

A SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION OF
A STUDY OF
1958 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
ATTENDANCE IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

BY
WILLIAM AUBERT

Based on a Study of 1958 Montana
High School Graduates, by Dolf Jennings,
State Supervisor of Vocational Information
and Vocational Guidance, State Department
of Public Instruction, Helena, Montana

Agricultural Education 570 - Special Problem

P378
p. 142

CONTENTS

Introduction - - - - -	1
Purpose of the Study - - - - -	1
Method of Study - - - - -	2
Limitations of the Study - - - - -	3
Major areas of the study - - - - -	3
High School Graduates - - - - -	4
College Enrollments - - - - -	8
Retention - - - - -	12
First Year Enrollees, Returning in 1961 - - - -	18
Scholastic Aptitude - - - - -	19
Enrollment Changes - - - - -	20
Summary and Conclusions - - - - -	21
Realted Implications - - - - -	24
Bibliography - - - - -	26
Appendix - - - - -	28

LIST OF TABLES

I - Total Number of High Schools (by size) reporting Graduates - 1958. - - - - -	5
II - Total Number of Students Graduating by Size of High School - 1958. - - - - -	5
III - Total Number of Students Graduating by Sex and Size of High Schools - 1958. - - - - -	6
IV - Distribution of 1958 Graduates of Montana High Schools by Enrollment (Size) of High Schools - - -	7
V - Total Number of Students Enrolling in College by Size of School - 1958. - - - - -	10
VI - Total Number of Students Enrolling in College by Sex and Size of High School - 1958. - - - - -	11
VII - Total Number of Students Enrolling in College, 1958, and Returning - 1958, 1960, and 1961, and Those Graduating. (by Percentage and Numbers). - - - - -	16
VIII - Net Losses, by Years, From College. (Men and Women). - - - - -	17
IX - Percent of First Year Enrollees Returning to College in 1961, by Size of School - - - - -	18
X - Total Enrollment Changes, by Percentage and Type of Institution. (1958 to 1960). - - - - -	20
XI - Number of College Enrollments by Size of School and Sex, 1958. - - - - -	29
XII - Number of College Enrollments by Size of School and Sex, 1959. - - - - -	29
XIII - Number of College Enrollments by Size of School and Sex, 1960. - - - - -	29
XIV - Distribution of 1958 Montana High School Male Graduates by Size of High School and Numbers of Students Enrolling in College, Fall 1958, and Returning, 1959, and 1960. - - - - -	30
XV - Distribution of 1958 Montana High School Female Graduates by Size of High School and Numbers of Students Enrolling in College, Fall 1958, and Returning, 1959, and 1960. - - - - -	31

XVI - Percentage of Enrollment of Men and Women by Years: 1958, 1959, and 1960. - - - - -	32
XVII - Total Enrollment Changes, Percentage-wise, by Type of Institution: 1958 to 1960. - - - - -	33
XVIII - College Graduates to June, 1962, by Major Area, Men and Women. - - - - -	34
XIX - College Graduates to June, 1962, by Major Area, and Size of School (Male). - - - - -	35
XX - College Graduates to June, 1962, by Major Area, and Size of School (Female). - - - - -	36

INTRODUCTION

This study is concerned with the college attendance, continuation, completion and dropout of the 2,682 Montana high school graduates of 1958 who went to college. This is a summary of a four year follow-up study of the 1958 Montana high school graduates who enrolled in college and a study of their retention in college. The report contained 6,928 graduates from 173 public secondary schools and 16 non-public schools, or 99.7 per cent of all graduates. The total college enrollments for the 1958 graduates (2,682 students) consisted of 1,445 men, or 53.5 per cent of the total and 1,237 women or 46.5 per cent. According to Jennings,^{1/} the study was made in an attempt to answer objectively some of the many questions asked concerning the number and quality of Montana students enrolling in college, grades earned, retention and other factors involved in the success of these students.

This study is a summary and interpretation of the study conducted by Mr. Dolf Jennings, State Supervisor of Occupational Information and Vocational Guidance, State Department of Public Instruction, Helena, Montana.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to summarize and interpret the study by Jennings which is contained in several progress reports. This summary

^{1/} Jennings, Dolf, "A Report on the Activities of the 1958 Montana High School Graduates Enrolling in College, Autumn, 1958", State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, April 1960, pp. 1.

Highlights the continued attendance and status of students during four years of college, namely from 1958 to 1962. Some students dropped out in the four year period and others will graduate in more than the four year period.

METHOD OF STUDY

The data for the original study was secured through the assistance of school administrators and guidance personnel from all the public schools in Montana and from sixteen non-public schools.

The information secured was analyzed on the basis of sex, size and type of high schools, and on the basis of types of colleges attended. This study was also followed up by Mr. Jennings and his staff in that they attempted to determine the status of students that dropped from college, changed enrollment between colleges, and the reasons for leaving college. All colleges that listed students were requested to report on retention and grades at the end of the first registration period, and at the end of the year.

School groups were classified on the basis of size into: 0-125 126-375, 376+ enrollments, College towns, and non-public schools. Secondary schools in college towns were considered along with the junior college towns. Non-public schools were considered as one group, without regard to enrollment sizes. In the March 1962 supplement issue, the size of schools for reporting purposes have been changed to: 0-75,

76-150, 150-300, 301+ enrollments, College towns, and non-public schools. This is a much more realistic grouping, as it would show more variation than would the larger groupings previously used.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study is largely limited to the attendance of the 1958 Montana high school graduates at college. Reasons for drop-outs are not fully documented. Some analysis is made of success in college according to the size of high school and rank in grade. Graduates of two-year teacher training institutions and nurses are considered as drop-outs and not as graduates in the statistics.

MAJOR AREAS OF THE STUDY

The major areas of the study were:

1. The college enrollment of 1958 high school graduates for the years: 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62.
2. The nature of college drop-outs.
3. The impact of terminal programs on college drop-outs.
4. Drop-outs by sex.
5. The effect of size of high school in college drop-outs.

6. A comparison of public and non-public high school graduates.
7. A projection of college enrollment later than four years after high school graduation.
8. College enrollment and graduation in terms of the total high school populations.
9. Grades earned in high school compared with those attained in college.
10. College grades and the effect on drop-outs.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

There were a total of 191 high schools, reporting 6,928 graduates in this study, which included: 108 (0-125)^{1/} schools reporting 1,354 graduates, 51.5 per cent men and 49.5 per cent women. 46 (126-375) schools reporting 1,773 graduates, 49.1 per cent men and 50.9 per cent women. 9 (376+) schools reporting 900 graduates, 47.7 per cent men and 52.3 per cent women. 10 (College town) schools reporting 2,279 graduates, 50.2 per cent men and 49.8 per cent women. 16 (Non-public) schools reporting 622 graduates, 45.3 per cent men and 54.7 per cent women. The following Tables (I, II, III, and IV) show the statistics on how these schools compared.

^{1/} (0-125) indicates size of schools reporting graduates.

TABLE I
TOTAL NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS (BY SIZE) REPORTING GRADUATES
(1958)

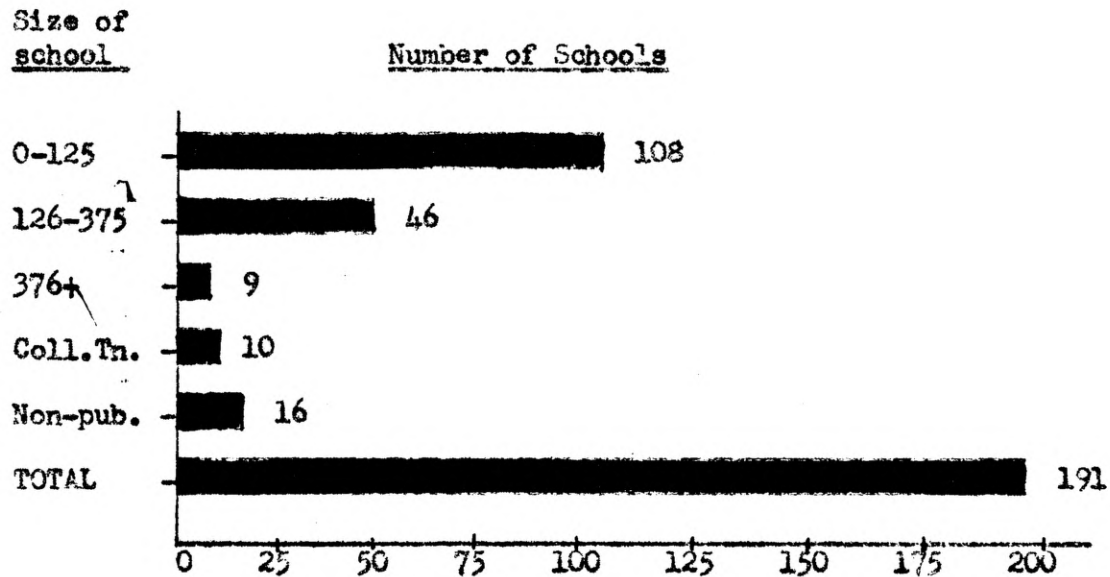


TABLE II
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS GRADUATING BY SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOL
(1958)

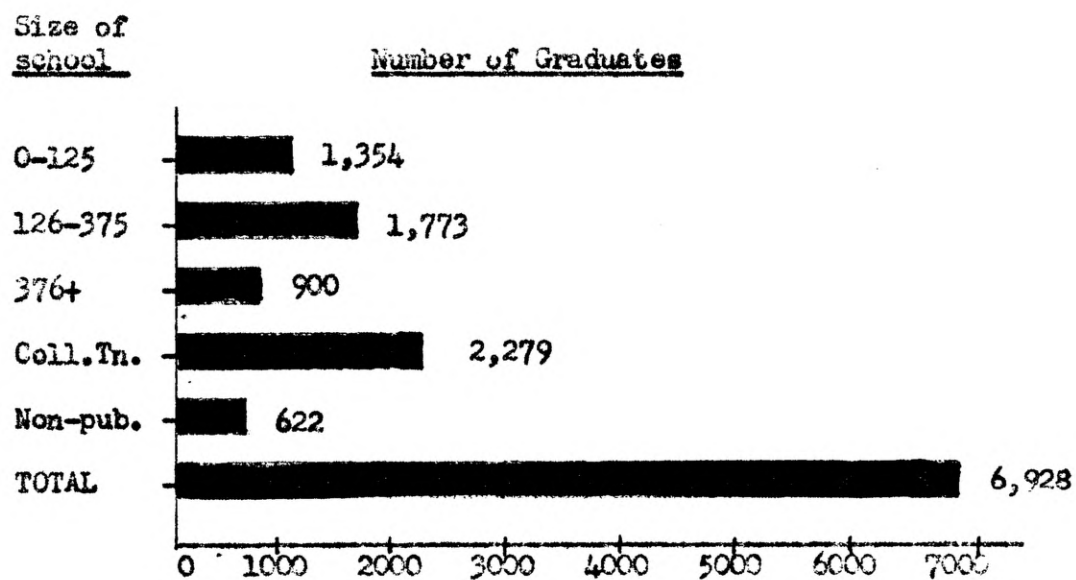


TABLE III
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS GRADUATING
BY SEX AND SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOLS
(1958)

