

Enrollments Increase, with Slightly Higher Percentages of Male Students

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Enrollments at journalism and mass communication programs showed significant growth in the autumn of 2007, following a year of almost no growth. The growth in enrollments at the schools closely aligned with the traditional journalism occupations as well as advertising and public relations largely reflected the growth in the overall population of communication programs around the country. While journalism and mass communication remains a field that is attractive to women, there is evidence that the growth in the percentage of students who are female has halted. The percentage of students who are labeled as racial or ethnic minorities also is not changing dramatically. The students enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs play an important role in the evaluation of the faculty in those programs. Student evaluation of teaching and publication in peer-refereed journals are the two most important criteria for promotion and tenure decisions by administrators of those programs.

Enrollments at journalism and mass communication programs in the United States increased in 2007 compared to a year earlier, both at undergraduate and graduate levels. The number of undergraduate degrees granted by the journalism and mass communications programs in the country also increased in 2006-2007 compared with the previous academic year. The number of graduate degrees granted decreased dramatically in academic year 2006-2007.

Women continue to make up the vast majority of students enrolled in

undergraduate and graduate programs in journalism and mass communication programs around the country. Across bachelor's, master's and doctoral degree programs, however, women made up slightly smaller percentages of the students in 2007 than a year earlier.

These are some key findings of the 2007 *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments*, designed to measure trends in journalism and mass communication education.¹ Other key findings of the 2007 survey include:

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- In 2007, 66.4% of undergraduate students were enrolled in journalism, telecommunications, advertising, or public relations. That figure had been 61.3% a year earlier.

- The percentage of enrolled journalism and mass communication students who are members of racial or ethnic minorities was just slightly lower in 2007 than in 2006.

- The number of faculty teaching in the nation's journalism and mass communication programs increased again in 2007, showing continued growth since academic year 2000-2001.

- More than a quarter of the full-time faculty will reach age 66 in the next ten years.

- Half of journalism and mass communication administrators said it is likely their units will hire someone without a doctorate in a tenure-track position in the future, while a third said it is unlikely their unit would do so.

- Publication in scientific journals and student evaluation of teaching are the most important criteria for promotion of faculty in journalism and mass communication programs.

Methodology

The methods used in the *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments* have re-

mained unchanged since 1988. Schools included in this survey are listed in either the *Journalism & Mass Communication Directory*, published by the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, or *The Journalist's Road to Success: A Career Guide*, formerly published and printed by the Dow Jones Newspaper Fund, Inc., and now available on the Web.² All degree-granting senior colleges and universities with courses organized under the labels of journalism and mass communication are invited to be listed in the AEJMC *Directory*. To be included in the *Guide*, the college or university must offer at least ten courses in news-editorial journalism, and those courses must include core courses, such as an introduction to the mass media and press law and ethics, as well as basic skills courses, such as reporting and editing. Since 1992, the two journalism programs listed in the AEJMC *Directory* in Puerto Rico have been included in the population.

A combination of these two directories produced 475 listings in 2007. In October 2007, a questionnaire was mailed to the administrator of each of these programs. A second mailing of this questionnaire was sent to the non-responding schools in December. A third mailing was sent to the non-responding schools in January of 2008. In February, the administrators were sent a fourth mailing. In each mailing, administrators were given the chance to return a written form via the mail or download a form from a Web site and return it electronically. The 252 administrators of programs who had not responded by the beginning of April were contacted by telephone and asked to answer as many of the questions

over the telephone as possible. One of the 475 schools reported that its program was no longer active.

The questionnaire asked administrators to provide information on total enrollments in autumn of 2007, enrollment by year in school, enrollment by sequence of study, enrollment by gender, and enrollment by racial or ethnic group. In addition, administrators were asked to indicate the number and type of degrees granted in the 2006-2007 academic year, degrees granted by sequence of study, degrees granted by gender, and degrees granted by racial group. The questionnaire also asked about faculty size, faculty characteristics, and faculty hiring.

Data were obtained for all 474 active programs in the population. This is the largest number of journalism and mass communication programs since 1987, the first year the enrollment survey used its current population definition. The number of programs on the two lists has been relatively stable since 2000. Of the 474 returns, 330 were for programs listed in both directories, 94 were only in the AEJMC listing, and 50 were only in the Dow Jones *Guide*.

As in the past, the detail and precision of information administrators provided varied greatly. Some administrators answered every question, while others answered only a few. Data on degrees offered and on enrollments at the bachelor's, master's and doctoral level were obtained from all of the 474 programs. Of all these programs, 471 offered bachelor's degree programs, 200 offered master's degree programs, and 43 offered doctoral programs. Data on degrees granted at the undergraduate level were obtained for 342 of the 471 undergraduate programs, or

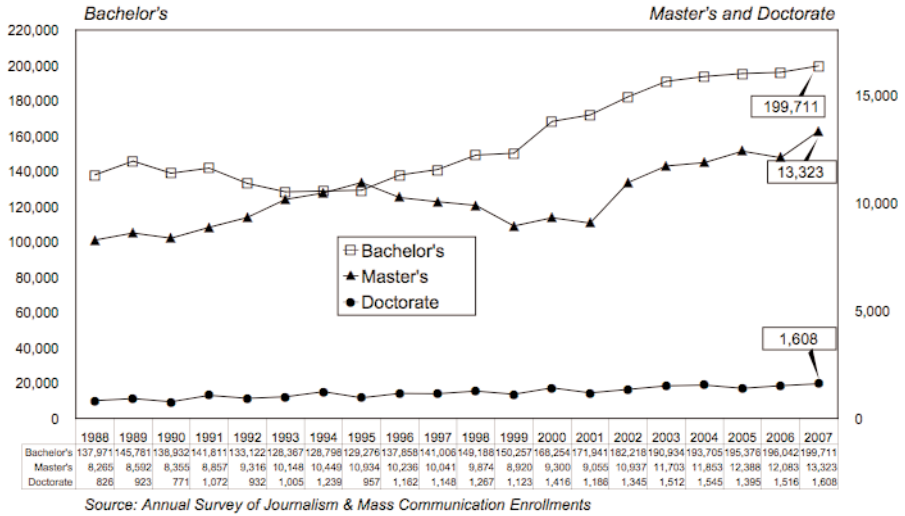
72.6%. For master's programs, the number was 141 of 200, or 70.5%. Thirty-five of the 43 doctoral programs reported number of degrees granted, or 81.3%.

Data from program administrators were entered into a data file. Inconsistencies in the original documents where noted, were corrected, sometimes by eliminating obviously erroneous information. Reports by program administrators that were not clearly in error were taken as accurate.

The AEJMC *Directory* lists membership of the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication (ASJMC) and accreditation by the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications (ACEJMC). This information was included in the data file.³ The most complete data were available for the 111 accredited programs.⁴ In general, less complete data were available for the 80 schools that were members of ASJMC but not accredited by ACEJMC. The 283 schools without accreditation or ASJMC membership had the least complete data. In general, these latter schools are smaller than the accredited or ASJMC-affiliated schools.

These two characteristics—accreditation and ASJMC membership—serve as ways of distinguishing the 474 journalism and mass communication programs in the population. As was the case in recent years, these two characteristics were used in 2007 to make projections based on the data reported. Data from reporting accredited schools were used to estimate characteristics of the accredited schools for which there was any missing information. Similarly, statistical means from the nonaccredited ASJMC schools were used to estimate missing data for simi-

Figure 1
AUTUMN UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE ENROLLMENTS (DUAL Y AXES)



lar schools, and data from the non-accredited schools not affiliated with ASJMC were used to estimate missing data for those programs. The overall estimates, then, were based on complete information and best approximations about data not reported.⁵

Enrollments

In the autumn of 2007, as Figure 1 shows, 214,642 students were enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs around the country, or 2.4% more than a year earlier. Of those enrolled students, 199,711 were studying at the undergraduate level and 14,931 were in graduate programs. Undergraduate enrollments were up 1.9% from a year earlier, while the growth was 10.3% at the master's level and 6.1% at the doctoral level.

The overall growth rate in enrollments in 2007 at 2.4% was higher than it has been since the 2002 to 2003 growth rate of 5.0%. From 2005 to 2006, total journalism and mass communication enrollments increased only 0.2%, the smallest growth rate since 1999. As Figure 1 shows, growth in enrollments has moderated since the early years of the decade. Journalism and mass communication enrollments have generally reflected the larger pattern of undergraduate enrollments, however, and nationally both undergraduate and graduate enrollments across fields are projected to grow through at least 2017.⁶

Enrollments at the freshman and sophomore level in journalism and mass communication decreased from a year earlier, however, while the number of juniors went up 7.5% and the

number of seniors increased 3.8%. Undergraduates made up 93.0% of the enrolled journalism and mass communication students in the autumn of 2007. The figure was 93.5% a year earlier and has been largely stable since the autumn of 2001.

