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**ABSTRACT**

Current residence and migration patterns in states affiliated with the Southern Association of Institutional Research (SAIR) were studied, based on 1979-1980 data from the Higher Education General Information Survey (Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1979). The data cover first-time students by level, and full-time and part-time status, with attention directed to net migration by state for freshmen, undergraduate transfer students, graduate students, professional students, and foreign students. For each SAIR state, data are also provided on: first-time nonresidents enrolled by institutional type and public/private status; and resident students attending out-of-state institutions by type and control. Out-migration and in-migration ratios are employed to analyze student migration rates. It was found that most of the southern states enroll more out-of-state students in the public institutions, with the exceptions of Georgia, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Tennessee. Florida is the only state that has the majority of nonresidents enrolling in public 2-year institutions. Possible reasons for the 87 percent of first-time students remaining in their home state to study in 1979 are noted (e.g., costs and financial aid policies). Suggestions for other levels of analysis (institutional and intrastate) are also identified. (SW)

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The Sweep to the South: Fact or Fallacy?

A Paper Prepared for the  
Southern Association of Institutional Research

Birmingham, Alabama  
October 28, 1982

by

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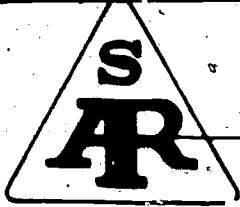
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This paper was presented at the 1982 Annual Conference of the Southern Association for Institutional Research held in Birmingham, Alabama, October 1982. It was reviewed by the SAIR Publications Committee and was judged to be of high quality and of interest to others concerned with the research in higher education. This paper has therefore been selected to be included in the ERIC collection of Conference Papers.

Gerald W. McLaughlin  
President, SAIR

## The Sweep to the South: Fact or Fallacy?

Over the last decade, there has been little regard for the enrollment patterns of students. Now, however, these patterns are increasingly of interest to colleges, universities, state-level agencies, and legislative and executive staffs. The interest of these groups will grow as they develop policies to deal with the threat of unstable and shifting enrollments.

There are a variety of factors that influence enrollments in higher education. One of these factors is the demographics of the traditional college-age population. Trends now show that a 24 percent decline in this population can be expected over the next decade (WICHE 1979). Some regions of the country will be affected more sharply than others. A second important factor related to enrollments is the participation rate of the population going to college. The participation rate of the traditional college-age students, 18-21 year olds, peaked in 1974 at 33.5 percent and then decreased to 31.9 percent by 1979 (Tierney 1982). A third factor that influences enrollments, and a factor that is sometimes overlooked, is the mobility of students. This number has gradually been changing since 1949. A greater proportion of students now remain in their home states for their college education.

The third factor, like the second, is one that can be affected by educational policies. Granted the important role of economic issues such as the cost of transportation, it is also true that educational policies such as those relating to out-of-state tuition rates, admissions preferences, and specifics of student aid policies (for example, portability of state-funded student assistance) will clearly influence the extent and the direction of student migration.

Less is known about the mobility of college students than the other factors that influence college enrollments. Historically, Northeastern institutions enroll relatively large proportions of out-of-state students because of the close proximity of states and the high concentration of private institutions which draw a national clientele to this region. The West attracts out-of-state students because of its many low tuition public institutions (Henderson 1977). How do the Southern states fare in attracting students from out of state in their colleges and universities? This paper will show current residence and migration patterns in the states affiliated with the Southern Association of Institutional Research (SAIR) and suggest how these data can be useful.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) conducts a survey at irregular intervals entitled "The Residence and Migration of College Students." This survey reports the numbers of students enrolled in each institution from each state. The most recent data now available were gathered as part of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of 1979-80, although data from the fall 1981 survey will be released later this year. Previous years in which the residence data were collected are 1949, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1972, and 1975.

The data collected in the fall 1979 survey differ from the data collected in previous years. In past surveys data were collected for all students enrolled in an institution by level, sex, and full-time or part-time status (or

some variation of this). The fall 1979 survey collected data only on students enrolled for the first time in the reporting institution by level, and full-time or part-time status. The lack of consistency in the data collected makes direct comparisons difficult. It may be reasonable, however, to make general comparisons of trends. The format of the survey used in fall 1979 is to be the basic format of forthcoming surveys. This year can serve, then, as the base year for future analyses. See the glossary for the definitions used in the 1979 survey.

#### Nature of the Data

Since public institutions usually charge out-of-state tuitions, and private institutions typically do not, public institutions may have more accurate records than private institutions on home state residence. This could be reflected in the data reported. The accuracy of the data will also be influenced by the students' integrity in reporting their residence. It is very difficult to estimate the number of students who misrepresent their home state in order to pay in-state tuition rates.

Determining residency for college students presents difficult definitional problems. Generally it is easier to examine the residence and migration of first-time freshmen than of other student levels. The majority of first-time freshmen are the traditional college-age population (18-21 year olds) who have probably just graduated from high school. The data they report for their home state are likely to be more accurate than the data supplied by students at other levels. A student enrolling in graduate school will usually be classified as a resident of the state of his undergraduate degree. The same problem exists for transfer students. Frequently a student will go out of state his first year, but complete his education in his home state. Although he has been a resident of the state, he may be classified as an out-of-state student.

Data for part-time and full-time students have been combined into one category for the purpose of this report. The majority of the students reported will probably be full-time students, since the majority of students do not opt to attend an out-of-state school on a part-time basis. One exception to this rule is the commuter student who lives near a state border and attends school in the neighboring state.

Even though data on foreign students were collected as part of the survey, these data were excluded from many of the analyses in this report. It is believed that since every state receives some foreign student enrollments, that most states will have a net in-migration if the foreign and territorial students are included (Wade 1970). This situation could distort the picture of the migration of students from state to state, and it is the interstate flow of students which is the primary focus here. Unless it is specifically stated that students from foreign countries or territories are included, they are excluded from the analyses.

## Results from the 1979 Survey

The results from the 1979 Residence and Migration survey that we consider most relevant to policy issues in higher education are included in this paper. For other aspects of the survey, see the NCES publication Residence and Migration of College Students Fall 1979.

### First-Time Freshmen

Figure 1 is a map of the net migration of first-time freshmen. Net migration is calculated for each state using the following formula:

$$\text{Net Migration} = \text{In-migration} - \text{Out-migration.}$$

The figure is negative if the state is an exporting state (that is, if the state loses more students than it receives) and positive if the state is an importing state (gains more students than it loses). All of the southern states except Maryland, Georgia, Florida, and Oklahoma are importing states of first-time freshmen in 1979.

