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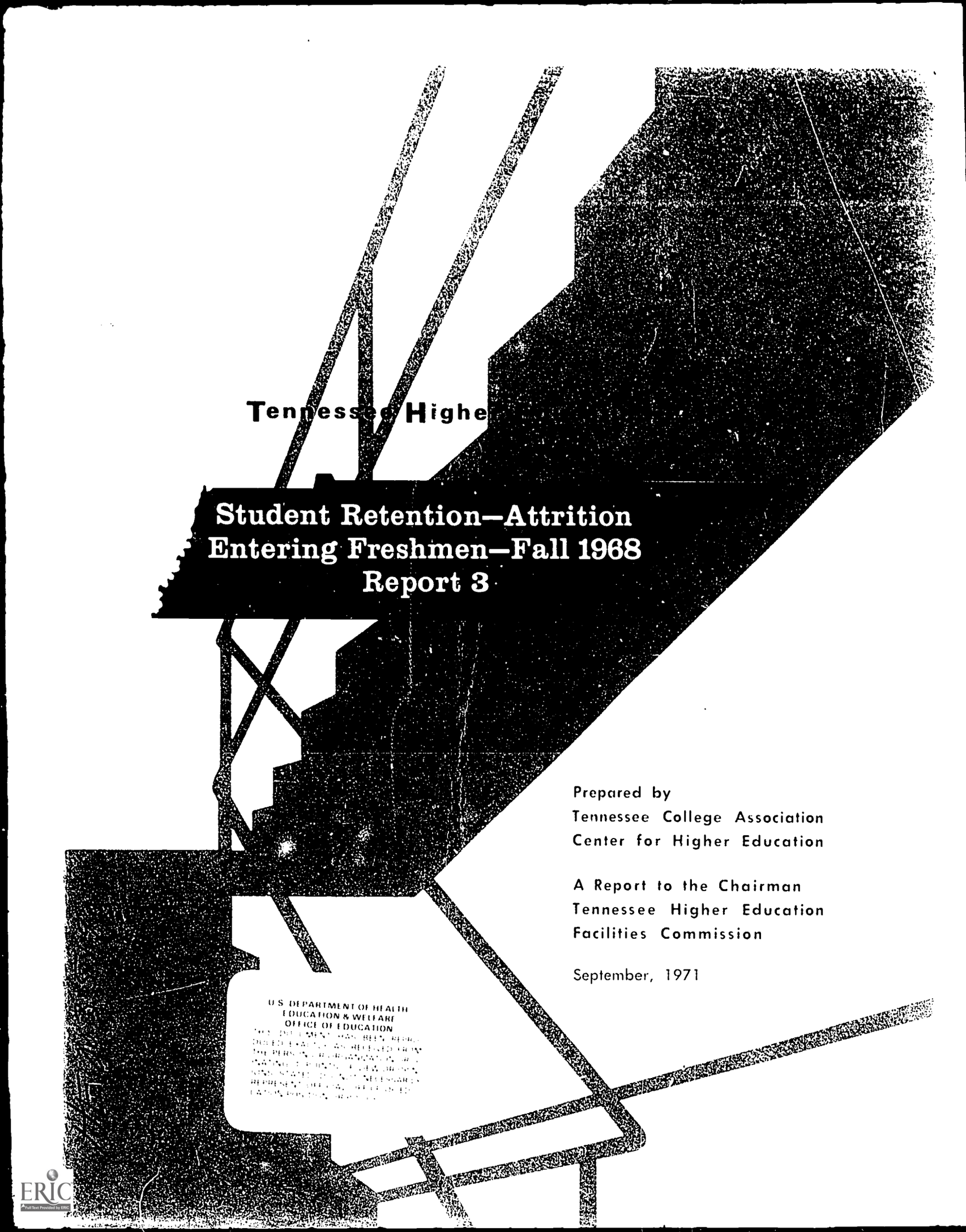
ABSTRACT

This document presents a report of a study that was designed to determine the rate of retention of students enrolled in colleges and universities in Tennessee that physical facility needs of institutions in the state might be determined. The first year of the study, 1968, was spent in compiling information on students entering Tennessee colleges and universities. In the fall of 1969, each participating college was sent a list of the students from their institutions who were in the original sample and were asked to indicate whether each student was enrolled as of the first week in October 1969. If the students were enrolled, they were classified as persisters. Those not enrolled were surveyed, and depending upon their responses, were classified as transfers, known terminators, or non-respondents. A similar procedure was followed in fall 1970, and the results are compared with the 1969 data. It was found that 65% of the 1969-70 persisters remained in the same institution, 9% transferred, 4% were known terminators, and 22% were non-respondents. Of the original sample, after 2 years of school it was found the 42% of the students were in their original institutions, 11% had transferred, 10% were known terminators, and 36% were non-respondents. For a related document see HE 003 520. (HS)



Student Retention—Attrition Entering Freshmen—Fall 1968 Report 3

Prepared by
Tennessee College Association
Center for Higher Education

A Report to the Chairman
Tennessee Higher Education
Facilities Commission

September, 1971

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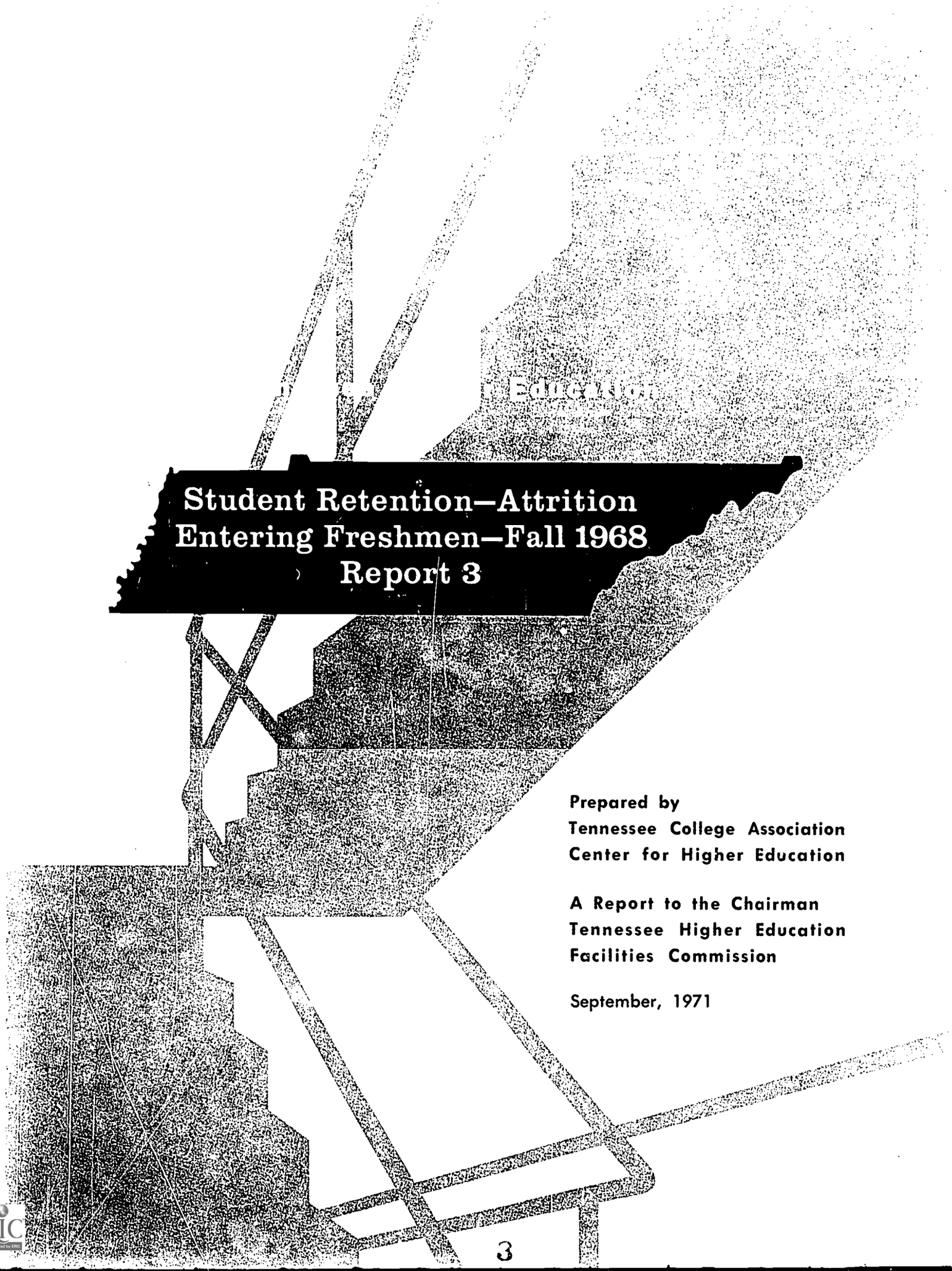

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FOREWORD

The bylaws of the Tennessee College Association establish that the first purpose of the Center for Higher Education shall be "to promote cooperation and planning of the participating institutions toward the most effective use of their educational facilities, personnel and other resources in meeting the needs of higher education in Tennessee." A further purpose is "to conduct surveys, studies and research in higher education on behalf of participating institutions."

Consistent with these purposes and the philosophy of the Association, this is one in a series of reports prepared by the TCA Center for Higher Education for the Tennessee Higher Education Facilities Commission. The study staff would express again their appreciation and respect for the professional concern evidenced by the institutions already burdened with requests for information and demands on limited staffs and budgets.

