# A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED STUDENTS AWARDED BACHELOR'S DEGREES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON IN JUNE, 1968 

A Thesi:
Presented to
the Faculty of the Department of Paychology
University of Houston

> In Partial Fulfillment
> of the Requirements for the Degree
> Master of Arts
by

## Major Carl Henderson III

August, 1968

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## ABSTRACT

As a result of past studies, there are some data now available on a group basis on students graduating from the University of Houston. However, the number of studies is quite limited so there continues to be a need for information concerning the characteristics of students who earn a bachslor's degree. The Administrative Staff can make use of this information and such information must also be obtained if in the future a longitudinal study is to be conducted. Some of the important characteristics of the graduating students would be: a) Do mont students transfer from other colleges, and how many hours are transferxed?
b) What is the nature of the academic record of the graduating students?

To supply the above information this study was made on a sample of 185 students who were awarded bachelor's degrees by the University of Houston at the June Commencement, 1968. Some of the characteristics deemed significant for each student were: 1) The number of academic probations; 2) The number of academic suspensions; 3) The number of majors: 4) The date of admission to the University of Houston; 5) The student's quality point average.

The 185 students included in this study were graduates of the College of Arta and Sciences. These students were candidates for graduation in January, 1968. The students were distributed between the two degrees
from the College of Arts and Sciences as follows:

1. Bachelor of Arts - $\mathbf{7 7}$ students
2. Rachelor of Science - 108 students

The basic data are presented in five separate tables. In three of the tables the tabulations are by degree awarded, Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science. In the other two tables the information is tabulated by the degrees awarded and the number of semester hours transferred from other colleges.

The information obtained from the records of the graduates and arranged into tables warranted the following conclusions:

1. Nearly half, or $49 \%$ were never on academic probation. However, $51 \%$ had been on probation atleast once.
2. The majority, or $83 \%$, were never suspended for academic reasons.
3. About half the group, $52 \%$, had only one major while attending the University of Houston.
4. Only 47 , or $25 \%$, of the group had completed all academic requirements for the degree at the University of Houston.
5. Of the sample group of 185 students, $32 \%$ were admitted to the University of Houston in the fall of 1965 or later: $36 \%$ were admitted to the University of Houston from the fall of 1963 to the fall of 1965 ; the remaining $32 \%$ were admitted prior to the fall of 1963.
6. With respect to quality point average, $38 \%$ had QPA's ranging from 2.00 to $2.49 ; 29 \%$ from 2.50 to 2.99 ; and $33 \%$ had a 3.00 ( B grade) or above.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER PAGE

1. THE PROBLEM ..... 1
Statement of the Problem ..... 1
Need for Study ..... 1
Limitations of Study ..... 2
II. SURVEY OF LITERATURE ..... 3
iII. THE GROUP STUDIED AND PROCEDURES USED ..... 14
IV. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA ..... 18
Presentation of Data ..... 18
Analysis of Data ..... 24
V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND
RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 30
Summary ..... 30
Conclusions ..... 31
Recommendations ..... 32
BIBLIOGRAPHY ..... 34

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE PAGE

1. NUMBER OF ACADEMIC PROBATIONS ..... 19
2. NUMBER OF ACADEMIC SUSPENSIONS ..... 20
III. NUMZER OF MAJORS ..... 21
IV. DATE OF ADMISSION TO UNIV. OF HOUSTON ..... 22
V. OUAIITY POINT AVERAGE ..... 23

## CHAPTERI

## THE PROBLEM

## Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study was to determine certain characteristics for a sample of atudents awarded bachelor's degree in the College of Arts and Sciences by the University of Houston at the June Commencement, 1968. The characteristics for each student demmed eignificant were:

1. The number of probations
2. The number of suspensions
3. The number of major
4. The date of admission to the University of Houston
5. The student's quality point average
6. The number of hours transferred to the University of Houston

This last characteristic was used as a way of grouping the etudents as their characteristics were presented in the tables.

## Need for Study

There continues to be a need on the part of the administrative ataff as well as for future studies, for the information revealed in this study. Much information is available on students who are entering college; however, little information is available in the realm of follow-up. Types of information on the academic record, such as quality point average, number of changea of major, length of time required to
obtain the degree, and the number of hourn transferred from other colleges, are all most useful in understanding the nature of students who graduate.