In 2007, 474 programs were included in the enrollment survey, up 2 from a year earlier. Of these programs, all but 3 offered a bachelor's degree, 200 offered a master's degree, and 43 offered a doctoral degree.⁷

In the autumn of 2007, the largest undergraduate program in terms of journalism and mass communication enrollments was California State University at Fullerton, with 3,810 students enrolled, followed by Pennsylvania State University with 3,565, Michigan State University with 3,020 students, and the University of Florida with 2,664. Rounding out the top 10 programs in terms of size of the undergraduate programs were Middle Tennessee State University (2,553), the University of Sacred Heart in Puerto Rico (2,107), the University of Alabama (2,085), Ball State University in Indiana (1,908), Boston University (1,900), and Florida International University (1,863).

The largest master's program in terms of enrolled students was Boston University, with 496 students in the autumn of 2007. The second largest program was at the University of the Sacred Heart in Puerto Rico, with 381 students, followed by Columbia University with 360. Other students in the top 10 in terms of size of the master's program were American University (344 students), Syracuse University (342), Northwestern University (334), Webster University in St. Louis (329), Michigan State University

(292), the University of Missouri (256), and New York University (255).

Michigan State University enrolled the largest number of doctoral students among journalism and mass communication programs in the autumn of 2007, with 89 students, followed by Wayne State University and Purdue University, each with 70 students. The University of Utah was fourth largest, with 68 students and the University of Wisconsin Madison with 62 students was fifth largest. The other programs in the top 10 in terms of size were Southern Illinois University Carbondale (61), the University of Florida and Pennsylvania State University (59 each), the University of Washington (57), and the University of Texas at Austin, University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign, and the University of Maryland-College Park (all with 56).

Enrollments for each of the 474 journalism and mass communication programs are shown in the Appendix to this report.

Degrees Granted

In academic year 2006-2007, journalism and mass communication programs granted a projected 49,932 bachelor's degrees, or 1.7% more than in 2005-2006. The number of graduate degrees granted decreased dramatically from 4,594 to 3,940, or a drop of 14.2%. The number of master's degrees declined by 13.8%, while the number of doctoral degrees dropped 23.3%. An examination of the changes in degrees granted in the field historically shows relative stability year-to-year at the bachelor's degree level, but consider-

able variability at the graduate level. From 2004-2005, for example, the number of master's degrees granted had increased 22.9%, but that year's growth had followed a year in which degrees granted at the master's level had declined 13.3%. The number of doctoral degrees was up 15.7% in 2005-2006, but it had been down by 15.6% in 2004-2005 compared with a year earlier. The reasons for this fluctuation year-to-year in degrees granted are not clear. Earlier analysis has shown the undergraduate enrollments are slightly positively linked to a strong job market for journalism and mass communication graduates while graduate enrollments are linked to a weak market.⁸ But the number of degrees granted at the graduate level year-to-year shows more fluctuation than the job market would predict.

The largest journalism and mass communication program in 2007 in terms of degrees granted in the 2006-2007 year was Michigan State University with 922. The second largest program was Pennsylvania State University with 824 degrees granted, followed by Boston University with 729, the University of Florida with 667, and Middle Tennessee State University with 588. Other top 10 programs in terms of number of degrees granted at the bachelor's level were New York University (532), Syracuse University (461), University of Georgia (444), Ball State University (413), and the University of Washington (403).

At the master's degree level, Boston University offered the largest number of degrees in 2006-2007 with 337, followed by Northwestern with 277 and American with 127. Roosevelt University granted 102 master's degrees in 2006-2007, and Michigan State

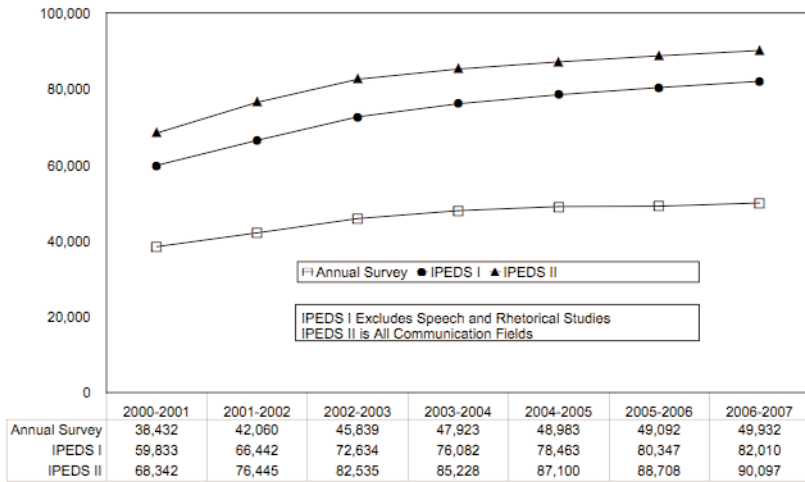
offered 99. Other top 10 programs based on number of master's degrees offered were Ball State University (87), Virginia Commonwealth University (85), University of Tennessee Knoxville (82), Webster University (72), and the University of Florida (69).

Michigan State University graduated the most doctoral students in 2006-2007, with 15, followed by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with 12; the University of Washington at Seattle with 11; and Georgia State University, Pennsylvania State University at University Park, and North Dakota State University with 10 each. The University of Tennessee at Knoxville granted 9 doctoral degrees that year, as did the University of Florida. The University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, the University of Georgia, Louisiana State University, Howard University, and Cornell University all granted 5 doctoral degrees each in 2006-2007.

Degrees granted by the journalism and mass communication programs providing this information are shown in the Appendix to this report.

The *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments* includes only programs that label themselves as having a mass communication orientation or component (through their inclusion in the *AEJMC Directory*) or that have a journalism core (as indicated by their listing in the *Dow Jones Newspaper Fund Career Guide*). Data gathered by the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) provide an additional source of information about degrees granted in the broad field of communication.⁹

Figure 2
 BACHELOR'S DEGREE GRANTED: 2000-2007,
 IPEDS AND ANNUAL SURVEY ESTIMATES



Source: Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments
 Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics

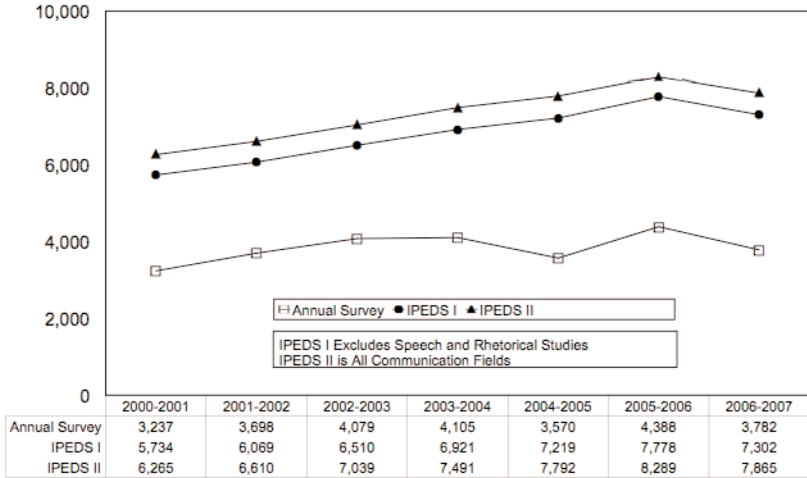
NCES uses Classification of Instruction Program (CIP) codes for all degrees granted. Included are “Communications” (09), and “Communications Technologies” (10).¹⁰ Subcodes of the Communication (09) code include “Communication Studies/Speech Communication and Rhetoric,” “Mass Communication/Media Studies,” “Communication and Media Studies,” “Journalism,” “Broadcast Journalism,” “Photojournalism,” “Journalism, Other,” “Radio and Television,” “Public Relations/Image Management,” “Advertising,” “Public Relations, Advertising and Applied Communication,” and “Publishing.” Subcategories of the “Communication Technologies” code include “Radio and Television Broadcast Technology,” “Graphic

Communication,” and “Printing Management.”¹¹

In addition to these two codes and their subcategories, the CIP classification includes “Speech and Rhetorical Studies” as part of the larger classification code (23) “English Language and Literature/Letters.”

