

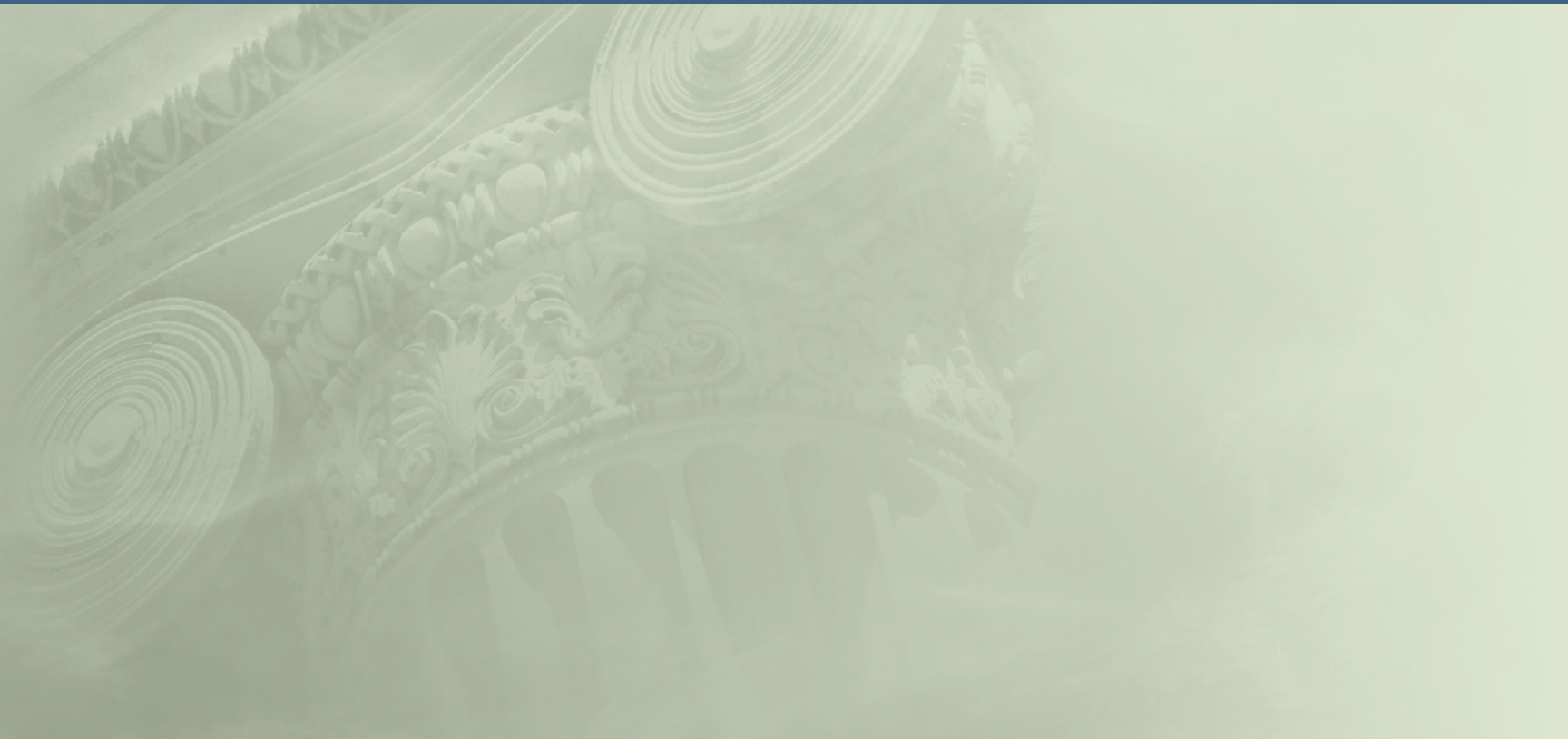
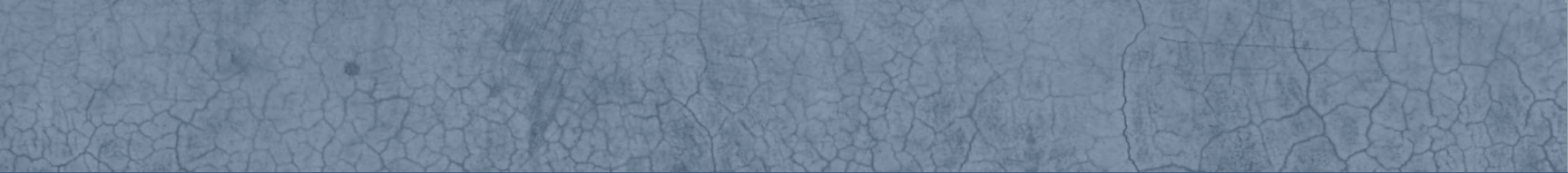


