

CHAPTER 19

Academic Facilities for Higher Education*

A. NATURE AND COMPOSITION

1. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES

General Characteristics and Services Rendered

Institutions of higher education exist in every State in the Union in all the larger and more populous outlying areas. More than 1 of the entire number of approximately 2,200 institutions are under the control of State governments or of cities, counties, or other political divisions of States. Twelve are controlled by the Federal Government. The remaining 64 percent are controlled by religious sects, professional groups within one professional group or another, or self-perpetuating groups of public-spirited persons.

These institutions present the widest range imaginable in type of education offered. Junior colleges typically provide only the first two years of training at the post-secondary level, usually including courses creditable toward a baccalaureate degree and courses leading to terminal vocational programs. Universities commonly offer in addition to a full undergraduate course in liberal arts, graduate courses leading to the doctorate, as well as courses preparing for entrance into at least two or three of the learned professions. Between these extremes fall the hundreds of institutions which reflect a very broad spectrum of general and special educational needs and purposes.

TABLE 1.—*The American higher education establishment, 1963*¹

	Public institutions		Private institutions		All institutions	
	Number of institutions	Enrollment ²	Number of institutions	Enrollment ²	Number of institutions	Enrollment ²
		<i>Thousands</i>		<i>Thousands</i>		<i>Thousands</i>
colleges.....	88	1,188	58	558	146	1,746
leges.....	101	459	684	768	785	1,227
l schools ³	159	396	27	13	186	409
ology and	26	55	31	75	57	130
religion ³			201	46	201	46
l schools ³	2	1	44	18	46	19
sional schools ³	8	10	71	58	79	68
es.....	360	548	217	74	577	622
Total.....	744	2,657	1,333	1,610	2,077	4,267

¹ By fall 1965, the number of institutions had increased to 2,207, of which 1,417 were privately controlled.

² Enrollments are *resident* degree-credit enrollment and hence do not correspond precisely to data presented in this chapter.

³ These categories include only the independent professional schools. Many students in professional schools are of course included in university enrollments.

Source: Resident and Extension Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1963 (OE 54000-63).

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