Figure 2 shows the bachelor’s degrees granted in communication, both with the “Speech and Rhetorical Studies” classification from “English Language and Literature/Letters” and without. The more inclusive measure indicates that 90,097 degrees were granted in the field of communication in 2006-2007, and that 82,010 degrees were granted using the more restrictive Communication codes. The growth rate was 1.6% for the more inclusive meas-

Figure 3
 MASTER'S DEGREE GRANTED: 2000-2007,
 IPEDS AND ANNUAL SURVEY ESTIMATES



Source: *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments*
 Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics

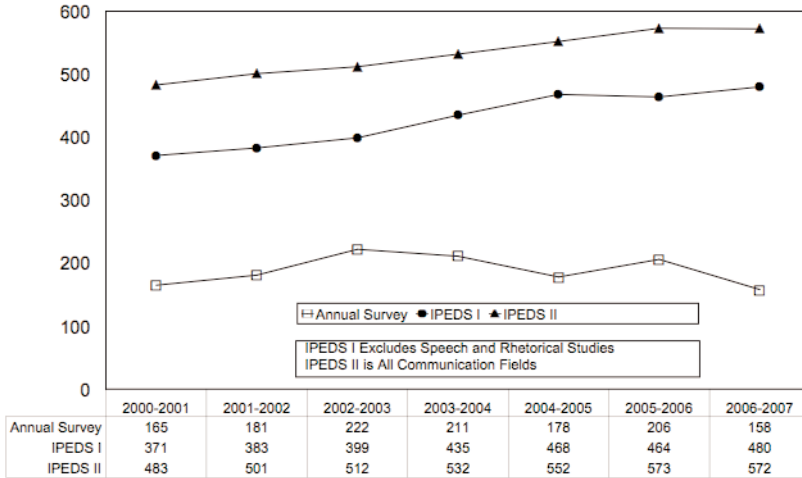
ure, and 2.1% for the less inclusive measure. The counts from the enrollment survey also are included in the chart, reflecting the growth rate of 1.9%.

Figure 3 shows the IPEDS and *Annual Survey* data for master's degree programs. Using the more inclusive measure, the field of communication granted 7,865 master's degrees in 2006-2007, down 5.1% from a year earlier. The less inclusive measure shows that 7,302 degrees were granted, down 6.1% from a year earlier. The decline in growth as reflected by the *Annual Survey* measure was more extreme—at 13.8%—but the pattern is the same regardless of the estimate. The growth rate from 2004-2005 to 2005-2006 in degrees granted also had been greater

among the schools in the *Annual Survey* population than in the larger populations, of which the *Annual Survey* schools also are a part.

Based on the IPEDS data, the broad field of communication granted 572 doctoral degrees in academic year 2006-2007, or one degree less than a year earlier (Figure 4). If the degrees classified as "Speech and Rhetorical Studies" are excluded, the number of degrees granted actually increased from 464 to 480. Among the *Annual Survey* programs, the drop in number of degrees granted was severe, from 206 to 158. The more inclusive IPEDS measure is probably the best indicator of the three of the actual status and change in doctoral instruction relevant to journalism and mass communica-

Figure 4
DOCTORAL DEGREES GRANTED: 2000-2007,
IPEDS AND ANNUAL SURVEY ESTIMATES



*Source: Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments
Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics*

tion, and it shows stability, rather than change.¹²

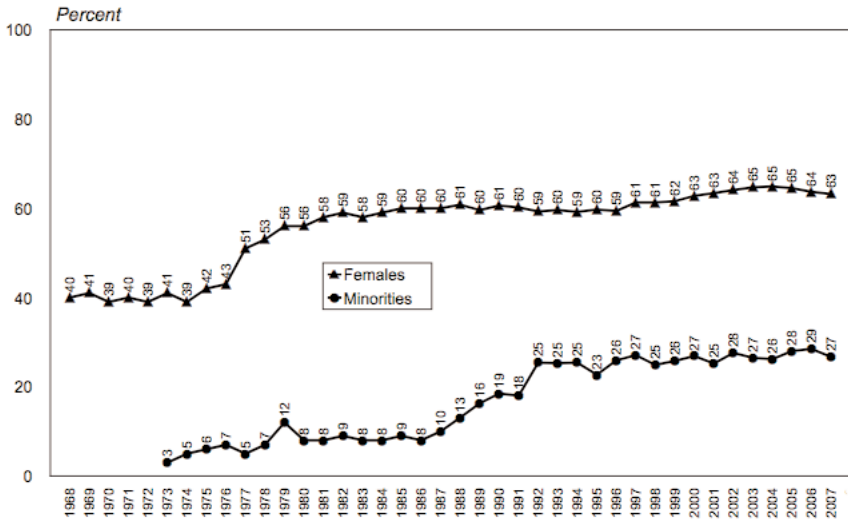
Characteristics of Students

Just fewer than two-thirds of students enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs around the country in the autumn of 2007 were female, as has been the case for the last several years. At the undergraduate level, 63.2% of the students were female. At the master's level, 66.4% were female. And at the doctoral level, 57.8% were female. In each case, the percentage is down just slightly from a year earlier.

At the undergraduate level in particular, the evidence is that the growth in the percentage of students who are women has stopped (Figure 5) and may even have started to decline slightly. In 2006, women were 63.7% of the enrolled undergraduate students. The percentage of undergraduates who were women stood at 51% in the fall of 1977 and grew dramatically in the next ten years. Growth after that had been slower, and the percentage of students who were women reached its peak in 2004, at 64.9%.

Journalism and mass communication undergraduate programs have a higher percentage of female students than does undergraduate education generally. Nationally, 57% of the stu-

Figure 5
MINORITY AND FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT



Source: Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Graduates

dents in undergraduate programs are female.¹³ From 2007 through 2017, the number of women and men beginning university studies is expected to be the same, so that figure of 57% is not expected to change during that period.

The evidence from the *Annual Survey* data is that enrollments in graduate programs also have stabilized. In 2006, 67.3% of the enrolled students were female. The percentage has varied only slightly in the years since 2001. At the doctoral level, 58.8% of the students were female in the autumn of 2006, the highest percentage ever recorded, but the figure has been relatively stable since 2003.

In the autumn of 2007, students classified as members of racial or eth-

nic minorities made up 26.7% of the students enrolled as undergraduates in journalism and mass communication programs around the country. The percentage was 28.5% a year earlier, and that figure was the highest ever recorded in the *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments*.

As Figure 5 suggests, the percentage of journalism and mass communication students classified as racial and ethnic minority fluctuates a little year-to-year, but there is little evidence of dramatic change across the last ten years.

Nationally, across all fields of study 31% of the students in undergraduate programs are classified as members of racial or ethnic minority

groups. The National Center for Education Statistics projects that this figure will increase to 36% by 2017.¹⁴

Only a small percentage of undergraduate students are from outside the United States—generally about 1.5%—and these students were not classified as minorities in Figure 5. At the master's level in the autumn of 2007, 11.0% of the students were from outside the United States, and that figure is down from 14.1% in the autumn of 2001. Another 27.3% of the students enrolled in master's programs in the autumn of 2007 were members of racial or ethnic minorities. A year earlier, the figure had been 25.4%. At the doctoral level in 2007, foreign students made up 24.2% of the enrolled students, and members of domestic racial or ethnic minorities were 25.0% of the enrolled students. A year earlier, those figures had been 24.2% and 22.9%, respectively.

Of those receiving undergraduate degrees in journalism and mass communication in academic year 2006-2007, 65.1% were women (Figure 6). That figure had been 67.5% a year earlier, but it has hovered around 65% since 2002. Among master's degree recipients in 2006-2007, 67.5% were female, compared with 68.4% a year earlier. Among the doctoral degree recipients in 2006-2007, women made up 57.7%, compared with 57.5% a year earlier.