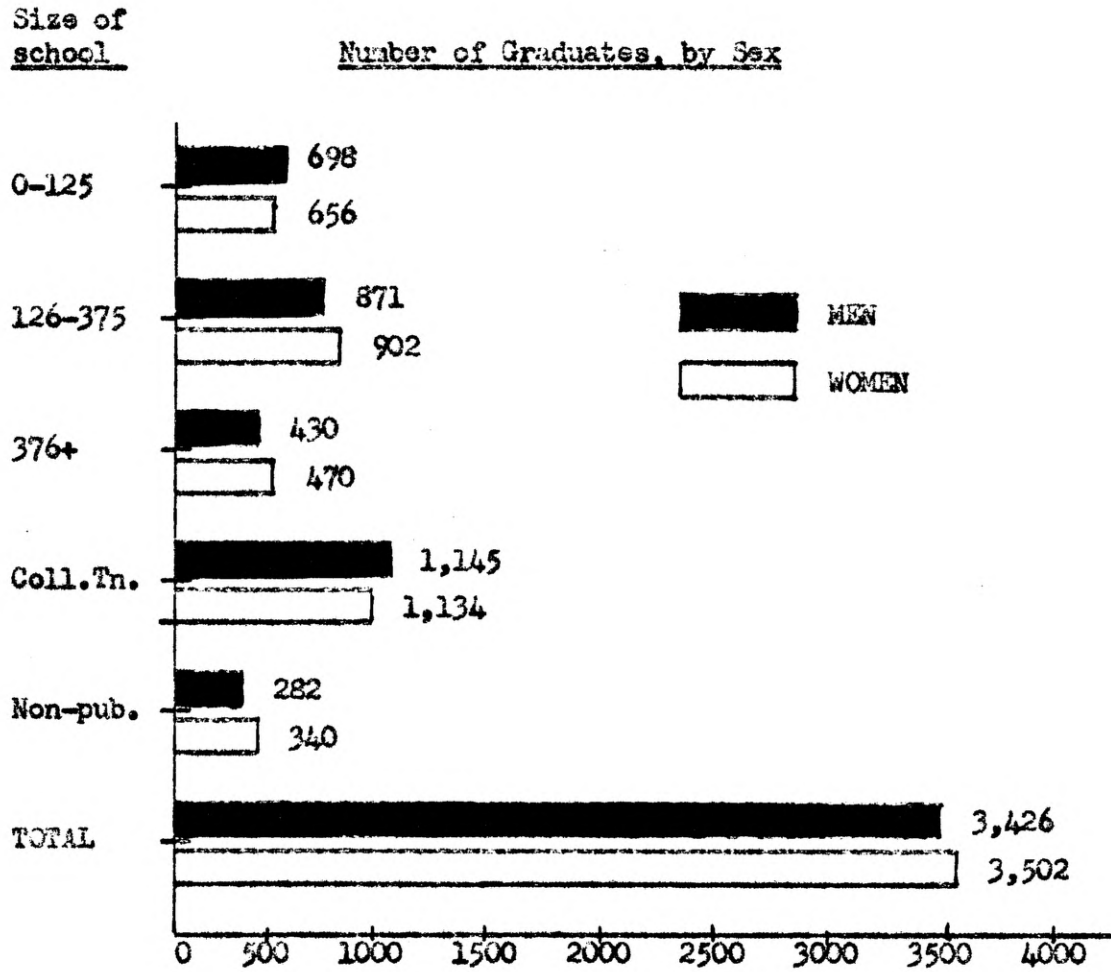


TABLE IV^{1/}
DISTRIBUTION OF 1958 GRADUATES OF MONTANA HIGH SCHOOLS
BY ENROLLMENT (SIZE) OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Size of Graduating Classes	0-125	125-375	376+	Coll.Tn.	Non-public
500-				1	
300-349				3	
200-249			1		
175-199				2	
100-125			1	2	
90-99			1	1	
80-89			2		2
70-79		2	1		1
65-69		2	1		
60-64		3	1		1
55-59		1	1		1
50-54		2			
45-49		3		1	1
40-44		2			
35-39		11			1
30-34		6			
25-29	8	8			1
20-24	12	4			3
15-19	15	2			1
10-14	27				3
5-9	28				1
0-4	18				
TOTAL	108	46	9	10	16

^{1/} Ibid., pp. 23

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

The total college enrollment for the 1958 graduates was 2,682 students, 1,445 (53.5%) men and 1,237 (46.5%) women. There were 416 (0-125) students enrolled in college, 56.7 per cent men and 43.3 per cent women. 659 (126-375) students, 52.9 per cent men and 47.1 per cent women. 325 (376+) students, 55.7 per cent men and 44.3 per cent women. 1,004 (College town) students, 52.7 per cent men and 47.3 per cent women. 278 (Non-public) students, 53.9 per cent men and 46.1 per cent women. Approximately 50 per cent of the graduates attended public universities. Major enrollments were in public universities, teacher training institutions, and liberal arts colleges. (Initial college enrollments by numbers and sex are shown in Tables V and VI, pp. 10-11.)

Information in the first report of the 1958 graduates indicates that a majority of the graduates enrolled in Montana institutions, which does not hold with the frequently heard statement that: "Most of our top students go to college out-of-state".^{1/} 550 or 79.5 per cent of those graduating in the top 10 per cent of their class enrolled in college. Of this ten per cent, 143 men or 64.1 per cent of those enrolling in college entered Montana institutions. Eighty or 35.9 per cent enrolled out-of-state. Enrollment for women shows 223 women or 66% enrolling in Montana colleges, 115 or 34 per cent enrolling out-of-state.

College enrollment by graduating classes from Montana high schools

^{1/} Ibid., pp. 23.

for the year following graduation have shown a very consistent pattern during the past seven years, insofar as the entire population of graduates is concerned. There are some indications that the college enrollment is in an upward trend, in some schools, but the total picture shows little change, in terms of percent of the graduates enrolling. Rather, the increase in number of college enrollment is directly related to the increase in number of graduates.^{1/} Fifty per cent of the group enrolling in college were men, 46 per cent women. Enrollment by types of institution includes: 52.5 per cent to universities, 17.4 per cent in liberal arts colleges, 19.3 per cent in teacher training institutions, 7.7 per cent in junior colleges, 2.4 per cent in technological institutions, and 0.7 per cent in Bible colleges.

270 men, 18.7 per cent of the enrollment and 314 women, 25.8 per cent enrolled in out-of-state institutions. 189 colleges from 33 states, Washington, D. C., and Canada were attended by these graduates. Out-of-state enrollment by size of school and state or other patterns were very similar to that for 1957, with two-thirds of the 1958 enrollment in private universities and liberal arts colleges, with the other enrollments largely in nearby states, with one or a few students in scattered colleges in other states.^{2/}

2 per cent

^{1/} Ibid., pp. 8.

^{2/} Ibid., pp. 28.

TABLE V
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLING IN COLLEGE
BY SIZE OF SCHOOL
(1958)

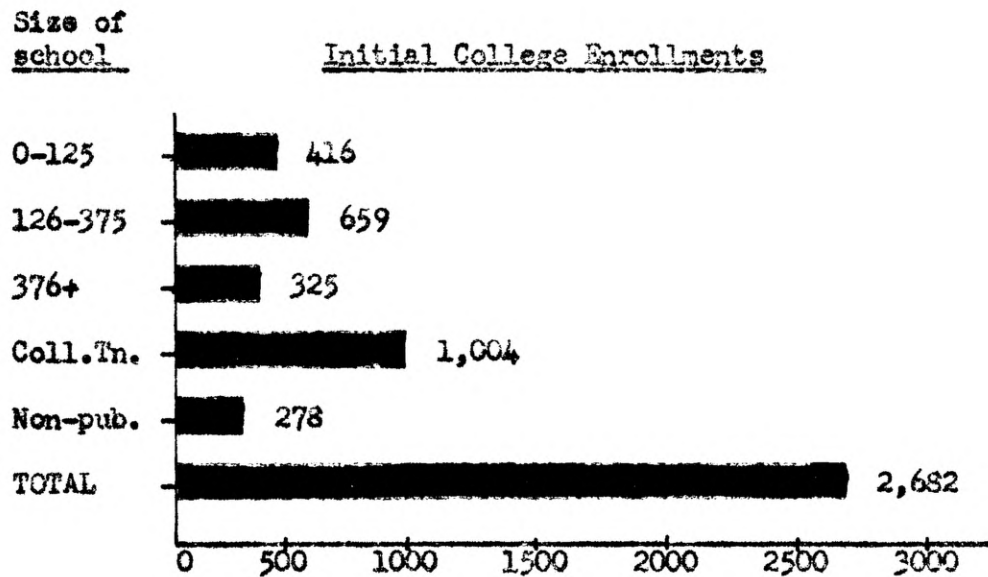
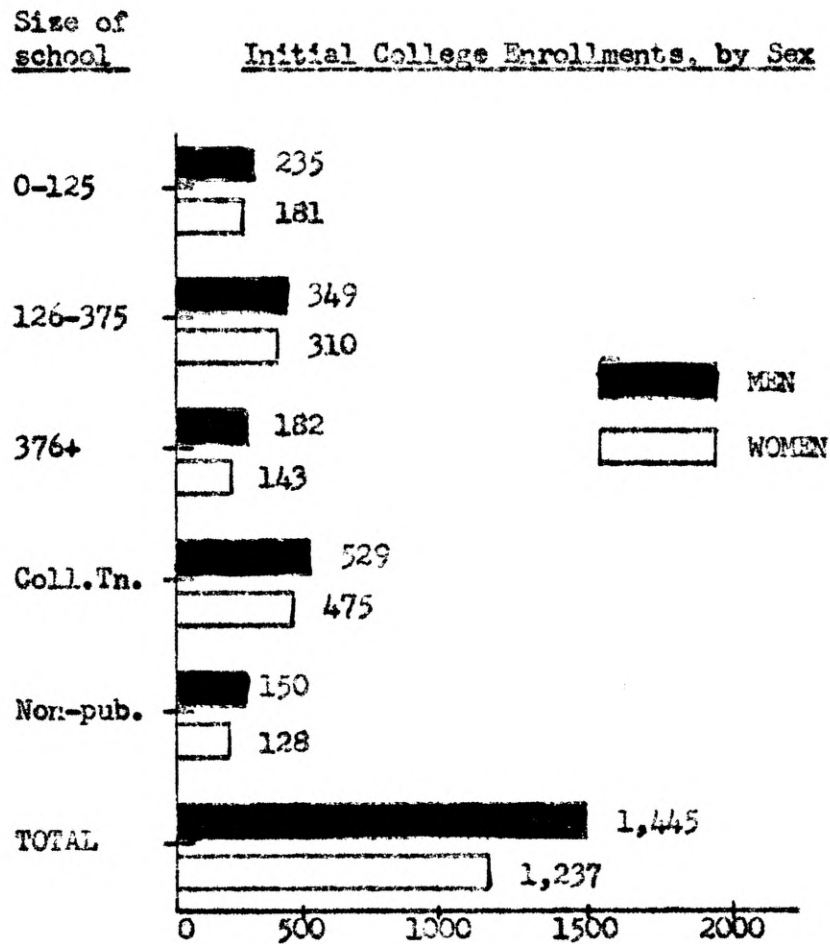


