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**BIENNIAL REPORT  
Of The  
MINNESOTA STATE COLLEGE BOARD**

**To  
THE GOVERNOR  
Of The  
STATE OF MINNESOTA**

**December 1964**

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December 1964  
457 Centennial Office Building  
Saint Paul, Minnesota

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## I. History Of The State Colleges:

The State College System of Minnesota had its origin in the Act establishing the Normal School System of the State of Minnesota, which was passed by the first state legislature in July 1858. Governor Henry Sibley signed the act on August 2nd of the same year. This act provided for the establishment of three normal schools within a fifteen year period and delineated details of appointment of a governing board, its organization, location of the schools, finance and appropriations, and the supervision and conduct of the schools.

The first school was established at Winona in 1860. Mankato followed in 1868 and St. Cloud in 1869. Moorhead was established in 1888, Duluth in 1902, and Bemidji in 1919. All of these schools were established as "normal" schools, concerned with the preparation of elementary teachers. Duluth became a part of the University system in 1947.

At the time of the creation of the normal schools, it was necessary to provide a program consisting of elementary school work, some secondary school work and a few professional education courses. As public high schools developed, the elementary and secondary programs were no longer needed and were eliminated.

The normal schools, responding to needs for an increasing number of high school teachers, were changed in 1921 to four year colleges, and their names changed to "Teachers Colleges". A fifth year program leading to the Master of Science degree in teacher education was authorized in 1953.

As teacher education institutions, the State Teachers Colleges developed strong programs in the liberal arts as part of their regular offerings for teachers. Increasingly, demands indicated a need to broaden this program, and in 1957 the colleges re-oriented their curricula to include liberal arts and professional areas in addition to teacher education. Their names were changed to State Colleges by the legislature. In 1963 the legislature approved further expansion to include graduate programs leading to Master of Arts degrees.

The same session created a new state institution for Southwestern Minnesota, which was subsequently located at Marshall. As a two year liberal arts college and technical institute, the liberal arts portion of the new college will be expanded as needed by College Board action, according to the enabling legislation.

Even as the functions of the present State Colleges have changed with increasing and differing needs of the people of the state, the Board

governing the institutions has also been changed. At the present time the Board is composed of eight members appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate, for a six year term. The Commissioner of Education also serves as a member of the Board, being designated by law as secretary of the Board. The law directs that no two directors shall be residents of the same county.

## II. Enrollment Trends:

The State College System, consisting of the five colleges now in operation and the one on the drawing boards for the southwest part of the state, represents one of the major educational investments of the State of Minnesota. This is a dynamic system in which institutions have attempted to meet the demands placed upon them by the changing society. The degree to which they meet these demands is indicated by the increasing number of our citizens who look to them for educational opportunity.

Total Enrollments On-Campus - The total on-campus enrollment in State Colleges has grown from 5,687 in 1954 to 21,112 in 1964. This represents a system-wide increase of 271.2% in the last ten years. (See Table 1.) Every analysis emphasizes this growth, (Compare Tables 2, 3A, 3B and 4.) and a comparison of the system's growth to other four-year institutions in Minnesota (Table 5) only emphasizes this startling change.

However, the State College System is not only attracting more students, it is holding them until the completion of the undergraduate degree. In every college the distribution of college population in sophomore, junior and senior classes has increased in the last ten years. (Table 6 and Table 7.) This trend may result from student competition for places in the world of higher education, but it also reflects the ability of the State Colleges to meet individual needs in programs of high quality. All of these changes occurred at a period when State Colleges were raising standards of achievement and degree requirements.

Graduate Programs - First graduate programs in State Colleges were authorized by the Legislature in 1953 and were restricted to graduate work in Teacher Education. Excellent instruction coupled with close attention to the needs of the teaching profession, of local schools and individuals, made the graduate programs very attractive during summer sessions for public school teachers seeking self improvement. Table 8 indicates the growth of the Master of Science in Education programs, reflecting a higher percentage increase than have total enrollments. This growth in graduate work corresponds to trends noted in other parts of the nation.

The Legislature in 1963 authorized graduate work in other fields, and the State College Board and local faculties have worked closely in developing guidelines for new programs. A committee of the Board considers each proposed new curricular program (both graduate and undergraduate) prior to its institution and recommends appropriate action of the full Board. At the present, eleven Master of Arts degree programs in carefully selected areas have been approved at two of the State Colleges. Administrations and faculties are moving cautiously in preparation for graduate

programs and, on the whole, Master of Arts degrees are not and will not be offered unless suitable staff, equipment and library resources are available. The national trend toward graduate work and the increasing demands for advanced degrees in many professions would indicate that the demand on colleges in this area will continue.

County of Residence of State College Students - At one time Minnesota State Colleges were considered "local" institutions. While it is true that each college tends to serve increasing student populations near the institution, each college now draws from other parts of the state (Table 9). One advantage of the system remains its geographical distribution, bringing educational opportunities closer to the population served. However, since only basic programs are offered in each college and specialized programs (such as nursing, various technological programs etc.) are not so generally available, students tend to select the college offering the program they desire. With a mobility of population, continued efforts by the system to avoid useless and costly duplication in curriculums, and growing prestige of particular programs, it is anticipated that each college will become more state-wide in its drawing power.