Minorities were 23.7% of the bachelor's degree recipients in academic year 2006-2007, compared with 24.1% a year earlier (Figure 6). At the master's degree level, minorities made up 21.6% of the degree recipients, compared with 25.5% a year earlier. At the doctoral level, domestic minorities were 22.8% of the graduates. They had been 27.3% a year earlier.¹⁵

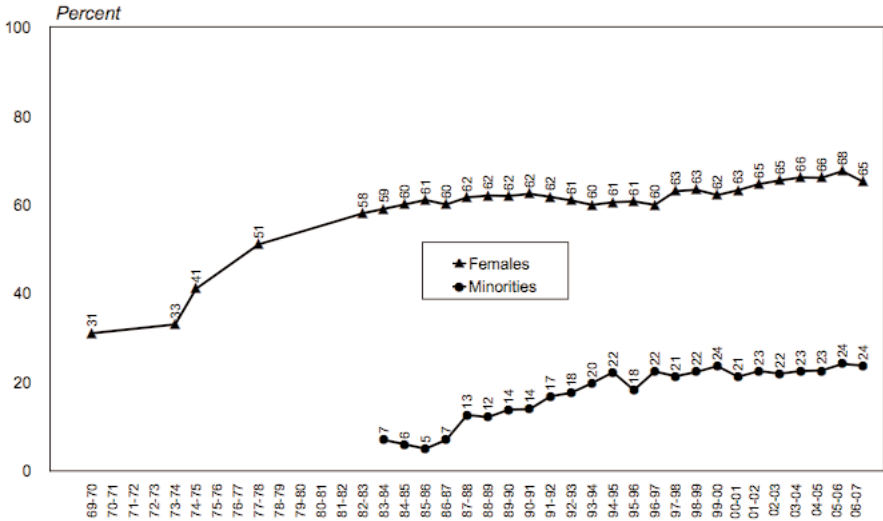
Faculty Size, Hiring, Promotion, and Tenure

In the autumn of 2007, 6,550 faculty were teaching in full-time positions in the 474 journalism and mass communication programs. The figure had been 6,350 a year earlier. Faculty size has increased almost yearly from 4,126 in 1989, the first year for which these data were gathered. In the autumn of 2007, 27.9% of faculty were 56 years old or older, making them the prime group for retirement over the next ten years.

For the last three years, the *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments* has asked participating administrators to indicate how likely it is that they would hire someone without a doctorate for a full-time faculty position. In 2005 and 2006, the question simply asked how likely it is that the unit would hire a full-time faculty member without an earned doctorate in the future. In 2007, the question was modified to ask how likely it is that someone without an earned doctorate will be hired in the future for a tenure-track position. In 2005, 47.3% of the administrators said it was very likely or likely they will hire someone without an earned doctorate for a full-time position, and in 2006 the figure was 48.0%. In 2007, with the reference to tenure, the percentage was 50.9%.

In 2005, 30.1% of administrators said it was unlikely or very unlikely they would hire someone without an earned doctorate for a full-time faculty position, and that figure was 35.0% a year later. With the new question in 2007, the figure was 35.1%. So the question wording does not seem to matter greatly. About half of journalism

Figure 6
 BACHELOR'S DEGREES GRANTED
 TO FEMALES AND MINORITIES



Source: Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Graduates

and mass communication administrators think it is likely their unit will hire someone without an earned doctorate in the future, and about a third think it is unlikely they will do so.¹⁶

The 2007 enrollment survey contained a new question designed to determine the importance of fifteen different criteria in promotion and tenure decisions at the university where the program is located. Administrators were asked to assign a value of 1 to a criterion that was not very important and a value of 10 to a criterion that was very important. Scores between these two anchors were to reflect the degree of importance of the criteria. Overall among reporting schools, as Figure 7 makes clear, publication in refereed journals and student evaluation of

teaching were most highly scored, with means of 7.9 and 7.8 respectively. Among publications, textbooks are evaluated lower than publication of other books, and self publication on the Internet is valued relatively little. Refereed conference papers are relatively highly valued and valued considerably more than conference papers that are not refereed. Service to the university is evaluated more highly than service to the occupations.

While the weight assigned to various criteria does vary some by accreditation and ASJMC membership, in general, the consistency of response is more striking than the differences.¹⁷ Among accredited programs, refereed journal articles have a mean score of 8.5, while among nonaccredited

ASJMC schools the mean is 8.3 and among schools that are neither accredited nor ASJMC members, the mean is 7.3. Student evaluations of teaching have a mean score of 7.6 at accredited programs, 8.0 at nonaccredited ASJMC schools, and 7.9 at programs that are neither accredited nor members of ASJMC. The type of university as reflected in the Carnegie classification scheme also has some impact. At journalism and mass communication programs at research universities with very high research activity, refereed journal articles had a mean score on the importance scale of 9.1, compared with a score of 8.9 at programs at research universities with high research activity and doctoral research universities and a mean of 7.0 at master's colleges and universities and baccalaureate colleges. Student evaluation of teaching was scored 7.2 at very high research universities, 7.4 at second-tier research universities in terms of activity, and 8.1 at master's and baccalaureate institutions. In other words, publication varies more among these universities than does student evaluation of teaching, which is more uniformly important across institutional types.

Conclusions

Enrollments at journalism and mass communication programs showed the largest percentage of growth in the autumn of 2007 compared with a year earlier since the 2002 to 2003 period. Following a year of almost no growth, enrollments in bachelor's, master's, and doctoral programs all increased over the year earlier. Given the turmoil in the industries that employ many graduates of these programs, the growth is a testimony to the

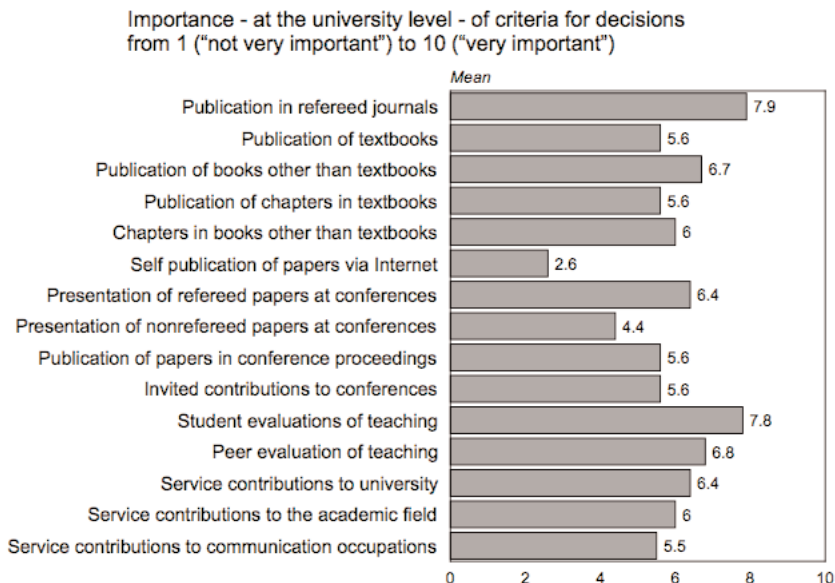
broad appeal of journalism and mass communication as a major. Students seem not to see that turmoil as overly restrictive of their career options.

The growth in the enrollments at the schools included in the *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments*—that part of the broader communication field closely aligned with the traditional journalism occupations as well as advertising and public relations—largely reflected the growth in the large population of schools monitored by the federal government as offering some form of communication studies. A year earlier, the professionally focused programs were lagging the broader communication programs in terms of degrees granted.

Journalism and mass communication is a field that historically has been very attractive to women. In 2007, for example, 63% of the students studying for a bachelor's degree at the 474 journalism and mass communication programs around the country were women, while only 57% of the undergraduate students at U.S. colleges and universities were women. Women also dominate in master's and doctoral programs.

Women first became the majority in journalism and mass communication undergraduate programs at the end of the 1970s, and the percentage of undergraduate students who were women grew another 10 percentage points over the next decade. Since that time, however, growth has been rather slow, and there is evidence now that the growth has pretty much stopped. Across the next ten years, the federal government is predicting that equal numbers of female and male students will come to the university for study,

Figure 7
 CRITERIA FOR FACULTY PROMOTION AND TENURE



Source: Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments

and it seems journalism and mass communication programs are reflecting that basic pattern in enrollments.

The percentage of students who are labeled as racial or ethnic minorities also is not changing dramatically. Only approximately one in four undergraduate students in journalism and mass communication programs are classified as minorities. Nationally, across all fields, it is at least 7 percentage points higher.

Students enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs play an important role in the evaluation of those programs' faculty. Student evaluation of teaching and publication in peer-refereed journals are the two

most important criteria for promotion and tenure decisions. While the type of university affects the amount of importance assigned to peer reviewed publication, it has little impact on the importance of teaching. Peer-reviewed journal articles are more important at accredited and at research-focused universities than at universities not accredited or not so heavily focused on research, but what students say about the quality of teaching is important pretty much across the board.

Professional associations such as the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication invest heavily in the peer-review process not only for its journals but

also for its convention program. Universities, it seems, have taken notice. Presentation of papers at conventions is evaluated less highly than publication in refereed journals, but presentation of papers is an important criterion for promotion and tenure, particularly if the paper was selected following a referee process.