Table 1 ranks the states by net in-migration and net out-migration of first-time freshmen. Three of the top five importing states--North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas are southern states. Maryland is the only southern state that ranks among the top five states as an exporting state. For three of the southern exporting states--Georgia, Oklahoma, and Florida--the net migration numbers are negligible compared to a state such as New Jersey which net exports 25,217 first-time freshmen.

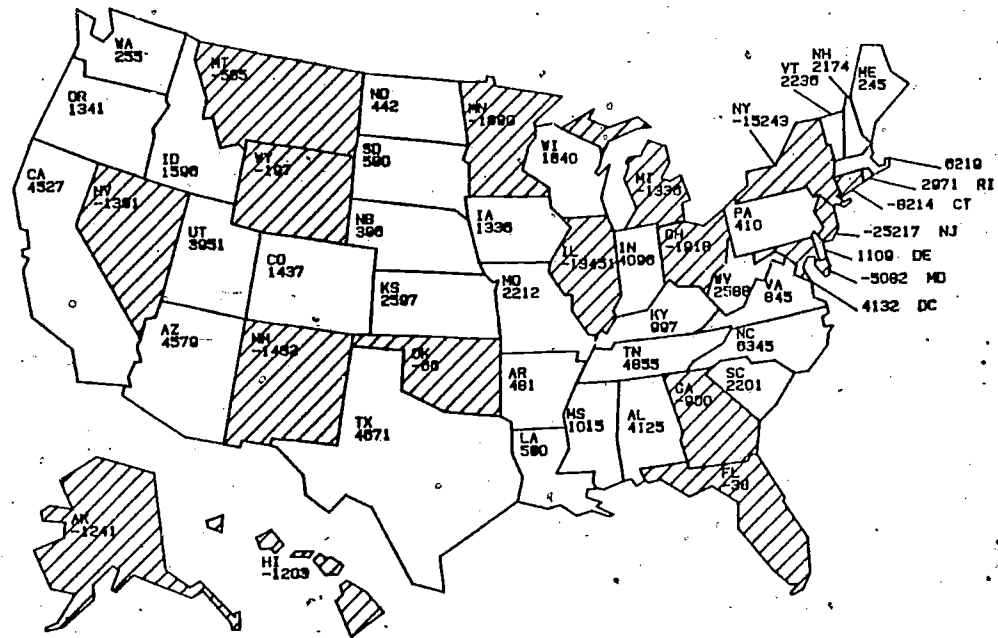
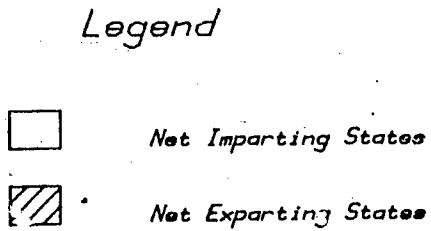
For all except five states (excluding Alaska and Hawaii), the largest number of first-time freshmen out-migrants enrolled in a contiguous state. The five exceptions and the states in which the largest number of their out-migrants enrolled are:

<u>Home State</u>	<u>Attended College In</u>
Texas	California
Maine	Massachusetts
Montana	Washington
Colorado	California
Washington	California

Note that two of these pairs of states are almost contiguous (Maine and Massachusetts, and Montana and Washington) and the other three pairs export to California. This suggests that the majority of students who attend school out-of-state typically remain in their own region of the country.

There are several ratios that can be used to analyze the migration of students. Two ratios have been chosen for use in this paper:

Figure 1. Net Migration of First-time Freshman College Students  
 , Fall 1979\*



\*Excludes Foreign and Territorial Student Enrollment

Table 1  
 Net Migration of First-time Freshman Students Ranked by State  
 Fall 1979

Exporting States

Importing States

Rank	State	Net Migration	Rank	State	Net Migration
1	New Jersey	-25,217	1	North Carolina	6,345
2	New York	-15,243	2	Massachusetts	6,219
3	Illinois	-13,451	3	Tennessee	4,855
4	Connecticut	- 8,214	4	Texas	4,671
5	Maryland	- 5,082	5	Arizona	4,579
6	Ohio	- 1,918	6	California	4,527
7	Minnesota	- 1,880	7	District of Columbia	4,132
8	New Mexico	- 1,432	8	Alabama	4,125
9	Nevada	- 1,391	9	Indiana	4,096
10	Michigan	- 1,336	10	Utah	3,951
11	Alaska	- 1,241	11	Rhode Island	2,971
12	Hawaii	- 1,203	12	Kansas	2,597
13	Georgia	- 900	13	West Virginia	2,588
14	Montana	- 565	14	Vermont	2,236
15	Wyoming	- 197	15	Missouri	2,212
16	Oklahoma	- 66	16	South Carolina	2,201
17	Florida	- 38	17	New Hampshire	2,174
			18	Wisconsin	1,840
			19	Idaho	1,596
			20	Colorado	1,437
			21	Oregon	1,341
			22	Iowa	1,336
			23	Delaware	1,109
			24	Mississippi	1,015
			25	Kentucky	997
			26	Virginia	845
			27.5	Louisiana	580
			27.5	South Dakota	580
			29	Arkansas	481
			30	North Dakota	442
			31	Pennsylvania	410
			32	Nebraska	386
			33	Washington	255
			34	Maine	245



- (1) Number of students leaving their home state to enroll out-of-state = Out-migration Ratio  
 Number of students from that state enrolled anywhere in the U.S.

The out-migration ratio allows each state to determine the percentage of students it is losing to other states. As a policy issue, a state may decide to try to decrease that percentage by encouraging institutions to retain more resident students in the state. This ratio will help a state express its objectives for retaining resident students in concrete terms, and over time will help determine if state policies and actions intended to change the pattern show results.

- (2) migrating into a state = In-migration Ratio  
 Total number of students enrolled in the state (excluding foreign students).

The in-migration ratio shows the proportion of out-of-state students enrolled in a given state. This ratio could be used by a state or institution considering raising out-of-state tuition. For example, if the in-migration ratio is high, that is, if out-of-state students are a significant factor in enrollment, the state or institution may want to assess carefully the impact of a tuition hike on those students.

Examples of both ratios are given below, expressed as percentages, using data for the state of Alabama.

