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AUTHOR Robbins, Leslie F.
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ABSTRACT

Survey data are presented in tabular form regarding student accommodation status in instructional facilities. The tables show by state and region the number of full-time students (graduate and undergraduate) accommodated in the responding institutions, the number of additional students who could have been accommodated in instructional facilities, the number beyond normal capacity, the number to be accommodated by 1965-66, and the per cent of increase which that number would represent over the number accommodated in 1960-61. (FS)



College and University Physical Facilities Series



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS IN INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES, 1960-61 AND

PLANNED FOR 1965-66

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION
& WELFARE

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by

Leslie F. Robbins, Specialist for Business Administration

A preliminary tabulation of the first 1,473^{1/} responses (representing 78 percent of total higher education enrollment) received for the "College and University Enrollment and Facilities Survey, 1961-65," indicates that if funds become available these institutions will be able to furnish instructional accommodations for 41 percent more students by the fall of 1965 than were accommodated in the fall of 1960.

While the preliminary report on anticipated sources of funds to finance academic and related facilities will appear in a later issue of this Physical Facilities Series, it seems necessary to mention here that one-sixth of the funds shown as needed to accomplish this goal are planned to be secured by various forms of borrowing and an additional one-sixth will have to be secured from sources indicated as unknown by the respondent institutions. The projected financing pattern for the remaining two-thirds includes the traditional sources for financing academic and related buildings -- State and local governmental

^{1/} When the final cutoff was made, responses had been received from 1,600 institutions having 88.4 percent of total enrollments. Tabulations based on the 1,600 responses will appear in a later issue of this series, "Expenditures Planned for Higher Education Facilities, 1961-65," and in the complete report of the survey.

appropriations -- and assumes rather generous use of funds from anticipated Federal programs and of current operating and endowment funds of the institutions.

The survey was begun in 1961 to ascertain what plans are being made to accommodate the expected increase in enrollment by 1965. It will have three principal areas: (1) number of students, full-time and part-time, undergraduate and graduate, accommodated in instructional facilities in 1960-61; additional number in each group who could have been accommodated; number beyond normal capacity; and number for whom instructional facilities are planned by 1965-66; (2) number of single men, single women, and married couples accommodated in residential facilities in 1960-61; additional number in each group who could have been accommodated; number beyond normal capacity; and number for whom residential accommodations are planned by 1965-66; and (3) new construction and rehabilitation projects planned for completion by 1965-66 in five functional categories, reported by square footage, estimated cost, sources of funds, stage of planning, control, State and region, and type and size of institution.

This release considers highlights from the early responses on the first area of the

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survey (accommodation status in instructional facilities) and represents full-time (graduate and undergraduate) students only. Table 1 shows the distribution of responses and indicates that representation by region is well-balanced.

Tables 2, 3, and 4, for all institutions and for publicly and privately controlled institutions, respectively, show by State and region the number of full-time students accommodated in the responding institutions, the number of additional students who could have been accommodated in instructional facilities, the number beyond normal capacity, the number to be accommodated by 1965-66, and the percent of increase which that number would represent over the number accommodated in 1960-61.

There were institutions in 1960-61 which could have accommodated additional students. This would be expected, especially after the dropout period. But other institutions reported that they were overcrowded. A purported current index of the adequacy of instructional facilities based upon the difference between the gross numbers of additional students who could have been accommodated and the gross number beyond normal capacity

would be fallacious because of the following factors:

1. Many applicants were turned away by overcrowded schools and did not register elsewhere. They are not represented in the computation.
2. Some institutions reporting a condition of balance or 100-percent utilization of accommodations are operating under a policy of enrollment ceilings but actually turn away many applicants. These rejectees would not appear in the data representing need for additional facilities.
3. Many were turned away because they required dormitory accommodations as well as instructional accommodations and such were not available. (In the same survey, residential accommodations were found to be in a general condition of overcrowding to the extent of 2.3 percent beyond normal capacity, 4.5 percent in the case of public institutions.)
4. In some cases, certain divisions of an institution were overcrowded whereas the report for the institution as a whole showed it as being in balance or as having a surplus in total accommodations.