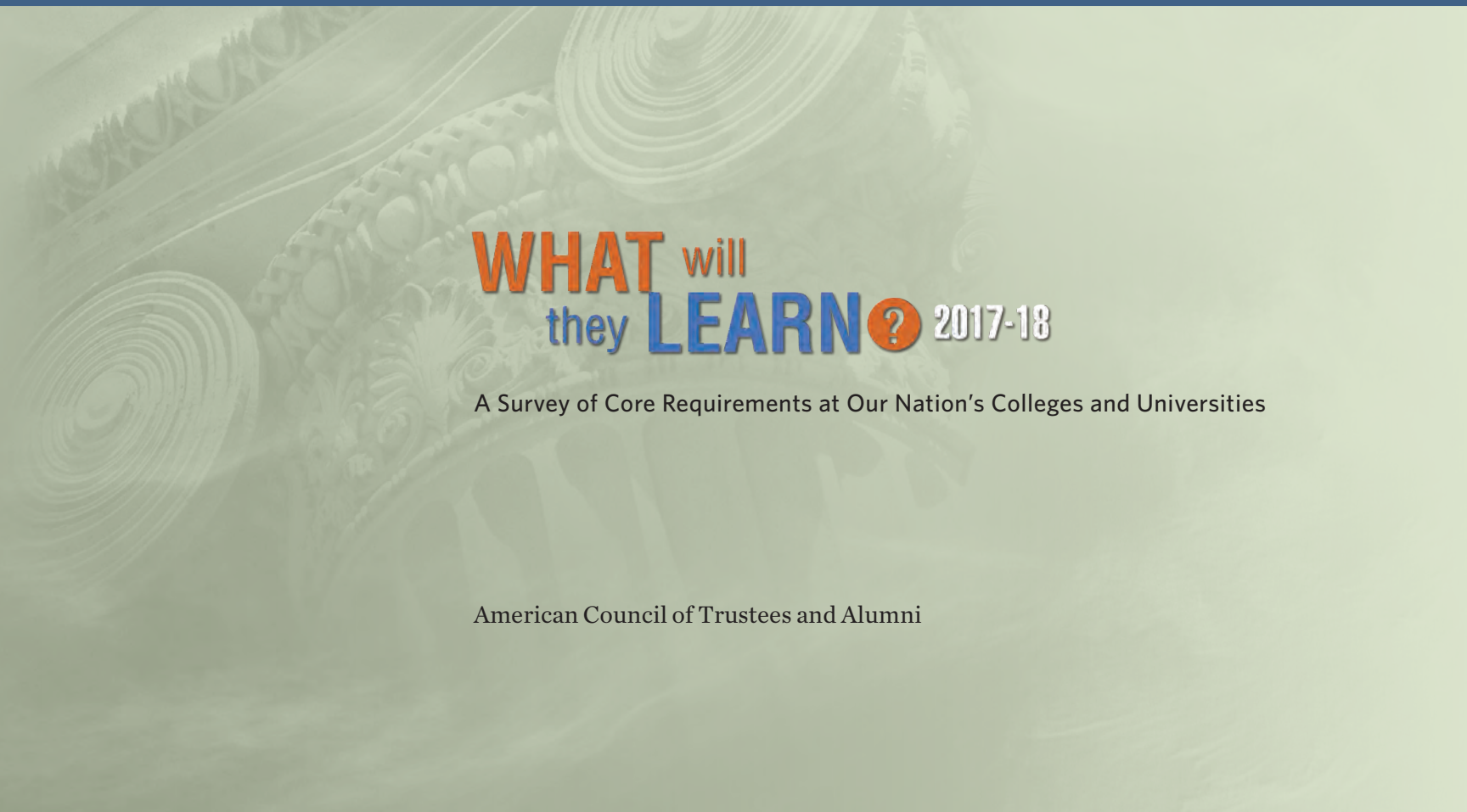
WHAT will they LEARN? 2017-18

A Survey of Core Requirements at Our
Nation's Colleges and Universities



ACTA
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF
TRUSTEES AND ALUMNI

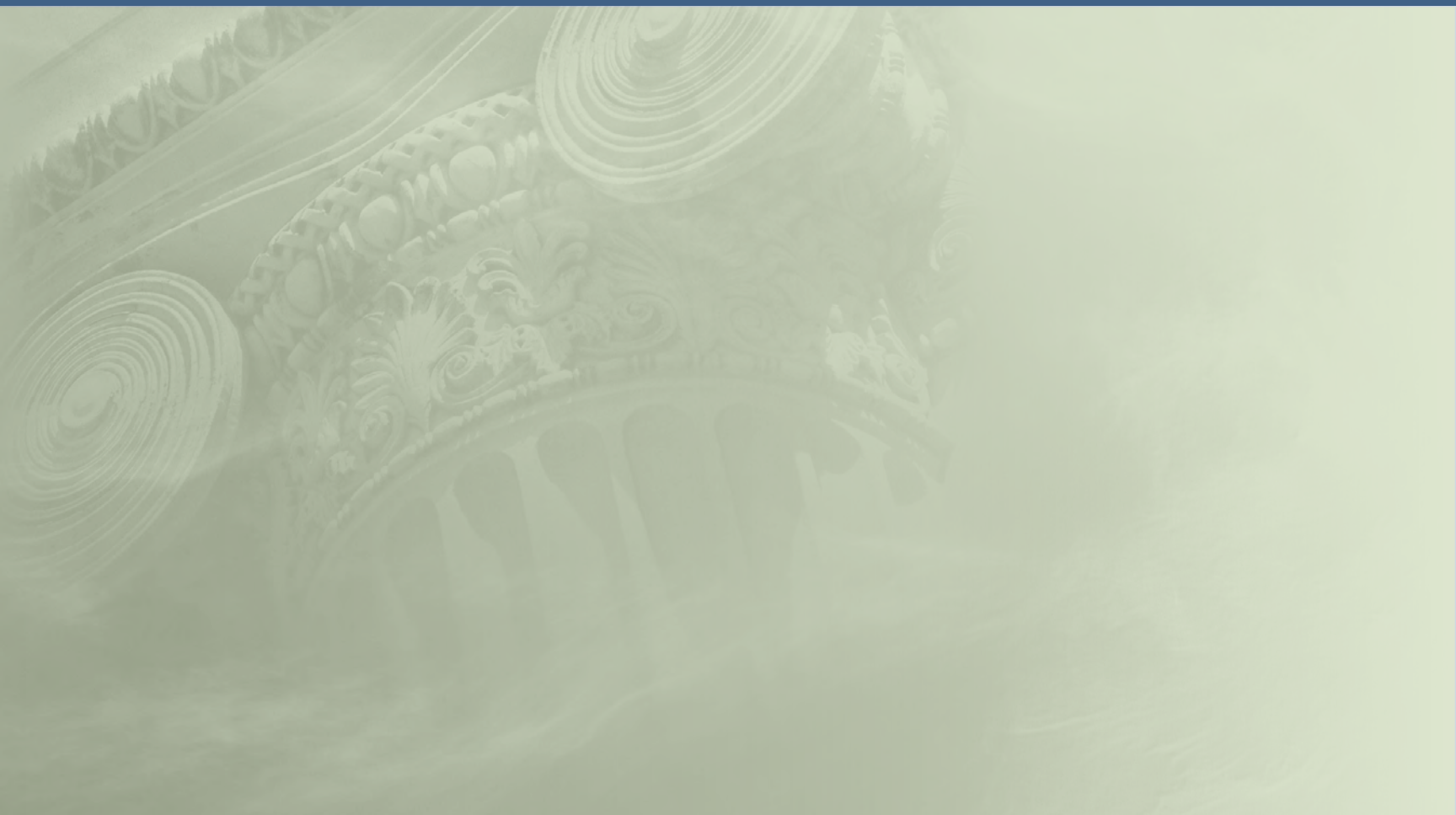




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American Council of Trustees and Alumni



FOREWORD

It would be hard to imagine a time when ignorance could be more dangerous. Misinformation can travel across the nation in nanoseconds. Our only defense rests on our capacity to educate citizens to make discerning, thoughtful judgments. That ability comes from the practice of reading closely and analytically and parsing arguments, using the tools of logic and reason that for generations the study of the liberal arts has fostered. It is not accidental that the very term “liberal arts” derives from the recognition that they represent the education suited for a free people.

A great nation has an informed citizenry that is ready for the complex political choices that confront us. A great nation also needs a citizenry with the intellectual preparation to prevail in the relentless competition of global markets. And higher education needs a reset to meet both of these urgent needs.

Too many colleges fail to provide students with the skills they need to succeed in the workforce. With technology rapidly advancing, some careers will disappear, some will expand globally. However, the ability to synthesize information, recognize past precedents, understand human behavior, and communicate effectively will prove invaluable as the job market continues to adapt to the demands of the new century. Companies from Silicon Valley to Wall Street need college graduates who are prepared not only for technical tasks, but also for high-level critical thinking and written communication. A recent study by Payscale shows that 60% of managers thought graduating seniors were simply not prepared in critical thinking/problem solving. The survey also found that 44% and 46%, respectively, of managers thought recent college graduates lacked writing proficiency and communication skills.¹ If students are not developing these abilities in college, then what are they learning? Or, to speak yet more directly, when students receive little academic direction toward these goals from their institutions, their colleges are denying them an education of substance.

Will graduating students write at a professional level? With such rapid globalization, will students have the ability to converse in a second language? Will students have the basic math and science skills needed to innovate? Will students understand our nation’s laws and become engaged citizens?

The American Council of Trustees and Alumni (ACTA) prepared this report to answer the questions that are on students' and parents' minds. Other ranking systems pit schools against each other in an effort to rank schools from “best” to “worst.” Those rankings focus on external inputs, such as alumni giving and admission selectivity, rather than academic substance. In this book, over 1,100 colleges and universities individually receive grades according to whether each school requires the essential areas of a liberal arts core curriculum.

College students graduate with a diploma but also over \$30,000 on average in student loan debt. Does that piece of paper guarantee a good education? What Will They Learn?™ seeks to ensure your investment purchases the best designed and most rigorous academic experience. In the following pages, you will find information about general education, and much more: tuition and fees, as well as the percentage of students who graduate in four years. And on our website, WhatWillTheyLearn.com, you will find metrics on academic freedom and the state on campus of free inquiry and free speech—the lifeblood of liberal arts education.

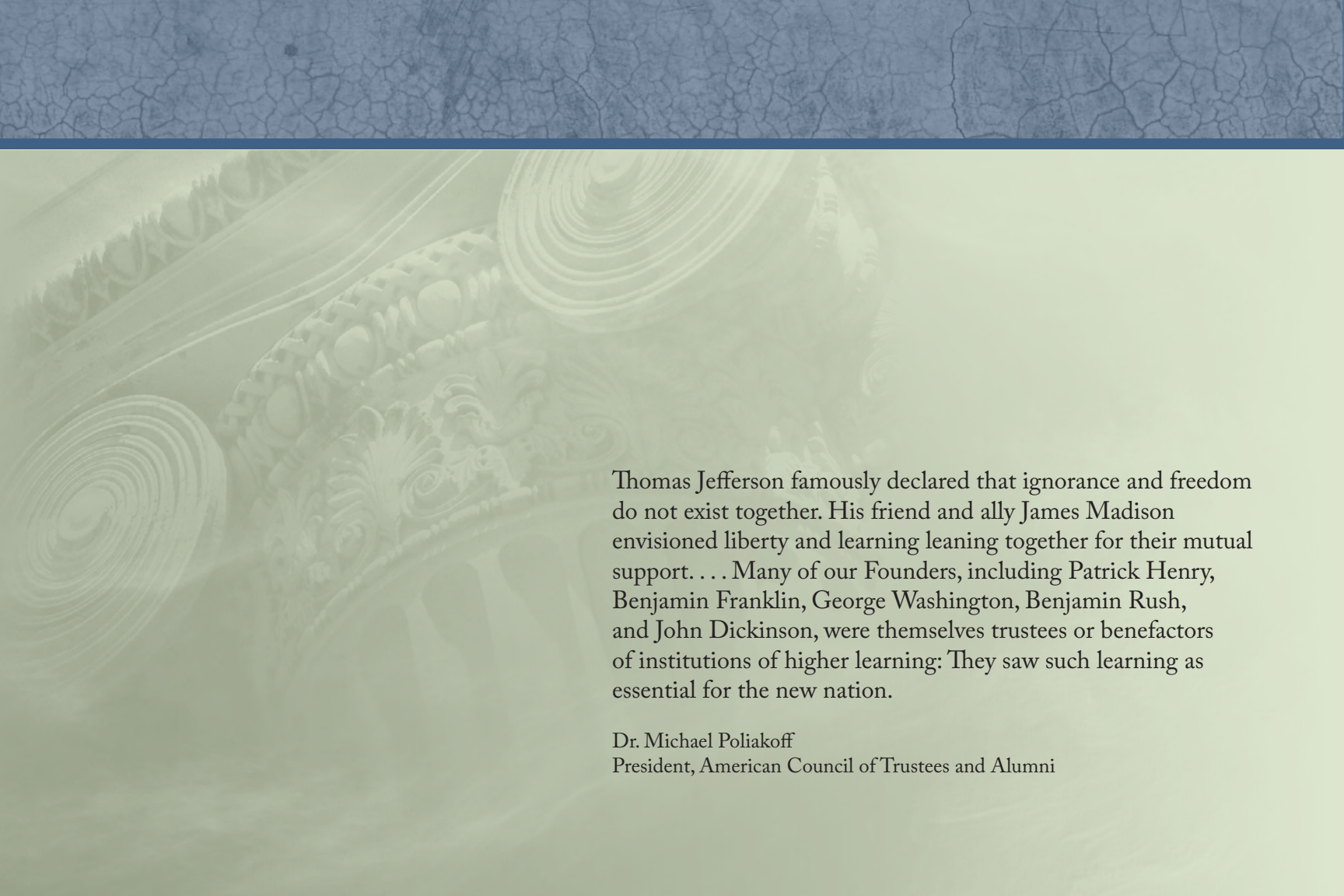
There are schools that have chosen a better path for their students, whose faculty and leadership have come together and have, as scholars and teachers, answered the question, “what does it mean to be college educated?” They have rejected the easy path of allowing students to choose an incoherent swath of elective courses: instead they provide the intellectual scaffolding that shapes minds to be ready for meaningful, productive lives. You will find examples of such schools in these pages.

So please, read on. And see how you—trustees, school leaders, policymakers, alumni, parents, guidance counselors, and students—can join ACTA in its efforts to ensure that a college diploma signifies a robust education that prepares all graduates for the very real challenges of career, community, and citizenship.

Dr. Michael Poliakoff
President

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Thomas Jefferson famously declared that ignorance and freedom do not exist together. His friend and ally James Madison envisioned liberty and learning leaning together for their mutual support. . . . Many of our Founders, including Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Benjamin Rush, and John Dickinson, were themselves trustees or benefactors of institutions of higher learning: They saw such learning as essential for the new nation.