- (1) There are 33,823 first-time, Alabama freshman (table 2) enrolled within and without their home state. Of these students, 2,704 Alabama residents leave the state to study elsewhere (table 3). Thus, ratio 1, the number of students leaving the state to the number of state students enrolled is 8.0 percent.
- (2) For the state of Alabama, 37,948 first-time freshmen are enrolled in the state (table 4). 6,829 students enrolled in Alabama from another state (table 5). Thus ratio 2, the number of students coming into the state to the students enrolled in the state, is 18 percent.

### Undergraduate Transfer Students

A map of the net migration of undergraduate transfer students enrolling in the reporting institution for the first time is shown in figure 2. Again, the majority of southern states are net importing states. The exceptions are Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, and Virginia. Oklahoma and Florida are two southern states that are exporters of first-time freshmen, but importers of transfer students.

Table 2

Total First-time College Students Enrolled  
by State of Residence and by Level  
SAIR States, Fall 1979

State	Freshmen	Undergraduate Transfers	First Professional	Graduate	Unclassified	Total
Alabama	33823	10505	810	3627	2867	51632
Arkansas	17378	5044	821	1662	2416	27321
Florida	74840	34347	2188	7050	19791	138216
Georgia	34103	12218	1226	5051	5617	58215
Kentucky	26885	7774	1031	3770	2770	42230
Louisiana	31039	8447	1155	5067	2067	47775
Maryland	46591	12107	2949	6518	9303	76868
Mississippi	28192	7913	576	2298	2405	41384
Missouri	42874	16014	1376	6123	7407	73794
North Carolina	64859	17706	1685	5859	15000	105109
Oklahoma	29749	27798	1290	4581	6504	69922
South Carolina	33597	7585	685	2360	5141	49368
Tennessee	37820	10979	1320	3232	7736	61087
Texas	146502	60590	5023	18214	13146	243475
Virginia	39060	11288	2930	9600	40423	103301
West Virginia	14745	3517	404	1783	4205	24654
U.S. TOTAL	2411678	839000	84146	286090	597753	4218667

Table 3  
 Out-Migration Ratio of First-Time College Students by State and by Level  
 SAIR States, Fall 1979

	Freshmen		Undergraduate Transfers		First Professional		Graduate		Unclassified		Total		Rank
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Alabama	2704	8.0	1149	10.9	287	35.4	780	21.5	429	15.0	5349	10.4	6
Arkansas	1878	10.8	1051	20.8	204	24.8	456	27.4	266	11.0	3855	14.1	11
Florida	10859	14.5	4573	13.3	1230	56.2	2053	29.1	1055	5.3	19770	14.3	12
Georgia	6845	20.1	2056	16.8	323	26.3	1010	20.0	591	10.5	10825	18.6	15
Kentucky	2764	10.3	1151	14.8	218	21.1	811	21.5	623	22.5	5557	13.2	9,5
Louisiana	2493	8.0	1041	12.3	287	24.8	770	15.2	310	15.0	4901	10.3	5
Maryland	9183	19.7	2903	24.0	1054	44.9	2378	36.5	2081	22.4	17599	22.9	16
Mississippi	1584	5.6	1006	12.7	151	26.2	522	22.7	203	8.4	3466	8.4	4
Missouri	5579	13.0	3117	19.5	319	23.2	1324	21.6	652	8.8	10991	14.9	13
North Carolina	3338	5.1	1553	8.8	462	27.4	1416	24.2	812	5.4	7581	7.2	3
Oklahoma	2391	8.0	1096	3.9	291	22.6	582	12.7	321	4.9	4681	6.7	2
South Carolina	2735	8.1	951	12.5	220	32.1	805	34.1	449	8.7	5160	10.5	7
Tennessee	3693	9.8	1357	12.4	309	23.4	965	29.9	449	5.8	6773	11.1	8
Texas	5634	3.8	3375	5.6	511	10.2	1811	9.9	1065	8.1	12396	5.1	1
Virginia	7586	19.4	2971	26.3	863	29.5	3026	31.5	2090	5.2	16536	16.0	14
West Virginia	1652	11.2	675	19.2	214	53.0	431	24.2	281	6.7	3253	13.2	9.5

Table 4

Total First-time College Students Enrolled in the  
State by Level  
SAIR States, Fall 1979

<u>State</u>	<u>Freshmen</u>	<u>Undergraduate Transfers</u>	<u>First Professional</u>	<u>Graduate</u>	<u>Unclassified</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alabama	37948	12127	793	3637	2525	57030
Arkansas	17859	4800	792	1442	2269	27162
Florida	74802	35841	1265	6656	20821	139385
Georgia	33203	12024	2365	5421	5493	58506
Kentucky	27882	7958	1163	3966	2582	43551
Louisiana	31619	8944	1194	5116	1923	48796
Maryland	41509	10722	1577	5545	7894	67247
Mississippi	29207	7516	439	2412	2302	41876
Missouri	45086	16224	2563	6880	7918	78671
North Carolina	71204	19107	1759	5917	14754	112741
Oklahoma	29683	32171	1238	4811	6419	74322
South Carolina	35798	7903	588	2063	4916	51268
Tennessee	42675	12194	1842	2994	7882	67587
Texas	151173	63086	5959	19461	12916	252595
Virginia	39905	10329	2905	8339	42153	103631
West Virginia	17333	3934	219	1692	4056	27234
U.S. TOTAL	2411678	839000	84146	286090	597753	4218667