Table 1.--Response rate and regional distribution of respondents, by control

Region	All institutions	Respondents	Rate of response	Regional distribution	
				All institutions	Respondents
				4	5
Total	1,999	1,473	73.7	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	556	414	74.5	27.8	28.1
Great Lakes and Plains	582	442	75.9	29.1	30.0
Southeast	435	311	71.5	21.8	21.1
West and Southwest	420	304	72.4	21.0	20.6
Outlying Parts	6	2	33.3	0.3	0.2
Total Public	694	509	73.3	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	120	77	64.2	17.3	15.1
Great Lakes and Plains	189	141	74.6	27.2	27.7
Southeast	154	121	78.6	22.2	23.8
West and Southwest	229	168	73.4	33.0	33.0
Outlying Parts	2	2	100.0	0.3	0.4
Total Private	1,305	964	73.9	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	436	337	77.3	33.4	35.0
Great Lakes and Plains	393	301	76.6	30.1	31.2
Southeast	281	190	67.6	21.6	19.7
West and Southwest	191	136	71.2	14.6	14.1
Outlying Parts	4	0	0.0	0.3	0.0

Enrollments have increased generally by about 7 or 8 percent a year, and, when the full postwar birthrate bulge reaches college age, will rise even faster if accommodations can be found. On the other hand, estimates of usable accommodations not filled in 1960-61 have generally ranged between 1 and 2 percent. It would appear that the Nation's institutions are staying "out of the red" in facilities only by generally limiting their acceptance of applications.

The factor of obsolescence in physical facilities ought not to be ignored in discussing adequacy. The rate of retirement of old, inadequate, and unsafe buildings should be, based upon an average 50-year lifespan, about 2 percent per year. This can be expressed in terms of the percent of the total enrollment accommodated currently in such buildings, or 2 percent of the enrollment. In theory then, unused accommodations in 1960-61 were mostly substandard, marginal, and obsolescent structures.

Approaching the evaluation from another angle, in this survey many of the student stations reported as not being in use in 1960-61 were in types of institutions which would preclude their general availability to applicants rejected by overcrowded schools.

- * Vacant spaces in men's schools do not represent available capacity where a woman applicant is concerned and vice versa.
- * Vacant spaces in a theological school or Bible college do not represent generally available capacity.
- * Vacant spaces in a technological or professional school or even a teachers college are not always freely usable capacity.
- * Vacant spaces in a junior college or a terminal institute have limited utilization potential.
- * Vacancies in a Western college may not represent educational opportunity to an Eastern city dweller who must live at home and perhaps attend school at night.
- * Church-related schools, even though technically not restricted to members of the respective faith, tend to accommodate a limited clientele.

- * Even the presence of facilities adequate to accommodate additional students does not preclude the need for additional faculty and staff.

The North Atlantic region, among the four principal regions, showed the largest degree of apparent utilization of instructional facilities for public and private institutions combined. The Great Lakes and Plains region was second. Among individual States having a high degree of utilization were Alabama, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Total responding institutions, public and private, plan to accommodate 819,929 more full-time students in instructional facilities in 1965-66 than they did in 1960-61, which would be an increase of 41 percent. The West and Southwest region is planning the largest increase, 45 percent, and the same increase is being planned in the Southeast, 45 percent. Disregarding those States from which too few responses were received to comprise a pattern, the individual States planning large percentages of increase are Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Oklahoma.

A comparison between the data from public institutions and those from private institutions indicates that public institutions are operating more nearly to capacity. This is especially true in the Great Lakes and Plains region. Moreover, in planning for increases by 1965-66, the public institutions are projecting a greater increase over their 1960-61 instructional accommodations than are the private institutions, 45 percent increase as compared to 36 percent.

In considering the adequacy of the planning for increased enrollments, even if the planned growth rate of 41 percent (for public and private institutions combined) is realized, the accommodations may be inadequate. Recent projections^{2/} forecast an increase

^{2/} Conrad, Herbert S., New projections of degree-credit enrollments and upward revision of old projections, U. S. Office of Education, October 5, 1961.

in the opening fall enrollment amounting to 44 percent in the 5-year period.

Tables 3 and 4 do not show the distribution of full-time students between undergraduate and graduate, but an analysis of the backup data reveals that 7.9 percent of the aggregate were graduate students in 1960-61 and that by 1965-66 this percentage is expected to increase slightly to 8.4 percent.

