

THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education®

Almanac

2019-20

August 23, 2019 • \$49
Volume LXV, Number 40

BECAUSE SOMEDAY

I'll be the one spending a semester abroad.

Plan for your someday without sacrificing the things you want to do today.

Together, we'll help you achieve what matters most.

- Live the life you want today, and into the future.
- Develop a long-term financial game plan.
- Get, and stay, on track toward your goals.

Talk with Fidelity today about your finances. Because you don't have to know all the answers—that's why we're here to help.



[Fidelity.com/yoursomeday](https://www.fidelity.com/yoursomeday)
866.715.2058

Investing involves risk, including the risk of loss.

The trademarks and/or service marks appearing above are the property of FMR LLC and may be registered.

Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC, Member NYSE, SIPC. 900 Salem Street, Smithfield, RI 02917

© 2017 FMR LLC. All rights reserved. 814031.2.0



COCKRELL SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER, U. OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

AISLINN WEIDLE/ENNEAD ARCHITECTS

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Vol. LXV, No. 40 ★ August 23, 2019

Almanac of Higher Education 2019-20

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE NUMBERS AT A GLANCE 2

Editor's Note 2

THE PROFESSION 4

Faculty 6

Administrators 15

Chief Executives 18

STUDENTS 22

Enrollment 24

Aid & Debt 30

Online Learning 32

Outcomes 34

Graduate Students 40

DIVERSITY 44

Gender, Race, & Ethnicity 46

Age & Other Characteristics 54

International 57

FINANCE 60

Tuition 62

Endowments 66

Giving 68

Revenue & Spending 72

THE STATES 76

United States 76-77

Alabama to Wyoming 78-104

Sources & Notes 106

DATA INDEX 107-108

Almanac on the Web: <https://chronicle.com/almanac>

Copyright © 2019 by The Chronicle of Higher Education

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except every other week April through August, the last week in December, and the first week in January, 40 times a year, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: \$98.00 per year. Periodical postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 2019 by The Chronicle of Higher Education Inc. The Chronicle of Higher Education® is a registered trademark of The Chronicle of Higher Education Inc. Registered for GST at The Chronicle of Higher Education Inc. GST No. R-129 572 830. POSTMASTER: SEND ADDRESS CHANGES TO THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, P.O. BOX 16359, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CA 91615. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

THE NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

Editor's Note

WHAT IS happening to African-American-student enrollment at colleges? The Diversity section of this, our 32nd annual *Almanac of Higher Education* issue, explores that question.

Nearly 365,000 fewer black students enrolled in higher education in 2017 than in 2010 (see Page 52). We asked ourselves: At what types of institutions is black enrollment dropping, and where is it growing (see Page 53)? How well did those institutions serve their students (see Pages 51)? And what are colleges doing to ensure that higher education is accessible (see Page 44), even to those who did not attend the most highly regarded high schools and play the right sports, and who were not born into families with the potential to become major donors (see Pages 68 and 70)?

At the same time that enrollment of African-Americans is declining, they are becoming less visible on campuses in other ways. Many are adult students who study exclusively online and may never set foot on campus until graduation day, if then. The data in our Students section reflect how widespread online education has become (see Pages 32 and 33). Though plenty of students have no experience of it, others have known almost no other way of being in college. Online education is not just the province of the mega-universities — like Southern New Hampshire, Western Governors, and Liberty Universities — but of smaller colleges that see it as a route to expand their reach. These colleges are opening more doors, or, rather, web portals, to higher education to students who feel they can't afford the financial and time costs of attending a traditional residential institution.

How did those fast-growing colleges (see Page 26) get so big, during a time when overall enrollment in colleges began shrinking (see Page 52)? Some of them spent large sums on advertising and marketing (see Pages 22 and 27). Others spent only modest amounts on advertising and still managed, with their more-nuanced approaches, to expand quickly.

As students turn to online education, the nature of instruction, and who does the instruction, is changing. At many colleges, students still have a high chance of encountering and learning from tenured or tenure-track professors (see Pages 4 and 14), but the opportunity is shrinking, and it is far from universal. Adjuncts and other nontenured instructors are often the people students see in their classrooms and online video lectures.

Online education is not the only measure being tried to expand access to a more diverse population of students. Some colleges are shrinking their tuition (see Page 60). And many others, including several institutions in Oklahoma (see Page 76), are experimenting with ways to help underprepared students overcome the obstacles that make them stumble along the path to a degree.

Longtime readers of the *Almanac* may get a feeling as they turn the pages of this issue that they, like Dorothy, have left Kansas and entered Oz. After 31 years of publishing black-and-white tables and charts, the *Almanac* has embraced color. We hope the splashes of blue, green, and gold will make some of our data easier to grasp and interpret. Much credit goes to our four designers who created this issue over the past four months, as well as to our photo editor, interactive news editor, data editor and reporter, six copy editors, four freelance reporters, web producer, print publication manager, and editorial associate and assistant, all of whom made valuable contributions to this project. Thanks go as well to the organizations and government agencies that shared their data, and to the institutional researchers at colleges across the country who gathered and reported the figures for their institutions. From the collective efforts of these hundreds of people, we have created this portrait in numbers of the state of higher education today.

— RUTH HAMMOND, ALMANAC EDITOR



U OF OREGON

Even as the chance to earn tenure erodes (see Page 4), universities celebrate those who make it, as the U. of Oregon did for Eleonora Redaelli, an associate professor of arts administration, and others who received tenure in 2016-17.



SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE U.

Students who earned degrees online at Southern New Hampshire U., the country's fastest-growing institution (see Page 22), came to campus to celebrate their graduation in May.



GABRIELA CAMPOS, THE NEW MEXICAN

Leaders of St. John's College, which has a campus in Maryland as well as this one in New Mexico, thought prestige pricing had gone too far. So they found a way to drop tuition by a third (see Page 60).

A Passion for Global Health

Guided by the belief that everyone deserves the benefits of health innovation, Rice's Rebecca Richards-Kortum provides vulnerable populations in the developing world access to lifesaving health technology. Working alongside student and clinical collaborators, she has spent her career developing point of care medical technologies to address global health disparities in low-resource settings as well as training and inspiring students to address global challenges.

Explore more at rice.edu/globalhealth.



RICE



Rebecca Richards-Kortum

Malcolm Gillis University Professor,
professor of Bioengineering
and Director of Rice 360: Institute for
Global Health Technology

The Profession

Colleagues decorated the office of Vince Formica to rejoice when he was promoted to associate professor of biology with tenure at Swarthmore College in 2018.

Tenure and Other Variations

By TEGHAN SIMONTON

WHEN he was first offered a position at Florida Gulf Coast University, in 1997, Michael McDonald was hesitant. The opportunity to get involved with a new institution was enticing, he says, but everything he knew about higher education told him to avoid a place where tenure would never be offered.

“The way the profession was presented to us as students was that you shouldn’t accept a position that isn’t tenure-granting,” says McDonald, now a professor of anthropology and president of the Faculty Senate. Florida Gulf Coast was his first job after earning a Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh, but he almost didn’t take the offer. With tenure comes respect and prestige, he says; without it, “you risk your professional credibility.”

As colleges cope with tight budgets and pressure from state legislators, the proportion of full-time faculty members who are not on the tenure track has grown. Non-tenure-track appointments grew from 10 percent of all full-time faculty positions in 2008-9 to 27 percent in 2018-19 at the 870 institutions that participated in the American Association of University Professors’ Faculty Compensation Survey in both years (see Page 13).

Few institutions with established tenure systems have abandoned them altogether, but 56 percent of full-time and part-time faculty members at four-year public institutions and 66 percent of those at four-year private nonprofit institutions were not on the tenure track in 2017 (see Page 12). Other sectors have steered clear of tenure, with only two-year public colleges having an appreciable number of tenured and tenure-track faculty members, at under 20 percent.

Florida Gulf Coast, a master’s institution whose first students enrolled in 1997, takes a different approach to faculty evaluation and retention. Aside from a few remaining professors who brought their tenure status with them when they transferred back then from the University of South Florida, no one on the faculty has tenure. Instead, professors get continuing three-year appointments. If a faculty member performs satisfactorily during a given year, his or her contract is renewed, and the three-year period restarts.

Greg Scholtz, director of the department of academic freedom, tenure, and governance at the American Association of University Professors, says that while multiyear contracts provide more stability than the

one-year contracts that many adjuncts contend with, they still deny professors a “presupposition of competence.”

“The problem with any kind of term appointment is that you’re always on probation,” he says. “For the sake of society and the common good, faculty should be afforded more freedom and autonomy to pursue knowledge and truth and to serve society.”

There is a rift in academe between those who believe that tenure must be protected, to ensure colleges’ quality and reputation, and those who prefer that it fade away. Opponents of tenure associate it with high salaries and embarrassing statements by faculty members. Legislators in Missouri and Iowa have gained attention by introducing bills to abolish tenure, whether for new hires or all faculty members.

Faculty members worry about death by a thousand cuts as adjuncts are hired to replace experienced faculty members who move to other jobs or retire. Those cuts are already happening.

IN SPITE of outside pressures, more than 2,000 two- and four-year colleges had tenure systems in 2017. Of those, more than 350 had one tenured or tenure-track faculty member for every 20 or fewer full-time-equivalent students in 2016-17 (see Page 14). Liberal-arts institutions — like Williams, Harvey Mudd, Pomona, and Swarthmore Colleges — predominated among private nonprofit institutions that had the most tenured or tenure-track faculty members for full-time-equivalent enrollment. The public institutions that ranked highest on that measure were a mixture of medical and health-profession schools, and doctoral, master’s, and baccalaureate institutions.

The University of Alabama at Birmingham, a doctoral research institution, stood at No. 9 among public institutions on the list. Nearly 59 percent of its full-time faculty members are tenured or on the tenure track.

Jamey Worrell, an associate professor of accounting there, says none of the institution’s progress since it gained full autonomy a half-century ago would be possible without a strong commitment to tenure.

The academic freedom that comes with tenure “means you can tackle those interesting problems,” he says. “You can teach and talk about those difficult situations that are going on in our community or in our society right now.”

Earning tenure in 2014 brought Worrell peace of mind, he says. “I can do what’s right, without fear of reprisal.”



The sense of assurance allows scholars to take on projects they might normally avoid. Worrell quotes the expression, “Fail often to succeed often,” which he says is crucial to Birmingham’s track record for medical discoveries.

Faculty members are not alone in advocating for tenure, though they may be its main beneficiaries. Some campus chief executives openly support the system.

“We think tenure and tenure-track faculty are the most important component of what makes Harvey Mudd, Harvey Mudd,” says Maria Klawe, president of the institution, which is a member of the Claremont Colleges collective, in California. The college ranks No. 10 among four-year private nonprofit colleges for the low number of students it has per tenured or tenure-track faculty member.

In any given semester, Klawe says, about two-thirds of courses are being taught by tenured or tenure-track professors. The reason for the commitment is twofold, she says: to ensure strong faculty governance and to promote high-quality teaching.

At Harvey Mudd, she says, students are promised “better teaching than you’ve encountered your entire life.” They are invited to provide letters of support to faculty members seeking tenure. Klawe says the majority of adjuncts and visiting professors there enter the tenure track over time.



MATT POWELL

KYLE GRACE, a rising junior studying computer science and economics at Harvey Mudd, says he never paid much attention to tenure. When choosing a college, he says, students like him pay more attention to the teaching quality and style of individual professors.

What students do notice, says Adrianna Kezar, co-director of the University of Southern California's Delphi Project, which offers faculty support, is when their instructors don't have time to mentor or offer advice, or when their favorite professors leave the campus altogether.

"That's where the loss is for students," Kezar says.

Other losses are not so easily detectable. Higher education's shift away from tenure has proved harmful to student retention and graduation rates, according to studies cited in a report by the Delphi Project. Kezar says the working conditions of adjunct faculty members are associated with higher course loads and lower salaries, the consequences of which trickle down during instruction.

At Florida Gulf Coast, administrators think they have achieved stable employment for faculty members. "If you perform satisfactorily, then you always have a contract," says James Llorens, the interim provost. "It always keeps faculty aware of their need to perform at a consistent level over the years."

The contract system gave the university "flexibility" at first, as it developed undergraduate programs and sought

to define itself, he says. Research is still valued, but forgoing tenure allowed the institution to focus on undergraduate teaching.

Florida Gulf Coast has had no trouble recruiting faculty members, Llorens says, even attracting them from tenured and tenure-track positions elsewhere. He believes they are drawn to the opportunity to focus on pedagogy and mentoring students.

Twenty-two years after he took the job, Michael McDonald, the anthropology professor, believes the system is "humane and forgiving," providing job security while encouraging faculty members to work hard on teaching.

"We've got excellent teachers here, and that isn't always the case at tenure-granting institutions, because they prioritize research," he says.

On the other hand, many institutions and scholars still believe tenure is a vital factor in shaping an academic community. For the AAUP's Scholtz, who is helping his own children decide where to attend college, the most reputable institutions are those with greater proportions of tenured faculty members.

"I believe they would receive a better education at an institution that valued tenure and learning enough to put most of its faculty on the tenure track," he says. "It's hard to hold a line on academic standards without tenure." ■

Teghan Simonton is a journalist in Washington who is a former intern for The Chronicle.

The Data

Faculty

Average Salaries of Instructional Staff at 4-Year Public Colleges	6
Average Salaries of Instructional Staff at 4-Year Private Nonprofit Colleges	7
Average Salaries of Instructional Staff at Public Associate Colleges	8
Colleges With Highest Average Pay for Full Professors	10
Annual Change in Faculty Salaries	11
Tenure Status of Faculty Members	12
Contract Lengths of Non-Tenure-Track Faculty Members	12
Percentages of Full-Time Faculty Members Who Were Non-Tenure-Track, 2008-9 and 2018-19	13
Colleges With the Fewest and Most Students per Tenured or Tenure-Track Professor	14
Characteristics of Adjunct Faculty Members	15
Faculty Members' Perceptions of Their Roles in Undergraduate Education	15
Average Pay per Standard Course Section	15

Administrators

Median Salaries of Chief Academic Officers	15
Median Salaries of Chief Financial Officers	15
Highest- to Lowest-Paid Noninstructional College Employees	16
Highly Paid Administrators and Faculty Members at Private Nonprofit Colleges	17

Chief executives

Highest-Paid Chief Executives at Public Colleges	18
Highest-Paid Chief Executives at Private Nonprofit Colleges	19
Median Salaries of College Presidents	20
Backgrounds of State Higher Education Executive Officers	20
Backgrounds of New Chief Executives at Colleges	20

THE PROFESSION

FACULTY

Average Salaries of Instructional Staff at 4-Year Public Institutions, 2017-18

Women earned, on average, less than 90 percent of what men did in three of the eight Carnegie Classifications of Institutions of Higher Education considered for this table. In all eight classifications, they made up more than 40 percent of the full-time instructional staff, but they outnumbered men only at doctoral/professional institutions. In terms of pay, they did best in comparison with men as full-time instructors at baccalaureate institutions focused on arts and sciences.

	Number	Percent female	Salary, all	Men's salary	Women's salary	Women's salary as a percentage of men's
Doctoral institutions						
Very high research activity						
Professor	43,822	26.4%	\$141,324	\$144,864	\$131,454	90.7%
Associate professor	32,825	42.6%	\$96,045	\$98,923	\$92,170	93.2%
Assistant professor	31,152	47.8%	\$83,149	\$87,071	\$78,860	90.6%
Instructor	8,292	59.5%	\$53,669	\$56,380	\$51,824	91.9%
Lecturer	12,620	54.4%	\$62,373	\$66,301	\$59,074	89.1%
No academic rank	4,269	51.9%	\$60,588	\$62,114	\$59,172	95.3%
All instructional staff total	132,980	40.9%	\$100,969	\$110,159	\$87,712	79.6%
High research activity						
Professor	14,767	30.8%	\$107,751	\$110,789	\$100,917	91.1%
Associate professor	15,127	45.0%	\$82,493	\$84,600	\$79,920	94.5%
Assistant professor	13,462	50.9%	\$71,582	\$74,844	\$68,436	91.4%
Instructor	4,439	60.4%	\$49,810	\$50,636	\$49,270	97.3%
Lecturer	7,119	57.5%	\$53,695	\$55,223	\$52,564	95.2%
No academic rank	1,731	57.0%	\$55,481	\$58,066	\$53,528	92.2%
All instructional staff total	56,645	45.8%	\$79,479	\$85,737	\$72,086	84.1%
Doctoral/professional						
Professor	3,924	37.7%	\$92,141	\$93,913	\$89,210	95.0%
Associate professor	3,988	47.9%	\$73,791	\$75,411	\$72,030	95.5%
Assistant professor	4,030	56.4%	\$65,082	\$67,576	\$63,154	93.5%
Instructor	1,380	68.3%	\$49,000	\$48,217	\$49,363	102.4%
Lecturer	1,705	60.1%	\$46,818	\$47,394	\$46,437	98.0%
No academic rank	471	57.1%	\$44,072	\$44,340	\$43,871	98.9%
All instructional staff total	15,498	51.0%	\$70,094	\$74,658	\$65,704	88.0%
Master's institutions						
Larger programs						
Professor	16,536	38.7%	\$97,724	\$99,125	\$95,510	96.4%
Associate professor	14,403	48.0%	\$79,338	\$80,625	\$77,943	96.7%
Assistant professor	15,106	53.2%	\$68,600	\$70,040	\$67,337	96.1%
Instructor	4,154	62.7%	\$50,007	\$50,764	\$49,557	97.6%
Lecturer	6,042	55.4%	\$56,369	\$57,374	\$55,561	96.8%
No academic rank	856	59.7%	\$54,669	\$58,752	\$51,913	88.4%
All instructional staff total	57,097	48.7%	\$76,888	\$80,495	\$73,092	90.8%
Medium programs						
Professor	3,134	37.6%	\$85,541	\$86,188	\$84,466	98.0%
Associate professor	3,052	46.6%	\$70,083	\$70,694	\$69,384	98.1%
Assistant professor	3,351	54.5%	\$61,206	\$62,050	\$60,501	97.5%
Instructor	865	66.2%	\$48,366	\$47,447	\$48,835	102.9%
Lecturer	1,056	56.8%	\$50,025	\$51,617	\$48,815	94.6%
No academic rank	122	54.1%	\$52,199	\$52,958	\$51,556	97.4%
All instructional staff total	11,580	48.9%	\$68,058	\$70,804	\$65,192	92.1%
Smaller programs						
Professor	1,506	35.5%	\$83,858	\$85,267	\$81,300	95.3%
Associate professor	1,624	40.2%	\$70,504	\$71,492	\$69,035	96.6%
Assistant professor	1,933	50.4%	\$61,802	\$63,944	\$59,697	93.4%
Instructor	562	53.4%	\$47,637	\$48,005	\$47,316	98.6%
Lecturer	661	48.3%	\$52,887	\$55,358	\$50,238	90.8%
No academic rank	216	56.5%	\$71,453	\$71,162	\$71,678	100.7%
All instructional staff total	6,502	44.7%	\$67,274	\$69,947	\$63,962	91.4%
Baccalaureate institutions						
Arts and sciences focus						
Professor	601	37.4%	\$85,895	\$87,405	\$83,372	95.4%
Associate professor	664	50.2%	\$70,562	\$71,607	\$69,524	97.1%
Assistant professor	668	54.6%	\$59,265	\$60,144	\$58,535	97.3%
Instructor	142	59.9%	\$48,204	\$46,974	\$49,029	104.4%
Lecturer	173	61.8%	\$49,351	\$50,485	\$48,652	96.4%
No academic rank	33	39.4%	\$49,611	\$51,982	\$45,964	88.4%
All instructional staff total	2,281	49.5%	\$67,990	\$70,979	\$64,935	91.5%
Diverse fields						
Professor	1,378	35.0%	\$82,707	\$83,469	\$81,292	97.4%
Associate professor	1,881	43.6%	\$68,854	\$70,072	\$67,281	96.0%
Assistant professor	2,328	52.7%	\$58,257	\$59,653	\$57,007	95.6%
Instructor	797	61.5%	\$48,249	\$48,358	\$48,181	99.6%
Lecturer	499	59.5%	\$51,888	\$53,071	\$51,083	96.3%
No academic rank	116	37.9%	\$52,093	\$54,625	\$47,949	87.8%
All instructional staff total	6,999	48.0%	\$64,223	\$67,138	\$61,069	91.0%

Note: Data cover full-time instructional staff members on 9- to 12-month contracts at 556 degree-granting four-year public institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in Title IV financial-aid programs. Summary data are given for average salaries within each relevant Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, with groupings based on the 2018 update of the classifications. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year, and averages are weighted. Medical-school instructional staff are excluded. Tribal colleges and special-focus institutions are also excluded from the above categories. More-detailed institutional and summary faculty-salary data can be viewed online at <https://data.chronicle.com>.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of salary data from the U.S. Department of Education and classification data from the Indiana University Center for Postsecondary Research's 2018 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education

Average Salaries of Instructional Staff at 4-Year Private-Nonprofit Institutions, 2017-18

Women had the lowest overall average salaries in comparison with men at doctoral universities with very high research activity. They also had the lowest representation on the full-time instructional staff at such universities. They slightly outnumbered men, however, at doctoral/professional universities and at master's institutions with larger programs.

	Number	Percent female	Salary, all	Men's salary	Women's salary	Women's salary as a percentage of men's
Doctoral institutions						
Very high research activity						
Professor	16,935	25.6%	\$193,776	\$198,416	\$180,261	90.8%
Associate professor	8,377	41.1%	\$119,915	\$123,492	\$114,787	93.0%
Assistant professor	7,763	44.6%	\$103,813	\$109,034	\$97,321	89.3%
Instructor	1,762	54.7%	\$70,046	\$74,133	\$66,655	89.9%
Lecturer	5,288	56.2%	\$73,869	\$79,316	\$69,621	87.8%
No academic rank	2,908	47.9%	\$83,741	\$87,563	\$79,579	90.9%
All instructional staff total	43,033	38.5%	\$135,933	\$149,405	\$114,388	76.6%
High research activity						
Professor	5,962	28.7%	\$131,738	\$135,150	\$123,283	91.2%
Associate professor	6,338	41.8%	\$94,885	\$96,617	\$92,474	95.7%
Assistant professor	5,221	51.0%	\$80,134	\$83,253	\$77,140	92.7%
Instructor	2,050	53.9%	\$69,384	\$73,761	\$65,641	89.0%
Lecturer	1,632	52.3%	\$61,180	\$63,673	\$58,904	92.5%
No academic rank	391	52.7%	\$65,339	\$72,043	\$59,319	82.3%
All instructional staff total	21,594	42.6%	\$95,990	\$102,882	\$86,691	84.3%
Doctoral/professional						
Professor	5,833	37.1%	\$104,518	\$107,184	\$99,996	93.3%
Associate professor	7,314	51.0%	\$80,418	\$82,638	\$78,282	94.7%
Assistant professor	8,363	57.1%	\$64,966	\$65,163	\$64,818	99.5%
Instructor	2,579	60.6%	\$51,080	\$50,686	\$51,336	101.3%
Lecturer	802	58.6%	\$60,342	\$61,690	\$59,390	96.3%
No academic rank	286	57.0%	\$64,848	\$67,628	\$62,750	92.8%
All instructional staff total	25,177	51.1%	\$77,047	\$81,508	\$72,775	89.3%
Master's institutions						
Larger programs						
Professor	6,124	39.3%	\$94,339	\$96,078	\$91,655	95.4%
Associate professor	7,146	49.3%	\$75,872	\$77,429	\$74,270	95.9%
Assistant professor	7,235	57.0%	\$65,247	\$66,935	\$63,973	95.6%
Instructor	1,854	63.1%	\$50,636	\$51,258	\$50,273	98.1%
Lecturer	1,138	53.0%	\$57,434	\$60,494	\$54,719	90.5%
No academic rank	2,776	72.9%	\$46,038	\$47,489	\$45,497	95.8%
All instructional staff total	26,273	52.7%	\$71,519	\$76,394	\$67,146	87.9%
Medium programs						
Professor	3,053	37.7%	\$82,145	\$83,400	\$80,069	96.0%
Associate professor	3,441	47.7%	\$67,310	\$68,428	\$66,083	96.6%
Assistant professor	3,827	55.7%	\$57,599	\$58,136	\$57,173	98.3%
Instructor	796	63.8%	\$48,531	\$47,157	\$49,309	104.6%
Lecturer	392	54.3%	\$46,685	\$48,155	\$45,451	94.4%
No academic rank	680	53.8%	\$32,887	\$31,920	\$33,716	105.6%
All instructional staff total	12,189	49.3%	\$64,167	\$66,783	\$61,478	92.1%
Smaller programs						
Professor	1,542	34.1%	\$76,246	\$76,206	\$76,323	100.2%
Associate professor	1,716	46.0%	\$66,427	\$67,851	\$64,754	95.4%
Assistant professor	2,086	55.8%	\$56,670	\$57,236	\$56,223	98.2%
Instructor	381	63.8%	\$47,317	\$45,801	\$48,178	105.2%
Lecturer	95	60.0%	\$53,871	\$55,015	\$53,108	96.5%
No academic rank	58	51.7%	\$47,082	\$43,215	\$50,691	117.3%
All instructional staff total	5,878	47.8%	\$63,908	\$66,056	\$61,563	93.2%
Baccalaureate institutions						
Arts and sciences focus						
Professor	8,326	38.2%	\$109,023	\$110,810	\$106,133	95.8%
Associate professor	7,366	48.6%	\$80,885	\$81,717	\$80,006	97.9%
Assistant professor	7,454	54.0%	\$66,209	\$66,847	\$65,666	98.2%
Instructor	1,186	61.6%	\$51,893	\$52,728	\$51,372	97.4%
Lecturer	773	62.1%	\$67,420	\$67,069	\$67,634	100.8%
No academic rank	1,235	50.9%	\$67,904	\$70,666	\$65,243	92.3%
All instructional staff total	26,340	47.9%	\$83,317	\$87,151	\$79,155	90.8%
Diverse fields						
Professor	2,505	33.8%	\$68,336	\$69,452	\$66,146	95.2%
Associate professor	2,754	44.6%	\$58,605	\$59,001	\$58,114	98.5%
Assistant professor	3,920	52.5%	\$51,265	\$52,276	\$50,351	96.3%
Instructor	1,015	57.9%	\$42,821	\$43,327	\$42,454	98.0%
Lecturer	129	58.9%	\$38,067	\$37,990	\$38,120	100.3%
No academic rank	629	23.2%	\$75,692	\$79,433	\$63,317	79.7%
All instructional staff total	10,952	45.1%	\$57,480	\$60,146	\$54,240	90.2%

Note: Data cover full-time instructional staff members on 9- to 12-month contracts at 941 degree-granting four-year private nonprofit institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in Title IV financial-aid programs. Summary data are given for average salaries within each relevant Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, with groupings based on the 2018 update of the classifications. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year, and averages are weighted. Medical-school instructional staff are excluded. Tribal colleges and special-focus institutions are also excluded from the above categories. More-detailed institutional and summary faculty-salary data can be viewed online at <https://data.chronicle.com>.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of salary data from the U.S. Department of Education and classification data from Indiana University Center for Postsecondary Research's 2018 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education

THE PROFESSION

FACULTY

Average Salaries of Instructional Staff Members at Public Associate and Associate/Baccalaureate Institutions, 2017-18

Women outnumbered men as members of the full-time instructional staff in all institutional classifications below except mixed baccalaureate/associate institutions, which conferred 10 percent to 50 percent of degrees at the baccalaureate level. Highest pay over all was found at associate institutions that were classified as “high transfer; high traditional students,” meaning that 40 percent or fewer awards were granted in career and technical programs, and that many students were under 25, attended full time, and were studying in areas meant to prepare them for transfer to a four-year college.

	Number	Percent female	Salary, all	Men's salary	Women's salary	Women's salary as a percentage of men's
Baccalaureate/associate institutions						
Mixed						
Professor	1,011	44.2%	\$80,202	\$81,414	\$78,673	96.6%
Associate professor	1,275	48.5%	\$70,608	\$72,007	\$69,122	96.0%
Assistant professor	1,365	51.7%	\$62,117	\$63,791	\$60,556	94.9%
Instructor	607	45.0%	\$56,036	\$57,785	\$53,896	93.3%
Lecturer	239	48.5%	\$53,938	\$54,920	\$52,896	96.3%
No academic rank	1,415	53.6%	\$56,537	\$56,032	\$56,975	101.7%
All instructional staff total	5,912	49.4%	\$64,750	\$66,176	\$63,288	95.6%
Associate dominant						
Professor	1,532	51.4%	\$63,837	\$64,520	\$63,190	97.9%
Associate professor	1,191	53.1%	\$60,579	\$61,264	\$59,972	97.9%
Assistant professor	1,295	55.6%	\$52,255	\$53,177	\$51,518	96.9%
Instructor	5,934	52.6%	\$73,795	\$74,231	\$73,402	98.9%
Lecturer	230	57.8%	\$48,475	\$48,517	\$48,444	99.8%
No academic rank	3,443	56.3%	\$60,977	\$61,885	\$60,273	97.4%
All instructional staff total	13,625	53.8%	\$65,806	\$66,660	\$65,074	97.6%
Associate institutions						
High transfer; high traditional students						
Professor	2,699	54.3%	\$86,513	\$88,715	\$84,658	95.4%
Associate professor	2,288	56.7%	\$70,939	\$71,862	\$70,236	97.7%
Assistant professor	2,552	58.5%	\$61,330	\$62,282	\$60,655	97.4%
Instructor	8,051	54.5%	\$72,773	\$74,170	\$71,606	96.5%
Lecturer	485	52.8%	\$60,958	\$60,950	\$60,966	100.0%
No academic rank	3,086	56.8%	\$53,414	\$53,665	\$53,223	99.2%
All instructional staff total	19,161	55.6%	\$69,548	\$70,962	\$68,419	96.4%
High transfer; mixed traditional/nontraditional students						
Professor	3,251	53.4%	\$72,754	\$73,387	\$72,201	98.4%
Associate professor	2,061	57.5%	\$63,806	\$63,986	\$63,673	99.5%
Assistant professor	1,793	57.4%	\$59,845	\$60,008	\$59,725	99.5%
Instructor	6,206	55.0%	\$69,712	\$71,077	\$68,594	96.5%
Lecturer	182	52.2%	\$59,181	\$59,149	\$59,210	100.1%
No academic rank	2,841	55.9%	\$59,890	\$60,878	\$59,111	97.1%
All instructional staff total	16,334	55.4%	\$66,663	\$67,651	\$65,868	97.4%
High transfer; high nontraditional students						
Professor	1,354	50.2%	\$72,590	\$73,095	\$72,088	98.6%
Associate professor	819	54.1%	\$65,763	\$66,218	\$65,377	98.7%
Assistant professor	676	59.6%	\$56,995	\$57,713	\$56,508	97.9%
Instructor	1,644	50.5%	\$57,188	\$57,575	\$56,810	98.7%
Lecturer	26	61.5%	\$40,813	\$41,321	\$40,496	98.0%
No academic rank	1,891	51.5%	\$61,278	\$61,748	\$60,837	98.5%
All instructional staff total	6,410	52.2%	\$62,657	\$63,258	\$62,107	98.2%

FACULTY

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent female</u>	<u>Salary, all</u>	<u>Men's salary</u>	<u>Women's salary</u>	<u>Women's salary as a percentage of men's</u>
Mixed transfer/career and technical; high traditional students						
Professor	2,460	57.0%	\$75,637	\$77,466	\$74,254	95.9%
Associate professor	1,797	62.1%	\$63,347	\$64,480	\$62,656	97.2%
Assistant professor	1,795	60.5%	\$55,269	\$54,937	\$55,485	101.0%
Instructor	6,804	55.9%	\$67,523	\$68,480	\$66,768	97.5%
Lecturer	28	67.9%	\$52,938	\$52,284	\$53,249	101.8%
No academic rank	3,548	57.3%	\$51,039	\$51,163	\$50,947	99.6%
All instructional staff total	16,432	57.6%	\$63,358	\$64,296	\$62,668	97.5%
Mixed transfer/career and technical; mixed traditional/nontraditional students						
Professor	1,808	53.0%	\$72,988	\$74,566	\$71,588	96.0%
Associate professor	1,044	56.8%	\$64,019	\$63,933	\$64,084	100.2%
Assistant professor	1,328	57.5%	\$60,888	\$62,135	\$59,967	96.5%
Instructor	4,218	53.6%	\$69,232	\$69,308	\$69,166	99.8%
Lecturer	43	69.8%	\$47,180	\$45,694	\$47,824	104.7%
No academic rank	3,917	57.2%	\$57,423	\$58,548	\$56,579	96.6%
All instructional staff total	12,358	55.4%	\$64,625	\$65,614	\$63,827	97.3%
Mixed transfer/career and technical; high nontraditional students						
Professor	1,664	51.6%	\$72,380	\$73,711	\$71,132	96.5%
Associate professor	1,146	57.7%	\$59,782	\$61,931	\$58,206	94.0%
Assistant professor	1,478	54.6%	\$53,199	\$53,014	\$53,353	100.6%
Instructor	2,965	52.9%	\$54,602	\$55,492	\$53,809	97.0%
Lecturer	95	45.3%	\$57,387	\$56,170	\$58,859	104.8%
No academic rank	2,584	54.1%	\$54,234	\$54,825	\$53,733	98.0%
All instructional staff total	9,932	53.7%	\$57,900	\$58,836	\$57,095	97.0%
High career and technical; high traditional students						
Professor	489	50.5%	\$72,936	\$75,286	\$70,634	93.8%
Associate professor	436	51.1%	\$61,370	\$62,790	\$60,013	95.6%
Assistant professor	383	53.0%	\$55,285	\$55,296	\$55,275	100.0%
Instructor	3,457	55.2%	\$58,927	\$60,015	\$58,045	96.7%
Lecturer	51	72.5%	\$44,580	\$49,069	\$42,881	87.4%
No academic rank	2,134	53.9%	\$62,515	\$63,360	\$61,794	97.5%
All instructional staff total	6,950	54.2%	\$60,862	\$62,081	\$59,833	96.4%
High career and technical; mixed traditional/nontraditional students						
Professor	327	51.7%	\$69,980	\$72,023	\$68,069	94.5%
Associate professor	467	52.2%	\$58,991	\$58,968	\$59,012	100.1%
Assistant professor	475	52.0%	\$53,143	\$54,408	\$51,974	95.5%
Instructor	3,020	49.1%	\$55,072	\$55,243	\$54,894	99.4%
Lecturer	5	60.0%	\$35,035	\$40,685	\$31,269	76.9%
No academic rank	2,223	56.8%	\$53,953	\$54,141	\$53,809	99.4%
All instructional staff total	6,517	52.3%	\$55,563	\$55,952	\$55,208	98.7%
High career and technical; high nontraditional students						
Professor	556	58.5%	\$68,218	\$69,184	\$67,531	97.6%
Associate professor	394	57.9%	\$62,692	\$63,341	\$62,219	98.2%
Assistant professor	446	57.6%	\$59,771	\$60,121	\$59,514	99.0%
Instructor	2,445	51.9%	\$58,441	\$58,453	\$58,429	100.0%
Lecturer	2	50.0%	—	—	—	—
No academic rank	2,365	52.8%	\$62,682	\$63,514	\$61,937	97.5%
All instructional staff total	6,208	53.6%	\$61,293	\$61,663	\$60,973	98.9%

Note: Data cover full-time instructional staff members at 1,009 degree-granting associate and baccalaureate/associate public institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in Title IV financial-aid programs. Institutions are categorized by the 2018 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, published by the Indiana University Center for Postsecondary Research. Summary data are given for average salaries within each relevant classification. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year, and averages are weighted. Baccalaureate/associate colleges include those that offered at least one bachelor's-degree program but conferred more than 50 percent of degrees at the associate level. Such colleges are classified as "mixed" if they conferred more than 10 percent of degrees at the baccalaureate level, and as "associate dominant" if less than 10 percent. Associate colleges are classified on the basis of how much they focused on career and technical fields that require only an associate degree, compared with fields that require transfer to another institution for further education to obtain related employment. They are also classified by their traditional versus nontraditional student mix: the share of degree-seeking, full-time, and younger students compared with non-degree-seeking, part-time, and older students. Two-year special-focus institutions are excluded. If fewer than four instructional staff members were at a particular rank in a classification, salary data were suppressed. More-detailed institutional and summary faculty-salary data can be viewed online at <https://data.chronicle.com>.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of salary data from the U.S. Department of Education and classification data from Indiana University Center for Postsecondary Research's 2018 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education

THE PROFESSION

FACULTY

Colleges With the Highest Average Pay for Full Professors, 2017-18

Nearly all of the 20 public and 20 private nonprofit doctoral institutions with the highest average pay for full professors were in the “very high research activity” classification of the 2018 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. The exceptions were Rutgers University at Newark, the University of California at Merced, and Yeshiva University, which fell in the “high research activity” classification. Eleven private nonprofit doctoral institutions and one public doctoral institution had average salaries for full professors that exceeded \$200,000.

See faculty salary data for more colleges at <https://data.chronicle.com>.

	Salary	Number
Public institutions		
Doctoral		
1. U. of California at Los Angeles	\$201,328	1,037
2. U. of California at Berkeley	\$188,233	858
3. U. of California at Santa Barbara	\$175,596	524
4. U. of California at Irvine	\$171,037	585
5. U. of Virginia	\$170,715	566
6. U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	\$169,386	1,166
7. U. of California at San Diego	\$168,331	658
8. New Jersey Institute of Technology	\$166,141	140
9. U. of Texas at Dallas	\$164,067	253
10. Rutgers U. at Newark	\$163,795	190
11. U. of California at Santa Cruz	\$159,070	296
12. U. of California at Riverside	\$158,758	330
13. U. of California at Davis	\$158,357	804
14. U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	\$156,626	585
15. U. of Texas at Austin	\$156,505	979
16. U. of Maryland at College Park	\$155,840	735
17. City U. of New York Graduate Center	\$154,195	152
18. U. of Massachusetts at Amherst	\$153,362	450
19. U. of California at Merced	\$152,833	57
20. Pennsylvania State U. at University Park	\$151,488	852
Master's		
1. Pennsylvania State U.-Great Valley School of Graduate Professional Studies	\$140,666	6
2. City U. of New York Bernard M. Baruch College	\$135,981	192
3. U. of Baltimore	\$135,653	44
4. U. of Washington at Bothell	\$128,691	30
5. City U. of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice	\$126,221	106
6. U. of Washington at Tacoma	\$125,153	42
7. City U. of New York Queens College	\$125,016	201
8. City U. of New York Hunter College	\$124,984	284
9. Arizona State U.-Polytechnic	\$124,232	23
10. City U. of New York Brooklyn College	\$124,035	201
11. City U. of New York Herbert H. Lehman College	\$123,756	83
12. U. of South Florida at St. Petersburg	\$122,671	31
13. U. of South Florida-Sarasota/Manatee	\$122,314	7
14. Arizona State U.-West	\$120,657	36
15. City U. of New York College of Staten Island	\$120,411	125
Baccalaureate		
1. Florida Polytechnic U.	\$132,869	5
2. Pennsylvania State U.-Schuylkill	\$128,138	4
3. U.S. Merchant Marine Academy	\$117,892	28
Associate and baccalaureate/associate		
1. Atlanta Metropolitan State College	\$134,428	6
2. College of DuPage	\$125,039	126
3. City U. of New York Medgar Evers College	\$122,988	46

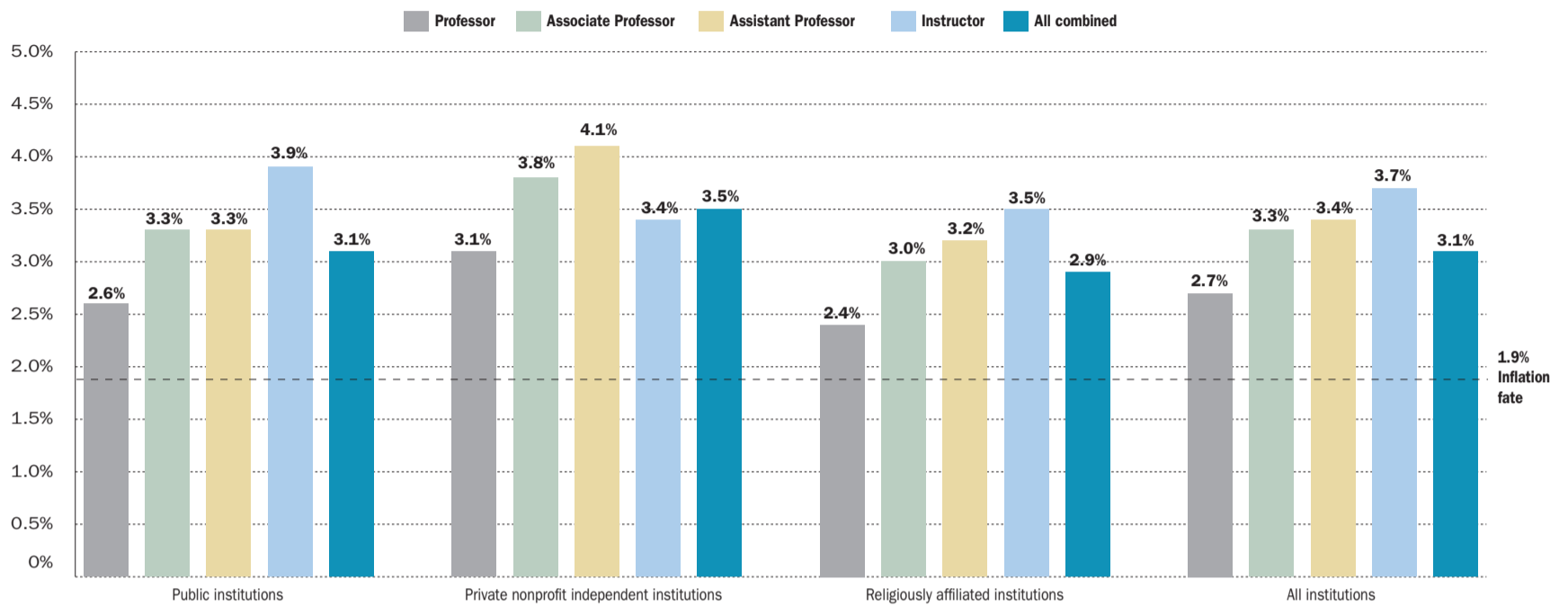
	Salary	Number
Private nonprofit institutions		
Doctoral		
1. Stanford U.	\$244,530	694
2. U. of Chicago	\$239,787	607
3. Harvard U.	\$226,394	1,019
4. Columbia U.	\$223,427	799
5. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$222,819	644
6. U. of Pennsylvania	\$217,411	626
7. Yale U.	\$214,575	600
8. Princeton U.	\$213,769	486
9. Northwestern U.	\$208,766	631
10. Georgetown U.	\$203,899	324
11. California Institute of Technology	\$202,821	245
12. New York U.	\$199,416	867
13. Washington U. in St. Louis	\$195,887	351
14. Duke U.	\$194,531	628
15. Rice U.	\$192,712	308
16. Dartmouth College	\$188,163	254
17. Vanderbilt U.	\$188,019	394
18. Boston College	\$182,904	283
19. Yeshiva U.	\$181,814	75
20. Boston U.	\$181,568	519
Master's		
1. Bentley U.	\$171,920	88
2. New York Institute of Technology	\$135,010	63
3. U. of New Haven	\$132,944	51
4. Suffolk U.	\$131,973	106
5. Roger Williams U.	\$127,216	100
6. Fairfield U.	\$125,392	76
7. Bryant U.	\$124,918	70
8. Saint Joseph's U. (Pa.)	\$123,848	72
9. Stetson U.	\$122,289	105
10. Trinity U.	\$122,252	88
11. Manhattan College	\$122,148	66
12. St. Mary's U. (Tex.)	\$122,065	96
13. Providence College	\$120,074	61
14. Molloy College	\$120,007	57
15. Marist College	\$119,574	28
Baccalaureate		
1. Barnard College	\$168,832	89
2. Claremont McKenna College	\$165,711	62
3. U. of Richmond	\$161,531	121
4. Pomona College	\$156,506	86
5. Wellesley College	\$156,005	105
6. Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art	\$155,468	26
7. Amherst College	\$154,033	102
8. Swarthmore College	\$153,128	91
9. Wesleyan U. (Conn.)	\$152,633	116
10. Washington and Lee U.	\$148,363	116
11. Colgate U.	\$146,825	103
12. Bowdoin College	\$146,530	63
13. Williams College	\$144,854	147
14. Lafayette College	\$144,597	72
15. Harvey Mudd College	\$144,588	54

Note: Figures are based on data from all Title IV-participating, degree-granting institutions in the United States that fell into the categories above. The data cover full-time, nonmedical instructional staff (who are either engaged primarily in instruction or are engaged in instruction combined with research and/or public service, and who are on nine-, 10-, 11-, or 12-month contracts) as of November 1, 2017. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year. Institutions with fewer than four full professors are excluded. Categories are based on the 2018 Carnegie Classifications of Institutions of Higher Education. See *The Chronicle's* complete database of faculty salaries at <https://data.chronicle.com>.

SOURCE: *Chronicle* analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Annual Salary Change for Continuing Full-Time Faculty Members, 2017-18 to 2018-19

Full professors got the lowest percentage raises in all sectors in 2018-19, but their average pay increases still outpaced the inflation rate of 1.9 percent for 2018. The highest percentage increase went to assistant professors at private nonprofit independent colleges, and the next highest to instructors at public institutions.



Note: Data are based on responses from 890 institutions regarding salaries for their continuing faculty members. Percentages are weighted by the number of faculty members at each institution. "All combined" rows include lecturers and unranked faculty members if their salaries were reported. The inflation rate is from the Consumer Price Index for All Consumers, calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, with change measured from December 2017 to December 2018. More data on faculty salaries are at <https://www.aaup.org/our-work/research/FCS>. SOURCE: American Association of University Professors, Faculty Compensation Survey



International Education Success Starts with NAFSA

NAFSA membership ensures that your programs and institution are ready to achieve growth and success throughout the academic year.

NAFSA members worldwide take advantage of proven professional learning; keep informed on current trends with NAFSA publications and online resources; stay up to date on policy changes through critical updates; and connect with year-round networking opportunities.

Now is also a great opportunity to recommend NAFSA membership to your staff and colleagues. NAFSA membership provides best-in-class programs and information that build leadership skills and valuable global connections.

START or RENEW your membership today. Give your organization access to the most diverse and comprehensive resources and solutions available to international educators.

NAFSA PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES:

- ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC POLICY
- CONFERENCES AND EVENTS
- INTERNATIONALIZATION
- KNOWLEDGE COMMUNITIES
- LEADERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES
- MEMBER INTEREST GROUPS
- PROFESSIONAL LEARNING
- PROFESSIONAL NETWORKS
- PUBLICATIONS AND E-NEWSLETTERS
- REGULATORY ISSUES AND UPDATES



JOIN or RENEW TODAY | WWW.NAFSA.ORG/MEMBERSHIP

THE PROFESSION

FACULTY

Tenure Status of Full-Time and Part-Time Faculty Members, Fall 2017

More than 40 percent of faculty members at all four-year and two-year colleges worked part time in the fall of 2017. Among sectors, four-year public institutions had the highest share of faculty members who were either tenured or on the tenure track — nearly 44 percent — while just over a third of faculty members at four-year private nonprofit institutions were either tenured or on the tenure track.

		Tenured	Percent	On tenure track	Percent	Not on tenure track/ no tenure system	Percent	All with faculty status	Percent
4-year public institutions	Full-time	188,015	30.5%	77,082	12.5%	163,259	26.5%	428,356	69.4%
	Part-time	4,758	0.8%	1,229	0.2%	182,760	29.6%	188,747	30.6%
	Total	192,773	31.2%	78,311	12.7%	346,019	56.1%	617,103	100.0%
4-year private nonprofit institutions	Full-time	90,962	22.7%	44,343	11.1%	113,914	28.4%	249,219	62.2%
	Part-time	1,525	0.4%	766	0.2%	149,139	37.2%	151,430	37.8%
	Total	92,487	23.1%	45,109	11.3%	263,053	65.7%	400,649	100.0%
4-year for-profit institutions	Full-time	96	0.2%	29	0.0%	11,385	18.0%	11,510	18.2%
	Part-time	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	51,810	81.8%	51,810	81.8%
	Total	96	0.2%	29	0.0%	63,195	99.8%	63,320	100.0%
2-year public institutions	Full-time	39,907	14.5%	14,560	5.3%	52,223	19.0%	106,690	38.7%
	Part-time	362	0.1%	102	0.0%	168,412	61.1%	168,876	61.3%
	Total	40,269	14.6%	14,662	5.3%	220,635	80.1%	275,566	100.0%
2-year private nonprofit institutions	Full-time	57	2.8%	30	1.4%	943	45.5%	1,030	49.7%
	Part-time	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	1,037	50.1%	1,041	50.3%
	Total	60	2.9%	31	1.5%	1,980	95.6%	2,071	100.0%
2-year for-profit institutions	Full-time	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	4,527	44.1%	4,530	44.2%
	Part-time	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5,725	55.8%	5,725	55.8%
	Total	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	10,252	100.0%	10,255	100.0%
All institutions	Full-time	319,040	23.3%	136,044	9.9%	346,251	25.3%	801,335	58.5%
	Part-time	6,648	0.5%	2,098	0.2%	558,883	40.8%	567,629	41.5%
	Total	325,688	23.8%	138,142	10.1%	905,134	66.1%	1,368,964	100.0%

Note: The data cover full- and part-time medical and nonmedical staff who perform faculty duties like instruction, research, and/or public service at 4,277 degree-granting four-year and two-year institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in the Title IV federal student-aid program in the fall of 2017. Medical schools are counted in the data. Non-tenure-track faculty members include adjuncts.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Contract Lengths of Non-Tenure-Track Faculty Members, Fall 2017

More than 45 percent of all non-tenure-track faculty members worked part time and on less-than-annual contracts in the fall of 2017. More than two-thirds of non-tenure-track faculty members at two-year public institutions held that status, a significantly higher share than in any other sector. Non-tenure-track faculty members at two-year and four-year for-profit institutions were more likely than those in other sectors to have multiyear contracts.

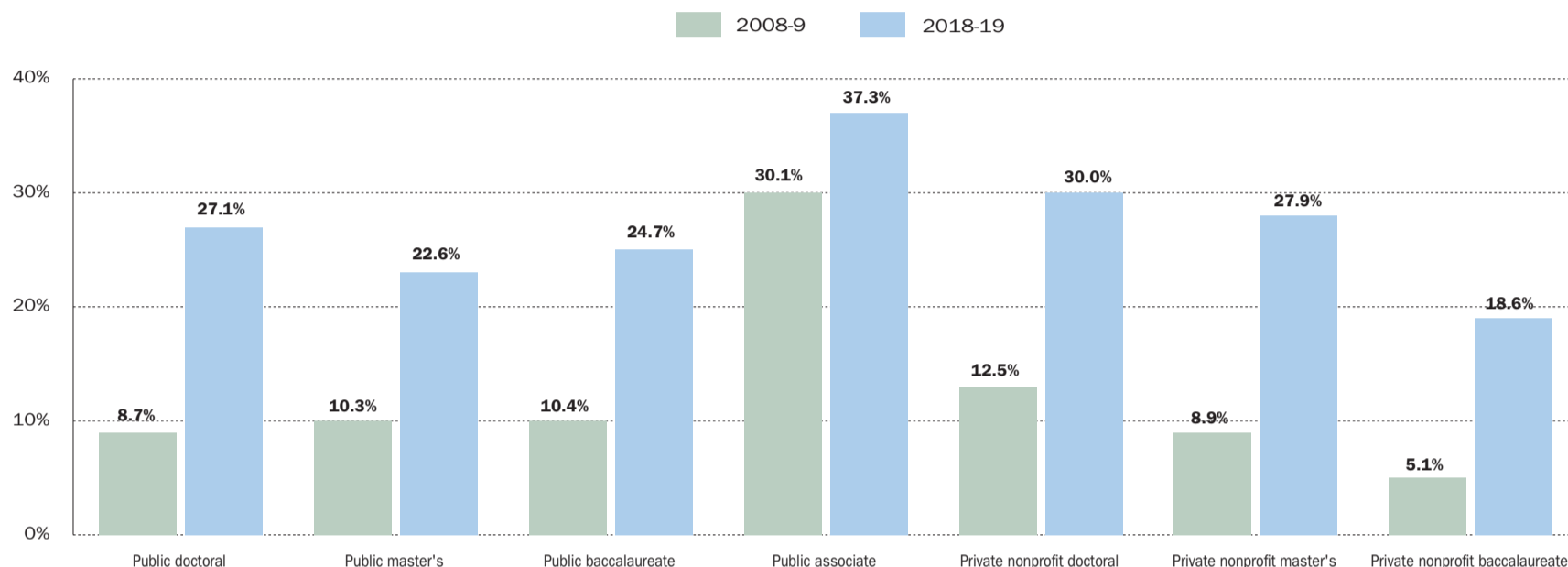
		Multiyear contract	Percent	Annual contract	Percent	Less-than-annual contract	Percent	All faculty not on tenure track/ no tenure system	Percent
4-year public institutions	Full-time	53,699	15.5%	101,845	29.4%	7,715	2.2%	163,259	47.2%
	Part-time	21,726	6.3%	40,497	11.7%	120,537	34.8%	182,760	52.8%
	Total	75,425	21.8%	142,342	41.1%	128,252	37.1%	346,019	100.0%
4-year private nonprofit institutions	Full-time	48,226	18.3%	62,030	23.6%	3,658	1.4%	113,914	43.3%
	Part-time	14,058	5.3%	22,232	8.5%	112,849	42.9%	149,139	56.7%
	Total	62,284	23.7%	84,262	32.0%	116,507	44.3%	263,053	100.0%
4-year for-profit institutions	Full-time	9,335	14.8%	1,516	2.4%	534	0.8%	11,385	18.0%
	Part-time	26,042	41.2%	1,529	2.4%	24,239	38.4%	51,810	82.0%
	Total	35,377	56.0%	3,045	4.8%	24,773	39.2%	63,195	100.0%
2-year public institutions	Full-time	7,787	3.5%	39,340	17.8%	5,096	2.3%	52,223	23.7%
	Part-time	9,984	4.5%	9,126	4.1%	149,302	67.7%	168,412	76.3%
	Total	17,771	8.1%	48,466	22.0%	154,398	70.0%	220,635	100.0%
2-year private nonprofit institutions	Full-time	565	28.5%	336	17.0%	42	2.1%	943	47.6%
	Part-time	261	13.2%	96	4.8%	680	34.3%	1,037	52.4%
	Total	826	41.7%	432	21.8%	722	36.5%	1,980	100.0%
2-year for-profit institutions	Full-time	3,854	37.6%	218	2.1%	455	4.4%	4,527	44.2%
	Part-time	3,220	31.4%	122	1.2%	2,383	23.2%	5,725	55.8%
	Total	7,074	69.0%	340	3.3%	2,838	27.7%	10,252	100.0%
All institutions	Full-time	123,466	13.6%	205,285	22.7%	17,500	1.9%	346,251	38.3%
	Part-time	75,291	8.3%	73,602	8.1%	409,990	45.3%	558,883	61.7%
	Total	198,757	22.0%	278,887	30.8%	427,490	47.2%	905,134	100.0%

Note: The data cover medical and nonmedical staff who perform faculty duties like instruction, research, and/or public service at 4,277 degree-granting institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in the Title IV federal student-aid program, and who have neither tenured nor tenure-track status, or who work at colleges with no tenure system. Medical schools are counted in the data. Employees with multiyear contracts include those with continuing contracts or indefinite at-will employment agreements. Non-tenure-track faculty members include adjuncts.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Change in Percentages of Full-Time Faculty Members Who Were Non-Tenure-Track, by Institutional Classification, 2008-9 and 2018-19

Among public institutions, the greatest percentage-point change from 2008-9 to 2018-19 in the representation of non-tenure-track full-time faculty members occurred at the doctoral level, with a rise of more than 18 percentage points. Among private nonprofit institutions, the greatest change over the decade occurred at the master's level, with a rise of 19 percentage points.



Note: Figures cover 870 institutions that submitted data for both 2008-9 and 2018-19. Adjustments were made for institutions that combined during the decade. Institutions were categorized based on their status during the 2018-19 survey. More data on faculty are at <https://www.aaup.org/our-work/research/FCS>.

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors, Faculty Compensation Survey

Paid for and created by Babson College

Five ways to support an entrepreneurial ecosystem at your college or university

By Dr. Stephen Spinelli, Jr., President, Babson College

The pace of change in the world and workplace is accelerating, and every industry, including higher education, is being disrupted. Disruption and change create new opportunities for entrepreneurship. Colleges and universities that cultivate a multidimensional entrepreneurial ecosystem can position themselves to thrive in a challenging and changing marketplace.

Today, the world needs entrepreneurship more than ever. Entrepreneurial leaders are nimble, opportunity-driven, innovative problem-solvers, and growth-oriented. They possess qualities and skills that make them particularly valuable as the nature of work rapidly and constantly evolves.

At Babson College, where I serve as president, entrepreneurship is central to our mission and embedded in our culture. Our students, faculty, staff and alumni learn an entrepreneurial mindset. Our unique ecosystem extends to 120 countries around the world through a network of local and global partnerships, academic and co-curricular opportunities, and nearly 42,000 alumni and friends.

This entrepreneurial ecosystem enhances the student experience, fosters strong industry and alumni connections, and makes Babson a great place to teach and work. It is also a key differentiator at a time

when traditional higher education models are in jeopardy. Our graduates get and create jobs.

The tumultuous state of higher education is front-page news as colleges and universities close, consolidate, and grapple with foreboding market dynamics. Stagnant high school graduation rates in the United States, international tensions, diminished government spending and support, increased regulatory and technology costs, and squeezed personal incomes — coupled with a fundamental questioning of the value of a college education — have brought higher education to the precipice. Since 2016, more than 100 colleges and universities in the United States have closed.

As colleges and universities prepare for the future, developing an entrepreneurial ecosystem can improve the odds of surviving and succeeding in the age of disruption. Here are a few key lessons learned in establishing an effective entrepreneurial ecosystem:

1. Experiment

Try, fail quickly, learn, and adjust. The iterative, action-oriented nature of entrepreneurship education teaches that failure is neither permanent nor defining. Experiment with your curriculum; introduce new experiential learning opportunities; engage with industry in ways

that excite them; explore new connection points with alumni through continuous learning opportunities, ambassador programs or student engagement like recruiting and coaching. Experimentation is a fundamental component of the entrepreneurial process and often produces the most fruitful and unexpected outcomes. It is also a pathway for leaders to emerge. Trustees and faculty who understand industry dynamics will support you.

2. Support Entrepreneurial Leaders

As organizations work to meet the needs of students and transform their business models, they must embrace change and innovate with an eye toward the future. Entrepreneurial thinking and leadership is essential at all levels. Promote a culture of inquisitiveness, experimentation, and critical thinking. Normalize transformational thinking by rewarding experimentation and supporting failure. Deploy those ideas — and elevate those leaders and thinkers — with actionable strategies and appropriate resources.

3. Collaborate

Entrepreneurship is inherently collaborative. Internally, it produces efficiencies, builds relationships and strengthens the learning environment for faculty and students.

Externally, by identifying and pursuing strategic partnerships with individuals and institutions — whether academic, industry, non-profit, community or government — colleges and universities can create a multidimensional education ecosystem that supports a constellation of enhanced educational offerings at lower costs. Select partners with complementary strengths, programs or services, and common overarching values and core principles. And remember that diversity among partnering organizations enhances the overall value of the collaboration.

4. Build Lifelong Connections

Collaboration and leadership within an ecosystem combine to create powerful lifelong connections that will sustain institutions, stakeholders and society. The educational experience is no longer linear. It is not limited to a four-year experience with a defined beginning and end. Rather, students seek a long-term, ongoing relationship with education, one with many connection points over the course of their lives. A strong entrepreneurial ecosystem incorporates engagement and learning opportunities that extend beyond classroom and campus. Delivery can be in both degree and non-degree modules.

5. Be Market Facing

The entrepreneurial mindset is about opportunity recognition. Despite the serious headwinds that colleges and universities are facing, ultimately there remains a desire and an imperative for learning and knowledge. Constant change means there is a need for new knowledge all the time. That's expanding market demand. Develop a keen understanding of what students and employers are seeking and explore ways to change the array of resources you have or can get to meet that demand. Your ecosystem partners will be important sources of data.

Entrepreneurial Thought & Action is the central tenet of the Babson academic experience. It is a way of thinking, reasoning, and acting that is opportunity obsessed, holistic in nature, and leadership balanced for the purpose of creating and capturing value. The ecosystem factors outlined represent a blend of design thinking and mechanics, ideation and operations. They represent thought and action.

By putting in place the conditions to support a robust entrepreneurial ecosystem, colleges and universities can create value for their stakeholders and lay the groundwork for ongoing innovation and success.



BABSON

This content was paid for and created by Babson College. The editorial staff of *The Chronicle* had no role in its preparation.

THE PROFESSION

FACULTY

Colleges With the Lowest and Highest Numbers of Full-Time-Equivalent Students per Tenured or Tenure-Track Professor, 2016-17

Even though nearly a third of full-time instructional staff members at four-year public and private nonprofit institutions had no tenure status in the fall of 2016, at many colleges, students had a high chance of being taught at some point by tenured or tenure-track professors. Certain small private nonprofit institutions like Marlboro College, in Vermont, and Sweet Briar College, in Virginia, had comparatively high numbers of tenured or tenure-track faculty members for full-time-equivalent enrollment in 2016-17. **See data for more colleges at <https://chronicle.com/article/tenuredperFTE2016>.**

	Total full-time-equivalent enrollment	Tenured faculty members	Tenure-track faculty members	Percentage of all full-time instructional-staff members who are tenured or on the tenure track	Number of FTE students per full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty member
4-year public institutions					
Lowest numbers of FTE students per full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty member					
1. U. of Tennessee Health Science Center at Memphis	3,102	316	119	35.9%	7.1
2. State U. of New York Downstate Medical Center	1,794	146	100	65.3%	7.3
3. State U. of New York Upstate Medical U.	1,495	163	41	49.3%	7.3
4. U. of Colorado at Denver	18,061	591	1,739	60.8%	7.8
5. U. of Texas Medical Branch	3,539	240	113	75.8%	10.0
6. U. of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	4,601	272	162	25.8%	10.6
7. U. of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	3,541	255	58	38.2%	11.3
8. U. of Maryland at Baltimore	6,707	371	134	29.8%	13.3
9. U. of Alabama at Birmingham	18,017	808	526	58.7%	13.5
10. New College of Florida	963	52	19	91.0%	13.6
11. St. Mary's College of Maryland	1,716	95	27	85.3%	14.1
12. Montana Technological U.	2,009	61	75	88.3%	14.8
13. U. of Nebraska Medical Center	3,980	93	173	56.1%	15.0
14. West Virginia U. Institute of Technology	1,111	38	34	75.8%	15.4
15. New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	1,805	70	46	85.9%	15.6
Highest numbers of FTE students per full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty member					
679. Florida Gulf Coast U.	12,695	4	—	0.9%	3,173.8
678. U. of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	372	—	1	5.0%	372.0
677. U of Arkansas at Fort Smith	5,253	19	—	8.1%	276.5
676. Vincennes U.	9,427	48	22	34.7%	134.7
675. Kent State U.-Geauga	1,180	7	2	23.1%	131.1
Over all for 679 institutions	7,346,618	172,885	70,695	68.8%	30.2
4-year private nonprofit institutions					
Lowest numbers of FTE students per full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty member					
1. Yale U.	14,738	1,020	1,044	73.8%	7.1
2. Marlboro College	201	22	6	87.5%	7.2
3. California Institute of Technology	2,240	243	48	87.1%	7.7
4. Cottey College	285	20	16	97.3%	7.9
5. Johns Hopkins U.	23,958	1,061	1,862	79.9%	8.2
6. Williams College	2,126	186	55	80.6%	8.8
7. Gallaudet U.	1,418	108	51	87.4%	8.9
8. Sweet Briar College	332	31	6	59.7%	9.0
9. Antioch College	217	2	22	70.6%	9.0
10. Harvey Mudd College	823	68	23	86.7%	9.0
11. Pomona College	1,671	149	31	82.9%	9.3
12. Duke U.	15,335	1,271	369	44.0%	9.4
13. St. John's College (Md.)	558	43	16	100.0%	9.5
14. U. of Rochester	11,617	578	644	56.5%	9.5
15. Washington and Lee U.	2,016	159	46	84.0%	9.8
Highest numbers of FTE students per full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty member					
738. Liberty U.	61,590	9	8	1.0%	3,622.9
737. Curry College	2,628	1	—	1.0%	2,628.0
736. Tusculum U.	1,743	1	—	1.5%	1,743.0
735. East Texas Baptist U.	1,316	1	—	1.5%	1,316.0
734. Hawaii Pacific U.	3,283	3	—	2.0%	1,094.3
Over all for 738 institutions	2,737,034	84,184	37,115	66.7%	22.6

Note: Only four-year public and private nonprofit degree-granting institutions that had tenure systems in 2016-17 and were eligible to participate in the federal Title IV student financial-aid program were considered for this analysis. Colleges with fewer than 200 full-time-equivalent undergraduates in 2016-17 or fewer than 10 full-time instructional-staff members in the fall of 2016 were excluded. The number of full-time-equivalent, or FTE, students is the sum of the numbers of full-time-equivalent undergraduate, graduate, and doctor-of-professional-practice students in the 2016-17 academic year. The U.S. Department of Education estimated the FTE numbers using formulas based on the total number of credit or contact hours of students at the institution. Most colleges accepted those estimates as an accurate assessment; in some cases, colleges disagreed with the estimates and reported their own figures, which are used here. Tenured and tenure-track faculty members were counted only if they were full-time instructional-staff members in the fall of 2016. Part-time faculty members, who carry a substantial part of the teaching load at many institutions, were not considered. A college where 100 percent of full-time faculty members are tenured or tenure-track may still have numerous courses taught by part-time adjunct professors. The absence of data is represented by a dash. Institutions are ranked by the lowest to highest number of FTE students per full-time tenured or tenure-track faculty member. The numbers of FTE students per tenured or tenure-track faculty members are rounded, but institutions were ranked before rounding. Tied institutions are listed alphabetically.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Characteristics of Adjunct Faculty Members, 2018

Adjunct faculty members in 2018 were likely to be over age 40, to have a master's as their highest degree, and to teach one or two courses at a single institution.

Age	
Under 40	28%
40 to 54	32%
55 to 69	34%
70 and older	6%
Highest degree	
Doctorate	32%
Master's	56%
Professional/other terminal	6%
Bachelor's	5%
Number of institutions at which they teach	
1	74%
2	19%
3 to 6	7%
Number of courses (if teaching at 1 institution)	
1	35%
2	35%
3 or more	28%
Number of courses (if teaching at 2 or more institutions)	
2	16%
3 or 4	44%
5 or more	39%
Annual household income for single adjuncts	
Less than \$50,000	65%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	23%
\$100,000 or more	6%

Note: Data are based on an online survey of 502 adjunct faculty members working in all sectors of higher education. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding and because the percentage of adjuncts who hadn't taught a course in the previous semester was omitted.

SOURCE: 2018 Adjunct Faculty Survey, TIAA Institute

Median Salaries of Chief Academic Officers, 2018-19

Private nonprofit independent doctoral institutions had the highest median salary for chief academic officers — nearly \$30,000 more than the median at public doctoral institutions. At associate institutions, median salaries for chief academic officers were below \$150,000 a year.

	Public institutions	Private nonprofit independent institutions	Religiously affiliated institutions
Doctoral	\$363,850	\$393,688	\$290,000
Master's	\$210,868	\$234,397	\$185,000
Baccalaureate	\$154,246	\$207,050	\$165,000
Associate with academic ranks	\$145,000	—	—
Associate without academic ranks	\$130,266	—	—

Note: Median salaries are based on reports from 631 institutions. In one case in which supplemental pay far exceeded base pay, the salary figure used in the analysis included supplemental pay. A dash indicates that no data were reported. More data on executive and faculty salaries are at <https://www.aaup.org/our-work/research/FCS>.

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors, Faculty Compensation Survey

Goals That Faculty Members Strongly Agree Are Part of Their Roles in Undergraduate Education, 2016-17

Non-STEM faculty members were more likely than their STEM counterparts to strongly agree that they play a role in helping students develop moral character. STEM faculty members were more likely to strongly agree that it's their responsibility to prepare students for employment.

	Non-STEM faculty members	STEM faculty members
Promote ability to write effectively	77.8%	61.1%
Prepare for employment after college	66.4%	76.3%
Teach tolerance and respect for different beliefs	64.7%	40.0%
Prepare for graduate or advanced education	57.1%	71.8%
Enhance knowledge of and appreciation for other racial/ethnic groups	51.1%	27.4%
Encourage to become agents of social change	42.9%	23.2%
Develop moral character	41.6%	35.8%
Help develop personal values	40.1%	29.6%
Provide for emotional development	29.1%	21.1%

Note: Results are based on survey responses from 20,771 full-time undergraduate faculty members representing 143 baccalaureate institutions, and were weighted to be representative. "STEM" refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. The survey report is at <https://heri.ucla.edu/monographs/HERI-FAC2017-monograph.pdf>.

SOURCE: Higher Education Research Institute, University of California at Los Angeles, "Undergraduate Teaching Faculty: The HERI Faculty Survey 2016-2017"

Average Pay per Standard Course Section, 2017-18

The average amount paid to part-time faculty members for a standard three-credit course was highest at religiously affiliated doctoral institutions.

	Public institutions	Private independent institutions	Religiously affiliated institutions
Doctoral	\$4,974	\$4,105	\$5,858
Master's	\$3,254	\$4,174	\$3,245
Baccalaureate	\$5,011	\$4,525	\$2,925
Associate with academic ranks	\$4,070	—	—
Associate without academic ranks	\$2,474	—	—
All combined	\$3,998	\$4,218	\$3,450

Note: Average amounts paid for standard course sections are based on reports from 335 institutions. A standard course section is an organized, credit-offering undergraduate course that generally awards three credits upon completion. Distance-learning courses were excluded. A dash indicates that no data were reported or that data came from too few institutions to be statistically valid. More data are at <https://www.aaup.org/our-work/research/FCS>.

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors, Faculty Compensation Survey

Median Salaries of Chief Financial Officers, 2018-19

Private independent doctoral institutions had the highest median salary for chief financial officers — more than \$70,000 greater than the median at public doctoral institutions.

	Public institutions	Private independent institutions	Religiously affiliated institutions
Doctoral	\$295,200	\$366,000	\$200,000
Master's	\$189,350	\$237,000	\$188,769
Baccalaureate	\$133,752	\$210,826	\$165,420
Associate with academic ranks	\$133,737	—	—
Associate without academic ranks	\$129,346	—	—

Note: Median salaries are based on reports from 602 institutions. A dash indicates that no data were reported. More salary data are at <https://www.aaup.org/our-work/research/FCS>.

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors, Faculty Compensation Survey

THE PROFESSION

ADMINISTRATORS

Highest- to Lowest-Paid Noninstructional Employees at Colleges, by Sector, 2017-18

Four-year and two-year colleges across the country employed more than 1.5 million full-time workers in noninstructional roles in 2017-18. Of the 13 noninstructional job categories, only managers at four-year institutions made an average of more than \$100,000 a year. The job category with the most workers across all six sectors was office and administrative-support employees, followed by managers and service workers.

	Average number of employees	Average pay per employee
4-year public (735 colleges)		
1. Management	137	\$107,467
2. Public service	11	\$70,865
3. Research	43	\$67,918
4. Computer, engineering, and science	144	\$65,996
5. Business and financial operations	137	\$62,736
6. Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	97	\$61,306
7. Health-care practitioners and technical	37	\$60,921
8. Librarians, curators, archivists, and academic-affairs and other education services	90	\$54,886
9. Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	61	\$49,104
10. Production, transportation, and material moving	14	\$47,767
11. Sales and related	3	\$41,483
12. Office and administrative support	201	\$41,112
13. Service	139	\$36,475
All full-time noninstructional staff	1,115	\$59,924

	Average number of employees	Average pay per employee
4-year private nonprofit (1,559 colleges)		
1. Management	56	\$110,712
2. Public service	1	\$82,112
3. Research	12	\$74,035
4. Computer, engineering, and science	32	\$71,642
5. Business and financial operations	34	\$68,159
6. Health-care practitioners and technical	6	\$61,930
7. Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	32	\$58,425
8. Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11	\$55,498
9. Librarians, curators, archivists, and academic-affairs and other education services	32	\$53,349
10. Production, transportation, and material moving	2	\$45,693
11. Office and administrative support	58	\$44,228
12. Sales and related	2	\$44,328
13. Service	38	\$38,628
All full-time noninstructional staff	315	\$64,974

	Average number of employees	Average pay per employee
4-year for-profit (459 colleges)		
1. Management	17	\$100,962
2. Computer, engineering, and science	4	\$70,688
3. Research	0	\$64,921
4. Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	9	\$55,463
5. Sales and related	6	\$55,150
6. Business and financial operations	9	\$54,717
7. Health-care practitioners and technical	0	\$54,630
8. Public service	0	\$52,776
9. Librarians, curators, archivists, and academic-affairs and other education services	19	\$50,298
10. Office and administrative support	15	\$44,132
11. Production, transportation, and material moving	0	\$40,626
12. Service	3	\$34,369
13. Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1	\$31,633
All full-time noninstructional staff	82	\$61,127

	Average number of employees	Average pay per employee
2-year public (873 colleges)		
1. Management	34	\$89,845
2. Research	0	\$66,523
3. Computer, engineering, and science	14	\$60,747
4. Business and financial operations	16	\$55,922
5. Health-care practitioners and technical	1	\$54,160
6. Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	18	\$52,924
7. Public service	1	\$52,923
8. Librarians, curators, archivists, and academic-affairs and other education services	28	\$51,524
9. Production, transportation, and material moving	1	\$50,596
10. Sales and related	1	\$46,242
11. Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6	\$45,865
12. Office and administrative support	52	\$43,278
13. Service	26	\$40,279
All full-time noninstructional staff	198	\$55,467

	Average number of employees	Average pay per employee
2-year private nonprofit (98 colleges)		
1. Business and financial operations	2	\$83,935
2. Management	8	\$83,362
3. Computer, engineering, and science	1	\$66,411
4. Research	0	\$52,156
5. Production, transportation, and material moving	0	\$48,607
6. Health-care practitioners and technical	0	\$48,557
7. Librarians, curators, archivists, and academic-affairs and other education services	15	\$44,334
8. Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	\$42,423
9. Sales and related	5	\$42,208
10. Office and administrative support	5	\$37,329
11. Public service	0	\$35,803
12. Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1	\$34,333
13. Service	1	\$33,842
All full-time noninstructional staff	39	\$52,945

	Average number of employees	Average pay per employee
2-year for-profit (502 colleges)		
1. Management	5	\$80,355
2. Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	\$58,725
3. Research	0	\$57,903
4. Computer, engineering, and science	0	\$51,098
5. Public service	0	\$48,650
6. Business and financial operations	2	\$48,021
7. Sales and related	2	\$46,583
8. Librarians, curators, archivists, and academic-affairs and other education services	4	\$44,779
9. Health-care practitioners and technical	0	\$40,283
10. Office and administrative support	4	\$37,014
11. Service	0	\$32,025
12. Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	0	\$31,651
13. Production, transportation, and material moving	0	\$29,030
All full-time noninstructional staff	20	\$53,378

Note: Data cover salaries for full-time noninstructional, nonmedical staff members at degree-granting higher-education institutions in the United States that were eligible to receive Title IV federal financial aid in 2017-18. Although in some instances the average number of workers in a particular category in a sector rounded to zero, average salaries were available because there were several such workers across the sector. For each sector, job categories are ranked from highest to lowest average pay.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Highly Paid Administrators and Faculty Members at 4-Year Private Nonprofit Colleges, 2016

Coaches, professors of medicine, chief investment officers, provosts, and general counsels were among the three most highly compensated nonpresidential employees identified by colleges on the 990 forms that they were required to submit to the Internal Revenue Service for the 2016 calendar year. Among those three highest-paid non-chief executives at each institution, two coaches, one leader of a university investment fund, and one professor of medicine were reported as having earned more than \$5 million. **The three top-paid employees at 500 private nonprofit colleges, along with the compensation for chief executives, can be found at <https://www.chronicle.com/interactives/executive-compensation>.**

	Position in 2016	Institution	Total compensation	
Academics				
1.	Thomas G. Burish	provost	U. of Notre Dame	\$2,407,561
2.	Daniel I.H. Linzer	provost	Northwestern U.	\$2,001,380
3.	William A. Sahlman	professor of business administration	Harvard U.	\$1,831,189
4.	Teresa M. Amabile	professor of business administration	Harvard U.	\$1,762,430
5.	Ilker Baybars	dean of Carnegie Mellon Qatar	Carnegie Mellon U.	\$1,295,296
6.	Shahram Sarkani	director and professor of the engineering program EMSE Online	George Washington U.	\$1,003,500
7.	Mark Thompson	executive vice president & provost	Quinnipiac U.	\$737,588
8.	Donna Rapaccioli	dean of Gabelli School of Business	Fordham U.	\$695,257
9.	George McLendon	former provost and a professor emeritus of chemistry	Rice U.	\$668,741
10.	Scott A. Bass	provost	American U.	\$633,974
11.	Patrick G. Maggitti	provost	Villanova U.	\$628,482
12.	Tim Marshall	provost	New School	\$603,893
13.	David R. Harris	provost and senior vice president	Tufts U.	\$594,973
14.	George Korfiatis	provost	Stevens Institute of Technology	\$577,935
15.	Steven A.N. Goldstein	professor of biochemistry and former provost	Brandeis U.	\$569,745
16.	Frances Bronet	provost and senior vice president for academic affairs	Illinois Institute of Technology	\$562,426
17.	Larry A. Robinson	provost and executive vice president	Seton Hall U.	\$550,809
18.	Vernon L. Smith	professor of economics and law and Nobel laureate	Chapman U.	\$542,523
19.	Patrick V. Farrell	provost and vice president for academic affairs	Lehigh U.	\$534,945
20.	Stephen Flavin	vice president for academic and corporate development	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	\$514,253
Athletics				
1.	Arthur Briles	head football coach who was fired	Baylor U.	\$17,844,956
2.	Michael W. Krzyzewski	head men's basketball coach	Duke U.	\$5,748,392
3.	Gary A. Patterson	head football coach	Texas Christian U.	\$4,792,242
4.	Johnny Dawkins	head men's basketball coach	Stanford U.	\$4,394,592
5.	James P. Dixon	head men's basketball coach	Texas Christian U.	\$4,144,586
Finance				
1.	Stephen J. Blyth	president and chief executive of Harvard Management Company, and part-time faculty member	Harvard U.	\$6,778,160
2.	Scott C. Malpass	vice president and chief investment officer	U. of Notre Dame	\$4,491,381
3.	David F. Swensen	chief investment officer	Yale U.	\$4,439,552
4.	Nirmal Narvekar	chief executive of Columbia University Investment Management Company	Columbia U.	\$4,283,021
5.	Peter Holland	chief investment officer and then chief executive of Columbia University Investment Management Company	Columbia U.	\$4,168,109
6.	Robert F. Wallace	president and chief executive of Stanford Management Company	Stanford U.	\$3,342,923
7.	Dean J. Takahashi	senior director of investments	Yale U.	\$3,271,933
8.	Neal F. Triplett	chief investment officer	Duke U.	\$3,239,314
9.	Andrew K. Golden	president of Princeton University Investment Company	Princeton U.	\$3,235,691
10.	Louis G. Marcoccia	executive vice president and chief financial officer	Syracuse U.	\$3,214,817
Law				
1.	Mary Jo Dively	vice president and general counsel	Carnegie Mellon U.	\$1,156,508
2.	Ralph C. Martin II	senior vice president and general counsel	Northeastern U.	\$796,010
3.	Elizabeth Keefer	senior vice president of administration, general counsel, and secretary	Case Western Reserve U.	\$736,899
4.	Andrew J. Lauer	vice president for legal affairs, secretary, and general counsel	Yeshiva U.	\$639,241
5.	Claudio Grossman	dean of the Washington College Law and a law professor	American U.	\$530,204
Medicine				
1.	Zev Rosenwaks	professor of reproductive medicine and infertility	Cornell U.	\$7,193,540
2.	David N. Silvers	professor of dermatology and director of the Dermatopathology Laboratory	Columbia U.	\$4,654,484
3.	Hey Joo Kang	associate professor of clinical obstetrics and gynecology and reproductive medicine	Cornell U.	\$4,408,394
4.	Steven Spandorfer	associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology and reproductive medicine	Cornell U.	\$3,810,565
5.	Ronnie Hershman	clinical instructor in cardiology	New York U.	\$3,800,761

Note: Included in the analysis are the private nonprofit baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral degree-granting institutions that are eligible to participate in Title IV federal aid programs, that primarily award baccalaureate degrees or above, and that had the 500 largest endowments, as reported to the U.S. Department of Education for 2016. Some private nonprofit universities cite a religious exemption from filing the Form 990 to the Internal Revenue Service and were therefore excluded. Chief executives and former chief executives were excluded from the rankings above. The table shows the administrators and faculty members who were listed among the three highest-paid non-chief executives at their institutions on the 990 forms covering the 2016 calendar year, and it ranks them within five categories. Those employees were not necessarily the highest paid over all in their categories because highly paid employees who were not among the top three at their institutions or who were not within the group of 500 colleges in the comparison were not part of the analysis. Job titles are from Form 990s, Schedule J; more detail about some positions was gathered from university websites. Some positions were not held for the entire year. Total compensation is the sum of base pay, bonus and incentive pay, other reportable compensation, and nontaxable benefits. Retirement and other deferred compensation is not included in the total.