Table 5

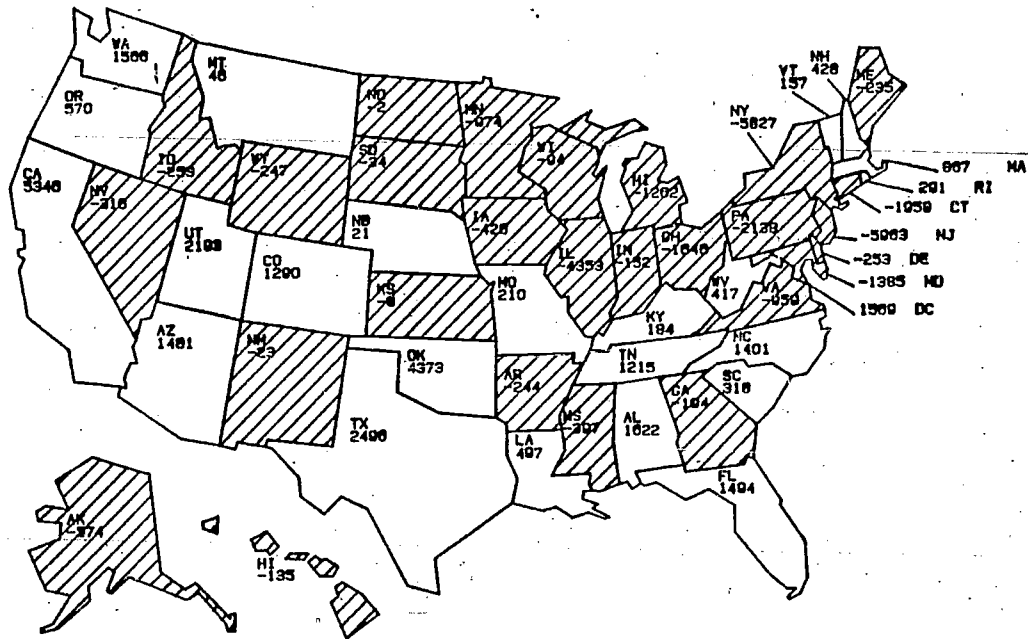
In-migration Ratio of First-time College Students by State and by Level  
SAIR States, Fall 1979

State	Freshmen		Undergraduate Transfers		First Professional		Graduate		Unclassified		Total		Rank
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Alabama	6829	18.0	2771	22.8	270	34.0	790	21.7	87	3.4	10747	18.8	5
Arkansas	2359	13.2	807	16.8	175	22.1	236	16.4	119	5.2	3696	13.6	10
Florida	10821	14.5	6067	16.9	307	24.3	1659	24.9	2085	10.0	20939	15.0	8
Georgia	5945	17.9	1862	15.5	1462	61.8	1380	25.5	467	8.5	11116	19.0	4
Kentucky	3761	13.5	1335	16.8	350	30.1	1007	25.4	435	16.8	6888	15.8	7
Louisiana	3073	9.7	1538	17.2	326	27.3	819	16.0	166	8.6	5922	12.1	13
Maryland	4101	9.9	1518	14.2	282	17.9	1405	25.3	672	8.5	7978	11.9	14
Mississippi	2599	8.9	609	8.1	14	3.2	636	26.4	100	4.3	3958	9.5	15
Missouri	7791	17.3	3327	20.5	1506	58.8	2081	30.2	1163	14.7	15868	20.2	2
North Carolina	9683	13.6	2954	15.5	536	30.5	1474	24.9	566	3.8	15213	13.5	11
Oklahoma	2325	7.8	5469	17.0	239	19.3	812	16.9	236	3.7	9081	12.2	12
South Carolina	4936	13.8	1269	16.1	123	20.9	508	24.6	224	4.6	7060	13.8	9
Tennessee	8548	20.0	2572	21.1	831	45.1	727	24.3	595	7.5	13273	19.6	3
Texas	10305	6.8	5871	9.3	1447	24.3	3058	15.7	835	6.5	21516	8.5	16
Virginia	8431	21.1	2012	19.5	838	28.8	1765	21.2	3820	9.1	16866	16.3	6
West Virginia	4240	24.5	1092	27.8	29	13.2	340	20.1	132	3.3	5833	21.4	1

Figure 2. Net Migration of Undergraduate Transfer Students  
Fall 1979\*

Legend

-  Net Importing States
-  Net Exporting States



\*Excludes Foreign and Territorial Student Enrollments

The states exporting and importing first-time undergraduate transfer students are ranked in table 6. Three of the five top-ranked importing states of transfer students are southern states. Included are Oklahoma, Texas, and Alabama.

The two ratios discussed for first-time freshmen are also shown in tables 3 and 5 for undergraduate transfer students. The number of students going out of state in table 3 and the number of students migrating into the state in table 5 are listed under the column labeled N. Ratios for each are in the percentage column.

### Graduate Students

The net migration map for graduate students is shown in figure 3. Over one-half of the southern states are net importing states at the graduate level.

Table 7 ranks the states by net migration of graduate students. Again two southern states, Texas and Missouri, rank among the top five importing states. Texas is the only state in the nation which consistently ranks among the top five states as an importing state of students at all levels. Among the exporting states of graduate students, two southern states appear: Virginia and Maryland. Maryland is the only southern state which is a net exporter of all levels of students.

The two analytical ratios for graduate students are shown in tables 3 and 5. The number of in- and out-migrants are listed in the N column; the ratios are listed as percentages.

### Professional Students

The ranking of the states for the net migration of first-time professional students are found in table 8. More southern states, as is the case with the rest of the nation, are net exporting states at the professional level. It is not surprising that first-professional students migrate out of state in view of the unequal distribution of opportunities for professional study across the states (Peterson and Smith 1970). For example, Florida and Louisiana do not have schools of optometry in their states; therefore, students must leave those states if they desire to study in that field. The analytical ratios for the professional students are found in tables 3 and 5.

### Unclassified Students

Although the NCES survey requested that the institutions report data on unclassified students, the data will not be commented on in this discussion because of the variation in the definitions of an unclassified student among the institutions. However, information reported on the unclassified students can be found in tables 2, 3, 4, and 5.

### Foreign Student Enrollment

Foreign student enrollments made up 2.4 percent of all first-time enrollments at institutions in fall 1979. Table 9 lists the number of first-time foreign enrollments in fall 1979 for the southern states. Also included in this table are the foreign student enrollments as a percentage of

Table 6  
 Net Migration of Undergraduate Transfer  
 Students Ranked by State  
 Fall 1979

