	63.5	7.5	29.0	
		E	48.3	6.0	3.0	0.2	3.1	60.6	10.1	29.3	
	Winter	B	46.7	8.1	3.0	0.2	3.3	61.3	7.3	31.4	
1922-23	Spring	E	43.6	6.9	3.0	0.2	3.0	56.7	9.8	33.5	
		B	42.1	8.5	3.0	0.2	3.4	57.2	8.0	34.8	
		E	41.3	8.0	3.0	0.2	3.4	55.9	8.8	35.3	
1922-23	Fall	B	24.9	11.1	10.8	0.8	3.8	51.4	7.2	41.4	
		E	24.5	10.1	10.7	0.8	3.6	49.7	7.9	42.4	
	Winter	B	23.1	12.6	11.4	1.0	3.6	51.7	5.4	42.9	
1923-24	Spring	E	22.3	11.6	11.4	1.0	3.5	49.8	6.5	43.7	
		B	21.3	12.4	11.7	1.3	3.3	50.0	5.4	44.6	
		E	20.7	11.5	11.6	1.3	3.0	48.3	6.1	45.6	
1923-24	Fall	B	15.7	11.3	12.9	3.3	3.8	47.3	1.0	51.7	
		E	15.3	10.8	12.8	3.3	3.8	46.4	1.2	52.4	
	Winter	B	14.9	11.1	12.8	3.7	3.7	46.6	0.1	53.3	
1923-24	Spring	E	14.5	10.5	12.7	3.6	3.6	45.5	0.1	54.4	
		B	14.3	10.4	12.7	3.6	3.4	45.0	...	55.0	
		E	3.9	9.0	2.4	2.0	2.6	23.7	43.6	56.4	
Graduated			10.9	0.8	7.1	1.3	0.6	23.7	...	...
Completed 4 years of 5-year continuation course			...	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X
 COMPARISON OF THE SCHOLARSHIP OF STUDENTS GRADUATING IN FOUR YEARS OR LESS OF RESIDENCE WITH THAT
 OF OTHER GROUPS

	Number with Scholarship						Scholarship Ratio
	A	B	C	D	F	Not Indicated	
Students graduating June, 1924.....	...	87	280	19	...	...	1.18
Students in continuous residence not graduated	3	82	26	1	...	0.78
Students in residence in June, 1924, but previously cancelled and returned.....	...	11	122	73	5	...	0.67
Students cancelled and not returned.....	...	41	270	299	254	57	0.16
Total	142	754	417	260	57	0.59

42

TABLE XI
COMPARISON OF STUDENTS GRADUATING IN FOUR YEARS OR LESS WITH THOSE IN OTHER GROUPS
WITH RESPECT TO RESIDENCE

	Number				Per Cent			
	From the Twin Cities	From Minnesota Outside the Twin Cities	From Outside of Minnesota	Total	From the Twin Cities	From Minnesota Outside the Twin Cities	From Outside of Minnesota	Total
43 Graduated in or before June, 1924	216	127	43	386	26.4	22.4	17.9	23.7
In continuous residence (not graduated)	66	34	12	112	8.1	6.0	15.0	6.9
In residence June, 1924, but previously can- celled and returned..	117	71	23	211	14.3	12.5	9.6	13.0
Cancelled and not re- turned	419	336	162	913	51.2	59.1	67.5	56.4
Total	818	568	240	1626	50.3	34.9	14.8	...