## Limitations of Study

This study included only the graduatee who were candidates in January, 1968, received their degree at the June 1968 Commencement, and obtained either the Bachelor of Arts degree or the Bachelox of Science degree.

The result of thi stady would be of value mainly to the officials of the University of Houston, although the realts of this study along with other imilar stadies might be used to conduct a longitudinal, or predictive atudy.

## CHAPTER II

## SURVEY OF LITERATURE

Few universities have made studies of their graduates similar to this study. Several studies of this nature have been made at the University of Houston. The first such study was made by D. Ramos Wilson (5) in 1960. The subjects making up the sample for that study consisted of the 764 students who obtained a bachelor's degree at the University of Houston at the June Commencement in 1960. This population was distributed among the different colleges in this university as follows:

1. College of Arts and Sciences 231 students
2. College of Business Administration 207 students
3. College of Education 107 students
4. College of Engineering 104 students
5. Law School 30 students
6. Pharmacy School 26 students
7. College of Architecture 21 students
8. College of Technology 38 students

The following general conclusions were the result of this study:

1. The majority of the graduates required more than four years to complete the degree.
2. A considerable number of the graduates, both transfers and non-transfers, did not enter college immediately
after graduation from high school.
3. A relatively large number of the students, more than one-third, were in academic difficulty during the period of enrollment at the University of Houston.
4. Most of the students, 70 percent, retained their first major.
5. These 764 graduates were rather evenly divided from high schools in Harris County, other Texas Counties and outside Texas.
6. A majority, four-hundred fifteen students, were under a "C" average for at least one semester while enrolled at the University of Houston.
7. As is usually the case, the majority of these graduates had quality point averages from 2.00 to 3.00 .
8. About three-fourths of these graduate students were fulltime students, or more full-time than part-time.
9. More than one-half of the 764 graduates were transfer students who transferred more than 10 semester hours.

Concurzent studies were done by Mr. Alexander Kantainis (4) and Mr. Frederic Bahr (1) in 1961. These studies were done with a total sample of 756 students who were awarded a bachelor's degree by the University of Houston at the Juns Commencement, 1961. Mr. Kantainis included 385 of these students for the sample for his study. Included
in hi: study were the griaduatea from the following colleges at the University of Houston: College of Architecture; College of Businese Administration; College of Education; Collage of Pharmacy; and College of Technology. The other 371 students who graduated at the same time comprised the sample for a mimilar etudy made by Mr. Frederic Bahr. His study included graduatea from the Eollowing colleges at the University of Houston: College of Arte and Sciences; College of Diginearing; and Collage of Law.

Mr. Kantainals derived the following conclusions from hie study:

1. The largest group, 21唯, of all the graciuating etudents at the June Commencement, 1961, had been admitted to the Uaiversity of Houston from fall of 1957 to summer or 1958.
2. The largest group, 29\%, representing all of the graduating students were admitted to the University of Houeton during the same year they graduated from bigh school.
3. The largest group, $58 \%$, of the araduating studenta had no probationa and a very large group, 89\%, represented the ones with no auspensions.
4. More than hali of the etudents. $60 \%$. had only one major. and half of the gtudents, 50\%, did not have any semesters under "C" average.
5. The largest group, $36 \%$ of all the tudents wore graduates from the Bouston Independent School District.
6. The largest group, $43 \%$, but less than half of all the students graduated with QPA (quality point average) ranging from 2.00 to 2.49.
7. Almost three-fourthe of all the students, $71 \%$, attended the University of Houston on a full time basis.
8. A very large number of students, $84 \%$, attended summer terms at the University of Houston, and a little over half of all the students, $62 \%$, attended from 1 to 4 colleges before admission to the University of Houston.

Mr. Bahr derived the following conclusions from the 371 students in the sample of his study:

The majority of the group studied had these characteristics:

1. They majored in the College of Arts and Sciences.
2. They were transfer students.
3. They had completed 90 or more hours at the University.
4. They first had enrolled at the University prior to the fall of 1959.
5. They were never on probation.
6. They were never suapended.
7. They never changed majors.
8. They graduated from high schools outside Harris County.
9. They averaged in quality point from 2.00 to $\mathbf{2 . 9 9 .}$
10. They took full loads or more full loads than part time loads. Some mode descriptions of thie group ware:
11. More of these graduates entered the University of Houston during the fall of 1957 to the summer of 1958 than any other time.
12. More studento entered the University the same year they gractuated from high gehool than my other time.
13. More students had no ("0") semesters undex a "C" average than any other number.
14. More students attended two summer terms than any other number of aummer terme.
15. More studente attencied one other university than any other number of other universitieg.

