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ABSTRACT

This report, the fourth segment of the first phase of the Indiana Education Facilities Comprehensive Planning Study reviews the effects of college student migration on the enrollments in Indiana institutions of higher education. Data were compiled from the first semester or quarter of the academic years 1949, 1958, 1963 and 1967. Chapters cover introductory material, in-migration, out-migration, and the net effect of in- and out-migration. Appendixes include 1967 migration tables, 1963 migration tables, and the geographic distribution of in- and out-migration. (Related documents are He 004 007, HE 00 008, and HE 004 005.) (MJM)

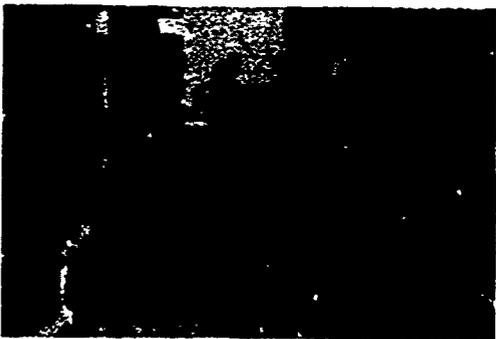
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Higher Education in Indiana

Needs and Resources 1968-1985

Current Status Report 4

STUDENT MIGRATION PATTERNS



HE 004047



Indiana Advisory Commission on Academic Facilities

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INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING STUDY

1967-68 Study Staff

CHARLES F. BONSER, *Study Director*

JAMES F. BLAKESLEY, *Associate Director--Space Studies*

Contributing Authors

PAUL C. BAYLESS	PATRICIA L. NAGEL
CURTIS L. BORTON	NELSON PARKHURST
M. M. CHAMBERS	W. CHARLES SHERWOOD
RALEIGH HOLMSTEADT	MRS. BETTY SUDDARTH
HARRY LINCOLN KEITH	FREDERICK H. WOLF

Research Assistants

NANCY BEELER, WILLIAM S. DUNN, CHARLES B. HATCHER, JAMES LORD,
JAMES R. MARSHALL, C. MICHAEL MATTHEWS, GEORGE E. MORGAN,
BRUCE PETERS, GREGORY L. SOLOMON, ROSANN SPIRO, BARBARA C. THATCHER

Typists

MARY ALICE COLE, JEANNE JOPES, MARSHA RINALDI

ELIZABETH S. SNIVELY, *Copy Editor*

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIANA
NEEDS AND RESOURCES 1968-85

CURRENT STATUS REPORT:

MIGRATION

by

Patricia L. Nagel

Prepared for
THE INDIANA ADVISORY COMMISSION ON ACADEMIC FACILITIES

in cooperation with
THE INDIANA CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

1968

FOREWORD

This report represents one segment of the first phase of the Indiana Higher Education Facilities Comprehensive Planning Study that was begun in the summer of 1967 under the sponsorship of the Indiana Advisory Commission on Academic Facilities. Funds for the project were made available to the commission by the U.S. Office of Education under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-204). Cooperating in the study with the advisory commission is the Indiana Conference on Higher Education, a voluntary organization of thirty-eight Indiana colleges and universities. The Needs and Resources Committee of the Indiana Conference worked with the study director in developing the scope and outline of the study.

This study has two primary objectives. First, we hope to develop a detailed look at the future needs and expected resources of the institutions of higher education in Indiana and the likely impact of various alternative policy actions. We will attempt to present this information in a form that will be useful in the planning processes of the Indiana Conference on Higher Education, the Advisory Commission on Academic Facilities, the U.S. Office of Education, and the Indiana General Assembly. Secondly, we have designed the study to facilitate its utilization by the individual institutions of higher learning in the state. Although the published reports from the project will deal only with groups of institutions or statewide totals, we will also supply each institution cooperating in the study with detailed confidential information about its own institution. This has already been done in the areas of enrollment projections and

facilities inventory-space utilization analysis, and the approach will be continued in the remaining phases of the study. These data will allow each institution to see how it compares with the statewide findings and should also further its data base development and planning efforts.

The general research design of the over-all study is presented in an outline-flow chart form. During this first year of the study, the focus has been mainly on the development of a comprehensive survey of the current scale and composition of higher education in Indiana. This phase is culminated with the publication of six "current status" reports. These are based on surveys conducted during the 1967-68 academic year and cover facilities inventory-space utilization, programs and faculty and staff, finances, student migration patterns, and preliminary projections of student enrollments. The sixth report summarizes the findings and implications of the surveys.

The second year of the study will be devoted to the long-run forecast of needs and resources. Special studies will be conducted of future space needs, the composition of the future demand for higher education, future faculty and staff needs, and expected revenues. In addition, a simulation model of Indiana higher education will be constructed that will allow us to test the impact of alternative assumptions about future growth patterns in higher education in the state. For instance, we will be able to assess the needs and resources effects of such factors as alternative faculty salary assumptions, changes in the demand for various types of academic programs, and alternative allocations of enrollments between private and public institutions.

Our study obviously could not be successful without the fullest cooperation of the institutions involved. To say that this cooperation has been superb would be an understatement. The schools committed themselves to the project in the summer of 1967 and held to that commitment throughout the year. They not only allowed the study staff access to their records, but they also assumed the responsibility of developing much of the raw data. We know this was a particular imposition on their limited time and staff resources in many cases, and we can only hope that their efforts will prove beneficial to the long-run development of higher education in the state.

Finally, a special word of thanks is in order to the Graduate School of Business and the Bureau of Business Research at Indiana University. Although the study is not an official Bureau project, the School of Business has released part of my time to serve as study director for the project, and the study has been housed in and received the support of the Bureau of Business Research. Without the advice and assistance of the Bureau staff, logistical and research support problems would have been much more difficult.

Charles F. Bonser
Study Director
Associate Director, Bureau of Business Research
Graduate School of Business
Indiana University

1967
July

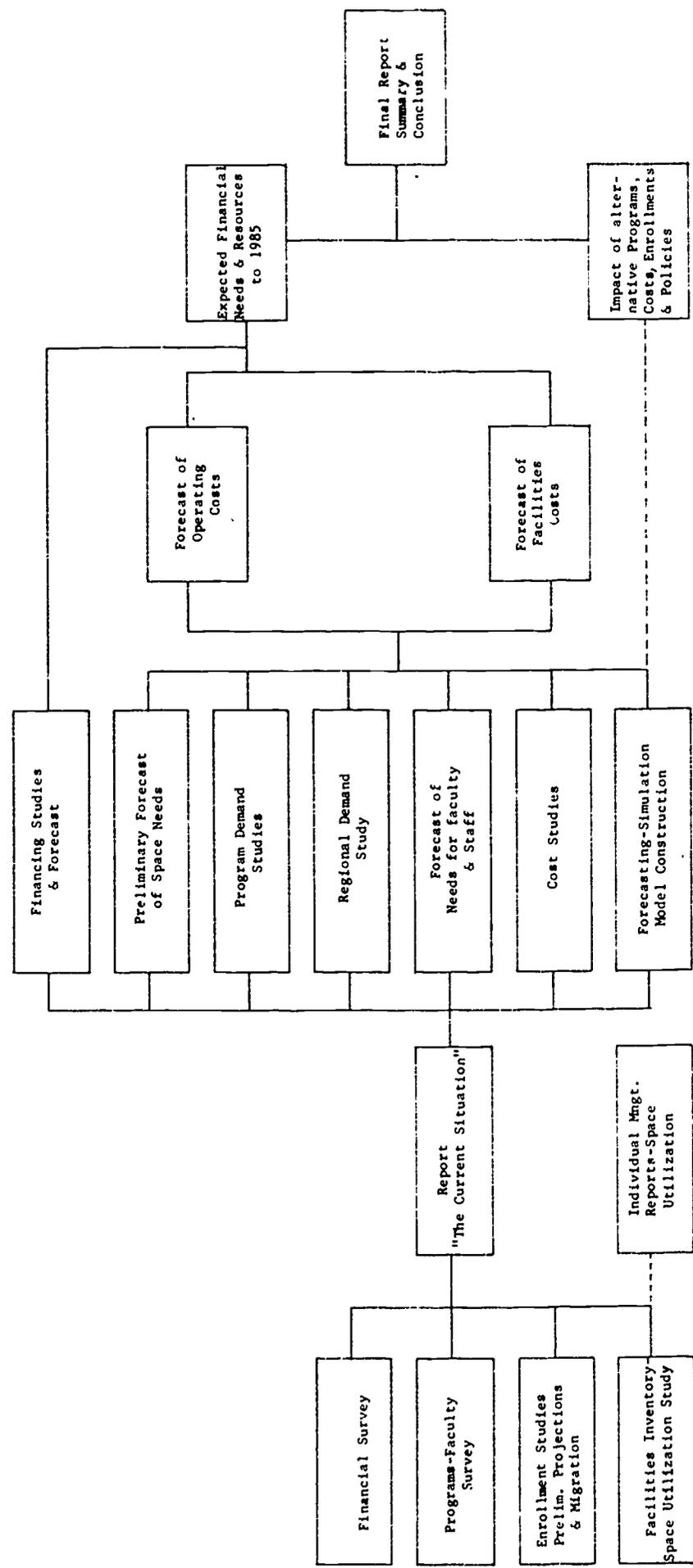
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PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE
INDIANA HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES STUDY



v

PREFACE

This status report of the effects of college student migration on the enrollments in Indiana institutions of higher education has been compiled from data for the first semester or quarter of the academic years 1949, 1958, 1963, and 1967. The following institutions are participants in the current status survey:

Anderson College	Indiana University
Ball State University	Manchester College
Bethel College	Marian College
Butler University	Marion College
Christian Theological Seminary	Oakland City College
DePauw University	Purdue University
Earlham College	Rose Polytechnic Institute
Fort Wayne Bible College	St. Benedict College
Franklin College of Indiana	St. Francis College
Goshen College	St. Joseph's College
Grace Theological Seminary and Grace College	St. Mary-of-the-Woods College
Hanover College	St. Mary's College
Herron School of Art	St. Meinrad Seminary
Huntington College	Taylor University
Indiana Central College	Tri-State College
Indiana Institute of Technology	University of Evansville
Indiana State University	University of Notre Dame
	Valparaiso Technical Institute
	Valparaiso University
	Vincennes University
	Wabash College

Data provided by the following institutions supplement the data from the participating institutions:

Ancilla Domini College
Concordia Senior College
Frankfort Pilgrim College

The cooperation and effort given by these institutions must be acknowledged. Their willingness to release the records needed for the tabulation of data is greatly appreciated.

Data were also received from the Federal Security Agency of the U.S. Office of Education (1949 figures), the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (1958 figures), and the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (1963 figures). In addition, special thanks are in order to Dr. Nelson M. Parkhurst, Registrar, Purdue University, and Mrs. Betty Suddarth, Research Assistant, Purdue University, for allowing access to the 1967 enrollment data collected for the Indiana Conference on Higher Education.

HIGHLIGHTS

IN-MIGRATION

College student in-migration to Indiana has nearly doubled since 1949. However, as a percent of total enrollment, nonresident enrollment has been declining during the last two decades.