Ida Long Rogers
Director
TCA Center for Higher Education

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

INTRODUCTION

This is the third report of a long-range study of retention and attrition of students in Tennessee colleges and universities.

Purpose and Scope of the Study

The Tennessee Higher Education Facilities Commission has the dual responsibility of determining as nearly as possible the physical facility needs of institutions in the state and of allocating to those institutions on as equitable a basis as possible the funds made available to it through the Division of College Facilities of the United States Office of Education. Reasonable projections of needs cannot be made without adequate information, including information on student enrollment. Knowledge of enrollment potential is inadequate without information concerning the rate of retention of students already enrolled. To provide this additional information to assist in decision-making is the purpose for which this study was funded.

Beyond this initial purpose, however, is a more basic concern for the loss in human resources when able students fail to enter college or do not remain to complete their educational goals. For this reason it was decided to provide sufficient information for the state as a whole and to furnish individual institutions insights into the nature of their own student population.

The first year of the study was designed to provide a composite profile of the entering freshmen in Tennessee colleges and universities and to supply this information to individual institutions on their own students. The report of the first year's study was published on July 1, 1969. Reference should be made to that volume for details of sampling procedures, limitations, cautions and other information.

In the fall of 1969 each participating college was sent a list of the students from their institution who were in the original sample and were asked to indicate whether each student was enrolled as of the first week in October, 1969. Institutions were asked to provide the

grade point average for the freshman year for all students in their sample and any available information on the location of students not currently enrolled (e.g., where they had transferred). Those students who were still in the college of their original enrollment were classified as PERSISTERS. A letter and questionnaire were sent to the home address of students who were not enrolled in their original college. Those students who reported that they were enrolled in another college were classified as TRANSFERS. Those students who indicated that they were not enrolled in any college were identified as KNOWN TERMINATORS. Students who failed to reply even after a follow-up card was mailed were reported as NON-RESPONDENTS. Analysis and statistical treatment of the data were published in Report 2 on November 1, 1970.

Procedure for Report 3

A similar procedure was followed in the fall of 1970. Each participating institution was sent a list of the students from their institution known to be enrolled in the fall of 1969, with the request that they indicate whether the student was still enrolled. They were also asked to provide the cumulative grade point average for all students on their list. Those students who were still enrolled were classified as PERSISTERS. A letter and questionnaire were sent to the home address of students not enrolled in their original college and the same classifications were used.

Comparisons were made and percentages reported in relation to the persisters from the fall of 1969. In determining significant differences between persisters, transfers, known terminators and non-respondents the Pearson X^2 statistic was used.

$$\text{Chi-square} = \frac{(f_{o1}-f_{e1})^2}{f_{e1}} + \frac{(f_{o2}-f_{e2})^2}{f_{e2}} + \ldots + \frac{(f_{on}-f_{en})^2}{f_{en}}$$ where f_{oj} are observed and f_{ej} are expected frequencies, may be used to test whether a sample distribution differs significantly from an expected distribution. This statistic tests for "goodness-of-fit" of the observed distribution or equivalency tests for statistical association among

categorical attributes.[1]

Cautions

To interpret accurately the data reported, the reader's attention is called to the following statements.

1. It was assumed that information supplied by institutions or students was correct.
2. In general, table percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole figure.
3. As far as can be ascertained all subtotals and totals columns balance. Allowed error is 5% for all figures produced by the computer and hand-figuring.
4. Introductory comments should be read with care.
5. This volume can best be read in conjunction with Report 1. While they last, additional copies may be secured by writing the Tennessee Higher Education Facilities Commission, 246 Cordell Hull Building, Nashville, Tennessee, 37219.

A further word of caution is appropriate. The reader is reminded that the original data concerning students on which subsequent reports are based were collected prior to the student's entry to college. They reflected what the student expected to do at that time. Age, marital status, expected scholarships and loans, proposed field of study, vocational choice, level of aspiration, housing and car plans, full or part-time status, work plans - all are subject to change. The collection of new or supplementary data was not possible within the existing research grant. Beyond the first year the significance of these non-intellective factors is open to much speculation.

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[1] Hays, William L. Statistics for Psychology, Chapter 17, Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1963

TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARY BY SPONSORSHIP
FALL 1970

Inst. Code	Original Sample	Persisters		Transfers		Known Terminators		Non-respondents	
PUBLIC	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2	91	12	13	7	8	8	9	33	36
11	254	111	44	7	3	7	3	39	15
14	97	51	53	4	4	4	4	13	13
15	107	6	7	10	9	7	7	30	28
23	206	90	44	4	2	6	3	24	12
24	181	101	56	3	2	4	2	20	11
30	780	374	48	30	4	23	3	81	10
37	149	66	44	8	5	0	0	17	11
45	178	101	57	2	1	3	2	22	12
50	471	232	49	24	5	7	1	52	11
51	117	17	15	8	7	3	3	30	26
53	143	51	36	2	1	3	2	18	13
SUBTOTAL	2,777	1,212	43	109	4	75	3	379	14
PRIVATE									
1	77	41	53	3	4	0	0	8	10
4	52	3	6	5	10	6	12	21	40
5	44	19	43	4	9	2	5	3	7
6	43	20	47	1	2	0	0	5	12
8	131	13	10	48	37	7	5	12	9
9	89	56	63	1	1	4	4	5	6
10	40	29	73	0	0	0	0	1	3
12	45	21	47	0	0	2	4	3	7
13	110	45	41	4	4	2	2	20	18
16	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	62
17	95	37	39	4	4	1	1	13	14
18	104	48	46	9	9	2	2	12	12
19	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	62
20	116	9	8	14	12	7	6	38	33
21	29	23	79	0	0	0	0	4	14
22	62	30	48	4	6	3	5	5	8

TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARY BY SPONSORSHIP

FALL 1970 (Continued)

Inst. Code	Original Sample	Persisters		Transfers		Known Terminators		Non-respondents	
PRIVATE	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
25	73	32	44	0	0	2	3	10	14
26	78	36	46	2	3	0	0	5	6
27	29	3	10	7	24	2	7	7	24
28	84	43	51	10	12	3	4	6	7
29	61	34	56	3	5	5	8	6	9
32	147	118	80	6	4	3	2	7	5
34	88	35	40	7	8	3	3	17	19
35	90	42	47	6	7	4	4	2	2
36	45	29	64	2	4	1	2	5	11
38	58	20	34	7	12	2	3	9	16
40	121	61	50	9	7	3	2	21	17
41	72	2	3	22	31	3	4	15	21
42	58	4	7	8	14	6	10	12	21
43	47	26	55	6	13	2	4	5	11
47	72	26	36	4	6	3	4	7	10
48	98	42	43	1	1	3	3	17	17
52	110	49	45	6	5	0	0	17	15
54	71	37	52	2	3	0	0	8	11
56	100	34	34	2	2	2	2	7	7
SUBTOTAL	2,637	1,067	40	207	8	83	3	394	15
TOTAL	5,414	2,279	42	316	6	158	3	773	14

TABLE 2

INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARY BY LEVEL

FALL 1970

Inst. Code	Original Sample	Persisters		Transfers		Known Terminators		Non-respondents	
LEVEL I	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2	91	12	13	7	8	8	9	33	36
4	52	3	6	5	10	6	12	21	40
8	131	13	10	48	37	7	5	12	9
15	107	6	7	10	9	7	7	30	28
16	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	62
20	116	9	8	14	12	7	6	38	33
27	29	3	10	7	24	2	7	7	24
41	72	2	3	22	31	3	4	15	21
42	58	4	7	8	14	6	10	12	21
51	117	17	15	8	7	3	3	30	26
SUBTOTAL	818	69	8	129	16	49	6	226	28
LEVEL II									
5	44	19	43	4	9	2	5	3	7
6	43	20	47	1	2	0	0	5	12
9	89	56	63	1	1	4	4	5	6
10	40	29	73	0	0	0	0	1	3
12	45	21	47	0	0	2	4	3	7
13	110	45	41	4	4	2	2	20	18
17	95	37	39	4	4	1	1	13	14
18	104	48	46	9	9	2	2	12	12
19	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	62
21	29	23	79	0	0	0	0	4	14
22	62	30	48	4	6	3	5	5	8
25	73	32	44	0	0	2	3	10	14
26	78	36	46	2	3	0	0	5	6
28	84	43	51	10	12	3	4	6	7
29	61	34	56	3	5	5	8	6	9
34	88	35	40	7	8	3	3	17	19
35	90	42	47	6	7	4	4	2	2
37	149	66	44	8	5	0	0	17	11
38	58	20	34	7	12	2	3	9	16

TABLE 2

INSTITUTIONAL SUMMARY BY LEVEL

FALL 1970 (Continued)

Inst. Code	Original Sample	Persisters		Transfers		Known Terminators		Non-respondents	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
40	121	61	50	9	7	3	2	21	17
43	47	26	55	6	13	2	4	5	11
47	72	26	36	4	6	3	4	7	10
48	98	42	43	1	1	3	3	17	17
52	110	49	45	6	5	0	0	17	15
54	71	37	52	2	3	0	0	8	11
56	100	34	34	2	2	2	2	7	7
SUBTOTAL	2,014	911	45	100	5	48	2	258	13
LEVEL III									
11	254	111	44	7	3	7	3	39	15
14	97	51	53	4	4	4	4	13	13
23	206	90	44	4	2	6	3	24	12
24	181	101	56	3	2	4	2	20	11
36	45	29	64	2	4	1	2	5	11
45	178	101	57	2	1	3	2	22	12
50	474	232	49	24	5	7	1	52	11
53	143	51	36	2	1	3	2	18	13
SUBTOTAL	1,578	766	48	48	3	35	2	193	12
LEVEL IV									
1	77	41	53	3	4	0	0	8	10
30	780	374	48	30	4	23	3	81	10
32	147	118	80	6	4	3	2	7	5
SUBTOTAL	1,004	533	53	39	4	26	3	96	10
TOTAL	5,414	2,279	42	316	6	158	3	773	14

TABLE 3

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

Table 3 is a summary of the various tables which follow in this report. Not all of the information from the following tables has been included in Table 3; however, enough has been included to give the reader an overview of the differences among the four groups which were identified. The percentages reported for the 1970-1971 groups are based on a comparison with the persisters of 1969-1970 from which the four 1970-1971 groups were obtained. Sixty-five percent of the 1969-1970 persisters remained in the same institution, 9% transferred, 4% were known terminators, and 22% were non-respondents.