The only maan deacriptions were quality point average, number of other univeraities attended and number of tummer terme attended.

1. The average quality point average in this group was 2.62.
2. Attending "one" other university was the average number for the group.
3. The gverage number of eummer terms attended by the group wai 3.4.

Tranafer students were as well qualified for inetruction as the home studente - in many inetances more qualified. Transfor studenta in this group had these characteristics:

1. Most of the transfer students had above 11 transferable bours.
2. Proportionately more transfer etudents than home students averaged 3.00 and above in quality point average.
3. The more hours that were transferred, the less time was spent at the University.
4. The transfer students were in proportionate number slightly fewer on probation than the home students. The same applies to suspensions and number of semesters under a "C" average.
5. The transfer studente did not tend to change majors as much as the home students did.

The home student were characterized as follows:

1. The majority of home students entered the University the same yaar they graduated from high school.
2. Proportionately there were blightly more home students on probation than transfer students.
3. Proportionately more home studenta than transfer students had semesters averaging under a "C".

The College of Arte and Sciences had these unique characteristics:

1. It was the largest with 276 atudents.
2. It had the highest average quality point, 2.71.

The Cullen College of Engineering was distinguished in the following ways:

1. A lower number of it students entered during the total mode year, fall of 1957 to eummer of 1958, : than during any previous yeat.
2. The majoxity of the engineering graduatea. in contrast to the total diatribution, had been on probation at least one time.
3. Also most of the gtudents never on probation were home students rather than transfer mtudents.
4. In this college the parcentage of students maspanded was highest, $11 \%$.
5. The perceatage of studenta with mome emeetert under a "C" average whs highest, 75\%, in thi college.
6. Thie college had the lowest average quality point, 2.51.
7. It had the higheat percentage of a part time or more part time students. $30 \%$.

The College of Law wat characterized individually also:
1; It had the highest percentage of tranefer students, 87\%.
2. It had the higheet number and percentage of students with previous degreas.
3. Fewer tudents enrolled in thi college duriag the mode year of entry, the ame year as graduation from high school, than during the fourth, fifth, or ixth yeare after graduation from high school.
4. The College of Law had the highest percentage of students never on probation, 83\%.
5. Only the College of Law had no graduatee ever suspended.
6. No one graduated in the College of Law with lese than 60 hours completed at the University of Houston.

Again, in 1967. concurrent studies were done by Polly Ann Baylese (2) and Mary Headrick Clemente (3). The two studies together included over onf-half of the student: to whom bachelor': degres were awarded at the June Commencenent in 1966. A total of 333 students comprised the group for the study done by Miss Bayless. They were distributed between the two degrees from the College of Arts and Sciences as follow:

1. Bachelor of Sciance - 188 atudents
2. Bachelor os Arts - 145 tudents

The atudy done by Mrs. Clements included 296 studeate who were graduates of the College of Education and the College of Buainese Adrainistration.

Mise Bayless stated the following conclusions from her study: Most of the group studied had these charactaristics:

1. They required more than four years to complete the degree.
2. They received the Bachelor os Science degree.
3. They were males.
4. They were transfer students.
5. They never were on probation.
6. They were never on suspension.
7. They never changed majors.
8. They averaged in quality points from 2.00 to 2.99.

The male graduates had these unique characteristics:

1. They made up the majority ( 53 percent) of the class; there were 175.
2. Most received the Bachelor of Science.
3. Proportionately more male students than female students were on probation. The same applies to suspensions and number of semesters under a "C" average.
4. Male students had lower quality point averages than female students.

The female graduates had these unique characteristics:

1. They were the minority (47 percent) of the class; there were 158.
2. Most received the Bachelor of Arts.
3. Proportionately fewer female students than male students
were on probation. The same applies to suspension and number of semesters under a "C" average.

Those receiving the Bachelor of Science had these characteristics:

1. It was the largest group, with 188 students.
2. There were 71 percent males; 29 percent were females.
3. A larger percentage of these students were on probation than of those receiving the Bachelor of Arts. The same applies to suspensions and number of semesters under a "C" average.
4. These students had lower quality point averages than those receiving the Bachelor of Arts.
5. A larger percentage of these students had only one major. Those receiving the Bachelor of Arts had these characteristics:
6. It was the mallex group, with 145 students.
7. There were 29 percent males; 71 percent were females.
8. A smaller percentage of these students were on probation than of those receiving the Bachelor os Science. The same applies to suspensions and number of semesters under a "C" average.
9. These students had higher quality point averages than those receiving the Bachelor of Science.
10. A smaller percentage of these students had only one major.

