

Bulletin of  
University of Minnesota

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REPORT OF THE SURVEY  
COMMISSION  
XII

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GROWTH IN ENROLMENT  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
1920-21 TO 1929-30



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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*President L. D. Coffman,*

*University of Minnesota.*

DEAR SIR: I am transmitting herewith a report on an analysis of the growth in enrolment of collegiate students at the University of Minnesota for the decade ending June 30, 1930.

This is recommended to you for publication as Number XII of the Survey Series.

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. WEST, *Registrar*

# AN ANALYSIS OF THE GROWTH IN ENROLMENT OF COLLEGIATE STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA 1920-21 TO 1929-30

## INTRODUCTION

In a report of the University Survey Commission, published in June, 1920,<sup>1</sup> it was predicted that the undergraduate collegiate enrolment of the regular academic year would reach a total of 10,000 students in 1929-30; 11,500 students in 1934-35; and 13,300 students in 1939-40. Similarly it was estimated that the graduate enrolment, exclusive of the Mayo fellowships, would total 550, 640, and 740, respectively, for the corresponding academic years.

A decade has elapsed since these predictions were made. The total undergraduate collegiate enrolment for 1929-30 exceeded 12,000. The graduate enrolment exclusive of the Mayo fellowships was more than double the amount of the estimate made in 1920, and exceeded the predicted number for 1944-45.

During the decade ending with the academic year of 1929-30, the total collegiate enrolment: graduate, undergraduate, and summer quarter, has increased from 9,027 to 16,877—nearly 90 per cent. It is true that a considerable portion of this increase has been a result of the development of the summer quarter in which the enrolment has grown from 2,025 individuals in the summer of 1920 to 5,608 in 1929. Nevertheless, the enrolment for the academic year, September to June, has increased from 8,657 to 13,419 in the ten-year period. This represents a gain of 55 per cent.

The estimates made in the 1920 survey were predicated mainly on the relative development of the state secondary schools; the relation of the numbers of their graduates to the numbers in the university freshman classes; and on the assumption that the existing relationships between the numbers in the freshman class and total enrolment would continue. Strangely enough, the predicted freshman class for 1930 was 3,500 students and in the year 1929-30 the actual count was 3,464. However, the assumption that the relationship between freshman and upper class enrolment would be maintained has not been realized.

From 1920-21 to 1929-30 inclusive, the growth in the first year class has been 37.9 per cent; the second, third, and fourth year classes, however, have in the same period increased 47.5, 90.8, and 86.5 per cent, respectively. In 1919-20 when the estimate of 10,000 collegiate students for 1930 was made, the freshman enrolment constituted 43 per cent of the total undergraduate collegiate enrolment. In 1929-30 the freshman class was only 27 per cent of the total. Altho it was recognized that the large influx of students in 1919 had created an abnormal relationship between the numbers of freshman and upper class students, this appears

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin of the University of Minnesota*, XXIII, No. 25, "Report of the Survey Commission I, the Growth of the University in the Next Quarter Century," June 21, 1920.

to have been underestimated. The one outstanding feature in the increase in enrolment during the last decade has been the disproportionate growth of the upper classes.

Gains in enrolment may result from (1) an increase in the number of new students admitted and (2) an increase in the average period of residence. Furthermore, any increase in freshman students is cumulative in its effect on enrolment in that it creates a larger potential group of sophomores, juniors, and seniors for the succeeding years.

New students, however, may be either (1) freshmen from secondary schools, or (2) transfer students from other colleges and universities who at the time of transfer have already completed a part of their college courses.

The latter group may be admitted to any class. Clearly, such students entering the freshman class are potentially, student for student, a source of greater increase in enrolment than those admitted to the sophomore, junior, or senior classes in which the period of residence will normally be only three, two, or one year, respectively. In addition, therefore, to the number of advanced standing students admitted each year, the year of study to which each is admitted is a factor in the size of enrolment of the next and succeeding years.

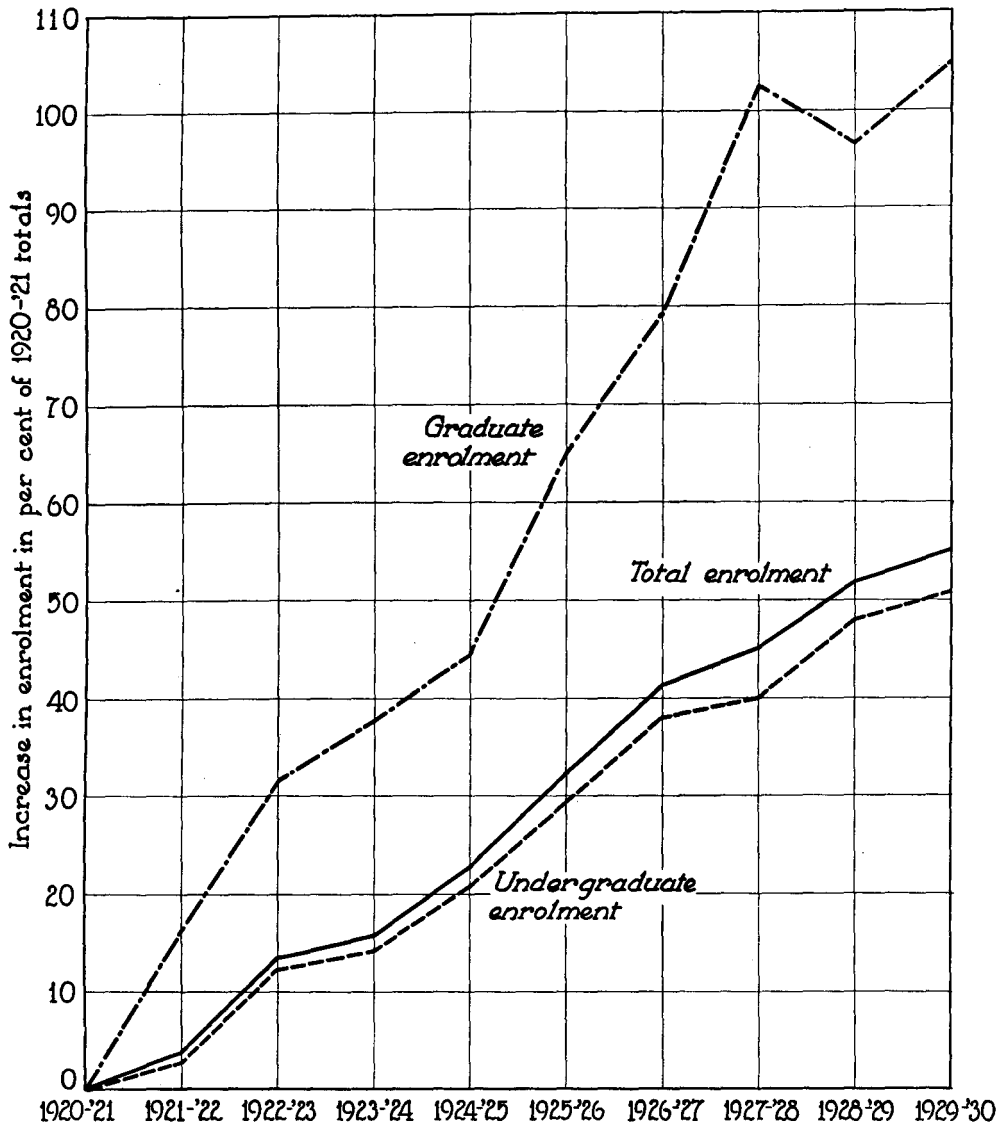
Other factors affecting the length of the period of residence, and hence the growth in registration, are (a) lengthening of curricula, (b) decreases in student mortality, (c) slower but continued progress toward graduation, due either to delinquencies in studies or to the necessity (financial, health, etc.) for carrying reduced programs of work.

The lengthening of curricula may be ignored as a factor of any importance in its effect on the enrolment increases of the last decade. The only change during that period was in the College of Pharmacy in which the course of study was lengthened from three to four years. The total enrolment in Pharmacy is

TABLE I  
GROWTH IN UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM  
1920-21 TO 1929-30  
(Exclusive of the Summer Session)

Year	Number of Individuals Enrolled			Percentage Distribution Between			Percentage of Increase Compared with 1920-21 Enrolment		
	Under- graduate	Graduate	Total	Under- graduate	Graduate	Total	Under- graduate	Graduate	Total
1920-21....	7,968	689	8,657	92.0	8.0	...	...	...	...
1921-22....	8,182	801	8,983	91.1	8.9	...	2.7	16.3	3.8
1922-23....	8,941	905	9,846	90.8	9.2	...	12.2	31.4	13.7
1923-24....	9,087	947	10,034	90.6	9.4	...	14.1	37.5	15.9
1924-25....	9,622	997	10,619	90.6	9.4	...	20.8	44.7	22.7
1925-26....	10,310	1,137	11,447	90.1	9.9	...	29.4	65.1	32.2
1926-27....	10,997	1,235	12,232	89.9	10.1	...	38.0	79.3	41.3
1927-28....	11,158	1,394	12,552	88.9	11.1	...	40.0	102.3	45.0
1928-29....	11,793	1,353	13,146	89.7	10.3	...	48.0	96.4	51.9
1929-30....	12,010	1,409	13,419	89.5	10.5	...	50.7	104.5	55.0

CHART I  
 COMPARISON OF RATES OF GROWTH OF GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT  
 FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30



too small to affect the totals materially. The actual increase in that unit during the ten-year period has been 37 students.

Decreases in student mortality may increase enrolment in three ways: by fewer cancellations of registration, by an increasing number of former students returning to the University, and by shorter periods of interruption in cases of cancellation.

Table I shows the enrolments of graduate and undergraduate students separately for the ten-year period; the percentage distribution of the total student body between these two divisions; and the relative rates of growth of each since 1920-21 expressed in per cent of the 1920-21 enrolment.

Altho the graduate enrolment has increased at approximately double the rate of the undergraduate group (104.5 per cent and 50.7 per cent, respectively, in 1929-30 as compared with 1920-21) the majority of the increase of nearly 5,000 individual students is in the undergraduate enrolment.

The composition of the total student body shows a slow but definite and constant tendency throughout the decade toward an increasing proportion of graduate students. This shift amounts to 2.5 per cent of the total over the ten-year period.

Chart I is constructed to show the relative rates of development of the graduate and undergraduate groups. The effect of the rapid growth of the graduate enrolment on the total registration is shown by the increasing spread between the curves for undergraduate and total registration.

### GROWTH IN UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT

The group of undergraduate collegiate students of the regular academic year has increased as shown in Table I from 7,968 in 1920-21 to 12,010 in 1929-30, or 50.7 per cent.

This group is made up of (1) new freshmen admitted from secondary schools by certificate and a few each year who enter on the basis of entrance examinations; (2) new students admitted with advanced standing to each of the several classes (freshman, sophomore, junior, etc.); (3) students in residence during the preceding year, and (4) students returning to college after an absence of a year or more. A study of this last group was presented in Survey Report VII, "Student Survival,"<sup>2</sup> and Survey Report XI, "Evaluation of Interruptions in College Attendance."<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of this analysis all previously registered students have been included as a single group.

Table II shows the increase in numbers, the change in relative proportion, and the rates of increase of the three principal sources of the undergraduate student body: new freshmen, new advanced standing students, and students previously registered.

A study of these data shows that the rate of increase of new freshmen has consistently been below that of the total undergraduate student body. At the close of the ten-year period the new freshman group had increased 45.2 per cent as compared with 1920-21, while the entire student body of undergraduates had increased 50.7 per cent. The students admitted with advanced standing, the smallest of the three groups, show greater variation from year to year, exceeding the total in rate of growth from 1923-24 to 1925-26 inclusive and again in 1928-29. In 1929-30 the increase in new students by advanced standing was but slightly under (50.2 per cent) that for the total undergraduate student body. The previously registered group has consistently shown a higher rate of increase except for 1924-25 when it exactly equalled the total and for 1925-26 when the rate was 0.6 per cent less.

Two conclusions are obvious: first, that the holding power of the University has increased at a more rapid rate than the new enrolment, or, in other words,

<sup>2</sup> *Bulletin of the University of Minnesota*, XXVIII, No. 4, "Report of the Survey Commission VII, Student Survival," February 10, 1925.

<sup>3</sup> *Bulletin of the University of Minnesota*, XXXII, No. 8, "Report of the Survey Commission, XI, Evaluation of Interruptions in College Attendance," February 16, 1929.

TABLE II  
COMPOSITION OF THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT BODY FROM  
1920-21 TO 1929-30

Year	Number of Individuals Enrolled				Percentage Distribution Between			Percentage of Increase Compared with 1920-21 Enrolment			
	New freshmen	New advanced standing	Old students	Total	New freshmen	New advanced standing	Old students	New freshmen	New advanced standing	Old students	Total
1920-21 .....	1,885	655	5,428	7,968	23.7	8.2	68.1	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	1,877	616	5,689	8,182	22.9	7.5	69.6	-0.4	-6.0	4.8	2.7
1922-23 .....	2,030	703	6,208	8,941	22.7	7.9	69.4	7.7	7.3	14.4	12.2
1923-24 .....	2,044	813	6,230	9,087	22.5	8.9	68.6	8.4	24.1	14.8	14.1
1924-25 .....	2,215	848	6,559	9,622	23.0	8.8	68.2	17.5	29.5	20.8	20.8
1925-26 .....	2,423	893	6,994	10,310	23.5	8.6	67.9	28.5	36.3	28.8	29.4
1926-27 .....	2,511	872	7,614	10,997	22.8	7.9	69.3	33.2	33.1	40.2	38.0
1927-28 .....	2,517	907	7,734	11,158	22.5	8.1	69.4	33.5	37.0	42.5	40.0
1928-29 .....	2,656	1,018	8,119	11,793	22.5	8.6	68.9	40.9	55.4	49.6	48.0
1929-30 .....	2,737	984	8,289	12,010	22.8	8.2	69.0	45.2	50.2	52.7	50.7

the rate of student mortality has decreased; and second, students entering with advanced standing are becoming proportionately more important as a factor contributing to increased enrolment. This becomes even more apparent if the slight variations from year to year are minimized by comparing the average increase for the last three years of the decade with the average enrolment for the first three years. Such a comparison shows a percentage increase of 39.3 for the total undergraduate group, 39.4 per cent for the old students but 47.4 per cent for new students admitted with advanced standing and only 36.6 per cent for new freshmen from the secondary schools.

CHART II  
COMPOSITION AND GROWTH OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30

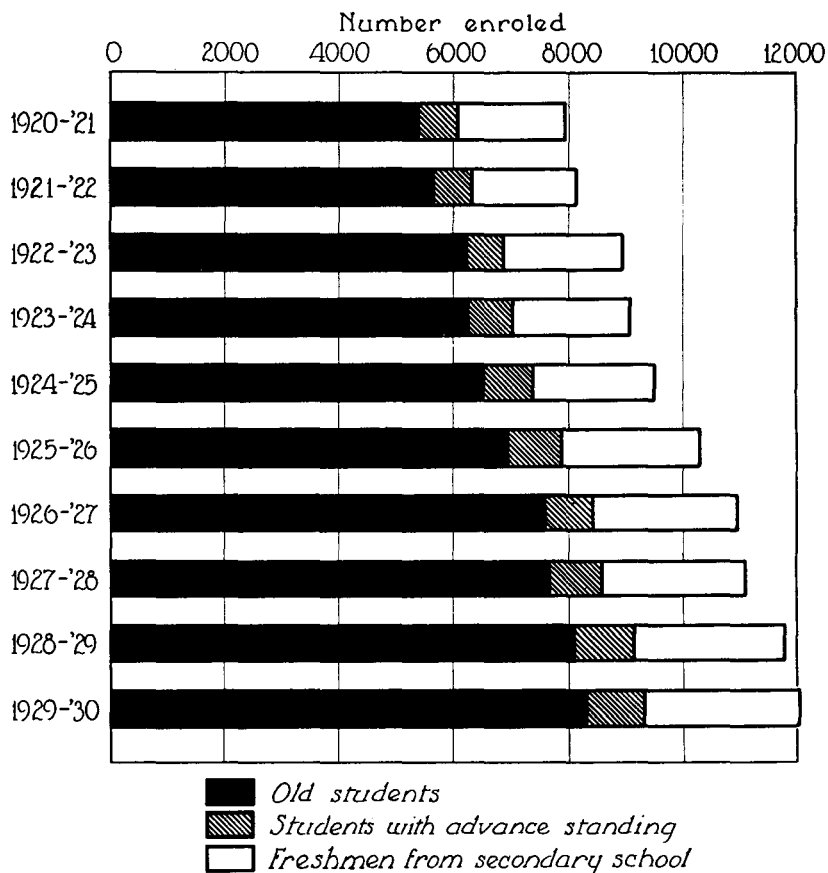


Chart II shows in graphic form the growth in enrolment of the three groups of students. It is interesting to note that by the close of the ten-year period the old student group alone exceeds in number the total enrolment of 1920-21. On Chart III are diagrammed the curves showing the rates of increase of each group in comparison with the rate of growth of the total undergraduate enrolment.

The relative effect of the advanced standing and the new freshman enrolments discussed above is clearly apparent.

It has been stated as one of the conclusions to be drawn from the data that the holding power of the University has increased. Obviously the average period

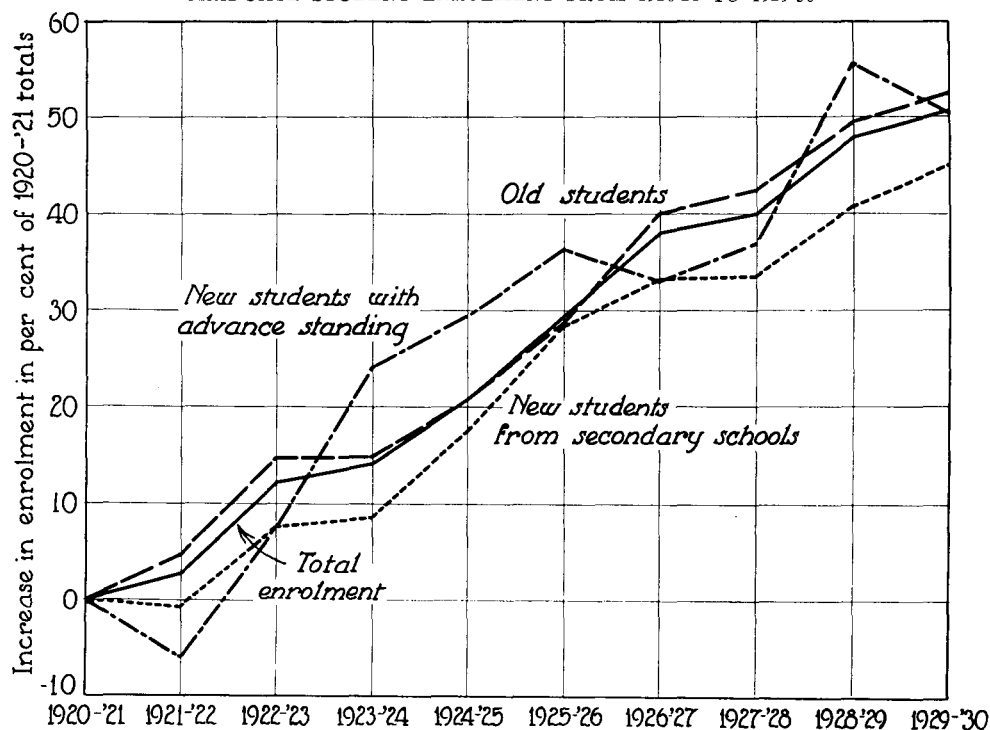


of residence must have increased to show a higher rate of growth in old students as compared with that of new groups. It is clear, however, that students admitted to the freshman class have a greater potentiality for increase in the enrolment of succeeding years than those admitted to the upper classes.

The fact that the advanced standing group, which represents admissions to all classes shows a higher rate of increase than the new freshman group, raises a further question as to the distribution of these admissions.

If there has been a material shift of advanced standing admissions from the upper to the lower classes during the decade under consideration, the result would be an increase in the average length of attendance without an actual proportionate decrease in student mortality.

CHART III  
COMPARISON OF RATES OF INCREASE IN THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE UNDER-GRADUATE STUDENT ENROLMENT FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30



Unfortunately the distribution to classes of advanced standing students for 1920-21 is not available. The data for the last nine years of the decade, however, are shown in the form of percentage distribution in Table III.

