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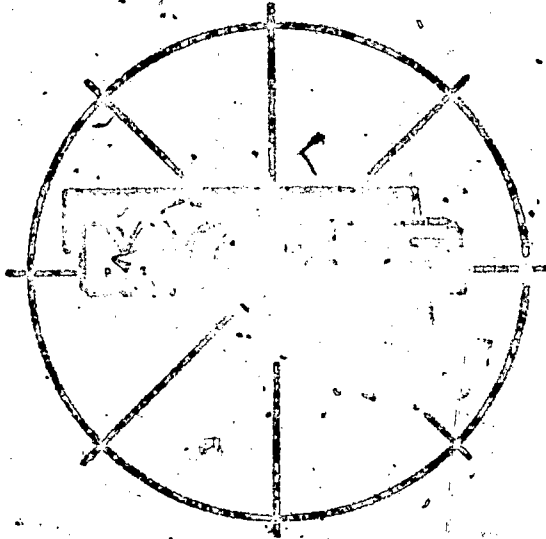
ABSTRACT

The history of the growth of college enrollment in Maryland over the last twenty years has been marked by unprecedented increases in numbers of students, particularly in the 1960's, but the end of that period of rapid growth is approaching. This report highlights the past growth of higher education in Maryland, points out significant factors in the characteristics of students involved in higher education, and discusses the nature and extent of future growth of higher education enrollment for the coming years. Included are detailed enrollment trends of the last five years, the birth rate in Maryland over the last 35 years, the Maryland high school graduates, and the rates of college attendance based on age and sex; these data along with migration to and from Maryland, elementary-secondary enrollments, and other census data constitute the inputs for a computerized enrollment projection model for higher education that has been developed by the Maryland Council for Higher Education. The enrollment projections for higher education in Maryland to the year 1990 by segment and enrollment status are presented as those that are most reasonable in terms of past trends.
 (Author/KE)

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THE OUTLOOK FOR ENROLLMENTS
IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND
THROUGH THE 1980'S



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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MARYLAND COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

THE OUTLOOK FOR ENROLLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND THROUGH THE 80'S

The history of the growth of college enrollments in Maryland over the last twenty years has been marked by unprecedented increases in numbers of students, particularly in the 1960's, which have strained the ability of those concerned with post-secondary education to provide appropriate programs, adequate facilities, and qualified faculty. As a result of declining births in recent years and a leveling of the percentage of high school graduates choosing to continue their education, the end of the period of rapid growth is approaching. Enrollment growth in post-secondary education should continue, even though at a slower rate than in the last decade, into the 1980's. This report highlights the past growth of higher education in Maryland, points out significant factors in the characteristics of students involved in higher education, and discusses the nature and extent of future growth of higher education enrollments for the coming twenty years.

Definitions

The numbers of students enrolled in institutions of higher education are commonly displayed in a variety of ways such as total enrollment, full-time enrollment, part-time enrollment, and full-time equivalent enrollment. In order to avoid confusion in dealing with these different terms, the following definitions are those that are used in this report.

Total enrollment - The total number of students enrolled in an institution of higher education regardless of whether they are full-time students, or part-time students taking only one or more courses. Total enrollment is often referred to as head count enrollment.

Full-time enrollment - The number of students in an institution taking a full load of courses. Normally a student taking a full load will complete his or her undergraduate degree program in four years in the University, the State Colleges, and the four year private colleges, and in two years in the community colleges.

Part-time enrollment - The number of students in an institution taking less than a full load of courses. This reduced load means that the student will take longer than four years in the senior institutions; and two years in the community colleges to complete the undergraduate degree program.

Full-time equivalent enrollment - A mathematical abstraction used to compute equivalent students usually for purposes of providing institutions with funds for operation of the institution and construction of buildings. The number of full-time equivalent students is usually derived by dividing the total number of credit hours taken by all the students enrolled in the institution by the normal load for a single full-time student. For example if there are 15,000 credit hours taken by all the students in the institution in a given term, and a normal full-time student takes 15 credit hours, the full-time equivalent enrollment of the institution is $15,000 \div 15 = 1,000$.

Note that total enrollment, full-time enrollment, and part-time enrollment are measures used to characterize real students; full-time equivalent enrollment is a mathematical concept which does not characterize real students, but is useful for comparing characteristics of institutions of higher education.

Growth of Total Enrollment

Total enrollment in Maryland institutions between 1955 and 1973 increased by four and one half times - from 39 thousand students to 177 thousand students (Table 1). Growth between 1960 and 1970 alone was 95 thousand students.

Two factors accounted for this unprecedented growth of enrollments in the decade of the sixties; one, the increased births following the Second World War, and two, the increased participation of persons of all ages, all races, and both sexes in higher education. These factors will be discussed in some detail in subsequent sections of this report.

The period from 1960 to the present, with enrollment increases of almost 10,000 students per year, is characterized by the growth and popularity of the community colleges, the transition of the State Colleges from teacher institutions to liberal arts institutions, and the development of two branches of the University. Certainly the most dramatic development of the decade was the growth of the community colleges from a segment serving 7% of the total students in 1960 to one serving 33% of the total students in 1973. Another development of the 60's (dealt with in detail in another Maryland Council for Higher Education report) is the leveling of enrollment in the Maryland private institutions of higher education beginning in mid-decade which, combined with inflation and other problems, resulted in severe financial hardships for these institutions.

TABLE 1
GROWTH OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1955-1973

| | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1973 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| TOTAL | 39,386 | 52,496 | 98,594 | 147,527 | 176,865 |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 1,452 | 3,849 | 15,183 | 42,373 | 58,717 |
| STATE COLLEGE | 5,067 | 6,242 | 13,323 | 24,418 | 31,619 |
| UNIVERSITY | 15,690 | 20,110 | 38,056 | 52,236 | 54,525 |
| PRIVATE | 17,177 | 22,295 | 32,032 | 28,500 | 32,004 |

A Close Look at the Last Five Years, 1969-73

The preceding section points out the growth of total enrollment in Maryland going back to 1955. This section will deal in detail with the enrollments of the five year period from 1969 to 1973. From the trends that are developed in this section, and the factors such as births and participation rates that are discussed in subsequent sections, a framework will be developed for estimating enrollments in higher education for the next twenty years.

Table 2 indicates that between 1969 and 1973 total enrollments in Maryland increased from 134 thousand to 177 thousand - an increase of 35%. Virtually all of the increase in enrollment in this period was in the public institutions with 54% of the total increase accounted for by the community colleges alone - from 35 thousand to 59 thousand students. The community colleges increased 68%, the State Colleges increased 53%, the University increased 16%, and the private colleges increased only 4% in total enrollment in the five year period. The private colleges made up 23% of the total enrollment in 1969 and only 18% of the total enrollment in 1973. (GRAPH 1)

When the total enrollment is looked at by level of study, the lower division and unclassified students increased in the five years by 34% (86 to 116 thousand), upper division students by 29% (27 to 35 thousand), first professional students by 17% (33 to 39 hundred), and graduate students increased by 29% (17 to 22 thousand). (TABLE 3 and GRAPH 2)

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TABLE 2

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, 1969-73

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 34,969 | 42,373 | 47,753 | 52,264 | 58,717 |
| STATE COLLEGE | 20,727 | 24,418 | 25,880 | 29,610 | 31,619 |
| UNIVERSITY | 47,194 | 52,236 | 54,552 | 55,351 | 54,525 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC | 102,890 | 119,027 | 128,185 | 137,225 | 144,861 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 30,876 | 28,500 | 31,212 | 31,621 | 32,004 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 133,766 | 147,527 | 159,397 | 168,846 | 176,865 |

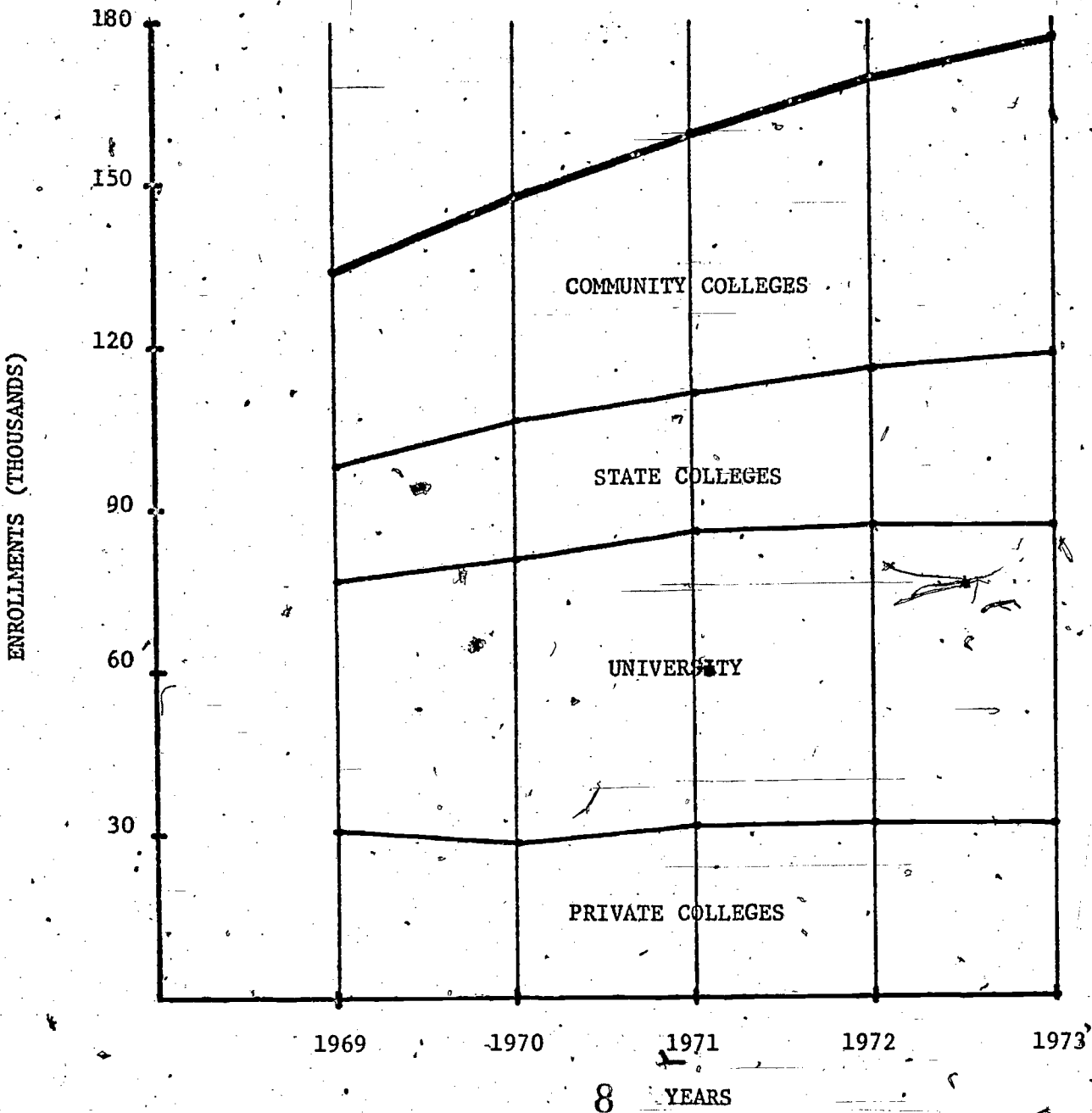
TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL, 1969-73