Mrs. Clements atad the following conclusions for her study:

1. The largest group, or 51\%, had no academic probations.
2. A very large number, or $90 \%$, had no academic suspensions.
3. About half of the students, representing the largest number, or $51 \%$, had only one major while attending the Univergity of Houston.
4. The largest group, or $24 \%$, were admitted to the University of Houston from the fall of 1962, through the summer of 1963.
5. The largest group, or $34 \%$ graduated with a quality point average ranging from 2.50 to 2.99. Almost the ame dize group; or $33 \%$ graduated with a quality point average ranging from 2.00 to 2.49.

The findings of these previous studies were significant and prompted thif continued study of the characteristics of those graduating with bachelor's degrees from the University of Houston.

## CLAPTER IL

THE GROUP STUDLED AND FROCEDURES USED

## The Group Studied

From the studenta graduating in the 1968 June Commencement, 185 were chosen for this research project. These student received a degree for work completed prior to January 2968. These 185 studente received the following degreem:

1. Bachelor of Arts - A total of 77 stadents were awarded this degree. Thern wers 32 male gtudents, or $42 \%$. There were 42 fomale students, or $58 \%$.
2. Eachelor of Science - A total of 108 studente were awarded thi destee. There were 73 mala tudents, or $68 \%$ There were 35 fernale students, or $32 \%$. Procedures Ueed

The baetc data on ach student inclucled in thi etudy wat obtained from the Permanent Racord Carde, which are kept at the Records Office of the Registrar at the University of Houston. Photostatic copies of these recorde were made for the purpose of this atudy.

It was decided to include for each student the following characteristics for the study:

1. The date of admission to the Univeraity of ETouston.
2. Hourt transferred from other college or colleges.
3. Number of majors.
4. Number of semesters on probation.
5. Number of semesters on suspension.
6. Quality point average.

The photostatic copies themselves were used for tabulation. The photo-copies were firat grouped according to the degree awarded. One group contained all the students who received the Bachelor of Arts degree, and the other group contained all the students who received the Bachelor of Science degree. Each of these groups were then aub-divided into two groups according to the sex of the student. The quality point average was computed for each student and placed on the Permanent Record Card photo-copies. Tally sheets were constructed and the tabulations were then made directly from the photo-copies. The tally sheets were made for each degree, the sex, and the various characteristics in the following way:

1. Academic status (the number of probations) - this included the number of semesters or summer terms a. student was on probation as follows: 0 -showing no probations; 1-showing one probation; 2-two probations; 3-three probations; 4-four or more probations.
2. Academic status (the number of suspensions) - this included the number of semesters or summer terms a student was suspended as follows: 0 -showing no suspensions; 1-one suspension; 2-two or more suspensions.
3. Number af majors - the represented tio number of majors the student had chosen at the University of Houston. Four categories ware ligted for tabulation to show the number of changea from one to four or more. This characteristie was compered to the hours transferred to the Universtity of Houston in the following five categorias: none, 1 to 12,13 to 30,31 to 60 , and more than 61.
4. The date of admission to the University of Houston. The seven categorien according to the date of admission were: prior to 1958, tall 1958 through summer 1961, fall 1961 through summer 1962, iall 1962 through summer 1963, fall 1963 through summer 1964, Sall 1964 through summer 1965, and fall 1965 and after. Thil characteristic was also compared to the number of hours traneferred to the University of Eouston in the manner stated above.
5. Quality point average . The QPA was computed on this basis: a grade of "A" wat counted as 4 quality pointe per semeatar hour, agrade of "B" was counted as 3 quality poiate per somestar hour, agrade of "C" was counted as 2 quality pointe per semester hour, grade of "D" was counted as 1 quality point por semester hour, and a grade of "F" wa counted at 0. If a course was repanted, the
last grade replaced the one made before. I's and W's were not included in the averaging. After these quality points were averaged, the five categories were: under 2.00, from 2. 00 to 2.49, from 2. 50 to 2.99. from 3.00 to 3.49, and from 3. 50 to 3.99.