SOURCES: Chronicle analysis of Internal Revenue Service data, first published in *The Chronicle's* interactive database "Executive Compensation at Private and Public Colleges"

THE PROFESSION

CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Highest-Paid Chief Executives at Public Colleges, 2018

Seventeen presidents or chancellors of public universities or systems had total compensation of \$1 million or more in the 2018 calendar year. Five of those 17 top-paid executives led a university system or institution in Texas, and two each led institutions in Florida, Kentucky, and South Carolina. Almost half of the earnings of the highest-paid leader, William H. McRaven of the University of Texas system, came from a payout of nearly \$1.3 million in deferred compensation. Eleven of the 50 highest-paid leaders were women, up from nine in the 2016-17 fiscal year. **See more data at <https://www.chronicle.com/interactives/executive-compensation>.**

Rank	Chief executive	Institution	Total compensation	Base salary	Base salary as percent of total compensation
1.	William H. McRaven*	U. of Texas system	\$2,578,609	\$600,413	23.3%
2.	Michael K. Young	Texas A&M U. at College Station	\$1,893,740	\$1,000,000	52.8%
3.	Eric J. Barron	Pennsylvania State U. at University Park	\$1,854,881	\$834,364	45.0%
4.	Eli Capilouto	U. of Kentucky	\$1,534,806	\$821,896	53.6%
5.	Renu Khator	U. of Houston	\$1,399,581	\$790,949	56.5%
6.	John Sharp	Texas A&M U. system office	\$1,358,440	\$900,000	66.3%
7.	Robert L. Duncan*	Texas Tech U. system	\$1,351,282	\$387,900	28.7%
8.	G.P. (Bud) Peterson	Georgia Institute of Technology	\$1,240,232	\$691,544	55.8%
9.	Michael V. Drake	Ohio State U.	\$1,206,751	\$856,041	70.9%
10.	Michael M. Crow	Arizona State U.	\$1,148,457	\$686,538	59.8%
11.	W. Kent Fuchs	U. of Florida	\$1,131,114	\$892,539	78.9%
12.	Anthony A. Frank	Colorado State U. at Fort Collins	\$1,110,339	\$612,500	55.2%
13.	Ana Mari Cauce	U. of Washington	\$1,071,083	\$724,473	67.6%
14.	Gregory Postel*	U. of Louisville	\$1,061,435	\$942,524	88.8%
15.	Harris Pastides	U. of South Carolina at Columbia	\$1,046,899	\$878,831	84.0%
16.	John E. Thrasher	Florida State U.	\$1,030,928	\$573,458	55.6%
17.	James P. Clements	Clemson U.	\$1,016,773	\$901,730	88.7%
18.	David W. Pershing*	U. of Utah	\$991,381	\$523,518	52.8%
19.	Tedd L. Mitchell*	Texas Tech U. system	\$982,692	\$520,977	53.0%
20.	Brian McCall	Texas State U. system	\$969,410	\$646,698	66.7%
21.	Teresa A. Sullivan*	U. of Virginia	\$968,341	\$651,601	67.3%
22.	Robert C. Robbins	U. of Arizona	\$934,646	\$834,615	89.3%
23.	Gregory L. Fenves	U. of Texas at Austin	\$914,355	\$750,240	82.1%
24.	Michael A. McRobbie	Indiana U. system	\$909,185	\$622,874	68.5%
25.	E. Gordon Gee	West Virginia U.	\$902,952	\$794,664	88.0%
26.	Judy L. Genshaft	U. of South Florida	\$901,866	\$503,899	55.9%
27.	Ruth Watkins*	U. of Utah	\$894,728	\$547,098	61.2%
28.	Margaret Spellings	U. of North Carolina system	\$893,631	\$775,000	86.7%
29.	Richard Englert	Temple U.	\$875,616	\$762,500	87.1%
30.	Robert L. Barchi	Rutgers U.	\$870,644	\$705,305	81.0%
31.	Carol L. Folt	U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	\$869,663	\$721,089	82.9%
32.	Susan Herbst	U. of Connecticut	\$869,358	\$675,226	77.7%
33.	W. Randolph Woodson	North Carolina State U.	\$866,723	\$656,315	75.7%
34.	Jeffrey P. Gold	U. of Nebraska at Omaha	\$849,775	\$838,661	98.7%
35.	Mark S. Schlissel	U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	\$848,505	\$823,981	97.1%
36.	Brooks A. Keel	Augusta U.	\$841,848	\$831,227	98.7%
37.	Mitchell E. Daniels Jr.	Purdue U. at West Lafayette	\$836,270	\$425,250	50.9%
38.	Beverly Davenport*	U. of Tennessee at Knoxville	\$821,517	\$197,120	24.0%
39.	Martin T. Meehan	U. of Massachusetts system	\$817,467	\$571,856	70.0%
40.	Randy J. Dunn*	Southern Illinois U. system office	\$802,075	\$583,420	72.7%
41.	Michael H. Schill	U. of Oregon	\$798,285	\$675,000	84.6%
42.	Neville Pinto	U. of Cincinnati	\$788,268	\$669,900	85.0%
43.	Lou Anna K. Simon*	Michigan State U.	\$782,700	\$664,583	84.9%
44.	Rahmat Shoureshi	Portland State U.	\$782,100	\$613,788	78.5%
45.	Michael Rao	Virginia Commonwealth U.	\$778,967	\$569,349	73.1%
46.	Joel S. Bloom	New Jersey Institute of Technology	\$762,884	\$604,991	79.3%
47.	Lesa B. Roe	U. of North Texas system	\$754,350	\$575,000	76.2%
48.	Ali A. Houshmand	Rowan U.	\$753,141	\$577,934	76.7%
49.	Satish K. Tripathi	U. at Buffalo	\$746,808	\$723,470	96.9%
50.	John W. Kelly	Florida Atlantic U.	\$734,694	\$470,914	64.1%

* Served for only part of 2018.

Note: Salary data for 267 chief-executive roles at 226 public colleges and systems were collected as part of *The Chronicle's* annual executive-compensation survey. Rank is for total compensation in the 2018 calendar year. Included in total compensation, in addition to base pay, are bonus pay, nontaxable benefits like medical benefits, severance pay, payouts of deferred compensation, any other reportable pay, and nonpayroll compensation. Not counted is deferred or retirement compensation set aside in the fiscal year to be paid out in later years. The analysis generally includes all public doctoral universities (except U.S. military academies) in the United States as well as all state college and university systems or governing boards with at least three campuses or 50,000 total students enrolled across the system in the most-recent academic year.

Highest-Paid Chief Executives at Private Nonprofit Colleges, 2016

The base salary of the most highly compensated chief executive of a private nonprofit institution in 2016 — Kenneth W. Starr, of Baylor University — represented less than 7 percent of his total compensation. Most of his pay that year originated from a severance agreement. The highest-paid female chief executive was Amy Gutmann, of the University of Pennsylvania, who ranked third on the list. Only eight of the 50 highest-paid chief executives of private nonprofit colleges were women.

See data on more chief executives at <https://www.chronicle.com/interactives/executive-compensation>.

Rank	Chief executive	Institution	Total compensation	Base salary	Base salary as percent of total compensation
1.	Kenneth W. Starr*	Baylor U.	\$4,946,996	\$338,174	6.8%
2.	Lee C. Bollinger	Columbia U.	\$3,927,961	\$1,371,910	34.9%
3.	Amy Gutmann	U. of Pennsylvania	\$3,211,681	\$1,312,971	40.9%
4.	Victor J. Boschini Jr.	Texas Christian U.	\$2,864,303	\$1,090,962	38.1%
5.	Edward Guilliano	New York Institute of Technology	\$2,733,651	\$766,712	28.1%
6.	Nido Qubein	High Point U.	\$2,368,358	\$663,870	28.0%
7.	Stephen C. Ainlay	Union College (N.Y.)	\$2,289,549	\$528,625	23.1%
8.	Paula S. Wallace	Savannah College of Art and Design	\$2,043,120	\$930,889	45.6%
9.	Joel Seligman	U. of Rochester	\$1,990,250	\$1,253,000	63.0%
10.	Julio Frenk	U. of Miami	\$1,861,159	\$1,123,370	60.4%
11.	C.L. Max Nikias	U. of Southern California	\$1,768,947	\$1,331,610	75.3%
12.	Robert A. Brown	Boston U.	\$1,672,442	\$1,012,150	60.5%
13.	Helen G. Drinan	Simmons College	\$1,656,654	\$477,241	28.8%
14.	Robert J. Zimmer	U. of Chicago	\$1,625,136	\$1,090,844	67.1%
15.	Morton O. Schapiro	Northwestern U.	\$1,617,258	\$1,013,556	62.7%
16.	Subra Suresh	Carnegie Mellon U.	\$1,608,582	\$821,047	51.0%
17.	Nariman Farvardin	Stevens Institute of Technology	\$1,583,817	\$734,013	46.3%
18.	John L. Lahey	Quinnipiac U.	\$1,577,816	\$1,060,000	67.2%
19.	Barbara R. Snyder	Case Western Reserve U.	\$1,549,558	\$725,097	46.8%
20.	Andrew Hamilton	New York U.	\$1,540,848	\$1,368,434	88.8%
21.	Stuart Rabinowitz	Hofstra U.	\$1,501,714	\$770,979	51.3%
22.	Shirley Ann Jackson	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	\$1,450,318	\$1,110,000	76.5%
23.	Ronald J. Daniels	Johns Hopkins U.	\$1,438,323	\$1,214,281	84.4%
24.	John J. DeGioia	Georgetown U.	\$1,436,230	\$601,169	41.9%
25.	John A. Fry	Drexel U.	\$1,359,424	\$782,273	57.5%
26.	Charles J. Dougherty*	Duquesne U.	\$1,354,464	\$376,333	27.8%
27.	Ronald R. Thomas*	U. of Puget Sound	\$1,334,180	\$250,309	18.8%
28.	David W. Leebron	Rice U.	\$1,333,175	\$869,764	65.2%
29.	R. Gerald Turner	Southern Methodist U.	\$1,332,101	\$736,561	55.3%
30.	Anne C. Steele*	Muskingum U.	\$1,317,331	\$354,848	26.9%
31.	Joseph E. Aoun	Northeastern U.	\$1,315,272	\$861,213	65.5%
32.	Christina Hull Paxson	Brown U.	\$1,307,049	\$725,074	55.5%
33.	Mark S. Wrighton	Washington U. in St. Louis	\$1,296,952	\$996,654	76.9%
34.	Peter Salovey	Yale U.	\$1,282,777	\$1,012,838	79.0%
35.	Richard H. Brodhead	Duke U.	\$1,273,594	\$994,475	78.1%
36.	Dennis J. Murray*	Marist College	\$1,270,933	\$487,113	38.3%
37.	James L. Doti*	Chapman U.	\$1,266,854	\$591,600	46.7%
38.	Anthony G. Collins	Clarkson U.	\$1,231,838	\$506,595	41.1%
39.	Steven Knapp	George Washington U.	\$1,230,670	\$933,090	75.8%
40.	Daniele Struppa*	Chapman U.	\$1,216,909	\$566,914	46.6%
41.	Robert Fisher	Belmont U.	\$1,199,724	\$992,157	82.7%
42.	John L. Hennessy*	Stanford U.	\$1,185,774	\$1,056,487	89.1%
43.	Wayne Frederick	Howard U.	\$1,177,151	\$1,014,688	86.2%
44.	Philip Hanlon	Dartmouth College	\$1,164,885	\$968,386	83.1%
45.	James W. Wagner*	Emory U.	\$1,138,491	\$1,077,337	94.6%
46.	Michael A. Fitts	Tulane U.	\$1,127,000	\$867,000	76.9%
47.	Hunter R. Rawlings III*	Cornell U.	\$1,119,546	\$704,776	63.0%
48.	Drew Gilpin Faust	Harvard U.	\$1,099,660	\$905,461	82.3%
49.	L. Rafael Reif	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$1,089,227	\$908,515	83.4%
50.	Nathan O. Hatch	Wake Forest U.	\$1,087,580	\$862,932	79.3%

* Served for only part of 2016.

Note: Rank is for total compensation in the 2016 calendar year. Included in total compensation, in addition to base pay, are bonus pay, nontaxable benefits like medical benefits, severance pay, payouts of deferred compensation, and any other reportable pay. Not counted is deferred or retirement compensation set aside in the calendar year to be paid out in later years. *The Chronicle's* analysis is based on data for the private nonprofit baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral institutions that have the 500 largest endowments, as reported to the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, and that primarily award baccalaureate degrees and above. The top-50 list is drawn from data covering 559 presidents and chancellors who served at 501 institutions for all or part of 2016. The average total compensation for leaders in office for the full year at those institutions was \$560,000. Private nonprofit colleges that do not report the value of their endowments to the Education Department were excluded from the analysis. Compensation data were compiled from the Internal Revenue Service's Form 990, which is filed by most private nonprofit entities. Some private nonprofit universities cite a religious exemption from filing the Form 990 and were excluded from the analysis.

THE PROFESSION

CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Median Salaries of College Presidents, 2018-19

Private independent doctoral institutions reported by far the highest median salaries for college presidents — more than \$200,000 more than the median at public doctoral institutions. At the master's and baccalaureate levels, public institutions reported median salaries significantly lower than those at private independent and religiously affiliated institutions.

	Public institutions	Private independent institutions	Religiously affiliated institutions
Doctoral	\$482,125	\$690,200	\$393,300
Master's	\$280,000	\$423,555	\$331,500
Baccalaureate	\$250,000	\$401,057	\$288,972
Associate with academic ranks	\$206,594	—	—
Associate without academic ranks	\$213,150	—	—

Note: Median salaries are based on reports from 634 institutions. In four cases in which supplemental pay far exceeded base pay, the salary figure used in the analysis included supplemental pay. A dash indicates that no data were reported. More data on executive and faculty salaries are at <https://www.aaup.org/our-work/research/FCS>.

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors, Faculty Compensation Survey

Backgrounds of State Higher-Education Executive Officers, 2017

State higher-education executive officers, or SHEEOs, are the most senior leaders of higher education in their states. Of 59 SHEEOs who held office in 2017, 81 percent had postsecondary-education experience.

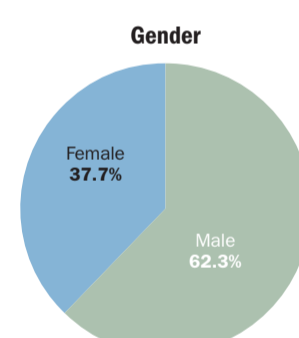
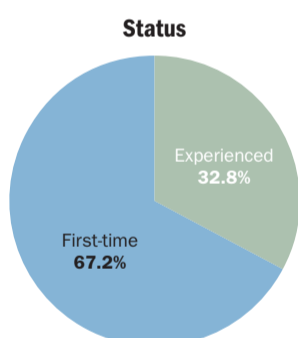
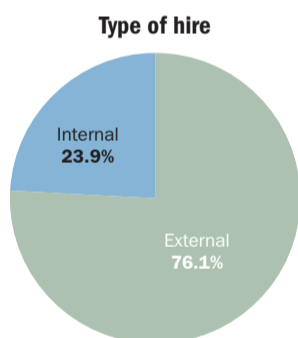
	Percentage
Immediate past job experience	
Postsecondary education	39%
Education policy/politics	36%
Public policy/politics	14%
Business/nonprofits	11%
Final degree attained	
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	59%
Master's degree	21%
J.D.	14%
Bachelor's degree	7%

Note: Data cover nearly all of the 59 state higher-education executive officers, or SHEEOs, who served in 2017. Eight states have two SHEEOs who oversee different sectors of higher education.

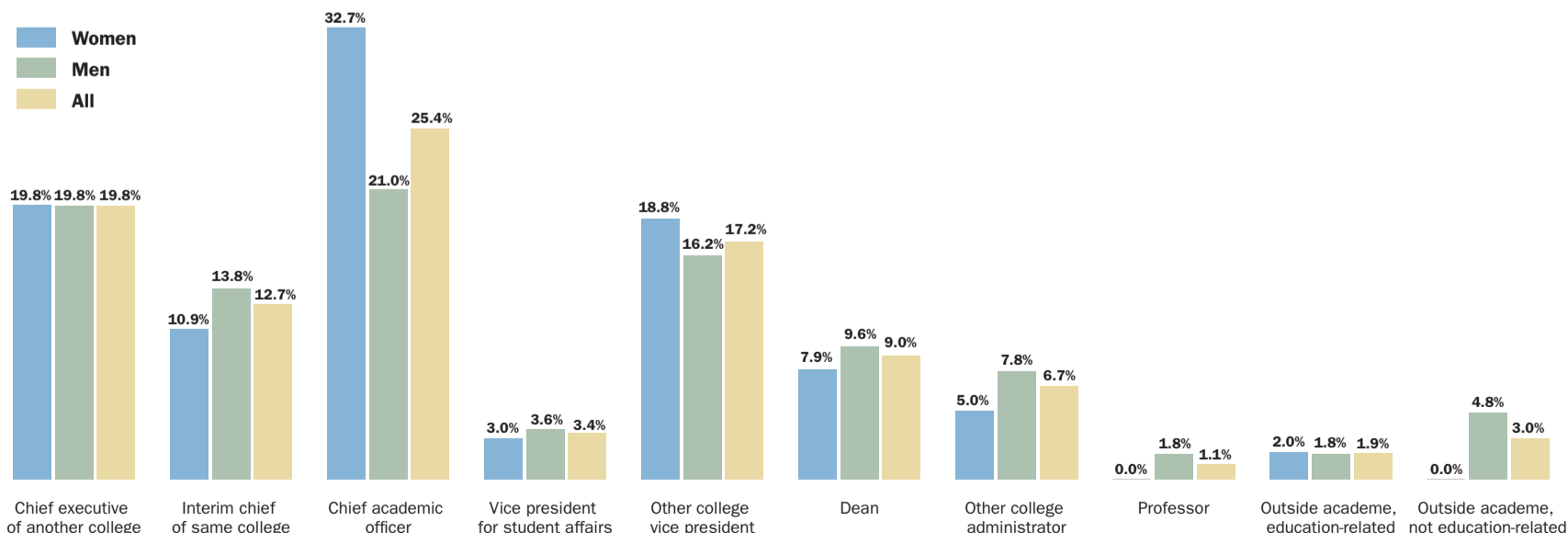
SOURCE: Brandon Bishop, "The Road to the State Higher Education Executive Office: Prior Job Experiences, Degree Attainment, and Minimum Job Qualifications of State Higher Education Executive Officers," State Higher Education Executive Officers Association, January 2019

Background of New Chief Executives at Colleges, 2018-19

More than three-quarters of college presidents or chancellors appointed in the 2018-19 academic year were hired externally, and more than a third were female. Women were far more likely than men to move into the presidential position after serving as chief academic officers, while men were more likely than women to assume the top post after acting as interim chiefs at the same college.



Highest-level recent position



Note: Data were drawn from announcements of 268 appointments of permanent college presidents or chancellors that were submitted to *The Chronicle* or found online and then listed in *The Chronicle's* Gazette section from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019. New chiefs were categorized as "experienced" if they had ever served as permanent or interim chief of any college. "Chief executive of another college" includes interim chiefs at other institutions. "Chief academic officer" includes provosts, vice presidents for academic affairs, and people with similar titles. "Vice president for student affairs" includes vice presidents for student services, enrollment, and similar areas. "Other college vice president" excludes the two aforementioned roles. "Outside academe, not education-related" includes high-level positions in industry, government, and foundations. The highest position in academe was counted for people with multiple roles, even if the person had recently stepped down from that role to take a lower-level position or a post outside academe.

Paid for and created by Edith Cowan University



Restoring Links to Melodies Past

Edith Cowan University scholars work to conserve a prized collection of historical pianos

If the First Fleet piano could talk, it might tell you about its eight-month adventure across the seas from England to Australia, where it arrived as the then-new colony's first piano in 1788. The finely crafted instrument then might go on about the pair of fires it survived, or about how it became the first piano used in lessons in Australia.

Our talking piano could undoubtedly tell you about the pains of aging as well. Historical instruments contain moving parts, ornate inlays, and ivory keys that can disintegrate over the centuries, and are often very hard to replace. Wood rots. Delicate mechanisms can rust or splinter. Sometimes, instruments suffer neglect to the point where they cannot be saved.

So, when Stewart Symonds, a Sydney collector, began looking for a long-term home for the First Fleet piano and 139 other vintage keyboard specimens he owned, he was lucky enough to encounter a kindred spirit — one who is not only an international-award winning fortepianist and educator, but also one with an abiding interest in the conservation of historic keyboard instruments.

That kindred spirit Dr Geoffrey Lancaster, happened to be a research professor at Edith Cowan University. Shortly after joining the faculty in 2015, he alerted ECU to the cultural heritage value of Symonds's collection and suggested the university acquire it.

"Several of the instruments are unique to the world, often by virtue of the fact that they are the only remaining examples of the work of particular makers," Lancaster says. "Or they are rare, or of Australian cultural significance."

Lancaster's interest transcended merely curating the vintage keyboards. Indeed, he wanted the university to exhibit the collection — now part of a larger group of donated keyboards called "Founding Pianos." But he also wanted it to spearhead a program devoted to conserving and/or restoring much of what Symonds spent half a century amassing. What's more, Lancaster saw the opportunity to train a new generation in how to do the work.

As fortepianos (the precursors to the

pianoforte —or what are simply called "pianos" today) and other keyboards of the era most often linked to composers such as Beethoven, Chopin, Mozart, and Schubert continue to grow older, their maintenance has become a pressing issue. Because many are deteriorating from time, disuse, and neglect, the sounds they make are threatened with extinction.

According to Lancaster, who has recorded more than 50 commercially released CDs and is known as one of the world's most accomplished performers on late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century fortepianos, this is a potential tragedy.



"Playing on such instruments is akin to traveling in time," he says.

Nearly 50 years ago as an undergraduate piano student, Lancaster became enchanted by an early nineteenth-century fortepiano he spotted in a Sydney antiques shop. The shop owner had a passion for the dozens of old instruments he displayed there — something Lancaster intuitively understood.

"Within a very short space of time, that antiques dealer changed my musical life,"

he says. "I knew in my spirit that this is what I should devote my life to."

In 2016, after several major Australian institutions had turned down Symonds's offer to donate his collection, Edith Cowan University bought into Lancaster's passion. The college trucked the collection across the continent to Perth.

Now on campus, the Founding Pianos collection features instruments made from 1736 to 1874, among them the Frederick Beck square piano that came across the oceans on the *Sirius* with Australia's original settlers on the First Fleet. The collection has been recognized as one of the world's most significant, rivaling those found in Austria, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

What distinguishes the collection is its importance to Australian musical history — and the role Edith Cowan plays in keeping many of the collection's instruments in working condition.

"The Symonds Collection is the only such collection at a public institution that has made many of the collection's instruments available for applied research and training into the techniques of conservation, restoration, and maintenance," says Lancaster.

As a result of his vision and Symonds's generosity, Edith Cowan University is now at the center of worldwide efforts to develop best practices and educational programs on how to painstakingly conserve and restore prized historical instruments. As the university ramps up its research efforts in many academic realms, the Founding Pianos restoration program comes at just the right time, Lancaster says. Too few people worldwide are involved in conserving, restoring and maintaining old keyboards, and fewer still are being groomed to replace them.

In taking on the challenge of reversing those trends, Edith Cowan hopes to become a world leader in codifying and researching ways to keep many instruments playable, while conserving those whose operational days are past or that are so valuable as sources of information that they should not be touched. The goal is to develop

Australian expertise that rivals that of other Western nations.

Yet, the knowledge the program gathers won't be limited to Australia. Edith Cowan has joined a network of august music institutions — including the Royal College of Music in London and the Paris Conservatoire — that feature considerable collections of historical instruments. The university will share its findings and restoration techniques.

Lancaster, citing 40 million piano players in China, believes the research program's reach could one day become wider and much more profound.

With the help of conservators, technicians, and engineers — including several Edith Cowan faculty members and staffers — researchers will investigate several obstacles to restoration. Those include repairing or replicating parts made from ivory or whale baleen, both now protected by worldwide conservation efforts.

The university plans to link students with master restorers who will teach them the finer points of the trade. This year, it will begin the world's first Ph.D. program devoted to keyboard instrument restoration, which will research and document current methods of maintaining the instruments' vitality.

"Several of the instruments are unique to the world, often by virtue of the fact that they are the only remaining examples of the work of particular makers."

One of the first steps in the program involves evaluating the needs of each instrument. Earlier this year, a Ph.D fellow observed and documented this process, as well as the actual restoration of the First Fleet piano, which made a return voyage to England, where accomplished restorers have begun to rehab it.

Besides raising the profile of Edith Cowan's Western Australia Academy of Performing Arts and its reputation as a pre-eminent institution for music study in the region, the focus on historical instruments will enable students to learn to play on instruments that in some ways resemble the modern piano, but make sounds that are distinctly different. "In relation to musical art, it has to do with the deepest levels of meaning," Lancaster says.

"ECU's hope is that the lives of students, music lovers, scholars, visitors to western Australia and members of the broader Australian community will be transformed by the beauty of the sound of the instruments in the collection," he says. "For this to happen, some instruments need to work."



This content was paid for and created by Edith Cowan University. The editorial staff of *The Chronicle* had no role in its preparation.

Students

An online graduate program created eight years ago has been a runaway success for the U. of the Cumberlands, which uses the proceeds to subsidize the education of its residential learners. Tuition for on-campus undergrads will drop by 57 percent this fall.

The Strategies Behind Rapid Enrollment Growth

By KELLY FIELD

A FEW YEARS ago, the University of the Cumberlands was a small residential college for low-income students from Appalachia. Then the 2008 recession hit, bringing widespread job losses to the region.

The lost income left applicants needier than ever, forcing the Christian college in Kentucky to discount tuition even more deeply than it always had. The future didn't look much brighter, with forecasts predicting a decline in the number of high-school graduates nationwide.

To survive, Cumberlands, like many of its private-college peers, would have to find a way to raise new revenue.

So in 2011, the university created an online graduate program. Today, close to 12,000 online learners, most of them in graduate programs, subsidize the roughly 1,400 undergraduates who study in the campus's traditional red-brick buildings.

The online move has made Cumberlands, which was founded by a group of Baptist ministers in 1888, the fastest-growing doctoral private nonprofit institution in the country (see Page 26). In the decade from 2007 to 2017, Cumberlands' enrollment grew 350 percent. That is still well behind the growth rates of Southern New Hampshire and Western Governors Universities, which ranked first and second among master's private nonprofit institutions and were the fastest-growing over all.

Other Christian colleges have seen similarly sharp gains. Indeed, half the institutions that cracked this year's list of the 20 fastest-growing private nonprofit colleges with at least 5,000 students in 2017 identify as faith-based campuses.

They got there by different means, including adding academic programs and expanding recruiting.

The one thing most of the Christian colleges haven't done is spend heavily on marketing. None, except Regent University, surpassed Southern New Hampshire's spending per enrolled student. SNHU, which grew by 1,313 percent from 2007 to 2017, devoted more than a fifth of its expenditures to advertising and promotion in 2016-17 (see Page 27).

Cumberlands, by comparison, spent less than 2 percent of its budget on marketing. Jerry Jackson, the university's vice president for enrollment and communications, says it "doesn't have the dollars to spend, toe to toe, with those other institutions."

Of course, the mega-growth of the mega-universities is not due solely to marketing. Leaders at SNHU and WGU cite their strong student- and alumni-referral rates — the result, they say, of their spending on support for students.

Still, this year's list of the fastest-growing colleges is a tale of two types of institutions: smaller, faith-based colleges that have found ways to distinguish themselves in a crowded market, and nonprofit mega-universities that have built online programs tailored to adult learners and marketed those programs aggressively. Their strategies differ, but both offer lessons for colleges seeking to expand their enrollment.

PAUL LEBLANC, Southern New Hampshire's entrepreneurial leader, doesn't seem to like to talk about marketing much. He prefers to focus on the university's student supports.

In 2016-17, SNHU devoted more than 40 percent of its spending to student services — nearly five times the overall rate among four-year nonprofit institutions (see Page 73). It employs more than 500 academic advisers.

But if SNHU is outspending its peers on student supports, it's also an outlier in advertising and promotion. In 2016-17 the university spent close to \$133 million on marketing to prospective students, according to a form it filed with the Internal Revenue Service. In 2016, nearly \$65 million went to Mediassociates, a television-ad-buying agency, while \$36 million went to Google, for search-engine marketing (the ads that appear when users search for a term such as "online college").

LeBlanc says that advertising as a percentage of spending has actually fallen.

"We're making a bet that our years of building a national brand is paying off, and now there is traction," he says.

The cost per admitted student has come down, too, and is now in line with other nonprofit institutions, LeBlanc says. The university won't disclose a specific number, but Alana Burns, SNHU's chief marketing officer, says it has shrunk by a percentage in the double digits. According to a recent report by the consulting firm Ruffalo Noel Levitz, it cost private colleges \$2,357, on average, to recruit a single undergraduate in 2018.

Burns says she sees the drop in recruiting costs as a reflection of student satisfaction. Twenty percent of SNHU's students come through referrals, a spokeswoman says.

Scott D. Pulsipher, president of Western Governors, calls that phenomenon at his institution "the halo effect," where "you have a large network of happy grads referring people."

A recent survey of WGU students found that more than two-thirds had been referred by other students or alumni.



In 2016-17, WGU spent \$75 million on advertising and promotion, with \$32 million going to ad placement through the agency PhD Media in 2016 and \$16 million to lead generation, through Google. Its cost per matriculating student was \$1,200.

SNHU, like most colleges and universities, has shifted most of its advertising toward digital media in recent years, though it still spends more heavily on television than do its peers, LeBlanc says.

"No one has given me a better way to get our name out there," he says.

Still, SNHU thinks it can purchase TV ads more efficiently on its own. This summer, it ended its contract with Mediassociates, bringing the work in-house.

Asked what other colleges might learn from SNHU's successes, LeBlanc says to focus, laser-like, on the user experience. Consider: How quickly can you respond to those time-crunched adult learners? And: Are you willing to be open at hours that work for them?

FAITH-BASED INSTITUTIONS that are focused on undergraduates, by contrast, face steep challenges. The number of students graduating from American high schools is expected to drop after 2025, while the share of students identifying as religious is shrinking (see Page 28).

Many Christian colleges are already feeling the pinch. In the latest survey by the Council for Christian Colleges and Universities, more than half of its member colleges that responded reported declines in traditional undergraduate enrollments in 2017-18. Meanwhile, the median unfunded discount rate at the surveyed institutions increased to 43.3 percent from 29.6 percent a decade earlier.

To offset those trends, some faith-based colleges are turning to online graduate education, as the University of the Cumberlands has. From 2012 to 2017 the number of



U. OF CUMBERLANDS

graduate students enrolled exclusively in distance education at religiously affiliated colleges increased by 55 percent.

Online education extends colleges' geographic reach and could help insulate them against a decline in traditional-age undergraduates, says Philip Truscott, who recently interviewed officials at some of the fastest-growing Christian colleges for an article for CCCU's magazine.

"The more they can tap into an older age group, the less they'll face demographic challenges," says Truscott, an associate professor of sociology at Southwest Baptist University, in Missouri.

That has proved true at Cumberlands, whose online program has done so well that the institution plans to reduce its undergraduate residential tuition by more than half this fall, from \$23,000 to \$9,875.

Jackson, the vice president for enrollment, says he hopes the tuition reset will encourage students who were planning to work or to study at a two-year college to consider Cumberlands.

"We wanted to get to a cost point that was not a deterrent for the traditional population to pursue a degree," he says.

By the fourth week of July, it had 858 new-student deposits for the fall, compared with the 520 new students who enrolled last fall.

But there are other paths to sustainability, too. Among the half dozen fast-growing colleges studied by Truscott, two changed locations, two added football teams, and several created new academic programs or core curricula.

California Baptist University, which grew 163 percent over a decade, added new programs in high-demand fields like nursing, engineering, and aviation science, while starting an online degree-completion program, says Mark Wyatt, its vice president for marketing and communication.

Colorado Christian University, which grew 244 percent, has forged relationships with more than 400 high schools, most of them Christian. More than a third of those high schools offer courses through the university's dual-enrollment program, which has close to 5,000 students.

Some Christian colleges have taken steps to become more welcoming to students of different faiths and ethnic backgrounds, including expanding outreach to the fast-growing Latino community.

Cumberlands recently broke its ties with the Kentucky Conference of the Southern Baptist Convention but still considers itself a faith-based institution. Andrew Powell, the university's director of communications and marketing, says Cumberlands wanted to include members of other faiths on its Board of Trustees, something the church wouldn't allow.

"We're seeing growth in students of all faiths," he says. "From a marketing perspective, we don't want to be seen as of one faith only."

Marketing has been part of Cumberlands' strategy, too, even if it doesn't have many millions to spend. In 2016 the university paid two outside firms \$2.7 million to advertise its graduate programs and generate leads (it has since canceled the more costly contract, which was focused on international recruiting). This year and last the university increased its marketing budget by 20 percent.

Though a majority of Cumberlands' students now study online, its leafy campus will always be part of its identity, Powell says. And its growing number of online learners seem to appreciate that. When they pass signs for the campus driving down I-75, they'll pull off, snap a selfie, and post it to social media, he says.

Some students "like to be tied to a brick-and-mortar institution," he says. "They want online delivery, but the security and history we bring." ■

The Data

Enrollment

Enrollment by Carnegie Classification	24
Colleges With the Largest Enrollments	25
Fastest-Growing Colleges	26
Fastest-Growing Private Nonprofit	
Colleges With the Highest Rates of Advertising Spending	27
Enrollment Change by Sector Since Fall 2017	27
A Profile of Freshmen at 4-Year Colleges	28

Aid & debt

Distribution of Direct Plus Borrowing for Undergraduates, by Parents' Income	30
Average Federal Aid per Recipient	30
How Typical Families Pay for College	30
Change in Average Aid per Full-Time Equivalent Student, 1997 to 2017	30
Student-Loan Debt as Share of Overall Household Debt, by Age Group	31
Percentage of Student-Loan and Other Debt That Was Seriously Delinquent, 2003 to 2019	31

Online learning

Colleges With the Most Students Enrolled Exclusively in Distance Education	32
Enrollment in Distance Education by Sector	32
Retention Among MOOC Enrollees at Harvardx and MITx	33
MOOC Course Distribution by Subject	33
Percentage of College Students Taking Online Courses	33

Outcomes

Degrees Conferred, by Level and Discipline	34
Colleges With the Best 4-Year Graduation Rates	35
Colleges With the Best 6-Year Graduation Rates	36
2-Year Colleges With the Best 3-Year Graduation Rates	37
Top First-Job Outcomes for Liberal-Arts Majors	38
Average Salaries by Age Group for Graduates in Selected Majors	38
Highest Median Wages at Midcareer for Selected Majors	39

Graduate students

Characteristics of Recipients of Research Doctorates	40
Universities That Granted the Most Research Doctorates	41
Change in Number of Doctorate Recipients, 1958 to 2017	43
Education-Related Debt of Doctorate Recipients	43

STUDENTS

ENROLLMENT

Enrollment by Carnegie Classification, Fall 2017

Two classifications of institutions together enroll more than a third of all students: doctoral universities with very high research activity, and master's institutions with larger programs. Ten percent of all colleges are special-focus two-year institutions, which confer degrees mainly in one field. Those institutions are predominantly for-profit and enroll less than 1 percent of all college students.

	Institutions		Number by sector			Enrollment			Average enrollment by sector		
	Number	Percent	Public	Private nonprofit	For-profit	Total	Percent	Average	Public	Private nonprofit	For-profit
Doctoral universities	410	9.8%	212	181	17	7,173,804	36.4%	17,497	23,833	9,592	22,659
Very high research activity	131	3.1%	94	37	0	3,809,249	19.3%	29,078	33,379	18,152	0
High research activity	131	3.1%	89	42	0	1,919,826	9.7%	14,655	16,847	10,011	0
Doctoral/professional	148	3.5%	29	102	17	1,444,729	7.3%	9,762	14,327	6,314	22,659
Master's colleges and universities	666	15.9%	252	365	49	3,853,365	19.6%	5,786	9,064	3,645	4,873
Larger programs	343	8.2%	159	165	19	2,907,853	14.8%	8,478	11,332	5,472	10,688
Medium programs	192	4.6%	57	123	12	623,272	3.2%	3,246	5,244	2,434	2,081
Smaller programs	131	3.1%	36	77	18	322,240	1.6%	2,460	5,094	1,664	596
Baccalaureate colleges	544	13.0%	92	394	58	838,099	4.3%	1,541	2,528	1,460	520
Arts and sciences focus	230	5.5%	23	204	3	358,852	1.8%	1,560	2,035	1,528	111
Diverse fields	314	7.5%	69	190	55	479,247	2.4%	1,526	2,692	1,388	542
Baccalaureate/associate colleges	257	6.1%	131	41	85	1,262,923	6.4%	4,914	8,930	833	694
Mixed baccalaureate/associate	147	3.5%	41	34	72	377,774	1.9%	2,570	7,313	822	694
Associate dominant	110	2.6%	90	7	13	885,149	4.5%	8,047	9,666	889	692
Associate colleges	987	23.6%	845	26	116	5,745,049	29.2%	5,821	6,726	511	416
High transfer; high traditional students	118	2.8%	110	6	2	1,154,446	5.9%	9,783	10,458	542	390
High transfer; mixed traditional/nontraditional students	118	2.8%	117	1	0	1,083,938	5.5%	9,186	9,260	521	0
High transfer; high nontraditional students	82	2.0%	80	2	0	442,787	2.2%	5,400	5,524	420	0
Mixed transfer/career and technical; high traditional students	121	2.9%	118	2	1	892,061	4.5%	7,372	7,497	1,339	4,686
Mixed transfer/career and technical; mixed traditional/nontraditional students	106	2.5%	106	0	0	683,434	3.5%	6,447	6,447	0	0
Mixed transfer/career and technical; high nontraditional students	111	2.7%	110	0	1	553,234	2.8%	4,984	5,028	0	125
High career and technical; high traditional students	132	3.2%	60	8	64	316,960	1.6%	2,401	4,787	490	404
High career and technical; mixed traditional/nontraditional students	98	2.3%	70	4	24	297,529	1.5%	3,036	4,119	378	321
High career and technical; high nontraditional students	101	2.4%	74	3	24	320,660	1.6%	3,175	4,203	187	378
Special-focus 2-year institutions	417	10.0%	11	66	340	178,038	0.9%	427	1,387	515	379
Health professions	257	6.1%	5	27	225	120,209	0.6%	468	1,068	921	400
Technical professions	66	1.6%	3	11	52	33,508	0.2%	508	2,146	221	474
Arts and design	31	0.7%	0	10	21	5,938	0.0%	192	0	232	172
Other fields	63	1.5%	3	18	42	18,383	0.1%	292	1,159	242	251
Special-focus 4-year institutions	865	20.7%	40	585	240	635,406	3.2%	735	1,913	625	805
Faith-related institutions	293	7.0%	0	292	1	82,730	0.4%	282	0	283	117
Medical schools and centers	33	0.8%	13	19	1	47,079	0.2%	1,427	1,677	1,290	779
Other health-professions schools	261	6.2%	16	140	105	261,441	1.3%	1,002	2,763	854	930
Engineering schools	6	0.1%	1	4	1	6,125	0.0%	1,021	2,778	691	583
Other technology-related schools	12	0.3%	1	5	6	19,628	0.1%	1,636	609	3,266	448
Business and management schools	74	1.8%	0	23	51	72,697	0.4%	982	0	1,121	920
Arts, music, and design schools	118	2.8%	2	56	60	105,232	0.5%	892	1,539	1,125	653
Law schools	35	0.8%	6	21	8	17,992	0.1%	514	471	608	301
Other special-focus institutions	33	0.8%	1	25	7	22,482	0.1%	681	1,204	738	405
Tribal colleges	34	0.8%	27	7	0	16,424	0.1%	483	496	432	0
All institutions	4,180	100.0%	1,610	1,665	905	19,703,108	100.0%	4,714	9,023	2,458	1,197

Note: Numbers of institutions and enrollment figures are drawn from fall 2017 data in the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, or IpedS, for degree-granting four- and two-year institutions eligible to participate in Title IV federal student-aid programs. Classifications are from the 2018 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, a project of Indiana University's Center for Postsecondary Research. Those classifications were determined using 2016-17 data. Doctoral universities are those that awarded at least 20 research/scholarship doctorates, or at least 30 professional-practice doctorates across at least two programs. The level of research activity for universities reporting more than \$5 million in research spending was determined using a complex formula. Master's institutions awarded at least 50 master's degrees but fewer than 20 research doctorates. Larger programs awarded at least 200 degrees; medium, 100-199; smaller, 50-99. Institutions that granted fewer than 50 master's degrees were also included in "smaller" if they offered exclusively or mostly professional/graduate degrees. Baccalaureate colleges are generally ones that awarded at least 50-percent bachelor's degrees and fewer than 50 master's degrees. They are considered to have an arts-and-sciences focus if at least half the bachelor's degrees awarded were in the arts and sciences; otherwise they are classified as "diverse fields." Baccalaureate/associate colleges include those that offered at least one bachelor's-degree program but conferred more than 50 percent of degrees at the associate level. Such colleges are classified as "mixed" if they conferred more than 10 percent of degrees at the baccalaureate level, and as "associate dominant" if less than 10 percent. Associate colleges are categorized based on how much they focused on career and technical fields that require only an associate degree, compared with fields that require transfer to another institution for further education to obtain related employment. They are also classified by their traditional versus nontraditional student mix: the share of degree-seeking, full-time, and younger students compared with non-degree-seeking and part-time students. Tribal colleges and special-focus institutions are excluded from other categories. Branch campuses are counted separately if reported separately in IpedS. Enrollment averages are weighted by the number of institutions in each classification. Ninety-seven unclassified institutions, with a total of 12,985 students, were excluded from the data.

SOURCES: Indiana U. Center for Postsecondary Research, Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education; U.S. Department of Education; Chronicle analysis

Colleges With the Largest Enrollments, Fall 2017

Institutions with significant online enrollments — like the University of Phoenix-Arizona, Liberty, Western Governors, and Southern New Hampshire Universities, the University of Maryland Global Campus, and Brigham Young University-Idaho — stood out in their categories for their exceptionally high student counts. Georgia Gwinnett College, the largest public baccalaureate institution, opened its doors to students in 2006.

	Number of students		Number of students
Public institutions		Private nonprofit institutions	
Doctoral		Doctoral	
1. Texas A&M U. at College Station	67,929	1. Liberty U.	75,044
2. U. of Central Florida	66,059	2. New York U.	51,123
3. Ohio State U.	59,837	3. U. of Southern California	45,687
4. Florida International U.	56,718	4. Brigham Young U.	34,334
5. U. of Florida	52,669	5. Boston U.	33,355
6. U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities	51,848	6. Harvard U.	31,120
7. U. of Texas at Austin	51,525	7. Columbia U.	30,454
8. Arizona State U.	51,164	8. George Washington U.	27,973
9. Michigan State U.	50,019	9. U. of Pennsylvania	25,367
10. Rutgers U. at New Brunswick	49,577	10. Johns Hopkins U.	25,151
Average for 212 institutions	23,832	Average for 181 institutions	9,592
Master's		Master's	
1. U. of Maryland Global Campus	59,379	1. Western Governors U.	98,627
2. California State U. at Northridge	41,319	2. Southern New Hampshire U.	90,955
3. California State U. at Fullerton	40,905	3. Excelsior College	34,022
4. California State U. at Long Beach	37,622	4. National U.	17,097
5. Utah Valley U.	37,282	5. Columbia College (Mo.)	13,492
6. San Jose State U.	35,835	6. Saint Leo U.	13,099
7. California State U. at Sacramento	31,255	7. Webster U.	12,736
8. San Francisco State U.	29,758	8. Baker College of Flint	12,018
9. California State U. at Los Angeles	28,531	9. Park U.	11,457
10. Weber State U.	27,949	10. Indiana Wesleyan U.-National and Global	10,778
Average for 252 institutions	9,064	Average for 365 institutions	3,645
Baccalaureate		Baccalaureate	
1. Georgia Gwinnett College	12,287	1. Brigham Young U.-Idaho	51,881
2. State U. of New York College at Farmingdale	9,574	2. High Point U.	4,951
3. City U. of New York, York College	8,533	3. Bethune-Cookman U.	4,143
4. Middle Georgia State U.	7,341	4. U. of Richmond	4,023
5. U of Arkansas at Fort Smith	6,638	5. Oral Roberts U.	3,919
6. Missouri Southern State U.	6,174	6. Bucknell U.	3,678
7. U. of South Carolina Upstate	5,990	7. Edward Waters College	3,443
8. Oregon Institute of Technology	5,486	8. Lewis & Clark College (Ore.)	3,339
9. Dalton State College	5,164	9. Wesleyan U. (Conn.)	3,213
10. U. of Wisconsin-Parkside	4,277	10. Hope College	3,150
Average for 92 institutions	2,528	Average for 394 institutions	1,460
Associate and baccalaureate/associate		All for-profit institutions	
1. Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana	75,486	1. U. of Phoenix-Arizona	103,975
2. Lone Star College system	72,336	2. Grand Canyon U.	83,284
3. Houston Community College	57,120	3. Walden U.	49,680
4. Miami Dade College	56,001	4. American Public U. system	46,420
5. Tarrant County College District	52,957	5. Ashford U.	36,453
6. Northern Virginia Community College	51,190	6. Capella U.	36,284
7. Valencia College	44,834	7. Kaplan U. at Davenport (Iowa)	33,287
8. Austin Community College	40,803	8. Chamberlain U.-Illinois	27,099
9. Broward College	40,754	9. Colorado Technical U. at Colorado Springs	25,517
10. East Los Angeles College	34,578	10. Columbia Southern U.	20,818
Average for 976 institutions	7,022	Average for 968 institutions	1,135

Note: Figures include all full-time and part-time undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in the fall of 2017 at degree-granting institutions in the United States that are eligible to receive Title IV federal student aid. Categories are based on the 2018 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. The average enrollment of for-profit institutions includes unclassified institutions. Baccalaureate categories exclude baccalaureate/associate institutions. Associate and baccalaureate/associate private nonprofit institutions are not represented in the table. Colleges vary in whether they report enrollments of all units together or separately.

STUDENTS

ENROLLMENT

Fastest-Growing Colleges, 2007-17

Among the fastest-growing institutions are ones that have rapidly increased online enrollment, ones that were founded in the past few decades in anticipation of rising demand for higher education in their regions, ones that serve military students and veterans, and ones that have expanded their master's-degree offerings.

Five of the 15 fastest-growing public doctoral institutions were in Texas, as were two of the 10 fastest-growing public master's institutions.

See data for more colleges at <https://chronicle.com/article/fastestgrowing2017>.

	Enrollment, fall 2007	Enrollment, fall 2017	Increase
Public institutions			
Doctoral			
1. U. of California at Merced	1,871	7,967	325.8%
2. U. of Texas at Dallas	14,556	27,642	89.9%
3. U. of Texas at Arlington	24,889	46,497	86.8%
4. Rowan U.	10,091	18,484	83.2%
5. U. of Texas at Tyler	6,137	10,402	69.5%
6. U. of Texas-Rio Grande Valley	17,435	27,809	59.5%
7. U. of Massachusetts at Lowell	11,635	18,315	57.4%
8. Georgia Institute of Technology	18,742	29,376	56.7%
9. Oregon State U.	19,738	30,896	56.5%
10. U. of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	25,544	38,563	51.0%
11. Texas A&M U. at Commerce	8,813	13,244	50.3%
12. U. of Colorado at Colorado Springs	8,660	12,932	49.3%
13. Florida International U.	38,182	56,718	48.5%
14. U. of Arkansas at Fayetteville	18,648	27,558	47.8%
15. Northern Arizona U.	21,347	31,051	45.5%
Over all for 211 institutions	4,391,623	5,020,740	14.3%
Master's			
1. U. of Washington at Bothell	1,878	5,981	218.5%
2. California State U.-Channel Islands	3,599	7,455	107.1%
3. U. of Texas of the Permian Basin	3,559	7,022	97.3%
4. U. of Washington at Tacoma	2,653	5,162	94.6%
5. California State U.-Monterey Bay	4,080	7,584	85.9%
6. U. of Maryland Global Campus	32,540	59,379	82.5%
7. California State U. at San Marcos	9,159	15,755	72.0%
8. Angelo State U.	6,239	10,417	67.0%
9. Florida Gulf Coast U.	9,339	14,965	60.2%
10. Arkansas Tech U.	7,476	11,830	58.2%
Over all for 245 institutions	2,081,787	2,237,989	7.5%
Baccalaureate			
1. U. of Hawaii-West Oahu	940	3,082	227.9%
2. Nevada State College	2,196	4,216	92.0%
3. Oregon Institute of Technology	3,303	5,486	66.1%
4. Massachusetts Maritime Academy	1,135	1,780	56.8%
5. Valley City State U.	982	1,522	55.0%
Over all for 87 institutions	215,607	215,009	-0.3%
Associate and baccalaureate/associate			
1. Eastern Gateway Community College	1,744	8,526	388.9%
2. WSU Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology	924	4,267	361.8%
3. Ranger College	594	2,412	306.1%
4. Saint Louis Community College	7,230	18,835	160.5%
5. Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	2,192	5,708	160.4%
Over all for 952 institutions	6,661,207	6,793,431	2.8%

	Enrollment, fall 2007	Enrollment, fall 2017	Increase
Private nonprofit institutions			
Doctoral			
1. U. of the Cumberlands	2,245	10,097	349.8%
2. Liberty U.	27,068	75,044	177.2%
3. Regent U.	4,115	9,488	130.6%
4. Maryville U. of Saint Louis	3,422	7,689	124.7%
5. U. of New England	3,792	8,281	118.4%
6. William Carey U.	2,678	4,839	80.7%
7. U. of Charleston	1,398	2,481	77.5%
8. Wingate U.	2,041	3,620	77.4%
9. Wilmington U. (Del.)	8,353	14,170	69.6%
10. Lipscomb U.	2,744	4,642	69.2%
11. Belmont U.	4,742	8,012	69.0%
12. Worcester Polytechnic Institute	4,158	6,642	59.7%
13. Keiser U. at Ft. Lauderdale	11,548	18,335	58.8%
14. Trevecca Nazarene U.	2,286	3,620	58.4%
15. Chapman U.	6,022	9,392	56.0%
Over all for 180 institutions	1,521,066	1,729,310	13.7%
Master's			
1. Southern New Hampshire U.	6,439	90,955	1,312.6%
2. Western Governors U.	9,022	98,627	993.2%
3. Ohio Christian U.	636	4,483	604.9%
4. Colorado Christian U.	2,151	7,398	243.9%
5. Trine U.	1,337	4,296	221.3%
6. Campbellsville U.	2,560	7,207	181.5%
7. Bethel U. (Tenn.)	2,155	5,779	168.2%
8. California Baptist U.	3,775	9,941	163.3%
9. Everglades U. at Boca Raton (Fla.)	965	2,444	153.3%
10. Mid-America Christian U.	869	2,093	140.9%
Over all for 349 institutions	1,140,985	1,293,586	13.4%
Baccalaureate			
1. Edward Waters College	811	3,443	324.5%
2. Brigham Young U.-Idaho	13,824	51,881	275.3%
3. William Jessup U.	515	1,504	192.0%
4. Brescia U.	573	1,231	114.8%
5. U. of Pikeville	1,100	2,336	112.4%
Over all for 338 institutions	519,397	549,514	5.8%
Associate and baccalaureate/associate			
1. Harcum College	947	1,481	56.4%
2. Latter-Day Saints Business College	1,316	2,045	55.4%
3. Hallmark U.	588	883	50.2%
4. Vaughn College of Aeronautics and Technology	1,068	1,502	40.6%
5. U. of Northwestern Ohio	3,312	3,741	13.0%
Over all for 34 institutions	48,628	39,921	-17.9%

Note: Data are based on a fall head count of full- and part-time undergraduate and graduate students at U.S. degree-granting institutions that were eligible for Title IV federal financial aid and that had at least 500 students in 2007.

Growth at some colleges reflects an increase in the number of online-only students. Colleges vary in whether they report enrollment of all campuses and programs together or separately. The analysis took into account changes in institutions' reporting methods that could have affected their totals and made necessary adjustments when such changes were identifiable. Institutions are grouped by the 2018 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. Institutions classified as two-year or four-year special-focus institutions and tribal colleges were omitted, as were for-profit colleges. Percentages are rounded, but institutions were ranked before rounding.

Non-degree-or-certificate-seeking students are included in enrollment counts. Fluctuations in the offering of short-term programs can have a significant impact on enrollment in some cases.

Fastest-Growing Private Nonprofit Colleges With the Highest Rates of Advertising Spending, 2016-17

Three of the fastest-growing largest private nonprofit institutions devoted more than 15 percent of their overall functional expenses to advertising and marketing in 2016-17. But heavy spending on advertising was not the only path to robust growth. Eleven of the colleges listed below, more than half of them religious, dedicated less than 2 percent of their functional expenses to such promotion.

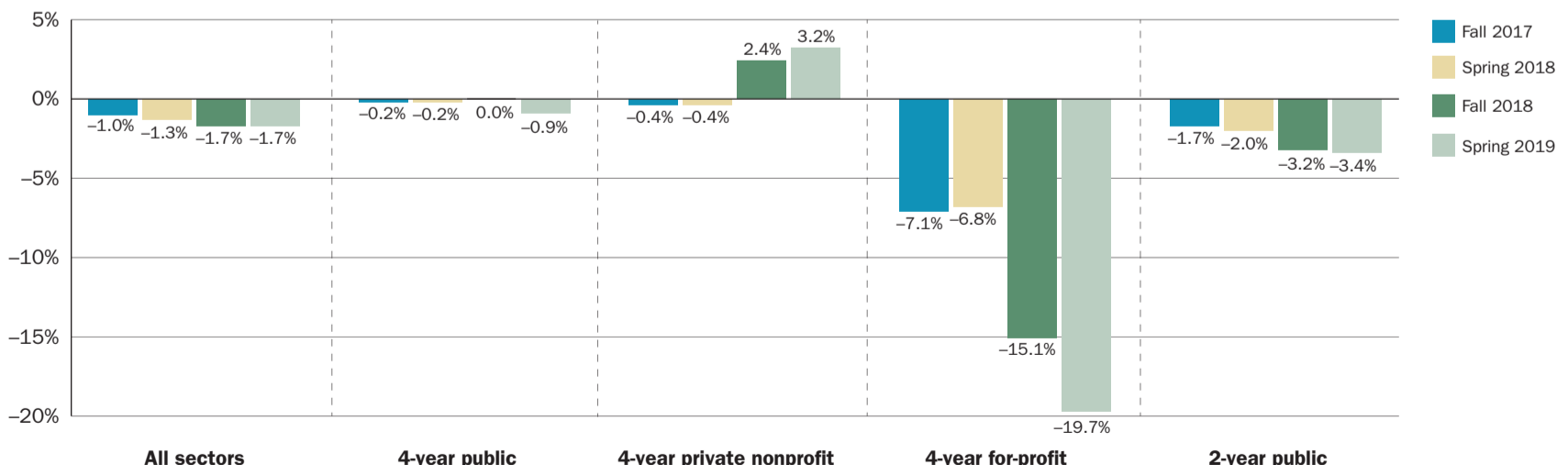
	Religious affiliation or identity	Total spending on advertising and marketing	Advertising/marketing spending as percentage of all functional expenses	Advertising/marketing spending per student	Top independent contractors involved in finding and attracting students	Total enrollment, fall 2017	Enrollment growth from 2007 to 2017
1. Southern New Hampshire U.	—	\$132,777,855	22.3%	\$1,460	Mediassociates, Google	90,955	1,312.6%
2. Keiser U. at Ft. Lauderdale	—	\$82,935,589	17.5%	\$4,523	ThruLine Marketing, Gragg Advertising	18,335	58.8%
3. Regent U.	Christian	\$22,251,143	15.2%	\$2,345	Google, Becker Media, Microsoft Online, DoublePositive	9,488	130.6%
4. Western Governors U.	—	\$74,593,696	14.1%	\$756	PHD Media, Google, Eleven	98,627	993.2%
5. Colorado Christian U.	Nondenominational	\$9,732,070	10.4%	\$1,316	TriAd Media Solutions, Keypath Education, Zeta Interactive Corp.	7,398	243.9%
6. Indiana Tech	—	\$4,683,767	4.6%	\$595	Asher Agency, myFootpath, Gurukul Overseas	7,871	138.9%
7. Liberty U.	Evangelical Christian	\$23,267,027	2.7%	\$310	Google, HigherEducation.com, Microsoft Online	75,044	177.2%
8. Maryville U. of Saint Louis	—	\$2,574,288	2.2%	\$335	—	7,689	124.7%
9. Wilmington U. (Del.)	—	\$2,335,620	2.0%	\$165	—	14,170	69.6%
10. Bethel U. (Tenn.)	Cumberland Presbyterian	\$1,343,238	1.9%	\$232	—	5,779	168.2%
11. U. of the Cumberlands	Christian	\$1,293,092	1.7%	\$128	Vesta Technology Solutions, Keypath Education	10,097	349.8%
12. Southeastern U. (Fla.)	Assemblies of God Church	\$1,593,531	1.6%	\$222	—	7,163	133.4%
13. U. of Tampa	—	\$3,740,043	1.6%	\$420	—	8,895	58.0%
14. U. of New England	—	\$3,319,275	1.5%	\$401	—	8,281	118.4%
15. California Baptist U.	Southern Baptist	\$3,236,189	1.2%	\$326	—	9,941	163.3%
16. Belmont U.	Interdenominational	\$1,993,299	0.9%	\$249	Advent	8,012	69.0%
17. Utica College	—	\$830,194	0.9%	\$158	—	5,258	72.6%
18. Campbellsville U.	Christian	\$559,746	0.8%	\$78	Vesta Technology Solutions	7,207	181.5%
19. Chapman U.	Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	\$2,384,755	0.6%	\$254	—	9,392	56.0%
20. Worcester Polytechnic Institute	—	\$1,265,887	0.4%	\$191	—	6,642	59.7%

Note: Only the 20 fastest-growing degree-granting doctoral and master's private nonprofit institutions that had at least 5,000 students in the fall of 2017 and that filed a 990 form with the Internal Revenue Service are included in this analysis. Institutions are ranked by the percentage of functional expenses they devoted to advertising and marketing in 2016-17. "Top independent contractors involved in finding and attracting students" include the five highest-paid independent contractors identified on 990 forms for the 2016 calendar year as providing services like advertising, marketing, media management, student recruitment, admissions lead generation, and branding. Keiser University's advertising spending covers Everglades University as well as Keiser. Enrollment figures are for Keiser alone. Dashes indicate no data.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data for enrollment; ProPublica Nonprofit Explorer for spending data on 990 forms

Enrollment Change From Previous Year, by Sector, Fall 2017 to Spring 2019

The four-year private nonprofit sector showed enrollment gains in the past year, bucking a trend. The increase, however, can largely be attributed to the conversion of Grand Canyon University from for-profit to nonprofit status in 2018. By contrast, enrollment in the shrinking four-year for-profit sector fell even more sharply in the fall of 2018 and the spring of 2019 than it had in the previous fall and spring.



Note: The chart shows the 12-month percentage change (fall to fall and spring to spring) for each term over the past two years. Data are limited to degree-granting institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in Title IV federal student-aid programs. Two-year private nonprofit and two-year for-profit institutions are not shown separately because of small counts, but enrollment for those sectors is included in the overall total. Ninety-seven percent of the enrollment covered in this chart was drawn from figures submitted by institutions; the remainder was estimated. International students were excluded. More data are available at <https://nscresearchcenter.org>.

SOURCE: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, "Current Term Enrollment Estimates: Spring 2019"

STUDENTS

ENROLLMENT

A Profile of Freshmen at 4-Year Colleges, Fall 2017

More than half of freshmen in the fall of 2017 said their belief that graduates got good jobs was a “very important” reason for choosing their particular institution. Being able to get a better job was identified as a very important reason for attending college by nearly 85 percent of freshmen. Biological and life sciences and business were the most popular intended majors for freshmen, with more than a fifth planning to be pre-med. More than 60 percent estimated they had a “very good chance” of voting in a state, local, or national election while in college, and just over 40 percent of freshmen identified their political views as “middle of the road.”

Who they are	
Race and ethnicity (more than one identification allowed)	
African-American/black	14.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.9%
East Asian (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese)	6.0%
Filipino	2.1%
Southeast Asian (e.g., Cambodian, Vietnamese, Hmong)	1.9%
South Asian (e.g., Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese, Sri Lankan)	3.7%
Other Asian	0.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
Mexican-American/Chicano	6.9%
Puerto Rican	2.7%
Other Latino	7.0%
White/Caucasian	66.1%
Other	2.2%
Family educational background	
Neither parent attended college (first-generation student)	17.7%
Parent/Guardian 1 is college graduate	61.1%
Parent/Guardian 2 is college graduate	57.4%
Most-common occupations for Parent/Guardian 1	
Business manager/executive	6.0%
Engineer	5.3%
Homemaker/stay-at-home parent	5.1%
Business owner/entrepreneur	4.9%
Skilled trades (e.g. plumber, electrician, construction)	4.4%
Most-common occupations for Parent/Guardian 2	
Homemaker/stay-at-home parent	11.4%
Skilled trades (e.g. plumber, electrician, construction)	4.7%
Business owner/entrepreneur	4.0%
Business manager/executive	3.8%
Engineer	3.4%
Registered nurse	3.4%
Sales/marketing	3.4%
Best estimate of parents' total income in previous year	
Less than \$25,000	11.6%
\$25,000 to \$59,999	18.4%
\$60,000 to \$99,999	22.0%
\$100,000 to \$199,999	30.4%
\$200,000 or more	17.5%
Students' political views	
Far left	4.0%
Liberal	32.2%
Middle of the road	41.4%
Conservative	20.4%
Far right	2.0%
Sexual orientation or gender identity	
Heterosexual/straight	90.7%
Gay	1.2%
Lesbian	0.9%
Bisexual	5.0%
Queer	0.7%
Transgender	0.5%
Other	1.5%
Religious preference	
Roman Catholic	23.5%
Baptist	7.0%
Church of Christ	5.7%
Methodist	2.8%
Lutheran	2.2%
Presbyterian	2.1%
Other Christian	17.0%
Jewish	2.5%
Muslim	2.4%
Hindu	1.6%
Buddhist	1.1%
Other religion	1.9%
Agnostic	8.7%
Atheist	5.9%
None	15.6%
Average grade in high school	
A	57.4%
B	39.6%
C	3.1%
Number of Advanced Placement courses taken in high school	
Not offered at my high school	6.9%
None	17.2%
1 to 4	45.3%
5 to 9	25.6%
10 to 14	4.6%
15 or more	0.5%
Most-common activities on which they spent more than 10 hours a week during the last year of high school	
Socializing with friends	31.8%
Exercise or sports	31.3%
Working (for pay)	31.2%
Using social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter)	29.5%
Studying/homework	23.1%
What influenced their choice of college	
Number of colleges applied to, in addition to the one where enrolled	
None	10.8%
1 to 5	53.1%
6 to 10	28.6%
11 or more	7.4%
Accepted by first-choice college	
Yes	75.8%
No	24.2%

Preference status of college where enrolled

1st choice	57.1%
2nd choice	26.6%
3rd choice	10.0%
Below 3rd choice	6.2%

Number of miles from college to permanent home

10 or less	12.6%
11 to 50	29.3%
51 to 100	15.3%
101 to 500	25.1%
Over 500	17.6%

Top reasons deemed “very important” in deciding to go to college

To be able to get a better job	84.9%
To learn more about things that interest me	83.6%
To get training for a specific career	78.0%
To gain a general education and appreciation of ideas	75.9%
To be able to make more money	71.8%

Top reasons deemed “very important” for choosing this particular college

Very good academic reputation	65.6%
College's graduates get good jobs	55.7%
Good reputation for social and extracurricular activities	51.1%
Offer of financial assistance	48.7%
Cost of attendance	48.4%

Financial aid received

Merit-based grants or scholarships	55.4%
Need-based grants or scholarships	37.5%
Pell Grant	28.9%
Work-study	21.6%
Military grants	5.4%

Expectations for college and the future**Intended major, by broad field**

Arts and humanities	8.8%
Biological and life sciences	15.5%
Business	13.8%
Education	4.4%
Engineering	11.5%
Health professions	11.7%
Math and computer science	6.2%
Physical science	2.7%
Social science	11.0%
Other majors	5.3%
Undecided	7.8%

Professional-school aspirations

Pre-med	20.7%
Pre-law	6.6%

Expected resources to pay first year's educational expenses (room, board, tuition, and fees)

Family resources (parents, relatives, spouse, etc.)	
Less than \$3,000	47.1%
\$3,000 to \$9,999	19.3%
\$10,000 or more	33.7%
My own resources (savings from work, work-study, other income)	
Less than \$3,000	81.8%
\$3,000 to \$9,999	14.4%
\$10,000 or more	3.9%

Aid that need not be repaid (grants, scholarships, military funds, etc.)

Less than \$3,000	42.9%
\$3,000 to \$9,999	21.2%
\$10,000 or more	35.8%

Aid that must be repaid (loans, etc.)

Less than \$3,000	61.8%
\$3,000 to \$9,999	24.0%
\$10,000 or more	14.2%

Level of concern about ability to pay for college

None	33.9%
Some	54.0%
Major	12.1%

Highest academic degree planned

None	0.5%
Vocational certificate	0.2%
Associate (A.A. or equivalent)	0.7%
Bachelor's degree (B.A., B.S., etc.)	24.2%
Master's degree (M.A., M.S., etc.)	39.0%
J.D. (law)	4.3%
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., D.V.M. (medical)	11.8%
Ph.D.	12.4%
Professional doctorate (Ed.D., Psy.D., etc.)	6.1%
Other	0.8%

Top activities that students estimate they have a “very good chance” of doing in college

Vote in a local, state, or national election	62.9%
Participate in student clubs/groups	51.2%
Get a job to help pay for college expenses	50.7%
Communicate regularly with professors	49.0%
Participate in volunteer or community-service work	36.7%

Top objectives considered “essential” or “very important”

Being very well off financially	82.5%
Helping others who are in difficulty	78.3%
Raising a family	71.4%
Improving my understanding of other countries and cultures	61.6%
Becoming an authority in my field	56.8%

Notes: Survey results are based on responses from more than 120,000 first-time, full-time students entering 168 American four-year colleges and universities in 2017. Results are statistically weighted to represent the entire group of entering freshmen. Surveys were administered during registration, freshman orientation, or the first few weeks of classes. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding, because multiple choices were allowed, or because some responses were excluded. Race/ethnicity percentages exceed 100 because students were told to choose all that apply. In rankings of top choices only, categories identified as “Other” were excluded. More data are at <https://heri.ucla.edu/publications-tfs/>.

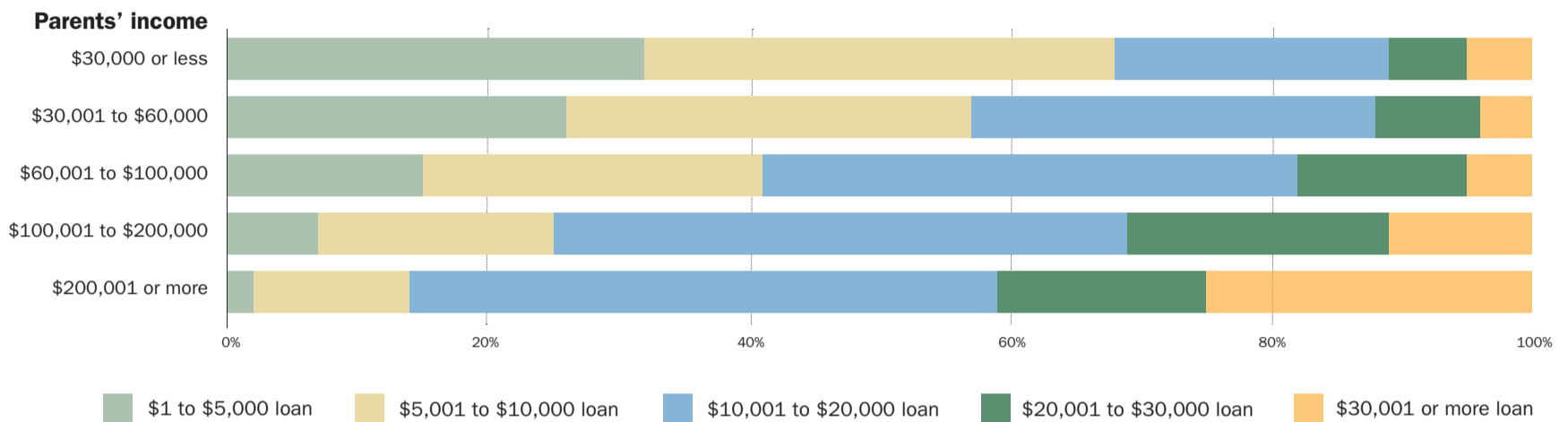
SOURCE: “The American Freshman: National Norms Fall 2017.” Higher Education Research Institute, University of California at Los Angeles

STUDENTS

AID & DEBT

Distribution of Direct PLUS Borrowing for Undergraduate Students, by Parents' Income, 2015-16

Parents of dependent undergraduate students have increasingly relied on Direct PLUS loans to help cover their children's cost of attendance. Among those who borrowed such loans in 2015-16, the highest-income parents tended to borrow the most money



Note: Direct PLUS loans for undergraduates are federal student loans available to parents of dependent undergraduate students. The amount borrowed each year cannot exceed the student's total cost of attendance minus any other financial aid received by the student. Estimates shown in this table are the most recent available and are based on a nationally representative sample of all students in postsecondary institutions in the United States and Puerto Rico that are eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial-aid programs. Parental income is for 2014. Borrowed amounts over \$20,000 for the lowest-income bracket and \$5,000 or under for the highest-income bracket should be interpreted with caution because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

SOURCE: Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2015-16 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study

Average Federal Aid per Recipient, 2017-18

The average amount of aid was highest for Post-9/11 GI Bill education benefits, but the highest number of recipients was for education tax benefits.

	Number of recipients	Average aid amount
Education tax benefits	12,018,346	\$1,414
Pell Grants	7,035,303	\$4,013
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	1,382,740	\$530
Veterans Post-9/11 GI Bill education benefits	766,740	\$15,310
Federal Work-Study	601,299	\$1,596
Federal Perkins Loans	285,603	\$2,811

Note: The required institutional matching funds for Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and Federal Work-Study were excluded. Education tax benefits include tax credits and deductions that can be applied to some college costs. The table shows inflation-adjusted figures for those benefits from 2016.

SOURCE: "Trends in Student Aid 2018," © 2018, College Board. This material may not be copied, published, rewritten, or redistributed without permission.

How Typical Families Pay for College, 2018-19

American undergraduates spent an average of \$26,226 on college for the 2018-19 academic year. Grants and scholarships covered a larger share of the cost of college than did student and parent borrowing combined for students from families at all income levels.

	Low-income families	Middle-income families	High-income families
Parent income and savings	23%	23%	39%
Student income and savings	11%	15%	13%
Relatives and friends	2%	2%	1%
Grants and scholarships	40%	31%	28%
Student borrowing	15%	17%	11%
Parent borrowing	9%	12%	8%
Average total amount paid	\$22,320	\$24,201	\$30,706

Note: Results are based on online interviews conducted in the spring of 2019 with 1,000 parents of 18- to 24-year-old undergraduate students, and 1,000 18- to 24-year-old undergraduate students. Low-income families are defined as those with an annual income of under \$35,000; middle-income, \$35,000 to \$99,999; and high-income, \$100,000 or more.

SOURCE: Sallie Mae, "How America Pays for College 2019;" survey conducted by Ipsos Public Affairs

Change in Average Aid per Full-Time Equivalent Student, 1997-98 to 2017-18

Average grant aid per full-time-equivalent undergraduate student has more than doubled from 1997-98 to 2017-18. The average amount of federal loans has grown much more slowly, and by 2017-18 was down by more than \$1,300 from a peak of \$5,830 in 2010-11. For graduate students, the average amount of federal loans has grown more rapidly than the average amount of grant aid. All figures in the table were adjusted to 2017 dollars.

Undergraduate students

	Average grant aid	Average federal loans	Average other aid
1997-98	\$3,890	\$3,540	\$350
2002-3	\$4,930	\$3,760	\$760
2007-8	\$5,560	\$4,380	\$730
2012-13	\$7,890	\$5,450	\$1,410
2017-18	\$8,970	\$4,510	\$1,310

Graduate students

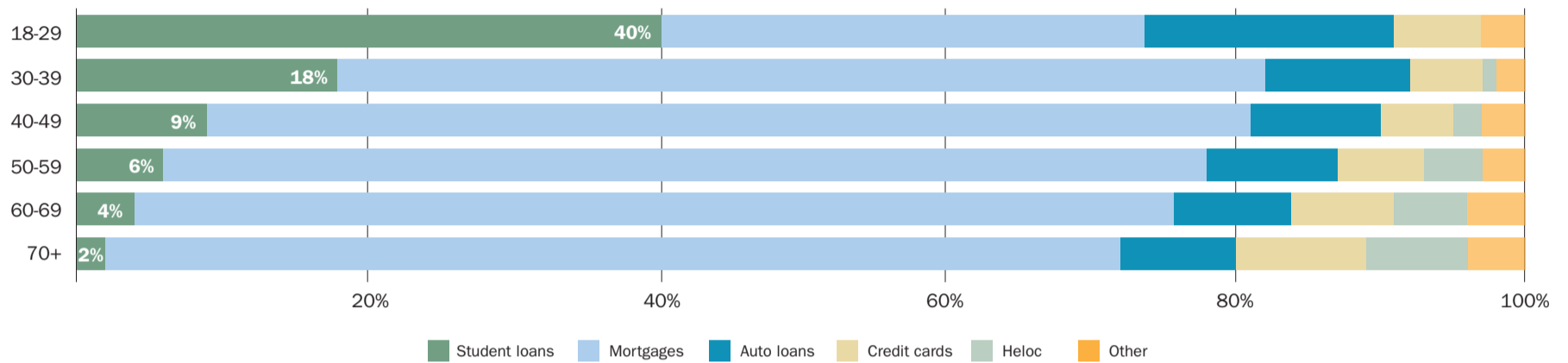
	Average grant aid	Average federal loans	Average other aid
1997-98	\$5,200	\$10,010	\$340
2002-3	\$5,560	\$11,610	\$800
2007-8	\$7,230	\$15,910	\$880
2012-13	\$7,970	\$18,020	\$910
2017-18	\$8,460	\$17,990	\$780

Note: Only federal loans to students and parents are included in loan amounts. Grants are from all sources. "Other aid" includes federal education tax credits and deductions and Federal Work-Study. Undergraduate and graduate shares of some forms of aid were estimated using data from the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study. Dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest \$10. Figures were adjusted for inflation and are represented in 2017 dollars.

SOURCE: "Trends in Student Aid 2018," © 2018, College Board. This material may not be copied, published, rewritten, or redistributed without permission.

Student-Loan Debt as Percentage of Overall Household Debt, by Age Group, 2019

By the first quarter of 2019, Americans owed nearly \$1.5 trillion in student-loan debt. The only age group for which student-loan debt represented the highest share of overall household debt was 18- to 29-year-olds, who together owed nearly \$350 billion in student-loan debt. Mortgages took over as the greatest debt burden for 30- to 39-year-olds and 40- to 49-year-olds, with student-loan debt in second place for both of those age groups. Student-loan debt totaled more than \$495 billion for people in their 30s and more than \$320 billion for people in their 40s. Auto loans moved up to second place after mortgages for the highest share of overall household debt for 50- to 59-year-olds, while student-loan debt slipped to third place.

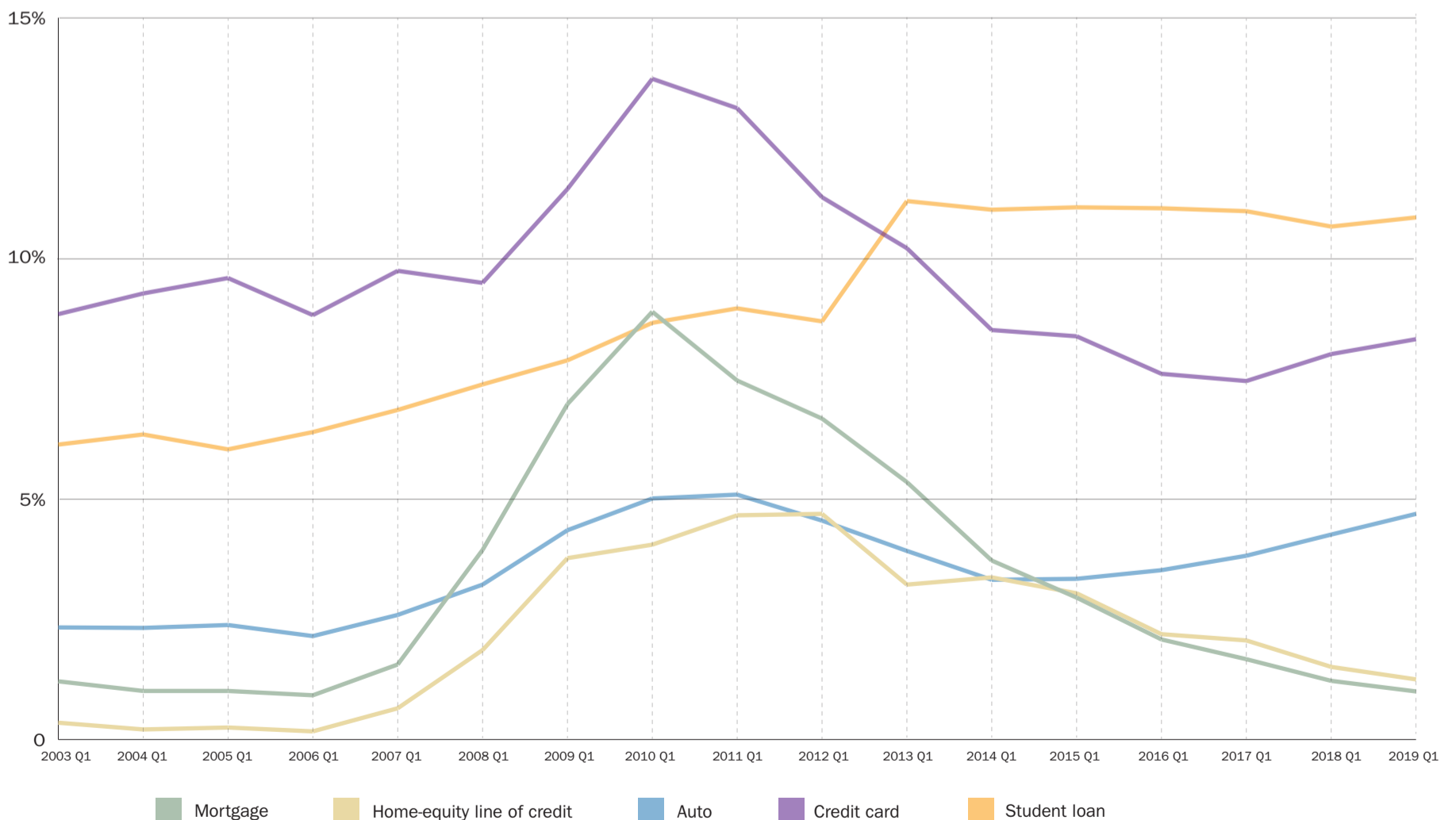


Note: Figures are from the first quarter of 2019. Information is derived on a quarterly basis from consumer-credit reports, which are used to compute nationally representative estimates of liabilities. Age is defined as the current year minus the birth year. "Heloc" refers to "home-equity line of credit." More data are available at <https://www.newyorkfed.org/microeconomics/databank.html>.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of data from Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax

Percentage of Student-Loan and Other Debt That Was Seriously Delinquent, 2003 to 2019

In the first quarter of 2003, the percentage of student-loan debt that was seriously delinquent — at least 90 days overdue — was below that of credit-card debt. In 2012, student-loan debt began regularly surpassing all other debt categories for the percentage of the balance in serious delinquency. In the first quarter of 2019, 10.9 percent of all student debt owed was seriously delinquent. That is two to three percentage points higher than the rates of delinquency for mortgages during the worst of the housing crisis, in 2009-11.



Note: Debt is estimated on a quarterly basis by using a nationally representative sample of adults with consumer-credit reports. The percentage of each category that is seriously delinquent is calculated by dividing the outstanding balance of loans in each category that are at least 90 days overdue by the total outstanding balance in each category. In the case of student loans, the total outstanding balance is close to \$1.5 trillion. More data are available at <https://www.newyorkfed.org/microeconomics/databank.html>.

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax

STUDENTS

ONLINE LEARNING

Colleges With the Most Students Enrolled Exclusively in Distance Education, Fall 2017

Accompanying 13 for-profit institutions among the top 30 colleges for exclusive-distance-education enrollment were nine public and eight private nonprofit institutions. Three of the institutions were two-year colleges. With the exceptions of Northcentral, Walden, Capella, and National Universities, all of the institutions primarily enrolled undergraduates among their exclusively distance-education students.