Private institutions in Indiana consistently educate more nonresident students than do the public universities. At the undergraduate level, private school enrollment of nonresidents is about 2.5 times greater than public. However, at the graduate level, public institutions have educated the large majority of in-migrating students throughout the last two decades.

On the whole, graduate in-migration is decreasing at a faster rate than undergraduate.

The five states supplying the greatest number of in-migrants to Indiana educational institutions are Illinois, Ohio, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

When compared with Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, Indiana educates proportionately more out-of-state residents than do the other three states, both at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

OUT-MIGRATION

During the period 1949 to 1967, the general trend shows an increasing proportion of Indiana students remaining within the state to attend college. In 1963, over 80 percent of Indiana graduate and undergraduate students were enrolled within the state.

Nearly 3/4 of the resident students remaining in Indiana attend public institutions, and the percentage is likely to increase.

Of the Indiana students attending school outside the state, over half are enrolled in private institutions. However, the long-run trend for both out-migrating graduates and undergraduates shows an increasing number attending out-of-state public universities.

When compared with neighboring states as to the retention rate of state resident students, Indiana is found to be roughly comparable.

For public institution enrollment, Indiana's retention rate is surpassed only by Michigan. For private enrollment, however, both Illinois and Ohio have higher rates.

NET MIGRATION

Indiana has ranked nationally among the top ten states for net in-migration since 1949.

Over the two-decade period, in-migration of students to Indiana has consistently exceeded out-migration.

Undergraduates accounted for most of the net in-migration in 1963, and it seems reasonable to presume that this trend prevailed also in 1967.

The primary reason for the high in-migration of students to Indiana is the drawing power of private institutions of higher education. Public institutions in Indiana have a somewhat higher share of in-migrants than the other top ranking states for in-migration, although this gap appears to be closing.

In summary, in-migration to Indiana has been approximately 2½ times the size of out-migration, peaking in 1958 and declining thereafter.

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I. INTRODUCTION

One major objective of most institutions of higher education has been to provide a cosmopolitan environment in which students from various cultural backgrounds can freely express themselves and exchange ideas. Such a goal broadens the educational experiences available to the student body and thereby enhances the quality of the institution as a whole. To achieve this environment, the institutions enroll--and some actively recruit--students from other states and nations. However, the goals of educational institutions are necessarily circumscribed by the funds available to support them. And for institutions supported by public taxes, the goal of attaining a cosmopolitan atmosphere creates an especial problem since these institutions were established primarily to educate state residents.

In retrospect, student migration between states has long been an element in total enrollment. Historically, migration for the purpose of obtaining a higher education was restricted to a wealthy minority who comprised only a negligible proportion of any student body. With the growth of mass transportation and communication facilities, however, an ever increasing proportion of students could migrate beyond their home state or country to advance their education. Inevitably, more and more of the resources of each state have been applied to the education of students who came from other states or nations.

Since many of the publicly supported institutions find themselves responsible for educating a strong contingent of out-of-state (or in-migrating) students, differential tuition rates for residents and nonresidents are generally charged to acknowledge tax revenues supporting resident students. The differential charges are designed to encourage resident attendance, but at the same time they often discourage nonresident enrollment.

If an out-of-state education will incur greater expense than an in-state education, then the choice of an out-of-state institution must offer important benefits lacking in in-state institutions. These benefits might include a change in the cultural environment, a significant difference in available facilities, or the academic superiority of one institution over another. The quality of education offered is one of the major factors attracting in-migrating students, and it is dependent upon the blending of the environment, facilities, and curriculum of an institution.

An in-migrating student must use the same facilities and receive the same education as an in-state student. From an economic standpoint alone, an institution cannot differentiate its offerings on the basis of student origin. But the number of students being educated does determine to a large extent the total investment in education required of a state and its residents. Clearly the numerical strength of net student migration is a determinant of the necessary investment. To be more specific, it is possible that some of the costs of educating in-migrating students is borne by the residents of the state. The extent of the burden, however, must be determined by financial analysis. For example, many institutions receive federal subsidies, private endowments, and so forth, that defray

a major part of the expense of educating students from other states. In addition, the higher tuition rates demanded of in-migrating students often come close to covering the entire cost of educating these students.

There are other factors that must also be considered in order to put the issue of migrating students into its proper perspective. It must be remembered that although many students from other states attend Indiana institutions, a large number of Indiana students find out-of-state institutions more appropriate to their needs. If educating in-migrating students places a burden on the residents of Indiana, it is only fair to acknowledge the benefits received when other states educate Indiana students. Student migration is not a one-way street. Thus the analysis of the benefits and costs of providing a higher education for migrating students depends somewhat upon the outlook of the analyst. To present a thorough picture of the migration patterns of the college-age student population, one must consider not only the size and direction of net migration but also the change and composition of in-migration and out-migration. Without a look at the relative importance of in- and out-migration, the effects of net migration cannot be analyzed in the proper perspective.

The present analysis of student migration will be developed from data released in three significant nationwide studies: one conducted in 1949, one in 1958, and one in 1963. In addition, enrollment data collected from Indiana colleges and universities for 1967 will be used to bring the analysis up to date. The data for each study were collected for the fall semester of the year involved. This analysis will seek to highlight the in- and out-migration patterns of college students--particularly to and from Indiana--and the net effects of this migration with regard to Indiana.

Taken in historical perspective, this report is the outgrowth of a concern with changing enrollment patterns that began in 1949. In that year, the marked increase in enrollments as a result of war veterans returning to campus sharply changed the general college migration patterns, sparking a new interest in them. As a result, the Federal Security Agency of the Office of Education was commissioned to study the residence and migration patterns of two categories of college students--undergraduate and graduate--and in 1951 the report was released.

In 1958 the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers undertook a study of nationwide residence and migration patterns to determine how these were being affected by increased mobility among the student body. In so doing, they isolated a third student classification--professional students--that included candidates for degrees in law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, divinity, and the like. (However, to render the 1958 data comparable to other data used in this analysis, the professional student classification has been made a part of the graduate student category.) In 1963 the Office of Education conducted, in cooperation with the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, a third study of these patterns in order to plan for an expected enrollment increase.

In 1967, nationwide statistics on college student migration were not collected. However, forty Indiana institutions of higher education cooperated in releasing enrollment data on total enrollments by state, thereby allowing computation of in-migration to Indiana institutions. The historical data for out-migration of Indiana students was fitted to a least-squares regression line, from which the 1967 estimate of

Indiana student out-migration was computed. This estimate was represented as a percent of the Indiana college-age population in order to hold constant the effects of change due to population growth. Breakdowns by student class standing and sources of institutional funds were provided when the data were available.

In this study of the effects of college student migration on enrollments in Indiana, data have been drawn from each of the preceding four sources and the changes in migration over the entire time span have been tabulated for Indiana. The data have been separately categorized by type of institution (public and private) and by student rank (undergraduate and graduate). These breakdowns are provided as a means of categorizing the students who are migrating between states for a higher education and the institutions that are educating them.

II. IN-MIGRATION

The number of out-of-state residents attending institutions of higher learning in Indiana has continued to grow over the past two decades along with changes in total enrollments. In 1949 in-migrating students numbered 24,039 out of total enrollments of 72,785. In 1967 the number of in-migrants had grown to 47,058, and total enrollments had increased to 165,765. Expressed as a percentage of total enrollment, nonstate residents accounted for 33 percent in 1949 and 28.4 percent in 1967.

As would be expected, the private institutions in the state consistently educate more out-of-state students than do the public universities. In 1949 private colleges and universities enrolled 14,751 out-of-state and foreign students (49.6 percent of their total enrollment); in 1967 this number had grown to 26,888 (or 48.4 percent of total enrollment). The public institutions enrolled 9,288 in 1949 (20.5 percent of their enrollment) and 20,170 in 1967 (18.3 percent of their total enrollment).

Tables 2 and 3 show a breakdown of undergraduate and graduate student in-migration for the years 1949, 1958, and 1963 (1967 data were not available by class standing). In-migration of undergraduate students to Indiana colleges and universities totaled 21,416 in 1949. The number of undergraduate in-migrants had grown to 29,357 by 1963, but had declined as a proportion of total enrollment from 31.9 percent to 30.5 percent.

Out-of-state and foreign students comprised 49.1 percent of the undergraduate enrollment in the state's private institutions in 1949. In 1963 these students amounted to 52.4 percent of the private institution undergraduate enrollment.

In Indiana's public institutions, out-of-state and foreign students declined in relative importance between 1949 and 1963. In 1949 nonstate residents enrolled as undergraduates accounted for 18.7 percent of public college and university enrollment. By 1963 this proportion had dropped to 14.9 percent. Since the proportion of graduate and undergraduate out-of-state student enrollments declined again in 1967, it seems reasonable to conclude that the trend in public university undergraduate enrollments toward proportionately more Indiana residents has continued to the present time. The explanation for this trend is beyond the scope of this paper, but the rapid relative increase in out-of-state student fees no doubt plays a major role. In addition, the public universities have a stated policy of restricting the number of out-of-state undergraduates.

In-migration patterns in the graduate schools of the state differ markedly from those in the undergraduate schools. Indiana residents in 1963 constituted 63.6 percent of total graduate student enrollment (17,532) in the state versus 69.5 percent of the undergraduate enrollment. The major share of graduate training in the state is conducted at the public institutions, although more and more private colleges are adding graduate departments. In 1949 there were 5,537 graduate students enrolled in the state. Of this amount, 4,955 (89 percent) were attending public institutions. By 1963 total graduate student enrollment had grown to 17,532 with 14,294 (81 percent) being enrolled in the public universities.

Consistent with the public-private distribution of total graduate programs and students, most of the in-migrating graduate students attended the state's public institutions. In 1963, 6,389 out-of-state and foreign graduate students attended college in Indiana; of these, 5,660 (88 percent) were in residence in the public institutions. The 1963 origin-categorization of graduate students showed 39.6 percent out-of-state and foreign students in the public institutions and 22.5 percent in the private colleges.

IN-MIGRANTS BY STATE OF RESIDENCE

The five states that have consistently supplied the largest number of in-migrants to Indiana colleges and universities are Illinois, Ohio, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. In 1949 they contributed 60.7 percent of the out-of-state enrollment, and in 1967 accounted for 56.9 percent of total in-migration. In the breakdown between public and private institutions, the major contributors remain essentially the same except that in the case of public institutions, Kentucky replaces Pennsylvania. The leading states remain the same in supplying both undergraduate and graduate students in the public and private institutions, except that they account for only about 40 percent of graduate student in-migration versus over 60 percent of the undergraduate out-of-state students. The appendix to this report gives a more detailed resumé of the origin of in-migrating students.

COMPARATIVE IN-MIGRATION: INDIANA AND SURROUNDING STATES

Table 4 compares Indiana's number of state residents as a percentage of total enrollment with state resident enrollments in institutions of

higher education located in Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois. The table shows that Indiana educates proportionately more out-of-state residents than do the other three states at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Indiana state resident undergraduates in 1963 constituted about 70 percent of total undergraduate enrollment in Indiana institutions versus state resident undergraduate enrollments of 86 percent in Michigan, 80 percent in Ohio, and 88 percent in Illinois.