Again the quality point average was compared to the hours transferred to the University of Houston in the manner shown earlier.

## CHAPTER IV <br> PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA <br> Presentation of Data

The basic data for this study are presented in Tables I through V. Tables I and II represent the academic status of the students and tabulations are simply according to degrees earned and male and female. In tables III, IV, and V the tabulations were by number of hours transferred to the University of Houston as well as by degrees earned and sex. In all the tables, N represente number, M represents male, and Frepresents female. \% represents percent. Sub-totals and totals are on the far right of each tabla for the degrees earned, and sub-totals and totals for the categories are at the bottom of the table.

TABLE I

Number of Academic Probations


TABLE II
Number of Academic Suspensions


## TABIB III

## Number of Najors



Date of Admission


TABLE V
:- Quality Point Average

| Degree Awarded | Hours Trans. | Uncier <br> 2.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.00- \\ & 2.09 \end{aligned}$ | $2.50-$ 2.99 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.00- \\ & 3.49 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $3.50-$ 3.89 | Sub- |  | Totals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bachelor } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Arts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { None } \\ 1-12 \\ 13-30 \\ 31-60 \\ 61+ \end{array}$ | N | N | N | N | N | N |  | TN $\mathrm{T} \%$ |  |
|  |  | M F | $M \mathrm{~F}$ | $\mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{F}$ | M F | $M \mathrm{~F} \mid \mathrm{M}$ F |  |  | - |  |
|  |  | 1 | 31 | 25 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 2 \\ 1 & \end{array}$ | 21 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  |  |  | 13 | 12 | 4 |  | 2 | 9 | 11 | 14 |
|  |  |  | 5 2 | 43 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 26 |
|  |  |  | 21 | 43 | $5 \quad 4$ |  | 22 | 13 | 25 | 32 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sub- } \\ & \text { tot. } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $11 \quad 10$ | 1114 | $9 \quad 14$ | 7 | 32 | 45 | 77 | 41 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bachelor } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Science } \end{gathered}$ | None |  | 143 | 32 | 32 | 1 | 21 | 7 | 28 | 26 |
|  | 1-12 |  | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
|  | 13-30 |  | 64 | $5 \quad 2$ | 2 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 18 |
|  | 31-60 |  | 63 | 42 | 3.4 |  | 13 | 9 | 22 | 20 |
|  | $61+$ |  | $9 \quad 1$ | $7 \quad 4$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | 1 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 30 |
|  | Sub tot. |  | $39 \quad 11$ | $19 \quad 10$ | $13 \quad 13$ | 21 | 73 | 35 | 108 | 59 |
|  | potals | TN 1 | TN 71 | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{TN} & \mathrm{~T} \% \\ 54 . & 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Tiv } & \text { T\% } \\ 49 & 26.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{TN} & \mathrm{~T} \% \\ 10 & 5 \end{array}$ | TN 185 |  |  |  |

## Analysis of Data

Table 1 - Number of Semesters on Probation- Of the students included in the study who ware awardad the Bachelor of Arts degree, there wexe 15 males out of 32 , or $47 \%$, who were never on probation. There were 28 out of 45 , or $62 \%$ of the females who were never on probation. There were 10 males, or $22 \%$, who ware on probation one semester. There were 15 females, or $33 \%$, who were on probation one semester. There were 5 males, or $15 \%$, who were on probation two semesters. There was 1 lemale, or $2 \%$ who was on probation two semeaters. There was 1 male, or $3 \%$, who was on probation for three semesters. There were no females who were on probation for three semesters. There was L male, or $3 \%$, who was on probation four or more semesters. There was 1 female, or $2 \%$, who was on probation four or more semesters. There were $42 \%$ of the students who were male, and $58 \%$ of the students who ware female in the group studied that received the Bachelor of Arts degree. There were 77 students. or $42 \%$ of the sample studied.

Of the students included in the etudy who received the Bachelor of Science degree, there were 24 out of 73 males, or $33 \%$, who were never on probation. There were 23 out of 35 females, or $66 \%$, who were never on probation. There were 9 males, or $12 \%$, who were on probation one semester. There were 8 femalas, or $26 \%$, who
were on probation one semester. There were 16 males, or $22 \%$, who were on probation for two semesters. There were 3 females, or 13\%, who were on probation for two semesters. There were 15 males, or $21 \%$, who were on probation for three semesters. There was 1 female, or $3 \%$ who was on probation for three semesters. There were 9 males, or $12 \%$ who were on probation for four or more semesters. There were no females who were on probation for four or more semesters. Of the students included in the study who received the Bachelor of Science degree 73, or $68 \%$, weremale, and 35, or $32 \%$, were female. There were 108 students, or $58 \%$ of the sample studied.