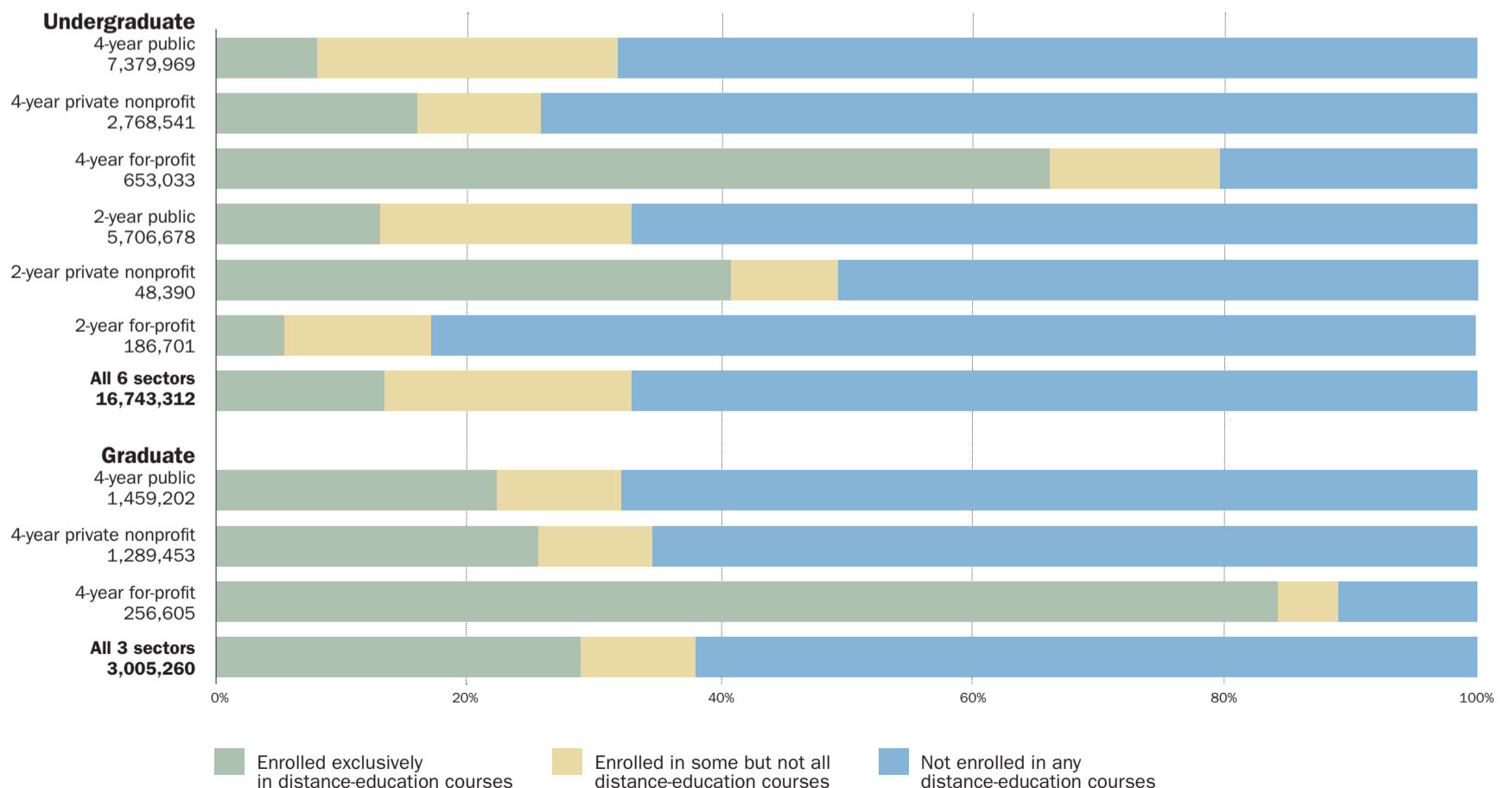
	Number enrolled exclusively in distance education	Percentage of all students	Exclusively distance-education students who are undergraduates		Number enrolled exclusively in distance education	Percentage of all students	Exclusively distance-education students who are undergraduates
1. U. of Phoenix-Arizona	101,938	98.0%	78.1%	16. Colorado Technical U. at Colorado Springs	24,238	95.0%	88.0%
2. Western Governors U.	98,627	100.0%	73.4%	17. Columbia Southern U.	20,818	100.0%	72.3%
3. Southern New Hampshire U.	83,919	92.3%	77.6%	18. Ultimate Medical Academy at Clearwater	18,345	98.8%	100.0%
4. Grand Canyon U.	64,551	77.5%	51.0%	19. U. of Texas at Arlington	16,532	35.6%	61.8%
5. Liberty U.	59,840	79.7%	53.9%	20. DeVry U. of Illinois	14,896	87.8%	74.6%
6. Walden U.	49,680	100.0%	15.0%	21. Pennsylvania State U.-World Campus	14,301	100.0%	59.5%
7. U. of Maryland Global Campus	46,736	78.7%	73.9%	22. Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana	13,369	17.7%	100.0%
8. American Public U. system	46,420	100.0%	81.7%	23. Lone Star College system	13,243	18.3%	100.0%
9. Ashford U.	36,452	100.0%	86.5%	24. Full Sail U.	12,626	67.9%	89.7%
10. Capella U.	36,284	100.0%	25.4%	25. Colorado State U. Global Campus	12,381	100.0%	68.3%
11. Excelsior College	34,022	100.0%	91.2%	26. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U.-Extended Campus	12,307	84.8%	70.0%
12. Kaplan U. at Davenport (Iowa)	33,158	99.6%	76.5%	27. Thomas Edison State U.	11,864	99.3%	93.4%
13. Brigham Young U.-Idaho	31,554	60.8%	100.0%	28. National U.	11,742	68.7%	41.5%
14. Arizona State U.-Skysong	30,141	95.1%	76.1%	29. Northcentral U.	10,788	100.0%	0.8%
15. Chamberlain U.-Illinois	24,524	90.5%	53.5%	30. U. of Central Florida	10,660	16.1%	75.0%

Note: Distance education refers to the use of one or more technologies to instruct students who are separated by distance from the instructor, and to support interaction between students and the instructor. The technologies may include the internet, closed-circuit television, wireless communication devices, and audio conferencing.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Enrollment in Distance Education, by Sector, Fall 2017

More than a fifth of graduate students at four-year public institutions and more than a quarter of graduate students at four-year private nonprofit institutions studied exclusively through distance education. At four-year for-profit institutions, 84 percent of graduate students did. Undergraduates were far less likely than graduate students to be enrolled exclusively in distance-education courses. In the fall of 2017, more than two-thirds of undergraduates were not enrolled in any distance-education courses at all.

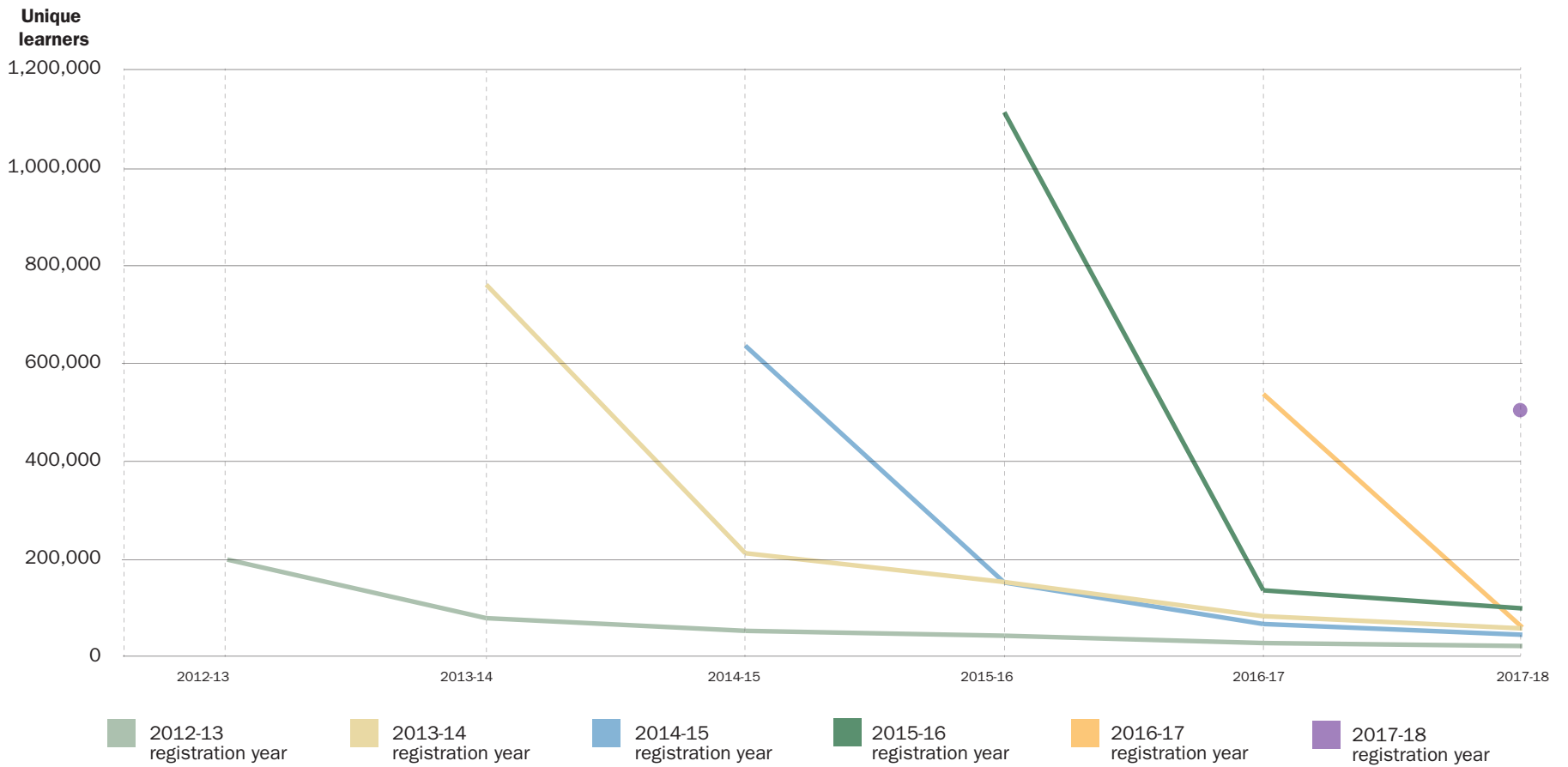


Note: Data cover 4,277 degree-granting four-year and two-year institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in the Title IV federal student-aid program. Distance education refers to the use of one or more technologies to instruct students who are separated by distance from the instructor, and to support interaction between students and the instructor. The technologies may include the internet, wireless communication devices, closed-circuit television, and audio conferencing.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Retention Among MOOC Enrollees at Harvardx and MITx, 2012-13 to 2017-18

Students who registered for massive open online courses at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology through the edX platform showed steep falloffs in enrollment from their first year to the next. Persistence for new cohorts of students has gotten worse over time. Nearly 38 percent of registrants for MOOCs at MITx or Harvardx in 2012-13 were enrolled in at least one MOOC at MITx or Harvardx the following year. For those who registered for the first time in 2016-17, only 10 percent were enrolled in a MOOC at MITx or Harvardx the following year. In another sign of enrollment decline, the number of initial registrants for MOOCs in either of the two university programs fell by more than half from 2015-16 to 2016-17.



	2012-13 cohort		2013-14 cohort		2014-15 cohort		2015-16 cohort		2016-17 cohort		2017-18 cohort	
	Unique learners	Retention rate	Unique learners	Retention rate	Unique learners	Retention rate	Unique learners	Retention rate	Unique learners	Retention rate	Unique learners	Retention rate
Year 1	192,255	100.0%	755,800	100.0%	630,992	100.0%	1,108,858	100.0%	531,213	100.0%	499,736	100.0%
Year 2	72,093	37.5%	205,814	27.2%	145,499	23.1%	129,562	11.7%	53,030	10.0%	-	-
Year 3	46,494	24.2%	146,713	19.4%	60,971	9.7%	92,977	8.4%	-	-	-	-
Year 4	36,089	18.8%	76,780	10.2%	38,530	6.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 5	21,690	11.3%	51,996	6.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 6	15,059	7.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Data are drawn from 565 course iterations from 261 different massive open online courses offered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University through the edX platform. Enrollment figures in subsequent years show how many registrants in the initial cohort were enrolled in at least one MOOC course through MITx or Harvardx in each of the following years. The percentages of students retained from the initial cohort are shown in parentheses. The paper discussing the data is at <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/363/6423/130>.

SOURCE: Justin Reich and José A. Rui Pérez Valiente, "The MOOC Pivot," *Science*, Vol. 363, Issue 6423 (11 January 2019)

MOOC Course Distribution by Subject, 2011-18

Of the more than 11,400 massive open online courses that have ever been offered, nearly 40 percent were in technology or business. Mathematics was the field with the fewest course offerings.

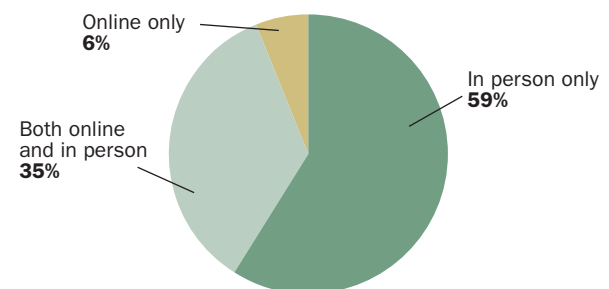
Rank	Subject	Percentage
1.	Technology	20.4%
2.	Business	18.2%
3.	Social sciences	11.5%
4.	Humanities	9.4%
5.	Science	9.4%
6.	Education and teaching	8.6%
7.	Health and medicine	7.2%
8.	Engineering	7.0%
9.	Art and design	5.0%
10.	Mathematics	3.1%

Note: "Technology" includes computer science, programming, and data science. Course distribution current as of December 2018. Technology and business courses are considered easiest to monetize. More data on MOOCs are available at <https://www.classcentral.com/report/mooc-stats-2018/>.

SOURCE: Class Central

Percentage of Undergraduate Students Taking Online Courses, 2018-19

Nearly six times as many undergraduate students reported taking courses both online and in person than reported studying exclusively online in the 2018-19 academic year. A majority of undergraduates did not study online at all.



Note: Results are based on online interviews conducted from April 5, 2019, to May 6, 2019, with 1,000 parents of 18- to 24-year-old undergraduate students, and 1,000 18- to 24-year-old undergraduate students who occupy a cross-section of key demographic variables. Data were adjusted to represent the national population.

SOURCE: Sallie Mae, "How America Pays for College 2019;" survey conducted by Ipsos Public Affairs

STUDENTS

OUTCOMES

Degrees Conferred, by Level and Discipline, 2016-17

Among bachelor's-degree recipients, the fields that came closest to being gender-balanced (from 45 percent to 55 percent women) in 2016-17 were architecture, business, homeland security and other protective services, natural resources and conservation, parks and recreation studies, science technologies, and social sciences. Gender equity was also found among master's- and doctoral/professional-degree recipients in most of those fields, along with legal professions at both degree levels; communications technologies and history for master's-degree recipients; and biological and biomedical sciences along with visual and performing arts for doctorate recipients. No associate-degree fields had 45 percent to 55 percent women. The fields with the most degree recipients at all levels were business, health professions, liberal arts and sciences, education, and engineering.

Field of study	Total	Associate degrees	Percent women	Bachelor's degrees	Percent women	Master's degrees	Percent women	Doctoral/professional degrees	Percent women
Agriculture, agriculture operations, and related sciences	29,980	6,438	40.4%	19,664	55.7%	2,949	56.6%	929	44.7%
Architecture and related services	17,278	503	34.0%	8,573	46.5%	7,911	49.3%	291	49.8%
Area, ethnic, cultural, gender, and group studies	10,206	420	56.9%	7,720	72.6%	1,717	65.4%	349	65.6%
Biological and biomedical sciences	146,680	5,550	68.5%	116,759	61.0%	16,284	58.0%	8,087	52.4%
Business, management, marketing, and related support services	679,245	108,340	60.1%	380,199	47.0%	187,377	47.3%	3,329	44.3%
Communication, journalism, and related programs	111,898	7,377	56.6%	93,778	65.4%	10,128	70.9%	615	66.2%
Communications technologies/technicians and support services	9,459	4,305	34.0%	4,615	37.6%	539	48.6%	—	—
Computer and information sciences and support services	151,119	31,162	20.4%	71,420	19.1%	46,555	30.9%	1,982	22.4%
Construction trades	5,461	5,308	6.6%	153	13.1%	—	—	—	—
Education	260,078	16,593	88.7%	85,118	81.1%	145,680	77.2%	12,687	68.4%
Engineering	184,767	5,915	15.6%	115,640	21.5%	52,841	24.8%	10,371	23.6%
Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields	52,244	27,024	13.9%	17,665	12.9%	7,403	26.2%	152	31.6%
English language and literature/letters	53,781	2,870	66.8%	41,317	70.4%	8,247	66.8%	1,347	61.5%
Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	37,570	8,881	96.0%	25,077	88.0%	3,295	86.8%	317	75.7%
Foreign languages, literatures, and linguistics	24,447	2,363	74.7%	17,642	68.5%	3,274	64.3%	1,168	59.0%
Health professions and related programs	621,276	186,296	84.0%	238,014	84.1%	119,273	81.6%	77,693	59.0%
History	30,175	1,756	37.3%	24,058	40.5%	3,436	45.1%	925	42.4%
Homeland security, law enforcement, firefighting and related protective services	107,313	37,345	43.8%	59,581	47.0%	10,210	49.3%	177	49.7%
Legal professions and studies	54,969	6,900	85.0%	4,272	68.3%	8,674	54.9%	35,123	49.6%
Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities	433,062	386,641	61.9%	43,841	63.5%	2,485	61.8%	95	66.3%
Library science	5,152	158	87.3%	109	89.9%	4,843	82.6%	42	69.1%
Mathematics and statistics	38,538	3,454	31.4%	24,073	41.8%	9,086	43.7%	1,925	27.1%
Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	21,130	20,827	6.9%	303	5.3%	—	—	—	—
Military technologies and applied sciences	1,836	1,093	19.6%	469	14.5%	274	22.6%	—	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	90,526	30,780	58.2%	49,658	66.2%	9,234	63.2%	854	58.1%
Natural resources and conservation	24,351	1,769	32.0%	18,055	49.6%	3,895	54.8%	632	54.0%
Parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness studies	67,275	5,037	41.3%	53,264	48.6%	8,655	42.5%	319	50.2%
Personal and culinary services	15,062	13,881	63.2%	1,154	61.7%	27	88.9%	—	—
Philosophy and religious studies	13,160	1,002	42.7%	9,712	38.1%	1,705	35.0%	741	31.6%
Physical sciences	49,670	5,833	42.2%	30,720	39.6%	7,093	38.1%	6,024	32.5%
Precision production	5,318	5,272	7.0%	32	43.8%	14	71.4%	—	—
Psychology	162,391	11,286	76.3%	116,861	78.2%	27,542	79.7%	6,702	74.8%
Public administration and social-service professions	89,564	7,591	86.1%	35,464	82.4%	45,393	76.2%	1,116	65.9%
Science technologies/technicians	3,986	3,385	38.5%	548	46.2%	50	44.0%	3	0.0%
Social sciences	175,037	19,636	65.0%	135,041	51.7%	16,579	51.6%	3,781	46.1%
Theology and religious vocations	26,555	1,619	38.7%	9,491	30.3%	13,654	35.1%	1,791	24.0%
Transportation and materials moving	7,107	1,547	13.5%	4,710	12.2%	839	19.9%	11	9.1%
Visual and performing arts	129,997	19,438	60.1%	91,262	61.3%	17,523	56.8%	1,774	54.2%
All fields	3,947,663	1,005,595	60.8%	1,956,032	57.3%	804,684	59.4%	181,352	53.3%

Note: Data are for postsecondary institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial-aid programs. The degrees counted were awarded from July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2017. Doctoral/professional degrees include doctoral degrees like Ph.D., Ed.D., and comparable degrees, as well as professional degrees like M.D. and D.D.S. and law degrees. Only first majors were considered. A dash indicates the absence of data.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Colleges With the Best 4-Year Graduation Rates, 2017

Colleges usually refer to their six-year graduation rates rather than their four-year rates. But the four-year rate matters, especially to whoever is footing the bill. Among four-year institutions grouped by sector and residential classification, highly residential private nonprofit colleges had the highest four-year graduation rate in 2017, and they were the only category with an overall four-year rate above 50 percent. Only four private nonprofit institutions — and no public institutions — had four-year graduation rates exceeding 90 percent for adjusted cohorts of first-time, full-time bachelor's-degree-seeking students who began their studies in the fall of 2011.

See data for more colleges at <https://chronicle.com/article/4yrgradrates2017>.

	Bachelor's-degree-seeking adjusted cohort	Graduated within 4 years
4-year public institutions		
Highly residential		
1. College of William & Mary	1,481	85.1%
2. U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	4,019	84.0%
3. U. of California at Los Angeles	5,791	74.8%
4. U.S. Merchant Marine Academy	272	73.9%
5. College of New Jersey	1,371	73.2%
6. Binghamton U.	2,402	72.6%
7. U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	7,240	70.4%
8. U. of Connecticut	3,271	69.9%
9. St. Mary's College of Maryland	446	69.5%
10. U. of New Hampshire	2,794	68.3%
11. State U. of New York College at Geneseo	1,007	68.2%
12. U. of North Carolina School of the Arts	173	68.2%
13. U. of Massachusetts at Amherst	4,668	67.3%
14. The Citadel	621	63.8%
15. Christopher Newport U.	1,241	63.5%
Over all for 105 institutions	113,449	46.9%
Primarily residential		
1. U. of Virginia	3,432	88.3%
2. U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	6,206	77.1%
3. U. of California at Berkeley	4,412	75.8%
4. U. of Delaware	3,906	72.6%
5. U. of California at Irvine	5,100	70.3%
6. U. of California at Santa Barbara	4,084	68.4%
7. U. of Florida	6,381	68.0%
8. Miami U. (Ohio)	3,567	67.2%
9. U. of Maryland at College Park	3,983	66.9%
10. State U. of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry	287	66.9%
Over all for 260 institutions	518,298	41.1%
Primarily nonresidential		
1. U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities	5,351	63.6%
2. Florida State U.	6,146	62.6%
3. U. of California at Davis	4,659	57.9%
4. U. of Texas at Austin	7,074	57.8%
5. Arizona State U.-Downtown Phoenix	1,003	54.8%
6. U. of South Florida	3,429	51.3%
7. Auburn U.	4,189	49.1%
8. U. of Arizona	6,848	45.1%
9. Temple U.	4,251	44.7%
10. U. of Missouri at Columbia	6,046	44.0%
Over all for 209 institutions	315,156	25.7%

	Bachelor's-degree-seeking adjusted cohort	Graduated within 4 years
4-year private nonprofit institutions		
Highly residential		
1. Juilliard School	101	94.1%
2. Bowdoin College	483	91.1%
3. College of the Holy Cross	751	91.1%
4. Hamilton College (N.Y.)	481	90.2%
5. Georgetown U.	1,595	89.9%
6. U. of Notre Dame	2,016	89.8%
7. Amherst College	460	89.6%
8. Washington and Lee U.	493	89.0%
9. Bates College	500	89.0%
10. Swarthmore College	386	88.9%
11. Pomona College	394	88.8%
12. Colby College	465	88.8%
13. Babson College	484	88.6%
14. Princeton U.	1,300	88.6%
15. Carleton College	516	88.6%
Over all for 633 institutions	320,283	59.1%
Primarily residential		
1. Johns Hopkins U.	1,353	87.1%
2. Cornell U.	3,300	85.5%
3. Northwestern U.	2,101	84.3%
4. Worcester Polytechnic Institute	1,004	82.0%
5. U. of Southern California	2,920	76.8%
6. Lehigh U.	1,203	76.5%
7. Fordham U.	1,962	74.3%
8. U. of Miami	2,138	72.4%
9. Misericordia U.	368	71.2%
10. U. of San Diego	1,140	69.5%
Over all for 240 institutions	108,985	48.5%
Primarily nonresidential		
1. Robert Morris U. Illinois	224	68.3%
2. Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art	193	63.7%
3. Saint Joseph's College (N.Y.)	205	62.0%
4. Mount Carmel College of Nursing	81	61.7%
5. St. Joseph's College-Long Island	444	61.0%
6. Regis U.	514	60.3%
7. DePaul U.	2,450	58.8%
8. American Academy of Art	97	57.7%
9. Fresno Pacific U.	234	53.4%
10. Berklee College of Music	1,037	53.3%
Over all for 96 institutions	35,526	31.7%

Note: Only degree-granting U.S. colleges that are eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial-aid programs, with at least 50 students in the degree-seeking cohort, are included. Four-year graduation rates reflect the percentage of first-time, full-time, bachelor's-degree-seeking students who entered in the fall of 2011 and completed bachelor's or equivalent degrees at the same institution within four years (by August 31, 2015). Those are the latest available data for four-year graduation rates. Cohorts are adjusted to exclude students who died, were permanently disabled, or left to serve in the military or with a foreign-aid agency or official church mission. Students who transferred and then graduated from another institution are not counted as having graduated. Colleges' residential category is based on the "size and setting" classification of the 2018 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. The setting of a few unclassified institutions was based on their 2015 classification or the institutions' website descriptions of their residential status. "Highly residential" campuses are those where more than 50 percent of degree-seeking undergraduates live on campus and more than 80 percent of those students attend full time. "Primarily residential" campuses are those where 25 percent to 49 percent of degree-seeking undergraduates live on campus and at least 50 percent attend full time. "Primarily nonresidential" campuses are those where fewer than a quarter of degree-seeking undergraduates live on campus or more than half of the students attend part time. Percentages are rounded, but ranks are ordered on the basis of unrounded figures.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

STUDENTS

OUTCOMES

Colleges With the Best 6-Year Graduation Rates, 2017

Of the 13 private nonprofit colleges that had graduation rates of 95 percent or above in 2017, seven were in the Ivy League. Two colleges in Virginia had the highest six-year graduation rates among public institutions. Over all, private nonprofit colleges graduated two-thirds of first-time, full-time students who started in 2011 within six years, while public colleges graduated nearly 60 percent. For-profit colleges lagged far behind, graduating just under 21 percent of their first-time, full-time students within six years.

See data for more colleges at <https://www.chronicle.com/article/6yrgradrates2017>.

		Bachelor's degree-seeking adjusted cohort	Graduated within 6 years
4-year public institutions			
1.	U. of Virginia	3,432	94.6%
2.	College of William & Mary	1,481	92.1%
3.	U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	6,206	91.6%
4.	U. of California at Berkeley	4,412	91.1%
5.	U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	4,019	90.9%
6.	U. of California at Los Angeles	5,791	90.9%
7.	U. of Florida	6,381	88.0%
8.	U. of Wisconsin at Madison	5,819	87.2%
9.	College of New Jersey	1,371	86.6%
10.	U. of Maryland at College Park	3,983	85.4%
11.	Georgia Institute of Technology	2,686	85.3%
12.	U. of California at Davis	4,659	85.2%
13.	U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	7,240	85.0%
14.	U. of California at Irvine	5,100	84.9%
15.	Pennsylvania State U. at University Park	7,335	84.9%
16.	U. of California at San Diego	3,444	84.5%
17.	Virginia Tech	5,152	84.5%
18.	U. of Washington	5,752	84.4%
19.	U. of Georgia	5,470	84.1%
20.	U. of Delaware	3,906	83.2%
21.	U. of Connecticut	3,271	82.9%
22.	U. of Texas at Austin	7,074	82.9%
23.	Ohio State U.	7,067	82.6%
24.	James Madison U.	4,025	82.6%
25.	U. of Pittsburgh main campus	3,701	82.5%
26.	Binghamton U.	2,402	82.3%
27.	Texas A&M U. at College Station	8,195	82.1%
28.	Clemson U.	2,899	82.1%
29.	U. of California at Santa Barbara	4,084	81.5%
30.	U.S. Merchant Marine Academy	272	80.5%
31.	Rutgers U. at New Brunswick	5,831	80.2%
32.	Florida State U.	6,146	80.2%
33.	U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities	5,351	80.1%
34.	Michigan State U.	7,709	79.5%
35.	North Carolina State U.	4,551	79.4%
36.	Miami U. (Ohio)	3,567	79.1%
37.	California Polytechnic State U. at San Luis Obispo	4,304	79.1%
38.	State U. of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry	287	78.4%
39.	Purdue U. at West Lafayette	6,750	78.3%
40.	St. Mary's College of Maryland	446	78.3%
41.	Colorado School of Mines	879	78.0%
42.	U. of New Hampshire	2,794	77.5%
43.	State U. of New York College at Geneseo	1,007	77.4%
44.	U. of Massachusetts at Amherst	4,668	77.4%
45.	Indiana U. at Bloomington	7,373	77.3%
46.	U. of California at Santa Cruz	3,590	77.2%
47.	Virginia Military Institute	449	76.6%
48.	Auburn U.	4,189	76.6%
49.	U. at Buffalo	3,046	75.3%
50.	U. of California at Riverside	3,640	75.1%
Over all for 588 institutions		947,207	59.6%

		Bachelor's degree-seeking adjusted cohort	Graduated within 6 years
4-year private nonprofit institutions			
1.	Yale U.	1,347	97.4%
2.	Princeton U.	1,300	97.3%
3.	Harvard U.	1,656	96.4%
4.	Dartmouth College	1,110	95.9%
5.	Harvey Mudd College	194	95.9%
6.	U. of Pennsylvania	2,404	95.7%
7.	Duke U.	1,721	95.4%
8.	Bowdoin College	483	95.2%
8.	U. of Notre Dame	2,016	95.2%
10.	Amherst College	460	95.2%
11.	Brown U.	1,503	95.1%
12.	Columbia U.	1,358	95.1%
13.	Juilliard School	101	95.0%
14.	Georgetown U.	1,595	94.6%
15.	Middlebury College	602	94.5%
16.	Stanford U.	1,704	94.2%
17.	Carleton College	516	94.2%
18.	Hamilton College (N.Y.)	481	94.2%
19.	Washington U. in St. Louis	1,475	94.2%
20.	Swarthmore College	386	94.0%
21.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,119	93.8%
22.	Northwestern U.	2,101	93.8%
23.	Williams College	545	93.8%
24.	Soka U. of America	110	93.6%
25.	Cornell U.	3,300	93.4%
26.	Tufts U.	1,314	93.2%
27.	Pomona College	394	93.1%
28.	U. of Chicago	1,410	92.8%
29.	Haverford College	331	92.7%
30.	Barnard College	606	92.7%
31.	Johns Hopkins U.	1,353	92.7%
32.	Bates College	500	92.4%
33.	Rabbinical College Bobover Yeshiva B'nei Zion	52	92.3%
34.	College of the Holy Cross	751	92.3%
35.	Babson College	484	92.1%
Over all for 1,199 institutions		468,662	66.4%
4-year for-profit institutions			
1.	Los Angeles Film School	56	78.6%
2.	Monroe College (N.Y.)	367	73.6%
3.	Pima Medical Institute at Tucson	237	73.0%
4.	Santa Fe U. of Art and Design	171	69.6%
5.	New York Film Academy at Los Angeles	108	69.4%
Over all for 262 institutions		54,376	20.8%

Note: Only degree-granting U.S. colleges that are eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial-aid programs, with at least 50 students in the degree-seeking cohort, are included in the rankings. Overall figures for each sector, by contrast, also include institutions with under 50 students in the cohort. Six-year graduation rates reflect the percentage of first-time, full-time, bachelor's-degree-seeking students who enrolled in 2011 and completed bachelor's or equivalent degrees at the same institution within 150 percent of the normal time (by August 31, 2017). Cohorts were adjusted to exclude students who died, were permanently disabled, or left to serve in the military or with a foreign-aid agency or official church mission. Students who transferred and then graduated from another institution are not counted in the data as having graduated. Percentages are rounded, but ranks are ordered on the basis of unrounded figures. Tied institutions are listed alphabetically.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

2-Year Colleges With the Best 3-Year Graduation Rates, 2017

Of the 25 two-year public institutions with the best three-year graduation rates, five were in Kansas and four each were in Illinois and Wisconsin. Two-year public colleges had completion rates lower than those of their private nonprofit and for-profit counterparts, but they awarded far more associate degrees than the other two sectors did.

	Adjusted student cohort	Completers within 150 percent of expected time	Overall completion rate	Completed less-than-2-year programs	Completed 2-year programs	Transferred out	Still enrolled	No longer enrolled
Public institutions								
1. Carver Career Center (W.Va.)	70	62	88.6%	0.0%	88.6%	—	0.0%	11.4%
2. Salina Area Technical College (Kan.)	101	77	76.2%	46.5%	29.7%	4.0%	1.0%	18.8%
3. Lake Area Technical Institute (S.D.)	649	465	71.6%	20.2%	51.5%	3.9%	2.6%	21.9%
4. North Central Kansas Technical College	174	124	71.3%	39.7%	31.6%	—	0.0%	28.7%
5. State Technical College of Missouri	481	341	70.9%	13.9%	57.0%	1.7%	1.5%	26.0%
6. Mitchell Technical Institute (S.D.)	348	238	68.4%	14.4%	54.0%	6.0%	1.4%	24.1%
7. Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology (Pa.)	374	252	67.4%	3.2%	64.2%	0.3%	0.0%	32.4%
8. Northwest Iowa Community College	223	145	65.0%	28.3%	36.8%	7.6%	2.2%	25.1%
9. Northwest Kansas Technical College	156	101	64.7%	13.5%	51.3%	6.4%	0.0%	28.8%
10. De Anza College (Calif.)	2,605	1,625	62.4%	0.2%	62.2%	6.9%	8.3%	22.3%
11. Frontier Community College (Ill.)	58	36	62.1%	25.9%	36.2%	12.1%	3.4%	22.4%
12. Flint Hills Technical College (Kan.)	93	57	61.3%	41.9%	19.4%	3.2%	1.1%	34.4%
13. Southwest Wisconsin Technical College	281	172	61.2%	34.5%	26.7%	3.2%	3.2%	32.4%
14. Olney Central College (Ill.)	193	113	58.5%	7.8%	50.8%	21.2%	0.5%	19.7%
15. Moraine Park Technical College (Wis.)	130	76	58.5%	33.8%	24.6%	22.3%	14.6%	4.6%
16. Rend Lake College (Ill.)	516	298	57.8%	15.5%	42.2%	15.1%	3.9%	23.3%
17. Alexandria Technical and Community College (Minn.)	468	269	57.5%	8.5%	48.9%	14.1%	0.9%	27.6%
18. Coastal Pines Technical College (Ga.)	110	63	57.3%	46.4%	10.9%	—	4.5%	38.2%
19. South Georgia Technical College	329	187	56.8%	32.5%	24.3%	4.3%	7.0%	31.9%
20. Northeast Community College (Neb.)	785	433	55.2%	3.8%	51.3%	12.6%	4.8%	27.4%
21. Wabash Valley College (Ill.)	203	111	54.7%	10.3%	44.3%	25.6%	3.0%	16.7%
22. Iowa Lakes Community College	383	209	54.6%	6.3%	48.3%	—	2.6%	42.8%
23. Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College	265	144	54.3%	24.2%	30.2%	12.1%	6.8%	26.8%
24. Fox Valley Technical College (Wis.)	355	191	53.8%	29.3%	24.5%	9.0%	5.4%	31.8%
25. Manhattan Area Technical College (Kan.)	85	45	52.9%	35.3%	17.6%	—	2.4%	44.7%
Over all for 876 institutions	606,621	152,393	25.1%	4.1%	21.0%	17.6%	13.6%	43.6%
Private nonprofit institutions								
1. Oxford College of Emory U.	498	459	92.2%	0.0%	92.2%	—	0.4%	7.4%
2. Los Angeles ORT College at Los Angeles	93	84	90.3%	47.3%	43.0%	—	0.0%	9.7%
3. Saber College (Fla.)	53	47	88.7%	0.0%	88.7%	—	0.0%	11.3%
4. Perry Technical Institute (Wash.)	338	291	86.1%	32.8%	53.3%	—	0.9%	13.0%
5. CBD College (Calif.)	273	209	76.6%	45.4%	31.1%	—	0.4%	23.1%
6. Rosedale Technical College (Pa.)	138	100	72.5%	0.0%	72.5%	—	0.0%	27.5%
7. American Academy of Dramatic Arts at Los Angeles	146	101	69.2%	0.0%	69.2%	—	0.0%	30.8%
8. Pittsburgh Institute of Aeronautics	120	81	67.5%	0.0%	67.5%	—	1.7%	30.8%
9. Johnson College (Pa.)	154	99	64.3%	5.8%	58.4%	—	1.9%	33.8%
10. American Academy of Dramatic Arts at New York	103	61	59.2%	0.0%	59.2%	—	0.0%	40.8%
Over all for 98 institutions	32,109	19,966	62.2%	54.3%	7.9%	2.6%	22.0%	13.1%
For-profit institutions								
1. Douglas Education Center (Pa.)	61	61	100.0%	32.8%	67.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2. HCI College (Fla.)	265	260	98.1%	49.4%	48.7%	—	0.0%	1.9%
3. Triangle Tech at Sunbury (Pa.)	60	50	83.3%	0.0%	83.3%	—	0.0%	16.7%
4. Triangle Tech at Greensburg (Pa.)	79	64	81.0%	0.0%	81.0%	—	1.3%	17.7%
5. Triangle Tech at DuBois (Pa.)	66	53	80.3%	0.0%	80.3%	—	0.0%	19.7%
6. King's College (N.C.)	161	128	79.5%	19.9%	59.6%	—	0.0%	20.5%
7. International Business College at Indianapolis	107	85	79.4%	12.1%	67.3%	—	0.0%	20.6%
8. Bradford School (Pa.)	209	166	79.4%	18.7%	60.8%	—	0.0%	20.6%
9. Golf Academy of America (Fla.)	71	55	77.5%	0.0%	77.5%	—	0.0%	22.5%
10. Antonelli Institute of Art and Photography (Pa.)	85	65	76.5%	0.0%	76.5%	7.1%	0.0%	16.5%
Over all for 504 institutions	99,797	61,007	61.1%	50.9%	10.3%	0.8%	2.4%	35.7%

Note: Graduation rates reflect the percentage of first-time, full-time, degree- or certificate-seeking students who entered in the fall of 2014 and completed an associate degree or earned a certificate at the same institution within 150 percent of the normal time to completion for that program. Students pursuing two-year degrees, for example, counted as graduating if they had completed the program in three years (by August 31, 2017). Students who transferred and then graduated from another institution are not counted in the data as having graduated. Cohorts were adjusted to exclude students who died, were permanently disabled, or left to serve in the military or with a foreign-aid agency or an official church mission. Only degree-granting U.S. two-year colleges eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial-aid programs, with at least 50 students in the degree-seeking cohort, are included in the rankings. Institutions in which more than half of completing students finished programs of less than two years' duration are excluded from the rankings. Overall figures for each sector, however, include all the degree-granting two-year colleges eligible for federal financial aid. Dashes indicate that information was not applicable or not available. The only institutions that were required to report the total number of students who transferred out without earning a degree or award within 150 percent of the normal time were those whose mission includes providing substantial preparation for students to enroll in another eligible institution without having completed a program. For other institutions, reporting of transfer-out data was optional. As a result, the overall percentages for students who transferred out probably underrepresent that group. Percentages were rounded, but institutions were ranked before rounding. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

STUDENTS

OUTCOMES

Top First-Job Outcomes for College Graduates With Liberal-Arts Majors, 2019

About two-thirds of college graduates with language or philosophy majors clustered in 10 out of 72 fields soon after college, and the same was true of social-sciences majors. But many graduates in those two areas of the liberal arts changed fields over the course of their first three jobs. The number of language and philosophy majors employed in education dropped by the greatest percentage from their first jobs to their third, among the original top 10 career fields. Among the original top 10 for social-sciences majors, employment in office and administrative services and in education declined the most from their first jobs to their third. Among the top 10 original fields for language and philosophy majors, employment in legal and regulatory services grew by the greatest percentage from their first jobs to their third, and among social-sciences majors, employment in marketing, advertising, and public relations increased the most.

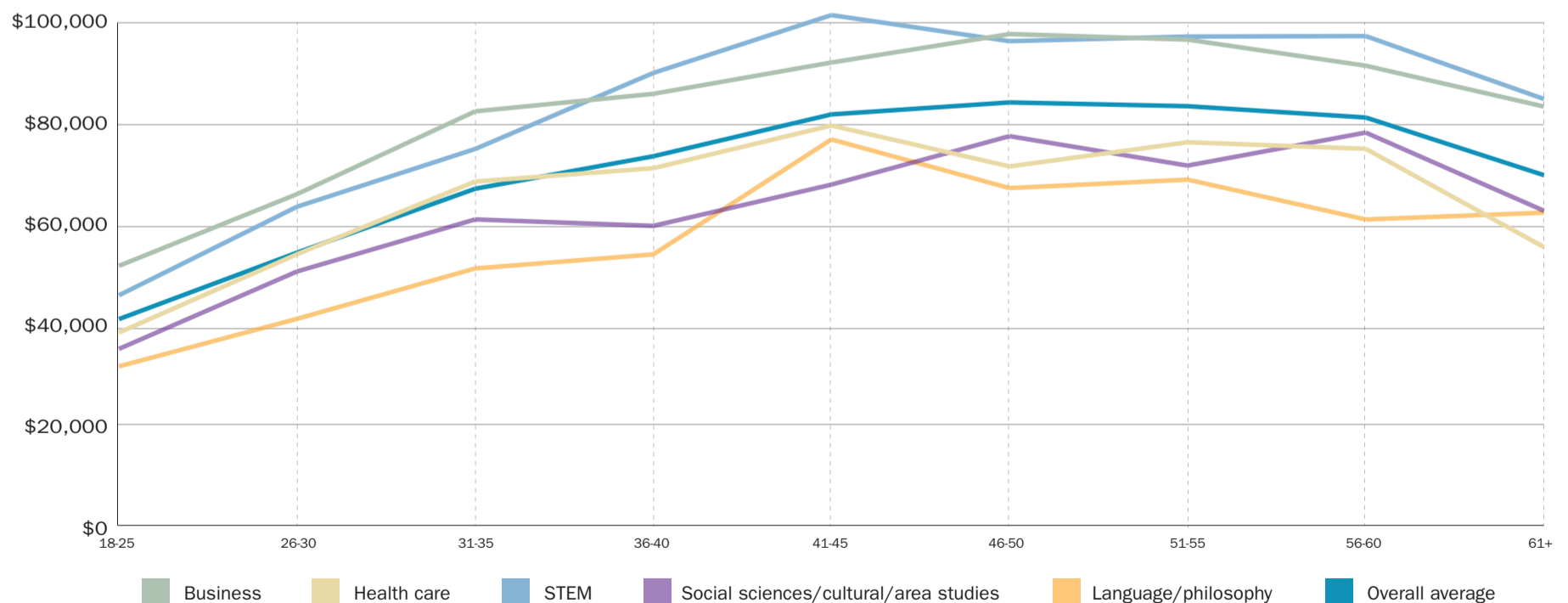
Rank for 1st job		Number in field, 1st job	Number in field, 2nd job	Number in field, 3rd job	Change from 1st to 3rd jobs
Language and philosophy (24,650 majors)					
1.	Education	4,076	3,821	3,561	-12.6%
2.	Journalism, writing, and communications	2,531	2,370	2,284	-9.8%
3.	Sales	2,481	2,392	2,355	-5.1%
4.	Marketing, advertising, and public relations	1,834	2,075	2,425	32.2%
5.	Social, community, and religious services	1,576	1,561	1,491	-5.4%
6.	Office and administrative services	1,053	990	946	-10.2%
7.	Human resources	946	1,004	970	2.5%
8.	Management	744	766	855	14.9%
9.	Business and financial analysis	697	774	870	24.8%
10.	Legal and regulatory services	678	876	974	43.7%
Social sciences (187,312 majors)					
1.	Sales	22,938	22,905	22,407	-2.3%
2.	Social, community, and religious services	20,625	19,674	19,218	-6.8%
3.	Education	15,957	14,706	13,470	-15.6%
4.	Marketing, advertising, and public relations	14,065	15,765	17,171	22.1%
5.	Business and financial analysis	12,334	12,660	13,444	9.0%
6.	Human resources	11,460	11,961	12,403	8.2%
7.	Office and administrative services	7,334	6,473	5,943	-19.0%
8.	Management	7,238	7,534	8,127	12.3%
9.	Accounting, tax, and financial services	6,057	5,766	5,244	-13.4%
10.	Counseling	5,749	6,127	6,256	8.8%

Note: Fields shown in the table above include only those that were in the top 10 for graduates' first jobs, as determined by an Emsi analysis of online profiles and résumés. The fields that were in the original top 10, although they may have shifted specific rankings, remained constant in the second and third jobs, with one exception: For social-sciences majors, "legal and regulatory services" climbed from No. 12 for the first job to No. 10 for the third job, with 5,313 positions, while "accounting, tax, and financial services" fell to 11th place. More data are at <https://www.economicmodeling.com/degrees-at-work>.

SOURCE: Emsi Profile Analytics, 2019; Chronicle data analysis

Average Salaries by Age Group for College Graduates in Selected Majors, 2016-18

Average salaries for college graduates in various majors tended to be highest among workers in the 41- to 45-year-old age group, except for those in business and in the social sciences or cultural or area studies. Peak salaries for business majors were found among 46- to 50-year-olds, and for people who majored in the social sciences or cultural or area studies among 56- to 60-year-olds. People who majored in business had the highest average starting salaries, and people in STEM fields had the highest peak salaries. Although majors in the liberal arts (language or philosophy, and social sciences or cultural or area studies) were the lowest-paid among 18- to 25-year-olds, their salaries increased at the highest rate, and those in the social sciences or cultural or area studies caught up well enough that their salaries surpassed those of health-care majors during much of the latter part of their careers.



Note: "STEM" refers to majors in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. "Language" majors include English as well as foreign-language majors. Personal annual income of college graduates was collected in telephone surveys conducted from 2016 to 2018 that included 75,000 respondents with bachelor's degrees. Of those bachelor's-degree recipients, 18,000 were liberal-arts majors (defined as majors in social sciences or cultural or area studies, or language or philosophy). Data were weighted to be nationally representative. Salaries used to calculate averages are current for the year each survey was conducted. More data are at <https://www.stradaeducation.org/network/consumer-insights>.

SOURCE: Emsi/Strada Institute for the Future of Work analysis of data from the Strada-Gallup Education Consumer Pulse, 2016-18.

Highest Median Wages at Midcareer, by Major, 2016-17

Graduates who majored in the liberal arts or performing arts started off relatively weakly in the job marketplace, with about two-thirds either unemployed or underemployed, and the rest earning fairly low median wages. People with such majors made significant gains in earnings by midcareer, although they did not come close to catching up with counterparts who studied pharmacy, computer engineering, or computer science.

Rank	Major	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Median wage early career	Median wage midcareer	Share with graduate degree
1.	Pharmacy	3.7%	28.7%	\$40,000	\$115,000	58.8%
2.	Computer engineering	2.5%	20.1%	\$65,000	\$106,000	39.9%
3.	Electrical engineering	4.6%	22.3%	\$65,000	\$100,000	44.8%
4.	Mechanical engineering	4.3%	21.0%	\$63,000	\$98,000	41.0%
5.	Computer science	4.7%	23.5%	\$62,000	\$95,000	32.3%
6.	Physics	5.3%	31.7%	\$48,500	\$94,000	68.9%
7.	Civil engineering	1.9%	17.5%	\$60,000	\$90,000	37.7%
7.	Economics	4.1%	39.8%	\$55,000	\$90,000	42.2%
9.	Business analytics	3.8%	37.5%	\$57,000	\$88,000	23.8%
10.	Industrial engineering	3.4%	17.3%	\$64,000	\$87,000	39.7%
11.	Finance	3.5%	37.0%	\$52,000	\$85,000	30.5%
12.	Mathematics	5.8%	30.6%	\$50,000	\$80,000	52.2%
13.	Architecture	4.3%	26.6%	\$45,000	\$75,000	37.4%
13.	Biochemistry	3.1%	33.5%	\$40,000	\$75,000	70.8%
13.	Information systems and management	5.0%	38.1%	\$50,000	\$75,000	24.0%
13.	International affairs	4.7%	49.7%	\$45,000	\$75,000	42.6%
13.	Political science	4.2%	51.5%	\$42,000	\$75,000	51.7%
18.	Chemistry	3.9%	35.4%	\$41,000	\$74,000	65.0%
18.	Marketing	3.0%	52.7%	\$42,000	\$74,000	16.9%
20.	Accounting	2.8%	23.0%	\$50,000	\$72,000	28.7%
20.	Advertising and public relations	3.7%	47.7%	\$40,000	\$72,000	18.3%
22.	Communications	3.9%	53.0%	\$40,000	\$70,000	23.3%
22.	Geography	5.0%	33.5%	\$42,000	\$70,000	34.4%
22.	Nursing	2.0%	11.4%	\$50,000	\$70,000	26.4%
25.	History	4.1%	53.1%	\$36,000	\$66,000	49.4%
26.	Biology	4.6%	44.6%	\$35,000	\$65,000	63.2%
26.	Business management	4.2%	59.6%	\$40,000	\$65,000	23.3%
26.	Earth sciences	5.3%	43.1%	\$40,000	\$65,000	46.1%
26.	Environmental studies	4.6%	49.3%	\$36,000	\$65,000	32.2%
26.	Journalism	3.7%	42.5%	\$38,000	\$65,000	25.3%
31.	Medical technicians	1.0%	50.9%	\$42,600	\$64,000	24.3%
32.	Philosophy	6.2%	50.9%	\$36,000	\$62,000	57.3%
33.	Interdisciplinary studies	4.6%	48.0%	\$38,000	\$61,000	36.5%
34.	Agriculture	3.1%	53.9%	\$40,000	\$60,000	20.8%
34.	Animal and plant sciences	3.0%	57.4%	\$35,000	\$60,000	34.8%
34.	Art history	3.8%	56.5%	\$38,900	\$60,000	41.2%
34.	Criminal justice	4.1%	73.2%	\$37,000	\$60,000	22.2%
34.	English language	5.3%	50.6%	\$35,000	\$60,000	45.5%
34.	Foreign language	4.2%	46.2%	\$35,000	\$60,000	50.0%
34.	Liberal arts	6.7%	58.4%	\$33,400	\$60,000	27.8%
34.	Public policy and law	1.7%	62.8%	\$40,000	\$60,000	44.8%
42.	Leisure and hospitality	3.7%	63.0%	\$34,200	\$58,000	30.2%
42.	Performing arts	3.7%	65.7%	\$30,000	\$58,000	37.6%
44.	Anthropology	6.6%	59.1%	\$33,000	\$57,000	46.9%
45.	Psychology	4.1%	49.7%	\$34,000	\$56,000	50.3%
45.	Sociology	3.9%	56.0%	\$34,600	\$56,000	35.2%
47.	Fine arts	5.6%	58.4%	\$33,500	\$55,000	22.5%
48.	Nutrition sciences	5.8%	47.9%	\$35,000	\$54,000	46.4%
49.	Family and consumer sciences	4.3%	44.6%	\$32,000	\$50,000	32.5%
49.	Secondary education	2.3%	23.5%	\$38,000	\$50,000	48.4%
51.	Theology and religion	1.0%	46.9%	\$32,000	\$49,000	42.2%
52.	General education	1.7%	22.2%	\$36,000	\$45,000	47.4%
53.	Social services	3.5%	31.5%	\$31,300	\$44,200	47.4%
54.	Elementary education	1.9%	15.9%	\$35,000	\$43,000	47.0%
55.	Early-childhood education	1.7%	19.2%	\$32,100	\$41,000	38.2%
	Over all	3.9%	42.9%	\$40,000	\$68,000	37.5%

Note: Early-career median wages are for full-time workers who are recent college graduates, defined as those ages 22 to 27 who have at least a bachelor's degree. Unemployment and underemployment rates apply to those recent college graduates. Midcareer graduates are those ages 35 to 45. The share of those with graduate degrees is based on working-age adults, ages 25 to 65, with a bachelor's degree or higher. "Underemployment" is defined as being in a job that does not require a college degree. People who were enrolled in college in 2016-17 were excluded from the analysis. Overall data cover 73 fields, not all shown here. Ties are listed alphabetically. More data on the labor market for recent college graduates are at <https://www.newyorkfed.org/research/college-labor-market/index.html>.

SOURCE: "The Labor Market for Recent College Graduates," Federal Reserve Bank of New York analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey and the U.S. Department of Labor's O*NET

STUDENTS

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Characteristics of Recipients of Research Doctorates, FY 2017

Of all doctorate recipients with definite postdoctoral employment plans, those with doctorates in engineering were most likely to have secured jobs in industry or business, while education and humanities and arts recipients were the least likely to have done so. Mathematics and computer-science recipients expected to earn the highest average salaries among doctorate recipients employed in industry or business. The broad fields of engineering and mathematics and computer science had the highest percentages of Asian recipients, while mathematics and computer science had the lowest percentage of Hispanic recipients.

	All fields	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Mathematics and computer science	Psychology and social sciences	Engineering	Education	Humanities and arts	Other
All doctorate recipients	54,664	12,592	6,081	3,843	9,079	9,843	4,823	5,290	3,113
Percentage	100.0%	23.0%	11.1%	7.0%	16.6%	18.0%	8.8%	9.7%	5.7%
Median age at award	31.6	31.0	29.5	30.4	32.3	29.9	38.3	34.1	34.8
Time to doctorate									
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	8.8	8.3	6.9	7.9	9.3	7.3	15.0	11.0	11.4
Median number of years from start of doctoral program	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.3	6.3	7.1	5.8
Other degrees received									
Percentage with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	54.7%	48.5%	68.8%	61.5%	51.9%	76.9%	23.7%	51.5%	34.9%
Percentage with a master's degree in any field	70.2%	51.8%	52.2%	72.7%	82.4%	72.2%	88.2%	85.1%	81.8%
Sex									
Male	53.3%	44.7%	66.9%	74.6%	40.7%	75.1%	31.5%	48.8%	44.9%
Female	46.6%	55.3%	33.1%	25.4%	59.3%	24.9%	68.4%	51.2%	55.0%
Citizenship									
U.S. citizen or permanent resident	65.5%	70.3%	61.1%	45.4%	75.7%	44.1%	83.9%	81.1%	61.7%
Temporary visa holder	29.9%	26.4%	35.5%	50.2%	18.5%	51.5%	11.1%	13.1%	29.8%
Unknown	4.7%	3.2%	3.4%	4.3%	5.8%	4.4%	5.0%	5.8%	8.5%
Marital status									
Never married	32.1%	33.3%	41.4%	39.3%	28.3%	39.3%	17.6%	25.7%	21.7%
Married	44.5%	44.4%	37.2%	41.1%	43.3%	41.3%	57.2%	47.8%	51.3%
Marriagelike relationship	8.4%	9.9%	10.6%	6.2%	10.0%	6.2%	5.0%	10.1%	5.5%
Separated, divorced, widowed	3.3%	3.1%	1.5%	1.9%	4.0%	1.5%	7.0%	4.5%	4.8%
Unknown	11.7%	9.3%	9.3%	11.5%	14.4%	11.7%	13.2%	11.9%	16.6%
Race/ethnicity of the 35,791 U.S. citizens and permanent residents									
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Asian	9.8%	11.4%	9.6%	15.8%	7.7%	16.9%	5.5%	4.2%	9.7%
Black/African-American	6.7%	6.5%	2.5%	2.8%	7.7%	3.9%	14.7%	3.4%	12.8%
Hispanic	7.1%	6.8%	5.8%	4.5%	8.4%	6.6%	8.2%	7.2%	7.0%
White, non-Hispanic	69.5%	68.4%	76.0%	67.6%	69.3%	64.9%	65.7%	78.2%	63.7%
2 or more races	2.8%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%
Other/unknown	3.7%	3.3%	2.9%	6.3%	3.5%	4.8%	3.3%	3.9%	4.0%
Postdoctoral plans among the 48,814 people who reported definite plans									
Definite postdoctoral study	25.8%	38.2%	38.7%	22.4%	27.7%	23.7%	5.8%	11.8%	6.5%
Definite employment	40.2%	25.9%	26.7%	49.8%	44.0%	39.8%	62.5%	44.4%	66.9%
Seeking employment or study	30.3%	30.4%	32.2%	25.1%	25.8%	33.5%	27.7%	39.7%	23.4%
Other	3.6%	5.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	3.1%	3.9%	4.1%	3.2%
For the 12,604 people planning definite postdoctoral study, what type									
Postdoc fellowship or research associateship	94.2%	93.8%	98.1%	96.0%	90.7%	94.6%	86.9%	95.1%	91.1%
Other	5.8%	6.2%	1.9%	4.0%	9.3%	5.4%	13.1%	4.9%	8.9%
For the 19,635 people planning definite employment, what type									
Sector									
Academe	48.2%	42.6%	25.7%	33.3%	58.3%	17.1%	61.6%	76.7%	80.3%
Government	7.7%	10.6%	8.9%	4.3%	11.9%	8.9%	4.1%	2.7%	5.1%
Industry/business	32.9%	35.2%	59.7%	58.1%	18.1%	69.9%	5.3%	5.9%	9.8%
Nonprofit organization	6.2%	9.8%	3.6%	3.1%	8.3%	3.4%	6.0%	9.2%	3.7%
Other/unknown	5.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.2%	3.4%	0.7%	23.0%	5.5%	1.1%
Primary employment activity									
Research and development	41.6%	44.9%	62.1%	62.0%	35.7%	71.0%	12.8%	8.8%	34.4%
Teaching	32.9%	24.7%	19.8%	24.3%	35.5%	9.8%	41.6%	71.1%	48.0%
Management or administration	10.4%	9.4%	3.5%	2.3%	8.4%	4.3%	32.7%	9.5%	9.9%
Professional services	10.0%	14.7%	8.7%	6.1%	16.0%	8.5%	8.6%	5.0%	5.7%
Other	5.1%	6.3%	5.9%	5.2%	4.4%	6.5%	4.3%	5.6%	1.9%
Median basic salary									
Academe	\$63,000	\$65,000	\$52,000	\$70,000	\$63,000	\$79,000	\$64,000	\$50,000	\$86,000
Government	\$80,800	\$72,000	\$71,600	\$101,000	\$77,500	\$94,500	\$79,000	\$67,000	\$90,000
Industry/business	\$100,000	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$97,000	\$102,000	\$80,000	\$65,000	\$115,000
Nonprofit organization	\$79,000	\$83,000	\$85,000	\$120,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$80,000
Other/unknown	\$70,000	\$60,000	\$48,025	\$65,500	\$65,000	\$85,000	\$75,000	\$53,750	\$76,500
All definite employment	\$78,000	\$75,800	\$85,000	\$110,000	\$70,000	\$100,000	\$67,276	\$51,500	\$90,000
All definite employment	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$85,000	\$105,000	\$68,000	\$100,000	\$65,500	\$52,000	\$95,000

Note: "Life sciences" includes agricultural sciences and natural resources, biological and biomedical sciences, and health sciences. "Psychology and social sciences" includes economics. The column labeled "Other" includes business management and administration, and other nonscience and nonengineering fields not shown elsewhere. People who identified themselves as Hispanic may be of any race. Asians do not include Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders; they are reported in the race/ethnicity category "Other/unknown." A bachelor's degree is counted as being in the same field as the doctorate if both degrees are in the same major field categories. The median number of years to doctorate from start of doctoral program includes years studying for a master's degree if they were spent at the same institution where the candidate earned a doctorate and in the same fine field of study or were a prerequisite to the doctorate; otherwise, the number is based on doctoral-program entry. The employment sector "Industry/business" includes self-employment. The employment sector "Other/unknown" consists mainly of elementary and secondary schools. Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding or because responses in the other or unknown categories were excluded.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of Survey of Earned Doctorates by National Science Foundation and five other federal agencies

Universities That Granted the Most Research Doctorates, Over All and by Field, 2016-17

Stanford University was the only private nonprofit institution among the 10 universities that granted the most doctoral degrees in the 12-month period ending on June 30, 2017. The most doctorates in one field were granted by the Georgia Institute of Technology, which awarded 345 research doctorates in engineering. The next-highest number of doctorates in one field was awarded by Walden University, in psychology and social sciences. The field in which the most doctorates were awarded was life sciences, followed by engineering, and then psychology and social sciences. Mathematics and computer sciences, education, and humanities and arts were the fields with the fewest doctorate recipients. **See data for more colleges at <https://www.chronicle.com/article/researchdoctorates2016>.**

	Doctorate recipients
All fields	
1. U. of Wisconsin at Madison	844
2. U. of California at Berkeley	799
3. U. of Texas at Austin	795
4. U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	782
5. U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	777
6. Stanford U.	758
7. Purdue U. at West Lafayette	739
8. Ohio State U.	735
9. Texas A&M U. at College Station and Health Science Center	732
10. U. of California at Los Angeles	726
11. U. of Florida	714
12. Pennsylvania State U. at University Park and Hershey Medical Center	694
13. Harvard U.	683
14. U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities	678
15. Walden U.	660
16. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	621
17. U. of Washington	604
18. U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	542
19. U. of Maryland at College Park	528
20. U. of California at San Diego	520
21. Michigan State U.	515
22. U. of California at Davis	505
23. Georgia Institute of Technology	503
24. North Carolina State U.	499
25. Cornell U.	496
26. Johns Hopkins U.	495
27. U. of Pennsylvania	488
28. Columbia U.	481
29. U. of Georgia	472
30. U. of Southern California	461
31. Northwestern U.	441
32. Virginia Tech	438
33. New York U.	435
34. Duke U.	420
35. City U. of New York Graduate Center	419
36. U. of California at Irvine	403
37. Indiana U. at Bloomington	402
38. U. of Arizona	401
39. Rutgers U. at New Brunswick	396
40. U. of Colorado at Boulder	392
41. U. of Chicago	387
42. U. of Pittsburgh main campus	386
43. Yale U.	379
44. Arizona State U.	369
45. U. of Tennessee at Knoxville	365
46. Florida State U.	363
47. Princeton U.	359
48. Iowa State U.	350
49. U. of Connecticut	348
50. U. of Iowa	347
All 428 Institutions	54,664

	Doctorate recipients
Education	
1. Teachers College, Columbia U.	130
2. Texas Tech U.	98
3. Pennsylvania State U. at University Park and Hershey Medical Center	96
4. U. of Georgia	83
5. U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities	77
All institutions	4,823
Engineering	
1. Georgia Institute of Technology	345
2. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	291
3. Purdue U. at West Lafayette	275
4. Texas A&M U. at College Station and Health Science Center	236
5. U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	223
All institutions	9,843
Humanities and arts	
1. Harvard U.	141
2. City U. of New York Graduate Center	124
3. U. of Wisconsin at Madison	110
4. U. of Chicago	107
5. New York U.	105
All institutions	5,290
Life sciences	
1. Johns Hopkins U.	244
2. U. of Wisconsin at Madison	241
3. U. of Florida	227
4. Harvard U.	211
5. U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	205
All institutions	12,592
Mathematics and computer sciences	
1. Stanford U.	84
2. U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	74
3. U. of California at Los Angeles	67
4. North Carolina State U.	61
5. U. of California at Berkeley	61
All institutions	3,843
Physical sciences and earth sciences	
1. Stanford U.	139
2. U. of California at Berkeley	129
3. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	111
4. Harvard U.	107
5. U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	99
All institutions	6,081
Psychology and social sciences	
1. Walden U.	260
2. City U. of New York Graduate Center	151
3. U. of California at Berkeley	127
4. U. of Texas at Austin	123
5. Harvard U.	120
5. U. of Maryland at College Park	120
All institutions	9,079

Note: Data cover the academic year from July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2017. Of the 54,664 research doctorates awarded in that time period, 98.0 percent were Ph.D.s, and 1.1 percent were Ed.D.s. Recipients of professional doctoral degrees like M.D., D.D.S., and J.D. were excluded. For rankings by field, the category "Other" was excluded. Tied institutions are listed alphabetically. More data can be found at <https://nces.nsf.gov/pubs/nsf19301/data>.

SOURCE: "Survey of Earned Doctorates, 2017," by National Science Foundation and five other federal agencies

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION®

Your future employee is reading The Chronicle

With over 200,000+ weekly print readers, the fall is the time to get your job ad in front of diverse and qualified candidates. Make sure to post your open positions alongside those of your peers this hiring season by securing your spot in our biggest issues of the fall.

As an added bonus, with your print job ad receive an exclusive **FREE use of our Diversity Boost job posting package**, a \$199 value, to extend your ad reach to numerous diversity job sites.*



**Fall
Multiple
Issue
Offer**

Place your ad in more than one issue and receive 50% off on your additional placements*

Fall Issue Date	Ad Deadline
Sept 6th - Academic Year Kickoff	Aug 27th
Sept 13th - Regular Issue	Sept 3rd
Sept 20th - Regular Issue	Sept 10th
Sept 27th - Diversity in Academe	Sept 17th

Place your job ad today:
chronicle.com/Fall2019

Chronicle**Vitae**

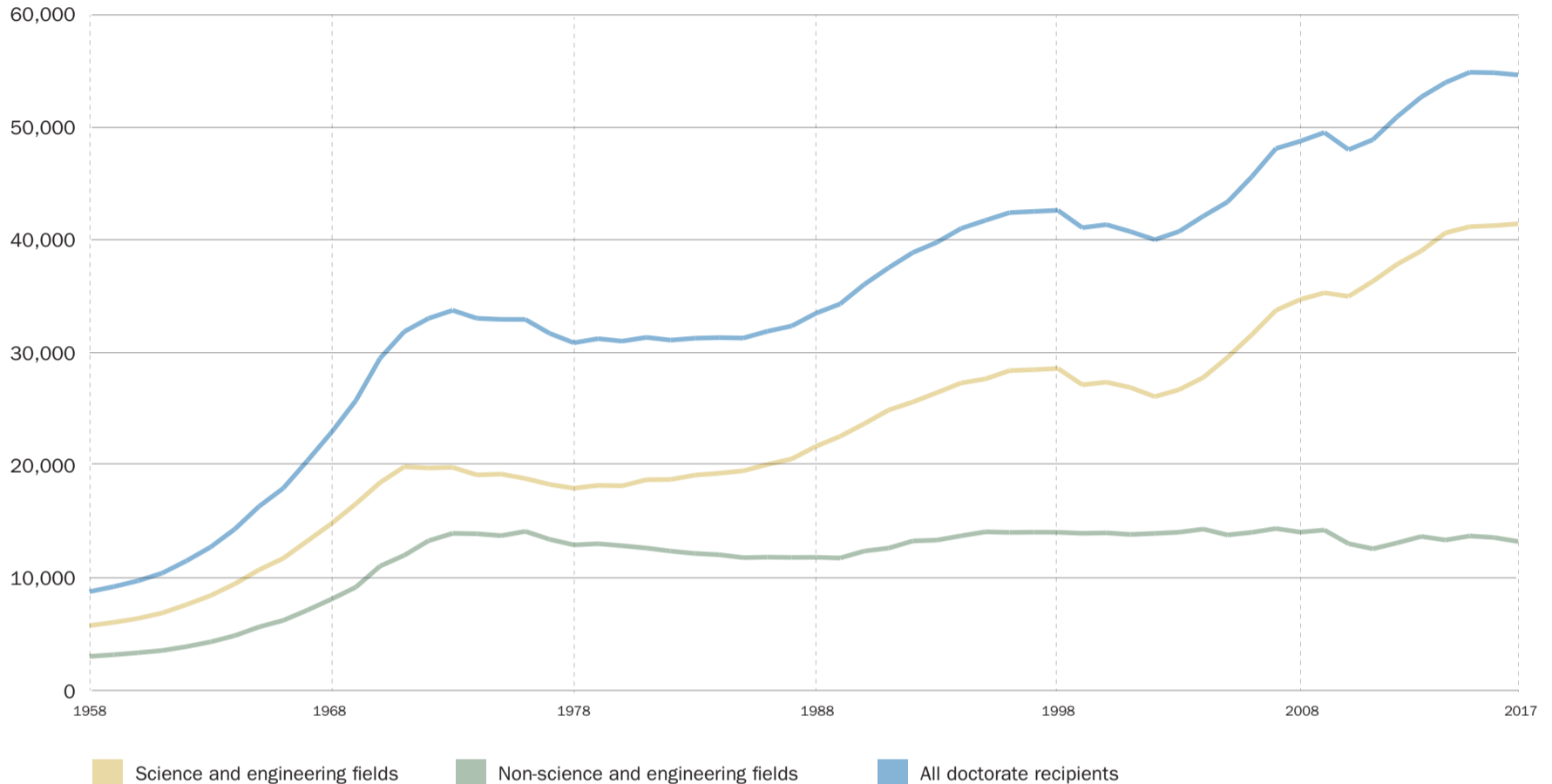
*Offer only applies to display job ads. Line ads excluded.

STUDENTS

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Change in Number of Doctorate Recipients, 1958 to 2017

The total number of doctorate recipients grew from 8,773 in 1958 to 54,664 in 2017. That represents a slight decrease since the 60-year high of 54,901 recipients in 2015. From 2010 to 2017, the number of doctorate recipients has grown nearly 14 percent. Most of that growth was in science and engineering fields.



Note: The chart shows the number of doctorates awarded by American colleges and universities from 1958 to 2017. Each year represents the academic year that ended on June 30. The year 2017, for example, covers people who received doctorates from July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2017.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Survey of Earned Doctorates

Education-Related Debt of Doctorate Recipients, by Gender, Race, and Field, 2017

Female doctorate recipients were more likely to have student loans to pay off, and they accumulated more student-loan debt, on average, than did their male counterparts. The gender gap was overshadowed by racial disparities, with black doctorate recipients having by far the highest debt of any racial or ethnic group.

	Distribution of cumulative debt					Average debt per recipient		
	None	\$1 to \$30,000	\$30,001 to \$60,000	\$60,001 to \$90,000	\$90,001 or more	Undergraduate debt	Graduate debt	Cumulative debt
By gender								
Female	51.6%	19.8%	9.3%	6.4%	12.9%	\$9,296	\$18,245	\$27,439
Male	59.0%	20.3%	8.0%	5.0%	7.7%	\$7,699	\$11,873	\$19,498
By race and ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	36.0%	18.0%	—	—	25.0%	\$15,202	\$31,900	\$46,950
Asian	64.6%	20.6%	—	—	5.4%	\$5,292	\$9,194	\$14,440
Black/African-American	17.7%	17.7%	13.5%	12.4%	38.8%	\$22,720	\$44,965	\$67,183
Hispanic/Latino	34.7%	26.3%	12.2%	8.7%	18.2%	\$14,027	\$24,492	\$38,385
White	46.0%	23.1%	11.4%	7.4%	12.1%	\$10,863	\$17,898	\$28,685
2 or more races	43.9%	23.5%	10.8%	7.1%	14.7%	\$12,873	\$18,831	\$31,555
By field								
Life sciences	55.6%	22.2%	8.8%	5.2%	8.1%	\$9,069	\$11,695	\$20,700
Physical and earth sciences	63.2%	21.7%	7.8%	3.8%	3.5%	\$8,344	\$5,302	\$13,611
Mathematics and computer sciences	73.7%	15.9%	4.5%	2.6%	3.3%	\$4,185	\$6,022	\$10,156
Psychology and social sciences	43.7%	19.9%	10.6%	7.8%	18.0%	\$10,783	\$24,872	\$35,522
Engineering	70.1%	18.1%	5.4%	3.0%	3.5%	\$5,052	\$6,050	\$11,071
Education	39.5%	18.6%	12.0%	8.7%	21.2%	\$11,492	\$29,419	\$40,709
Humanities and arts	44.5%	23.6%	10.5%	7.8%	13.6%	\$9,727	\$21,223	\$30,803
Other fields	49.9%	15.7%	10.5%	8.5%	15.4%	\$8,338	\$23,782	\$31,915
All	55.7%	20.1%	8.6%	5.6%	10.1%	\$8,430	\$14,789	\$23,132

Note: Only education-related debt is reported. People who identified themselves as Hispanic may be of any race. Asians do not include Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders. A dash indicates that data were suppressed to protect privacy. More data are at <https://nces.nsf.gov/pubs/nsf19301/data>.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Survey of Earned Doctorates

Diversity

Leykia Nulan, director of freshman admission at UMass-Amherst, took action after learning that promising black students were being discouraged from applying for college.

Why Has Black-Student Enrollment Fallen?

By MEGAN ZAHNEIS

WHEN LEYKIA Nulan joined the provost's office at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in 2015, her mission was to increase the enrollment of black and other minority students.

Nulan, who is now director of freshman admission as well as assistant provost for diversity in enrollment management, soon realized that many promising prospective black students were never making it into the pool of applicants.

Amherst draws a large proportion of its black students from nearby Springfield, Mass. Teachers and counselors there told Nulan they'd been discouraging their students from applying. "They just assumed they would never get in and said, 'Oh, you're not going to get in, you don't have the right grades or testing to even compete,' kind of taking us off the student's list before they even got to us," Nulan says.

Another way students failed to enter the pool was that their Common Application, which can be used to apply to many colleges at once, remained incomplete, even after all application materials were due.

So Nulan and her team contacted those students directly to verify that they were still interested in applying to Amherst. Some were surprised that all their documents had not gone through and sent in the ones that were missing.

From the fall of 2010 to the fall of 2017, Amherst's African-American enrollment rose to 1,320, from just 1,000, a 32 percent increase. Black students still make up just 5.2 percent of the student body. But the numbers are moving in a positive direction.

That is not the case for black enrollment in college over all. It hit a peak in 2010 and has declined by more than 13 percent since then (see Page 52). Sixty-six percent of recent black high-school graduates enrolled in college in 2010. By 2017 that share had fallen to 58 percent (see Page 52).

Black enrollment took a hit for several reasons. African-American students were disproportionately represented at for-profit colleges, hundreds of which have closed in the past few years. Low unemployment rates have led to enrollment declines at two-year public colleges, where blacks are also overrepresented.

The estimated number of black high-school graduates in the country has fallen by about 25,000 from 2010 to 2017, meaning the pool is smaller — but that is nowhere near the loss in enrollment of nearly 365,000 black college students over the same period. Some college officials argue

the level of decline found in U.S. Department of Education data may appear exaggerated, because an increasing number of students identify themselves as "two or more races," and others are of unknown race.

Even though African-American enrollment at four-year public institutions grew from 2010 to 2017, it didn't grow at the same pace as overall enrollment.

Leaders at flagship and land-grant institutions like the University of Florida engage in frequent conversations about how they can do better at enrolling minority students, says Charles Murphy, director of Florida's freshman and international admissions. "I don't think there is a university in that group that feels like they've arrived."

FLORIDA'S EFFORTS include holding application-workshop sessions at high schools with large percentages of low-income and first-generation college students and having academic departments reach out to admitted students in the hope that they will feel comfortable about enrolling. The university last year hired its first chief diversity officer.

Other colleges shared their own ideas for increasing the enrollment of black students (see Page 53).

Partnerships. At the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Nulan and her staff work with Springfield Public Schools, ensuring that Amherst faculty and staff members interact face-to-face with students as often as possible. Through the Massachusetts Department of Higher Education's 100 Males to College program, the university offers mentors and family-oriented activities to prospective students.

Text messages. Staff members at North Carolina State University this year ran a project, supported by a grant through the federal GEAR UP program, in which the university sent text messages to high-school students in counties with low resources. The university used chatbot technology to answer students' questions about admissions. Ronnie Chalmers, director of strategic initiatives in the university's Office of Undergraduate Admissions, says the project has resulted in stronger student yield.

Summer programs. North Carolina State also offers the Emerging Scholars Academy, a six-day summer program that brings 100 high-school juniors interested in African-American culture to campus.

Students accepted to the academy, which is free, are joined by 10 North Carolina State students who serve as "near-peer" mentors. During the week, attendees draft their college-admission essays, work with a test-preparation team, and attend classes.



The academy, Chalmers says, also serves as an affirmation for students, who must have a cumulative 3.5 GPA or be in the top 10 percent of their class to attend. "Students sometimes don't have the confidence in themselves, but bringing them to a college campus, having them sit in a college classroom, having them do some writing, it can change that confidence level," Chalmers says. At the close of the program, "students are in tears talking about how inspiring the event is."

And it works — academy participants are admitted to North Carolina State at higher rates than those in the general pool. While the program aims to promote general college readiness, it's also a way for North Carolina State to distinguish itself among other colleges that students may be considering.

Chalmers says that, given the national decline in black student enrollment, colleges across the nation have been placing staff members in North Carolina State's region — and offering substantial financial-aid packages to lure away students who might have traditionally expected to attend his institution. Enrollment of black students at North Carolina State fell 26.1 percent between 2010 and 2017.

"If, before, we may have been competing with two or three other schools, we may be competing with 10 schools now," Chalmers says. "You see that decline" in black-student enrollment. "Well, every school is trying to reverse that decline."



MATTHEW MEDEIROS, U. OF MASSACHUSETTS AT AMHERST

COMPETITION FOR black and other minority students is particularly intense for the better-known private nonprofit and public universities, like Amherst and North Carolina State. That's why Leykia Nulan has engineered a highly-personalized method of reading underrepresented students' applications.

She and her staff are looking at the files "holistically and moving them through our process in a way that would counterbalance some of the obstacles that these students would face that may not be present for students with, say, a longstanding history of college-going in their family, or a fluency with college culture and the application process, or access to additional test prep or resources at their school," Nulan says.

Compounding those issues for students interested in Amherst, Nulan says, is the fact that the university recently did away with allowing an undecided major option on the Common Application, which all applicants must use. That means students' admissibility depends on the first- and second-choice majors they select — and many times, Nulan and her team find, underrepresented students apply to majors they are not competitive in.

So Nulan or a member of her team might email a student whose academic qualifications don't meet Amherst's benchmarks for success in their intended major, and suggest a number of related majors instead.

"Sometimes the students say no. And sometimes they

say, 'Oh, absolutely, sure. Thanks for explaining this to me,'" Nulan says.

That outreach is one way of expanding the pool. Lorrelle Espinosa, vice president for research at the American Council on Education, believes institutions need to start working with prospective college students even earlier and play a larger role in getting children ready for college.

"I'd love to see all campuses play a more active role in their communities and in seeing more students get college-ready and ultimately enroll in college, and not do it from a place where they're trying to create, always, a pipeline to their college, but a pipeline to any college anywhere in the country," Espinosa says.

"When you think about how K-12 is funded and you think about where the most underresourced schools are located, they're in these communities that are becoming more and more segregated by class and by race," Espinosa says. "The whole picture here has a lot to do with these systemic barriers and systemic racism that you see from the very beginning of a child's life all the way to the work force. Like any big problem in society, it turns out to be much more complicated than news headlines or common assumptions would lead you to believe." ■

Megan Zabneis is a reporting fellow for The Chronicle and has worked for MLB.com.

The Data

Gender, Race, & Ethnicity

Gender, Race, and Ethnicity of Instructional Faculty Members, by Rank	46
Colleges With the Greatest Diversity Among Faculty Members	47
Gender, Race, and Ethnicity of Librarians and Student-Affairs Employees	48
Gender, Race, and Ethnicity of Managers in Higher Education	48
Colleges With the Greatest Diversity Among Managers	49
Colleges With the Greatest Diversity Among Students	50
Students' Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, by Sector	51
Debt and Salary Outcomes at Colleges With the Highest Numbers of Black Students	51
Change in College Enrollment of Recent High School Graduates, by Race and Ethnicity, 2007 to 2017	52
Change in Black vs. Overall College Enrollment, by Sector, 2010 to 2017	52
Colleges With the Greatest Percentage Change in the Number of Black Students, 2010 to 2017	53
African-American Representation in Enrollment and Earned Degrees, by Institution Type	54
Age & Other Characteristics	
Availability of On-Campus Day Care for Students' Children, by Sector	54
Age Distribution Among College Students	54
Enrollment Change by Age Group, 2007 to 2017	55
Sectors With the Highest Shares of Undergraduates Reporting Disabilities	55
Colleges With the Most Students Receiving Military-Service or Veterans Education Benefits	55
Distribution of Students Among Higher-Education Paths by Family Socioeconomic Status	56
International	
U.S. Institutions With the Most Foreign Students	57
International Students in the United States, by Place of Origin	58
Top Destinations of American Study-Abroad Students	59

DIVERSITY

GENDER, RACE, & ETHNICITY

Full-Time Instructional Faculty Members, by Gender, Rank, Race, or Ethnicity, Fall 2017

Non-Hispanic whites, who represented an estimated 61 percent of the U.S. population in 2018, made up 77 percent of the full-time instructional faculty members at American colleges and universities in the fall of 2017. American Indians, African-Americans, Hispanics, and people of two or more races were significantly underrepresented on faculties. Asians, in contrast, represented more than 10 percent of all full-time instructional faculty members but less than 6 percent of the U.S. population. Women were also underrepresented on faculties, particularly among tenured or tenure-track full professors.

	Total	Female	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	2 or more races	Nonresident aliens
Tenured instructional faculty members										
Professor	154,094	48,975	517	16,153	5,616	5,506	133	121,764	868	1,397
Percentage	100.0%	31.8%	0.3%	10.7%	3.7%	3.7%	0.1%	80.9%	0.6%	0.9%
Associate professor	110,428	49,364	430	12,546	6,390	5,335	159	80,353	916	2,139
Percentage	100.0%	44.7%	0.4%	11.8%	6.0%	5.0%	0.1%	75.7%	0.9%	1.9%
Assistant professor	8,411	4,403	35	443	865	430	28	6,320	65	75
Percentage	100.0%	52.3%	0.4%	5.4%	10.6%	5.3%	0.3%	77.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Instructor	18,518	9,611	144	1,304	966	2,122	63	12,926	202	180
Percentage	100.0%	51.9%	0.8%	7.4%	5.4%	12.0%	0.4%	72.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Lecturer	731	374	—	49	109	76	1	480	2	10
Percentage	100.0%	51.2%	0.0%	6.8%	15.2%	10.6%	0.1%	66.9%	0.3%	1.4%
No academic rank	6,550	3,474	51	253	533	285	6	5,264	93	6
Percentage	100.0%	53.0%	0.8%	3.9%	8.2%	4.4%	0.1%	81.2%	1.4%	0.1%
Total	298,732	116,201	1,177	30,748	14,479	13,754	390	227,107	2,146	3,807
Percentage	100.0%	38.9%	0.4%	10.6%	5.0%	4.7%	0.1%	78.4%	0.7%	1.3%
Tenure-track instructional faculty members										
Professor	3,047	1,045	23	300	155	112	6	2,269	28	58
Percentage	100.0%	34.3%	0.8%	10.4%	5.4%	3.9%	0.2%	78.4%	1.0%	1.9%
Associate professor	13,853	6,173	34	1,934	912	583	23	9,422	112	417
Percentage	100.0%	44.6%	0.3%	14.9%	7.0%	4.5%	0.2%	72.4%	0.9%	3.0%
Assistant professor	98,090	48,539	360	11,925	6,032	4,956	131	60,135	1,213	9,201
Percentage	100.0%	49.5%	0.4%	14.1%	7.1%	5.8%	0.2%	71.0%	1.4%	9.4%
Instructor	11,395	6,503	57	873	800	1,404	35	7,361	182	147
Percentage	100.0%	57.1%	0.5%	8.1%	7.5%	13.1%	0.3%	68.7%	1.7%	1.3%
Lecturer	551	291	2	40	68	34	1	356	7	30
Percentage	100.0%	52.8%	0.4%	7.9%	13.4%	6.7%	0.2%	70.1%	1.4%	5.4%
No academic rank	2,574	1,495	10	81	244	118	3	1,985	35	32
Percentage	100.0%	58.1%	0.4%	3.3%	9.9%	4.8%	0.1%	80.2%	1.4%	1.2%
Total	129,510	64,046	486	15,153	8,211	7,207	199	81,528	1,577	9,885
Percentage	100.0%	49.5%	0.4%	13.3%	7.2%	6.3%	0.2%	71.3%	1.4%	7.6%
All full-time instructional staff with faculty status										
Professor	183,746	60,341	630	18,562	6,927	6,511	192	145,369	1,051	1,794
Percentage	100.0%	32.8%	0.4%	10.4%	3.9%	3.6%	0.1%	81.1%	0.6%	1.0%
Associate professor	157,630	71,608	569	18,000	9,144	7,233	235	114,817	1,282	3,044
Percentage	100.0%	45.4%	0.4%	11.9%	6.0%	4.8%	0.2%	75.9%	0.8%	1.9%
Assistant professor	178,602	92,606	628	20,682	11,494	8,559	280	115,490	2,024	12,570
Percentage	100.0%	51.9%	0.4%	13.0%	7.2%	5.4%	0.2%	72.6%	1.3%	7.0%
Instructor	98,645	55,839	850	5,795	7,057	7,419	233	70,954	1,116	1,852
Percentage	100.0%	56.6%	0.9%	6.2%	7.6%	7.9%	0.2%	75.9%	1.2%	1.9%
Lecturer	42,861	23,776	153	2,689	1,981	2,693	38	31,761	498	1,569
Percentage	100.0%	55.5%	0.4%	6.8%	5.0%	6.8%	0.1%	79.8%	1.3%	3.7%
No academic rank	49,484	27,479	293	2,025	4,236	1,982	107	37,529	530	1,601
Percentage	100.0%	55.5%	0.6%	4.3%	9.1%	4.2%	0.2%	80.4%	1.1%	3.2%
Total	710,968	331,649	3,123	67,753	40,839	34,397	1,085	515,920	6,501	22,430
Percentage	100.0%	46.6%	0.5%	10.1%	6.1%	5.1%	0.2%	77.0%	1.0%	3.2%

Note: This table shows all full-time instructional staff with faculty status at two-year and four-year degree-granting institutions in the United States that are eligible to receive Title IV federal financial aid. Percentages of women and nonresident aliens were calculated by dividing their number into the total for each rank. Percentages of the seven racial or ethnic groups were calculated by dividing their numbers into the totals minus the numbers of nonresident aliens and faculty members whose race was unknown. "Hispanic" faculty members may be of any race. Nonresident aliens are not included in any racial or ethnic categories. The category "all full-time instructional staff with faculty status" includes data for 282,726 faculty members who were not on the tenure track or who worked at institutions with no tenure system. Data for that group are not shown separately. The percentages whose race was unknown, which was 2.7 percent over all, are not shown. A dash indicates there were no data.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Colleges With the Greatest Racial and Ethnic Diversity Among Faculty Members, Fall 2017

The diversity index, shown in the last column of the table, indicates on a scale of 1 to 100 the probability that any two full-time instructional faculty members at an institution are from different racial or ethnic groups. Three historically black colleges and universities were among the 10 four-year public institutions with the greatest faculty diversity, and five HBCUs were among the 10 four-year private nonprofit institutions with the greatest such diversity in the fall of 2017.