While there have been considerable variations in distributions from year to year, there is no general tendency with the possible exception of a decrease in transfers to the work of the fourth year. This decrease of approximately 4 per cent, however, would account for a difference of only about 40 individuals and can be considered as negligible. The increase in the proportion of the number admitted to the third year class appears to have no greater significance. It is probable, however, that in such years as 1927-28 and 1928-29, when a total of

TABLE III  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW STUDENTS WITH ADVANCED  
 STANDING ADMITTED TO EACH OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES  
 OF THE UNIVERSITY, 1921-22\* TO 1929-30

Year	Per Cent of Total New Advanced Standing Students Admitted To						
	First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year	Fifth and sixth year	Un-classed	Total number
1921-22 .....	14.4	41.6	30.0	8.1	.06	5.3	616
1922-23 .....	11.2	33.8	39.0	8.8	2.5	4.7	703
1923-24 .....	12.0	39.7	34.5	4.7	0.7	8.4	813
1924-25 .....	12.0	37.0	41.4	5.9	1.0	2.7	848
1925-26 .....	12.2	42.6	35.6	4.4	1.2	4.0	893
1926-27 .....	12.0	44.8	34.4	3.8	0.8	4.2	872
1927-28 .....	19.1	46.0	26.6	3.6	0.3	4.4	907
1928-29 .....	14.4	49.0	27.5	5.2	0.9	3.0	1,018
1929-30 .....	13.3	41.1	34.6	3.4	0.7	6.9	984

\* Data on distribution to classes not available for 1920-21.

65 per cent of the advanced standing students were admitted to the freshman and sophomore years as compared with a normal distribution of 50 to 55 per cent, the cumulative effect of these admissions in the following year or two may have been appreciable, but could not account entirely for the consistently higher rate of growth of returning students as shown in Table II.

#### SOURCES OF ADMISSIONS TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS

Table II showed that during the ten-year period from 1920-21 to 1929-30 the number of new students entering the freshman class without advanced standing increased in number from 1,885 to 2,737, a growth of 45.2 per cent; that throughout that time, this group has made up from 22.5 to 23.7 per cent of the total undergraduate body; and that, in general the rate of increase of the group has been below that of the undergraduate enrolment as a whole.

Table IV shows the distribution of this freshman group with respect to the sources from which it has been admitted to the University. For the purposes of this comparison the freshmen have been classified as entrants from (a) secondary schools of Minnesota, (b) secondary schools of other states of the United States, (c) foreign countries, and (d) entrance examinations. The last two of these groups constitute so small a portion of the total and represent so few students in the aggregate as to have little or no significance.

The gain in students from states outside of Minnesota has been relatively small throughout the ten-year period. In fact, from 1921-22 until 1928-29 the annual number received from other states was below the figure for 1920-21, altho a definite increase appears for the last two years of the decade.

While the total number of new freshmen in 1929-30 showed an increase of 45.2 per cent over the total for 1920-21, the entrants from schools outside of Minnesota showed a corresponding increase of only 24.8 per cent.

The growth in numbers from Minnesota schools, on the other hand, amounted to 50.3 per cent of the number admitted in 1920-21, and more than 80 per cent of the entire group enter from Minnesota secondary schools. This proportion

TABLE IV  
 SOURCES OF STUDENTS ADMITTED TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS FROM SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND BY EXAMINATION  
 FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30

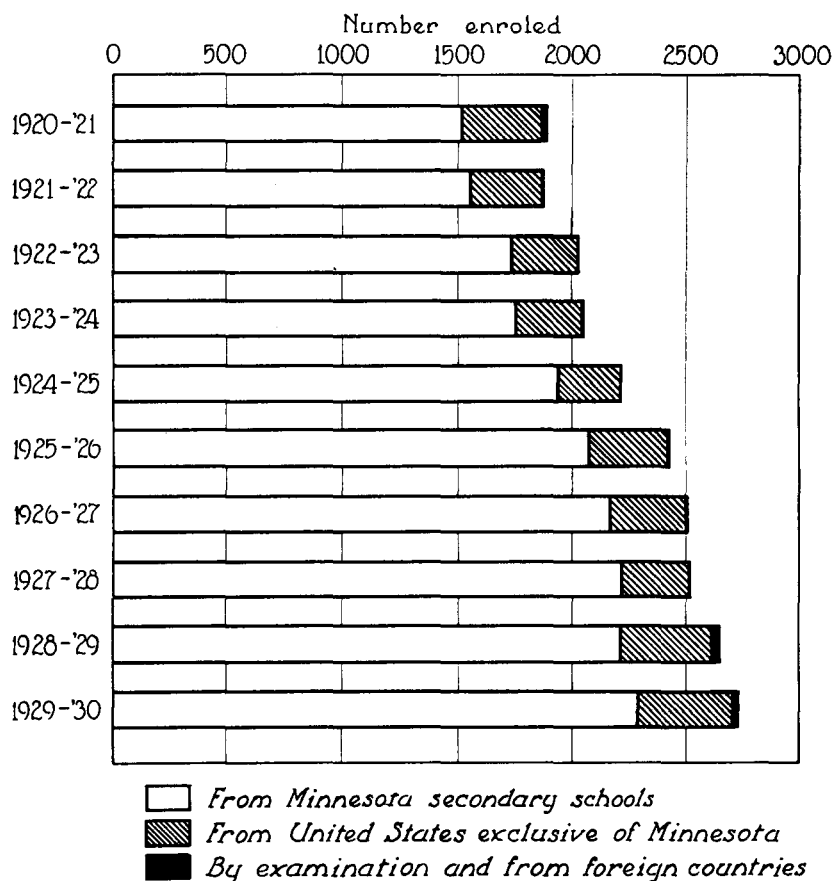
Year	Individuals Enrolled From				Per Cent of Total		Percentage Increase Compared with 1920-21 Enrolment			
	Minnesota secondary schools	U. S. exclusive of Minn.	Foreign countries	Entrance examination	Total	Minnesota secondary schools	U. S. exclusive of Minn.	Minnesota secondary schools	U. S. exclusive of Minn.	Total
1920-21 .....	1,522	339	16	8	1,885	80.7	18.0	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	1,556	310	9	2	1,877	82.9	16.5	2.2	- 8.6	- 0.4
1922-23 .....	1,728	289	11	2	2,030	85.2	14.2	13.5	-14.3	- 7.7
1923-24 .....	1,746	279	12	7	2,044	85.5	13.6	14.7	-17.7	8.4
1924-25 .....	1,927	279	5	4	2,215	87.0	12.6	26.6	-17.7	17.5
1925-26 .....	2,074	337	12	..	2,423	85.6	13.9	36.2	- 0.6	28.5
1926-27 .....	2,165	326	14	1	2,511	86.4	13.0	42.2	- 3.8	33.2
1927-28 .....	2,213	292	10	2	2,517	87.9	11.6	45.4	-13.9	33.5
1928-29 .....	2,215	402	13	26	2,656	83.4	15.1	45.5	18.6	40.9
1929-30 .....	2,287	423	12	15	2,737	83.6	15.5	50.3	24.8	45.2

had increased from 80.7 per cent in 1920-21 to 87.9 in 1927-28, but fell off to 83.6 in 1929-30, with the increasing number from out of state schools in the last two years of the decade.

If the averages for the first three and the last three years of the ten-year period are compared the increase of 36.6 per cent in total new freshman students will be seen to be the result of an increase of 39.7 per cent from Minnesota schools, and only 18.9 per cent from schools of other states of the United States.

It is clear that, in addition to supplying over four fifths of the freshman

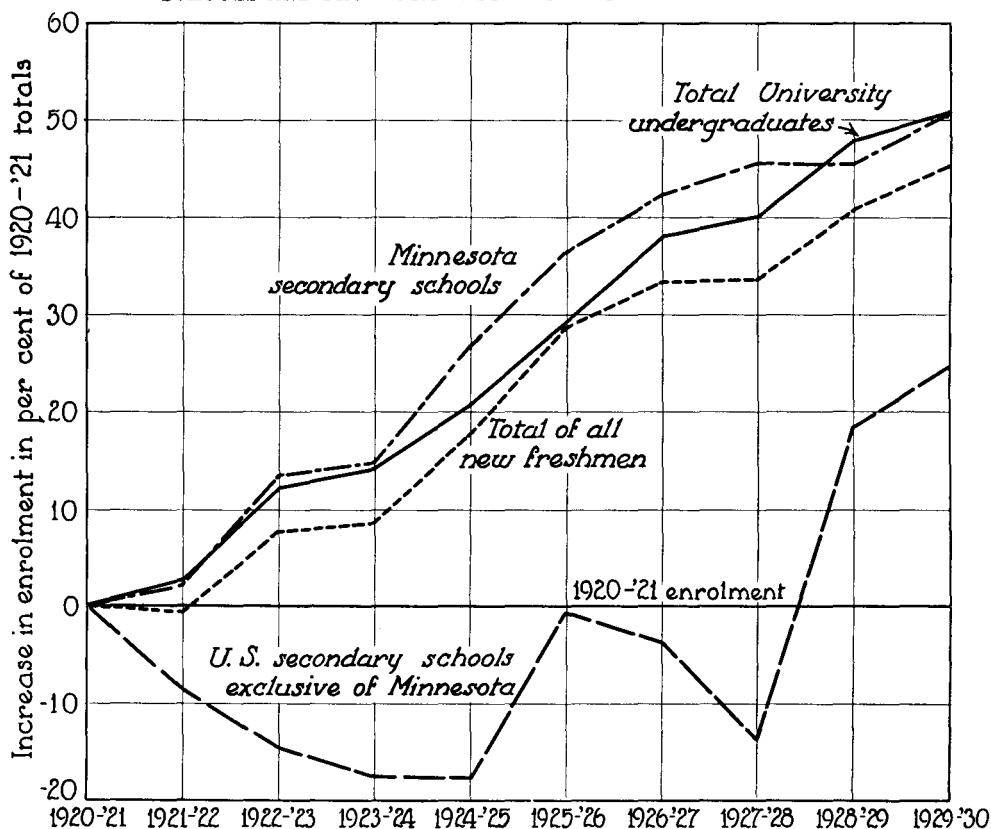
CHART IV  
SOURCES OF STUDENTS ADMITTED TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30



enrolments in the University, the secondary schools of Minnesota are contributing in increasing proportion to the freshman class while the numbers from outside the state have changed only slightly in the ten-year period.

These relative changes in composition of the new freshman group are shown on Chart IV and the rate of increase in enrolment from state and out of state secondary schools has been plotted on Chart V. On the latter chart, too, is shown for comparison the rate of increase for the total undergraduate enrolment. It will be noted that altho as previously shown the rate of increase in the total

CHART V  
 RATES OF GROWTH OF ENROLMENT OF NEW FRESHMEN FROM MINNESOTA SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND FROM OTHER STATES OF THE UNITED STATES



new freshman group is consistently below that for total undergraduate enrolment, the admissions from Minnesota secondary schools have consistently increased at a more rapid rate until the last two years of the ten-year period.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FRESHMEN FROM MINNESOTA SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The students admitted to the freshman class from Minnesota secondary schools in such increasing proportions come from two distinct types of institutions: (a) the state high schools and state graded schools with high school departments, and (b) the private secondary schools, mostly denominational, and the preparatory departments of denominational colleges of the state.

The relative contributions from these two sources are shown in Table V and on Charts VI and VII.

Altho it is apparent that the state high school is the principal source of the university freshman class, supplying annually more than 90 per cent of the new freshmen enrolled from Minnesota, the numbers admitted from the private secondary schools have increased during the decade at a more rapid rate. In 1920-21, 94.2 per cent of the total came from state high schools. In 1929-30 this propor-

TABLE V  
GROWTH OF ENROLMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEW FRESHMEN ENTERING THE UNIVERSITY FROM MINNESOTA SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	New Freshmen Received From			Percentage Distribution		Rate of Increase Compared with 1920-21		
	State high schools	Private secondary schools	Total	State high schools	Private secondary schools	State high schools	Private secondary schools	Total
1920-21 .....	1,434	88	1,522	94.2	5.8	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	1,438	118	1,556	92.4	7.6	0.3	34.1	2.2
1922-23 .....	1,610	118	1,728	93.2	6.8	12.3	34.1	13.5
1923-24 .....	1,613	133	1,746	92.4	7.6	12.5	51.1	14.7
1924-25 .....	1,787	140	1,927	92.7	7.3	24.6	59.1	26.6
1925-26 .....	1,938	136	2,074	93.4	6.6	35.1	54.7	36.2
1926-27 .....	1,992	173	2,165	92.0	8.0	38.9	96.6	42.2
1927-28 .....	2,044	169	2,213	92.4	7.6	42.5	92.1	45.5
1928-29 .....	2,023	192	2,215	91.3	8.7	41.1	118.2	45.5
1929-30 .....	2,123	164	2,287	92.8	7.2	48.0	86.4	50.3

CHART VI  
COMPARISON OF NUMBERS OF FRESHMEN ADMITTED FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF MINNESOTA, 1920-21 TO 1929-30

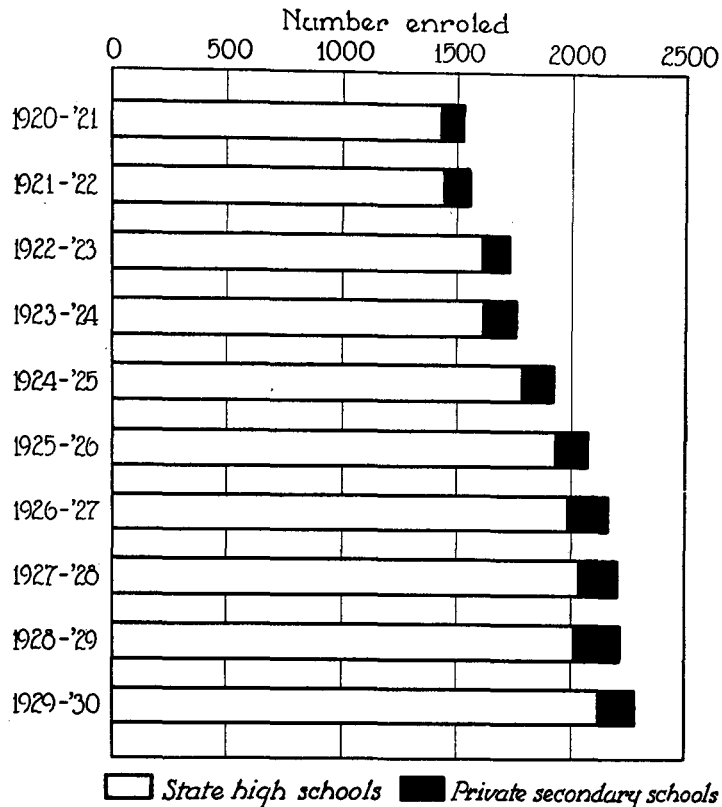
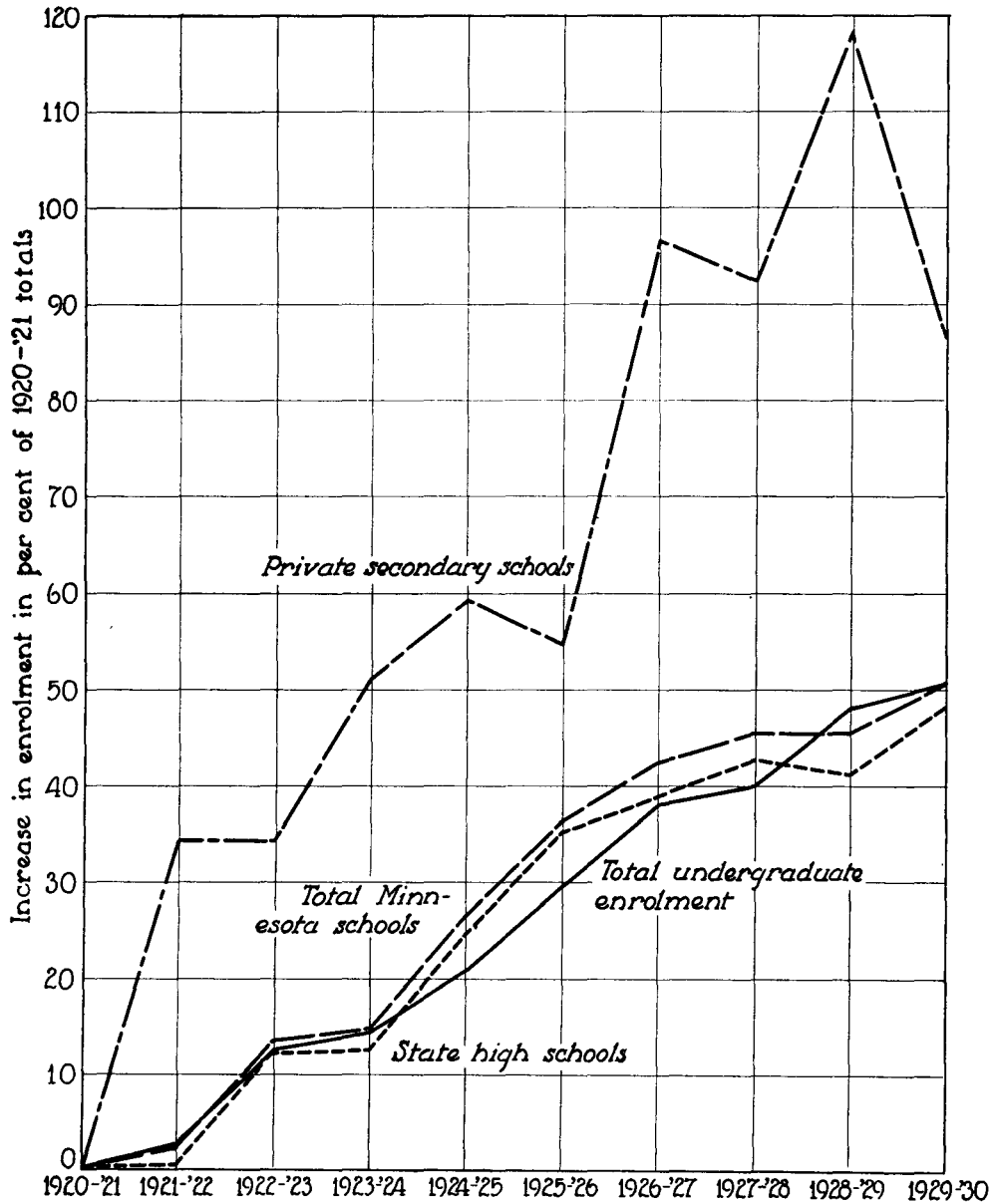


CHART VII  
 RATES OF INCREASE OF NEW FRESHMEN FROM STATE AND PRIVATE SECONDARY  
 SCHOOLS FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30



tion was reduced to 92.8 per cent, and the proportion from the private schools had increased correspondingly.