Of all the student in this sample, there were 39 out of 105 males: or $37 \%$, who were never on probation. There were 51 out of 80 femalea, or $38 \%$, who were never on probation. There were 19 males, or $18 \%$, who were on probation for one semester. There were 23 females, or $29 \%$, who were on probation for one semester. There were 21 males, or $20 \%$ who were on probation for two semesters. There were 4 females, or $5 \%$ who were on probation for two semesters. There were 16 males, or $15 \%$, who were on probation for three semesters. There was 1 female, or $1 \%$, who was on probation for three semesters. There were 10 males, or $10 \%$ who were on probation for four or more semesters. There was I female, or $1 \%$, who was on probation for four or more semesters.

Approximately one half, or $49 \%$, of the students in this atudy were never on probation. On probation 1 semester were $23 \%$ of the students. On probation 2 semesters were $13 \%$ of the total. On probation 3 semesters were $9 \%$ of the total. On probation 4 or more semesters were $6 \%$ of the total sample.

Table II - Number of Suspensions - There were 27 out of 32 male students, or $84 \%$ who had no suspensions that received the Bachelor of Arts degree in the sample. There were 43 out of 45 females, or $95 \%$, who had no suspensions. Four males, or $12 \%$, were on suspension for 1 semester. One female, or $3 \%$ was on suspension for 1 semester. One male, or $4 \%$, and one female, the other $2 \%$, was on suspension for 2 or more semesterg. There were a total of 77 students, or $42 \%$ of the sample, that were awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree.

There were 53 out of 73 males, or $73 \%$, who had no suspensions in the sample that received the Bachelor of Science degree. Thirty-one out of 35 females, or $89 \%$, had no suspensions. There were 15 males, or $20 \%$, who had 1 suspension. There were 4 females, or $11 \%$ who had 1 suspension. Five males, or $7 \%$, and no females had 2 or more suspensions. A total of 154 students, or $83 \%$ of the students that received either the Bachelor of Arts degree or the Bachelor of Science degree had no suspensions. A total of 24 students, or $13 \%$, had 1 suspension. Seven students, or $4 \%$ had 2 or more suspensions.

Table ILI Number of Majors - The number of majors as compared to the samester hours transferred from other colleges are listed in Table III. A total of 95 students awarded either the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science degree, or $52 \%$, had only one major. Sixty, or $32 \%$ had 2 majors. Thirty, or $16 \%$ had 3 or more majors. There were 50 out of 105 malea, or $48 \%$ who had one major. There were 45 out of 80 females, or $56 \%$, who had one major. Thirty-eight males, or $36 \%$ had 2 majors. Twenty-two females, or $27 \%$ had 2 majore. Seventeen males, or $16 \%$, had three or more majors. Thisten femalee, or $17 \%$, had thre or mora majors.

In Tables III - V the row tmbulations within Degrees Awarded are in intervals of the number of hours transferred from other colleges. The intervald or follows:

1. None
2. Ona to 12 hours
3. 13 to 30 hours
4. 31 to 60 hours
5. 61 or mare hours

The top row, labeled "none", represents those students who attended only the University of Houston; the other row intervals indicate the number of hours earned at an institution oticer than the University of Houston.

Table IV - Date of Admission - This table shows that, considering the students receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree and the Bachelor of Science degree together, there were 17 out of 185 students, or $9 \%$, who were admitted to the University of Houston prior to the fall of 1958. Of these 6 were awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree and 11 were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree. From the fall of 1958 through the summer of 1961, a total of 9 students, or $5 \%$ of 185, were admitted. Of these 4 were awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree, and 5 were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree. From the fall of 1961 through the summer of 1962, a total of 13 out of 185 students, or $7 \%$, were admitted. Of these 1 was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree, and 12 were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree. From the fall of 1962 through the summer of 1963. a total of 21 out of 185 students, or $11 \%$, were admitted. Of these 4 were awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree, and 17 were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree. From the fall of 1963 through the summer of 1964, a total of 39 students, or $21 \%$, were admitted. Of these 20 were awarded the Bachelor of Arte degree, and 19 were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree. From the fall of 1964 through the summer of 1965, a total of 13 students, or $12 \%$ were admitted. Of these 15 were awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree, and 13 were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree. The largest number, 58 students, or $32 \%$. Were admitted after the fall of 1965 . Of this number. 39 students transferred over 61 hours from another college.