Of the original sample, after two years of school it was found that 42% of the students were in their original institution, 11% had transferred, 10% were known terminators, and 36% were non-respondents. The following figure lists the percentages of students for public and private institutions in each of the four groups after two years of college.

FIGURE 1

	Public	Private	Total
Original Sample	2,777	2,637	5,414
Persisters	1,212 (44%)	1,067 (40%)	2,279 (42%)
Transfers	234 (8%)	384 (15%)	618 (11%)
Known Terminators	290 (10%)	348 (9%)	538 (10%)
Non-Respondents	1,032 (37%)	924 (35%)	1,956 (36%)

It should be noted that only three public junior colleges were in existence when the study was begun in 1968 and they enrolled approximately 38% of the Level I students. Since persisters are defined as those not in their institution of original registration, the larger

percentage of Level I students in private colleges would be reflective in a lower persistence rate in the private institutions. If you eliminate the two-year college students, all together the over-all persistence rate moves up to 48% from the 42% reported in this study.

The percentage of transfer students increased as a result of students transferring to four year colleges after two years in a junior college. Probably a larger percentage of the non-respondents from Level I schools were transfer students than is true of the other three levels, although there is no data to confirm this hypothesis.

Again, the known terminators and non-respondents had nearly identical characteristics. Thus, although the only thing that is known about the non-respondents is that they are no longer in the institution of original choice, the data suggest that the group of non-respondents is made up largely of drop-outs rather than transfer students.

Table 3 shows all four groups to be similar in many characteristics; however, differences do occur, and even though the differences in percentages may not be large, several times the differences led to a significant X^2 for the goodness-of-fit test.

Each of the points which follow identifies an area where differences can be recognized. For some of these only a trend is suggested; for others significant differences can be established. More detailed discussion precedes each of the individual tables.

1. In the second report there was a tendency for a smaller percentage of transfers and a larger percentage of known terminators than expected to be from Tennessee. However, those trends were not significant. These trends did not continue, and again state origin was not significantly related to retention or attrition of students after two years of college.
2. There is a trend for students from the four largest counties in Tennessee to be less likely to drop out; however, the opposite trend existed after one year of college. It should be noted that neither of these trends was significant so that county origin can also be considered unrelated to retention and attrition of college

students.

3. After the first year there were no significant differences relating to type of cummunity. After the second year the four groups did differ significantly, with students from farm and open country communities being more likely to terminate their education.
4. After one year there was only a trend shcwing a larger percentage of Caucasians in the known terminator group. After the second year this trend continued and was significant at the .05 level. Hence Caucasians were more likely to terminate and to transfer than would be expected.
5. In Report 2 it was found that a larger percentage than expected at the upper age levels terminated their education. This significant trend continues after the second year of college.
6. After the first year there was a significant trend for students from larger high schools to be more likely to remain in college. This trend continues after the second year but is not as marked; in fact, the trend is no longer significant at the .05 level.
7. After one year it was found that there were significant trends for students who were married at the time they entered college to be less likely to transfer and more likely to drop out than would be expected. After the second year no such trends exist; however, no information was available concerning changes in marital status. Whether marriage during a student's college career affects the retention or attrition of that student is not discernible from these data.
8. Again the four groups differ significantly with respect to family income with higher family incomes increasing the likelihood of a student's remaining in school.
9. As in Report 2, a trend exists for students who expect scholarships to be more likely to remain in school. However, this trend is no longer significant. As noted in the previous study, loan expectations are not significantly related to the retention

or attrition of students.

10. A continuing trend also exists for work expectations. As noted in the previous report, the more hours per week a student expects to be employed, the greater the likelihood of his terminating his education. However, after two years of college this trend is no longer significant at the .05 level.
11. There remains a trend for students expecting to have a car on campus to be more likely to drop out, but again this trend is no longer significant at the .05 level.
12. As in the previous report the highly significant differences among the four groups were found in the academic variables. Again the persisters and transfers had higher ACT scores, higher high school grade-point averages, higher freshman college grade-point averages, and higher sophomore cumulative grade-point averages than the known terminators and non-respondents.
13. Full or part-time status did not influence retention or attrition for this sample.
14. As in Report 2, the level of aspiration of students remaining in school was significantly higher than for those who terminated their education.
15. After one year of college students who expected to live on campus had an increased likelihood of remaining in school. This significant trend also exists after two years of college.

In general, the same patterns of retention and attrition as were observed after one year of college are present after the second year. Again the four groups tended to be more alike than different on non-academic variables. It is on the academic variables where the obvious differences occur. The persisters and transfers score much higher on all academic variables than the known terminators and non-respondents. Hence academic variables are the best predictors of whether a student remains in school or terminates his education.

TABLE 3

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

	Total Number	Percent from Tenn.	Percent from four largest counties in Tenn.	Percent from farm or open country	Percent from Central City	Percent Cauca-sion	Percent 18 years of age or less Jan.1,1970	Percent 22 years or older as of Jan.1,1970	Percent from High School class of less than 25
Original Sample (1968-1969)	5,414	67	29	28	34	85	78	4	3
Persisters (1969-1970)	3,528 65%	65	29	28	34	85	82	4	3
Persisters (1970-1971)	2,279 65%	64	30	26	34	84	83	4	3
Transfers (1970-1971)	316 9%	66	24	33	36	91	85	3	3
Known Terminators (1970-1971)	158 4%	63	21	37	28	89	83	4	1
Non-Respondents (1970-1971)	773 22%	69	29	30	35	83	76	4	2

TABLE 3

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY (Continued)

	Percent from High School Class of 400 or more	Percent married when entered school	Percent with family income less than $5,000	Percent with family income $10,000 or more	Percent expecting scholar-ship	Percent expecting loan	Percent expecting to work 30 or more hours per week	Percent expecting no employ-ment
Original Sample (1968-1969)	17	3	19	23	60	51	3	45
Persisters (1969-1970)	17	3	20	23	63	50	3	47
Persisters (1970-1971)	18	3	19	25	64	50	2	48
Transfers (1970-1971)	14	2	19	21	64	52	1	47
Known Terminators (1970-1971)	17	3	26	19	52	52	4	43
Non-Respondents (1970-1971)	17	3	21	20	59	53	4	44

TABLE 3

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY (Continued)

	Percent expecting to bring car to campus	Percent with ACT of 26 over	Percent with ACT of 15 or less	Percent with H.S. GPA of "B" or better	Percent with Freshman college GPA of "B" or better	Percent with Soph. college GPA of "B" or better	Percent enrolled full-time	Percent expecting at least Bachelor's degree	Percent expecting to live on campus
Original Sample (1968-1969)	35	11	26	62	-	-	98	86	70
Persisters (1969-1970)	32	14	23	66	33	-	99	93	71
Persisters (1970-1971)	31	17	20	70	36	42	99	96	72
Transfers (1970-1971)	31	14	19	64	39	47	99	92	77
Known Terminators (1970-1971)	32	8	29	55	25	22	98	78	66
Non-Respondents (1970-1971)	36	7	30	57	29	21	99	86	65

TABLE 4

STATE ORIGIN

An analysis of the geographic origin of the original sample of students (September, 1968) showed that 67% were from Tennessee and 33% were from out-of-state. In September, 1969, 65% of the students remaining in the original institution were from Tennessee. These persisters were followed for another year. The known terminators of 1969 showed a tendency for a larger percentage than expected to be from Tennessee. However, the X^2 goodness-of-fit test showed that there were no significant differences among the four groups (persisters, transfers, known terminators, and non-respondents) as to their state origins.

Table 4 shows that the four groups for 1970 have nearly the same distributions as the persisters of 1969. Then the tendency for more students than expected from Tennessee in the known terminator group is reversed after the second year. However, analysis yields a $X^2=2.66$ which is not significant at the .05 level. Hence state origin does not seem to be related to the retention and attrition of students after their second year in college.

TABLE 4

STATE ORIGIN

ORIGIN	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Tennessee	1,003	83	460	43	1,463	64
Out-of-State	207	17	596	56	803	35
Other	2	0	11	1	13	1
TRANSFERS						
Tennessee	92	84	117	57	209	66
Out-of-State	17	16	90	44	107	34
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Tennessee	62	83	37	45	99	63
Out-of-State	13	17	46	55	59	37
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Tennessee	328	87	208	53	536	69
Out-of-State	51	14	185	47	236	31
Other	0	0	1	0	1	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN

Table 5 is a county by county list of the number of persisters, transfers, known terminators, and non-respondents from the group of persisters of 1969. Note that the percentages listed on this table do not total 100%. The reason is that the percentage recorded is the percentage of students in the entire sample who are from a given county. Since only 64% of the persisters were from Tennessee, the percentages for the persisters should total to 64% (within rounding error).