TABLE XII
COMPARISON OF SCHOLARSHIP AND RESIDENCE

	Scholarship Ratio			Total
	Resident of Twin Cities	Resident of Minnesota	Nonresident of Minnesota	
Graduated in or before June, 1924.....	1.17	1.21	1.16	1.18
In continuous residence (not graduated).....	0.79	0.82	0.55	0.78
In residence June, 1924, but previously cancelled and returned..	0.70	0.54	0.91	0.67
Cancelled and not returned.....	0.10	0.22	0.15	0.16
Total	0.62	0.59	0.51	0.59

TABLE XIII

REGISTRATION OF 1920 FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS IN THE SUMMER SESSIONS OF 1921 TO 1923, INCLUSIVE

College	Number of Original Group Remaining at the Close Of			Total Number Attending One or More Summer Sessions	Number Attending			Number Registered for the Summer Session Of			Number Registered for Extension Work
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23		One Session	Two Sessions	Three Sessions	1921	1922	1923	
Science, Literature, and the Arts..	808	585	510	184	140	37	7	56	87	91	8
Engineering and Architecture.	199	170	138	101	58	20	23	57	39	38	...
Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics	101	81	80	25	21	2	2	6	7	18	...
Mines	31	28	18	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Chemistry	29	27	24	18	10	5	3	4	9	16	...
Education	26	18	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total	1194	909	784	334	235	64	35	126	142	166	8
Per cent total 1920 freshman matriculants .....	...	...	...	20.6	14.5	3.9	2.2	7.7	8.7	10.2	...
Per cent of group remaining in residence at opening of the Summer Session .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.6	15.6	21.2	...

TABLE XIV

ANALYSIS OF SUMMER SESSION ENROLMENTS FROM THE GROUP OF FRESHMAN MATRICULANTS OF SEPTEMBER, 1920

College	Summer Session Matriculants from the Group Graduating in June, 1924		Number Whose Courses Were Interrupted by Cancellation Prior to Registration in the Summer Session	Number with Delinquencies Prior to Registration in the Summer Session	Number Dropped for Low Scholarship and Later Registered in Summer Session	Number Registering in Summer Session with Scholarship Average of Approximately					Scholarship Ratio	
	Number	Per Cent				A	B	C	D	E	Summer Session Registrants	Group Matriculating as Freshmen, September, 1920
Science, Literature, and the Arts	71	27.2	17	122	30	..	20	115	35	14	0.83	0.59
Engineering and Architecture	34	50.7	7	70	18	..	6	48	36	11	0.54	0.45
Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics	12	32.4	5	15	1	..	2	18	5	..	0.88	0.80
Mines	1	12.5	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	0.67	0.50
Chemistry	7	100.0	1	13	3	..	..	12	4	2	0.55	0.58
Education .....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	0.67	1.25
Total	125	30.6	30	235	53	..	29	195	83	27	0.82	0.59
Per cent of total of group enrolling in Summer Session	37.4	..	9.0	70.4	15.9	..	8.7	58.4	24.8	8.1	..	..

TABLE XV
RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY TO STUDENTS TO WHOM TRANSCRIPTS
WERE ISSUED DIRECT

College	Number of Transcripts Issued	Replies to Inquiry Received	Number Matriculated Elsewhere
Science, Literature, and the Arts.....	58	31	27
Engineering and Architecture.....	7	4	1
Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics..	1	..	..
Mines	2	2	1
Chemistry	5	3	1
Education	3	2	2
Total	76	42	32
Per cent of total.....	..	55.3	42.1

TABLE XVI
RESULTS OF INQUIRY TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS WHICH RECEIVED
TRANSCRIPTS OF STUDENTS FROM MINNESOTA

College	Number of Transcripts			Normal Schools			Colleges			
	Sent Direct	Presented by Student	Total	Graduated	In Residence June, 1924	Cancelled	Graduated	In Residence June, 1924	Cancelled	Not Matric- ulated
Science, Literature, and the Arts	95	27	122	11	4	9	11	28	22	37
Engineering and Archi- tecture	14	1	15	..	..	..	1	6	1	7
Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Econom- ics	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Mines	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Chemistry	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Education	4	2	6	1	..	..	1	..	2	2
Total	119	32	151	13	4	10	14	36	26	48

TABLE XVII
COMPOSITION OF 1924 GROUP OF GRADUATES FROM FOUR-YEAR CURRICULA

College	Number Completed Course in 4 Years	Number Completed Course in Less Than 4 Years	Number Entered with Advanced Standing	Number Graduation Deferred More Than 4 Years	Total
Science, Literature, and the Arts (B.A.)	74	21	70	88	253
Arts and Medicine and Arts and Architecture (B.S.) ..	16	2	53	30	101
Engineering and Architecture	60	6	18	85	169
Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics.....	36	9	38	64	147
Mines	8	..	..	8	16
Pharmacy (4-year course) ..	..	..	1	2	3
Chemistry	8	..	..	4	12
Education	80	16	123	59	278
Business	41	5	19	29	94
Total	323	59	322	369	1073
Per cent of total....	30.1	5.5	30.0	34.4	...