The major difference between Indiana and the other states lies in the proportion of state residents educated by the private institutions in Indiana (indicating the relatively more "national" orientation of our private undergraduate colleges and universities). In 1963 Indiana residents constituted 48 percent of the private institution enrollments as compared to Michigan's in-state private institution enrollment of 77 percent, 68 percent in Ohio, and 77 percent in Illinois.

At the graduate level, Indiana public institutions had proportionately fewer in-state students (60.4 percent) than did Michigan (80.6 percent), Ohio (76.4 percent), or Illinois (73.3 percent). The proportionate enrollment of Indiana graduate students in the state's private colleges and universities (77.5 percent) was similar to in-state private graduate school enrollments in the other states (Michigan, 82.3 percent, Ohio, 78.7 percent, and Illinois, 68.0 percent).

Table 1 ORIGIN OF ALL STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	1949		1958		1963		1967	
	Number of Students	Percent of Total						
All Institutions								
Indiana Residents	48,746	67.0%	55,453	66.5%	78,073	68.6%	118,707	71.6%
Out-of-State Residents	23,261	32.0	26,023	31.2	33,393	29.3	47,058	28.4
Foreign Students	778	1.0	1,867	2.3	2,353	2.1	165,765	100.0
TOTAL	72,785	100.0	83,343	100.0	113,819	100.0	165,765	100.0
Public Institutions								
Indiana Residents	33,781	78.4	40,512	81.0	56,491	80.1	90,079	81.7
Out-of-State Residents	8,847	20.5	8,454	16.9	12,461	17.7	20,170	18.3
Foreign Students	441	1.1	1,049	2.1	1,571	2.2	110,249	100.0
TOTAL	43,069	100.0	50,015	100.0	70,523	100.0	110,249	100.0
Private Institutions								
Indiana Residents	14,965	50.4	14,941	44.8	21,582	49.8	28,628	51.6
Out-of-State Residents	14,414	48.5	17,569	52.7	20,932	48.3	26,888	48.4
Foreign Students	337	1.1	818	2.5	782	1.9	55,516	100.0
TOTAL	29,716	100.0	33,328	100.0	43,296	100.0	55,516	100.0

Table 2 ORIGIN OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	1949		1958		1963	
	Number of Students	Percent of Total Enrollment	Number of Students	Percent of Total Enrollment	Number of Students	Percent of Total Enrollment
All Institutions						
Indiana Residents	45,832	68.1%	49,060	67.1%	66,930	69.5%
Out-of-State Residents	20,911	31.1	22,929	31.4	28,237	29.3
Foreign Students	505	0.8	1,127	1.5	1,120	1.2
TOTAL	67,248	100.0	73,116	100.0	96,287	100.0
Public Institutions						
Indiana Residents	31,000	81.3	34,768	84.6	47,857	85.1
Out-of-State Residents	6,905	18.1	5,932	14.4	7,946	14.1
Foreign Students	209	0.6	389	1.0	426	0.8
TOTAL	38,114	100.0	41,089	100.0	56,229	100.0
Private Institutions						
Indiana Residents	14,832	50.9	14,292	44.6	19,073	47.6
Out-of-State Residents	14,006	48.1	16,997	53.1	20,291	50.7
Foreign Students	296	1.0	738	2.3	694	1.7
TOTAL	29,134	100.0	32,027	100.0	40,058	100.0

Table 3 ORIGIN OF GRADUATE STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	1949		1958		1963	
	Number of Students	Percent of Total Enrollment	Number of Students	Percent of Total Enrollment	Number of Students	Percent of Total Enrollment
All Institutions						
Indiana Residents	2,914	52.6%	6,393	62.5%	11,143	63.6%
Out-of-State Residents	2,350	42.4	3,094	30.3	5,156	29.4
Foreign Students	273	5.0	740	7.2	1,233	7.0
TOTAL	5,537	100.0	10,227	100.0	17,532	100.0
Public Institutions						
Indiana Residents	2,781	56.1	5,744	64.4	8,634	60.4
Out-of-State Residents	1,942	39.2	2,522	28.3	4,515	31.6
Foreign Students	232	4.7	660	7.3	1,145	8.0
TOTAL	4,955	100.0	8,926	100.0	14,294	100.0
Private Institutions						
Indiana Residents	133	22.9	649	49.9	2,509	77.5
Out-of-State Residents	408	70.1	572	44.0	641	19.8
Foreign Students	41	7.0	80	6.1	88	2.7
TOTAL	582	100.0	1,301	100.0	3,238	100.0

Table 4 STATE RESIDENTS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT
(FALL, 1963)

State	State Resident Undergraduates		State Resident Graduates	
	Number	Percent of Total Enrollment	Number	Percent of Total Enrollment
Indiana, Total	66,930	69.5%	11,143	63.6%
Public Institutions	47,857	85.1	8,634	60.4
Private Institutions	19,073	47.6	2,509	77.5
Michigan, Total	134,287	86.5	18,649	80.8
Public Institutions	107,476	89.2	17,109	80.6
Private Institutions	26,811	77.0	1,540	82.3
Ohio, Total	146,045	80.0	14,354	77.2
Public Institutions	93,197	88.6	9,341	76.4
Private Institutions	52,848	68.4	5,013	78.7
Illinois, Total	171,644	87.6	18,719	70.9
Public Institutions	102,334	96.0	10,746	73.3
Private Institutions	69,310	77.5	7,973	68.0

III. OUT-MIGRATION

Student college attendance data compiled by the U.S. Office of Education indicates that in 1963, 93,093 students from the state of Indiana were attending colleges and universities, whether in Indiana itself or in other states. This represented an increase of 33,445 (56 percent) over 1949 and 26,968 (41 percent) over the number of students reported in 1958. We estimate that the total number of Indiana students attending college rose to 140,400 in 1967--an increase of 51 percent over 1963.

Most Indiana college students in 1967 were attending institutions of higher education within the boundaries of the state. The distribution was 118,707 (84.5 percent) in Indiana colleges and universities and 21,700 (15.5 percent) attending colleges in other states. The general trend during the period 1949 to 1967 shows an increasing proportion of Indiana students remaining within the state to complete their education.

Within Indiana, 72.3 percent of the Indiana resident students were attending state public institutions in 1963; by 1967 this figure increased to 75.9 percent. Outside the state, 59.0 percent of the Indiana students in 1963 attended private colleges and universities in other states, and 41.0 percent attended other state public institutions. Data were not available for 1967 to make a comparable breakdown of the out-of-state public and private enrollment of Indiana students.

GRADUATE-UNDERGRADUATE

In 1963 there was very little difference between the percentage of Indiana resident graduate and undergraduate students attending colleges and universities in states other than Indiana. About 84 percent of Indiana's undergraduates stayed in Indiana to attend college, and 83.3 percent of its graduate students remained within the state boundaries.

At the undergraduate level, those students who stayed in Indiana to further their education in 1963 were divided 71.5 percent to public institutions and 28.5 percent to private schools. From 1949 to 1963 there was a slight trend toward more Indiana resident undergraduates attending the public institutions.

The majority (over 60 percent) of the Indiana undergraduate students who attended college in other states from 1949 through 1963 were enrolled in private institutions. However, again the long-run trend was toward more students attending out-of-state public universities.

In 1963 there were 13,381 Indiana residents attending graduate schools throughout the country. As noted above, 83.3 percent of these students (11,143) were enrolled in colleges and universities in the state of Indiana. Of this number, 8,634 (77.5 percent) attended the public universities of the state. Between 1949 and 1963 Indiana's private graduate schools continued to enroll a larger and larger share of Indiana graduate students (as pointed out in Chapter I of this report). In 1949 they enrolled only 4.6 percent of the Indiana resident graduate students who remained in the state. By 1963, this proportion had increased to 22.5 percent.

Those Indiana graduate students who attended colleges and universities in other states in 1963 were divided 54.2 percent public and 45.8 percent private. Obviously the trend here is toward a greater share of the out-migrating students attending other public universities. In 1949, only 38.5 percent of the out-migrating graduate students attended public institutions.

LOCATION OF OUT-MIGRATING STUDENTS

The five states that lead in enrolling Indiana undergraduate students in their institutions of higher education are Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, and Missouri. (It will be recalled that New York and Pennsylvania replace Missouri and Kentucky in the list of the top five states providing the most out-of-state students to Indiana colleges and universities.) When the Indiana out-migrating undergraduate enrollment is divided into its public and private sectors, California replaces Missouri in the five states admitting the most Indiana residents to their public colleges and universities.

For graduate schools, the ranking order of states educating Indiana residents differs quite a bit from the undergraduate order, and categorizing out-migrating graduate students by public and private colleges also makes a great difference. In the public sector, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, California, and Kentucky rank highest in the number of Indiana residents attending their graduate schools. In the private sector, the leaders are Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

COMPARATIVE STUDENT RETENTION RATES

Table 8 compares Indiana's retention of state resident students with the retention rates of Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois. The general pattern that emerges from the table is that Indiana is roughly comparable to the other three states in the percentage of its total students being educated within state boundaries. However, dividing the resident students into graduate and undergraduate categories does reveal some variances between the relative number of students attending public versus private institutions. At both the graduate and undergraduate levels, Indiana's public institutions educate a higher percentage of total state resident college students than Ohio and Illinois, but less than the percentage educated by the state of Michigan.

Table 5 DESTINATION OF INDIANA RESIDENTS ATTENDING
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
(1949 to 1967)

	1949		1958		1963		1967 (estimated)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Institutions	59,748	100.0%	66,335	100.0%	93,093	100.0%	140,407	100.0%
Indiana Institutions	48,746	81.6	55,453	83.7	78,073	83.9	118,707	84.5
Out-of-State Institutions	11,002	18.4	10,772	16.3	15,020	16.1	21,700	15.5
Indiana Institutions	48,746	100.0	55,453	100.0	78,073	100.0	118,707	100.0
Public	33,781	69.3	40,512	73.1	56,491	72.3	90,079	75.9
Private	14,965	30.7	14,941	26.9	21,582	27.7	28,628	24.1
Out-of-State Institutions	11,002	100.0	10,772	100.0	15,020	100.0	21,700	-----
Public	3,789	34.4	4,260	39.5	6,159	41.0	N/A	-----
Private	7,213	65.6	6,512	60.5	8,861	59.0	N/A	-----

Table 6 DESTINATION OF INDIANA UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
ATTENDING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	1949		1958		1963	
	Number of Students	Percent	Number of Students	Percent	Number of Students	Percent
All Institutions	55,442	100.0%	58,528	100.0%	79,712	100.0%
Indiana Institutions	45,832	82.7	49,060	83.8	66,930	84.0
Out-of-State Institutions	9,610	17.3	9,468	16.2	12,782	16.0
Indiana Institutions	45,832	100.0	49,060	100.0	66,930	100.0
Public	31,000	67.6	34,768	70.9	47,857	71.5
Private	14,832	32.4	14,292	29.1	19,073	28.5
Out-of-State Institutions	9,610	100.0	9,468	100.0	12,782	100.0
Public	3,253	33.8	3,596	38.0	4,945	38.7
Private	6,357	66.2	5,872	62.0	7,837	61.3