In general there are too few students in the less populous counties to make any meaningful comparisons. However, the following chart gives the percentages of each of the four groups for the four most populous counties. Figures from both 1969 and 1970 are included.

Name	Persisters		Transfers		Known Terminators		Non-respondents	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Davidson	11%	11%	9%	10%	10%	10%	8%	12%
Hamilton	5%	5%	7%	5%	7%	3%	6%	5%
Knox	4%	4%	3%	1%	5%	2%	4%	4%
Shelby	9%	10%	10%	8%	9%	6%	10%	8%

This table indicates that for the four most populous counties, there are no differences in county origin among the four groups. The goodness-of-fit test yields a $X^2=16.41$ which is not significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN

ORIGIN	PERSISTERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 Anderson	7	1	1	0	8	0
2 Bedford	8	1	2	0	10	0
3 Benton	1	0	1	0	2	0
4 Bledsoe	1	0	0	0	1	0
5 Blount	14	1	12	1	26	1
6 Bradley	7	1	4	0	11	1
7 Campbell	2	0	2	0	4	0
8 Cannon	1	0	0	0	1	0
9 Carroll	3	0	1	0	4	0
10 Carter	13	1	3	0	16	1
11 Cheatham	2	0	0	0	2	0
12 Chester	0	0	2	0	2	0
13 Claiborne	2	0	4	0	6	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	PERSISTERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14 Clay	2	0	0	0	2	0
15 Cocke	4	0	2	0	6	0
16 Coffee	9	1	1	0	10	0
17 Crockett	6	1	1	0	7	0
18 Cumberland	6	1	0	0	6	0
19 Davidson	151	13	90	8	241	11
20 Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Dekalb	3	0	1	0	4	0
22 Dickson	9	1	0	0	9	0
23 Dyer	5	0	1	0	6	0
24 Fayette	5	0	0	0	5	0
25 Fentress	2	0	1	0	3	0
26 Franklin	6	1	0	0	6	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	PERSISTERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
27 Gibson	12	1	10	1	22	1
28 Giles	2	0	4	0	6	0
29 Grainger	1	0	0	0	1	0
30 Greene	12	1	8	1	20	1
31 Grundy	0	0	1	0	1	0
32 Hamblin	8	1	0	0	8	0
33 Hamilton	86	7	22	2	108	5
34 Hancock	4	0	0	0	4	0
35 Hardeman	7	1	1	0	8	0
36 Hardin	3	0	1	0	4	0
37 Hawkins	25	2	6	1	31	1
38 Haywood	7	1	1	0	8	0
39 Henderson	2	0	0	0	2	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	PERSISTERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
40 Henry	4	0	4	0	8	0
41 Hickman	2	0	0	0	2	0
42 Houston	2	0	0	0	2	0
43 Humphreys	5	0	0	0	5	0
44 Jackson	5	0	1	0	6	0
45 Jefferson	1	0	8	1	9	0
46 Johnson	2	0	2	0	4	0
47 Knox	66	5	20	2	86	4
48 Lake	1	0	0	0	1	0
49 Lauderdale	7	1	1	0	8	0
50 Lawrence	6	1	3	0	9	0
51 Lewis	0	0	1	0	1	0
52 Lincoln	3	0	1	0	4	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	PERSISTERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
53 Loudon	6	1	3	0	9	0
54 Macon	1	0	0	0	1	0
55 Madison	17	1	24	2	41	2
56 Marion	2	0	0	0	2	0
57 Marshall	7	1	2	0	9	0
58 Maury	14	1	7	1	21	1
59 McMinn	13	1	7	1	20	1
60 McNairy	3	0	0	0	3	0
61 Meigs	3	0	0	0	3	0
62 Monroe	0	0	3	0	3	0
63 Montgomery	21	2	3	0	24	1
64 Moore	7	1	2	0	9	0
65 Morgan	5	0	0	0	5	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	PERSISTERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
66 Obion	5	0	2	0	7	0
67 Overton	8	1	2	0	10	0
68 Perry	2	0	2	0	4	0
69 Pickett	2	0	0	0	2	0
70 Polk	5	0	0	0	5	0
71 Putnam	21	2	1	0	22	1
72 Rhea	1	0	0	0	1	0
73 Roane	18	2	9	1	27	1
74 Robertson	11	1	3	0	14	1
75 Rutherford	23	2	4	0	27	1
76 Scott	4	0	1	0	5	0
77 Sequatchie	1	0	0	0	1	0
78 Sevier	7	1	3	0	10	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	PERSISTERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
79 Shelby	128	11	106	10	234	10
80 Smith	4	0	1	0	5	0
81 Stewart	3	0	0	0	3	0
82 Sullivan	19	2	4	0	23	1
83 Sumner	9	1	4	0	13	1
84 Tipton	8	1	3	0	11	1
85 Trousdale	2	0	0	0	2	0
86 Unicoi	5	0	0	0	5	0
87 Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 Van Buren	0	0	0	0	0	0
89 Warren	8	1	2	0	10	0
90 Washington	12	1	5	1	17	1
91 Wayne	3	0	0	0	3	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

	PERSISTERS					
ORIGIN	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
92 Weakley	4	0	10	1	14	1
93 White	9	1	1	0	10	0
94 Williamson	11	1	3	0	14	1
95 Wilson	10	1	4	0	14	1

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

	TRANSFERS					
ORIGIN	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 Anderson	5	5	1	1	6	2
2 Bedford	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Bledsoe	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Blount	3	3	2	1	5	2
6 Bradley	7	6	0	0	7	2
7 Campbell	2	2	1	1	3	1
8 Cannon	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Carroll	1	1	1	1	2	1
10 Carter	1	1	1	1	2	1
11 Cheatham	0	0	1	1	1	0
12 Chester	0	0	1	1	1	0
13 Claiborne	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	TRANSFERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14 Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Cocke	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Coffee	1	1	0	0	1	0
17 Crockett	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Cumberland	0	0	1	1	1	0
19 Davidson	10	9	22	11	32	10
20 Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Dekalb	0	0	1	1	1	0
22 Dickson	1	1	0	0	1	0
23 Dyer	0	0	1	1	1	0
24 Fayette	0	0	1	1	1	0
25 Fentress	0	0	1	1	1	0
26 Franklin	0	0	2	1	2	1

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	TRANSFERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
27 Gibson	6	6	2	1	8	3
28 Giles	0	0	10	5	10	3
29 Grainger	0	0	1	1	1	0
30 Greene	0	0	2	1	2	1
31 Grundy	0	0	1	1	1	0
32 Hamblen	0	0	2	1	2	1
33 Hamilton	9	8	6	3	15	5
34 Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Hardeman	0	0	3	1	3	1
36 Hardin	0	0	1	1	1	0
37 Hawkins	2	2	2	1	4	1
38 Haywood	2	2	0	0	2	1
39 Henderson	2	2	0	0	2	1

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	TRANSFERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
40 Henry	1	1	0	0	1	0
41 Hickman	0	0	2	1	2	1
42 Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 Humphreys	1	1	0	0	1	0
44 Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Jefferson	1	1	3	1	4	1
46 Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0
47 Knox	1	1	3	1	4	1
48 Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0
49 Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 Lawrence	1	1	0	0	1	0
51 Lewis	1	1	0	0	1	0
52 Lincoln	0	0	3	1	3	1

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	TRANSFERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
53 Loudon	0	0	1	1	1	0
54 Macon	0	0	1	1	1	0
55 Madison	2	2	2	1	4	1
56 Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0
57 Marshall	1	1	1	1	2	1
58 Maury	5	5	1	1	6	2
59 McMinn	2	2	0	0	2	1
60 McNairy	0	0	1	1	1	0
61 Meigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
62 Monroe	0	0	4	2	4	1
63 Montgomery	1	1	0	0	1	0
64 Moore	0	0	1	1	1	0
65 Morgan	1	1	0	0	1	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	TRANSFERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
66 Obion	0	0	1	1	1	0
67 Overton	0	0	1	1	1	0
68 Perry	0	0	1	1	1	0
69 Pickett	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 Polk	0	0	1	1	1	0
71 Putnam	4	4	0	0	4	1
72 Rhea	0	0	0	0	0	0
73 Roane	2	2	3	1	5	2
74 Robertson	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 Rutherford	0	0	1	1	1	0
76 Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0
77 Sequatchie	0	0	0	0	0	0
78 Sevier	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	TRANSFERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
79 Shelby	10	9	16	8	26	8
80 Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0
81 Stewart	0	0	0	0	0	0
82 Sullivan	1	1	0	0	1	0
83 Sumner	1	1	2	1	3	1
84 Tipton	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 Trousdale	0	0	0	0	0	0
86 Unicoi	1	1	0	0	1	0
87 Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 Van Buren	0	0	0	0	0	0
89 Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0
90 Washington	0	0	1	1	1	0
91 Wayne	0	0	1	1	1	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	TRANSFERS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
92 Weakley	1	1	0	0	1	0
93 White	0	0	1	1	1	0
94 Williamson	2	2	0	0	2	1
95 Wilson	0	0	2	1	2	1

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	KNOWN TERMINATORS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 Anderson	1	1	1	1	2	1
2 Bedford	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Bledsoe	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Blount	2	3	3	4	5	3
6 Bradley	2	3	0	0	2	1
7 Campbell	1	1	0	0	1	1
8 Cannon	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Carter	0	0	1	1	1	1
11 Cheatham	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Claiborne	0	0	2	2	2	1

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	KNOWN TERMINATORS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14 Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Cocke	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Coffee	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Crockett	1	1	1	1	2	1
18 Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Davidson	6	8	10	12	16	10
20 Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Dekalb	1	1	0	0	1	1
22 Dickson	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Dyer	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Fentress	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Franklin	0	0	2	2	2	1