TABLE VI
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLING IN COLLEGE
BY SEX AND SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOL
(1958)



RETENTION

Holding power (retention) of college enrollees, is a factor certainly not to be considered in relation to the student or to the high school and its program alone, according to Jennings.^{1/} The type of college, how well it meets the expectations and needs of the student can be considered a definite factor. Transfers of students to other institutions is one form of loss to the college in which the student first enrolls. Information was sought as to the reasons for transfers, but information obtained was rather incomplete. Some of the reasons given for transfer were:

1. Low grades in the first institution.
2. Dissatisfaction with course work.
3. Changes of interests.
4. Financial reasons.
5. To be nearer home.
6. To be with friends in other institutions.
7. Necessary for professional programs.

College withdrawals for the 1958 graduates for the first year of college, 1959, shows: 31.2 per cent of the original enrollees discontinuing their college education. 30.5 per cent of the men, and 32.1 per cent of the women. For 1960, the statistics indicate that 47.0 per cent of the original enrollees have withdrawn from college, 40.8 per cent of the men and 54.4 per

^{1/} Ibid., pp. 38.

cent of the women. (see Table VII, pp. 16). It is difficult to compare the 1961 school year results with those of the previous years, because in 1961, the data has been reworked and the sizes of reporting schools changed. Some additional enrollments were also added. Indications are that an additional 6.4 per cent of the men dropped from college and 10.8 per cent of the women.

Jennings^{1/} reports that any comparisons or conclusions involving the retention or length of college programs should not be construed as indications of weakness in any particular size of school or type of higher institution. Some of the specific factors affecting length of college program includes:

1. Geographical differences.
2. Community attitudes toward education.
3. Financial problems of college students.
4. Marriage, particularly for the women.
5. Armed services obligations for the men.
6. Satisfactions or dissatisfactions on the part of the students.
7. Effects of large college enrollments from the local college community, particularly in the Montana teacher training institutions and at the school of mines. These schools function as junior colleges or pre-training programs for professional areas, with many transferring to

^{1/} Jennings, Dolf, "A 1960 Supplement to: A Report on the Activities of the 1958 Montana High School Graduates, Enrolling in College, Autumn, 1958", State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, March 20, 1961, pp. 1.

other institutions for their final training.

8. Necessity for transfer out-of-state for professional programs, as dentistry, medical or veterinary-medicine type programs.
9. The associate degrees offered by teacher training institutions in Montana. The two-year teacher group discontinuing college for the 1958 graduate group includes ten men and seventy-five women, or 4.0 per cent and 27.0 per cent respectively of teacher training institutions' loss of enrollments.
10. The two and three year programs in nursing offered by a number of institutions, both in and out-of-state. Thirteen women of the 1958 class have completed nurses training programs and have not continued college training this year. A much larger number who are enrolled as college students will undoubtedly complete training this year.
11. Terminal programs which have taken a large proportion of the junior college students from the group reported affect the length of college program.

The college re-enrollments for the 1958 Montana high school graduates shows a loss from the Autumn 1958 enrollment of approximately 30 per cent of the men and 55 per cent of the women for the 1960-61 enrollment. Approximately 25 per cent of the 1958 group of women enrolling in college in 1958 are teaching in elementary schools in the state in 1961.

Gross enrollment losses for four-year colleges - students discontinuing enrollment at the institution of their first enrollment shows:^{1/}

	Orig. Enroll.	1959-60	Percent of Non-returnees		3 Year Losses
			1960-61	1961-62	
MEN	1355	39.9	18.1	6.4	64.4
WOMEN	1145	38.1	24.5	10.8	73.4

Net enrollment losses for four-year colleges - students discontinuing and not enrolled an another college were:^{2/}

	Orig. Enroll.	1959-60	Percent of Non-returnees		3 Year Losses
			1960-61	1961-62	
MEN	1355	26.5	10.5	1.9	38.9
WOMEN	1145	29.5	21.2	10.5	61.2

The June 1962 report^{3/} shows that 28 per cent of the original Montana group enrolling in 1959 have graduated (28 per cent of the men and 28 per cent of the women). An additional 15 per cent of the women and 2.0 per cent of the men completed terminal college programs in teacher training, nursing, business education or vocational-technical areas. Approximately 30 per cent of the men and 12 per cent of the women enrolling in 1958 were still in school in October 1961, but did not graduate.

^{1/} Montana Guidance Newsletter, "A Summary report of the 1958 Montana High School Graduates, for Autumn, 1961", State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, March 1962, pp. 12.

^{2/} Ibid., pp. 12.

^{3/} Montana Guidance Newsletter, "Highlights of Study of 1958 Montana High School Graduates Enrolled in College", State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, Sept. 1962, pp. 6.

TABLE VII
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLING
IN COLLEGE, 1958 AND RETURNING
1959, 1960 & 1961, AND THOSE GRADUATING

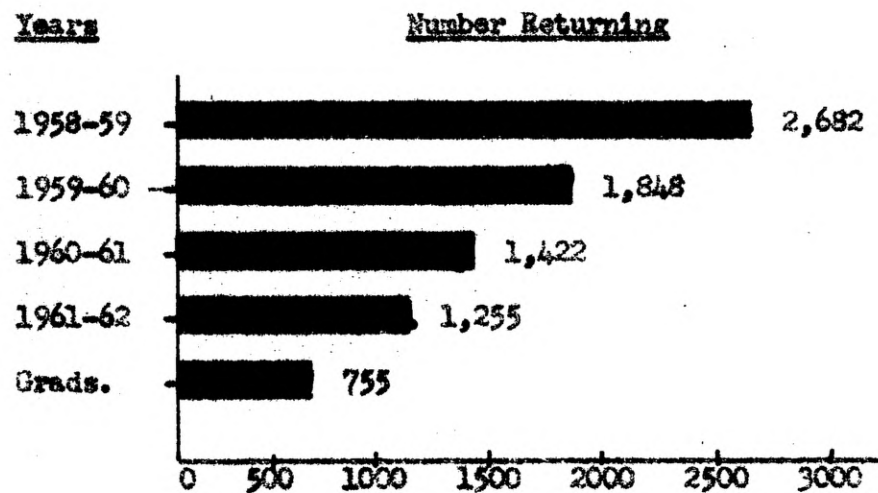
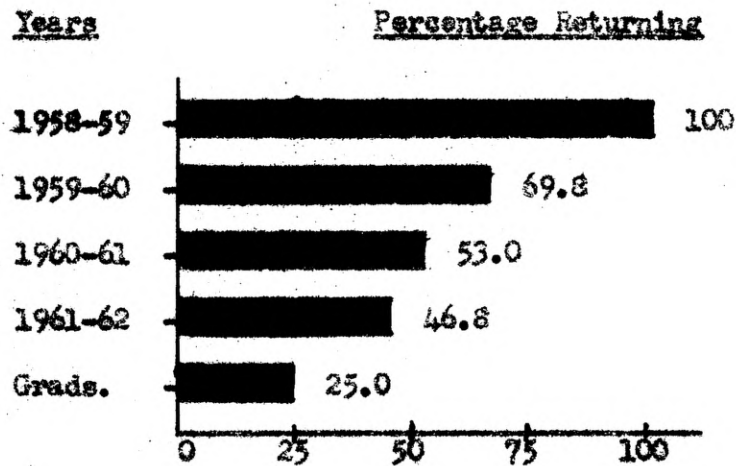
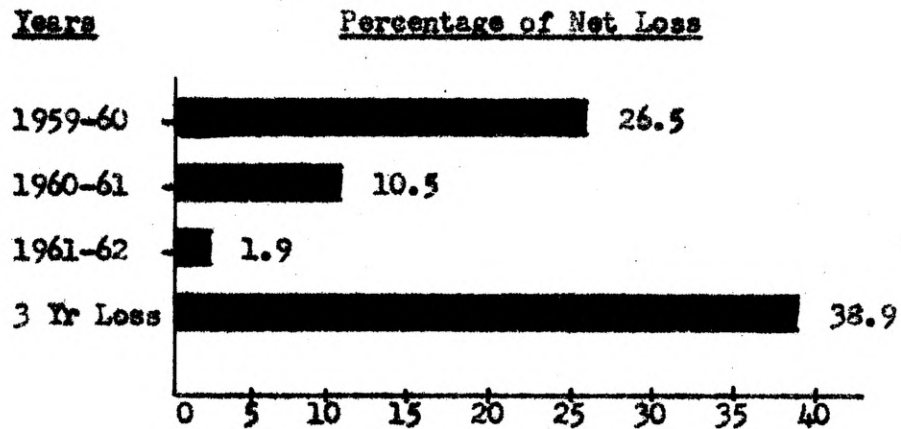
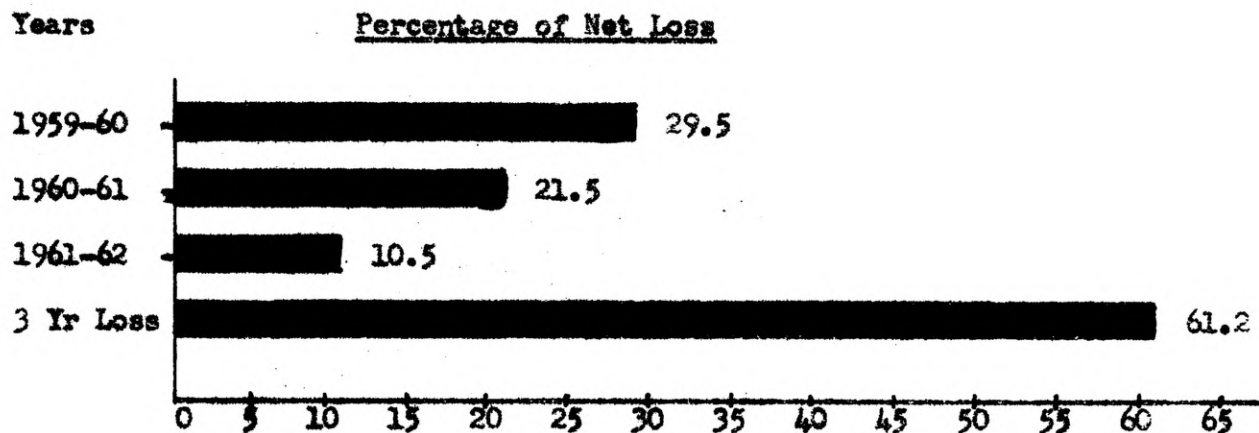