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| LOWER DIVISION & UNCLASSIFIED | 86,109 | 97,529 | 105,095 | 110,204 | 115,809 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 27,468 | 28,400 | 30,911 | 34,574 | 35,383 |
| TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE | 113,577 | 125,929 | 136,006 | 144,778 | 151,192 |
| FIRST PROFESSIONAL | 3,310 | 3,277 | 3,447 | 3,658 | 3,876 |
| GRADUATE | 16,879 | 18,321 | 19,944 | 20,410 | 21,797 |
| TOTAL GRADUATE | 20,189 | 21,598 | 23,391 | 24,068 | 25,673 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 133,766 | 147,527 | 159,397 | 168,846 | 176,865 |

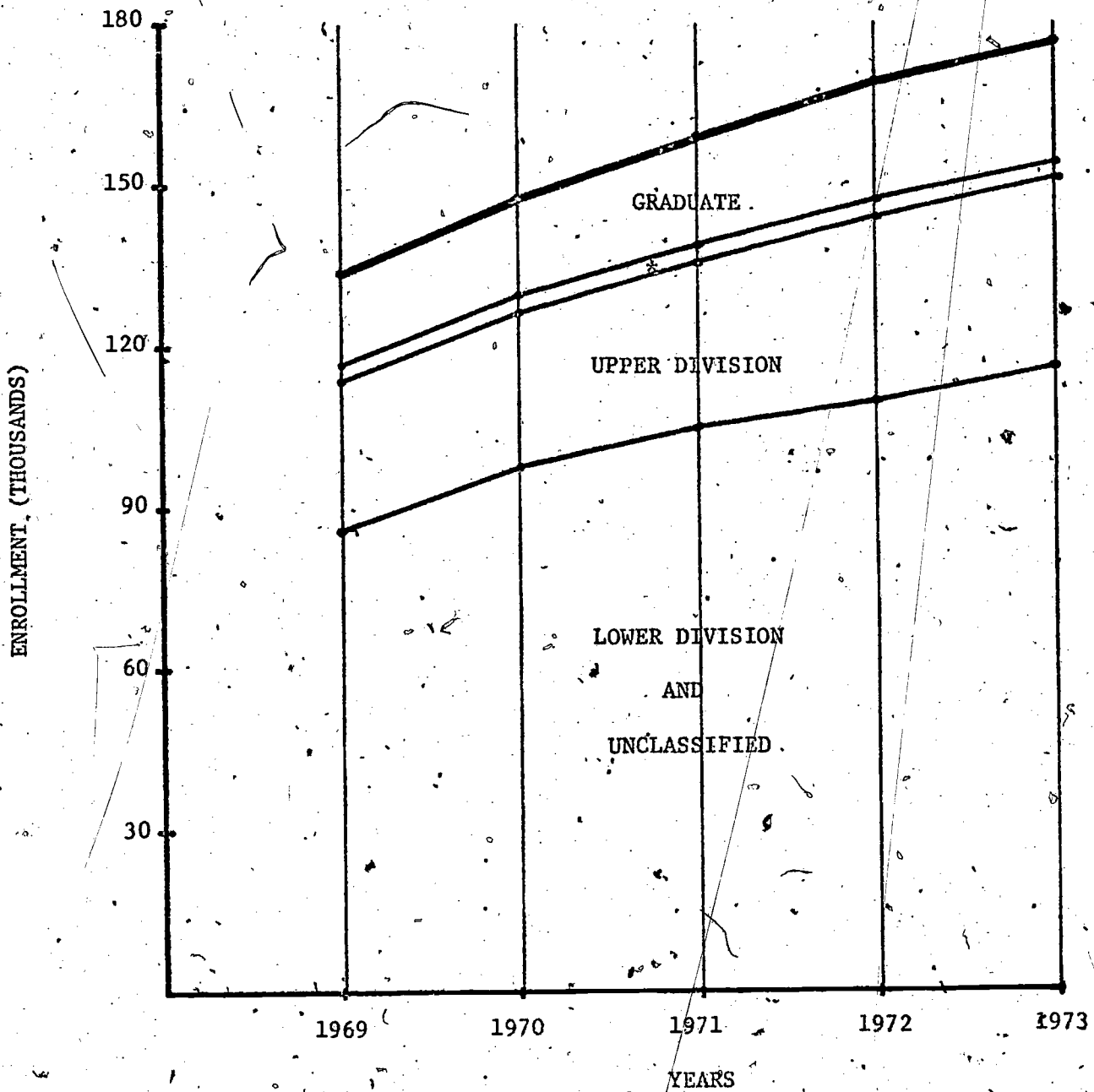
GRAPH 1

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
BY SEGMENT, 1969-73



GRAPH 2

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
BY LEVEL, 1969-73



* FIRST PROFESSIONAL

A major change in the five year period was in the status of enrollment, that is full-time enrollment as compared to part-time enrollment.

TABLE 4

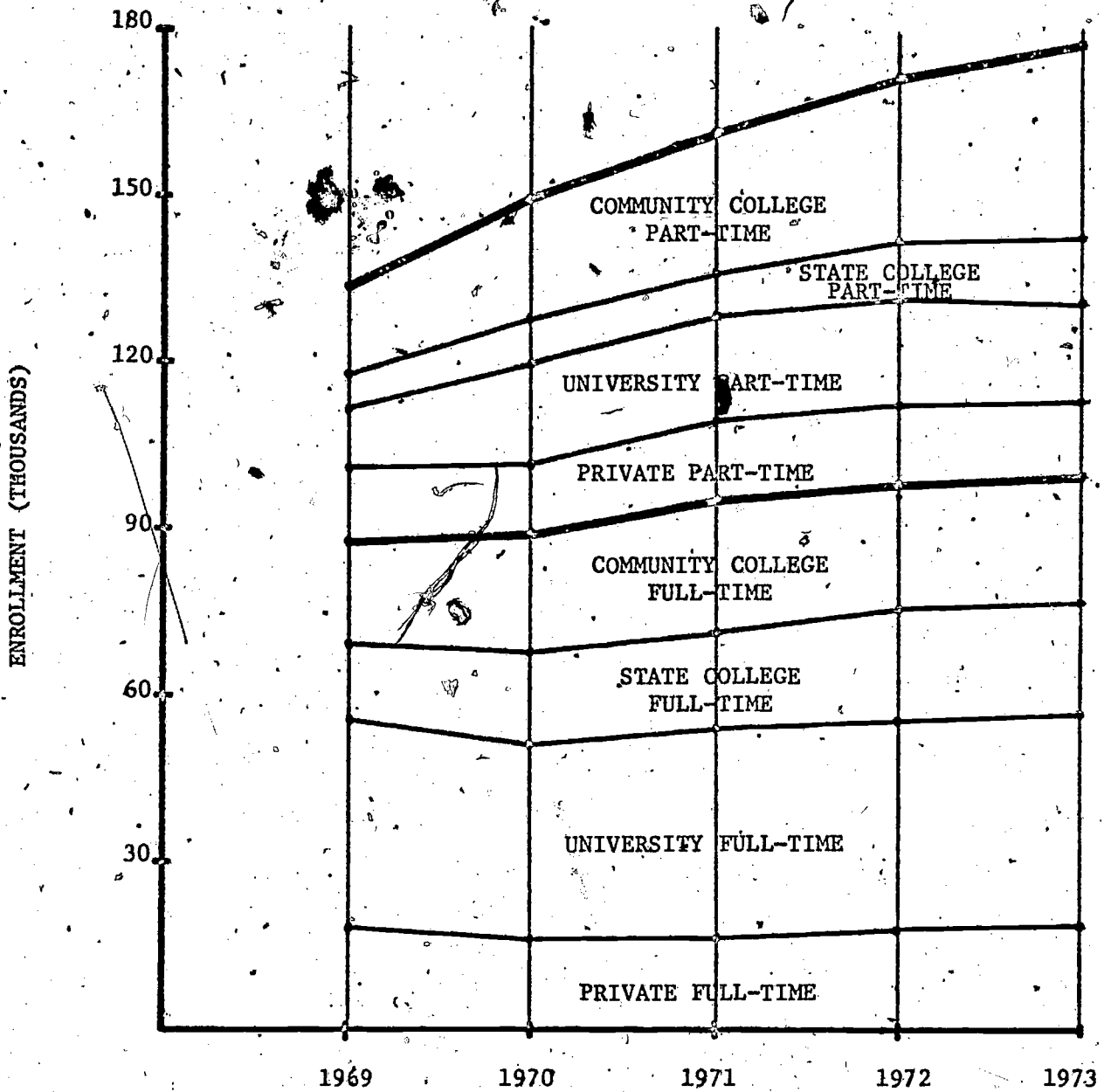
GROWTH OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENTS, 1969-73

| | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | FT | PT | FT | PT | FT | PT | FT | PT | FT | PT |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGE | 19,102 | 15,867 | 21,583 | 20,790 | 23,163 | 24,590 | 23,301 | 28,963 | 24,070 | 34,647 |
| STATE COLLEGE | 14,285 | 6,442 | 16,943 | 7,475 | 18,107 | 7,773 | 20,046 | 9,564 | 20,059 | 11,560 |
| UNIVERSITY | 36,322 | 10,872 | 34,954 | 17,282 | 36,635 | 17,917 | 37,101 | 18,250 | 37,236 | 17,289 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC | 69,709 | 33,181 | 73,480 | 45,547 | 77,905 | 50,280 | 80,448 | 56,777 | 81,365 | 63,496 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 18,014 | 12,862 | 16,091 | 12,409 | 17,217 | 13,995 | 18,114 | 13,507 | 18,304 | 13,700 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 87,723 | 46,043 | 89,571 | 57,956 | 95,122 | 64,275 | 98,562 | 70,284 | 99,669 | 77,196 |

In the five year period from 1969 to 1973 part-time enrollments increased 68% (46 to 77 thousand) while full-time enrollments increased by only 14% (88 to 100 thousand). These data are displayed in Table 4 and Graph 3. The community colleges alone accounted for 60% of the total increase in the part-time enrollments - increasing from 16 to 35 thousand students. The State Colleges almost doubled their part-time enrollment, and the University and private institutions remained relatively stable. (The 1969 part-time figure for the University is the result of classification of graduate students which was changed in 1970). Part-time enrollment made up 33% of the total enrollment in 1969 and 43% of the total enrollment in 1973. In community colleges, part-time enrollment now exceeds full-time enrollment. This trend toward increasing part-time enrollment is an important one - particularly as it relates to the need to provide new buildings on the campus.