TABLE XVIII
DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF DEFERRED GRADUATION ACCORDING TO COLLEGE OF ORIGINAL MATRICULATION

Graduated From	Originally Matriculated						Total
	Science, Literature, and the Arts	Engineering and Architecture	Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics	Mines	Chemistry	Education	
Science, Literature, and the Arts (B.A.)	82	3	..	..	3	..	88
Arts and Medicine, Arts and Architecture (B.S.)	30	..	..	..	..	..	30
Engineering and Architecture....	6	78	..	1	..	..	85
Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics	13	..	50	..	1	..	64
Mines .....	..	2	..	6	..	..	8
Pharmacy (4-year course).....	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Chemistry	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
Education	54	1	..	..	..	4	59
Business	24	4	..	..	1	..	29
Total from original college..	82	78	50	6	..	4	220
Total from continuation course	109	..	..	..	..	..	109
Total after transfer to another college	22	10	1	1	6	..	40
Total	213	88	51	7	6	4	369

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF DEFERRED GRADUATION BY YEARS FOLLOWING NORMAL FOUR-YEAR PERIOD, ALL COLLEGES

Years Graduated after Matriculation	Number Graduated from Original College	Number Graduated from Continuation Course	Number Graduated After Transfer to Another College	Total	Per Cent Compared with Graduates in 4 Years or Less
5	157	68	28	253	66.2
6	33	29	3	65	17.0
7	15	5	3	23	6.0
8	9	3	4	16	4.2
9	2	2	1	5	1.3
10 to 22	4	2	1	7*	1.8
Total	220	109	40	369	96.5

* These students matriculated between September, 1902, and September, 1915.

TABLE XX

TRANSPOSITION OF THE DEFERRED GRADUATES OF 1924 TO APPLY TO THE GROUP OF FRESHMEN MATRICULATING IN SEPTEMBER, 1920

Deferred Graduates, 1924		Transposition of Data to Corresponding Variable Date of Graduation Assuming Size of Entering Class to Remain Constant and Equivalent to the Number of 1920-21 Freshmen			
Year Matriculated	Number	Size of Corresponding Freshman Class As Compared with That of 1920	Number of Years Following 1924	Number of Graduates	Per Cent of Actual Number of 1924 Graduates
1919-20.....	253	1.26	1	201	52.1
1918-19.....	65	0.56	2	116	30.1
1917-18.....	23	0.57	3	40	10.4
1916-17.....	16	0.56	4	29	7.5
1915-16.....	5	0.56	5	9	2.8
Total.....	362	0.92	..	395	102.9

TABLE XXI
 PROBABLE GRADUATES TO 1929 FROM GROUP MATRICULATING IN
 SEPTEMBER, 1920

Group Graduated From	Annual Cumulative Total of Those Graduating or Completing Four Years of a Five-Year Course as Predicted for the Five Years Following the Normal Graduation Period											
	Number						Per Cent					
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
College of ma- triculation..	191	316	375	401	417	422	11.8	19.5	23.1	24.6	25.6	25.9
Continuation course.....	139	193	245	254	259	262	8.1	11.4	14.6	15.2	15.5	15.7
After transfer to another college	8	30	35	40	48	49	0.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2
Completed 4 years of 5- year course.	48	68	87	88	89	89	3.0	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7
Graduated from an- other insti- tution	14	23	28	30	31	31	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Total ...	400	630	770	813	844	853	24.4	38.5	47.1	49.7	51.7	52.4