Endnotes

1. Funding for the 2007 enrollment survey was provided by American Society of Newspaper Editors, Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication, Cox Newspapers Inc., Gannett, Hearst Corporation, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, National Association of Broadcasters, Newspaper Association of America, Sigma Delta Chi Foundation of the Society of Professional Journalists, Scripps Howard Foundation, Specialized Information Publishers Foundation, and Grady College of Journalism & Mass Communication, University of Georgia.

2. The URL is: http://djnewspaperfund.dowjones.com/fund/cg_jschools.asp.

3. The accrediting listing was verified against the listing for the Accrediting Council on its Web site, and the ASJMC listing was verified against records at the organization's headquarters in Columbia, S.C.

4. Indiana University's School of Journalism and the journalism program at the Indianapolis Campus of IU are treated as separate programs in this

analysis, though they share accreditation.

5. Special thanks are given to the following University of Georgia students who worked as research assistants or research clerks in the Cox Center in 2007-2008: Stephen Bailey, Virginia Evans, Katie Kosciolk, Tiffany Little, Elisabeth Morison, Qingmei Qing, Ali Soodi, Oana Vlad, and Jianchuan "Henry" Zhou.

6. National Center for Education Statistics (2006). *Projections of education statistics to 2017*. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from http://nces.ed.gov/programs/projections/projections2017/tables/table_19.asp?referrer=list (for undergraduate enrollments) and from http://nces.ed.gov/programs/projections/projections2017/tables/table_20.asp?referrer=list (for graduate enrollments).

7. The field of Communication, including Mass Communication, has 108 doctoral programs. See Megan Vogel, Donna Wilcox, Stephanie Hanisak, Lee B. Becker, and Tudor Vlad, *Survey of Doctoral Programs in Communication: Updated Report for 2006-2007 Graduates*, downloadable from the Web at <http://www.grady.uga.edu/annualsurveys/>.

8. Lee B. Becker, Tudor Vlad, Jisu Huh, and Nancy R. Mace, "Annual Enrollment Report: Graduate and Undergraduate Enrollments Increase Sharply," *Journalism & Mass Communication Educator* 58 (autumn 2003): 273-300.

9. The completion of all IPEDS surveys is mandatory for all institutions that participate in or are applicants for participation in any Federal financial assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The comple-

tion of the surveys is mandated by 20 U.S.C. 1094, Section 487(a)(17). Title IV covers the administration of the federal student financial aid programs.

10. Institutions make their own decisions on how to use the codes.

11. For a list of the CIP Codes both for 1990 and 2000, see J. McLean, Lee B. Becker, and Tudor Vlad, *Survey of Doctoral Programs in Communication: Updated Report for 2005-2006 Graduates*, retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.grady.uga.edu/annualsurveys/Doctoral_Survey/Doctoral_2006/Doctoral_report_2006_Merged_v3.pdf. See also U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Classification of Instructional Programs—2000* (NCES 2002-165), Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office (2002).

12. See Vogel et al., *Survey of Doctoral Programs in Communication*, for an examination of doctoral education in the field.

13. *Condition of Education 2008* (2008). *Past and projected undergraduate enrollments*,. Retrieved on September 20, 2008, from <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2008/2008031.pdf>

14. National Center for Education Statistics (2006). *Projections of education statistics to 2017*. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from http://nces.ed.gov/programs/projections/projections2017/tables/table_22.asp?referrer=list

15. The percentage of programs that report the data on the gender and race and ethnicity of their students varies year to year. In 2007, 39.2% of the programs reported on the gender of their undergraduates and 31.6% reported on their race and ethnicity. Since generally the same schools report these data each year, changes are unlikely to result from differential reporting across time.

16. In each year, the responses are weighted by accreditation and ASJMC membership as elsewhere in the survey. The number of responding administrators was 279 in 2005, 306 in 2006, and 226 in 2007.

17. The responses in Figure 7 have not been weighted, since the analysis that follows accomplishes the same thing. The tables with means and standard deviations are available on the Web at <http://www.grady.uga.edu/annualsurveys/>.

Editor's Note

The headline over the article reporting the 2006 Annual Survey of Journalism and Mass Communication Enrollments, "2006 Enrollment Report: Enrollments Level Off; Online Instruction Now Routine" (*Journalism & Mass Communication Educator*, Autumn 2007) was ambiguous, even unintentionally misleading. According to the survey, 69.3% of J&MC units were offering courses in "online or Web-based journalism," and half of the others planned to do so—a combined total of about 85% of J&MC programs. The survey did not show that J&MC courses are routinely offered through online/distance education course formats.

Appendix
JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
AK--UNIV AK ANCH	280	0	0	46	0	0
AK--UNIV AK FAIR	85	0	0	15	0	0
AL--AL ST UNIV	245	0	0	30	0	0
AL--AUBURN UNIV	838	17	0	204	4	0
AL--JACKSONVILLE ST U	205	0	0	—	0	0
AL--SAMFORD UNIV	116	0	0	34	0	0
AL--SPR HILL COL	76	0	0	31	0	0
AL--TROY ST U	370	0	0	—	0	0
AL--UNIV NORTH AL	311	0	0	—	0	0
AL--UNIV OF AL	2,085	90	55	379	41	5
AL--UNIV OF AL BIRM	408	29	0	123	12	0
AL--UNIV OF S AL	441	31	0	76	4	0
AR--AR ST UNIV	363	30	0	87	12	0
AR--AR TECH UNIV	195	12	0	40	2	0
AR--HARDING UNIV	291	0	0	72	0	0
AR--HENDERSON ST	170	0	0	—	0	0
AR--J BROWN UNIV	40	0	0	12	0	0
AR--OUACH BAPT U	117	0	0	28	0	0
AR--UNIV AR FAY	546	21	0	96	6	0
AR--UNIV AR LR	300	24	0	—	3	0
AR--UNIV OF C AR	400	20	0	—	—	0
AZ--AZ ST UNIV	1,475	70	0	293	16	0
AZ--N AZ UNIV	1,017	44	0	215	6	0
AZ--UNIV AZ	636	0	0	132	0	0
CA--AZUSA PACIFIC U	275	0	0	71	0	0
CA--BIOLA UNIV	123	0	0	12	0	0
CA--CA LUTHERAN U	250	0	0	—	0	0
CA--CA POLY OBIS	279	0	0	140	0	0
CA--CA POLY POM	429	0	0	75	0	0
CA--CA ST CHICO	362	0	0	87	0	0
CA--CA ST DOM HI	450	0	0	200	0	0
CA--CA ST FRESNO	435	8	0	139	6	0
CA--CA ST FULLER	3,810	169	0	—	—	0
CA--CA ST HAYWAR	370	20	0	—	—	0
CA--CA ST LA	600	80	0	—	—	0
CA--CA ST LBEACH	580	0	0	135	0	0
CA--CA ST NORTHR	806	30	0	174	8	0
CA--CA ST SAC	1,281	43	0	—	—	0
CA--CA ST U BAKERSFLD	182	0	0	—	0	0
CA--HUMBOLDT ST	192	0	0	43	0	0
CA--MENLO COL	65	0	0	20	0	0
CA--PAC UNION COL	62	0	0	11	0	0
CA--PEPPERDINE U	592	24	0	—	—	0
CA--PT LOMA NAZ U	320	0	0	88	0	0
CA--S CLARA U	379	0	0	76	0	0
CA--SAN DIEGO ST U	600	40	0	320	0	0
CA--SAN JOSE ST U	826	71	0	151	22	0
CA--SF STATE U	618	0	0	99	0	0
CA--ST MARY'S COL CA	200	0	0	50	0	0
CA--STANFORD UNIV	112	21	35	44	14	3