GRAPH 3

ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
BY SEGMENT, BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME, 1969-73



Women account for 68% of the total increase in enrollment from 1969 to 1973 (of the 43 thousand increase in total enrollment, 29 thousand are women). Men enrolled increased from 81 thousand to 95 thousand (17%) while women increased from 53 thousand to 82 thousand (55%). Women made up 40% of total enrollment in 1969 and 47% of the total enrollment in 1973. Of the 12 thousand student increase in full-time enrollment in the five year period, 10 thousand students (86%) were women. In part-time enrollments, 19 thousand of the 31 thousand student increase in the five year period (61%) were women. These data are displayed in Tables 5 and 6 and Graph 4.

Another significant trend in the period from 1969 to 1973 is the growth of enrollments in the community colleges in programs not creditable toward a bachelor's degree (non-bachelor degree programs). Table 7 shows that the increased student enrollment in community colleges was completely in non-bachelor degree programs - a 475% increase in full-time non-bachelor degree enrollment, and a 750% increase in total non-bachelor degree enrollment while bachelor degree enrollment actually declined. The net result in this enrollment trend is that few additional community college students have become available for transfer to senior institutions upon completion of the community college program.

In summary, four factors are apparent from the enrollment data of the period 1969-73. One, most of the enrollment increase has been in the public institutions rather than the private institutions with the community colleges accounting for more than half the total increase; two, most of the enrollment increase has been in part-time students rather than full-time students (part-time enrollments accounted for 72% of the total enrollment increase); three, women accounted for the large majority (68%) of the increased enrollment; and

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TABLE 5

GROWTH OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, BY SEX, 1969-73

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| COMMUNITY COLLEGE | | | | | |
| MEN | 22,516 | 25,880 | 27,815 | 28,369 | 31,054 |
| WOMEN | 12,453 | 16,493 | 19,938 | 23,895 | 27,663 |
| STATE COLLEGE | | | | | |
| MEN | 8,794 | 10,489 | 10,987 | 13,069 | 13,978 |
| WOMEN | 11,933 | 13,929 | 14,893 | 16,541 | 17,641 |
| UNIVERSITY | | | | | |
| MEN | 28,340 | 30,946 | 31,782 | 31,769 | 30,084 |
| WOMEN | 18,854 | 21,290 | 22,770 | 23,582 | 24,441 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC | | | | | |
| MEN | 59,650 | 67,315 | 70,584 | 73,207 | 75,116 |
| WOMEN | 43,240 | 51,712 | 57,601 | 64,018 | 69,745 |
| PRIVATE | | | | | |
| MEN | 21,016 | 19,003 | 20,072 | 20,174 | 19,486 |
| WOMEN | 9,860 | 9,497 | 11,140 | 11,447 | 12,518 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | |
| MEN | 80,666 | 86,318 | 90,656 | 93,381 | 94,602 |
| WOMEN | 53,100 | 61,209 | 68,741 | 75,465 | 82,263 |

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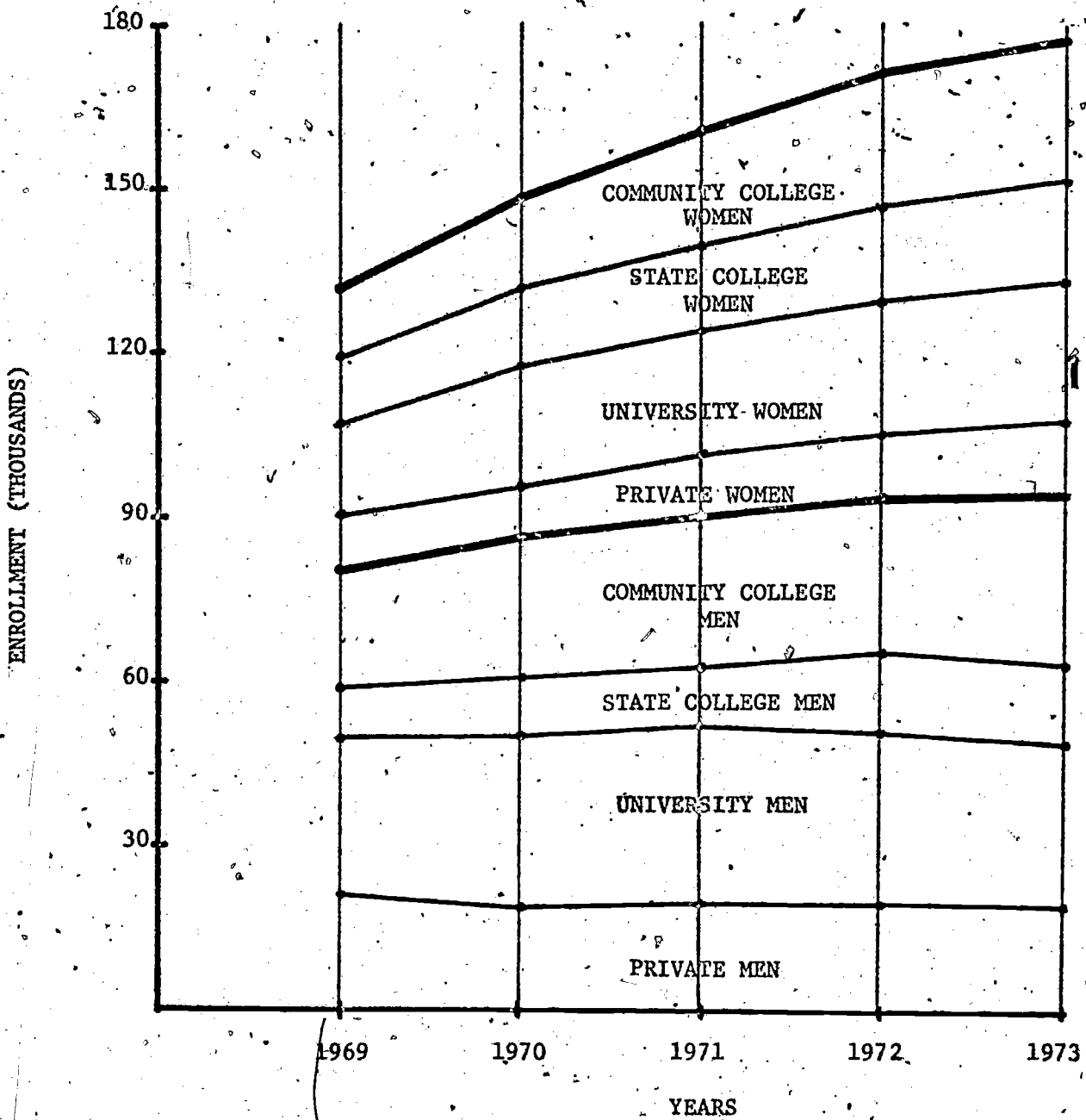
TABLE 6

GROWTH OF FULL-TIME/PART-TIME ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY SEGMENT, BY SEX, 1969-73

| | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | FT | PT | FT | PT | FT | PT | FT | PT | FT | PT |
| COMMUNITY COLL. | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | 13039 | 9477 | 14040 | 11840 | 14439 | 13376 | 13739 | 14630 | 13908 | 17146 |
| WOMEN | 6063 | 6390 | 7543 | 8950 | 8724 | 11214 | 9562 | 14333 | 10162 | 17501 |
| STATE COLL. | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | 6126 | 2668 | 7327 | 3162 | 7650 | 3337 | 9016 | 4053 | 9114 | 4864 |
| WOMEN | 8159 | 3774 | 9616 | 4313 | 10457 | 4436 | 11030 | 5511 | 10945 | 6696 |
| UNIVERSITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | 21583 | 6757 | 19407 | 11539 | 20800 | 10982 | 20614 | 11155 | 19986 | 10098 |
| WOMEN | 14789 | 4065 | 15547 | 5743 | 15835 | 6935 | 16487 | 7095 | 17250 | 7191 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | 40748 | 18902 | 40774 | 26541 | 42889 | 27695 | 43369 | 29838 | 43008 | 32108 |
| WOMEN | 29011 | 14229 | 32706 | 19006 | 35016 | 22585 | 37079 | 26939 | 38357 | 31388 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | 11842 | 9174 | 10412 | 8591 | 11219 | 8853 | 11379 | 8795 | 11271 | 8215 |
| WOMEN | 6172 | 3688 | 5679 | 3818 | 6498 | 4642 | 6735 | 4712 | 7033 | 5485 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEN | 52590 | 28076 | 51186 | 35132 | 54108 | 36548 | 54748 | 38633 | 54279 | 40323 |
| WOMEN | 35182 | 17917 | 38385 | 22824 | 41514 | 27227 | 43814 | 31651 | 45390 | 36873 |

GRAPH 4

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
BY SEGMENT, BY SEX, 1969-73.



four, the increase in community college enrollments has been completely in non-bachelor degree programs as compared to programs which would lead to bachelor's degrees. Tables 8 through 11 give complete full-time and total enrollment data for each segment for the five year period.

One additional important factor, based on data collected for the four years 1970-73, is the growth of Black student enrollment in the public sector of higher education. Table 12 indicates that Black student enrollment increased from 14 to 26 thousand students between 1970 and 1973 (from 12% to 18% of the total enrollment in public institutions). Similar data on Black students in the private sector are not available at this time.