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	KNOWN TERMINATORS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
27 Gibson	1	1	0	0	1	1
28 Giles	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 Grainger	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Greene	0	0	2	2	2	1
31 Grundy	1	1	0	0	1	1
32 Hamblen	0	0	2	2	2	1
33 Hamilton	4	5	1	1	5	3
34 Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Hardeman	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0
37 Hawkins	1	1	0	0	1	1
38 Haywood	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	KNOWN TERMINATORS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
40 Henry	0	0	1	1	1	1
41 Hickman	1	1	0	0	1	1
42 Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 Humphreys	0	0	0	0	0	0
44 Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Jefferson	2	3	1	1	3	2
46 Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0
47 Knox	1	1	2	2	3	2
48 Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0
49 Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 Lawrence	3	4	0	0	3	2
51 Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	0
52 Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	KNOWN TERMINATORS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
53 Loudon	1	1	0	0	1	1
54 Macon	0	0	1	1	1	1
55 Madison	3	4	0	0	3	2
56 Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0
57 Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0
58 Maury	4	5	0	0	4	3
59 McMinn	2	3	0	0	2	1
60 McNairy	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 Meigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
62 Monroe	1	1	4	5	5	3
63 Montgomery	2	3	0	0	2	1
64 Moore	2	3	0	0	2	1
65 Morgan	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	KNOWN TERMINATORS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
66 Obion	0	0	0	0	0	0
67 Overton	0	0	0	0	0	0
68 Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0
69 Pickett	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 Polk	0	0	0	0	0	0
71 Putnam	1	1	0	0	1	1
72 Rhea	1	1	0	0	1	1
73 Roane	3	4	0	0	3	2
74 Robertson	1	1	0	0	1	1
75 Rutherford	0	0	0	0	0	0
76 Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0
77 Sequatchie	0	0	0	0	0	0
78 Sevier	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	KNOWN TERMINATORS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
79 Shelby	8	11	2	2	10	6
80 Smith	0	0	1	1	1	1
81 Stewart	0	0	0	0	0	0
82 Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0	0
83 Sumner	0	0	0	0	0	0
84 Tipton	1	1	0	0	1	1
85 Trousdale	0	0	0	0	0	0
86 Unicoi	1	1	0	0	1	1
87 Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 Van Buren	0	0	0	0	0	0
89 Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0
90 Washington	1	1	1	1	2	1
91 Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	KNOWN TERMINATORS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
92 Weakley	0	0	0	0	0	0
93 White	1	1	0	0	1	1
94 Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	0
95 Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	NON-RESPONDENTS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 Anderson	4	1	0	0	4	1
2 Bedford	1	0	1	0	2	0
3 Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Bledsoe	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Blount	9	2	11	3	20	3
6 Bradley	11	3	5	1	16	2
7 Campbell	1	0	1	0	2	0
8 Cannon	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Carroll	1	0	3	1	4	1
10 Carter	1	0	2	1	3	0
11 Cheatham	2	1	0	0	2	0
12 Chester	1	0	0	0	1	0
13 Claiborne	0	0	3	1	3	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

NON-RESPONDENTS						
ORIGIN	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14 Clay	3	1	0	0	3	0
15 Cocke	2	1	3	1	5	1
16 Coffee	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Crockett	0	0	1	0	1	0
18 Cumberland	1	0	1	0	2	0
19 Davidson	47	12	42	11	89	12
20 Decatur	0	0	1	0	1	0
21 Dekalb	0	0	1	0	1	0
22 Dickson	2	1	0	0	2	0
23 Dyer	4	1	1	0	5	1
24 Fayette	1	0	3	1	4	1
25 Fentress	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Franklin	1	0	2	1	3	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	NON-RESPONDENTS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
27 Gibson	11	3	2	1	13	2
28 Giles	0	0	2	1	2	0
29 Grainger	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Greene	2	1	4	1	6	1
31 Grundy	1	0	0	0	1	0
32 Hamblen	1	0	4	1	5	1
33 Hamilton	30	8	9	2	39	5
34 Hancock	1	0	0	0	1	0
35 Hardeman	1	0	1	0	2	1
36 Hardin	1	0	1	0	2	1
37 Hawkins	1	0	3	1	4	1
38 Haywood	1	0	0	0	1	0
39 Henderson	3	1	0	0	3	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

NON-RESPONDENTS						
ORIGIN	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
40 Henry	1	0	0	0	1	0
41 Hickman	0	0	0	0	0	0
42 Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 Humphreys	2	1	0	0	2	0
44 Jackson	1	0	0	0	1	0
45 Jefferson	0	0	2	1	2	0
46 Johnson	0	0	1	0	1	0
47 Knox	24	6	8	2	32	4
48 Lake	1	0	0	0	1	0
49 Lauderdale	0	0	2	1	2	0
50 Lawrence	5	1	1	0	6	1
51 Lewis	2	1	1	0	3	0
52 Lincoln	3	1	1	0	4	1

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

NON-RESPONDENTS						
ORIGIN	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
53 Loudon	1	0	6	2	7	1
54 Macon	2	1	1	0	3	0
55 Madison	15	4	7	2	22	3
56 Marion	0	0	1	0	1	0
57 Marshall	3	1	2	1	5	1
58 Maury	15	4	2	1	17	2
59 McMinn	6	2	4	1	10	1
60 McNairy	1	0	1	0	2	0
61 Meigs	0	0	0	0	0	0
62 Monroe	2	1	7	2	9	1
63 Montgomery	3	1	0	0	3	0
64 Moore	3	1	1	0	4	1
65 Morgan	1	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

ORIGIN	NON-RESPONDENTS					
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
66 Obion	1	0	0	0	1	0
67 Overton	2	1	1	0	3	0
68 Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0
69 Pickett	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 Polk	1	0	0	0	1	0
71 Putnam	3	1	0	0	3	0
72 Rhea	1	0	0	0	1	0
73 Roane	4	1	2	1	6	1
74 Robertson	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 Rutherford	3	1	2	1	5	1
76 Scott	2	1	0	0	2	0
77 Sequatchie	0	0	0	0	0	0
78 Sevier	0	0	4	1	4	1

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

NON-RESPONDENTS						
ORIGIN	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
79 Shelby	41	11	22	6	63	8
80 Smith	0	0	1	0	1	0
81 Stewart	0	0	0	0	0	0
82 Sullivan	4	1	2	1	6	1
83 Sumner	4	1	2	1	6	1
84 Tipton	3	1	1	0	4	1
85 Trousdale	1	0	0	0	1	0
86 Unicoi	0	0	0	0	0	0
87 Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 Van Buren	0	0	0	0	0	0
89 Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0
90 Washington	5	1	5	1	10	1
91 Wayne	1	0	1	0	2	0

TABLE 5

COUNTY ORIGIN (Continued)

NON-RESPONDENTS

ORIGIN	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
92 Weakley	3	1	3	1	6	0
93 White	1	0	1	0	2	0
94 Williamson	2	1	2	1	4	1
95 Wilson	6	2	4	1	10	1

TABLE 6

TYPE OF COMMUNITY

Students were asked to indicate the size of their home community. In the original sample, 28% of the students were from farm or open country while 37% and 35% were from the suburbs or from a central city. After one year, the distributions of the four groups for type of community (farm or open country, suburb, or central city) were (1) Persisters - 28%, 38%, 34%; and (2) Transfers - 29%, 38%, 33%; (3) Known Terminators - 31%, 35%, 35%; and (4) Non-respondents - 30%, 36%, 34%. The X^2 analysis indicates that there were no significant trends relating to type of community after one year.

However, for 1970, Table 6 suggests a trend for students from farm and open country to be less likely to remain in the institution of original choice. A goodness-or-fit test yields a $X^2=21.49$ which is significant at the .05 level. In summary, the four groups do differ significantly with students from the farm or open country being more likely to terminate their education when compared to the students from the suburbs. There appeared to be no differences among the four groups for students from the central city.

TABLE 6

TYPE OF COMMUNITY

TYPE	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Farm or Open Country	349	29	250	23	599	26
Suburb	469	39	433	41	902	40
Central City	394	33	384	36	778	34
TRANSFERS						
Farm or Open Country	29	27	75	36	104	33
Suburb	36	33	62	30	98	31
Central City	44	40	70	34	114	36
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Farm or Open Country	27	36	31	37	58	37
Suburb	27	36	29	35	56	35
Central City	21	28	23	28	44	28
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Farm or Open Country	106	28	127	32	233	30
Suburb	128	34	139	35	267	35
Central City	145	38	128	33	273	35

TABLE 7

RACIAL BACKGROUND

In the original sample 85% of the students were Caucasian, 8% were Negro, and 7% did not report their racial background. After one year (1969) the distribution was essentially the same for all four groups (persisters, transfers, known terminators, and non-respondents). Hence, after one year, racial background did not significantly influence the retention or attrition of the students in the sample.

Table 7 shows the distribution of the 1969 persisters one year later. These figures indicate a trend for Caucasians to be more likely to transfer than Negro students. There is also a tendency for a greater number of Caucasians than expected to terminate their education. These trends lead to a $X^2=37.30$ which is significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 7

RACIAL BACKGROUND

RACE	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Caucasian	1,003	83	913	86	1,916	84
Negro	45	4	111	10	156	7
Other	0	0	1	0	1	0
Not Reported	164	14	42	4	206	9
TRANSFERS						
Caucasian	99	91	187	90	286	91
Negro	2	2	15	7	17	5
Other	0	0	1	1	1	0
Not Reported	8	7	4	2	12	4
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Caucasian	65	87	75	90	140	89
Negro	4	5	8	10	12	8
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Reported	6	8	0	0	6	4
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Caucasian	328	87	312	79	640	83
Negro	13	3	73	19	86	11
Other	0	0	1	0	1	0
Not Reported	38	10	8	2	46	6

TABLE 8

AGE

In Report 2, Table 8 (p.49) reports the age of the students in the original sample as of January 1, 1969. In order to compare the data for the 1970-71 report with Report 2, Table 8 also reports the ages of the students as of January 1, 1969. This population includes only the persisters from last year's population of which 82% were 18 years of age or less. In Report 2 it was concluded that "known terminators tend to be older while the persisters and transfers tend to be younger and that these trends are indeed statistically significant."