Off-Campus Instruction - The off-campus instruction offered by the State Colleges represents a continuing effort to provide in-service opportunities to public school teachers in centers near the place of employment. This program is of great value to the individuals, but its real value lies in increased competency reflected in better teachers for the state. In final analysis, the public school student profits most from the program. (See Table 10.)

What is offered is determined by the needs of public school teachers. Where classes are taught is determined by the ability of a community or an area to provide enrollments which will support the program.

Admission Requirements - The State College Board recognizes its responsibility in helping the state realize the objective of providing educational opportunity for all its young citizens. It is also aware that requirements for satisfactory academic achievement in all programs are not the same. For the latter reason, certain colleges have embarked upon variation in admission procedures. Moorhead restricts admission of low ranking high school graduates to baccalaureate programs. St. Cloud defers admission of such students until the winter quarter when more attention can be given their need. Mankato is experimenting with an early admission procedure which brings students needing special attention into summer sessions for a trial period. In all instances, appeal procedures are provided.

It is too early to evaluate these experiments, but they all have



implications for the future and stress the system-wide effort to work effectively with the resources provided.

Enrollment Prospects - The 1962 Report To The Governor stated, "If there is no change in the rate of college attendance, there will be an estimated total of 109,846 persons enrolled in Minnesota colleges in 1975." The total on-campus enrollment for the fall 1964 was 87,172. Of these, 21,100 were in State Colleges. In 1962 we predicted 26,941 enrollments in State Colleges by 1970. It now appears that our earlier projection may have been low and that by 1970 we will be serving 30,750 students. (See Table 11.)



TABLE 1  
Minnesota State Colleges  
Total On-Campus Enrollment - Full and Part Time Students  
Fall Quarter 1954 through 1964

Year	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	Total
1954	600	2,085	718	1,661	623	5,687
1955	706	2,643	844	1,947	802	6,942
1956	845	3,038	975	2,207	932	7,997
1957	847	3,285	948	2,506	947	8,533
1958	1,037	3,958	1,153	3,053	1,008	10,209
1959	1,318	4,420	1,295	3,285	1,151	11,469
1960	1,543	4,930	1,555	3,344	1,305	12,677
1961	1,706	5,674	1,857	4,009	1,502	14,748
1962	1,954	6,282	2,145	4,381	1,646	16,408
1963	2,204	7,329	2,506	4,648	1,766	18,453
1964*	2,649	8,348	2,816	5,101	2,198	21,112
Increase 1954-65:						
Number	2,049	6,263	2,098	3,440	1,575	15,425
Per Cent	341.5	300.4	292.2	207.1	252.8	271.2

\*Tentative -- Final Reports Not In.

TABLE 2  
Minnesota State Colleges  
On-Campus Enrollment - Full-Time Students  
Fall Quarter 1954 through 1964

Year	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	Total
1954	561	1,697	711	1,458	582	5,009
1955	645	2,125	777	1,821	733	6,101
1956	813	2,427	858	2,065	833	6,996
1957	813	2,639	807	2,303	808	7,370
1958	981	3,298	1,012	2,595	866	8,752
1959	1,232	3,705	1,165	2,893	981	9,976
1960	1,404	4,011	1,321	3,094	1,108	10,938
1961	1,592	4,795	1,579	3,614	1,276	12,856
1962	1,727	5,235	1,817	3,985	1,390	14,154
1963	2,007	6,122	2,158	4,179	1,459	15,925
1964*	2,389	7,145	2,432	4,570	1,860	18,396
Increase 1954-64:						
Number	1,828	5,448	1,721	3,112	1,278	13,387
Per Cent	325.8	321.0	242.1	213.4	219.6	267.3

\*Tentative -- Final Reports Not In.

TABLE 3A  
Minnesota State Colleges  
Regular Year Full-Time Equivalent Students\*  
1954-55 through 1964-65

Year	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	Total
1954-55	548	1,932	777	1,663	639	5,559
1955-56	650	2,439	896	1,901	772	6,658
1956-57	832	2,695	937	2,153	871	7,488
1957-58	883	2,884	908	2,410	877	7,962
1958-59	1,022	3,465	1,100	2,657	925	9,169
1959-60	1,273	3,830	1,162	2,786	1,053	10,104
1960-61	1,423	4,179	1,340	3,031	1,155	11,128
1961-62	1,572	4,852	1,587	3,541	1,315	12,867
1962-63	1,746	5,397	1,901	3,916	1,444	14,404
1963-64	2,022	6,281	2,183	4,187	1,560	16,233
1964-65**	2,370	7,163	2,501	4,547	1,823	18,404

Increase  
1954-55 to 1964-65:

Number	1,822	5,231	1,724	2,884	1,184	12,845
Per Cent	332.5	270.8	221.9	173.4	185.3	231.1

\*Found by dividing by 48 the total credit hours of all students, on-campus and off-campus, during the fall, winter and spring quarters.

\*\*Estimated, 7th quarter budgets.