The rate of increase for the public high schools in 1929-30 as compared with 1920-21 was 48.0 per cent. That for the private schools which had risen as high as 118.2 per cent in 1928-29 was 86.4 per cent. This large percentage of

TABLE VI  
DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ADMISSIONS FROM MINNESOTA STATE HIGH SCHOOLS, 1920-21 TO 1929-30

Year	Number of New Freshmen From				Proportion of New Freshmen From			Percentage Increase of New Freshmen Compared with 1920-21			
	Twin City high schools	High schools of next largest ten cities of Minnesota	Other Minnesota high schools	All Minnesota high schools	Twin City high schools	High schools of next largest ten cities of Minnesota	Other Minnesota high schools	Twin City high schools	High schools of next largest ten cities of Minnesota	Other Minnesota high schools	All Minnesota high schools
1920-21 .....	815	98	521	1,434	56.9	6.8	36.3	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	896	101	441	1,438	62.3	7.0	30.7	9.9	3.1	-15.3	0.3
1922-23 .....	957	96	557	1,610	59.4	6.0	34.6	17.4	-2.0	6.9	12.3
1923-24 .....	945	120	548	1,613	58.6	7.4	34.0	16.0	22.5	5.2	12.5
1924-25 .....	1,079	134	574	1,787	60.4	7.5	32.1	32.4	36.7	10.2	24.6
1925-26 .....	1,129	133	676	1,938	58.3	6.9	34.8	38.5	35.7	29.7	35.1
1926-27 .....	1,078	153	761	1,992	54.1	7.7	38.2	32.3	56.1	46.0	38.9
1927-28 .....	1,175	125	744	2,044	57.5	6.1	36.4	44.2	27.6	42.8	42.5
1928-29 .....	1,210	124	689	2,023	59.8	6.1	34.1	48.5	26.5	32.2	41.1
1929-30 .....	1,281	122	720	2,123	60.4	5.7	33.9	57.2	23.5	38.2	48.0

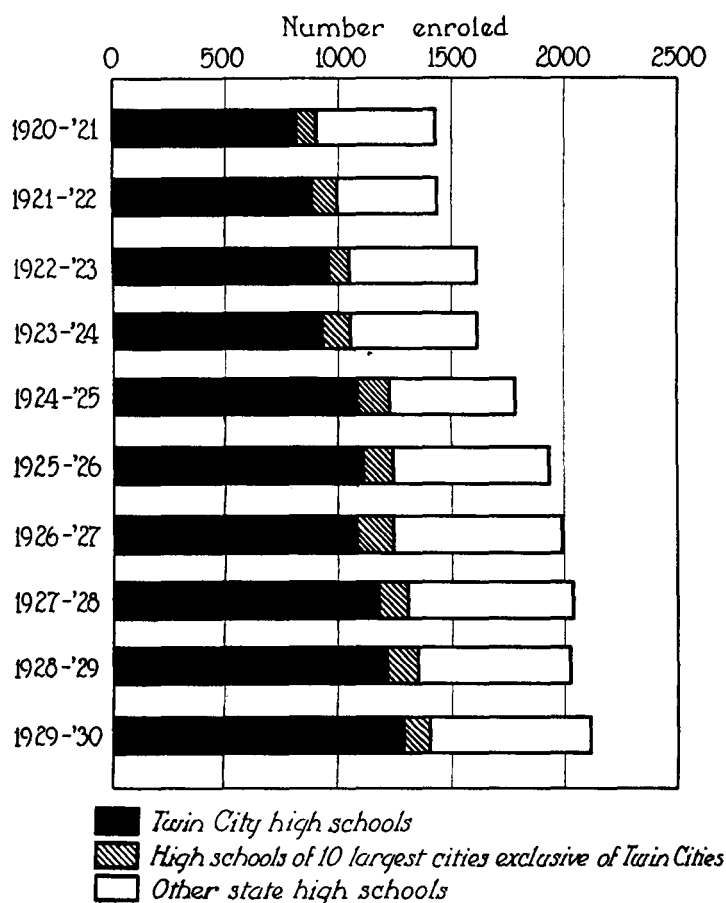


increase may have significance as indicating a tendency toward the University from the private schools, but the total number of enrolments from that source, less than 200, is too small to account in any considerable degree for the growth in the freshman class.

### DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ADMISSIONS FROM STATE HIGH SCHOOLS

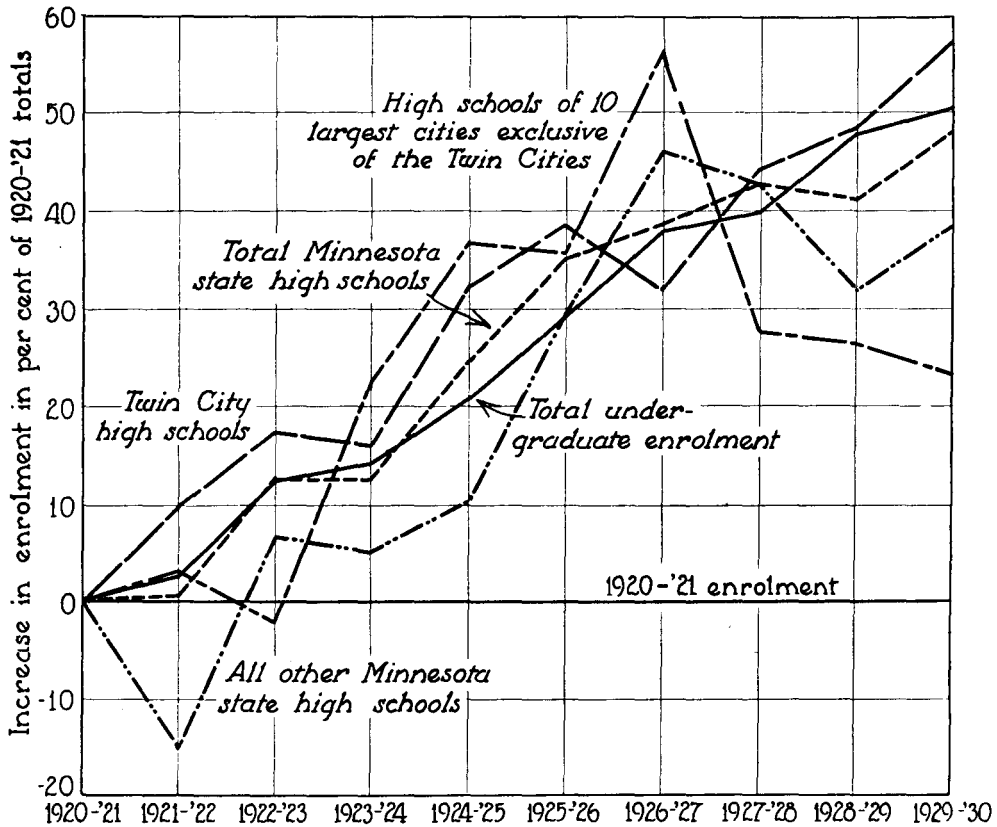
Obviously the Minnesota state high school is the largest single source of university freshmen, contributing in 1929-30 nearly 78 per cent of the total group of new freshman students.

CHART VIII  
DISTRIBUTIONS OF NEW ADMISSIONS FROM MINNESOTA HIGH SCHOOLS  
FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30



It is of interest to determine somewhat more specifically the schools from which this group is received. The Twin Cities, with approximately a fourth of the state's population, and in the immediate vicinity of the University, have

CHART IX  
 RATES OF INCREASE OF NEW ENROLMENTS FROM MINNESOTA STATE HIGH SCHOOLS  
 DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF COMMUNITY, 1920-21 TO 1929-30



always contributed an unusually large proportion of the student body. Table VI and Charts VIII and IX show a distribution of the entrants from state high schools classified as follows:

- a. From Twin City high schools
- b. From the high schools of the ten largest cities of the state<sup>4</sup> outside of the Twin Cities, all of which have a population of 10,000 or over
- c. From all other state high schools.

In general, approximately 60 per cent of the freshmen received from Minnesota state high schools come from the public schools of Minneapolis and St. Paul; about 6 per cent from the ten larger cities of the state; and the balance, approximately 34 per cent, from the high schools of the smaller cities and towns.

Of the three groups, the Twin City entrants have increased most rapidly, the increase in 1929-30 over the number in 1920-21 representing a growth of 57.2 per cent.

The number of new freshmen from the ten larger cities of the state increased even more rapidly until 1926-27. During the last three years, however, they fell off in numbers until the increase in 1929-30 represents only a growth of 23.5 per

<sup>4</sup> This group includes the high schools of Albert Lea, Austin, Duluth, Faribault, Hibbing, Mankato, Rochester, St. Cloud, Virginia, and Winona.

cent over that for 1920-21. This, it will be noted, is less than half the percentage of increase from the Twin Cities and is well below that for the smaller cities of the state.

Chart IX shows that with the exception of 1926-27 the rate of growth from the Twin City high schools since 1920-21 has been more rapid than the total undergraduate enrolment as a whole, as well as in excess of the rate of increase from all Minnesota high schools.

The relatively small number of freshmen received from the ten largest cities outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul is difficult to explain except on the basis of the presence of private or other collegiate institutions in those cities or their immediate vicinity.

State teachers colleges are located in four of these cities; four, including two with teachers colleges, support public junior colleges; one is within fifteen miles of two of the larger four-year colleges of the state; and only two of the ten cities have no institution of collegiate grade within their corporate limits. Twelve of the twenty-five Minnesota institutions of collegiate grade located outside of the Twin Cities are to be found in eight of the ten cities included in this group.

In Table VII and on Charts X and XI, therefore, there has been shown a further distribution of the new freshmen received from high schools outside the Twin Cities, classified as follows:

- a. From cities in which teachers colleges are located
- b. From cities in which junior or four-year colleges are located
- c. From cities and towns in which there is no local collegiate institution.

In those cases in which there is both a teachers college and some other collegiate institution, the city has been classified as belonging to the teachers college group.

The results of this comparison are conclusive. Approximately 80 per cent of the students received from Minnesota high schools, exclusive of the Twin Cities, come from the smaller towns and cities in which there is no local collegiate institution. The increase in enrolment from this source was over 41.0 per cent in 1929-30 as compared with 1920-21, and reached nearly 50 per cent in 1926-27 in which year the maximum number of students was received from outside of the Twin Cities.

The smaller groups from the cities with teachers colleges and the cities with other collegiate institutions show greater fluctuation in numbers. Throughout the ten-year period there has been an average of about 10 per cent of the total of non-Twin City students received from the cities with teachers colleges, and a few per cent less from the other group.

The enrolment from the former increased somewhat erratically until 1926-27 when the increase represented nearly 58 per cent of the total admitted from the same group of cities in 1920-21. From that point, however, it dropped rapidly to -5.6 per cent in 1928-29 and in 1929-30, the last year of the decade, a comparison with 1920-21 shows an increase of only 7 per cent. The development of strong junior colleges in two of these same cities during the last few years may account largely for this reaction.

From the cities with junior and four-year colleges, the number of freshmen received in 1929-30 was an increase of 26.5 per cent over those entering in 1920-21.

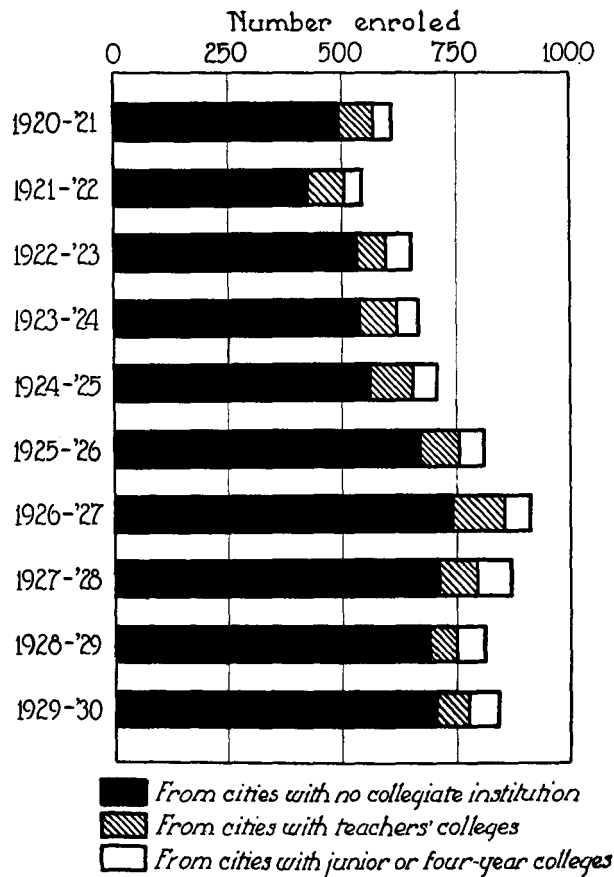
TABLE VII  
 NEW FRESHMEN ADMITTED FROM MINNESOTA STATE HIGH SCHOOLS, EXCLUSIVE OF TWIN CITY HIGH SCHOOLS  
 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PRESENCE OF TEACHERS' COLLEGES, JUNIOR COLLEGES OR OTHER  
 COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS IN THE SAME COMMUNITY

Year	Numbers of New Freshmen from Cities and Towns With				Proportion of Freshmen from Cities and Towns With			Percentage of Increase Based on 1920-21 Enrolment of Freshmen from Cities and Towns of Minnesota With			
	Teachers colleges	Junior or four- year colleges	No. collegiate institutions	All Minnesota except Twin Cities	Teachers colleges	Junior or four- year colleges	No. collegiate institutions	Teachers colleges	Junior or four- year colleges	No. collegiate institutions	All Minnesota except the Twin Cities
1920-21 .....	71	49	499	619	11.5	7.9	80.6	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	86	32	424	542	15.9	5.9	78.2	21.1	-34.7	-15.0	-12.4
1922-23 .....	68	50	535	653	10.4	7.7	81.9	-4.2	2.0	7.2	5.5
1923-24 .....	82	46	540	668	12.3	6.9	80.8	15.5	-6.1	8.2	7.9
1924-25 .....	97	51	560	708	13.7	7.2	79.1	36.6	4.1	12.2	14.4
1925-26 .....	88	54	667	809	10.9	6.7	82.4	24.0	10.2	33.7	30.7
1926-27 .....	112	59	743	914	12.3	6.5	81.2	57.7	20.4	48.9	47.7
1927-28 .....	85	71	713	869	9.8	8.2	82.0	19.7	44.9	42.9	40.4
1928-29 .....	67	66	680	813	8.2	8.1	83.7	-5.6	34.7	36.3	31.4
1929-30 .....	76	62	704	842	9.0	7.4	83.6	7.0	26.5	41.1	36.0

It seems reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the principal increases in enrolment of freshmen have come and are likely to come first from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and second, from the smaller cities of the state in which no local collegiate institution is established.

On the other hand, it must not be assumed that the cities with teachers, junior, and four-year colleges do not contribute in a large measure to university enrolment, even tho the size of the freshman class is obviously affected by these other institutions. It cannot be assumed that without the establishment of these

CHART X  
 DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ENROLMENTS FROM MINNESOTA HIGH SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE TWIN CITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL COMMUNITY, 1920-21 TO 1929-30

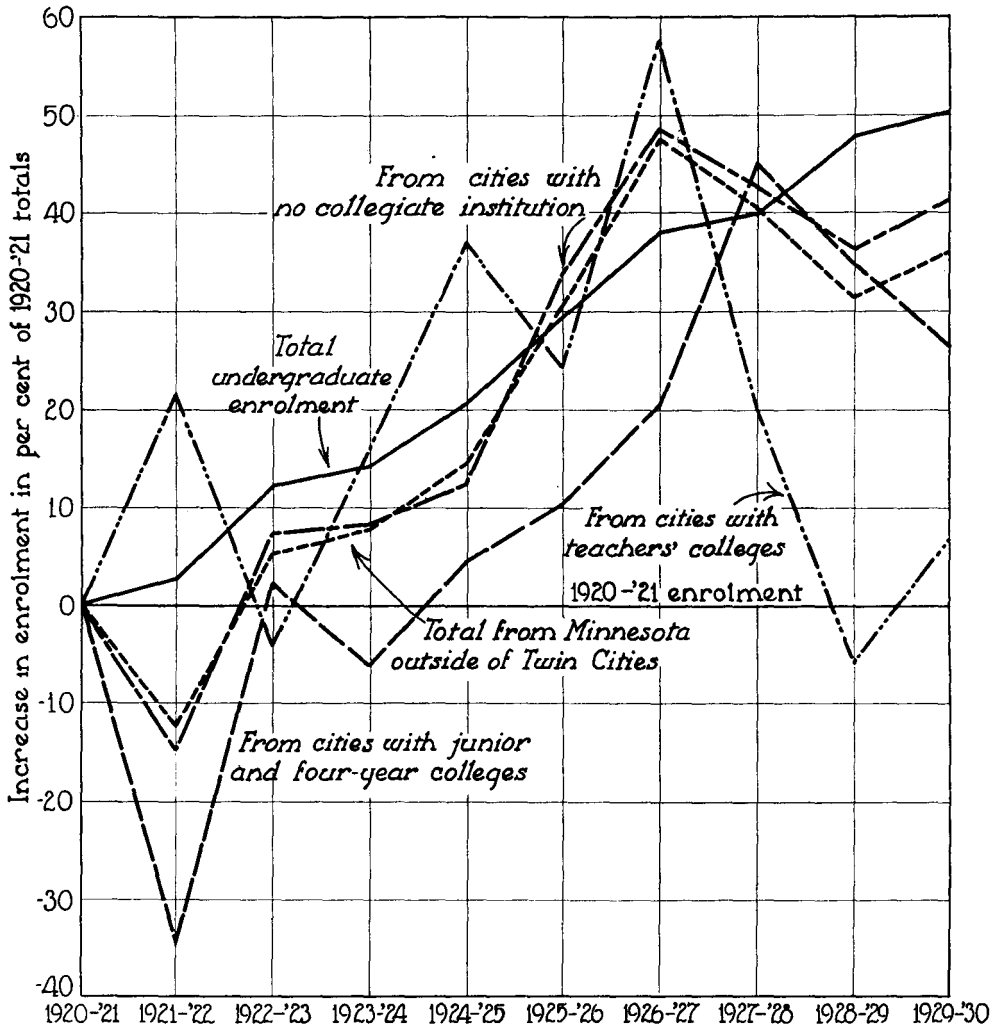


institutions and the transfer students which they send to the upper classes of the University, that the total university enrolment would have increased at a more rapid rate.

It is, on the other hand, entirely possible that the unexpected growth of the University since 1920-21 which, as was shown above, has been largely due to increases in the upper classes, has been due in considerable measure to the interest in higher education aroused by these local collegiate institutions.

### CHART XI

RATE OF INCREASE OF NEW ADMISSIONS FROM MINNESOTA STATE HIGH SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE TWIN CITIES AS AFFECTED BY LOCAL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS, 1920-21 TO 1929-30



### ADMISSIONS WITH ADVANCED STANDING

Of the total undergraduate enrolment, approximately 8.5 per cent are admitted each year from other institutions of collegiate grade. This group represents a little more than a fourth of all new students matriculated annually. Reference again to Table II shows that altho this proportion of new advanced standing students to the total number of new students varies slightly from year to year, no definite tendency toward a significant change in proportion is apparent in the ten-year period. However, the ratio of increase from other colleges and universities is definitely higher than that for the new freshman group when the totals for 1920-21 are used as a basis for comparison. Furthermore, it will be recalled that if the variations from year to year are eliminated to some extent by com-

TABLE VIII  
DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATES ADMITTED WITH ADVANCED STANDING FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30

Year	Numbers with Advanced Standing From				Per Cent of Total Advanced Standing		Percentage of Increase Based on Numbers Admitted in 1920-21		
	Minnesota colleges	Colleges and universities of other states	Foreign institutions	All collegiate institutions	Minnesota colleges	Colleges and universities of other states	Minnesota colleges	Colleges and universities of other states	All collegiate institutions
1920-21 .....	283	362	10	655	43.2	55.3	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	279	332	5	616	45.3	53.9	-1.4	-8.3	-6.0
1922-23 .....	323	370	10	703	45.9	52.7	14.1	2.2	7.3
1923-24 .....	432	370	11	813	53.1	45.5	52.6	2.2	24.1
1924-25 .....	425	415	7	848	50.2	49.0	50.1	14.6	29.5
1925-26 .....	458	418	17	893	51.3	46.8	61.8	15.5	36.3
1926-27 .....	460	403	9	872	52.8	46.2	62.6	11.3	33.1
1927-28 .....	467	426	14	907	51.5	47.0	65.0	17.7	37.0
1928-29 .....	519	484	15	1,018	51.0	47.5	83.1	33.7	55.4
1929-30 .....	481	482	21	984	48.9	49.0	69.7	33.2	50.2

paring the three-year average enrolments at the beginning and end of the decade, the admissions with advanced standing have increased far more rapidly (47.4 per cent) than the total for the undergraduate group (39.4). Obviously, therefore, the group of students which enters each year from other institutions of collegiate grade has been one of the important factors in the ten-year increase in enrolment, and deserves, at this point some more detailed consideration.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS WITH ADVANCED STANDING

Table VIII and Charts XII and XIII show the distribution of the student group which has been admitted to undergraduate study each year of the decade from other colleges and universities. The numbers so admitted are about evenly divided between those coming from institutions within the state of Minnesota and those coming from other states of the United States. Only 1 or 2 per cent each year are received from foreign colleges and universities. This is too small a number to have any appreciable effect on the growth in enrolment, altho this number has practically doubled in the ten-year period.