Exporting States



Importing States

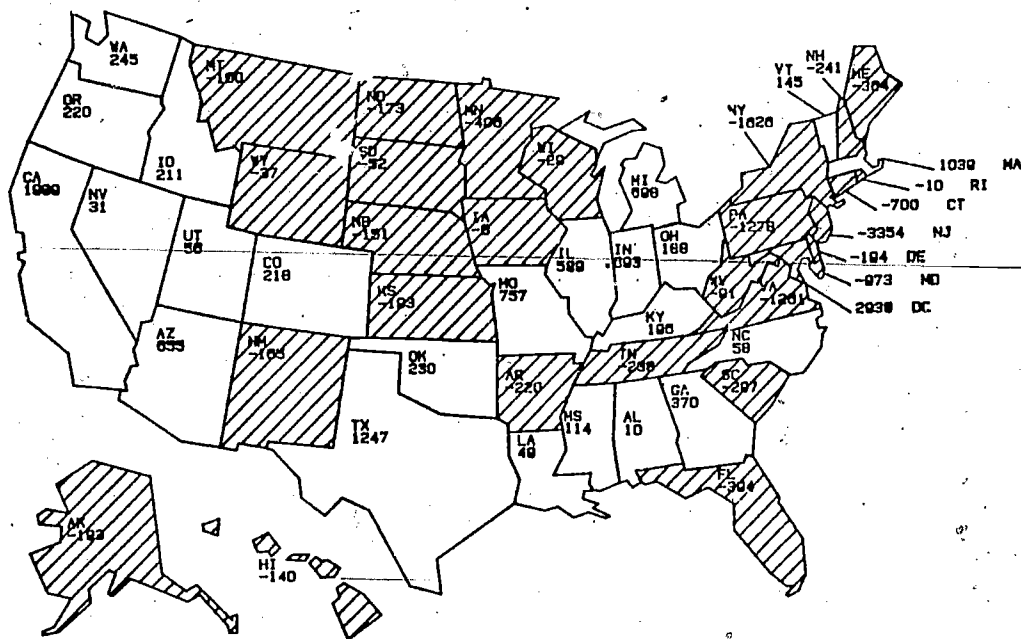
<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Net migration</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Net migration</u>
1	New Jersey	-5,963	1	California	5,346
2	New York	-5,827	2	Oklahoma	4,373
3	Illinois	-4,353	3	Texas	2,496
4	Pennsylvania	-2,138	4	Utah	2,193
5	Connecticut	-1,958	5	Alabama	1,622
6	Ohio	-1,646	6	District of Columbia	1,569
7	Maryland	-1,385	7	Washington	1,566
8	Michigan	-1,262	8	Florida	1,494
9	Minnesota	- 974	9	Arizona	1,481
10	Virginia	- 959	10	North Carolina	1,401
11	Alaska	- 574	11	Colorado	1,290
12	Iowa	- 426	12	Tennessee	1,215
13	Mississippi	- 397	13	Massachusetts	867
14	Nevada	- 316	14	Oregon	570
15.5	Delaware	- 253	15	Louisiana	497
15.5	Idaho	- 253	16	New Hampshire	428
17	Wyoming	- 247	17	West Virginia	417
18	Arkansas	- 244	18	South Carolina	318
19	Maine	- 235	19	Rhode Island	291
20	Georgia	- 194	20	Missouri	210
21	Indiana	- 152	21	Kentucky	184
22	Hawaii	- 135	22	Vermont	157
23	Wisconsin	- 94	23	Montana	46
24	South Dakota	- 34	24	Nebraska	21
25	New Mexico	- 23			
26	Kansas	- 8			
27	North Dakota	- 2			



Figure 3. Net Migration of Graduate Students  
Fall 1979\*

Legend

-  Net Importing States  
 Net Exporting States



\*Excludes Foreign and Territorial Student Enrollment

Table 7  
 Net Migration of Graduate Students  
 Ranked by State  
 Fall 1979

Exporting States			Importing States		
Rank	State	<u>Net migration</u>	Rank	State	<u>Net migration</u>
1	New Jersey	-3,354	1	District of Columbia	2,938
2	New York	-1,626	2	California	1,989
3	Pennsylvania	-1,278	3	Texas	1,247
4	Virginia	-1,261	4	Massachusetts	1,039
5	Maryland	- 973	5	Missouri	757
6	Connecticut	- 700	6	Michigan	698
7	Minnesota	- 406	7	Indiana	693
8	Florida	- 394	8	Arizona	655
9	Maine	- 364	9	Illinois	589
10	South Carolina	- 297	10	Georgia	370
11	New Hampshire	- 241	11	Washington	245
12	Tennessee	- 238	12	Oklahoma	230
13	Arkansas	- 220	13	Oregon	220
14	Delaware	- 194	14	Colorado	218
15.5	Alaska	- 193	15	Idaho	211
15.5	Kansas	- 193	16	Kentucky	196
17	North Dakota	- 173	17	Ohio	188
18	New Mexico	- 165	18	Vermont	145
19	Montana	- 160	19	Mississippi	114
20	Nebraska	- 151	20	North Carolina	58
21	Hawaii	- 140	21	Utah	56
22	West Virginia	- 91	22	Louisiana	49
23	South Dakota	- 52	23	Nevada	31
24	Wyoming	- 37	24	Alabama	10
25	Wisconsin	- 29			
26	Rhode Island	- 10			
27	Iowa	- 6			

Table 8

Net Migration of First-time Professional Students Ranked by State  
Fall 1979

Exporting States			Importing States		
Rank	State	Net Migration	Rank	State	Net Migration
1	New York	-2,234	1	District of Columbia	2,264
2	New Jersey	-1,864	2	Massachusetts	1,758
3	Florida	- 923	3	Missouri	1,187
4	Maryland	- 772	4	Georgia	1,139
5	Michigan	- 568	5	Texas	936
6	Wisconsin	- 486	6	Minnesota	560
7	Connecticut	- 438	7	Tennessee	522
8	Arizona	- 306	8	California	437
9	Kansas	- 288	9	Illinois	358
10	Rhode Island	- 271	10	Ohio	336
11	New Mexico	- 261	11	Oregon	284
12	West Virginia	- 185	12	Iowa	258
13	Maine	- 183	13	Indiana	227
14	Delaware	- 175	14	Kentucky	132
15	Hawaii	- 172	15	Pennsylvania	124
16	Colorado	- 158	16	Vermont	78
17	Montana	- 156	17	North Carolina	74
18.5	Nevada	- 150	18	Louisiana	39
18.5	South Dakota	- 150			
20	Mississippi	- 137			
21.5	Idaho	- 112			
21.5	North Dakota	- 112			
23	South Carolina	- 97			
24	Wyoming	- 85			
25	Alaska	- 80			
26	Utah	- 76			
27	Washington	- 66			
28	Oklahoma	- 52			
29	Nebraska	- 50			
30	New Hampshire	- 35			
31	Arkansas	- 29			
32	Virginia	- 25			
33	Alabama	- 17			