Table 7 DESTINATION OF INDIANA GRADUATE STUDENTS
ATTENDING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	1949		1958		1963	
	Number of Students	Percent	Number of Students	Percent	Number of Students	Percent
All Institutions	4,306	100.0%	7,697	100.0%	13,381	100.0%
Indiana Institutions	2,914	67.7	6,393	83.1	11,143	83.3
Out-of-State Institutions	1,392	32.3	1,304	16.9	2,238	16.7
Indiana Institutions	2,914	100.0	6,393	100.0	11,143	100.0
Public	2,781	95.4	5,744	89.8	8,634	77.5
Private	133	4.6	649	10.2	2,509	22.5
Out-of-State Institutions	1,392	100.0	1,304	100.0	2,238	100.0
Public	536	38.5	664	50.9	1,214	54.2
Private	856	61.5	640	49.1	1,024	45.8

Table 8 COMPARATIVE RETENTION RATE OF STATE RESIDENT STUDENTS
(FALL, 1963)

State	Total Resident Undergraduate Students	Number Enrolled In State	Percent In State	Total Resident Graduate Students	Number Enrolled In State	Percent In State
Indiana, Total	79,712	66,930	84.0%	13,381	11,143	83.3%
Public Institutions		47,857	60.0		8,634	64.5
Private Institutions		19,073	24.0		2,509	18.8
Michigan, Total	148,922	134,287	90.2	21,175	18,649	88.1
Public Institutions		107,476	72.2		17,109	80.8
Private Institutions		26,811	18.0		1,540	7.3
Ohio, Total	173,193	146,045	84.3	18,738	14,354	76.6
Public Institutions		93,197	53.8		9,341	49.8
Private Institutions		52,848	30.5		5,013	26.8
Illinois, Total	220,653	171,644	77.8	24,405	18,719	76.7
Public Institutions		102,334	46.4		10,746	44.0
Private Institutions		69,310	31.4		7,973	32.7

IV. THE NET EFFECT: IN- AND OUT-MIGRATION

A number of different factors affect whether a particular state will be a net "importer" or "exporter" of college students. The most important of these factors are:

(1) The number of college-age students in a particular state vis-à-vis the quantity and type of college facilities and programs available in that state.

(2) The quality (including amenities) and reputation of in-state colleges and universities as compared with those in nearby states.

(3) The price of higher education in the state versus the price of comparable programs in other states.

To summarize the most recently available migration data for Indiana, we imported 47,058 out-of-state and foreign students to our Indiana institutions of higher education in the 1967-68 academic year. During that same period, 21,707 Indiana residents enrolled in the colleges and universities of other states. We therefore incurred a net in-migration of 25,351 students. This pattern is not inconsistent with Indiana's recent history: in 1963 net in-migration was 20,361; in 1958, 16,933; and in 1949, 13,037.

Dividing 1963 net in-migration between graduate and undergraduate students revealed that undergraduate students accounted for most (81.4 percent) of the net in-migration experienced by Indiana. It seems reasonable to presume that the 1967 division of net in-migrants between graduates and undergraduates was at least roughly comparable to the 1963

proportions. Translating the 1963 migration statistics into ratios reveals that for every Indiana undergraduate student who left the state to attend higher education institutions, 2.3 undergraduate students were imported to Indiana, and for every Indiana graduate student who attended college outside the state, 2.8 nonresident graduate students were imported.

When Indiana is compared with all other states, we find that it consistently ranks in the top five states as a net importer of students. This is true at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. In 1963, the major "net exporters" of students to the state of Indiana were Illinois (5,006), Ohio (3,101), New York (3,025), Pennsylvania (2,007) and Michigan (836). Together, these states accounted for 13,975 (68.6 percent) of net student migration in Indiana.

In order to place the Indiana net-migration statistics into perspective, it might be useful to compare our experience, in more detail, with that of surrounding states. These comparisons are given in Tables 9 and 10 for undergraduate and graduate students, respectively. The tables also include statistics on the states of California and Massachusetts. These two states provide useful benchmarks since they are representative of states having predominately public and private education (California's total enrollment in public institutions is 86.1 percent, and total enrollment in private institutions in Massachusetts is 79.3 percent).

The 1963 enrollment statistics for undergraduates showed that of the states compared, only Massachusetts had a higher proportionate share of out-of-state students than Indiana. A more careful examination of the enrollment distributions seems to indicate that the primary reason for the high in-migration of students is the drawing power of the private

institutions of higher education in both Indiana and Massachusetts. This, of course, speaks quite well for the quality of these institutions. At the same time, the public institutions in Indiana have a somewhat higher share of out-of-state residents than any of the other five states, although preliminary 1967 statistics indicate that this gap is closing.

When we consider the percentage of total undergraduate residents of each state being educated in that state, we find that Indiana's colleges and universities educate about the same percentage of state resident undergraduates as Ohio, somewhat less than Michigan and California, and a higher percentage than Illinois and Massachusetts.

In terms of net student migration Indiana was second, among the five states compared, only to Massachusetts in the number of net in-migrants. Comparing in-migration with out-migration, Indiana had a higher net ratio than any of the other states.

At the graduate level, Indiana was about equal with Massachusetts; the state ranked behind California and Michigan and was well ahead of Ohio and Illinois in the percentage of state resident graduate students educated within the state. Again, the state of Indiana--particularly in its public institutions--was a relatively heavy net importer of graduate students, surpassed only by California and Massachusetts. The state's ratio of in- to out-migration tied that of Massachusetts for the top rank.

Table 9 . COMPARATIVE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT MIGRATION STATISTICS: INDIANA, MICHIGAN, OHIO, ILLINOIS, CALIFORNIA, AND MASSACHUSETTS (FALL, 1963)

State	Total Undergraduates		Percent Enrolled Within State	Total Undergraduates Enrolled Within State		State Resident Enrollment as Percent of Total	Net Undergraduate Student Migration (+In, -Out)	Ratio of In-Out Migration
	State Resident Undergraduates	Undergraduates		Within State	Enrolled			
Indiana	79,712		84.0%	96,287		69.5%	+16,575	2.30
Public			60.0	56,229		85.1		
Private			24.0	40,058		47.6		
Michigan	148,922		90.2	155,292		86.5	+ 6,370	1.43
Public			72.2	120,490		89.2		
Private			18.0	34,802		77.0		
Ohio	173,193		84.3	182,505		80.0	+ 9,312	1.34
Public			53.8	105,210		88.6		
Private			30.5	77,295		68.4		
Illinois	220,653		77.8	196,006		87.6	-24,647	.50
Public			46.4	106,610		96.0		
Private			31.4	89,396		77.5		
California	486,415		94.6	491,550		93.6	+ 5,135	1.20
Public			85.1	432,384		95.8		
Private			9.5	59,166		77.9		
Massachusetts	105,129		77.8	122,267		66.9	+17,138	1.73
Public			23.1	25,004		97.1		
Private			54.7	97,263		59.1		

Table 10 COMPARATIVE GRADUATE STUDENT MIGRATION STATISTICS: INDIANA
MICHIGAN, OHIO, ILLINOIS, CALIFORNIA, MASSACHUSETTS
(FALL, 1963)

State	Total State Resident Graduates	Percent Enrolled Within State	Total Graduates Enrolled Within State	State Resident Enrollment as Percent of Total	Net Graduate Student Migration (+In, -Out)	Ratio of In-Out Migration
Indiana	13,381	83.3%	17,532	63.6%	+4,151	2.85
Public		64.5	14,294	60.4		
Private		18.8	3,238	77.5		
Michigan	21,175	88.1	23,088	80.8	+1,913	1.76
Public		80.8	21,217	80.6		
Private		7.3	1,871	82.3		
Ohio	18,783	76.6	18,597	77.2	- 141	.97
Public		49.8	12,227	76.4		
Private		26.8	6,370	78.7		
Illinois	24,405	76.7	26,391	70.9	+1,986	1.35
Public		44.0	14,660	73.3		
Private		32.7	11,731	68.0		
California	59,506	92.4	66,048	83.3	+6,542	2.46
Public		67.4	47,757	84.0		
Private		25.0	18,291	81.5		
Massachusetts	19,472	84.8	24,951	66.2	+5,479	2.85
Public		25.3	5,421	91.0		
Private		59.5	19,530	52.3		

APPENDIX A

1967 MIGRATION TABLES

Table A-1 ESTIMATED COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION IN INDIANA
(1950-85)

Year	Total 18-21 Age Group	Increase in 18-21 Age Group Compared with 1967
1950	225,510	--
51	216,651	--
52	209,256	--
53	205,682	--
54	206,081	--
1955	211,034	--
56	218,113	--
57	222,849	--
58	229,684	--
59	238,302	--
1960	250,746	--
61	265,841	--
62	274,497	--
63	276,542	--
64	287,120	--
1965	307,063	--
66	326,455	--
67	350,119	0
68	356,576	6,457
69	360,432	10,313
1970	371,253	21,134
71	381,605	31,486
72	396,462	46,343
73	403,366	53,247
74	411,861	61,742
1975	421,632	71,513
76	424,897	74,778
77	428,882	78,763
78	428,182	78,063
79	424,866	74,747
1980	421,284	71,165
81	415,881	65,762
82	409,511	59,392
83	396,159	46,040
84	383,842	33,723
1985	371,234	21,115

SOURCE: Estimates prepared by N. M. Parkhurst and Betty Suddarth for publication in a report on student population for the Indiana Advisory Commission on Academic Facilities.

Table A-2 IN-MIGRATION TO INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES BY
PLACE OF RESIDENCE
(Fall, 1967)

Area	No. of Students	Area	No. of Students
Alabama	189	Nebraska	248
Alaska	19	Nevada	21
Arizona	122	New Hampshire	96
Arkansas	144	New Jersey	2,133
California	994	New Mexico	78
Colorado	280	New York	4,386
Connecticut	774	North Carolina	234
Delaware	117	North Dakota	96
District of Columbia	178	Ohio	6,982
Florida	591	Oklahoma	217
Georgia	188	Oregon	165
Hawaii	150	Pennsylvania	2,986
Idaho	57	Rhode Island	134
Illinois	9,792	South Carolina	118
Indiana	116,650	South Dakota	100
Iowa	602	Tennessee	376
Kansas	344	Texas	581
Kentucky	1,670	Utah	90
Louisiana	197	Vermont	72
Maine	89	Virginia	588
Maryland	663	Washington	245
Massachusetts	879	West Virginia	271
Michigan	2,621	Wisconsin	1,306
Minnesota	550	Wyoming	44
Mississippi	105	U.S. territories	31
Missouri	1,238	Foreign countries	2,798
Montana	109		
		TOTAL	163,708
Total students in Indiana institutions		163,708	
Total Indiana students in Indiana institutions		116,650	
Total in-migration		47,058	

SOURCE: Data compiled from admissions records of Indiana institutions.