Dr. Michael Poliakoff
President, American Council of Trustees and Alumni

INTRODUCTION

In his 2005 commencement address to the graduates of Calvin College, former U.S. president George W. Bush alluded to Alexis de Tocqueville in stressing the necessity for new graduates to enrich their communities. He said that, traditionally, “tyrants maintained their power by ‘isolating’ their citizens—and that Americans guaranteed their freedom by their remarkable ability to band together.”² His successor, former president Barack Obama, said as much in a town hall meeting in Iowa in 2015 when he remarked to a high school student: “your ability to bring about change is going to be by engagement and understanding the viewpoints and the arguments of the other side.”³ Building on the Founders’ vision, citizenship in modern times depends on the ability to have a common conversation, to listen to one another, and to work through disagreements for the sake of the common good. As colleges and universities contend with the deterioration of these first principles of American higher education, it becomes

crucial for them to rise above the challenges and provide genuine academic value.

American higher education today, however, has largely neglected the essential knowledge every college student needs for lifetime success, favoring instead a largely unguided and unstructured curriculum masked under the alluring banner of “choice.” But therein lies the great paradox of modern American higher education. Colleges and universities often claim they are committed to liberal arts education and preparing graduates for career success and lifelong learning, but at the same time they increasingly require less of their students when it comes to fundamental skills and knowledge. We find that at hundreds of colleges, both public and private, famous and not-so-famous, very little indeed is required of the students. In this age of globalization, a staggering 87.9% do not require intermediate-level foreign language of their students. 82.4% do not require

a basic course in U.S. government or history. At 41.9% of the institutions we studied, students can graduate without taking a college-level mathematics course, and at 18.8%, students can leave without that most essential career preparation—a basic course in English composition. Disappointingly, the practice of requiring foundational studies, giving students essential skills necessary for future success, is in disarray in higher education.

Now in its ninth iteration, ACTA's *What Will They Learn?* report rates colleges and universities on whether or not they require a disciplined and structured approach to general education. These programs ought to entail courses—outside the major—designed to equip students with the essential skills and knowledge they will need for the challenges of the modern workplace and the demands of engaged citizenship. *What Will They Learn?*[™] establishes a thorough, but also efficient, set of expectations: Composition, Literature, intermediate-level Foreign Language, U.S. Government or History, Economics, Mathematics, and Natural Science.

What Will They Learn?[™] goes beyond rankings based on a school's mere reputation or endowment size. This year, ACTA's

past president Anne Neal lifted the veil on higher education in her book, *What's a Parent to Do? How to Help Your Child Select the Right College*. In it, she advises parents of prospective undergraduates on what to look for in today's vast, and oftentimes confusing, college market: "Think about this," Neal says, "When asked about their college experience, recent college graduates responded—in large numbers—that they wished they had had a more coherent education. When polled, 80 percent of those surveyed, ages twenty-five to thirty-four, including a significant proportion of recent college graduates, responded that all students should 'take basic classes in core subjects.' They seemed to recognize, in the face of stark economic reality, that a strong and coherent curriculum would have provided them with the skills and knowledge they need to compete in the job market."⁴ Prospective students and their parents can avoid the post-graduation peril of deficiency in marketable skills by selecting colleges that are student-centered and make acquiring foundational knowledge essential to the 21st century college student a priority. In making prudent choices in the college selection process, students can position themselves, not only for

career success, but for a future fulfilled by lifelong learning.

The consequences of a lax commitment to a well-rounded education reach far beyond employment data. A recent Gallup survey revealed that 27% of college students think it is appropriate to censor political speech if it is offensive to a particular minority group. Nearly 50% deemed it appropriate for students to restrict the access of the press to their demonstrations if they thought the press would be biased against them.⁵ Not even 18% of the institutions evaluated in this report require the study of our nation's history and institutions of government. While a direct correlation is speculative, perhaps a greater understanding of the Constitution—and the Bill of Rights—would convey renewed respect for the history and value of the First Amendment. Perhaps a study of the principles of government and of U.S.

history would help to mitigate some of the misunderstandings that turn violent.

American higher education must rededicate itself to ensuring each student acquires the skills and knowledge essential for career success and engaged citizenship. An academic community in a free society must insist that all students have such an education and that teaching and learning be open to the free exchange of ideas and to debate. Our republic depends on it. America's Founders knew that an informed society is the best guardian of its freedom. As Thomas Jefferson wrote, through a foundational education, a citizen will learn, "to understand his duties to his neighbors and country . . . to know his rights; to exercise with order and justice those he retains."⁶

THE IMPORTANCE OF A CORE CURRICULUM

Over the course of the 2017–18 review, ACTA’s research team read each mission statement of the general education curricula of the over 1,100 institutions we reviewed in the *What Will They Learn?* report. The vast majority of these institutions advertised on their websites and in their undergraduate catalogs that their general education programs were critical to their missions as colleges and universities. For instance, the University of Central Florida (UCF) says its general education program’s purpose is “to introduce students to a broad range of human knowledge and intellectual pursuits, to equip them with the analytic and expressive skills required to engage in those pursuits, to develop their ability to think critically, and to prepare them for life-long learning. The GEP curriculum provides students with the intellectual, ethical, and aesthetic foundations necessary to make informed choices; to accept the responsibilities of working and living in a rapidly changing world; and to lead a productive and

satisfying life.”⁷ Similarly, Middlebury College says, “The purpose of the liberal arts curriculum is to give every student a detailed knowledge of at least one subject and to correlate it with a broad understanding of the liberal arts. To achieve the scholarship that this objective implies, students work intensively in one or more departments or programs and complete requirements and electives in fields outside of their specialization.”⁸ Yet these two curricula are drastically different—UCF earns a B in *What Will They Learn?* while Middlebury College earns an F.

If so many colleges and universities preach a similar dedication to the importance of general education, then why are there so many discrepancies between their liberal arts requirements? What our research found is that, while most colleges continue to argue for the significance of a liberal arts general education, they often give limited substance to those promises. The American university has traditionally required a range of courses of every

underclassman, such as a “Survey of World Literature” or “American History Since 1865.” Courses like these created a common intellectual community while simultaneously allowing students to develop the fundamental skills and knowledge they would need for the rest of their lives. However, over time, faculty who want to teach specialized courses relating to their specific research interests and the pressure for diverse offerings have driven administrators to permit ill-defined and often chaotic programs. Sometimes such curricula have an unintended consequence of overspecialized programs that ultimately lack diversity.

The University of Rochester, for instance, asserts that “Our students pursue a major and choose two clusters that interest them rather than follow a complex group of general education or foundation requirements.” But then the institution says, “Our students have the opportunity to choose among hundreds of faculty-designed three-course clusters or modify and even custom design their own.”⁹ In this way, the school places student “interest” above foundational knowledge, and its curricular options, of which there are indeed hundreds, confuse those who seek intellectual guidance from an institution whose responsibility

is to prepare students for career, citizenship, and lifelong learning. The University of Rochester is not alone. Many institutions now require only that students satisfy “distribution requirements” by taking any course from an eclectic list of courses, often numbering in the hundreds or even thousands.

Some institutions have gone further and dispensed with a core curriculum. Vassar College states that it “offers students a choice of four ways to proceed toward a degree which embodies an education that is personally significant.”¹⁰ Amherst College says its curriculum “offers flexibility and independence. It rewards initiative. Students take full responsibility for their intellectual growth, in the same way they will take responsibility for important choices later in life.”¹¹ And just how much do these “open” curricula cost? Vassar College’s tuition is \$53,090 per year while Amherst College’s is \$52,476: both nearly equivalent to the median price of a home in the United States.

There are, of course, shining exceptions to this trend. These institutions—large and small, some famous and some worthy of more fame than they currently receive—have maintained rigorous general education programs. It is not only the Great

Books colleges like St. John's College or Thomas Aquinas College that insist on rigorous, common academic experiences. All of the United States military service academies require—in addition to a battery of science, mathematics, and engineering classes—courses in literature, expository writing, and United States history. The University of Science and the Arts of Oklahoma (USAO), which charges an annual in-state tuition of \$7,200, is similarly committed to a thorough, foundational general education. It observes simply that, in its core curriculum “each course is purposefully placed in the sequence to ensure that the student has the academic tools to relate new material to what has already been learned as well as communicate that understanding through speaking and writing.”¹²

Giving students choices in their education is reasonable, but higher education has traditionally left this to the role of elective courses. When schools replace their core curricula with a “study-what-you-want” philosophy, they undermine the goal of ensuring for their students a coherent education, including subjects students might not have picked themselves. When distribution requirements are too loose, students inevitably gravitate toward an

odd list of random, unconnected courses. In a survey of college administrators, only a little over a third characterized their general education programs as a coherent sequence of courses.¹³ Gone is the common intellectual conversation that builds a college's academic culture. And increasing are the well-documented deficiencies in high school preparation that make the need for a strong college core curriculum more urgent than ever.¹⁴ A strong core addresses the academic skills gap and helps to connect high school work coherently with post-secondary coursework.

The concerns of students and parents when evaluating the academic quality of an institution are complex. Many students and parents will focus on the intended major and the position of a school in national rankings in that major. Students, fresh from 12 years of schooling in which they had little say about what they studied, look forward to choosing their own classes in diverse fields of interest both within and outside a major. Parents, mindful of the large investment a college degree represents, are often eager to make sure their children choose a major that conveys success in the job market. For understandable reasons, general education concerns may be far from the minds of the

prospective college student and his or her family. With the pressure of competing considerations for parents and students, it is especially incumbent upon schools to establish a bedrock foundation of general education.

And high school guidance counselors have an especially crucial role in ensuring students make judicious choices in the college search process. They can encourage parents and students to look beyond the labyrinth of college and university marketing materials and focus, not on what an institution promises, but on what it produces. Citing a survey of recent college graduates, Anne

Neal says, “about a third [...] said they were not prepared for the world of work; more than half said they would pick a different major—or school—or both, if they were to start over. And half of the graduates admitted they did not look at graduation rates when picking a college, while four in ten said they ignored job placement and salary records.”¹⁵ When counselors, parents, and students work together and vote with their wallets on educational quality and outcomes, American colleges and universities will have no choice but to initiate reforms that begin by remembering the importance of the core.