TABLE 3B  
Minnesota State Colleges  
Total Year Full-Time Equivalent Students\*  
1954-55 through 1964-65

Year	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	Total
1954-55	690	2,292	964	2,044	763	6,753
1955-56	796	2,832	1,107	2,325	936	7,996
1956-57	979	3,133	1,124	2,550	1,033	8,819
1957-58	1,021	3,283	1,105	2,784	1,033	9,226
1958-59	1,213	3,945	1,318	3,055	1,105	10,636
1959-60	1,489	4,378	1,399	3,221	1,243	11,730
1960-61	1,644	4,755	1,587	3,448	1,354	12,788
1961-62	1,794	5,490	1,834	3,989	1,517	14,624
1962-63	1,963	6,058	2,149	4,355	1,664	16,189
1963-64	2,289	7,048	2,486	4,700	1,807	18,330
1964-65**	2,671	8,013	2,811	5,084	2,098	20,677

Increase  
1954-55 to 1964-65:

Number	1,981	5,721	1,847	3,040	1,335	13,924
Per Cent	287.1	249.6	191.6	148.7	175.0	206.2

\*Found by dividing by 48 the total credit hours of all students, on-campus and off-campus, during the regular school year and summer session.

\*\*Estimated, 7th quarter budgets.

TABLE 4  
Minnesota State Colleges  
Entering Freshmen  
Fall Quarters 1954 and 1956-64\*

Year	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	Total
1954	245	693	303	500	256	1,997
1955	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	310	860	292	750	281	2,493
1957	264	864	204	834	220	2,386
1958	288	1,127	405	940	245	3,005
1959	384	1,235	394	947	349	3,309
1960	425	1,269	431	1,089	365	3,579
1961	507	1,524	506	1,265	395	4,197
1962	559	1,569	587	1,285	402	4,402
1963	666	1,910	614	1,276	452	4,918
1964**	796	2,020	777	1,479	654	5,726
Increase 1954-1964:						
Number	551	1,327	474	979	398	3,729
Per Cent	224.9	191.5	156.4	195.8	155.5	186.7

\* 4th through 11th Annual Surveys of Minnesota College and University Enrollments. Figures for 1955 not reported in the Surveys.

\*\* End of second week.

TABLE 5  
Per Cent of Enrollment Growth In Four-Year Minnesota Colleges  
From 1954 to 1964 -- Fall Quarter  
By Type of College

Type of Institution	Method of Enrollment Reporting		
	Total Day Students (Full-Time, Part-Time, Special) (1)	Full-Time Students (2)	Entering Freshmen (3)
	Percentage of Increase		
Private Liberal Arts Colleges	58.1 <sup>(a)</sup>	58.9 <sup>(b)</sup>	51.1 <sup>(c)</sup>
University of Minnesota	88.3 <sup>(a)</sup>	90.2 <sup>(b)</sup>	113.2 <sup>(c)</sup>
State Colleges	270.2 <sup>(a)</sup>	266.1 <sup>(b)</sup>	186.7 <sup>(c)</sup>

(a) From Table IV of the Eleventh Annual Survey of College Enrollments: Association of Minnesota Colleges.

(b) Derived from Table III, same source.

(c) From Table V, same source.

TABLE 6  
Minnesota State Colleges  
Fall Quarter Full-Time Enrollments  
Selected Years, 1950-1964

College and Class	Number of Full-Time Students Enrolled In Fall Quarter of						
	1950	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
<u>Bemidji</u>							
Freshman	216	300	517	616	703	743	937
Sophomore	193	156	304	375	369	469	557
Junior	91	122	301	328	388	437	473
Senior	72	67	277	265	261	349	404
Special	3	--	1	3	3	5	8
Graduate	--	--	4	5	3	4	11
Total	575	645	1404	1592	1727	2007	2390
<u>Mankato</u>							
Freshman	567	920	1490	1889	2334	2747	2981
Sophomore	446	544	944	1106	1151	1339	1555
Junior	214	409	837	964	1019	1169	1394
Senior	154	229	694	759	651	758	1040
Special	9	8	16	29	41	42	50
Graduate	--	15	30	48	39	67	127
Total	1390	2125	4011	4795	5235	6122	7147
<u>Moorhead</u>							
Freshman	235	304	505	632	850	918	1038
Sophomore	286	255	321	406	412	512	562
Junior	53	144	271	265	283	373	450
Senior	85	74	201	248	255	318	335
Special	8	--	16	20	6	12	11
Graduate	--	--	7	8	11	25	36
Total	667	777	1321	1579	1817	2158	2432
<u>St. Cloud</u>							
Freshman	577	725	1277	1563	1591	1528	1857
Sophomore	571	506	673	796	950	955	967
Junior	302	351	544	647	773	878	945
Senior	256	237	534	562	616	768	731
Special	22	--	51	30	21	36	26
Graduate	--	2	15	16	34	14	44
Total	1728	1821	3094	3614	3985	4179	4570
<u>Winona</u>							
Freshman	222	326	492	548	590	607	881
Sophomore	175	181	274	298	321	351	387
Junior	86	131	179	259	243	267	296
Senior	96	85	146	158	214	211	253
Special	10	--	8	3	8	7	10
Graduate	--	10	9	10	14	16	33
Total	589	733	1108	1276	1390	1459	1860
<u>SUMMARY</u>							
Freshman	1817	2575	4281	5248	6068	6543	7694
Sophomore	1671	1642	2516	2981	3203	3626	4028
Junior	746	1157	2132	2463	2706	3124	3558
Senior	663	692	1852	1992	1997	2404	2763
Special	52	8	92	85	79	102	105
Graduate	--	27	65	87	101	126	251
GRAND TOTAL	4949	6101	10938	12856	14154	15925	18399

\*Tentative -- Final Reports Not In.