Table 9

First-time Foreign Student Enrollments  
SAIR States, Fall 1979

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Number of First-time Foreign Students</u>	<u>Foreign Students as Percent of Total State Enrollments</u>	<u>Foreign Students as Percent of Foreign Student Enrollments</u>
Alabama	746	1.3	0.7
Arkansas	419	1.5	0.4
Florida	5448	3.7	5.2
Georgia	1156	1.9	1.1
Kentucky	660	1.5	0.6
Louisiana	1473	2.9	1.4
Maryland	1916	2.8	1.8
Mississippi	557	1.3	0.5
Missouri	2130	2.6	2.0
North Carolina	1383	1.2	1.3
Oklahoma	3863	4.9	3.7
South Carolina	478	0.9	0.5
Tennessee	1015	1.5	1.0
Texas	8532	3.3	8.2
Virginia	2444	2.3	2.3
West Virginia	357	1.3	0.3
UNITED STATES	103229	2.4	100.0

Table 10

First-time Non-residents Enrolled by State  
by Institutional Type and by Control of Institution  
SAIR States, Fall 1979

State	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive/ General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Medical Professional/ Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alabama										
Public	3371	31.4	3289	30.6	1661	15.5	0	0	8321	77.4
Private	0	0	1933	18.0	450	4.2	43	.4	2426	22.6
Arkansas										
Public	912	24.7	938	25.4	285	7.8	55	1.5	2190	59.3
Private	0	0	1270	34.4	132	3.6	104	2.8	1506	40.7
Florida										
Public	2987	14.3	1021	4.9	8323	39.7	0	0	12331	58.9
Private	2135	10.2	4502	21.5	275	1.3	1696	8.1	8608	41.1
Georgia										
Public	3053	27.5	1254	11.3	651	5.6	118	1.1	5076	45.7
Private	1698	15.3	2548	22.9	509	4.6	1285	11.6	6040	54.3
Kentucky										
Public	1848	26.8	2479	36.0	121	1.8	0	0	4448	64.6
Private	0	0	1455	21.1	213	3.1	772	11.2	2440	35.4
Louisiana										
Public	853	14.4	2034	34.3	78	1.3	33	.6	2998	50.6
Private	1634	27.6	1140	19.3	42	.7	108	1.8	2924	49.4
Maryland										
Public	2191	27.5	1903	23.9	557	7.0	270	3.4	4921	61.7
Private	1037	13.0	1558	19.5	13	.1	449	5.6	3057	38.3
Mississippi										
Public	1526	38.6	604	15.3	750	18.9	161	4.1	3041	76.8
Private	0	0	615	15.5	135	3.4	167	4.2	917	23.2
Missouri										
Public	1539	9.7	2740	17.3	807	5.1	681	4.3	5767	36.3
Private	2308	14.5	4101	25.8	252	1.6	3440	21.7	10101	63.7
North Carolina										
Public	2543	16.7	3009	19.8	2407	15.8	97	.6	8056	53.0
Private	1086	7.1	4671	30.7	1104	7.3	296	1.9	7157	47.0
Oklahoma										
Public	1697	18.7	779	8.6	359	4.0	93	1.0	2928	32.2
Private	0	0	5859	64.5	214	2.4	80	.9	6153	67.8
South Carolina										
Public	2177	30.8	909	12.9	470	6.7	78	1.1	3634	51.5
Private	0	0	2758	39.1	393	5.6	275	3.9	3426	48.5
Tennessee										
Public	1939	14.6	2083	15.7	668	5.0	66	.5	4756	35.8
Private	1634	12.3	5343	40.3	777	5.9	763	5.7	8517	64.2
Texas										
Public	5632	26.2	2440	11.3	5170	24.0	720	3.3	13962	64.9
Private	2138	9.9	3215	14.9	151	.7	2050	9.5	7554	35.1
Virginia										
Public	3752	22.2	5485	32.5	2238	13.3	0	0	11475	68.0
Private	0	0	4628	27.4	489	2.9	274	1.6	5391	32.0
West Virginia										
Public	1839	31.5	1875	32.1	336	5.8	14	.2	4064	69.7
Private	0	0	1661	28.5	72	1.2	36	.6	1769	30.3

Table 11

Resident Students Attending Out-of-State Institutions  
by Type and Control  
SAIR States, Fall 1979

State	Major Doctoral		Comprehensive/ General Baccalaureate		Two-Year		Medical Professional/ Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alabama										
Public	1057	19.8	816	15.3	934	17.5	69	1.3	2876	53.8
Private	593	11.1	1360	25.4	165	3.1	355	6.6	2473	46.2
Arkansas										
Public	816	21.2	633	16.4	877	22.7	58	1.5	2384	61.8
Private	331	8.6	682	17.7	194	5.0	264	6.8	1471	38.2
Florida										
Public	3946	20.0	3308	16.7	2314	11.7	163	.8	9731	49.2
Private	2698	13.6	5208	26.4	760	3.8	1373	6.9	10039	50.8
Georgia										
Public	2169	20.0	2083	19.2	2191	20.2	73	.7	6516	60.2
Private	906	8.4	2458	22.7	547	5.1	398	3.7	4309	39.8
Kentucky										
Public	1367	24.6	805	14.5	849	15.3	92	1.7	3113	55.9
Private	528	9.5	1409	25.3	228	4.1	289	5.2	2454	44.1
Louisiana										
Public	1230	25.1	681	13.9	1041	21.2	116	2.4	3068	62.6
Private	537	11.0	823	16.8	102	2.1	371	7.6	1833	37.4
Maryland										
Public	4682	26.6	868	4.9	1202	6.8	94	.5	6846	38.9
Private	5267	29.9	3963	22.5	370	2.1	1153	6.6	10753	61.1
Mississippi										
Public	690	19.9	769	22.2	663	19.1	49	1.4	2171	62.6
Private	327	9.4	576	16.6	153	4.4	239	6.9	1295	37.4
Missouri										
Public	2585	23.5	1755	16.0	1766	16.2	125	1.1	6231	56.7
Private	1111	10.1	2886	26.3	276	2.5	487	4.4	4760	43.3
North Carolina										
Public	1803	23.8	1170	15.4	906	12.0	68	.9	3947	52.1
Private	828	10.9	1769	23.3	289	3.8	748	9.9	3634	47.9
Oklahoma										
Public	903	19.3	659	14.1	1184	25.3	71	1.6	2817	60.2
Private	461	9.8	803	17.2	124	2.6	476	10.2	1864	39.8
South Carolina										
Public	953	18.5	898	17.4	685	13.3	44	.9	2580	50.0
Private	489	9.5	1457	28.2	311	6.0	323	6.3	2580	50.0
Tennessee										
Public	1794	26.5	1334	19.7	940	13.9	68	1.0	4136	61.1
Private	696	10.3	1380	20.4	147	2.2	414	6.1	2637	38.9
Texas										
Public	2379	19.2	2069	16.7	2349	18.9	118	1.0	6915	55.8
Private	1572	12.7	2701	21.8	295	2.4	913	7.4	5481	44.2
Virginia										
Public	2897	17.5	2314	14.0	1215	7.3	97	.6	6523	39.4
Private	4388	26.5	3333	20.2	643	3.9	1649	10.0	10013	60.6
West Virginia										
Public	800	24.6	330	10.1	731	22.5	26	.8	1887	58.0
Private	254	7.8	782	24.0	72	2.2	258	7.9	1366	42.0

