

2008 Enrollment Report: Slow Rate of Growth May Signal Weakening of Demand

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Enrollments in U.S. journalism and mass communication programs increased in the autumn of 2008 compared with a year earlier. Enrollments at the freshman and sophomore levels, however, declined, suggesting that enrollment growth rates in the next few years will slow. The percentage of students enrolled in print journalism, broadcast journalism, or journalism generally was lower in the autumn of 2008 than a year earlier, but the change was not dramatic. Students classified as members of racial or ethnic minority groups made up a larger percentage of enrolled students than at any time in the past for which such data are available. Almost four in ten of the nation's journalism and mass communications programs reported having some kind of hiring freeze in place in the 2008-2009 academic year. Despite the financial crises, talk of mergers of programs and outright elimination of programs has not surfaced at large numbers of universities.

Despite the downturn in the U.S. economy and the difficulties of the media industries, enrollments in U.S. journalism and mass communication programs increased by 0.8% in the autumn of 2008 compared with a year earlier.

That growth rate was lower than the 2.4% growth rate from 2006 to 2007 but higher than the 0.2% growth rate from 2005 to 2006.

A growth rate of 0.9% at the undergraduate level was offset slightly by the negative 0.3% growth rate at the graduate level. Enrollments declined at both the master's (-0.1%) and doctoral (-1.7%) levels.

Enrollments at the freshman and sophomore levels both declined in 2008 compared with a year earlier, as had been true in 2007 as well, suggesting that enrollment growth rates in the next few years will slow.

The percentage of students enrolled in print journalism, broadcast journalism, or journalism generally was lower in the autumn of 2008 than a year earlier, but the 2008 figure was not low by recent standards.

These are some of the key findings of the 2008 *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments*, designed to measure trends in

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journalism and mass communication education.¹

Other key findings of the 2008 survey include:

- Journalism and mass communication programs granted an estimated 55,056 degrees in academic year 2007-2008, up 2.2% from a year earlier and the largest number ever granted by journalism and mass communication programs in the United States.

- The number of bachelor's degrees granted was 50,559, representing an increase of 1.3% from a year earlier. Master's degrees increased by 12.9% (to 4,271) and doctoral degrees by 43.0% (to 226).

- Women made up 63.8% of the enrolled undergraduate students in 2008, 67.4% of the master's degree students, and 56.0% of the doctoral students. All these figures are generally unchanged from a year earlier.

- Students classified as members of racial or ethnic minority groups made up 30.6% of the students enrolled in undergraduate journalism and mass communication programs around the country in the autumn of 2008. For master's students, the figure was 40.3%, and for doctoral students, it was 51.7%. All these figures are

the highest recorded back to 1989.

- The number of full-time faculty teaching in U.S. journalism and mass communication programs increased to 6,804 in the autumn of 2008, from 6,550 a year earlier. The number of part-time faculty declined to 4,979 from 5,341.

- Almost four in ten of the nation's journalism and mass communications programs reported having some kind of hiring freeze in place in the 2008-2009 academic year.

- Despite the financial crises, talk of mergers of programs and outright elimination of programs has not surfaced at large numbers of universities.

Methodology

The methods used in the *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments* have remained 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 485 listings in 2008. In October 2008, 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 2009. 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 250 administrators of the 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. Five of the 485 schools reported that their program was no longer active.

The questionnaire asked the administrators to provide information on total enrollments in autumn of 2008, 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 2007-2008 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 of the 480 active programs in the population. This is the largest number of journalism and mass communication programs since 1987, the first year of the *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments* in which the population was defined via the Newspaper Fund listing and AEJMC *Directory*. Of the 480 returns, 339 were for programs listed in both directories, 93 were only in the AEJMC listing, and 48 were only in the Dow Jones *Guide*.

As in the past, there was great variability in the detail and precision of the information administrators provided. 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 480 programs. Of all these programs, 477 offered bachelor's degree programs, 204 offered master's degree programs, and 49 offered doctoral programs. Data on degrees granted at the undergraduate level were obtained for 395 of the 477 undergraduate programs, or 82.8%. For master's programs, the number was 169 of 204, or 82.8%. Forty-two of the 49 doctoral programs, or 85.7%, reported number of degrees granted.

Data from the program administrators were entered into a data file. Any inconsistencies in the original documents that were 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. The most complete data were available for the 113 accredited programs.³ In general, less complete data were available for the 83 schools that were members of ASJMC but not accredited by ACEJMC. The 284 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 differentiating the 480 journalism and mass communication programs in the population. As was the case in recent years, these two characteristics were used in 2008 to make projections based on the data reported. Data from the 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 similar schools, and data from the nonaccredited 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.⁴

Enrollments

In the autumn of 2008, U.S. journalism and mass communication programs enrolled 216,369 students, 201,477 of them seeking undergraduate degrees and 14,892 of them seeking

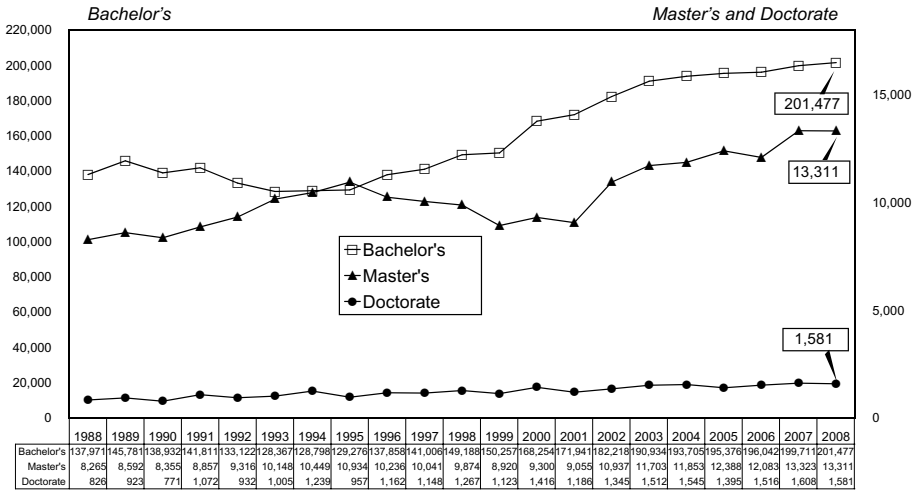
graduate degrees. The total enrollment figure was up 0.8% from the year earlier, and the undergraduate figure represented an increase of 0.9%. Graduate enrollments declined 0.3% overall, with 0.1% at the master's level and 1.7% at the doctoral level.

Undergraduate students made up 93.1% of the students enrolled in the nation's journalism and mass communication programs in the autumn of 2008, and that percentage has been stable across time. In 1988, 93.8% of the enrolled students were seeking an undergraduate degree. So the pattern in undergraduate enrollments across time is most informative.

The 0.9% growth rate from 2007 to 2008 compares with a growth rate of 1.9% a year earlier and 0.3% the year before that. The last period of substantial growth was from 1999 to 2003, after which enrollments have grown only slightly year-to-year (Figure 1). Undergraduate enrollments had grown from 1995 to 1999 at a more moderate rate. The number of students enrolled in journalism and mass communication undergraduate programs in the country actually had declined from 1989 to 1995. Every year since 1995, undergraduate enrollments have grown, and the number of students enrolled in those programs in the autumn of 2008 was the largest it has ever been.

Those patterns of growth and decline shown in Figure 1 can best be understood in the context of national trends in enrollments across all majors (Figure 2). From 1992 to 1996, the total number of students enrolled in undergraduate programs at all degree-granting postsecondary institutions actually declined before growth returned in 1997 (National Center for Education

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



Source: Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments

Statistics, 2009).⁵ Rapid growth took place from 1999 to 2003, followed by more moderate growth. Clearly the pattern of enrollments in undergraduate journalism and mass communication largely reflects enrollment patterns across all fields.