TABLE 7  
Minnesota State Colleges  
Total Number of Graduates by Degree Granted  
1961-62 through 1963-64

Degree	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<u>College - Bemidji</u>			
A.A. (2 years)	3	2	3
B.A.	32	38	48
B.S. (Teaching)	299	297	347
M.S. (Teaching)	<u>15</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>27</u>
Total	349	371	425
<u>College - Mankato</u>			
B.A.	253	281	338
B.S. (Medical Technology)	3	4	10
B.S. (Nursing)	20	14	16
B.S. (Teaching)	675	735	761
M.A.	0	0	1
M.S. (Teaching)	<u>59</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>119</u>
Total	1,010	1,124	1,245
<u>College - Moorhead</u>			
A.A. (2 years)	5	3	3
B.A.	$41\frac{1}{2}$	$54\frac{1}{2}$	74
B.S. (Teaching)	$298\frac{1}{2}$	$276\frac{1}{2}$	323
M.S. (Teaching)	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>32</u>
Total	354	354	432
<u>College - St. Cloud</u>			
A.A. (2 years)	9	11	22
B.A.	88	121	161
B.S. (Medical Technology)	0	2	0
B.S. (Teaching)	512	499	549
M.S. (Teaching)	<u>26</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>86</u>
Total	635	677	818
<u>College - Winona</u>			
A.A. (2 years)	2	1	2
B.A.	27	40	43
B.S. (Teaching)	240	282	263
M.S. (Teaching)	<u>31</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>53</u>
Total	300	365	361
<u>All Colleges</u>			
A.A. (2 years)	19	17	30
B.A.	$441\frac{1}{2}$	$534\frac{1}{2}$	664
B.S. (Medical Technology)	3	6	10
B.S. (Nursing)	20	14	16
B.S. (Teaching)	$2,024\frac{1}{2}$	$2,089\frac{1}{2}$	2,243
M.A.	0	0	1
M.S. (Teaching)	<u>140</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>317</u>
Total	2,648	2,891	3,281

NOTE: Each person is counted only once. (One who graduates with degrees in two fields is recorded as  $\frac{1}{2}$  a graduate in each field.)

TABLE 8  
Annual Credit Hours of Graduate Work  
Minnesota State Colleges  
1957-58 thru 1963-64

Year	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	Total
1957-58	557	2,633	662	2,404	1,960	8,216
1958-59	826	4,889	908	3,304	2,735	12,662
1959-60	1,463	6,595	1,268	3,787	3,095	16,208
1960-61	1,738	7,896	2,061	4,438	3,187	19,320
1961-62	2,388	9,559	2,341	5,804	4,322	24,414
1962-63	3,307	10,924	3,171	8,346	5,550	31,298
1963-64	4,661	14,420	4,251	8,814	6,719	38,865
Increase 1957-58 thru 1963-64:						
Number	4,104	11,787	3,589	6,410	4,759	30,649
Per Cent	736.8	447.7	542.1	266.6	242.8	373.0



TABLE 9  
Enrollment of On-Campus, Full-Time Undergraduate and Special  
Students in Each Minnesota State College by County of Residence  
Fall Quarter, 1964

County of Residence	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	Total All State Colleges
1 Aitkin	17	2	1	37	0	57
2 Anoka	19	10	3	144	5	181
3 Becker	42	2	136	14	1	195
4 Beltrami	410	3	3	9	0	425
5 Benton	2	5	1	136	3	147
6 Big Stone	2	5	15	16	1	39
7 Blue Earth	1	865	1	2	1	870
8 Brown	10	227	3	9	2	251
9 Carlton	39	8	3	29	1	80
10 Carver	1	100	1	29	0	131
11 Cass	102	4	5	15	0	126
12 Chippewa	1	43	15	46	2	107
13 Chisago	4	2	0	61	6	73
14 Clay	7	0	691	0	0	698
15 Clearwater	76	0	8	1	0	85
16 Cook	2	0	0	5	0	7
17 Cottonwood	2	110	0	13	2	127
18 Crow Wing	27	8	4	77	1	117
19 Dakota	19	143	2	40	65	269
20 Dodge	2	76	0	4	22	104
21 Douglas	11	12	39	82	0	144
22 Faribault	2	276	0	9	5	292
23 Fillmore	0	38	0	3	136	177
24 Freeborn	2	189	2	4	11	208
25 Goodhue	0	110	1	11	79	201
26 Grant	1	3	26	20	0	50
27 Hennepin	134	889	49	893	107	2,072
28 Houston	0	15	0	0	113	128
29 Hubbard	75	1	16	10	0	102
30 Isanti	12	1	1	32	0	46
31 Itasca	134	6	1	19	0	160
32 Jackson	0	88	0	2	0	90
33 Kanabec	3	2	0	35	1	41
34 Kandiyohi	3	21	2	91	0	117
35 Kittson	32	0	44	2	0	78
36 Koochiching	69	3	9	20	0	101
37 Lac Qui Parle	2	32	29	12	0	75
38 Lake	12	0	2	12	0	26
39 Lake of the Woods	33	1	0	5	0	39
40 Le Sueur	4	173	0	14	3	194
41 Lincoln	2	33	0	6	9	50
42 Lyon	5	125	0	32	2	164
43 McLeod	0	86	5	60	6	157
44 Mahnomon	12	1	31	4	0	48
45 Marshall	39	1	41	2	0	83
46 Martin	5	231	0	30	2	268