Twenty-seven, or $36 \%$, were awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree, and 31. or 30\%, were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree.

Table V - Quality Point Average- The OPA of the students as compared to the semester hours transferred from other colleges is listed in Table $V$. The number of students combined, receiving either the Bachelor of Arts degree or the Bachelor of Science degree, was 185. Of this number 1. or $.5 \%$, had a OPA under 2.00. The total number of students who received a CPA of from $2.00-2.49 \mathrm{wa}$ 71. or $38 \%$. The total number of tudents who received a QPA of from 2.50-2.99 was 54, or 29\%. The total number of students who received a QPA of from 3.00-3, 49 was 49. or $26.5 \%$. The number of students, receiving one of the two degrees, with a QPA of from $3.50-3.99$ was 10 , or $5 \%$. All of the studenta in the highest category, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree, were females. Of the students receiving the Bachelor of Science degree, 2 or those in the highest category were males, and one a female.

## CHAPTER V

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## Summary

The purpose of thi study was to determine selected characteristics of studente awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree or the Bachelor of Science degree in the College of Arta and Sctences by the University of Houston at the June Commencement for work completed by January, 1968. Some of the characteristics for each student which were deemed significant were:

1. Number of academic probations
2. Number of academic muspensions
3. Number of major:
4. Date of admisaion to the University of Houston
5. The student's quality point average

A total of 185 atudente who received their degrees at the University of Houston at the June Commencement, 1968, were included in this study. Seventy-seven receivad the Bachelor of Arte degree, and 108 received the Bachelor of Science degrese. There were 32 male tudents and 45 cemale studenta; who received the Bachelor of Arts degree, included in this mtudy. There were 73 male students and $\mathbf{3 5}$ female studente, who raceived the Bachelor of Science degrec, included in this study.

The basic data and tabulation for this tudy were presented in Tables I through Vin Chapter IV.

## Conclusions

On the basis of the data presented in Tables Ithrough $V$, it was found that the following conclusiong were justified:

1. A total of 90 out of 185 , or $49 \%$ of all the studente awarded the two degrees were never on probation. This meant, however, that 95, or $51 \%$ had probation on their record for academic work done at the University of Houston. Of this group 42 wera on probation for only one aemester, but 53 were on probation for 2 or more semesters.
2. Eighty-three percent of the stadente included in the ftudy had not bean on ouspension after their matriculation at the University of Houston. Howevar, 31 students, or $17 \%$ had actually been suspended from the University for acadernic xeasons and granted special permiseion for re-admiesion. In fact, seven of these students had been suspended two or more times.
3. There ware 95 out of 185 atucents, or $52 \%$ of all the atudents included in the sample studied who bad only one major. This meant that $48 \%$ had changed majora ona or more timea while anrolled at the University of Houston. Two students, or $1 \%$ of the sample had 4 or more majors.
4. In the matter of hour iransierred to the Uaiversity of Houston, only 47, or $25 \%$, of the group of 185 etudents had completed all acadmic requirement for the degree at the University of Houston.
5. In regarda to the date of admisaion to the University of Liouston,

58 students, or 32\%, of the sample were admitted in the fall of 1965 or later; 67, or 36\%, were admitted from the fall of 1963 to the fall of 1965. The xemaining 60, or $32 \%$ entered prior to the fall of 1963.
6. With respect to quality point average, $38 \%$ had QPA's ranging from 2. 00 to $2.49 ; 29 \%$ from 2. 50 to $2.99 ;$ and $33 \%$ had a 3.00 (B grade) or above.

## Recommendations

The limitations of this study were pointed out in Chapter I. The small group upon which the atudy was conducted limits the validity of any analysis which is made of the data. This weakness could be overcome if several people conducted a concurrent study of a much larger sample.

It wbuld also be useful if the different graduating classes were compared with each other in a longitudinal study. This type of study could reveal any outstanding trends.

A study of the variables which influence the number of times a student is on probation could be of importance. Such practices as increased Freshman counseling and more extensive use of guidance tests might be investigated.

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