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TABLE 7

GROWTH OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENT BY
BACHELOR AND NON-BACHELOR STATUS,
FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME, 1969-73

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BACHELOR | | | | | |
| FULL-TIME | 16,915 | 19,572 | 16,624 | 14,787 | 14,577 |
| PART-TIME | 11,766 | 15,171 | 13,443 | 12,403 | 14,498 |
| TOTAL | 28,681 | 34,743 | 30,067 | 27,190 | 29,075 |
| NON-BACHELOR | | | | | |
| FULL-TIME | 1,532 | 1,850 | 5,940 | 8,340 | 8,835 |
| PART-TIME | 1,016 | 1,805 | 5,925 | 10,139 | 12,724 |
| TOTAL | 2,548 | 3,655 | 11,865 | 18,479 | 21,559 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | | | | | |
| FULL-TIME | 655 | 161 | 599 | 174 | 658 |
| PART-TIME | 3,085 | 3,814 | 5,222 | 6,421 | 7,425 |
| TOTAL | 3,740 | 3,975 | 5,821 | 6,595 | 8,083 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| FULL-TIME | 19,102 | 21,583 | 23,163 | 23,301 | 24,070 |
| PART-TIME | 15,867 | 20,790 | 24,590 | 28,963 | 34,647 |
| TOTAL | 34,969 | 42,373 | 47,753 | 52,264 | 58,717 |

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TABLE 8

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, BY LEVEL, 1969-1973

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| COMMUNITY COLLEGE | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | | | | | |
| DEGREE | 28,681 | 34,743 | 30,067 | 27,190 | 29,075 |
| NON-DEGREE | 2,548 | 3,655 | 11,865 | 18,479 | 21,559 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 3,740 | 3,975 | 5,821 | 6,595 | 8,083 |
| TOTAL | 34,969 | 42,373 | 47,753 | 52,264 | 58,717 |
| STATE COLLEGE | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 10,538 | 11,404 | 11,894 | 12,553 | 12,510 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 6,369 | 5,936 | 6,847 | 8,183 | 8,542 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 329 | 3,422 | 2,919 | 4,691 | 5,402 |
| TOTAL | 17,236 | 20,762 | 21,657 | 25,427 | 26,454 |
| UNIVERSITY | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 18,364 | 20,674 | 21,735 | 23,807 | 23,463 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 13,160 | 14,765 | 16,121 | 19,201 | 19,676 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 5,777 | 6,018 | 5,734 | 1,631 | 899 |
| TOTAL | 37,301 | 41,457 | 43,590 | 44,639 | 44,038 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 60,131 | 70,476 | 75,561 | 82,029 | 86,607 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 19,529 | 20,701 | 22,965 | 27,384 | 28,218 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 9,846 | 13,415 | 14,474 | 12,917 | 14,384 |
| TOTAL | 89,506 | 104,592 | 113,000 | 122,330 | 129,209 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 9,697 | 8,784 | 9,766 | 10,673 | 10,678 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 7,939 | 7,699 | 7,946 | 7,190 | 7,165 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 6,435 | 4,854 | 5,294 | 4,585 | 4,140 |
| TOTAL | 24,071 | 21,337 | 23,006 | 22,448 | 21,983 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 69,828 | 79,260 | 85,327 | 92,702 | 97,285 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 27,468 | 28,400 | 30,911 | 34,574 | 35,383 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 16,281 | 18,269 | 19,768 | 17,502 | 18,524 |
| TOTAL | 113,577 | 125,929 | 136,006 | 144,778 | 151,192 |

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TABLE 9

TOTAL GRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, 1969-1973

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FIRST PROFESSIONAL | | | | | |
| UNIVERSITY | 1,491 | 1,643 | 1,779 | 1,887 | 1,854 |
| PRIVATE | 1,819 | 1,634 | 1,668 | 1,771 | 2,022 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,310 | 3,277 | 3,447 | 3,658 | 3,876 |
| GRADUATE | | | | | |
| STATE COLLEGE | 3,491 | 3,656 | 4,223 | 4,183 | 5,165 |
| UNIVERSITY | 8,402 | 9,136 | 9,183 | 8,825 | 8,633 |
| PUBLIC TOTAL | 11,893 | 12,792 | 13,406 | 13,008 | 13,798 |
| PRIVATE TOTAL | 4,986 | 5,529 | 6,538 | 7,402 | 7,999 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 16,879 | 18,321 | 19,944 | 20,410 | 21,797 |

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TABLE 10

FULL TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, BY LEVEL, 1969-73

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| COMMUNITY COLLEGE | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 16,915 | 19,572 | 16,624 | 14,787 | 14,577 |
| BACHELOR | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 1,532 | 1,850 | 5,940 | 8,340 | 8,835 |
| NON-BACHELOR | | | | | |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 655 | 161 | 599 | 174 | 658 |
| TOTAL | 19,102 | 21,583 | 23,163 | 23,301 | 24,070 |
| STATE COLLEGE | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 8,791 | 10,549 | 11,184 | 11,440 | 11,584 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 5,115 | 5,623 | 6,308 | 7,580 | 7,910 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 204 | 427 | 106 | 618 | 232 |
| TOTAL | 14,110 | 16,599 | 17,598 | 19,638 | 19,726 |
| UNIVERSITY | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 14,983 | 16,029 | 16,761 | 16,636 | 16,432 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 10,806 | 12,222 | 13,241 | 13,735 | 14,305 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 1,859 | 1,131 | 832 | 737 | 352 |
| TOTAL | 27,648 | 29,382 | 30,834 | 31,108 | 31,089 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 42,221 | 48,000 | 50,509 | 51,203 | 51,428 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 15,921 | 17,845 | 19,549 | 21,315 | 22,215 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 2,718 | 1,719 | 1,537 | 1,529 | 1,242 |
| TOTAL | 60,860 | 67,564 | 71,595 | 74,047 | 74,885 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 7,997 | 7,214 | 7,725 | 8,271 | 8,283 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 6,479 | 5,827 | 6,201 | 5,984 | 5,735 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 318 | 175 | 381 | 197 | 137 |
| TOTAL | 14,794 | 13,216 | 14,307 | 14,452 | 14,155 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | |
| LOWER DIVISION | 50,218 | 55,214 | 58,234 | 59,474 | 59,711 |
| UPPER DIVISION | 22,400 | 23,672 | 25,750 | 27,299 | 27,950 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 3,036 | 1,894 | 1,918 | 1,726 | 1,379 |
| TOTAL | 75,654 | 80,780 | 85,902 | 88,499 | 89,040 |

THE OUTLOOK FOR ENROLLMENTS IN
HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND
THROUGH THE 80'S

TABLE 11

FULL TIME GRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, 1969-1973

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| FIRST PROFESSIONAL | | | | | |
| UNIVERSITY | 1,287 | 1,433 | 1,541 | 1,835 | 1,844 |
| PRIVATE | 1,160 | 999 | 665 | 1,021 | 1,695 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,447 | 2,432 | 2,206 | 2,856 | 3,539 |
| GRADUATE | | | | | |
| STATE COLLEGE | 175 | 344 | 509 | 408 | 333 |
| UNIVERSITY | 7,487 | 4,139 | 4,260 | 4,158 | 4,303 |
| PUBLIC TOTAL | 7,662 | 4,483 | 4,769 | 4,566 | 4,636 |
| PRIVATE TOTAL | 2,060 | 1,876 | 2,245 | 2,641 | 2,454 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 9,722 | 6,359 | 7,014 | 7,207 | 7,090 |

THE OUTLOOK FOR ENROLLMENTS IN
HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND
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TABLE 12.

TOTAL BLACK ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT,
BY SEGMENT, 1970-73

| | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| | BLACK STUDENTS | | BLACK STUDENTS | | BLACK STUDENTS | | BLACK STUDENTS | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| COMMUNITY COLLEGE TOTAL | 4,200 | 9.9 | 5,790 | 12.1 | 7,120 | 13.6 | 10,830 | 18.4 |
| STATE COLLEGE UNDERGRAD | 6,602 | 31.8 | 7,386 | 34.1 | 8,756 | 34.4 | 9,163 | 34.6 |
| GRADUATE | 1,094 | 29.9 | 1,251 | 29.6 | 1,304 | 31.2 | 1,643 | 31.8 |
| TOTAL | 7,696 | 31.5 | 8,637 | 33.4 | 10,060 | 34.0 | 10,806 | 34.2 |
| UNIVERSITY UNDERGRAD | 1,713 | 4.1 | 2,552 | 5.9 | 3,086 | 6.9 | 3,819 | 8.7 |
| FIRST PROF | 53 | 3.2 | 87 | 4.9 | 119 | 6.3 | 155 | 8.4 |
| GRADUATE | 382 | 4.2 | 462 | 5.0 | 361 | 4.1 | 420 | 4.9 |
| TOTAL | 2,148 | 4.1 | 3,101 | 5.7 | 3,566 | 6.4 | 4,394 | 8.1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 14,044 | 11.8 | 17,528 | 13.7 | 20,746 | 15.1 | 26,030 | 18.0 |

SOURCE: Governor's Desegregation Task Force Report, 1974

Births

Births along with net migration determine the population that will be available for enrollment in post-secondary education. Graph 5 shows the trend in births from 1937 to the present. Note that a decline in total births begins in 1965. If births were the only factor involved in future college enrollments, this decline in births could be interpreted to mean that a decline in enrollments could be expected to begin in 18 years or 1983 - other factors, of course, are involved.