Table A-3 ORIGIN OF STUDENTS IN INDIANA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
BY COUNTIES IN INDIANA
(FALL, 1967)

County	No. of Students	County	No. of Students
Adams	589	Madison	2,658
Allen	7,022	Marion	19,552
Bartholomew	1,228	Marshall	757
Benton	342	Martin	210
Blackford	265	Miami	619
Boone	634	Monroe	4,221
Brown	133	Montgomery	710
Carroll	323	Morgan	631
Cass	903	Newton	263
Clark	1,311	Noble	533
Clay	611	Ohio	37
Clinton	695	Orange	234
Crawford	133	Owen	172
Daviess	572	Parke	304
Dearborn	341	Perry	314
Decatur	404	Pike	213
DeKalb	633	Porter	1,789
Delaware	2,926	Posey	440
Dubois	649	Pulaski	236
Elkhart	2,181	Putnam	492
Fayette	415	Randolph	563
Floyd	953	Ripley	349
Fountain	310	Rush	411
Franklin	276	St. Joseph	6,256
Fulton	376	Scott	960
Gibson	716	Shelby	623
Grant	1,484	Spencer	321
Greene	535	Starke	264
Hamilton	1,121	Steuben	395
Hancock	619	Sullivan	477
Harrison	331	Switzerland	54
Hendricks	1,096	Tippecanoe	3,074
Henry	931	Tipton	350
Howard	1,776	Union	99
Huntington	797	Vanderburgh	5,540
Jackson	604	Vermillion	395
Jasper	339	Vigo	3,406
Jay	405	Wabash	790
Jefferson	404	Warren	153
Jennings	218	Warrick	507
Johnson	1,031	Washington	299
Knox	966	Wayne	1,549
Kosciusko	1,046	Wells	509
LaGrange	204	White	472
Lake	12,080	Whitley	448
LaPorte	2,455		
Lawrence	616		
		TOTAL	116,650

SOURCE: Data compiled from admissions records of Indiana institutions.

Table A-4 OUT-MIGRATION OF INDIANA COLLEGE STUDENTS AS A PERCENT OF THE INDIANA COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION (18-21 AGE GROUP, 1949-67)

	Out Migration	Indiana College-Age Population (18-21 Age Group)	Percent
1949-50	11,002	225,510	4.9%
1958	11,772	229,684	5.1
1963	16,104	276,542	5.8
1967*	21,707	350,119	6.2

*1967 estimate based on extrapolation from historical data points.

APPENDIX B

1963 MIGRATION TABLES

SOURCE: T. N. Gunderson, Student Migration: Fall, 1963 (Indiana Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, Nov. 30, 1964).

Table B-1 MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS,
TO AND FROM INDIANA
(FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence	Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended	Net Migration	
			From Other Areas	To Other Areas
Alabama	137	53	84	--
Alaska	16	3	13	--
Arizona	98	155	--	57
Arkansas	102	85	17	--
California	835	546	289	--
Colorado	195	258	--	63
Connecticut	535	151	384	--
Delaware	78	3	75	--
District of Columbia	178	225	--	47
Florida	447	280	167	--
Georgia	120	90	30	--
Hawaii	148	42	106	--
Idaho	59	18	41	--
Illinois	8,088	3,082	5,006	--
Indiana	80,506	80,506	--	--
Iowa	499	397	102	--
Kansas	335	170	165	--
Kentucky	1,100	1,693	--	593
Louisiana	141	113	28	--
Maine	80	4	76	--
Maryland	429	71	358	--
Massachusetts	601	396	205	--
Michigan	2,425	1,589	836	--
Minnesota	454	213	241	--
Mississippi	83	69	14	--
Missouri	865	699	166	--
Montana	64	28	36	--
Nebraska	195	121	74	--
Nevada	26	1	25	--
New Hampshire	64	28	36	--
New Jersey	1,312	69	1,243	--
New Mexico	69	131	--	62
New York	3,338	313	3,025	--
North Carolina	145	152	--	7
North Dakota	83	18	65	--
Ohio	5,189	2,088	3,101	--
Oklahoma	184	150	34	--
Oregon	118	46	72	--
Pennsylvania	2,196	189	2,007	--
Rhode Island	72	34	38	--
South Carolina	57	156	--	99
South Dakota	104	21	83	--
Tennessee	230	617	--	387
Texas	389	396	--	7
Utah	68	89	--	21
Vermont	71	12	59	--
Virginia	372	131	241	--
Washington	175	75	100	--
West Virginia	201	29	172	--
Wisconsin	1,132	490	642	--
Wyoming	39	46	--	7
U.S. service schools	--	267	--	267
Foreign countries	2,427	--	2,427	--
Outlying parts	97	2	95	--
TOTAL	116,971	96,610	21,978	1,617
Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration)	80,506 36,465	80,506 (Out- Migration) 16,104	Net In-Migration	20,361

Table B-2 MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS,
BY AREA
(FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Total Students Enrolled in All Institutions of Each Area	Total Residents of Each Area Attending Institutions in		In- Migration	Out- Migration	Net Migration (+In, -Out)
		All Areas	Home Areas			
Alabama	45,261	45,983	36,702	8,559	9,281	- 722
Alaska	1,663	3,077	1,419	244	1,658	- 1,414
Arizona	45,532	41,569	36,647	8,885	4,922	+ 3,963
Arkansas	31,311	32,498	26,866	4,445	5,632	- 1,187
California	569,538	557,507	524,485	45,053	33,022	+12,031
Colorado	49,194	40,614	32,636	16,558	7,978	+ 8,580
Connecticut	60,251	73,269	45,187	15,064	28,082	-13,018
Delaware	7,198	8,738	4,371	2,827	4,367	- 1,540
District of Columbia	48,785	18,024	11,622	37,163	6,402	+30,761
Florida	100,646	109,258	87,211	13,435	22,047	- 8,612
Georgia	55,744	54,744	42,803	12,941	11,941	+ 1,000
Hawaii	14,426	17,476	11,435	2,991	6,041	- 3,050
Idaho	14,736	17,478	11,736	3,000	5,742	- 2,742
Illinois	234,387	255,183	198,158	36,229	57,025	-20,796
Indiana	116,971	96,610	80,506	36,465	16,104	+20,361
Iowa	66,343	59,735	44,311	22,032	15,424	+ 6,608
Kansas	62,329	59,290	48,813	13,516	10,477	+ 3,039
Kentucky	55,873	51,173	41,737	14,136	9,436	+ 4,700
Louisiana	69,090	66,156	59,990	9,100	6,166	+ 2,934
Maine	13,088	12,711	8,237	4,851	4,474	+ 377
Maryland	63,589	73,206	50,324	13,265	22,882	- 9,617
Massachusetts	154,854	129,192	101,394	53,460	27,798	+25,662
Michigan	184,422	176,190	157,526	26,896	18,664	+ 8,232
Minnesota	79,374	76,863	64,271	15,103	12,592	+ 2,511
Mississippi	40,940	39,476	34,415	6,525	5,061	+ 1,464
Missouri	91,709	81,344	64,252	27,457	17,092	+10,365
Montana	15,623	17,069	13,160	2,463	3,909	- 1,446
Nebraska	38,063	34,251	28,099	9,964	6,152	+ 3,812
Nevada	5,599	7,158	4,935	664	2,223	- 1,559
New Hampshire	13,384	10,249	5,788	7,596	4,461	+ 3,135
New Jersey	108,453	164,960	93,789	14,664	71,171	-56,507
New Mexico	20,852	20,239	15,540	5,312	4,699	+ 613
New York	407,108	443,340	351,155	55,953	92,185	-36,232
North Carolina	83,202	68,615	59,486	23,716	9,129	+14,587
North Dakota	15,280	16,292	12,651	2,629	3,641	- 1,012
Ohio	207,616	199,397	165,569	42,047	33,828	+ 8,219
Oklahoma	65,407	61,739	54,710	10,697	7,029	+ 3,668
Oregon	45,466	42,219	34,569	10,897	7,650	+ 3,247
Pennsylvania	224,493	223,391	172,527	51,966	50,864	+ 1,102
Rhode Island	17,800	15,373	10,170	7,630	5,203	+ 2,420
South Carolina	33,811	31,617	23,868	9,943	7,749	+ 2,194
South Dakota	16,122	15,813	12,154	3,968	3,659	+ 309
Tennessee	73,708	62,773	51,580	22,128	11,193	+10,935
Texas	228,090	222,549	205,794	22,296	16,755	+ 5,541
Utah	40,700	28,666	26,348	14,352	2,318	+12,034
Vermont	11,104	6,245	3,755	7,349	2,490	+ 4,859
Virginia	62,321	72,521	46,082	16,239	26,439	-10,200
Washington	75,618	73,710	63,676	11,942	10,034	+ 1,908
West Virginia	33,996	30,999	25,679	8,317	5,320	+ 2,997
Wisconsin	90,816	84,535	70,394	20,422	14,141	+ 6,281
Wyoming	7,164	7,991	5,345	1,819	2,646	- 827
U.S. Service schools	14,451	--	--	14,451	--	+14,451
Foreign countries	--	73,375	--	--	73,375	-73,375
Outlying parts	32,363	33,414	31,272	1,091	2,142	- 1,051
TOTAL	4,265,864	4,265,864	3,415,149	850,715	850,715	

Table B-3 MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
TO AND FROM INDIANA
(FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence	Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended	Net Migration	
			From Other Areas	To Other Areas
Alabama	72	18	54	--
Alaska	5	3	2	--
Arizona	41	148	--	107
Arkansas	52	44	8	--
California	310	340	--	30
Colorado	71	172	--	101
Connecticut	185	4	181	--
Delaware	37	3	34	--
District of Columbia	51	--	51	--
Florida	178	118	60	--
Georgia	68	47	21	--
Hawaii	97	42	55	--
Idaho	29	14	15	--
Illinois	3,346	386	2,960	--
Indiana	58,674	58,674	--	--
Iowa	157	120	37	--
Kansas	102	93	9	--
Kentucky	632	946	--	314
Louisiana	57	51	6	--
Maine	35	1	34	--
Maryland	142	27	115	--
Massachusetts	204	3	201	--
Michigan	620	939	--	319
Minnesota	121	88	33	--
Mississippi	35	49	--	14
Missouri	324	140	184	--
Montana	28	27	1	--
Nebraska	56	66	--	10
Nevada	11	1	10	--
New Hampshire	22	--	22	--
New Jersey	441	5	436	--
New Mexico	36	129	--	93
New York	1,262	4	1,258	--
North Carolina	71	63	8	--
North Dakota	34	16	18	--
Ohio	1,784	1,039	745	--
Oklahoma	82	99	--	17
Oregon	48	19	29	--
Pennsylvania	614	15	599	--
Rhode Island	21	3	18	--
South Carolina	29	28	1	--
South Dakota	43	16	27	--
Tennessee	107	173	--	66
Texas	165	176	--	11
Utah	41	37	4	--
Vermont	28	1	27	--
Virginia	167	46	121	--
Washington	71	51	20	--
West Virginia	99	16	83	--
Wisconsin	356	188	168	--
Wyoming	13	46	--	33
U.S. service schools	--	267	--	267
Foreign countries	1,611	--	1,611	--
Outlying parts	27	1	26	--
TOTAL	72,912	65,002	9,292	1,382
Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration)	58,674 14,238	58,674 (Out- Migration) 6,328		Net In-Migration 7,910