CHART XII  
UNDERGRADUATES ADMITTED WITH ADVANCED STANDING FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30

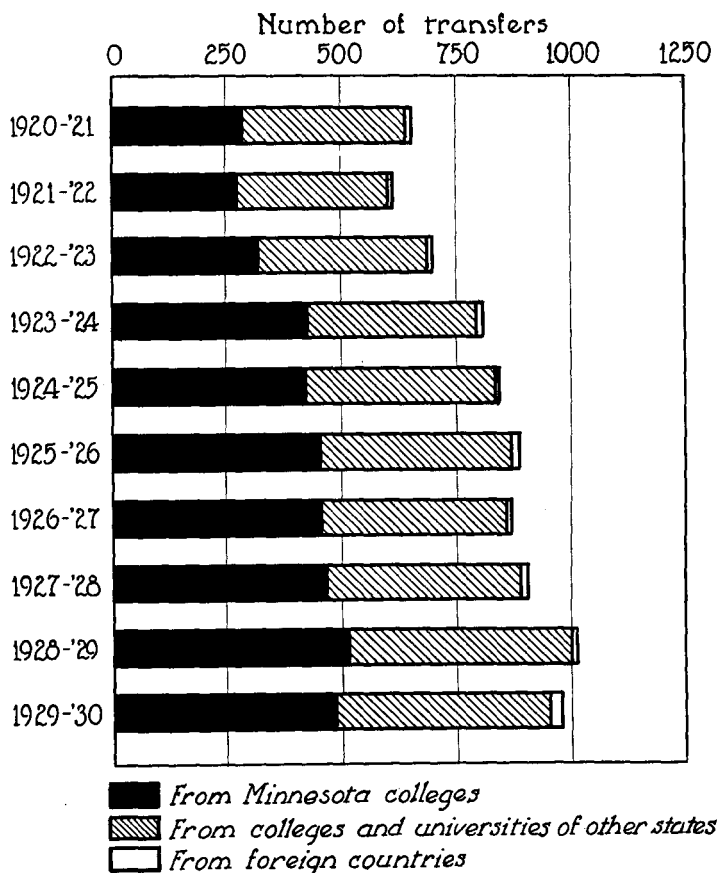
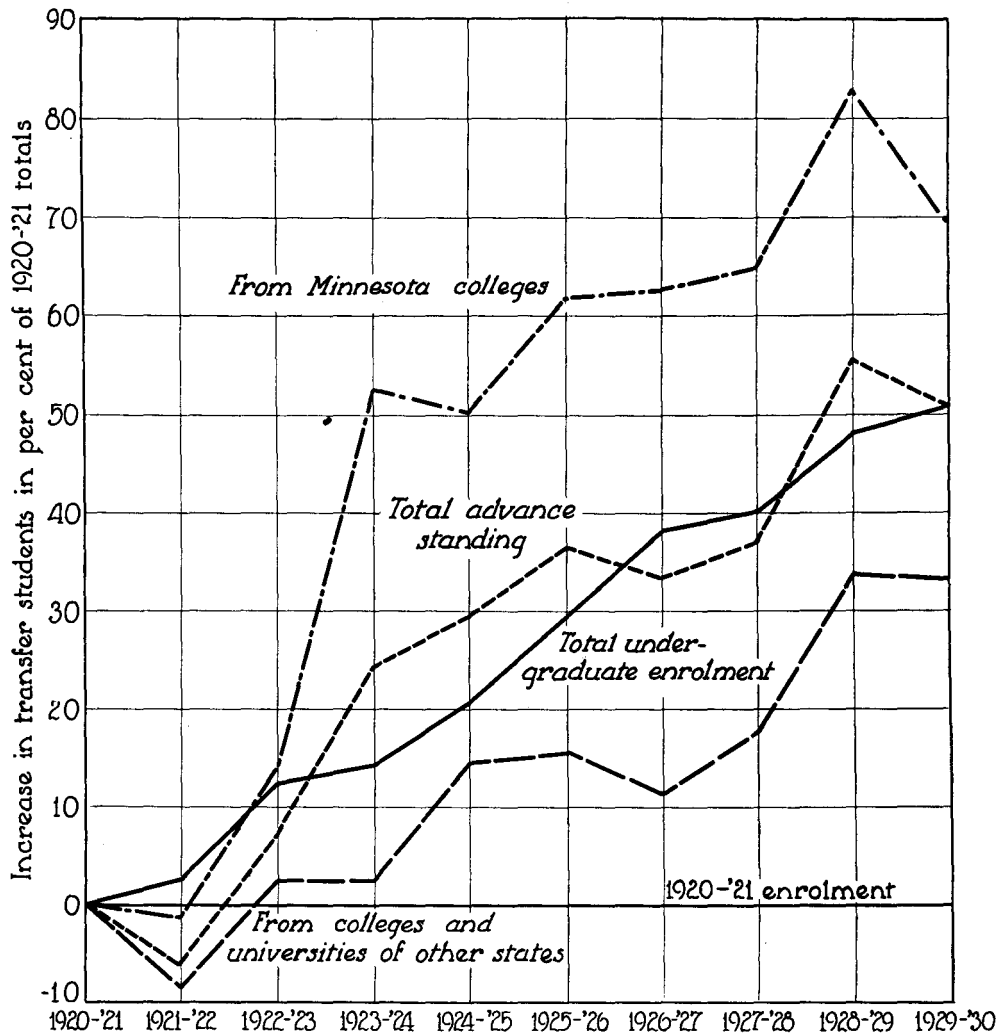




CHART XIII  
 INCREASE IN ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30



The proportion of advanced standing students received from the Minnesota colleges has increased from 43.2 per cent of the total in 1920-21 to 53.1 per cent in 1923-24. This latter proportion was maintained with small annual variations until 1929-30 when it dropped to 48.9 per cent. A corresponding decrease in proportion of the total coming from other states is shown in the table.

The rate of increase from Minnesota institutions obtained by comparing the number admitted in 1929-30 with the number for 1920-21 has been 69.7 per cent. This may be compared with an increase of 50.2 per cent in all admissions with advanced standing and an increase of only 33.2 per cent from institutions of the United States exclusive of Minnesota.

Comparison of the first and last three-year averages of the decade show an increase of 65.7 per cent for Minnesota colleges and only 30.7 per cent for out of state institutions. This difference in rate of increase between the two

groups of advanced standing students corresponds closely with the comparison between new freshman students from the secondary schools of Minnesota and those from other states, the rates of increase of those groups as shown in Table IV were 50.3 and 24.8 per cent, respectively.

It appears conclusive, therefore, that during the ten-year period under consideration the new students admitted from Minnesota have increased at about double the rate of out of state students and that the university undergraduate student body is increasingly composed of Minnesota students.

To what extent this change has been influenced by changes in university policy with reference to out of state students in the later years of the decade it is difficult to determine. It is probable, however, that the modified interpretations in the application of non-resident fees, the refusal to readmit non-resident students who have been dropped from the University, and the refusal to consider for admission non-resident students dropped from other institutions may have had some influence in this altering relationship between Minnesota and non-Minnesota students.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS FROM MINNESOTA COLLEGES

In the state of Minnesota, the state University is the only institution of higher learning of distinctive university type. The students who transfer to the University each year from other collegiate institutions within the state come from either the teachers colleges, junior colleges, both public and private, or standard four-year colleges.

The annual admissions from each of these three sources for the decade ending with 1929-30 are shown in Table IX and on Charts XIV and XV.

The principal source of increase in advanced standing students is clearly shown to be the junior colleges. The number transferring from those institutions in 1920-21 was so small as to be negligible, in comparison with the entrants from the four-year colleges. In the ten-year period, however, the percentage of all transfers from Minnesota colleges entering the University from the junior colleges has increased from 12.7 per cent to 41.6 per cent. The actual number admitted in 1929-30 was nearly equal to the number from the four-year colleges, and the increase from the junior colleges in 1929-30 as compared with the number in 1920-21 was 455.5 per cent. This rapid increase in enrolment from the junior colleges offsets to a significant extent the small number of new freshman students received from the cities of Minnesota in which these junior colleges are located.

The annual number of entrants from the state teachers colleges increased steadily altho at a somewhat slower rate than for junior colleges until 1925-26, when the increase represented nearly 70 per cent of the number transferred in 1920-21. Since that time the number has declined with small yearly fluctuations until in 1929-30 there were admitted only about 26 per cent more than the 1920-21 total. During all of this period the major portion of these transfers have been to the College of Education as candidates for the bachelor of science degree and the secondary school teacher's certificate. The decline in numbers since 1925-26 seems obviously to be the result of the introduction of the four-year curricula leading to the bachelor of education degree into the teachers colleges.

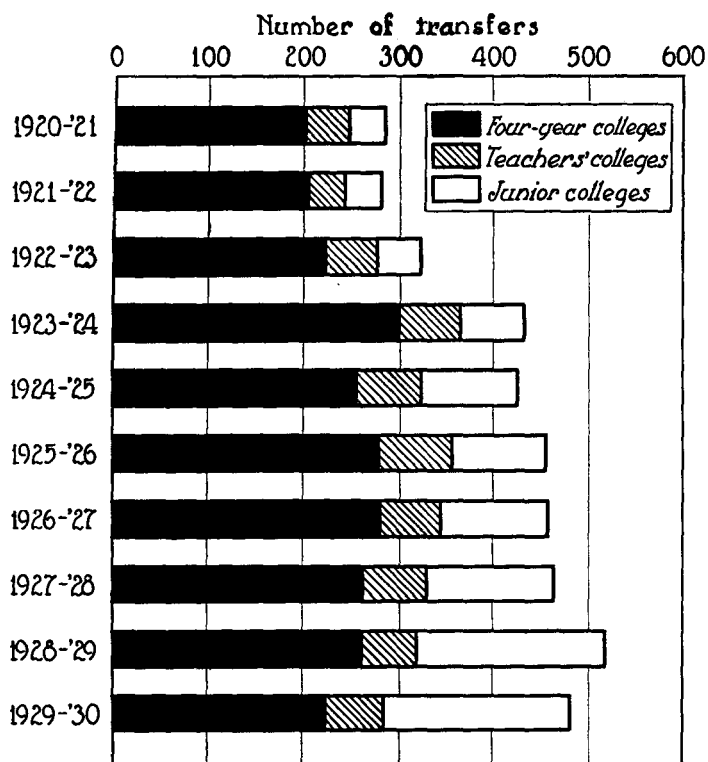
TABLE IX  
NEW STUDENTS ADMITTED WITH ADVANCED STANDING FROM THE SEVERAL TYPES OF MINNESOTA COLLEGES

Year	Numbers Received From				Percentage of Total Advanced Standing from Minnesota Colleges			Increase in Percentage of 1920-21 Transfers			
	Junior colleges	State teachers colleges	Four-year colleges	Total	Junior colleges	State teachers colleges	Four-year colleges	Junior colleges	State teachers colleges	Four-year colleges	Total
1920-21 .....	36	46	201	283	12.7	16.3	71.0	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	37	37	205	279	13.3	13.3	73.4	2.8	-19.6	1.9	-1.4
1922-23 .....	47	54	222	323	14.6	16.7	68.7	25.0	17.4	10.4	14.1
1923-24 .....	68	64	300	432	15.7	14.8	69.5	88.9	39.1	49.2	52.6
1924-25 .....	102	69	254	425	24.0	16.2	59.8	183.3	50.0	26.4	50.1
1925-26 .....	101	78	279	458	22.1	17.0	60.9	180.6	69.6	38.8	61.8
1926-27 .....	115	65	280	460	25.0	14.1	60.9	219.4	41.3	39.3	62.6
1927-28 .....	135	67	265	467	28.9	14.4	56.7	274.9	45.7	31.8	65.0
1928-29 .....	201	53	265	519	38.7	10.2	51.1	458.2	15.2	31.8	83.1
1929-30 .....	200	58	223	481	41.6	12.1	46.3	455.5	26.1	10.9	69.7

The transfers from the four-year colleges show less marked variation in numbers from year to year except for the last year of the decade when the number dropped back to the 1922-23 total and showed an increase of only about 11 per cent over the total for 1920-21. Whether this sharp drop in numbers signifies a continued decrease in transfers from this type of institution or is merely an abnormal fluctuation for the year cannot be determined at the present time.

It may be concluded, however, and this conclusion is emphasized by the direction of the curves on Chart XV, that the chief source of increase in advanced

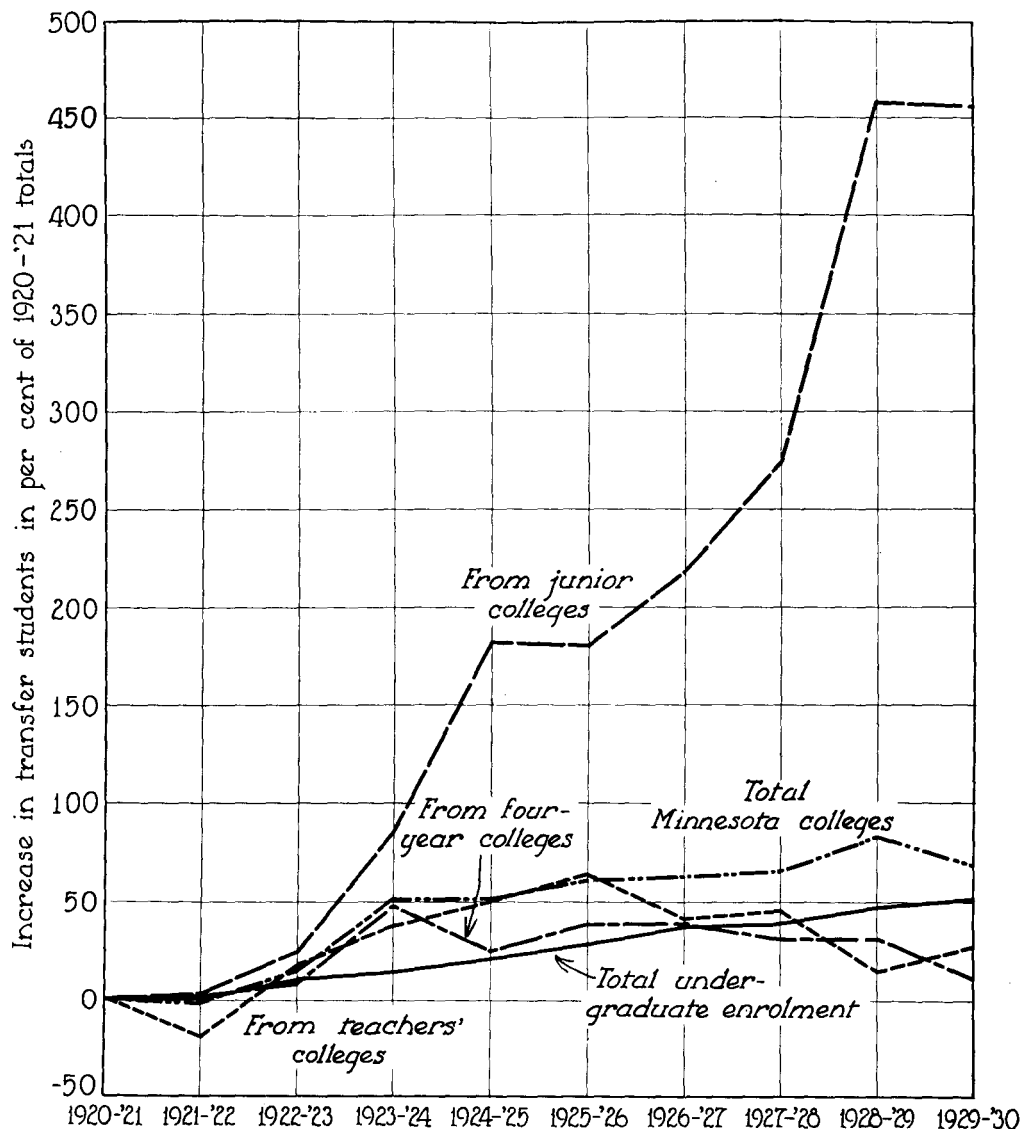
CHART XIV  
ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS ADMITTED FROM MINNESOTA COLLEGES,  
1920-21 TO 1929-30



standing students is, and in increasing importance, from the junior colleges of the state.

It appears quite possible that if the junior college movement in Minnesota should develop with or without state support for those institutions that the university enrolment may be expected to reflect this development in increased enrolment at even a higher rate than during the decade just closed.

CHART XV  
 RATES OF INCREASE OF ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS FROM DIFFERENT TYPES OF  
 MINNESOTA COLLEGES, 1920-21 TO 1929-30



DISTRIBUTION OF ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS FROM  
 INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVE OF  
 MINNESOTA COLLEGES ACCORDING TO TYPE  
 OF INSTITUTION

A distribution of the students transferring annually from institutions outside of Minnesota, based upon a classification of institutions similar to that in the foregoing section, is shown in Table X and on Charts XVI and XVII.

A fourth type of institution is recognized in this comparison, namely, the universities and professional and technical schools, which are not found in Minnesota aside from the University itself.

TABLE X  
NEW STUDENTS ADMITTED WITH ADVANCED STANDING FROM INSTITUTIONS OF OTHER STATES THAN MINNESOTA  
1920-21 TO 1929-30

Year	Number of New Students with Advanced Standing From					Per Cent of Total Advanced Standing Students from Other States				Increase in Numbers of Advanced Standing Students from Other States in Percentage of 1920-21 Admissions							
	Junior Teachers colleges		Arts colleges		Univer- sities, exclu- sive of Minn. schools	Junior Teachers colleges		Liberal arts colleges		Univer- sities, prof. and tech. schools	Junior Teachers colleges		Liberal arts colleges		Univer- sities, prof. and tech. schools	Total	
	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges	colleges
1920-21 .....	20	55	89	198	362	5.5	15.2	24.6	54.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	9	62	88	173	332	2.7	18.7	26.5	52.1	-55.0	12.7	-1.1	-12.6	-8.3	...	...	...
1922-23 .....	14	59	103	194	370	3.8	15.9	27.8	52.5	-30.0	7.3	15.7	-2.0	2.2	...	...	...
1923-24 .....	13	92	96	169	370	3.5	24.9	25.9	45.7	-35.0	67.3	7.9	-14.6	2.2	...	...	...
1924-25 .....	15	97	103	200	415	3.6	23.4	24.8	48.2	-25.0	76.4	15.7	1.0	14.6	...	...	...
1925-26 .....	23	107	107	181	418	5.5	25.6	25.6	43.3	15.0	94.6	20.2	-8.6	15.5	...	...	...
1926-27 .....	26	98	88	191	403	6.5	24.3	21.8	47.4	30.0	78.2	-1.1	-3.5	11.3	...	...	...
1927-28 .....	32	95	98	201	426	7.5	22.3	23.0	47.2	60.0	72.7	10.1	1.5	17.7	...	...	...
1928-29 .....	35	103	117	229	484	7.2	21.3	24.2	47.3	75.0	87.3	31.5	15.7	33.7	...	...	...
1929-30 .....	30	110	109	233	482	6.2	22.8	22.6	48.4	50.0	100.0	22.5	17.7	33.2	...	...	...