TABLE VIII
NET LOSSES, BY YEARS FROM COLLEGE

A - MEN



B - WOMEN



FIRST YEAR ENROLLEES, RETURNING - 1961^{1/}

It is evident that factors associated with size of school or community have been responsible for marked differences in enrollment and in retention. Both lowest initial enrollment and lowest retention in college have occurred for students from the schools of 0-75 enrollment with slightly higher enrollments and somewhat less loss for those of the 76-150 enrollment. The 76-150 enrollment group shows marked losses as compared with larger school groups. The 151-300 size group compares favorably with the larger town group. The College Town group, as is to be expected because of "proximity" and other related factors, enrolls a much larger per cent for both men and women. They also show a definitely higher per cent of return each year after the first year. Men from the Non-public schools, also almost entirely a college-town group, show a decided higher enrollment rate and much higher return rate for the four years than even the college town group. A 1961 tabulation showing per cent of first year enrollees returning to college in 1961 illustrates this.

TABLE IX
PER CENT OF FIRST YEAR ENROLLEES RETURNING TO College in 1961^{2/}

<u>Size of school</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
0-75	34.3	43.6	22.9
76-150	39.4	48.3	27.9
151-300	45.7	57.6	32.1
301+	45.6	54.5	34.8
Coll.Tn.	51.7	60.8	42.0
Non-pub.	42.1	68.0	33.3
TOTAL	47.0	57.0	35.4

^{1/} Montana Guidance Newsletter, op. cit., pp. 10.

^{2/} Montana Guidance Newsletter, "A Summary Report of the 1958 Montana High School Graduates, for Autumn, 1961", State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, March 1962, pp. 10.

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE^{1/}

See Exhibit

Data indicates that there is apparently little difference in scholastic aptitude between men and women enrolling in the five units of the University of Montana, as indicated by scholastic aptitude that was available in percentile scores on test data. Though students enrolling in the different type of institutions, were, as a group, at different levels of scholastic aptitude, an indication also appeared in the data for school rank.

English scores on the cooperative English Test, used with entering freshmen at Montana State University, and Cooperative Reading Tests used as a part of entrance tests at two of the teacher training institutions, show a definite superiority for women in the English and Reading areas.

Women, both in high school and college received higher grades than men. This situation is not unique to the 1958 class or to Montana students, as the achievement of superior grades by women is demonstrated by a large amount of research. It probably reflects, rather than higher natural aptitude, differences in peer attitudes about grades in high school, better preparation in English, certainly better work habits, or habits of study and a resultant better foundation for college work. Differences in drive or attitude toward academic work, or a greater desire for approval. Evidence from numerous studies indicates that the

^{1/} Jennings, Dolf, "A Report on the Activities of the 1958 Montana High School Graduates Enrolling in College, Autumn, 1958", State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, Helena, Montana, April 1960, pp. 59.

differences is based primarily on non-intellectual characteristics.

ENROLLMENT CHANGES

Total enrollment changes, by percentage, by type of institution, is shown in Table X, below:

TABLE X
TOTAL ENROLLMENT CHANGES
BY PERCENTAGE AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION ^{1/}

<u>1958</u>		<u>1960</u>
52.5	Public University	58.1
4.1	Private University	5.3
19.3	Liberal Arts	19.5
17.4	Teacher Training	13.6
7.7	Junior College	0.9
2.4	Technological	2.3
0.7	Bible	0.8

These differences, in part, reflect better retention and some increases in enrollment for 1960 through a favorable transfer ratio to universities. The marked loss in teacher training institutions, in spite of favorable transfer ratio to these colleges, is definitely associated with the granting of associate degrees in elementary education by Montana teacher training institutions. ^{2/}

^{1/} Jennings, Dolf, "A 1960 Supplement to: A Report on the Activities of the 1958 Montana High School Graduates, Enrolling in College, Autumn, 1958", State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, March 20, 1961, pp. 10.

^{2/} Ibid., pp. 6.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. This study is concerned with the college attendance, continuation, completion, and drop-outs of the 2,682 Montana high school graduates of 1958, who went to college.

2. The report contained 6,928 graduates from 173 public secondary schools and 16 non-public schools, or a population of 99.7 per cent.

3. The total college enrollments for the 1958 graduates, 2,682 students, consisted of 1,445 men (42.2%) and 1,237 women (35.3%). In 1959, a total of 1,848 students enrolled; 1,008 men (29.4%) and 840 women (24.0%). The 1960 statistics show a total of 1,422 students enrolling, 860 men (25.1%) and 562 women (16.1%).

4. The purpose of the study, according to Jennings,^{1/} was to answer objectively some of the many questions asked concerning the number and quality of Montana students enrolling in college, grades earned, retention and other factors involved in the success of these students.

5. The data for the original study was secured through the assistance of school administrators and guidance personnel from all the public schools in Montana and from sixteen non-public schools. The information secured was analyzed on the basis of sex, size of

^{1/} Jennings, Dolf, State Supervisor of Occupational Information and Vocational Guidance, State Department of Public Instruction, Helena, Montana.

high schools, and on the basis of types of colleges attended.

6. School Groups were classified on the basis of size into: 0-125, 126-375, 376+ enrollments, college towns, and non-public schools. In the March 1962 supplement issue, the size of schools for reporting purposes were changed to: 0-75, 76-150, 151-300, 301+ enrollments, college towns, and non-public schools.

7. The purpose of this study is to summarize and interpret the study by Jennings which is contained in several progress reports.

8. 38.7 per cent of the 1958 Montana high school graduates enrolled in college, 42.2% men and 35.3% women. Approximately 50% of the graduates attended public universities, with major enrollments in public universities, teacher training institutions, and liberal arts colleges.

9. 550 or 79.5 per cent of those graduating in the top 10 per cent of their class enrolled in college. 143 (64.1%) men and 223 (66%) women enrolled in Montana institutions. 80 (35.9%) men and 115 (34%) women enrolled in out-of-state institutions.

10. There is a definite need for more and earlier planning concerning the high school program and after high school plans as indicated by:

a. Excessive drop-outs, particularly from students of small high schools.

b. Excessive loss of women from the college program as compared with men.

c. Large numbers enrolling in college from the lower academic half of their class (exclusive of those who enroll in terminal programs), who have not continued their programs.

11. The large number of women who are married and have discontinued college, and the additional group who marry during high school years or soon after high school graduation, indicates a very definite need for fundamental or practical course work other than the strictly college preparatory programs.

12. Indications are that many of those discontinuing college are working in jobs similar to those taken by high school graduates, and that their brief college training has played little part in improving their job status.

13. College enrollments from Montana high schools tend to increase with the size of school. College drop-outs rates of graduates of larger high schools tend to decrease.

14. One hundred two girls with less than a C (2.0) average enrolled in college; 14 are still in school in 1961. Two hundred sixty-nine men entered college with less than a C (2.0) average. Of this group, 85 are still enrolled in college. At least 2 may graduate with honors this year. 16 others have graduation possibilities, 34 are classified as Juniors, 24 as Sophomores, and 9 as Freshmen.

15. Approximately one-fourth of the students enrolled in Junior Colleges have transferred to four-year colleges.

16. Approximately 25 per cent of the 1958 group of women enrolled in college in 1958 are teaching in elementary schools in the state in 1961.

17. A total of 755 students graduated from college in 1962. 407 men (28%) and 348 women (28%).

18. A high percentage enrolling in college is not an indication of an effective school or guidance program. (Opinion by Jennings).

RELATED IMPLICATIONS

1. This study is very comprehensive and time prevents the complete interpretation of each factor in the college attendance of the total population.

2. Inferences have to be made in many cases in order to draw conclusions.

3. "Lost" students in some cases must be dropped because of lack of time and finances to trace a student.

4. Terminal students, such as two-year graduates in nursing, pre-professional, teacher training students, etc., should be considered as graduates, even though not four-year graduates.

5. Grouping of students in non-public schools provides not a true sample, compared to the total public school population by size of school.

6. "Proximity" of students of college towns is a recognized factor in retention in college.

7. Some schools (by size) send more students to college than do others. This may or may not be an indication of an effective school.

8. The excessive rate of drop-outs indicates a need for more fundamental or practical course work in high schools other than the strictly college preparatory programs.

9. The high transfer rate in the early years of college, indicates that students have enrolled in the wrong college in the first place, or had no definite plans for their college education.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jennings, Dolf, Director, A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE 1958 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLING IN COLLEGE, AUTUMN, 1958. State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, Helena, Montana, April 1960.

State of Montana, HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUTS AND THE JOB PICTURE FOR GRADUATES AND DROP-OUTS. Montana Guidance Newsletter, State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, Helena, Montana, January 1961.

Jennings, Dolf, Director, A 1960 SUPPLEMENT TO: A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE 1958 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLING IN COLLEGE, AUTUMN, 1958. State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, Helena, Montana, March 20, 1961.

State of Montana, A SUMMARY REPORT OF THE 1958 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES FOR AUTUMN, 1961. Montana Guidance Newsletter, State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, March 1962.