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
CA--U OF LAVERNE	219	0	0	42	0	0
CA--UC BERKELEY	0	112	0	0	56	0
CA--UNIV OF PAC	120	25	0	40	5	0
CA--UNIV OF SF	230	0	0	—	0	0
CA--UNIV S CA	505	156	0	—	—	0
CO--ADAMS ST COL	55	0	0	20	0	0
CO--CO ST U PUEBLO	235	0	0	40	0	0
CO--CO ST UNIV	506	44	0	126	9	0
CO--MESA ST COL	150	0	0	—	0	0
CO--METRO ST COL	440	0	0	—	0	0
CO--UNIV OF CO	637	68	23	276	40	4
CO--UNIV OF DENV	307	82	0	—	—	0
CO--UNIV OF N CO	508	0	0	67	0	0
CT--QUINNIPIAC UNIV	1,090	100	0	240	50	0
CT--S CONN ST U	170	0	0	—	0	0
CT--U NEW HAVEN	66	0	0	—	0	0
CT--UNIV OF BRID	62	0	0	18	0	0
CT--UNIV OF CT	260	0	0	60	0	0
CT--UNIV OF HART	350	0	0	—	0	0
CT--W CT ST U	287	0	0	55	0	0
DE--DE ST U	280	0	0	—	0	0
DE--UNIV OF DE	532	10	0	93	4	0
FL--E WATERS COL	17	0	0	3	0	0
FL--FL A&M U	400	20	0	—	—	0
FL--FL INTER U	1,863	204	0	385	53	0
FL--FL SOUTHERN COL	143	0	0	30	0	0
FL--FLAGLER COL	342	0	0	105	0	0
FL--JACK UNIV	79	0	0	26	0	0
FL--U OF MIAMI	1,235	127	15	320	44	2
FL--U OF S FL	1,370	53	0	230	7	0
FL--U OF S FL ST PETE	170	38	0	—	—	0
FL--UNIV OF C FL	1,299	78	0	378	28	0
FL--UNIV OF FL	2,664	166	59	667	69	9
FL--UNIV OF N FL	1,115	0	0	—	0	0
FL--UNIV OF W FL	575	20	0	—	—	0
GA--BERRY COLLEGE	147	0	0	31	0	0
GA--BRENAU UNIV	33	0	0	9	0	0
GA--CLARK ATLANTA U	900	0	0	130	0	0
GA--FT VALLEY ST U	161	0	0	23	0	0
GA--GA COLL & ST U	336	0	0	51	0	0
GA--GA SOUTHERN U	600	0	0	—	0	0
GA--GA ST UNIV	1,521	93	54	327	20	10
GA--KENNESAW ST U	819	0	0	156	0	0
GA--MERCER U	40	0	0	6	0	0
GA--SAV ST UNIV	256	0	0	39	0	0
GA--ST U OF W GA	273	0	0	40	0	0
GA--TOCCOA FLS COL	53	0	0	—	0	0
GA--UNIV OF GA	958	65	26	444	39	5
GA--VALDOSTA ST U	285	0	0	57	0	0
HI--CHAMINADE U HONO	77	0	0	16	0	0
HI--HAWAII PACIFIC U	339	152	0	—	—	0
HI--U HI MANOA	440	42	0	—	—	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
IA--CLARKE COL	67	0	0	16	0	0
IA--DRAKE UNIV	424	28	0	112	—	0
IA--G VIEW COL	103	0	0	21	0	0
IA--IA ST UNIV	733	38	0	170	15	0
IA--MORNINGSIDE COL	35	0	0	12	0	0
IA--UNIV NRTHRN IA	600	50	0	—	—	0
IA--UNIV OF IA	493	28	20	177	9	1
ID--BOISE ST U	780	100	0	70	20	0
ID--ID ST UNIV	240	0	0	—	0	0
ID--UNIV OF ID	444	0	0	97	0	0
IL--BRADLEY UNIV	489	0	0	—	0	0
IL--COLUMBIA COL CHI	664	37	0	—	—	0
IL--DEPAUL UNIV	225	80	0	55	0	0
IL--E IL UNIV	165	0	0	54	0	0
IL--GOVERNOR ST U	65	109	0	22	44	0
IL--IL COL	15	0	0	16	0	0
IL--IL ST UNIV	807	78	0	249	23	0
IL--LEWIS UNIV	110	0	0	—	0	0
IL--LOYOLA U CHI	230	0	0	34	0	0
IL--N IL UNIV	1,075	52	0	—	23	0
IL--NORTHWESTERN U	681	334	0	168	277	0
IL--ROOSEVELT U	181	221	0	41	102	0
IL--S IL UNIV CA	1,100	108	61	—	—	—
IL--S IL UNIV ED	215	21	0	127	8	0
IL--UNIV OF IL	803	56	56	312	35	4
IL--UNIV OF IL CHI	121	25	6	80	10	0
IL--UNIV OF ST FRAN	60	0	0	15	0	0
IL--WEST IL UNIV	136	0	0	27	0	0
IN--ANDERSON COL	110	0	0	28	0	0
IN--BALL STATE U	1,908	192	0	413	87	0
IN--BUTLER UNIV	175	0	0	34	0	0
IN--CALUMET COL	8	0	0	1	0	0
IN--DEPAUW UNIV	249	0	0	90	0	0
IN--FRANKLIN COL	300	0	0	—	0	0
IN--GOSHEN COL	51	0	0	16	0	0
IN--IN ST UNIV	400	45	0	—	—	0
IN--IN UNIV BLOOM	667	41	22	215	40	1
IN--IN UNIV IND	156	0	0	28	0	0
IN--PURDUE UNIV	734	36	70	300	—	—
IN--ST MARY WD COL	25	0	0	—	0	0
IN--U EVANSVILLE	90	0	0	—	0	0
IN--UNIV INDIANAPOLIS	110	0	0	24	0	0
IN--UNIV SOUTHRN IN	522	0	0	122	0	0
IN--VALPARAISO U	156	0	0	40	0	0
KS--BAKER UNIV	80	0	0	12	0	0
KS--BENEDICTINE COL	56	0	0	16	0	0
KS--FT HAYS ST U	103	90	0	—	—	0
KS--KS ST UNIV	649	22	0	135	8	0
KS--PITTSBURG ST U	243	26	0	70	15	0
KS--UNIV OF KS	671	80	0	290	19	0
KS--WASHBURN U	185	0	0	28	0	0
KS--WICHITA ST U	1,017	82	0	104	9	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
KY--ASBURY COL	285	0	0	63	0	0
KY--E KY UNIV	485	0	0	94	0	0
KY--MOREHEAD ST U	337	29	0	—	—	0
KY--MURRAY ST U	460	34	0	100	17	0
KY--N KY UNIV	596	24	0	184	0	0
KY--U LOUISVILLE	600	25	0	171	0	0
KY--UNIV OF KY	942	0	0	235	0	0
KY--W KY UNIV	1,127	0	0	210	0	0
LA--GRAMBLING ST	240	21	0	50	8	0
LA--LA COL	22	0	0	—	0	0
LA--LA ST UNIV	572	33	20	232	15	5
LA--LA TECH UNIV	80	0	0	18	0	0
LA--LOYOLA U NEW OR	301	0	0	143	0	0
LA--LSU SHREVE	100	0	0	20	0	0
LA--MCNEESE ST U	143	0	0	35	0	0
LA--NICHOLLS ST	139	0	0	27	0	0
LA--NW ST UNIV	130	0	0	23	0	0
LA--SE LA UNIV	388	30	0	70	6	0
LA--SOUTHERN U	162	40	0	81	13	0
LA--U LA LAFAYETTE	603	46	0	86	15	0
LA--U LA MONROE	147	18	0	11	1	0
LA--XAVIER U LA	71	0	0	—	0	0
MA--AMERICAN INTL COL	120	0	0	60	0	0
MA--BOSTON UNIV	1,900	496	0	729	337	0
MA--EMERSON COL	325	65	0	60	25	0
MA--MA COL LIBERAL ARTS	102	0	0	—	0	0
MA--NORTHEASTERN U	500	17	0	70	20	0
MA--SIMMONS COL	333	180	0	50	30	0
MA--STONEHILL COL	167	0	0	—	0	0
MA--SUFFOLK UNIV	810	60	0	165	20	0
MA--UNIV OF MA	394	0	0	85	0	0
MD--BOWIE ST U	450	55	0	65	—	0
MD--COLUMBIA UNION COL	33	0	0	14	0	0
MD--HOOD COLLEGE	82	0	0	16	0	0
MD--LOYOLA COL	312	0	0	120	0	0
MD--TOWSON UNIV	1,200	46	0	328	8	0
MD--UNIV OF MD	511	32	56	118	23	2
ME--UNIV OF ME	361	22	0	96	7	0
MI--ANDREWS UNIV	54	15	0	10	0	0
MI--C MI UNIV	293	0	0	84	0	0
MI--CALVIN COL	400	0	0	100	0	0
MI--EA MI UNIV	227	0	0	55	0	0
MI--GRAND VALLEY ST U	1,552	62	0	291	21	0
MI--MADONNA UNIV	30	0	0	6	0	0
MI--MI ST UNIV	3,020	292	89	922	99	15
MI--OAKLAND UNIV	231	0	0	32	0	0
MI--UNIV OF DETROIT	60	0	0	20	0	0
MI--UNIV OF MI	332	0	26	183	0	2
MI--W MI UNIV	1,100	35	0	200	8	0
MI--WAYNE ST U	400	130	70	75	15	4
MN--BEMIDJI ST U	90	0	0	34	0	0
MN--MN ST U MANKATO	310	0	0	90	0	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
MN--MN ST U MOORHEAD	453	0	0	91	0	0
MN--NORTHWESTERN COL	248	0	0	49	0	0
MN--ST CLOUD ST U	400	5	0	—	—	0
MN--ST MARYS UNIV	73	0	0	23	0	0
MN--UNIV OF MN	1,244	106	39	355	13	3
MN--UNIV ST THOMAS	369	0	0	108	0	0
MN--WINONA ST U	700	0	0	—	0	0
MO--COL OZARKS	40	0	0	7	0	0
MO--CULVER-STOCK COL	24	0	0	7	0	0
MO--EVANGEL UNIV	139	0	0	35	0	0
MO--LINCOLN UNIV	81	0	0	14	0	0
MO--LINDENWOOD U	500	90	0	70	30	0
MO--MARYVILLE U	43	0	0	—	0	0
MO--MO ST UNIV	429	0	0	91	0	0
MO--MO STHRN ST COL	110	0	0	26	0	0
MO--MO W ST COL	34	0	0	14	0	0
MO--NW MO ST U	311	0	0	60	0	0
MO--PARK UNIV	105	55	0	—	—	0
MO--SE MO ST U	507	0	0	97	0	0
MO--ST LOUIS U	323	0	0	107	0	0
MO--STEPHENS COL	60	0	0	1	0	0
MO--TRUMAN ST U	150	0	0	100	0	0
MO--UNIV CENTRAL MO	487	63	0	83	19	0
MO--UNIV MO KC	347	0	0	109	0	0
MO--UNIV MO SL	377	27	0	—	—	0
MO--UNIV OF MO	1,837	256	37	—	—	—
MO--WEBSTER UNIV	944	329	0	228	72	0
MS--ALCORN ST UNIV	79	0	0	15	0	0
MS--JACKSON ST U	279	30	0	—	—	0
MS--MS ST UNIV	470	0	0	120	0	0
MS--MS U WOMEN	55	0	0	29	0	0
MS--MS VALLEY ST UNIV	150	0	0	30	0	0
MS--RUST COL	75	0	0	10	0	0
MS--TOUGALOO COL	38	0	0	8	0	0
MS--UNIV OF MS	446	23	0	78	9	0
MS--UNIV S MS	399	33	34	94	0	0
MT--UNIV OF MT	269	23	0	27	1	0
NC--A&T STATE U	498	0	0	103	0	0
NC--APPALACHIAN ST U	932	0	0	220	0	0
NC--CAMPBELL U	91	0	0	18	0	0
NC--E CAROLINA U	850	15	0	300	10	0
NC--ELON UNIV	855	0	0	203	0	0
NC--JC SMITH U	140	0	0	35	0	0
NC--LENOIR-RHYNE COL	50	0	0	—	0	0
NC--UNIV NC ASHE	75	0	0	38	0	0
NC--UNIV NC CH	778	43	36	351	22	12
NC--UNIV NC PEMBROKE	201	0	0	34	0	0
NC--W CAROLINA U	211	0	0	78	0	0
NC--WINGATE UNIV	120	0	0	25	0	0
NC--WINSTON-SALEM ST U	230	0	0	30	0	0
ND--ND ST UNIV	300	35	35	50	12	10
ND--UNIV OF ND	247	14	22	108	4	2