TABLE XI. SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT TENDENCIES  
 COMPARING TOTALS AS OF NOVEMBER 1, AND FOR  
 THE COLLEGE YEARS 1929-30 and 1928-29

	Univer- sities	Liberal Arts Colleges	Junior Colleges	Teachers Colleges	Other pro- fessional & Tech. schools	Total	Total Men	Total Women	Univ. of Minn.		
									Total	Men	Women
No. Institutions reporting (1)	113	225	40	68	23	469					
<b>Enrolment in Liberal Arts</b>											
Nov. 1, 1930	126,781	98,135	7,462	2,397	1,925	236,700	126,443	101,037	4,618	2,623	1,995
Nov. 1, 1929	129,558	99,886	7,875	2,189	1,991	241,499	128,090	104,386	4,250	2,264	1,986
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-2,777	-1,751	-413	+208	-66	-4,799	-1,647	-3,349	+368	+359	+9
Per cent	-2.1	-1.8	-5.3	+9.5	-3.3	-2.0	-1.3	-3.2	+8.7	+15.9	+0.5
Year 1929-30	142,638	101,691	9,155	2,054	2,463	258,001	238,036	115,793	5,264	3,040	2,224
Year of 1928-29	142,361	101,133	8,287	1,976	2,277	256,034	136,466	115,389	5,228	3,110	2,118
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+277	+558	+868	+78	+186	+1,967	+1,570	+404	+36	-70	+106
Per cent	+0.2	+0.6	+10.5	+3.9	+8.2	+0.8	+1.2	+0.4	+0.7	-2.3	+5.0
<b>Enrolment in Engineering</b>											
Nov. 1, 1930	38,076	312	821	48	9,131	48,388	47,593	214	1,505	1,491	14
Nov. 1, 1929	35,965	316	815	50	8,563	45,709	45,002	198	1,480	1,466	14
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+2,111	-4	+6	-2	+568	+2,679	+2,591	+16	+25	+25	--
Per cent	+5.9	-1.3	+0.7	-4.0	+6.2	+5.8	+5.8	+8.1	+1.7	+1.7	--
Year 1929-30	37,492	294	839	59	8,952	47,636	47,088	26	1,601	1,579	22
Year 1928-29	34,790	259	806	69	8,345	44,269	43,816	175	1,526	1,496	30
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+2,702	+35	+33	-10	+607	+3,367	+3,272	+41	+75	+83	-8
Per cent	+7.8	+13.5	+4.1	-14.5	+7.3	+7.6	+7.5	+23.4	+4.9	+5.5	-26.7
<b>Enrolment in Law</b>											
Nov. 1, 1930	12,620	306	--	--	--	12,926	11,421	475	253	246	7
Nov. 1, 1929	13,102	305	--	--	--	13,407	11,892	465	281	274	7
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-482	+1	--	--	--	-481	-471	+10	-28	-28	--
Per cent	-3.7	+0.3	--	--	--	-3.6	-4.0	+21.5	-10.0	-10.2	--
Year 1929-30	11,740	322	--	--	--	12,062	11,302	533	283	275	8
Year 1928-29	12,227	246	--	--	--	12,473	11,712	532	272	267	5
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-487	+76	--	--	--	-411	-410	+1	+11	+8	+3
Per cent	-4.0	+30.9	--	--	--	-3.3	-3.5	+0.2	+4.0	+3.0	+60.0

Enrolment in Medicine											
Nov. 1, 1930	12,987	54	--	--	120	13,161	11,454	645	659	604	55
Nov. 1, 1929	12,887	53	--	--	118	13,058	11,322	621	663	621	42
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+100	+1	--	--	+2	+103	+122	+24	-4	-17	+13
Per cent	+0.8	+1.9	--	--	+1.7	+0.8	+1.1	+3.9	-0.6	-2.7	+3.1
Year 1929-30	12,930	53	--	--	114	13,097	12,181	723	723	689	34
Year 1928-29	12,203	54	--	--	107	12,364	11,505	684	715	678	37
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+727	-1	--	--	+7	+733	+676	+39	+8	+11	-3
Per cent	+6.0	-1.9	--	--	+6.5	+5.9	+5.9	+5.7	+1.1	+1.6	-8.1

Enrolment in Agriculture											
Nov. 1, 1930	9,006	--	140	175	558	9,879	8,893	908	431	431	--
Nov. 1, 1929	8,693	--	188	119	482	9,482	8,572	765	387	387	--
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+313	--	-48	+56	+76	+397	+321	+143	+44	-44	--
Per cent	+3.6	--	-2.6	+47.1	+14.2	+4.2	+3.7	+18.7	+11.4	+11.4	--
Year 1929-30	9,641	--	198	138	554	10,531	9,642	889	476	476	--
Year 1928-29	8,983	--	208	105	484	9,780	8,965	815	449	449	--
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+658	--	-10	+33	+70	+751	+677	+74	+27	+27	--
Per cent	+7.3	--	-4.8	+31.4	+14.5	+7.7	+7.6	+9.1	+6.0	+6.0	--

Enrolment in Architecture											
Nov. 1, 1930	1,959	--	86	--	387	2,432	2,196	108	Included in Engineering		
Nov. 1, 1929	1,972	--	115	--	388	2,475	2,252	124			
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-13	--	-29	--	-1	-43	-56	-16			
Per cent	-0.7	--	-25.2	--	-0.3	-1.7	-2.5	-12.9			
Year 1929-30	2,312	--	155	--	398	2,865	2,580	285			
Year 1928-29	2,214	--	209	--	385	2,808	2,547	-261			
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+98	--	-54	--	+13	+57	+33	+24			
Per cent	+4.5	--	-25.8	--	+3.4	+2.0	+1.3	+9.2			

Enrolment in Fine Arts											
Nov. 1, 1930	3,309	540	33	196	276	4,354	1,466	2,865	Included in Arts		
Nov. 1, 1929	3,528	545	34	170	4,879	4,581	3,097	3,037			
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-219	-5	-1	+26	+6	-193	-35	-172			
Per cent	-6.2	-0.9	-2.9	+15.3	+2.2	-4.2	-2.3	-5.7			
Year 1929-30	4,089	475	11	188	277	5,040	1,650	3,361			
Year 1928-29	3,861	455	6	159	296	4,777	1,748	2,990			



Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+228	+20	+5	+29	-19	+263	-98	+371
Per cent	+ 5.9	+4.4	+83.3	+18.2	-6.4	+ 5.5	-5.6	+ 12.4

**Enrolment in Business Administration**

Nov. 1, 1930	41,493	1,686	991	668	1,290	46,128	36,164	9,222	412	345	67
Nov. 1, 1929	40,008	1,615	916	605	1,256	44,400	35,476	8,220	356	311	45
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+1,485	+71	+75	+63	+34	+1,728	+688	+1,002	+56	+34	+12
Per cent	+ 3.7	+ 4.4	+ 8.2	+10.4	+ 2.7	+ 3.9	+ 1.9	+ 12.2	+15.7	+10.9	+26.7
Year 1929-30	46,463	1,567	1,012	511	1,307	50,860	49,903	9,890	473	397	76
Year 1928-29	40,389	1,412	885	456	1,173	44,315	35,243	9,019	418	362	56
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+6,074	+155	+127	+55	+134	+6,545	+5,660	+871	+55	+35	+20
Per cent	+15.0	+11.0	+14.3	+12.1	+11.4	+14.8	+16.1	+9.7	+13.2	+9.7	+35.7

**Enrolment in Dentistry**

Nov. 1, 1930	4,686	--	--	--	--	4,686	4,189	65	257	256	1
Nov. 1, 1929	4,497	--	--	--	--	4,497	3,999	60	264	262	2
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+189	--	--	--	--	+189	+190	+5	-7	-6	-1
Per cent	+ 4.2	--	--	--	--	+4.2	+4.7	+8.3	-2.7	-2.3	-50.0
Year 1929-30	4,516	--	--	--	--	4,516	4,365	151	272	269	3
Year 1928-29	4,614	--	--	--	--	4,614	4,457	157	274	272	2
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-98	--	--	--	--	-98	-92	-6	-2	-3	+1
Per cent	-2.1	--	--	--	--	-2.1	-2.1	-3.8	-0.7	-1.1	+50.0

**Enrolment in Divinity**

Nov. 1, 1930	872	213	8	--	83	1,176	1,031	143
Nov. 1, 1929	940	224	12	--	85	1,261	1,076	176
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-68	-11	-4	--	-2	-85	-45	-33
Per cent	-7.2	-4.9	-33.3	--	-2.4	-6.7	-4.2	-18.7
Year 1929-30	1,379	216	--	--	90	1,685	1,338	347
Year 1928-29	1,382	210	--	--	100	1,692	1,406	286
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-3	+6	--	--	-10	-7	-68	+61
Per cent	-0.2	+2.9	--	--	-10.0	-0.4	-4.8	+2.1

**Enrolment in Education**

Nov. 1, 1930	43,414	3,368	570	39,752	324	87,428	23,332	62,598	1,534	343	1,191
Nov. 1, 1929	44,672	3,155	514	39,059	283	87,683	22,559	63,613	1,476	313	1,163

Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-1,258	+213	+56	+693	+41	-255	+773	-1,015	+58	+30	+28
Per cent	-2.8	+6.8	+10.9	+1.8	+14.5	-0.3	+3.4	-1.6	+3.9	+9.6	+2.8
Year 1929-30	55,358	3,468	477	60,559	515	120,377	29,628	86,809	1,830	419	1,411
Year 1928-29	49,553	3,547	471	60,869	403	114,843	27,898	82,752	1,795	391	1,404
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+5,805	-79	+6	-310	+112	+5,534	+1,730	+4,057	+35	+28	+7
Per cent	+11.7	-2.2	+1.3	-0.5	+27.8	+4.8	+6.2	+4.9	+1.9	+7.2	+0.5

**Enrolment in Forestry**

Nov. 1, 1930	1,111	--	35	--	--	1,146	1,144	2	Included in Agriculture		
Nov. 1, 1929	1,072	--	10	--	--	1,088	1,081	1			
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+39	--	+25	--	--	+64	+63	+1			
Per cent	+3.6	--	+250.0	--	--	+5.9	+5.8	+100.0			
Year 1929-30	1,118	--	10	--	--	1,128	1,127	1			
Year 1928-29	1,085	--	9	--	--	1,094	1,094	--			
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+33	--	+1	--	--	+34	+33	+1			
Per cent	+3.0	--	+11.1	--	--	+3.1	+3.0	--			

**Enrolment in Journalism**

Nov. 1, 1930	1,108	186	9	--	--	1,303	571	549	Included in Arts		
Nov. 1, 1929	1,178	222	12	--	--	1,412	560	641			
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-70	-36	-3	--	--	-109	+11	-92			
Per cent	-5.9	-16.2	-25.0	--	--	-7.7	+2.0	-14.3			
Year 1929-30	1,685	184	3	--	--	1,872	917	902			
Year 1928-29	1,709	118	3	--	--	1,830	946	837			
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-24	+66	--	--	--	+42	-29	+65			
Per cent	-1.4	+56.0	--	--	--	+2.3	-3.1	+7.8			

**Enrolment in Music**

Nov. 1, 1930	2,239	3,821	203	427	139	7,029	1,491	5,249	Included in Arts		
Nov. 1, 1929	2,944	4,029	202	417	136	7,728	1,653	5,970			
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-705	-208	+1	+10	+3	-699	-162	-721			
Per cent	-23.9	-5.1	+0.5	+2.4	+2.2	-9.1	-9.8	-12.1			
Year 1929-30	4,471	4,779	188	449	140	9,917	2,319	7,493			
Year 1928-29	3,657	4,881	166	370	162	9,236	1,986	7,152			
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+814	-212	+22	+79	-22	+681	+333	+341			
Per cent	+22.2	-4.3	+13.2	+21.3	-13.6	+7.4	+16.8	+4.8			

**Enrolment in Pharmacy**

Nov. 1, 1930	4,641	--	76	--	--	4,717	3,498	365	146	128	18
Nov. 1, 1929	4,986	--	54	--	--	5,040	3,652	366	147	132	15
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-345	--	+22	--	--	-323	-154	-1	-1	-4	+3
Per cent	-6.9	--	+40.7	--	--	-6.4	-4.2	-0.3	-0.7	-3.0	+20.0
Year 1929-30	5,167	--	58	--	--	5,225	4,752	473	152	137	15
Year 1928-29	5,290	--	63	--	--	5,353	4,928	425	157	135	22
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	-123	--	-5	--	--	-128	-176	+48	-5	+2	-7
Per cent	-2.3	--	-7.9	--	--	-2.4	-3.6	+11.3	-3.2	+1.5	-31.8

**Enrolment in Mining and Metallurgy**

Nov. 1, 1930	1,291	--	--	--	544	1,835	1,499	336	168	168	--
Nov. 1, 1929	1,180	--	--	--	458	1,638	1,374	264	143	143	--
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+111	--	--	--	+86	+197	+125	+72	+25	+25	--
Per cent	+9.4	--	--	--	+18.8	+12.0	+9.1	+27.2	+17.5	+17.5	--
Year 1929-30	1,336	--	--	--	505	1,841	1,534	307	157	157	--
Year 1928-29	1,152	--	--	--	465	1,617	1,374	243	135	135	--
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+184	--	--	--	+40	+224	+160	+64	+22	+22	--
Per cent	+16.0	--	--	--	+8.6	+13.9	+11.6	+26.3	+16.3	+16.3	--

**Enrolment in Home Economics**

Nov. 1, 1930	6,013	1,998	152	931	1,062	10,156	165	9,991	507	--	507
Nov. 1, 1929	5,650	2,146	182	796	1,048	9,822	151	9,671	466	--	466
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+363	-144	-30	+135	+14	+334	+14	+320	+41	--	+41
Per cent	+6.4	-6.9	-16.5	+17.0	+1.3	+3.4	+9.3	+3.3	+8.8	--	+8.8
Year 1929-30	5,868	2,033	176	798	1,180	10,055	165	9,890	504	--	504
Year 1928-29	5,633	1,890	194	772	1,097	9,586	133	9,453	457	--	457
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+235	+143	-18	+26	+83	+469	+32	+437	+47	--	+47
Per cent	+4.2	+7.5	-9.3	+3.4	+7.9	+4.9	+24.0	+4.6	+10.3	--	+10.3

**Enrolment of Graduate Students**

Nov. 1, 1930	23,214	1,065	--	274	668	25,221	13,484	6,984	1,138	222	316
Nov. 1, 1929	21,615	879	--	230	461	23,185	22,113	6,662	1,071	780	291
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+1,599	+186	--	+44	+207	+2,036	+1,371	+322	+67	+42	+25
Per Cent	+7.4	+21.2	--	+19.1	+44.9	+8.8	+11.3	+5.0	+6.3	+5.4	+8.6
Year 1929-30	29,035	1,033	--	249	505	30,822	17,114	17,888	1,409	992	417
Year 1928-29	26,235	987	--	216	407	27,845	15,537	10,493	1,353	976	377

Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+2,800	+46	--	+33	+98	+2,977	+1,577	+1,395	+56	+16	+40
Per cent	+10.7	+4.8	--	+15.3	+24.1	+10.7	+19.2	+13.3	+4.1	+1.6	+10.6
<b>Total Enrolment</b>											
Nov. 1, 1930	349,751	112,277	10,837	43,559	19,526	535,950	300,181	205,524	12,490	7,821	4,669
Nov. 1, 1929	347,770	113,836	11,215	42,279	18,524	533,624	296,024	208,035	12,103	7,535	4,568
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+1,981	-1,559	-378	+1,280	+1,002	+2,326	+4,157	-2,511	+387	+286	+101
Per cent	+0.6	-1.4	-3.4	+3.0	+5.4	+0.4	+1.4	-1.2	+3.2	+3.8	+2.2
Year 1929-30	388,608	117,683	12,849	62,830	20,158	602,128	329,444	257,634	13,419	8,322	5,097
Year 1928-29	366,571	116,507	11,975	62,894	18,075	576,697	314,067	247,390	13,146	8,195	4,951
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+22,037	+1,176	+874	-64	+1,408	+25,431	+15,377	+10,244	+273	+127	+146
Per cent	+6.0	+1.0	+7.1	-0.1	+7.5	+4.4	+4.9	+4.1	+2.1	+1.6	+2.9

**Foot Notes.**

- (1) Note that frequently the totals for men and women as given separately do not correspond with the combined total. This is due to the fact that a considerable number of reports did not give men and women separately and consequently could not be included separately in the summaries for the last two columns.

TABLE XII. PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONS SHOWING GAIN AND LOSSES DISTRIBUTED BY TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS.

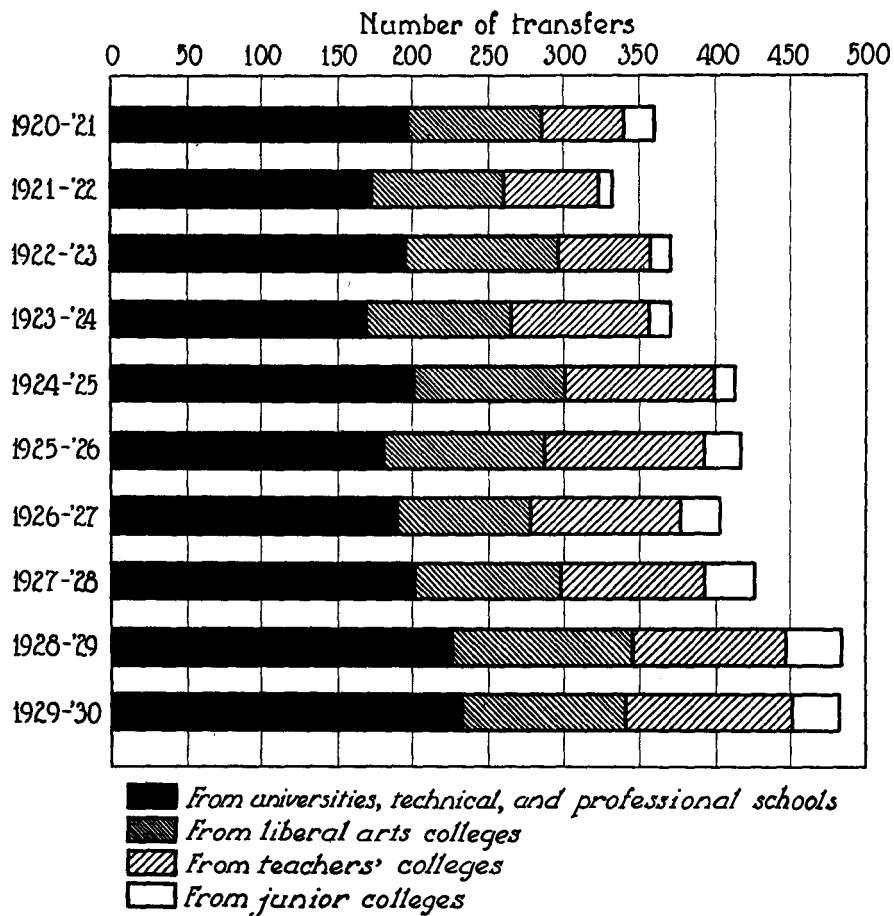
	Number of Institutions	Comparison of total enrolments of 1929-30 & 1928-29			Comparison of enrolments of November 1, 1930 with that for November 1, 1929		
		Per cent showing gain	Per cent showing gain of 5% or more	Per cent showing loss of 5% or more	Per cent showing gain	Per cent showing gain of 5% or more	Per cent showing loss of 5% or more
Universities	118	68.6	42.3	7.6	64.4	29.7	12.7
Liberal Arts Colleges	228	56.6	31.6	24.1	49.6	25.9	28.9
Junior Colleges	40	67.6	52.5	12.5	60.0	50.0	25.0
Teachers Colleges and Normal Schools	68	57.4	30.9	29.4	54.5	42.7	25.0
Other Professional and Technical Schools	23	86.9	60.9	8.7	60.9	47.8	13.0
Institutions receiving Federal, State or Municipal support	167	68.3	42.5	14.4	61.7	40.7	7.6
Privately supported institutions	310	56.8	34.5	21.6	52.0	27.7	27.1
Institutions in northeastern states (1)	99	64.7	38.4	13.1	64.7	20.2	14.1
Institutions in southeastern states (2)	102	64.7	39.2	18.6	59.8	43.1	23.5
Institutions in north central states (3)	148	58.1	31.7	25.0	53.4	36.5	23.0
Institutions in south central states (4)	63	60.4	34.9	15.9	36.5	19.1	41.3
Institutions in western states (5)	57	59.7	43.9	22.8	59.7	38.6	21.1
Institutions in Canada	8	87.5	50.0	- -	62.7	37.5	0.0
Total	477	60.8	37.3	19.1	55.3	32.3	23.3

Foot Notes.

- (1) Includes the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and District of Columbia
- (2) Includes the states of W. Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida and Porto Rico.
- (3) Includes the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio.
- (4) Includes the states of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.
- (5) Includes the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Of these four types of institutions, the junior college, which proved of greatest significance among the institutions of Minnesota as a source of university students, appears to be the least important. The total number received from junior colleges outside of Minnesota is in fact so small as to give little importance to the fact that the increase in number transferring in 1929-30 represents 50.0 per cent of the transfers of 1920-21. The maximum number (35 students) from this source was transferred in 1928-29 and represented only about 7 per cent of the total number of advanced standing students received from outside the boundaries of Minnesota.