See faculty-diversity indexes for more colleges at <https://chronicle.com/article/facultydiversity2017>.

	Total full-time instructional faculty members	Nonresident alien	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	White	2 or more races	Race unknown	Diversity index	
4-year public institutions												
1.	U. of Hawaii-West Oahu	87	4.6%	1.2%	21.8%	6.9%	4.6%	8.1%	44.8%	8.1%	0.0%	73.6
2.	U. of Maryland-Eastern Shore	209	4.3%	0.5%	18.3%	34.6%	2.9%	1.0%	37.0%	1.4%	0.5%	70.7
3.	U. of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	1,770	26.4%	0.2%	16.5%	5.6%	6.7%	0.0%	43.9%	0.7%	3.5%	70.3
4.	California State U. at Los Angeles	704	5.8%	0.7%	23.3%	6.3%	16.5%	0.2%	46.0%	1.2%	3.7%	69.9
5.	Chicago State U.	189	17.8%	0.0%	7.0%	42.7%	3.2%	0.0%	29.2%	0.0%	2.1%	69.5
6.	Savannah State U.	205	10.0%	0.0%	13.5%	44.0%	1.5%	0.5%	29.5%	1.0%	2.4%	69.1
7.	Skyline College	148	0.7%	0.0%	21.6%	13.0%	18.7%	0.0%	46.0%	0.0%	6.1%	69.0
8.	Texas A&M International U.	218	9.2%	0.0%	13.8%	2.3%	33.5%	0.0%	41.3%	0.0%	0.0%	69.0
9.	U. of Texas-Rio Grande Valley	1,174	5.7%	0.4%	13.9%	2.5%	36.4%	0.0%	39.4%	1.8%	2.5%	68.9
10.	Delaware State U.	212	0.0%	1.4%	20.8%	38.2%	3.3%	0.0%	34.9%	1.4%	0.0%	68.8
4-year private nonprofit institutions												
1.	Relay Graduate School of Education	116	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	27.4%	6.2%	0.0%	46.0%	11.5%	2.6%	70.1
2.	Xavier U. of Louisiana	219	14.1%	0.5%	3.3%	34.7%	2.4%	1.9%	41.3%	1.9%	2.7%	68.7
3.	Wiley College	57	21.1%	0.0%	3.5%	45.6%	3.5%	0.0%	26.3%	0.0%	0.0%	67.6
4.	Western U. of Health Sciences	298	13.2%	0.0%	24.4%	3.1%	5.8%	0.0%	49.6%	3.9%	13.4%	67.3
5.	La Sierra U.	101	18.8%	1.0%	5.0%	3.0%	13.9%	6.9%	51.5%	0.0%	0.0%	67.2
6.	Clafin U.	127	4.0%	0.0%	19.4%	48.4%	2.4%	0.8%	25.0%	0.0%	2.4%	66.4
7.	Huston-Tillotson U.	52	1.9%	0.0%	5.8%	48.1%	17.3%	0.0%	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%	66.3
8.	Fisk U.	54	0.0%	0.0%	18.5%	51.9%	3.7%	0.0%	24.1%	1.9%	0.0%	63.8
9.	Nyack College	82	2.4%	0.0%	15.9%	18.3%	8.5%	0.0%	54.9%	0.0%	0.0%	63.2
10.	Baylor College of Medicine	2,935	0.0%	0.3%	27.1%	7.3%	8.2%	0.1%	53.3%	3.8%	18.3%	63.1
4-year for-profit institutions												
1.	Strayer U.-Global Region	63	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	15.5%	1.7%	0.0%	41.4%	36.2%	7.9%	80.2
2.	Monroe College (N.Y.)	210	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	43.3%	9.1%	0.0%	36.2%	1.4%	0.0%	66.3
3.	Berkeley College at Woodland Park (N.J.)	127	0.0%	0.8%	13.4%	15.8%	10.2%	0.0%	59.1%	0.8%	0.0%	59.8
4.	West Coast U.-Orange County	52	0.0%	0.0%	32.7%	2.0%	6.1%	0.0%	57.1%	2.0%	5.8%	56.3
5.	San Joaquin Valley College at Visalia (Calif.)	145	0.0%	1.4%	4.2%	4.2%	20.8%	0.7%	64.6%	4.2%	0.7%	53.6
2-year public institutions												
1.	Brookhaven College	125	0.8%	0.8%	4.9%	14.8%	10.7%	31.2%	36.1%	0.8%	2.4%	73.7
2.	Evergreen Valley College	114	0.9%	0.0%	30.6%	8.1%	24.3%	0.0%	34.2%	1.8%	2.6%	72.3
3.	Contra Costa College	91	1.2%	0.0%	12.6%	14.9%	19.5%	2.3%	44.8%	4.6%	4.4%	72.2
4.	El Camino College at Compton (Calif.)	104	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	32.7%	23.1%	0.0%	32.7%	1.0%	0.0%	72.2
5.	College of Alameda	82	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%	21.3%	13.3%	0.0%	41.3%	2.7%	8.5%	72.0
6.	U. of Hawaii Hawaii Community College	85	0.0%	1.2%	30.6%	0.0%	2.4%	12.9%	41.2%	11.8%	0.0%	71.9
7.	San Jose City College	121	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	10.0%	28.3%	0.0%	39.2%	2.5%	0.8%	71.6
8.	City Colleges of Chicago, Richard J. Daley College	51	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	26.0%	10.0%	0.0%	42.0%	2.0%	2.0%	70.6
9.	Hostos Community College-City U. of New York	177	2.3%	0.0%	8.5%	14.1%	30.5%	0.0%	43.5%	1.1%	0.0%	69.0
10.	Los Angeles Harbor College	107	0.0%	1.2%	15.9%	11.0%	25.6%	0.0%	46.3%	0.0%	23.4%	68.2
2-year for-profit institutions												
1.	Swedish Institute-College of Health Sciences	54	0.0%	2.0%	16.0%	24.0%	18.0%	0.0%	26.0%	14.0%	7.4%	81.6
2.	Southeastern College at Greenacres (Fla.)	52	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	25.0%	36.5%	0.0%	30.8%	3.9%	0.0%	70.8
3.	ASA College	122	0.0%	0.8%	20.5%	18.9%	13.9%	0.0%	44.3%	1.6%	0.0%	70.7
4.	Aviator College of Aeronautical Science and Technology	62	53.2%	0.0%	6.5%	3.2%	4.8%	0.0%	32.3%	0.0%	0.0%	60.5
5.	Jersey College	110	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	24.6%	5.5%	0.0%	63.6%	3.6%	0.0%	53.1

Note: The index measures the probability that two people chosen at random from the full-time instructional faculty are of different racial or ethnic groups. Percentages for nonresident aliens — the U.S. government's term for non-U.S. citizens, or foreign nationals, without permanent-resident status in the United States — and the various racial and ethnic categories are based on the total number of full-time instructional faculty members in those respective categories out of all faculty members whose race was known. Only full-time instructional staff with faculty status were considered in the analysis. Hispanic and nonresident-alien faculty members are considered as distinct racial or ethnic categories for the purpose of the index, and faculty members who identify as two or more races are considered as automatically diverse. Figures in the diversity-index column are rounded, but institutions were ranked before rounding. Institutions with fewer than 50 total faculty members were excluded, as were two-year private nonprofit institutions.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

DIVERSITY

GENDER, RACE, & ETHNICITY

Librarians, Student-Affairs, and Other Education-Service Employees at Colleges, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2017-18

Full-time employees who worked in libraries, admissions, and student life, and who provided other academic and student services were overwhelmingly female in 2017-18. In the for-profit sector, the percentage of African-American employees exceeded their representation in the population. That was also the case in the small two-year private nonprofit sector, where African-Americans made up more than a third of such employees. The disproportionate representation in that sector can be largely attributed to Ultimate Medical Academy at Clearwater, Fla., a mainly online health-professions college with 1,043 such employees, 410 of them African-American. The two-year for-profit sector had the greatest representation of Hispanic employees in education services.

	Total	Female	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	2 or more races
4-year public (747 institutions)	69,242	48,440	654	3,176	7,836	5,305	225	48,137	1,116
Percentage	100.0%	70.0%	1.0%	4.8%	11.8%	8.0%	0.3%	72.4%	1.7%
4-year private nonprofit (1,588 institutions)	51,296	35,974	200	2,202	5,470	2,984	135	37,587	746
Percentage	100.0%	70.1%	0.4%	4.5%	11.1%	6.0%	0.3%	76.2%	1.5%
4-year for-profit (464 institutions)	8,629	6,139	33	380	1,310	1,021	50	4,945	222
Percentage	100.0%	71.1%	0.4%	4.8%	16.5%	12.8%	0.6%	62.1%	2.8%
2-year public (876 institutions)	24,628	17,547	360	998	3,355	3,261	81	15,746	317
Percentage	100.0%	71.2%	1.5%	4.1%	13.9%	13.5%	0.3%	65.3%	1.3%
2-year private nonprofit (98 institutions)	1,426	1,007	24	29	474	231	3	572	60
Percentage	100.0%	70.6%	1.7%	2.1%	34.0%	16.6%	0.2%	41.1%	4.3%
2-year for-profit (504 institutions)	2,107	1,586	10	82	397	387	10	1,086	40
Percentage	100.0%	75.3%	0.5%	4.1%	19.7%	19.2%	0.5%	54.0%	2.0%
All 4,277 institutions	157,328	110,693	1,281	6,867	18,842	13,189	504	108,073	2,501
Percentage	100.0%	70.4%	0.8%	4.5%	12.5%	8.7%	0.3%	71.4%	1.7%

Note: This table shows all full-time employees who worked as librarians, curators, or archivists, in student and academic affairs, and in other education services at two-year and four-year degree-granting institutions in the United States that were eligible to receive Title IV federal financial aid in 2017-18. Percentages of the racial or ethnic groups were calculated by dividing their numbers into the totals minus the numbers of nonresident aliens and people whose race was unknown. Numbers and percentages of employees of unknown race, which was 2.9 percent over all, and of employees who were nonresident aliens, which was 0.9 percent over all, are not shown.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Managers at Colleges, by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, 2017-18

Non-Hispanic whites made up more than three-quarters of full-time managers at colleges in 2017-18, and more than half of all full-time managers were female. Blacks, Hispanics, Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders, and people of two or more races had their highest percentages of full-time managers in the two-year for-profit sector. American Indians/Alaska Natives had their highest-percentage representation in the two-year private nonprofit sector, and Asians in the four-year private nonprofit sector. No racial or ethnic minority group except Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders had an overall representation among managers that came close to their representation in the U.S. population.

	Total	Female	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	2 or more races
4-year public (747 institutions)	111,363	61,193	630	4,357	11,804	6,683	187	83,875	1,094
Percentage	100.0%	54.9%	0.6%	4.0%	10.9%	6.2%	0.2%	77.2%	1.0%
4-year private nonprofit (1,588 institutions)	97,008	55,075	268	4,208	8,552	5,339	161	74,147	1,073
Percentage	100.0%	56.8%	0.3%	4.5%	9.1%	5.7%	0.2%	79.1%	1.1%
4-year for-profit (464 institutions)	7,583	4,344	19	321	752	614	32	5,385	124
Percentage	100.0%	57.3%	0.3%	4.4%	10.4%	8.5%	0.4%	74.3%	1.7%
2-year public (876 institutions)	29,747	17,604	260	732	3,950	2,251	55	21,603	250
Percentage	100.0%	59.2%	0.9%	2.5%	13.6%	7.7%	0.2%	74.2%	0.9%
2-year private nonprofit (98 institutions)	759	419	14	24	103	53	3	531	8
Percentage	100.0%	55.2%	1.9%	3.3%	14.0%	7.2%	0.4%	72.1%	1.1%
2-year for-profit (504 institutions)	2,516	1,487	11	94	408	281	14	1,575	59
Percentage	100.0%	59.1%	0.5%	3.8%	16.7%	11.5%	0.6%	64.5%	2.4%
All 4,277 institutions	248,976	140,122	1,202	9,736	25,569	15,221	452	187,116	2,608
Percentage	100.0%	56.3%	0.5%	4.0%	10.6%	6.3%	0.2%	77.4%	1.1%

Note: This table shows all full-time managers at two-year and four-year degree-granting institutions in the United States that were eligible to receive Title IV federal financial aid in 2017-18. The definition of managers is based on the "Management Occupations" category of the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification Manual published by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau generally defines "education administrators, postsecondary" as people who "plan, direct, or coordinate research, instructional, student administration and services, and other educational activities at postsecondary institutions." On college campuses, "managers" may include such job titles as president, provost, dean, research director, registrar, director of fund raising, director of student services, facilities managers, and computer and information-systems managers. Medical managers were excluded. Percentages of the racial or ethnic groups were calculated by dividing their numbers into the totals minus the numbers of nonresident aliens and people whose race or ethnicity was unknown. Numbers and percentages of employees of unknown race or ethnicity, which was 2.4 percent over all, and of employees who were nonresident aliens, which was 0.5 percent over all, are not shown.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Colleges With the Greatest Racial and Ethnic Diversity Among Managers, Fall 2017

The diversity index, shown in the last column of the table, indicates on a scale of 1 to 100 the probability that any two full-time managers at an institution were from different racial or ethnic groups in the fall of 2017. Five campuses of City University of New York were among the 10 four-year public institutions with the most-diverse managerial staff, and four CUNY campuses were among the 10 two-year public institutions with the most-diverse managerial staff.

See diversity indexes for managers at more colleges at <https://chronicle.com/article/managerdiversity2017>.

		Total full-time managers	Nonresident alien	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	White	2 or more races	Race unknown	Diversity index
4-year public institutions												
1.	Santa Monica College	102	15.8%	1.0%	8.9%	16.8%	11.9%	1.0%	42.6%	2.0%	1.0%	74.3
2.	Northeastern Illinois U.	159	18.2%	0.0%	9.1%	10.4%	18.2%	0.0%	44.2%	0.0%	3.1%	72.0
3.	California State U.-Dominguez Hills	81	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%	15.2%	19.0%	2.5%	45.6%	2.5%	2.5%	71.0
4.	City College of City U. of New York	162	0.6%	0.0%	8.6%	29.6%	21.0%	0.6%	38.9%	0.6%	0.0%	70.9
5.	City U. of New York Herbert H. Lehman College	123	0.8%	0.0%	8.9%	23.6%	25.2%	0.0%	41.5%	0.0%	0.0%	70.1
6.	City U. of New York Queens College	124	0.8%	0.8%	14.5%	17.7%	14.5%	0.0%	48.4%	3.2%	0.0%	69.2
7.	City U. of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice	156	3.9%	0.0%	7.1%	23.7%	17.3%	0.6%	46.8%	0.6%	0.0%	68.8
8.	City U. of New York, New York City College of Technology	74	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	36.5%	14.9%	0.0%	39.2%	0.0%	0.0%	68.2
9.	California State U.-East Bay	54	0.0%	3.9%	17.3%	17.3%	7.7%	1.9%	51.9%	0.0%	3.7%	66.3
10.	Miami Dade College	117	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	18.8%	35.0%	0.0%	42.7%	0.0%	0.0%	65.8
4-year private nonprofit institutions												
1.	New York Medical College	79	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	10.1%	30.4%	0.0%	35.4%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4
2.	Hawaii Pacific U.	66	0.0%	1.5%	30.3%	1.5%	4.6%	9.1%	47.0%	6.1%	0.0%	67.7
3.	Western U. of Health Sciences	165	4.6%	0.7%	9.8%	11.1%	19.0%	0.0%	52.3%	2.6%	7.3%	66.7
4.	Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	1,088	0.9%	0.3%	15.4%	13.5%	17.5%	0.2%	51.1%	1.2%	4.8%	66.7
5.	U. of Southern California	1,784	0.9%	0.1%	15.7%	9.6%	18.7%	0.2%	52.6%	2.3%	2.1%	65.5
6.	Mount Saint Mary's U. (Calif.)	119	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	10.4%	29.6%	1.7%	49.6%	0.0%	3.4%	64.8
7.	U. of Miami	992	0.6%	0.0%	3.7%	11.4%	42.0%	0.1%	41.0%	1.2%	7.9%	64.1
8.	Long Island U. at Brooklyn	167	0.6%	0.0%	9.0%	25.2%	11.4%	0.0%	52.7%	1.2%	0.0%	63.8
9.	U. of La Verne	116	0.0%	1.0%	7.3%	12.5%	27.1%	0.0%	52.1%	0.0%	17.2%	63.4
10.	St. Mary's U. (Tex.)	153	3.3%	0.7%	5.2%	5.2%	39.2%	0.7%	45.8%	0.0%	0.0%	63.0
4-year for-profit institutions												
1.	Florida Technical College at Orlando	57	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.3%	38.6%	0.0%	40.4%	1.8%	0.0%	65.1
2.	Academy of Art U.	140	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	6.9%	9.9%	3.1%	63.4%	6.9%	6.4%	57.3
3.	New York Film Academy at Los Angeles	103	0.0%	0.0%	11.7%	5.8%	12.6%	0.0%	66.0%	3.9%	0.0%	53.1
4.	U. of Phoenix-California	73	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	5.6%	15.5%	0.0%	69.0%	2.8%	2.7%	49.2
5.	Strayer U.-Global Region	248	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	17.8%	3.5%	0.0%	71.9%	2.2%	6.9%	44.9
2-year public institutions												
1.	City U. of New York Borough of Manhattan Community College	116	0.9%	0.0%	13.8%	26.7%	18.1%	0.0%	39.7%	0.9%	0.0%	71.9
2.	Pasadena City College	60	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	22.8%	29.8%	1.8%	38.6%	1.8%	5.0%	70.7
3.	City U. of New York Bronx Community College	83	2.4%	0.0%	3.6%	33.7%	31.3%	0.0%	28.9%	0.0%	0.0%	70.3
4.	City U. of New York Kingsborough Community College	110	2.7%	0.0%	6.4%	26.4%	21.8%	0.0%	42.7%	0.0%	0.0%	69.6
5.	El Centro College	73	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	35.2%	25.4%	0.0%	35.2%	2.8%	2.7%	68.8
6.	City U. of New York La Guardia Community College	151	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	27.2%	17.9%	0.0%	44.4%	0.7%	0.0%	68.8
7.	Houston Community College	197	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	38.1%	19.8%	0.0%	36.6%	0.5%	0.0%	68.0
8.	Eastfield College	92	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	30.6%	30.6%	0.0%	37.7%	0.0%	7.6%	67.1
9.	Mountain View College	66	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	35.4%	38.5%	0.0%	24.6%	0.0%	1.5%	66.6
10.	Mt. San Antonio College	102	1.1%	0.0%	13.5%	5.6%	25.8%	0.0%	50.6%	3.4%	12.8%	65.6

Note: The index measures the probability that two people chosen at random from the managerial staff are of different racial or ethnic groups. Percentages for nonresident aliens — the U.S. government's term for non-U.S. citizens, or foreign nationals, without permanent-resident status in the United States — and the various racial and ethnic categories are based on the total number of managers in those respective categories out of all students whose race was known. "Managers" are employees whose job assignments require managing the institution or one of its recognized departments or subdivisions and who exercise discretion and independent judgment. The category includes titles in higher education like presidents; vice presidents (including assistants and associates); deans (including assistants and associates) if their principal activity is administrative and not primarily instruction, research, or public service; directors (including assistants and associates); department heads (including assistants and associates) if their principal activity is administrative and not primarily instruction, research, or public service; and other managers. Only full-time managers were considered in the analysis. Hispanics and nonresident aliens are considered as distinct racial or ethnic categories for the purpose of calculating the diversity index. Managers who identify as two or more races are considered as automatically diverse in calculating the index. Figures in the diversity-index column are rounded, but institutions were ranked before rounding. Institutions with fewer than 50 total full-time managers were excluded. Two-year private nonprofit and for-profit institutions were excluded because only a few had more than 50 full-time managers.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

DIVERSITY

GENDER, RACE, & ETHNICITY

Colleges With the Greatest Racial and Ethnic Diversity Among Students, Fall 2017

The diversity index, shown in the last column of the table, indicates on a scale of 1 to 100 the probability that any two students at an institution are from different racial or ethnic groups. Colleges with the greatest diversity tended to be concentrated in California and Hawaii, with a scattering in other states like Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Washington. Most of the colleges on the list had student bodies that were no more than about a third non-Hispanic white. At nine of the institutions below, more than 30 percent of students identified themselves as being of two or more races.

See student-diversity indexes for more colleges at <https://chronicle.com/article/studentdiversity2017>.

		Total enrollment	Nonresident alien	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	2 or more races	Race unknown	Diversity index
4-year public institutions												
1.	U. of Hawaii at Hilo	3,539	3.9%	0.4%	19.5%	1.5%	14.2%	9.3%	19.8%	31.5%	0.4%	89.2
2.	Oklahoma State U. Institute of Technology at Okmulgee	2,496	1.1%	14.7%	0.6%	3.4%	7.1%	0.0%	32.1%	41.0%	5.3%	86.9
3.	U. of Hawaii Maui College	3,302	1.9%	0.3%	29.1%	0.6%	13.4%	6.2%	16.2%	32.3%	0.7%	86.7
4.	U. of Hawaii-West Oahu	3,082	0.8%	0.2%	36.4%	2.0%	12.3%	5.3%	9.5%	33.5%	0.1%	84.0
5.	Highline College	6,824	9.6%	0.5%	17.3%	12.9%	15.6%	1.4%	29.9%	12.8%	10.4%	83.0
6.	U. of Hawaii-Manoa	17,612	6.3%	0.2%	35.6%	1.4%	10.1%	3.2%	19.8%	23.5%	0.3%	81.9
7.	Seattle Central College	6,928	19.3%	0.6%	14.7%	12.6%	8.7%	0.4%	34.2%	9.5%	12.0%	80.1
8.	Rutgers U. at Newark	12,768	10.7%	0.1%	17.6%	17.5%	23.3%	0.2%	28.5%	2.2%	5.0%	79.2
9.	California State U.-East Bay	16,538	9.2%	0.2%	24.5%	10.2%	32.1%	0.8%	17.2%	5.9%	5.6%	78.9
10.	Solano Community College	9,625	0.4%	0.3%	15.8%	13.1%	30.8%	0.9%	28.2%	10.5%	1.2%	78.3
4-year private nonprofit institutions												
1.	Hawaii Pacific U.	4,146	12.1%	0.6%	16.9%	6.1%	15.7%	1.9%	28.8%	18.0%	11.6%	84.5
2.	Menlo College	744	17.1%	0.4%	9.4%	8.4%	26.5%	3.2%	25.5%	9.4%	8.7%	81.9
3.	U. of San Francisco	11,063	16.1%	0.2%	20.7%	5.4%	21.4%	0.7%	29.2%	6.3%	4.0%	79.7
4.	Andrews U.	3,300	21.7%	0.4%	10.1%	19.9%	15.7%	0.3%	29.0%	3.0%	2.9%	79.5
5.	Pacific Union College	1,229	3.5%	0.6%	21.3%	8.7%	29.8%	1.1%	25.5%	9.5%	14.7%	79.2
6.	Harvey Mudd College	861	10.7%	0.5%	18.7%	4.0%	18.7%	0.5%	35.6%	11.4%	6.6%	79.1
7.	Long Island U. at Brooklyn	6,982	8.4%	0.3%	16.5%	26.8%	17.2%	0.1%	27.8%	2.7%	17.7%	78.7
8.	Chaminade U. of Honolulu	2,389	2.3%	0.6%	32.7%	7.0%	7.5%	24.7%	18.8%	6.5%	14.4%	78.6
9.	Golden Gate U.	2,592	19.7%	1.5%	18.9%	8.2%	13.9%	1.0%	33.9%	2.7%	18.5%	78.4
10.	Pomona College	1,599	11.7%	0.5%	15.6%	9.8%	17.0%	0.3%	37.6%	7.4%	5.6%	78.2
4-year for-profit institutions												
1.	Gurnick Academy of Medical Arts	1,395	0.1%	1.0%	29.0%	11.3%	28.1%	2.8%	20.4%	7.4%	2.6%	78.2
2.	DeVry College of New York	1,528	13.4%	0.6%	8.8%	31.6%	26.6%	0.4%	17.7%	1.0%	6.6%	77.2
3.	DeVry U. of California	2,980	5.7%	0.6%	16.2%	10.8%	34.5%	2.6%	27.0%	2.6%	9.1%	76.6
2-year public institutions												
1.	U. of Hawaii Hawaii Community College	2,819	1.8%	0.3%	17.8%	0.5%	16.1%	8.1%	13.2%	42.3%	0.6%	91.8
2.	U. of Hawaii Windward Community College	2,511	0.6%	0.2%	19.6%	1.3%	15.7%	6.7%	14.0%	41.9%	0.4%	91.3
3.	U. of Hawaii Kauai Community College	1,346	1.6%	0.2%	27.4%	0.5%	13.9%	5.6%	15.3%	35.7%	0.4%	87.9
4.	U. of Hawaii Leeward Community College	6,805	1.9%	0.1%	36.9%	2.4%	14.6%	4.7%	8.0%	31.5%	0.2%	83.3
5.	Kapiolani Community College	7,095	9.5%	0.2%	41.2%	1.2%	9.8%	3.2%	10.4%	24.6%	0.2%	80.0
6.	Montgomery College	22,875	10.0%	0.3%	11.6%	27.5%	24.6%	0.3%	22.9%	3.0%	0.2%	78.8
7.	Berkeley City College	6,356	0.3%	0.2%	25.1%	15.8%	26.6%	0.4%	24.4%	7.3%	3.6%	78.2
8.	U. of Hawaii Honolulu Community College	3,563	0.9%	0.1%	44.4%	1.8%	10.3%	6.7%	7.9%	28.0%	0.6%	78.2
9.	Bunker Hill Community College	11,881	6.3%	0.4%	12.3%	27.6%	26.3%	0.1%	23.4%	3.7%	10.0%	78.1
10.	Cosumnes River College	14,120	0.8%	0.5%	28.6%	11.3%	27.4%	1.4%	22.9%	7.2%	1.0%	77.8
2-year private nonprofit institutions												
1.	Oxford College of Emory U.	979	16.5%	0.1%	30.1%	8.3%	9.8%	0.0%	32.2%	3.1%	0.9%	76.2
2.	CBD College	500	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	10.4%	36.0%	1.4%	27.2%	0.0%	0.0%	72.3
3.	Jacksonville College (Tex.)	546	5.4%	0.2%	0.6%	13.8%	40.8%	0.0%	36.5%	2.8%	2.0%	67.9
2-year for-profit institutions												
1.	Hawaii Medical College	622	0.2%	0.2%	32.7%	1.5%	3.2%	22.3%	2.7%	37.3%	0.3%	84.1
2.	Asher College	587	0.0%	0.5%	15.2%	32.8%	19.0%	1.7%	29.2%	1.5%	0.3%	74.7
3.	ASA College	4,686	21.2%	0.2%	7.6%	27.3%	35.5%	0.1%	6.4%	1.8%	0.2%	74.5

Note: The index measures the probability that two people chosen at random from the student body are of different racial or ethnic groups. Percentages for nonresident aliens and the various racial and ethnic categories are based on the total number of students in those respective categories out of all students whose race was known. The U.S. Department of Education counts Hispanic and nonresident-alien students as part of distinct racial or ethnic categories, so they are considered as such when calculating the diversity index. Students who identify as two or more races are considered as automatically diverse in calculating the index. Figures in the diversity-index column are rounded, but institutions were ranked before rounding. Institutions with fewer than 500 total students were excluded.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Students' Gender, Race, and Ethnicity, by Sector, Fall 2017

Black students made up nearly a third of all those at four-year and two-year for-profit institutions and more than a third of those at two-year private nonprofit institutions, while they were only 13.5 percent of all students enrolled in colleges in the fall of 2017. The sector in which Asian students had their highest representation was four-year public institutions. The sector in which white students had their highest representation was four-year private nonprofit institutions, where they made up nearly two-thirds of all students. The highest representation for Hispanics was at two-year public institutions, closely followed by two-year for-profit colleges.

	Total	Female	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	2 or more races	Nonresident aliens
4-year public	8,839,171	4,860,879	53,473	607,664	925,071	1,421,794	17,694	4,677,996	321,468	537,661
Percentage	100.0%	55.0%	0.7%	7.6%	11.5%	17.7%	0.2%	58.3%	4.0%	6.1%
4-year private nonprofit	4,057,994	2,350,339	17,638	241,365	441,596	397,522	9,656	2,204,859	123,578	349,721
Percentage	100.0%	57.9%	0.5%	7.0%	12.9%	11.6%	0.3%	64.2%	3.6%	8.6%
4-year for-profit	909,638	602,309	6,981	30,681	230,605	115,935	5,697	344,476	25,281	22,520
Percentage	100.0%	66.2%	0.9%	4.0%	30.4%	15.3%	0.7%	45.3%	3.3%	2.5%
2-year public	5,706,678	3,217,688	50,948	334,771	741,785	1,405,951	15,021	2,668,462	192,094	86,546
Percentage	100.0%	56.4%	0.9%	6.2%	13.7%	26.0%	0.3%	49.3%	3.6%	1.5%
2-year private nonprofit	48,390	35,674	863	1,145	16,243	5,194	227	18,463	1,592	1,034
Percentage	100.0%	73.7%	2.0%	2.6%	37.1%	11.9%	0.5%	42.2%	3.6%	2.1%
2-year for-profit	186,701	125,371	2,050	6,900	55,209	45,594	1,076	60,562	5,049	1,532
Percentage	100.0%	67.2%	1.2%	3.9%	31.3%	25.8%	0.6%	34.3%	2.9%	0.8%
All institutions	19,748,577	11,192,263	131,953	1,222,526	2,410,510	3,391,991	49,371	9,974,821	669,067	999,014
Percentage	100.0%	56.7%	0.7%	6.8%	13.5%	19.0%	0.3%	55.9%	3.7%	5.1%

Note: This table shows all full- and part-time undergraduate and graduate students at two-year and four-year degree-granting institutions in the United States that are eligible to receive Title IV federal financial aid. Percentages of the racial or ethnic groups were calculated by dividing them into the totals minus the numbers of nonresident aliens and people whose race was unknown. The percentages whose race was unknown, which in 2017 ranged from 3.1 percent at four-year public institutions to 14.0 percent at four-year for-profit institutions, are not shown. "Hispanic" students may be of any race. Nonresident aliens are not included in any racial or ethnic categories.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Undergraduate Loan Debt and Salary Outcomes at Colleges That Enrolled the Highest Numbers of Black Students, 2017

Colleges that enrolled the highest numbers of black students included institutions that specialize in online education, community colleges, and historically black institutions. The percentage of students receiving Pell Grants varied among the colleges but was as high as 88 percent.

	Number of black students, fall 2017	Pell Grant recipients	Undergraduates receiving federal loans	Graduation rate	Median total federal-loan debt	Graduates paying down their debt	Salary after attending	Median monthly loan payment	Median annual payment as share of salary
1. Walden U.	18,901	39%	59%	11%	\$24,028	30%	\$50,100	\$255	6.1%
2. Grand Canyon U.	17,519	45%	58%	42%	\$18,750	35%	\$52,700	\$199	4.5%
3. U. of Maryland Global Campus	17,417	25%	20%	10%	\$18,215	43%	\$51,200	\$194	4.5%
4. Houston Community College	15,941	34%	20%	17%	\$10,414	27%	\$33,600	\$111	4.0%
5. Southern New Hampshire U.	13,841	45%	69%	53%	\$18,348	47%	\$45,400	\$195	5.2%
6. Ashford U.	13,475	59%	65%	8%	\$33,350	25%	\$41,200	\$355	10.3%
7. Broward College	12,784	49%	15%	30%	\$3,500	38%	\$34,900	\$37	1.3%
8. Georgia State U.	12,435	49%	54%	53%	\$22,207	44%	\$43,300	\$236	6.5%
9. Liberty U.	10,682	46%	63%	49%	\$24,483	37%	\$36,700	\$260	8.5%
10. Lone Star College system	10,481	26%	13%	11%	\$8,392	29%	\$36,200	\$89	3.0%
11. Wayne County Community College District (Mich.)	9,811	46%	20%	10%	\$10,654	17%	\$24,900	\$113	5.4%
12. Capella U.	9,768	44%	72%	n/a	\$26,991	31%	\$63,600	\$287	5.4%
13. Western Governors U.	9,329	29%	46%	32%	\$10,846	54%	\$41,900	\$115	3.3%
14. North Carolina A&T State U.	9,252	60%	77%	43%	\$28,270	27%	\$34,700	\$301	10.4%
15. Tarrant County College District	9,149	32%	22%	18%	\$8,383	31%	\$34,400	\$89	3.1%
16. Ultimate Medical Academy at Clearwater	9,107	88%	94%	65%	\$14,754	25%	\$17,200	\$157	11.0%
17. Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana	9,036	40%	22%	15%	\$10,689	26%	\$30,100	\$114	4.5%
18. Prince George's Community College	8,590	36%	20%	9%	\$8,233	32%	\$39,700	\$88	2.7%
19. Florida A&M U.	8,249	59%	64%	44%	\$28,002	34%	\$37,600	\$298	9.5%
20. Georgia State U. Perimeter College	8,209	44%	31%	12%	\$22,207	44%	\$34,300	\$236	8.3%

Note: Data for Pell Grants, federal loans, graduation rates, debt, and earnings cover students of all race and ethnicities, not just black students. The median total federal-loan debt is for undergraduates who completed college. The amount excludes Parent PLUS and Perkins loans. The percentage of students paying down their debt reflects the percentage of borrowers who are not in default on their federal loans and are making progress in paying them down, meaning they have paid down at least \$1 in the principal balance on their loans within three years of entering repayment. Median salaries are for former students who received federal financial aid at 10 years after entering the institution. Median monthly loan payments are for student borrowers who completed, if paid over 10 years at a 5.05 percent interest rate. Graduation rates and the percentage of students with loans are for 2016-17, and Pell Grant percentages are for the fall of 2017. Repayment data are for the pooled cohorts entering repayment in the 2013 and 2014 fiscal years, measured in the 2016 and 2017 fiscal years.

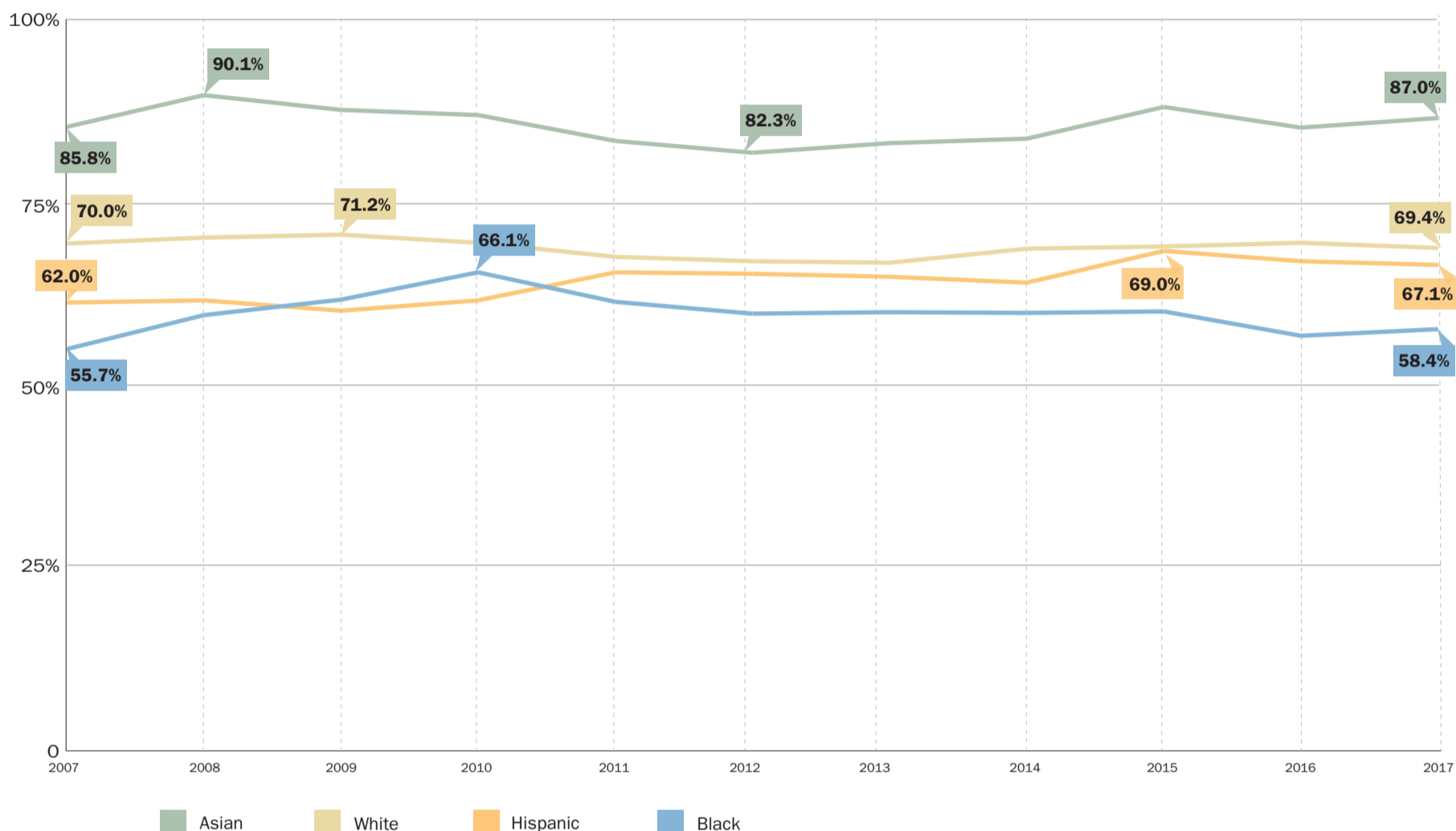
SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of the U.S. Department of Education's College Scorecard data

DIVERSITY

GENDER, RACE, & ETHNICITY

Change in Percentage of Recent High-School Graduates Enrolled in College, by Largest Racial/Ethnic Groups, 2007 to 2017

The percentage of black high-school graduates who enrolled in college by October of the year they graduated dropped from its peak of more than 66 percent in 2010 to just over 58 percent in 2017. The percentage of black recent high-school graduates enrolled in college in 2017 was nearly nine points below that of their Hispanic counterparts. In 2010 blacks were nearly four percentage points higher than Hispanics on that measure.



Note: Data are based on sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Enrollment in college is as of October of each year for individuals ages 16 to 24 who completed high school earlier in the same calendar year. Enrollment in two- and four-year colleges is counted. Asian, white, and black race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity and persons of two or more races. The Asian category excludes Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. Percentages represent three-year moving averages, which are weighted averages for the year indicated, the year immediately preceding it, and the year immediately following it. For 2017, a two-year moving average is used.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

Change in Black vs. Overall College Enrollment, by Sector, Fall 2010 to Fall 2017

Overall college enrollment dropped by more than 1.2 million from 2010 to 2017, with the percentage decrease for black students more than double that of all students. Enrollment drops in the two-year and four-year for-profit sectors, which experienced many college closings, and the two-year public-college sector contributed to the overall decrease. Percentage decreases in enrollment in the for-profit sectors were greater for all students than for black students, while black students had a greater percentage drop in enrollment in the two-year public sector than did all students. Percentage growth in the four-year public sector was nearly twice as great for all students as it was for black students.

	Number of students per sector, fall 2010		Number of students per sector, fall 2017		Change in number of students from fall 2010 to fall 2017		Percentage change in number of students from fall 2010 to fall 2017	
	All students	Black or African-American students	All students	Black or African-American students	All students	Black or African-American students	All students	Black or African-American students
4-year public	7,924,108	870,618	8,853,477	926,214	929,369	55,596	11.7%	6.4%
4-year private nonprofit	3,821,799	415,647	4,058,087	441,618	236,288	25,971	6.2%	6.2%
4-year for-profit	1,589,934	364,284	912,076	231,130	-677,858	-133,154	-42.6%	-36.6%
2-year public	7,218,063	1,016,698	5,706,678	741,785	-1,511,385	-274,913	-20.9%	-27.0%
2-year private nonprofit	32,379	7,148	48,125	16,152	15,746	9,004	48.6%	126.0%
2-year for-profit	432,851	102,435	186,890	55,302	-245,961	-47,133	-56.8%	-46.0%
Over all	21,019,134	2,776,830	19,765,333	2,412,201	-1,253,801	-364,629	-6.0%	-13.1%

Note: Data are based on fall head counts of all full- and part-time undergraduate and graduate students at U.S. degree-granting institutions that were eligible for Title IV federal financial aid.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Colleges With the Greatest Percentage Gains and Losses in the Number of Black Students, 2010 to 2017

The college with the greatest percentage increase in the number of black students from 2010 to 2017 was the fast-growing Southern New Hampshire University, which had a 200-fold increase in black students at the same time it enlarged its overall student population by a more-modest 11.3 times. Many other colleges near the top of the list for increases in black enrollment had strong online-education components. Those near the bottom of the list tended to be experiencing overall enrollment losses, along with more-accelerated losses of black students. **See data for more colleges at <http://chronicle.com/article/blackenrollment2017>.**

	Black students, fall 2010	Black students, fall 2017	Change in black enrollment, 2010-17	All students, fall 2010	All students, fall 2017	Change in overall enrollment, 2010-17	Percentage black of adjusted enrollment, 2010	Percentage black of adjusted enrollment, 2017	Percentage-point difference between changes in black and overall enrollment
4-year public institutions									
Greatest percentage increase in black enrollment									
1. Georgia Gwinnett College	1,304	3,971	204.5%	5,380	12,287	128.4%	25.5%	33.4%	76.1
2. State U. of New York Empire State College	682	1,610	136.1%	11,985	10,977	-8.4%	14.9%	15.8%	144.5
3. Texas State U.	1,865	3,679	97.3%	32,572	38,666	18.7%	5.9%	9.7%	78.6
4. U. of Texas-Rio Grande Valley	97	189	94.8%	18,744	27,809	48.4%	0.5%	0.7%	46.5
5. U. of Texas at Tyler	594	1,133	90.7%	6,476	10,402	60.6%	10.4%	11.4%	30.1
6. Rowan U.	979	1,848	88.8%	11,300	18,484	63.6%	8.8%	10.7%	25.2
7. Bridgewater State U.	595	1,123	88.7%	11,201	11,019	-1.6%	5.5%	10.4%	90.4
8. U. at Albany	1,462	2,754	88.4%	17,615	17,743	0.7%	10.4%	17.7%	87.6
9. California State U. at San Marcos	258	465	80.2%	9,722	15,755	62.1%	3.0%	3.4%	18.2
10. Kennesaw State U.*	4,544	7,643	68.2%	28,966	35,846	23.8%	16.9%	22.3%	44.4
11. U. of Wisconsin at Eau Claire	72	121	68.1%	11,413	10,904	-4.5%	0.7%	1.1%	72.5
12. U. of West Georgia	2,930	4,875	66.4%	11,283	13,520	19.8%	29.4%	37.0%	46.6
13. Fort Hays State U.	347	572	64.8%	11,883	15,100	27.1%	4.4%	5.1%	37.8
14. South Dakota State U.	153	252	64.7%	12,816	12,516	-2.3%	1.3%	2.2%	67.0
14. Towson U.	2,720	4,480	64.7%	21,840	22,705	4.0%	14.1%	20.9%	60.7
Greatest percentage decrease in black enrollment									
301. Troy U.	11,901	5,061	-57.5%	28,322	17,521	-38.1%	46.3%	34.5%	-19.3
300. Clark College	314	142	-54.8%	13,137	10,000	-23.9%	2.6%	1.6%	-30.9
299. Youngstown State U.	2,614	1,201	-54.1%	15,084	12,521	-17.0%	18.6%	10.4%	-37.1
298. Henry Ford College	4,750	2,313	-51.3%	18,525	12,786	-31.0%	37.1%	21.9%	-20.3
297. Purdue U. Fort Wayne	1,045	514	-50.8%	14,192	10,414	-26.6%	7.6%	5.1%	-24.2
4-year private nonprofit institutions									
Greatest percentage increase in black enrollment									
1. Southern New Hampshire U.	69	13,841	19,959.4%	8,034	90,955	1,032.1%	2.6%	17.8%	18,927.3
2. Chicago School of Professional Psychology at Los Angeles	55	639	1,061.8%	481	2,442	407.7%	13.0%	28.2%	654.1
3. New England College	75	490	553.3%	2,043	2,832	38.6%	4.3%	24.0%	514.7
4. Colorado Christian U.	133	793	496.2%	2,733	7,398	170.7%	6.1%	11.1%	325.5
5. Concordia U. (Ore.)	143	792	453.8%	2,114	5,125	142.4%	7.9%	18.6%	311.4
6. Champlain College	77	406	427.3%	3,055	4,749	55.5%	3.5%	9.7%	371.8
7. Indiana Tech	588	2,975	406.0%	4,384	7,871	79.5%	30.4%	43.2%	326.4
8. Harrisburg U. of Science and Technology	54	223	313.0%	373	3,997	971.6%	14.7%	41.9%	-658.6
9. Western Governors U.	2,314	9,329	303.2%	22,497	98,627	338.4%	11.4%	9.7%	-35.2
10. Maryland U. of Integrative Health	51	205	302.0%	427	1,183	177.0%	13.0%	19.4%	124.9
11. Southeastern U. (Fla.)	250	971	288.4%	2,779	7,163	157.8%	10.1%	14.4%	130.6
12. Lancaster Bible College	80	291	263.8%	1,112	2,207	98.5%	7.5%	17.2%	165.3
13. U. of New England	135	491	263.7%	5,168	8,281	60.2%	3.2%	7.1%	203.5
14. Concordia U. (Neb.)	52	179	244.2%	2,146	2,520	17.4%	3.0%	8.1%	226.8
15. Parker U.	58	180	210.3%	892	1,263	41.6%	7.0%	14.6%	168.8
Greatest percentage decrease in black enrollment									
736. Northwood U. (Mich.)*	795	154	-80.6%	4,456	3,353	-24.8%	20.7%	6.3%	-55.9
735. Fontbonne U.	723	184	-74.6%	2,532	1,375	-45.7%	30.6%	15.1%	-28.9
734. Springfield College (Mass.)	984	254	-74.2%	5,364	3,246	-39.5%	21.0%	8.5%	-34.7
733. Cambridge College	1,672	489	-70.8%	4,425	2,261	-48.9%	45.6%	24.2%	-21.8
732. Tiffin U.	1,141	370	-67.6%	4,940	3,149	-36.3%	29.6%	19.6%	-31.3

* Figures for 2010 were adjusted to include data for units that have combined into the reporting institution for the 2017 data, in some cases because of mergers.

Note: Only four-year degree-granting public and private nonprofit colleges that were eligible to participate in Title IV financial-aid programs were included in the analysis. Institutions with fewer than 50 black students in the fall of 2010 were excluded, as were public colleges with fewer than 10,000 students enrolled in the fall of 2017, and private nonprofit colleges with fewer than 1,000 students enrolled in the fall of 2017. Institutions are ranked by the percentage change in black enrollment. Colleges vary in whether they report enrollment of all campuses and programs together or separately, and sometimes vary their reporting method from year to year, making comparisons over time challenging. An effort was made to adjust enrollment figures for colleges that combined or separated reporting units between 2010 and 2017, if those changes could be detected. Data may not include online units that were started after 2010 if they reported enrollment separately from the main campus. The percentage of black students for 2010 and 2017 was calculated by dividing the number of black students for each year by the overall enrollment figure minus the number of nonresident aliens, who may be of any race, and students whose race was unknown. In the final column that shows the "percentage-point difference between changes in black and overall enrollment," negative numbers indicate a greater decrease or lesser increase in black enrollment than in overall enrollment. A positive number indicates that black enrollment increased by a greater percentage or decreased by a lesser percentage than overall enrollment.

DIVERSITY

GENDER, RACE, & ETHNICITY/AGE & OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

African-American Representation in Enrollment and Earned Degrees, by Institution Type, 2017

Overall enrollment of black students among undergraduates was slightly above their estimated 12.7-percent representation in the U.S. population. Blacks were overrepresented in certain categories in addition to the expected one of historically black colleges and universities: Among the other categories are two-year and four-year for-profit institutions, two-year private nonprofit institutions, and colleges where more than half of students were enrolled exclusively in distance education. Black students were most significantly underrepresented at flagship four-year public institutions and highly selective four-year private nonprofit institutions.

Undergraduate students										
Institution type	Number of colleges	Enrollment			Associate degrees			Bachelor's degrees		
		All	Black or African-American	Percent black	All	Number earned by blacks	Percentage earned by blacks	All	Number earned by blacks	Percentage earned by blacks
Distance-education dominant	277	1,038,240	209,060	20.1%	51,488	11,217	21.8%	170,031	26,015	15.3%
Historically black colleges and universities	97	242,623	186,749	77.0%	5,391	2,396	44.4%	33,272	26,911	80.9%
Flagship four-year public institutions	50	1,131,277	58,669	5.2%	1,520	106	7.0%	261,110	12,149	4.7%
Other four-year public institutions	617	5,417,937	561,226	10.4%	185,113	19,261	10.4%	963,344	81,223	8.4%
Other four-year private nonprofit institutions, highly selective	90	347,664	20,811	6.0%	473	90	19.0%	85,701	4,440	5.2%
Other four-year private nonprofit institutions, less selective	1,137	1,826,722	172,194	9.4%	30,707	4,110	13.4%	408,336	31,341	7.7%
Other four-year for-profit institutions	294	189,208	38,426	20.3%	24,209	4,707	19.4%	30,576	5,831	19.1%
Other two-year public institutions	853	4,479,401	623,658	13.9%	661,916	71,161	10.8%	—	—	—
Other two-year private nonprofit institutions	91	26,876	6,455	24.0%	6,471	1,129	17.4%	5	1	20.0%
Other two-year for-profit institutions	486	176,216	52,897	30.0%	30,986	7,619	24.6%	24	4	16.7%
All	3,992	14,876,164	1,930,145	13.0%	998,274	121,796	12.2%	1,952,399	187,915	9.6%

Graduate students										
Institution type	Number of colleges	Enrollment			Master's degrees			Research/scholarship doctorates		
		All	Black or African-American	Percent black	All	Number earned by blacks	Percentage earned by blacks	All	Number earned by blacks	Percentage earned by blacks
Distance-education dominant	194	408,868	100,308	24.5%	113,204	25,079	22.2%	5,080	1,450	28.5%
Historically black colleges and universities	57	34,563	24,120	69.8%	7,918	5,564	70.3%	708	443	62.6%
Flagship four-year public institutions	50	371,334	17,610	4.7%	84,589	3,803	4.5%	18,611	673	3.6%
Other four-year public institutions	466	1,020,655	84,846	8.3%	272,731	20,439	7.5%	24,445	1,323	5.4%
Other four-year private nonprofit institutions, highly selective	62	311,405	16,506	5.3%	91,676	4,245	4.6%	11,530	371	3.2%
Other four-year private nonprofit institutions, less selective	1,067	819,439	83,984	10.2%	223,373	21,910	9.8%	9,634	1,219	12.7%
Other four-year for-profit institutions	146	38,996	5,776	14.8%	11,193	1,832	16.4%	803	230	28.6%
All	2,042	3,005,260	333,150	11.1%	804,684	82,872	10.3%	70,811	5,709	8.1%

Note: Undergraduates in the analysis include only degree- or certificate-seeking students. "Distance-education-dominant" institutions are those of any sector with more than 50 percent of students taking courses exclusively through distance education, which encompasses online learning. Each category of institution excludes the categories listed above it. For the purposes of this table, highly selective institutions are defined as those that accepted 33 percent or fewer applicants for 2017-18. Completions are for the academic year 2016-17, and enrollment is for the fall of 2017. A dash means no data are available. Blacks made up 12.7 percent of the U.S. population, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013-2017 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Availability of On-Campus Day Care for Students' Children, by Sector, 2017

For-profit colleges, which enroll a higher percentage of parents than any other sector, were the least likely to have on-campus day-care centers for students' children.

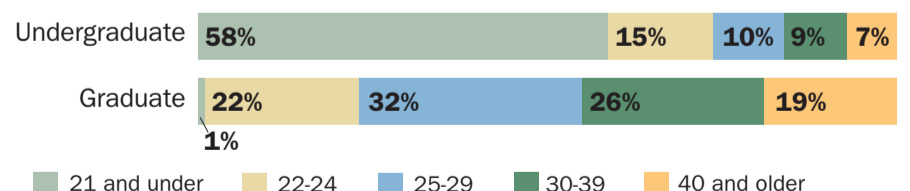
Sector	Institutions with on-campus day care for students' children	Percentage of all campuses with such facilities	Share of undergraduate students who are parents
4-year public	382	51%	12%
4-year private nonprofit	107	7%	20%
2-year public	376	43%	26%
2-year private nonprofit	4	4%	—
2-year and 4-year for-profit	9	1%	45%
All institutions	878	21%	22%

Note: A dash indicates data were unavailable.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data for number of day cares; Institute for Women's Policy Research analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education's 2015-16 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study for share of parents

Age Distribution Among College Students, Fall 2017

Nearly 60 percent of undergraduates were ages 21 and under, and only 16 percent were ages 30 and older in the fall of 2017. Although the predominant age group for postbaccalaureate students was 25 to 29, nearly a fifth were 40 and older.

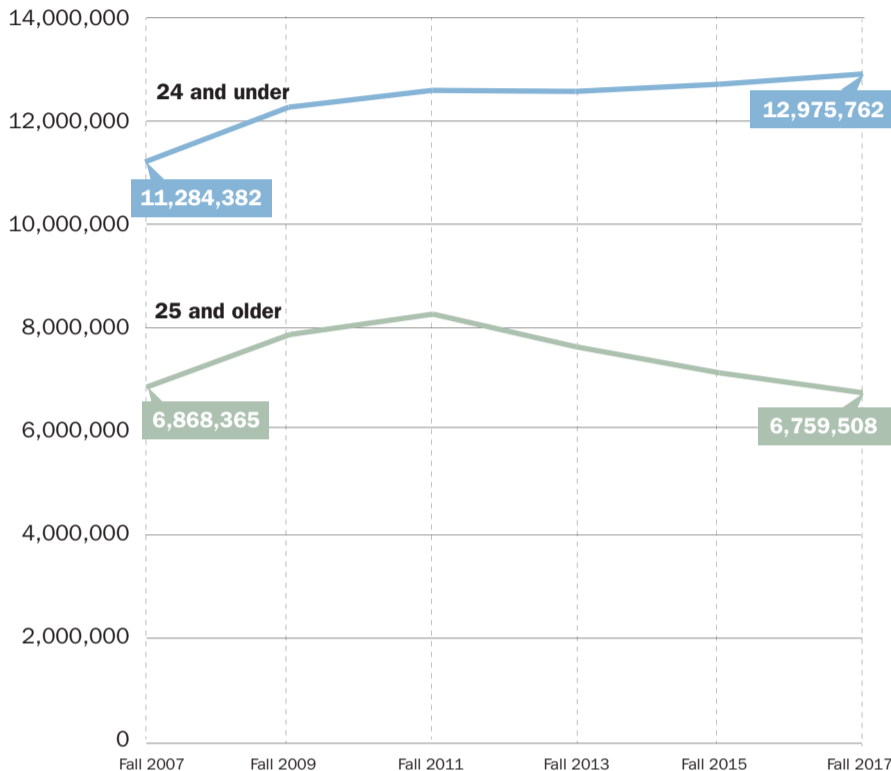


Note: Figures represent all full-time and part-time students whose age was known and who were enrolled in degree-granting two-year and four-year institutions in the United States that were eligible to participate in the Title IV federal student-aid program in the fall of 2017. Postbaccalaureate students include those working toward advanced degrees and those enrolled in graduate-level classes but not in degree programs. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Enrollment Change by Age Group, Fall 2007 to Fall 2017

College enrollment of adults 25 and older fell by more than 18 percent from the fall of 2011, the year they hit their peak over a decade, to the fall of 2017. Enrollment of college students in the 24-and-under age group grew steadily, for the most part, and rose nearly 15 percent from the fall of 2007 to the fall of 2017.



Note: Figures represent all full- and part-time undergraduate and postbaccalaureate students whose ages were known and who were enrolled in the fall of 2017 in degree-granting two-year and four-year institutions in the United States that were eligible to participate in the Title IV student-aid program. The most-recent figures published in the U.S. Department of Education's Digest of Education Statistics were used.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Sectors With the Highest Shares of Undergraduates Formally Registered as Students With Disabilities, Fall 2016

Colleges in the four-year public sector were the most likely to have had 4 percent or more of undergraduate students formally reporting that they had a disability to the office of disability services or a similar office. The offices promote equal access and provide such services as note takers and American Sign Language interpreters. Two-year and four-year for-profit institutions were the sectors that were the least likely to have had 4 percent or more of their students reporting disabilities.

Sector	Number of institutions	Share of students reporting disabilities		
		3 percent or less but greater than none	More than 3 percent but less than 10 percent	10 percent or more
4-year public	747	52.7%	41.0%	3.6%
4-year private nonprofit	1,588	46.9%	25.4%	13.0%
4-year for-profit	464	86.4%	5.4%	0.6%
2-year public	876	65.2%	31.7%	3.0%
2-year private nonprofit	98	82.7%	13.3%	4.1%
2-year for-profit	504	98.8%	1.2%	0.0%

Note: Undergraduate students with disabilities are those who reported that they had one or more of the following conditions: a specific learning disability, a visual impairment, a hearing difficulty or deafness, a speech impairment, an orthopedic impairment, or a health impairment. Undergraduates who were enrolled in the fall of 2016 and formally registered with the disabilities-services office or its equivalent were counted. Students are not required to inform their colleges that they have a disability. If they want an adjustment to accommodate the disability, however, they should report it. Percentages of students reporting disabilities may reflect awareness and the level of availability of services at colleges, along with the prevalence of disabilities. Percentages may not sum to 100 because the percentages of institutions that did not report any students with disabilities are not shown. Distributions were based on percentages that had been rounded to whole numbers.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

Colleges With the Most Students Receiving Higher-Education Benefits for Military-Service Members and Veterans, 2016-17

Colleges with online offerings predominated among institutions that had the highest number of students receiving Post-9/11 GI Bill or Department of Defense Tuition Assistance benefits in 2016-17. The 15 institutions that enrolled the highest numbers of students receiving Department of Defense Tuition Assistance benefits collected more than 60 percent of all such benefits in 2016-17. **See rankings for more colleges at <http://chronicle.com/article/veteransbenefits2016>.**

	Number of students	Total amount of benefits awarded
Highest numbers receiving Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits		
1. American Public U. system	15,184	\$57,533,040
2. U. of Phoenix-Arizona	13,711	\$95,180,479
3. U. of Maryland Global Campus	13,220	\$66,356,008
4. Trident U. International	9,866	\$11,890,199
5. U. of Phoenix-California	7,506	\$62,695,130
6. Liberty U.	7,211	\$35,864,571
7. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U.-Extended Campus	6,390	\$36,622,825
8. Southern New Hampshire U.	5,864	\$27,503,866
9. Central Texas College	5,012	\$6,947,605
10. Kaplan U. at Davenport (Iowa)	4,826	\$26,739,153
11. Grand Canyon U.	4,448	\$25,530,801
12. Park U.	4,297	\$15,986,369
13. National U.	3,921	\$32,843,447
14. Saint Leo U.	3,912	\$23,293,134
15. Northern Virginia Community College	3,869	\$7,061,862
Total for top 15 institutions	109,237	\$532,048,489
Total for all 3,796 institutions	619,210	\$4,317,472,260
Share of total for top 15	17.6%	12.3%

	Number of students	Total amount of benefits awarded
Highest numbers receiving Department of Defense Tuition Assistance program benefits		
1. American Public U. system	44,811	\$91,229,471
2. U. of Maryland Global Campus	28,594	\$51,283,079
3. Trident U. International	12,468	\$12,294,462
4. Central Texas College	12,463	\$13,583,527
5. Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U.-Extended Campus	9,475	\$14,906,653
6. Excelsior College	7,720	\$13,045,234
7. Columbia Southern U.	7,336	\$12,959,623
8. Liberty U.	6,393	\$13,622,503
9. Kaplan U. at Davenport (Iowa)	5,828	\$12,697,381
10. Park U.	4,971	\$11,439,115
11. Ashford U.	4,854	\$15,146,074
12. Southern New Hampshire U.	3,839	\$7,977,745
13. Columbia College (Mo.)	3,797	\$6,017,073
14. Saint Leo U.	3,339	\$7,068,254
15. U. of Phoenix-Arizona	3,328	\$7,580,798
Total for top 15 institutions	159,216	\$290,850,992
Total for all 1,633 institutions	252,048	\$478,619,393
Share of total for top 15	63.2%	60.8%

Note: Only degree-granting two- and four-year institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in federal Title IV student-aid programs are included. Department of Defense Tuition Assistance is available to eligible members of the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, and Coast Guard who are on active duty or reserve status. Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits are available to eligible service members and veterans who have been on active duty for at least 90 days on or after September 11, 2001, and to their qualified family members; and to certain other veterans. Benefits are tiered based on length of service.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

DIVERSITY

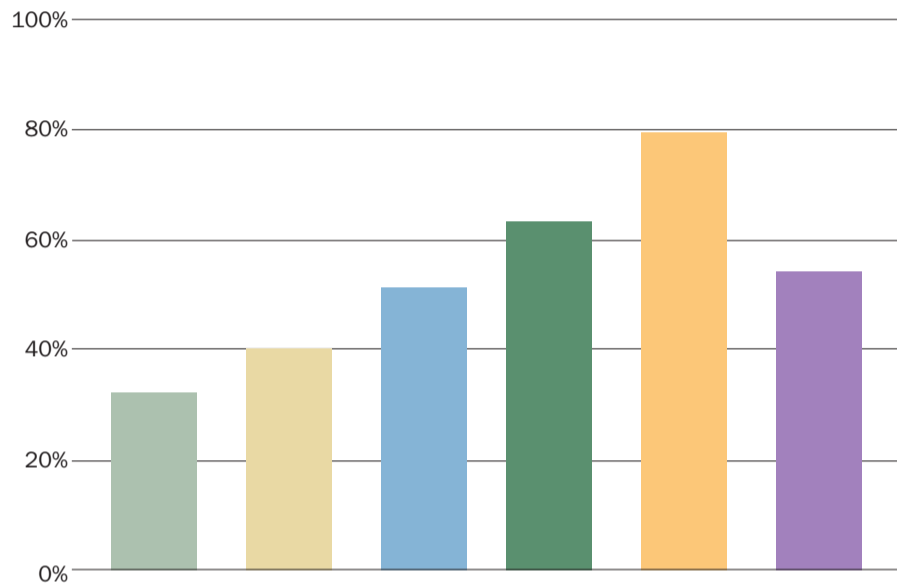
AGE & OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

Distribution of Students Among Higher-Education Paths by Family Socioeconomic Status, 2016

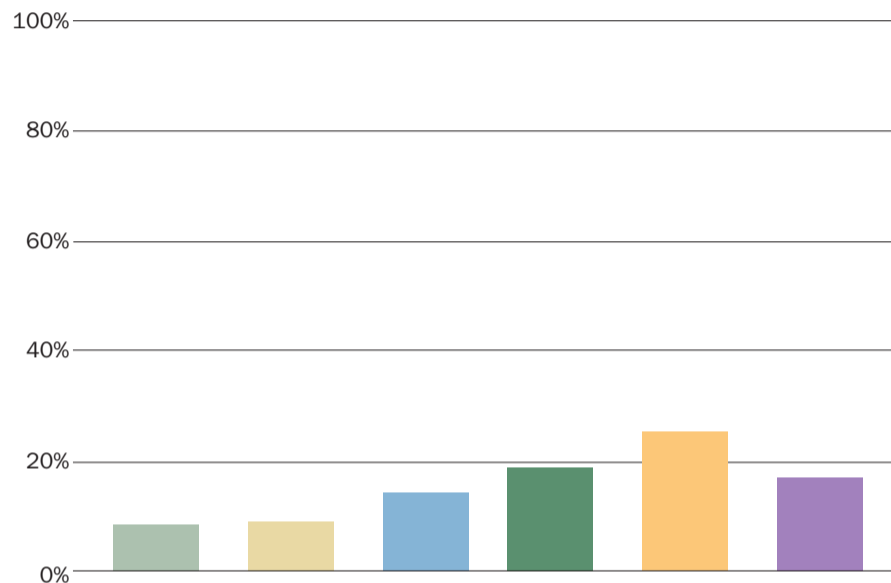
More than 44 percent of students who were ninth graders in 2009 and whose families were in the lowest quintile for socioeconomic status never enrolled in college, compared with only 7 percent of students from the highest quintile. Among those who did go to college, 7 percent in the lowest quintile attended a highly selective four-year institution, compared with 37 percent of those from the highest quintile. The first college credential pursued by slightly more than half of the students in the middle quintile was a bachelor's degree. That degree was the initial goal of more than three-quarters of students in the highest quintile.

Family socioeconomic status in 2009: ■ Lowest fifth ■ Second-lowest fifth ■ Middle fifth ■ Second-highest fifth ■ Highest fifth ■ All

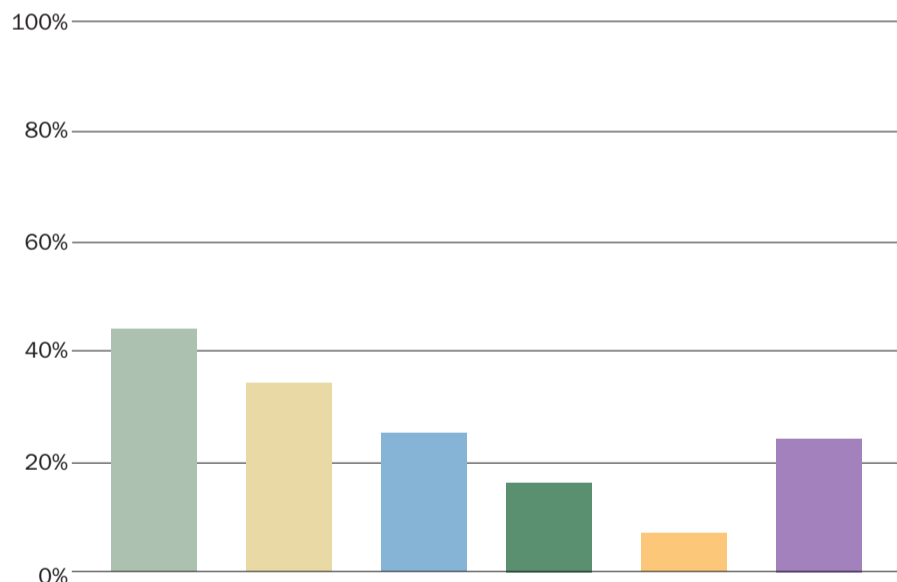
Enrolled within a year after completing high school and persisted



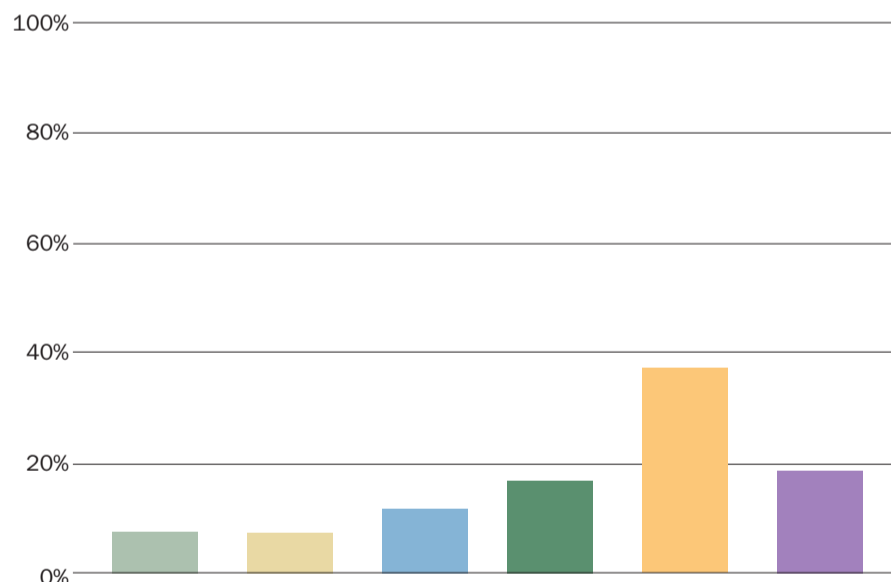
First postsecondary institution attended was a four-year private nonprofit college



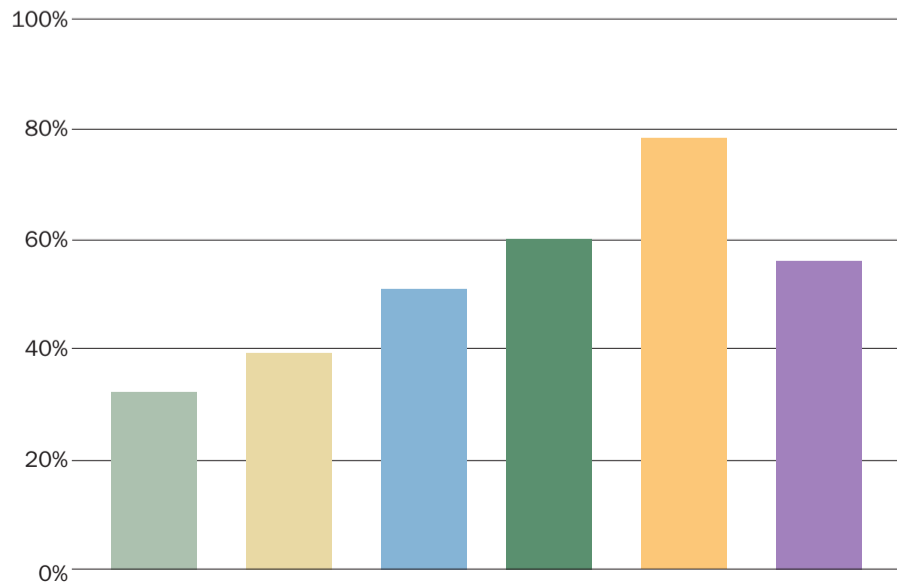
Never enrolled in college



First postsecondary institution attended was a highly selective four-year institution



First credential pursued at first institution was a bachelor's degree



Note: Data are based on a nationally representative, longitudinal study of more than 23,000 students from 944 schools who were ninth graders in 2009, with a first follow-up in 2012 and a second follow-up in 2016. Socioeconomic status was measured in the fall of 2009 by assigning a composite score based on parental education and occupations and family income. Students whose socioeconomic status was unavailable were excluded from the analysis. Students who enrolled in college within a year of completing high school were considered to have "persisted" if they were either still enrolled or had completed a postsecondary credential as of February 2016, about three years after most respondents had completed high school. The first two bar charts represent all ninth graders in 2009, and the last three represent only students who attended any postsecondary institution after college. Highly selective four-year institutions are those at which first-year students' test scores placed them in roughly the top fifth of baccalaureate institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School Longitudinal Study of 2009

U.S. Institutions With the Most Foreign Students, 2017-18

The four doctoral institutions with the highest numbers of international students in 2017-18 were all private nonprofit universities, but 19 public universities were among the top 25 in that category. Together the top 25 doctoral institutions enrolled 23 percent of the 1,094,792 international students at American colleges in 2017-18. Of the top 25 master's institutions with the highest numbers of international students, six were California State University campuses.

		Foreign students
Doctoral institutions		
1.	New York U.	17,552
2.	U. of Southern California	16,075
3.	Northeastern U.	14,905
4.	Columbia U.	14,615
5.	Arizona State U.	13,459
6.	U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	13,445
7.	U. of California at Los Angeles	12,017
8.	Purdue U. at West Lafayette	11,044
9.	U. of California at San Diego	9,883
10.	Boston U.	9,742
11.	U. of Texas at Dallas	9,713
12.	U. of California at Berkeley	9,331
13.	U. of Washington	8,902
14.	Pennsylvania State U. at University Park	8,636
15.	Carnegie Mellon U.	8,604
16.	U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	8,442
17.	U. of California at Irvine	7,902
18.	Michigan State U.	7,624
19.	Indiana U. at Bloomington	7,343
20.	U. of California at Davis	7,316
21.	U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities	7,212
22.	U. at Buffalo	7,126
23.	Ohio State U.	7,110
24.	U. of Wisconsin at Madison	7,080
25.	Texas A&M U. at College Station	6,894
Total for top 25		251,972
Master's institutions		
1.	San Jose State U.	5,393
2.	U. of Central Missouri	4,035
3.	Campbellsville U.	3,440
4.	California State U. at Long Beach	2,936
5.	California State U. at Northridge	2,882
6.	City U. of New York Bernard M. Baruch College	2,799
7.	U. of Bridgeport	2,137
8.	New York Institute of Technology	2,032
9.	U. of Illinois at Springfield	1,772
10.	California State U. at Los Angeles	1,768
11.	St. Cloud State U.	1,742
12.	Minnesota State U. at Mankato	1,614
13.	Santa Clara U.	1,592
14.	Fairleigh Dickinson U.	1,490
15.	Missouri State U.	1,484
16.	Bentley U.	1,390
17.	U. of New Haven	1,340
18.	Monroe College (N.Y.)	1,332
19.	California State Polytechnic U. at Pomona	1,326
20.	U. of Tampa	1,317
21.	Maharishi U. of Management	1,253
22.	Johnson & Wales U. (R.I.)	1,228
23.	Fashion Institute of Technology	1,225
24.	California State U.-East Bay	1,224
25.	U. of Michigan at Dearborn	1,161
Total for top 25		49,912

		Foreign students
Baccalaureate institutions		
1.	Brigham Young U.-Hawaii	1,179
2.	Brigham Young U.-Idaho	1,164
3.	Mount Holyoke College	730
4.	Calvin U.	503
5.	Trine U.	484
6.	Smith College	437
7.	U. of Richmond	432
8.	Pennsylvania State U.-Penn State Erie-Behrend College	407
9.	Wesleyan U. (Conn.)	386
10.	Bryn Mawr College	381
11.	Franklin & Marshall College	378
11.	Pennsylvania State U. at Abington	378
13.	Macalester College	377
14.	Wellesley College	372
15.	Drew U.	371
Total for top 15		7,979
Associate institutions		
1.	Houston Community College	6,118
2.	Lone Star College System (Tex.)	3,366
3.	Santa Monica College (Calif.)	3,354
4.	De Anza College (Calif.)	2,718
5.	Valencia College (Fla.)	1,901
6.	Montgomery College (Md.)	1,877
7.	Northern Virginia Community College	1,681
8.	Miami Dade College	1,678
9.	Green River College (Wash.)	1,646
10.	Foothill College (Calif.)	1,621
Total for top 10		25,960
Special-focus institutions		
1.	Academy of Art U. (Calif.)	5,071
2.	Savannah College of Art and Design	3,519
3.	School of Visual Arts (N.Y.)	2,379
4.	Berklee College of Music	2,054
5.	Pratt Institute	1,998
6.	New York Film Academy (Calif.)	1,388
7.	School of the Art Institute of Chicago	1,372
8.	Babson College	1,190
9.	MCPHS U.	1,069
10.	Rhode Island School of Design	1,031
Total for top 10		21,071

Note: International-student census data are based on a survey conducted by the Institute of International Education in partnership with the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The data represent international enrollment at 2,075 accredited U.S. institutions. Institution categories are based on the 2015 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. Tied institutions are listed alphabetically.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education. Leading Institutions by Institutional Type, 2017/18. Open Doors Report on International Educational Exchange. <http://www.iie.org/opendoors>

DIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL

International Students in the United States by Place of Origin, 2017-18

The places that dominated in sending students to the United States for postsecondary study in 2017-18 are shown for each region and subregion. While China and India sent by far the most students, countries that stood out in other regions were Nigeria, Mexico and Brazil, and Saudi Arabia. South Korea, which sent the third-greatest number of international students to the United States, saw a 7-percent decline. Of all the regions, the Middle East and North Africa saw the largest decline, at 8.6 percent.

	2017-18	2016-17	One-year change	2017-18 percentage of world total
Africa, Sub-Saharan	39,479	37,735	4.6%	3.6%
Central Africa	3,562	3,545	0.5%	0.3%
Cameroon	1,382	1,334	3.6%	0.1%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,123	1,137	-1.2%	0.1%
Equatorial Guinea	335	360	-6.9%	0.0%
Gabon	332	363	-8.5%	0.0%
Republic of the Congo	298	268	11.2%	0.0%
East Africa	9,093	8,480	7.2%	0.8%
Kenya	3,322	3,189	4.2%	0.3%
Ethiopia	2,118	1,847	14.7%	0.2%
Rwanda	1,232	1,088	13.2%	0.1%
Tanzania	824	811	1.6%	0.1%
Uganda	818	779	5.0%	0.1%
Southern Africa	6,429	6,473	-0.7%	0.6%
South Africa	2,040	1,911	6.8%	0.2%
Zimbabwe	1,324	1,330	-0.5%	0.1%
Angola	1,183	1,257	-5.9%	0.1%
Zambia	450	469	-4.1%	0.0%
Malawi	306	317	-3.5%	0.0%
West Africa	20,395	19,237	6.0%	1.9%
Nigeria	12,693	11,710	8.4%	1.2%
Ghana	3,213	3,111	3.3%	0.3%
Côte d'Ivoire/Ivory Coast	1,349	1,353	-0.3%	0.1%
Burkina Faso	567	533	6.4%	0.1%
Senegal	544	569	-4.4%	0.0%
Asia	758,076	734,309	3.2%	69.2%
East Asia	468,304	459,284	2.0%	42.8%
China	363,341	350,755	3.6%	33.2%
South Korea	54,555	58,663	-7.0%	5.0%
Taiwan	22,454	21,516	4.4%	2.1%
Japan	18,753	18,780	-0.1%	1.7%
Hong Kong	7,162	7,547	-5.1%	0.7%
South and Central Asia	231,661	218,937	5.8%	21.2%
India	196,271	186,267	5.4%	17.9%
Nepal	13,270	11,607	14.3%	1.2%
Pakistan	7,537	7,015	7.4%	0.7%
Bangladesh	7,496	7,143	4.9%	0.7%
Sri Lanka	3,309	3,263	1.4%	0.3%
Southeast Asia	58,111	56,088	3.6%	5.3%
Vietnam	24,325	22,438	8.4%	2.2%
Indonesia	8,650	8,776	-1.4%	0.8%
Malaysia	8,271	8,247	0.3%	0.8%
Thailand	6,636	6,893	-3.7%	0.6%
Singapore	4,575	4,677	-2.2%	0.4%
Europe	92,655	92,820	-0.2%	8.5%
Britain	11,460	11,489	-0.3%	1.0%
Turkey	10,520	10,586	-0.6%	1.0%
Germany	10,042	10,169	-1.2%	0.9%
France	8,802	8,814	-0.1%	0.8%
Spain	7,489	7,164	4.5%	0.7%

	2017-18	2016-17	One-year change	2017-18 percentage of world total
Latin America & Caribbean	79,920	79,655	0.3%	7.3%
Caribbean	11,289	11,351	-0.5%	1.0%
Jamaica	2,785	2,797	-0.4%	0.3%
Bahamas	2,176	2,252	-3.4%	0.2%
Dominican Republic	1,467	1,428	2.7%	0.1%
Trinidad and Tobago	1,257	1,304	-3.6%	0.1%
Haiti	948	958	-1.0%	0.1%
Mexico and Central America	24,002	25,158	-4.6%	2.2%
Mexico	15,468	16,835	-8.1%	1.4%
Honduras	2,104	2,046	2.8%	0.2%
Panama	1,749	1,588	10.1%	0.2%
El Salvador	1,554	1,570	-1.0%	0.1%
Guatemala	1,206	1,217	-0.9%	0.1%
South America	44,629	43,146	3.4%	4.1%
Brazil	14,620	13,089	11.7%	1.3%
Venezuela	8,371	8,540	-2.0%	0.8%
Colombia	7,976	7,982	-0.1%	0.7%
Peru	3,235	3,200	1.1%	0.3%
Ecuador	3,050	3,032	0.6%	0.3%
Middle East & North Africa	91,375	100,014	-8.6%	8.3%
Middle East	84,107	92,470	-9.0%	7.7%
Saudi Arabia	44,432	52,611	-15.5%	4.1%
Iran	12,783	12,643	1.1%	1.2%
Kuwait	10,190	9,825	3.7%	0.9%
Oman	3,097	2,876	7.7%	0.3%
United Arab Emirates	2,486	2,753	-9.7%	0.2%
North Africa	7,268	7,544	-3.7%	0.7%
Egypt	3,701	3,715	-0.4%	0.3%
Morocco	1,563	1,634	-4.3%	0.1%
Libya	1,064	1,311	-18.8%	0.1%
Tunisia	728	692	5.2%	0.1%
Algeria	212	192	10.4%	0.0%
North America	25,909	27,065	-4.3%	2.4%
Canada	25,909	27,065	-4.3%	2.4%
Oceania	7,372	7,222	2.1%	0.7%
Australia	4,908	4,933	-0.5%	0.4%
New Zealand	1,785	1,741	2.5%	0.2%
Tonga	169	133	27.1%	0.0%
Fiji	109	100	9.0%	0.0%
Samoa	93	56	66.1%	0.0%
Stateless	6	2	200.0%	0.0%
World total	1,094,792	1,078,822	1.5%	100.0%

Note: International-student census data are based on a survey conducted by the Institute of International Education in partnership with the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The data are reflective of international enrollment at 2,075 accredited U.S. institutions. The five countries that sent the most students to the United States in 2017-18 are shown for each subregion that had at least five. Percentage distribution may not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education. "Leading Places of Origin, 2017/18." Open Doors Report on International Educational Exchange. <https://www.iie.org/opendoors>

Top Destinations of American Study-Abroad Students, by Region, 2016-17

Britain, Italy, and Spain were the top destinations for American students who received credit for study abroad in 2016-17. More than half of such students headed for Europe. Outside Europe, the top destinations were China, Australia, and Costa Rica. North Africa saw the greatest annual increase of any subregion, at 26.5 percent, although it received less than 1 percent of all American study-abroad students. Among the five top destinations in each subregion, Nigeria and Sierra Leone saw the greatest one-year increases in American students' studying abroad.