This trend continues in the follow-up of the 1969 persisters. Again the known terminators tend to be older than the persisters or transfers. The goodness-of-fit test yields a $X^2=42.95$ which is significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 8

AGE

AGE	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
18 or less	1,047	86	849	80	1,896	83
19	120	10	142	13	262	12
20	14	1	20	2	34	2
21	6	1	8	1	14	1
22 or Over	36	3	60	6	96	4
TRANSFERS						
18 or less	92	84	178	86	270	85
19	12	11	21	10	33	10
20	1	1	4	2	5	2
21	1	1	3	1	4	1
22 or Over	4	4	6	3	10	3
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
18 or less	63	84	68	82	131	83
19	6	8	9	11	15	10
20	2	3	4	5	6	4
21	1	1	1	1	2	1
22 or Over	4	5	3	4	7	4
NON-RESPONDENTS						
18 or less	285	75	299	76	584	76
19	72	19	72	18	144	19
20	9	2	10	3	19	3
21	2	1	3	1	5	1
22 or Over	15	4	14	4	29	4

TABLE 9

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS SIZE

In Report 2 the persisters of 1969 were distributed as follows: (1) less than 25 - 3%, (2) 25 to 99 - 21%, (3) 100 to 399 - 59%, and (4) 400 or more - 17%. After the first year there was a significant trend for students from larger schools to be more likely to remain in college.

This trend continues for the students after the second year of college; however, the goodness-of-fit test yields $X^2=14.24$ which is not significant at the .05 level. Hence, although the trend for students from larger schools to be more likely to remain in school, this trend is not as marked after the first year and, in fact, is not significant.

TABLE 9

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS SIZE

SIZE	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Less than 25	19	2	47	4	66	3
25-99	218	18	223	21	441	19
100-399	755	62	583	55	1,338	59
400 or more	207	17	209	20	416	18
TRANSFERS						
Less than 25	1	1	8	4	9	3
25-99	14	13	53	26	67	21
100-399	77	71	117	57	194	61
400 or more	17	16	27	13	44	14
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Less than 25	1	1	1	1	2	1
25-99	13	17	26	31	39	25
100-399	45	60	44	53	89	56
400 or more	15	20	11	13	26	17
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Less than 25	7	2	9	2	16	2
25-99	84	22	94	24	178	23
100-399	222	59	222	56	444	57
400 or more	63	17	65	17	128	17

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

After one year it was found that there was a significant trend for students who were married at the time they entered college to be more likely to drop out.

After the second year this trend no longer exists; that is, marital status does not appear to be related to retention and attrition of students after their second year of college. The goodness-of-fit test yielded a X^2=.15 which is certainly not significant at the .05 level.

However, no information is available concerning changes in marital status. Whether those students who marry during the course of their college career tend to drop out is not discernible from the data.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

STATUS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Married	24	2	42	4	66	3
Single	1,181	97	1,018	95	2,199	97
Divorced or Widowed	0	0	2	0	2	0
Confidential	1	0	1	0	2	0
TRANSFERS						
Married	4	4	2	1	6	2
Single	105	96	203	98	308	96
Divorced or Widowed	0	0	1	1	1	0
Confidential	0	0	0	0	0	0
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Married	2	3	2	2	4	3
Single	72	96	79	95	151	96
Divorced or Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confidential	0	0	1	1	1	1
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Married	13	3	6	2	19	3
Single	361	95	383	97	744	96
Divorced or Widowed	1	0	1	0	2	0
Confidential	1	0	4	1	5	1

TABLE 11

FINANCIAL STATUS

The distribution of family income for the persisters of 1969 was as follows:

Income	Percent
Less than $3,000	7
$ 3,000 - $ 4,999	13
5,000 - 7,499	19
7,500 - 9,999	13
10,000 - 14,999	14
15,000 - 19,999	5
20,000 - 24,999	2
25,000 or over	2
Confidential	4
Don't know	21

Table 11 indicates that the four groups after the second year differ significantly from the distribution of the 1969 persisters. The goodness-of-fit test yields a $X^2=40.78$ which is significant at the .05 level.

Again the trends (Table 11) indicate that the persisters are from more affluent families than the known terminators. These data indicate that the persisters are from the most affluent families, and the transfers after the first year of college were from the most affluent families.

TABLE 11

FINANCIAL STATUS

STATUS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Less than $3,000	76	6	78	7	154	7
$ 3,000 - $ 4,999	153	13	121	11	274	12
5,000 - 7,499	240	20	177	17	417	18
7,500 - 9,999	175	14	140	13	315	14
10,000 - 14,999	179	15	158	15	337	15
15,000 - 19,999	55	5	57	5	112	5
20,000 - 24,999	31	3	26	2	57	3
25,000 or over	23	2	31	3	54	2
Confidential	55	5	49	5	104	5
Don't know	225	19	230	22	455	20
TRANSFERS						
Less than $3,000	6	6	15	7	21	7
$ 3,000 - $ 4,999	5	5	34	16	39	12
5,000 - 7,499	29	27	44	21	73	23
7,500 - 9,999	9	8	23	11	32	10
10,000 - 14,999	13	12	29	14	42	13
15,000 - 19,999	4	4	6	3	10	3
20,000 - 24,999	5	5	1	1	6	2
25,000 or over	6	6	4	2	10	3
Confidential	2	2	7	3	9	3
Don't know	30	28	44	21	74	23

TABLE 11

FINANCIAL STATUS

(Continued)

STATUS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Less than $3,000	5	7	9	11	14	9
$ 3,000 - $ 4,999	14	19	13	16	27	17
5,000 - 7,499	12	16	13	16	25	16
7,500 - 9,999	5	7	12	15	17	11
10,000 - 14,999	7	9	6	7	13	8
15,000 - 19,999	5	7	4	5	9	6
20,000 - 24,999	3	4	2	2	5	3
25,000 or over	1	1	2	2	3	2
Confidential	4	5	2	2	6	4
Don't know	19	25	20	24	39	25
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Less than $3,000	21	6	35	9	56	7
$ 3,000 - $ 4,999	51	14	54	14	105	14
5,000 - 7,499	77	20	71	18	148	19
7,500 - 9,999	63	17	46	12	109	14
10,000 - 14,999	48	13	44	11	92	12
15,000 - 19,999	16	4	15	4	31	4
20,000 - 24,999	5	1	7	2	12	2
25,000 or over	9	2	6	2	15	2
Confidential	14	4	23	6	37	5
Don't know	75	20	93	24	168	22

TABLE 12

SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOANS

After one year of school, it was found that 63% of the persisters expected scholarships and 50% expected loans. At that time there were no differences among the four groups with respect to loan expectations; however, the students expecting scholarships tended to be more likely to remain in school. This tendency was significant at the .05 level.

Table 12 indicates the distributions for the four groups after the second year. Again loan expectations do not appear to be related to retention and attrition of the students (X^2=1.33). The trend for students expecting scholarships to be likely to remain in school still exists after two years, but the trend is no longer significant at the .05 level (X^2=6.03).

TABLE 12

SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOANS

RECIPIENTS	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				TOTAL			
	Scholarship		Loan		Scholarship		Loan		Scholarship		Loan	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS												
First year and thereafter	571	47	355	29	517	49	388	36	1,088	48	743	33
Yes, but not first year	199	16	239	20	170	16	145	14	369	16	384	17
Probably never	430	36	605	50	372	35	522	49	802	35	1,127	50
TRANSFERS												
First year and thereafter	45	41	28	26	109	53	81	39	154	49	109	35
Yes, but not first year	15	14	19	17	31	15	35	17	46	15	54	17
Probably never	49	45	62	57	65	31	87	42	114	36	149	47
KNOWN TERMINATORS												
First year and thereafter	25	33	16	21	31	37	37	45	56	35	53	34
Yes, but not first year	11	15	15	20	16	19	13	16	27	17	28	18
Probably never	38	51	43	57	34	41	31	37	72	46	74	47
NON-RESPONDENTS												
First year and thereafter	149	39	112	30	156	40	150	38	305	40	262	34
Yes, but not first year	72	19	73	20	72	18	71	18	144	19	144	19
Probably never	154	41	190	50	159	40	168	43	313	41	358	46

TABLE 13

WORK HOURS PER WEEK

After one year the working students tended to be more likely to drop out of school. This trend was significant at the 0.5 level. The distribution of the 1969 persisters was as follows:

No work	41%
1- 9 hours/week	18%
10-19 hours/week	24%
20-29 hours/week	8%
30 or more hours/week	3%

Table 13 indicates that the trend continues after the second year for students working a greater number of hours to be more likely to drop out of school. However, this trend is no longer significant at the .05 level (X^2= 13.67).