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
NE--CREIGHTON U	160	0	0	55	0	0
NE--HASTINGS COL	87	0	0	16	0	0
NE--MIDLAND LUTH COL	16	0	0	—	0	0
NE--U OF NE KEARNEY	150	0	0	40	0	0
NE--U OF NE LINCOLN	885	89	0	171	21	0
NE--U OF NE OMAHA	744	62	0	—	—	0
NE--UNION COL	40	0	0	10	0	0
NE--WAYNE ST COL	48	0	0	15	0	0
NH--KEENE ST COL	62	0	0	17	0	0
NH--S NH UNIV	21	0	0	9	0	0
NH--UNIV OF NH	175	0	0	40	0	0
NJ--COL OF NJ	109	0	0	18	0	0
NJ--FAIR DICK U	128	15	0	30	10	0
NJ--RIDER UNIV	472	0	0	54	0	0
NJ--ROWAN UNIV	1,325	60	0	284	22	0
NJ--RUTGERS U NB	578	0	0	207	0	0
NJ--RUTGERS U NE	35	0	0	10	0	0
NJ--SETON HALL U	300	40	0	130	40	0
NJ--WM PATERSON U	860	13	0	250	2	0
NM--E NM UNIV	900	40	0	35	5	0
NM--NM ST UNIV	281	0	0	38	0	0
NM--UNIV OF NM	575	32	44	137	7	4
NV--U OF NV LV	700	25	0	300	5	0
NV--U OF NV RENO	530	8	0	120	13	0
NY--BARUCH COL CITY NY	110	0	0	—	0	0
NY--BUFFALO ST COL	528	0	0	138	0	0
NY--CANISIUS COL	370	50	0	60	20	0
NY--COLUMBIA UNIV	0	360	33	0	—	—
NY--CORNELL UNIV	237	19	19	72	8	5
NY--CUNY	0	98	0	0	0	0
NY--FORDHAM UNIV	800	60	0	150	20	0
NY--HOFSTRA UNIV	1,239	46	0	289	3	0
NY--IONA COL	320	50	0	90	—	0
NY--ITHACA COL	1,333	37	0	314	12	0
NY--LONG I U BR	80	0	0	11	0	0
NY--LONG ISL UNIV	200	0	0	40	0	0
NY--MARIST COL	850	65	0	250	35	0
NY--MERCY COL	110	0	0	—	0	0
NY--NIAGARA UNIV	113	0	0	43	0	0
NY--NY UNIV	348	255	0	532	0	0
NY--PACE UNIV PLEASANT	30	0	0	—	0	0
NY--ROCHESTER TECH	190	25	0	45	20	0
NY--ST BONAVENT U	290	16	0	68	13	0
NY--ST JOHN FISH COL	235	0	0	72	0	0
NY--ST JOHNS U	1,000	0	0	—	0	0
NY--STONY BROOK U	126	0	0	0	0	0
NY--SUNY COL OLD WEST	200	0	0	50	0	0
NY--SUNY PLATTSBURGH	109	0	0	9	0	0
NY--SUNY-NEW PALTZ	132	0	0	—	0	0
NY--SYRACUSE U	1,802	342	24	461	—	—
NY--UTICA COL	100	0	0	23	0	0
OH--ASHLAND UNIV	133	0	0	25	0	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
OH--BOWL GRN ST U	365	0	0	52	0	0
OH--CLEVELAND ST	145	0	0	17	0	0
OH--FRANCISCAN U	144	0	0	22	0	0
OH--JOHN CARROLL U	167	40	0	—	—	0
OH--KENT ST UNIV	1,146	48	0	170	6	0
OH--MARIETTA COL	128	26	0	26	8	0
OH--MIAMI U MASS	900	21	0	230	8	0
OH--OH ST UNIV	1,089	18	27	—	—	—
OH--OH UNIV	951	32	12	191	20	0
OH--OH WESLEYAN U	24	0	0	16	0	0
OH--OTTERBEIN COL	287	0	0	66	0	0
OH--UNIV AKRON	1,000	35	0	—	—	0
OH--UNIV CINCINNATI	582	19	0	—	—	0
OH--UNIV DAYTON	621	25	0	195	10	0
OH--UNIV OF FINDLAY	50	0	0	—	0	0
OH--UNIV TOLEDO	467	0	0	—	0	0
OH--WRIGHT ST U	450	0	0	—	0	0
OH--XAVIER UNIV	153	0	0	—	0	0
OH--YOUNGSTOWN ST U	96	0	0	11	0	0
OK--CAMERON U	164	0	0	—	0	0
OK--E CENTRAL UNIV	120	0	0	20	0	0
OK--NORTHEASTERN ST U	125	18	0	39	10	0
OK--OK BAPTIST U	65	0	0	10	0	0
OK--OK CHRISTIAN U	148	0	0	—	0	0
OK--OK CITY UNIV	70	6	0	—	—	0
OK--OK ST UNIV	510	35	0	156	—	0
OK--S NAZARENE U	19	0	0	10	0	0
OK--U CENTRAL OK	827	0	0	180	0	0
OK--UNIV OF OK	1,097	86	4	339	15	0
OK--UNIV TULSA	93	0	0	28	0	0
OR--LINFIELD COL	40	0	0	—	0	0
OR--S OR UNIV	242	0	0	73	0	0
OR--U OF PORTLAND	165	15	0	—	—	0
OR--UNIV OF OR	1,398	70	24	325	27	1
PA--BLOOMSBURG U	180	0	0	—	0	0
PA--CABRINI COL	147	0	0	43	0	0
PA--DUQUESNE U	250	46	0	—	—	0
PA--ELIZABETHTWN COL	180	0	0	—	0	0
PA--INDIANA U PA	200	0	0	61	0	0
PA--LASALLE UNIV	397	135	0	100	—	0
PA--LEHIGH UNIV	119	0	0	32	0	0
PA--LINCOLN UNIV	120	0	0	—	0	0
PA--LOCK HAVEN U	165	0	0	42	0	0
PA--LYCOMING COL	39	0	0	—	0	0
PA--MERCYHURST COL	100	0	0	—	0	0
PA--MESSIAH COL	131	0	0	43	0	0
PA--MILLERSVILLE U	416	0	0	—	0	0
PA--PA ST UNIV	3,565	16	59	824	12	10
PA--POINT PARK U	432	79	0	78	19	0
PA--SHIPPENSBURG U	385	25	0	—	—	0
PA--SUSQUEHANNA U	223	0	0	65	0	0
PA--TEMPLE UNIV	768	35	0	—	—	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
PA--UNIV OF PITT	65	0	0	—	0	0
PA--UNIV SCRANTON	244	0	0	63	0	0
PA--URSINUS COL	23	0	0	—	0	0
PA--YORK COL	110	0	0	—	0	0