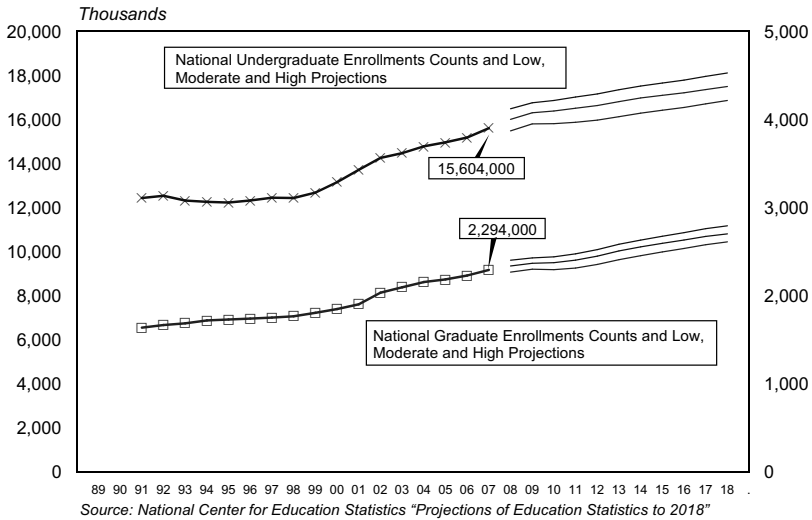
At the graduate level, in the field of journalism and mass communication, enrollments moved in the opposite direction from undergraduate enrollments until 2001, when enrollment increased at both the undergraduate and graduate levels (Figure 1). Across all fields, enrollment flattened when they were declining in journalism and mass communication, and then they grew since 2001, consistent with the data for journalism and mass communication (Figure 2).

The key predictor of these enrollment trends is the economy. The weak

economy of the early 1990s kept students out of undergraduate programs. In such an economy, it is better to enter the labor market rather than defer entry for further study. But if one loses a job, it is a good time to go back to school to improve the chances of getting back into the market through increased training and certification. This would suggest that undergraduate enrollments will weaken in the current fiscal crisis, as students and parents question the value of investing in college. At the graduate level, enrollment should increase.

The National Center for Education Statistics' predictions—made before the depth of the current economic crisis had been found—suggest a moderation of enrollment growth both at the undergraduate and graduate level. Graduate enrollments in recent years have been tracking undergraduate

Figure 2
 NATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE ENROLLMENTS (DUAL Y AXES)



enrollments, and the prediction is for a softening of graduate enrollments in coming years as well.

In each of the last two years, the number of students enrolled as freshmen and sophomores in journalism and mass communication programs in the United States has declined. The decline at the freshman level in 2008 was 3.2%, while it was 4.3% the year earlier. The drop at the sophomore level in 2008 was 1.1%, compared with 1.5% a year earlier. In 2008, the number of juniors increased only 0.8%, compared with a growth rate of 7.5% a year earlier. At the senior level, enrollments increased 3.4% in 2007, compared with 3.8% a year earlier. These figures provide further evidence that enrollments will continue to grow at a low rate in the next year or two and possibly could even decline.

In 2008, only 6.7% of the students enrolled in journalism and mass communication undergraduate programs were in news editorial, or print, journalism. That was a drop from 8.9% a year earlier and represented the lowest level of enrollment in news editorial journalism back to 1989. The percentage of students enrolled in broadcast journalism was 8.3%, up from 7.8% a year earlier. The percentage of students enrolled in journalism programs that did not differentiate by industry was 14.2, compared with 15.2% a year earlier. The percentage of students enrolled in one of these three journalism programs in 2008, thus, stood at 29.2, down from 31.9% a year earlier. The 2008 percentage, however, was up from 27.5% in 2006 and higher than the 26.8% figure back in 1989. Journalism, in other

words, has held its own across the last twenty years.

In comparison, telecommunications (minus broadcast journalism) has dropped from 10.1% in 1989 to 4.9% in 2008, and advertising has dropped from 15.3% in 1989 to 9.1% in 2008. Public relations was the speciality of 13.2% of the majors in 1989, and it was the speciality of 14.7% in 2008. The percentage of students in majors other than these two has gone up from 23.3% in 1989 to 42.1% in 2008, as the number and types of majors has increased, including such specialities as strategic communication, media and communication management, and speech. None of those other majors, however, has reached the level of even telecommunications, with 4.9% in 2008. In that year, 9.3% of the undergraduate students were labeled as undecided, meaning that the sum of all majors other than journalism, telecommunications, advertising, and public relations was 27.6%, or less than the 29.3% for the sum of the three journalism majors.

The number of journalism and mass communication programs included in the two lists used to create the sample for the enrollment survey represented an increase of six compared with a year earlier. In 2008, undergraduate programs were offered by 477 of the 480 programs, while in 2007, 471 of the 474 programs offered an undergraduate program. Master's programs were offered by 204 programs in 2008, compared with 200 a year earlier, and doctoral programs were offered by 49 programs, compared with 43 a year earlier. The numbers of undergraduate, master's, and doctoral programs also have never been higher.

Pennsylvania State University had the largest number of undergraduate

students enrolled in a journalism and mass communication program in the United States in the autumn of 2008, with 3,654 students. Michigan State University had the second largest enrollment, with 3,214 students, followed by California State University Fullerton with 2,778, the University of Florida with 2,621, and Middle Tennessee State University with 2,507. Rounding out the top ten programs in terms of size were the University of Sacred Heart in Puerto Rico (2,200), the University of Alabama (2,176), Boston University (1,958), the University of Missouri (1,956), and Ball State University (1,939).

The largest number of master's degree students were enrolled at the University of Southern California, with 465. The University of Sacred Heart in Puerto Rico had 400 students enrolled in its master's program, Columbia University had 354, American University had 346, and Northwestern University had 334. Other top ten programs in terms of size were the University of Texas Pan-American with 332, Syracuse University with 325, Webster University with 325, Boston University with 311, and Michigan State University with 306.

The largest doctoral programs among the journalism and mass communication programs were at the University of Southern California and Michigan State University, both with 88 students studying for the doctorate. Purdue University had 72, the University of Florida had 71, and the University of Utah had 66. Rounding out the top ten were Pennsylvania State University (61), the University of Wisconsin-Madison (Journalism) (60), Wayne State University (59), the University of Alabama (56), and Georgia State University (55).

Degrees Granted

The 480 journalism and mass communication programs granted 55,056 degrees in academic year 2007-2008, an increase of 2.2% from a year earlier. Of those degrees, 50,559 were at the undergraduate level, up 1.3% from a year earlier, and 4,497 were at the graduate level, up 14.1% from the previous academic year. The programs granted 4,271 master's degrees (or 12.9% more than a year earlier) and 226 doctoral degrees (up 43.0% from the previous year). Doctoral degree granting is rather unstable over time, and the 226 degrees granted were just slightly more than had been granted in the 2002-2003 year.

The largest U.S. program in terms of number of undergraduate degrees offered in academic year 2007-2008 was Michigan State University with 937, followed by Pennsylvania State University with 777. California State University at Fullerton had the third-largest program in terms of number of undergraduate degrees granted (680), and the University of Florida followed with 670. The remaining top ten programs in terms of number of undergraduate degrees granted were Ohio State University (561), Middle Tennessee State University (551), California State University at Sacramento (525), San Diego State University (486), the University of Georgia (485), and the University of Central Florida (480).

The largest master's degree program based on degrees granted in academic year 2007-2008 was at Columbia University (323). The second-largest program was at the University of Southern California (257), while the third-largest was at Northwestern

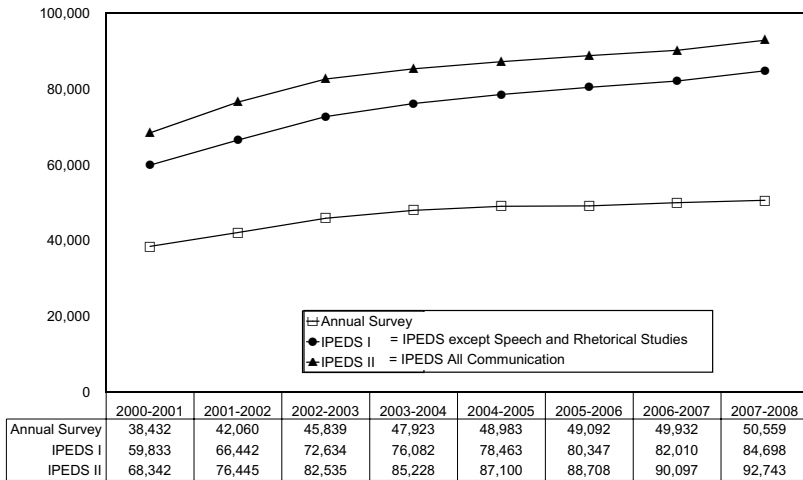
University (242). The fourth-largest program was at Syracuse University (204), and the fifth-largest was at Michigan State University (132). Other programs in the top ten in terms of size were at New York University (110), Virginia Commonwealth University (101), University of Missouri (91), University of Tennessee at Knoxville (84), and American University and Roosevelt University both with 81.