Table B-4 MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS,
TO AND FROM INDIANA
(FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence	Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended	Net Migration	
			From Other Areas	To Other Areas
Alabama	65	35	30	--
Alaska	11	--	11	--
Arizona	57	7	50	--
Arkansas	50	41	9	--
California	525	206	319	--
Colorado	124	86	38	--
Connecticut	350	147	203	--
Delaware	41	--	41	--
District of Columbia	127	225	--	98
Florida	269	162	107	--
Georgia	52	43	9	--
Hawaii	51	--	51	--
Idaho	30	4	26	--
Illinois	4,742	2,696	2,046	--
Indiana	21,832	21,832	--	--
Iowa	342	277	65	--
Kansas	233	77	156	--
Kentucky	468	747	--	279
Louisiana	84	62	22	--
Maine	45	3	42	--
Maryland	287	44	243	--
Massachusetts	397	393	4	--
Michigan	1,805	650	1,155	--
Minnesota	333	125	208	--
Mississippi	48	20	28	--
Missouri	541	559	--	18
Montana	36	1	35	--
Nevada	139	55	84	--
New Hampshire	15	--	15	--
New Jersey	42	28	14	--
New Mexico	871	64	807	--
New York	33	2	31	--
North Carolina	2,076	309	1,767	--
North Dakota	74	89	--	15
Ohio	49	2	47	--
Oklaoma	3,405	1,049	2,356	--
Oregon	102	51	51	--
Pennsylvania	70	27	43	--
Rhode Island	1,582	174	1,408	--
South Carolina	51	31	20	--
South Dakota	28	128	--	100
Tennessee	61	5	56	--
Texas	123	444	--	321
Utah	224	220	4	--
Vermont	27	52	--	25
Virginia	43	11	32	--
Washington	205	85	120	--
West Virginia	104	24	80	--
Wisconsin	102	13	89	--
Wyoming	776	302	474	--
Foreign countries	26	--	26	--
Outlying parts	816	--	816	--
	70	1	69	--
TOTAL	44,059	31,608	13,307	856
Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration)	21,832	21,832		
	22,227	(Out-Migration) 9,776	Net In-Migration	12,451

Table B-5 MIGRATION OF ALL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence	Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended	Net Migration	
			From Other Areas	To Other Areas
Alabama	87	51	36	--
Alaska	15	3	12	--
Arizona	72	127	--	55
Arkansas	70	74	--	4
California	593	360	233	--
Colorado	140	214	--	74
Connecticut	455	79	376	--
Delaware	62	2	60	--
District of Columbia	158	126	32	--
Florida	341	235	106	--
Georgia	77	70	7	--
Hawaii	125	32	93	--
Idaho	37	12	25	--
Illinois	7,203	2,164	5,039	--
Indiana	66,930	66,930	--	--
Iowa	369	322	47	--
Kansas	243	143	100	--
Kentucky	820	1,495	--	675
Louisiana	94	87	7	--
Maine	52	4	48	--
Maryland	358	34	324	--
Massachusetts	474	239	235	--
Michigan	2,151	1,357	794	--
Minnesota	346	148	198	--
Mississippi	50	67	--	17
Missouri	725	572	153	--
Montana	36	25	11	--
Nebraska	146	110	36	--
Nevada	21	--	21	--
New Hampshire	40	26	14	--
New Jersey	1,102	38	1,064	--
New Mexico	49	104	--	55
New York	2,674	182	2,492	--
North Carolina	88	102	--	14
North Dakota	54	14	40	--
Ohio	4,620	1,793	2,827	--
Oklahoma	124	130	--	6
Oregon	58	36	22	--
Pennsylvania	1,827	123	1,704	--
Rhode Island	47	30	17	--
South Carolina	38	146	--	108
South Dakota	71	17	54	--
Tennessee	174	568	--	394
Texas	275	353	--	78
Utah	29	79	--	50
Vermont	52	11	41	--
Virginia	284	114	170	--
Washington	106	50	56	--
West Virginia	155	26	129	--
Wisconsin	946	397	549	--
Wyoming	27	44	--	17
U.S. service schools	--	245	--	245
Foreign countries	1,120	--	1,120	--
Outlying parts	77	2	75	--
TOTAL	96,287	79,712	18,367	1,792
Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration)	66,930	66,930		
	29,357	(Out-Migration) 12,782	Net In-Migration	16,575

Table B-6 MIGRATION OF ALL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, BY AREA (FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Total Students Enrolled in All Institutions of Each Area	Total Residents of Each Area Attending Institutions in		In-Migration	Out-Migration	Net Migration (+In, -Out)
		All Areas	Home Areas			
Alabama	41,768	41,803	34,281	7,487	7,522	- 35
Alaska	1,573	2,760	1,357	216	1,403	- 1,187
Arizona	38,489	35,147	31,269	7,220	3,878	+ 3,342
Arkansas	28,962	29,279	24,938	4,024	4,341	- 317
California	491,550	486,415	460,205	31,345	26,210	+ 5,135
Colorado	41,998	34,970	28,621	13,377	6,349	+ 7,028
Connecticut	47,573	60,475	37,006	10,567	23,469	-12,902
Delaware	5,772	7,074	3,558	2,214	3,516	- 1,302
District of Columbia	30,661	13,239	7,935	22,726	5,304	+17,422
Florida	92,805	99,912	81,475	11,330	18,437	- 7,107
Georgia	49,295	48,404	38,617	10,678	9,787	+ 891
Hawaii	12,349	15,505	10,240	2,109	5,265	- 3,156
Idaho	13,240	15,322	10,558	2,682	4,764	- 2,082
Illinois	196,006	220,653	171,644	24,362	49,009	-24,647
Indiana	96,287	79,712	66,930	29,357	12,782	+16,575
Iowa	58,177	52,951	40,254	17,923	12,697	+ 5,226
Kansas	55,162	51,760	43,884	11,278	7,876	+ 3,402
Kentucky	49,982	45,225	37,923	12,059	7,302	+ 4,757
Louisiana	60,217	58,680	53,952	6,265	4,728	+ 1,537
Maine	12,750	11,645	8,020	4,730	3,625	+ 1,105
Maryland	54,231	61,654	44,570	9,661	17,084	- 7,423
Massachusetts	122,267	105,129	81,810	40,457	23,319	+17,138
Michigan	155,292	148,922	134,287	21,005	14,635	+ 6,370
Minnesota	69,248	67,841	58,013	11,235	9,828	+ 1,407
Mississippi	39,235	36,624	33,113	6,120	3,509	+ 2,611
Missouri	76,551	69,657	55,741	20,810	13,916	+ 6,894
Montana	14,793	15,559	12,554	2,239	3,005	- 766
Nebraska	33,552	29,710	24,994	8,558	4,716	+ 3,842
Nevada	5,246	6,561	4,692	554	1,869	- 1,315
New Hampshire	12,390	8,753	5,346	7,044	3,407	+ 3,637
New Jersey	88,894	135,301	77,837	11,057	57,464	-46,407
New Mexico	17,637	17,140	13,379	4,258	3,761	+ 497
New York	305,490	344,900	268,529	36,961	76,371	-39,410
North Carolina	73,676	61,529	54,420	19,256	7,109	+12,147
North Dakota	14,188	14,773	11,920	2,268	2,853	- 585
Ohio	182,505	173,193	146,045	36,460	27,148	+ 9,312
Oklahoma	56,712	53,264	48,200	8,512	5,064	+ 3,448
Oregon	40,007	36,942	30,860	9,147	6,082	+ 3,065
Pennsylvania	186,521	187,346	145,393	41,128	41,953	- 825
Rhode Island	16,090	12,592	8,665	7,425	3,927	+ 3,498
South Carolina	31,322	28,134	22,003	9,319	6,131	+ 3,188
South Dakota	15,182	14,236	11,577	3,605	2,659	+ 946
Tennessee	64,417	55,003	45,788	18,629	9,215	+ 9,414
Texas	202,132	196,678	184,221	17,911	12,457	+ 5,454
Utah	36,551	24,927	23,655	12,896	1,272	+11,624
Vermont	10,692	5,579	3,555	7,137	2,024	+ 5,113
Virginia	56,813	63,553	42,921	13,892	20,632	- 6,740
Washington	67,927	66,416	58,646	9,281	7,770	+ 1,511
West Virginia	31,326	27,844	23,784	7,542	4,060	+ 3,482
Wisconsin	80,312	74,869	63,980	16,332	10,889	+ 5,443
Wyoming	6,457	7,161	5,005	1,452	2,156	- 704
U.S. service schools	13,345	--	--	13,345	--	+13,345
Foreign countries	--	42,263	--	--	42,263	-42,263
Outlying parts	30,326	30,959	29,257	1,069	1,702	- 633
TOTAL	3,635,943	3,635,943	2,967,429	668,514	668,514	

Table B-7 MIGRATION OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
TO AND FROM INDIANA
(FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence	Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended	Net Migration	
			From Other Areas	To Other Areas
Alabama	25	16	9	--
Alaska	4	3	1	--
Arizona	19	125	--	160
Arkansas	22	34	--	12
California	166	237	--	121
Colorado	24	145	--	121
Connecticut	117	3	114	--
Delaware	23	2	21	--
District of Columbia	32	--	32	--
Florida	91	81	10	--
Georgia	28	34	--	6
Hawaii	77	32	45	--
Idaho	8	8	--	--
Illinois	2,636	233	2,403	--
Indiana	47,857	47,857	--	--
Iowa	50	49	1	--
Kansas	40	68	--	28
Kentucky	396	828	--	432
Louisiana	19	45	--	26
Maine	12	1	11	--
Maryland	84	9	75	--
Massachusetts	101	1	100	--
Michigan	439	732	--	293
Minnesota	34	25	9	--
Mississippi	7	48	--	41
Missouri	216	106	110	--
Montana	5	24	--	19
Nebraska	14	57	--	43
Nevada	6	--	6	--
New Hampshire	5	--	5	--
New Jersey	271	3	268	--
New Mexico	22	102	--	80
New York	713	2	711	--
North Carolina	23	32	--	9
North Dakota	8	12	--	4
Ohio	1,316	880	436	--
Oklahoma	27	85	--	58
Oregon	8	9	--	1
Pennsylvania	347	11	336	--
Rhode Island	5	1	4	--
South Carolina	12	25	--	13
South Dakota	13	12	1	--
Tennessee	61	154	--	93
Texas	63	163	--	100
Utah	4	30	--	26
Vermont	10	--	10	--
Virginia	93	30	63	--
Washington	20	26	--	6
West Virginia	61	13	48	--
Wisconsin	209	119	90	--
Wyoming	1	44	--	43
U.S. service schools	--	245	--	245
Foreign countries	426	--	426	--
Outlying parts	9	1	8	--
TOTAL	56,229	52,802	5,353	1,926
Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration)	47,857 8,372	47,857 4,945		Net In-Migration 3,427
		(Out-Migration)		