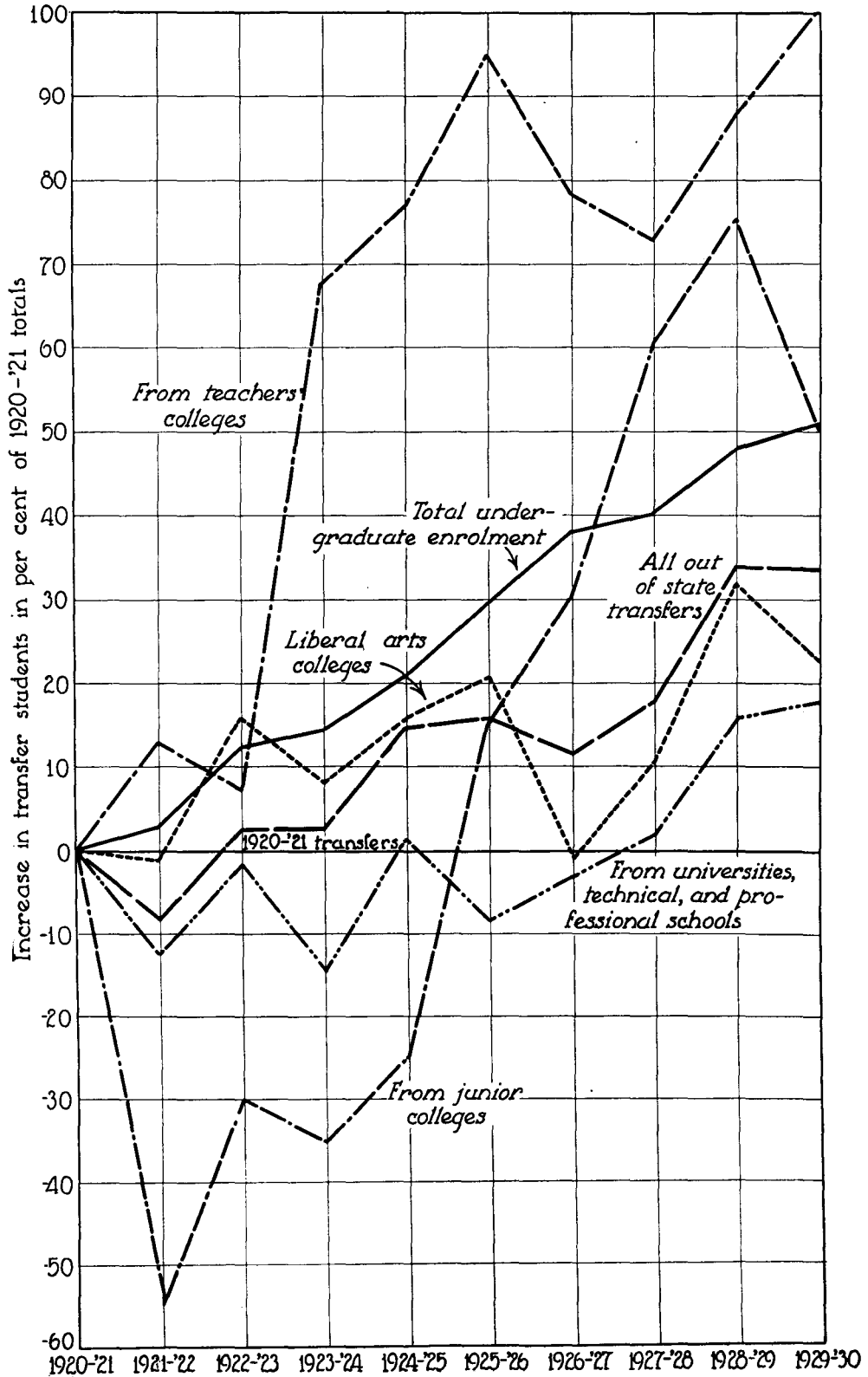
CHART XVI  
ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS ADMITTED FROM INSTITUTIONS OF STATES OTHER THAN MINNESOTA, 1920-21 TO 1929-30



The teachers colleges, on the other hand, appear to be the chief source of the increasing numbers of transfer students from other states. A little less than a quarter of the total number are to be found coming from this type of institution and the total number transferring in 1929-30 represented an increase of 100 per cent over the number in the first year of the decade. Only slight increases appear in the case of the liberal arts colleges and the universities, technical and professional schools. It is interesting to note, however, that nearly half of the students

### CHART XVII

RATES OF INCREASE IN TRANSFERS OF ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS FROM DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS FROM STATES OUTSIDE OF MINNESOTA, 1920-21 TO 1929-30



coming from other collegiate institutions outside of Minnesota come from institutions of this last group, rather than from those institutions which do not, themselves, offer the technical and professional curricula.

The relative effect of the transfers from the teachers colleges as compared with that of the other transfers in this group, on the increased enrolment from outside the state and the increases in total undergraduate enrolment are indicated on Chart XVII.

### REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS FROM INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVE OF MINNESOTA COLLEGES

Altho as compared with Minnesota colleges, the collegiate institutions of other states are relatively less important as a source of University of Minnesota enrolment, it is of interest to compare the drawing power of the undergraduate curricula of the University on students attending institutions in states immediately adjacent to Minnesota and those in the further sections of the country.

As would be expected, the principal contribution to the University of Minnesota advanced standing enrolment are the collegiate institutions of the neighboring states: Wisconsin, Iowa, and the two Dakotas. Table XI shows that approxi-

TABLE XI  
DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSFER STUDENTS FROM INSTITUTIONS OF THE  
UNITED STATES OUTSIDE OF MINNESOTA, 1920-21 TO 1929-30

Year	Number of Students Transferred from Institutions Of			Per Cent Total Advanced Standing Stud.* From		Increase in Transfer Students Based on 1920-21 Transfers From		
	Adjacent states	Other states	Total	Adjacent states	Other states	Adjacent states	Other states	Total
	1920-21 .....	203	159	362	56.1	43.9	...	...
1921-22 .....	194	138	332	58.5	41.5	-4.4	-13.2	-8.3
1922-23 .....	193	177	370	52.1	47.9	-4.9	17.6	2.2
1923-24 .....	216	154	370	58.4	41.6	6.4	-3.1	2.2
1924-25 .....	250	165	415	60.2	39.8	23.1	3.8	14.6
1925-26 .....	267	151	418	63.9	36.1	31.5	-5.0	15.5
1926-27 .....	256	147	403	63.5	36.5	26.1	-7.5	11.3
1927-28 .....	246	180	426	57.7	42.3	21.2	13.2	17.7
1928-29 .....	277	207	484	57.2	42.8	36.4	30.2	33.7
1929-30 .....	289	193	482	59.9	40.1	42.3	21.4	33.2

\* Exclusive of Minnesota.

mately 60 per cent of the out of state transfer students come from these four states.

In the same way that there was found to be an increasing proportion of the total number of advanced standing students entering the University from Minnesota institutions, so it is also apparent that an increasing number of the out of state transfers, during the last decade have been coming from the immediately adjacent states. The proportion reached nearly 64 per cent in 1925-26, decreased to about 57 per cent in 1928-29, but in the last year included in the study, rose again to approximately 60 per cent. The increase in enrolment of advanced standing

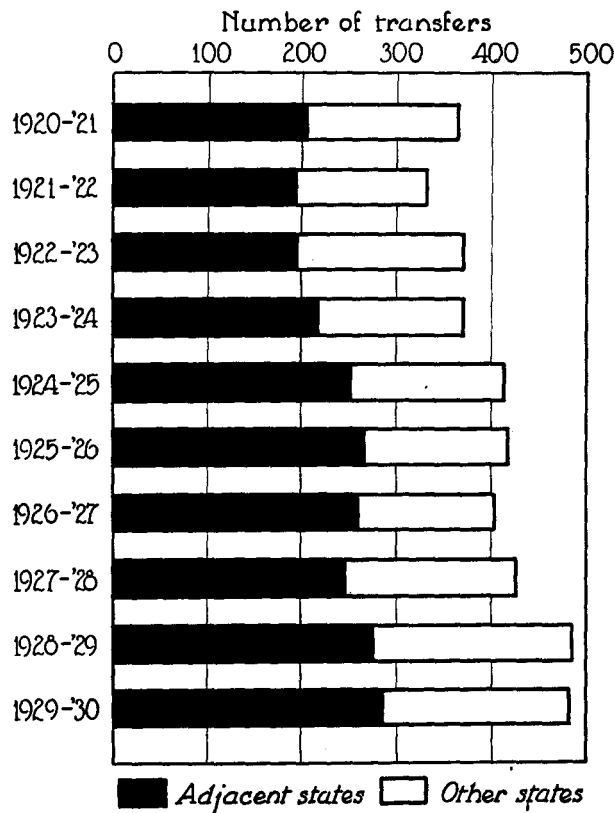


students from outside of Minnesota as compared with the number received in 1920-21 is practically double from the adjacent states (42.3 per cent) what is found for all of the other states of the Union (21.4 per cent).

If these four neighboring states are considered singly as is done in Table XII and on Charts XX and XXI, the largest number (between 30 and 40 per cent) is found to be contributed from Wisconsin. Iowa sends approximately a quarter of the total and the balance is fairly evenly divided between North and South Dakota, with a slightly smaller tho gradually increasing proportion transferring from the latter.

CHART XVIII

ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS ADMITTED FROM ADJACENT AND OTHER STATES OUTSIDE OF MINNESOTA, 1920-21 TO 1929-30

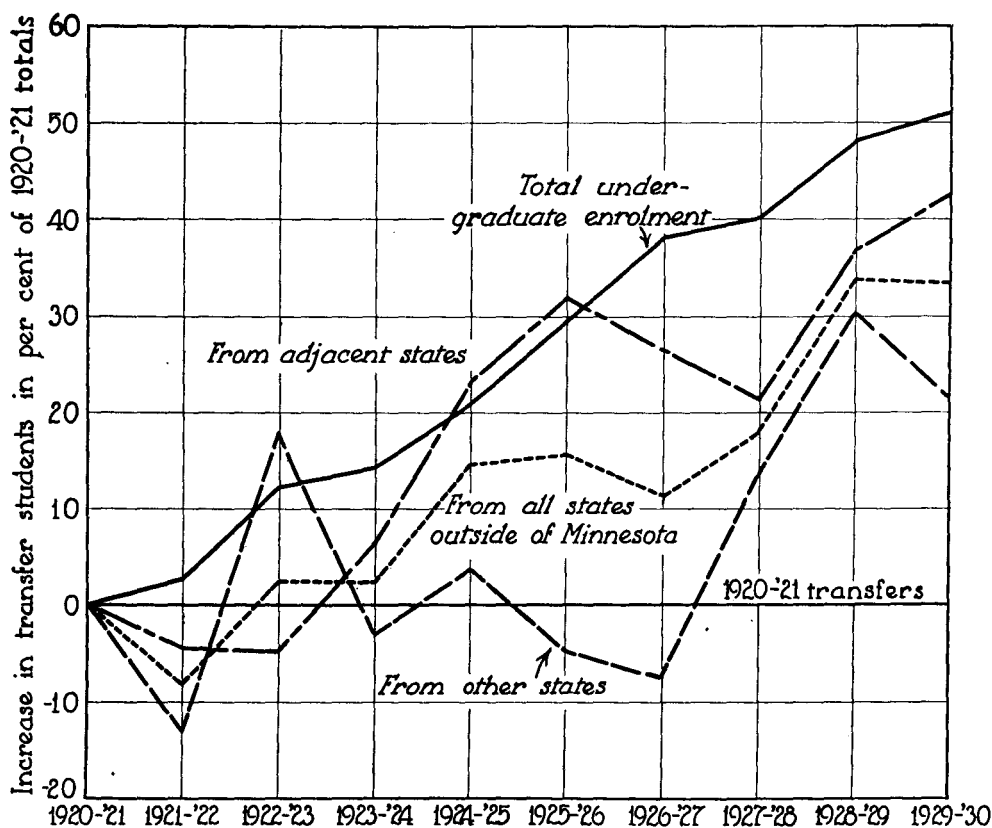


In fact, the largest percentage increase as well as the largest numerical increase during the biennium came from South Dakota. In order of the percentage of increase in 1929-30 as compared with 1920-21, the four states would be listed as follows: South Dakota, 157.2; North Dakota, 37.3; Wisconsin, 28.2; and Iowa, 23.3. On account of the relatively small total numbers received from these sources each year, however, the small numerical differences from year to year, give an exaggerated effect to these comparisons. Pursuing the same plan described earlier in this report of comparing the average annual transfers of the last three years of the decade with the average annual transfers of the first three years, the results which possibly have more significance, are as follows: from South Dakota

the increase was 114.2 per cent; from Wisconsin, 37.5 per cent; from Iowa, 21.8 per cent; and from North Dakota 20.4 per cent. This reversal of position in the case of Wisconsin and North Dakota probably more accurately represents the true situation. Possibly the most interesting feature of this comparison which is emphasized on Chart XXI is the definite tendency toward an increasing number of transfers from the state of South Dakota.

In Table XIII and on Charts XXII and XXIII is shown the distribution of the transfer students from institutions other than Minnesota and states adjacent to Minnesota. The grouping of the states for this purpose has been more or less

CHART XIX  
RATES OF INCREASE OF TRANSFER STUDENTS FROM INSTITUTIONS OF ADJACENT AND OTHER STATES OUTSIDE MINNESOTA FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30



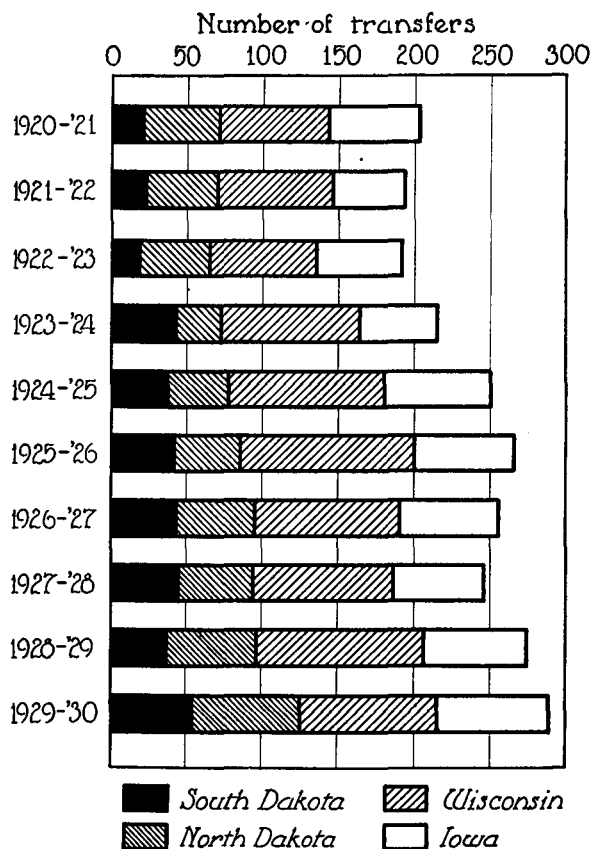
arbitrary. Those designated as the "northeastern" group include all states, except Wisconsin, east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio, including also Maryland and the District of Columbia. The southeastern states include all other states east of the Mississippi River. In the northwestern group are all states west of the Mississippi River and north of the southern boundaries of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, and Oregon, excepting of course, Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas. The remaining states west of the Mississippi were included in the southwestern group.

TABLE XII  
 ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS FROM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS OF ADJACENT STATES FROM  
 1920-21 TO 1929-30

Year	Numbers of Advanced Standing Students Admitted From					Per Cent of Total Advanced Standing Students from States Adjacent to Minnesota				Increase in Advanced Standing Students in Per Cent of 1920-21 Transfers From				
	Wis-consin	North Dakota	South Dakota	Iowa	Total	Wis-consin	North Dakota	South Dakota	Iowa	Wis-consin	North Dakota	South Dakota	Iowa	Total
1920-21 .....	71	51	21	60	203	35.1	25.1	10.3	29.5	...	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	75	48	23	48	194	38.7	24.7	11.9	24.7	5.6	-5.9	9.5	-20.0	-4.4
1922-23 .....	70	47	19	57	193	36.4	24.3	9.8	29.5	-1.4	-7.8	-9.5	-5.0	-4.9
1923-24 .....	91	30	43	52	216	42.1	13.9	19.9	24.1	28.2	-41.2	104.7	-13.3	6.4
1924-25 .....	103	40	38	69	250	41.2	16.0	15.2	27.6	45.1	-21.6	80.9	15.0	23.1
1925-26 .....	115	44	42	66	267	43.1	16.5	15.7	24.7	62.0	-13.7	100.0	10.0	31.5
1926-27 .....	95	51	44	66	256	37.1	19.9	17.2	25.8	33.8	0.0	109.5	10.0	26.1
1927-28 .....	92	50	44	60	246	37.4	20.3	17.9	24.4	29.6	-2.0	109.5	0.0	21.2
1928-29 .....	114	57	38	68	277	41.2	20.6	13.7	24.5	60.6	11.8	80.9	13.3	36.4
1929-30 .....	91	70	54	74	289	31.5	24.2	18.7	25.6	28.2	37.3	157.2	23.3	42.3

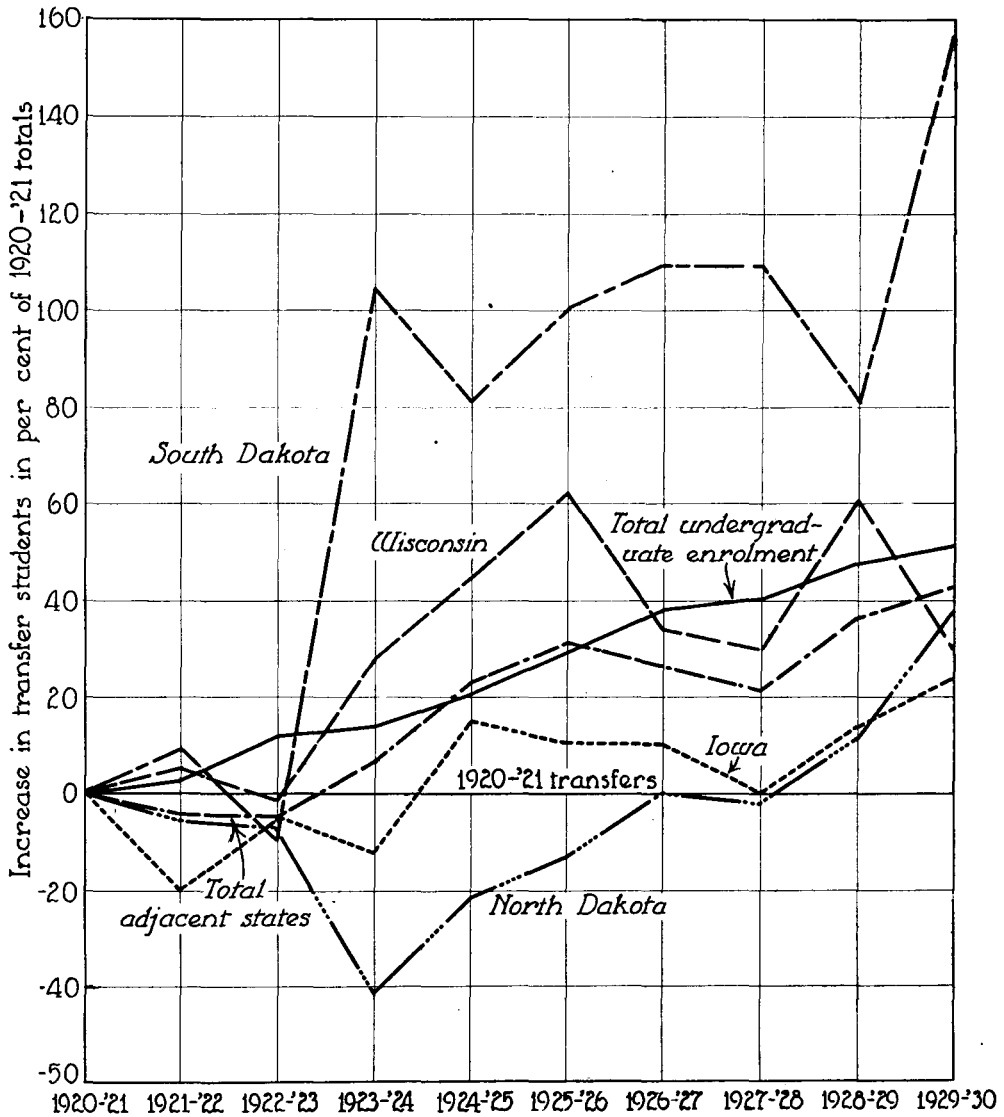
The total numbers admitted from each of these sections annually are so small as to be of doubtful significance in indicating any general tendencies. Making allowances for the variations from year to year it may be concluded that about one half of the advanced standing students from states outside of Minnesota and adjacent states come annually from the northeast states, approximately a quarter from the northwestern section and the other quarter divided approximately one to three from the southeastern and southwestern sections, respectively.