Michigan State University granted the largest number of doctoral degrees in 2007-2008 with 21, and was followed by Pennsylvania State University with 14, the University of Southern California with 12, and Ohio State University with 11. The University of Missouri, the University of Florida, the University of Illinois, the University of Utah, and Purdue University all granted 10 doctoral degrees that year. Syracuse University and the University of Oregon each granted 8.

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.⁶

NCES uses Classification of Instruction Program (CIP) codes for all degrees granted. Included are "Communications" (09) and "Communica-

Figure 3
 BACHELOR'S DEGREE GRANTED: 2000-2008,
 IPEDS AND ANNUAL SURVEY ESTIMATES



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

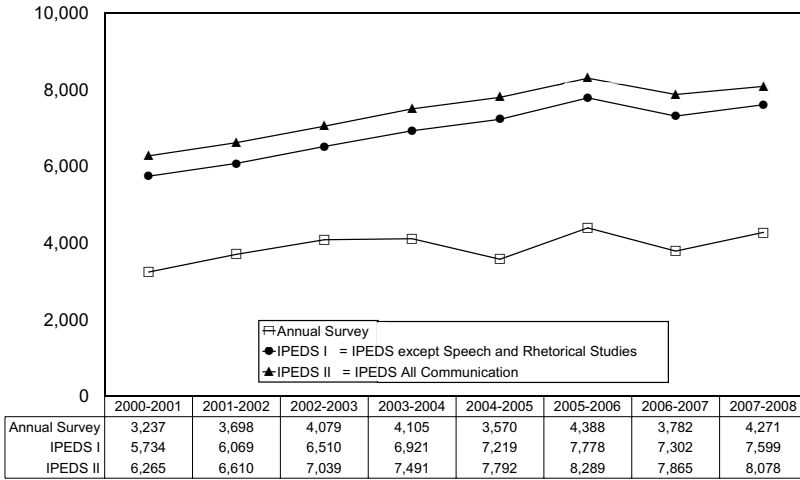
tions Technologies” (10).⁷ Subcodes of the Communication (09) code include “Communication Studies/Speech Communication and Rhetoric,” “Mass Communication/Media Studies,” “Communication and Media Studies,” “Journalism,” “Broadcast Journalism,” “Photojournalism,” “Journalism, Other,” “Radio and Television,” “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.”⁸

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.”

Data on degrees granted from the IPEDS data file as well as from the *Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments* are shown in Figures 3-5. Figure 3 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 92,743 degrees were granted in the field of communication in 2007-2008, and that 84,698 degrees were granted using the more restrictive Communication codes. The growth rate was 2.9% for the more inclusive measure, and 3.3% for the

Figure 4
MASTER'S DEGREE GRANTED: 2000-2008,
IPEDS AND ANNUAL SURVEY ESTIMATES



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

less inclusive measure. These compare with the enrollment survey growth rate in degrees granted at the undergraduate level of 1.3%.

Figure 4 shows the IPEDS and *Annual Survey* data for master's degree programs. Using the more inclusive measure, the field of communication granted 8,078 master's degrees in 2007-2008, up 2.7% from a year earlier. The less inclusive measure shows that 7,599 degrees were granted, up 4.1% from a year earlier. Based on data from the schools in the enrollment survey, the growth rate was 12.9%.

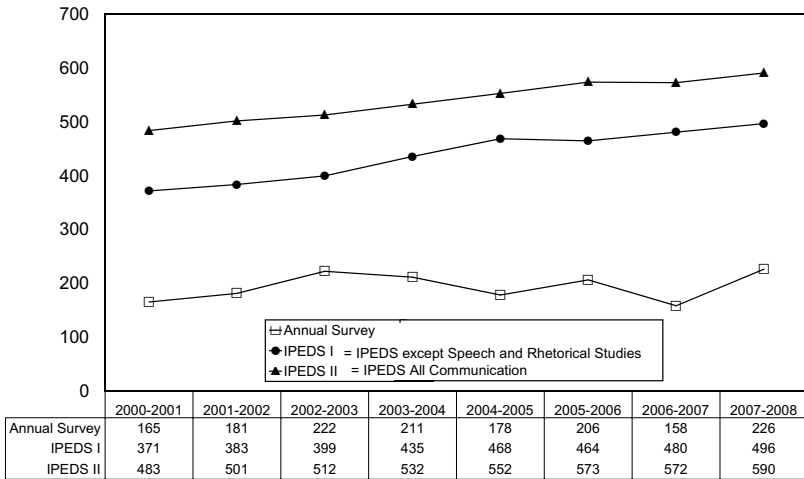
Based on the IPEDS data presented in Figure 5, the broad field of communication granted 590 doctoral degrees in academic year 2007-2008, or 3.1% more than a year earlier. If the degrees

classified as "Speech and Rhetorical Studies" are excluded, the number of degrees granted was 496, or 3.3% more than the year before. Among the *Annual Survey* programs, the number of doctoral degrees granted showed an increase of 43.0%! The more inclusive IPEDS measure is the best indicator of the actual status and change in doctoral instruction relevant to journalism and mass communication, since new faculty members come from various types of communication doctoral programs.⁹

Characteristics of Students

In the autumn of 2008, 63.8% of the students enrolled in journalism and mass communication programs in the county were female. The figure had

Figure 5
DOCTORAL DEGREE GRANTED: 2000-2008,
IPEDS AND ANNUAL SURVEY ESTIMATES



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

been 63.2% a year earlier but had peaked at 64.9% in 2004. At the master's level, 67.4% of the enrolled students were female, up a percentage point from a year earlier but at the 2006 rate. Of the enrolled doctoral students, 56.0% were female, down from 57.8% a year earlier.

Women made up 65.2% of those who received bachelor's degrees in journalism and mass communication in 2007-2008. That figure had been 65.1% a year earlier but 67.5% two years earlier. Women made up 68.2% of those who received master's degrees in 2007-2008, compared with a figure of 67.5% a year earlier. Women received 57.8% of the doctoral degrees; a year earlier the figure had been 57.7%.

Students who were classified as members of racial and ethnic minorities made up 30.6% of those enrolled at

the undergraduate level in journalism and mass communication programs in the autumn of 2008. That is the highest percentage ever recorded going back to 1989. Students classified as minorities made up 40.3% of the master's students enrolled and 51.7% of the doctoral students. Again, these figures have never been higher going back to when these data were first gathered in a comparable way in 1989. In each case, foreign students are classified as "minority," but they made up only 1.1% of the undergraduate students, 10.0% of the master's students, and 25.6% of the doctoral students. In the case of undergraduate and master's students, these percentages for nondomestic students were actually lower than in recent years. At the doctoral level, they were up slightly from a year ago but at

Table 1
PROMOTION CRITERIA RATED BY IMPORTANCE,
SCALE OF 1 (NOT VERY IMPORTANT) TO 10 (VERY IMPORTANT)

	2008			2007		
	N	Mean	sd	N	Mean	sd
Publication in Refereed Journals	247	8.08	2.68	199	7.90	2.80
Publication of Textbooks	243	5.84	2.80	196	5.64	2.87
Publication of Books Other than Textbooks	243	6.65	2.83	195	6.72	2.93
Publication of Chapters in Textbooks	247	5.63	2.53	196	5.57	2.41
Publication of Chapters in Books Other than Textbooks	240	6.00	2.62	195	6.01	2.49
Self Publication of Papers via the Internet	218	2.68	2.00	185	2.57	1.99
Presentation of Refereed Papers at Conferences	245	6.36	2.40	199	6.41	2.32
Presentation of Nonrefereed Papers at Conferences	238	4.45	2.24	194	4.43	2.16
Publications of Papers in Conference Proceedings	236	5.71	2.19	196	5.65	2.20
Invited Contributions to Conferences	240	5.38	2.08	197	5.65	2.09
Refereed Creative Products	234	6.82	2.72			
Nonrefereed Creative Products	223	4.34	2.28			
Student Evaluations of Teaching	247	7.70	2.33	199	7.79	2.32
Peer Evaluation of Teaching	229	6.90	2.73	192	6.84	2.76
Service Contributions to the University	245	6.38	2.29	199	6.37	2.48
Service Contributions to the Academic Field	246	6.08	2.25	198	5.98	2.32
Service Contributions to the Communication Occupations	239	5.63	2.36	191	5.55	2.37

levels comparable to those of most recent years.