High School Graduates

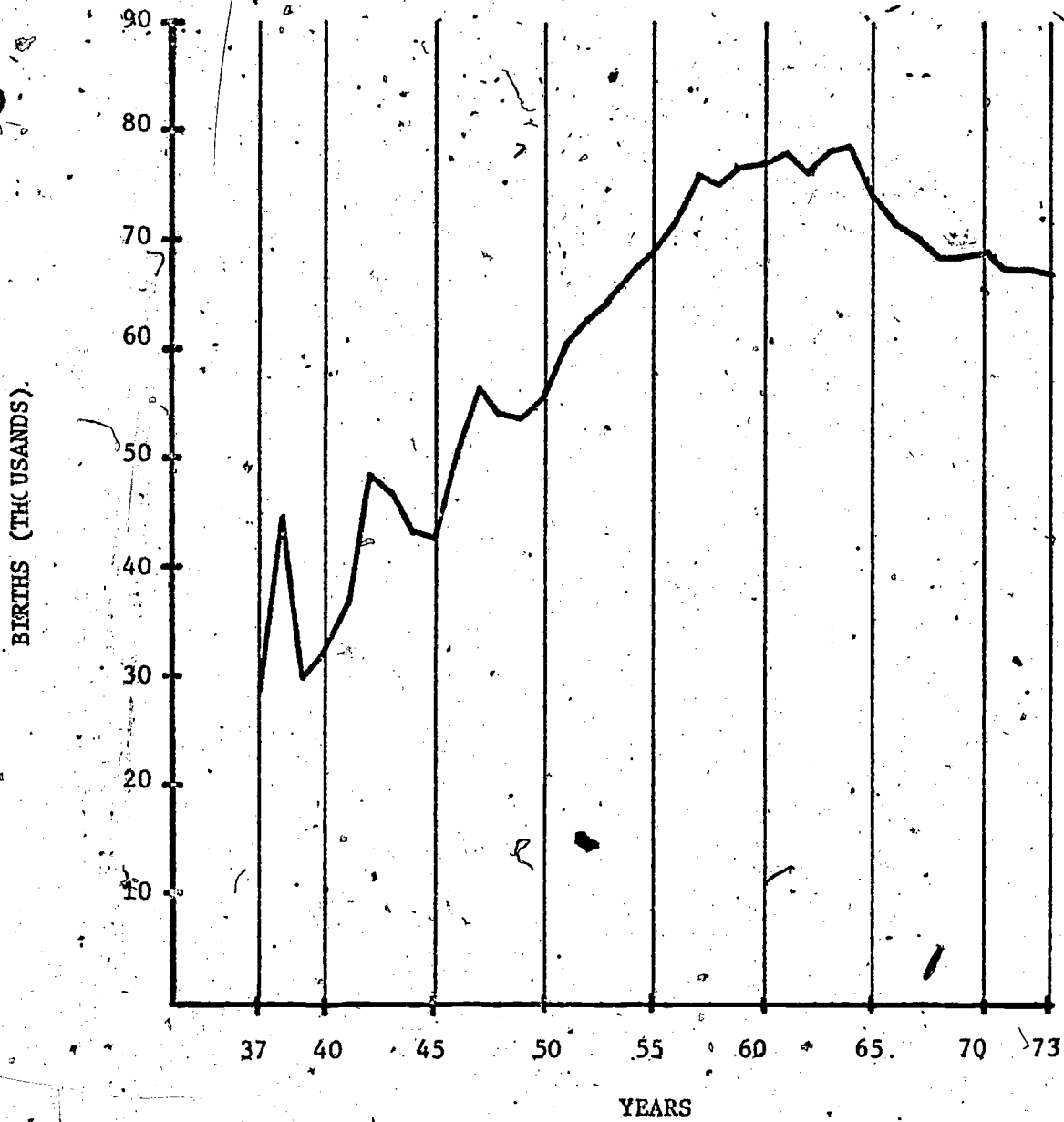
High school graduates delimit the eligible population for enrollment in higher education because for the most part only those students that have previously graduated from high school or passed an equivalency exam are allowed to enroll in college. Graph 6 shows that the total high school graduates (public and private) have increased from 17 thousand in 1955 to 59 thousand in 1973. Projections indicate that the number of high school graduates will increase to 70 thousand in 1983 and then decline to about 61 thousand in 1990.

Participation Rates

A major factor in the total number of students enrolled in higher education is the participation rate of persons of all ages. That is, the number of persons enrolled as students in a certain age as compared to the total number of persons in that age in the population. Table 13 which is based upon data obtained from the Census Bureau of the U. S. Department of Commerce indicates that in 1960 there were 7.8% of the males in the 15-34 age group enrolled in higher education, and

GRAPH 5

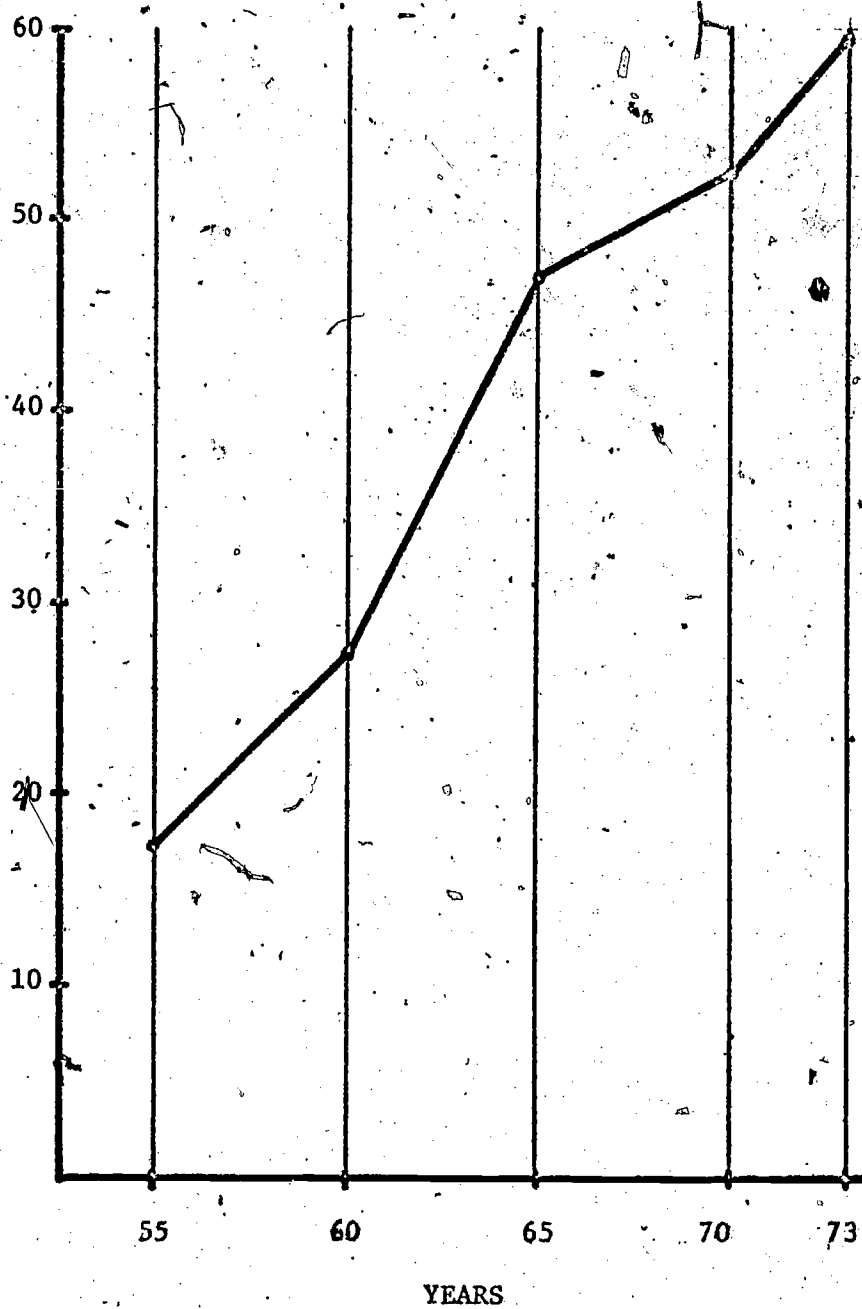
MARYLAND BIRTHS, 1937-73



GRAPH 6

MARYLAND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, 1955-73

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
(THOUSANDS)



3.7% of the females in the same age group (15-34) enrolled. The percentage in 1970 was 13.8% of the males and 8.2% of the females enrolled from the total respective age groups (15-34). Note that substantial increases occurred in the rates of attendance of all age groups between 1960 and 1970. This large increase in participation rate accounted in large measure (along with the increased population) for the large enrollment increases in the decade of the sixties.

Another rate of participation which also gives an indication of the enrollment increase in the 1960's is the percent of Maryland high school graduates continuing into higher education immediately upon high school graduation (fall following high school graduation). Table 14 shows the increasing percentage of public high school graduates attending all types of post-secondary education immediately after high school graduation for the years 1959-69. Note that the increase is from 37.5% of the graduates in 1959 to 48.2% of the graduates in 1969.

THE OUTLOOK FOR ENROLLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION
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TABLE 13

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION
IN MARYLAND, BY AGE, 1960 and 1970

| AGE | MALE | | | | | | FEMALE | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 1960 | | | 1970 | | | 1960 | | | 1970 | | |
| | NO. ENROLLED | TOTAL IN AGE | % ENR. | NO. ENROLLED | TOTAL IN AGE | % ENR. | NO. ENROLLED | TOTAL IN AGE | % ENR. | NO. ENROLLED | TOTAL IN AGE | % ENR. |
| 15 | 11 | 24,256 | 0.1 | 21 | 39,809 | 0.1 | 0 | 23,465 | - | 0 | 39,678 | - |
| 16 | 48 | 24,375 | 0.2 | 34 | 38,836 | 0.1 | 41 | 23,970 | 0.2 | 21 | 35,964 | 0.1 |
| 17 | 314 | 24,559 | 1.3 | 377 | 36,947 | 1.0 | 495 | 23,852 | 2.1 | 428 | 35,840 | 1.2 |
| 18 | 3,567 | 21,618 | 16.5 | 8,357 | 33,891 | 24.7 | 3,576 | 21,733 | 16.5 | 7,483 | 33,991 | 22.0 |
| 19 | 4,374 | 19,102 | 22.9 | 11,840 | 31,677 | 37.4 | 3,326 | 19,895 | 16.7 | 9,800 | 33,404 | 29.3 |
| 20 | 3,671 | 18,641 | 19.7 | 10,614 | 30,195 | 35.2 | 2,421 | 18,453 | 13.1 | 8,236 | 33,290 | 24.7 |
| 21 | 3,381 | 19,119 | 17.7 | 8,716 | 29,763 | 29.3 | 1,920 | 19,013 | 10.1 | 6,428 | 32,415 | 19.8 |
| 22 | 2,580 | 18,646 | 13.8 | 6,947 | 32,734 | 21.2 | 887 | 18,613 | 4.8 | 3,956 | 35,800 | 11.1 |
| 23 | 1,998 | 19,020 | 10.5 | 5,966 | 34,122 | 17.5 | 485 | 18,053 | 2.7 | 2,605 | 35,857 | 7.3 |
| 24 | 1,874 | 19,571 | 9.6 | 4,155 | 26,380 | 15.8 | 402 | 19,154 | 2.1 | 1,707 | 29,397 | 5.8 |
| 25-29 | 6,707 | 96,825 | 6.9 | 16,355 | 138,959 | 11.8 | 1,212 | 99,858 | 1.2 | 5,785 | 145,023 | 4.0 |
| 30-34 | 3,810 | 110,230 | 3.5 | 7,716 | 116,507 | 6.6 | 929 | 113,689 | 0.8 | 3,472 | 119,394 | 2.9 |
| TOTAL | 32,335 | 415,962 | 7.8 | 81,098 | 589,820 | 13.8 | 15,694 | 419,748 | 3.7 | 49,921 | 610,053 | 8.2 |