the total state enrollment; among the southern states, Oklahoma enrolls the largest proportion of foreign students (4.9 percent). The second percentage is foreign student enrollments as a percentage of total student enrollment in the United States; Southern states make up over 30 percent of all the foreign enrollments in the United States. Texas and Florida make up almost half of the foreign enrollments in this region, enrolling 8.2 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively.

#### Enrollments by Control and Classification of Institution

With respect to the aggregate number of all of the in-migrating students (including foreign enrollments) that enroll for the first time at an institution, the private and public sectors enroll approximately the same percentage of students. Migration into a public or private institution varies according to region. For example, a student migrating into New England is more apt to go to a private institution, whereas a student migrating into the South or West will probably enroll in a public institution. The reason for this may simply be that there is a high concentration of private institutions in New England and proportionately more public institutions in the South and West. Private institutions, with a few exceptions, may also have a relatively higher profile in the East than in the South or West.

The last column in table 10 provides information for determining whether the public or private sector in southern states attracts more out-of-state students. As might be expected, most of the southern states enroll more out-of-state students in the public institutions. The exceptions are Georgia, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Table 10 also shows, broken down by public or private control which type of institution enrolls the most students in each state. Florida is the only state which has the majority of non-residents enrolling in public two-year institutions. This is not surprising in view of the large community college system in Florida. Henderson (1977) identifies low tuition rates and the convenient locations of the two-year colleges as the attraction for prospective students. The other states primarily enroll out-of-state students in the major doctoral institutions or the comprehensive and general baccalaureate institutions.

What type of institutions do the students leaving the state attend? Table 11 provides this information. Most students going to a school out of state attend public schools. The exceptions to this are the majority of students from Florida, Maryland, and Virginia tend to enroll in private institutions. Although many students leaving the states attend major doctoral and comprehensive/general baccalaureate institutions, a surprising number of students from the south do attend two-year schools out of state.

## Changes Over Time

The 1979 residence and migration data indicate that 87 percent of all first-time students remained in their home state to study. This percentage represents the latest in a series of gradual increases in the proportion of college students remaining in their home state since 1949 (Eiden 1977; Linney 1979), as shown in the following data:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Proportion Enrolled in Home State</u>
1949	80%
1958	81%
1963	81%
1968	83%
1975	85%
1979*	87%

\*1979 data included only first-time students whereas previous years also included continuing students.

Why are more students choosing to attend college within their home state? One reason might be the increased cost of going out of state. Tuition for nonresidents has risen dramatically at many public institutions. The problem is compounded by the increasing cost of living and travel costs to attend an out-of-state institution. Fewer students may be able to afford college outside of their home state.

Financial aid policies may also be a reason for fewer students leaving their home state. There is often a stipulation in state-supported financial aid that the aid is not portable to another state. Of course, this explanation does not apply in the case of federal financial aid for 1979, but the future cuts planned for federal aid may impact the mobility of students.

Some state agencies and state institutions are also discouraging out-of-state students from attending their schools. They have the philosophy that they must first take care of their own students. They may establish rules for admitting resident students first, or as noted earlier, set very high tuition rates for nonresidents. Some institutions also have set ceilings on the number of out-of-state students that can be admitted.

### Other Levels of Analysis

Although this discussion has concentrated primarily on data relating to individual states or the country as a whole, the residence and migration data are also available and useful at the institutional and intrastate levels:

- (1) It may be useful for institutions to know which states are enrolling its outmigrating students. As mentioned earlier, most states export primarily to contiguous states, which is not surprising; but what is the attraction of other, noncontiguous states? Is it that they are also simply nearby, or can other factors be identified? An analysis such as the one in Table 12 which lists the number of students



Table 12

Students Enrolled Out-of-State from Tennessee  
by State  
Fall 1979

State	Freshmen	Undergrad Transfers	First Professional	Graduate	Unclassified	Total
ALABAMA	475	188	21	81	16	781
ALASKA	0	1	0	0	0	1
ARIZONA	31	15	0	7	3	56
ARKANSAS	205	37	11	20	7	280
CALIFORNIA	103	94	11	48	30	286
COLORADO	37	23	0	8	5	73
CONNECTICUT	13	4	3	6	0	26
DELAWARE	1	0	0	3	0	4
D.C.	57	9	21	22	4	113
FLORIDA	122	101	2	32	55	312
GEORGIA	227	91	47	62	25	452
HAWAII	7	7	0	2	2	18
IDAHO	7	3	0	2	0	12
ILLINOIS	66	43	11	45	6	171
INDIANA	69	19	9	19	6	122
IOWA	20	7	1	9	0	37
KANSAS	16	17	1	9	6	49
KENTUCKY	379	67	9	127	9	611
LOUISIANA	85	31	9	18	4	147
MAINE	5	1	0	1	0	7
MARYLAND	14	10	0	8	4	36

leaving the state and the states they migrate into can provide this information.

- (2) At a somewhat lower level of aggregation, an analysis by sector may also be useful. That is, when students leave the state, in what types of institutions do they enroll--public or private institutions, two-year, baccalaureate colleges, or research universities? Table 13 shows that the largest numbers of Tennessee students leaving the state attend private general baccalaureate institutions. This particular analysis, similar to table 11, can provide information on the types of schools students are interested in attending.
- (3) There may be interest in determining which institutions are enrolling the students who migrate out of state and why. Using the state of Tennessee as an example, table 14 lists the institutions that students from Tennessee enroll in out of state. Note that this is only a partial listing. It turns out that most of the students who migrate out of states may attend institutions that are located within 50 miles of the state's border.
- (4) Institutions can, of course, analyze their own data to discover where their students originate. This information is part of the HEGIS surveys collected every other year. In addition, many institutions use data at the county level or other service areas in looking at the origins of in-state students. This can be particularly useful for determining the target market for recruiting students.