In academic year 2007-2008, journalism and mass communication programs granted 26.7% of their undergraduate degrees to students classified as racial or ethnic minorities, a percentage that has not been higher going back to 1989. Among the master's degree recipients, 37.8% went to students who were members of racial or ethnic minorities. That figure was higher in 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, but only because of larger enrollments of nondomestic students during those years. Among doctoral degree recipients in 2007-2008, 49.6% were members of racial or ethnic minorities.

That is not a record, but it is close to one.

Faculty Size, Promotion Criteria

The number of faculty teaching full time at the 480 journalism and mass communication programs in the autumn of 2008 was 6,804, up from 6,550 in the autumn of 2007. In gross terms, the average size of a full-time faculty at a journalism program was 14.2, up from 13.8 a year earlier and from 10.5 back in 1989. That average figure has increased slowly but consistently across that eighteen-year period.

The number of part-time faculty in the autumn of 2008 was 4,979, which

was down from 5,341 a year earlier. The average journalism and mass communication faculty in the autumn of 2008 had 10.4 part-time faculty members, down from 11.3 a year earlier. The figure had been 7.7 back in 1989, and it had been increasing most years until 2008.

The 2008 enrollment survey repeated a question from the 2007 survey designed to determine the importance of different criteria in promotion and tenure decisions at the university where the program is located. Administrators in both years were asked to assign a value of 1 to a criterion that was not very important and a value of 10 to criteria that were very important. Scores between these two anchors were to reflect the degree of importance of the criteria. Two criteria not included in the 2007 survey were added for 2008: refereed and nonrefereed creative products.

Table 1 shows the mean scores for these items in both years. The consistency year-to-year for the repeated items is striking. Publication in refereed journals tops the list of important criteria each year, but it was closely followed by student evaluation of teaching. Refereed creative products—left off the list in 2007—clearly is important as well, ranking up with peer evaluation of teaching and publication of books as important criteria.

The data in Table 1 are unweighted. Analyses of the 2007 data had shown that responses did vary by accreditation status and ASJMC membership but, in general, the consistency of response was more striking than the differences.¹⁰ What is clear from these analyses across both years is that journalism and mass communication does include a balance between an emphasis

on research and on teaching, and that products other than traditional publication in journals are important as well.

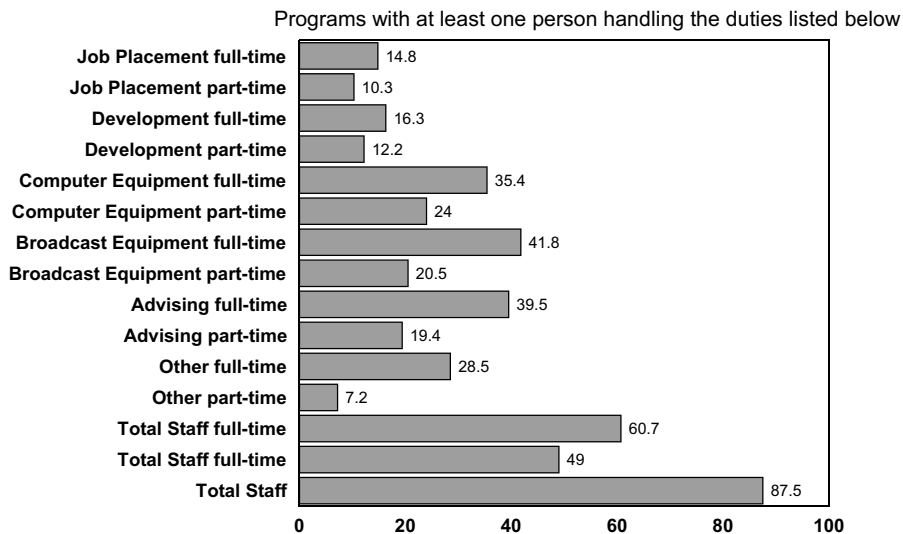
Operating Budgets, Hiring Freezes, Staffing

Half (50.2%) of the 255 journalism administrators who responded to a question on operating budgets in the 2008 survey said their budgets for the 2008-2009 academic year had not changed from a year earlier, while just more than a quarter (26.7%) said the budgets had increased and just under a quarter (23.1%) said their operating budget had been cut. The average change in budget for the reporting schools was -.23%. The same question, asked in 2003, produced nearly the same results, with 49.9% saying budgets had been unchanged from a year earlier, 24.5% saying their budget had increased, and 25.6% saying the budget had decreased. The average change that year had been plus 0.5%.

Six in ten (62.4%) of the 295 administrators who answered a question on hiring said that there was no freeze for hiring at their program, while 4.1% said there was a freeze only for staff, 4.4% said there was a freeze only for faculty hiring, 3.7% said there was a freeze on staff and faculty hiring, and 25.4% said there was a freeze on hiring of any and all sorts.

So far, administrators reported relatively little discussion on their campuses about merger of their programs with others on campus or program elimination. In 2008, 287 administrators answered these two questions, and 27 (9.4%) reported having heard serious discussion about the merger of their program with others on campus,

Figure 6
STAFF SIZE BY ASSIGNMENT



Source: Annual Survey of Journalism & Mass Communication Enrollments

and 3 (1.0%) said there was serious discussion about eliminating their program. The figure on mergers was 5.4% for the accredited programs, 12.2% for the nonaccredited programs affiliated with ASJMC, and 11.0% for the programs that are neither accredited nor members of ASJMC. Back in 1996, when this question also was asked, higher percentages in each of these three groups reported knowing of these discussions. In 2008, none of the accredited programs reported any discussion of program elimination, while in 1996 5.3% of the accredited programs reported such a discussion.

The 2008 survey contained a new question about staffing of journalism and mass communication programs. Each administrator was asked to indi-

cate how many full-time and part-time staff the unit had in each of five specific areas and also in a catch-all “Other” category. The data from the 263 administrators who responded are summarized in Figure 6.

For 12.5% of the administrators, it was easy to designate staff by responsibility. They have no staff at all. In fact, only 49.0% of the respondents indicated they have full-time staff, while 70.7% report having at least one part-time staff member. Only 39.5% of the administrators reported having a full-time advisor, 41.8% reported having a full-time person handling broadcast equipment, and only 35.4% reported having a full-time person handling computer equipment. Of the administrators, 14.8% reported having a full-

time placement staff member, and 16.3% reported having a full-time development person.

Staffing is one area where accreditation clearly makes a difference. The average number of full-time staff members for accredited programs was 7.9, compared with 2.7 for nonaccredited ASJMC programs and 2.1 for programs that are neither accredited nor members of ASJMC. The number of part-time staff similarly varied. For accredited programs, this figure was 2.8, while it was 1.3 for ASJMC programs that were not accredited and that same figure for programs neither accredited nor associated with ASJMC.

Conclusions

Journalism and mass communication programs in the United States have survived the front-end of the double blows of the collapse of the national economy and the dissolution of the business model for the media industries without much visible damage. Enrollments have continued to grow, if only slightly. While there is some evidence that interest in the print journalism programs has dropped slightly, interest in journalism generally, which is at the historical core of the field, remains strong. The majority of programs in 2008 reported either stable or growing operating budgets. Most were able to hire faculty and staff. In fact, journalism faculty sizes continued to grow. There has been little talk so far of merging programs on campus and almost none of program elimination.

Clearly, however, there are signs that things might well get worse. Enrollments seem likely to flatten. Student interests probably will change as they come to better understand the

difficulties of the job market and the permanence of changes taking place in it. Publicly supported institutions likely will see state support weaken. Parents and students are likely to question the value of their investments in tuition. Private giving during the economic collapse certainly will be down. In such an environment, it is likely that there will be more calls for program efficiency, elimination of duplication in programming, and a winnowing out of what are considered to be unnecessary programs. The economic downturn of the early 1990s brought about those initiatives, if only several years after the crisis itself had shown itself.

