

TABLE 2.—*Institutions and proportionate enrollments, by size of student body*

Size of student body ¹	Number of institutions			Percent of all institutions	all enrollments
	Public	Private	Total		
Less than 200.....	55	287	342	16.5	
200 to 499.....	122	318	440	21.2	
500 to 999.....	129	347	476	22.9	
1,000 to 2,499.....	156	271	427	20.5	
2,500 to 4,999.....	137	44	181	8.7	
5,000 to 9,999.....	79	45	124	6.0	
10,000 to 19,999.....	44	17	61	2.9	
20,000 or more.....	22	4	26	1.3	
Total.....	744	1,333	2,077	100.0	

¹ Based on resident degree-credit enrollment.

Source: Resident and Extension Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1963 (4)

Tables 1 and 2 present summary information, including enrollment data, by type and size of institution. As table 2 shows, institutions with enrollments of under 1,000 constitute about 60 percent of institutions but account for less than 15 percent of the students. In contrast, those colleges and universities with enrollments of 5,000 or more comprise less than 10 percent of the institutions but account for almost 60 percent of the students.

(b) *Enrollment Growth in Higher Education*

The recent rapid growth in higher education enrollment is shown in table 3, which summarizes data from 1946 to the present. In the years immediately following World War II, public and private institutions represented approximately equal segments of the total higher education population. During the postwar period returning veterans, stimulated by the GI bill, caused an enrollment surge in both types of institutions which was followed by a brief decline in the early fifties. Subsequently, enrollments recovered rapidly from the low point reached during the Korean conflict; and in recent years there has been continuous and accelerating growth, with the increase being largest in the public sector. As a result, degree-credit enrollment in 1965 represented a 168-percent increase over 1946 and is more than double the enrollment in 1955. Of more than 5½ million students now enrolled, 65 percent are now in publicly controlled institutions, compared with 50 percent in 1947. Junior college enrollments, especially in two-year institutions, have increased even more rapidly than those in colleges and universities. In total, these have more than quadrupled since 1946; and although the pattern of development in higher education varies considerably from State to State and cannot be predicted with full confidence, there is good reason to anticipate a continuing trend toward increased emphasis on 2-year institutions.