	2016-17	2015-16	One-year change	2016-17 percentage of total
Africa, Sub-Saharan	13,433	12,738	5.5%	4.0%
Central Africa	122	99	23.2%	0.0%
Cameroon	99	53	86.8%	0.0%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8	7	14.3%	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	7	22	-68.2%	0.0%
Gabon	5	14	-64.3%	0.0%
Republic of the Congo	3	2	50.0%	0.0%
East Africa	3,475	3,384	2.7%	1.0%
Tanzania	1,364	1,254	8.8%	0.4%
Uganda	845	722	17.0%	0.3%
Kenya	778	681	14.2%	0.2%
Rwanda	380	411	-7.5%	0.1%
Ethiopia	73	302	-75.8%	0.0%
Southern Africa	7,377	7,185	2.7%	2.2%
South Africa	6,042	5,782	4.5%	1.8%
Zambia	306	262	16.8%	0.1%
Botswana	275	266	3.4%	0.1%
Malawi	215	217	-0.9%	0.1%
Namibia	207	245	-15.5%	0.1%
West Africa	2,459	2,070	18.8%	0.7%
Ghana	1,865	1,564	19.2%	0.6%
Senegal	344	281	22.4%	0.1%
Sierra Leone	56	29	93.1%	0.0%
Nigeria	42	11	281.8%	0.0%
Gambia	39	73	-46.6%	0.0%
Asia	38,621	36,193	6.7%	11.6%
East Asia	25,977	25,122	3.4%	7.8%
China	11,910	11,688	1.9%	3.6%
Japan	7,531	7,145	5.4%	2.3%
South Korea	3,770	3,622	4.1%	1.1%
Hong Kong	1,641	1,612	1.8%	0.5%
Taiwan	1,002	980	2.2%	0.3%
South and Central Asia	5,678	4,980	14.0%	1.7%
India	4,704	4,181	12.5%	1.4%
Nepal	581	370	57.0%	0.2%
Sri Lanka	157	145	8.3%	0.0%
Kazakhstan	76	56	35.7%	0.0%
Bhutan	74	114	-35.1%	0.0%
Southeast Asia	6,966	6,091	14.4%	2.1%
Thailand	2,763	2,093	32.0%	0.8%
Singapore	1,165	969	20.2%	0.4%
Vietnam	1,147	1,012	13.3%	0.3%
Indonesia	555	597	-7.0%	0.2%
Cambodia	466	594	-21.5%	0.1%
Europe	181,145	176,890	2.4%	54.4%
Britain	39,851	39,140	1.8%	12.0%
Italy	35,366	34,894	1.4%	10.6%
Spain	31,230	29,975	4.2%	9.4%
France	16,462	17,214	-4.4%	4.9%
Germany	12,585	11,900	5.8%	3.8%
Latin America & Caribbean	51,513	53,105	-3.0%	15.5%
Caribbean	11,068	10,257	7.9%	3.3%
Cuba	4,607	3,781	21.8%	1.4%
Dominican Republic	2,197	2,001	9.8%	0.7%
Jamaica	1,171	1,153	1.6%	0.4%
Bahamas	955	1,137	-16.0%	0.3%
Haiti	754	689	9.4%	0.2%
Mexico and Central America	22,618	23,961	-5.6%	6.8%
Costa Rica	8,322	9,233	-9.9%	2.5%
Mexico	5,736	5,178	10.8%	1.7%
Belize	2,715	2,703	0.4%	0.8%
Guatemala	2,018	2,292	-12.0%	0.6%
Nicaragua	1,922	2,320	-17.2%	0.6%
South America	17,827	18,887	-5.6%	5.4%
Ecuador	4,021	3,751	7.2%	1.2%
Peru	3,695	3,513	5.2%	1.1%
Argentina	3,422	3,846	-11.0%	1.0%
Chile	3,073	2,942	4.5%	0.9%
Brazil	2,078	3,400	-38.9%	0.6%
Middle East & North Africa	6,901	6,044	14.2%	2.1%
Middle East	4,945	4,498	9.9%	1.5%
Israel	2,999	2,435	23.2%	0.9%
United Arab Emirates	865	718	20.5%	0.3%
Jordan	735	969	-24.1%	0.2%
Qatar	108	122	-11.5%	0.0%
Oman	102	143	-28.7%	0.0%
North Africa	1,956	1,546	26.5%	0.6%
Morocco	1,770	1,403	26.2%	0.5%
Egypt	174	124	40.3%	0.1%
Tunisia	11	19	-42.1%	0.0%
Algeria	1	0	—	0.0%
North American	1,639	1,716	-4.5%	0.5%
Canada	1,639	1,716	-4.5%	0.5%
Oceania	14,639	13,815	6.0%	4.4%
Australia	10,400	9,536	9.1%	3.1%
New Zealand	3,777	3,806	-0.8%	1.1%
Fiji	218	266	-18.0%	0.1%
French Polynesia	81	107	-24.3%	0.0%
Samoa	66	37	78.4%	0.0%
Antartica	46	87	-47.1%	0.0%
Multi-destination	24,790	24,751	0.2%	7.5%
World total	332,727	325,339	2.3%	100.0%

Note: Data on American students who received credit for studying abroad in 2016-17 are based on a survey conducted by the Institute of International Education in partnership with the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The data represent 1,427 accredited institutions for 2016-17 and are compared with 1,412 institutions for 2015-16. The five destinations that drew the most study-abroad students from the United States in 2016-17 are shown for each subregion. Fewer are shown if there were fewer than five destinations in that subregion that drew any American students. A dash indicates no data. Distributions may not add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education. "Host Regions and Destinations of U.S. Study Abroad Students, 2015/16-2016/17" Open Doors Report on International Educational Exchange, 2018. <https://www.iie.org/Research-and-Insights/Open-Doors/Data/US-Study-Abroad>

Finance

Mark Roosevelt (right) is president of the two-campus St. John's College, and Walter Sterling is dean of the college at the New Mexico campus, where tuition is being slashed from more than \$54,000 to \$35,000. "We were actually embarrassed by our sticker price," Roosevelt says.

Getting the Price Just Right

By PETER MONAGHAN

SHAME led St. John's College to slash its tuition charges.

"We just ended up realizing we were actually embarrassed by our sticker price," says Mark Roosevelt, president of the two-campus college. For all the college's distinctiveness, beginning with its "Great Books" curriculum, St. John's had joined higher education's drift into exclusive tuition costs.

This fall, at its campuses in New Mexico and Maryland, St. John's is reducing its annual tuition and fees from more than \$54,000 at the New Mexico campus and more than \$53,000 at the Maryland campus (see Page 62) to \$35,000 — far less than that for most students, thanks to financial aid.

Most colleges balk at price reductions. They fear losing income, and prestige. They also believe they can achieve enrollment diversity only if wealthy students underwrite it by paying high full fees.

Helping St. John's be bold is a \$50-million challenge pledge from the Winiarski Family Foundation, established by the wine-making couple Warren and Barbara Winiarski, who are alumni of St. John's (see Page 71). The gift has sparked additional gifts, and St. John's already has \$200-million in commitments to a \$300-million capital campaign. St. John's can, at least for some years, cover any difference between what students pay and the nearly \$60,000 a year it costs to educate them.

Roosevelt frames the price reduction as a rebuke to "prestige pricing" — the belief, illustrated by continuing national admissions scandals, that price equals quality.

Are colleges that charge more than \$50,000 in tuition commonly in the thrall of "prestige pricing" — of signaling "You cannot afford to come here" — as St. John's has tacitly admitted it was?

Not us, says Catherine McDonald Davenport, vice president for enrollment at Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, where tuition and fees this year are \$54,661. "Our process of setting tuition is neither arbitrary nor based on prestige," she said via email. She cited "the cost of providing the type of personalized education and high-touch services we offer." That, she said, "exceeds our tuition price, but is offset by scholarships, alumni giving, and the endowment."

At Dickinson many students pay less than do students at colleges with much lower sticker prices. Its net price

for first-time, full-time undergraduates who receive federal aid — the sticker price for the full cost of tuition and fees, books and supplies, and living costs, minus the average grant and scholarship aid — is \$28,464, according to the U.S. Department of Education's College Scorecard. It costs less, by that count, than many private non-profit colleges.

Not less than your Princetons, Stanfords, or Harvards, certainly. Enormous wealth allows those to have net costs of attendance under \$15,000 for federal financial-aid recipients.

In 2011, Dickinson officials laid out online, as part of its strategic plan, an extensive explanation of why its tuition charges were high, and acknowledged they were confronted by an "arms race" to recruit "desired prospective students" and admit them on a highly selective basis.

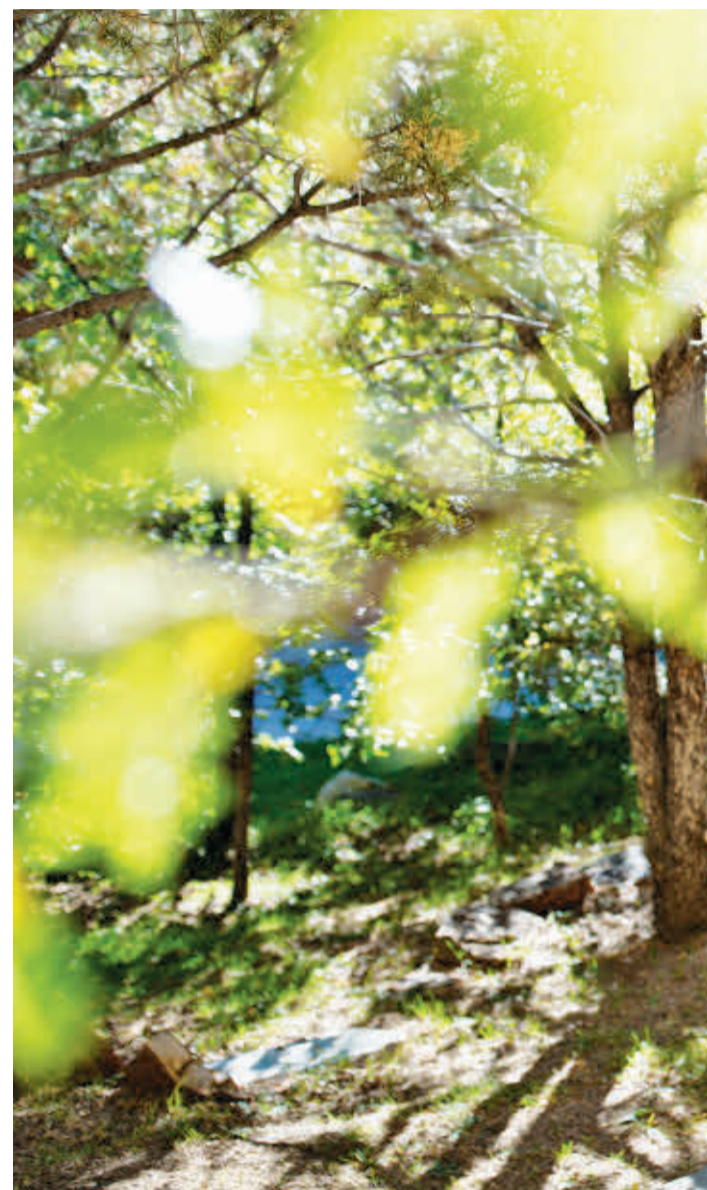
The "formidable challenges" they identified included dwindling numbers of students in the college's "primary pool," the Northeast, and the need to achieve the diversity that is "critical to our stature as a national liberal-arts college."

Also among many logistical considerations: More families, nervous about economic instability, were requesting institutional aid even if on paper they didn't need it. That was happening at a time when Dickinson really needed to find more takers from a "highly sought-after" cohort that few colleges can hope to attract in sufficient numbers: "students of color with both high academic ability and means to pay all or a significant portion of tuition." The college also sought to reach more students from the Jewish community, foreign countries, and the military.

And could it discount tuition more — or less? Its level, after being 28 percent in 2007, had risen to 53 percent for first-year students in 2018, as reported on its website.

Since considering its options and developing its strategy, Dickinson has managed to increase enrollment from its then-stated desired range of 2,200 to 2,300 up to a 2018-19 figure just shy of 2,400.

Officials there say that, between 2014 and 2018, Dickinson increased its proportion of international students to 14 percent from 8 percent, and its domestic students of color to 21 percent from 16 percent.



How does a college make a tuition charge work? That's a mind-boggling optimization exercise.

It need not entail slashing tuition charges. Washington College, located since 1782 on Maryland's Eastern Shore, is not in the highest echelon of cost, but it now charges \$48,000 after adjusting its tuition and fees charge. To align more closely with institutions it considers peers — those between 80 and 100 in national rankings — it held its tuition steady for academic 2016-17, barely inched it up the following year, and now holds to cost-of-living increases. Meanwhile, it has vigorously added programs and facilities.

The approach, which entailed "a great deal of effort," is a matter of trying "to make sure you have some unique selling advantages," says Washington's president, Kurt M. Landgraf. That has included emphasizing that Washington students historically graduate with manageable debt. "What we're trying to do is to sell our value proposition," he says.

After dropping a few years ago, enrollment is now "coming back in a vibrant way," he says. Just as important, says Victor Sensenig, chief of staff and vice president for planning and policy, is that after curbing tuition growth, "we saw more of an impact in our retention rate than in recruitment."

"Each college has a different set of variables it must look at, and I believe we do a very good job here," Landgraf says.

St. John's must, too. Its plan for being a \$35,000 college is looking inspired, so far. It's not just the flood of donations — applications have leaped 20 percent, Roosevelt says. And even though money from students who



ADRIA MALCOLM FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

would have paid more than \$35,000 has dipped, “it looks like we’ll have slightly more net tuition revenue under the new model,” Roosevelt says.

He says the tuition cut, adopted within one year of being proposed at an institution that changes its curriculum about once every 30, was designed to catch alumni and supporters’ attention, to say: “We used to get 80 cents out of the dollar to run the college, and we now get about 45 cents,” so: “we’re going to need 50 cents or more of the dollar to run St. John’s, from you.”

Well beyond a year of good publicity and a rush of applicants, \$300 million should stand in good stead two campuses of only 900 undergraduate and graduate students, total. But fingers are crossed, Roosevelt says. He concedes: “We wanted to lower tuition substantially,” but when it came to fixing the figure, “a lot of it was just what felt right.”

St. John’s approach, he cautions, “may not be right for other schools.”

AMONG some other institutions that have gone their own way, Concordia University at St. Paul cut its tuition by one-third in 2013. That, officials say, moved Concordia from a high-tuition/high-discount model to a low-tuition/low-discount model, and to “transparency in pricing.” It helped that Concordia made its change from a position of strong enrollment demand and a long-term “culture of fiscal prudence,” according to its just-retired president, Tom Ries.

Similarly, Franklin University, says its president, David R. Decker, is framing a 24-percent tuition cut that took effect in the fall of 2019, to \$398 from \$526 per credit hour, as “wysiwyg” — “what you see is what

you get.” No hidden fees! Not for parking, nor student services. His institution’s undergraduate students, older than the average entering college student, with 79 percent enrolled exclusively in online courses in the fall of 2017, have little patience with opaque models, he says. “We’re not involved in the discount-rate merry-go-round.” At a time when the average institutional discount rate for first-time, full-time freshmen at private nonprofit colleges is 52 percent (see Page 64), “our discount rate is 3 percent.”

In making such a change, using modern data-analysis tools is crucial, he says, echoing many other tuition strategists. In a “revolutionary” way, those allow institutions like his to “test out hypotheses about how different segments of the market will respond,” including to cost variance, he says.

William Eilola, vice president for enrollment management at Ohio Northern University, says that the institution found in a 2013 review “that our tuition rate had exceeded our group of benchmark institutions by probably an uncomfortable degree,” creating a competitive disadvantage. The outcome: a 24-percent tuition reduction, and a four-year graduation guarantee (after that, undergraduate students attend at no cost).

Eilola offers this caution to anyone considering entering the tuition-setting game: “It’s stressful, in that oftentimes the success of the institution annually and in the long term is dependent on being able to find those key points of pricing and differentiation.”

He enjoys mulling over variables and tactics with colleagues at other institutions. But bear in mind, he says, that that’s both a collegial and a competitive “bit of a poker game about how much you’re going to reveal.” ■

The Data

Tuition

Most-Expensive 4-Year Private Nonprofit Colleges	62
Most-Expensive 4-Year Public Colleges	63
Change in Average Published Tuition and Fees Since 1988	64
Change in Average Tuition-Discount Rates at Private Nonprofit Colleges Since 2007	64
Colleges With the Greatest Gaps Between Instruction Spending and Tuition Revenue	65

Endowments

College Endowments Over \$500 Million	66
Average Annual Endowment Returns	68
Endowment Size of Private Colleges That Received the Most in Gifts	68

Giving

Top Sources of Wealth of College Donors	68
Estimated Voluntary Support of Higher Education	68
Colleges That Raised the Most in Private Donations	69
Largest Private Gifts to Higher Education	70

Revenue & Spending

Colleges’ Revenue and Expenditures	72
Universities With the Highest Overall Spending on Research and Development	74
Universities With the Highest Research and Development Spending, by Field	74
Research-and-Development Spending, by Source of Funds	75
Research-and-Development Spending, by Field	75
Change in Support for Research and Development Since 2013	75

FINANCE

TUITION

Most-Expensive 4-Year Private Nonprofit Institutions, 2018-19

More than half of the 100 colleges that had the greatest overall cost for tuition, fees, and room and board were in three states: New York, which had 22 colleges on the list; Massachusetts, with 18; and Pennsylvania, with 13.

Find data for more colleges, along with historical data going back to 1998-99, at <https://www.chronicle.com/interactives/tuition-and-fees>.

		Tuition and fees	Room and board	Total			Tuition and fees	Room and board	Total
1.	Harvey Mudd College	\$56,876	\$18,127	\$75,003	51.	Bucknell U.	\$56,092	\$13,662	\$69,754
2.	U. of Chicago	\$58,230	\$16,350	\$74,580	52.	Boston U.	\$53,948	\$15,720	\$69,668
3.	Columbia U.	\$59,985	\$14,016	\$74,001	53.	Pomona College	\$52,780	\$16,716	\$69,496
4.	Barnard College	\$55,032	\$17,225	\$72,257	54.	Yale U.	\$53,430	\$16,000	\$69,430
5.	Scripps College	\$55,024	\$16,932	\$71,956	55.	Colby College	\$55,210	\$14,190	\$69,400
6.	Columbia U. School of General Studies	\$57,549	\$14,190	\$71,739	56.	Wake Forest U.	\$53,322	\$16,032	\$69,354
7.	Trinity College (Conn.)	\$56,910	\$14,750	\$71,660	57.	Pepperdine U.	\$53,932	\$15,320	\$69,252
8.	U. of Southern California	\$56,225	\$15,395	\$71,620	58.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	\$53,880	\$15,260	\$69,140
9.	Oberlin College	\$55,054	\$16,338	\$71,392	59.	George Washington U.	\$55,230	\$13,850	\$69,080
10.	Southern Methodist U.	\$54,493	\$16,845	\$71,338	60.	Bates College	\$53,794	\$15,224	\$69,018
11.	Sarah Lawrence College	\$55,900	\$15,370	\$71,270	61.	St. Lawrence U.	\$54,846	\$14,134	\$68,980
12.	Dartmouth College	\$55,453	\$15,756	\$71,209	62.	Skidmore College	\$54,420	\$14,494	\$68,914
13.	U. of Pennsylvania	\$55,584	\$15,616	\$71,200	63.	Bryn Mawr College	\$52,360	\$16,500	\$68,860
14.	Northwestern U.	\$54,567	\$16,626	\$71,193	64.	Union College (N.Y.)	\$55,290	\$13,563	\$68,853
15.	Amherst College	\$56,426	\$14,740	\$71,166	65.	Carleton College	\$54,759	\$14,085	\$68,844
16.	Claremont McKenna College	\$54,405	\$16,705	\$71,110	66.	U. of Notre Dame	\$53,391	\$15,410	\$68,801
17.	Haverford College	\$54,592	\$16,402	\$70,994	67.	Bowdoin College	\$53,922	\$14,698	\$68,620
18.	School of the Museum of Fine Arts at Tufts	\$56,382	\$14,560	\$70,942	68.	Chapman U.	\$52,724	\$15,828	\$68,552
18.	Tufts U.	\$56,382	\$14,560	\$70,942	69.	Lafayette College	\$52,880	\$15,640	\$68,520
20.	Pitzer College	\$54,056	\$16,844	\$70,900	70.	Hamilton College	\$54,620	\$13,870	\$68,490
21.	Duke U.	\$55,695	\$15,178	\$70,873	71.	Kenyon College	\$55,930	\$12,510	\$68,440
22.	Brandeis U.	\$55,395	\$15,440	\$70,835	72.	Dickinson College	\$54,661	\$13,698	\$68,359
23.	Franklin & Marshall College	\$56,750	\$14,050	\$70,800	73.	Northeastern U.	\$51,387	\$16,880	\$68,267
24.	Fordham U.	\$52,687	\$17,969	\$70,656	74.	Swarthmore College	\$52,588	\$15,474	\$68,062
25.	Bard College at Simon's Rock	\$55,732	\$14,916	\$70,648	75.	Colorado College	\$55,470	\$12,512	\$67,982
26.	Georgetown U.	\$54,104	\$16,509	\$70,613	76.	California Institute of Technology	\$52,362	\$15,525	\$67,887
27.	Reed College	\$56,340	\$14,210	\$70,550	77.	Parsons School of Design at the New School	\$49,847	\$18,000	\$67,847
28.	Vassar College	\$56,960	\$13,550	\$70,510	78.	Harvard College	\$50,420	\$17,160	\$67,580
29.	Eastman School of Music of the U. of Rochester	\$54,584	\$15,862	\$70,446	79.	Gettysburg College	\$54,480	\$13,010	\$67,490
30.	Brown U.	\$55,656	\$14,670	\$70,326	80.	Stevens Institute of Technology	\$52,202	\$15,244	\$67,446
31.	Wellesley College	\$53,732	\$16,468	\$70,200	81.	Babson College	\$51,104	\$16,312	\$67,416
32.	Occidental College	\$54,686	\$15,496	\$70,182	82.	Syracuse U.	\$51,853	\$15,550	\$67,403
33.	Bard College	\$54,680	\$15,488	\$70,168	83.	Drexel U.	\$53,279	\$14,079	\$67,358
34.	Johns Hopkins U.	\$54,240	\$15,836	\$70,076	84.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$51,832	\$15,510	\$67,342
35.	Hobart and William Smith Colleges	\$55,255	\$14,785	\$70,040	85.	Villanova U.	\$53,308	\$14,020	\$67,328
36.	Franklin W. Olin College of Engineering	\$53,736	\$16,300	\$70,036	86.	College of the Holy Cross	\$52,770	\$14,520	\$67,290
37.	Tulane U.	\$54,820	\$15,190	\$70,010	87.	Stanford U.	\$51,354	\$15,763	\$67,117
38.	Cornell U.	\$55,188	\$14,816	\$70,004	88.	Santa Clara U.	\$51,711	\$14,910	\$66,621
39.	New York U.	\$51,828	\$18,156	\$69,984	89.	Lehigh U.	\$52,930	\$13,600	\$66,530
40.	Middlebury College	\$54,450	\$15,530	\$69,980	90.	Macalester College	\$54,344	\$12,156	\$66,500
41.	Wesleyan U. (Conn.)	\$54,914	\$15,060	\$69,974	91.	Washington and Lee U.	\$52,455	\$13,925	\$66,380
42.	Bennington College	\$54,360	\$15,610	\$69,970	92.	St. John's College (N.M.)	\$54,118	\$12,148	\$66,266
42.	Connecticut College	\$54,820	\$15,150	\$69,970	93.	Bentley U.	\$49,880	\$16,320	\$66,200
44.	Williams College	\$55,450	\$14,500	\$69,950	94.	Eugene Lang College of Liberal Arts at the New School	\$48,191	\$18,000	\$66,191
45.	Boston College	\$55,464	\$14,478	\$69,942	94.	New School College of Performing Arts	\$48,191	\$18,000	\$66,191
46.	Smith College	\$52,404	\$17,520	\$69,924	96.	Vanderbilt U.	\$49,816	\$16,234	\$66,050
47.	Carnegie Mellon U.	\$55,465	\$14,418	\$69,883	96.	Wheaton College (Mass.)	\$52,626	\$13,424	\$66,050
48.	Colgate U.	\$55,870	\$13,995	\$69,865	98.	Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins U.	\$50,180	\$15,838	\$66,018
49.	U. of Rochester	\$53,926	\$15,938	\$69,864	99.	St. John's College (Md.)	\$53,218	\$12,602	\$65,820
50.	Washington U. in St. Louis	\$53,399	\$16,440	\$69,839	100.	Davidson College	\$51,447	\$14,372	\$65,819

Note: The figures represent charges to first-time, full-time undergraduates based, typically, on a nine-month academic year of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours. The data do not reflect the lowered cost of attendance at an institution for some students after grants and other student aid are considered. Tuition and fees include required fees. Room-and-board fees charged by colleges may represent differing numbers of meals per week and so may not be comparable among institutions. Data are drawn from a College Board survey of more than 3,000 colleges. Tied institutions are listed alphabetically. More data are at <https://trends.collegeboard.org>.

SOURCE: "Annual Survey of Colleges 2018," © 2018, the College Board. This material may not be copied, published, rewritten, or redistributed without permission.

Most-Expensive 4-Year Public Institutions, 2018-19

Relatively high room-and-board costs helped put nine University of California campuses in the top 50 for the highest total published costs for both in-state and out-of-state undergraduate students. Total costs for out-of-state students at the nine California campuses were about double the costs for in-state students. The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and the University of Virginia charged out-of-state students the most relative to in-state students, at more than double the total cost.

Find data for more colleges, along with historical data going back to 1998-99, at <https://www.chronicle.com/interactives/tuition-and-fees>.

In-state costs				
	In-state tuition and fees	Room and board	In-state total	
1.	College of William & Mary	\$23,400	\$12,236	\$35,636
2.	U. of California at Riverside	\$15,633	\$17,475	\$33,108
3.	Colorado School of Mines	\$18,964	\$13,169	\$32,133
4.	New Jersey Institute of Technology	\$17,338	\$13,600	\$30,938
5.	U. of California at Irvine	\$15,614	\$15,263	\$30,877
6.	U. of Vermont	\$18,276	\$12,462	\$30,738
7.	U. of California at Davis	\$14,463	\$16,211	\$30,674
8.	U. of Massachusetts at Boston	\$14,167	\$16,290	\$30,457
9.	U. of California at Santa Cruz	\$14,009	\$16,407	\$30,416
10.	U. of California at Berkeley	\$14,184	\$16,160	\$30,344
11.	College of New Jersey	\$16,551	\$13,617	\$30,168
12.	U. of Pittsburgh main campus	\$19,080	\$11,050	\$30,130
13.	U. of California at Merced	\$13,627	\$16,454	\$30,081
14.	U. of New Hampshire	\$18,499	\$11,580	\$30,079
15.	Pennsylvania State U. at University Park	\$18,454	\$11,570	\$30,024
16.	U. of California at Santa Barbara	\$14,424	\$15,273	\$29,697
17.	U. of California at Los Angeles	\$13,774	\$15,816	\$29,590
18.	U. of Massachusetts at Amherst	\$16,072	\$13,202	\$29,274
19.	Miami U. (Ohio)	\$15,378	\$13,860	\$29,238
20.	U. of Virginia	\$17,564	\$11,590	\$29,154
21.	Temple U.	\$16,970	\$11,916	\$28,886
22.	U. of Connecticut	\$15,730	\$12,874	\$28,604
23.	Pennsylvania State U.-Harrisburg	\$15,198	\$13,280	\$28,478
24.	Montclair State U.	\$12,790	\$15,564	\$28,354
25.	Virginia Military Institute	\$18,862	\$9,428	\$28,290
26.	Pennsylvania College of Technology	\$16,740	\$11,544	\$28,284
27.	St. Mary's College of Maryland	\$14,806	\$13,202	\$28,008
28.	Rutgers U. at Newark	\$14,409	\$13,536	\$27,945
29.	Pennsylvania State U.-Berks	\$15,198	\$12,730	\$27,928
29.	U. of Massachusetts at Lowell	\$15,180	\$12,748	\$27,928
31.	Rutgers U. at New Brunswick	\$14,974	\$12,706	\$27,680
32.	U. of Massachusetts at Dartmouth	\$13,921	\$13,582	\$27,503
33.	Rutgers U. at Camden	\$14,835	\$12,336	\$27,171
34.	U. of Rhode Island	\$14,138	\$12,950	\$27,088
35.	U. of Colorado at Boulder	\$12,532	\$14,418	\$26,950
36.	Medical U. of South Carolina	\$26,826	—	\$26,826
37.	Ramapo College of New Jersey	\$14,374	\$12,450	\$26,824
38.	Kean U.	\$12,348	\$14,470	\$26,818
39.	U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	\$15,262	\$11,534	\$26,796
40.	Pennsylvania State U. at Altoona	\$15,198	\$11,570	\$26,768
40.	Pennsylvania State U. at Erie, The Behrend College	\$15,198	\$11,570	\$26,768
42.	Massachusetts College of Art and Design	\$13,200	\$13,500	\$26,700
43.	Pennsylvania State U.-Brandywine	\$14,468	\$12,180	\$26,648
44.	U. of California at San Diego	\$14,199	\$12,362	\$26,561
45.	U. of Delaware	\$13,680	\$12,862	\$26,542
46.	Michigan Technological U.	\$15,646	\$10,756	\$26,402
46.	U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	\$15,094	\$11,308	\$26,402
48.	Rowan U.	\$13,697	\$12,552	\$26,249
49.	Christopher Newport U.	\$14,754	\$11,460	\$26,214
50.	Pennsylvania State U. at Hazleton	\$14,468	\$11,570	\$26,038

Out-of-state costs				
	Out-of-state tuition and fees	Room and board	Out-of-state total	
1.	U. of California at Riverside	\$44,625	\$17,475	\$62,100
2.	U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	\$49,350	\$11,534	\$60,884
3.	U. of Virginia	\$48,465	\$11,590	\$60,055
4.	U. of California at Irvine	\$44,606	\$15,263	\$59,869
5.	U. of California at Davis	\$43,458	\$16,211	\$59,669
6.	U. of California at Berkeley	\$43,176	\$16,160	\$59,336
7.	U. of California at Santa Barbara	\$43,416	\$15,273	\$58,689
8.	U. of California at Los Angeles	\$42,766	\$15,816	\$58,582
9.	U. of California at Santa Cruz	\$42,023	\$16,407	\$58,430
10.	U. of California at Merced	\$41,641	\$16,454	\$58,095
11.	College of William and Mary	\$44,701	\$12,236	\$56,937
12.	U. of California at San Diego	\$43,191	\$12,362	\$55,553
13.	Virginia Military Institute	\$45,706	\$9,428	\$55,134
14.	U. of Vermont	\$42,516	\$12,462	\$54,978
15.	Colorado School of Mines	\$38,584	\$13,169	\$51,753
16.	U. of Colorado at Boulder	\$37,286	\$14,418	\$51,704
17.	U. of Connecticut	\$38,098	\$12,874	\$50,972
18.	U. of Massachusetts at Boston	\$33,966	\$16,290	\$50,256
19.	Michigan State U.	\$39,765	\$10,322	\$50,087
20.	Massachusetts College of Art and Design	\$36,400	\$13,500	\$49,900
21.	U. of Washington	\$36,898	\$12,798	\$49,696
22.	U. of Arizona	\$36,386	\$12,550	\$48,936
23.	Miami U. (Ohio)	\$34,895	\$13,860	\$48,755
24.	U. of Oregon	\$35,478	\$12,963	\$48,441
25.	U. of Texas at Dallas	\$36,876	\$11,532	\$48,408
26.	U. of Washington at Bothell	\$36,519	\$11,877	\$48,396
27.	U. of Texas at Austin	\$37,480	\$10,804	\$48,284
28.	U. of Massachusetts at Amherst	\$34,755	\$13,202	\$47,957
29.	U. of Wisconsin at Madison	\$36,805	\$11,114	\$47,919
30.	U. of Washington at Tacoma	\$36,742	\$11,028	\$47,770
31.	U. of Hawaii-Manoa	\$34,002	\$13,689	\$47,691
32.	U. of Maryland at College Park	\$35,216	\$12,429	\$47,645
33.	Clemson U.	\$36,724	\$10,832	\$47,556
34.	George Mason U.	\$35,922	\$11,460	\$47,382
35.	U. of Delaware	\$34,310	\$12,862	\$47,172
36.	Texas A&M U. at College Station	\$36,442	\$10,436	\$46,878
37.	Pennsylvania State U. at University Park	\$34,858	\$11,570	\$46,428
38.	U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	\$35,170	\$11,190	\$46,360
39.	New Jersey Institute of Technology	\$32,750	\$13,600	\$46,350
40.	Indiana U. at Bloomington	\$35,456	\$10,465	\$45,921
41.	U. of Massachusetts at Lowell	\$32,827	\$12,748	\$45,575
42.	Virginia Commonwealth U.	\$35,138	\$10,428	\$45,566
43.	U. of New Hampshire	\$33,879	\$11,580	\$45,459
44.	Georgia Institute of Technology	\$33,020	\$11,884	\$44,904
45.	Michigan Technological U.	\$33,726	\$10,756	\$44,482
46.	Rutgers U. at Newark	\$30,717	\$13,536	\$44,253
47.	College of Charleston	\$31,920	\$12,166	\$44,086
48.	Rutgers U. at New Brunswick	\$31,282	\$12,706	\$43,988
49.	Auburn U.	\$30,524	\$13,332	\$43,856
50.	U. of Rhode Island	\$30,862	\$12,950	\$43,812

Note: The figures represent charges to first-time, full-time undergraduates based, typically, on a nine-month academic year of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours. The data do not reflect the lowered cost of attendance at an institution for some students after grants and other student aid are considered. Room-and-board fees charged by colleges may represent differing numbers of meals per week and so may not be comparable among institutions. Data are drawn from a College Board survey of more than 3,000 colleges. Tied institutions are listed alphabetically. More data are at <https://trends.collegeboard.org>.

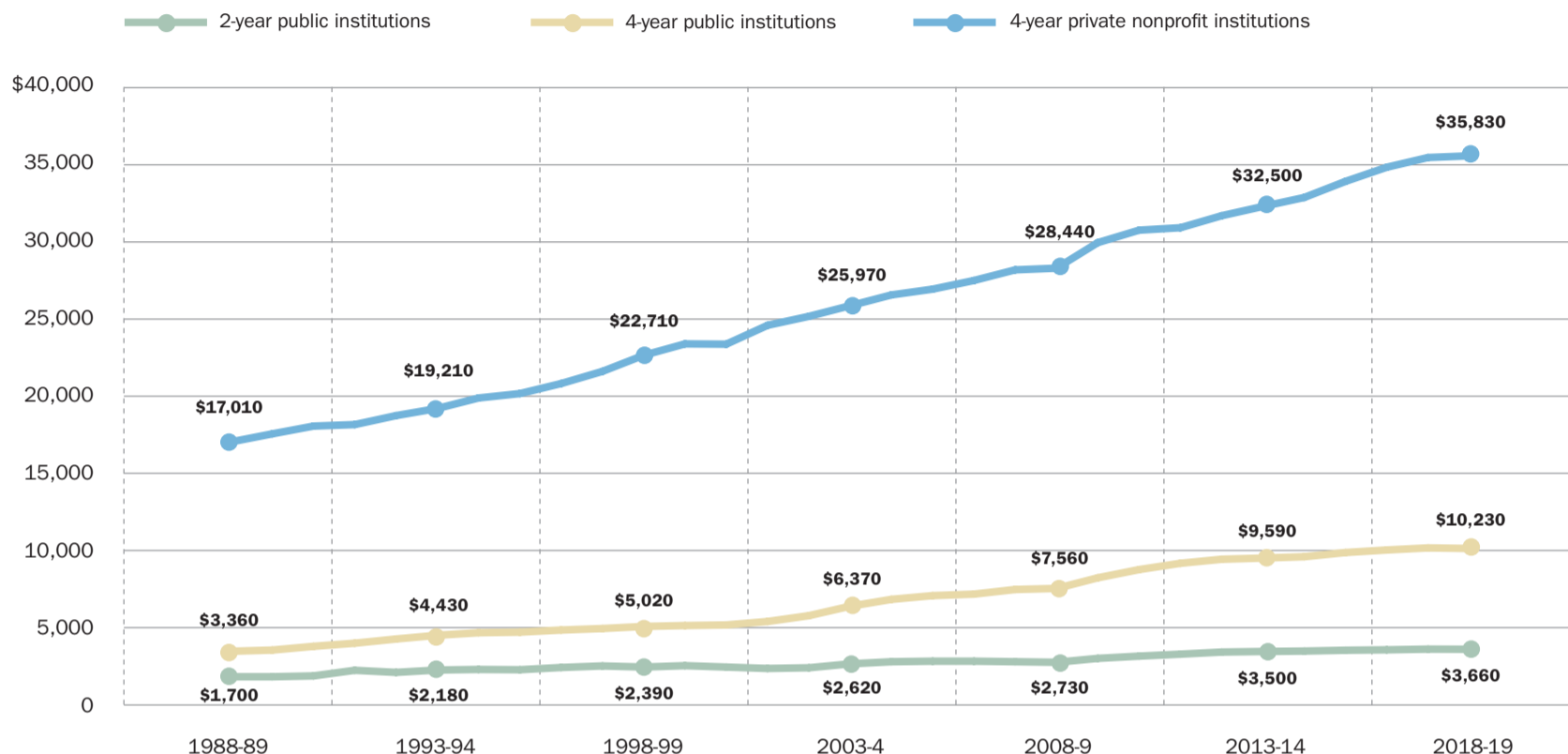
SOURCE: "Annual Survey of Colleges 2018," © 2018, the College Board. This material may not be copied, published, rewritten, or redistributed without permission.

FINANCE

TUITION

Change in Average Published Tuition and Fees, by Sector, 1988-89 to 2018-19

The average published tuition and fees for four-year public institutions more than tripled from 1988-89 and 2018-19. The average published tuition and fees for four-year private nonprofit and two-year public institutions more than doubled over that period, based on inflation-adjusted dollars. The gap between the average published cost of attending a four-year private nonprofit college versus the cost of attending a four-year public college has narrowed. Thirty years ago, published tuition and fees at four-year private nonprofit institutions were five times the cost of published tuition and fees at four-year public institutions. In 2018-19, they were only three and a half times as much.

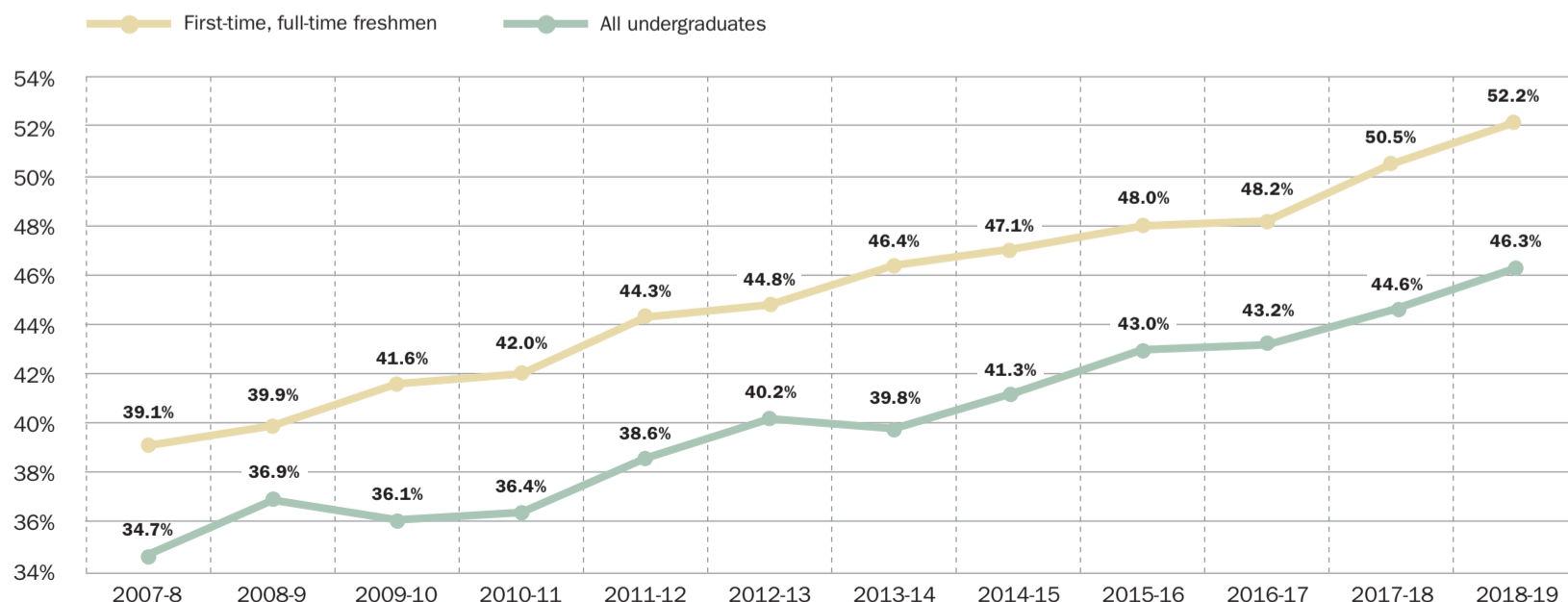


Note: Average tuition-and-fee prices for each year are represented in 2018 dollars. The figures reflect in-district charges for public two-year institutions and in-state charges for public four-year institutions. Prices are weighted by fall enrollment that colleges reported to the U.S. Department of Education. More data are at <https://trends.collegeboard.org>.

SOURCE: "Annual Survey of Colleges: Trends in College Pricing 2018." © 2018, the College Board. This material may not be copied, published, rewritten, or redistributed without permission.

Change in Average Institutional Tuition-Discount Rates at Private Nonprofit Colleges, 2007-8 to 2018-19

The share of revenue from tuition and fees that went back to first-time, full-time freshmen in tuition discounts at private nonprofit institutions surpassed 50 percent in the last two academic years. During the 2018-19 academic year, an estimated 89.8 percent of first-time, full-time freshmen received institutional grant aid, which covered nearly 60 percent of the published tuition and fees. By 2018-19, institutional discounts also covered more than 46 percent of tuition-and-fees costs for all undergraduates. Discounts have grown by 13.1 percentage points for first-time, full-time freshmen from the fall of 2007 to the fall of 2018, and by 11.6 percentage points for all undergraduates.



Note: Tuition-discount rates indicate what percentage of an institution's gross revenue from tuition and fees is given back to first-time, full-time freshmen, and to all undergraduates, in the form of scholarships and grants. Data are as of the fall of each academic year. Figures for 2018-19 are based on reports from 405 colleges that were members of National Association of College and University Business Officers in September 2018. More data are available at <https://www.nacubo.org/Research/2018/NACUBO-Tuition-Discounting-Study/Tuition-Discounting-Study-Infographics>.

SOURCE: National Association of College and University Business Officers

Colleges That Spent Far Less or More on Instruction Than They Brought In From Tuition and Fees, 2016-17

Among the universities with the greatest positive difference between total tuition-and-fees revenue and instruction costs were larger institutions with high shares of online students, like the University of Maryland Global Campus, and Liberty and Southern New Hampshire Universities. The five public institutions that ranked lowest on that ranking, because they poured far more dollars into instruction than they took in from tuition and fees, all had appreciable revenue from hospitals and bore the associated costs of training physicians. In the private nonprofit sector, colleges that spent far more on instruction than they took in from tuition and fees tended to be elite institutions with large endowments that received significant amounts in private gifts, grants, and contracts in 2016-17.

	Total enrollment, fall 2017	Revenue from tuition and fees	Spending on instruction	Revenue from tuition and fees, minus spending on instruction	Tuition-and-fees revenue as percentage of all revenue
4-year public institutions					
Spent least on instruction relative to revenue from tuition and fees					
1. Arizona State U. (all 5 campuses and the Thunderbird School of Global Management)	103,530	\$1,250,828,000	\$810,656,000	\$440,172,000	51.2%
2. U. of Maryland Global Campus	59,379	\$290,943,901	\$102,822,742	\$188,121,159	72.3%
3. Colorado State U. at Fort Collins	33,083	\$438,129,184	\$284,593,336	\$153,535,848	38.3%
4. U. of Arizona (includes South campus)	44,216	\$653,725,000	\$506,363,000	\$147,362,000	31.0%
5. Miami U. (Ohio) (all 3 campuses)	24,424	\$347,969,971	\$226,226,413	\$121,743,558	52.7%
6. Indiana U. at Bloomington	43,710	\$742,668,977	\$628,105,115	\$114,563,862	45.6%
7. U. of North Texas	38,276	\$310,373,451	\$200,868,187	\$109,505,264	42.9%
8. U. of Vermont	13,340	\$313,547,000	\$209,403,000	\$104,144,000	42.3%
9. Michigan State U.	50,019	\$859,117,475	\$762,111,549	\$97,005,926	29.1%
10. U. of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	38,563	\$482,761,041	\$387,462,769	\$95,298,272	37.6%
11. U. of Houston	45,364	\$388,013,457	\$293,117,613	\$94,895,844	32.9%
12. Auburn U.	29,776	\$417,441,869	\$325,435,648	\$92,006,221	37.8%
13. U. of Georgia	37,606	\$453,158,505	\$366,610,999	\$86,547,506	27.4%
14. U. of Texas at Arlington	46,497	\$303,375,546	\$217,389,267	\$85,986,279	37.8%
15. U. of Colorado at Boulder	35,338	\$616,323,149	\$534,528,412	\$81,794,737	38.9%
Spent most on instruction relative to revenue from tuition and fees					
686. U. of California at Los Angeles	44,027	\$832,780,000	\$2,245,090,004	-\$1,412,310,004	11.1%
685. U. of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	2,238	\$24,574,292	\$1,018,580,142	-\$994,005,850	0.7%
684. U. of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	5,242	\$53,588,987	\$735,944,192	-\$682,355,205	3.0%
683. U. of Illinois at Chicago	30,539	\$378,767,545	\$884,436,414	-\$505,668,869	12.4%
682. U. of Washington (all 3 campuses)	57,309	\$941,872,904	\$1,445,325,556	-\$503,452,652	15.4%
Average for 686 institutions	12,641	\$96,660,209	\$124,118,316	-\$27,458,107	21.8%
4-year private nonprofit and state-related institutions					
Spent least on instruction relative to revenue from tuition and fees					
1. Liberty U.	75,044	\$699,225,834	\$174,403,737	\$524,822,097	72.7%
2. Southern New Hampshire U.	90,955	\$598,405,179	\$111,326,022	\$487,079,157	92.6%
3. Northeastern U. (includes the Professional Advancement Network)	32,593	\$820,926,000	\$416,944,000	\$403,982,000	65.6%
4. Pennsylvania State U. (all 24 campuses)	93,318	\$1,695,650,000	\$1,331,215,000	\$364,435,000	27.2%
5. Temple U.	39,967	\$796,215,000	\$488,569,000	\$307,646,000	23.7%
6. Western Governors U.	98,627	\$493,313,490	\$195,330,664	\$297,982,826	97.0%
7. Drexel U.	24,190	\$599,917,000	\$349,770,295	\$250,146,705	57.6%
8. New York U.	51,123	\$1,753,736,000	\$1,517,059,000	\$236,677,000	27.1%
9. Keiser U. at Ft. Lauderdale	18,335	\$355,818,042	\$129,509,669	\$226,308,373	98.0%
10. DePaul U.	22,769	\$476,626,000	\$258,982,000	\$217,644,000	77.7%
11. American U.	13,858	\$394,092,000	\$182,002,000	\$212,090,000	58.5%
12. Nova Southeastern U.	20,793	\$509,266,159	\$299,201,181	\$210,064,978	81.3%
13. Fordham U.	16,037	\$424,687,000	\$218,650,000	\$206,037,000	60.9%
14. George Washington U.	27,973	\$729,837,000	\$526,045,000	\$203,792,000	49.9%
15. Savannah College of Art and Design	13,163	\$310,000,259	\$107,756,426	\$202,243,833	78.9%
Spent most on instruction relative to revenue from tuition and fees					
1091. Columbia U.	30,454	\$1,085,452,000	\$2,611,938,000	-\$1,526,486,000	18.8%
1090. Yale U.	12,974	\$264,305,862	\$1,691,480,129	-\$1,427,174,267	4.6%
1089. Washington U. in St. Louis	15,303	\$393,487,000	\$1,812,306,000	-\$1,418,819,000	10.8%
1088. Stanford U.	17,534	\$431,248,000	\$1,782,950,000	-\$1,351,702,000	5.2%
1087. Johns Hopkins U.	25,151	\$611,485,000	\$1,951,295,000	-\$1,339,810,000	9.6%
Average for 1,091 institutions	3,853	\$69,367,978	\$58,468,860	\$10,899,118	30.1%

Note: Data cover degree-granting four-year public and private institutions in the United States that are eligible to participate in Title IV financial-aid programs and that had at least 500 students enrolled in the fall of 2017. Total enrollment covers all full-time and part-time undergraduate and graduate students at an individual campus or at all interrelated campuses that reported their revenue and expenditures together, as noted above. Tuition and fees as a percentage of all revenue, which is shown in the final average row for each sector, was calculated by dividing the average tuition-and-fees revenue for all institutions in that sector by the average revenue for all institutions in the sector. Tuition and fees exclude room and board. Instruction costs include wages and benefits to faculty and staff members who teach students at the institution. Eleven state-related institutions that use the same accounting system as private nonprofit institutions were included among institutions in that sector, even though they are often ranked among public institutions. Among them are Pennsylvania State University and Temple University. Those institutions are not state-owned but receive some state support and give tuition discounts to state residents.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

FINANCE

ENDOWMENTS

College Endowments Over \$500 Million, FY 2018

Colleges that participated in the 2018 Nacubo-TIAA Study of Endowments had an average return of 8.2 percent on their endowments for the 2018 fiscal year, compared with 12.2 percent for the 2017 fiscal year. The drop in the percentage was largely because of a decline in U.S. and international equity markets. Thirteen institutions had endowments valued at \$10 billion or more, compared with 10 the previous year. The top states for total endowment assets among institutions participating in the study were Massachusetts, with \$85.2 billion; California, with \$68.2 billion; and Texas, with \$62.9 billion.

	2018 endowment value (in thousands)	One-year change		2018 endowment value (in thousands)	One-year change
1. Harvard U.	\$38,303,383	6.3%	51. Georgia Institute of Technology and related foundations	\$2,091,110	8.9%
2. U. of Texas system	\$30,886,018	16.4%	52. Grinnell College	\$1,991,605	6.4%
3. Yale U.	\$29,351,100	8.0%	53. Virginia Commonwealth U.	\$1,951,337	5.9%
4. Stanford U.	\$26,464,912	6.8%	54. U. of California at Berkeley Foundation	\$1,944,306	8.3%
5. Princeton U.	\$25,917,199	8.8%	55. U. of Toronto	\$1,925,509	5.2%
6. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$16,529,432	10.4%	56. Case Western Reserve U.	\$1,886,761	4.9%
7. U. of Pennsylvania	\$13,777,441	12.8%	57. Smith College	\$1,875,093	6.1%
8. Texas A&M U. system and foundations	\$13,524,947	17.0%	58. Tufts U.	\$1,845,956	6.2%
9. U. of Michigan (all campuses)	\$11,901,760	8.8%	59. George Washington U.	\$1,798,810	4.0%
10. Northwestern U.	\$11,087,659	6.2%	60. Georgetown U.	\$1,769,557	6.5%
11. U. of California	\$11,008,035	14.2%	61. Kansas University Endowment Association (U. of Kansas)	\$1,740,763	8.0%
12. Columbia U.	\$10,869,245	8.7%	62. U. of Oklahoma (all campuses)	\$1,735,527	5.4%
13. U. of Notre Dame	\$10,727,653	14.7%	63. U. of Florida Foundation	\$1,734,661	7.6%
14. Duke U.	\$8,524,846	7.8%	64. U. of Nebraska system	\$1,723,230	6.6%
15. U. of Chicago	\$7,928,485	5.4%	65. U. of Missouri system	\$1,675,019	8.9%
16. Washington U. in St. Louis	\$7,594,159	6.5%	66. U. of California at San Francisco	\$1,664,471	27.4%
17. Emory U.	\$7,292,165	5.6%	67. Southern Methodist U.	\$1,632,763	7.8%
18. Cornell U.	\$7,230,291	7.0%	68. Bowdoin College	\$1,628,165	11.8%
19. U. of Virginia	\$6,953,380	8.8%	69. Texas Christian U.	\$1,627,790	7.0%
20. Rice U.	\$6,277,506	8.0%	70. Washington and Lee U.	\$1,603,114	3.6%
21. U. of Southern California	\$5,544,267	8.1%	71. U. of Iowa and its Center for Advancement	\$1,500,456	7.4%
22. Dartmouth College	\$5,494,203	10.8%	72. U. of British Columbia	\$1,477,886	16.4%
23. Ohio State U.	\$5,211,434	22.5%	73. U. of Alabama system	\$1,451,750	7.4%
24. Vanderbilt U.	\$4,608,461	11.4%	74. Liberty U.	\$1,432,964	11.1%
25. Johns Hopkins U.	\$4,325,020	12.5%	75. U. of Delaware	\$1,413,197	3.6%
26. New York U.	\$4,266,000	6.9%	76. Tulane U.	\$1,384,371	7.5%
27. Pennsylvania State U. (all campuses)	\$4,264,222	6.9%	77. U. of Cincinnati	\$1,367,426	6.6%
28. U. of Pittsburgh (all campuses)	\$4,200,206	6.5%	78. U. of Kentucky	\$1,361,246	5.9%
29. U. of Minnesota and Foundation	\$3,717,476	6.4%	79. U. of Colorado Foundation	\$1,360,521	11.5%
30. Brown U.	\$3,603,848	11.0%	80. Lehigh U.	\$1,353,116	5.9%
31. U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and foundations	\$3,432,911	13.4%	81. Syracuse U.	\$1,338,287	6.3%
32. U. of Wisconsin Foundation	\$2,985,251	8.7%	82. Rutgers, the State U. of New Jersey	\$1,330,011	9.0%
33. Michigan State U.	\$2,907,967	8.4%	83. Wake Forest U.	\$1,329,255	10.3%
34. California Institute of Technology	\$2,879,493	10.5%	84. Baylor U.	\$1,312,753	6.6%
35. U. of Washington	\$2,764,166	9.3%	85. Texas Tech U. system	\$1,306,551	3.6%
36. Williams College	\$2,749,653	9.6%	86. U. of Tennessee	\$1,298,212	6.9%
37. U. of Illinois and Foundation	\$2,623,389	7.5%	87. University System of Maryland Foundation	\$1,297,783	18.0%
38. Purdue U. (all campuses)-Purdue Research Foundation	\$2,523,770	4.1%	88. North Carolina State U. and related foundations	\$1,293,743	15.2%
39. U. of California at Los Angeles Foundation	\$2,522,638	22.3%	89. Trinity U.	\$1,292,095	8.2%
40. U. of Richmond	\$2,511,584	5.8%	90. U. of Georgia and related foundations	\$1,274,343	10.6%
41. Boston College	\$2,477,700	6.9%	91. Baylor College of Medicine	\$1,272,276	9.1%
42. Indiana U. (all campuses) and Foundation	\$2,397,369	7.5%	92. McGill U. (Montreal)	\$1,256,358	2.1%
43. Carnegie Mellon U.	\$2,385,986	10.8%	93. Saint Louis U.	\$1,222,688	6.6%
44. Amherst College	\$2,377,537	5.8%	94. U. of Arkansas Foundation	\$1,199,303	20.4%
45. Pomona College	\$2,273,707	4.9%	95. Berea College	\$1,192,078	3.6%
46. U. of Rochester	\$2,257,557	6.4%	96. U. of Utah	\$1,186,952	5.3%
47. Boston U.	\$2,197,808	12.3%	97. Virginia Tech Foundation	\$1,146,055	15.1%
48. Rockefeller U.	\$2,194,255	7.1%	98. Middlebury College	\$1,124,144	4.7%
49. Swarthmore College	\$2,115,768	8.2%	99. Princeton Theological Seminary	\$1,119,689	5.0%
50. Wellesley College	\$2,105,212	9.0%	100. U. of Tulsa	\$1,093,042	6.5%

ENDOWMENTS

	2018 endowment value (in thousands)	One-year change		2018 endowment value (in thousands)	One-year change
101. U. of Alberta	\$1,090,429	8.6%	147. Oregon Health & Science U. Foundation and Doernbecher Children's Hospital Foundation	\$745,744	13.7%
102. Vassar College	\$1,082,831	8.0%	148. Clemson U. Foundation	\$741,802	8.7%
103. Iowa State U. and Foundation	\$1,063,772	26.8%	149. U. of California at San Diego Foundation	\$738,174	18.8%
104. Brandeis U.	\$1,046,386	7.1%	150. American U. of Beirut	\$731,979	21.1%
105. Washington State U.	\$1,024,067	5.1%	151. DePauw U.	\$730,850	9.2%
106. U. of Miami	\$1,021,508	7.7%	152. Fordham U.	\$729,179	5.5%
107. Wesleyan U. (Conn.)	\$990,039	10.3%	153. U. at Buffalo Foundation	\$725,000	10.0%
108. Carnegie Institution of Washington	\$983,966	1.7%	154. Arizona State U. and Foundation	\$720,565	8.3%
109. Santa Clara U.	\$979,248	8.1%	155. Villanova U.	\$715,650	10.9%
110. Berry College	\$976,754	1.7%	156. U. of Mississippi Foundation	\$713,129	6.3%
111. U. of California at Irvine Foundation	\$972,186	11.8%	157. U. of Louisville Foundation	\$712,295	-0.9%
112. Hamilton College (N.Y.)	\$964,170	6.4%	158. Furman U.	\$702,855	6.3%
113. Oklahoma State U. Foundation	\$962,861	6.6%	159. American U.	\$695,025	7.4%
114. U. of Arizona and Foundation	\$959,632	13.8%	160. Howard U.	\$688,562	6.5%
115. U. of Houston system	\$942,793	-2.0%	161. Principia Corporation (includes Principia College)	\$686,710	0.6%
116. College of William & Mary and foundations	\$935,544	7.0%	162. Florida State U. Foundation	\$681,370	6.6%
117. Colgate U.	\$934,827	6.1%	163. Marquette U.	\$668,567	6.8%
118. Medical College of Wisconsin	\$930,961	6.3%	164. Yeshiva U.	\$665,001	1.1%
119. Loma Linda U.	\$928,084	9.4%	165. Loyola U. Chicago	\$643,806	8.1%
120. Rochester Institute of Technology	\$922,463	9.5%	166. Temple U.	\$642,326	10.4%
121. U. of Oregon Foundation	\$912,512	10.1%	167. Rush U.	\$632,467	6.1%
122. Oberlin College	\$905,947	8.1%	168. Trinity College (Conn.)	\$614,782	6.5%
123. Bryn Mawr College	\$893,464	5.6%	169. West Virginia U. Foundation	\$608,386	7.4%
124. Pepperdine U.	\$891,846	3.5%	170. Oregon State U. Foundation	\$595,763	8.4%
125. Louisiana State U. system (all campuses)	\$886,387	6.1%	171. DePaul U.	\$593,407	20.5%
126. Carleton College	\$878,494	6.1%	172. Reed College	\$577,790	7.1%
127. U. of Massachusetts Foundation	\$871,950	6.4%	173. Hofstra U.	\$573,574	11.1%
128. Bucknell U.	\$851,309	6.3%	174. Ohio U. and Foundation	\$568,907	6.1%
129. Denison U.	\$836,357	6.9%	175. Creighton U.	\$568,813	8.2%
130. Claremont McKenna College	\$835,306	6.5%	176. U. of Dayton	\$568,374	8.2%
131. Northeastern U.	\$831,129	6.7%	177. Whitman College	\$561,010	8.2%
132. Lafayette College	\$830,637	5.1%	178. American U. in Cairo	\$537,875	3.6%
133. Colby College	\$828,013	6.8%	179. Miami U. (Ohio)	\$534,686	4.3%
134. Queen's U. (Ontario)	\$827,855	4.9%	180. St. Olaf College	\$530,828	7.5%
135. Davidson College	\$821,776	12.5%	181. U. of San Diego	\$529,997	5.2%
136. U. of South Carolina and affiliated foundations	\$809,937	5.1%	182. Quinnipiac U.	\$526,568	9.3%
137. College of the Holy Cross	\$784,264	4.6%	183. Lebanese American U. (N.Y.)	\$522,991	9.6%
138. Drexel U.	\$779,762	10.2%	184. Haverford College	\$521,538	2.0%
139. Auburn U. and Foundation	\$778,163	5.4%	185. Worcester Polytechnic Institute	\$519,631	3.4%
140. Mount Holyoke College	\$777,739	6.6%	186. Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research	\$519,177	7.4%
141. University System of New Hampshire and Foundation	\$776,795	6.9%	187. U. of Saint Thomas (Minn.)	\$518,710	5.0%
142. Macalester College	\$767,522	2.6%	188. U. of Wyoming Foundation	\$513,201	10.5%
143. Colorado College	\$765,230	3.0%	189. College of the Ozarks	\$509,083	10.8%
144. U. of Denver	\$761,952	7.1%	190. Mississippi State U. and Foundation	\$506,138	7.2%
145. St. John's U. (N.Y.)	\$756,099	5.5%	191. National Academy of Sciences	\$501,719	6.5%
146. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education	\$747,707	5.1%			

Note: Data represent 802 U.S. college and university endowments and affiliated foundations, and several educational or research organizations or agencies, with combined assets of \$616.5 billion, along with 14 Canadian universities, whose endowment values are expressed in U.S. dollars. The one-year percentage-change column indicates changes in endowments' market value (net of fees) from the end of the 2017 fiscal year, which for most colleges closed on June 30, 2017, to the end of the 2018 fiscal year, which for most colleges closed on June 30, 2018. Percentage change does not represent the rate of return on the institution's investments but rather the net effect of withdrawals, payment of fees, contributions of donors, and investment gains or losses. Large percentage changes should be interpreted cautiously because they can result from fluctuations in the estimated valuations of real estate and other "illiquid" assets, or transfers from other institutional budget accounts. The total for Carnegie Mellon University includes the combined endowment assets of the university and a portion of assets held by the Dietrich Foundation reflecting the university's allocation as a named beneficiary. More information is at <https://www.nacubo.org/research/2019/nacubo-tiaa-study-of-endowments>.

FINANCE

ENDOWMENTS/GIVING

Average Annual Endowment Returns, FY 2018

Over all, colleges had an average one-year return on their endowments in the 2018 fiscal year of 8.2 percent. Colleges with endowments valued at more than \$1 billion had the highest one-year return, at 9.7 percent. Over the longer term, endowments didn't do as well as they did in the most-recent reported year. The average annual return on college and university endowments over the 10-year period ending with the 2018 fiscal year was 5.8 percent. The average annual return over five years was better, at 7.3 percent for all endowments of U.S. institutions participating in the Nacubo-TIAA Study of Endowments in 2018.

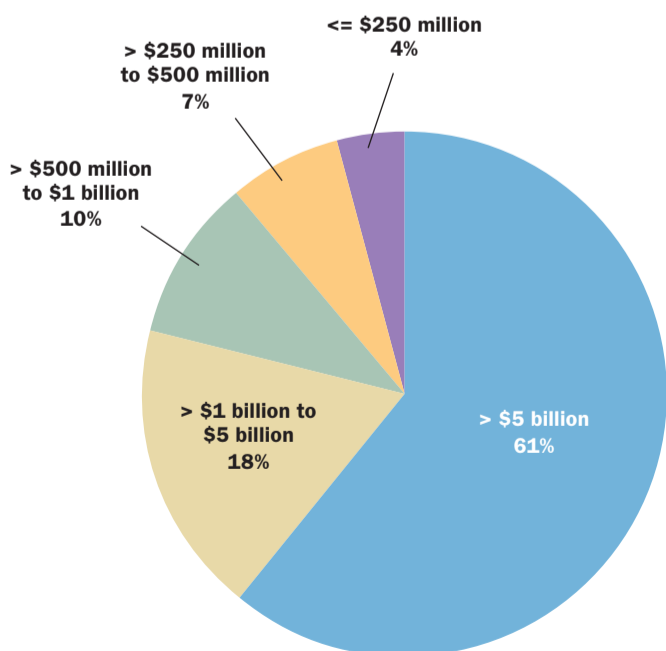
Estimated value	One-year return	3-year average annual return	5-year average annual return	10-year average annual return
Over \$1 billion	9.7%	6.8%	8.2%	6.0%
\$501 million to \$1 billion	8.7%	6.2%	7.4%	5.6%
\$251 million to \$500 million	8.5%	6.2%	7.3%	5.7%
\$101 million to \$250 million	7.9%	6.0%	7.1%	5.6%
\$51 million to \$100 million	7.8%	6.0%	7.0%	5.7%
\$25 million to \$50 million	7.5%	6.0%	7.0%	6.1%
Under \$25 million	7.6%	6.2%	7.5%	5.8%
All institutions	8.2%	6.2%	7.3%	5.8%

Note: Data for the 2018 fiscal year represent 802 U.S. college and university endowments and affiliated foundations, with combined assets of \$617 billion. Returns are reported net after fees. Average annual returns for three, five, and 10 years are calculated by adding the percentage returns for each fiscal year over the designated time period and dividing the sum by the number of years covered. The 2018 fiscal year at institutions generally covers the period of July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2018. More data are at <https://www.nacubo.org/research/2019/nacubo-tiaa-study-of-endowments>.

SOURCE: 2018 National Association of College and University Business Officers-TIAA Study of Endowments

Endowment Size of Private Nonprofit Colleges That Received the Most in Private Gifts, FY 2018

The wealthiest institutions tend to be the most successful at attracting more wealth. More than 60 percent of the value of gifts made in the 2018 fiscal year went to colleges with endowments worth more than \$5 billion. There were only 23 institutions in the country with such large endowments at the end of the 2018 fiscal year, according to results of a survey by the National Association of College and University Business Officers and TIAA.

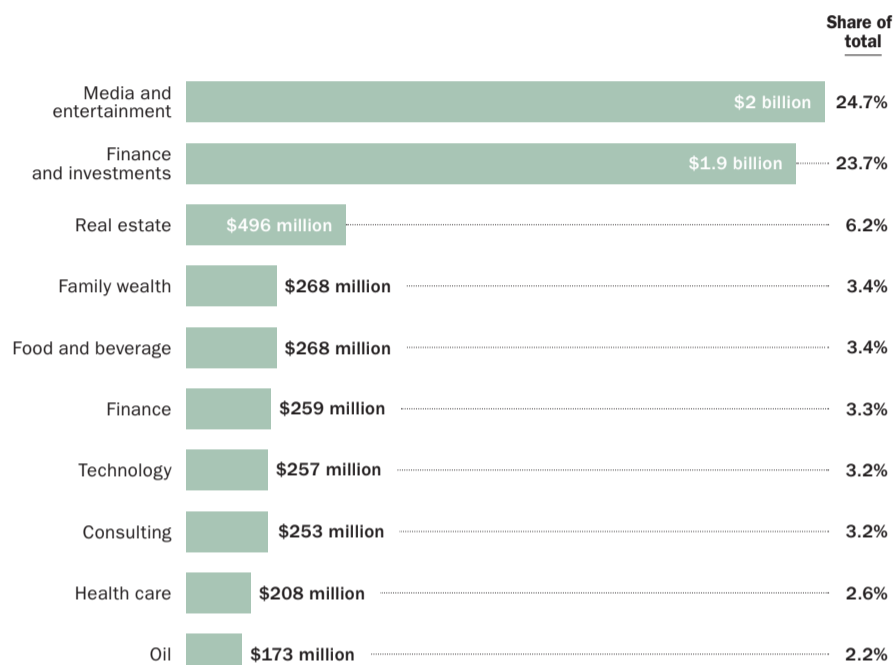


Note: Only Moody's-rated private nonprofit colleges and universities were included in the analysis. Moody's rates approximately 250 such colleges, which are generally representative of that sector.

SOURCE: Moody's Investors Service

Top Sources of Wealth for Donors of \$1 Million or More to Colleges, 2018

The media and entertainment industry was the source of donor wealth that accounted for the largest amount donated to colleges in 2018. The industry's top status can be credited primarily to a \$1.8 billion pledge from Michael Bloomberg, founder of Bloomberg LP, to the Johns Hopkins University. The top 10 sources of wealth shown below were responsible for more than 75 percent of the nearly \$8 billion in such gifts to colleges compiled by *The Chronicle of Philanthropy* last year.



Note: Only private gifts to higher education of \$1 million or more compiled by *The Chronicle of Philanthropy* are included. If a donor had more than one category identified as a source of wealth, an equal share of the gift was attributed to each category. How donors made their money was identified through news releases and internet searches. The source of wealth for 6.4 percent of all gifts was unknown, primarily because the donors were anonymous. The value of gifts is based on information from institutions or donors at the time the gifts were promised or received. Totals are rounded, but sources of wealth were ranked before rounding. *The Chronicle of Philanthropy's* database is at <https://philanthropy.com/factfile/gifts>.

Estimated Voluntary Support of Higher Education, by Source and Purpose, FY 2018

Of the \$46.7 billion in voluntary support received by colleges in the 2018 fiscal year, the largest portion, 30 percent, came from foundations. Giving by non-alumni rose by a higher percentage from the 2017 fiscal year to the 2018 fiscal year than giving by alumni.

	Amount raised (in millions)	Percentage of total	Change from FY 2017
Source			
Alumni	\$12,154	26.0%	4.3%
Individuals who are not alumni	\$8,567	18.3%	6.3%
Corporations	\$6,732	14.4%	-0.5%
Foundations	\$14,010	30.0%	4.1%
Other organizations	\$5,266	11.3%	10.7%
Purpose			
Current operations	\$27,400	58.6%	3.6%
Capital purposes	\$19,330	41.4%	5.9%
Total voluntary support	\$46,730	100.0%	4.6%

Note: Data estimates on private donations for the 2018 fiscal year are based on survey responses from 929 U.S. institutions to the Voluntary Support of Education survey, which was acquired by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education from the Council for Aid to Education in 2018. The survey tracked gifts that were received, not just promised, during the 2018 fiscal year, which ended on June 30, 2018, for most institutions. The donor group "Other organizations" includes religious organizations, fund-raising consortia like the United Way, and donor-advised funds. More than 40 percent of reported foundation support came from family foundations, some of which were established by alumni. "Capital purposes" include endowment, property, buildings, equipment, and loan funds. The change from the 2017 fiscal year was calculated after figures for 2017 were adjusted to account for inflation. More data are at <https://www.case.org/resources/amatlas-0/voluntary-support-education>.

SOURCE: "Voluntary Support of Education, 2017-18," Council for Advancement and Support of Education

GIVING

Colleges That Raised the Most in Private Donations, FY 2018

Four campuses of the University of California were among the top 20 public institutions, and three California universities were among the top 20 private nonprofit institutions, for the amount raised in private donations in the 2018 fiscal year. Together, the 40 institutions listed here raised more than 40 percent of the nearly \$47 billion in voluntary support given to American colleges in that fiscal year.

		Amount raised
Public institutions		
1.	U. of California at Los Angeles	\$786,650,878
2.	U. of California at San Francisco	\$730,268,012
3.	U. of Washington	\$711,063,379
4.	U. of Michigan (all campuses)	\$490,035,112
5.	Ohio State U.	\$436,973,769
6.	U. of California at Berkeley	\$419,365,625
7.	Indiana U. (all campuses)	\$408,461,793
8.	U. of Minnesota (all campuses)	\$388,635,038
9.	U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	\$374,533,679
10.	U. of Texas at Austin	\$357,949,721
11.	U. of Florida	\$339,867,452
12.	U. of Colorado (all campuses)	\$328,346,971
13.	Texas A&M U. at College Station	\$305,656,502
14.	U. of California at San Diego	\$280,001,960
15.	U. of Arizona	\$277,938,236
16.	Pennsylvania State U. (all campuses)	\$277,660,663
17.	U. of Virginia	\$275,712,272
18.	U. of Wisconsin at Madison	\$274,966,238
19.	U. of Utah	\$234,015,542
20.	U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	\$233,315,831
Top 20 public institutions		\$7,931,418,673

Private nonprofit institutions		
1.	Harvard U.	\$1,418,702,174
2.	Stanford U.	\$1,097,060,553
3.	Columbia U.	\$1,009,762,418
4.	Johns Hopkins U.	\$723,599,227
5.	U. of Pennsylvania	\$717,529,290
6.	U. of Southern California	\$649,970,748
7.	Yale U.	\$585,947,376
8.	U. of Chicago	\$576,037,944
9.	Duke U.	\$516,890,154
10.	Cornell U.	\$507,295,262
11.	U. of Notre Dame	\$502,771,320
12.	New York U.	\$502,407,219
13.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$469,932,565
14.	Northwestern U.	\$397,112,898
15.	Washington U. in St. Louis	\$346,972,749
16.	Dartmouth College	\$272,618,951
17.	Princeton U.	\$269,924,465
18.	Emory U.	\$252,223,373
19.	California Institute of Technology	\$236,009,812
20.	Brown U.	\$233,811,843
Top 20 private nonprofit institutions		\$11,286,580,341

Note: Data on private giving are based on survey responses from 929 public and private nonprofit institutions, which raised nearly 80 percent of all private support to American higher-education institutions in the 2017-18 academic fiscal year. The survey tracked gifts that were received, not just pledged, during that fiscal year, which ended on June 30, 2018, for most institutions.

SOURCE: "Voluntary Support of Education, 2017-18," Council for Advancement and Support of Education



Healthcare is changing rapidly, so why isn't health education?

At Saint Joseph's University, we believe healthcare is about more than helping people get better. It's about empowering individuals and communities with the education, access, research and policies to thrive.

Learn more about our approach and Saint Joseph's new School of Health Studies and Education, by visiting sju.edu/betterhealth.



FINANCE

GIVING

Largest Private Gifts to Higher Education, FY 2019

Thirty-two private gifts valued at \$50 million or more were announced by colleges in the United States and abroad from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019. The top gifts in the United States and in Canada will be devoted to financial aid and scholarships, and the top gift in Britain will support humanities research. Three major gifts included support for artificial intelligence, and two of those were devoted in part to the study of the ethical implications of that field.

Rank	Institution	Donor	Source of wealth	Gift value	Purpose
1.	Johns Hopkins U.	Michael R. Bloomberg	co-founder of the media company Bloomberg and former mayor of New York	\$1.8 billion	financial aid for qualified low- and middle-income students, with the goal of making admissions permanently need-blind
2.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Stephen A. Schwarzman	co-founder and chief executive of the Blackstone Group, a global private-equity firm in New York	\$350 million	establishment of the Stephen A. Schwarzman College of Computing, which will integrate computer science, artificial intelligence, and related fields across MIT's five schools, and will create a deanship and 50 faculty positions
3.	Harvard Medical School	Blavatnik Family Foundation (Len Blavatnik)	Len Blavatnik, who earned an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in 1989, is founder and chairman of Access Industries, a New York investment company with holdings in media, telecommunications, natural resources, chemicals, and real estate.	\$200 million (pledge)	support for medical research to develop new therapies and tools to diagnose, prevent, and treat disease; provision of space for biotech start-ups in the new Blavatnik Harvard Life Lab Longwood; and naming of the Blavatnik Institute at Harvard Medical School
3.	Mayo Clinic	Jay Alix	founder of AlixPartners, a consulting firm on global corporate turnarounds in New York	\$200 million	naming gift for the newly named Mayo Clinic Alix School of Medicine, in support of scholarships, curricular innovation, and a professorship
5.	U. of Oxford (England)	Stephen A. Schwarzman	co-founder and chief executive of the Blackstone Group, a global private-equity firm in New York	\$188 million	support for humanities research, including creation of the Stephen A. Schwarzman Centre for the Humanities, which will house in a new building the university's existing academic programs, along with a new institute of ethics in artificial intelligence
6.	Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History	Edward P. Bass	chairman of Fine Line, an investment and venture-capital management firm, in Fort Worth; an heir to an oil fortune; and a 1967 Yale alumnus	\$160 million	support for renovations and expansion of the museum
7.	McGill U. (Quebec)	John and Marcy McCall MacBain	John McCall MacBain, a 1980 McGill alumnus, was founder and chief executive at Trader Classified Media, which he sold in 2006. Marcy McCall MacBain is a senior research fellow at the University of Oxford.	\$151.1 million	support for scholarships, mentorships, and immersive learning experiences for Canadian and international students who have demonstrated leadership skills and intend to pursue master's or professional degrees
8.	Harvard U., Wyss Institute for Biologically Inspired Engineering	Hansjörg Wyss	former chief executive of the multinational medical-device manufacturer Synthes, and founder and former president of Synthes USA, which he sold for \$20 billion to Johnson & Johnson in 2012	\$131 million	continued support for the Wyss institute's work in developing and commercializing products to solve health-care and environmental problems
8.	U. of Cambridge	David and Claudia Harding Foundation (David and Claudia Harding)	David Harding, a 1982 Cambridge alumnus, is founder and chief executive of the Winton Group, an investment-management and data-science firm.	\$131 million	support for graduate and undergraduate scholarships
10.	U. of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus	Anschutz Foundation (Philip Anschutz)	Philip Anschutz is owner of the Los Angeles Kings hockey team and a third of the L.A. Lakers basketball team as well as holdings in entertainment, oil, railroads, real estate, and telecommunications. He is a co-founder of Major League Soccer.	\$120 million	support for a new health-sciences building, research, faculty recruitment and retention, technology transfer, and other programs
10.	U. of Virginia	Quantitative Foundation (Jaffray and Merrill Woodruff)	Jaffray Woodruff, a 1991 UVa graduate, is co-founder of Quantitative Investment Management, a hedge fund in Charlottesville, Va. Merrill Woodruff, a 1998 UVa graduate, is a co-director and co-owner of Bend Yoga Charlottesville.	\$120 million	funds for creation of a new School of Data Science, including construction of a new building, and support for faculty members and administrators, doctoral and postdoctoral fellows, and visiting scholars
12.	Baylor U.	anonymous	n/a	\$100 million	capital-campaign contribution, with a portion a challenge pledge intended to create up to 17 new professorships, and another portion the lead gift for a new basketball pavilion
12.	Harvard U.	anonymous	a graduate of Harvard in the 1990s and his wife	\$100 million	support for Harvard's Science Center, collaborations and a fellowship in mathematics, and resources for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences
12.	Harvard U.	David and Stacey Goel	David Goel, a 1993 Harvard graduate, co-founded and is managing general partner of Matrix Capital Management Company, in Massachusetts.	\$100 million	support for redesign of Harvard's arts campus, construction of a new center for the American Repertory Theater, and arts programs in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences
12.	U. of California at Los Angeles, Samueli School of Engineering	Samueli Foundation (Henry and Susan Samueli)	Henry Samueli, a three-time UCLA graduate, is a co-founder and chairman of the software company Broadcom. He was a UCLA professor of electrical engineering from 1985 to 1995.	\$100 million	expansion of the engineering school
16.	Western State Colorado U.	Paul M. Rady	chief executive and chairman of Antero Resources, an oil and natural-gas company in Denver, and Antero Midstream Partners, and a 1978 graduate of Western State	\$80 million	support for establishment of the new Paul M. Rady School of Computer Science and Engineering, including a new building
17.	New York U. Langone Health	anonymous	n/a	\$75 million	establishment of a new Center for Blood Cancers at Langone Health's Laura and Isaac Perlmutter Cancer Center, and support for efforts to improve patient care and conduct research on multiple myeloma

Rank	Institution	Donor	Source of wealth	Gift value	Purpose
17.	U. of Toronto (Ontario)	Gerald Schwartz and Heather Reisman Foundation (Gerald Schwartz and Heather Reisman)	Gerald Schwartz is founder and chief executive of Onex Corporation, a private-equity firm in Canada. Heather Reisman is founder and chief executive of Indigo, a book and lifestyle retailer.	\$75 million	support for construction of an innovation complex that will bring together artificial-intelligence and biomedical researchers, an entrepreneurship network, and student- and faculty-led startups; and creation of the Schwartz Reisman Institute for Technology and Society, which will focus on studying the ethical and societal implications of artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies
19.	U. of Virginia, Darden School of Business	Frank M. Sands Sr.	founder of Sands Capital Management, in Virginia, and a 1963 recipient of an M.B.A. from the Darden school	\$68 million (matching gift)	\$20-million endowment to strengthen teaching and extend the business school's online reach through the new Sands Institute for Lifelong Learning; \$21 million for 12 new professorships (matched by an additional \$14 million from the university); \$20 million for construction of a new inn and conference center; and \$7 million to renovate C. Ray Smith Alumni Hall
20.	Princeton U.	Perelman Family Foundation (Ronald O. and Debra G. Perelman)	Ronald Perelman is chairman and chief executive of MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, in New York, and chairman of the cosmetics company Revlon. Debra Perelman, his daughter and a 1996 Princeton alumna, is chief executive of Revlon.	\$65 million	establishment of Perelman College, the university's seventh residential college, which will help advance the institution's goal of expanding undergraduate enrollment by 10 percent
21.	Amherst College	anonymous	n/a	\$50 million	gift to a comprehensive campaign intended to support the college's new interdisciplinary science center, hiring of more faculty members, and need-based scholarships
21.	Arizona State U.	J. Orin and Charlene Edson	J. Orin Edson founded Bayliner Marine, a powerboat and yacht manufacturer he sold for \$425 million in 1986. He also owned Westport Yards, a yacht maker he sold in 2014.	\$50 million	\$25 million each for the renamed Edson College of Nursing and Health Innovation, and for the Bodesign Institute; the money will support interdisciplinary research on dementia, and training for nurses and caregivers
21.	California Polytechnic State U. at San Luis Obispo	anonymous	n/a	\$50 million (pledge)	planned bequest for general support of the university's Learn by Doing programs
21.	Carleton College	Wally and Barbara Weitz and family	Wally Weitz is founder of Weitz Investments, in Omaha, a 1970 Carleton alumnus, and chairman of Carleton's Board of Trustees	\$50 million (pledge)	contribution to the college's capital campaign, which aims to increase financial aid and experiential-learning opportunities like internships
21.	Carnegie Mellon U.	Tod and Cindy Johnson	Tod Johnson is executive chairman of the NPD Group, a financial advisory-services company in New York, and vice chair of Carnegie Mellon's Board of Trustees. The couple are 1960s alumni of the university.	\$50 million (pledge)	endowment to support undergraduate scholarships and programs to help students persist and graduate
21.	George Mason U.	Allison and Dorothy Rouse	Allison Rouse, who died in 2005 at age 86, was an associate justice of the California Court of Appeal in San Francisco from 1971 to 1988. Dorothy Rouse, who died in 2018 at age 93, was a lawyer with the San Mateo County District Attorney's office.	\$50 million (bequest)	endowment for 13 new professorships at the Antonin Scalia Law School
21.	Northeastern U.	Amin and Julie Khoury	Amin Khoury, a member of Northeastern's Board of Trustees, co-founded B/E Aerospace, and created several scientific-equipment companies. He and his wife, Julie, both earned M.B.A.s at Northeastern.	\$50 million	endowment for the renamed Khoury College of Computer and Information Sciences
21.	St. John's College (Annapolis, Md., and Santa Fe, N.M.)	Winiarski Family Foundation (Warren and Barbara Winiarski)	Warren Winiarski founded Stag's Leap Wine Cellars, which was sold to a joint venture in 2007 for \$185 million. He owns Arcadia Vineyards in the Napa Valley region of California. The couple are alumni of St. John's.	\$50 million (pledge)	matching challenge pledge for a capital campaign that is intended to allow the college to end "prestige pricing" and lower published tuition by about a third
21.	Saint Louis U.	Jeanne and Rex Sinquefeld	Rex Sinquefeld, a Saint Louis alumnus and member of the Board of Trustees, is a co-founder and retired executive vice president of the investment firm Dimensional Fund Advisors. Jeanne Sinquefeld is a retired executive vice president of the firm.	\$50 million	support for the establishment of the Saint Louis University Research Institute and the Sinquefeld Center for Applied Economic Research, and for the university's chess team
21.	U. of California at San Diego	Andrew J. Viterbi	co-founder and retired vice chairman of Qualcomm and an engineering professor emeritus at the university	\$50 million	naming gift for the Viterbi Family Department of Ophthalmology and the Viterbi Family Vision Research Center; endowment of six new professorships
21.	U. of Pennsylvania College of Arts and Sciences	P. Roy and Diana T. Vagelos	P. Roy Vagelos, a 1950 Penn alumnus and former chairman of its Board of Trustees, is a retired chairman and chief executive of Merck & Company, and current chairman at Regeneron Pharmaceuticals.	\$50 million	support for a new science center to be named for the donors; it will house the Vagelos Institute for Energy Science and Technology, which will bring together researchers from Penn's College of Arts and Sciences and its School of Engineering and Applied Science to solve energy-related issues, and the Vagelos Integrated Program in Energy Research, a dual-degree program run jointly by the college and school
21.	U. of Pennsylvania, Wharton School	Marc J. and Carolyn Rowan	Marc Rowan co-founded the private-equity firm Apollo Global Management. He earned a bachelor's degree in finance from Wharton in 1984 and an M.B.A. in 1985.	\$50 million	support for the Penn Wharton Budget Model, an economic-policy analysis program, and for new professorships and fellowships

Note: The largest gifts to higher education that were announced by colleges and universities from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019, are listed here. Gifts and biographical information were compiled from news articles, news releases, and *The Chronicle of Philanthropy's* database of charitable gifts. The database, which compiles private gifts of \$1 million or more from 2005 to the present, is at <https://philanthropy.com/factfile/gifts>. The value of gifts is based on information from institutions or donors at the time the gifts were promised or received. Foreign currencies were converted to U.S. dollars. Grants are excluded. In cases of stock, property, art, and other noncash donations, actual value may have increased or decreased since the gifts were pledged or received. Gifts of the same amount are listed alphabetically by institution. Information on gifts can be sent to gifts@philanthropy.com.