TABLE 9 - (Continued)

County of Residence	Total All					Total All State Colleges
	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	
47 Meeker	3	16	5	81	1	106
48 Mille Lacs	2	4	4	104	0	114
49 Morrison	14	3	5	120	1	143
50 Mower	2	158	0	8	42	210
51 Murray	0	71	1	6	0	78
52 Nicollet	6	255	0	1	1	263
53 Nobles	1	50	1	9	1	62
54 Norman	2	3	104	6	0	115
55 Olmsted	5	136	1	5	74	221
56 Otter Tail	55	12	213	26	2	308
57 Pennington	53	3	28	2	0	86
58 Pine	5	1	0	36	3	45
59 Pipestone	0	53	1	26	7	87
60 Polk	123	10	103	10	1	247
61 Pope	4	7	30	32	0	73
62 Ramsey	62	403	20	336	83	904
63 Red Lake	24	0	14	2	0	40
64 Redwood	7	126	3	14	4	154
65 Renville	3	123	2	46	2	176
66 Rice	4	156	1	15	19	195
67 Rock	1	64	1	2	4	72
68 Roseau	81	2	18	5	0	106
69 St. Louis	212	17	7	96	8	340
70 Scott	3	101	2	17	7	130
71 Sherburne	2	3	0	70	0	75
72 Sibley	1	78	1	11	3	94
73 Stearns	5	4	4	775	3	791
74 Steele	9	159	0	3	9	180
75 Stevens	1	2	25	9	0	37
76 Swift	1	6	25	32	0	64
77 Todd	28	6	29	79	0	142
78 Traverse	5	2	29	5	0	41
79 Wabasha	2	52	0	7	89	150
80 Wadena	41	1	12	30	2	86
81 Waseca	3	147	1	1	2	154
82 Washington	9	44	5	91	31	180
83 Watonwan	0	127	2	2	2	133
84 Wilkin	0	1	72	3	0	76
85 Winona	1	21	0	3	488	513
86 Wright	1	14	0	161	2	178
87 Yellow Medicine	1	34	13	23	1	72
Total Minnesota Residents	2,159	6,425	1,972	4,407	1,478	16,441
Residents of Other States	166	555	380	119	338	1,558
Residents of Foreign Countries	53	39	44	8	11	155
Total Enrollment	2,378	7,019	2,396	4,534	1,827	18,154
Number of Counties Represented	78	81	65	85	53	87

TABLE 10  
Minnesota State Colleges  
Summary of Off-Campus In-Service Program  
1963-64 School Year

College	Number of Centers	Number of Classes	Number of Individuals Enrolled	Total Number of Credit Hours
Bemidji:				
Fall Quarter	11	15	350	1,338
Winter Quarter	9	12	243	943
Spring Quarter	9	13	254	988
				<u>3,269</u>
Mankato:				
Fall Quarter	24	30	872	3,098
Winter Quarter	24	29	705	2,252
Spring Quarter	26	32	1,022	<u>3,392</u>
				8,742
Moorhead:				
Fall Quarter	7	17	306	1,319
Winter Quarter	7	8	124	464
Spring Quarter	10	19	327	<u>1,332</u>
				3,115
St. Cloud:				
Fall Quarter	10	15	405	1,578
Winter Quarter	7	8	180	686
Spring Quarter	9	17	404	<u>1,531</u>
				3,795
Winona:				
Fall Quarter	7	19	370	1,592
Winter Quarter	1	1	26	104
Spring Quarter	8	16	347	<u>1,433</u>
				3,129
Total All Colleges:				
Fall Quarter	59	96	2,303	8,925
Winter Quarter	48	58	1,278	4,449
Spring Quarter	62	97	2,354	<u>8,676</u>
Total Regular Year	--	251	--	22,050

Full-Time Equivalent Students = 459.4

TABLE 11  
Minnesota State Colleges  
Projected Full-Time On-Campus Enrollment (Fall Quarter)

Year	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	Southwest*	Total
1965	2,840	8,150	2,800	5,210	2,100	--	21,100
1966	3,150	8,900	2,950	5,700	2,350	--	23,050
1967	3,400	9,500	3,100	6,100	2,550	600	25,250
1970	4,300	11,000	3,550	7,000	3,000	1,900	30,750

\*Assuming adequate funds are appropriated to permit enrolling a freshman class in the proposed Southwest State College at Marshall in the 1967 Fall Quarter and that the institution will be a four-year college in 1970.