Further Office computations reveal that whereas in 1960-61 the distribution of full-

time students by control was 60 percent in public institutions to 40 percent in private institutions, by 1965-66, according to planned accommodations, the ratio will be 61 percent to 39. Regionally, this anticipated shift from private to public institutions appears greatest in the North Atlantic region where private colleges and universities have predominated in numbers and in enrollment. The increase by public institutions of that region is expected to be 3 percentage points in the 5-year period, going from 25 percent to 28 percent.

Table 2. Full-time students in instructional facilities of all higher education institutions, by 1960-61 and planned 1965-66 accommodation status, State, and region

State and Region	Existing in 1960-61			Planned for 1965-66	
	Students Accommodated ^{1/}	Additional students who could have been accommodated	Students beyond normal capacity	Total planned accommodations	Percent increase over number accommodated in 1960-61 ^{2/}
	1	2	3	4	5
Aggregate U.S.	1,991,592	217,254	43,164	2,811,521	41.2
NORTH ATLANTIC	471,688	36,005	5,529	642,501	36.2
Connecticut	27,499	2,977	30	38,467	39.9
Delaware	4,913	340	106	7,287	48.3
D. C.	17,478	1,061	---	23,658	35.4
Maine	9,340	622	92	12,913	38.3
Maryland	29,200	3,898	62	43,068	47.5
Massachusetts	89,010	3,264	435	109,989	23.6
New Hampshire	9,633	1,328	---	11,732	21.8
New Jersey	34,275	3,778	1,788	52,244	52.4
New York	124,470	10,952	425	173,941	39.7
Pennsylvania	109,909	7,001	2,591	147,973	34.6
Rhode Island	8,975	481	---	12,140	35.3
Vermont	6,986	303	---	9,089	30.1
GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS	638,318	67,302	16,451	896,698	40.5
Illinois	105,044	10,319	980	150,875	43.6
Indiana	58,129	4,267	20	78,705	35.4
Iowa	45,616	4,953	94	60,718	33.1
Kansas	38,760	5,261	102	53,715	38.6
Michigan	78,712	7,850	3,193	117,645	49.5
Minnesota	54,925	5,285	909	75,848	38.1
Missouri	47,581	6,172	1,185	67,182	41.2
Nebraska	21,378	3,393	774	30,457	42.5
North Dakota	12,892	979	200	17,538	36.0
Ohio	109,221	12,186	4,471	152,551	39.7
South Dakota	10,132	1,807	---	13,830	36.5
Wisconsin	55,928	4,830	4,523	77,634	38.8
SOUTHEAST	373,397	44,954	5,752	540,345	44.7
Alabama	29,705	2,161	1,373	42,645	43.6
Arkansas	18,916	2,191	709	30,498	61.2
Florida	48,495	5,635	561	75,142	54.9
Georgia	35,630	6,903	359	50,898	42.9
Kentucky	24,367	2,854	113	37,356	53.3
Louisiana	31,049	3,616	310	43,740	40.9
Mississippi	22,818	3,514	398	34,072	49.3
North Carolina	49,279	3,355	809	71,701	45.5
South Carolina	23,017	2,946	---	29,593	28.6
Tennessee	34,580	5,920	139	49,814	44.1
Virginia	32,966	3,149	661	44,235	34.2
West Virginia	22,575	2,710	320	30,651	35.8
WEST AND SOUTHWEST	496,149	68,993	15,432	718,692	44.9
Alaska	678	125	---	1,850	172.9
Arizona	19,869	2,052	200	30,969	55.9
California	187,491	23,406	11,032	266,052	41.9
Colorado	32,132	3,561	975	45,901	42.9
Hawaii	7,687	2,120	---	13,402	74.3
Idaho	10,189	1,390	---	13,995	37.4
Montana	8,402	1,823	---	11,492	36.8
Nevada	3,095	1,100	---	5,193	67.8
New Mexico	11,328	1,650	---	16,486	45.5
Oklahoma	26,458	3,348	450	42,537	60.8
Oregon	31,099	4,383	---	42,323	36.1
Texas	93,482	17,464	650	137,007	46.6
Utah	16,899	820	1,478	23,851	41.1
Washington	42,511	5,157	647	60,527	42.4
Wyoming	4,829	594	---	7,107	47.2
OUTLYING PARTS	12,040	---	---	13,285	10.3
Canal Zone	192	---	---	195	1.6
Puerto Rico	11,848	---	---	13,090	10.5

--- Indicates zero

^{1/} It should be noted that total students reported as accommodated are not the number reported in other surveys as the opening fall enrollment of degree-credit students.