FINANCE

REVENUE & SPENDING

Colleges' Revenue and Expenditures, FY 2017

For-profit institutions were by far the most tuition-dependent sector in the 2017 fiscal year, relying on that money for about 90 percent of overall revenue. Four-year private nonprofit institutions relied on tuition and fees for about 30 percent of their revenue, and four-year public institutions for under 22 percent. Public institutions spent more than \$107 billion on instruction in the 2017 fiscal year, private nonprofit institutions spent more than \$62 billion, and for-profit institutions spent nearly \$3.9 billion.

Two-year private nonprofit institutions were the only sector in which total expenses exceeded total revenue in the 2017 fiscal year.

	4-year (695 colleges)		2-year (867 colleges)	
	Amount	Share of net total	Amount	Share of net total
Public institutions				
REVENUE				
Operating				
Tuition and fees	\$66,341,545,205	21.8%	\$9,099,816,133	17.1%
Federal grants and contracts	\$25,156,259,908	8.2%	\$1,434,081,711	2.7%
State grants and contracts	\$5,783,098,837	1.9%	\$1,766,127,822	3.3%
Local and private grants and contracts	\$12,741,850,794	4.2%	\$493,296,928	0.9%
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	\$25,907,951,572	8.5%	\$1,493,790,027	2.8%
Sales and services of hospitals	\$46,018,032,429	15.1%	\$0	0.0%
Sales and services of educational activities	\$10,000,476,237	3.3%	\$138,003,963	0.3%
Independent operations	\$1,596,210,852	0.5%	\$0	0.0%
Other operating revenue	\$7,718,268,859	2.5%	\$741,819,226	1.4%
Total operating revenue	\$201,263,694,693	66.0%	\$15,166,935,810	28.5%
Nonoperating				
Federal appropriations	\$423,683,315	0.1%	\$33,245,464	0.1%
State appropriations	\$52,086,152,539	17.1%	\$13,560,890,433	25.5%
Local appropriations	\$1,188,736,736	0.4%	\$10,720,953,040	20.1%
Federal grants	\$11,326,359,144	3.7%	\$8,231,230,239	15.5%
State grants	\$3,190,486,402	1.0%	\$1,832,573,511	3.4%
Local grants	\$230,855,234	0.1%	\$159,108,690	0.3%
Gifts	\$7,504,167,185	2.5%	\$268,349,621	0.5%
Investment income	\$9,705,902,751	3.2%	\$217,751,300	0.4%
Other nonoperating revenue	\$5,036,641,563	1.7%	\$773,862,660	1.5%
Total nonoperating revenue	\$90,692,984,869	29.7%	\$35,797,964,958	67.3%
Additions and other				
Capital appropriations	\$4,612,142,759	1.5%	\$1,540,970,316	2.9%
Capital grants and gifts	\$3,294,309,647	1.1%	\$356,953,536	0.7%
Additions to permanent endowments	\$972,579,778	0.3%	\$12,793,180	0.0%
Other revenues and additions	\$4,167,479,314	1.4%	\$334,631,103	0.6%
Total other	\$13,046,511,498	4.3%	\$2,245,348,135	4.2%
Total revenue	\$305,003,191,060	100.0%	\$53,210,248,903	100.0%
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction	\$85,225,536,533	29.2%	\$22,079,207,636	42.6%
Research	\$34,903,161,790	12.0%	\$27,305,812	0.1%
Public service	\$14,014,566,514	4.8%	\$757,782,270	1.5%
Academic support	\$24,573,292,131	8.4%	\$4,565,474,917	8.8%
Student services	\$14,347,793,157	4.9%	\$5,795,173,969	11.2%
Institutional support	\$22,278,502,394	7.6%	\$8,114,540,579	15.7%
Scholarships and fellowships	\$10,518,449,780	3.6%	\$4,681,131,564	9.0%
Auxiliary enterprises	\$29,734,484,070	10.2%	\$2,100,598,978	4.1%
Hospital services	\$45,016,461,960	15.4%	\$0	0.0%
Independent operations	\$1,681,319,662	0.6%	\$0	0.0%
Other expenditures	\$9,524,420,230	3.3%	\$3,672,593,855	7.1%
Total expenditures	\$291,817,988,221	100.0%	\$51,793,809,580	100.0%

REVENUE & SPENDING

	4-year (1,554 colleges)		2-year (97 colleges)	
	Amount	Share of net total	Amount	Share of net total
Private nonprofit institutions				
REVENUE				
Tuition and fees	\$73,246,461,345	30.3%	\$658,921,800	79.4%
Federal appropriations, grants, and contracts	\$19,146,148,865	7.9%	\$38,067,588	4.6%
State appropriations, grants, and contracts	\$1,576,231,469	0.7%	\$5,254,487	0.6%
Local appropriations, grants, and contracts	\$522,792,125	0.2%	\$332,303	0.0%
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	\$26,058,508,993	10.8%	\$22,153,221	2.7%
Contributions from affiliated entities	\$2,317,944,196	1.0%	\$18,099,900	2.2%
Investment return	\$48,821,885,697	20.2%	\$14,607,596	1.8%
Educational activities	\$7,511,282,774	3.1%	\$5,011,647	0.6%
Auxiliary enterprises	\$17,964,009,572	7.4%	\$40,256,102	4.9%
Hospitals	\$26,730,793,938	11.1%	\$0	0.0%
Independent operations	\$6,066,016,351	2.5%	\$0	0.0%
Other revenue	\$11,721,257,619	4.8%	\$27,245,184	3.3%
Total revenue	\$241,683,332,944	100.0%	\$829,949,828	100.0%
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction	\$61,858,310,915	31.5%	\$254,819,789	29.6%
Research	\$20,973,606,568	10.7%	\$1,160,366	0.1%
Public service	\$2,873,769,728	1.5%	\$1,357,834	0.2%
Academic support	\$16,053,237,566	8.2%	\$103,613,876	12.0%
Student services	\$16,549,729,095	8.4%	\$215,729,494	25.1%
Institutional support	\$25,482,951,604	13.0%	\$187,028,258	21.7%
Auxiliary enterprises	\$17,194,888,456	8.8%	\$37,219,211	4.3%
Net grant aid to students	\$942,415,180	0.5%	\$1,180,104	0.1%
Hospital services	\$23,966,116,906	12.2%	\$0	0.0%
Independent operations	\$5,655,027,127	2.9%	\$0	0.0%
Other expenditures	\$4,732,683,920	2.4%	\$58,022,113	6.7%
Total expenditures	\$196,282,737,065	100.0%	\$860,131,045	100.0%
	4-year (447 colleges)		2-year (478 colleges)	
	Amount	Share of net total	Amount	Share of net total
For-profit institutions				
REVENUE				
Tuition and fees	\$11,582,906,685	91.9%	\$2,701,216,658	89.7%
Federal appropriations, grants, and contracts	\$362,970,257	2.9%	\$152,441,012	5.1%
State and local appropriations, grants, and contracts	\$26,894,555	0.2%	\$12,233,358	0.4%
Private grants and contracts	\$11,585,566	0.1%	\$982,212	0.0%
Investment return	\$32,044,116	0.3%	\$6,865,534	0.2%
Educational activities	\$175,027,654	1.4%	\$23,087,557	0.8%
Auxiliary enterprises	\$208,321,225	1.7%	\$36,134,938	1.2%
Other revenue	\$205,748,758	1.6%	\$77,412,754	2.6%
Total revenue	\$12,605,498,816	100.0%	\$3,010,374,023	100.0%
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction	\$2,959,426,735	25.9%	\$913,717,728	30.8%
Research and public service	\$15,090,478	0.1%	\$1,904,430	0.1%
Academic and institutional support, and student services	\$7,394,894,680	64.8%	\$1,570,492,910	52.9%
Auxiliary enterprises	\$259,101,924	2.3%	\$57,077,251	1.9%
Net grant aid to students	\$23,200,026	0.2%	\$2,223,015	0.1%
Other expenditures	\$768,468,015	6.7%	\$424,205,493	14.3%
Total expenditures	\$11,420,181,858	100.0%	\$2,969,620,827	100.0%

Note: Data are based on degree-granting institutions in the United States that receive Title IV federal student aid. Because revenue and expenditure categories would not be comparable, the table excludes 14 four-year public institutions and three two-year public institutions that use a different accounting method from other public institutions. The 14 omitted four-year institutions, which include Pennsylvania State University at University Park, Temple University, the University of Delaware, and the University of Pittsburgh's five campuses, together reported \$3.7 billion in tuition and fees and \$13.7 billion in total revenue for the 2017 fiscal year, along with \$12.2 billion in expenses. The figures for tuition and fees, which exclude room and board, are net after discounts and allowances. Federal nonoperating grants include Pell Grants. Expenditures for instruction, research, public service, academic and institutional support, and student services include wages and benefits to employees in those areas. "Student services" include admissions, financial-aid administration, career guidance, and student activities. "Educational activities" include sales of goods and services incidental to instruction, like film rentals, scientific and literary publications, and testing services. "Auxiliary enterprises" include residence halls, food services, employee parking, student unions, and college stores. Appropriations, gifts, grants, and other revenues are counted for the current year regardless of whether their use is restricted. Percentages have been rounded.

SOURCE: Chronicle analysis of U.S. Department of Education data

FINANCE

REVENUE & SPENDING

Universities With the Highest Spending on Research and Development in All Fields, FY 2017

Four of the 12 institutions that spent more than \$1 billion on research and development in the 2017 fiscal year were in California. All but two of the top 40 institutions for R&D spending increased their level of spending from the 2016 to 2017 fiscal years. New York and Michigan State Universities saw the greatest one-year percentage increase, at 13.3 percent. **Data for more colleges are at <https://chronicle.com/article/researchspendingall2017>.**

	FY 2017 (in thousands)	One-year change
1. Johns Hopkins U.*	\$2,562,307	5.4%
2. U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	\$1,530,139	6.5%
3. U. of California at San Francisco	\$1,409,398	8.9%
4. U. of Pennsylvania	\$1,374,293	6.0%
5. U. of Washington	\$1,348,220	5.5%
6. U. of Wisconsin at Madison	\$1,193,413	3.1%
7. U. of California at San Diego	\$1,133,454	4.3%
8. Duke U.	\$1,126,924	6.7%
9. Harvard U.	\$1,123,160	4.3%
10. Stanford U.	\$1,109,708	4.1%
11. U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	\$1,102,063	5.4%
12. U. of California at Los Angeles	\$1,076,917	3.8%
13. Cornell U.	\$984,478	1.1%
14. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$952,017	0.6%
15. Yale U.	\$951,084	7.9%
16. U. of Pittsburgh main campus	\$939,706	5.6%
17. U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities	\$921,681	1.3%
18. New York U.	\$917,744	13.3%
19. Texas A&M U. at College Station and Health Science Center	\$905,474	1.4%
20. Columbia U.	\$893,062	6.7%
21. U. of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	\$888,029	4.2%
22. Ohio State U.	\$864,327	5.6%
23. Pennsylvania State U. at University Park and Hershey Medical Center	\$854,815	3.5%
24. Georgia Institute of Technology	\$804,301	1.7%
25. U. of Florida	\$801,418	1.3%
26. U. of California at Berkeley	\$770,822	-0.4%
27. U. of Southern California	\$764,322	8.7%
28. Washington U. in St. Louis	\$754,462	1.8%
29. Northwestern U.	\$751,809	5.4%
30. U. of California at Davis	\$738,347	-0.5%
31. Vanderbilt U. and Vanderbilt U. Medical Center	\$712,036	11.1%
32. Michigan State U.	\$694,917	13.3%
33. Rutgers U. at New Brunswick	\$681,719	8.2%
34. Emory U.	\$664,888	8.2%
35. U. of Texas at Austin	\$652,187	4.9%
36. U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	\$642,084	2.7%
37. Purdue U. at West Lafayette	\$622,814	2.7%
38. U. of Arizona	\$622,200	2.9%
39. Baylor College of Medicine	\$604,952	5.7%
40. Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	\$575,448	6.5%
40 leading institutions	\$38,021,139	5.0%
All institutions	\$75,174,941	4.7%

* The Johns Hopkins University includes the Applied Physics Laboratory, which had \$1,472,103,000 in total research-and-development expenditures in the 2017 fiscal year and \$1,403,733,000 in the 2016 fiscal year. The laboratory is an independent nonprofit research center that is affiliated with Johns Hopkins.

Note: Figures include research-and-development spending supported by federal, state, and local governments; institutional resources; business; nonprofit organizations; and all other sources. Percentage increases reflect current dollars. Data are based on a survey of 903 institutions in the United States and outlying territories that granted bachelor's degrees or higher in any field, and that did at least \$150,000 of separately budgeted research and development in the 2017 fiscal year. Ranked institutions are geographically separate campuses headed by a campus-level president or chancellor. More data are at <https://ncesdata.nsf.gov/herd>.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Higher Education Research and Development Survey; Chronicle analysis

Universities With the Highest Spending on Research and Development, by Field, FY 2017

The highest-spending institution in a particular field was the University of California at San Francisco, which spent more than \$1.3 billion on life-sciences research and development in the 2017 fiscal year. **Data for more colleges are at <https://chronicle.com/article/researchspendingbyfield2017>.**

	FY 2017 (in thousands)
Computer and information sciences	
1. Johns Hopkins U.*	\$154,963
2. Carnegie Mellon U.	\$136,928
3. Georgia Institute of Technology	\$115,716
4. U. of Southern California	\$108,804
5. U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	\$102,612
Engineering	
1. Johns Hopkins U.*	\$1,080,021
2. Georgia Institute of Technology	\$578,662
3. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$432,453
4. Pennsylvania State U. at University Park and Hershey Medical Center	\$312,341
5. State U. of New York Polytechnic Institute	\$305,576
Geosciences, atmospheric sciences, and ocean sciences	
1. U. of California at San Diego	\$186,827
2. Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	\$132,686
3. U. of Colorado at Boulder	\$128,164
4. Colorado State U. at Fort Collins	\$122,150
5. U. of Washington	\$118,763
Life sciences	
1. U. of California at San Francisco	\$1,346,383
2. U. of Pennsylvania	\$1,022,472
3. Johns Hopkins U.*	\$954,186
4. Duke U.	\$950,245
5. U. of Washington	\$891,558
Mathematics and statistics	
1. Johns Hopkins U.*	\$59,511
2. U. of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	\$23,331
3. North Carolina State U.	\$21,909
Physical sciences	
1. California Institute of Technology	\$192,478
2. Michigan State U.	\$191,923
3. Johns Hopkins U.*	\$189,415
4. U. of California at Berkeley	\$143,095
5. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$127,856
Social sciences	
1. U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	\$191,304
2. Harvard U.	\$124,966
3. U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	\$108,178
All non-science-and-engineering fields	
1. U. of Pennsylvania	\$126,607
2. U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	\$95,604
3. New York U.	\$95,415

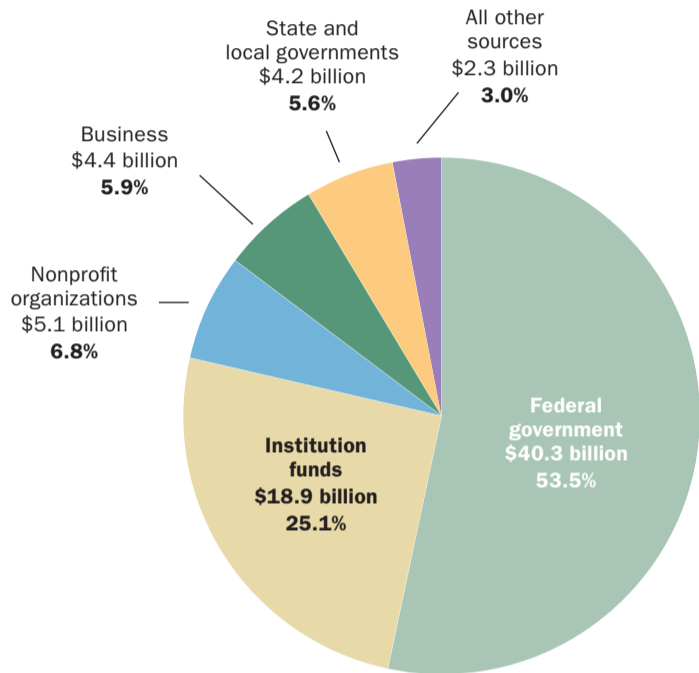
* The Johns Hopkins University includes the Applied Physics Laboratory, an affiliated independent nonprofit research center.

Note: Figures include research-and-development spending supported by federal, state, and local governments; institutional resources; business; nonprofit organizations; and all other sources. Data are based on a survey of 903 institutions in the United States and outlying territories that granted bachelor's degrees or higher in any field, and that did at least \$150,000 of separately budgeted research and development in the 2017 fiscal year. Ranked institutions are geographically separate campuses headed by a campus-level president or chancellor. "All non-science-and-engineering fields" include business, communication, education, humanities, law, social work, and visual and performing arts. Rankings for the category "other sciences" are not shown above. More data are at <https://ncesdata.nsf.gov/herd>.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Higher Education Research and Development Survey; Chronicle analysis

Higher-Education Research-and-Development Spending, by Source of Funds, FY 2017

The federal government provided more than half of the support for research-and-development spending at colleges and universities, which spent \$75.3-billion on R&D in the 2017 fiscal year. The next highest share came from the institutions themselves. They covered a quarter of all costs. Nonprofit organizations provided the third-largest share, exceeding support from business.



Note: The data cover research-and-development spending by the 903 higher-education institutions that reported at least \$150,000 in such spending in the 2017 fiscal year. More data are at <https://ncesdata.nsf.gov/herd>.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Higher Education Research and Development Survey; *Chronicle* analysis

Higher-Education Research-and-Development Spending, by Field, FY 2017

Well over half of the \$75.2 billion that colleges spent on research and development in the 2017 fiscal year was devoted to the life sciences. Non-science-and-engineering fields like business, the humanities, and the arts together accounted for nearly 6 percent of spending, a share that surpassed those for the environmental, social, and computer sciences, and psychology and mathematics.

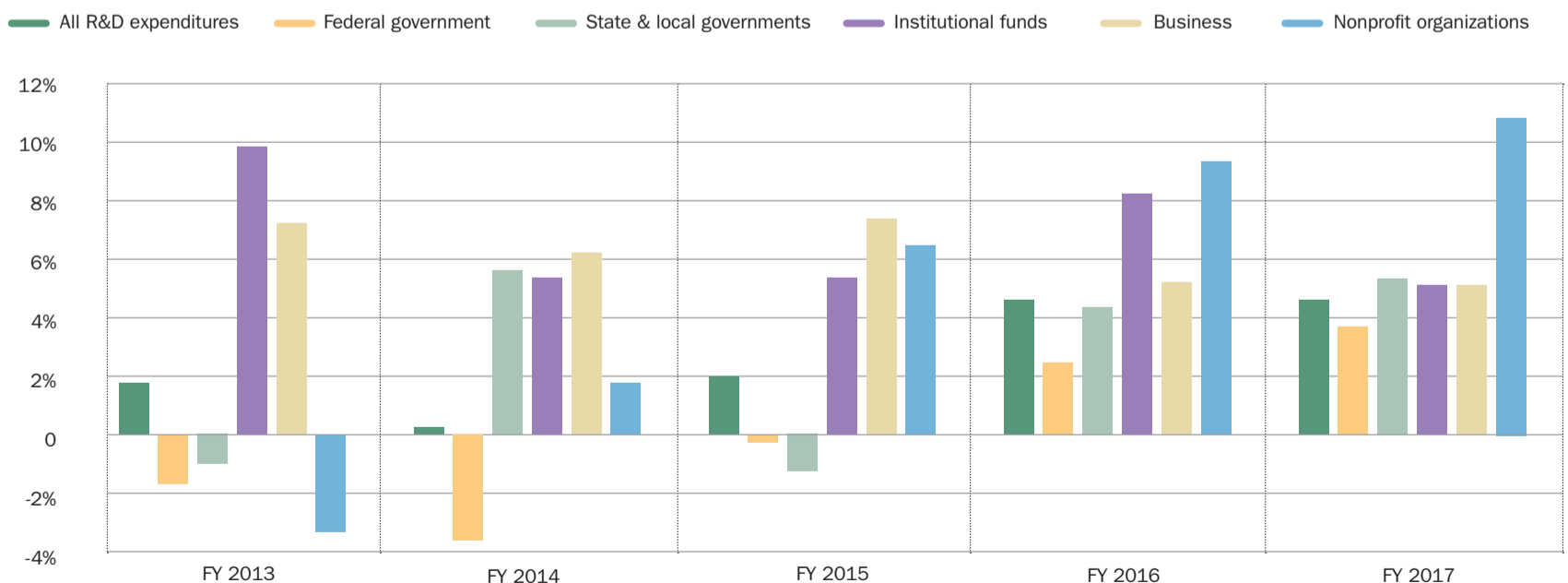
Field	FY 2017 spending (in thousands)	Percentage
Life sciences	\$43,095,195	57.3%
Engineering	\$11,897,397	15.8%
Physical sciences	\$5,049,175	6.7%
All non-S&E fields	\$4,345,468	5.8%
Environmental sciences	\$3,154,446	4.2%
Social sciences	\$2,550,173	3.4%
Computer sciences	\$2,191,762	2.9%
Psychology	\$1,242,853	1.7%
Other sciences	\$947,387	1.3%
Math and statistics	\$701,085	0.9%

Note: Figures include research-and-development spending supported by federal, state, and local governments; institutional resources; business; nonprofit organizations; and all other sources. Data are based on a survey of 903 institutions in the United States and outlying territories. The category "all non-S&E fields" includes non-science-and-engineering fields like business, communication, education, humanities, law, social work, and visual and performing arts. "Environmental sciences" includes geosciences, atmospheric sciences, and ocean sciences. More data are at <https://ncesdata.nsf.gov/herd>.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Higher Education Research and Development Survey; *Chronicle* analysis

Percentage Change in Support for Higher-Education Research and Development, by Source, FY 2013 to FY 2017

In the 2017 fiscal year, the annual increase in overall support for research and development at higher-education institutions was 4.7 percent, about the same as the change observed in the previous fiscal year. Most categories increased by about the same percentage or a greater percentage than in the previous year, with the exception of institution funds, which rose by 5.1 percent, compared with 8.2 percent in the 2016 fiscal year. The greatest percentage-point increase in support in the 2017 fiscal year occurred among nonprofit organizations. Their increase of 10.9 percent was 1.6 percentage points higher than their increase in the 2016 fiscal year.



Note: The data for the 2017 fiscal year cover sources of support for research-and-development spending at 903 higher-education institutions that reported at least \$150,000 in such spending that year. Percentage changes in spending over the previous fiscal year are based on current dollars and were calculated using figures rounded to the nearest thousand. The category "all other sources" (beyond the ones shown above) is excluded. More data are at <https://ncesdata.nsf.gov/herd>.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Higher Education Research and Development Survey; *Chronicle* analysis

The States

Coping in a Cash-Starved State System

By PETER MONAGHAN



OKLAHOMA STATE U. AT STILLWATER

Michael Oehrtman, a professor of mathematics at Oklahoma State U. at Stillwater, is one of five faculty members there who helped win a five-year, \$3-million grant from the National Science Foundation to improve and standardize instruction in entry-level math courses across the state.

IN OKLAHOMA, public higher education and elementary and secondary education share a fate that neither would wish upon the other, or itself.

Both sectors have historically been financed poorly.

“Oh, that’s an understatement,” says V. Burns Hargis, president of Oklahoma State University at Stillwater. With cuts totaling 21 percent from the 2014 to the 2019 fiscal years, “by percentage Oklahoma has disinvested in higher education more than any other state in the country.” Until Alaska’s drastic cut this summer, that is.

As for education spending per elementary or secondary student, Oklahoma ranks near the bottom among the 50 states.

Oklahoma’s legislators dislike taxes and expenditures. Five years ago, shrugging off the global economic crisis of 2008, they used an oil-boom surplus to continue slashing the state’s income tax. They cut the oil-and-gas gross-production tax sharply as well. “Our economic structure is such that there is just not enough money to go around,” says Hargis.

The impact of the scarcity of state funds for education can be observed on campuses: in the number of students who start college underprepared to do college-level work, in the number who drop out because they can’t afford the tuition, and in the state’s rank at No. 44 for the percentage of the adult population with a bachelor’s degree or above.

Consequences for the state’s public colleges — two research universities, one liberal-arts university, 10 regional universities, and 12 community colleges, all overseen by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education — have included sharp increases in tuition and fees, and pleas for more private donations. The whole situation, says Hargis, “creates a real strain on our students and families, and to stay competitive with faculty hiring.”

In 2017-18, Oklahoma ranked 38th among the 50 states for the average pay of full professors at public institutions (see Page 97).

The scenario is only worsened by disinvestment in schools. Many schools have moved to four-day weeks in the hope of cutting costs and recruiting teachers; others have closed, or will close. Last year hundreds of teachers walked out to protest school conditions, while others have jumped to better-paying states. Leaders of public colleges in Oklahoma have a lot to make up for, and they are seeking innovative approaches by, for instance, easing progression from high schools to college, matching general-education requirements to students’ likely majors, and improving success in required mathematics courses.

“What affects public education, K through 12, of course affects higher education; so we do have to compensate for that, some,” is the understated assessment of

UNITED STATES

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 325,719,178

Age distribution

Up to 4	6.1%
5 to 14	12.7%
15 to 19	6.6%
20 to 24	6.7%
25 to 44	26.4%
45 to 64	25.9%
65 and older	15.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	5.6%
Black	12.7%
Pacific Islander	0.2%
White	72.3%

2 or more races	3.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	18.1%
Other	5.1%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	5.1%
Some high school, no diploma	6.9%
High-school diploma	27.1%
Some college, no degree	20.4%
Associate degree	8.5%
Bachelor’s degree	19.7%
Master’s degree	8.8%
Doctoral degree	1.4%
Professional degree	2.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 21.8%

Per capita income: \$32,397

Poverty rate: 13.4%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20 3,408,036
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -4.1%

High-school dropout rate: 3.9%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 42.5%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:	
Professor	\$131,711
Associate professor	\$91,360

Assistant professor	\$79,280
All	\$93,898

Public master’s:

Professor	\$94,729
Associate professor	\$76,587
Assistant professor	\$66,286
All	\$74,072

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	\$170,797
Associate professor	\$104,872
Assistant professor	\$88,274
All	\$117,434

Private nonprofit master’s:

Professor	\$92,635
Associate professor	\$74,303
Assistant professor	\$63,341
All	\$70,971

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	\$68,938
Private nonprofit	\$73,052

2-year colleges:

Public	\$63,745
Private nonprofit	\$43,095

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.8 on the ACT and 1068 on the SAT.

Residence of new students:

80% of all freshmen in the fall of 2016 who had graduated from high school in the previous year attended colleges in their home states.

Enrollment

Level:

Undergraduate	16,769,025
Graduate	3,017,995

Lana Reynolds, president of the two-year, midstate Seminole State College. The problems begin with finding students. When recruiters visit high schools, she says, they spend a lot of time explaining to overtaxed, under-prepared counselors even the basic steps of applying to and enrolling in college.

Colleges must compete not only with one another but also with the state's boom-and-bust oil-and-gas sector, which, with its high initial wages, lures young Oklahomans away from higher education. Another factor hurting college enrollment is that Oklahoma has one of the highest incarceration rates in the nation.

Seminole State's community-engagement efforts have helped potential students become familiar with the campus. Four years ago, after a local school's main building had deteriorated to the point of being unsafe, the college stepped in to host the school's dances and other activities, and soon even offered its sports fields for use. All that brought busloads of school students to the college — a recruiting bonus, says Reynolds.

Oklahoma's community colleges have gained visibility by enrolling many high-school juniors and seniors in courses. At Rose State College, a two-year college just east of Oklahoma City, those concurrent enrollments have jumped from 373 in the fall of 2015 to well over 600. The community colleges are seeing thousands of such enrollments, although in some years the program has been available only to seniors.

One of the state's most selective colleges is the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma. Its liberal-arts curriculum appeals to "an underserved market of extremely bright young Oklahomans" who could not afford to attend elite private institutions, says its president, John Feaver. "We are getting the kind of students we want," he says. But because of budget constraints that limit outreach and marketing, "we're not known in some of the far reaches of the state." Poor recognition, he says, is "one of the banes of this institution."

To compensate for what he calls an excessive emphasis on quantitative testing in Oklahoma high schools, the university has adopted a "holistic" admission standard that takes into account demonstrated "will and determination" to take on the curriculum, says Feaver. "We're now getting about 10 to 15 percent of our students in this more nebulous, qualitative category." The university is also using data analysis to track how well those students and their classmates persist and advance.

In contrast, Oklahoma State, as one of the state's two land-grant institutions, manages to draw from all around the state, says Hargis, the president. This is in part thanks to the activities of the National FFA Organization (Future Farmers of America), which promotes education in the science, business, and technology of agriculture among middle- and high-school stu-

dents. Hargis allows, however, that the qualifications of Oklahoma State's incoming classes are bolstered by heavy recruitment from other states, particularly Texas, which has "funded common education a lot better than Oklahoma has." In 2016 more than 900 recent high-school graduates from Texas matriculated at his university.

Of course, most of the new first-time students at Oklahoma State are Oklahomans. "Our belief is that we should not set standards higher than is required to do the work," says Hargis. He believes that too many land-grant institutions around the country have lost sight of that valid admissions yardstick, and that as a result they exclude many capable students by setting standards too high.

MATHEMATICS SEEMS to be the subject that most troubles the students who end up leaving college for academic reasons. For example, "calculus had become an enormous hurdle for students wanting to major in engineering," says Hargis, but that wasn't the only general-education math course that made students stumble.

Challenged to devise more-engaging teaching methods, Oklahoma State's mathematics department set out to align math requirements with students' intended majors and career interests — setting the bar higher for, say, engineering than for merchandising.

Not all students need to take college algebra anymore. They may take courses in quantitative reasoning or mathematical modeling instead. Students who in the past would have needed to enroll in remedial math now take courses that blend developmental or preparatory math principles with more advanced, college-level material. At the same time, they receive support in both mathematical processes and study skills. More than 70 percent of those corequisite students got a C or higher in their college-level courses. And, in a testament to the effectiveness of the approach, about 70 percent of those opt to take a second math course.

The significantly increased completion of math courses has "astounded me," says Hargis.

The promising results helped five faculty members in the mathematics department win a five-year, \$3-million grant from the National Science Foundation to improve and standardize instruction in entry-level mathematics courses across the state. One component of the effort, known as the Mathematical Inquiry Project, involves tracking students' math performance from high-school through college years and analyzing the data to see what works.

Across departments, Oklahoma State is aligning subject requirements to students' intended majors. And if

students find any of those requirements too difficult, they can turn to a branch of Northern Oklahoma College, a community college right on Oklahoma State's campus. "They're a lot better at remediation than we are," says Hargis.

The exchange of students between the two-year and four-year institutions goes both ways. To ease the transition to the four-year campus, Northern Oklahoma's students are given access to Oklahoma State's facilities, including dorms if available.

Other colleges in the state have their own strategies for helping students who arrive unprepared. In the fall of 2018, at Rose State, more than 60 percent of its 8,000 students arrived deficient in one or more core areas. Students with two or more deficiencies must take a "College and Life Strategies" course in addition to developmental-education offerings.

Seminole State has a similar course, says Reynolds, the president. Serving on the American Association of Community Colleges' Commission on Small and Rural Colleges, she says, has allayed her worries that Oklahoma's students were unusually ill-prepared. On the commission, she says, she hears that "everybody struggles with preparedness."

But, as college leaders in Oklahoma seek to help students progress, it's not just the academically challenged who are at risk. At the community colleges, many departments, particularly in the health sciences, cannot afford to admit even all of their better applicants.

"It's not always academics" that holds students back, Hargis says. "A lot of times it's just finances." In a state where about 25 percent of adults have earned a bachelor's degree or above, versus a national average of 32 percent, he says, many students arrive at Oklahoma State as the first college student in the family. A high percentage qualify for Pell Grants. No other state has more American Indians enrolled in college. Oklahoma State, like three other colleges in the state, enrolls more than 1,000 members of the state's 39 registered Native American tribes.

Tuition costs, along with academic struggles, drive many students into part-time attendance, or out of the classroom entirely.

The need is there, and it's high time that state legislators did more to help, college leaders say.

Hargis says: "We try to make the case that for Oklahoma to move forward and prosper, we have to have a larger percentage of college graduates. Without that, we cannot recruit and keep companies that require educated employees."

With large mining and aerospace industries in the state, "our engineering school has doubled in size in the last six or seven years," he says. "We could double it again and that still wouldn't be enough." ■

Sector:	
4-year public	8,856,035
4-year private nonprofit	4,074,762
4-year for-profit	914,454
2-year public	5,706,678
2-year private nonprofit	48,390
2-year for-profit	186,701
Total	19,787,020
Share of enrollment	
Public institutions	73.6%
4-year institutions	70.0%
2-year	30.0%
Full-time	61.1%
Degrees awarded	
Associate	998,329
Bachelor's	1,956,373
Master's	808,599
Doctorate	181,636

DIVERSITY	
Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status	
American Indian	132,103
Asian	1,224,423
Black	2,412,679
Pacific Islander	49,468
Hispanic	3,394,571
White	9,999,086
2 or more races	670,355
Race unknown	904,572
Nonresident aliens	999,763
Total	19,787,020
Share of enrollment	
Women	56.6%
American Indian	0.7%
Asian	6.2%
Black	12.2%
Pacific Islander	0.3%
Hispanic	17.2%

White	50.5%
2 or more races	3.4%
Race unknown	4.6%
Nonresident aliens	5.1%
Minority	39.8%
Underrepresented minority	30.0%
Graduation rates at 4-year institutions	
All	60.8%
Men	57.6%
Women	63.5%
American Indian	38.9%
Asian	74.2%
Black	40.1%
Hispanic	55.4%
White	64.8%
2 or more races	57.4%
Race unknown	51.2%

FINANCE	
Average tuition and fees	
4-year public institutions	\$9,510
4-year private nonprofit	\$34,384
2-year public	\$3,357
Total state funds for higher-education operating expenses:	
\$91,607,293,229	
One-year change: 3.8%	
Total state spending on student aid	
Need-based	
grants	\$8,394,800,034
Non-need-based	
grants	\$2,593,964,244
Nongrant aid	\$1,857,777,518
Total	\$12,846,541,796

Total spending by colleges on research and development:	
\$75,039,933,000	
One-year change: 4.7%	
INSTITUTIONS	
Number	
4-year public	750
4-year private nonprofit	1,590
4-year for-profit	488
2-year public	876
2-year private nonprofit	98
2-year for-profit	510
Total	4,312
3 largest by enrollment	
U. of Phoenix-Arizona	103,975
Western Governors U.	98,627
Southern New Hampshire U.	90,955

ALABAMA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,874,747
(Rank: 24)

Age distribution

Up to 4 5.9%
5 to 14 12.6%
15 to 19 6.9%
20 to 24 6.7%
25 to 44 25.1%
45 to 64 26.3%
65 and older 16.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 0.5%
Asian 1.4%
Black 26.8%
Pacific Islander 0.0%
White 68.0%
2 or more races 1.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) 4.1%
Other 1.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 4.2%
Some high school, no diploma 9.4%
High-school diploma 31.1%
Some college, no degree 21.4%
Associate degree 8.4%
Bachelor's degree 16.0%
Master's degree 6.9%
Doctoral degree 1.1%
Professional degree 1.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home:

5.1%

Per capita income:

\$26,498 (Rank: 44)

Poverty rate:

16.9%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20 47,130
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -6.9%

High-school dropout rate:

5.0%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college:

40.5%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$127,974
Associate professor \$90,532
Assistant professor \$73,719
All \$87,879

Public master's:
Professor \$81,535
Associate professor \$66,721
Assistant professor \$59,318
All \$63,325

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$90,637
Associate professor \$68,408
Assistant professor \$43,067
All \$59,786

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$74,160
Private nonprofit \$50,992

2-year colleges:
Public \$53,478
Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Alabama's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1166 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 6% of Alabama's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 70% of all freshmen enrolled in Alabama who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 88% of all Alabama residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 259,562
Graduate 47,260

Sector:

4-year public 173,335
4-year private nonprofit 26,149
4-year for-profit 24,841
2-year public 80,736
2-year private nonprofit n/a
2-year for-profit 1,761
Total 306,822

Share of enrollment

Public institutions 82.8%
4-year institutions 73.1%
2-year 26.9%
Full-time 68.7%

Degrees awarded

Associate 12,928
Bachelor's 31,902
Master's 12,743
Doctorate 2,585

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 1,912
Asian 5,746
Black 77,271
Pacific Islander 334
Hispanic 10,886
White 185,603
2 or more races 7,121
Race unknown 9,023
Nonresident aliens 8,926
Total 306,822

Share of enrollment

Women 57.1%
American Indian 0.6%
Asian 1.9%
Black 25.2%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
Hispanic 3.5%
White 60.5%
2 or more races 2.3%
Race unknown 2.9%
Nonresident aliens 2.9%
Minority 33.7%
Underrepresented minority 29.4%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All 52.2%
Men 47.1%
Women 56.4%
American Indian 54.0%
Asian 58.0%
Black 34.1%
Hispanic 52.7%
White 61.8%
2 or more races 46.0%
Race unknown 36.4%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$9,881
4-year private nonprofit \$22,813
2-year public \$4,414

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$1,645,894,944
One-year change: 3.6%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants . \$75,303,860
Non-need-based grants \$6,778,974
Nongrant aid \$166,027
Total \$82,248,861

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$1,005,133,000
One-year change: 5.8%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 14
4-year private nonprofit 21
4-year for-profit 7
2-year public 26
2-year private nonprofit 0
2-year for-profit 4
Total 72

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Alabama at Tuscaloosa 38,563
Auburn U. 29,776
U. of Alabama at Birmingham 20,902

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Talladega College

On NCAA probation
Alabama A&M U.

ALASKA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 739,795 (Rank: 48)

Age distribution

Up to 4 7.2%
5 to 14 14.0%
15 to 19 6.5%
20 to 24 7.3%
25 to 44 29.1%
45 to 64 24.7%
65 and older 11.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 14.9%
Asian 6.7%
Black 3.0%
Pacific Islander 1.2%
White 64.2%
2 or more races 8.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) 7.0%
Other 1.5%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 3.0%
Some high school, no diploma 5.4%
High-school diploma 27.6%
Some college, no degree 26.4%
Associate degree 8.9%
Bachelor's degree 18.0%
Master's degree 7.7%
Doctoral degree 0.9%
Professional degree 2.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home:

15.9%

Per capita income:
\$34,222 (Rank: 14)

Poverty rate:

11.1%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20 7,529
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 6.9%

High-school dropout rate:

3.3%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college:

27.3%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$106,896
Associate professor \$88,890
Assistant professor \$73,501
All \$86,462

Public master's:
Professor \$104,737
Associate professor \$87,839
Assistant professor \$69,332
All \$81,953

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$64,878
Associate professor \$49,831
Assistant professor \$46,355
All \$52,630

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$67,459
Private nonprofit \$30,630

2-year colleges:
Public n/a
Private nonprofit \$57,660

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.8 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 33% of Alaska's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1106 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 43% of Alaska's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 93% of all freshmen enrolled in Alaska who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 60% of all Alaska residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 24,607
Graduate 2,298

Sector:
4-year public 25,850
4-year private nonprofit 551
4-year for-profit n/a
2-year public n/a
2-year private nonprofit 74
2-year for-profit 430
Total 26,905

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 96.1%
4-year institutions 98.1%
2-year 1.9%
Full-time 45.3%

Share of enrollment

Public institutions 96.1%
4-year institutions 98.1%
2-year 1.9%
Full-time 45.3%

Degrees awarded

Associate 1,353
Bachelor's 2,006
Master's 633
Doctorate 59

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 2,473
Asian 1,572
Black 731
Pacific Islander 196
Hispanic 1,996
White 14,469
2 or more races 2,442
Race unknown 2,470
Nonresident aliens 556
Total 26,905

Share of enrollment

Women 59.5%
American Indian 9.2%
Asian 5.8%
Black 2.7%
Pacific Islander 0.7%
Hispanic 7.4%
White 53.8%
2 or more races 9.1%
Race unknown 9.2%
Nonresident aliens 2.1%
Minority 35.0%
Underrepresented minority 19.3%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All 31.5%
Men 29.7%
Women 32.9%
American Indian 17.5%
Asian 20.8%
Black 26.7%
Hispanic 26.4%
White 37.7%
2 or more races 21.5%
Race unknown 30.9%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions \$7,207
4-year private nonprofit \$19,377
2-year public n/a

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$343,486,475
One-year change: -0.1%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants . . \$5,729,597
Non-need-based grants \$11,265,201
Nongrant aid \$8,234,577
Total \$25,229,375

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$176,424,000
One-year change: 5.4%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 4
4-year private nonprofit 2
4-year for-profit 0
2-year public 0
2-year private nonprofit 1
2-year for-profit 1
Total 8

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Alaska at Anchorage 15,733
U. of Alaska at Fairbanks . 7,664
U. of Alaska-Southeast 2,342

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

Alaska Pacific U.

On NCAA probation

None

ARIZONA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,016,270 (Rank: 14)

Age distribution

Up to 4 6.2%
5 to 14 13.1%
15 to 19 6.8%
20 to 24 6.8%
25 to 44 25.8%
45 to 64 24.2%
65 and older 17.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 4.5%
Asian 3.3%
Black 4.4%
Pacific Islander 0.2%
White 77.6%
2 or more races 3.8%
Hispanic (may be any race) 31.4%
Other 6.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 5.4%
Some high school, no diploma 7.4%
High-school diploma 24.1%
Some college, no degree 25.0%
Associate degree 8.7%
Bachelor's degree 18.3%
Master's degree 7.9%
Doctoral degree 1.2%
Professional degree 1.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 27.4%

Per capita income: \$29,420 (Rank: 38)

Poverty rate: 14.9%

New high-school graduates Estimated for 2019-20 68,572 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -10.3%

High-school dropout rate: 5.3%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 37.9%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions: Professor \$131,194 Associate professor \$93,815 Assistant professor \$80,040 All \$91,100

Private nonprofit master's: Professor \$122,050 Associate professor \$92,957 Assistant professor \$71,076 All \$76,988

Private nonprofit doctoral: Professor n/a Associate professor n/a Assistant professor n/a All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor \$61,778 Associate professor \$48,614 Assistant professor \$31,810 All \$46,240

Other 4-year institutions:

Public \$75,150 Private nonprofit \$75,049

2-year colleges:

Public \$63,554 Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 19.2 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 66% of Arizona's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1149 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 29% of Arizona's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 74% of all freshmen enrolled in Arizona who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 88% of all Arizona residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level: Undergraduate 493,146 Graduate 98,216

Sector:

4-year public 180,262 4-year private nonprofit 9,935 4-year for-profit 204,117 2-year public 186,525 2-year private nonprofit n/a 2-year for-profit 10,523 Total 591,362

Share of enrollment

Public institutions 62.0% 4-year institutions 66.7% 2-year 33.3% Full-time 57.2%

Degrees awarded

Associate 29,773 Bachelor's 56,369 Master's 26,274 Doctorate 3,565

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 13,153 Asian 20,776 Black 61,658 Pacific Islander 2,455 Hispanic 134,988 White 260,332 2 or more races 19,975 Race unknown 57,826 Nonresident aliens 20,199 Total 591,362

Share of enrollment

Women 60.0% American Indian 2.2% Asian 3.5% Black 10.4% Pacific Islander 0.4% Hispanic 22.8% White 44.0% 2 or more races 3.4% Race unknown 9.8% Nonresident aliens 3.4% Minority 42.8% Underrepresented minority 35.5%

Graduation rates

at 4-year institutions All 50.2% Men 49.9% Women 50.3% American Indian 29.5% Asian 72.0% Black 19.4% Hispanic 50.5% White 55.3% 2 or more races 53.0% Race unknown 19.2%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions \$10,644 4-year private nonprofit \$29,229 2-year public \$2,152

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$902,095,800 One-year change: 3.1%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants . \$22,568,109 Non-need-based grants \$0 Nongrant aid \$168,651 Total \$22,736,760

Total spending by colleges on research and development:

\$1,213,469,000 One-year change: 4.4%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

4-year public 10 4-year private nonprofit 11 4-year for-profit 21 2-year public 20 2-year private nonprofit 0 2-year for-profit 16 Total 78

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Phoenix-Arizona . . 103,975 Grand Canyon U. 83,284 Arizona State U. 51,164

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

None

On NCAA probation

U. of Arizona

ARKANSAS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,004,279 (Rank: 32)

Age distribution

Up to 4 6.2% 5 to 14 13.3% 15 to 19 7.0% 20 to 24 6.7% 25 to 44 25.0% 45 to 64 25.2% 65 and older 16.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 0.6% Asian 1.6% Black 15.3% Pacific Islander 0.3% White 76.3% 2 or more races 2.8% Hispanic (may be any race) 7.4% Other 3.1%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 4.6% Some high school, no diploma 8.7% High-school diploma 34.0% Some college, no degree 22.1% Associate degree 7.1% Bachelor's degree 15.0% Master's degree 5.8% Doctoral degree 1.1% Professional degree 1.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.5%

Per capita income: \$25,316 (Rank: 48)

Poverty rate: 16.4%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20 31,263 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -4.3%

High-school dropout rate: 3.7%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 37.5%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions: Professor \$113,656 Associate professor \$84,233 Assistant professor \$75,979 All \$81,861

Public master's:

Professor \$79,359 Associate professor \$66,764 Assistant professor \$57,662 All \$60,418

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor n/a Associate professor n/a Assistant professor n/a All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor \$78,111 Associate professor \$66,873 Assistant professor \$61,468 All \$65,820

Other 4-year institutions:

Public \$65,214 Private nonprofit \$55,556

2-year colleges:

Public \$45,556 Private nonprofit \$53,184

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Arkansas's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1169 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 5% of Arkansas's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 76% of all freshmen enrolled in Arkansas who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 89% of all Arkansas residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

Enrollment

Level: Undergraduate 143,055 Graduate 21,027

Sector:

4-year public 100,048 4-year private nonprofit 15,713 4-year for-profit 323 2-year public 46,649 2-year private nonprofit 1,296 2-year for-profit 53 Total 164,082

Share of enrollment

Public institutions 89.4% 4-year institutions 70.7% 2-year 29.3% Full-time 63.2%

Degrees awarded

Associate 8,600 Bachelor's 16,107 Master's 6,149 Doctorate 1,022

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 1,269 Asian 2,796 Black 25,767 Pacific Islander 156 Hispanic 9,833 White 110,982 2 or more races 5,647 Race unknown 1,934 Nonresident aliens 5,698 Total 164,082

Share of enrollment

Women 58.4% American Indian 0.8% Asian 1.7% Black 15.7% Pacific Islander 0.1% Hispanic 6.0% White 67.6% 2 or more races 3.4% Race unknown 1.2% Nonresident aliens 3.5% Minority 27.7% Underrepresented minority 22.5%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All 47.0% Men 43.2% Women 50.2% American Indian 36.6% Asian 56.6% Black 26.3% Hispanic 39.2% White 53.0% 2 or more races 42.7% Race unknown 23.1%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions \$8,228 4-year private nonprofit \$22,770 2-year public \$3,280

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$1,012,705,646 One-year change: 3.5%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants \$9,162,670 Non-need-based grants \$108,984,604 Nongrant aid \$2,439,802 Total \$120,587,076

ARKANSAS

CONTINUED

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$312,533,000

One-year change: 4.7%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 11
4-year private nonprofit 13
4-year for-profit 2
2-year public 22
2-year private nonprofit 4
2-year for-profit. 1
Total. 53

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Arkansas
at Fayetteville 27,558
Arkansas State U.
at Jonesboro. 13,930
Arkansas Tech U. 11,830

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
National Park College

On NCAA probation
U. of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

CALIFORNIA**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Population: 39,536,653 (Rank: 1)

Age distribution

Up to 4. 6.2%
5 to 14 12.8%
15 to 19 6.5%
20 to 24 7.0%
25 to 44 28.4%
45 to 64 25.1%
65 and older. 13.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 0.8%
Asian 14.6%
Black. 5.7%
Pacific Islander 0.4%
White. 58.6%
2 or more races 4.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) 39.1%
Other 15.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 9.2%
Some high school,
no diploma. 7.5%
High-school diploma 20.8%
Some college, no degree . . 21.1%
Associate degree 7.8%
Bachelor's degree. 21.1%
Master's degree 8.6%
Doctoral degree 1.6%
Professional degree. 2.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 44.4%

Per capita income:
\$35,046 (Rank: 12)

Poverty rate: 13.3%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20. . . 427,665
Projected change from
2019-20 to 2029-30 -8.0%

High-school dropout rate: 2.7%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 48.3%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$163,169
Associate professor \$109,830
Assistant professor \$93,891
All. \$125,298

Public master's:
Professor \$104,664
Associate professor \$90,313
Assistant professor \$80,765
All. \$87,483

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor \$177,460
Associate professor \$108,734
Assistant professor \$94,114
All. \$130,458

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$113,147
Associate professor \$88,436
Assistant professor \$74,824
All. \$90,453

Other 4-year institutions:
Public. \$88,518
Private nonprofit. \$84,311

2-year colleges:
Public. \$81,513
Private nonprofit. \$63,417

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 22.7 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 27% of California's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1076 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 60% of California's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 94% of all freshmen enrolled in California who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 86% of all California residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 2,415,337
Graduate 301,662

Sector:
4-year public 1,015,872
4-year private nonprofit 308,003
4-year for-profit 131,822
2-year public 1,233,676
2-year private nonprofit . . 1,497
2-year for-profit. 26,129
Total. 2,716,999

Share of enrollment
Public institutions. 82.8%
4-year institutions. 53.6%
2-year 46.4%
Full-time 55.0%

Degrees awarded
Associate 151,289
Bachelor's. 211,703
Master's 80,645
Doctorate. 19,372

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 10,525
Asian 385,589
Black. 161,288
Pacific Islander 12,009
Hispanic 1,043,719
White. 727,910

2 or more races 118,341
Race unknown. 109,522
Nonresident aliens 148,096
Total. 2,716,999

Share of enrollment
Women 55.0%
American Indian 0.4%
Asian 14.2%
Black. 5.9%
Pacific Islander 0.4%
Hispanic 38.4%
White. 26.8%
2 or more races 4.4%
Race unknown. 4.0%
Nonresident aliens 5.5%
Minority 63.7%
Underrepresented minority. 44.7%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All. 65.8%
Men 63.6%
Women 67.5%
American Indian 46.1%
Asian 78.4%
Black. 38.0%
Hispanic 59.7%
White. 68.5%
2 or more races 67.9%
Race unknown. 56.7%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$8,759
4-year private nonprofit \$42,631
2-year public \$1,271

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$15,439,058,000

One-year change: 6.6%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants. \$2,018,883,964
Non-need-based grants. \$2,443,993
Nongrant aid. \$9,793,941
Total. \$2,031,121,898

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$9,225,998,000

One-year change: 3.8%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 49
4-year private nonprofit . . 143
4-year for-profit 77
2-year public 102
2-year private nonprofit 6
2-year for-profit. 64
Total. 441

3 largest by enrollment
U. of Southern California 45,687
U. of California at Los Angeles. 44,027
U. of California at Berkeley. 41,891

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Loma Linda U.

On NCAA probation
California Polytechnic State U. at San Luis Obispo, California State U. at Northridge, California State U. at Sacramento, San Jose State U., U. of the Pacific

COLORADO**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Population: 5,607,154 (Rank: 21)

Age distribution

Up to 4. 5.9%
5 to 14 12.8%
15 to 19 6.4%
20 to 24 6.7%
25 to 44 29.1%
45 to 64 25.3%
65 and older. 13.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 1.0%
Asian 3.2%
Black. 4.1%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
White. 84.2%
2 or more races 3.5%
Hispanic (may be any race) 21.5%
Other 3.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less 3.4%
Some high school,
no diploma. 5.0%
High-school diploma 21.3%
Some college, no degree . . 20.9%
Associate degree 8.2%
Bachelor's degree. 26.0%
Master's degree 11.0%
Doctoral degree 1.7%
Professional degree. 2.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 16.9%

Per capita income:
\$36,345 (Rank: 10)

Poverty rate: 10.3%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20. . . 59,018
Projected change from
2019-20 to 2029-30 -2.7%

High-school dropout rate: 4.0%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 40.7%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$114,641
Associate professor \$86,398
Assistant professor \$76,037
All. \$84,130

Public master's:
Professor \$84,175
Associate professor \$66,073
Assistant professor \$58,615
All. \$63,349

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor \$133,923
Associate professor \$99,831
Assistant professor \$86,164
All. \$97,170

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$76,475
Associate professor \$65,544
Assistant professor \$56,803
All. \$63,056

Other 4-year institutions:
Public. \$64,908
Private nonprofit. \$88,138

2-year colleges:
Public. \$59,233
Private nonprofit. \$67,029

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 23.9 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 30% of Colorado's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1025 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Colorado's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 73% of all freshmen enrolled in Colorado who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 74% of all Colorado residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 304,081
Graduate 60,431

Sector:
4-year public 216,287
4-year private nonprofit . . 33,730
4-year for-profit 39,861
2-year public 66,898
2-year private nonprofit 351
2-year for-profit. 7,385
Total. 364,512

Share of enrollment
Public institutions. 77.7%
4-year institutions. 79.5%
2-year 20.5%
Full-time 57.3%

Degrees awarded
Associate 13,468
Bachelor's. 35,576
Master's 14,812
Doctorate. 2,899

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 3,053
Asian 12,596
Black. 23,018
Pacific Islander 947
Hispanic 59,055
White. 210,714
2 or more races 15,041
Race unknown. 27,638
Nonresident aliens 12,450
Total. 364,512

Share of enrollment
Women 55.3%
American Indian 0.8%
Asian 3.5%
Black. 6.3%
Pacific Islander 0.3%
Hispanic 16.2%
White. 57.8%
2 or more races 4.1%
Race unknown. 7.6%
Nonresident aliens 3.4%
Minority 31.2%
Underrepresented minority. 23.4%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All. 56.0%
Men 54.0%
Women 58.1%
American Indian 32.1%
Asian 60.5%
Black. 37.3%
Hispanic 46.5%
White. 60.1%
2 or more races 48.9%
Race unknown. 45.3%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$9,617
 4-year private nonprofit \$40,717
 2-year public \$3,638

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
 \$993,825,292
 One-year change: 12.0%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants \$124,530,022
 Non-need-based grants \$5,787,747
 Nongrant aid \$39,655,607
 Total \$169,973,376

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
 \$1,461,877,000
 One-year change: 6.0%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 18
 4-year private nonprofit 12
 4-year for-profit 19
 2-year public 11
 2-year private nonprofit 3
 2-year for-profit 17
 Total 80

3 largest by enrollment
 U. of Colorado at Boulder 35,338
 Colorado State U.
 at Fort Collins 33,083
 Colorado Technical U.
 at Colorado Springs 25,517

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 Community College of Aurora

On NCAA probation
 U. of Northern Colorado

CONNECTICUT

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,588,184 (Rank: 29)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 5.1%
 5 to 14 11.6%
 15 to 19 6.8%
 20 to 24 6.9%
 25 to 44 24.1%
 45 to 64 28.7%
 65 and older 16.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution
 American Indian 0.3%
 Asian 4.6%
 Black 10.6%
 Pacific Islander 0.0%
 White 75.9%
 2 or more races 3.3%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 16.1%
 Other 5.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
 8th grade or less 4.1%
 Some high school, no diploma 5.5%
 High-school diploma 27.1%
 Some college, no degree 16.5%
 Associate degree 8.1%
 Bachelor's degree 21.4%
 Master's degree 12.5%
 Doctoral degree 1.7%
 Professional degree 3.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 22.4%

Per capita income:
 \$42,029 (Rank: 2)

Poverty rate: 9.6%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 39,049
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -15.0%

High-school dropout rate: 1.7%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 49.8%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$148,165
 Associate professor \$101,324
 Assistant professor \$83,350
 All \$108,246

Public master's:
 Professor \$94,162
 Associate professor \$78,339
 Assistant professor \$62,524
 All \$80,600

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor \$200,299
 Associate professor \$102,411
 Assistant professor \$91,097
 All \$138,579

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$120,033
 Associate professor \$90,637
 Assistant professor \$78,136
 All \$90,022

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public n/a
 Private nonprofit \$92,399

2-year colleges:
 Public \$70,947
 Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 25.6 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 26% of Connecticut's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1053 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Connecticut's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:
 In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 66% of all freshmen enrolled in Connecticut who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 53% of all Connecticut residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
 Undergraduate 160,568
 Graduate 36,966

Sector:
 4-year public 66,710
 4-year private nonprofit 72,360
 4-year for-profit 9,084
 2-year public 49,380
 2-year private nonprofit n/a
 2-year for-profit n/a
 Total 197,534

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 58.8%
 4-year institutions 75.0%
 2-year 25.0%
 Full-time 65.5%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 6,908
 Bachelor's 23,365
 Master's 11,391
 Doctorate 2,234

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
 American Indian 458
 Asian 10,282
 Black 23,937
 Pacific Islander 223
 Hispanic 29,104
 White 106,957
 2 or more races 5,659
 Race unknown 9,547
 Nonresident aliens 11,367
 Total 197,534

Share of enrollment
 Women 57.6%
 American Indian 0.2%
 Asian 5.2%
 Black 12.1%
 Pacific Islander 0.1%
 Hispanic 14.7%
 White 54.1%
 2 or more races 2.9%
 Race unknown 4.8%
 Nonresident aliens 5.8%
 Minority 35.3%
 Underrepresented minority 27.1%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
 All 68.1%
 Men 65.7%
 Women 70.1%
 American Indian 50.0%
 Asian 81.1%
 Black 52.9%
 Hispanic 61.7%
 White 71.2%
 2 or more races 65.2%
 Race unknown 60.2%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$12,464
 4-year private nonprofit \$44,062
 2-year public \$4,311

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
 \$1,115,487,119
 One-year change: 4.1%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants \$35,499,694
 Non-need-based grants \$214,491
 Nongrant aid \$110,338,614
 Total \$146,052,799

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
 \$1,254,440,000
 One-year change: 6.7%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 11
 4-year private nonprofit 18
 4-year for-profit 3
 2-year public 12
 2-year private nonprofit 0
 2-year for-profit 0
 Total 44

3 largest by enrollment
 U. of Connecticut 27,578
 Yale U. 12,974
 Central Connecticut State U. 11,880

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 Albertus Magnus College, U. of Bridgeport

On NCAA probation
 None

DELAWARE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 961,939 (Rank: 45)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 5.7%
 5 to 14 11.9%
 15 to 19 6.2%
 20 to 24 6.1%
 25 to 44 25.1%
 45 to 64 26.8%
 65 and older 18.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution
 American Indian 0.3%
 Asian 4.0%
 Black 21.9%
 Pacific Islander 0.0%
 White 68.8%
 2 or more races 3.0%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 9.3%
 Other 1.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
 8th grade or less 3.5%
 Some high school, no diploma 6.0%
 High-school diploma 32.4%
 Some college, no degree 19.0%
 Associate degree 7.7%
 Bachelor's degree 18.0%
 Master's degree 9.8%
 Doctoral degree 1.8%
 Professional degree 1.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 13.9%

Per capita income:
 \$33,887 (Rank: 17)

Poverty rate: 13.6%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 9,664
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -3.2%

High-school dropout rate: 2.5%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 47.5%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$150,374
 Associate professor \$107,227
 Assistant professor \$91,147
 All \$114,057

Public master's:
 Professor \$88,191
 Associate professor \$77,540
 Assistant professor \$55,897
 All \$73,131

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor \$84,435
 Associate professor \$69,998
 Assistant professor \$60,337
 All \$64,774

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor n/a
 Associate professor n/a
 Assistant professor n/a
 All n/a

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$63,394
 Private nonprofit \$47,228

2-year colleges:
 Public n/a
 Private nonprofit \$41,415

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 23.8 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 17% of Delaware's high-school seniors. Students averaged 998 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Delaware's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:
 In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 57% of all freshmen enrolled in Delaware who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 67% of all Delaware residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
 Undergraduate 49,068
 Graduate 11,270

Sector:
 4-year public 42,321
 4-year private nonprofit 17,554
 4-year for-profit 320
 2-year public n/a
 2-year private nonprofit 143
 2-year for-profit n/a
 Total 60,338

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 70.1%
 4-year institutions 99.8%
 2-year 0.2%
 Full-time 61.8%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 2,091
 Bachelor's 6,873
 Master's 3,938
 Doctorate 418

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

DELAWARE

CONTINUED

DIVERSITY**Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status**

American Indian	267
Asian	1,986
Black	11,505
Pacific Islander	71
Hispanic	4,702
White	30,564
2 or more races	1,602
Race unknown	4,743
Nonresident aliens	4,898
Total	60,338

Share of enrollment

Women	60.4%
American Indian	0.4%
Asian	3.3%
Black	19.1%
Pacific Islander	0.1%
Hispanic	7.8%
White	50.7%
2 or more races	2.7%
Race unknown	7.9%
Nonresident aliens	8.1%
Minority	33.4%
Underrepresented minority	27.3%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All	65.0%
Men	59.2%
Women	69.3%
American Indian	25.0%
Asian	77.3%
Black	33.1%
Hispanic	59.8%
White	79.0%
2 or more races	56.3%
Race unknown	37.6%

FINANCE**Average tuition and fees**

4-year public institutions	\$10,807
4-year private nonprofit	\$16,687
2-year public	n/a

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$237,443,800

One-year change: 0.2%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants	\$13,749,950
Non-need-based grants	\$11,429,153
Nongrant aid	\$493,764
Total	\$25,672,867

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$204,221,000

One-year change: 3.3%

INSTITUTIONS**Number**

4-year public	3
4-year private nonprofit	3
4-year for-profit	1
2-year public	0
2-year private nonprofit	1
2-year for-profit	0
Total	8

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Delaware	23,774
Delaware Technical Community College, Terry Campus	14,195
Wilmington U. (Del.)	14,170

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

None

On NCAA probation

None

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**DEMOGRAPHICS****Population:** 693,972 (Rank: 49)**Age distribution**

Up to 4	6.5%
5 to 14	9.2%
15 to 19	5.2%
20 to 24	7.8%
25 to 44	38.1%
45 to 64	21.0%
65 and older	12.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	4.1%
Black	45.9%
Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	41.0%
2 or more races	3.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	11.0%
Other	5.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	4.3%
Some high school, no diploma	5.5%
High-school diploma	17.2%
Some college, no degree	12.5%
Associate degree	3.2%
Bachelor's degree	23.9%
Master's degree	20.9%
Doctoral degree	4.5%
Professional degree	8.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 17.6%**Per capita income:**
\$52,500 (Rank: 1)**Poverty rate:** 16.6%**New high-school graduates**

Estimated for 2019-20	5,086
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30	29.0%

High-school dropout rate: 3.5%**18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college:** 55.7%**FACULTY PAY****Average pay of full-time professors**

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
All	n/a

Public master's:

Professor	\$103,912
Associate professor	\$74,441
Assistant professor	\$62,423
All	\$75,905

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	\$161,732
Associate professor	\$104,058
Assistant professor	\$84,837
All	\$110,543

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$112,738
Associate professor	\$82,579
Assistant professor	\$67,720
All	\$84,501

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	\$127,045
Private nonprofit	\$67,023

2-year colleges:

Public	n/a
Private nonprofit	n/a

STUDENTS**Test scores:** Students averaged

23.6 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 32% of the District's high-school seniors. Students averaged 977 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 92% of the District's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, residents made up 6% of all freshmen enrolled in the District who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 18% of all District residents who were freshmen attended college in the District.

Enrollment**Level:**

Undergraduate	50,565
Graduate	45,434

Sector:

4-year public	4,529
4-year private nonprofit	81,099
4-year for-profit	9,984
2-year public	n/a
2-year private nonprofit	n/a
2-year for-profit	387
Total	95,999

Share of enrollment

Public institutions	4.7%
4-year institutions	99.6%
2-year	0.4%
Full-time	66.8%

Degrees awarded

Associate	727
Bachelor's	9,519
Master's	12,059
Doctorate	3,443

DIVERSITY**Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status**

American Indian	231
Asian	6,129
Black	22,921
Pacific Islander	130
Hispanic	8,077
White	38,886
2 or more races	2,742
Race unknown	5,962
Nonresident aliens	10,921
Total	95,999

Share of enrollment

Women	60.2%
American Indian	0.2%
Asian	6.4%
Black	23.9%
Pacific Islander	0.1%
Hispanic	8.4%
White	40.5%
2 or more races	2.9%
Race unknown	6.2%
Nonresident aliens	11.4%
Minority	41.9%
Underrepresented minority	32.5%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All	75.9%
Men	75.9%
Women	75.9%
American Indian	62.5%
Asian	87.4%
Black	61.3%
Hispanic	73.7%
White	82.7%
2 or more races	80.9%
Race unknown	71.1%

FINANCE**Average tuition and fees**

4-year public institutions	\$5,756
4-year private nonprofit	\$43,885
2-year public	n/a

District funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$87,353,491

One-year change: 11.7%

District spending on student aid

Need-based grants	\$1,070,017
Non-need-based grants	\$29,943,732
Nongrant aid	\$0
Total	\$31,013,749

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$601,551,000

One-year change: 8.2%

INSTITUTIONS**Number**

4-year public	2
4-year private nonprofit	12
4-year for-profit	4
2-year public	0
2-year private nonprofit	0
2-year for-profit	1
Total	19

3 largest by enrollment

George Washington U.	27,973
Georgetown U.	19,005
American U.	13,858

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Catholic U. of America,
U. of the District of Columbia**On NCAA probation**

None

FLORIDA**DEMOGRAPHICS****Population:** 20,984,400

(Rank: 3)

Age distribution

Up to 4	5.4%
5 to 14	11.1%
15 to 19	5.9%
20 to 24	6.0%
25 to 44	25.0%
45 to 64	26.5%
65 and older	20.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	2.8%
Black	16.2%
Pacific Islander	0.1%
White	75.1%
2 or more races	2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	25.6%
Other	2.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	4.7%
Some high school, no diploma	6.9%
High-school diploma	28.8%
Some college, no degree	19.9%
Associate degree	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	18.9%
Master's degree	7.5%
Doctoral degree	1.1%
Professional degree	2.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 29.7%**Per capita income:**
\$29,838 (Rank: 31)**Poverty rate:** 14.0%**New high-school graduates**

Estimated for 2019-20	177,269
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30	-3.2%

High-school dropout rate: 4.7%**18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college:** 42.5%**FACULTY PAY****Average pay of full-time professors**

Professor	\$132,297
Associate professor	\$93,413
Assistant professor	\$80,692
All	\$93,676

Public master's:

Professor	\$103,891
Associate professor	\$79,517
Assistant professor	\$66,823
All	\$72,911

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	\$137,974
Associate professor	\$92,311
Assistant professor	\$78,318
All	\$97,243

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$98,058
Associate professor	\$77,379
Assistant professor	\$64,594
All	\$65,868

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	\$58,193
Private nonprofit	\$58,349

2-year colleges:

Public	\$58,998
Private nonprofit	\$25,572

STUDENTS**Test scores:** Students averaged

19.9 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 66% of Florida's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1014 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 97% of Florida's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Florida who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 86% of all Florida residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
 Undergraduate 944,202
 Graduate 127,161

Sector:
 4-year public 770,419
 4-year private nonprofit 183,113
 4-year for-profit 50,483
 2-year public 27,626
 2-year private nonprofit 20,146
 2-year for-profit 19,576
 Total 1,071,363

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 74.5%
 4-year institutions 93.7%
 2-year 6.3%
 Full-time 57.4%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 87,918
 Bachelor's 103,696
 Master's 34,928
 Doctorate 9,274

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
 American Indian 3,026
 Asian 36,253
 Black 180,990
 Pacific Islander 2,371
 Hispanic 278,841
 White 448,052
 2 or more races 32,443
 Race unknown 43,116
 Nonresident aliens 46,271
 Total 1,071,363

Share of enrollment
 Women 58.2%
 American Indian 0.3%
 Asian 3.4%
 Black 16.9%
 Pacific Islander 0.2%
 Hispanic 26.0%
 White 41.8%
 2 or more races 3.0%
 Race unknown 4.0%
 Nonresident aliens 4.3%
 Minority 49.8%
 Underrepresented minority 43.2%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
 All 57.4%
 Men 51.3%
 Women 63.4%
 American Indian 50.8%
 Asian 73.2%
 Black 44.3%
 Hispanic 61.7%
 White 63.6%
 2 or more races 48.3%
 Race unknown 30.4%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$4,807
 4-year private nonprofit \$28,866
 2-year public \$2,506

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
 \$5,323,619,860
 One-year change: 5.7%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants \$166,991,016
 Non-need-based grants \$229,215,631
 Nongrant aid \$112,987,461
 Total \$509,194,108

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
 \$2,617,802,000
 One-year change: 3.6%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 42
 4-year private nonprofit 62
 4-year for-profit 37
 2-year public 1
 2-year private nonprofit 8
 2-year for-profit 51
 Total 201

3 largest by enrollment
 U. of Central Florida 66,059
 Florida International U. . . . 56,718
 Miami Dade College 56,001

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 Bethune-Cookman U., Miami Dade College (governance)

On NCAA probation
 Barry U., Florida A&M U., Lynn U.

GEORGIA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,429,379 (Rank: 8)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 6.3%
 5 to 14 13.7%
 15 to 19 7.1%
 20 to 24 6.8%
 25 to 44 26.9%
 45 to 64 25.7%
 65 and older 13.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution
 American Indian 0.4%
 Asian 3.9%
 Black 31.6%
 Pacific Islander 0.1%
 White 58.7%
 2 or more races 2.7%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 9.6%
 Other 2.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
 8th grade or less 4.5%
 Some high school, no diploma 8.4%
 High-school diploma 28.1%
 Some college, no degree . . . 20.2%
 Associate degree 7.8%
 Bachelor's degree 19.0%
 Master's degree 8.5%
 Doctoral degree 1.3%
 Professional degree 2.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 14.1%

Per capita income:
 \$29,668 (Rank: 32)

Poverty rate: 14.9%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 106,367
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -8.9%

High-school dropout rate: 4.8%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 38.4%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$115,789
 Associate professor \$81,989
 Assistant professor \$72,393
 All \$82,579

Public master's:
 Professor \$73,068
 Associate professor \$60,078
 Assistant professor \$52,876
 All \$56,230

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor \$146,438
 Associate professor \$96,722
 Assistant professor \$82,006
 All \$105,239

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$77,205
 Associate professor \$64,427
 Assistant professor \$57,117
 All \$62,883

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$51,168
 Private nonprofit \$64,082

2-year colleges:
 Public \$41,356
 Private nonprofit \$67,457

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 21.4 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 53% of Georgia's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1064 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 70% of Georgia's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Georgia who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 82% of all Georgia residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
 Undergraduate 459,710
 Graduate 78,264

Sector:
 4-year public 314,455
 4-year private nonprofit 77,092
 4-year for-profit 24,084
 2-year public 114,131
 2-year private nonprofit 1,763
 2-year for-profit 6,449
 Total 537,974

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 79.7%
 4-year institutions 77.3%
 2-year 22.7%
 Full-time 63.0%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 19,197
 Bachelor's 51,987
 Master's 18,956
 Doctorate 4,863

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 1,648
 Asian 28,091
 Black 163,311
 Pacific Islander 706
 Hispanic 40,206
 White 251,959
 2 or more races 15,248
 Race unknown 13,866
 Nonresident aliens 22,939
 Total 537,974

Share of enrollment
 Women 59.1%
 American Indian 0.3%
 Asian 5.2%
 Black 30.4%
 Pacific Islander 0.1%
 Hispanic 7.5%
 White 46.8%
 2 or more races 2.8%
 Race unknown 2.6%
 Nonresident aliens 4.3%
 Minority 46.3%
 Underrepresented minority 38.1%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
 All 48.6%
 Men 45.4%
 Women 51.0%
 American Indian 33.5%
 Asian 68.5%
 Black 36.6%
 Hispanic 45.5%
 White 54.8%
 2 or more races 45.6%
 Race unknown 28.9%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$7,370
 4-year private nonprofit \$31,106
 2-year public \$2,911

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
 \$3,622,236,182
 One-year change: 5.2%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants \$0
 Non-need-based grants \$728,853,019
 Nongrant aid \$35,296,618
 Total \$764,149,637

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
 \$2,340,410,000
 One-year change: 7.9%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 29
 4-year private nonprofit 36
 4-year for-profit 12
 2-year public 23
 2-year private nonprofit 4
 2-year for-profit 19
 Total 123

3 largest by enrollment
 U. of Georgia 37,606
 Kennesaw State U. 35,846
 Georgia State U. 32,816

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 Clark Atlanta U., Savannah College of Art and Design

On NCAA probation
 Savannah State U.

HAWAII

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,427,538 (Rank: 40)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 6.3%
 5 to 14 11.9%
 15 to 19 5.4%
 20 to 24 6.5%
 25 to 44 27.1%
 45 to 64 25.0%
 65 and older 17.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution
 American Indian 0.2%
 Asian 38.2%
 Black 1.6%
 Pacific Islander 10.2%
 White 25.0%
 2 or more races 23.3%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 10.5%
 Other 1.5%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
 8th grade or less 3.5%
 Some high school, no diploma 4.3%
 High-school diploma 28.1%
 Some college, no degree . . . 20.5%
 Associate degree 10.7%
 Bachelor's degree 21.7%
 Master's degree 7.7%
 Doctoral degree 1.3%
 Professional degree 2.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 25.8%

Per capita income:
 \$33,882 (Rank: 18)

Poverty rate: 9.5%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 14,101
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 10.0%

High-school dropout rate: 2.8%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 35.2%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$131,918
 Associate professor \$98,843
 Assistant professor \$86,642
 All \$105,935

Public master's:
 Professor \$103,518
 Associate professor \$88,709
 Assistant professor \$77,320
 All \$86,339

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor n/a
 Associate professor n/a
 Assistant professor n/a
 All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$88,547
 Associate professor \$79,586
 Assistant professor \$72,018
 All \$75,226

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$78,718
 Private nonprofit \$81,192

HAWAII

CONTINUED

2-year colleges:

Public \$74,434
Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 89% of Hawaii's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1099 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 56% of Hawaii's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Hawaii who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 59% of all Hawaii residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 56,968
Graduate 7,157

Sector:
4-year public 27,535
4-year private nonprofit 10,159
4-year for-profit 1,670
2-year public 24,139
2-year private nonprofit n/a
2-year for-profit 622
Total 64,125

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 80.6%
4-year institutions 61.4%
2-year 38.6%
Full-time 58.4%

Degrees awarded
Associate 4,452
Bachelor's 6,812
Master's 1,733
Doctorate 537

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 158
Asian 19,301
Black 1,320
Pacific Islander 4,046
Hispanic 7,248
White 10,307
2 or more races 16,287
Race unknown 1,525
Nonresident aliens 3,933
Total 64,125

Share of enrollment
Women 59.4%
American Indian 0.2%
Asian 30.1%
Black 2.1%
Pacific Islander 6.3%
Hispanic 11.3%
White 16.1%
2 or more races 25.4%
Race unknown 2.4%
Nonresident aliens 6.1%
Minority 75.4%
Underrepresented minority 13.6%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All 53.3%
Men 50.9%
Women 54.8%
American Indian 33.3%
Asian 68.0%
Black 37.5%
Hispanic 45.2%
White 44.4%
2 or more races 49.8%
Race unknown 30.8%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$10,068
4-year private nonprofit \$16,669
2-year public \$3,080

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$777,647,851
One-year change: 8.5%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants \$3,284,989
Non-need-based grants \$0
Nongrant aid \$492,129
Total \$3,777,118

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$301,204,000
One-year change: -5.3%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 4
4-year private nonprofit 6
4-year for-profit 3
2-year public 6
2-year private nonprofit 0
2-year for-profit 1
Total 20

3 largest by enrollment
U. of Hawaii-Manoa 17,612
Kapiolani Community College 7,095
U. of Hawaii Leeward Community College 6,805

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
None

On NCAA probation
None

IDAHO

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,716,943 (Rank: 39)

Age distribution
Up to 4 6.8%
5 to 14 14.7%
15 to 19 7.4%
20 to 24 6.5%
25 to 44 25.5%
45 to 64 24.1%
65 and older 15.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 1.3%
Asian 1.3%
Black 0.7%
Pacific Islander 0.2%
White 90.0%
2 or more races 3.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) 12.4%
Other 3.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less 3.3%
Some high school, no diploma 5.9%
High-school diploma 28.2%
Some college, no degree 26.3%
Associate degree 9.7%
Bachelor's degree 18.2%
Master's degree 6.0%
Doctoral degree 1.3%
Professional degree 1.3%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 10.6%

Per capita income: \$26,386 (Rank: 46)

Poverty rate: 12.8%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 20,623
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 5.1%

High-school dropout rate: 4.6%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 35.0%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors
Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$92,892
Associate professor \$76,044
Assistant professor \$68,151
All \$71,625

Public master's:
Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$62,616
Associate professor \$53,027
Assistant professor \$48,369
All \$54,276

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$54,343
Private nonprofit \$78,333

2-year colleges:
Public \$53,827
Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 22.3 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 36% of Idaho's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1001 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Idaho's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 59% of all freshmen enrolled in Idaho who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 73% of all Idaho residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
Undergraduate 123,664
Graduate 8,248
Sector:
4-year public 52,432
4-year private nonprofit 55,686
4-year for-profit 5
2-year public 23,360
2-year private nonprofit n/a
2-year for-profit 429
Total 131,912

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 57.5%
4-year institutions 82.0%
2-year 18.0%
Full-time 45.5%

Degrees awarded
Associate 5,240
Bachelor's 11,781
Master's 1,926
Doctorate 372

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 969
Asian 1,847
Black 1,341
Pacific Islander 530
Hispanic 11,040
White 84,277
2 or more races 4,752
Race unknown 16,180
Nonresident aliens 10,976
Total 131,912

Share of enrollment
Women 57.0%
American Indian 0.7%
Asian 1.4%
Black 1.0%
Pacific Islander 0.4%
Hispanic 8.4%
White 63.9%
2 or more races 3.6%
Race unknown 12.3%
Nonresident aliens 8.3%
Minority 15.5%
Underrepresented minority 10.1%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All 47.5%
Men 42.6%
Women 51.2%
American Indian 26.8%
Asian 54.5%
Black 28.6%
Hispanic 35.6%
White 48.5%
2 or more races 45.4%
Race unknown 49.0%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$7,253
4-year private nonprofit \$6,908
2-year public \$3,286

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$502,954,900
One-year change: 5.0%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants \$9,919,549
Non-need-based grants \$184,787
Nongrant aid \$1,186,000
Total \$11,290,336

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$163,093,000
One-year change: 5.2%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 4
4-year private nonprofit 6
4-year for-profit 2
2-year public 4
2-year private nonprofit 0
2-year for-profit 1
Total 17

3 largest by enrollment
Brigham Young U.-Idaho 51,881
Boise State U. 24,121
Idaho State U. 12,493

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
North Idaho College

On NCAA probation
None

ILLINOIS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,802,023 (Rank: 6)

Age distribution
Up to 4 6.0%
5 to 14 12.7%
15 to 19 6.6%
20 to 24 6.7%
25 to 44 26.7%
45 to 64 26.2%
65 and older 15.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 0.2%
Asian 5.4%
Black 14.2%
Pacific Islander 0.0%
White 71.2%
2 or more races 2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) 17.2%
Other 6.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less 4.9%
Some high school, no diploma 6.0%
High-school diploma 26.1%
Some college, no degree 20.6%
Associate degree 8.0%
Bachelor's degree 21.0%
Master's degree 9.8%
Doctoral degree 1.3%
Professional degree 2.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 23.5%

Per capita income: \$34,196 (Rank: 15)

Poverty rate: 12.6%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 143,205
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -12.7%

High-school dropout rate: 3.7%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 42.7%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions: Professor \$128,386, Associate professor \$90,087, Assistant professor \$85,365, All \$93,226. Public master's: Professor \$92,958, Associate professor \$76,123, Assistant professor \$66,786, All \$71,740. Private nonprofit doctoral: Professor \$191,666, Associate professor \$109,350, Assistant professor \$96,396, All \$127,121. Private nonprofit master's: Professor \$83,874, Associate professor \$70,055, Assistant professor \$60,868, All \$66,908. Other 4-year institutions: Public n/a, Private nonprofit \$74,198. 2-year colleges: Public \$76,944, Private nonprofit \$41,894.