METHODOLOGY AND CRITERIA

There is no concrete and universal set of subjects defining the “liberal arts,” but their aim has always been to impart the skills and knowledge needed for success in career and community and to pursue an understanding of the human condition. What Will They Learn?[™] asks whether or not schools require the study of seven subjects essential for a 21st-century liberal arts education. One could easily argue to include any number of additional topics: art, music, psychology, sociology, philosophy, etc. These subjects, and others, can reasonably claim a student’s attention, but a core curriculum that fails to require all, or at least most, of the seven key subjects outlined in this report clearly will not meet the essentials of educated citizenship. Panels of distinguished professors and scholars have guided ACTA’s criteria for what constitutes proper, college-level courses in these areas.

During the spring and summer of 2017, ACTA’s curricular research team examined the undergraduate catalogs and other publicly available materials of over 1,100 colleges and universities

to assess academic requirements. The team used the latest catalogs available online through the end of July. In cases where different units within the school had different requirements for various programs, we based our conclusions upon the requirements for baccalaureate degrees in the arts and sciences. If a subject was merely one of several options (as is often the case with so-called distribution requirements), or if a subject was optional for students in either the B.A. or B.S. program, the college or university did not receive credit. What Will They Learn?[™] also does not grant credit for a subject if the institution uses SAT or ACT scores to exempt students from coursework, as an examination of high school-level skills is no replacement for collegiate requirements.

The intent is always to determine what institutions require of their students, not what they merely offer or suggest. Each year, ACTA sends a letter to the registrar and chief academic officer of every school we review, asking for any updates on their curriculum and for their review of the accuracy of our past ratings.

1. Composition

The ability to write clearly and effectively is among the most fundamental of academic skills, and critical for advanced work in all fields. It is also a subject that takes a lifetime to master, so students who arrive at college with adequate writing skills benefit from improving them.

What Will They Learn?[™] gives schools credit for Composition if they require an introductory college writing class focusing on grammar, clarity, argument, and appropriate expository style. Remedial courses may not be used to satisfy a composition requirement. University-administered exams or portfolios are acceptable only when they are used to determine exceptional pre-college preparation for students. Writing-intensive courses, “writing across the curriculum” seminars, and writing for a discipline are acceptable when there are clear provisions for multiple writing assignments, instructor feedback, revision and resubmission of student writing, and attention to the mechanics of formal writing.

2. Literature

The ability to read the great literary works enables students to

analyze literary language and the diversity of human thought and experience. Forming habits of attentive reading and reflection imparts cognitive gains that students will use for the rest of their lives. It is fundamental training for the critical thinking skills that are so important for all careers. In many cases, college marks the last time students will read books they do not choose themselves, making it even more urgent to offer this core educational experience.

What Will They Learn?[™] awards schools credit for Literature when they require a comprehensive survey of written literary texts or offer a selection of courses of which a clear majority are surveys and the remainder are written literary texts, although single-author or theme-based in structure. Freshman seminars count, as do humanities sequences or other specialized courses that include a substantial literature survey component.

3. Foreign Language

There is no better tool for understanding the perspectives of different cultures than the study of foreign languages. To learn a culture’s history or art or traditions is secondhand knowledge; to learn its language is the first step to true understanding. In

an increasingly interconnected world, competency in a foreign language molds students into informed participants in the international community—and highly-prized employees.

What Will They Learn?™ awards credit for Foreign Language if schools require competency at the intermediate level, defined as at least three semesters of college-level study in any foreign language. This requirement must apply to all liberal arts degrees, without distinction between B.A. and B.S. degrees, or individual majors within these degrees. Credit also is awarded to schools that require two semesters each of college-level study in two different ancient languages.

4. U.S. Government or History

Higher educational institutions have a civic duty in a free society. Colleges and universities must ensure that students have a working knowledge of the history, governing documents, and governing institutions of their country. An understanding of American history and government is indispensable for the development of responsible citizens and for the preservation of free institutions.

What Will They Learn?™ gives schools credit for U.S. Government or History if they require a survey course in either U.S. government or history with enough chronological and/ or topical breadth to expose students to the sweep of American history and institutions. Neither narrow, niche courses nor courses that focus on only a limited chronological period or a specific state or region count for the requirement. Passing rigorous state- or university-administered exams is accepted as a substitute for coursework.

5. Economics

In an interconnected world of finite resources, understanding the principles that govern the allocation of goods and services—economics—is essential. Although economics has not traditionally been a part of the liberal arts core, informed citizenship in the 21st century requires instruction in economic principles and the fundamentals of the marketplace.

What Will They Learn?™ awards credit for Economics if schools require a course covering basic economic principles, generally an introductory micro- or macroeconomics course taught by faculty from the economics or business department.

6. Mathematics

Just as studying the world of human culture requires language, studying the natural world and the social sciences requires mathematics. Scholars of ancient and medieval times understood that math provides a fundamentally different way of apprehending the world than that of language; it still does. Moreover, numeracy at the college level has practical benefits for everything from succeeding in the workplace to managing home finances to evaluating statistics read in the newspaper. Fairfield University eloquently states that mathematics is “both an object of abstract beauty and a model of deductive reasoning” and that calculus especially is appropriate for college-level study since it occupies “a unique place in Western intellectual history.”¹⁶

What Will They Learn?[™] gives schools credit for Mathematics if they require a college-level course in mathematics. Specific topics may vary but must involve study beyond the level of intermediate algebra and cover topics beyond those typical of a college-preparatory high school curriculum. Remedial courses may not be used as substitutes. Courses in formal or symbolic

logic, computer science with significant programming, and linguistics involving formal analysis count.

7. Natural Science

Familiarity with quantitative reasoning prepares students to master the basic principles of scientific experimentation and observation that are essential for understanding the world in which we live. Science courses such as chemistry, biology, and physics build the analytical and critical thinking skills that today’s employers demand while preparing graduates to navigate the complex and interconnected world that they will join upon finishing their education.

What Will They Learn?[™] gives schools credit for Natural Science if they require a course in astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, physical geography, physics, or environmental science, preferably with a laboratory component. Overly narrow courses, courses with weak scientific content, and courses taught by faculty outside of the science departments do not count. Psychology courses count if they are focused on the biological, chemical, or neuroscientific aspects of the field.

Half-Credit

If a requirement exists from which students choose between otherwise qualifying courses within two What Will They Learn?[™] subject areas (e.g., math or science, history or economics, etc.), half-credit is given for each subject.

Grading System

What Will They Learn?[™] assigns a grade to each institution based on how many of the seven core subjects it requires students to complete. The grading system is as follows:

- A 6–7 subjects required
- B 4–5 subjects required
- C 3 subjects required
- D 2 subjects required
- F 0–1 subject required

Additional Information About Institutions in

What Will They Learn?[™]

In addition to evaluations of general education requirements, What Will They Learn?[™] provides four-year graduation rates and tuition costs drawn from data available on the U.S. Department

of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The figures from IPEDS include preliminary "early release" data and may be subject to revision.

The Website: WhatWillTheyLearn.com

Accompanying this printed report is a website by the same name, WhatWillTheyLearn.com. There one can find the information in this publication as well as a letter from former Harvard College Dean Harry Lewis; answers to frequently asked questions; detailed notes about the evaluation of subjects at individual schools; and statements from each institution regarding general education. The website also provides essential data from the Heterodox Academy and the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE) that underscore the value of What Will They Learn?[™]. FIRE rates colleges and universities with a simple yellow, green, or red code on whether the school encourages or inhibits free speech. Heterodox Academy evaluates the degree of intellectual diversity at colleges and universities. Additionally, the website includes press coverage of the project and copies of surveys on Americans' support of a core curriculum and on college graduates' knowledge of American history.

KEY FINDINGS

What Will They Learn?™ evaluates every four-year public university with a stated liberal arts mission as well as hundreds of private colleges and universities selected on the basis of size, mission, and regional representation. All schools in the What Will They Learn?™ study are regionally accredited, nonprofit institutions. Combined, the over 1,100 institutions in the What Will They Learn?™ study enroll nearly 8 million students, more than two-thirds of all students enrolled in four-year liberal arts schools nationwide.

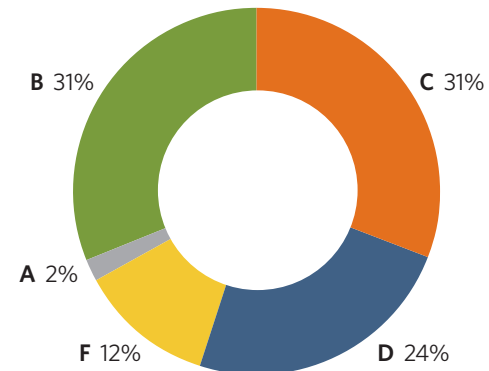
Overall, the results are troubling. The grade tally tells the story:

- A 24 (2.2%)
- B 350 (31.4%)
- C 346 (31.0%)
- D 269 (24.0%)
- F 127 (11.5%)

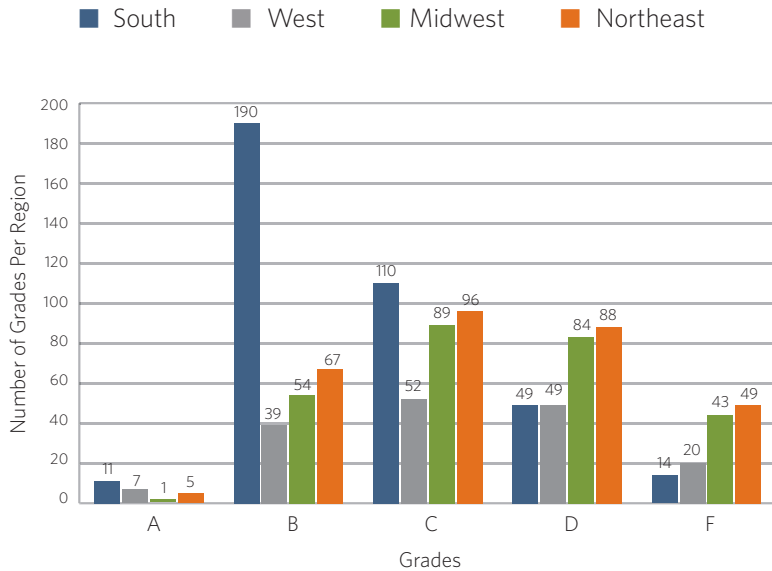
Less than half of the schools studied require:

- Literature** – 34.2%
- Foreign Language** – 12.0%
- U.S. Government or History** – 17.6%
- Economics** – 3.1%

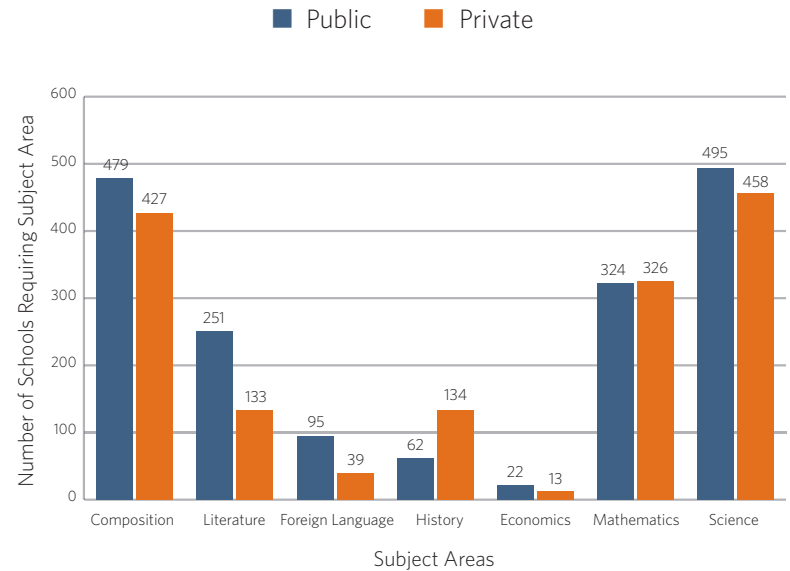
WHAT WILL THEY LEARN?™ GRADE BREAKDOWN



WHAT WILL THEY LEARN?[™] GRADE BREAKDOWN BY REGION



WHAT WILL THEY LEARN?[™] SUBJECT AREA BREAKDOWN: PRIVATE VS. PUBLIC



Although the style and content of general education programs vary greatly from institution to institution, the evaluation process has yielded several general observations:

■ **What a college promises often isn't what it practices.**

On the whole, higher education has abandoned a coherent content-rich general education curriculum. In their course catalogs and mission statements, colleges frequently exalt the virtues of a “well-rounded” liberal arts education. The reality, however, is that 66.5% of the schools surveyed require three or fewer of the seven core subjects. Their diffuse curricula poorly represent critical subjects like American history, economics, and foreign languages.

Sometimes the contradiction between soaring rhetoric and disappointing reality is sharp indeed. Hamilton College states that it “fosters” “intellectual curiosity and flexibility,” “analytic discernment,” “aesthetic discernment,” “disciplinary practice,” “creativity,” “communication and expression,” “understanding cultural diversity,” and “ethical, informed, and engaged citizenship.” But further reading reveals the truth: “Most colleges

have a core curriculum or distribution requirements; Hamilton does not.”¹⁷ The college fails to require any of the seven core subjects enumerated in *What Will They Learn?*TM.

■ **Money is no guarantee of a good core.**

This report makes clear that cost is a poor indicator of the strength of a school's core curriculum. Students attending U.S. News's top national universities and liberal arts colleges are typically paying well over \$40,000 each year in tuition and fees, but some of these schools require none of the seven core subjects. In sharp contrast, public universities—where the median in-state tuition and fees are a fraction of that amount—require an average of over three. An encouraging finding is that public colleges and universities generally do a better job maintaining requirements in science and English composition than do private institutions, and historically black colleges and universities are noteworthy for their strong requirements. And, as noted above, our military service academies also have outstanding, rigorous requirements. One of the most expensive institutions studied, Amherst College, charges \$52,476 in

tuition and fees but does not require a single one of our seven core subjects. The average tuition and fees at the 24 “A” schools that charge tuition is \$23,811, significantly less than most of the private universities in the study. A distressing paradox is that among the schools receiving an “F” from What Will They Learn?[™], the average tuition is more than 44.6% higher than at schools receiving an “A.”

College administrators should note that it doesn’t necessarily take more money to produce a terrific education. In fact, colleges and universities can save a hefty part of their instructional budget simply by reducing the number of course options that now fulfill general education requirements and concentrating efforts on providing first-rate instruction in a carefully chosen set of core offerings.

■ **Reputation isn’t everything.**

Many college ratings attach great significance to a school’s reputation. This circular logic ensures that the schools at the top of the rankings are those that everyone already “knows” are the best. Looking objectively at the facts, however, yields surprises.

The list of schools that received “A” grades includes some

schools like Pepperdine and Baylor, renowned for their commitment to the liberal arts and academic excellence, but there are also some that deserve to be better known, such as Christopher Newport University, Colorado Christian University, Kennesaw State University, the United States Coast Guard Academy, Bluefield College, and Regent University. The “F” list includes such august names as the University of California–Berkeley, Bowdoin, Hamilton, and Vassar. That some of the best-known colleges earn poor marks for general education doesn’t necessarily mean they don’t do other things well. But what is clear is that many highly regarded universities enroll some of our nation’s top students and then give them nothing more than a “do-it-yourself” curriculum. The famous Ivy League, for instance, is home to two “Bs,” four “Cs,” one “D,” and one “F.” These grades reflect significant curricular weaknesses. Yale does not require its students to take college-level math; Harvard accepts elementary-level study of a foreign language; and Brown has an “open curriculum,” meaning students may take whatever classes they wish, with no requirements at all.

Certainly, a student can get an excellent education at these schools if he or she chooses classes wisely. What our study reveals,

however, is that instead of holding the outstanding students to a high standard, the “big names” are often letting students take obscure, esoteric, and sometimes lightweight classes in place of a rigorous, coherent liberal arts core.

■ **Distribution requirements are requirements in name only.**

While distribution requirements seem like an appealing idea on paper, in practice they usually allow students to graduate with only a thin and patchy education. Students may have dozens or even hundreds of courses from which to choose, many of them highly specialized niche courses. Once distribution requirements become too loose, students almost inevitably graduate with an odd list of random, unconnected courses and, all too often, serious gaps in their basic skills and knowledge. For example:

- DePaul University: “History of Games” fulfills the “Understanding the Past” requirement.
- University of North Carolina–Wilmington: “The History of Surfing” fulfills the “Living in our Diverse Nation” requirement.

- Rice University: “The World According to Pixar” fulfills the “First Year Writing Intensive Seminar” requirement.

■ **Regents and trustees can make a difference.**

In some states, legislatures have created strong requirements for the study of U.S. government and history. For example, Texas state law requires that all public universities teach courses on American history and government; accordingly, every public institution in Texas receives credit for U.S. Government or History in What Will They Learn?™. So also Georgia: In accordance with legislation, all students at public institutions must demonstrate an understanding of U.S. and state history and constitutions. It is clear, however, that great vigilance is needed in upholding such state laws. A similar statute in California stipulates that all schools in the California State University system “require comprehensive study of American history and American government” as a condition of graduation.

Nonetheless, the University of California–Berkeley allows students to fulfill their “American History and American Institutions” requirement with high school coursework.

Regents and trustees have also taken the initiative to create comprehensive general education standards, as seen in states such as Tennessee, South Dakota, Georgia, Florida, and Nevada, where those requirements apply to all schools within a system or even a state. In Georgia, for example, the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia (USG) has established statewide core curriculum guidelines. The result: The 20 institutions governed by the USG require an average of 4.3 of the seven subjects studied in *What Will They Learn?*[™], well above the national average of 3. Similar results can be found at the universities under the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Board of Regents, the Oklahoma State Regents, and the Nevada Board of Regents. An added benefit: System-wide general education requirements facilitate transfers between the two- and four-year schools, drastically increasing the chances that a college student will receive a comprehensive education and complete it within four years.

Effective, efficient core curricula improve educational quality while lowering costs of instruction. The basic general education core that every student needs can be delivered much more cost-effectively than the array of niche and boutique courses so often

offered as “distribution requirements” in lieu of a well-defined core. Especially in these hard economic times, governing boards of public colleges and universities risk legislative intervention if they cannot maintain the curricular standards and efficiencies that the public deserves and increasingly demands.

■ **College catalogs conceal much about educational quality.**

Most of the research for this study was done by examining the information colleges and universities make available online, in much the same way a prospective student would. What we found was that students, parents, and policymakers trying to find out what schools require will often have a hard time of it. Some schools are clear and unambiguous about their requirements, but others hide them on back pages of the catalog. Some schools may have differing “core” curricula depending on students’ majors, the divisions in which they are enrolled, or even the campuses on which they attend class. Shockingly, some schools do not issue their updated course catalogs until well into the summer, long past the time when students should begin to think carefully about their academic schedules for the coming year. More problematic yet, many catalogs do a poor job of describing courses. Very often,

course descriptions include phrases such as “topics may include,” followed by a broad list. The “may” means that nobody—not parents, not students—can really know what is going to be covered. It will vary from section to section, semester to semester, depending on what a given instructor wishes to teach. The class may require serious, college-level work . . . or it may not.

Finally, colleges must stop allowing exemption from crucial courses on the basis of college entrance examinations. The ACT and SAT exams measure college readiness: They were never intended to measure mastery of collegiate skills. Allowing exemption from a college-level writing course on the basis of these test scores, at times as low as a 500 SAT verbal score (Pfeiffer University), or a combined 1100 score on the verbal section and writing subject test (Millersville University), is a disservice to students.