Journalism and mass communication education has adapted over the years, and, in many places, it is less about journalism and more about mass communication today than it has been in the past. This probably has been key to survival of the field. The field has needed public relations and advertising and other curricula linked to various communication occupations to survive and grow. A curriculum tied solely to the journalistic occupation would be one unlikely to be able to weather the current and coming storms.

While there is considerable evidence that the occupation of journalism is under challenge, and there may never be a time again when as many people as in the past are profitably paid to work in that occupation, it seems unlikely that society will have fewer people in communication occupations more broadly defined in the future. The trick is to adapt curricula for those future communication jobs, whatever they may be.

Only time will tell if the field is up to that challenge.

Endnotes

1. Funding for the 2008 enrollment survey was provided by the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Association for Education in Journalism & Mass Communication, Association of Schools of Journalism & 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, the School of Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of Minnesota, and the Grady College of Journalism & Mass Communication at the University of Georgia.

2. The URL is https://www.newspaperfund.org/PageText/JournRoad.aspx?Page_ID=JrRd.

3. 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.

4. Thanks are given to the following University of Georgia students who worked on the 2008 graduate survey: Graduate Research Assistant Megan Vogel and Research Clerks Alicia Harrell, Jessica May, Amanda Miller, Sarah Pelham, Alexandre Raffray, and Nicole Romero.

5. Degree-granting institutions are postsecondary institutions that provide study beyond secondary school and offer programs terminating in an associate's, baccalaureate, or higher degree. See National Center for Education Statistics (2009), "Projections of Education Statistics to 2018," available

at www.nces.ed.gov/edstats

6. 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 completion 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.

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

8. For a list of the CIP Codes both for 1990 and 2000, see Devora Olin, Donna Wilcox, Stephanie Hanisak, Lee B. Becker, and Tudor Vlad (2009), "Survey of Doctoral Programs in Communication: Updated Report for 2007-2008 Graduates," available at: http://www.grady.uga.edu/annualsurveys/Doctoral_Survey/Doctoral_2008/Doctoral_report_2008_merged_full_v1.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).

9. See Devora Olin, Donna Wilcox, Stephanie Hanisak, Lee B. Becker, and Tudor Vlad (2009), "Survey of Doctoral Programs in Communication: Updated Report for 2007-2008 Graduates," available at: http://www.grady.uga.edu/annualsurveys/Doctoral_Survey/Doctoral_2008/Doctoral_report_2008_merged_full_v1.pdf.

10. Lee B. Becker, Tudor Vlad, Megan Vogel, Donna Wilcox, and Stephanie Hanisak, "Enrollments Increase, with Slightly Higher Percentages of Male Students," *Journalism & Mass Communication Educator* 63 (autumn 2008); 198-223.

Appendix
JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
AK—UNIV AK ANCH	183	0	0	—	0	0
AK—UNIV AK FAIR	79	0	0	12	0	0
AL—AL ST UNIV	253	0	0	—	0	0
AL—AUBURN UNIV	832	24	0	224	2	0
AL—JACKSONVILLE ST U	226	0	0	42	0	0
AL—SAMFORD UNIV	135	0	0	36	0	0
AL—SPR HILL COL	85	0	0	20	0	0
AL—TROY ST U	281	0	0	54	0	0
AL—UNIV NORTH AL	325	0	0	60	0	0
AL—UNIV OF AL	2,176	96	56	416	35	6
AL—UNIV OF AL BIRM	425	30	0	75	4	0
AL—UNIV OF S AL	422	42	0	—	—	0
AR—AR ST UNIV	370	39	0	84	10	0
AR—AR TECH UNIV	220	11	0	16	3	0
AR—HARDING UNIV	314	15	0	68	—	0
AR—HENDERSON ST	100	0	0	27	0	0
AR—J BROWN UNIV	56	0	0	9	0	0
AR—OUACH BAPT U	112	0	0	24	0	0
AR—UNIV AR FAY	511	20	0	105	7	0
AR—UNIV AR LR	154	24	0	45	3	0
AR—UNIV OF C AR	347	22	0	56	3	0
AZ—AZ ST UNIV	1,143	47	0	269	28	0
AZ—N AZ UNIV	1,065	38	0	216	7	0
AZ—UNIV AZ	396	10	0	153	0	0
CA—AZUSA PACIFIC U	253	0	0	98	0	0
CA—BIOLA UNIV	120	0	0	18	0	0
CA—CA LUTHERAN U	234	0	0	77	0	0
CA—CA POLY OBIS	236	0	0	65	0	0
CA—CA POLY POM	369	0	0	79	0	0
CA—CA ST CHICO	343	0	0	—	0	0
CA—CA ST DOM HI	360	0	0	38	0	0
CA—CA ST FRESNO	400	10	0	151	5	0
CA—CA ST FULLER	2,778	120	0	680	37	0
CA—CA ST HAYWAR	360	25	0	89	0	0
CA—CA ST LA	620	104	0	112	8	0
CA—CA ST LBEACH	551	0	0	146	0	0
CA—CA ST NORTHR	768	36	0	197	10	0
CA—CA ST SAC	1,475	60	0	525	15	0
CA—CA ST U BAKERSFLD	207	0	0	54	0	0
CA—HUMBOLDT ST	181	0	0	37	0	0
CA—MENLO COL	41	0	0	23	0	0
CA—PAC UNION COL	72	0	0	12	0	0
CA—PEPPERDINE U	573	28	0	178	8	0
CA—PT LOMA NAZ U	187	0	0	37	0	0
CA—S CLARA U	402	0	0	104	0	0
CA—SAN DIEGO ST U	1,924	117	0	486	35	0
CA—SAN JOSE ST U	883	63	0	189	21	0
CA—SF STATE U	584	0	0	118	0	0
CA—ST MARY'S COL CA	166	0	0	160	0	0
CA—STANFORD UNIV	105	32	35	50	18	4