SOURCE: Based on data contained in Detailed Characteristics, Maryland,
U. S. Department of Commerce, 1960-1970

TABLE 14

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
IN POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, FALL FOLLOWING
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION, 1959-69

| YEAR OF GRADUATION | TOTAL GRADUATES | NUMBER ENROLLED | % ENROLLED |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1959 | 20,462 | 7,672 | 37.5 |
| 60 | 23,854 | 9,845 | 41.3 |
| 61 | 26,923 | 11,065 | 41.1 |
| 62 | 26,533 | 11,281 | 42.5 |
| 63 | 28,534 | 12,556 | 44.0 |
| 64 | 34,271 | 15,859 | 46.3 |
| 65 | 41,331 | 19,178 | 46.4 |
| 66 | 41,391 | 19,117 | 46.2 |
| 67 | 41,084 | 18,912 | 46.0 |
| 68 | 42,631 | 20,244 | 47.5 |
| 69 | 44,583 | 21,492 | 48.2 |

SOURCE: Maryland State Department of Education

Data from 1971 to 1973 from another source and not strictly comparable to the rates of participation of high school graduates given above indicates, however, that the rate of immediate attendance of high school seniors has decreased to about the level that it was in 1961 (Table 15).

There is every reason to believe that many of the students not entering college immediately after high school graduation will enter sometime later. The implication, however, is that the majority of these students will have jobs and perhaps families and will, therefore, probably pursue post-secondary education on a part-time basis. This is consistent with the trend previously noted.

TABLE 15

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS PLANNING TO ATTEND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION,
FALL FOLLOWING HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION, 1971-1973

| YEAR OF GRADUATION | TOTAL SENIORS | ATTEND FULL-TIME | | ATTEND PART-TIME | | TOTAL | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------|------------------|-----|--------|------|
| | | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % |
| 1971 | 46,382 | 18,435 | 39.8 | 4,142 | 9.0 | 22,577 | 48.8 |
| 1972 | 48,727 | 17,791 | 36.6 | 4,389 | 9.0 | 22,180 | 45.6 |
| 1973 | 49,229 | 16,536 | 33.7 | 3,772 | 7.7 | 20,308 | 41.4 |

SOURCE: Post-High School Plans of Seniors in Maryland Public Schools Survey, 1971-73

Cost and Ability to Pay

The previous section points out the declining propensity of graduating high school seniors toward immediate college enrollment. One may speculate a number of reasons for this decline - the economy, the end of the draft, employment alternatives, or perhaps a combination of these and other reasons. There probably is no doubt that the rising cost of higher education to the student is a factor which, in combination with the above factors, is contributing to the decline of immediate college enrollment out of high school. How much of the decline in propensity is contributable to the lack of ability of the students and their families to pay the cost is unclear, the following data, however, document the problem.

The College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board evaluates the ability of parents and students to pay toward college costs. The results of the 1973 data is given in Table 16 as the percent of families able to

contribute a given amount of money for college expenses. The data show that 50% of the families could not afford to pay up to \$1,800 for the cost of education. Comparing the ability to pay data with the cost data given in Table 17 for tuition, fees, room, board, books and supplies indicates that the majority of students in the survey from Maryland cannot afford to pay the full cost in any State College or the University. The private institutions, of course, are even more expensive.

Data on the 1972-73 Maryland high school seniors participating in the Admissions Testing Programs of the College Entrance Examination Board show similar financial problems as to the ability of families to pay the cost of higher education. Table 18 indicates that 53% of these students' families could not pay up to \$1,800 a year toward the cost of their education. Another factor pointed up in the data is that 62% of the Black students' families could not pay up to \$625 a year toward education costs.

Obviously, the increasing cost of education and available financial assistance are important factors in determining increased participation rates in higher education, particularly on a full-time basis.

An important point that must be presented here without substantiating data, although much of the data previously presented bears on the issue, is that any significant increase in the rate of students attending higher education must come from the lower groups, both academically and financially simply because most of the upper groups both academically and financially are already involved in higher education. Further cost increases are therefore likely to affect the increased rate of participation in higher education because the lower income groups will be involved to a much larger degree. The potential rate expansion from the lower group academically is probably an important factor in the past and future growth of the non-bachelor degree programs in the community colleges as previously noted.

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TABLE 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION
TOWARD THE COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR MARYLAND
COLLEGE STUDENTS, 1973

| TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION IN DOLLARS | NUMBER OF STUDENTS | PERCENT | |
|---|--------------------|---------|-------|
| | | DIST. | CUM. |
| \$ 0 | 922 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| 1-199 | 545 | 4.2 | 11.3 |
| 200-399 | 533 | 4.1 | 15.4 |
| 400-599 | 594 | 4.5 | 19.9 |
| 600-799 | 631 | 4.8 | 24.7 |
| 800-999 | 650 | 5.0 | 29.7 |
| 1000-1199 | 684 | 5.2 | 34.9 |
| 1200-1399 | 626 | 4.8 | 39.7 |
| 1400-1599 | 668 | 5.1 | 44.8 |
| 1600-1799 | 597 | 4.5 | 49.3 |
| 1800-1999 | 639 | 4.9 | 54.2 |
| 2000-2499 | 1143 | 8.7 | 62.9 |
| 2500-2999 | 970 | 7.4 | 70.3 |
| 3000-3499 | 713 | 5.4 | 75.7 |
| 3500-3999 | 554 | 4.2 | 79.9 |
| 4000+ | 2665 | 20.1 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL | 13124 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

SOURCE: The College Scholarship Source of the College Entrance Examination Board, December 1973.

TABLE 17

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF ATTENDING MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES, 1973-74

| | TUITION & FEES | LIVING COST | BOOKS & SUPPLIES | TOTAL COST |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| Community College | \$ 327 | \$1,000 | \$300 | \$1,627 |
| State College | 580 | 1,000 | 300 | 1,880 |
| University | 689 | 1,000 | 300 | 1,989 |
| Private Institutions | \$1,810 | 1,000 | 300 | 3,110 |

NOTE: Living cost and the cost of books and supplies are assumed to be the same for each segment.

OUTLOOK FOR ENROLLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION
MARYLAND THROUGH THE 80'S

TABLE 18

ESTIMATED PARENTAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE COST OF EDUCATION, BY ETHNIC GROUP
FOR 1972-73 MARYLAND HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS PARTICIPATING IN THE ADMISSIONS
TESTING PROGRAM OF THE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD

| | AMERICAN INDIAN | | BLACK AMERICAN | | MEXICAN AMERICAN | | ORIENTAL | | PUERTO RICAN | | WHITE OTHER | | NO ETHNIC RESPONSE | | ALL STUDENTS | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT | PCT |
| Under \$ 625 | 35 | 62 | 31 | 28 | 40 | 16 | 32 | 22 | 21 | | | | | | | |
| \$ 625- 899 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| 900-1,199 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| 1,200-1,499 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| 1,500-1,799 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| 1,800-2,099 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| 2,100-2,399 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 9 | | | | | | | |
| 2,400-2,699 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| 2,700-2,999 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 3,000-3,299 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| 3,300-3,599 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Over \$3,600 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 13 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number Responding | 23 | 1,649 | 16 | 213 | 20 | 14,791 | 124 | 108 | 16,944 | | | | | | | |
| Percent Planning to Seek Aid | 79 | 95 | 93 | 82 | 95 | 71 | 81 | 83 | 74 | | | | | | | |
| Mean Contribution | \$1,806 | \$828 | \$1,745 | \$1,558 | \$1,466 | \$1,914 | \$1,378 | \$1,776 | \$1,798 | | | | | | | |

SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, 1973.

NOTE: Columns do not add to 100% because of rounding.

Projections

Prior sections of this report have presented the detailed enrollment trends of the last five years, the births in Maryland over the last 35 years, the Maryland high school graduates, and the rates of college attendance based on age and sex; these data along with migration to and from Maryland, elementary-secondary enrollments, and other census data constitute the inputs for a computerized enrollment projection model for higher education that has been developed by the Maryland Council for Higher Education. The enrollment projections for higher education in Maryland to the year 1990 by segment and enrollment status are presented as those that are most reasonable in terms of the past trends with the following basic assumptions about the future:

1. Enrollment growth will continue to be in the public sector as opposed to the private sector.
2. Growth of the public segments will be consistent with the trends established in the last five years.
3. The rate of participation in higher education of women will increase to the same level as that of men.
4. The tendency for students to enroll as part-time students rather than full-time students will continue to increase and provide the major portion of the projected growth, but the rate of increase in this tendency to enroll part time will slow down.

The projections indicate that total enrollment will increase from 177 thousand students in 1973 to a maximum of 230 thousand students in 1985 (30%) and then gradually decline to 226 thousand students in 1990. The increase in total enrollment will be completely in the public institutions.

In the public sector, the total enrollment will increase from 150 thousand students in 1973 to a maximum of 205 thousand students in 1986 (36%), and then decline to 201 thousand students in 1990. The full-time enrollment will increase in the public sector from 84 thousand students in 1973 to a maximum of 103 thousand students in 1985 (23.2%); part-time enrollment will increase from 66 thousand students in 1973 to a maximum of 102 thousand students in 1986 (53%). Full-time and part-time enrollments in the public sector will be approximately equal - 65% of the total enrollment growth will be part-time students.

Of the full-time enrollment in the public sector in the maximum year of 1985, 94 thousand students will be undergraduates and 9 thousand will be graduate students. Of the 94 thousand full-time undergraduates in 1985, 32 thousand will be in community colleges (34%), 27 thousand in State Colleges (29%), and 35 thousand in the University (37%).

The University will increase from 31 thousand full-time undergraduate students in 1973 to a maximum of 35 thousand full-time undergraduate students in 1985 (13%); full-time graduate students at the University will increase from 61 hundred in 1973 to 71 hundred in 1985 (15%). The State Colleges will increase from 21 thousand full-time undergraduates in 1973 to 27 thousand full-time undergraduates in 1985 (26%); full-time graduate students in the State Colleges will increase from 12 hundred in 1973 to 17 hundred in 1985 (44%). Full-time enrollment in the community colleges will increase from 24 thousand in 1973 to a maximum of 32 thousand in 1986 (35%).