■ **American higher education needs to become serious about equipping students to be effective participants in global conversations and a global economy.**

Nearly every college and university we studied has some sort of diversity requirement, with the expectation that students are

expected to learn about people different from themselves. This is a commendable and excellent idea in our increasingly interconnected world. Surely, though, the best way to understand another culture is to know its language; students who can speak and read a foreign language competently are able to enter into another culture more deeply and can continue to do so throughout their lives. Yet less than 13% of the schools we studied require students to learn a foreign language at the intermediate level. Some allow elementary study of the kind typically required in high school to suffice; others have no requirement at all. Some allow classes in both American and foreign cultures taught in English. At Union College, for example, students can substitute foreign language study with “Explore Japanese Manga and Anime”; and at Western Illinois University, courses such as “Diversity of Dress” and “Music in World Cultures” stand in for foreign language proficiency. At Oberlin College, for example, there is no requirement for the study of U.S. Government or History, but students must fulfill a “Cultural Diversity” requirement which may be satisfied by such courses as “Sports Literature and Cultural Fantasy,” “Samba,” or “Girls’ Manga and Beyond.”¹⁸

■ **American government and history are badly neglected in general education requirements.**

Despite the boasts of college catalogs, few of their curricula actively prepare students to be informed and engaged citizens. This year's survey showed that fewer than 18% of our colleges and universities require even a single foundational course in U.S. government or history. The grim results of this curricular frivolity are arguably apparent in the nationwide instances of campus unrest. When institutions of higher learning neglect to require the study of our nation's most basic and cherished principles protected in the Constitution, they let ignorance supplant reasoned discourse. This year, the Brookings Institution demonstrated that 51% of college students agreed that it was acceptable to interrupt controversial campus speakers "by loudly and repeatedly shouting so that the audience cannot hear the speaker." Even more disturbing, nearly 20% of college students thought it acceptable to use violence to stop the speaker.¹⁹

■ **The American public continues to stress the importance of economics, but hardly any universities require its study.**

Colleges and universities constantly profess that they seek to construct a curriculum that will address the particular needs of students in the 21st century. The Panetta Institute for Public Policy reported in 2016 that economic issues ranked as the highest issue of importance for college graduates when they considered presidential candidates.²⁰ Yet despite the increasing importance of economics, just over 3% of the institutions studied require students to take a basic economics class.

■ **Employers and the public stress the importance of STEM, but many colleges and universities are failing to live up to these standards.**

The National Survey of America's College Students found that 20% of college students completing four-year degrees could not reliably "calculate the total cost of ordering office supplies."²¹ This should be no surprise since only 58% of colleges and universities

require students to take a college-level mathematics class. In 2015, the Committee for Economic Development reported that “quantitative and analytical skills/critical thinking” were among the top seven most desired skills in potential hires.²² Moreover, the National Federation of Independent Businesses reported that, in the spring of 2015, 47% of small businesses hiring for available positions said there were “few or no qualified applicants.”²³ The skills gap in STEM fields will only continue to widen if significant numbers of colleges and universities continue to require mathematics courses below the college level or even no coursework at all.

■ **There are some curious selections in the cafeteria line.**

Many colleges and universities continue to stress the importance of students building foundational knowledge and skills, but allow

those students to satisfy these requirements with an incoherent curriculum. This is commonly called a “cafeteria-style” curriculum. The following are a few of the more peculiar general education classes we found in our research:

- Rosemont College: “Social Mediation & Dispute Resolution” fulfills the “Problem Solving and Critical Thinking” requirement (the same category for which college-level mathematics courses are also options).
- Gettysburg College: “FYS-149 Atomic Lizards, Robots, Pocket Monsters and Cute Kitties: Japanese Pop Culture Goes Global” fulfills the “Cultural Diversity” requirement.
- Stockton University: “Vampires: History of the Undead” fulfills the “Historical Consciousness” requirement.

SOLUTIONS

Studies like the federal government’s National Assessment of Adult Literacy and *What’s a Parent to Do?*, as discussed previously, raise serious concerns about the return on the considerable investment of a college education. Admittedly, the solutions to the problem are nuanced and multifaceted. But having a baccalaureate degree signifying real learning is surely a place to start. Moving away from the diffuse array of courses that now passes as general education to a real core curriculum is clearly the start to such a solution. It is nothing short of essential if American graduates expect to compete effectively in the global marketplace. Here are the initial steps needed to make it happen:

Colleges and universities must make improving general education an urgent priority. There are ample opportunities to do so. Surveys (see WhatWillTheyLearn.com) make it clear that an overwhelming majority of adults believe a sound core curriculum is very important and that those just out of college understand the

need for rigorous preparation as they face the harsh realities of the marketplace. However, “curricular change” does not necessarily mean “curricular improvement.” Parents, alumni, and trustees can be important voices for reform, and they must be informed and vigilant.

High school guidance counselors must consult prospective college students and their families to place academic excellence, cost, and freedom at the forefront of the college search process. In addition to traditional college rankings, counselors should make resources focusing on ratings like What Will They Learn?[™] and Heterodox Academy’s Guide to Colleges readily available to their students. Only when the consumers of higher education have access to valuable information that has a lasting impact on their futures will baccalaureate providers begin to reinvigorate American higher education institutions.

Students and parents should vote with their wallets for the

institutions that provide a sound foundation. The ratings in this book are also available at WhatWillTheyLearn.com, a free resource that is continually updated and expanded. While there are many questions to ask before choosing a college, “What will they learn?” is surely among the most essential. If students and their parents place more emphasis on education rather than reputation, institutions will respond.

Alumni and donors should take an active interest in the strength of their alma maters’ general education programs. They should not allow their degrees to be devalued by a decline in standards, and they can speak up against lowering standards. While donors cannot and should not dictate curricula, they can direct their gifts toward programs and institutions that share their values and priorities.

Boards of trustees, in collaboration with faculty members, should insist on a course of study that will ensure students learn the essentials: This means general education curricula characterized by meaningful requirements, satisfied by a select number of courses. Without leadership from trustees and

administrators, internal campus decision-making often makes for a fragmented and ineffective curriculum. While curricular change may make some faculty and departments unhappy, it is critical in providing students the education they need.

In 2014, 21 of the nation’s most distinguished college presidents, trustees, and policymakers met under the leadership of former Yale University president and City University of New York board chair Benno Schmidt. In their published report, *Governance for a New Era: A Blueprint for Higher Education Trustees*, they called upon trustees to reexamine their institutions’ general education programs and to push back against the costly proliferation of classes offered in lieu of a rigorous core curriculum. ACTA’s *Restoring a Core* trustee guide shows how trustees can work in partnership with faculty and administrators to institute meaningful general education requirements.²⁴

Policymakers should take note of the state of the college curricula at the institutions they oversee and support. While legislators should not micromanage the classroom, they can and should ask questions about what their universities are doing to

ensure that students get a well-rounded education. Policymakers should also focus on the budgetary advantages of a high-quality core curriculum. Small, highly specialized courses have their place as electives, but they are not suitable for a core that is simultaneously substantive, cost-effective, and academically

effective. Educational quality will go up as the costs go down when a sound core forms the heart of a well-planned, coherent undergraduate academic experience.

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STATE REPORT CARDS

ALABAMA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Alabama A&M University	●	●			●	●	●	B	\$9,366 / \$17,496	6%
Alabama State University	●	●				●	●	B	\$9,220 / \$16,156	7%
Auburn University–Auburn		●				●	●	C	\$10,696 / \$28,840	47%
Auburn University–Montgomery	●	●				●	●	B	\$9,640 / \$20,710	7%
Birmingham–Southern College	●					●	●	C	\$34,448	62%
Faulkner University	●	●				●	●	B	\$20,130	18%
Huntingdon College	●	●				●	●	B	\$25,800	26%
Jacksonville State University		●				●	●	C	\$7,500 / \$14,700	14%
Oakwood University	●						●	D	\$16,750	20%
Samford University	●	●				●	●	B	\$29,402	59%
Spring Hill College	●	●		●		●	●	B	\$35,794	46%
Stillman College	●			●		●	●	B	\$10,418	8%
Talladega College	●			●			●	C	\$12,340	31%
Troy University		●				●	●	C	\$8,260 / \$15,484	18%
Tuskegee University	●	●				●	●	B	\$20,015	33%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

ALABAMA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
University of Alabama-Birmingham	•	•					•	•	B	\$8,040 / \$18,368	30%
University of Alabama-Huntsville	•	•					•	•	B	\$9,842 / \$20,612	15%
University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa	•	•					•	•	B	\$10,470 / \$26,950	44%
University of Montevallo	•						•	•	C	\$12,040 / \$24,310	28%
University of North Alabama	•	•					•	•	B	\$8,114 / \$14,450	16%
University of South Alabama	•	•					•	•	B	\$7,548 / \$14,796	16%
University of West Alabama	•	•					•	•	B	\$8,876 / \$16,162	16%

ALASKA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
Alaska Pacific University	•						•	D	\$20,310	39%	
University of Alaska-Anchorage							•	F	\$5,784 / \$17,990	7%	
University of Alaska-Fairbanks	•					•	•	C	\$5,976 / \$18,184	15%	
University of Alaska-Southeast						•	•	D	\$8,415 / \$22,550	12%	

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

ARIZONA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees*	Graduation**
				Hist	Econ					(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Arizona State University	•						•	•	C	\$10,370 / \$26,470	49%
Northern Arizona University	•						•	•	C	\$10,764 / \$24,144	36%
Prescott College	•								F	\$28,943	28%
University of Arizona	•						•		D	\$11,769 / \$34,967	42%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