In short, residence and migration data can be useful for analyzing enrollments, or employing marketing strategies, or making policy decisions in higher education. The data show patterns of student behavior that are interesting from a number of perspectives and levels of analysis.

Table 13

Students Enrolled Out-of-State\* from Tennessee  
by Type of Institution\*\*  
Fall 1979

Type of Institution	Freshmen	Undergrad Transfers	First Professional	Graduate	Unclassified	Total
<b>PUBLIC</b>						
MAJ DOCT RESEARCH	499	176	16	273	20	984
OTHER MAJ DOCT	459	154	8	163	26	810
COMPREHENSIVE	492	239	7	159	70	967
GENL BACC	156	92	0	27	93	368
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	46	4	0	0	0	50
MEDICAL	0	7	8	12	1	28
ENGR/TECH	9	6	0	6	0	21
ART/MUSIC	3	1	0	0	0	4
TEACHER	11	2	0	1	0	14
TWO YEAR/COMPR	442	186	0	0	143	771
TWO YEAR/ACADEMIC	12	8	0	0	1	21
TWO YEAR/VOC/TECH	70	69	0	0	9	148
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>4,186</b>
<b>PRIVATE</b>						
MAJ DOCT RESEARCH	148	38	45	93	25	349
OTHER MAJ DOCT	209	30	44	44	20	347
COMPREHENSIVE	177	70	44	30	7	328
GENL BACC	796	209	17	15	15	1,052
DIVINITY	43	19	75	103	13	253
MEDICAL	0	0	6	6	0	12
OTHER HEALTH	0	12	31	0	0	43
ENGR/TECH	12	0	0	0	0	12
BUSINESS	0	1	0	1	1	3
ART/MUSIC	14	22	0	5	2	43
LAW	0	0	8	1	0	9
TEACHER	9	1	0	23	0	33
OTHER SPECIAL	1	1	0	3	0	5
TWO YEAR/COMPR	17	4	0	0	2	23
TWO YEAR/ACADEMIC	65	9	0	0	0	74
TWO YEAR/VOC/TECH	48	2	0	0	0	50
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,636</b>

Table 14

Students Enrolled Out-of-State\* from Tennessee  
by Institution (PUBLIC)\*\*  
Fall 1979

Institution Name	State	Freshmen	Undergrad Transfers	First Professional	Graduate	Unclassified	Total
U OF MISSISSIPPI MAIN CAM	MISSISSIPPI	221	30	0	6	10	267
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	ALABAMA	122	14	0	22	0	158
NORTHWEST MISS JR COLLEGE	MISSISSIPPI	119	1	0	0	0	120
WESTERN KY UNIVERSITY	KENTUCKY	104	24	0	11	0	139
AUBURN U MAIN CAMPUS	ALABAMA	91	19	0	9	1	120
MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY	KENTUCKY	90	28	0	48	1	167
U OF NORTH ALABAMA	ALABAMA	68	31	0	24	11	134
MISSISSIPPI ST UNIVERSITY	MISSISSIPPI	52	15	0	6	0	73
GA INST OF TECHN MAIN CAM	GEORGIA	45	7	0	11	0	63
ARKANSAS STATE U MAIN CAM	ARKANSAS	38	1	0	2	0	41
U OF ARKANSAS PINE BLUFF	ARKANSAS	34	2	0	0	1	37
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	GEORGIA	33	11	1	13	4	62
U OF NC AT CHAPEL HILL	NORTH CAROLINA	33	6	1	19	0	59
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	KENTUCKY	26	12	2	11	6	57
MISS VLY ST UNIVERSITY	MISSISSIPPI	23	2	0	0	0	25
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	SOUTH CAROLINA	23	11	0	4	0	38
U OF VIRGINIA MAIN CAMPUS	VIRGINIA	23	2	5	12	0	42
U ALABAMA IN HUNTSVILLE	ALABAMA	22	21	1	2	1	47
NORTHEAST MISS JR COLLEGE	MISSISSIPPI	22	4	0	0	1	27
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC</b>		<b>1,189</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,676</b>

Institution Name	State	Freshmen	Undergrad Transfers	First Professional	Graduate	Unclassified	Total
HARDING U MAIN CAM	ARKANSAS	77	11	0	0	0	88
CUMBERLAND COLLEGE	KENTUCKY	62	0	0	0	0	62
RUST COLLEGE	MISSISSIPPI	45	3	0	0	0	48
BEREA COLLEGE	KENTUCKY	37	2	0	0	0	39
HOWARD UNIVERSITY	D.C.	35	3	9	8	1	56
EMORY UNIVERSITY	GEORGIA	31	6	18	9	15	79
SOUTHERN METH UNIVERSITY	TEXAS	31	3	2	4	0	40
EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE	VIRGINIA	26	6	0	0	0	32
TULANE U OF LOUISIANA	LOUISIANA	25	7	7	3	0	42
SOUTHERN JC OF BUSINESS	ALABAMA	20	1	0	0	0	21
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	ILLINOIS	20	0	1	11	0	32
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>		<b>409</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>539</b>

## Glossary

### Definitions Used in the Fall 1979 Residence and Migration Survey

**Home State.** The state in which a student legally resides when first admitted to the institution at the current level. (Note that institutional policies and state laws may differ in defining a resident.)

**Foreign Student.** A student who is a citizen of a country other than the United States and who is in the United States on a temporary basis

**First-time students.** Students enrolled at the institution at the undergraduate, graduate, first-professional, or unclassified level, who have never been enrolled in the institution before

**Undergraduate.** Students enrolled in a four- or five-year bachelor's degree program, an associate's degree program, or a vocational or technical program; undergraduate students are further divided into:

- (1) **First-time freshmen.** Entering freshmen who have not previously attended any college; this category includes students who first enrolled at the institution in the summer of 1979
- (2) **Undergraduate transfer student.** Students transferring from another institution without a baccalaureate degree

**Graduate students.** Students holding a bachelor's or first-professional degree, and who are working toward a master's or doctor's degree

**First-professional.** Students enrolled in a professional program which requires at least two years of previous education for entrance and a total of at least six years for a degree

**Unclassified.** Students not enrolled for a degree, but enrolled in regular credit courses

**Full-time students.** Students enrolled with a course load of at least 75 percent of the normal full-time load

**Part-time students.** Students enrolled with a course load of less than 75 percent of the normal full-time load

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