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
CA—U OF LAVERNE	186	0	0	37	0	0
CA—UC BERKELEY	0	113	0	0	55	0
CA—UNIV OF PAC	110	23	0	33	3	0
CA—UNIV OF SF	200	0	0	40	0	0
CA—UNIV S CA	1,431	465	88	432	257	12
CO—ADAMS ST COL	25	0	0	4	0	0
CO—CO ST U PUEBLO	230	0	0	47	0	0
CO—CO ST UNIV	471	55	7	142	13	0
CO—MESA ST COL	150	0	0	—	0	0
CO—METRO ST COL	1,002	0	0	140	0	0
CO—UNIV OF CO	635	74	25	244	28	6
CO—UNIV OF DENV	285	74	0	66	24	0
CO—UNIV OF N CO	163	0	0	54	0	0
CT—QUINNIPIAC UNIV	1,023	113	0	270	30	0
CT—S CONN ST U	125	0	0	15	0	0
CT—U NEW HAVEN	49	0	0	12	0	0
CT—UNIV OF BRID	72	0	0	9	0	0
CT—UNIV OF CT	262	0	0	57	0	0
CT—UNIV OF HART	309	37	0	71	10	0
DE—DE ST U	304	0	0	37	0	0
DE—UNIV OF DE	522	17	0	114	8	0
FL—E WATERS COL	30	0	0	—	0	0
FL—FL A&M U	273	14	0	73	0	0
FL—FL INTER U	1,518	119	0	286	53	0
FL—FL SOUTHERN COL	161	0	0	30	0	0
FL—FLAGLER COL	372	0	0	68	0	0
FL—JACK UNIV	217	0	0	30	0	0
FL—U OF MIAMI	1,242	92	17	287	49	1
FL—U OF S FL	1,307	45	0	244	16	0
FL—U OF S FL ST PETE	127	30	0	27	10	0
FL—UNIV OF C FL	1,218	76	0	480	28	0
FL—UNIV OF FL	2,621	165	71	670	55	10
FL—UNIV OF N FL	1,037	0	0	250	0	0
FL—UNIV OF W FL	584	22	0	142	5	0
GA—BERRY COLLEGE	141	0	0	39	0	0
GA—BRENAU UNIV	39	0	0	8	0	0
GA—CLARK ATLANTA U	720	0	0	124	0	0
GA—FT VALLEY ST U	9	0	0	26	0	0
GA—GA COLL & ST U	305	0	0	53	0	0
GA—GA SOUTHERN U	706	0	0	155	0	0
GA—GA ST UNIV	1,558	85	55	201	14	1
GA—KENNESAW ST U	850	0	0	156	0	0
GA—MERCER U	43	0	0	12	0	0
GA—SAV ST UNIV	311	0	0	29	0	0
GA—ST U OF W GA	379	0	0	47	0	0
GA—TOCCOA FLS COL	53	0	0	9	0	0
GA—UNIV OF GA	1,397	63	28	485	37	6
GA—VALDOSTA ST U	600	0	0	120	0	0
HI—CHAMINADE U HONO	68	0	0	12	0	0
HI—HAWAII PACIFIC U	322	123	0	78	49	0
HI—U HI MANOA	400	50	0	21	19	0
IA—CLARKE COL	54	0	0	10	0	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
IA—DRAKE UNIV	440	30	0	108	8	0
IA—G VIEW COL	127	0	0	30	0	0
IA—IA ST UNIV	726	44	0	172	9	0
IA—LORAS COL	111	0	0	—	0	0
IA—MORNINGSIDE COL	46	0	0	12	0	0
IA—UNIV NRTHRN IA	576	42	0	149	20	0
IA—UNIV OF IA	493	27	16	156	10	5
ID—BOISE ST U	700	30	0	60	6	0
ID—ID ST UNIV	225	0	0	23	0	0
ID—UNIV OF ID	431	0	0	98	0	0
IL—BRADLEY UNIV	480	0	0	120	0	0
IL—COLUMBIA COL CHI	731	35	0	117	14	0
IL—DEPAUL UNIV	200	65	0	50	3	0
IL—E IL UNIV	146	0	0	45	0	0
IL—GOVERNOR ST U	70	137	0	23	42	0
IL—IL COL	34	0	0	12	0	0
IL—IL ST UNIV	786	83	0	256	29	0
IL—LEWIS UNIV	115	0	0	33	0	0
IL—LOYOLA U CHI	786	0	0	130	0	0
IL—N IL UNIV	298	55	0	233	23	0
IL—NORTHWESTERN U	661	334	0	184	242	0
IL—ROOSEVELT U	260	236	0	46	81	0
IL—S IL UNIV CA	344	0	0	94	0	0
IL—S IL UNIV ED	170	32	0	96	14	0
IL—UNIV OF IL	938	53	49	343	39	10
IL—UNIV OF IL CHI	100	25	10	94	4	0
IL—UNIV OF ST FRAN	45	0	0	11	0	0
IL—WEST IL UNIV	120	0	0	24	0	0
IN—ANDERSON COL	125	0	0	30	0	0
IN—BALL STATE U	1,939	178	0	372	55	0
IN—BUTLER UNIV	152	0	0	47	0	0
IN—CALUMET COL	20	0	0	7	0	0
IN—DEPAUW UNIV	283	0	0	—	0	0
IN—FRANKLIN COL	72	0	0	—	0	0
IN—GOSHEN COL	52	0	0	—	0	0
IN—IN ST UNIV	262	23	0	—	—	0
IN—IN UNIV BLOOM	798	54	23	200	21	5
IN—IN UNIV IND	172	0	0	23	0	0
IN—IN WESLEYAN U	220	0	0	53	0	0
IN—PURDUE UNIV	399	39	72	193	9	10
IN—ST MARY WD COL	7	0	0	6	0	0
IN—U EVANSVILLE	80	0	0	15	0	0
IN—UNIV INDIANAPOLIS	108	0	0	22	0	0
IN—UNIV SOUTHRN IN	441	0	0	89	0	0
IN—VALPARAISO U	151	0	0	47	0	0
KS—BAKER UNIV	38	0	0	11	0	0
KS—BENEDICTINE COL	74	0	0	29	0	0
KS—FT HAYS ST U	104	62	0	21	25	0
KS—KS ST UNIV	638	22	0	146	8	0
KS—PITTSBURG ST U	263	20	0	57	9	0
KS—UNIV OF KS	715	90	0	271	13	0
KS—WASHBURN U	156	0	0	37	0	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
KS—WICHITA ST U	523	40	0	79	15	0
KY—ASBURY COL	296	0	0	60	0	0
KY—E KY UNIV	490	0	0	97	0	0
KY—MOREHEAD ST U	250	33	0	45	5	0
KY—MURRAY ST U	371	41	0	87	15	0
KY—N KY UNIV	622	46	0	127	5	0
KY—U LOUISVILLE	630	27	0	—	—	0
KY—UNIV OF KY	919	0	0	247	0	0
KY—W KY UNIV	1,066	0	0	166	0	0
LA—GRAMBLING ST	226	12	0	33	7	0
LA—LA COL	6	0	0	0	0	0
LA—LA ST UNIV	587	39	23	240	10	1
LA—LA TECH UNIV	56	0	0	10	0	0
LA—LOYOLA U NEW OR	237	0	0	97	0	0
LA—LSU SHREVE	98	0	0	—	0	0
LA—MCNEESE ST U	164	0	0	40	0	0
LA—NICHOLLS ST	134	0	0	30	0	0
LA—NW ST UNIV	131	0	0	20	0	0
LA—SE LA UNIV	392	38	0	44	6	0
LA—SOUTHERN U	177	24	0	45	12	0
LA—U LA LAFAYETTE	605	37	0	100	8	0
LA—U LA MONROE	115	19	0	16	3	0
LA—XAVIER U LA	104	0	0	22	0	0
MA—AMERICAN INTL COL	120	0	0	—	0	0
MA—BOSTON UNIV	1,958	311	0	—	—	0
MA—EMERSON COL	440	60	0	—	—	0
MA—MA COL LIBERAL ARTS	284	0	0	—	0	0
MA—NORTHEASTERN U	415	35	0	—	—	0
MA—SIMMONS COL	532	128	0	—	—	0
MA—STONEHILL COL	149	0	0	52	0	0
MA—SUFFOLK UNIV	815	49	0	200	20	0
MA—UNIV OF MA	470	0	0	107	0	0
MD—BOWIE ST U	450	50	0	—	—	0
MD—COLUMBIA UNION COL	56	0	0	—	0	0
MD—HOOD COLLEGE	70	0	0	21	0	0
MD—LOYOLA COL	398	0	0	128	0	0
MD—TOWSON UNIV	1,022	0	0	228	0	0
MD—UNIV OF MD	506	49	30	134	32	7
ME—UNIV OF ME	343	27	0	77	7	0
MI—ANDREWS UNIV	54	15	0	—	—	0
MI—C MI UNIV	258	0	0	78	0	0
MI—CALVIN COL	400	0	0	—	0	0
MI—EA MI UNIV	324	0	0	192	0	0
MI—GRAND VALLEY ST U	1,651	51	0	378	24	0
MI—MADONNA UNIV	24	0	0	5	0	0
MI—MI ST UNIV	3,214	306	88	937	132	21
MI—OAKLAND UNIV	240	0	0	64	0	0
MI—UNIV OF DETROIT	53	0	0	—	0	0
MI—UNIV OF MI	371	0	31	180	0	3
MI—W MI UNIV	1,100	37	0	—	—	0
MI—WAYNE ST U	653	125	59	—	—	—