ARKANSAS

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Arkansas State University	•			•			•	C	\$8,200 / \$14,260	26%
Arkansas Tech University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,624 / \$11,880	19%
Harding University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$18,635	43%
Henderson State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$8,340 / \$15,180	17%
Hendrix College							•	F	\$42,440	64%
Lyon College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$26,290	35%
Philander Smith College	•	•				•	•	B	\$12,714	24%
Southern Arkansas University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$8,196 / \$11,856	21%
University of Arkansas–Fayetteville				•		•	•	C	\$8,820 / \$23,168	42%
University of Arkansas–Fort Smith	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,390 / \$12,038	13%
University of Arkansas–Little Rock	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,061 / \$19,499	12%
University of Arkansas–Monticello	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$7,210 / \$13,060	12%
University of Arkansas–Pine Bluff	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,898 / \$12,988	7%
University of Central Arkansas	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,224 / \$14,447	24%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Azusa Pacific University	•						•	D	\$36,120	51%
Biola University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$36,696	54%
California Baptist University	•					•	•	C	\$31,372	42%
California Lutheran University	•						•	D	\$39,793	67%
California Polytechnic State Univ.–San Luis Obispo	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$9,075 / \$20,235	47%
California State Polytechnic University–Pomona				•		•	•	C	\$7,067 / \$18,227	18%
California State University–Bakersfield	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,857 / \$18,017	15%
California State University–Channel Islands	•			•			•	C	\$6,547 / \$17,707	24%
California State University–Chico	•			•			•	C	\$7,040 / \$18,200	26%
California State University–Dominguez Hills	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,423 / \$17,583	5%
California State University–East Bay	•			•			•	C	\$6,564 / \$17,724	14%
California State University–Fresno	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,313 / \$17,473	16%
California State University–Fullerton	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,560 / \$17,720	18%
California State University–Long Beach	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,460 / \$17,620	15%
California State University–Los Angeles	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,383 / \$17,543	6%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

CALIFORNIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
California State University–Monterey Bay			•			•	•	C	\$6,379 / \$17,539	21%
California State University–Northridge	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,587 / \$17,747	10%
California State University–Sacramento	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,900 / \$18,060	9%
California State University–San Bernardino	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,610 / \$17,770	14%
California State University–San Marcos	•		•	•		•	•	B	\$7,383 / \$18,543	14%
California State University–Stanislaus	•			•			•	C	\$6,728 / \$17,888	16%
Chapman University			•			•	•	C	\$48,710	65%
Claremont McKenna College	•		•	◐	◐	•	•	B	\$50,945	86%
Concordia University Irvine	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$32,780	49%
Dominican University of California	•					•	•	C	\$43,400	57%
Harvey Mudd College	•					•	•	C	\$52,666	85%
Humboldt State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,209 / \$18,369	15%
John Paul the Great Catholic University				•		•	•	C	\$24,900	59%
Loyola Marymount University	•					•		D	\$44,480	74%
Mills College	•						•	D	\$45,635	61%
Mount Saint Mary's University	•						•	D	\$37,722	49%

CALIFORNIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
National University	•					•	•	C	\$13,016	6%
Occidental College	•						•	D	\$51,070	76%
Pepperdine University	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$50,022	76%
Pitzer College	•							F	\$50,430	83%
Point Loma Nazarene University	•	•				•	•	B	\$33,500	62%
Pomona College			•			•	•	C	\$49,352	92%
Saint Mary's College of California	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$44,360	60%
San Diego State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,084 / \$18,244	34%
San Francisco State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,484 / \$17,644	18%
San Jose State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,418 / \$18,578	11%
Santa Clara University	•					•	•	C	\$47,112	82%
Scripps College	•		•			•	•	B	\$50,982	80%
Soka University of America	•		•	•		•	•	B	\$31,042	85%
Sonoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,388 / \$18,548	28%
Stanford University	•						•	D	\$47,940	75%
The Master's University		•		•	•	•	•	B	\$31,970	55%

CALIFORNIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Thomas Aquinas College	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	A	\$24,500	75%
University of California–Berkeley	●							F	\$13,509 / \$40,191	76%
University of California–Davis	◐	◐						F	\$14,046 / \$40,728	55%
University of California–Irvine	●					◐	◐	D	\$13,360 / \$40,042	71%
University of California–Los Angeles	●							F	\$12,920 / \$39,602	74%
University of California–Merced	●					●	●	C	\$13,262 / \$39,944	38%
University of California–Riverside	●						●	D	\$13,581 / \$40,263	47%
University of California–San Diego Earl Warren College	●					◐	◐	D	\$13,645 / \$40,327	59%
Eleanor Roosevelt College			●				●	D	\$13,645 / \$40,327	59%
John Muir College	●					◐	◐	D	\$13,645 / \$40,327	59%
Revelle College	●	●	●			●	●	B	\$13,645 / \$40,327	59%
Sixth College	●					●	●	C	\$13,645 / \$40,327	59%
Thurgood Marshall College	●			●		●	●	B	\$13,645 / \$40,327	59%
University of California–Santa Barbara	●					◐	◐	D	\$14,073 / \$40,755	69%
University of California–Santa Cruz	●					◐	◐	D	\$13,539 / \$40,221	52%

CALIFORNIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ	Math	(In-State/Out-of-State)			Rate (4-Year)	
University of La Verne	•							•	D	\$39,900	48%
University of Redlands								•	D	\$46,570	65%
University of Saint Katherine	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	A	\$19,500	75%
University of San Diego	•	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$46,140	66%
University of San Francisco						•	•	•	D	\$44,494	62%
University of Southern California	•		•					•	C	\$52,283	77%
University of the Pacific						•	•	•	D	\$44,588	50%
Vanguard University of Southern California	•	•		•				•	B	\$31,430	49%
Westmont College		•						•	D	\$42,900	74%
Whittier College	•								F	\$44,774	58%

COLORADO

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Adams State University	•					•	•	C	\$9,153 / \$20,169	14%	
Colorado Christian University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$29,360	42%	
Colorado College							•	F	\$50,892	82%	
Colorado Mesa University	•					•	•	C	\$7,835 / \$18,996	14%	
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	•					•	•	C	\$11,052 / \$28,346	42%	
Colorado State University-Pueblo	•					•	•	C	\$9,519 / \$24,101	19%	
Fort Lewis College	•						•	D	\$8,104 / \$17,816	24%	
Metropolitan State University of Denver	•					•	•	C	\$6,930 / \$20,096	6%	
Regis University	•	•			•		•	B	\$34,450	50%	
United States Air Force Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$0	80%	
University of Colorado-Boulder	•		•				•	C	\$11,531 / \$35,079	47%	
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs	•							F	\$8,042 / \$18,770	25%	
University of Colorado-Denver	•					•	•	C	\$9,228 / \$24,924	21%	
University of Denver	•						•	D	\$46,422	66%	

* 2016-17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

COLORADO (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ	Math			(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of Northern Colorado							•	F	\$8,888 / \$20,474	29%
Western State Colorado University	•						•	D	\$9,193 / \$20,497	22%

CONNECTICUT

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
Central Connecticut State University	•	•					•	•	B	\$9,741 / \$22,602	21%
Connecticut College	•							•	D	\$50,940	81%
Eastern Connecticut State University	•						•	•	C	\$10,500 / \$23,361	42%
Fairfield University	•	•	•				•	•	B	\$46,000	78%
Quinnipiac University	•						•	•	C	\$43,940	74%
Sacred Heart University		•					•		D	\$38,300	54%
Southern Connecticut State University	•		•				•	•	B	\$10,054 / \$22,915	24%
Trinity College								•	F	\$52,760	80%
United States Coast Guard Academy	•	•		•	•		•	•	A	\$942	84%
University of Bridgeport	•						•	•	C	\$31,630	21%
University of Connecticut	•	•	•				•	•	B	\$14,066 / \$35,858	70%
University of Hartford							•	•	D	\$37,790	48%
University of New Haven								•	F	\$37,060	45%
Wesleyan University									F	\$50,912	87%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

CONNECTICUT (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				His	Econ	Math			(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Western Connecticut State University							•	F	\$10,017 / \$22,878	22%
Yale University	•		•				•	C	\$49,480	86%

DELAWARE

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Delaware State University	•	•					•	C	\$7,532 / \$16,138	25%
University of Delaware	•					•	•	C	\$12,830 / \$32,250	71%
Wesley College	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,646	14%
Wilmington University	•					•	•	C	\$10,670	14%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
American University	•					•	•	C	\$44,853	76%
Catholic University of America	•		•			•		C	\$42,536	62%
Gallaudet University	•		•			•		C	\$16,078	20%
Georgetown University	•		•			◐	◐	C	\$50,547	90%
Howard University	•		•			•		C	\$24,908	39%
The George Washington University	•					•	•	C	\$51,950	76%
University of the District of Columbia	•					•	•	C	\$5,612 / \$11,756	13%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

FLORIDA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Ave Maria University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$19,128	53%
Barry University	•			•		•	•	B	\$28,800	16%
Bethune-Cookman University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$14,410	14%
Eckerd College	•	•				•		C	\$41,538	61%
Flagler College	•	•				•	•	B	\$17,500	46%
Florida A&M University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,785 / \$17,725	12%
Florida Atlantic University	•					•	•	C	\$4,831 / \$17,276	19%
Florida Gulf Coast University	•					•	•	C	\$6,118 / \$25,162	20%
Florida International University	•					•	•	C	\$6,556 / \$18,954	25%
Florida Southern College	•						•	D	\$33,150	52%
Florida State University	•		•			•	•	B	\$6,507 / \$21,673	61%
Jacksonville University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$33,930	32%
Lynn University						•	•	D	\$36,650	35%
New College of Florida								F	\$6,916 / \$29,944	54%
Nova Southeastern University	•					•		D	\$28,736	38%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees		Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)		
Palm Beach Atlantic University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$28,520	40%	
Rollins College	•		•					D	\$46,520	64%	
Saint Leo University	•	•					•	C	\$21,440	31%	
Southeastern University	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,160	28%	
Stetson University	•							F	\$43,240	56%	
University of Central Florida	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$6,368 / \$22,467	40%	
University of Florida	•					•	•	C	\$6,381 / \$28,659	67%	
University of Miami	•		•			•	•	B	\$47,004	70%	
University of North Florida	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,394 / \$20,798	26%	
University of South Florida	•					•		D	\$6,410 / \$17,324	44%	
University of Tampa	•					•	•	C	\$27,740	48%	
University of West Florida	•					•	•	C	\$6,360 / \$19,241	27%	