^{2/} Column 4 minus column 1 divided by column 1.

Table 3. Full-time students in instructional facilities of public higher education institutions, by 1960-61 and planned 1965-66 accommodation status, State, and region

State and Region	Existing in 1960-61			Planned for 1965-66	
	Students Accommodated 1/	Additional students who could have been accommodated	Students beyond normal capacity	Total planned accommodations	Percent increase over number accommodated in 1960-61 2/
	1	2	3	4	5
Aggregate U.S. Public	1,188,077	122,437	37,931	1,720,592	44.8
NORTH ATLANTIC	116,314	9,162	3,506	180,045	54.8
Connecticut	11,303	475	---	16,559	46.5
Delaware	3,464	315	---	5,387	55.5
D. C.	580	280	---	900	55.2
Maine	5,759	75	17	8,075	40.2
Maryland	19,545	2,913	62	31,134	59.3
Massachusetts	13,455	410	97	22,226	65.2
New Hampshire	4,288	1,248	---	5,363	25.1
New Jersey	10,277	387	1,155	18,050	75.6
New York	19,898	2,488	---	30,200	51.8
Pennsylvania	20,317	450	2,175	31,891	57.0
Rhode Island	3,240	---	---	4,860	50.0
Vermont	4,188	121	---	5,400	28.9
GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS	410,171	33,942	15,287	580,506	41.5
Illinois	52,880	2,285	752	78,459	48.4
Indiana	37,616	2,225	---	49,759	32.3
Iowa	26,090	2,030	83	32,612	25.0
Kansas	31,704	3,485	---	43,134	36.1
Michigan	53,450	3,684	3,048	82,036	53.5
Minnesota	40,430	3,524	638	57,863	43.1
Missouri	26,925	3,020	1,000	37,457	39.1
Nebraska	16,940	2,667	699	23,907	41.1
North Dakota	12,399	902	200	16,713	34.8
Ohio	64,631	7,244	4,344	91,571	41.7
South Dakota	8,194	1,357	---	11,280	37.7
Wisconsin	38,912	1,519	4,523	55,715	43.2
SOUTHEAST	252,281	26,976	4,395	372,957	47.8
Alabama	22,989	1,375	1,165	33,173	44.3
Arkansas	14,604	982	679	24,013	64.4
Florida	33,478	3,218	496	53,996	61.3
Georgia	25,095	5,520	325	35,823	42.7
Kentucky	15,576	1,861	---	23,889	53.4
Louisiana	22,474	2,047	300	32,454	44.4
Mississippi	19,070	2,515	280	28,407	49.0
North Carolina	27,952	2,098	500	42,994	53.8
South Carolina	14,323	1,311	---	17,987	25.6
Tennessee	16,919	2,392	---	25,410	50.2
Virginia	22,339	2,037	450	30,589	36.9
West Virginia	17,462	1,620	200	24,222	38.7
WEST AND SOUTHWEST	397,271	52,357	14,743	573,799	44.4
Alaska	678	125	---	1,850	172.9
Arizona	19,188	1,852	200	29,879	55.7
California	148,829	20,032	10,343	214,566	44.2
Colorado	24,722	1,961	975	35,191	42.3
Hawaii	6,700	1,361	---	11,527	72.0
Idaho	7,914	1,295	---	10,275	29.8
Montana	6,709	973	---	8,617	28.4
Nevada	3,095	1,100	---	5,193	67.8
New Mexico	11,015	1,550	---	15,986	45.1
Oklahoma	23,260	2,622	450	37,532	61.4
Oregon	24,177	3,577	---	33,077	36.8
Texas	67,284	11,055	650	93,286	38.6
Utah	16,369	810	1,478	23,191	41.7
Washington	32,502	3,450	647	46,522	43.1
Wyoming	4,829	594	---	7,107	47.2
OUTLYING PARTS	12,040	---	---	13,285	10.3
Canal Zone	192	---	---	195	1.6
Puerto Rico	11,848	---	---	13,090	10.5

--- Indicates zero

1/ It should be noted that total students reported as accommodated are not the number reported in other surveys as the opening fall enrollment of degree-credit students.