Various factors may alter the trends used in the projections such as a major economic disaster, a prolonged energy crisis, increased need for men in the armed forces, and a change in net migration rates. However, there is no reason to

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assume that any of these will occur at this time. However, the enrollment model is constructed to accept alternative assumptions and an annual update of relevant data in the model is planned.

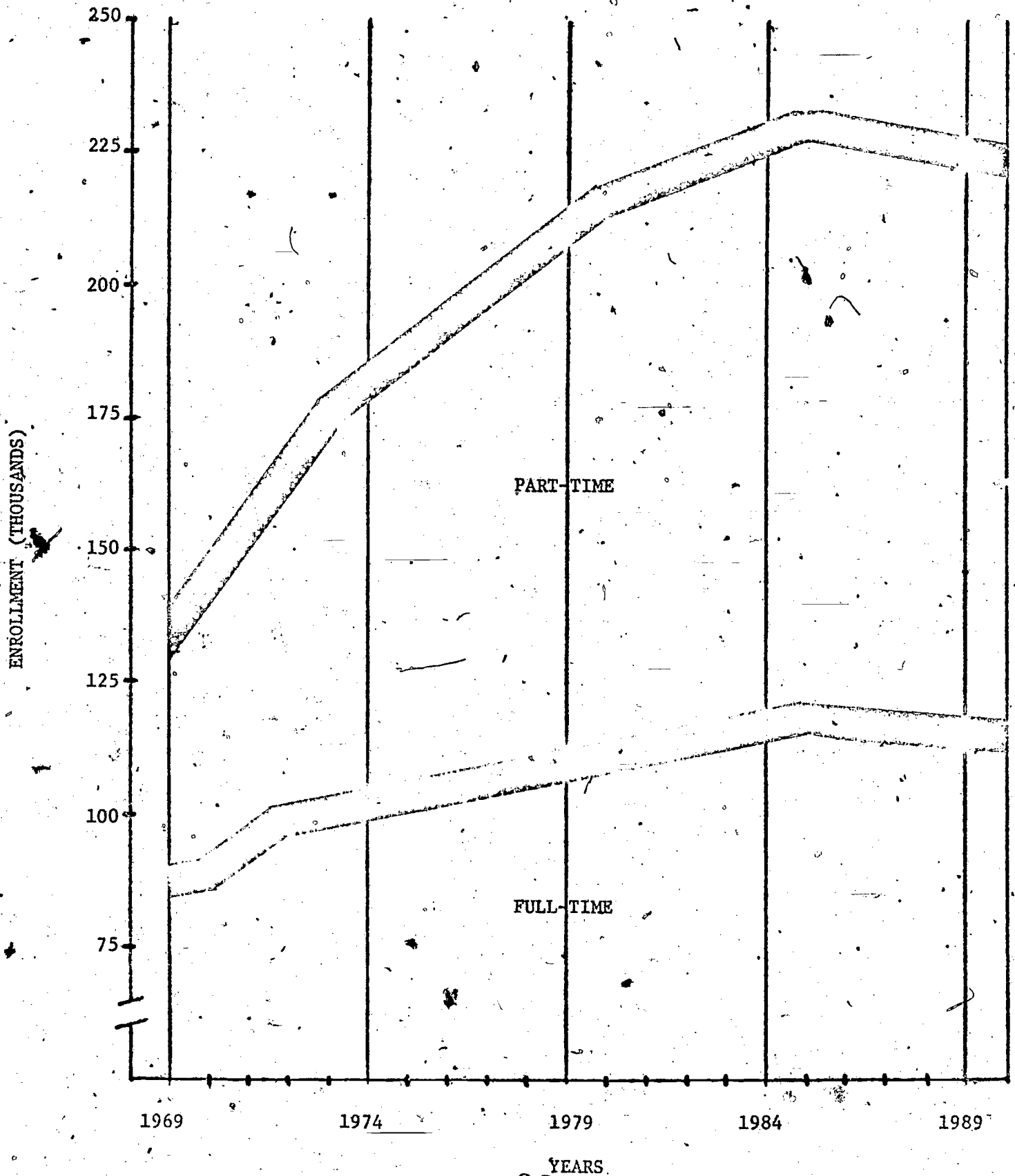
In closing the discussion on enrollments, it should be noted that the total projected enrollment is probably fixed since it is primarily based on births, migration, high school graduation, and rates of college attendance, but the segmental distribution is somewhat flexible. This means that an individual segment through recruiting and other practices that attracts additional students in significant numbers over those that are projected will probably not be attracting new students into higher education, but will be attracting students at the expense of one of the other segments. The danger exists, therefore, that uncoordinated growth would result in a poor distribution of facilities, programs, and faculties.

It is, therefore, recommended that the projections to 1990 made by the Council for each segment contained in this document be the basis for planning the future development of higher education in Maryland with the provision that the projections be monitored and updated by the Council for Higher Education on an annual basis. Each of the Segment Boards - University, State Colleges, and Community Colleges has the responsibility to propose to the Council the planned distribution of the projected students within its respective segment.

SHK:g
2/22/74



TOTAL AND FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, ACTUAL 1969-73, PROJECTED 1974-1990



| | Undergraduate tuition and/or required fees | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | Resident | Nonresident |

| NEW YORK | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| City U. of New York | \$70 | \$620 |
| Cornell U. (statutory) | 1,350(1,200) | 1,950(1,800) |
| State U. of New York: | | |
| Fresh-Soph | 750(740) | 1,175(1,165) |
| Junior-Senior | 900(890) | 1,400(1,390) |
| Queens College of City U. of New York | 138 | 1,338(1,038) |
| State U. of New York: | | |
| Empire State College | 900(786) | 1,468(1,234) |
| Maritime College | 800(600) | 1,300(900) |
| St. U. of N.Y. Colleges: | | |
| Brooklyn | 690(740) | 1,300(1,165) |
| Buffalo | 837(737) | 1,387(1,162) |
| Fredonia | 600(650) | 1,300(1,075) |
| Geneva | 600(650) | 1,300(1,075) |
| New Paltz | 875(725) | 1,375(1,150) |
| Old Westbury | 600(650) | 1,300(1,075) |
| Oneonta | 800(650) | 1,300(1,075) |
| Oswego | 800(650) | 1,300(1,075) |
| Plattsburgh | 800(650) | 1,300(1,075) |
| Potsdam | 895(885) | 1,395(1,385) |
| | 745(735) | 1,170(1,160) |
| Purchase | 650 | 1,075 |
| Utica/Rome | 800 | 1,300 |

| NORTH CAROLINA | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| N.C. A&T U. | 542(525) | 2,075(2,074) |
| N.C. State U. | 474(427) | 2,034(2,002) |
| U. of North Carolina | 439(422) | 1,997 |
| Appalachian St. U. | 485(467) | 2,070(2,067) |
| East Carolina U. | 433(423) | 2,004 |
| North Carolina Central U. | 443(421) | 2,043(2,021) |
| Pembroke St. U. | 389(390) | 1,730 |
| U. of N.C. at Wilmington | 366(396) | 1,923(1,936) |
| Western Carolina U. | 169(166) | 691(699) |
| Winston-Salem St. U. | 490(472) | 1,875(1,872) |

| NORTH DAKOTA | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| N. Oak St. U. | 435 | 1,164 |
| U. of N. Dak. | 456 | 1,184 |
| Dickinson S. College | 415(406) | 952(943) |
| Mayville St. College | 305 | 852 |
| Minot St. College | 400 | 937 |
| Valley City St. College | 405(396) | 942(933) |

| OHIO | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------------|
| Kent St. U. | 804 | 2,004 |
| Miami U. | 780 | 1,980 |
| Ohio State U. | 758 | 1,800 |
| Bowling Green St. U. | 780 | 1,179(1,143) |
| Central St. U. | 663(648) | 1,188(1,173) |
| U. of Akron | 705 | 1,605 |
| U. of Toledo | 780 | 1,935 |
| Wright St. U. | 780(750) | 1,680(1,650) |
| Youngstown St. U. | 630(570) | 1,260(1,050) |

| OKLAHOMA | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Langston U. | 337 | 832 |
| Oklahoma State U. | 456 | 1,236 |
| U. of Okla. | 448 | 1,200 |
| Central St. U. | 340 | 835 |
| East Central St. College | 348 | 843 |
| Northeastern St. College | 352(345) | 847(840) |
| Northwestern St. College | 332(327) | 827(822) |
| Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts | 335 | 830 |
| Southeastern St. College | 355 | 835 |
| Southwestern St. College | 330 | 825 |

| OREGON | | |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Oreg. St. U. | 451(425) | 1,633(1,484) |
| U. of Oregon | 566(534) | 1,748(1,593) |
| Eastern Oregon St. College | 549(519) | 1,392(1,239) |
| Southern Oregon College | 549(513) | 1,392(1,238) |

| PENNSYLVANIA | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Pennsylvania St. U. | 590(885) | 2,100(1,986) |
| Temple U. | 1,050(970) | 1,950(1,870) |
| U. of Pgh. | 1,012(982) | 2,002(1,972) |
| Bloomsburg St. Coll. | 750(700) | 1,500(1,400) |
| California State College | 820(770) | 1,570(1,470) |
| Clarion State College | 415(780) | 1,576(1,470) |
| Chatham State College | 650(700) | 1,380 |
| East Stroudsburg St. Coll. | 840(790) | 1,470 |
| Edinboro State College | 750(700) | 1,380 |
| Indiana U. of Pennsylvania | 750(700) | 1,500(1,400) |
| Kutztown State College | 750(700) | 1,380 |
| Lincoln U. | 1,018(1,418) | 1,718(3,418) |
| Lockhaven State College | 750(700) | 1,380 |
| Mansfield State College | NA(760) | NA(1,450) |
| Millersville State College | 750(700) | 1,500(1,380) |
| Shippery Rock State Coll. | 750(700) | 1,500(1,380) |

| RHODE ISLAND | | |
|----------------------|-----|-------|
| U. of Rhode Island | 761 | 1,661 |
| Rhode Island College | 490 | 1,175 |

| | Undergraduate tuition and/or required fees | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | Resident | Nonresident |