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 23.9 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 43% of Illinois's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1019 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 99% of Illinois's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Illinois who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 65% of all Illinois residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment Level: Undergraduate 605,357, Graduate 152,059. Sector: 4-year public 184,631, 4-year private nonprofit 215,244, 4-year for-profit 59,655, 2-year public 293,411, 2-year private nonprofit 421, 2-year for-profit 4,054, Total 757,416.

Share of enrollment: Public institutions 63.1%, 4-year institutions 60.7%, 2-year 39.3%, Full-time 57.8%. Degrees awarded: Associate 39,728, Bachelor's 76,203, Master's 43,774, Doctorate 8,869.

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status: American Indian 1,590, Asian 50,143, Black 90,917, Pacific Islander 1,019, Hispanic 135,037, White 383,341, 2 or more races 19,227, Race unknown 33,501, Nonresident aliens 42,641, Total 757,416.

Share of enrollment: Women 57.0%, American Indian 0.2%, Asian 6.6%, Black 12.0%, Pacific Islander 0.1%, Hispanic 17.8%, White 50.6%, 2 or more races 2.5%, Race unknown 4.4%, Nonresident aliens 5.6%, Minority 39.3%, Underrepresented minority 30.0%.

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions: All 62.4%, Men 60.1%, Women 64.5%, American Indian 43.5%, Asian 75.7%, Black 36.6%, Hispanic 53.0%, White 68.2%, 2 or more races 59.9%, Race unknown 52.3%.

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees: 4-year public institutions \$14,068, 4-year private nonprofit \$36,216, 2-year public \$3,898. State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$4,315,738,835. One-year change: 4.5%.

State spending on student aid: Need-based grants \$346,533,066, Non-need-based grants \$981,452, Nongrant aid \$3,282,534, Total \$350,797,052.

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$2,503,276,000. One-year change: 4.3%.

INSTITUTIONS

Number: 4-year public 12, 4-year private nonprofit 80, 4-year for-profit 16, 2-year public 48, 2-year private nonprofit 3, 2-year for-profit 12, Total 171. 3 largest by enrollment: U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 48,216, U. of Illinois at Chicago 30,539, Chamberlain U.-Illinois 27,099.

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP: National Louis U., Northeastern Illinois U.

On NCAA probation: Elmhurst College, Southern Illinois U. at Carbondale.

INDIANA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,666,818 (Rank: 17)

Age distribution: Up to 4 6.3%, 5 to 14 13.2%, 15 to 19 7.0%, 20 to 24 7.0%, 25 to 44 25.3%, 45 to 64 25.8%, 65 and older 15.3%.

Racial and ethnic distribution: American Indian 0.2%, Asian 2.2%, Black 9.4%, Pacific Islander 0.0%, White 83.7%, 2 or more races 2.7%, Hispanic (may be any race) 6.9%, Other 1.9%.

Educational attainment of adults (highest level): 8th grade or less 3.6%, Some high school, no diploma 7.7%, High-school diploma 32.7%, Some college, no degree 20.2%, Associate degree 8.9%, Bachelor's degree 17.0%, Master's degree 7.2%, Doctoral degree 1.1%, Professional degree 1.5%.

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.8%

Per capita income: \$28,323 (Rank: 40)

Poverty rate: 13.5%

New high-school graduates: Estimated for 2019-20 72,241, Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -6.3%

High-school dropout rate: 6.0%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 40.9%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors: Public doctoral institutions: Professor \$124,745, Associate professor \$87,133, Assistant professor \$77,983, All \$89,636. Public master's: Professor \$85,253, Associate professor \$69,414, Assistant professor \$61,579, All \$65,285. Private nonprofit doctoral: Professor \$180,896, Associate professor \$119,155, Assistant professor \$107,025, All \$126,013.

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

Private nonprofit master's: Professor \$84,357, Associate professor \$68,517, Assistant professor \$58,124, All \$65,749. Other 4-year institutions: Public \$54,418, Private nonprofit \$68,821. 2-year colleges: Public \$51,576, Private nonprofit \$33,395.

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 22.5 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 32% of Indiana's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1086 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 67% of Indiana's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 74% of all freshmen enrolled in Indiana who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 86% of all Indiana residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment Level: Undergraduate 339,208, Graduate 63,945.

Sector: 4-year public 226,076, 4-year private nonprofit 89,437, 4-year for-profit 8,752, 2-year public 75,486, 2-year private nonprofit 548, 2-year for-profit 2,854, Total 403,153.

Share of enrollment: Public institutions 74.8%, 4-year institutions 80.4%, 2-year 19.6%, Full-time 66.5%.

Degrees awarded: Associate 14,117, Bachelor's 47,928, Master's 17,431, Doctorate 3,909.

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status: American Indian 864, Asian 12,471, Black 36,804, Pacific Islander 374, Hispanic 24,720, White 277,233, 2 or more races 12,449, Race unknown 12,838, Nonresident aliens 25,400, Total 403,153.

Share of enrollment: Women 55.2%, American Indian 0.2%, Asian 3.1%, Black 9.1%, Pacific Islander 0.1%, Hispanic 6.1%, White 68.8%, 2 or more races 3.1%, Race unknown 3.2%, Nonresident aliens 6.3%, Minority 21.7%, Underrepresented minority 15.5%.

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions: All 61.7%, Men 60.3%, Women 62.9%, American Indian 54.7%, Asian 71.7%, Black 35.1%, Hispanic 54.2%, White 63.6%, 2 or more races 52.4%, Race unknown 56.4%.

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees: 4-year public institutions \$9,223, 4-year private nonprofit \$33,574, 2-year public \$4,255.

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,779,141,830. One-year change: 0.3%

State spending on student aid: Need-based grants \$297,922,999, Non-need-based grants \$5,903,432, Nongrant aid \$31,690,734, Total \$335,517,165.

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$1,462,495,000. One-year change: 3.8%

INSTITUTIONS

Number: 4-year public 14, 4-year private nonprofit 40, 4-year for-profit 13, 2-year public 1, 2-year private nonprofit 1, 2-year for-profit 11, Total 80.

3 largest by enrollment: Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana 75,486, Indiana U. at Bloomington 43,710, Purdue U. at West Lafayette 42,699.

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP: Saint Meinrad Seminary & School of Theology.

On NCAA probation: None

IOWA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,145,711 (Rank: 30)

Age distribution: Up to 4 6.3%, 5 to 14 13.1%, 15 to 19 7.0%, 20 to 24 7.1%, 25 to 44 24.4%, 45 to 64 25.6%, 65 and older 16.7%.

Racial and ethnic distribution: American Indian 0.3%, Asian 2.6%, Black 3.4%, Pacific Islander 0.2%, White 90.0%, 2 or more races 2.2%, Hispanic (may be any race) 5.9%, Other 1.3%.

Continued on Following Page

IOWA

CONTINUED

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	3.1%
Some high school, no diploma	4.8%
High-school diploma	30.5%
Some college, no degree	21.0%
Associate degree	11.6%
Bachelor's degree	19.4%
Master's degree	6.8%
Doctoral degree	1.2%
Professional degree	1.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.1%**Per capita income: \$30,865 (Rank: 26)****Poverty rate: 10.7%****New high-school graduates**

Estimated for 2019-20	34,980
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30	1.4%

High-school dropout rate: 4.2%**18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 45.2%****FACULTY PAY****Average pay of full-time professors**

Public doctoral institutions:	
Professor	\$132,765
Associate professor	\$95,799
Assistant professor	\$83,026
All	\$98,753

Public master's:

Professor	\$91,840
Associate professor	\$74,197
Assistant professor	\$64,871
All	\$76,414

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
All	n/a

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$81,631
Associate professor	\$65,259
Assistant professor	\$51,516
All	\$62,131

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	n/a
Private nonprofit	\$64,045

2-year colleges:

Public	\$58,631
Private nonprofit	n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 21.8 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 68% of Iowa's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1265 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 3% of Iowa's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 66% of all freshmen enrolled in Iowa who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 87% of all Iowa residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment**Level:**

Undergraduate	224,341
Graduate	36,613

Sector:

4-year public	80,185
4-year private nonprofit	52,870
4-year for-profit	37,550
2-year public	90,242
2-year private nonprofit	n/a
2-year for-profit	107
Total	260,954

Share of enrollment

Public institutions	65.3%
4-year institutions	65.4%
2-year	34.6%
Full-time	58.7%

Degrees awarded

Associate	15,189
Bachelor's	27,702
Master's	8,315
Doctorate	2,851

DIVERSITY**Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status**

American Indian	1,249
Asian	6,974
Black	22,234
Pacific Islander	479
Hispanic	18,507
White	178,359
2 or more races	6,279
Race unknown	14,161
Nonresident aliens	12,712
Total	260,954

Share of enrollment

Women	55.9%
American Indian	0.5%
Asian	2.7%
Black	8.5%
Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic	7.1%
White	68.3%
2 or more races	2.4%
Race unknown	5.4%
Nonresident aliens	4.9%
Minority	21.4%
Underrepresented minority	16.1%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All	68.5%
Men	64.5%
Women	72.3%
American Indian	48.0%
Asian	70.0%
Black	42.2%
Hispanic	59.7%
White	70.8%
2 or more races	61.2%
Race unknown	63.0%

FINANCE**Average tuition and fees**

4-year public institutions	\$8,764
4-year private nonprofit	\$33,456
2-year public	\$4,946

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$815,518,230

One-year change: 1.4%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants	\$61,175,661
Non-need-based grants	\$5,215,889
Nongrant aid	\$1,802,184
Total	\$68,193,734

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$830,587,000

One-year change: 2.0%

INSTITUTIONS**Number**

4-year public	3
4-year private nonprofit	34
4-year for-profit	7
2-year public	16
2-year private nonprofit	0
2-year for-profit	2
Total	62

3 largest by enrollment

Iowa State U.	36,158
Kaplan U. at Davenport (Iowa)	33,287
U. of Iowa	32,166

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

U. of Dubuque

On NCAA probation

None

KANSAS**DEMOGRAPHICS****Population: 2,913,123 (Rank: 35)****Age distribution**

Up to 4	6.6%
5 to 14	13.8%
15 to 19	6.9%
20 to 24	7.3%
25 to 44	25.4%
45 to 64	24.6%
65 and older	15.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	2.9%
Black	5.7%
Pacific Islander	0.1%
White	84.5%
2 or more races	3.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	11.9%
Other	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	3.5%
Some high school, no diploma	5.5%
High-school diploma	25.8%
Some college, no degree	22.7%
Associate degree	8.8%
Bachelor's degree	21.2%
Master's degree	9.5%
Doctoral degree	1.2%
Professional degree	1.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 11.9%**Per capita income: \$30,146 (Rank: 29)****Poverty rate: 11.9%****New high-school graduates**

Estimated for 2019-20	35,206
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30	3.5%

High-school dropout rate: 4.2%**18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 42.7%****FACULTY PAY****Average pay of full-time professors**

Public doctoral institutions:	
Professor	\$116,635
Associate professor	\$82,055
Assistant professor	\$72,911
All	\$83,389

Public master's:

Professor	\$80,353
Associate professor	\$66,438
Assistant professor	\$58,518
All	\$63,098

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
All	n/a

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$64,452
Associate professor	\$57,299
Assistant professor	\$51,367
All	\$55,492

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	\$54,327
Private nonprofit	\$49,393

2-year colleges:

Public	\$51,908
Private nonprofit	n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 21.6 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 71% of Kansas' high-school seniors. Students averaged 1265 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 4% of Kansas' high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 75% of all freshmen enrolled in Kansas who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 84% of all Kansas residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:	
Undergraduate	186,190
Graduate	27,772

Sector:

4-year public	100,731
4-year private nonprofit	22,910
4-year for-profit	10,154
2-year public	79,125
2-year private nonprofit	n/a
2-year for-profit	1,042
Total	213,962

Share of enrollment

Public institutions	84.1%
4-year institutions	62.5%
2-year	37.5%
Full-time	58.1%

Degrees awarded

Associate	10,589
Bachelor's	20,087
Master's	7,627
Doctorate	1,634

DIVERSITY**Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status**

American Indian	2,713
Asian	5,848
Black	18,156
Pacific Islander	330
Hispanic	20,705
White	138,052
2 or more races	7,479
Race unknown	7,937
Nonresident aliens	12,742
Total	213,962

Share of enrollment

Women	54.4%
American Indian	1.3%
Asian	2.7%
Black	8.5%
Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic	9.7%
White	64.5%
2 or more races	3.5%
Race unknown	3.7%
Nonresident aliens	6.0%
Minority	25.8%
Underrepresented minority	19.4%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All	53.5%
Men	49.0%
Women	57.8%
American Indian	33.3%
Asian	55.1%
Black	30.1%
Hispanic	44.5%
White	58.1%
2 or more races	41.0%
Race unknown	27.8%

FINANCE**Average tuition and fees**

4-year public institutions	\$8,881
4-year private nonprofit	\$26,367
2-year public	\$3,357

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$801,527,217

One-year change: 3.8%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants	\$17,250,646
Non-need-based grants	\$0
Nongrant aid	\$3,225,231
Total	\$20,475,877

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$577,566,000

One-year change: 3.3%

INSTITUTIONS**Number**

4-year public	8
4-year private nonprofit	24
4-year for-profit	7
2-year public	25
2-year private nonprofit	0
2-year for-profit	5
Total	69

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Kansas	27,625
Kansas State U.	22,795
Johnson County Community College	18,638

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

None

On NCAA probation

None

KENTUCKY

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,454,189
(Rank: 26)

Age distribution

Up to 4 6.2%
5 to 14 12.7%
15 to 19 6.8%
20 to 24 6.6%
25 to 44 25.4%
45 to 64 26.5%
65 and older 15.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 0.2%
Asian 1.5%
Black 8.1%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
White 86.9%
2 or more races 2.3%
Hispanic (may be any race) 3.5%
Other 0.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 5.4%
Some high school, no diploma 8.2%
High-school diploma 33.0%
Some college, no degree 21.3%
Associate degree 8.0%
Bachelor's degree 14.0%
Master's degree 7.1%
Doctoral degree 1.0%
Professional degree 1.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.6%

Per capita income: \$26,779 (Rank: 43)

Poverty rate: 17.2%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 44,612
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -2.9%

High-school dropout rate: 4.1%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 37.4%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$117,237
Associate professor \$85,793
Assistant professor \$72,855
All \$88,797

Public master's:
Professor \$84,997
Associate professor \$68,189
Assistant professor \$61,039
All \$64,832

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor \$64,178
Associate professor \$51,630
Assistant professor \$48,496
All \$53,535

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$71,394
Associate professor \$60,408
Assistant professor \$51,165
All \$57,526

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$56,621
Private nonprofit \$62,586

2-year colleges:
Public \$52,685
Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.2 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Kentucky's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1248 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 4% of Kentucky's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Kentucky who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 88% of all Kentucky residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 216,684
Graduate 45,689

Sector:
4-year public 124,710
4-year private nonprofit 52,041
4-year for-profit 7,064
2-year public 77,556
2-year private nonprofit n/a
2-year for-profit 1,002
Total 262,373

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 77.1%
4-year institutions 70.1%
2-year 29.9%
Full-time 60.2%

Degrees awarded
Associate 12,186
Bachelor's 23,815
Master's 10,027
Doctorate 2,293

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 600
Asian 4,660
Black 21,066
Pacific Islander 256
Hispanic 9,269
White 197,694
2 or more races 7,557
Race unknown 10,621
Nonresident aliens 10,650
Total 262,373

Share of enrollment
Women 56.8%
American Indian 0.2%
Asian 1.8%
Black 8.0%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
Hispanic 3.5%
White 75.3%
2 or more races 2.9%
Race unknown 4.0%
Nonresident aliens 4.1%
Minority 16.5%
Underrepresented minority 11.8%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All 51.0%
Men 45.5%
Women 55.6%
American Indian 20.0%
Asian 62.9%
Black 34.4%
Hispanic 44.9%
White 53.6%
2 or more races 45.3%
Race unknown 36.8%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$10,417
4-year private nonprofit \$27,891
2-year public \$4,105

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,144,995,600
One-year change: -2.4%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants . \$98,754,612
Non-need-based grants \$123,000,787
Nongrant aid \$2,544,720
Total \$224,300,119

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$582,404,000
One-year change: 6.6%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 8
4-year private nonprofit 25
4-year for-profit 10
2-year public 16
2-year private nonprofit 0
2-year for-profit 8
Total 67

3 largest by enrollment
U. of Kentucky 29,465
U. of Louisville 21,402
Western Kentucky U. 20,257

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Murray State U., Spalding U., U. of the Cumberland

On NCAA probation
None

LOUISIANA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,684,333
(Rank: 25)

Age distribution
Up to 4 6.5%
5 to 14 13.2%
15 to 19 6.9%
20 to 24 6.8%
25 to 44 26.6%
45 to 64 25.1%
65 and older 14.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 0.5%
Asian 1.8%
Black 32.5%
Pacific Islander 0.0%
White 61.7%
2 or more races 1.8%
Hispanic (may be any race) 5.2%
Other 1.6%

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Louisiana who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 90% of all Louisiana residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 4.9%
Some high school, no diploma 10.0%
High-school diploma 34.0%
Some college, no degree 21.4%
Associate degree 5.9%
Bachelor's degree 15.5%
Master's degree 5.7%
Doctoral degree 0.9%
Professional degree 1.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.1%

Per capita income: \$25,885 (Rank: 47)

Poverty rate: 19.7%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 44,879
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -3.0%

High-school dropout rate: 5.4%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 37.7%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$110,236
Associate professor \$78,974
Assistant professor \$72,881
All \$79,247

Public master's:
Professor \$75,066
Associate professor \$61,684
Assistant professor \$56,542
All \$58,637

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor \$146,788
Associate professor \$92,217
Assistant professor \$90,221
All \$101,577

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$102,453
Associate professor \$71,975
Assistant professor \$63,264
All \$74,404

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$67,195
Private nonprofit \$56,198

2-year colleges:
Public \$44,121
Private nonprofit \$30,397

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 19.2 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Louisiana's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1210 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 4% of Louisiana's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Louisiana who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 90% of all Louisiana residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 210,828
Graduate 31,237

Sector:
4-year public 144,430
4-year private nonprofit 25,955
4-year for-profit 56
2-year public 66,261
2-year private nonprofit 481
2-year for-profit 4,882
Total 242,065

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 87.0%
4-year institutions 70.4%
2-year 29.6%
Full-time 66.4%

Degrees awarded
Associate 6,969
Bachelor's 22,654
Master's 7,501
Doctorate 2,513

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 1,566
Asian 5,899
Black 71,683
Pacific Islander 260
Hispanic 12,475
White 126,564
2 or more races 6,117
Race unknown 10,261
Nonresident aliens 7,240
Total 242,065

Share of enrollment
Women 60.3%
American Indian 0.6%
Asian 2.4%
Black 29.6%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
Hispanic 5.2%
White 52.3%
2 or more races 2.5%
Race unknown 4.2%
Nonresident aliens 3.0%
Minority 40.5%
Underrepresented minority 35.4%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All 50.1%
Men 46.6%
Women 52.7%
American Indian 33.6%
Asian 57.1%
Black 35.9%
Hispanic 47.3%
White 56.1%
2 or more races 46.4%
Race unknown 47.0%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$9,221
4-year private nonprofit \$37,273
2-year public \$4,101

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,163,071,254
One-year change: 0.3%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants . \$26,401,268
Non-need-based grants \$201,680,504
Nongrant aid \$0
Total \$228,081,772

LOUISIANA

CONTINUED

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$691,888,000

One-year change: 1.3%

INSTITUTIONS

Number table with 4-year public, 4-year private nonprofit, 4-year for-profit, 2-year public, 2-year private nonprofit, 2-year for-profit, Total.

3 largest by enrollment table with Louisiana State U., U. of Louisiana at Lafayette, Southeastern Louisiana U.

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP table with Louisiana State U. at Baton Rouge, Nicholls State U., Northwestern State U., Nunez Community College, Southeastern Louisiana U., Southern U.

On NCAA probation table with Grambling State U., Southern U., U. of Louisiana at Monroe

MAINE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,335,907 (Rank: 42)

Age distribution table with categories from Up to 4 to 65 and older.

Racial and ethnic distribution table with categories from American Indian to Other.

Educational attainment of adults (highest level) table with categories from 8th grade or less to Professional degree.

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.8%

Per capita income: \$31,088 (Rank: 23)

Poverty rate: 11.1%

New high-school graduates Estimated for 2019-20...13,915 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30...-10.8%

High-school dropout rate: 2.9%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 43.9%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions: Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Public master's: Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Private nonprofit doctoral: Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Private nonprofit master's: Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Other 4-year institutions: Public, Private nonprofit.

2-year colleges: Public, Private nonprofit.

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 24.0 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 7% of Maine's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1013 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 99% of Maine's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 61% of all freshmen enrolled in Maine who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 69% of all Maine residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment Level: Undergraduate, Graduate. Sector: 4-year public, 4-year private nonprofit, 4-year for-profit, 2-year public, 2-year private nonprofit, 2-year for-profit, Total.

Share of enrollment Public institutions, 4-year institutions, 2-year, Full-time.

Degrees awarded Associate, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate.

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

Table with categories: American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown, Nonresident aliens, Total.

Share of enrollment Women, American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown, Nonresident aliens, Minority, Underrepresented minority.

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions All, Men, Women, American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown.

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees 4-year public institutions, 4-year private nonprofit, 2-year public.

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$305,883,736. One-year change: 1.1%

State spending on student aid Need-based grants, Non-need-based grants, Nongrant aid, Total.

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$122,740,000. One-year change: 22.3%

INSTITUTIONS

Number 4-year public, 4-year private nonprofit, 4-year for-profit, 2-year public, 2-year private nonprofit, 2-year for-profit, Total.

3 largest by enrollment U. of Maine at Orono, U. of New England, U. of Southern Maine.

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP Husson U., U. of Southern Maine.

On NCAA probation None

MARYLAND

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,052,177 (Rank: 19)

Age distribution Up to 4, 5 to 14, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 44, 45 to 64, 65 and older.

Racial and ethnic distribution American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, White, 2 or more races, Hispanic (may be any race), Other.

Educational attainment of adults (highest level) 8th grade or less, Some high school, no diploma, High-school diploma, Some college, no degree, Associate degree, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Doctoral degree, Professional degree.

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 19.1%

Per capita income: \$39,960 (Rank: 5)

Poverty rate: 9.3%

New high-school graduates Estimated for 2019-20... 64,126 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30... 0.3%

High-school dropout rate: 2.9%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 44.1%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions: Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Public master's: Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Private nonprofit doctoral: Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Private nonprofit master's: Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Other 4-year institutions: Public, Private nonprofit.

2-year colleges: Public, Private nonprofit.

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 22.5 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 31% of Maryland's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1080 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 76% of Maryland's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Maryland who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 63% of all Maryland residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment Level: Undergraduate, Graduate.

Sector: 4-year public, 4-year private nonprofit, 4-year for-profit, 2-year public, 2-year private nonprofit, 2-year for-profit, Total.

Share of enrollment Public institutions, 4-year institutions, 2-year, Full-time.

Degrees awarded Associate, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate.

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

Table with categories: American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown, Nonresident aliens, Total.

Share of enrollment Women, American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown, Nonresident aliens, Minority, Underrepresented minority.

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions All, Men, Women, American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown.

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$9,144
 4-year private nonprofit \$43,637
 2-year public \$4,106

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
 \$2,066,976,438
 One-year change: 3.5%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants \$96,664,071
 Non-need-based grants \$3,487,253
 Nongrant aid \$3,017,333
 Total \$103,168,657

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
 \$4,020,423,000
 One-year change: 5.8%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 14
 4-year private nonprofit 19
 4-year for-profit 3
 2-year public 16
 2-year private nonprofit 0
 2-year for-profit 5
 Total 57

3 largest by enrollment
 U. of Maryland
 University College 59,379
 U. of Maryland at College Park 40,521
 Johns Hopkins U. 25,151

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 Baltimore City Community College

On NCAA probation
 Morgan State U., U. of Maryland at College Park

MASSACHUSETTS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,859,819
 (Rank: 15)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 5.3%
 5 to 14 11.1%
 15 to 19 6.7%
 20 to 24 7.1%
 25 to 44 26.4%
 45 to 64 27.3%
 65 and older 16.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution
 American Indian 0.2%
 Asian 6.6%
 Black 7.8%
 Pacific Islander 0.0%
 White 78.5%
 2 or more races 3.1%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 11.8%
 Other 3.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
 8th grade or less 4.3%
 Some high school, no diploma 4.9%
 High-school diploma 24.3%
 Some college, no degree 15.5%
 Associate degree 7.5%
 Bachelor's degree 23.9%
 Master's degree 13.6%
 Doctoral degree 2.8%
 Professional degree 3.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 24.0%

Per capita income:
 \$41,821 (Rank: 3)

Poverty rate: 10.5%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 72,533
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -6.8%

High-school dropout rate: 3.1%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 53.0%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors
Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$147,131
 Associate professor \$108,212
 Assistant professor \$89,864
 All \$105,550

Public master's:
 Professor \$98,560
 Associate professor \$79,156
 Assistant professor \$68,178
 All \$81,975

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor \$193,971
 Associate professor \$118,165
 Assistant professor \$105,049
 All \$135,028

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$109,632
 Associate professor \$82,361
 Assistant professor \$70,134
 All \$82,356

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$82,381
 Private nonprofit \$93,217

2-year colleges:
 Public \$65,139
 Private nonprofit \$64,615

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 25.5 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 25% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors. Students averaged 1125 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 80% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 62% of all freshmen enrolled in Massachusetts who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 65% of all Massachusetts residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment Level:
 Undergraduate 362,741
 Graduate 140,767

Sector:
 4-year public 125,770
 4-year private nonprofit 286,894
 4-year for-profit 1,914
 2-year public 87,619
 2-year private nonprofit 1,093
 2-year for-profit 218
 Total 503,508

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 42.4%
 4-year institutions 82.3%
 2-year 17.7%
 Full-time 70.2%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 13,367
 Bachelor's 61,710
 Master's 39,034
 Doctorate 8,254

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
 American Indian 912
 Asian 38,052
 Black 40,742
 Pacific Islander 418
 Hispanic 52,719
 White 264,329
 2 or more races 14,392
 Race unknown 31,868
 Nonresident aliens 60,076
 Total 503,508

Share of enrollment
 Women 56.6%
 American Indian 0.2%
 Asian 7.6%
 Black 8.1%
 Pacific Islander 0.1%
 Hispanic 10.5%
 White 52.5%
 2 or more races 2.9%
 Race unknown 6.3%
 Nonresident aliens 11.9%
 Minority 29.2%
 Underrepresented minority 18.7%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
 All 73.8%
 Men 71.2%
 Women 75.9%
 American Indian 63.5%
 Asian 82.5%
 Black 58.7%
 Hispanic 67.8%
 White 74.1%
 2 or more races 73.8%
 Race unknown 73.3%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$12,792
 4-year private nonprofit \$44,813
 2-year public \$4,997

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
 \$1,606,272,299
 One-year change: 2.7%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants \$90,999,957
 Non-need-based grants \$2,726,779
 Nongrant aid \$45,784,431
 Total \$139,511,167

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
 \$3,927,934,000
 One-year change: 3.5%

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 15
 4-year private nonprofit 77
 4-year for-profit 3
 2-year public 16
 2-year private nonprofit 2
 2-year for-profit 3
 Total 116

3 largest by enrollment
 Boston U. 33,355
 Harvard U. 31,120
 U. of Massachusetts at Amherst 30,340

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 American International College, Dean College, Nichols College

On NCAA probation
 None

MICHIGAN

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,962,311 (Rank: 10)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 5.7%
 5 to 14 12.1%
 15 to 19 6.7%
 20 to 24 7.0%
 25 to 44 24.3%
 45 to 64 27.4%
 65 and older 16.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution
 American Indian 0.5%
 Asian 3.1%
 Black 13.8%
 Pacific Islander 0.0%
 White 78.4%
 2 or more races 3.0%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 5.1%
 Other 1.1%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
 8th grade or less 2.8%
 Some high school, no diploma 6.3%
 High-school diploma 28.9%
 Some college, no degree 23.4%
 Associate degree 9.5%
 Bachelor's degree 17.6%
 Master's degree 8.6%
 Doctoral degree 1.1%
 Professional degree 1.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 9.9%

Per capita income:
 \$30,488 (Rank: 27)

Poverty rate: 14.2%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 99,993
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -12.9%

High-school dropout rate: 3.2%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 44.5%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors
Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$140,351
 Associate professor \$96,842
 Assistant professor \$82,573
 All \$98,179

Public master's:
 Professor \$92,990
 Associate professor \$75,628
 Assistant professor \$66,968
 All \$72,454

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor \$52,425
 Associate professor \$43,917
 Assistant professor \$36,772
 All \$43,245

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$85,832
 Associate professor \$70,308
 Assistant professor \$60,200
 All \$68,359

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$75,475
 Private nonprofit \$67,897

2-year colleges:
 Public \$75,971
 Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 24.4 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 22% of Michigan's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1011 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Michigan's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Michigan who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 88% of all Michigan residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment Level:
 Undergraduate 476,450
 Graduate 81,603

Sector:
 4-year public 327,750
 4-year private nonprofit 76,764
 4-year for-profit 1,411
 2-year public 150,985
 2-year private nonprofit n/a
 2-year for-profit 1,143
 Total 558,053

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 85.8%
 4-year institutions 72.7%
 2-year 27.3%
 Full-time 59.9%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 28,282
 Bachelor's 61,341
 Master's 22,060
 Doctorate 5,640

MICHIGAN

CONTINUED

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian	3,078
Asian	22,141
Black	61,969
Pacific Islander	545
Hispanic	27,314
White	370,353
2 or more races	17,722
Race unknown	24,279
Nonresident aliens	30,652
Total	558,053

Share of enrollment

Women	54.7%
American Indian	0.6%
Asian	4.0%
Black	11.1%
Pacific Islander	0.1%
Hispanic	4.9%
White	66.4%
2 or more races	3.2%
Race unknown	4.4%
Nonresident aliens	5.5%
Minority	23.8%
Underrepresented minority	16.6%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All	62.6%
Men	60.2%
Women	64.7%
American Indian	38.2%
Asian	77.0%
Black	35.5%
Hispanic	53.9%
White	66.0%
2 or more races	55.8%
Race unknown	58.8%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions	\$12,842
4-year private nonprofit	\$28,756
2-year public	\$3,534

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$1,954,421,700

One-year change: 2.0%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants	\$107,244,048
Non-need-based grants	\$1,099,768
Nongrant aid	\$61,727
Total	\$108,405,543

Total spending by colleges on research and development:

\$2,662,045,000

One-year change: 7.8%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

4-year public	21
4-year private nonprofit	40
4-year for-profit	4
2-year public	25
2-year private nonprofit	0
2-year for-profit	4
Total	94

3 largest by enrollment

Michigan State U.	50,019
U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	46,002
Wayne State U.	27,064

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

Hillsdale College, Lawrence Technological U.

On NCAA probation

Saginaw Valley State U.

MINNESOTA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,576,606 (Rank: 22)

Age distribution

Up to 4	6.3%
5 to 14	13.1%
15 to 19	6.5%
20 to 24	6.3%
25 to 44	26.2%
45 to 64	26.2%
65 and older	15.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	4.9%
Black	6.5%
Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	82.7%
2 or more races	2.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.3%
Other	2.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	3.0%
Some high school, no diploma	3.9%
High-school diploma	24.8%
Some college, no degree	20.9%
Associate degree	11.3%
Bachelor's degree	23.5%
Master's degree	8.8%
Doctoral degree	1.5%
Professional degree	2.3%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 11.9%

Per capita income: \$36,156 (Rank: 11)

Poverty rate: 9.5%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20	61,506
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30	0.9%

High-school dropout rate: 3.1%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 42.5%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:	
Professor	\$140,040
Associate professor	\$97,916
Assistant professor	\$86,685
All	\$106,604

Public master's:

Professor	\$93,850
Associate professor	\$78,755
Assistant professor	\$67,906
All	\$79,212

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	\$119,915
Associate professor	\$92,654
Assistant professor	\$78,131
All	\$94,013

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$76,924
Associate professor	\$65,399
Assistant professor	\$59,142
All	\$63,620

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	\$64,404
Private nonprofit	\$74,198

2-year colleges:

Public	\$69,919
Private nonprofit	\$35,864

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 21.3 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 99% of Minnesota's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1298 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 4% of Minnesota's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Minnesota who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 68% of all Minnesota residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:	
Undergraduate	297,523
Graduate	115,443

Sector:

4-year public	132,119
4-year private nonprofit	70,563
4-year for-profit	92,658
2-year public	117,266
2-year private nonprofit	90
2-year for-profit	270
Total	412,966

Share of enrollment

Public institutions	60.4%
4-year institutions	71.5%
2-year	28.5%
Full-time	53.2%

Degrees awarded

Associate	17,915
Bachelor's	36,772
Master's	24,464
Doctorate	5,346

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian	2,827
Asian	21,455
Black	54,278
Pacific Islander	573
Hispanic	20,401
White	254,378
2 or more races	13,318
Race unknown	29,729
Nonresident aliens	16,007
Total	412,966

Share of enrollment

Women	61.2%
American Indian	0.7%
Asian	5.2%
Black	13.1%
Pacific Islander	0.1%
Hispanic	4.9%
White	61.6%
2 or more races	3.2%
Race unknown	7.2%
Nonresident aliens	3.9%
Minority	27.3%
Underrepresented minority	18.8%

Graduation rates

at 4-year institutions	
All	65.0%
Men	62.0%
Women	67.4%
American Indian	42.3%
Asian	62.4%
Black	44.5%
Hispanic	55.4%
White	66.6%
2 or more races	58.0%
Race unknown	61.7%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions	\$11,401
4-year private nonprofit	\$38,021
2-year public	\$5,401

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$1,630,558,000

One-year change: -1.4%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants	\$194,576,955
Non-need-based grants	\$1,560,030
Nongrant aid	\$80,322,942
Total	\$276,459,927

Total spending by colleges on research and development:

\$968,784,000

One-year change: 0.8%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

4-year public	12
4-year private nonprofit	35
4-year for-profit	14
2-year public	31
2-year private nonprofit	1
2-year for-profit	2
Total	95

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Minnesota - Twin Cities	51,848
Walden U.	49,680
Capella U.	36,284

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

Minneapolis College of Art and Design

On NCAA probation

None

MISSISSIPPI

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,984,100 (Rank: 34)

Age distribution

Up to 4	6.1%
5 to 14	13.7%
15 to 19	7.5%
20 to 24	7.0%
25 to 44	24.9%
45 to 64	25.2%
65 and older	15.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.9%
Black	38.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	58.2%
2 or more races	1.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.9%
Other	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	4.8%
Some high school, no diploma	10.8%
High-school diploma	30.4%
Some college, no degree	22.0%
Associate degree	10.1%
Bachelor's degree	13.5%
Master's degree	6.0%
Doctoral degree	1.0%
Professional degree	1.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 3.7%

Per capita income: \$23,121 (Rank: 51)

Poverty rate: 19.8%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20	28,249
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30	-12.5%

High-school dropout rate: 4.8%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 41.8%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:	
Professor	\$102,088
Associate professor	\$78,986
Assistant professor	\$69,170
All	\$74,371

Public master's:

Professor	\$71,041
Associate professor	\$60,824
Assistant professor	\$53,135
All	\$56,388

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
All	n/a

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$77,675
Associate professor	\$65,431
Assistant professor	\$56,970
All	\$62,190

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	n/a
Private nonprofit	\$53,077

2-year colleges:

Public	\$49,828
Private nonprofit	n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 18.6 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Mississippi's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1236 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 3% of Mississippi's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 76% of all freshmen enrolled in Mississippi who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 93% of all Mississippi residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate151,403
Graduate 20,348

Sector:
4-year public 80,730
4-year private nonprofit . .17,576
4-year for-profit 359
2-year public 71,589
2-year private nonprofit n/a
2-year for-profit 1,497
Total 171,751

Share of enrollment
Public institutions88.7%

4-year institutions57.4%
2-year42.6%
Full-time74.9%

Degrees awarded
Associate 13,497
Bachelor's15,219
Master's 5,176
Doctorate1,421

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 782
Asian 2,104
Black 62,253
Pacific Islander 123
Hispanic 4,042
White 94,082
2 or more races 2,797
Race unknown 2,325
Nonresident aliens 3,243
Total 171,751

Share of enrollment
Women60.1%
American Indian0.5%
Asian1.2%
Black36.2%
Pacific Islander0.1%
Hispanic2.4%
White54.8%
2 or more races1.6%
Race unknown1.4%
Nonresident aliens1.9%
Minority42.0%
Underrepresented minority39.1%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All51.9%
Men47.4%
Women55.5%
American Indian35.8%
Asian74.4%
Black36.0%
Hispanic48.5%
White63.2%
2 or more races45.3%
Race unknown38.2%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$7,989
4-year private nonprofit \$17,703
2-year public\$3,182

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$904,710,576
One-year change: 0.5%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants . \$16,762,793
Non-need-based grants \$19,482,832
Nongrant aid \$2,514,894
Total \$38,760,519

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$479,122,000
One-year change: 5.3%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 8
4-year private nonprofit 9
4-year for-profit 1
2-year public 15
2-year private nonprofit 0
2-year for-profit 5
Total 38

3 largest by enrollment
U. of Mississippi23,136
Mississippi State U. 21,883
U. of Southern Mississippi .14,478

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
None

On NCAA probation
U. of Mississippi, U. of Southern Mississippi

MISSOURI

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,113,532 (Rank: 18)

Age distribution
Up to 46.1%
5 to 1412.7%
15 to 196.6%
20 to 246.7%
25 to 4425.2%
45 to 6426.2%
65 and older16.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian0.4%
Asian 2.0%
Black11.4%
Pacific Islander0.1%
White82.0%
2 or more races2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) 4.2%
Other1.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less3.1%
Some high school, no diploma7.2%
High-school diploma . . 30.8%
Some college, no degree .22.0%
Associate degree7.9%
Bachelor's degree17.9%
Master's degree 8.0%
Doctoral degree1.3%
Professional degree1.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 6.2%

Per capita income:
\$29,438 (Rank: 36)

Poverty rate: 13.4%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 . . 68,301
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30-2.8%

High-school dropout rate: 3.9%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 40.0%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor\$115,652
Associate professor\$77,573
Assistant professor\$69,933
All\$83,932

Public master's:
Professor \$81,604
Associate professor\$67,965
Assistant professor\$59,798
All \$64,114

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor\$159,679
Associate professor \$95,303
Assistant professor \$82,403
All\$106,313

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$76,102
Associate professor \$62,848
Assistant professor \$54,629
All \$61,909

Other 4-year institutions:
Public\$55,645
Private nonprofit \$60,981

2-year colleges:
Public\$55,602
Private nonprofit \$38,896

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.0 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Missouri's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1262 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 4% of Missouri's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:
In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Missouri who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 80% of all Missouri residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
Undergraduate 308,286
Graduate 75,087
Sector:
4-year public 148,708
4-year private nonprofit .139,725
4-year for-profit 4,813
2-year public 86,832
2-year private nonprofit 173
2-year for-profit 3,122
Total 383,373

Share of enrollment
Public institutions61.4%
4-year institutions76.5%
2-year23.5%
Full-time61.5%

Degrees awarded
Associate17,172
Bachelor's41,178
Master's 22,665
Doctorate 5,077

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 1,799
Asian 12,086
Black 43,540
Pacific Islander 602
Hispanic19,233
White261,025
2 or more races 11,848
Race unknown 15,596
Nonresident aliens 17,644
Total383,373

Share of enrollment
Women57.1%
American Indian0.5%
Asian3.2%
Black11.4%
Pacific Islander 0.2%
Hispanic5.0%
White68.1%
2 or more races3.1%
Race unknown4.1%
Nonresident aliens4.6%
Minority23.2%
Underrepresented minority16.8%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All57.1%
Men53.9%
Women59.8%
American Indian37.3%
Asian75.7%
Black32.5%
Hispanic53.3%
White60.8%
2 or more races49.4%
Race unknown46.8%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$8,364
4-year private nonprofit \$26,194
2-year public \$3,293

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$998,983,910
One-year change: 1.1%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants . \$75,096,471
Non-need-based grants \$54,526,054
Nongrant aid \$0
Total \$129,622,525

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$1,149,385,000
One-year change: 2.7%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 13
4-year private nonprofit 51
4-year for-profit 16
2-year public 14
2-year private nonprofit 2
2-year for-profit 19
Total 115

3 largest by enrollment
U. of Missouri at Columbia 30,844
Missouri State U. 23,697
Saint Louis Community College 18,835

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Concordia Seminary, U. of Missouri at Columbia

On NCAA probation
U. of Missouri at Columbia

MONTANA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,050,493 (Rank: 44)

Age distribution
Up to 45.8%
5 to 1412.3%
15 to 19 6.2%
20 to 246.7%
25 to 4424.5%
45 to 6426.2%
65 and older18.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 6.2%
Asian0.7%
Black0.4%
Pacific Islander0.1%
White88.6%
2 or more races3.2%
Hispanic (may be any race) 3.7%
Other0.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less2.2%
Some high school, no diploma 4.8%
High-school diploma . . 28.1%
Some college, no degree .23.5%
Associate degree9.1%
Bachelor's degree21.7%
Master's degree7.4%
Doctoral degree1.3%
Professional degree1.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 4.3%

Per capita income:
\$29,428 (Rank: 37)

Poverty rate: 12.5%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 . . 9,798
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-304.3%

High-school dropout rate: 5.4%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 34.5%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$90,446
Associate professor \$70,925
Assistant professor \$66,647
All\$73,725

Public master's:
Professor \$78,273
Associate professor \$69,041
Assistant professor \$54,251
All\$59,729

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

MONTANA

CONTINUED

Other 4-year institutions:

Public \$61,770
Private nonprofit \$53,352

2-year colleges:

Public \$47,732
Private nonprofit \$39,478

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.0 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Montana's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1198 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 10% of Montana's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 60% of all freshmen enrolled in Montana who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 78% of all Montana residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 45,207
Graduate 5,435

Sector:

4-year public 38,116
4-year private nonprofit 4,228
4-year for-profit n/a
2-year public 7,886
2-year private nonprofit 375
2-year for-profit 37
Total 50,642

Share of enrollment

Public institutions 90.8%
4-year institutions 83.6%
2-year 16.4%
Full-time 69.9%

Degrees awarded

Associate 2,244
Bachelor's 6,002
Master's 1,211
Doctorate 489

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 3,522
Asian 751
Black 449
Pacific Islander 101
Hispanic 1,961
White 38,593
2 or more races 1,701
Race unknown 2,074
Nonresident aliens 1,490
Total 50,642

Share of enrollment

Women 54.0%
American Indian 7.0%
Asian 1.5%
Black 0.9%
Pacific Islander 0.2%
Hispanic 3.9%
White 76.2%
2 or more races 3.4%
Race unknown 4.1%
Nonresident aliens 2.9%
Minority 16.8%
Underrepresented minority 11.7%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All 51.2%
Men 46.6%
Women 56.1%
American Indian 26.9%
Asian 54.0%
Black 34.2%
Hispanic 35.9%
White 53.2%
2 or more races 40.6%
Race unknown 44.9%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions \$6,824
4-year private nonprofit \$25,322
2-year public \$3,599

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$244,454,061
One-year change: 0.2%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants . . . \$400,232
Non-need-based grants \$929,000
Nongrant aid \$851,056
Total \$2,180,288

Total spending by colleges on research and development:

\$229,206,000
One-year change: 17.5%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

4-year public 7
4-year private nonprofit 4
4-year for-profit 0
2-year public 10
2-year private nonprofit 1
2-year for-profit 1
Total 23

3 largest by enrollment

Montana State U. at Bozeman 16,613
U. of Montana at Missoula 11,865
Montana State U. at Billings 4,401

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

None

On NCAA probation

None

NEBRASKA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,920,076 (Rank: 37)

Age distribution

Up to 4 6.9%
5 to 14 13.9%
15 to 19 6.7%
20 to 24 6.9%
25 to 44 25.8%
45 to 64 24.4%
65 and older 15.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 0.8%
Asian 2.5%
Black 4.6%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
White 87.3%
2 or more races 2.7%
Hispanic (may be any race) 10.9%
Other 2.0%

Educational attainment of adults

(highest level)

8th grade or less 3.9%
Some high school, no diploma 4.8%
High-school diploma 26.3%
Some college, no degree 23.1%
Associate degree 10.2%
Bachelor's degree 20.9%
Master's degree 7.6%
Doctoral degree 1.3%
Professional degree 1.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 11.9%

Per capita income: \$30,915 (Rank: 24)

Poverty rate: 10.8%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 24,271
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 . . . -0.9%

High-school dropout rate: 2.7%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 44.7%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$119,657
Associate professor \$87,485
Assistant professor \$82,606
All \$90,863

Public master's:

Professor \$81,613
Associate professor \$67,407
Assistant professor \$57,629
All \$66,567

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor \$92,552
Associate professor \$75,734
Assistant professor \$61,889
All \$73,431

Other 4-year institutions:

Public \$80,344
Private nonprofit \$54,470

2-year colleges:

Public \$54,220
Private nonprofit \$43,112

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Nebraska's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1252 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 3% of Nebraska's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Nebraska who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 82% of all Nebraska residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 110,118
Graduate 25,746

Sector:

4-year public 60,740
4-year private nonprofit . . . 33,822
4-year for-profit 903
2-year public 40,298
2-year private nonprofit 32
2-year for-profit 69
Total 135,864

Share of enrollment

Public institutions 74.4%
4-year institutions 70.3%
2-year 29.7%
Full-time 64.4%

Degrees awarded

Associate 5,067
Bachelor's 14,370
Master's 5,972
Doctorate 1,607

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 941
Asian 4,054
Black 6,755
Pacific Islander 243
Hispanic 13,145
White 95,796
2 or more races 3,862
Race unknown 5,324
Nonresident aliens 5,744
Total 135,864

Share of enrollment

Women 55.6%
American Indian 0.7%
Asian 3.0%
Black 5.0%
Pacific Islander 0.2%
Hispanic 9.7%
White 70.5%
2 or more races 2.8%
Race unknown 3.9%
Nonresident aliens 4.2%
Minority 21.3%
Underrepresented minority 15.3%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All 61.2%
Men 56.6%
Women 65.3%
American Indian 36.2%
Asian 70.0%
Black 37.3%
Hispanic 47.7%
White 64.0%
2 or more races 53.0%
Race unknown 59.0%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions \$8,219
4-year private nonprofit \$24,167
2-year public \$3,232

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$762,533,014
One-year change: 2.3%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants . \$17,836,824
Non-need-based grants \$2,579,919
Nongrant aid \$141,220,334
Total \$161,637,077

Total spending by colleges on research and development:

\$513,581,000
One-year change: 6.7%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

4-year public 7
4-year private nonprofit 17
4-year for-profit 4
2-year public 9
2-year private nonprofit 2
2-year for-profit 2
Total 41

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Nebraska at Lincoln 26,079
U. of Nebraska at Omaha 15,731
Metropolitan Community College (Neb.) 14,954

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

Clarkson College, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln

On NCAA probation

None

NEVADA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,998,039 (Rank: 33)

Age distribution

Up to 4 6.1%
5 to 14 12.8%
15 to 19 6.0%
20 to 24 6.2%
25 to 44 27.8%
45 to 64 25.6%
65 and older 15.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 1.3%
Asian 8.5%
Black 9.2%
Pacific Islander 0.7%
White 64.6%
2 or more races 4.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) 28.8%
Other 11.1%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 5.2%
Some high school, no diploma 8.0%
High-school diploma 28.7%
Some college, no degree . . . 25.1%
Associate degree 8.0%
Bachelor's degree 16.5%
Master's degree 5.9%
Doctoral degree 0.8%
Professional degree 1.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 31.1%

Per capita income: \$30,166 (Rank: 28)

Poverty rate: 13.0%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 24,942
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 . . . -6.0%

High-school dropout rate: 4.6%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 30.7%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$129,085
 Associate professor \$94,896
 Assistant professor \$75,009
 All \$92,646

Public master's:
 Professor n/a
 Associate professor n/a
 Assistant professor n/a
 All n/a

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor n/a
 Associate professor n/a
 Assistant professor n/a
 All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$63,257
 Associate professor \$52,221
 Assistant professor \$46,470
 All \$51,215

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$63,727
 Private nonprofit \$87,821

2-year colleges:
 Public \$66,900
 Private nonprofit \$65,523

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 17.7 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Nevada's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1140 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 23% of Nevada's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Nevada who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 75% of all Nevada residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
 Undergraduate 105,916
 Graduate 11,658

Sector:
 4-year public 97,144
 4-year private nonprofit . . 3,994
 4-year for-profit 1,862
 2-year public 10,720
 2-year private nonprofit . . . 272
 2-year for-profit 3,582
 Total 117,574

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 91.7%
 4-year institutions 87.6%
 2-year 12.4%
 Full-time 53.6%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 6,169
 Bachelor's 8,944
 Master's 2,187
 Doctorate 1,091

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
 American Indian 820
 Asian 12,135
 Black 8,484
 Pacific Islander 1,167
 Hispanic 31,012
 White 49,007
 2 or more races 7,334
 Race unknown 5,269
 Nonresident aliens 2,346
 Total 117,574

Share of enrollment
 Women 57.7%
 American Indian 0.7%
 Asian 10.3%
 Black 7.2%
 Pacific Islander 1.0%
 Hispanic 26.4%
 White 41.7%
 2 or more races 6.2%
 Race unknown 4.5%
 Nonresident aliens 2.0%
 Minority 51.8%
 Underrepresented minority 34.3%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
 All 45.3%
 Men 42.4%
 Women 47.7%
 American Indian 32.5%
 Asian 54.1%
 Black 27.9%
 Hispanic 39.3%
 White 50.0%
 2 or more races 42.0%
 Race unknown 29.0%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$6,476
 4-year private nonprofit \$34,443
 2-year public \$3,075

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$655,333,247
 One-year change: 5.4%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants . \$10,809,063
 Non-need-based grants \$32,020,652
 Nongrant aid \$18,496,205
 Total \$61,325,920

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$205,761,000
 One-year change: 7.6%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 6
 4-year private nonprofit 4
 4-year for-profit 5
 2-year public 1
 2-year private nonprofit 1
 2-year for-profit 7
 Total 24

3 largest by enrollment
 College of Southern Nevada 33,914
 U. of Nevada at Las Vegas 30,471
 U. of Nevada at Reno 21,657

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 None

On NCAA probation
 None

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,342,795 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 4.7%
 5 to 14 10.9%
 15 to 19 6.5%
 20 to 24 6.6%
 25 to 44 23.5%
 45 to 64 30.2%
 65 and older 17.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution
 American Indian 0.1%
 Asian 2.7%
 Black 1.7%
 Pacific Islander 0.0%
 White 93.1%
 2 or more races 2.1%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 3.8%
 Other 0.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
 8th grade or less 1.9%
 Some high school, no diploma 5.1%
 High-school diploma 28.0%
 Some college, no degree 17.9%
 Associate degree 10.2%
 Bachelor's degree 22.6%
 Master's degree 10.9%
 Doctoral degree 1.5%
 Professional degree 2.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.0%

Per capita income: \$38,237 (Rank: 6)

Poverty rate: 7.7%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 15,113
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -17.8%

High-school dropout rate: 2.6%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 46.1%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$132,684
 Associate professor \$102,934
 Assistant professor \$83,157
 All \$105,197

Public master's:
 Professor \$96,233
 Associate professor \$79,026
 Assistant professor \$65,806
 All \$80,671

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor \$188,163
 Associate professor \$122,100
 Assistant professor \$96,502
 All \$137,150

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$78,225
 Associate professor \$62,385
 Assistant professor \$58,244
 All \$61,304

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$80,060
 Private nonprofit \$72,024

2-year colleges:
 Public \$56,500
 Private nonprofit \$61,360

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 25.1 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 16% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1063 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 96% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 47% of all freshmen enrolled in New Hampshire who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 51% of all New Hampshire residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
 Undergraduate 119,473
 Graduate 29,711

Sector:
 4-year public 27,308
 4-year private nonprofit 109,300
 4-year for-profit n/a
 2-year public 12,453
 2-year private nonprofit 123
 2-year for-profit n/a
 Total 149,184

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 26.7%
 4-year institutions 91.6%
 2-year 8.4%
 Full-time 45.7%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 3,699
 Bachelor's 14,869
 Master's 7,634
 Doctorate 432

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
 American Indian 791
 Asian 3,668
 Black 15,821
 Pacific Islander 426
 Hispanic 10,022
 White 95,634
 2 or more races 2,838
 Race unknown 16,770
 Nonresident aliens 3,214
 Total 149,184

Share of enrollment
 Women 61.3%
 American Indian 0.5%
 Asian 2.5%
 Black 10.6%
 Pacific Islander 0.3%
 Hispanic 6.7%
 White 64.1%
 2 or more races 1.9%
 Race unknown 11.2%
 Nonresident aliens 2.2%
 Minority 22.5%
 Underrepresented minority 17.9%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
 All 68.3%
 Men 66.5%
 Women 69.8%
 American Indian 61.4%
 Asian 82.8%
 Black 64.9%
 Hispanic 64.2%
 White 69.8%
 2 or more races 73.2%
 Race unknown 57.8%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$16,100
 4-year private nonprofit \$34,684
 2-year public \$7,341

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$128,543,198
 One-year change: 0.5%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants \$0
 Non-need-based grants \$10,000
 Nongrant aid \$0
 Total \$10,000

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$455,859,000
 One-year change: 20.0%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 6
 4-year private nonprofit 11
 4-year for-profit 0
 2-year public 7
 2-year private nonprofit 1
 2-year for-profit 0
 Total 25

3 largest by enrollment
 Southern New Hampshire U. 90,955
 U. of New Hampshire 15,363
 Dartmouth College 6,509

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 None

On NCAA probation
 None

NEW JERSEY

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,005,644 (Rank: 11)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 5.8%
 5 to 14 12.3%
 15 to 19 6.4%
 20 to 24 6.3%
 25 to 44 25.8%
 45 to 64 27.7%
 65 and older 15.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution
 American Indian 0.2%
 Asian 9.8%
 Black 13.5%
 Pacific Islander 0.0%
 White 67.9%
 2 or more races 2.5%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 20.4%
 Other 6.0%

NEW JERSEY

CONTINUED

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	4.8%
Some high school, no diploma	5.3%
High-school diploma	27.2%
Some college, no degree	16.3%
Associate degree	6.7%
Bachelor's degree	24.2%
Master's degree	11.4%
Doctoral degree	1.5%
Professional degree	2.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 31.8%

Per capita income: \$40,567 (Rank: 4)

Poverty rate: 10.0%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20...101,370
Projected change from
2019-20 to 2029-30...-9.2%

High-school dropout rate: 2.6%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 46.2%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:

Professor	\$144,927
Associate professor	\$100,309
Assistant professor	\$80,393
All	\$103,988

Public master's:

Professor	\$117,620
Associate professor	\$89,991
Assistant professor	\$74,089
All	\$91,889

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	\$190,314
Associate professor	\$106,857
Assistant professor	\$92,991
All	\$130,898

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$100,041
Associate professor	\$84,456
Assistant professor	\$70,021
All	\$80,512

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	n/a
Private nonprofit	\$68,987

2-year colleges:

Public	\$67,552
Private nonprofit	n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 23.7 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 31% of New Jersey's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1094 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 82% of New Jersey's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 93% of all freshmen enrolled in New Jersey who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 57% of all New Jersey residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:

Undergraduate	355,613
Graduate	63,424

Sector:

4-year public	187,735
4-year private nonprofit	73,693
4-year for-profit	6,894
2-year public	146,862
2-year private nonprofit	n/a
2-year for-profit	3,853
Total	419,037

Share of enrollment

Public institutions	79.8%
---------------------	-------

4-year institutions	64.0%
2-year	36.0%

Full-time...65.6%

Degrees awarded

Associate	23,421
Bachelor's	43,720
Master's	17,079
Doctorate	3,147

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian	1,017
Asian	36,969
Black	54,339
Pacific Islander	941
Hispanic	81,676
White	183,913
2 or more races	8,332
Race unknown	30,172
Nonresident aliens	21,678
Total	419,037

Share of enrollment

Women	54.4%
American Indian	0.2%
Asian	8.8%
Black	13.0%
Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic	19.5%
White	43.9%
2 or more races	2.0%
Race unknown	7.2%
Nonresident aliens	5.2%
Minority	43.7%
Underrepresented minority	32.7%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All	66.9%
Men	64.2%
Women	69.3%
American Indian	48.2%
Asian	78.2%
Black	50.3%
Hispanic	56.1%
White	72.3%
2 or more races	66.6%
Race unknown	55.5%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions	\$13,862
4-year private nonprofit	\$38,255
2-year public	\$4,547

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$2,155,024,000
One-year change: 4.3%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants \$411,063,793
Non-need-based grants \$7,429,280
Nongrant aid \$169,555,838
Total \$588,048,911

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$1,253,256,000
One-year change: 8.1%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

4-year public	13
4-year private nonprofit	31
4-year for-profit	9
2-year public	19
2-year private nonprofit	0
2-year for-profit	3
Total	75

3 largest by enrollment

Rutgers U. at New Brunswick	49,577
Montclair State U.	21,013
Rowan U.	18,484

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

Felician U., Union County College (governance)

On NCAA probation

Monmouth U., Rutgers U. at New Brunswick

NEW MEXICO

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,088,070 (Rank: 36)

Age distribution

Up to 4	6.1%
5 to 14	13.4%
15 to 19	7.0%
20 to 24	6.9%
25 to 44	25.1%
45 to 64	24.8%
65 and older	16.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	9.6%
Asian	1.4%
Black	2.1%
Pacific Islander	0.1%
White	75.8%
2 or more races	3.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	48.8%
Other	7.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	5.8%
Some high school, no diploma	8.1%
High-school diploma	26.6%
Some college, no degree	24.0%
Associate degree	8.4%
Bachelor's degree	15.2%
Master's degree	8.3%
Doctoral degree	1.7%
Professional degree	1.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 33.0%

Per capita income: \$25,311 (Rank: 49)

Poverty rate: 19.7%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20... 20,701
Projected change from
2019-20 to 2029-30...-7.9%

High-school dropout rate: 6.9%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 32.8%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:

Professor	\$102,507
Associate professor	\$76,139
Assistant professor	\$70,186
All	\$78,880

Public master's:

Professor	\$77,163
Associate professor	\$69,754
Assistant professor	\$61,996
All	\$62,941

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
All	n/a

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$49,097
Associate professor	\$42,723
Assistant professor	\$34,638
All	\$37,848

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	\$48,449
Private nonprofit	\$83,597

2-year colleges:

Public	\$52,146
Private nonprofit	n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 67% of New Mexico's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1093 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 16% of New Mexico's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in New Mexico who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 85% of all New Mexico residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:

Undergraduate	115,813
Graduate	13,540

Sector:

4-year public	58,250
4-year private nonprofit	1,590
4-year for-profit	1,142
2-year public	67,030
2-year private nonprofit	n/a
2-year for-profit	1,341
Total	129,353

Share of enrollment

Public institutions	96.9%
---------------------	-------

4-year institutions	47.1%
2-year	52.9%

Full-time...49.3%

Degrees awarded

Associate	10,302
Bachelor's	9,196
Master's	3,308
Doctorate	651

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian	11,948
Asian	2,555
Black	3,613
Pacific Islander	287
Hispanic	59,451
White	39,943
2 or more races	2,853
Race unknown	5,234
Nonresident aliens	3,469
Total	129,353

Share of enrollment

Women	58.2%
American Indian	9.2%
Asian	2.0%
Black	2.8%
Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic	46.0%
White	30.9%
2 or more races	2.2%
Race unknown	4.0%
Nonresident aliens	2.7%
Minority	62.4%
Underrepresented minority	58.0%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All	44.0%
Men	40.4%
Women	47.1%
American Indian	30.7%
Asian	67.8%
Black	29.7%
Hispanic	40.9%
White	50.7%
2 or more races	47.8%
Race unknown	36.0%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$6,750
4-year private nonprofit \$31,573
2-year public z\$1,695

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$855,931,200

One-year change: 2.4%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants \$24,841,418
Non-need-based grants \$82,588,555
Nongrant aid \$9,595,035
Total \$117,025,008

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$374,131,000
One-year change: -0.3%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

4-year public	9
4-year private nonprofit	3
4-year for-profit	8
2-year public	19
2-year private nonprofit	0
2-year for-profit	3
Total	42

3 largest by enrollment
U. of New Mexico... 26,221
Central New Mexico
Community College... 24,442
New Mexico State U.
at Las Cruces...14,432

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
None

On NCAA probation
Eastern New Mexico U.

NEW YORK

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 19,849,399
(Rank: 4)

Age distribution

Up to 4 5.8%
5 to 14 11.5%
15 to 19 6.2%
20 to 24 6.8%
25 to 44 27.2%
45 to 64 26.5%
65 and older 15.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 0.4%
Asian 8.7%
Black 15.8%
Pacific Islander 0.0%
White 63.1%
2 or more races 3.0%
Hispanic (may be any race) 19.2%
Other 8.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 6.1%
Some high school,
no diploma 7.3%
High-school diploma 26.3%
Some college, no degree 15.4%
Associate degree 8.8%
Bachelor's degree 20.2%
Master's degree 11.5%
Doctoral degree 1.5%
Professional degree 2.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 30.9%

Per capita income:
\$37,156 (Rank: 8)

Poverty rate: 14.1%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 203,792
Projected change from
2019-20 to 2029-30 -0.8%

High-school dropout rate: 3.3%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 48.6%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$127,628
Associate professor \$87,477
Assistant professor \$74,314
All \$92,953

Public master's:
Professor \$110,657
Associate professor \$82,928
Assistant professor \$70,203
All \$84,998

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor \$173,806
Associate professor \$110,702
Assistant professor \$93,923
All \$122,453

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$98,813
Associate professor \$79,534
Assistant professor \$68,217
All \$78,213

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$79,268
Private nonprofit \$79,993

2-year colleges:
Public \$76,201
Private nonprofit \$62,909

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 24.5 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 27% of New York's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1068 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 79% of New York's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in New York who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 80% of all New York residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 1,023,198
Graduate 242,729

Sector:
4-year public 406,437
4-year private nonprofit 521,717
4-year for-profit 27,825
2-year public 296,487
2-year private nonprofit 2,691
2-year for-profit 10,770
Total 1,265,927

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 55.5%
4-year institutions 75.5%
2-year 24.5%
Full-time 71.2%

Degrees awarded
Associate 65,506
Bachelor's 140,892
Master's 73,159
Doctorate 14,318

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 4,140
Asian 117,407
Black 164,255
Pacific Islander 2,221
Hispanic 217,061
White 566,743
2 or more races 29,371
Race unknown 56,598
Nonresident aliens 108,131
Total 1,265,927

Share of enrollment
Women 56.2%
American Indian 0.3%
Asian 9.3%
Black 13.0%
Pacific Islander 0.2%
Hispanic 17.1%
White 44.8%
2 or more races 2.3%
Race unknown 4.5%
Nonresident aliens 8.5%
Minority 42.2%
Underrepresented minority 30.4%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All 67.0%
Men 64.2%
Women 69.5%
American Indian 51.7%
Asian 70.7%
Black 52.0%
Hispanic 58.6%
White 70.5%
2 or more races 68.0%
Race unknown 66.9%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$7,839
4-year private nonprofit \$40,538
2-year public \$5,237

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$6,045,266,911
One-year change: 2.1%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants \$928,432,000
Non-need-based grants \$41,655,000
Nongrant aid \$114,026,000
Total \$1,084,113,000

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$6,359,672,000
One-year change: 4.7%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 45
4-year private nonprofit 173
4-year for-profit 22
2-year public 36
2-year private nonprofit 13
2-year for-profit 14
Total 303

3 largest by enrollment
New York U. 51,123
Excelsior College 34,022
U. at Buffalo 30,648

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
College of Saint Rose,
Elmira College (governance),
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
(governance), State U. of New
York system

On NCAA probation
City U. of New York Bernard
M. Baruch College, St. John's
U., Syracuse U.

NORTH CAROLINA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,273,419 (Rank: 9)

Age distribution
Up to 4 5.9%
5 to 14 12.6%
15 to 19 6.8%
20 to 24 6.7%
25 to 44 25.9%
45 to 64 26.3%
65 and older 15.8%

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 1.2%
Asian 2.9%
Black 21.5%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
White 68.8%
2 or more races 2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) 9.4%
Other 3.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less 4.5%
Some high school,
no diploma 7.7%
High-school diploma 25.8%
Some college, no degree 21.3%
Associate degree 9.4%
Bachelor's degree 20.1%
Master's degree 8.2%
Doctoral degree 1.3%
Professional degree 1.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 11.8%

Per capita income:
\$29,560 (Rank: 34)

Poverty rate: 14.7%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 105,421
Projected change from
2019-20 to 2029-30 -4.3%

High-school dropout rate: 4.5%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 39.7%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$129,475
Associate professor \$89,441
Assistant professor \$81,485
All \$93,069

Public master's:
Professor \$95,481
Associate professor \$75,608
Assistant professor \$68,012
All \$73,815

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor \$177,164
Associate professor \$113,313
Assistant professor \$85,310
All \$126,263

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$85,181
Associate professor \$73,386
Assistant professor \$66,243
All \$71,374

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$73,104
Private nonprofit \$60,360

2-year colleges:
Public \$49,637
Private nonprofit \$42,397

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of North Carolina's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1098 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 52% of North Carolina's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in North Carolina who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 87% of all North Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 489,833
Graduate 73,998

Sector:
4-year public 232,872
4-year private nonprofit 96,539
4-year for-profit 8,919
2-year public 221,760
2-year private nonprofit 624
2-year for-profit 3,117
Total 563,831

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 80.6%
4-year institutions 60.0%
2-year 40.0%
Full-time 63.7%

Degrees awarded
Associate 33,887
Bachelor's 54,947
Master's 18,662
Doctorate 5,138

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 5,990
Asian 19,192
Black 121,529
Pacific Islander 885
Hispanic 43,685
White 313,974
2 or more races 17,980
Race unknown 21,094
Nonresident aliens 19,502
Total 563,831

Share of enrollment
Women 58.5%
American Indian 1.1%
Asian 3.4%
Black 21.6%
Pacific Islander 0.2%
Hispanic 7.7%
White 55.7%
2 or more races 3.2%
Race unknown 3.7%
Nonresident aliens 3.5%
Minority 37.1%
Underrepresented minority 30.4%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All 61.9%
Men 57.7%
Women 65.2%
American Indian 42.9%
Asian 77.4%
Black 45.9%
Hispanic 64.3%
White 69.1%
2 or more races 57.1%
Race unknown 42.1%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$7,371
4-year private nonprofit \$33,726
2-year public \$2,488

NORTH CAROLINA

CONTINUED

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$4,283,647,083

One-year change: 4.8%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants \$306,051,713
Non-need-based grants \$6,457,022
Nongrant aid \$70,003,434
Total \$382,512,169

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$3,081,568,000

One-year change: 4.9%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 16
4-year private nonprofit 49
4-year for-profit 10
2-year public 59
2-year private nonprofit 1
2-year for-profit 9
Total 144

3 largest by enrollment
North Carolina State U. 34,432
U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 29,911
U. of North Carolina at Charlotte 29,317

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

On NCAA probation
Fayetteville State U., High Point U., Methodist U., North Carolina Central U.

NORTH DAKOTA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 755,393 (Rank: 47)

Age distribution
Up to 4 7.0%
5 to 14 12.6%
15 to 19 6.2%
20 to 24 8.4%
25 to 44 26.9%
45 to 64 23.7%
65 and older 14.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 5.5%
Asian 1.7%
Black 3.1%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
White 86.6%
2 or more races 2.0%
Hispanic (may be any race) 3.5%
Other 1.1%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less 2.8%
Some high school, no diploma 4.3%
High-school diploma 26.4%
Some college, no degree 22.4%
Associate degree 13.4%
Bachelor's degree 21.8%
Master's degree 6.2%
Doctoral degree 1.1%
Professional degree 1.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.9%

Per capita income:
\$34,041 (Rank: 16)

Poverty rate: 10.3%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 7,901
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 40.6%

High-school dropout rate: 3.8%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 42.8%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors
Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$106,688
Associate professor \$83,771
Assistant professor \$70,833
All \$78,894

Public master's:
Professor \$83,848
Associate professor \$66,114
Assistant professor \$60,336
All \$64,971

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$76,690
Associate professor \$66,389
Assistant professor \$55,298
All \$60,384

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$53,248
Private nonprofit \$54,226

2-year colleges:
Public \$55,503
Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.3 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 98% of North Dakota's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1283 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 2% of North Dakota's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 50% of all freshmen enrolled in North Dakota who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 76% of all North Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
Undergraduate 46,064
Graduate 7,685

Sector:
4-year public 40,368
4-year private nonprofit 5,648
4-year for-profit 527
2-year public 7,206
2-year private nonprofit n/a
2-year for-profit n/a
Total 53,749

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 88.5%
4-year institutions 86.6%
2-year 13.4%
Full-time 69.0%

Degrees awarded
Associate 2,349
Bachelor's 6,427
Master's 1,682
Doctorate 554

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 2,168
Asian 742
Black 1,770
Pacific Islander 80
Hispanic 1,900
White 41,517
2 or more races 1,618
Race unknown 1,442
Nonresident aliens 2,512
Total 53,749

Share of enrollment
Women 51.1%
American Indian 4.0%
Asian 1.4%
Black 3.3%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
Hispanic 3.5%
White 77.2%
2 or more races 3.0%
Race unknown 2.7%
Nonresident aliens 4.7%
Minority 15.4%
Underrepresented minority 10.9%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All 52.2%
Men 47.6%
Women 57.1%
American Indian 21.7%
Asian 52.3%
Black 26.6%
Hispanic 35.1%
White 54.3%
2 or more races 37.3%
Race unknown 43.0%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$7,784
4-year private nonprofit \$15,754
2-year public \$4,741

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$358,491,256
One-year change: n/a

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants . \$11,242,744
Non-need-based grants \$9,331,101
Nongrant aid \$1,565,083
Total \$22,138,928

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$255,942,000
One-year change: 13.0%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 9
4-year private nonprofit 5
4-year for-profit 1
2-year public 5
2-year private nonprofit 0
2-year for-profit 0
Total 20

3 largest by enrollment
U. of North Dakota 14,406
North Dakota State U. 14,358
Bismarck State College 3,756

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
None

On NCAA probation
None

OHIO

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,658,609 (Rank: 7)

Age distribution
Up to 4 6.0%
5 to 14 12.4%
15 to 19 6.7%
20 to 24 6.5%
25 to 44 25.0%
45 to 64 26.9%
65 and older 16.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 0.2%
Asian 2.2%
Black 12.4%
Pacific Islander 0.0%
White 81.3%
2 or more races 2.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) 3.7%
Other 0.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less 2.7%
Some high school, no diploma 7.0%
High-school diploma 33.3%
Some college, no degree 20.2%
Associate degree 8.8%
Bachelor's degree 17.3%
Master's degree 7.9%
Doctoral degree 1.1%
Professional degree 1.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.2%

Per capita income:
\$30,038 (Rank: 30)

Poverty rate: 14.0%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 119,507
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -8.9%

High-school dropout rate: 3.9%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 40.5%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors
Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$122,854
Associate professor \$88,284
Assistant professor \$77,893
All \$89,578

Public master's:
Professor \$85,500
Associate professor \$74,167
Assistant professor \$63,194
All \$72,465

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor \$128,096
Associate professor \$87,972
Assistant professor \$81,293
All \$88,077

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$83,622
Associate professor \$68,473
Assistant professor \$61,165
All \$68,138

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$68,719
Private nonprofit \$65,926

2-year colleges:
Public \$64,416
Private nonprofit \$32,175

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.3 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Ohio's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1099 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 18% of Ohio's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in Ohio who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 85% of all Ohio residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
Undergraduate 560,584
Graduate 89,884

Sector:
4-year public 327,440
4-year private nonprofit 135,583
4-year for-profit 5,786
2-year public 170,931
2-year private nonprofit 1,419
2-year for-profit 9,309
Total 650,468

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 76.6%
4-year institutions 72.1%
2-year 27.9%
Full-time 63.5%

Degrees awarded
Associate 31,095
Bachelor's 71,618
Master's 25,250
Doctorate 6,057

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 1,669
Asian 17,796
Black 70,614
Pacific Islander 512
Hispanic 26,083
White 451,029
2 or more races 20,621
Race unknown 30,025
Nonresident aliens 32,119
Total 650,468

Share of enrollment
Women 55.8%
American Indian 0.3%
Asian 2.7%
Black 10.9%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
Hispanic 4.0%
White 69.3%
2 or more races 3.2%
Race unknown 4.6%
Nonresident aliens 4.9%
Minority 21.1%
Underrepresented minority 15.1%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All	58.0%
Men	54.5%
Women	61.0%
American Indian	44.5%
Asian	73.0%
Black	30.8%
Hispanic	54.2%
White	62.1%
2 or more races	45.7%
Race unknown	48.4%

FINANCE**Average tuition and fees**

4-year public institutions	\$10,171
4-year private nonprofit	\$32,741
2-year public	\$3,697

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$2,299,505,863
One-year change: -0.1%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants	\$94,431,659
Non-need-based grants	\$37,252,712
Nongrant aid	\$895,673
Total	\$132,580,044

Total spending by colleges on research and development:

\$2,299,112,000
One-year change: 4.8%

INSTITUTIONS**Number**

4-year public	35
4-year private nonprofit	69
4-year for-profit	16
2-year public	25
2-year private nonprofit	5
2-year for-profit	35
Total	185

3 largest by enrollment

Ohio State U.	59,837
U. of Cincinnati	37,155
Ohio U.	29,369

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

Antioch U. (governance),
Cedarville U.

On NCAA probation

None

OKLAHOMA**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Population: 3,930,864
(Rank: 28)

Age distribution

Up to 4	6.7%
5 to 14	13.7%
15 to 19	7.0%
20 to 24	6.9%
25 to 44	26.1%
45 to 64	24.4%
65 and older	15.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	7.7%
Asian	2.2%
Black	7.3%
Pacific Islander	0.2%
White	72.2%
2 or more races	7.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	10.6%
Other	2.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	4.1%
Some high school, no diploma	7.9%
High-school diploma	31.1%
Some college, no degree	23.3%
Associate degree	8.1%
Bachelor's degree	16.9%
Master's degree	6.2%
Doctoral degree	1.0%
Professional degree	1.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home:

10.2%

Per capita income:

\$26,472 (Rank: 45)

Poverty rate:

15.8%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20: 41,705
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30: 4.1%

High-school dropout rate:

5.5%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college:

37.3%

FACULTY PAY**Average pay of full-time professors**

Professor	\$115,083
Associate professor	\$83,220
Assistant professor	\$76,199
All	\$83,413

Public master's:

Professor	\$76,271
Associate professor	\$62,104
Assistant professor	\$53,969
All	\$58,419

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	\$121,512
Associate professor	\$87,241
Assistant professor	\$84,402
All	\$96,024

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$70,293
Associate professor	\$61,776
Assistant professor	\$53,169
All	\$60,673

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	\$55,074
Private nonprofit	\$52,663

2-year colleges:

Public	\$47,537
Private nonprofit	\$33,976

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1062 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 8% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Oklahoma who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 89% of all Oklahoma residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment**Level:**

Undergraduate	176,995
Graduate	24,912

Sector:

4-year public	117,915
4-year private nonprofit	23,338
4-year for-profit	1,320
2-year public	56,225
2-year private nonprofit	581
2-year for-profit	2,528
Total	201,907

Share of enrollment

Public institutions	86.2%
4-year institutions	70.6%
2-year	29.4%
Full-time	64.8%

Degrees awarded

Associate	11,336
Bachelor's	21,132
Master's	6,676
Doctorate	1,707

DIVERSITY**Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status**

American Indian	14,400
Asian	5,883
Black	16,195
Pacific Islander	311
Hispanic	17,397
White	112,502
2 or more races	19,028
Race unknown	6,111
Nonresident aliens	10,080
Total	201,907

Share of enrollment

Women	56.4%
American Indian	7.1%
Asian	2.9%
Black	8.0%
Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic	8.6%
White	55.7%
2 or more races	9.4%
Race unknown	3.0%
Nonresident aliens	5.0%
Minority	36.3%
Underrepresented minority	23.8%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All	49.7%
Men	46.2%
Women	52.7%
American Indian	36.6%
Asian	60.2%
Black	31.5%
Hispanic	44.0%
White	54.5%
2 or more races	47.7%
Race unknown	31.6%

FINANCE**Average tuition and fees**

4-year public institutions	\$7,732
4-year private nonprofit	\$27,120
2-year public	\$3,920

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$832,707,167
One-year change: 1.0%

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants	\$86,182,813
Non-need-based grants	\$11,784,776
Nongrant aid	\$4,285,625
Total	\$102,253,214

Total spending by colleges on research and development:

\$506,458,000
One-year change: 3.7%

INSTITUTIONS**Number**

4-year public	17
4-year private nonprofit	13
4-year for-profit	6
2-year public	13
2-year private nonprofit	1
2-year for-profit	9
Total	59

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Oklahoma at Norman	28,527
Oklahoma State U. at Stillwater	25,295
Tulsa Community College	16,897

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

None

On NCAA probation

None

OREGON**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Population: 4,142,776
(Rank: 27)

Age distribution

Up to 4	5.6%
5 to 14	12.0%
15 to 19	6.1%
20 to 24	6.4%
25 to 44	27.3%
45 to 64	25.7%
65 and older	17.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	1.2%
Asian	4.4%
Black	1.9%
Pacific Islander	0.4%
White	84.4%
2 or more races	4.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	13.1%
Other	3.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	3.5%
Some high school, no diploma	5.5%
High-school diploma	23.2%
Some college, no degree	25.2%
Associate degree	8.8%
Bachelor's degree	21.0%
Master's degree	9.0%
Doctoral degree	1.6%
Professional degree	2.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home:

15.3%

Per capita income:

\$31,950 (Rank: 22)

Poverty rate:

13.2%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20: 35,919
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30: -2.5%

High-school dropout rate:

3.9%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college:

38.8%

FACULTY PAY**Average pay of full-time professors**

Professor	\$122,273
Associate professor	\$92,611
Assistant professor	\$80,318
All	\$86,956

Public master's:

Professor	\$79,862
Associate professor	\$67,468
Assistant professor	\$54,329
All	\$63,739

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
All	n/a

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor	\$84,826
Associate professor	\$72,393
Assistant professor	\$62,966
All	\$69,688

Other 4-year institutions:

Public	\$86,555
Private nonprofit	\$76,413

2-year colleges:

Public	\$65,397
Private nonprofit	n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 21.3 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 42% of Oregon's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1117 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 48% of Oregon's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 66% of all freshmen enrolled in Oregon who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 78% of all Oregon residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:	
Undergraduate	198,198
Graduate	31,738

Sector:

4-year public	104,604
4-year private nonprofit	34,589
4-year for-profit	2,209
2-year public	87,730
2-year private nonprofit	34
2-year for-profit	770
Total	229,936

Share of enrollment

Public institutions	83.6%
4-year institutions	61.5%
2-year	38.5%
Full-time	62.3%

Degrees awarded

Associate	13,140
Bachelor's	23,400
Master's	9,093
Doctorate	2,123

Continued on Following Page

OREGON

CONTINUED

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

Table with 2 columns: Race/Ethnicity, Enrollment. Rows include American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown, Nonresident aliens, Total.