State of Montana, HIGHLIGHTS OF STUDY OF 1953 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE. Montana Guidance Newsletter, State Department of Public Instruction, Guidance and Counseling Services Bulletin, September 1962.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TABLE XI
NUMBER OF COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS
BY SIZE OF SCHOOL AND SEX, 1958

<u>Size of school</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-125	235	181	416
126-375	349	310	659
376-	182	143	325
Coll.Tn.	529	375	1,004
Non-pub.	150	128	278
TOTAL	1,445	1,237	2,682

TABLE XII
NUMBER OF COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS
BY SIZE OF SCHOOL AND SEX, 1959

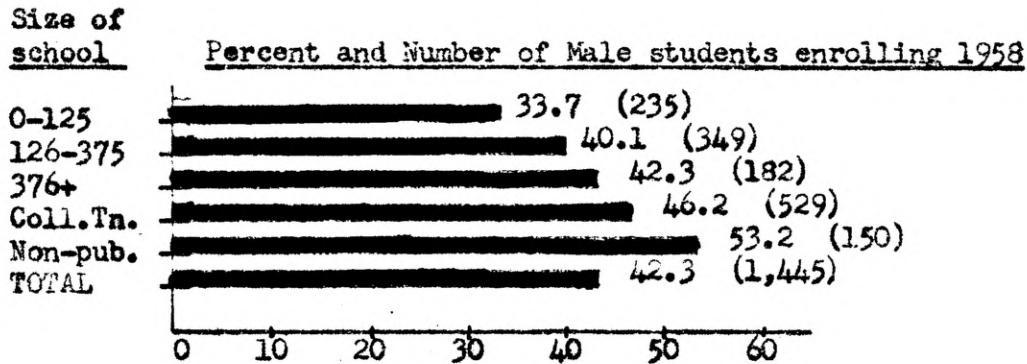
<u>size of school</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-125	150	117	267
126-375	246	212	458
376-	123	106	229
Coll.Tn.	379	316	695
Non-pub.	110	89	199
TOTAL	1,008	840	1,848

TABLE XIII
NUMBER OF COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS
BY SIZE OF SCHOOL AND SEX, 1960

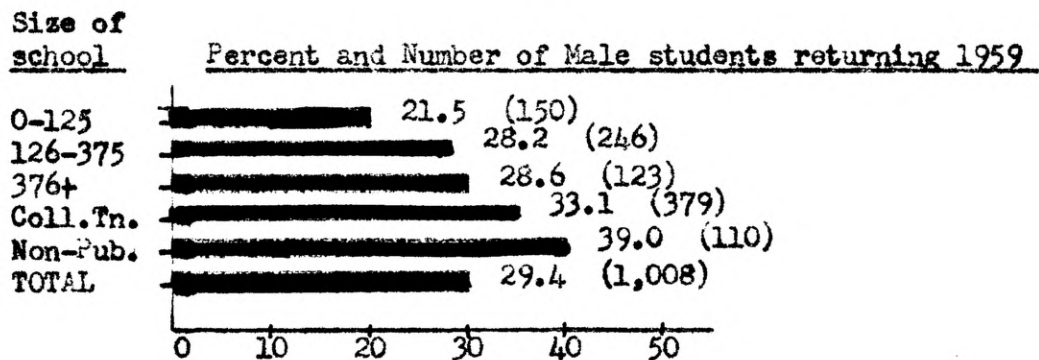
<u>size of school</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-125	115	68	183
126-375	209	123	332
376-	97	63	160
Coll.Tn.	337	233	570
Non-pub.	102	75	177
TOTAL	860	562	1,422

TABLE XIV
DISTRIBUTION OF 1958 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL MALE GRADUATES
BY SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOL AND NUMBERS OF STUDENTS
ENROLLING IN COLLEGE, FALL 1958, AND RETURNING
1958 AND 1960

1958



1959



1960

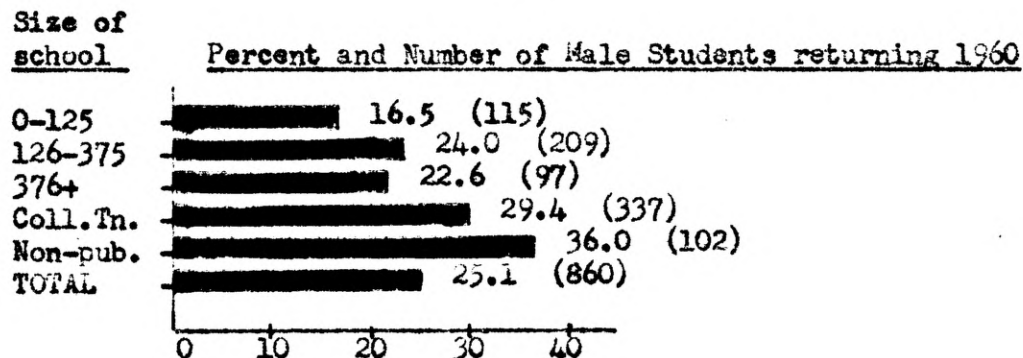
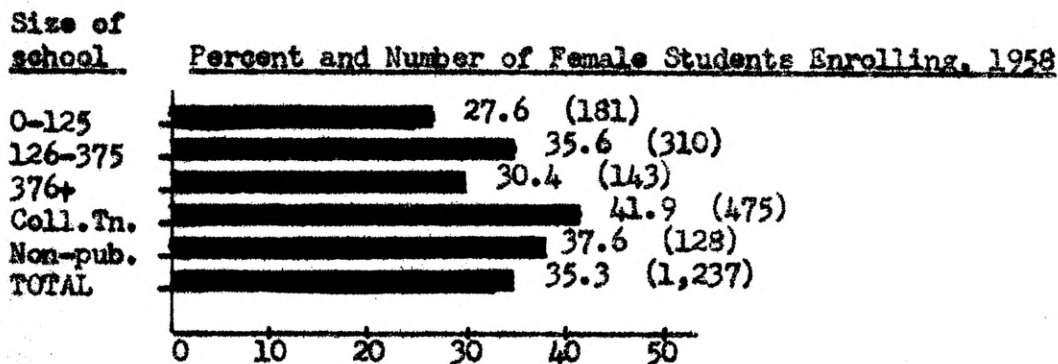
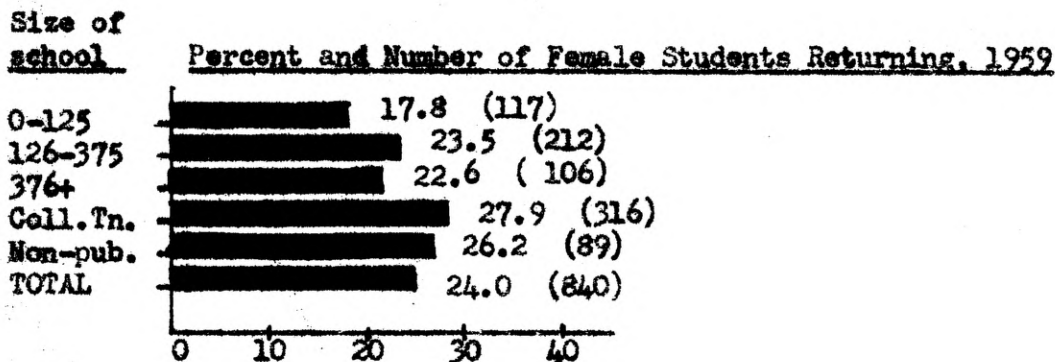


TABLE XV
DISTRIBUTION OF 1958 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL FEMALE GRADUATES
BY SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOL AND NUMBERS OF STUDENTS
ENROLLING IN COLLEGE, FALL 1958, AND RETURNING
1959 AND 1960

1958



1959



1960

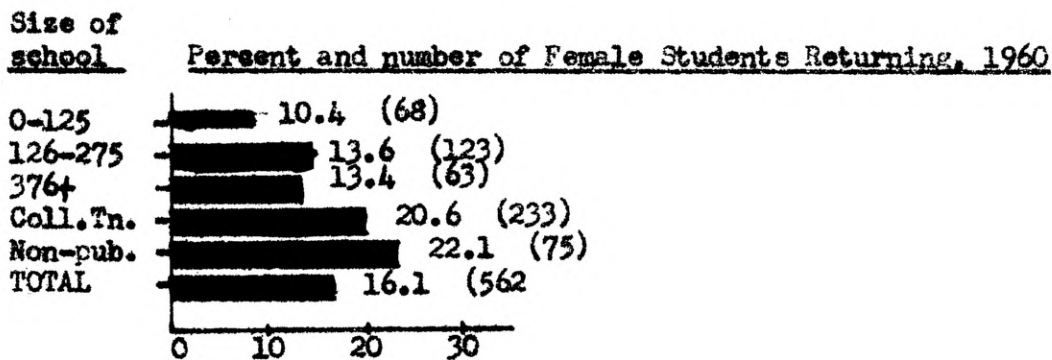


TABLE XVI
PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN
BY YEARS - 1958, 1959, AND 1960

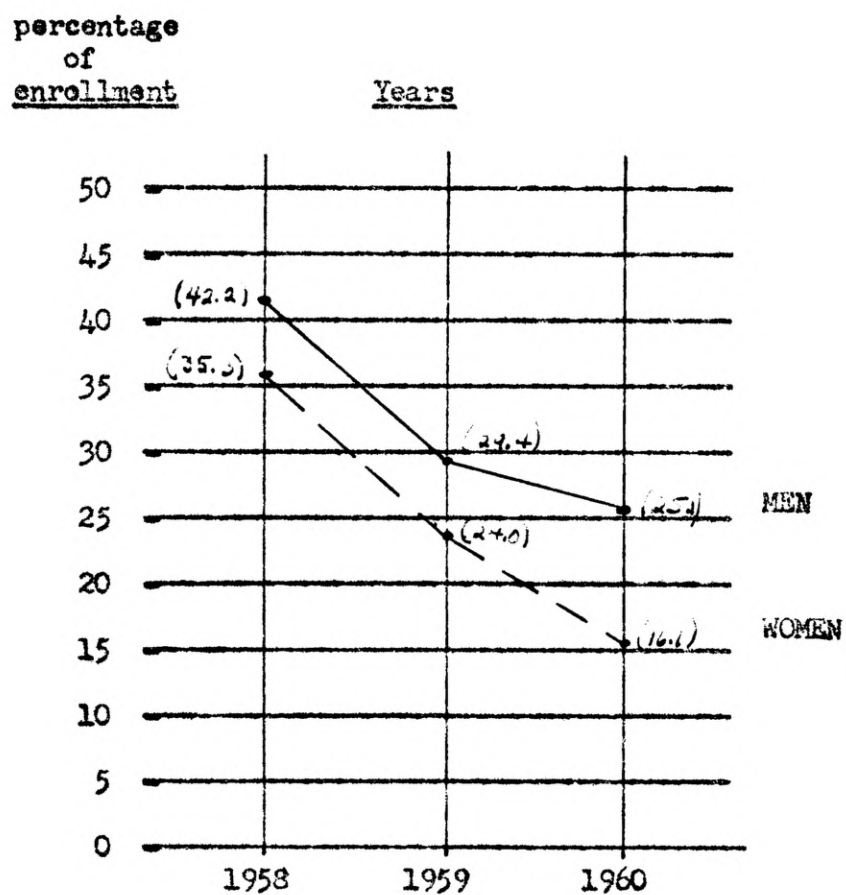


TABLE XVII
TOTAL ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PERCENTAGE-WISE
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1958 - 1960