Table B-8 MIGRATION OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence	Students from Indiana by Location of School Attended	Net Migration	
			From Other Areas	To Other Areas
Alabama	62	35	27	--
Alaska	11	--	11	--
Arizona	53	2	51	--
Arkansas	48	40	8	--
California	477	123	354	--
Colorado	116	69	47	--
Connecticut	338	76	262	--
Delaware	39	--	39	--
District of Columbia	126	126	--	--
Florida	250	154	96	--
Georgia	49	36	13	--
Hawaii	48	--	48	--
Idaho	29	4	25	--
Illinois	4,567	1,931	2,636	--
Indiana	19,073	19,073	--	--
Iowa	319	273	46	--
Kansas	203	75	128	--
Kentucky	424	667	--	243
Louisiana	75	42	33	--
Maine	40	3	37	--
Maryland	274	25	249	--
Massachusetts	373	238	135	--
Michigan	1,712	625	1,087	--
Minnesota	312	123	189	--
Mississippi	43	19	24	--
Missouri	509	466	43	--
Montana	31	1	30	--
Nebraska	132	53	79	--
Nevada	15	--	15	--
New Hampshire	35	26	9	--
New Jersey	831	35	796	--
New Mexico	27	2	25	--
New York	1,961	180	1,781	--
North Carolina	65	70	--	5
North Dakota	46	2	44	--
Ohio	3,304	913	2,391	--
Oklahoma	97	45	52	--
Oregon	50	27	23	--
Pennsylvania	1,480	112	1,368	--
Rhode Island	42	29	13	--
South Carolina	26	121	--	95
South Dakota	58	5	53	--
Tennessee	113	414	--	301
Texas	212	190	22	--
Utah	25	49	--	24
Vermont	42	11	31	--
Virginia	191	84	107	--
Washington	86	24	62	--
West Virginia	94	13	81	--
Wisconsin	737	278	459	--
Wyoming	26	--	26	--
Foreign countries	694	--	694	--
Outlying parts	68	1	67	--
TOTAL	40,058	26,910	13,816	668
Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration)	19,073	19,073		
	20,985	(Out-Migration) 7,837	Net In-Migration	13,148

Table B-9 MIGRATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence	Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended	Net Migration	
			From Other Areas	To Other Areas
Alabama	46	2	44	--
Alaska	1	--	1	--
Arizona	24	22	2	--
Arkansas	31	10	21	--
California	220	147	73	--
Colorado	46	40	6	--
Connecticut	75	42	33	--
Delaware	14	1	13	--
District of Columbia	19	65	--	46
Florida	95	37	58	--
Georgia	39	15	24	--
Hawaii	14	9	5	--
Idaho	21	2	19	--
Illinois	771	602	169	--
Indiana	11,143	11,143	--	--
Iowa	116	66	50	--
Kansas	76	24	52	--
Kentucky	242	83	159	--
Louisiana	44	15	29	--
Maine	26	--	26	--
Maryland	62	25	37	--
Massachusetts	116	94	22	--
Michigan	224	166	58	--
Minnesota	103	59	44	--
Mississippi	31	1	30	--
Missouri	125	41	84	--
Montana	27	3	24	--
Nebraska	44	9	35	--
Nevada	5	1	4	--
New Hampshire	22	--	22	--
New Jersey	187	14	173	--
New Mexico	16	27	--	11
New York	610	84	526	--
North Carolina	52	41	11	--
North Dakota	26	4	22	--
Ohio	502	198	304	--
Oklahoma	56	17	39	--
Oregon	49	7	42	--
Pennsylvania	318	39	279	--
Rhode Island	24	4	20	--
South Carolina	17	9	6	--
South Dakota	29	4	25	--
Tennessee	50	36	14	--
Texas	112	24	88	--
Utah	37	10	27	--
Vermont	19	1	18	--
Virginia	80	8	72	--
Washington	58	25	33	--
West Virginia	40	3	37	--
Wisconsin	164	78	86	--
Wyoming	12	2	10	--
U.S. service schools	--	22	--	22
Foreign countries	1,233	--	1,233	--
Outlying parts	19	--	19	--
TOTAL	17,532	13,381	4,228	77
Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration)	11,143	11,143		
	6,389	(Out-Migration) 2,238	Net In-Migration	4,151

Table B-10 MIGRATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS, BY AREA (FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Total Students Enrolled in All Institutions of Each Area	Total Residents of Each Area Attending Institutions in		In-Migration	Out-Migration	Net Migration (+In, -Out)
		All Areas	Home Areas			
Alabama	2,359	2,648	1,588	771	1,060	- 289
Alaska	90	244	62	28	182	- 154
Arizona	6,485	5,617	5,057	1,428	560	+ 868
Arkansas	1,481	1,889	1,101	380	788	- 408
California	66,048	59,506	55,021	11,027	4,485	+ 6,542
Colorado	5,762	4,312	3,237	2,525	1,075	+ 1,450
Connecticut	9,955	10,450	7,276	2,679	3,174	- 495
Delaware	1,426	1,341	813	613	528	+ 85
District of Columbia	12,473	3,542	2,759	9,714	783	+ 8,931
Florida	6,028	6,205	4,217	1,811	1,988	- 177
Georgia	3,366	3,675	2,178	1,188	1,497	- 309
Hawaii	2,056	1,659	1,182	874	477	+ 397
Idaho	515	1,029	377	138	652	- 514
Illinois	26,391	24,405	18,719	7,672	5,686	+ 1,986
Indiana	17,532	13,381	11,143	6,389	2,238	+ 4,151
Iowa	5,868	4,582	2,700	3,168	1,882	+ 1,286
Kansas	5,833	5,623	3,917	1,916	1,706	+ 210
Kentucky	3,122	4,029	2,462	660	1,567	- 907
Louisiana	5,894	5,283	4,208	1,686	1,075	+ 611
Maine	257	742	184	73	558	- 485
Maryland	6,279	8,041	3,612	2,667	4,429	- 1,762
Massachusetts	24,951	19,472	16,513	8,438	2,959	+ 5,479
Michigan	23,088	21,175	18,649	4,439	2,526	+ 1,913
Minnesota	7,352	6,171	4,222	3,130	1,949	+ 1,181
Mississippi	1,433	2,006	1,083	350	923	- 573
Missouri	8,235	7,525	5,072	3,163	2,453	+ 710
Montana	726	1,048	513	213	535	- 322
Nebraska	2,921	3,058	2,105	816	953	- 137
Nevada	353	440	243	110	197	- 87
New Hampshire	749	1,205	428	321	777	- 456
New Jersey	14,617	21,961	12,146	2,471	9,815	- 7,344
New Mexico	3,122	2,664	2,080	1,042	584	+ 458
New York	84,518	80,029	69,615	14,903	10,414	+ 4,489
North Carolina	6,361	4,668	3,397	2,964	1,271	+ 1,693
North Dakota	859	1,060	542	317	518	- 201
Ohio	18,597	18,738	14,354	4,243	4,384	- 141
Oklahoma	6,963	6,179	5,035	1,928	1,144	+ 784
Oregon	3,846	3,750	2,617	1,229	1,133	+ 96
Pennsylvania	27,161	26,249	20,087	7,074	6,162	+ 912
Rhode Island	1,710	2,267	1,505	205	762	- 557
South Carolina	1,749	2,123	1,251	498	872	- 374
South Dakota	718	1,085	435	283	650	- 367
Tennessee	5,738	4,904	3,660	2,078	1,244	+ 834
Texas	18,507	19,226	16,031	2,476	3,195	- 719
Utah	3,680	2,989	2,348	1,332	641	+ 691
Vermont	228	467	143	85	324	- 239
Virginia	2,910	6,332	1,981	929	4,351	- 3,422
Washington	6,261	5,422	3,947	2,314	1,475	+ 839
West Virginia	2,013	2,163	1,385	628	778	- 150
Wisconsin	8,253	7,088	4,859	3,394	2,229	+ 1,165
Wyoming	632	619	295	337	324	+ 13
U.S. service schools	1,106	--	--	1,106	--	+ 1,106
Foreign countries	--	27,982	--	--	27,982	-27,982
Outlying parts	195	504	183	12	321	- 309
TOTAL	478,772	478,772	348,537	130,235	130,235	

Table B-11 MIGRATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence	Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended	Net Migration	
			From Other Areas	To Other Areas
Alabama	46	2	44	--
Alaska	1	--	1	--
Arizona	22	22	--	--
Arkansas	30	9	21	--
California	184	98	86	--
Colorado	43	26	17	--
Connecticut	67	1	66	--
Delaware	12	1	11	--
District of Columbia	19	--	19	--
Florida	86	36	50	--
Georgia	39	13	26	--
Hawaii	11	9	2	--
Idaho	21	2	19	--
Illinois	678	149	529	--
Indiana	8,634	8,634	--	--
Iowa	104	65	39	--
Kansas	61	24	37	--
Kentucky	229	79	150	--
Louisiana	38	6	32	--
Maine	22	--	22	--
Maryland	54	17	37	--
Massachusetts	101	2	99	--
Michigan	171	151	20	--
Minnesota	86	59	27	--
Mississippi	27	1	26	--
Missouri	106	21	85	--
Montana	23	3	20	--
Nebraska	39	9	30	--
Nevada	5	1	4	--
New Hampshire	16	--	16	--
New Jersey	160	2	158	--
New Mexico	13	27	--	14
New York	532	2	530	--
North Carolina	47	31	16	--
North Dakota	25	4	21	--
Ohio	448	146	302	--
Oklahoma	53	12	41	--
Oregon	40	7	33	--
Pennsylvania	263	4	259	--
Rhode Island	15	2	13	--
South Carolina	17	3	14	--
South Dakota	28	4	24	--
Tennessee	44	15	29	--
Texas	101	12	89	--
Utah	37	7	30	--
Vermont	18	1	17	--
Virginia	73	8	65	--
Washington	50	25	25	--
West Virginia	37	3	34	--
Wisconsin	143	69	74	--
Wyoming	12	2	10	--
U.S. service schools	--	22	--	22
Foreign countries	1,145	--	1,145	--
Outlying parts	18	--	18	--
TOTAL	14,294	9,848	4,482	36
Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration)	8,634 5,660	8,634 (Out-Migration) 1,214	Net In-Migration	4,446

Table B-12 MIGRATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, TO AND FROM INDIANA (FALL, 1963)

States and Other Areas	Students in Indiana Schools by Place of Residence	Students from Indiana by Location Of School Attended	Net Migration	
			From Other Areas	To Other Areas
Arizona	2	--	2	--
Arkansas	1	1	--	--
California	36	49	--	13
Colorado	3	14	--	11
Connecticut	8	41	--	33
Delaware	2	--	2	--
District of Columbia	--	65	--	65
Florida	9	1	8	--
Georgia	--	2	--	2
Hawaii	3	--	3	--
Illinois	93	453	--	360
Indiana	2,509	2,509	--	--
Iowa	12	1	11	--
Kansas	15	--	15	--
Kentucky	13	4	9	--
Louisiana	6	9	--	3
Maine	4	--	4	--
Maryland	8	8	--	--
Massachusetts	15	92	--	77
Michigan	53	15	38	--
Minnesota	17	--	17	--
Mississippi	4	--	4	--
Missouri	19	20	--	1
Montana	4	--	4	--
Nebraska	5	--	5	--
New Hampshire	6	--	6	--
New Jersey	27	12	15	--
New Mexico	3	--	3	--
New York	78	82	--	4
North Carolina	5	10	--	5
North Dakota	1	--	1	--
Ohio	54	52	2	--
Oklahoma	3	5	--	2
Oregon	9	--	9	--
Pennsylvania	55	35	20	--
Rhode Island	9	2	7	--
South Carolina	--	6	--	6
South Dakota	1	--	1	--
Tennessee	6	21	--	15
Texas	11	12	--	1
Utah	--	3	--	3
Vermont	1	--	1	--
Virginia	7	--	7	--
Washington	8	--	8	--
West Virginia	3	--	3	--
Wisconsin	21	9	12	--
Foreign countries	88	--	88	--
Outlying parts	1	--	1	--
TOTAL	3,238	3,533	306	601
Less Indiana students in Indiana schools (In-Migration)	<u>2,509</u> 729	<u>2,509</u> 1,024 (Out-Migration)		<u>Net Out-Migration</u> 295