TABLE 13

WORK HOURS PER WEEK

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
No work hours per week	589	49	495	46	1,084	48
1-9 work hours per week	233	19	192	18	425	19
10-19 work hours per week	268	22	279	26	547	24
20-29 work hours per week	97	8	71	7	168	7
30 or more work hours per week	25	2	30	3	55	2
TRANSFERS						
No work hours per week	58	53	90	44	148	47
1-9 work hours per week	25	23	41	20	66	21
10-19 work hours per week	18	17	58	28	76	24
20-29 work hours per week	7	6	14	7	21	7
30 or more work hours per week	1	1	3	1	4	1
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
No work hours per week	35	47	33	40	68	43
1-9 work hours per week	12	16	17	21	29	18
10-19 work hours per week	19	25	23	28	42	27
20-29 work hours per week	5	7	8	10	13	8
30 or more work hours per week	4	5	2	2	6	4
NON-RESPONDENTS						
No work hours per week	171	45	172	44	343	44
1-9 work hours per week	64	17	76	19	140	18
10-19 work hours per week	95	25	99	25	194	25
20-29 work hours per week	34	9	34	9	68	9
30 or more work hours per week	15	4	13	3	28	4

TABLE 14

CAR ON CAMPUS

A frequent speculation about possession of a car on campus is that a car may be a factor contributing to a students's doing less than his best academic work, thus suggesting that students with cars on campus would be more likely to drop out. This contention was supported at the end of the first year of college. The students expecting to have cars on campus were indeed more likely to drop out. Only 32% of the 1969 persisters expected to have a car on campus.

This trend is also suggested in this portion of the study; however, the trend is not significant at the .05 level ($X^2=4.99$). Thus the expectation of having a car on campus does not seem to be significantly related to the retention and attrition of students after the second year of college.

TABLE 14

CARS ON CAMPUS

TRANSPORTATION	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Car on campus	411	34	299	28	710	31
No car on campus	789	65	760	71	1,549	68
TRANSFERS						
Car on campus	40	37	57	28	97	31
No car on campus	69	63	149	72	218	69
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Car on campus	33	44	17	21	50	32
No car on campus	41	55	63	76	104	66
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Car on campus	161	43	119	30	280	36
No car on campus	212	56	270	69	482	62

TABLE 15

ACT SCORES

Table 15 of Report 2 illustrated the dramatic relationship between ACT scores and the retention or attrition of first-year college students. Students with higher ACT scores had a better chance of remaining in college than students with lower ACT scores. After the second year of college, the four groups were compared to the persisters of 1969 who had the following distribution:

15 or less - 23%
16 to 20 - 32%
21 to 25 - 31%
26 or over - 14%

Table 15 of this report again illustrates the same strong relationship between ACT scores and retention or attrition at the end of the second year of college. The goodness-of-fit test yielded a $X^2=102.08$ which is significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 15

ACT SCORES

SCORES	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
15 or less	253	21	208	20	461	20
16-20	362	30	326	31	688	30
21-25	441	36	310	30	751	33
26 or over	156	13	223	21	379	17
Mean	19.84		20.52		20.16	
TRANSFERS						
15 or less	21	19	38	18	59	19
16-20	46	42	78	38	124	39
21-25	29	27	61	30	90	29
26 or over	13	12	30	15	43	14
Mean	19.47		19.90		19.75	
KNOWN-TERMINATORS						
15 or less	16	21	29	35	45	29
16-20	26	35	28	34	54	34
21-25	30	40	17	21	47	30
26 or over	3	4	9	11	12	8
Mean	18.85		17.98		18.39	
NON-RESPONDENTS						
15 or less	97	26	135	34	232	30
16-20	133	35	139	35	272	35
21-25	126	33	88	22	214	28
26 or over	23	6	32	8	55	7
Mean	18.57		17.59		18.07	

TABLE 16

HIGH SCHOOL GRADE POINT AVERAGE

After one year, it was found that the students remaining in school had the highest averages. A goodness-of-fit test yielded a $X^2=312.65$ which was significant at the .05 level. The distribution of the persisters for 1969 was as follows:

1.4 or less - 3%
1.5 to 2.4 - 31%
2.5 to 3.4 - 48%
3.4 to 4.0 - 18%

Table 16 shows the distributions of the four groups after the second year of college. Seventy percent of the persisters, 64% of the transfers, 55% of the known terminators, and 57% of the non-respondents had at least a "B" high school grade point average. Again, a higher, high school grade point average led to a greater likelihood of remaining in school. The goodness-of-fit test yielded a $X^2=83.07$ which is significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 16

HIGH SCHOOL GRADE POINT AVERAGE

AVERAGE	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
1.4 or less	29	2	32	3	61	3
1.5-2.4	342	28	284	27	626	28
2.5-3.4	619	51	514	48	1,133	50
3.5-4.0	222	18	237	22	459	20
Mean	2.735		2.763		2.748	
TRANSFERS						
1.4 or less	4	4	7	3	11	4
1.5-2.4	37	34	66	32	103	33
2.5-3.4	45	41	82	40	127	40
3.5-4.0	23	21	52	25	75	24
Mean	2.645		2.765		2.724	
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
1.4 or less	3	4	3	4	6	4
1.5-2.4	32	43	34	41	66	42
2.5-3.4	31	41	33	40	64	41
3.5-4.0	9	12	13	16	22	14
Mean	2.491		2.536		2.515	
NON-RESPONDENTS						
1.4 or less	22	6	21	5	43	6
1.5-2.4	155	41	135	34	290	38
2.5-3.4	163	43	187	48	350	45
3.5-4.0	39	10	51	13	90	12
Mean	2.480		2.540		2.511	

TABLE 17

SOPHOMORE GRADE POINT AVERAGE

At the start of the 1970-1971 school year, a form was sent to each college involved in the study asking for the cumulative grade point average (GPA) for each of the persisters of 1969. Again all grades were reported on the basis of a four point system.

The persisters of 1969 had the following distribution of grades reported for cumulative GPA after the second year of college:

Not reported - 5%
1.4 or less - 8%
1.5 to 2.4 - 49%
2.5 to 3.4 - 32%
3.4 to 4.0 - 6%

After the second year of college, 42% of the persisters, 47% of the transfers, 22% of the known terminators, and 21% of the non-respondents had cumulative GPA's of "B" or greater.

The goodness-of-fit test yielded a $X^2=535.59$ which is significant at the .05 level. Thus, the sophomore college cumulative GPA's are significantly higher than the GPA's of those who terminate their education.

TABLE 17

SOPHOMORE GRADE POINT AVERAGE

AVERAGE	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
No GPA reported	11	1	2	0	13	1
1.4 or less	23	2	121	11	144	6
1.5-2.4	668	55	496	47	1,164	51
2.5-3.4	442	37	377	35	819	36
3.5-4.0	68	6	71	7	139	6
Mean	2.408		2.310		2.362	
TRANSFERS						
No GPA reported	1	1	10	5	11	4
1.4 or less	5	5	10	5	15	5
1.5-2.4	51	47	89	43	140	44
2.5-3.4	43	39	74	36	117	37
3.5-4.0	9	8	24	12	33	10
Mean	2.461		2.359		2.394	

TABLE 17

SOPHOMORE GRADE POINT AVERAGE (Continued)

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
KNOWN TERMINATORS	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No GPA reported	1	1	7	8	8	5
1.4 or less	13	17	9	11	22	14
1.5-2.4	44	59	49	59	93	59
2.5-3.4	14	19	16	19	30	19
3.5-4.0	3	4	2	2	5	3
Mean	2.032		1.897		1.961	
NON-RESPONDENTS						
No GPA reported	44	12	97	25	141	18
1.4 or less	58	15	60	15	118	15
1.5-2.4	203	54	150	38	353	46
2.5-3.4	67	18	74	19	141	18
3.5-4.0	7	2	13	3	20	3
Mean	1.783		1.549		1.664	

TABLE 18

PROPOSED FIELD OF STUDY

For the persisters of 1969 and the four groups for 1970 the following distribution was found:

Field	Persisters 1969	Persisters 1970	Transfers 1970	Known Terminators 1970	Non-Respondents 1970
Undecided	16%	16%	16%	13%	17%
Education	20%	20%	19%	20%	21%
Soc. Sci.-Religion	13%	14%	13%	13%	12%
Business-Finance	12%	11%	13%	11%	13%
Political, Persuasion	3%	2%	3%	6%	3%
Scientific	7%	7%	9%	7%	5%
Agr.-Forestry	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Health	7%	7%	10%	9%	8%
Arts and Humanities	10%	10%	8%	11%	9%
Engineering	9%	9%	5%	6%	8%
Trade and Industry	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Some Other Field	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Housewife	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The four 1970 groups do not differ greatly from their parent population (the persisters of 1969) but the differences do yield a $X^2=45.15$ which is significant at the .05 level.

The general tendencies observed after the first year of college do not seem to hold over to the end of the second year. The most obvious tendencies observed at this point include the following: (1) students from the political, persuasion field are more likely to drop out; (2) students from health fields are more likely to transfer or drop out; and (3) students from engineering are less likely to transfer or drop out than would be expected by considering the distribution of the persisters of 1969.