| SOUTH CAROLINA | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Clomson U. | \$640 | \$1,340 |
| S.C. State C. | 480 | 960 |
| U. of South Carolina | 570 | 1,280 |
| Francis Marion College | 410 | 910 |
| Winthrop College | 560(470) | 1,220(1,130) |

| SOUTH DAKOTA | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| S. Dak. St. U. | 596(510) | 1,337(1,132) |
| U. of S. Dak. | 554(500) | 1,259(1,076) |
| Black Hills State College | 525(455) | 1,058(874) |
| Dakota State College | 550(488) | 1,017(936) |
| Northam State College | 397(345) | 390(765) |
| U. of South Dakota at Springfield | 492(436) | 1,024(856) |

| TENNESSEE | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Tennessee State U. | 351 | 1,161(1,071) |
| Austin Peay State U. | 318 | 1,128(1,038) |
| East Tennessee State U. | 378 | 1,188(1,113) |
| Memphis State U. | 348 | 1,058(948) |
| Middle Tennessee State U. | 358 | 1,168(1,078) |
| U. of Tennessee: | | |
| Chattanooga | 416(396) | 1,226(1,116) |
| Martin | 414(390) | 1,224(1,110) |

| TEXAS | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Prairie View A&M U. | 198 | 1,422 |
| Texas A&M U. | 288(279) | 1,368(1,359) |
| Texas Southern U. | 346(284) | 1,422(1,364) |
| Texas Tech. U. | 292(290) | 1,444(1,442) |
| U. of Houston | 266(256) | 1,346(1,336) |
| U. of Texas, Austin | 378(267) | 1,458(1,347) |
| Angelo St. U. | 300(280) | 1,380(1,360) |
| East Texas St. U. | 322(250) | 1,402(1,330) |
| Midwestern U. | 120 | 1,200 |
| North Texas St. U. | 170(152) | 710(692) |
| Sam Houston St. U. | 276 | 1,356 |
| Southwest Texas St. U. | 270(218) | 1,350(1,298) |
| Stephen F. Austin St. U. | 280 | 1,360 |
| Texas A&I U., Kingsville | 270(190) | 1,350(1,270) |
| West Texas St. U. | 280 | 1,360 |

| UTAH | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| U. of Utah | 480 | 1,155 |
| Utah St. U. | 453(438) | 963(948) |
| Weber State College | 405 | 810 |

| VERMONT | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| U. of Vermont | 1,088(1,086) | 2,688(2,536) |
| Castleton St. College | 720 | 1,850 |
| Johnson St. College | 720 | 1,850 |
| Lyndon St. College | 720 | 1,850 |

| VIRGINIA | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| U. of Virginia | 622(597) | 1,447(1,372) |
| Virginia Poly Inst. & State U. | 627 | 1,227 |
| Virginia State C. | 690 | 1,150(950) |
| George Mason College | 690(640) | 1,410(1,360) |
| Longwood College | 585(500) | 935(850) |
| Madison College | 652(647) | 1,077(1,072) |
| Mary Washington Coll. | 792(762) | 1,547(1,517) |
| Did Dominion U. | 470 | 870 |
| Radford College | 480(462) | 879(861) |
| Virginia Commonwealth U. | 590(540) | 1,190(1,080) |

| WASHINGTON | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|
| U. of Washington | 564 | 1,581 |
| Washington St. U. | 564 | 1,581 |
| Central Washington St. Coll. | 495 | 1,359 |
| E. Washington St. Coll. | 495 | 1,359 |
| Evergreen St. Coll. | 495 | 1,359 |
| W. Washington St. Coll. | 495 | 1,359 |

| WEST VIRGINIA | | |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|
| W. Virginia U. | 310 | 1,140 |
| Bluefield State College | 242(240) | 992(990) |
| Concord College | 240 | 990 |
| Fairmont State College | 242(232) | 992(990) |
| Marshall U. | 282 | 1,082 |
| Shepherd College | 280 | 1,030 |
| West Liberty State College | 270(250) | 1,020(1,000) |
| W. Va. Institute of Tech. | 277(260) | 1,027(1,010) |
| West Virginia State Coll. | 250 | 1,000 |

| WISCONSIN | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| U. of Wisconsin—Madison: | | |
| Freshman-Soph. | 573(558) | 1,906 |
| Junior-Senior | 628(558) | 2,006(1,906) |
| U. of Wisconsin: | | |
| Eau Claire | 604(528) | 1,845(1,673) |
| La Crosse | 611(535) | 1,853(1,680) |
| Oshkosh | 602(526) | 1,844(1,671) |

| | Undergraduate tuition and/or required fees | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | Resident | Nonresident |

| | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| Platteville | \$620(544) | \$1,862(1,687) |
| River Falls | 627(537) | 1,869(1,681) |
| Stevens Point | 519(518) | 1,717(1,661) |
| Stout | 604(528) | 1,846(1,671) |
| Superior | 610(534) | 1,852(1,679) |
| Whitewater | 607(531) | 1,849(1,676) |

| WYOMING | | |
|---------------|-----|-------|
| U. of Wyoming | 411 | 1,377 |

Sources: National Association of State Universities and Land-grant Colleges and American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

TABLE B.—VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN GI BILL ENROLLMENT IN JUNIOR AND 4-YEAR COLLEGES BY STATES BASED ON PARTICIPATION RATES

| | April 1973 Vietnam Era veteran population | Percent ever in college under GI bill |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. California | 756,000 | 37.0 |
| 2. North Dakota | 15,000 | 36.6 |
| 3. Arizona | 64,000 | 34.2 |
| 4. New Mexico | 32,000 | 31.0 |
| 5. Oregon | 81,000 | 30.0 |
| 6. Idaho | 22,000 | 29.3 |
| 7. Utah | 40,000 | 29.0 |
| 8. Washington | 142,000 | 28.9 |
| 9. Wyoming | 11,000 | 28.9 |
| 10. South Dakota | 15,000 | 28.7 |
| 11. Hawaii | 28,000 | 28.5 |
| 12. Colorado | 85,000 | 27.7 |
| 13. Oklahoma | 91,000 | 26.3 |
| 14. Kansas | 69,000 | 26.2 |
| 15. Florida | 224,000 | 25.1 |
| 16. Montana | 24,000 | 25.1 |
| 17. Texas | 355,000 | 25.7 |
| 18. Nebraska | 44,000 | 25.2 |
| 19. Michigan | 266,000 | 23.0 |
| 20. Wisconsin | 130,000 | 22.1 |
| 21. Alabama | 93,000 | 21.9 |
| 22. North Carolina | 142,000 | 21.9 |
| 23. Missouri | 147,000 | 21.6 |
| 24. Illinois | 321,000 | 21.6 |
| 25. New York | 478,000 | 21.3 |
| 26. Minnesota | 133,000 | 21.2 |
| 27. Mississippi | 46,000 | 21.1 |
| 28. Maryland | 139,000 | 21.1 |
| 29. Louisiana | 407,000 | 20.9 |
| 30. Tennessee | 119,000 | 20.4 |
| 31. Rhode Island | 34,000 | 20.1 |
| 32. Arkansas | 55,000 | 19.9 |
| 33. Massachusetts | 188,000 | 19.8 |
| 34. Connecticut | 95,000 | 19.4 |
| 35. Iowa | 83,000 | 19.2 |
| 36. Virginia | 158,000 | 19.4 |
| 37. Delaware | 20,000 | 18.9 |
| 38. West Virginia | 45,000 | 19.5 |
| 39. South Carolina | 80,000 | 18.4 |
| 40. Nevada | 20,000 | 17.6 |
| 41. Maine | 30,000 | 17.5 |
| 42. Georgia | 152,000 | 17.3 |
| 43. New Jersey | 208,000 | 17.0 |
| 44. New Hampshire | 28,000 | 16.9 |
| 45. Ohio | 336,000 | 16.8 |
| 46. Pennsylvania | 357,000 | 16.4 |
| 47. Kentucky | 87,000 | 16.4 |
| 48. Alaska | 12,000 | 16.0 |
| 49. Indiana | 167,000 | 14.3 |
| 50. Vermont | 14,000 | 14.2 |

Source: Derived from Veterans' Administration, DVB, IB 24-73-3, Appendix table 13.





NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES



UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

The Boston Globe

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1974

GI bill impact varies state to state, study says

By David Nagy,
United Press International

WASHINGTON — A new study says the GI Bill denies Vietnam-era veterans educational advantages that World War II veterans got and discriminates especially against veterans in the East and Midwest.

"While the draft ignored state lines, for many veterans the GI Bill stops at theirs," said the report prepared for the National League of Cities and the US Conference of Mayors.

The report said GI education benefits are inadequate everywhere and ignore different states' public education costs.

"Only some Vietnam veterans who live in low tuition states have sums for subsistence that equal those which World War II veterans received," it said.

"Annual tuition charges for a four-year public college range from \$166 in California to \$266-\$378 in

Texas, to up to \$1050 in Pennsylvania and \$1088 at the University of Vermont

"Because of a factor over which the veteran lacks control — the tuition structure of his state — some will in practical effect have no GI Bill."

The World War II GI Bill paid college tuitions up to \$500 per year and gave veterans \$75 a month for living expenses, which exceeded the minimum-wage pay of that time. Many schools also provided veterans with housing and jobs.

Today's stipends start at \$220 a month for unmarried veterans, a lump sum intended to cover all education and living costs. Congress has passed a new bill raising allowances 23 percent, to \$270 at the basic level, but President Ford has indicated he may veto it as inflationary.

The report said the new bill, too, would be inadequate and urges either state or Federal action to

give veterans "a tuition equalizer payment."

It said: "A veteran can attend San Francisco State and spend only 19.2 percent of his GI Bill for education. He's left with \$1600 for subsistence or \$178 per-month."

"A veteran from the same company may have returned to Buffalo, N.Y., where he will have to spend \$1116 for education leaving him with \$96 per month for subsistence."

"As a result, 41.4 percent of California's veterans have used the GI Bill to attend college or junior college, and only 22.3 percent of New York's vets have done so."

The report ranked California, Arizona, North Dakota, New Mexico and Oregon as the states where the highest percentage of veterans are using their education benefits to attend college. The bottom five nationwide were New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Vermont.

We appreciate your request for GEOGRAPHY CONTROLS GI BILL USAGE. If you have any ideas or comments please let me know as I intend to revise the report to take into account the passage of the new GI Bill legislation.

Some have requested more than one copy and at this time we are able to supply only one. However, when the revised version is completed, probably in a month, I will make that available. The attached article is an excellent summary.

Sincerely,

Stuart Feldman