### III. Cost of Operation of the Colleges:

The educational program of the State Colleges is supported by the Maintenance and Equipment Account of the state. The cost of operation of dormitory and food service facilities are self-supporting and receive no appropriation from the state. The Maintenance and Equipment Account consists of monies appropriated by the legislature from tax sources and from dedication of receipts of the colleges. The receipts consist principally of tuition charges.

Table 12 reflects the total expenditures for the past ten years for the academic program at the five State Colleges and the Central Office of the State College Board. It shows that total expenditures over this period have increased from \$3,597,098 in 1955 to \$12,751,679 in 1964, an increase of \$9,154,580.07 or 254.5%. It also shows that receipts collected from the students for tuition etc. have increased from \$808,558.39 in 1955 to \$4,739,347.00 in 1964, an increase of 486.15%.

Attention should be directed to the columns showing the percentage of the receipts to the total expenditures which shows an increase from 22.48% to 37.17%. Likewise, the appropriations by the legislature show a decreased participation by the legislature, indicating that tuition and fees are becoming a greater portion of the cost of attending the five State Colleges.

Table 13 shows the cost of a full-time college student for one year in the five State Colleges. This average cost per student has risen from \$532.67 in 1955 to an estimated \$711.62 for 1965. This is a total increase of \$178.95 over a ten year span and represents an increase of 33.6% overall.

Generally speaking, unit costs are higher in the smaller schools. The one exception is Moorhead, which has the second highest unit cost and the third highest enrollment. This is because a full campus school program is offered from kindergarten through senior high school, with emphasis on the latter. Significant, however, is the fact that since appropriations have been made to the Board and allocated to the colleges on the basis of the very latest enrollment figures available, the disparity between colleges has been considerably lessened. This is a distinct advantage in allocating funds as last minute adjustments can be made for enrollment changes rather than using estimates made in biennial budgets prepared over a year before enrollments materialize.

In considering unit costs, Table 14 should be consulted. This is a table which shows the average unit cost per student on the basis of direct appropriation only.

Table 14 reflects the actual cost per full-time equivalent student of operation of the five State Colleges that has been supported from tax sources as well as income collected from tuition, fees, etc.

Included in the tables presented are over 1,400 full-time pupils in elementary and secondary schools operated by the colleges for the purpose of practice teaching for college students in the teaching curricula. No attempt has been made to delete the cost of these programs from the regular college costs, but it is safe to say that based on the average cost of public school districts in the State of Minnesota, that approximately \$500,000.00, included in the college cost figures stated above, would be attributable to elementary and secondary education by the five State Colleges.

While economy of operation is highly desirable in many cases, economy which might tend to reduce quality is no saving at all. The faculty allotment in the State College System has not increased in proportion to the student body. Allocations for supplies and equipment, even though geared to enrollment increases, have not always been adequate to offset increasing costs. These most critical needs are reflected in the biennial budget requests submitted this year.

TABLE 12  
Total Expenditures and Source of Income  
Maintenance & Equipment Account  
1954-55 through 1964-65

Year	Total Expenditures	Income			
		From Receipts	From Appropriations		
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1954-55	3,597,098.93	808,558.39	22.48	2,788,540.54	77.52
1955-56	4,073,737.32	1,189,005.43	29.19	2,884,731.89	70.81
1956-57	4,460,138.55	1,421,664.65	31.87	3,038,373.90	68.13
1957-58	5,987,410.44	1,732,200.56	28.93	4,255,209.88	71.07
1958-59	6,680,912.30	1,947,656.38	29.15	4,733,255.92	70.85
1959-60	7,870,625.15	2,699,102.61	34.29	5,171,522.54	65.71
1960-61	8,756,578.78	2,901,503.85	33.14	5,855,074.93	66.86
1961-62	10,093,817.95	3,237,252.05	32.07	6,856,565.90	67.93
1962-63	11,129,417.00	3,562,888.00	32.01	7,566,529.00	67.99
1963-64	12,751,679.00	4,739,347.00	37.17	8,012,332.00	62.83
1964-65*	14,723,440.00	5,321,334.00	36.14	9,402,106.00	63.86

\* Current year estimate based on 7th quarter budget.

TABLE 13  
Cost Per Full-Time Equivalent College Student  
Maintenance and Equipment Account  
1954-55 through 1964-65

Year	Bemidji	Mankato	Moorhead	St. Cloud	Winona	All Colleges
1954-55	723.11	444.90	596.79	499.00	619.11	532.67
1955-56	682.07	429.11	616.50	463.03	579.71	509.47
1956-57	613.58	421.45	645.83	468.88	567.78	505.74
1957-58	819.85	527.83	819.83	558.96	767.12	648.97
1958-59	767.54	515.09	769.36	592.89	751.29	628.14
1959-60	733.60	582.18	822.26	638.40	765.30	670.98
1960-61	756.02	617.31	802.48	641.00	751.07	684.75
1961-62	798.96	626.20	802.11	626.85	763.85	690.22
1962-63	775.34	626.35	767.04	637.92	776.35	687.46
1963-64	744.43	627.94	781.15	665.86	779.62	695.62
1964-65*	756.28	654.50	772.34	697.56	781.45	711.62

\* Estimate taken from current budgets-final figures will probably be lower.