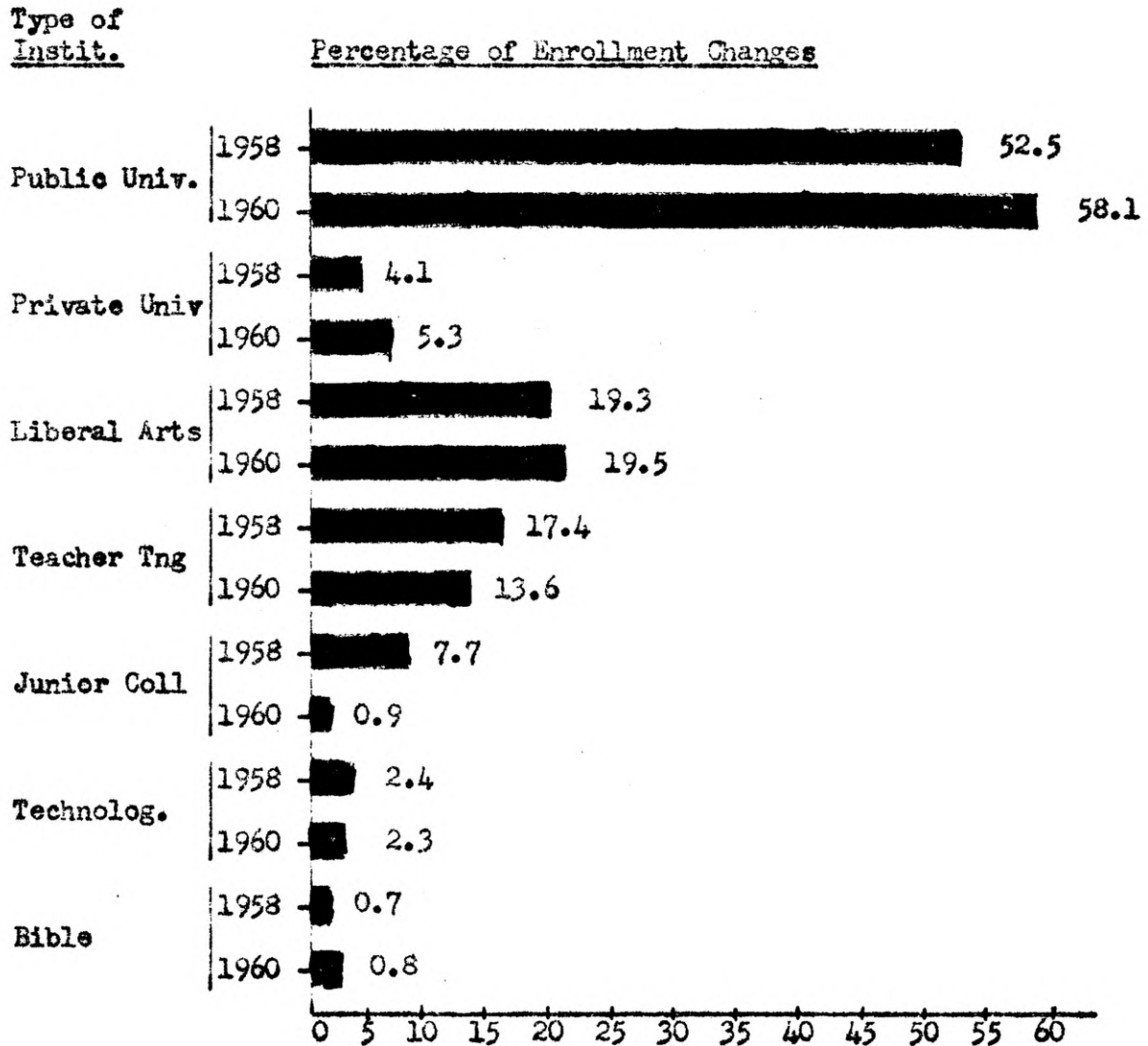


TABLE XVIII
COLLEGE GRADUATES TO JUNE, 1962, BY MAJOR AREA

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Art	12	2	10
Architecture	8	8	
Business Adm. (1)	64	48	16
Biological Sciences (2)	45	26	19
Home Economics	28		28
Nursing	33		33
Physical Sciences (3)	49	44	5
Mathematics	35	28	7
Medical Preparation (4)	30	23	7
Engineering (5)	41	41	
Agriculture (6)	14	14	
Industrial Arts & T	7	7	
Radio & TV	4	4	
P. E.	23	11	12
Education (7)	129	23	106
Liberal Arts (8)	43	32	11
Economics (9)	13	13	
Sociology (10)	32	14	18
History (11)	43	29	14
Religion (12)	8	4	4
Music	22	9	13
English (13)	40	16	24
Speech (14)	8	1	7
Foreign Language (15)	10	4	6
Unclassified	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL GRADUATES	755	407	348

- (1) Includes business administration, commercial science, business arts, accounting, commercial investments and real estate, marketing and advertising.
- (2) Biological science, bacteriology, botany, entomology, fish and wild-life, microbiology and public health, medical technology, forestry, chiropractry, physical therapy.
- (3) Physical science: chemistry, geography, physics.
- (4) Medical Preparation: pre-medicine, pre-veterinarian, pre-dental, pharmacy,
- (5) Engineering: civil, mechanical, chemical, electrical, technology, geological, metallurgical, petroleum, aeronautics admin.
- (6) Agriculture: Agriculture education, agriculture economics, agriculture production, animal industry.
- (7) Education: elementary, secondary.
- (8) Liberal Arts: humanities, literature, philosophy, pre-law.
- (9) Economics: Industrial relations.
- (10) Sociology: psychology.
- (11) History: history and political science, political science.
- (12) Religion: Bible, theology.
- (13) English, journalism, library science.
- (15) Foreign language: French, Spanish, Latin, German.

NOTE: This is from the latest information compiled and ready for publication.

TABLE XIX
COLLEGE GRADUATES TO JUNE, 1962, BY MAJOR AREA
AND SIZE OF SCHOOL

MALE

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>0-75</u>	<u>76-150</u>	<u>151-300</u>	<u>301+</u>	<u>C.T.</u>	<u>Non-pub.</u>
Art	2					2	
Architecture	8	1		1	1	5	
Business Adm.	48	5	2	7	9	22	3
Biol. Science	26	1	2	7	2	11	3
Physical Sc.	44	4	3	5	9	20	3
Mathematics	28	2	4	6	4	9	3
Med. Prep.	23	1	1	2	4	11	4
Engineering	41	1	6	4	8	18	4
Agriculture	14		4	3	2	5	
Ind.Arts & T.	7	2				3	2
Radio & TV	4			1		3	
Physical Educ.	11	1	1	2	3	4	
Education	23		4	2	5	8	4
Liberal Arts	32	1	2	2	8	6	13
Economics	13		2	3	2	3	3
Sociology	14	1	2	3	2	5	1
History	29		3	4	5	11	6
Religion	4			1	2		1
Music	9			1		6	2
English	16		1	2	6	4	3
Speech	1					1	
Foreign Lang.	4				2	1	1
Unclassified	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	407	21	37	56	75	161	57

NOTE: This is from the latest information compiled and ready for publication.

TABLE XX
COLLEGE GRADUATES TO JUNE, 1962, BY MAJOR AREA
AND SIZE OF SCHOOL

FEMALE

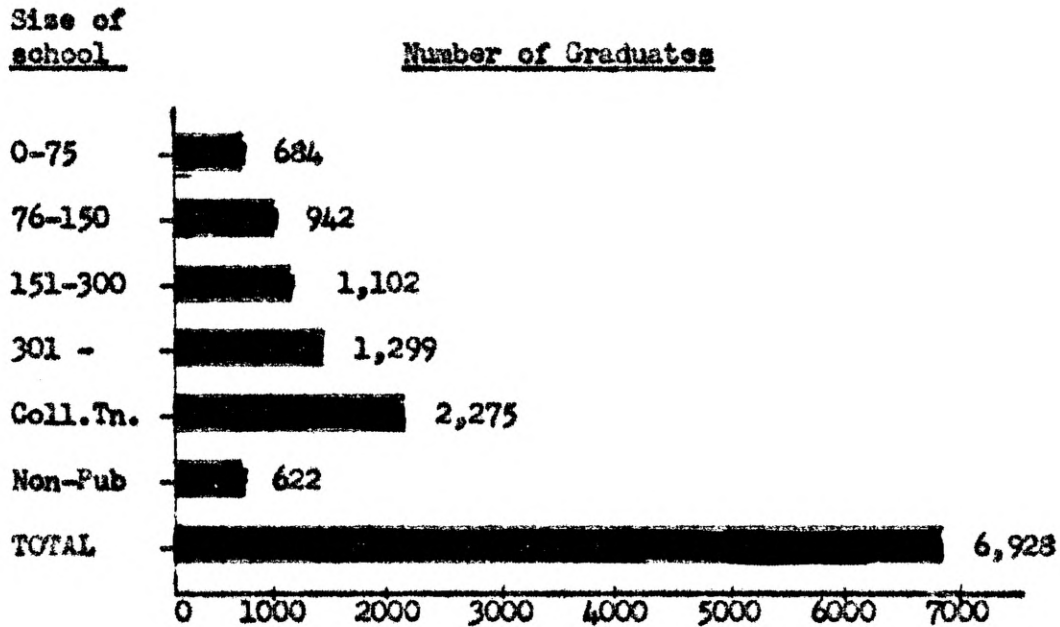
<u>Area</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>0-75</u>	<u>76-150</u>	<u>151-300</u>	<u>301+</u>	<u>C.T.</u>	<u>Non-pub.</u>
Art	10			1	1	7	1
Business Adm.	16	1	2	3	5	5	
Biol. Sciences	19	1		3	4	9	2
Home Economics	28	2	11	3	2	6	4
Nursing	33	3	2	3	4	19	2
Physical Sc.	5					4	1
Mathematics	7	1		2	2	1	1
Med. Prep.	7				3	3	1
Physical Educ.	12	3	1		4	3	1
Education	105	6	12	18	18	44	8
Liberal Arts	12			1		11	
Sociology	18	1	1	2	1	11	2
History	14			1		13	
Religion	4		2	1			1
Music	12	1	1		4	4	2
English	24			7	3	9	5
Speech	7				3	3	1
Foreign Lang.	6			3		2	1
Unclassified	<u>8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL	348	19	33	49	56	158	33

NOTE: This is from the latest information compiled and ready for publication.