MN—BEMIDJI ST U	373	0	0	—	0	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
MN—MN ST U MANKATO	335	0	0	—	0	0
MN—MN ST U MOORHEAD	430	0	0	—	0	0
MN—NORTHWESTERN COL	251	0	0	57	0	0
MN—ST CLOUD ST U	390	27	0	149	12	0
MN—ST MARYS UNIV	73	20	0	—	—	0
MN—UNIV OF MN	1,172	46	31	330	6	5
MN—UNIV ST THOMAS	400	0	0	109	0	0
MN—WINONA ST U	395	0	0	85	0	0
MO—COL OZARKS	40	0	0	—	0	0
MO—CULVER-STOCK COL	33	0	0	4	0	0
MO—EVANGEL UNIV	161	0	0	24	0	0
MO—LINCOLN UNIV	127	0	0	21	0	0
MO—LINDENWOOD U	517	87	0	—	—	0
MO—MARYVILLE U	51	0	0	—	0	0
MO—MO ST UNIV	417	0	0	—	0	0
MO—MO STHRN ST COL	118	0	0	22	0	0
MO—MO W ST COL	151	0	0	22	0	0
MO—NW MO ST U	296	0	0	—	0	0
MO—PARK UNIV	98	62	0	15	—	0
MO—SE MO ST U	506	0	0	90	0	0
MO—ST LOUIS U	235	21	0	94	11	0
MO—STEPHENS COL	55	0	0	22	0	0
MO—TRUMAN ST U	329	0	0	97	0	0
MO—UNIV CENTRAL MO	500	60	0	—	—	0
MO—UNIV MO KC	362	0	0	73	0	0
MO—UNIV MO SL	377	27	0	124	16	0
MO—UNIV OF MO	1,956	253	40	475	91	10
MO—WEBSTER UNIV	1,027	325	0	—	—	0
MS—ALCORN ST UNIV	90	0	0	—	0	0
MS—JACKSON ST U	287	30	0	36	5	0
MS—MS ST UNIV	372	0	0	115	0	0
MS—MS U WOMEN	47	0	0	13	0	0
MS—MS VALLEY ST UNIV	58	0	0	12	0	0
MS—RUST COL	69	0	0	12	0	0
MS—TOUGALOO COL	45	0	0	3	0	0
MS—UNIV OF MS	470	25	0	83	8	0
MS—UNIV S MS	426	40	37	93	19	4
MT—UNIV OF MT	489	19	0	95	10	0
NC—A&T STATE U	464	0	0	92	0	0
NC—APPALACHIAN ST U	900	0	0	—	0	0
NC—CAMPBELL U	80	0	0	20	0	0
NC—E CAROLINA U	1,200	20	0	289	20	0
NC—ELON UNIV	891	0	0	207	0	0
NC—JC SMITH U	151	0	0	—	0	0
NC—LENOIR-RHYNE COL	47	0	0	12	0	0
NC—NC CENTRAL U	250	0	0	—	0	0
NC—UNIV NC ASHE	113	0	0	52	0	0
NC—UNIV NC CH	806	47	46	337	18	5
NC—UNIV NC PEMBROKE	193	0	0	40	0	0
NC—W CAROLINA U	123	0	0	69	0	0
NC—WINGATE UNIV	126	0	0	—	0	0
NC—WINSTON-SALEM ST U	218	0	0	26	0	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
ND—ND ST UNIV	149	36	25	—	—	—
ND—UNIV OF ND	217	11	18	—	—	—
NE—CREIGHTON U	108	0	0	117	0	0
NE—HASTINGS COL	87	0	0	27	0	0
NE—MIDLAND LUTH COL	20	0	0	—	0	0
NE—U OF NE KEARNEY	207	0	0	48	0	0
NE—U OF NE LINCOLN	885	104	0	172	17	0
NE—U OF NE OMAHA	556	99	0	—	—	0
NE—UNION COL	53	0	0	—	0	0
NE—WAYNE ST COL	60	0	0	—	0	0
NH—KEENE ST COL	46	0	0	20	0	0
NH—S NH UNIV	63	0	0	—	0	0
NH—UNIV OF NH	190	0	0	—	0	0
NJ—COL OF NJ	92	0	0	19	0	0
NJ—FAIR DICK U	164	18	0	—	—	0
NJ—RIDER UNIV	459	0	0	—	0	0
NJ—ROWAN UNIV	1,356	51	0	340	21	0
NJ—RUTGERS U NB	566	0	0	209	0	0
NJ—RUTGERS U NE	45	0	0	—	0	0
NJ—SETON HALL U	291	43	0	—	—	0
NJ—WM PATERSON U	850	0	0	224	0	0
NM—E NM UNIV	129	23	0	—	—	0
NM—NM ST UNIV	377	0	0	91	0	0
NM—UNIV OF NM	636	31	36	140	10	6
NV—U OF NV LV	600	25	0	275	12	0
NV—U OF NV RENO	233	8	0	97	8	0
NY—BARUCH COL CITY NY	198	0	0	69	0	0
NY—BUFFALO ST COL	618	0	0	127	0	0
NY—CANISIUS COL	230	40	0	—	—	0
NY—COLUMBIA UNIV	0	354	28	0	323	3
NY—CORNELL UNIV	266	15	18	53	11	3
NY—CUNY	0	100	0	0	—	0
NY—FORDHAM UNIV	810	52	0	—	—	0
NY—HOFSTRA UNIV	1,270	50	0	—	—	0
NY—IONA COL	309	46	0	99	6	0
NY—ITHACA COL	1,274	32	0	305	20	0
NY—LONG I U BR	76	0	0	—	0	0
NY—LONG ISL UNIV	66	0	0	20	0	0
NY—MARIST COL	745	57	0	—	—	0
NY—MERCY COL	103	0	0	—	0	0
NY—NIAGARA UNIV	131	0	0	42	0	0
NY—NY UNIV	645	230	0	199	110	0
NY—PACE UNIV PLEASANT	150	0	0	—	0	0
NY—ROCHESTER TECH	180	25	0	50	20	0
NY—ST BONAVENT U	294	38	0	69	12	0
NY—ST JOHN FISH COL	200	0	0	77	0	0
NY—ST JOHNS U	971	0	0	—	0	0
NY—STONY BROOK U	212	0	0	7	0	0
NY—SUNY ALBANY	200	0	0	—	0	0
NY—SUNY COL OLD WEST	260	0	0	—	0	0
NY—SUNY PLATTSBURGH	129	0	0	13	0	0
NY—SUNY-NEW PALTZ	94	0	0	—	0	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
NY—SYRACUSE U	1,826	325	16	473	204	8
NY—UTICA COL	108	0	0	14	0	0
OH—ASHLAND UNIV	143	0	0	34	0	0
OH—BOWL GRN ST U	322	0	0	—	0	0
OH—CLEVELAND ST	429	16	0	—	—	—
OH—FRANCISCAN U	126	0	0	20	0	0
OH—JOHN CARROLL U	247	2	0	63	4	0
OH—KENT ST UNIV	1,084	42	0	183	6	0
OH—MARIETTA COL	130	29	0	—	—	0
OH—MIAMI U MASS	900	20	0	204	1	0
OH—OH ST UNIV	1,017	25	25	561	10	11
OH—OH UNIV	986	39	10	220	16	2
OH—OH WESLEYAN U	26	0	0	—	0	0
OH—OTTERBEIN COL	225	0	0	92	0	0
OH—UNIV AKRON	1,000	40	0	210	—	0
OH—UNIV CINCINNATI	660	20	0	150	10	0
OH—UNIV DAYTON	590	50	0	180	9	0
OH—UNIV OF FINDLAY	23	0	0	6	0	0
OH—UNIV TOLEDO	405	0	0	116	0	0
OH—WRIGHT ST U	407	0	0	123	0	0
OH—XAVIER UNIV	150	0	0	67	0	0
OH—YOUNGSTOWN ST U	248	0	0	34	0	0
OK—CAMERON U	168	0	0	24	0	0
OK—E CENTRAL UNIV	130	0	0	17	0	0
OK—NORTHEASTERN ST U	100	18	0	15	3	0
OK—OK BAPTIST U	82	0	0	—	0	0
OK—OK CHRISTIAN U	146	0	0	31	0	0
OK—OK CITY UNIV	90	5	0	24	2	0
OK—OK ST UNIV	534	28	0	180	5	0
OK—S NAZARENE U	27	0	0	8	0	0
OK—U CENTRAL OK	770	0	0	185	0	0
OK—UNIV OF OK	1,103	82	8	326	67	3
OK—UNIV TULSA	95	0	0	—	0	0
OR—LINFIELD COL	30	0	0	17	0	0
OR—S OR UNIV	270	0	0	62	0	0
OR—U OF PORTLAND	152	11	0	42	9	0
OR—UNIV OF OR	1,439	65	23	316	30	8
PA—BLOOMSBURG U	196	0	0	48	0	0
PA—CABRINI COL	168	0	0	31	0	0
PA—CAL UNIV PA	166	0	0	39	0	0
PA—DUQUESNE U	330	72	0	125	16	0
PA—ELIZABETH TWN COL	145	0	0	29	0	0
PA—INDIANA U PA	188	0	0	52	0	0
PA—LASALLE UNIV	375	130	0	118	20	0
PA—LEHIGH UNIV	81	0	0	35	0	0
PA—LINCOLN UNIV	100	0	0	21	0	0
PA—LOCK HAVEN U	140	0	0	35	0	0
PA—LYCOMING COL	20	0	0	29	0	0
PA—MERCYHURST COL	76	0	0	36	0	0
PA—MESSIAH COL	20	0	0	10	0	0
PA—MILLERSVILLE U	447	0	0	107	0	0
PA—PA ST UNIV	3,654	18	61	777	5	14