RI--UNIV OF RI	260	0	0	45	0	0
SC--BENEDICT COL	228	0	0	60	0	0
SC--COL CHARLESTON	600	20	0	360	0	0
SC--FRANCIS MARION U	132	0	0	29	0	0
SC--UNIV OF SC	1,394	51	22	330	18	3
SC--UNIV SC AIKEN	130	0	0	31	0	0
SC--UNIV SC UPSTATE	250	0	0	—	0	0
SC--WINTHROP UNIV	300	0	0	73	0	0
SD--BLACK HILLS ST U	159	0	0	—	0	0
SD--SD ST UNIV	288	6	0	43	4	0
SD--UNIV OF SD	229	0	0	57	0	0
TN--AUSTIN PEAY ST U	600	200	0	—	—	0
TN--BELMONT UNIV	149	0	0	—	0	0
TN--CHRISTIAN BR U	70	0	0	30	0	0
TN--E TN ST UNIV	390	28	0	83	14	0
TN--LIPSCOMB UNIV	126	0	0	25	0	0
TN--MID TN ST U	2,553	85	0	588	13	0
TN--S ADVENTIST U	140	0	0	24	0	0
TN--TN ST UNIV	290	0	0	—	0	0
TN--TN TECH UNIV	87	0	0	9	0	0
TN--UNIV MEMPHIS	288	51	0	99	10	0
TN--UNIV TN CHAT	260	0	0	45	0	0
TN--UNIV TN KNOX	1,613	254	48	325	82	9
TN--UNIV TN MART	173	0	0	33	0	0
TX--ABILENE CHR U	215	0	0	43	0	0
TX--ANGELO ST U	350	8	0	35	—	0
TX--BAYLOR UNIV	307	19	0	94	7	0
TX--HARDIN-SIMMONS U	90	0	0	—	0	0
TX--HOUSTON BAPTIST U	150	0	0	—	0	0
TX--LAMAR U BEAUMONT	300	0	0	—	0	0
TX--MIDWEST ST U	115	0	0	22	0	0
TX--PRAIRIE VW A&M U	370	0	0	—	0	0
TX--S METH UNIV	160	0	0	—	0	0
TX--SAM HOUSTON ST U	50	0	0	—	0	0
TX--SF AUSTIN ST Y	700	40	0	—	—	0
TX--TRINITY UNIV	100	0	0	—	0	0
TX--TX A&M U COMMERCE	80	15	0	—	—	0
TX--TX A&M U KINGS	125	0	0	12	0	0
TX--TX A&M U TEXARK	28	0	0	—	0	0
TX--TX CHRIST U	597	28	0	134	8	0
TX--TX LUTHERAN	70	0	0	—	0	0
TX--TX S UNIV	502	41	0	—	—	0
TX--TX ST U SAN MAR	1,600	49	0	324	15	0
TX--TX TECH UNIV	1,478	32	13	315	11	0
TX--TX WESLEYAN U	66	0	0	—	0	0
TX--U TX ARL	85	36	0	—	—	0
TX--U TX AUS	747	62	56	143	22	4
TX--U TX BROWNSVILLE	194	0	0	24	0	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TX--U TX EL PASO	673	55	0	128	9	0
TX--U TX PAN AMER	608	33	0	—	—	0
TX--U TX PERMIAN	75	0	0	—	0	0
TX--U TX TYLER	165	2	0	—	—	0
TX--UNIV HOUSTON	1,436	87	0	—	—	0
TX--UNIV N TX	916	61	0	150	31	0
TX--W TX A&M UNIV	202	24	0	74	7	0
UT--BRIG YOUNG U	1,224	34	0	377	—	0
UT--S UTAH UNIV	225	20	0	50	3	0
UT--UNIV OF UT	1,200	31	68	—	—	—
UT--UT ST UNIV	486	0	0	105	0	0
UT--WEBER ST U	321	0	0	76	0	0
VA--EMORY & HENRY COL	80	0	0	—	0	0
VA--HAMPTON UNIV	429	0	0	—	0	0
VA--J MADISON U	521	0	0	176	0	0
VA--LIBERTY UNIV	873	32	0	120	12	0
VA--LYNCHBURG COL	160	0	0	38	0	0
VA--MARY BALDWIN COL	30	0	0	—	0	0
VA--MARYMOUNT UNIV	86	0	0	—	0	0
VA--NORFOLK ST U	400	50	0	—	—	0
VA--RADFORD UNIV	250	90	0	—	—	0
VA--REGENT UNIV	5	39	0	—	—	0
VA--U RICHMOND	47	0	0	14	0	0
VA--VA COMMON UNIV	1,071	205	0	191	85	0
VA--VA POLYTECH	725	22	0	—	—	0
VA--VA UNION U	70	0	0	17	0	0
VA--VA WESLEYAN COL	78	0	0	23	0	0
VA--WASH & LEE UNIV	65	0	0	—	0	0
VT--CASTLETON ST COL	99	0	0	—	0	0
VT--ST MICHAELS COL	147	0	0	—	0	0
WA--C WA UNIV	135	0	0	—	0	0
WA--E WA UNIV	22	0	0	—	0	0
WA--GONZAGA UNIV	73	0	0	24	0	0
WA--PAC LUTHERAN U	120	0	0	100	0	0
WA--SEATTLE UNIV	250	0	0	—	0	0
WA--UNIV OF WA	766	21	57	403	6	11
WA--W WA UNIV	143	0	0	57	0	0
WA--WA ST UNIV	537	23	24	276	11	0
WA--WALLA WALLA COL	71	0	0	—	0	0
WA--WHITWORTH COL	137	0	0	26	0	0
WI--MARQUETTE U	959	51	0	233	26	0
WI--U WI EAU CL	531	0	0	151	0	0
WI--U WI LA CRO	306	0	0	—	0	0
WI--U WI MA JOU	428	44	62	172	12	1
WI--U WI MA LIFE SCI	100	19	19	—	—	—
WI--U WI MIL	294	32	0	152	10	0
WI--U WI OSHKOSH	295	0	0	55	0	0
WI--U WI RIV FALLS	126	0	0	23	0	0
WI--U WI STEVE PT	398	18	0	103	4	0
WI--U WI WHITEWTR	672	22	0	199	7	0
WI--UNIV WI SUPERIOR	31	4	0	38	2	0
WV--BETHANY COL	80	0	0	—	0	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
WV--MARSHALL UNIV	351	25	0	62	6	0
WV--WV UNIV	1,297	247	0	242	33	0
WY--UNIV OF WY	333	28	0	59	5	0
DC--AMERICAN U	737	344	0	206	127	0
DC--G WASH UNIV	235	38	0	68	11	0
DC--HOWARD UNIV	1,155	32	27	258	8	5
PR--U PUERTO RICO	639	65	0	180	—	0
PR--U SACRED HEART	2,107	381	0	272	20	0