APPENDIX - B

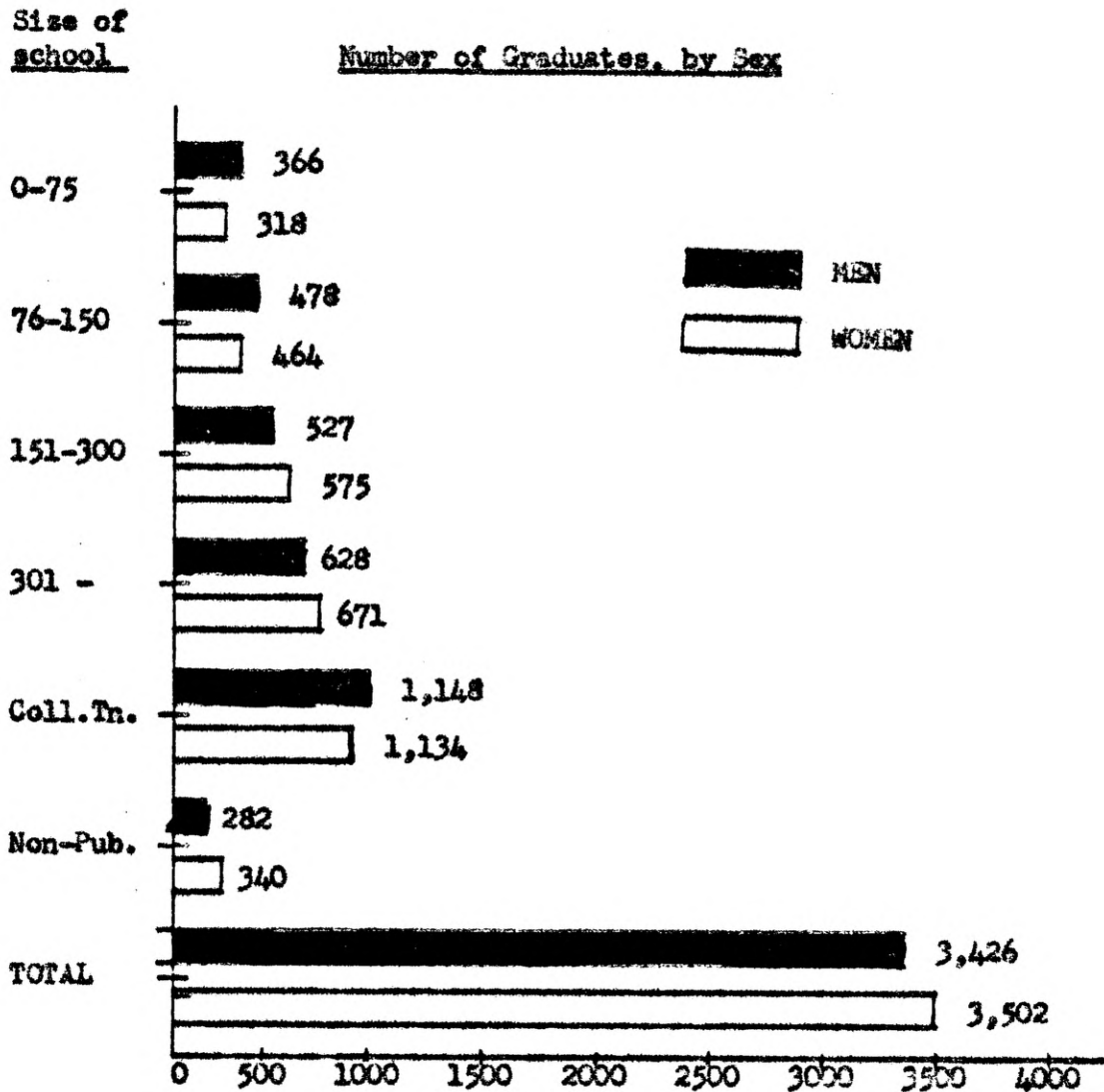
LATEST INFORMATION - SCHOOL SIZE - 0-75, ETC.

TABLE I
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS GRADUATING BY SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOL
(1958)



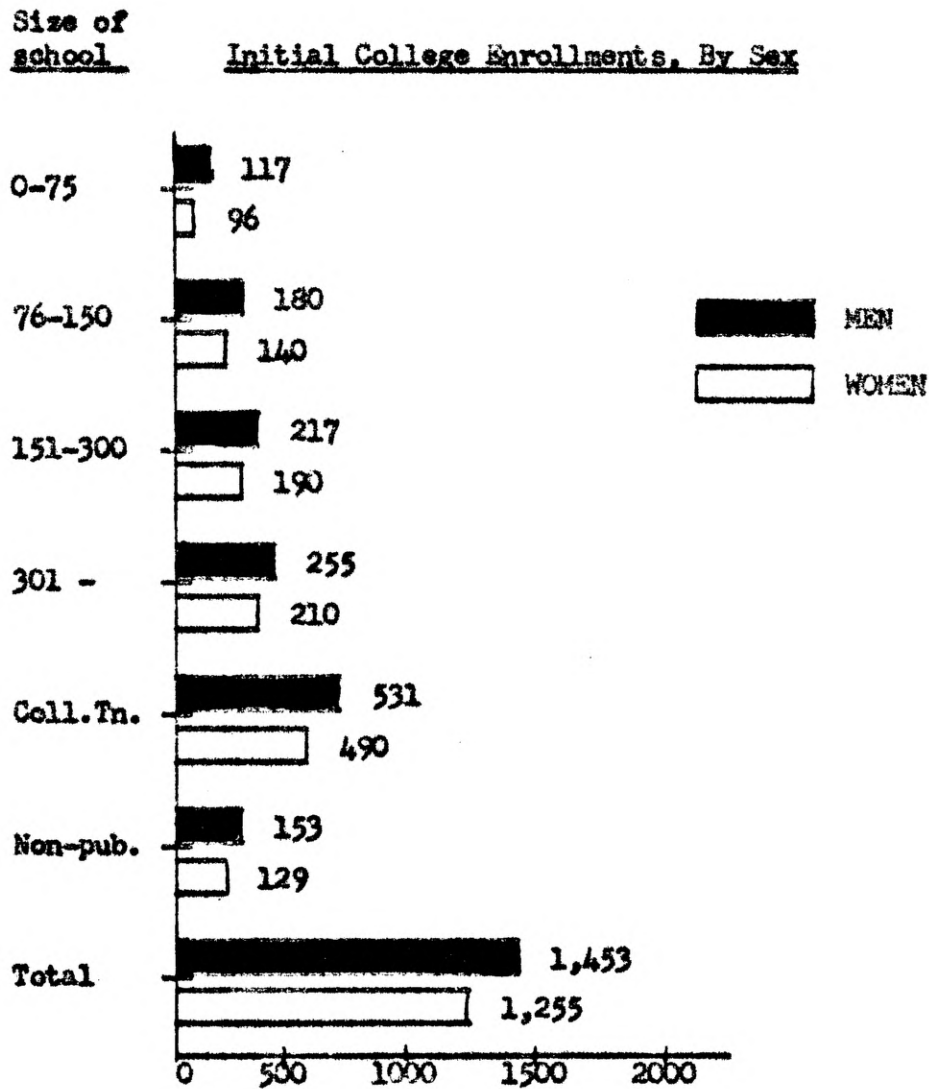
NOTE: This information from latest statistics. Refer to Table II, page 5.

TABLE II
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS GRADUATING
BY SEX AND SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOLS
(1958)



NOTE: This information from latest statistics. Refer to Table III, Page 6.

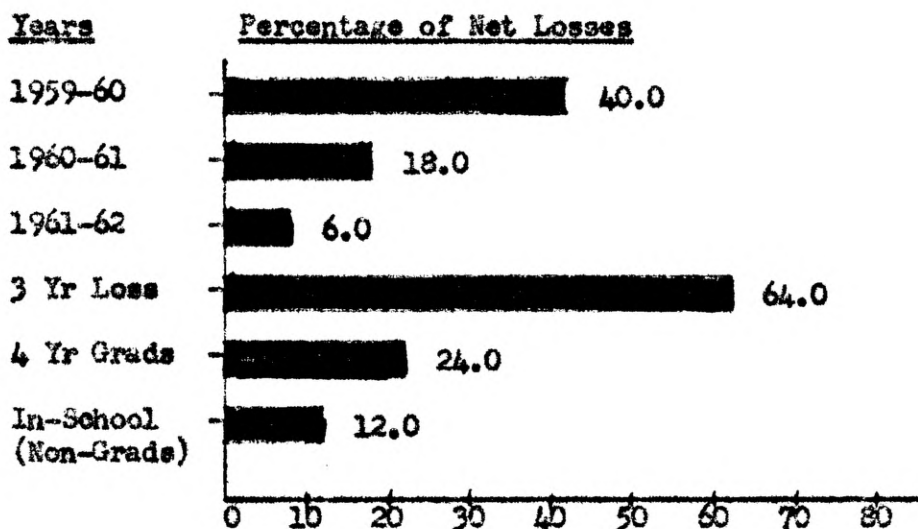
TABLE III
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLING IN COLLEGE
BY SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOL AND SEX
(1958)



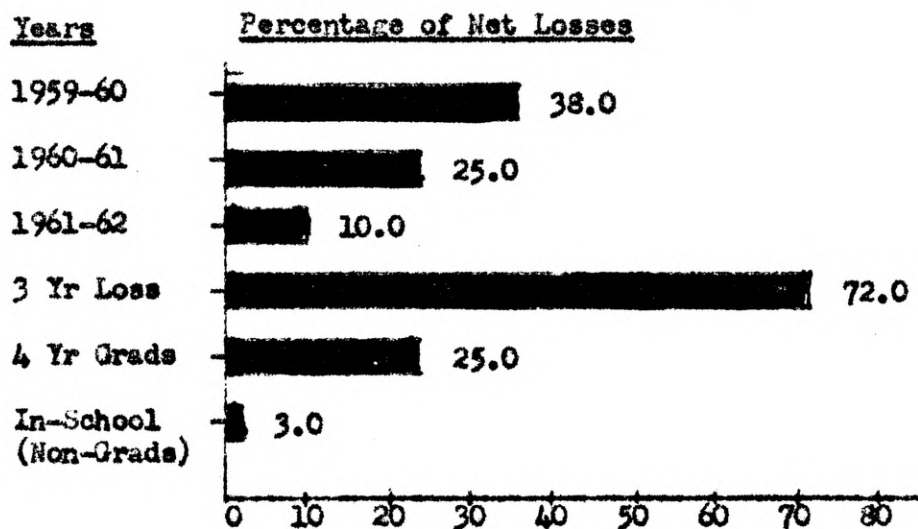
NOTE: This information from latest statistics. Refer to Table VI, Page 11.