Share of enrollment

Table with 2 columns: Demographic, Share of enrollment. Rows include Women, American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown, Nonresident aliens, Minority, Underrepresented minority.

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

Table with 2 columns: Demographic, Graduation rate. Rows include All, Men, Women, American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown.

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Tuition/Fees. Rows include 4-year public institutions, 4-year private nonprofit, 2-year public.

State funds for higher-education operating expenses

\$872,482,988

One-year change: 3.9%

State spending on student aid

Table with 2 columns: Aid Type, Spending. Rows include Need-based grants, Non-need-based grants, Nongrant aid, Total.

Total spending by colleges on research and development

\$781,305,000

One-year change: 2.9%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Number. Rows include 4-year public, 4-year private nonprofit, 4-year for-profit, 2-year public, 2-year private nonprofit, 2-year for-profit, Total.

3 largest by enrollment

Table with 2 columns: Institution, Enrollment. Rows include Oregon State U., Portland Community College, Portland State U.

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

None

On NCAA probation

U. of Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,805,537 (Rank: 5)

Age distribution

Table with 2 columns: Age Group, Percentage. Rows include Up to 4, 5 to 14, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 44, 45 to 64, 65 and older.

Racial and ethnic distribution

Table with 2 columns: Race/Ethnicity, Percentage. Rows include American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, White, 2 or more races, Hispanic, Other.

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

Table with 2 columns: Attainment Level, Percentage. Rows include 8th grade or less, Some high school, High-school diploma, Some college, no degree, Associate degree, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Doctoral degree, Professional degree.

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 11.5%

Per capita income: \$32,711 (Rank: 19)

Poverty rate: 12.5%

New high-school graduates Estimated for 2019-20... 134,455 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 ... -1.7%

High-school dropout rate: 4.3%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 44.0%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Average Pay. Rows include Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Public master's:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Average Pay. Rows include Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Average Pay. Rows include Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Private nonprofit master's:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Average Pay. Rows include Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Other 4-year institutions:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Total. Rows include Public, Private nonprofit.

2-year colleges:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Total. Rows include Public, Private nonprofit.

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 23.5 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 20% of Pennsylvania's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1086 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 70% of Pennsylvania's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in Pennsylvania who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 81% of all Pennsylvania residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Table with 2 columns: Level, Enrollment. Rows include Undergraduate, Graduate.

Sector:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Enrollment. Rows include 4-year public, 4-year private nonprofit, 4-year for-profit, 2-year public, 2-year private nonprofit, 2-year for-profit, Total.

Share of enrollment

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Share of enrollment. Rows include Public institutions, 4-year institutions, 2-year, Full-time.

Degrees awarded

Table with 2 columns: Degree Type, Number. Rows include Associate, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate.

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

Table with 2 columns: Race/Ethnicity, Enrollment. Rows include American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown, Nonresident aliens, Total.

Share of enrollment

Table with 2 columns: Demographic, Share of enrollment. Rows include Women, American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown, Nonresident aliens, Underrepresented minority.

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

Table with 2 columns: Demographic, Graduation rate. Rows include All, Men, Women, American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic, White, 2 or more races, Race unknown.

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Tuition/Fees. Rows include 4-year public institutions, 4-year private nonprofit, 2-year public.

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,756,295,000

One-year change: 2.5%

State spending on student aid

Table with 2 columns: Aid Type, Spending. Rows include Need-based grants, Non-need-based grants, Nongrant aid, Total.

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$4,179,810,000

One-year change: 5.8%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Number. Rows include 4-year public, 4-year private nonprofit, 4-year for-profit, 2-year public, 2-year private nonprofit, 2-year for-profit, Total.

3 largest by enrollment

Table with 2 columns: Institution, Enrollment. Rows include Pennsylvania State U. at University Park, Temple U., U. of Pittsburgh main campus.

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

None

On NCAA probation

None

RHODE ISLAND

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,059,639 (Rank: 43)

Age distribution

Table with 2 columns: Age Group, Percentage. Rows include Up to 4, 5 to 14, 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 44, 45 to 64, 65 and older.

Racial and ethnic distribution

Table with 2 columns: Race/Ethnicity, Percentage. Rows include American Indian, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, White, 2 or more races, Hispanic, Other.

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

Table with 2 columns: Attainment Level, Percentage. Rows include 8th grade or less, Some high school, no diploma, High-school diploma, Some college, no degree, Associate degree, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Doctoral degree, Professional degree.

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 22.9%

Per capita income: \$34,511 (Rank: 13)

Poverty rate: 11.6%

New high-school graduates Estimated for 2019-20... 11,062 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 ... -13.6%

High-school dropout rate: 3.2%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 57.0%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Average Pay. Rows include Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Public master's:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Average Pay. Rows include Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Average Pay. Rows include Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Private nonprofit master's:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Type, Average Pay. Rows include Professor, Associate professor, Assistant professor, All.

Other 4-year institutions: Public... n/a Private nonprofit... \$82,008

2-year colleges: Public... \$62,389 Private nonprofit... n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 24.2 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 15% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1018 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 97% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 35% of all freshmen enrolled in Rhode Island who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 63% of all Rhode Island residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 71,401
Graduate 11,365

Sector:
4-year public 26,260
4-year private nonprofit . . . 41,748
4-year for-profit n/a
2-year public 14,758
2-year private nonprofit n/a
2-year for-profit n/a
Total 82,766

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 49.6%

4-year institutions 82.2%
2-year 17.8%

Full-time 75.4%

Degrees awarded
Associate 3,353
Bachelor's 12,162
Master's 2,939
Doctorate 744

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 285
Asian 3,596
Black 5,610
Pacific Islander 73
Hispanic 9,999
White 49,910
2 or more races 2,769
Race unknown 5,702
Nonresident aliens 4,822
Total 82,766

Share of enrollment
Women 57.2%
American Indian 0.3%
Asian 4.3%
Black 6.8%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
Hispanic 12.1%
White 60.3%
2 or more races 3.3%
Race unknown 6.9%
Nonresident aliens 5.8%
Minority 27.0%
Underrepresented minority 19.2%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All 71.5%
Men 69.1%
Women 73.4%
American Indian 58.3%
Asian 79.4%
Black 62.1%
Hispanic 66.7%
White 71.8%
2 or more races 70.1%
Race unknown 72.6%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$12,278
4-year private nonprofit \$40,625
2-year public \$4,564

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$208,435,318
One-year change: 4.5%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants . . \$9,418,904
Non-need-based grants \$0
Nongrant aid \$0
Total \$9,418,904

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$331,467,000
One-year change: -28.4%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 2
4-year private nonprofit 10
4-year for-profit 0
2-year public 1
2-year private nonprofit 0
2-year for-profit 0
Total 13

3 largest by enrollment
U. of Rhode Island 18,089
Community College of Rhode Island 14,758
Brown U. 10,095

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Johnson & Wales U.

On NCAA probation
None

SOUTH CAROLINA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,024,369 (Rank: 23)

Age distribution
Up to 4 5.8%
5 to 14 12.4%
15 to 19 6.7%
20 to 24 6.6%
25 to 44 25.2%
45 to 64 26.0%
65 and older 17.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 0.3%
Asian 1.5%
Black 27.0%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
White 67.3%
2 or more races 2.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) 5.7%
Other 1.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less 4.0%
Some high school, no diploma 8.6%
High-school diploma 29.5%
Some college, no degree 20.3%
Associate degree 9.6%
Bachelor's degree 17.6%
Master's degree 7.6%
Doctoral degree 1.2%
Professional degree 1.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.2%

Per capita income: \$27,909 (Rank: 42)

Poverty rate: 15.4%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 45,581
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 . . . -0.4%

High-school dropout rate: 3.9%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 39.8%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$133,313
Associate professor \$93,554
Assistant professor \$85,972
All \$94,732

Public master's:
Professor \$89,956
Associate professor \$73,138
Assistant professor \$64,077
All \$72,076

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$63,339
Associate professor \$55,599
Assistant professor \$53,717
All \$54,330

Other 4-year institutions:
Public \$68,224
Private nonprofit \$64,121

2-year colleges:
Public \$49,690
Private nonprofit \$51,579

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 18.3 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of South Carolina's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1070 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 55% of South Carolina's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 74% of all freshmen enrolled in South Carolina who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 89% of all South Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
Undergraduate 219,733
Graduate 26,439

Sector:
4-year public 114,569
4-year private nonprofit . . . 33,347
4-year for-profit 7,667
2-year public 86,053
2-year private nonprofit 790
2-year for-profit 3,746
Total 246,172

Share of enrollment
Public institutions 81.5%
4-year institutions 63.2%
2-year 36.8%
Full-time 69.4%

Degrees awarded
Associate 11,141
Bachelor's 25,823
Master's 6,193
Doctorate 1,825

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
American Indian 868
Asian 4,424
Black 59,148
Pacific Islander 298
Hispanic 11,363
White 150,974
2 or more races 7,596
Race unknown 6,361
Nonresident aliens 5,140
Total 246,172

Share of enrollment
Women 59.0%
American Indian 0.4%
Asian 1.8%
Black 24.0%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
Hispanic 4.6%
White 61.3%
2 or more races 3.1%
Race unknown 2.6%
Nonresident aliens 2.1%
Minority 34.0%
Underrepresented minority 29.0%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
All 58.6%
Men 55.2%
Women 61.1%
American Indian 41.0%
Asian 70.1%
Black 39.7%
Hispanic 59.9%
White 65.8%
2 or more races 61.5%
Race unknown 36.8%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions \$12,595
4-year private nonprofit \$26,521
2-year public \$4,502

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
\$1,189,238,044
One-year change: 8.3%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants . \$67,388,299
Non-need-based grants \$330,891,943
Nongrant aid \$2,602,024
Total \$400,882,266

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
\$699,199,000
One-year change: 1.8%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public 13
4-year private nonprofit 21
4-year for-profit 8
2-year public 20
2-year private nonprofit 1
2-year for-profit 10
Total 73

3 largest by enrollment
U. of South Carolina at Columbia 34,731
Clemson U. 24,387
Trident Technical College 13,271

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Benedict College, Charleston Southern U., North Greenville U.

On NCAA probation
Charleston Southern U.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 869,666 (Rank: 46)

Age distribution
Up to 4 7.0%
5 to 14 13.6%
15 to 19 6.6%
20 to 24 6.7%
25 to 44 24.8%
45 to 64 24.9%
65 and older 16.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian 8.7%
Asian 1.2%
Black 2.0%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
White 84.7%
2 or more races 2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) 3.6%
Other 0.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
8th grade or less 2.9%
Some high school, no diploma 5.4%
High-school diploma 30.8%
Some college, no degree 22.0%
Associate degree 10.8%
Bachelor's degree 19.1%
Master's degree 6.2%
Doctoral degree 1.0%
Professional degree 1.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 6.4%

Per capita income: \$29,611 (Rank: 33)

Poverty rate: 13.0%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 8,696
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 . . . 13.3%

High-school dropout rate: 4.5%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 39.9%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$96,365
Associate professor \$77,685
Assistant professor \$69,621
All \$71,445

Public master's:
Professor \$87,297
Associate professor \$64,628
Assistant professor \$62,705
All \$63,876

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor n/a
Associate professor n/a
Assistant professor n/a
All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor \$66,554
Associate professor \$62,675
Assistant professor \$59,655
All \$60,044

SOUTH DAKOTA

CONTINUED

Other 4-year institutions:

Public \$71,040
Private nonprofit \$53,597

2-year colleges:

Public \$55,360
Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 21.9 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 77% of South Dakota's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1241 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 3% of South Dakota's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 60% of all freshmen enrolled in South Dakota who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 76% of all South Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 46,809
Graduate 6,811

Sector:

4-year public 37,897
4-year private nonprofit 7,060
4-year for-profit 1,930
2-year public 6,733
2-year private nonprofit n/a
2-year for-profit n/a
Total 53,620

Share of enrollment

Public institutions 83.2%
4-year institutions 87.4%
2-year 12.6%
Full-time 61.5%

Degrees awarded

Associate 2,319
Bachelor's 6,068
Master's 1,563
Doctorate 395

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 2,825
Asian 694
Black 1,743
Pacific Islander 54
Hispanic 1,693
White 42,548
2 or more races 1,286
Race unknown 861
Nonresident aliens 1,916
Total 53,620

Share of enrollment

Women 54.8%
American Indian 5.3%
Asian 1.3%
Black 3.3%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
Hispanic 3.2%
White 79.4%
2 or more races 2.4%
Race unknown 1.6%
Nonresident aliens 3.6%
Minority 15.5%
Underrepresented
minority 11.7%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All 51.0%
Men 46.3%
Women 55.3%
American Indian 9.2%
Asian 32.5%
Black 23.9%
Hispanic 30.1%
White 55.4%
2 or more races 31.5%
Race unknown 33.3%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions \$8,562
4-year private nonprofit \$26,884
2-year public \$6,007

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$238,879,017
One-year change: 2.1%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants \$225,382
Non-need-based grants \$5,337,050
Nongrant aid \$571,536
Total \$6,133,968

Total spending by colleges on research and development:

\$112,916,000
One-year change: 5.6%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

4-year public 7
4-year private nonprofit 7
4-year for-profit 4
2-year public 5
2-year private nonprofit 0
2-year for-profit 0
Total 23

3 largest by enrollment

South Dakota State U. . . . 12,516
U. of South Dakota 10,261
Black Hills State U. 4,178

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

None

On NCAA probation

None

TENNESSEE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,715,984
(Rank: 16)

Age distribution

Up to 4 6.0%
5 to 14 12.5%
15 to 19 6.6%
20 to 24 6.5%
25 to 44 26.0%
45 to 64 26.4%
65 and older 16.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 0.2%
Asian 1.8%
Black 16.7%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
White 77.7%
2 or more races 2.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) 5.4%
Other 1.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 4.4%
Some high school,
no diploma 7.8%
High-school diploma 32.4%
Some college, no degree 20.8%
Associate degree 7.2%
Bachelor's degree 17.2%
Master's degree 7.1%
Doctoral degree 1.3%
Professional degree 1.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.1%

Per capita income: \$28,764 (Rank: 39)

Poverty rate: 15.0%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20 . . . 65,890
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -2.3%

High-school dropout rate: 3.3%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 37.3%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor \$109,272
Associate professor \$79,313
Assistant professor \$68,758
All \$79,595

Public master's:

Professor \$88,905
Associate professor \$70,206
Assistant professor \$63,551
All \$69,766

Private nonprofit doctoral:

Professor \$151,895
Associate professor \$95,245
Assistant professor \$79,318
All \$104,726

Private nonprofit master's:

Professor \$74,976
Associate professor \$62,543
Assistant professor \$55,786
All \$60,151

Other 4-year institutions:

Public \$96,042
Private nonprofit \$62,127

2-year colleges:

Public \$52,557
Private nonprofit \$39,275

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 19.6 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Tennessee's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1231 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 6% of Tennessee's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Tennessee who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 85% of all Tennessee residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate 275,340
Graduate 47,817

Sector:

4-year public 136,810
4-year private nonprofit 83,777
4-year for-profit 7,698
2-year public 86,369
2-year private nonprofit 682
2-year for-profit 7,821
Total 323,157

Share of enrollment

Public institutions 69.1%
4-year institutions 70.6%
2-year 29.4%
Full-time 71.4%

Degrees awarded

Associate 13,538
Bachelor's 35,801
Master's 12,180
Doctorate 3,981

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 946
Asian 8,327
Black 59,188
Pacific Islander 310
Hispanic 14,538
White 214,022
2 or more races 9,501
Race unknown 7,263
Nonresident aliens 9,062
Total 323,157

Share of enrollment

Women 58.0%
American Indian 0.3%
Asian 2.6%
Black 18.3%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
Hispanic 4.5%
White 66.2%
2 or more races 2.9%
Race unknown 2.2%
Nonresident aliens 2.8%
Minority 28.7%
Underrepresented
minority 23.1%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All 50.8%
Men 47.0%
Women 53.9%
American Indian 40.8%
Asian 66.9%
Black 32.8%
Hispanic 54.0%
White 56.3%
2 or more races 47.7%
Race unknown 31.3%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees

4-year public institutions \$9,620
4-year private nonprofit \$28,303
2-year public \$4,148

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$1,923,836,726
One-year change: 4.3%

State spending on student aid

Need-based grants \$118,557,589
Non-need-based grants \$287,830,406
Nongrant aid \$26,001,759
Total \$432,389,754

Total spending by colleges on research and development:

\$1,183,795,000
One-year change: 8.4%

INSTITUTIONS

Number

4-year public 10
4-year private nonprofit 44
4-year for-profit 12
2-year public 13
2-year private nonprofit 3
2-year for-profit 18
Total 100

3 largest by enrollment

U. of Tennessee
at Knoxville 28,321
Middle Tennessee
State U. 21,913
U. of Memphis 21,521

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP

Meharry Medical College

On NCAA probation

East Tennessee State U., Lane College, U. of Tennessee at Chattanooga

TEXAS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 28,304,596
(Rank: 2)

Age distribution

Up to 4 7.1%
5 to 14 14.5%
15 to 19 7.2%
20 to 24 7.0%
25 to 44 28.1%
45 to 64 23.8%
65 and older 12.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 0.5%
Asian 4.8%
Black 12.1%
Pacific Islander 0.1%
White 73.9%
2 or more races 2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) 39.4%
Other 5.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 8.1%
Some high school,
no diploma 8.2%
High-school diploma 25.1%
Some college, no degree 21.7%
Associate degree 7.3%
Bachelor's degree 19.3%
Master's degree 7.6%
Doctoral degree 1.1%
Professional degree 1.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 35.6%

Per capita income: \$29,525 (Rank: 35)

Poverty rate: 14.7%

New high-school graduates

Estimated for 2019-20 . . 344,579
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 2.3%

High-school dropout rate: 4.6%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 37.9%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$131,600
 Associate professor \$91,013
 Assistant professor \$78,550
 All \$89,584

Public master's:
 Professor \$90,164
 Associate professor \$77,738
 Assistant professor \$66,554
 All \$70,585

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor \$153,784
 Associate professor \$101,173
 Assistant professor \$88,750
 All \$106,585

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$88,163
 Associate professor \$71,313
 Assistant professor \$61,736
 All \$70,952

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$69,745
 Private nonprofit \$72,511

2-year colleges:
 Public \$58,574
 Private nonprofit \$35,003

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.6 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 41% of Texas' high-school seniors. Students averaged 1032 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 66% of Texas' high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 95% of all freshmen enrolled in Texas who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 88% of all Texas residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment
Level:
 Undergraduate 1,437,011
 Graduate 193,130

Sector:
 4-year public 737,542
 4-year private nonprofit 140,815
 4-year for-profit 17,800
 2-year public 710,843
 2-year private nonprofit 1,921
 2-year for-profit 21,220
 Total 1,630,141

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 88.9%
 4-year institutions 55.0%
 2-year 45.0%
 Full-time 52.3%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 91,372
 Bachelor's 130,745
 Master's 53,047
 Doctorate 11,072

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
 American Indian 5,825
 Asian 97,443
 Black 199,839
 Pacific Islander 2,471
 Hispanic 600,316
 White 581,312
 2 or more races 42,370
 Race unknown 30,582
 Nonresident aliens 69,983
 Total 1,630,141

Share of enrollment

Women 56.7%
 American Indian 0.4%
 Asian 6.0%
 Black 12.3%
 Pacific Islander 0.2%
 Hispanic 36.8%
 White 35.7%
 2 or more races 2.6%
 Race unknown 1.9%
 Nonresident aliens 4.3%
 Minority 58.2%
 Underrepresented minority 49.4%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All 55.0%
 Men 50.9%
 Women 58.5%
 American Indian 49.5%
 Asian 68.1%
 Black 35.8%
 Hispanic 48.1%
 White 63.4%
 2 or more races 57.0%
 Race unknown 37.4%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$8,823
 4-year private nonprofit \$34,885
 2-year public \$2,244

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
 \$7,577,802,811
 One-year change: 1.1%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants \$939,551,242
 Non-need-based grants \$0
 Nongrant aid \$234,047,062
 Total \$1,173,598,304

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
 \$5,495,483,000
 One-year change: 4.6%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 47
 4-year private nonprofit 64
 4-year for-profit 33
 2-year public 61
 2-year private nonprofit 7
 2-year for-profit 49
 Total 261

3 largest by enrollment
 Lone Star College system 72,336
 Texas A&M U. at College Station 67,929
 Houston Community College 57,120

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 Frank Phillips College, St. Edward's U., U. of Texas Medical Branch, U. of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center

On NCAA probation
 Houston Baptist U., Prairie View A&M U.

UTAH

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,101,833 (Rank: 31)

Age distribution

Up to 4 8.2%
 5 to 14 16.7%
 15 to 19 7.9%
 20 to 24 8.3%
 25 to 44 28.3%
 45 to 64 19.8%
 65 and older 10.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 1.1%
 Asian 2.4%
 Black 1.2%
 Pacific Islander 0.9%
 White 85.7%
 2 or more races 3.0%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 14.0%
 Other 5.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 2.7%
 Some high school, no diploma 5.1%
 High-school diploma 22.3%
 Some college, no degree 25.7%
 Associate degree 9.5%
 Bachelor's degree 22.8%
 Master's degree 8.6%
 Doctoral degree 1.4%
 Professional degree 1.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 15.6%

Per capita income: \$28,085 (Rank: 41)

Poverty rate: 9.7%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 39,531
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 3.9%

High-school dropout rate: 4.0%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 41.3%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$122,606
 Associate professor \$88,357
 Assistant professor \$77,991
 All \$86,681

Public master's:
 Professor \$88,452
 Associate professor \$72,313
 Assistant professor \$64,771
 All \$68,459

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor \$120,009
 Associate professor \$92,465
 Assistant professor \$77,073
 All \$96,402

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$86,851
 Associate professor \$76,225
 Assistant professor \$53,748
 All \$46,283

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$57,934
 Private nonprofit \$39,403

2-year colleges:
 Public \$58,697
 Private nonprofit \$65,592

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.4 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Utah's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1230 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 4% of Utah's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 73% of all freshmen enrolled in Utah who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 91% of all Utah residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
 Undergraduate 287,468
 Graduate 44,866

Sector:

4-year public 150,414
 4-year private nonprofit 145,565
 4-year for-profit 4,200
 2-year public 29,620
 2-year private nonprofit 2,045
 2-year for-profit 490
 Total 332,334

Share of enrollment

Public institutions 54.2%
 4-year institutions 90.3%
 2-year 9.7%
 Full-time 73.0%

Degrees awarded

Associate 13,703
 Bachelor's 36,862
 Master's 13,354
 Doctorate 1,277

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian 2,446
 Asian 9,076
 Black 13,697
 Pacific Islander 2,367
 Hispanic 32,605
 White 241,415
 2 or more races 10,923
 Race unknown 12,534
 Nonresident aliens 7,271
 Total 332,334

Share of enrollment

Women 55.8%
 American Indian 0.7%
 Asian 2.7%
 Black 4.1%
 Pacific Islander 0.7%
 Hispanic 9.8%
 White 72.6%
 2 or more races 3.3%
 Race unknown 3.8%
 Nonresident aliens 2.2%
 Minority 21.4%
 Underrepresented minority 14.7%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions

All 55.8%
 Men 49.2%
 Women 60.0%
 American Indian 37.8%
 Asian 67.0%
 Black 29.3%
 Hispanic 42.3%
 White 58.3%
 2 or more races 52.9%
 Race unknown 35.7%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$6,665
 4-year private nonprofit . . . \$7,385
 2-year public \$3,781

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
 \$1,113,971,200
 One-year change: 8.6%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants . . \$2,586,145
 Non-need-based grants \$11,646,950
 Nongrant aid \$140,231,780
 Total \$154,464,875

Total spending by colleges on research and development:
 \$611,015,000
 One-year change: 6.6%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 7
 4-year private nonprofit 10
 4-year for-profit 12
 2-year public 1
 2-year private nonprofit 1
 2-year for-profit 1
 Total 32

3 largest by enrollment
 Western Governors U. 98,627
 Utah Valley U. 37,282
 Brigham Young U. 34,334

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 Brigham Young U.

On NCAA probation
 Brigham Young U.

VERMONT

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 623,657 (Rank: 50)

Age distribution

Up to 4 4.8%
 5 to 14 10.7%
 15 to 19 6.4%
 20 to 24 7.6%
 25 to 44 22.9%
 45 to 64 28.7%
 65 and older 18.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian 0.4%
 Asian 1.8%
 Black 1.3%
 Pacific Islander 0.0%
 White 94.2%
 2 or more races 2.1%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 1.9%
 Other 0.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less 2.2%
 Some high school, no diploma 5.2%
 High-school diploma 29.0%
 Some college, no degree 16.8%
 Associate degree 8.5%
 Bachelor's degree 22.5%
 Master's degree 11.1%
 Doctoral degree 2.1%
 Professional degree 2.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.6%

VERMONT

CONTINUED

Per capita income:
\$32,443 (Rank: 20)

Poverty rate: 11.3%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20... 6,593
Projected change from
2019-20 to 2029-30... -9.3%

High-school dropout rate: 4.0%

**18- to 24-year-olds enrolled
in college:** 48.1%

FACULTY PAY

**Average pay
of full-time professors**

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor... \$119,696
Associate professor... \$90,726
Assistant professor... \$75,661
All... \$88,297

Public master's:
Professor... \$76,532
Associate professor... \$56,781
Assistant professor... \$50,539
All... \$64,033

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor... n/a
Associate professor... n/a
Assistant professor... n/a
All... n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor... \$83,307
Associate professor... \$69,304
Assistant professor... \$62,908
All... \$67,700

Other 4-year institutions:
Public... \$59,294
Private nonprofit... \$81,394

2-year colleges:
Public... n/a
Private nonprofit... n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 24.1 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 24% of Vermont's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1120 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 64% of Vermont's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 29% of all freshmen enrolled in Vermont who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 49% of all Vermont residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate... 37,233
Graduate... 6,622

Sector:
4-year public... 19,796
4-year private nonprofit... 18,411
4-year for-profit... 144
2-year public... 5,504
2-year private nonprofit... n/a
2-year for-profit... n/a
Total... 43,855

Share of enrollment
Public institutions... 57.7%
4-year institutions... 87.4%
2-year... 12.6%
Full-time... 72.5%

Degrees awarded
Associate... 1,056
Bachelor's... 6,428
Master's... 2,486
Doctorate... 352

DIVERSITY

**Enrollment by race, ethnicity,
and citizenship status**
American Indian... 202
Asian... 1,139
Black... 1,487
Pacific Islander... 39
Hispanic... 2,270
White... 32,645
2 or more races... 1,495
Race unknown... 2,684
Nonresident aliens... 1,894
Total... 43,855

Share of enrollment
Women... 54.1%
American Indian... 0.5%
Asian... 2.6%
Black... 3.4%
Pacific Islander... 0.1%
Hispanic... 5.2%
White... 74.4%
2 or more races... 3.4%
Race unknown... 6.1%
Nonresident aliens... 4.3%
Minority... 15.1%
Underrepresented minority... 9.0%

**Graduation rates
at 4-year institutions**
All... 67.3%
Men... 63.6%
Women... 71.2%
American Indian... 75.0%
Asian... 78.8%
Black... 44.8%
Hispanic... 62.3%
White... 68.1%
2 or more races... 63.8%
Race unknown... 61.6%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions... \$16,200
4-year private nonprofit... \$42,846
2-year public... \$6,414

**State funds for higher-education
operating expenses:** \$95,494,089
One-year change: n/a

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants... \$21,321,268
Non-need-based grants... \$69,800
Nongrant aid... \$381,417
Total... \$21,772,485

**Total spending by colleges
on research and development:**
\$122,634,000
One-year change: 1.6%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public... 5
4-year private nonprofit... 16
4-year for-profit... 1
2-year public... 1
2-year private nonprofit... 0
2-year for-profit... 0
Total... 23

3 largest by enrollment
U. of Vermont... 13,340
Community College
of Vermont... 5,504
Champlain College... 4,749

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Bennington College, Vermont
Law School (governance)

On NCAA probation
Northern Vermont U.-Lyndon

VIRGINIA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 8,470,020
(Rank: 12)

Age distribution
Up to 4... 5.9%
5 to 14... 12.4%
15 to 19... 6.5%
20 to 24... 7.0%
25 to 44... 26.9%
45 to 64... 26.4%
65 and older... 15.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian... 0.3%
Asian... 6.4%
Black... 19.2%
Pacific Islander... 0.0%
White... 67.5%
2 or more races... 3.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) 9.3%
Other... 2.6%

**Educational attainment of adults
(highest level)**
8th grade or less... 4.2%
Some high school,
no diploma... 6.1%
High-school diploma... 24.2%
Some college, no degree... 19.0%
Associate degree... 7.9%
Bachelor's degree... 22.0%
Master's degree... 12.3%
Doctoral degree... 1.9%
Professional degree... 2.5%

**Proportion who speak
a language other than English
at home:** 16.5%

Per capita income:
\$37,442 (Rank: 7)

Poverty rate: 10.6%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20... 89,790
Projected change from
2019-20 to 2029-30... 0.3%

High-school dropout rate: 2.1%

**18- to 24-year-olds enrolled
in college:** 44.9%

FACULTY PAY

**Average pay
of full-time professors**

Public doctoral institutions:
Professor... \$141,678
Associate professor... \$96,326
Assistant professor... \$79,279
All... \$99,426

Public master's:
Professor... \$92,078
Associate professor... \$75,272
Assistant professor... \$67,053
All... \$74,950

Private nonprofit doctoral:
Professor... \$84,343
Associate professor... \$70,271
Assistant professor... \$44,671
All... \$56,446

Private nonprofit master's:
Professor... \$79,182
Associate professor... \$66,236
Assistant professor... \$59,649
All... \$64,877

Other 4-year institutions:
Public... \$88,528
Private nonprofit... \$79,671

2-year colleges:
Public... \$63,525
Private nonprofit... \$51,989

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 23.9 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 24% of Virginia's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1117 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 68% of Virginia's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Virginia who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 82% of all Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:
Undergraduate... 457,708
Graduate... 96,504

Sector:
4-year public... 219,880
4-year private nonprofit... 132,410
4-year for-profit... 28,331
2-year public... 169,369
2-year private nonprofit... 578
2-year for-profit... 3,644
Total... 554,212

Share of enrollment
Public institutions... 70.2%
4-year institutions... 68.7%
2-year... 31.3%
Full-time... 61.6%

Degrees awarded
Associate... 24,187
Bachelor's... 58,563
Master's... 24,658
Doctorate... 5,455

DIVERSITY

**Enrollment by race, ethnicity,
and citizenship status**
American Indian... 1,835
Asian... 35,182
Black... 100,949
Pacific Islander... 1,214
Hispanic... 44,807
White... 292,531
2 or more races... 21,613
Race unknown... 36,440
Nonresident aliens... 19,641
Total... 554,212

Share of enrollment
Women... 56.7%
American Indian... 0.3%
Asian... 6.3%
Black... 18.2%
Pacific Islander... 0.2%
Hispanic... 8.1%
White... 52.8%
2 or more races... 3.9%
Race unknown... 6.6%
Nonresident aliens... 3.5%
Minority... 37.1%
Underrepresented
minority... 26.6%

**Graduation rates
at 4-year institutions**
All... 67.6%
Men... 63.7%
Women... 70.8%
American Indian... 54.8%
Asian... 78.2%
Black... 49.3%
Hispanic... 63.7%
White... 72.5%
2 or more races... 65.3%
Race unknown... 60.4%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
4-year public institutions... \$12,683
4-year private nonprofit... \$26,315
2-year public... \$5,130

**State funds for higher-
education operating expenses:**
\$2,120,330,179
One-year change: 5.3%

State spending on student aid
Need-based grants... \$383,937,671
Non-need-based grants... \$94,295,066
Nongrant aid... \$246,779,982
Total... \$725,012,719

**Total spending by colleges
on research and development:**
\$1,551,003,000
One-year change: 6.0%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
4-year public... 16
4-year private nonprofit... 42
4-year for-profit... 20
2-year public... 24
2-year private nonprofit... 3
2-year for-profit... 17
Total... 122

3 largest by enrollment
Liberty U... 75,044
Northern Virginia
Community College... 51,190
George Mason U... 35,984

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
Virginia State U.

On NCAA probation
None

WASHINGTON

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,405,743 (Rank: 13)

Age distribution
Up to 4... 6.1%
5 to 14... 12.5%
15 to 19... 6.0%
20 to 24... 6.5%
25 to 44... 28.1%
45 to 64... 25.7%
65 and older... 15.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution
American Indian... 1.3%
Asian... 8.5%
Black... 3.7%
Pacific Islander... 0.7%
White... 75.4%
2 or more races... 5.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) 12.7%
Other... 4.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
 8th grade or less 3.7%
 Some high school, no diploma 5.0%
 High-school diploma 22.1%
 Some college, no degree 23.6%
 Associate degree 10.1%
 Bachelor's degree 22.2%
 Master's degree 9.6%
 Doctoral degree 1.5%
 Professional degree 2.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 19.6%

Per capita income: \$36,975 (Rank: 9)

Poverty rate: 11.0%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 68,997
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 7.4%

High-school dropout rate: 4.4%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 35.3%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$137,886
 Associate professor . . . \$100,298
 Assistant professor \$93,993
 All \$103,614

Public master's:
 Professor \$102,726
 Associate professor \$90,167
 Assistant professor \$76,789
 All \$81,727

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor \$94,564
 Associate professor \$76,285
 Assistant professor \$69,048
 All \$77,769

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$100,666
 Associate professor \$77,628
 Assistant professor \$64,904
 All \$74,400

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$61,418
 Private nonprofit \$80,180

2-year colleges:
 Public \$60,546
 Private nonprofit \$48,148

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 22.2 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 24% of Washington's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1081 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 69% of Washington's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 81% of all freshmen enrolled in Washington who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 76% of all Washington residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment Level:
 Undergraduate 331,253
 Graduate 36,691

Sector:
 4-year public 282,316
 4-year private nonprofit . . 41,473
 4-year for-profit 5,044
 2-year public 36,020
 2-year private nonprofit . . . 1,388
 2-year for-profit 1,703
 Total 367,944

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 86.5%
 4-year institutions 89.4%
 2-year 10.6%
 Full-time 69.0%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 30,217
 Bachelor's 34,218
 Master's 10,090
 Doctorate 2,642

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
 American Indian 3,781
 Asian 32,330
 Black 14,620
 Pacific Islander 2,176
 Hispanic 43,497
 White 190,532
 2 or more races 24,889
 Race unknown 32,686
 Nonresident aliens 23,433
 Total 367,944

Share of enrollment
 Women 55.3%
 American Indian 1.0%
 Asian 8.8%
 Black 4.0%
 Pacific Islander 0.6%
 Hispanic 11.8%
 White 51.8%
 2 or more races 6.8%
 Race unknown 8.9%
 Nonresident aliens 6.4%
 Minority 33.0%
 Underrepresented minority 16.8%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
 All 67.9%
 Men 65.2%
 Women 70.0%
 American Indian 39.6%
 Asian 77.4%
 Black 46.7%
 Hispanic 60.2%
 White 69.7%
 2 or more races 65.2%
 Race unknown 51.5%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$7,208
 4-year private nonprofit \$39,669
 2-year public \$4,084

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$2,037,367,000
 One-year change: 6.8%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants \$329,136,959
 Non-need-based grants \$12,440,760
 Nongrant aid \$15,211,894
 Total \$356,789,613

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$1,740,919,000
 One-year change: 5.8%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 35
 4-year private nonprofit 21
 4-year for-profit 9
 2-year public 8
 2-year private nonprofit 4
 2-year for-profit 3
 Total 80

3 largest by enrollment
 U. of Washington 46,166
 Washington State U. 30,614
 Western Washington U. 15,915

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 Bastyr U.

On NCAA probation
 None

WEST VIRGINIA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,815,857 (Rank: 38)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 5.4%
 5 to 14 11.6%
 15 to 19 6.3%
 20 to 24 6.1%
 25 to 44 23.7%
 45 to 64 27.5%
 65 and older 19.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution
 American Indian 0.1%
 Asian 0.8%
 Black 4.0%
 Pacific Islander 0.0%
 Hispanic 11.8%
 White 92.8%
 2 or more races 1.7%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 1.3%
 Other 0.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)
 8th grade or less 4.5%
 Some high school, no diploma 8.4%
 High-school diploma 41.2%
 Some college, no degree 18.6%
 Associate degree 7.1%
 Bachelor's degree 12.2%
 Master's degree 6.0%
 Doctoral degree 0.7%
 Professional degree 1.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.4%

Per capita income: \$24,478 (Rank: 50)

Poverty rate: 19.1%

New high-school graduates
 Estimated for 2019-20 17,510
 Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -3.8%

High-school dropout rate: 3.0%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 38.9%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors
Public doctoral institutions:
 Professor \$118,710
 Associate professor \$80,749
 Assistant professor \$71,397
 All \$86,731

Public master's:
 Professor \$72,919
 Associate professor \$59,996
 Assistant professor \$55,672
 All \$59,213

Private nonprofit doctoral:
 Professor n/a
 Associate professor n/a
 Assistant professor n/a
 All n/a

Private nonprofit master's:
 Professor \$66,923
 Associate professor \$59,985
 Assistant professor \$53,244
 All \$55,642

Other 4-year institutions:
 Public \$58,016
 Private nonprofit \$46,086

2-year colleges:
 Public \$45,273
 Private nonprofit n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.3 on the ACT, which was taken by an estimated 65% of West Virginia's high-school seniors. Students averaged 999 on the SAT, which was taken by an estimated 28% of West Virginia's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 66% of all freshmen enrolled in West Virginia who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 89% of all West Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment Level:
 Undergraduate 120,976
 Graduate 21,987

Sector:
 4-year public 67,188
 4-year private nonprofit . . . 8,583
 4-year for-profit 47,715
 2-year public 16,707
 2-year private nonprofit . . . n/a
 2-year for-profit 2,770
 Total 142,963

Share of enrollment
 Public institutions 58.7%
 4-year institutions 86.4%
 2-year 13.6%
 Full-time 52.0%

Degrees awarded
 Associate 6,456
 Bachelor's 16,344
 Master's 6,330
 Doctorate 1,233

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status
 American Indian 579
 Asian 2,303
 Black 13,238
 Pacific Islander 567
 Hispanic 8,033
 White 102,140
 2 or more races 4,522
 Race unknown 7,310
 Nonresident aliens 4,271
 Total 142,963

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

Share of enrollment
 Women 49.8%
 American Indian 0.4%
 Asian 1.6%
 Black 9.3%
 Pacific Islander 0.4%
 Hispanic 5.6%
 White 71.4%
 2 or more races 3.2%
 Race unknown 5.1%
 Nonresident aliens 3.0%
 Minority 20.5%
 Underrepresented minority 15.3%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions
 All 47.9%
 Men 44.4%
 Women 51.5%
 American Indian 34.7%
 Asian 53.7%
 Black 31.4%
 Hispanic 42.6%
 White 50.2%
 2 or more races 33.8%
 Race unknown 36.0%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees
 4-year public institutions \$7,663
 4-year private nonprofit \$26,266
 2-year public \$4,130

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$489,388,995
 One-year change: 3.9%

State spending on student aid
 Need-based grants . \$44,355,498
 Non-need-based grants \$58,555,792
 Nongrant aid \$46,672,225
 Total \$149,583,515

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$210,259,000
 One-year change: 5.6%

INSTITUTIONS

Number
 4-year public 13
 4-year private nonprofit 10
 4-year for-profit 3
 2-year public 9
 2-year private nonprofit 0
 2-year for-profit 9
 Total 44

3 largest by enrollment
 American Public U. system 46,420
 West Virginia U. 28,406
 Marshall U. 13,246

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
 None

On NCAA probation
 West Liberty U.

WISCONSIN

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,795,483 (Rank: 20)

Age distribution
 Up to 4 5.8%
 5 to 14 12.5%
 15 to 19 6.5%
 20 to 24 6.9%
 25 to 44 24.6%
 45 to 64 27.2%
 65 and older 16.6%

Continued on Following Page

WISCONSIN

CONTINUED

Racial and ethnic distribution

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	2.8%
Black	6.4%
Pacific Islander	0.1%
White	85.3%
2 or more races	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.9%
Other	2.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)

8th grade or less	2.6%
Some high school, no diploma	5.1%
High-school diploma	30.7%
Some college, no degree	20.3%
Associate degree	10.9%
Bachelor's degree	19.8%
Master's degree	7.6%
Doctoral degree	1.2%
Professional degree	1.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.6%

Per capita income: \$31,998 (Rank: 21)

Poverty rate: 11.3%

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 64,534
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 -3.8%

High-school dropout rate: 2.8%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 43.6%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:	
Professor	\$123,240
Associate professor	\$87,014
Assistant professor	\$82,421
All	\$97,970

Public master's:	
Professor	\$76,309
Associate professor	\$65,198
Assistant professor	\$63,420
All	\$64,276

Private nonprofit doctoral:	
Professor	\$109,353
Associate professor	\$83,097
Assistant professor	\$71,879
All	\$80,655

Private nonprofit master's:	
Professor	\$78,401
Associate professor	\$69,030
Assistant professor	\$60,178
All	\$66,403

Other 4-year institutions:	
Public	\$72,098
Private nonprofit	\$60,916

2-year colleges:	
Public	\$77,450
Private nonprofit	n/a

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.5 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1294 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 3% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students:

In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 75% of all freshmen enrolled in Wisconsin who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 79% of all Wisconsin residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment

Level:	
Undergraduate	301,126
Graduate	39,644

Sector:	
4-year public	189,518
4-year private nonprofit	58,452
4-year for-profit	2,407
2-year public	90,015
2-year private nonprofit	n/a
2-year for-profit	378
Total	340,770

Share of enrollment

Public institutions	82.0%
4-year institutions	73.5%
2-year	26.5%
Full-time	61.4%

Degrees awarded	
Associate	12,927
Bachelor's	37,074
Master's	9,229
Doctorate	2,728

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian	2,307
Asian	13,087
Black	17,426
Pacific Islander	347
Hispanic	22,398
White	253,740
2 or more races	9,587
Race unknown	9,725
Nonresident aliens	12,153
Total	340,770

Share of enrollment	
Women	55.7%
American Indian	0.7%
Asian	3.8%
Black	5.1%
Pacific Islander	0.1%
Hispanic	6.6%
White	74.5%
2 or more races	2.8%
Race unknown	2.9%
Nonresident aliens	3.6%
Minority	19.1%
Underrepresented minority	12.4%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions	
All	63.1%
Men	60.8%
Women	65.1%
American Indian	39.3%
Asian	60.5%
Black	35.1%
Hispanic	54.3%
White	65.5%
2 or more races	58.0%
Race unknown	41.7%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees	
4-year public institutions	\$8,686
4-year private nonprofit	\$34,535
2-year public	\$4,330

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,573,280,133
One-year change: 4.2%

State spending on student aid	
Need-based grants	\$122,954,927
Non-need-based grants	\$3,663,631
Nongrant aid	\$8,878,958
Total	\$135,497,516

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$1,503,746,000

One-year change: 3.1%

INSTITUTIONS

Number	
4-year public	16
4-year private nonprofit	34
4-year for-profit	7
2-year public	17
2-year private nonprofit	0
2-year for-profit	2
Total	76

3 largest by enrollment	
U. of Wisconsin at Madison	42,977
U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	24,988
Madison Area Technical College	15,410

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
None

On NCAA probation
U. of Wisconsin at Stevens Point

WYOMING

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 579,315 (Rank: 51)

Age distribution	
Up to 4	6.5%
5 to 14	13.6%
15 to 19	6.7%
20 to 24	6.3%
25 to 44	26.0%
45 to 64	25.3%
65 and older	15.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution	
American Indian	2.4%
Asian	0.8%
Black	1.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%
White	91.2%
2 or more races	2.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	10.0%
Other	1.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level)	
8th grade or less	2.0%
Some high school, no diploma	5.1%
High-school diploma	29.6%
Some college, no degree	25.3%
Associate degree	10.4%
Bachelor's degree	17.4%
Master's degree	8.0%
Doctoral degree	0.8%
Professional degree	1.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.2%

Per capita income: \$30,883 (Rank: 25)

Poverty rate: 11.3%

Sources and notes appear on Page 106

New high-school graduates
Estimated for 2019-20 5,818
Projected change from 2019-20 to 2029-30 11.9%

High-school dropout rate: 2.9%

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college: 34.8%

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors

Public doctoral institutions:	
Professor	\$117,047
Associate professor	\$82,044
Assistant professor	\$79,288
All	\$85,212

Public master's:	
Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
All	n/a

Private nonprofit doctoral:	
Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
All	n/a

Private nonprofit master's:	
Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
All	n/a

Other 4-year institutions:	
Public	n/a
Private nonprofit	n/a

2-year colleges:	
Public	\$57,660
Private nonprofit	\$46,248

STUDENTS

Test scores: Students averaged 20.0 on the **ACT**, which was taken by an estimated 100% of Wyoming's high-school seniors. Students averaged 1257 on the **SAT**, which was taken by an estimated 3% of Wyoming's high-school seniors.

Residence of new students: In the fall of 2016, state residents made up 66% of all freshmen enrolled in Wyoming who had graduated from high school in the previous year; 75% of all Wyoming residents who were freshmen attended college in-state.

Enrollment	
Level:	
Undergraduate	30,409
Graduate	2,606

Sector:	
4-year public	12,397
4-year private nonprofit	n/a
4-year for-profit	n/a
2-year public	20,154
2-year private nonprofit	464
2-year for-profit	n/a
Total	33,015

Share of enrollment	
Public institutions	98.6%
4-year institutions	37.5%
2-year	62.5%
Full-time	55.4%

Degrees awarded	
Associate	2,762
Bachelor's	2,204
Master's	475
Doctorate	232

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status

American Indian	426
Asian	303
Black	364
Pacific Islander	69
Hispanic	2,828
White	24,975
2 or more races	986
Race unknown	2,013
Nonresident aliens	1,051
Total	33,015

Share of enrollment	
Women	52.5%
American Indian	1.3%
Asian	0.9%
Black	1.1%
Pacific Islander	0.2%
Hispanic	8.6%
White	75.6%
2 or more races	3.0%
Race unknown	6.1%
Nonresident aliens	3.2%
Minority	15.1%
Underrepresented minority	11.0%

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions	
All	58.2%
Men	53.6%
Women	62.6%
American Indian	57.1%
Asian	72.2%
Black	46.2%
Hispanic	55.7%
White	58.8%
2 or more races	57.1%
Race unknown	45.9%

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees	
4-year public institutions	\$4,443
4-year private nonprofit	n/a
2-year public	\$3,150

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$384,799,235

One-year change: 3.0%

State spending on student aid	
Need-based grants	\$17,032,619
Non-need-based grants	\$0
Nongrant aid	\$0
Total	\$17,032,619

Total spending by colleges on research and development: \$125,032,000

One-year change: 11.6%

INSTITUTIONS

Number	
4-year public	1
4-year private nonprofit	1
4-year for-profit	0
2-year public	7
2-year private nonprofit	1
2-year for-profit	0
Total	10

3 largest by enrollment	
U. of Wyoming	12,397
Northern Wyoming Community College District	4,133
Laramie County Community College	4,129

Censured or sanctioned by AAUP
None

On NCAA probation
None

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FOUNDER Corbin Gwaltney (1966-2019)

CHAIR Pamela Gwaltney

PRESIDENT & EDITOR IN CHIEF Michael G. Riley

EXECUTIVE EDITOR, CHRONICLE INTELLIGENCE Liz McMillen

MANAGING EDITOR Brock Read

EDITOR, THE CHRONICLE REVIEW Evan R. Goldstein

EDITOR, VISUALS Ron Coddington

DEPUTY MANAGING EDITORS Heidi Landecker (Copy and Production), Jennifer Ruark

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR Nicholas DeSantis (Audience), Ian Wilhelm (Chronicle Intelligence)

ARTICLES EDITORS Andrew C. Mytelka, Don Troop

SENIOR EDITORS Dan Berrett, Ruth Hammond, Alexander C. Kafka, Sara Lipka (Chronicle Intelligence), Denise K. Magner, Carolyn Mooney (Chronicle Intelligence), Andy Thomason

SENIOR EDITOR, COPY Mitchell Gerber

SENIOR WRITERS Tom Bartlett, Lawrence Biemiller, Goldie Blumenstyk, Scott Carlson, Eric Hoover, Katherine Mangan, Beth McMurtrie, Jack Stripling

SENIOR REPORTERS Sarah Brown, Lee Gardner, Nell Gluckman, Audrey Williams June, Eric Kelderman, Marc Parry, Vimal Patel, Beckie Supiano, Michael Vasquez

ASSOCIATE EDITORS Max Alvarez (*The Chronicle Review*), Len Gutkin (*The Chronicle Review*), Maura Mahoney (Chronicle Intelligence), Eugene McCormack (Commentary), David Wescott (*The Chronicle Review*)

STAFF EDITOR, COPY Alison Krug

STAFF REPORTERS Dan Bauman, Lindsay Ellis, Emma Pettit

DEPUTY AUDIENCE EDITOR Fernanda Zamudio-Suaréz

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATE Julia Piper

ALMANAC EDITORIAL ASSISTANT Ki-Jana Deadwyler

INTERNS Grace Elletson, Will Jarvis, Liam Knox

CORRESPONDENTS U.S.: Peter Monaghan (Washington), Overseas: Paul Hockenos (Europe), Ursula Lindsey (Middle East)

DIRECTOR, DIGITAL PRODUCTS Joshua Hatch

SENIOR ART DIRECTOR Scott Seymour

SENIOR PHOTOGRAPHY & VIDEO EDITOR Rose Engelland

PHOTO EDITOR AND PROJECT MANAGER Erica E. Lusk

ART DIRECTOR Sue LaLumia

SENIOR MULTIMEDIA PRODUCER Julia Schmalz

INTERACTIVE NEWS EDITOR Brian O'Leary

DATA EDITOR Tyler Davis

NEWS APPLICATIONS DEVELOPER Jacquelyn Elias

NEWS DESIGNER Janeen Jones

SENIOR WEB PRODUCER Carmen Mendoza

WEB PRODUCER Ariella Phillips

PRINT PUBLICATION MANAGER Ralph Gioseffi

PUBLICATION DESIGN & PRODUCTION SPECIALIST Robert McGrath

PUBLISHER & CHIEF REVENUE OFFICER Michael D. Sisk

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER William J. Peyser

CHIEF, HUMAN RESOURCES & ADMINISTRATION Lisa A. Birchard

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER Don Sargent

GENERAL MANAGER, ONLINE Ken Sands

MANAGING DIRECTOR, RECRUITMENT AND CAREERS Jack Fordi

DIRECTOR, DIGITAL RECRUITMENT Cale Gosnell

SENIOR ANALYST, BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE & DATA Brian Hartman

INSIDE SALES MANAGER Lynn Freeman

SENIOR ADVERTISING SALES ASSOCIATES Rick Plotkin, Anastasios Stamidis, Jennifer Williams

ADVERTISING SALES ASSOCIATES Donna Manges, Charles Rodgers

SENIOR OPERATIONS SPECIALIST Niki Turner

SENIOR ADVERTISING OPERATIONS MANAGER Paul Repola

ADVERTISING OPERATIONS LEAD Mina Ayazi

ADVERTISING OPERATIONS ASSOCIATES Maria Hilario, Ada Carr

SENIOR DIRECTOR, CORPORATE & INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS Jen Diorio

DIRECTORS Joe Avison (London), Erica Bergin (Sales), Christopher Leighton (San Francisco), Michelle Olivieri (Operations), Patrick Zazzara (Sales)

ACCOUNT MANAGERS, COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY RELATIONS Ray Farmer (Lead), Clint Tanner, Hubert Telesford

SENIOR MARKETING MANAGERS Holly Horner, Kate Malone

MARKETING SPECIALIST Ryan Lombardozzi

ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER, CONTENT REVENUE Amy Long

SENIOR DIRECTOR Erin Gajarsa (Marketing & Digital Strategy)

SALES EXECUTIVE Hope VanDross (Institutional)

SALES ASSOCIATE George Young (Institutional)

SENIOR CUSTOMER SERVICE ASSOCIATE Amy Zurndorfer

CUSTOMER SERVICE ASSOCIATE Hend Azargui

MANAGING DIRECTOR, MARKETING Nick Findlay

SENIOR MANAGERS Lena Yue (Marketing Operations), David Maus (Events)

MANAGERS Amaya Beltran (Creative Services), Shawn Fegley (Market Research), Brie Morrow (Demand Generation)

GRAPHIC DESIGNER Brandon Hayes

SENIOR MARKETING SPECIALIST Hallie Hoffmann, Angus McCann (Operations), Benjamin Roess

MARKETING SPECIALISTS Lauren Melde, Olivia Thomas

MARKETING & EVENTS COORDINATOR Zachary Giampetroni

DIRECTOR OF ACCOUNTING Samuel Eziemefe

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE MANAGER Mitchell Londres

PAYROLL MANAGER Anne St. Vil

SENIOR ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATES Alice Chang, Bonnie Gaskins

ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATES Nickole Cotton, Harry Kang

ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT Irma Saluja

OFFICE & FACILITIES MANAGER Christopher Brame

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER Richard Felder

OFFICE OPERATIONS SPECIALIST Arlene Galvan

OFFICE OPERATIONS ASSISTANT Tinsley Harris

SENIOR HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGER Leighann Ransom

HUMAN RESOURCES ASSOCIATE Christopher Lawson

SENIOR DIRECTOR Valerie Katircioglu (Business Solutions)

DIRECTORS Matthew Bassow (Digital Platform), Jeff Bruns (Product Engineering), Greg Channel (Product Engineering), Steve Smith (Publishing Platform)

SENIOR BUSINESS SYSTEMS ANALYST Betsy Barefoot

ENTERPRISE ARCHITECT Kristopher Doyen

MANAGER, DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS Matt Lyndaker

SENIOR MANAGER Mathew Good (Product Engineering)

MANAGERS Cynthia J. Kennedy (IT Project), Kenneth Moir (Network)

PRINCIPAL USER EXPERIENCE DESIGNER Marcy Walker

SENIOR QUALITY ASSURANCE ENGINEER Kristine Afroilan

QUALITY ASSURANCE ENGINEER Yasen Simayi

TECHNICAL LEAD, PRODUCT ENGINEERING Paul Orejimi

SENIOR SOFTWARE ENGINEER Adrian Padilla

DATA ENGINEER Jamee Allen, Harrison Van Oort

SOFTWARE ENGINEERS Tolu Oyenyi, Ben Pilkerton

BUSINESS SOLUTIONS ANALYSTS James Benson, Jummy Sanni

FRONT-END DEVELOPER Ryan Zell

SPECIALISTS Jacques A. Benovil (Tier 2 Helpdesk), Marvin Gonzalez (Tier 1 Helpdesk), Jojo Mendoza (Publishing Platform)

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; (202) 466-1000

CUSTOMER SERVICE

P. O. Box 16359, North Hollywood, CA 91615; (800) 728-2803; circulation@chronicle.com

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE

<http://chronicle.com/subscribe>; (800) 728-2803

RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING

(202) 466-1050

CORPORATE CLIENT SALES OFFICES

New York (212) 758-5293

London +44 (0) 7500 709 680

San Francisco (925) 855-1910

Washington (202) 466-1080

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except every other week April through August, the last week in December, and the first week in January, 40 times a year at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: \$98.00 per year. Periodicals postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 2019 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. The Chronicle of Higher Education® is a registered trademark of The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Registered for GST as The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. GST No. R-129 572 830. Postmaster: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 16359, North Hollywood, CA 91615.



SOURCES & NOTES

THESSE SOURCES and notes explain data for the individual 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as the summary data for the United States on Pages 76-77.

The figures are comparable from state to state and were the latest available. The time period covered by the statistics varies from item to item, as indicated below. Data are for all degree-granting institutions eligible to receive Title IV federal financial aid, unless otherwise specified.

The U.S. Department of Education typically releases statistics from its surveys of colleges and universities a few years after collecting the data. Figures in this section are based on those data as of February 2019.

Percentages are rounded and may not add up to 100 percent. The designation “n/a” indicates that the data are not available or not applicable. In some instances, U.S. totals may include data on military institutions or from outlying territories that are not shown separately.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population:

SOURCE: Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<https://census.gov/acs>)
DATE: 2017

Age distribution:

SOURCE: Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<https://census.gov/acs>)
DATE: 2017

Racial and ethnic distribution:

SOURCE: Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<https://census.gov/acs>)
DATE: 2017

NOTE: The Census Bureau considers race separately from Hispanic origin. Therefore, percentages for the various race categories add up to 100 percent and should not be combined with the Hispanic percentage.

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

SOURCE: Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<https://census.gov/acs>)
DATE: 2017

NOTE: Figures describe people 25 years old and older. Recipients of high-school diplomas include those who obtained a GED or alternative credential.

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home:

SOURCE: Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<https://census.gov/acs>)
DATE: 2017

NOTE: Figures include people 5 years old and older.

Per capita income:

SOURCE: Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<https://census.gov/acs>)
DATE: 2017

NOTE: Per capita income is the mean money income received in the past 12 months computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and older in a geographic area by the total population in that area. It includes wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest and dividends; Social Security income; public assistance or welfare payments; and all other income. It does not include the value of income “in kind” from food stamps, public housing subsidies, or medical care; lump-sum inheritances; insurance payments; and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Poverty rate:

SOURCE: Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<https://census.gov/acs>)
DATE: 2017

NOTE: Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In 2017, for example, the average threshold for a family of four was \$24,600.

New high-school graduates and projected change in number of graduates:

SOURCE: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (<https://knocking.wiche.edu>)
DATE: 2017

High-school-dropout rate:

SOURCE: Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<https://census.gov/acs>)
DATE: 2017

NOTE: Figures describe people 16 to 19 years of age who are not enrolled in school and are not high-school graduates.

18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college:

SOURCE: Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<https://census.gov/acs>)
DATE: 2017

NOTE: Only enrollment in degree-granting postsecondary institutions is included.

FACULTY PAY

Average pay of full-time professors:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: 2017-18

NOTE: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff at degree-granting institutions only and are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year. Medical-school faculty members are excluded. The average for all faculty members includes the listed categories

along with full-time instructors, lecturers, and faculty members without rank.

STUDENTS

Test scores:

SOURCE: ACT (<https://www.act.org>); College Board (<https://collegeboard.org>)
DATE: ACT, 2018; SAT, 2018

NOTE: The ACT is scored on a scale of 1 to 36. SAT scores include both math and evidence-based reading and writing, which together are scored on a scale of 400 to 1600. The SAT composite average for the United States includes composite scores from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Residence of new students:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: Fall 2016

NOTE: Figures cover only freshmen who graduated from high school in the previous year.

Enrollment:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: Fall 2017

NOTE: Total-enrollment figures include full-time and part-time undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. For enrollment by level, the “graduate” level includes students studying for professional degrees such as medical and law degrees. Figures for some states include large numbers of students living elsewhere who enrolled in online-only courses offered by for-profit institutions based in those states — for example, at the University of Phoenix-Arizona.

Degrees awarded:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: 2016-17

NOTE: Doctorates include professional degrees such as medical and law degrees.

DIVERSITY

Enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: Fall 2017

NOTE: Figures for racial categories exclude people of Hispanic ethnicity, who are shown separately and may be of any race. This approach differs from that of the Census Bureau in the Demographics section. “Nonresident aliens” are natives of foreign countries who are studying in the United States on a temporary basis.

Share of enrollment:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: Fall 2017

NOTE: All proportions are based on total enrollment of under-

graduate and graduate students attending full and part time. “Minorities” are American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians, blacks, Hispanics, Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders, and students of two or more races. “Underrepresented minorities” are American Indian, black, and Hispanic students, who have traditionally attended college at disproportionately low rates compared with their representation in the U.S. population.

Graduation rates at 4-year institutions:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: 2017

NOTE: Figures show the proportion of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates who entered degree-granting four-year institutions in the fall of 2011 and graduated within six years.

FINANCE

Average tuition and fees:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: 2017-18

NOTE: The figures cover undergraduate charges and are weighted by full-time undergraduate enrollment. The figures for public institutions represent charges to state residents.

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

SOURCE: Center for the Study of Education Policy at Illinois State University and the State Higher Education Executive Officers (<https://education.illinoisstate.edu/grapevine/>)
DATE: 2018-19

NOTE: Figures are estimates released in January 2019 of the one-year change from 2017-18 to 2018-19 and do not reflect midyear budget reductions made after that date. Spending includes state tax appropriations and other state monies appropriated for colleges and universities, student aid, and governing and coordinating boards. North Dakota and Wyoming each enact a single budget every two years. The District of Columbia is excluded from the U.S. total.

State spending on student aid:

SOURCE: National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs (<https://nassgap.org>)
DATE: 2016-17

NOTE: The statistics cover aid to both undergraduate and graduate students. The category “nongrant aid” includes loans, tuition waivers, work-study, loan-assumption programs, and conditional grants. Student-aid totals for the United

States include the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Total spending on research and development by colleges and universities:

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Higher Education Research and Development Survey Table 66 (<https://nsf.gov>)
DATE: Fiscal Year 2017

NOTE: Figures are based on reporting by colleges and universities.

INSTITUTIONS

Number:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: 2017-18

NOTE: Statistics include two- and four-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions eligible to participate in federal financial-aid programs. Public institutions include those operated by local and state governments, as well as military academies and other institutions operated by the federal government.

3 largest by enrollment:

SOURCE: U.S. Education Department (<https://nces.ed.gov>)
DATE: Fall 2017

NOTE: Figures represent the total of all full- and part-time undergraduate and graduate students enrolled as of the institution’s official fall reporting date or as of October 15.

Institutions censured or sanctioned by the AAUP:

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors (<https://aaup.org>)
DATE: Action as of June 30, 2019

NOTE: The AAUP censures the administrations of institutions that it finds have violated the standards of academic freedom and tenure it developed in 1940 with the Association of American Colleges & Universities. The standards seek to protect the rights of faculty members to free speech without fear of penalty, and to due process in decisions on appointment, promotion, and tenure. The association also sanctions institutions for infringements of shared governance. The six institutions that have received that sanction are identified with the word “governance.”

Institutions on NCAA probation:

SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association (<http://ncaa.org>)
DATE: Current as of June 30, 2019

NOTE: The listed institutions are all on probation for infractions of NCAA rules regarding academic eligibility, amateurism, financial aid, recruiting, and other standards.

DATA INDEX

- ACT, as source of data, **76-77, 78-104, 106**
See also Test scores
- Adjuncts
 age, highest degree, income, and other characteristics, **15**
 average pay per standard course section, **15**
See also Faculty members; Faculty pay; Tenure status
- Administrators
 average number and pay of full-time, by occupational category and sector, **16**
 colleges with the greatest diversity among managers, by sector, **49**
 highly paid at private nonprofit colleges, **17**
See also Chief academic officers; Chief executives; Chief financial officers; Diversity; Managers
- Advertising and marketing, highest rate of spending on, by fastest-growing colleges, **27**
- African-Americans. *See* Diversity
- Age
 distribution among college students, by level, **54**
 distribution of population by, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 enrollment change by age group, 2007 to 2017, **55**
 median for recipients of research doctorates, by discipline, **40**
- American Association of University Professors, as source of data, **11, 13, 15, 20, 78-104, 106**
- American Indians. *See* Diversity
- Asians. *See* Diversity
- Associate degrees. *See* Degrees
- Associate institutions. *See* Institutions; Public institutions, two-year
- Baccalaureate and baccalaureate/associate institutions. *See* Enrollment; Institutions; Rankings
- Bachelor's degrees. *See* Degrees
- Blacks. *See* Diversity
- Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education enrollment and number of institutions for each classification, by sector, **24**
 as source of data, **24**
See also Faculty pay; Rankings
- Center for the Study of Education Policy at Illinois State University, as source of data, **76-77, 78-104, 106**
- Chancellors. *See* Chief executives
- Chief academic officers
 as job path to presidency, by gender, **20**
 median salaries, **15**
- Chief executives
 gender, experience, and most-recent previous positions of new appointees, **20**
 highest-paid at private colleges, **19**
 highest-paid at public colleges, **18**
 median salaries, **20**
- Chief financial officers, median salaries, **15**
- Chronicle of Higher Education, The*, as source of data, **18, 19, 20, 70**
- Chronicle of Philanthropy, The*, database of charitable gifts, as source of data, **68, 70**
- Class Central, as source of data, **33**
- College Board, as source of data, **30, 62, 63, 64, 76-77, 78-104, 106**
- Colleges. *See* Enrollment; Institutions; Rankings
- Community colleges. *See* Enrollment; Institutions; Public institutions, two-year; Rankings
- Council for Advancement and Support of Education, as source of data, **68, 69**
- Day care, availability on campus for students' children, by sector, **54**
- Deans, as job path to presidency, by gender, **20**
- Debt. *See* Student loans
- Degrees
 number conferred, by level and discipline, **34**
 number conferred, by level, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 number conferred over all and to blacks, by institution type, **54**
 percentage of adults with, by highest level obtained, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 percentage of women earning, by level and discipline, **34**
See also Graduate studies; Graduation rates
- Disabilities, sectors with highest shares of students with, **55**
- Distance education. *See* Online education
- Diversity
 average education-related debt of doctorate recipients, by race and ethnicity, **43**
 black representation in enrollment and earned degrees, by institution type, **54**
 change in black vs. overall enrollment, by sector, 2010 to 2017, **52**
 change in percentage of recent high-school graduates enrolled in college, by race and ethnicity, 2007 to 2017, **52**
 colleges with the greatest diversity among faculty members, **47**
 colleges with the greatest diversity among managers, by sector, **49**
 colleges with the greatest diversity among students, by sector, **50**
 colleges with the greatest percentage gains and losses in the number of black students, **53**
 distribution of students among higher-education paths by family socioeconomic status, **56**
 enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status, by sector, **51**
 enrollment by race, ethnicity, and citizenship status, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 graduation rates at four-year institutions, by gender, race, and ethnicity, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 of librarians, student-affairs, and other education-service employees, by sector, **48**
 of managers, by sector, **48**
 median federal-loan debt and salary outcomes at colleges that enrolled the highest numbers of black students, **51**
 percentage of enrollment by gender, race, ethnicity, minority, underrepresented minority, and citizenship status, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 race and ethnicity of full-time instructional faculty members, by rank, **46**
 race and ethnicity of recipients of research doctorates, by sector, **40**
See also Disabilities; Foreign students; Gender; Veterans
- Doctoral institutions. *See* Institutions; Rankings
- Doctorates. *See* Degrees; Graduate studies
- Educational attainment of adults, highest level, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
- Education Department. *See* U.S. Department of Education
- Emsi Profile Analytics, as source of data, **38**
- Emsi/Strada Institute for the Future of Work, as source of data, **38**
- Endowments
 average annual returns, by size of endowment, **68**
 change over one year for institutions with largest values, **66**
 of private nonprofit colleges that received the most in private gifts, **68**
 with value over \$500 million, **66**
See also Fund raising
- Enrollment
 change from previous year, by sector, 2017-19, **27**
 change in percentage of recent high-school graduates enrolled in college, by race and ethnicity, 2007 to 2017, **52**
 colleges with highest enrollment, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 colleges with the most students exclusively in distance-education courses, **32**
 in distance education, by sector, **32**
 at fastest-growing colleges, by sector, **26**
 on largest campuses, **25**
 by level and sector, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 total, and percentage of total, by sector and Carnegie classification, **24**
 total, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
See also Age; Diversity; Fastest-growing institutions; Foreign students; Freshman characteristics; Graduate studies; Online education; Rankings; Students
- Ethnicity. *See* Diversity
- Expenditures by colleges, total, by spending category and sector, **72**
See also Instructional spending; Research-and-development spending
- Faculty members
 colleges with greatest diversity among, **47**
 number and percentage of full-time instructional, by rank, gender, race, and ethnicity, **46**
 number and percentage with full- and part-time status, by sector, **12**
 number of full-time instructional staff members, by Carnegie classification, gender, rank, and sector, **6, 7, 8**
 perceptions of their roles in undergraduate education, by STEM or non-STEM status, **15**
See also Diversity; Faculty pay; Foreign faculty members; Gender; Tenure
- Faculty pay
 average for full-time instructional staff at four-year institutions, by Carnegie classification, gender, rank, and sector, **6, 7, 8**
 average for full-time professors, by rank and sector, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 average per standard course section for part-time faculty members, **15**
 change over one year, by academic rank and sector, 2017-18 to 2018-19, **11**
 highly paid faculty members at private nonprofit colleges, **17**
 institutions with highest average pay for full professors, by sector, **10**
- Fastest-growing institutions, **26**
- Federal aid. *See* Student aid
- Federal Reserve Bank of New York Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax, as source of data, **31, 39**
- Federal appropriations, contracts, and grants, by sector, **72**
See also Research-and-development spending
- Female faculty, managers, and students. *See* Gender
- Financial aid. *See* Student aid
- Foreign faculty members
 overall numbers and percentages, by tenure status, faculty rank, and gender, **46**
 percentages per institution, **47**
See also Diversity
- Foreign-language-speaking households, percentage, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
- Foreign students
 enrollment numbers and percentages, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 institutions with the highest number, by sector, **57**
 one-year change in number, by place of origin, **58**
See also Diversity
- For-profit institutions. *See* Enrollment; Faculty pay; Graduation rates
- Freshman characteristics, influences, resources, and expectations, **28**
See also Students
- Full-time students. *See* Enrollment
- Fund raising
 colleges that raised the most in private donations, **69**
 endowment size of private nonprofit colleges that received the most in private gifts, **68**
 estimated voluntary support for higher education, by source and purpose, **68**
 gift revenue by sector, **72**
 largest private gifts, **70**
 top sources of wealth for donors of \$1 million or more, **68**
See also Endowments
- Gender
 average education-related debt of male and female doctorate recipients, **43**
 of full-time instructional faculty members, by rank, **46**
 graduation rates at four-year institutions for men and women, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 of librarians, student-affairs, and other education-service college employees, **48**
 of managers, **48**
 of new college chief executives, **20**
 number, average pay, and pay difference between male and female full-time instructional staff members, by academic rank, Carnegie classification, and sector, **6, 7, 8**
 number and percentage of women enrolled, by sector, **51**
 percentage of male and female overall enrollment, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 percentage of men and women receiving research doctorates, by discipline, **40**
 percentage of women earning degrees, by level of degree and discipline, **34**
- Giving. *See* Fund raising
- Graduate studies
 age distribution of graduate students, **54**
 average education-related debt of doctorate recipients, by gender, race, and field, **43**
 average grant aid and federal loans per graduate student, **30**
 change in number of doctorate recipients, by STEM and non-STEM fields, **43**
 characteristics of recipients of research doctorates, by discipline, **40**
 enrollment, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 master's and doctorate degrees awarded, by gender and field, **34**
 master's and doctorate degrees awarded, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 universities with highest number of doctorate recipients, over all and by field, **41**
See also Age; Degrees; Foreign students; Income
- Graduation rates
 best four-year rates, by residential classification and sector, **35**
 best six-year rates, by sector, **36**
 best three-year rates, by sector, **37**
 at four-year institutions, by gender, race, and ethnicity, and over all, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**

DATA INDEX

Continued From Preceding Page

Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles, as source of data, **15, 28**
 High-school dropout rate, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 High-school graduates, new, estimated number for 2018-19 and projected 10-year percentage change, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 Hispanic/Latino. *See* Diversity
 Income
 for college graduates, by major, **38, 39**
 for new doctorate recipients, **40**
 per capita, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 state rank for, **78-104**
 See also Faculty pay; Outcomes, Poverty rates
 Institute of International Education, as source of data, **57, 58, 59**
 Institutions
 censured or sanctioned by AAUP, by state, **78-104**
 on NCAA probation, by state, **78-104**
 number, by sector and level, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 See also Administrators; Chief executives; Enrollment; Faculty members; Faculty pay; Fastest-growing institutions; Online education; Private nonprofit institutions; Public institutions, four-year; Rankings
 Instructional spending
 compared with tuition-and-fee revenue, by institution, **65**
 over all, by sector, **72**
 Instructional staff. *See* Faculty members; Faculty pay
 Internal Revenue Service, as source of data, **17, 19, 27**
 International education. *See* Foreign students; Study abroad
 Librarians
 average number per institution and average pay, by sector, **16**
 diversity of, by gender, race, and ethnicity, **48**
 Majors. *See* Degrees
 Managers
 average number per institution and average pay, by sector, **16**
 colleges with the greatest diversity among, by sector, **49**
 by gender, race, and ethnicity, **48**
 See also Administrators
 Massive online open courses. *See* Online education
 Master's degrees. *See* Degrees; Graduate studies
 Master's institutions. *See* Institutions
 Men. *See* Gender
 Military-service members. *See* Veterans
 Minorities. *See* Diversity
 Moody's Investors Service, as source of data, **68**
 National Association of College and University Business Officers, as source of data, **64, 66, 68**
 National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs, as source of data, **76-77, 78-104, 106**
 National Collegiate Athletic Association, as source of data, **78-104, 106**
 National Science Foundation, as source of data, **40, 41, 43, 74, 75, 78-104, 106**
 National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, as source of data, **27**
 Nonresident aliens. *See* Foreign faculty; Foreign students
 Online education
 colleges with the greatest percentages of students taking courses exclusively through distance education, **32**
 distribution of MOOCs, by subject, **33**
 enrollment, by sector, **32**
 percentage of students who report taking online courses, **33**
 retention for MOOC enrollees at Harvardx and MITx, **33**
 Outcomes
 average salaries for graduates by age group and major, **38**
 highest median wages at midcareer, by major, **39**
 median federal-loan debt and salary outcomes at colleges that enrolled the highest numbers of black students, **51**
 top first jobs for liberal-arts graduates, **38**
 See also Degrees; Graduate studies; Graduation rates; Income; Student loans
 Pell Grants. *See* Student aid
 Population, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 Poverty rates, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 Presidents. *See* Chief executives
 Private giving. *See* Fund raising
 Private nonprofit institutions
 average tuition-discount rate at, 2007-18, **64**
 highest-paid chief executives at, **19**
 See also Enrollment; Institutions; Rankings; Tuition
 Professors. *See* Faculty members; Faculty pay

ProPublica Nonprofit Explorer, as source of data, **27**
 Provosts. *See* Chief academic officers
 Public institutions, four-year
 with highest in-state and out-of-state tuition and fees, **63**
 highest-paid chief executives at, **18**
 share of enrollment, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 See also Enrollment; Institutions; Rankings; Tuition
 Public institutions, two-year
 average salaries of full-time instructional staff, by rank and gender, **8**
 share of enrollment, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 See also Enrollment; Graduation rates; Institutions; Rankings; Transfer rates; Tuition
 Race and ethnicity. *See* Diversity
 Rankings of colleges
 by faculty diversity, **47**
 by fastest-growing, **26**
 by greatest diversity among managers, **49**
 by greatest percentage gains and losses in the number of black students, **53**
 by greatest percentages of students taking courses exclusively through distance education, **32**
 by greatest student diversity, **50**
 by highest advertising and marketing spending by fastest-growing, **27**
 by highest amount raised in private donations, **69**
 by highest graduation rates, by sector, **35, 36, 37**
 by highest number of doctorate recipients, over all and by field, **41**
 by highest number of foreign students, **57**
 by highest number of students receiving military or veterans benefits, **55**
 by highest pay for chief executives, **18, 19**
 by highest pay for full professors, by sector, **10**
 by highest research-and-development spending, over all and by field, **74**
 by highest spending on instruction compared with tuition-and-fee revenue, **65**
 by highest tuition and fees, **62, 63**
 by largest endowments, **66**
 by largest enrollment, by sector, **25**
 by largest full-time enrollment, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 by largest private gifts, **70**
 by lowest and highest numbers of full-time-equivalent students per tenured or tenure-track professor, **14**
 by number of black students enrolled, **51**
 Religiously affiliated institutions, annual salary increase for continuing faculty members, **11**
 Reich, Justin, and José A. Ruipérez Valiente, as source of data, **33**
 Research-and-development spending
 change in overall, federal, state, institutional, and other support, 2013-17, **75**
 change over one year, U.S., **74**
 by field, **75**
 by source of funds, **75**
 total, over all, **74**
 totals and change over one year, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 universities with highest, over all and by field, **74**
 Researchers, average number per institution and average pay, by sector, **16**
 Research institutions. *See* Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education; Graduate studies; Research-and-development spending
 Residence of new college students, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 Revenue, total, by category and sector, **72**
 See also Endowments; Fund raising; Research-and-development spending; State spending; Student aid
 Room and board. *See* Tuition
 Salaries or wages. *See* Adjuncts; Administrators; Chief academic officers; Chief executives; Chief financial officers; Faculty pay; Gender; Income; Rankings
 Sallie Mae, as source of data, **30, 33**
 SAT. *See* College Board; Test scores
 Science. *See* Degrees; Graduate studies; Outcomes; Research-and-development spending
 Sex. *See* Gender
 Socioeconomic status. *See* Diversity
 Sources and notes
 for individual tables, **6-20, 24-43, 46-59, 62-75**
 for U.S. and States section, **106**
 Staff members, full-time, average number per institution and average pay, by occupational category and sector, **16**
 State Higher Education Executive Officers Association, as source of data, **20, 76-77, 78-104**

State higher-education executive officers, background characteristics of, **20**
 State spending
 for higher-education operating expenses, totals and one-year change, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 total amount for higher education, by sector, **72**
 See also Student aid
 Student-affairs employees, diversity of, by gender, race, and ethnicity, **48**
 Student aid
 average federal aid per recipient, by program, **30**
 average grant aid per full-time-equivalent undergraduate and graduate student, **30**
 share among other family resources for college, **30**
 state spending on, by grant type, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 See also Student loans; Veterans
 Student loans
 average education-related debt of doctorate recipients, by gender, race and ethnicity, and field, **43**
 average federal loans per full-time-equivalent undergraduate and graduate student, **30**
 distribution of Direct Plus borrowing by parents of undergraduates, by parents' income, **30**
 median federal-loan debt for colleges that enrolled the highest numbers of black students, **51**
 share among other family resources for college, **30**
 student-loan debt as percentage of overall household debt, by age group, **31**
 student-loan debt that was seriously delinquent, compared with other household debt, **31**
 Student outcomes. *See* Outcomes
 Students. *See* Age; Degrees; Diversity; Enrollment; Freshman characteristics; Gender; Graduation rates; Online education; Outcomes; Student aid; Student loans
 Study abroad, top destinations of U.S. students, **59**
 Survey of Earned Doctorates, as source of data. *See* National Science Foundation
 Technology. *See* Online education
 Tenure status of faculty members
 change in percentage of full-timers who were non-tenure-track, by institutional classification, 2008-9 and 2018-19, **13**
 number and percentage of those in each status, by sector, **12**
 number and percentage of those without tenure, by full- or part-time status, length of contract, and sector, **12**
 lowest and highest numbers of full-time-equivalent students per tenured or tenure-track professor, **14**
 See also Faculty members
 Test scores
 averages for ACT and SAT, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 estimated percentage of seniors taking ACT and SAT, by state, **78-104**
 TIAA, as source of data, **15, 66, 68**
 Transfer rates, at two-year colleges, **37**
 Tribal colleges, enrollment by sector, **24**
 Tuition and fees
 amount of revenue from, by sector, **72**
 average, by sector, U.S. and by state, **76-77, 78-104**
 average discount rate at private nonprofit colleges, 2007-18, **64**
 change in average published amount, by sector, **64**
 compared with instructional spending, by institution, **65**
 highest-priced institutions, four-year private nonprofit, **62**
 highest-priced institutions, four-year public, **63**
 Undergraduate studies. *See* Age; Degrees; Diversity; Enrollment; Freshman characteristics; Gender; Graduation rates; Online education; Student aid; Student loans
 U.S. Census Bureau, as source of data, **39, 52, 76-77, 78-104, 106**
 U.S. Department of Education, as source of data, **6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 65, 72, 76-77, 78-104, 106**
 U.S. Department of Labor, as source of data, **39**
 Universities. *See* Enrollment; Institutions; Rankings; Research-and-development spending
 Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, as source of data, **76-77, 78-104, 106**
 Whites. *See* Diversity
 Women. *See* Gender
 Veterans
 average Post-9/11 GI Bill aid per recipient, **30**
 colleges with most students receiving higher-education benefits for military-service members and veterans, **55**



It's Time for Women to Secure the World

Employer Partnerships | Collaborative Curriculum Development | Virtual Internships

Cybersecurity Ventures* predicts there will be 3.5 million cybersecurity job openings by 2021. Currently, women make up only one quarter of this workforce.

At the American Women's College at Bay Path University, we're addressing the national need for a digitally fluent workforce by preparing adult women to pursue cybersecurity and IT jobs.

Bay Path University is proud to have been selected from hundreds of applicants in the "innovative solutions in education-to-employment" competition sponsored by Strada Education Network, and salutes our shared mission of improving lives by forging clearer and more purposeful pathways between education and employment.



The American Women's College
is the first all-women, all online
bachelor's degree in the country.

*CybersecurityVentures.com/jobs

Ink runs out.

Lifetime retirement income from TIAA doesn't.



Guaranteed monthly income for life.
Learn more at [TIAA.org/NeverRunOut](https://www.tiaa.org/neverrunout)



INVESTING | ADVICE | BANKING | RETIREMENT

Annuity contracts and certificates are issued by Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, New York, NY. Any guarantees under annuities issued by TIAA are subject to TIAA's claims-paying ability. TIAA Traditional is a guaranteed insurance contract and not an investment for federal securities law purposes. **Investment, insurance and annuity products are not FDIC insured, are not bank guaranteed, are not deposits, are not insured by any federal government agency, are not a condition to any banking service or activity, and may lose value.** 909219