TABLE 14

Cost Per Full-Time Equivalent Students  
From Direct Appropriation and from Receipts  
1954-55 through 1964-65

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cost to State</u>	<u>Cost from Receipts</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
1954-55	412.93	119.74	\$532.67
1955-56	360.76	148.71	509.47
1956-57	344.56	161.18	505.74
1957-58	461.22	187.75	648.97
1958-59	445.04	183.10	628.14
1959-60	440.90	230.08	670.98
1960-61	457.82	226.93	684.75
1961-62	468.87	221.35	690.22
1962-63	467.40	220.06	687.46
1963-64	437.06	258.56	695.62
1964-65*	454.44	257.18	711.62

\* Current year estimate based on 7th quarter budgets.



#### IV. History Of The Bonding Program:

The provision of proper housing for students is a problem of long standing with all colleges. College administrators, as a part of their obligation in the process of educating young men and young women, have a responsibility to provide living space at a cost to students which will not be prohibitive. As long as the enrollments in the State Colleges of Minnesota remained relatively small, it was possible to supplement state financed housing with local housing in the communities where the various colleges were located. However, the influx of students following World War II and the continued growth of enrollments in all colleges have filled state financed housing and local housing. In no community in which a State College is located in Minnesota has private housing for students been equal to the demands. A relatively modern trend in collegiate circles is the commuting student; but here, too, there are limitations of time, distance and energy upon the numbers who can commute.

Dormitory and food service facilities for Minnesota State Colleges were first constructed and paid for by the state. From 1919 to 1955, under this program, the housing capacity in the five State Colleges was increased by only 732 beds. When present construction is completed 6,896 additional beds with food facilities will have been added under the revenue fund program.

The need for additional facilities became more and more acute until the legislature in 1955 authorized the State College Board to issue \$3,100,000 in revenue bonds to be amortized by income from dormitories and food service facilities. The State College Board was also authorized to pledge the earnings from the then existing dormitories as well as from new structures toward payment of principal and interest on the bonds. Additional authority was given for a \$6,700,000 bond issue in 1957 and \$6,000,000 in 1959.

In 1963 the legislature authorized the State College Board to issue \$9,000,000 revenue bonds and appropriated \$3,000,000 for a dormitory building program of \$12,000,000. The provision of \$3,000,000 of appropriated money for this particular bond issue was a continuation in the effort of Minnesota to provide adequate housing as inexpensively as possible to the young people of the state. Since early bond issues had been underwritten to some degree by the pledging of income from buildings constructed at state expense, this matching portion of the bonding program represented the amount needed to fund a dormitory program with minimal raises in board and rent.

Also in 1963 additional bonds for \$4,000,000, not matched by appropriated funds, was authorized for the purpose of constructing student

union buildings on the State College campuses. While the entire bonding program of the State Colleges is under one administration, the monies designated for student union buildings and to be repaid from income from such buildings has been kept separate on the books of the State College Board.

How the Program Operates - The State College Board, through the "Revenue Fund", has complete control of the responsibility for (1) the sale of the revenue bonds, (2) all phases of the building program from selection of architects through contracting for construction and acceptance of the finished project, (3) the operation of the dormitory facilities responsible for housing and feeding of resident students.

This latter function, the housing and feeding of students at all the five colleges, is done through the maintenance and operation account of the revenue fund. All monies collected under the Dormitory Account are deposited in a local bank account. The local college cannot draw checks or disburse any of the money so deposited. It is drawn into the Central Office of the Board and deposited in a local bank in St. Paul. Any surplus balance in that Board bank account is kept invested in Government Securities maturing in not more than three years. Since we must keep a reserve in the Revenue Fund of better than one and one-half million dollars, it would be desirable to extend the legal authority of this three year maturity to something like seven to ten years. This would require a legislative change. On short maturities it is difficult to gain better than a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent yield, whereas if monies could be invested over a longer period, it would enable the system to obtain closer to a 4 per cent yield or better.

The Central Board office maintains complete budgetary control over the dormitory operations at all five of the State Colleges. On the basis of quarterly budgets submitted to the Central Office, allocations are made for each of the five colleges on the basis of the needs of that college after a predetermined percentage of the income has been deducted. This predetermined percentage is called a "holdback", and it is based entirely upon the amount of the debt service that will be required for any particular fiscal year.

After the determination and deductions of the holdback, the annual plan of the budget is determined and approved by the State College Board. The Central Office administers that budget to assure the debt service requirement and to provide sufficient monies to operate the respective dormitories.

The entire Revenue Fund program is operated on a double entry system of governmental accounting. This system, while more complicated than some, we have found to be an effective method of controlling the

entire dormitory function, which includes the construction from revenue bonds and matching appropriations of some \$31,600,000 with a gross income amounting to over \$4,000,000 a year.

The excellent record of the Revenue Fund Program is reflected by the credit rating given by investors.

Although progress has been made under the Revenue Fund Program, State College needs continue to be critical. (See Table 15.) Most college communities have reached a saturation point in off-campus housing of suitable standards for college students. To house projected enrollment increases, additional bonding authority is urgently needed.