TABLE IV
STUDENT MORTALITY
NET LOSSES, BY YEARS, FROM FOUR YEAR COLLEGES

A - MEN (1,355 TOTAL)



B - WOMEN (1,145 TOTAL)



NOTE: This information from latest statistics. Refer to Table VIII, Page 17.

TABLE V
DISCONTINUANTS
COMPLETING TERMINAL PROGRAMS

<u>Program</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Business	3	21	24
2. Practical Nursing		7	7
3. Nursing		61	61
4. Teacher Training (Cert.)	17	89	106
5. Vocational-Technical	12	6	18
6. Bible	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
7. TOTAL	35	188	223

NOTE: This information from latest statistics.

TABLE VI
DISTRIBUTION OF 1958 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL MALE STUDENTS
BY SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOL AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS
ENROLLING IN COLLEGE, FALL 1958, AND RETURNING
1958

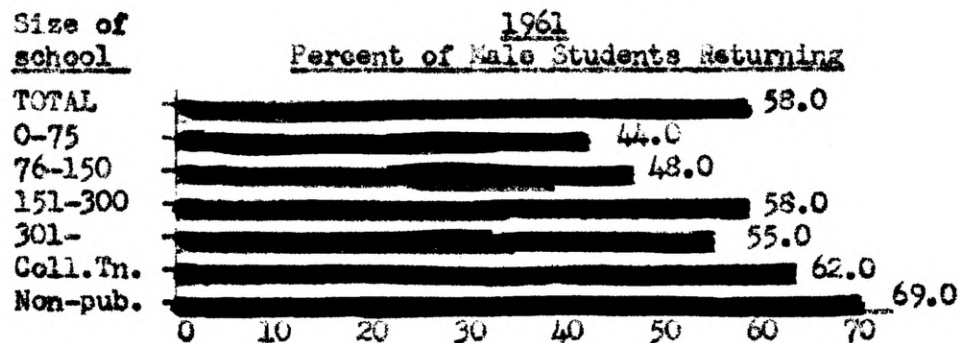
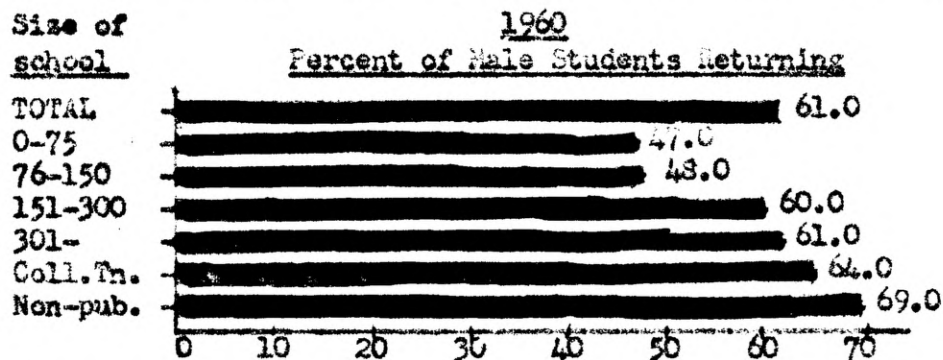
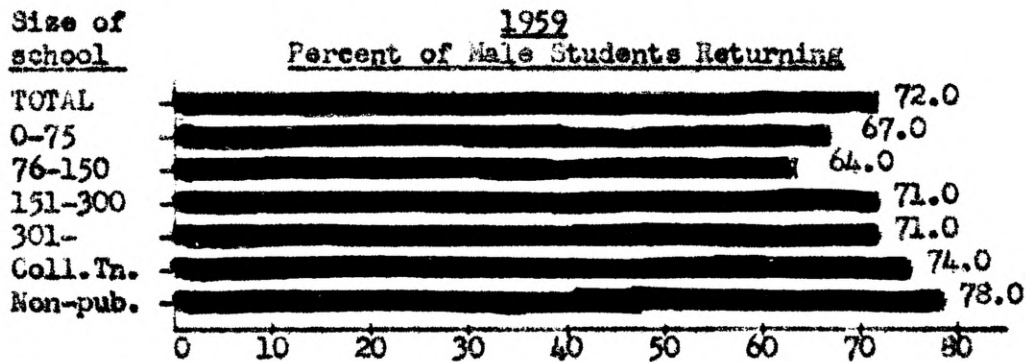
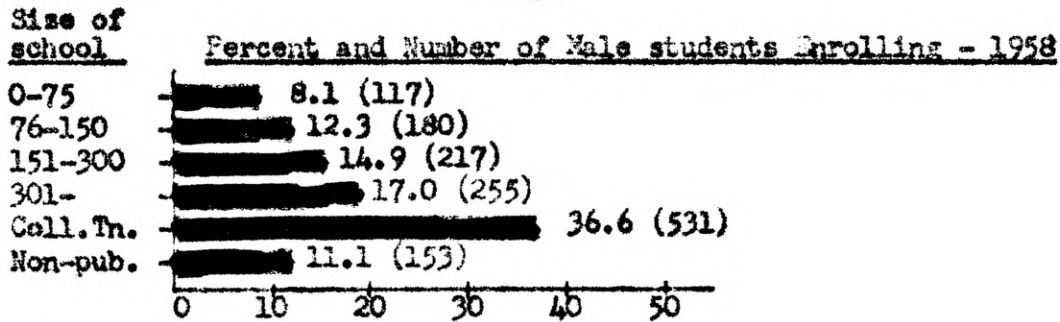
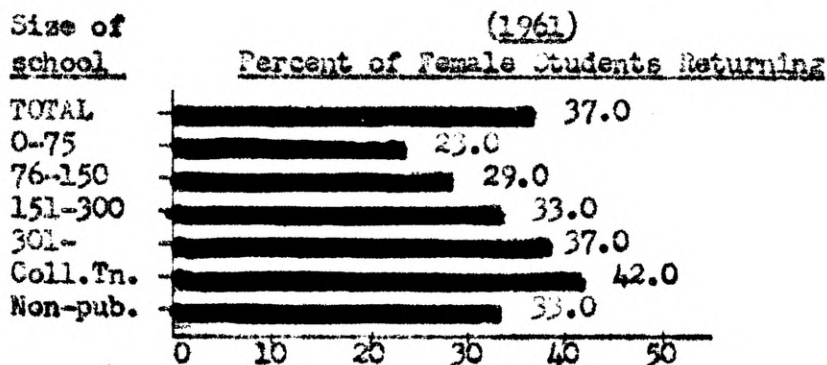
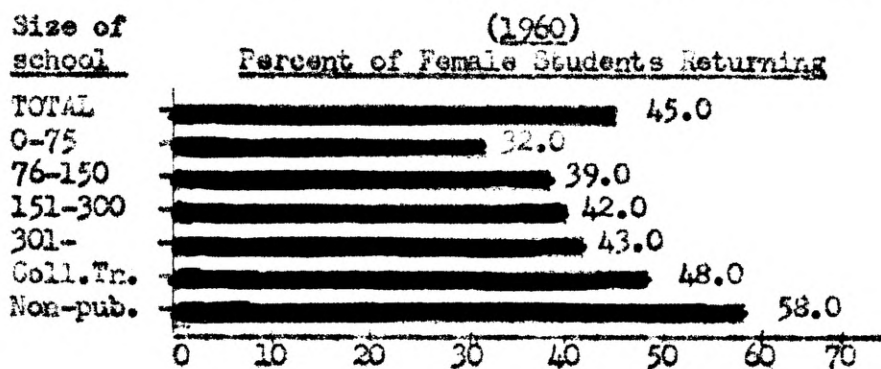
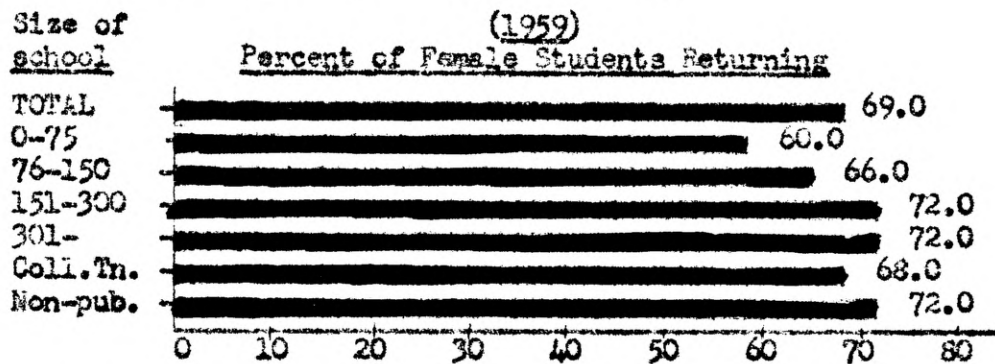
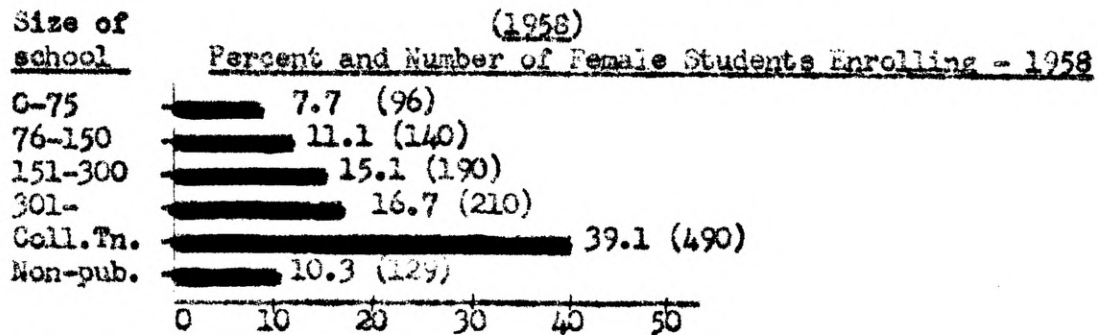


TABLE VII
DISTRIBUTION OF 1958 MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS
BY SIZE OF HIGH SCHOOL AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS
ENROLLING IN COLLEGE, FALL 1958, AND RETURNING



MONTANA STATE COLLEGE

BOZEMAN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

March 27, 1963

Library
Montana State College
Campus

Dear Sirs:

Find attached a copy of a special problem study by William Aubert, Graduate Student, on "A Study of 1958 Montana High School Graduates Attendance in Institutions of Higher Education". We would like to have this in the library.

Yours truly,



Leo L. Knuti, Head
Agricultural Education Department

LLK:ph
Enc.