Table B-13 STATES AND REGIONS RANKED ACCORDING TO SIZE
OF NET MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS
(FALL, 1963)

Rank	Area	Net Migration (+In, -Out)	Rank	Area	Net Migration (+In, -Out)
1.	District of Columbia	+30,761	28.	South Carolina	+ 2,194
2.	Massachusetts	+25,662	29.	Washington	+ 1,908
3.	Indiana	+20,361	30.	Mississippi	+ 1,464
4.	North Carolina	+14,587	31.	Pennsylvania	+ 1,102
5.	U.S. service schools	+14,451	32.	Georgia	+ 1,000
6.	Utah	+12,034	33.	New Mexico	+ 613
7.	California	+12,031	34.	Maine	+ 377
8.	Tennessee	+10,935	35.	South Dakota	+ 309
9.	Missouri	+10,365	36.	Alabama	- 722
10.	Colorado	+ 8,580	37.	Wyoming	- 827
11.	Michigan	+ 8,232	38.	North Dakota	- 1,012
12.	Ohio	+ 8,219	39.	Outlying parts	- 1,051
13.	Iowa	+ 6,608	40.	Arkansas	- 1,187
14.	Wisconsin	+ 6,281	41.	Alaska	- 1,414
15.	Texas	+ 5,541	42.	Montana	- 1,446
16.	Vermont	+ 4,859	43.	Delaware	- 1,540
17.	Kentucky	+ 4,700	44.	Nevada	- 1,559
18.	Arizona	+ 3,963	45.	Idaho	- 2,742
19.	Nebraska	+ 3,812	46.	Hawaii	- 3,050
20.	Oklahoma	+ 3,668	47.	Florida	- 8,612
21.	Oregon	+ 3,247	48.	Maryland	- 9,617
22.	New Hampshire	+ 3,135	49.	Virginia	-10,200
23.	Kansas	+ 3,039	50.	Connecticut	-13,018
24.	West Virginia	+ 2,997	51.	Illinois	-22,661
25.	Louisiana	+ 2,934	52.	New York	-36,232
26.	Minnesota	+ 2,511	53.	New Jersey	-56,507
27.	Rhode Island	+ 2,420	54.	Foreign countries	-73,375

APPENDIX C
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION,
IN- AND OUT-MIGRATION

Figure C-2 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY STATES (FALL SEMESTER, 1967-68)

Figure C-2

ALASKA
19

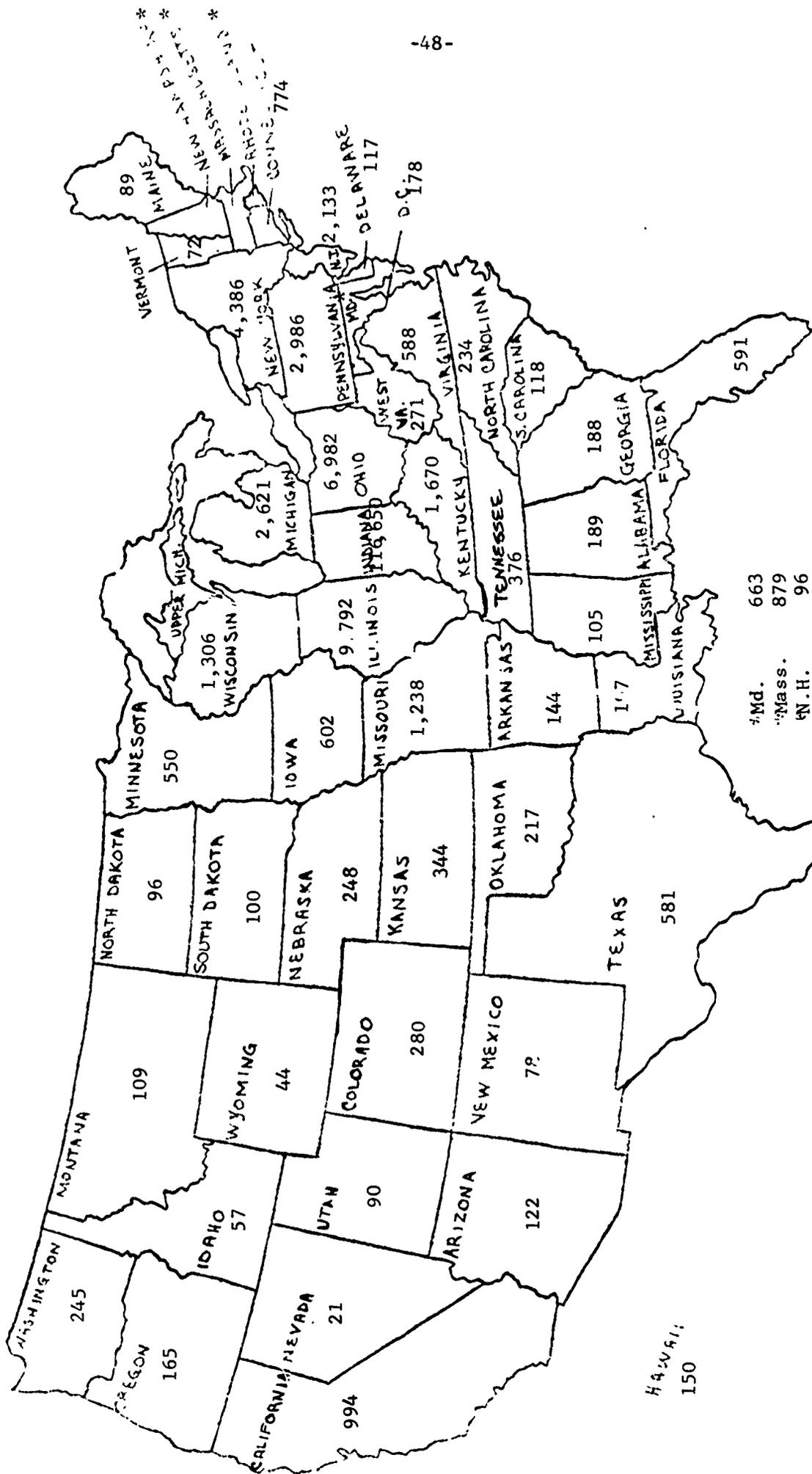
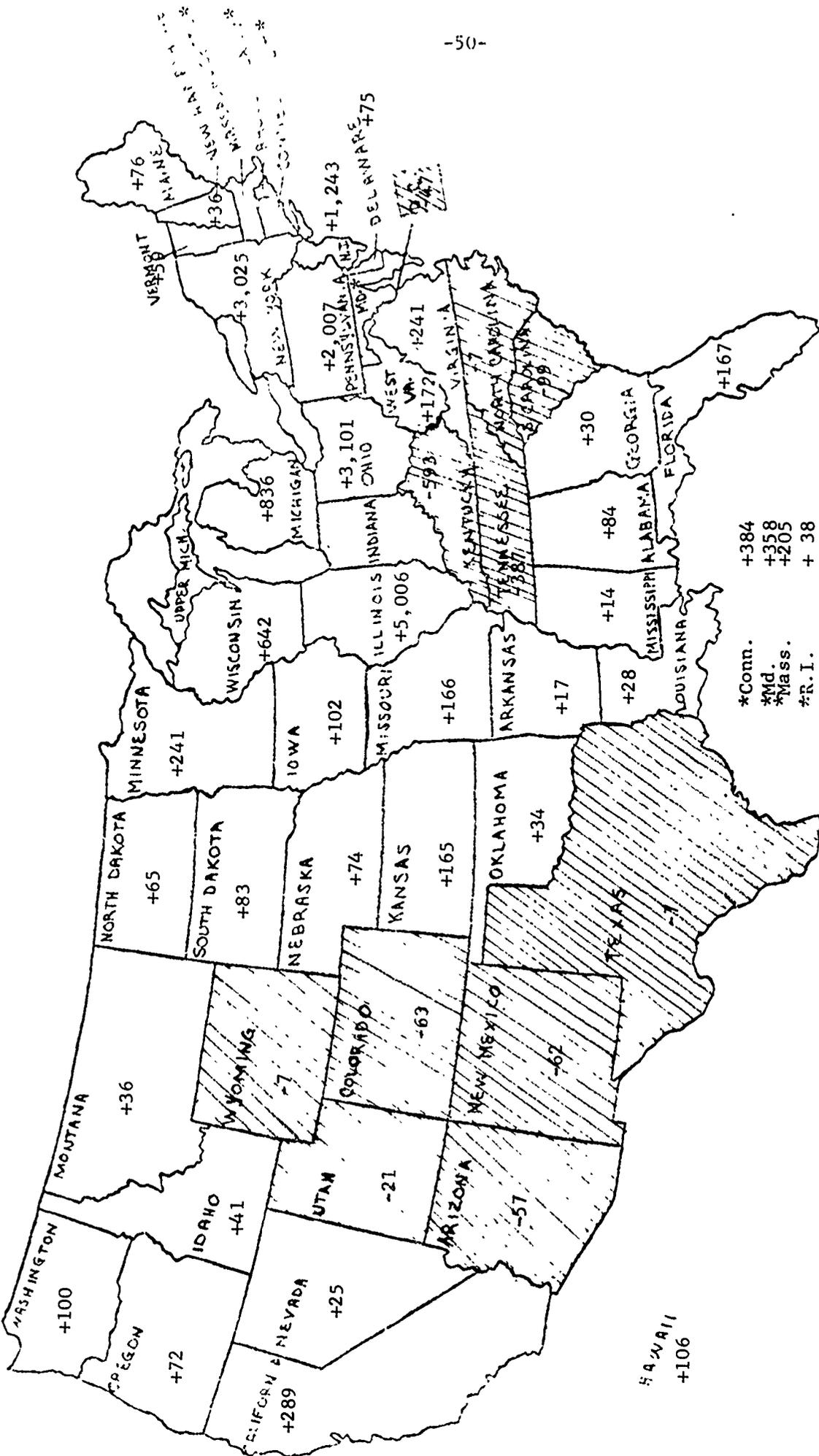


Figure C-4 NET MIGRATION OF ALL STUDENTS TO ALL INDIANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (FALL SEMESTER, 1963-64)

ALASKA +13



*Conn. +384
 *Md. +358
 *Mass. +205
 *R.I. + 38

Note: Shaded areas indicate net out-migration.
 Unshaded areas indicate net in-migration.