TABLE 15

Student Capacity of State College Dormitories At  
Completion of Present Construction Program\*

College	Capacity of Gift or Appropriation Financed "Prior Facilities"** (Satisfactory)	Capacity Added Under Revenue Bond Program			Total
		Remodeling Old Bldgs., Series A,B,C,D	New Bldgs., Series A,B, Series E*** C,D	New Bldgs., Series A,B, Series E***	
Bemidji	255	24	752	200	1,231
Mankato	572		2,074	600	3,246
Moorhead	177		595	200	972
St. Cloud	288		1,216	600	2,104
Winona	<u>135****</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>794</u>
Total	1,427	24	5,096	1,800	8,347

\* Currently financed by proceeds from the sale of Series E Bonds.

\*\* Older buildings in existence prior to enactment in 1955 of statutes authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds by the State College Board.

\*\*\* Currently under construction or in the process of completion.  
25 per cent of the cost provided through legislative appropriation.

\*\*\*\* Including three single rooms in Morey Hall, formerly occupied by campus employees, but excluding Prentiss Lodge whose rated capacity of 20 was lost when the building was declared no longer satisfactory for dormitory use and it was returned to the donor's estate.

V. Major Problems Facing The State Colleges:

Faculty - A major problem facing the State College System is the recruitment and retention of highly qualified faculty members in the face of increasing competition from government and industry and a widening gap between the salaries and working conditions in adjoining states. The State Colleges are asking for a more realistic student-teacher ratio which will permit instructors to devote themselves more adequately to the problems involved in day to day instruction. The salary schedule not only needs to provide for a higher maximum but also for increases which will be the first step in aligning Minnesota's basic salaries with adjoining states. For this reason we are asking that for the next biennium faculty salaries be based upon the following schedule:

	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
Group I	\$15,000	\$10,500
II	13,000	9,000
III	11,000	7,500
IV	9,500	6,000
V	7,000	5,000

Also, salary increases for unclassified employees of 15% for the first year of the biennium and 10% for the second year of the biennium would permit us to adjust the wages of the present faculty in line with what our competitors can offer.

For a number of years the Minnesota State Colleges have had the provision in their rules and regulations for sabbatical leaves. These sabbatical leaves have been used to encourage young faculty members to complete advanced degrees and for older faculty members to update their training. We have not had adequate amounts appropriated for sabbaticals to support this program, and one of the major needs of the system is for finances in this area.

Other recommendations which would bring us in line with common practices in the United States include a request for a limited amount of out-of-state travel to permit our faculty to attend professional meetings, a salary allocation of \$8,000 each for new positions, and increased benefits from the retirement system.

In the past years the State Colleges have been allocated new positions on the basis of \$7,200 per position. These allocations have come late in the spring. By and large the State Colleges have been unable to enter the educational market at a time when they could recruit highly qualified personnel, always providing that they could juggle the salary allotment to pay an attractive salary, therefore the colleges have often had to take a person not fully prepared for the job to be done.

Although this person might be hired on a temporary basis at a low salary, the State Colleges have been penalized continually thereafter because the low salary has been projected from year to year as the basis for appropriations in the succeeding biennia. This means that if a person were hired at \$6,000, the \$6,000 base would then be projected into the next biennium as a base for that particular position. This has meant that colleges which wish to make such appointments have fallen farther and farther behind in their salary averages even in comparison with other colleges of the system.

Libraries - The center of any good educational institution is the library, and our State Colleges are far behind when measured by the national criteria established by the American Library Association. This lag has resulted from increased enrollments and the necessity of purchasing library materials from the allocation made for the "5" group (equipment). Our system has had a difficult choice to make when budgets have been restricted between providing the necessary instructional equipment for classroom use or purchasing library books. The State College Board is recommending a special appropriation of \$933,458 for the purpose of bringing the libraries' holdings in the State College System to the national standard.

Other Requests in the Maintenance Account - Over a period of years the State College System has received basic appropriations in addition to the allocation for faculty according to formulas first established by the legislature and the administrative departments. It should be recognized that formulas once satisfactory for the smaller State College System cannot be adequate because of rising costs and increasing demands. Therefore increases in formula allowances in the following areas are being requested.

1. Student Help. Recommend a formula providing for
  - a. \$20.00 per F.T.E. student for the first one thousand
  - b. \$17.50 per F.T.E. student for the second one thousand
  - c. \$15.00 per F.T.E. student for all others
2. Clerical Help. Recommend a formula providing for
  - a. One position for each 50 full-time equivalent students for the first 600 F.T.E. students
  - b. One position for each 60 full-time equivalent students for the second 600 F.T.E. students
  - c. One position for each 75 full-time equivalent students thereafter
3. Maintenance Staff. Recommend a formula providing for one position for each 20,000 square feet of space (gross).
4. Supplies. Recommend a formula providing for
  - a. Based upon total credit hours for the entire academic

- year (including summer session and off-campus classes)  
40¢ per quarter hour  
b. For the campus school, 45 times pupil units times 40¢

5. Equipment. Recommend a formula providing for \$30.00 per F.T.E. for the entire academic year (including summer session and off-campus).

Classroom and Service Buildings - In spite of the fact that the State has provided a number of new structures on the various campuses, the need for classroom space constantly remains greater than that provided. A building request was presented to the Legislative Building Commission for \$26,313,500 for state-supported buildings on the campuses. The State College Board feels that this request is reasonable in light of the ever increasing number of students served by the State Colleges.