2/ Column 4 minus column 1 divided by column 1.

Table 4. -- Full-time students in instructional facilities of private higher education institutions, by 1960-61 and planned 1965-66 accommodation status, State, and region

State and Region	Existing in 1960-61			Planned for 1965-66	
	Students Accommodated ^{1/}	Additional students who could have been accommodated	Students beyond normal capacity	Total planned accommodations	Percent increase over number accommodated in 1960 ^{2/}
	1	2	3	4	5
Aggregate U.S. Private	803,515	94,817	5,233	1,090,929	35.8
NORTH ATLANTIC	355,374	26,843	2,023	462,456	30.1
Connecticut	16,196	2,502	30	21,908	35.3
Delaware	1,449	25	106	1,900	31.1
D. C.	16,898	781	---	22,758	34.7
Maine	3,581	547	75	4,838	35.1
Maryland	9,655	985	---	11,934	23.6
Massachusetts	75,555	2,854	338	87,763	16.2
New Hampshire	5,345	80	---	6,369	19.2
New Jersey	23,998	3,391	633	34,194	42.5
New York	104,572	8,464	425	143,741	37.5
Pennsylvania	89,592	6,551	416	116,082	29.6
Rhode Island	5,735	481	---	7,280	26.9
Vermont	2,798	182	---	3,689	31.8
GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS	228,147	33,360	1,164	316,192	38.6
Illinois	52,164	8,034	228	72,416	38.8
Indiana	20,513	2,042	20	28,946	41.1
Iowa	19,526	2,923	11	28,106	43.9
Kansas	7,056	1,776	102	10,581	50.0
Michigan	25,262	4,166	145	35,609	41.0
Minnesota	14,495	1,761	271	17,985	24.1
Missouri	20,656	3,152	185	29,725	43.9
Nebraska	4,438	726	75	6,550	47.6
North Dakota	493	77	---	825	67.3
Ohio	44,590	4,942	127	60,980	36.8
South Dakota	1,938	450	---	2,550	31.6
Wisconsin	17,016	3,311	---	21,919	28.8
SOUTHEAST	121,116	17,978	1,357	167,388	38.2
Alabama	6,716	786	208	9,472	41.0
Arkansas	4,312	1,209	30	6,485	50.4
Florida	15,017	2,417	65	21,146	40.8
Georgia	10,535	1,383	34	15,075	43.1
Kentucky	8,791	993	113	13,467	53.2
Louisiana	8,575	1,569	10	11,286	31.6
Mississippi	3,748	999	118	5,665	51.1
North Carolina	21,327	1,257	309	28,707	34.6
South Carolina	8,694	1,635	---	11,606	33.5
Tennessee	17,661	3,528	139	24,404	38.2
Virginia	10,627	1,112	211	13,646	28.4
West Virginia	5,113	1,090	120	6,429	25.7
WEST AND SOUTHWEST	98,878	16,636	689	144,893	46.5
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	681	200	---	1,090	60.1
California	38,662	3,374	689	51,486	33.2
Colorado	7,410	1,600	---	10,710	44.5
Hawaii	987	759	---	1,875	90.0
Idaho	2,275	95	---	3,720	63.8
Montana	1,693	850	---	2,875	69.8
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	313	100	---	500	59.7
Oklahoma	3,198	726	---	5,005	56.5
Oregon	6,922	806	---	9,246	33.6
Texas	26,198	6,409	---	43,721	66.9
Utah	530	10	---	660	24.5
Washington	10,009	1,707	---	14,005	39.9
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---
OUTLYING PARTS	---	---	---	---	---
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---

--- Indicates zero

- 1/ It should be noted that total students reported as accommodated are not the number reported in other surveys as the opening fall enrollment of degree-credit students.
 2/ Column 4 minus column 1 divided by column 1.