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
PA—POINT PARK U	504	82	0	64	23	0
PA—SHIPPENSBURG U	303	37	0	99	15	0
PA—SUSQUEHANNA U	226	0	0	62	0	0
PA—TEMPLE UNIV	790	26	0	139	18	0
PA—UNIV OF PITT	75	0	0	25	0	0
PA—UNIV SCRANTON	264	0	0	—	0	0
PA—URSINUS COL	73	0	0	23	0	0
PA—YORK COL	400	0	0	110	0	0
RI—UNIV OF RI	230	0	0	39	0	0
SC—BENEDICT COL	232	0	0	—	0	0
SC—CHAFLIN UNIV	123	0	0	18	0	0
SC—COL CHARLESTON	673	27	0	281	4	0
SC—FRANCIS MARION U	121	0	0	35	0	0
SC—UNIV OF SC	1,336	44	12	340	—	—
SC—UNIV SC AIKEN	146	0	0	33	0	0
SC—UNIV SC UPSTATE	314	0	0	52	0	0
SC—WINTHROP UNIV	257	0	0	79	0	0
SD—BLACK HILLS ST U	163	0	0	29	0	0
SD—SD ST UNIV	261	18	0	56	3	0
SD—UNIV OF SD	212	0	0	53	0	0
TN—AUSTIN PEAY ST U	380	89	0	61	19	0
TN—BELMONT UNIV	191	0	0	41	0	0
TN—CHRISTIAN BR U	60	0	0	10	0	0
TN—E TN ST UNIV	386	68	0	68	5	0
TN—LIPSCOMB UNIV	129	0	0	20	0	0
TN—MID TN ST U	2,507	74	0	551	26	0
TN—S ADVENTIST U	158	0	0	20	0	0
TN—TN ST UNIV	200	0	0	50	0	0
TN—TN TECH UNIV	104	0	0	6	0	0
TN—UNIV MEMPHIS	277	42	0	71	17	0
TN—UNIV TN CHAT	300	0	0	48	0	0
TN—UNIV TN KNOX	1,715	235	49	384	84	3
TN—UNIV TN MART	64	0	0	64	0	0
TX—ABILENE CHR U	195	0	0	43	0	0
TX—ANGELO ST U	365	8	0	54	3	0
TX—BAYLOR UNIV	315	15	0	105	5	0
TX—HARDIN-SIMMONS U	77	0	0	21	0	0
TX—HOUSTON BAPTIST UNIV	136	0	0	26	0	0
TX—LAMAR UNIV BEAUMONT	288	0	0	44	0	0
TX—MIDWEST ST U	127	0	0	18	0	0
TX—PRAIRIE VW A&M U	250	0	0	61	0	0
TX—S METH UNIV	139	0	0	53	0	0
TX—SAM HOUSTON ST U	625	0	0	137	0	0
TX—SF AUSTIN ST Y	469	23	0	102	8	0
TX—TRINITY UNIV	121	0	0	57	0	0
TX—TX A&M U COMMERCE	280	15	0	52	6	0
TX—TX A&M U KINGS	120	0	0	16	0	0
TX—TX A&M U TEXARK	28	0	0	—	0	0
TX—TX CHRIST U	1,160	35	0	306	17	0
TX—TX LUTHERAN	84	0	0	19	0	0
TX—TX S UNIV	502	39	0	75	15	0
TX—TX ST U SAN MAR	1,641	45	0	333	18	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
TX—TX TECH UNIV	1,550	15	21	285	17	3
TX—TX WESLEYAN U	75	0	0	22	0	0
TX—U TX ARL	839	19	0	199	15	0
TX—U TX AUS	763	72	46	143	24	3
TX—U TX BROWNSVILLE	211	0	0	60	0	0
TX—U TX EL PASO	696	31	0	119	12	0
TX—U TX PAN AMER	556	332	0	149	8	0
TX—U TX PERMIAN	80	0	0	20	0	0
TX—U TX TYLER	100	20	0	—	—	0
TX—UNIV HOUSTON	1,399	90	0	341	24	0
TX—UNIV N TX	870	47	0	179	24	0
TX—W TX A&M UNIV	247	22	0	47	10	0
UT—BRIG YOUNG U	1,212	43	0	302	5	0
UT—S UTAH UNIV	250	40	0	60	9	0
UT—UNIV OF UT	535	25	66	204	9	10
UT—UT ST UNIV	520	0	0	96	0	0
UT—WEBER ST U	271	0	0	—	0	0
VA—EMORY & HENRY COL	60	0	0	14	0	0
VA—HAMPTON UNIV	456	0	0	208	0	0
VA—J MADISON U	514	0	0	175	0	0
VA—LIBERTY UNIV	890	29	0	165	6	0
VA—LYNCHBURG COL	141	0	0	—	0	0
VA—MARY BALDWIN COL	35	0	0	7	0	0
VA—MARYMOUNT UNIV	89	0	0	25	0	0
VA—NORFOLK ST U	400	50	0	61	15	0
VA—RADFORD UNIV	619	27	0	168	9	0
VA—REGENT UNIV	15	43	0	0	12	0
VA—U RICHMOND	33	0	0	14	0	0
VA—VA COMMON UNIV	1,209	215	0	189	101	0
VA—VA POLYTECH	1,000	30	0	220	10	0
VA—VA UNION U	80	0	0	—	0	0
VA—VA WESLEYAN COL	77	0	0	12	0	0
VA—WASH & LEE UNIV	62	0	0	30	0	0
VT—CASTLETON ST COL	110	0	0	22	0	0
VT—ST MICHAELS COL	155	0	0	40	0	0
WA—C WA UNIV	176	0	0	78	0	0
WA—E WA UNIV	33	0	0	27	0	0
WA—GONZAGA UNIV	79	0	0	17	0	0
WA—PAC LUTHERAN U	55	0	0	34	0	0
WA—SEATTLE UNIV	205	0	0	—	0	0
WA—UNIV OF WA	649	17	52	421	7	7
WA—W WA UNIV	71	0	0	60	0	0
WA—WA ST UNIV	485	17	22	355	—	—
WA—WALLA WALLA COL	133	0	0	16	0	0
WA—WHITWORTH COL	127	0	0	38	0	0
WI—MARQUETTE U	966	59	3	250	10	—
WI—ST NORBERT COL	195	0	0	38	0	0
WI—U WI EAU CL	560	0	0	155	0	0
WI—U WI LA CRO	257	0	0	—	0	0
WI—U WI MA JOU	386	24	60	197	25	2
WI—U WI MA LIFE SCI	119	18	17	37	11	4
WI—U WI MIL	261	40	0	155	12	0

State (Postal Code)/School	Enrollment			Degrees Granted		
	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral	Bachelor	Master	Doctoral
WI—U WI OSHKOSH	250	0	0	60	0	0
WI—U WI RIV FALLS	116	0	0	19	0	0
WI—U WI STEVE PT	388	24	0	116	5	0
WI—U WI WHITEWTR	631	24	0	152	7	0
WI—UNIV WI SUPERIOR	191	10	0	9	4	0
WV—BETHANY COL	64	0	0	22	0	0
WV—MARSHALL UNIV	351	25	0	64	7	0
WV—WV UNIV	1,275	251	0	209	56	0
WY—UNIV OF WY	370	30	0	—	—	0
DC—AMERICAN U	744	346	0	195	81	0
DC—G WASH UNIV	245	41	0	63	12	0
DC—HOWARD UNIV	1,172	36	28	298	9	0
PR—U PUERTO RICO	639	60	0	139	15	0
PR—U SACRED HEART	2,200	400	0	300	20	0