CHART XX  
 ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS FROM STATES ADJACENT TO MINNESOTA,  
 1920-21 TO 1929-30



The average annual increase for the last three years of the decade as compared with the average number transferred during each of the first three years shows increases for each of the four groups as follows: northeastern states, 5.3 per cent; southeastern states, 50.0 per cent; northwestern states, 41.2 per cent; and southwestern states, 47.8 per cent. From these figures it may be concluded that the increase in advanced standing students from these areas is increasing in approximately the proportion of their relative contributions of the first three years of the decade with the exception of the northeastern section from which approximately the same number of students within the limits of a normal variation, are

CHART XXI  
 RATES OF INCREASE IN TRANSFERS FROM INSTITUTIONS IN STATES ADJACENT TO  
 MINNESOTA, 1920-21 TO 1929-30



received each year. At least it is obvious that the northeastern states are not a contributing factor to the enrolment increases of the past ten-year period.

### GRADUATE ENROLMENT

The total graduate enrolment of the academic year from 1920-21 to 1929-30 shows in Table I to have increased more than 100 per cent (104.5), or more than 700 students. In 1920-21 the graduate registration represented 8 per cent of the total collegiate enrolment, in 1929-30 the proportion had increased 2.5 per cent. Of the total increase of more than 4,000 individuals, that represented by graduate students was about 18 per cent.

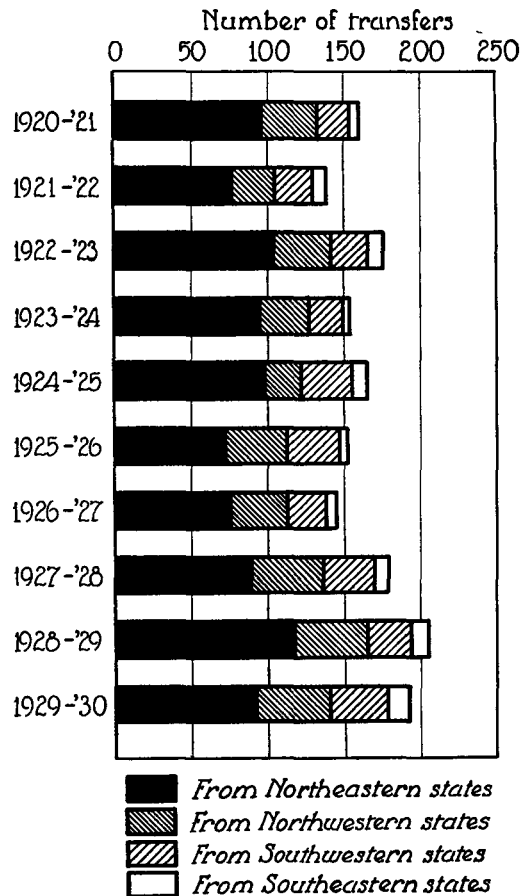
TABLE XIII  
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ADMITTED WITH ADVANCED STANDING FROM STATES OTHER THAN MINNESOTA AND  
ADJACENT STATES FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30

Year	Number Admitted with Advanced Standing from Institutions Of					Per Cent of Total Admitted with Advanced Standing from Non-adjacent States				Increase in Advanced Standing Students in Percentage of 1920-21 Transfers From				
	N.E. states	S.E. states	N.W. states	S.W. states	Total	N.E. states	S.E. states	N.W. states	S.W. states	N.E. states	S.E. states	N.W. states	S.W. states	All
					non-adj. to Minn.									non-adj. states
1920-21 .....	96	6	37	20	159	60.3	3.8	23.3	12.6	...	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	76	9	28	25	138	55.1	6.5	20.3	18.1	-20.8	50.0	-24.3	25.0	-13.2
1922-23 .....	105	10	38	24	177	59.4	5.6	21.4	13.6	9.4	66.7	2.7	20.0	17.6
1923-24 .....	95	5	32	22	154	61.7	3.2	20.8	14.3	-1.0	-16.7	-13.5	10.0	-3.1
1924-25 .....	98	10	24	33	165	59.4	6.1	14.5	20.0	2.1	66.7	-35.1	65.0	3.8
1925-26 .....	71	6	40	34	151	47.0	4.0	26.5	22.5	-26.0	0.0	8.1	70.0	-5.0
1926-27 .....	76	8	38	25	147	51.8	5.4	25.8	17.0	-20.8	33.3	2.7	25.0	-7.5
1927-28 .....	89	9	48	34	180	49.4	5.0	26.7	18.9	-7.3	50.0	29.7	70.0	13.2
1928-29 .....	118	12	48	29	207	57.0	5.8	23.2	14.0	22.9	100.0	29.7	45.0	30.2
1929-30 .....	91	15	49	38	193	47.1	7.8	25.4	19.7	-5.2	150.0	32.4	90.0	21.4

The average period of residence of the graduate student is much shorter than that of the undergraduate. Consequently to present data on only the new enrolments each year with the correspondingly less cumulative effect on the registration of subsequent years would be misleading in comparison with similar data for the undergraduate group.

In the following sections of this report, therefore, the data represent for each year the entire group—both new and old students. In view, too, of the facts, first that many individuals of this group have attended and earned degrees

CHART XXII  
DISTRIBUTION OF ADVANCED STANDING STUDENTS FROM STATES OUTSIDE OF MINNESOTA AND ADJACENT STATES FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30



from several institutions, and second, that in many instances long periods have elapsed between the undergraduate degree and enrolment in the Graduate School the following distributions have been based on residence rather than on the location of the institutions from which the student studied prior to entering the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota.

These data, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for the undergraduate group. The principal discrepancy to be kept in mind, however, is that a

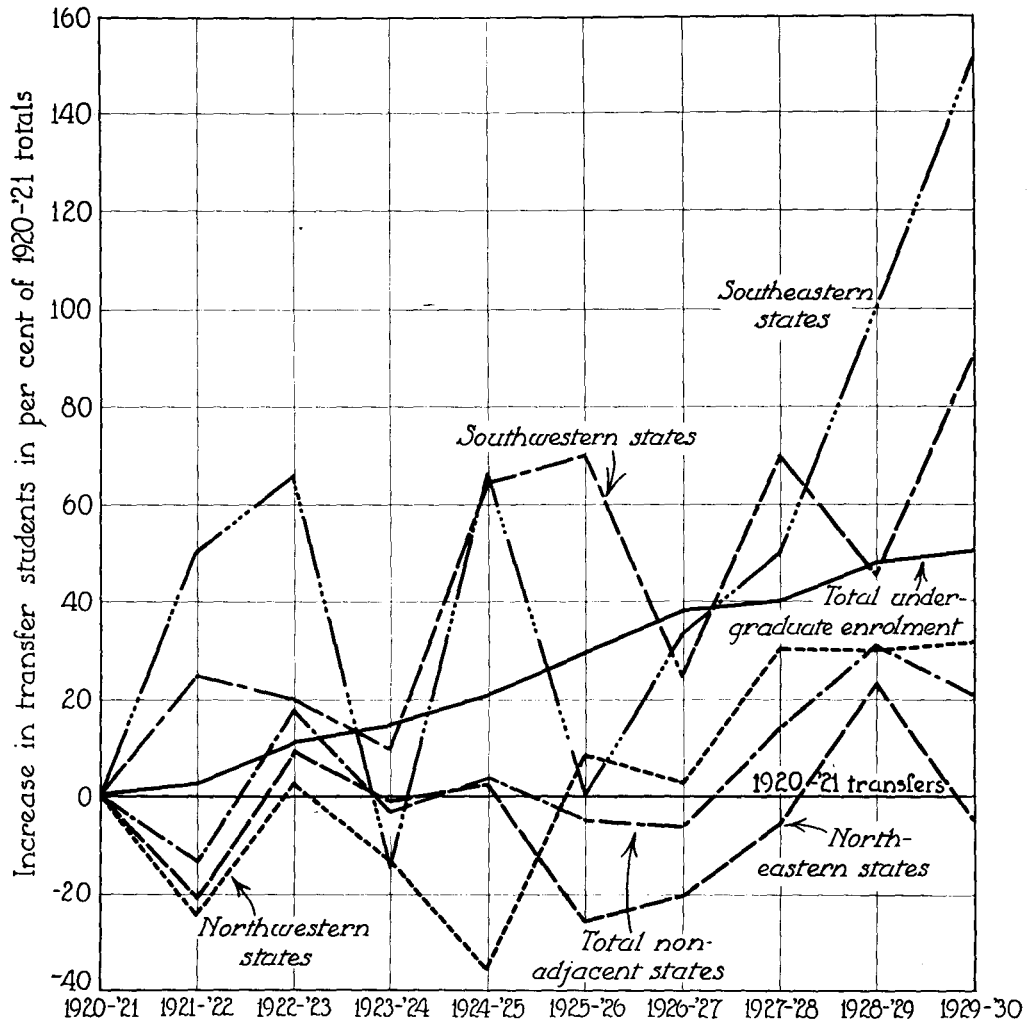
somewhat larger proportion will be indicated as having entered from Minnesota than is actually the case.

### SOURCES OF GRADUATE ENROLMENT

In Table XIV and on Charts XXVI and XXVII are shown the annual registration of graduate students throughout the ten-year period from (a) Minnesota; (b) the four states immediately adjacent to Minnesota; (c) other states of the United States; and (d) foreign countries.

CHART XXIII

RATES OF INCREASE IN TRANSFERS FROM INSTITUTIONS OF STATES OTHER THAN MINNESOTA AND ADJACENT STATES, 1920-21 TO 1929-30



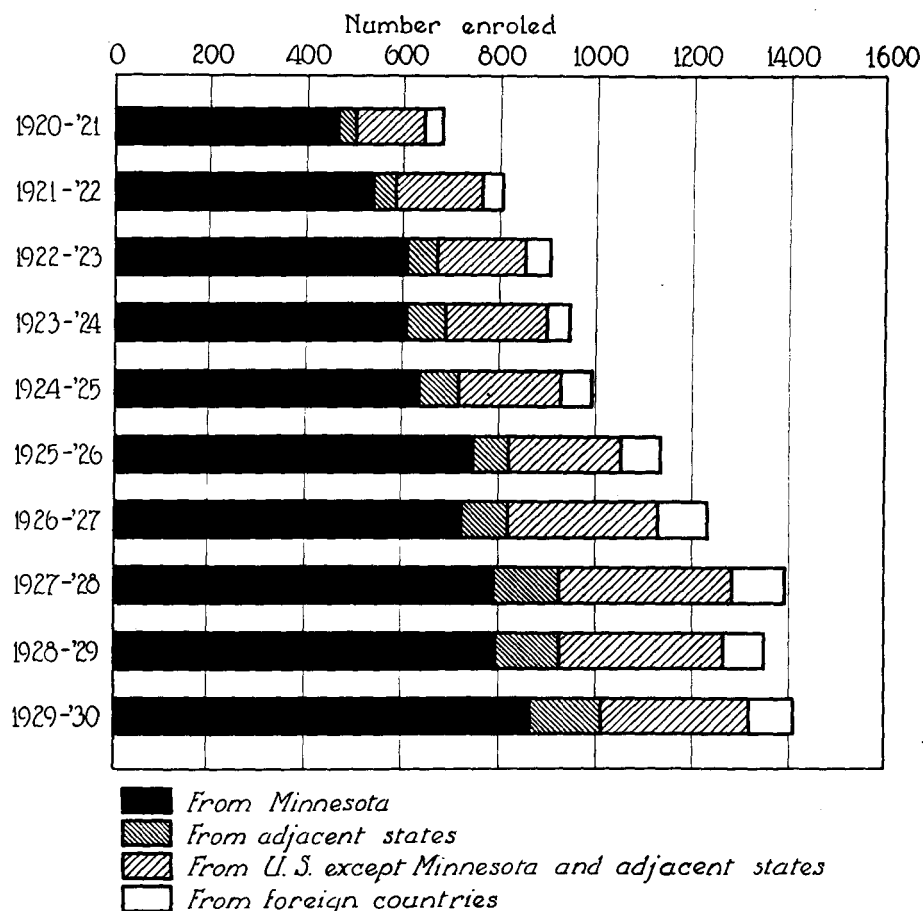
For the first three years of the decade about two thirds of the total is shown as coming from Minnesota. This proportion then decreases to about 60 per cent. Of the gain of 700 in enrolment during the ten-year period, over one half, about 400, is accounted for in this group. The rate of increase of the enrolments from



Minnesota as compared with the 1920-21 enrolment is lower (84.8 per cent) than for any of the other three groups shown.

In 1920-21, and in the year following, the number of graduate students enrolled from the states adjacent to Minnesota and the number enrolled from foreign countries were practically the same. During the ten-year period, however, altho the number of foreign students has practically trebled that of 1920-21, the registrations from the neighboring states of Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas has increased fourfold.

CHART XXIV  
DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLMENT BASED ON RESIDENCE, 1920-21 TO 1929-30



From the other states of the United States from which the registrations are approximately a quarter of the total, the increase from year to year, as will be shown on Chart XXV, has approximately paralleled the total increases for the group and the relative proportion as compared with the total graduate enrolment has not materially changed.

A comparison of the charts for the graduate registration and those representing undergraduate admissions shows a number of interesting differences. Altho in both instances the majority of the group comes from the state of Minnesota, the proportion of the graduate students from Minnesota is far smaller than that

CHART XXV

RATES OF INCREASE IN GRADUATE EROLMENT FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, 1920-21 TO 1929-30

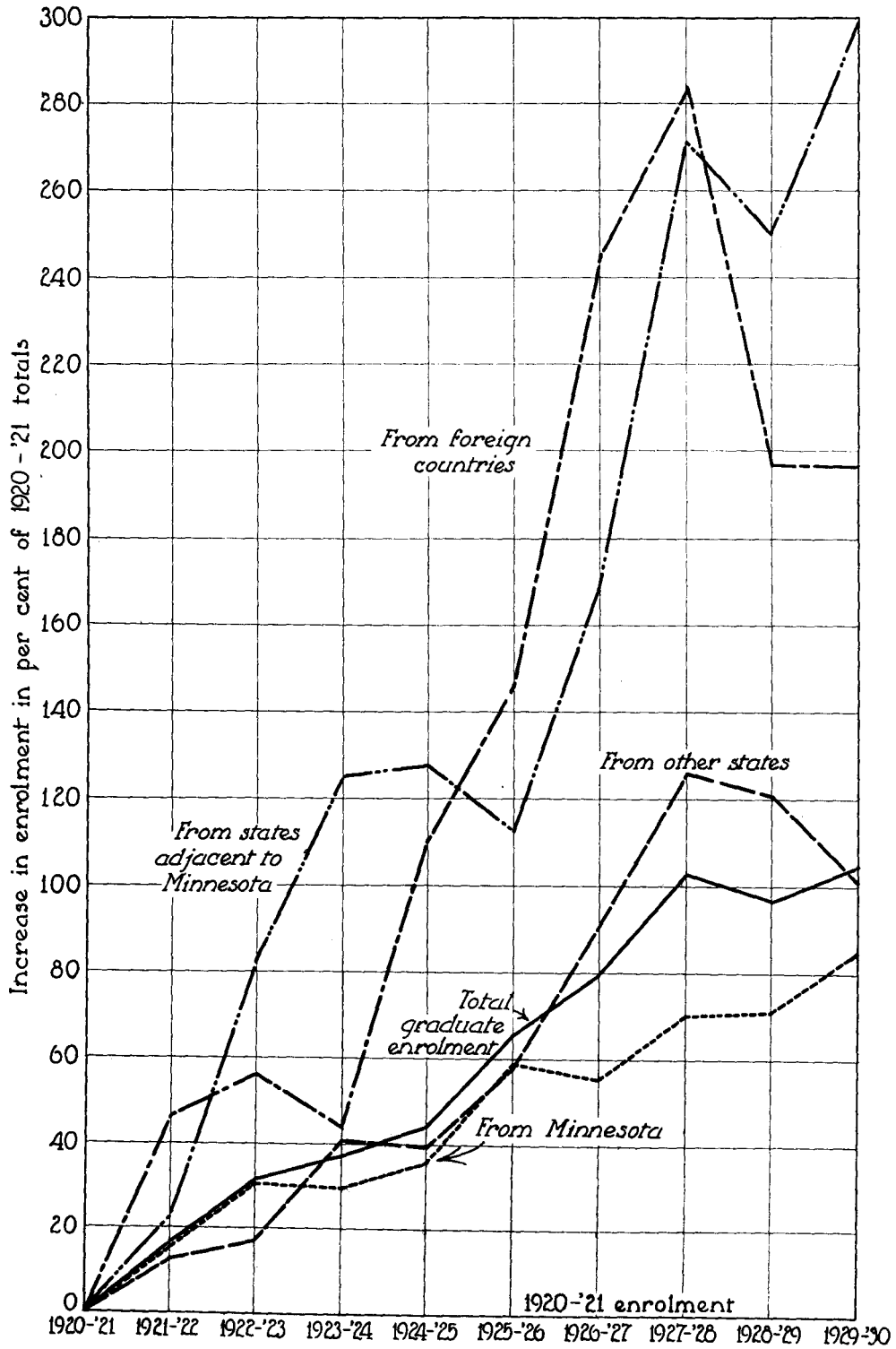
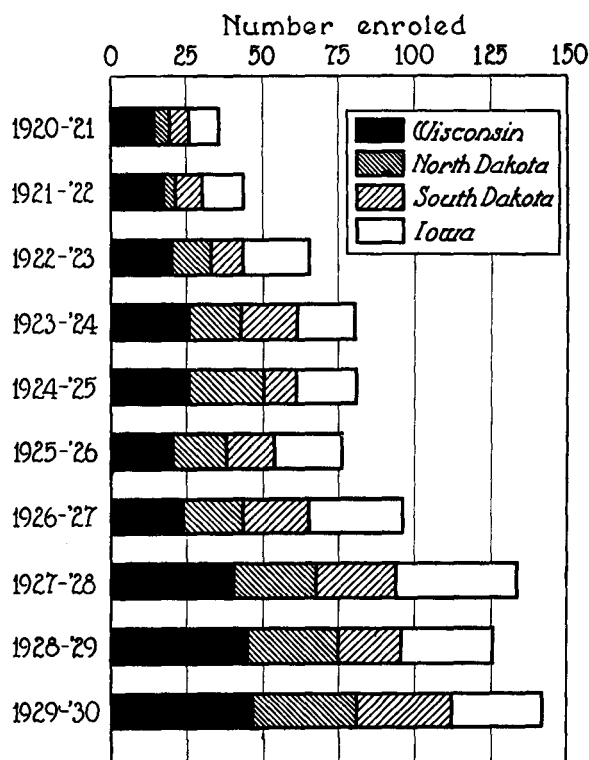


TABLE XIV  
DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM 1920-21 TO 1929-30

Year	Numbers of Graduate Students Enrolled From					Per Cent of Total Graduate Enrolment From				Per Cent of Increase in Enrolment Based on Numbers in 1920-21 From				
	Minne- sota	Adja- cent states	Other states	Foreign coun- tries	Total	Minne- sota	Adja- cent states	Other states	Foreign coun- tries	Minne- sota	Adja- cent states	Other states	Foreign coun- tries	Total
1920-21 .....	467	36	156	30	689	67.8	5.2	22.6	4.4	...	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	537	44	176	44	801	67.0	5.5	22.0	5.5	15.0	22.2	12.8	46.7	16.3
1922-23 .....	609	66	183	47	905	67.3	7.3	20.2	5.2	30.4	83.3	17.3	56.6	31.4
1923-24 .....	604	81	219	43	947	63.8	8.6	23.1	4.5	29.3	125.0	40.3	43.3	37.5
1924-25 .....	634	82	218	63	997	63.6	8.2	21.9	6.3	35.8	127.8	39.7	110.0	44.7
1925-26 .....	740	77	246	74	1,137	65.1	6.8	21.6	6.5	58.5	113.8	57.7	146.6	65.1
1926-27 .....	725	97	309	104	1,235	58.7	7.9	25.0	8.4	55.3	169.4	91.6	246.6	79.3
1927-28 .....	792	134	353	115	1,394	56.8	9.6	25.3	8.3	69.6	272.2	126.2	283.2	102.3
1928-29 .....	794	126	344	89	1,353	58.7	9.3	25.4	6.6	70.1	250.0	120.5	196.7	96.4
1929-30 .....	863	143	314	89	1,409	61.2	10.2	22.3	6.3	84.8	297.2	101.2	196.7	104.5

of undergraduates. From the states outside of Minnesota, the immediately adjacent states are a much more important factor in the increases in undergraduate enrolment while those coming to the Graduate School from other states represent a much wider distribution. Finally the foreign student in graduate enrolment represents a real factor, while the number entering the undergraduate schools and colleges is too small a proportion of the total to have at present any particular significance.