TABLE 18

PROPOSED FIELD OF STUDY

FIELD	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Undecided	182	15	185	17	367	16
Education	230	19	223	21	453	20
Soc. Sci.-Relig.	141	12	173	16	314	14
Business-Finance	158	13	90	8	248	11
Political, Persuas.	29	2	21	2	50	2
Scientific	78	6	87	8	165	7
Agriculture-Forestry	46	4	3	0	49	2
Health	87	7	70	7	157	7
Arts and Humanities	98	8	131	12	229	10
Engineering	139	12	76	7	215	9
Trade and Industrial	19	2	4	0	23	1
Some other field	5	0	3	0	8	0
Housewife	0	0	1	0	1	0
TRANSFERS						
Undecided	16	15	35	17	51	15
Education	19	17	42	20	61	19
Soc. Sci.-Relig.	8	7	32	16	40	13
Business-Finance	16	15	25	12	41	13

TABLE 18

PROPOSED FIELD OF STUDY (Continued)

FIELD	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRANSFERS						
Political, Persuas.	3	3	5	2	8	3
Scientific	9	8	20	10	29	9
Agriculture-Forestry	6	6	3	1	9	3
Health	16	15	14	7	30	10
Arts and Humanities	7	6	19	9	26	8
Engineering	8	7	7	3	15	5
Trade and Industrial	1	1	4	2	5	2
Some other field	0	0	1	1	1	0
Housewife	0	0	0	0	0	0
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Undecided	12	16	8	10	20	13
Education	14	19	18	22	32	20
Soc. Sci.-Relig.	9	12	12	15	21	13
Business-Finance	8	11	10	12	18	11
Political, Persuas.	7	9	3	4	10	6
Scientific	3	4	8	10	11	7
Agriculture-Forestry	3	4	1	1	4	3
Health	7	9	7	8	14	9

TABLE 18

PROPOSED FIELD OF STUDY (Continued)

FIELD	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Arts and Humanities	5	7	12	15	17	11
Engineering	6	8	3	4	9	6
Trade and Industrial	1	1	1	1	2	1
Some other field	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housewife	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Undecided	65	17	69	18	134	17
Education	63	17	101	26	164	21
Soc. Sci.-Relig.	42	11	51	13	93	12
Business-Finance	47	12	51	13	98	13
Political, Persuas.	12	3	11	3	23	3
Scientific	21	6	19	5	40	5
Agriculture-Forestry	9	2	6	2	15	2
Health	37	10	21	5	58	8
Arts and Humanities	33	9	35	9	68	9
Engineering	39	10	23	6	62	8
Trade and Industrial	6	2	6	2	12	2
Some other field	4	1	1	0	5	1
Housewife	1	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE 19

DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL CHOICE

The following distributions of vocational choice were found:

Field	Persisters 1969	Persisters 1970	Transfers 1970	Known Terminators 1970	Non-Respondents 1970
Undecided	22%	21%	23%	21%	24%
Education	17%	17%	13%	20%	16%
Soc. Sci.-Religion	11%	12%	11%	13%	9%
Business-Finance	10%	10%	10%	8%	11%
Political, Persuasion	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%
Scientific	3%	3%	4%	1%	3%
Agr.-Forestry	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Health	8%	8%	11%	10%	8%
Arts and Humanities	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Engineering	8%	9%	6%	7%	8%
Trade and Industry	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Some Other Field	7%	7%	8%	4%	8%
Housewife	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%

The trends are similar to those for the proposed fields of study (Table 18). However, the goodness-of-fit test yields a $X^2=38.02$ which is not significant at the .05 level. Hence vocational choice does not seem to be related to the retention or attrition of students after the second year of college.

TABLE 19

DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL CHOICE

MAJOR HEADINGS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Undecided	257	21	220	21	477	21
Education	185	15	206	19	391	17
Soc. Sci.-Relig.	120	10	155	15	275	12
Business-Finance	135	11	83	8	218	10
Political, Persuas.	34	3	25	2	59	3
Scientific	35	3	31	3	66	3
Agriculture-Forestry	39	3	4	0	43	2
Health	96	8	88	8	184	8
Arts and Humanities	74	6	79	7	153	7
Engineering	130	11	65	6	195	9
Trade and Industrial	25	2	15	1	40	2
Some other field	76	6	84	8	160	7
Housewife	6	1	12	1	18	1
TRANSFERS						
Undecided	22	20	51	25	73	23
Education	9	8	33	16	42	13
Soc. Sci.-Relig.	9	8	26	13	35	11
Business-Finance	14	13	17	8	31	10

TABLE 19

DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL CHOICE (Continued)

MAJOR HEADINGS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TRANSFERS						
Political, Persuas.	1	1	7	3	8	3
Scientific	5	5	9	4	14	4
Agriculture-Forestry	4	4	3	1	7	2
Health	16	15	18	9	34	11
Arts and Humanities	9	8	11	5	20	6
Engineering	8	7	11	5	19	6
Trade and Industrial	4	4	3	1	7	2
Some other field	8	7	17	8	25	8
Housewife	0	0	1	1	1	0
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Undecided	17	23	16	19	33	21
Education	14	19	18	22	32	20
Soc. Sci.-Relig.	10	13	11	13	21	13
Business-Finance	7	9	6	7	13	8
Political, Persuas.	3	4	4	5	7	4
Scientific	1	1	1	1	2	1
Agriculture-Forestry	0	0	2	2	2	1
Health	7	9	8	10	15	10

TABLE 19

DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL CHOICE (Continued)

MAJOR HEADINGS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Arts and Humanities	5	7	4	5	9	6
Engineering	8	11	3	4	11	7
Trade and Industrial	1	1	2	2	3	2
Some other field	2	3	5	6	7	4
Housewife	0	0	3	4	3	2
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Undecided	84	22	100	25	184	24
Education	44	12	79	20	123	16
Soc. Sci.-Relig.	27	7	43	11	70	9
Business-Finance	45	12	40	10	85	11
Political, Persuas.	14	4	13	3	27	4
Scientific	11	3	10	3	21	3
Agriculture-Forestry	10	3	4	1	14	2
Health	40	11	20	5	60	8
Arts and Humanities	23	6	24	6	47	6
Engineering	37	10	21	5	58	8
Trade and Industrial	9	2	5	1	14	2
Some other field	32	8	29	7	61	8
Housewife	3	1	6	2	9	1

TABLE 20

LEVEL OF ASPIRATION

After one year it was found that students with a higher level of aspiration were more likely to remain in school. At that time 2% of the persisters aspired to less than a two year degree while 5% planned on attending only through a two year degree, 50% through a Bachelor's degree, and 43% expected to do some graduate work.

Table 20 indicates that these same conclusions can be drawn after the second year of college. That is, students with a higher level of aspiration are more likely to remain in school. The goodness-of-fit test yielded a $X^2=155.32$ which is significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 20

LEVEL OF ASPIRATION

LEVEL	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Less than two year degree	21	2	16	2	37	2
Junior college	34	3	20	2	54	2
Bachelor's	651	54	509	48	1,160	51
Graduate study	506	42	522	49	1,028	45
TRANSFERS						
Less than two year degree	3	3	2	1	5	2
Junior college	6	6	15	7	21	7
Bachelor's	52	48	99	48	151	48
Graduate study	48	44	91	44	139	44
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Less than two year degree	7	5	3	4	10	6
Junior college	15	20	9	11	24	15
Bachelor's	32	43	36	43	68	43
Graduate study	21	28	35	42	56	35
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Less than two year degree	12	3	10	3	22	3
Junior college	36	10	50	13	86	11
Bachelor's	193	51	178	46	371	48
Graduate study	138	36	156	40	294	38

TABLE 21

HOUSING EXPECTATIONS

After one year it was found that students who planned on living in campus housing were more likely to remain in school than those living off-campus. The persisters of 1969 had the following distribution: college dormitory - 68%, fraternity or sorority - 2%, college apartment - 1%, off-campus room or apartment - 4%, and at home - 24%.

Table 21 again indicates that even after the second year of college, students who plan to live off-campus tend to be more likely to terminate their education. The goodness-of-fit test yields a $X^2=41.51$ which is significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 21

HOUSING EXPECTATIONS

EXPECTATIONS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
College Dormitory	791	65	798	75	1,589	70
Fraternity/Sorority	26	2	6	1	32	1
College Apartment	18	2	7	1	25	1
Off Campus Room or Apartment	42	4	39	4	81	4
At Home (or with relatives)	314	26	207	19	521	23
TRANSFERS						
College Dormitory	73	67	159	77	232	73
Fraternity/Sorority	5	5	1	1	6	2
College Apartment	5	5	2	1	7	2
Off Campus Room or Apartment	3	3	6	3	9	3
At Home (or with relatives)	20	18	37	18	57	18

TABLE 21

HOUSING EXPECTATIONS (Continued)

EXPECTATIONS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
College Dormitory	33	44	65	78	98	62
Fraternity/Sorority	4	5	0	0	4	3
College Apartment	1	1	1	1	2	1
Off Campus Room or Apartment	2	3	1	1	3	2
At Home (or with relatives)	31	41	14	17	45	29
NON-RESPONDENTS						
College Dormitory	199	53	279	71	478	62
Fraternity/Sorority	3	1	7	2	10	1
College Apartment	8	2	4	1	12	2
Off Campus Room or Apartment	27	7	12	3	39	5
At Home (or with relatives)	136	36	86	22	222	29

TABLE 22

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS

Little information can be obtained from this data since such a small percentage of students were part time. After the first year 99% of the persisters were full time and the four groups in 1970 also have essentially this same distribution. A X^2=.07 was obtained which is not significant at the .05 level. Hence as far as these data are concerned, the full or part-time status has no influence upon the retention or attrition of students after their second year of college.

TABLE 22

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS

STATUS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PERSISTERS						
Full-time	1,194	99	1,056	99	2,250	99
Part-time	18	2	11	1	29	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSFERS						
Full-time	106	97	206	100	312	99
Part-time	3	3	1	1	4	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
KNOWN TERMINATORS						
Full-time	71	95	83	100	154	98
Part-time	4	5	0	0	4	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-RESPONDENTS						
Full-time	371	98	391	99	762	99
Part-time	8	2	3	1	11	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0