CHART XXVI  
DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM STATES ADJACENT TO MINNESOTA,  
1920-21 TO 1929-30



DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM STATES  
ADJACENT TO MINNESOTA

In consideration of the fact that this group of states, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota, contributed a group of graduate students during the decade ending in 1929-30 which in that period had an increase amounting to nearly 300 per cent of the 1920-21 enrolment from the same states, Table XV and the accompanying Charts XXVI and XXVII were prepared to show the contributions from each of these four states separately.

The actual numbers from each state are relatively small. Of the four, Wisconsin has consistently sent the largest group, and the smallest groups have come from the two Dakotas. The latter, however, have shown the largest percentage increase during the ten-year period. From South Dakota the increase in 1929-30

CHART XXVII  
 RATES OF INCREASE IN GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM STATES ADJACENT TO  
 MINNESOTA, 1920-21 TO 1929-30

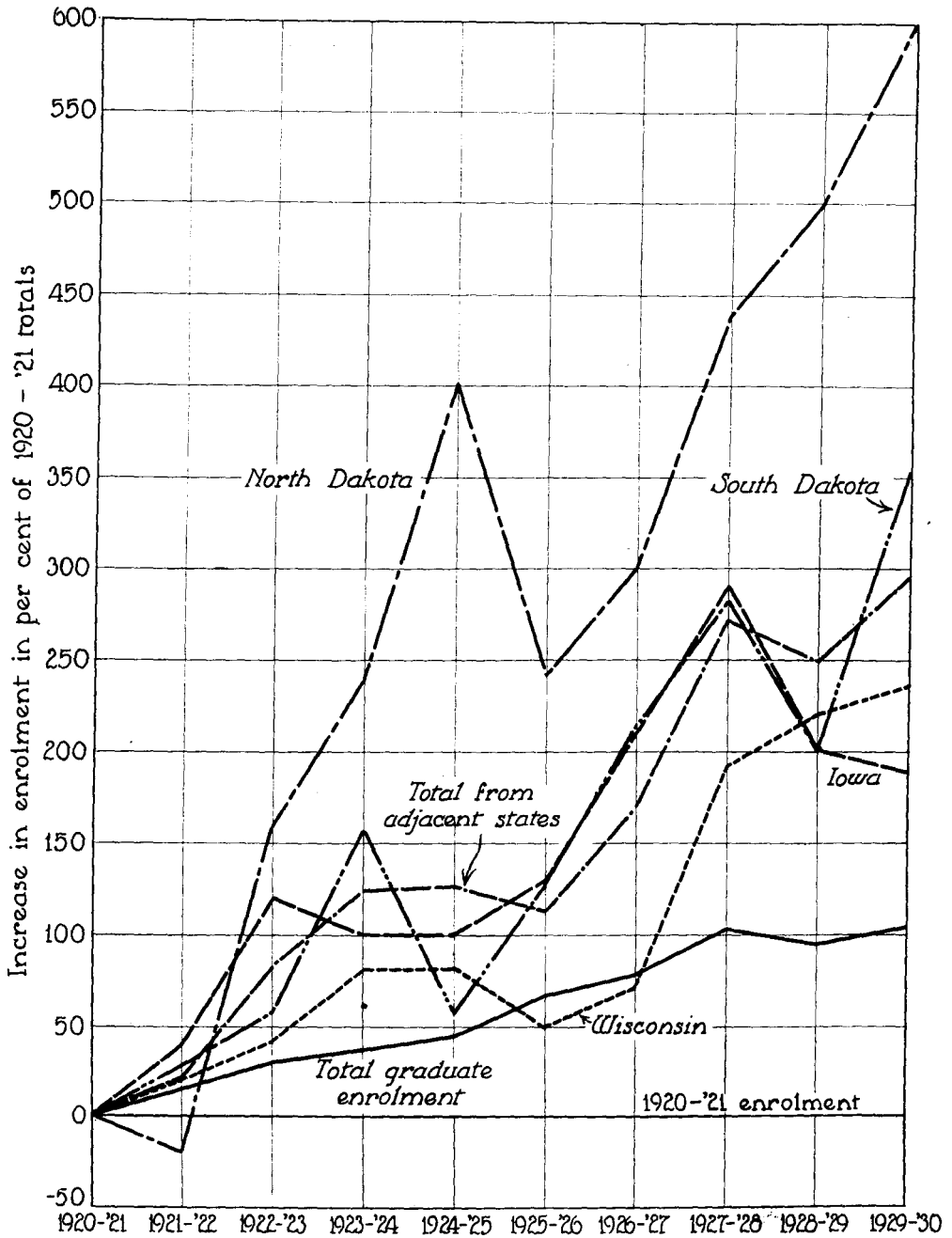


TABLE XV  
DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM STATES ADJACENT TO MINNESOTA

Year	Number of Graduate Students Enrolled from Adjacent States				Per Cent of Total Enrolment from Adjacent States				Increase in Enrolment of Graduate Students Based on 1920-21 Numbers from Adjacent States					
	Wis- consin	North Dakota	South Dakota	Iowa	All adja- cent states	Wis- consin	North Dakota	South Dakota	Iowa	Wis- consin	North Dakota	South Dakota	Iowa	Total
1920-21 .....	14	5	7	10	36	38.9	13.9	19.4	27.8	...	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	17	4	9	14	44	38.7	9.1	20.4	31.8	21.4	-20.0	28.6	40.0	22.2
1922-23 .....	20	13	11	22	66	30.3	19.7	16.7	33.3	42.8	160.0	57.2	120.0	83.3
1923-24 .....	26	17	18	20	81	32.1	21.0	22.2	24.7	85.7	240.0	157.2	100.0	125.0
1924-25 .....	26	25	11	20	82	31.7	30.5	13.4	24.4	85.7	400.0	57.2	100.0	127.8
1925-26 .....	21	17	16	23	77	27.3	22.1	20.8	29.8	50.0	240.0	128.6	130.0	113.8
1926-27 .....	24	20	22	31	97	24.8	20.6	22.7	31.9	71.4	300.0	214.4	210.0	169.4
1927-28 .....	41	27	27	39	134	30.5	20.2	20.2	29.1	192.8	440.0	285.8	290.0	272.2
1928-29 .....	45	30	21	30	126	35.7	23.8	16.7	23.8	221.3	500.0	200.0	200.0	250.0
1929-30 .....	47	35	32	29	143	32.8	24.5	22.4	20.3	235.6	600.0	357.2	190.0	297.2

TABLE XVI  
DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVE OF MINNESOTA  
AND ADJACENT STATES

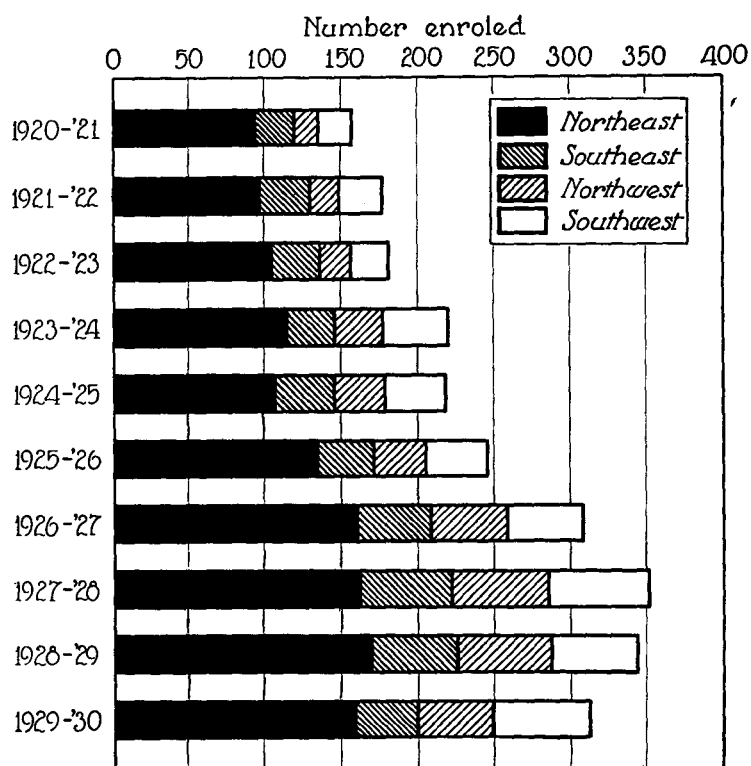
Year	Graduate Enrolment from Non-adjacent States of The					Per Cent of Total Graduate Enrolment from Non-adjacent States From				Per Cent of Increase in Graduate Enrolment from Non-adjacent States Compared with 1920-21				
	North- east section	South- east section	North- west section	South- west section	Total	North- east section	South- east section	North- west section	South- west section	North- east section	South- east section	North- west section	South- west section	Total
1920-21 .....	92	25	15	24	156	59.0	16.0	9.6	15.4	...	...	...	...	...
1921-22 .....	96	33	20	27	176	54.5	18.8	11.4	15.3	4.4	32.0	33.3	12.5	12.8
1922-23 .....	105	31	20	27	183	57.4	16.9	10.9	14.8	14.1	24.0	33.3	12.5	17.3
1923-24 .....	114	31	31	43	219	52.0	14.2	14.2	19.6	23.9	24.0	106.7	79.1	40.3
1924-25 .....	106	39	32	41	218	48.6	17.9	14.7	18.8	15.2	56.0	113.3	70.8	39.7
1925-26 .....	133	38	34	41	246	54.1	15.4	13.8	16.7	44.6	52.0	126.7	70.8	57.7
1926-27 .....	160	49	49	51	309	51.7	15.9	15.9	16.5	73.9	96.0	226.7	112.5	91.6
1927-28 .....	162	60	63	68	353	45.9	17.0	17.8	19.3	76.1	140.0	320.0	183.3	126.2
1928-29 .....	169	56	61	58	344	49.1	16.3	17.7	16.9	83.7	124.0	306.7	141.6	120.5
1929-30 .....	158	41	49	66	314	50.3	13.1	15.6	21.0	71.7	64.0	226.7	175.0	101.2

was 357.2 per cent of the number in 1920-21, and from North Dakota the increase reached 600 per cent. The smallest percentage increase has come from the state of Iowa.

### DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVE OF MINNESOTA AND ADJACENT STATES

With a classification of the remaining states of the United States similar to that used in the section on regional distribution of advanced standing undergraduates, Table XVI and Charts XXVIII and XXIX were constructed to show the distribution of graduate students entering the University of Minnesota from states other than Minnesota and the four neighboring states discussed in the last section.

CHART XXVIII  
DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVE OF MINNESOTA AND ADJACENT STATES, 1920-21 TO 1929-30

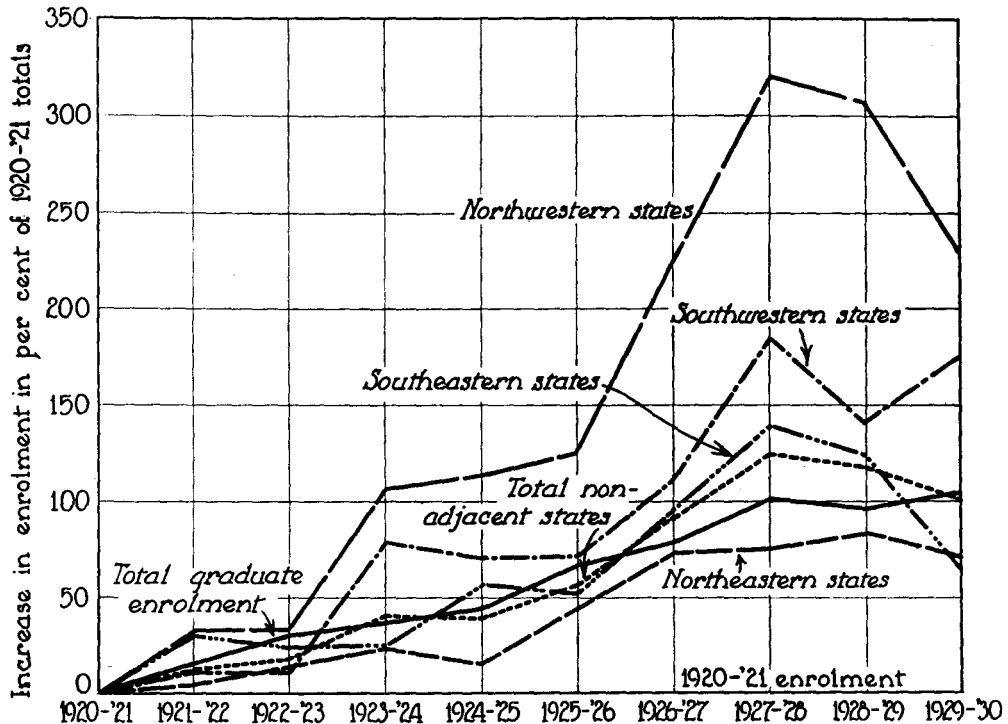


It will be noted that the northeastern section is the largest contributor to the Graduate School, approximately half of the entire group coming from these four sections entered from the northeastern states, in 1929-30. This represents a proportional decrease from nearly 60 per cent in 1920-21, and is the result of the rapid growth in numbers during the decade from the northwestern and southwestern sections of the country. The increase from the latter was 175 per cent as compared with the number in 1920-21; and the increase from the former was 226.7 per cent and reached a high point of 320 per cent in 1927-28.



If the fluctuations from year to year are ignored, however, it may be concluded that the Graduate School is tending to increase its enrolment more and more from the western part of the United States, altho the northeastern section is still the principal source of out of state students.

CHART XXIX  
RATES OF INCREASE IN GRADUATE ENROLMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVE OF MINNESOTA AND ADJACENT STATES, 1920-21 TO 1929-30



#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The increase in enrolment of collegiate students of the regular academic year during the decade ending in 1929-30 represents a total of 55 per cent over that for 1920-21.

2. This increase is distributed between graduate and undergraduate students in the proportion of approximately 7 to 40. The increase in undergraduate enrolment in 1929-30 as compared with the 1920-21 registration was 50.7 per cent; for graduate students the gain was 104.5 per cent.

3. The increase in undergraduate students beyond those estimated in the Survey Report of 1920 appears to be principally due to a changing proportion between freshmen and upper classmen. In 1919-20 the freshman class was 43 per cent of the total undergraduate enrolment; in 1929-30 it was 27 per cent.

4. Student mortality rate has decreased at Minnesota as evidenced by a relatively greater increase in the group of old students as compared with the group of new students admitted to the freshman class and new students admitted with advanced standing.

5. The largest source of new students has continued to be secondary schools, but the rate of increase of students with advanced standing has been materially higher during the decade and the advanced standing group is gradually assuming more and more importance as a factor in enrolment increases.

6. In this growth of transfers with advanced standing the distribution to the several classes of the University has not changed materially with the exception of a marked decrease in transfers to the fourth (normally senior year except in some of the professional schools). The additional cumulative effect of these admissions to earlier years of the curriculum and the occasional fluctuations in distribution from higher to lower classes is a possible additional factor in increasing enrolment.

7. Of the total number of new admissions to the freshman class, each year, more than four fifths come from the secondary schools of Minnesota and the proportion has increased from about 80 per cent in 1920-21 to 84 per cent in 1929-30.

8. More than 90 per cent of the students entering the freshman class from Minnesota secondary schools come from the state high schools. During the ten-year period, however, the private secondary schools appear to be an increasingly important source. The number received from the latter source in 1929-30 represents an increase of over 86 per cent as compared with 48 per cent from the public schools of the state.

9. Of the group admitted from the state high schools, approximately 60 per cent entered from the Twin Cities; a tenth as many from the ten next largest cities, and the balance of about 34 per cent from the smaller towns of the state. Of these three groups those from Minneapolis and St. Paul have increased most rapidly; those from the next ten largest cities, the least.

10. The presence of teachers colleges, junior colleges, and other collegiate institutions in the larger cities of the state appears to account for the relatively small number of admissions from that group.

11. A distribution of the freshman admissions from Minnesota outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul shows that approximately 80 per cent come from the cities and towns of the state where no other collegiate institution is established. The enrolment from this group, too, shows that the principal increases in the freshman class, outside of those from the Twin Cities during the past decade have come from this source.

12. Approximately 8.5 per cent of the total undergraduate enrolment is admitted each year as new advanced standing students. This group represents a little more than a fourth of the total of new admissions each year. The rate of increase of new advanced standing students has been distinctly higher than that of new freshmen during the last ten-year period.

13. Approximately half of the advanced standing admissions are from Minnesota colleges. The balance, with the exception of one to two per cent admitted annually from foreign institutions, come from the colleges and universities of other states of the Union.

14. The transfers from Minnesota institutions have increased more rapidly than those from other states, and the colleges of Minnesota appear to be increasing in relative importance as a source of advanced standing students. The rate of increase from the Minnesota colleges during the ten-year period has been about double that from other states.

15. Of the transfer students admitted to the University of Minnesota each year from Minnesota, the principal source of increase has been the junior colleges. The proportion from these institutions has grown from 12.7 per cent of the total advanced standing admissions from the state in 1920-21 to 41.6 per cent in 1929-30. This increase in the last year of the decade was 455.5 per cent of the total transferred in 1920-21.

16. Transfers from the teachers colleges increased regularly until 1925-26 when, with the development of the four-year degree courses in those institutions the total number transferring to the University declined, until in 1929-30 the increase over the total for 1920-21 was only about 26 per cent.

17. The smallest percentage of increase in transfers appears from the four-year college group. A sharp drop in the numbers in the last year of the decade may have some significance not clearly determinable at this time.

18. From institutions outside of Minnesota the largest number of transfers, nearly one half, comes from the universities, professional and technical schools offering courses of study paralleling those available at the University of Minnesota. The numbers received from the normal schools and teachers colleges have increased much more rapidly, however, and this latter group of institutions appears to be increasing in importance as a source of transfer students from outside of Minnesota.

19. By far the major portion (approximately 60 per cent) of advanced standing students who enter the University each year come from the four neighboring states, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota. Most of the increase in the out of state transfers during the past decade also appears from these four states.

20. Of the four adjacent states, the largest number (between 30 and 40 per cent) is received each year from Wisconsin. The largest percentage increase, however, as well as the largest numerical increase during the decade comes from South Dakota.

21. From the non-adjacent states the numbers are too small, relatively, to lead to significant conclusions. About one half are admitted from the northeastern section, a quarter from the northwestern section, and a quarter from the southern states. The principal increases, however, have come from the states outside of the northeastern section.

22. Altho a majority of the graduate enrolment is registered from the state of Minnesota, the proportion is significantly smaller (60 per cent) than for the undergraduate group. The changes during the ten-year period, too, point to increasing contributions from other states to the Graduate School.

23. The four states adjacent to Minnesota are less important as a source of graduate enrolment than of undergraduate enrolment so far as relative numbers are concerned, but during the decade a fourfold increase indicates that this group has contributed materially to the Graduate School growth. The largest percentage gains have come from the two Dakotas.

24. Of the graduate enrolment from other sections of the country, about half come from the northeastern section. The proportion of the total from that section, however, has decreased during the decade with corresponding increase from the northwest and southwest sections. The former in particular shows an increase of 226.7 per cent since 1920-21.