GEORGIA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Agnes Scott College	●		●			◐	◐	C	\$38,472	66%
Albany State University	●	●		●		●	●	B	\$5,490 / \$15,738	5%
Armstrong State University	●	●		●			●	B	\$5,360 / \$15,616	13%
Augusta University	●	●		●			●	B	\$8,282 / \$22,990	6%
Berry College	●					●	●	C	\$33,556	59%
Clark Atlanta University	●					◐	◐	D	\$22,396	24%
Clayton State University	●	●		●		●	●	B	\$5,340 / \$15,596	13%
Columbus State University	●			●			●	C	\$6,031 / \$16,605	11%
Dalton State College	●	●		●			●	B	\$3,503 / \$10,110	5%
Emory University	◐	◐				●	●	C	\$47,954	85%
Fort Valley State University	●	●		●		●	●	B	\$5,594 / \$15,850	8%
Georgia College & State University	●	●		●			●	B	\$9,202 / \$27,550	42%
Georgia Gwinnett College	●			●		●	●	B	\$5,558 / \$16,062	4%
Georgia Institute of Technology	●			●		●	●	B	\$12,212 / \$32,404	41%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GEORGIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci		(In State/Out of State)	Rate (4-Year)
Georgia Southern University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$6,273 / \$16,847	26%
Georgia Southwestern State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,262 / \$15,518	14%
Georgia State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,974 / \$23,542	23%
Kennesaw State University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$6,060 / \$16,636	14%
Mercer University	•					•	•	C	\$35,130	49%
Middle Georgia State University	•	•		•			•	B	\$3,890 / \$10,919	12%
Morehouse College	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$26,742	38%
Oglethorpe University		•				•	•	C	\$35,280	35%
Paine College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$14,224	6%
Savannah State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,644 / \$15,900	8%
Spelman College	•		•				•	C	\$27,314	71%
University of Georgia	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$11,634 / \$29,844	62%
University of North Georgia	•			•			•	C	\$4,397 / \$12,752	28%
University of West Georgia	•			•			•	C	\$6,143 / \$16,717	17%
Valdosta State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,297 / \$16,891	16%

HAWAII

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Brigham Young University–Hawaii	•								F	\$5,240	28%
Chaminade University	•	•						•	C	\$23,310	35%
Hawaii Pacific University	•							•	D	\$23,440	22%
University of Hawaii–Hilo	•					•		•	C	\$7,650 / \$20,610	11%
University of Hawaii–Manoa	•		•			•		•	B	\$11,732 / \$33,764	25%
University of Hawaii–West Oahu	•					•		•	C	\$7,440 / \$20,400	10%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Boise State University						•	•	D	\$7,080 / \$21,530	15%
Brigham Young University-Idaho	•						•	D	\$3,920	13%
College of Idaho						•	•	D	\$27,425	46%
Idaho State University	•						•	D	\$6,956 / \$21,023	11%
Lewis-Clark State College		•				•	•	C	\$6,120 / \$17,620	13%
Northwest Nazarene University	•			•			•	C	\$28,650	31%
University of Idaho						•	•	D	\$7,232 / \$22,040	30%

* 2016-17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Augustana College	•								F	\$39,621	71%
Aurora University	•								F	\$22,830	41%
Benedictine University	•					•	•		C	\$32,170	36%
Bradley University	•					•			D	\$32,120	54%
Chicago State University	•						•		D	\$10,252 / \$17,212	3%
Concordia University Chicago	•	•					•		C	\$30,630	28%
DePaul University	•					•			D	\$37,626	59%
Dominican University	•					•	•		C	\$31,570	50%
Eastern Illinois University	•						•		D	\$11,580 / \$13,740	34%
Elmhurst College	•						•		D	\$35,500	56%
Governors State University	•					•	•		C	\$10,516 / \$18,676	N/A
Illinois College	•						•		D	\$31,610	60%
Illinois State University	•					•	•		C	\$14,061 / \$25,168	48%
Illinois Wesleyan University	•		•						D	\$44,142	74%
Knox College						•	•		D	\$43,285	69%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

ILLINOIS (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Lake Forest College								F	\$44,116	64%
Lewis University	•				•	•	•	B	\$30,050	41%
Loyola University Chicago	•	•				•	•	B	\$42,032	65%
MacMurray College	•							F	\$25,110	11%
McKendree University	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$28,740	36%
Millikin University	•			•				D	\$31,824	49%
Monmouth College	•							F	\$35,300	47%
National Louis University							•	F	\$10,380	7%
North Central College	•					•	•	C	\$36,654	56%
North Park University						•	•	D	\$27,210	39%
Northeastern Illinois University	•						•	D	\$10,138 / \$18,514	4%
Northern Illinois University	•							F	\$14,204 / \$23,670	23%
Northwestern University			•				•	D	\$50,855	84%
Olivet Nazarene University	•	•				•	•	B	\$33,940	47%
Principia College						•	•	D	\$27,980	61%
Quincy University	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,128	35%

ILLINOIS (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)	
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci				
Rockford University	•						•	D	\$29,180	32%	
Roosevelt University	•	•					•	•	B	\$28,119	26%
Saint Xavier University	•						•	•	C	\$32,250	31%
Southern Illinois University–Carbondale	•						•	•	C	\$13,481 / \$27,130	27%
Southern Illinois University–Edwardsville	•						•	•	C	\$11,008 / \$23,536	26%
University of Chicago	•	•					•	•	B	\$53,649	89%
University of Illinois–Chicago	•		•				•	•	B	\$13,664 / \$26,520	31%
University of Illinois–Springfield	•						•	•	C	\$11,413 / \$20,938	37%
University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign			•						F	\$15,058 / \$30,680	70%
University of St. Francis	•	•					•	•	B	\$30,840	44%
Western Illinois University	•						•	•	C	\$12,655 / \$16,926	31%
Wheaton College	•	•	•				•		B	\$34,050	82%

INDIANA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Anderson University	•						•	D	\$28,650	49%	
Ball State University	•					•		D	\$9,654 / \$25,428	45%	
Butler University			•			•	•	C	\$38,360	57%	
DePauw University						◐	◐	F	\$46,448	78%	
Earlham College							•	F	\$45,300	65%	
Goshen College	•						•	D	\$33,200	56%	
Hanover College						•	•	D	\$35,514	67%	
Indiana State University	•	•					•	C	\$8,746 / \$19,076	19%	
Indiana University-Bloomington	•					•	•	C	\$10,388 / \$34,246	60%	
Indiana University-East	•					•	•	C	\$7,073 / \$18,683	14%	
Indiana University-Kokomo	•					•	•	C	\$7,073 / \$18,683	17%	
Indiana University-Northwest							•	F	\$7,073 / \$18,683	7%	
Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne							•	F	\$8,213 / \$19,727	7%	
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	•					•	•	C	\$9,205 / \$29,791	19%	
Indiana University-South Bend	•					•	•	C	\$7,073 / \$18,683	7%	

* 2016-17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

INDIANA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees		Graduation	
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)		
Indiana University–Southeast	•						•	D	\$7,073 / \$18,683		12%	
Indiana Wesleyan University	•	•					•	C	\$25,346		51%	
Marian University	•	•		•	•		•	B	\$31,500		39%	
Oakland City University	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,400		34%	
Purdue University–Calumet	•					•	•	C	\$10,002 / \$28,804		49%	
Purdue University–West Lafayette	•							F	\$7,478 / \$16,896		11%	
Saint Mary's College		•				•	•	C	\$38,880		71%	
Taylor University	•	•				•	•	B	\$31,472		66%	
University of Evansville		•				•	•	C	\$33,966		58%	
University of Indianapolis	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,420		41%	
University of Notre Dame			•			•	•	C	\$49,685		90%	
University of Saint Francis	•						•	D	\$28,310		39%	
University of Southern Indiana	•					•	•	C	\$7,605 / \$17,847		19%	
Valparaiso University		•					•	D	\$37,450		54%	
Wabash College						•	•	D	\$41,050		64%	

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Central College							•	F	\$34,612	58%
Coe College							•	F	\$41,000	62%
Cornell College			•			•	•	C	\$39,900	65%
Drake University						•	•	D	\$35,206	68%
Grand View University	•							F	\$25,474	31%
Grinnell College								F	\$48,758	81%
Iowa State University	•						•	D	\$8,219 / \$21,583	44%
Loras College	•					•	•	C	\$31,525	61%
Luther College							•	F	\$40,040	72%
Simpson College								F	\$35,876	53%
St. Ambrose University	•						•	D	\$29,150	53%
University of Iowa	•	•	•				•	B	\$8,575 / \$28,813	51%
University of Northern Iowa		•				•	•	C	\$8,309 / \$18,851	39%
Upper Iowa University	•					•	•	C	\$28,890	28%
Wartburg College	•						•	D	\$38,380	66%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

KANSAS

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Baker University						•	•	D	\$28,030	39%
Benedictine College	•						•	D	\$27,480	49%
Bethel College	•						•	D	\$26,920	39%
Emporia State University	•					•	•	C	\$6,179 / \$19,392	23%
Fort Hays State University	•					•	•	C	\$4,884 / \$14,426	18%
Kansas State University	•					•	•	C	\$9,874 / \$24,775	31%
Pittsburg State University	•						•	D	\$6,910 / \$17,662	26%
University of Kansas							•	F	\$11,455 / \$28,239	41%
Washburn University	•					•	•	C	\$7,754 / \$17,386	15%
Wichita State University	•			•			•	C	\$7,895 / \$16,634	22%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

KENTUCKY

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Alice Lloyd College	●	●						●	C	\$11,550	27%
Asbury University	●	●	●					●	B	\$28,630	52%
Bellarmino University	●							●	D	\$39,750	53%
Berea College	●							●	D	\$25,470 [†]	48%
Centre College		●	◐					●	C	\$39,300	85%
Eastern Kentucky University	●							●	C	\$8,868 / \$18,180	23%
Georgetown College	●	●	●					●	B	\$35,650	51%
Kentucky State University	●							●	D	\$7,754 / \$18,056	5%
Lindsey Wilson College	●							●	D	\$23,762	21%
Morehead State University	●							◐	D	\$8,496 / \$12,744	27%
Murray State University	●	●						●	B	\$8,400 / \$22,680	25%
Northern Kentucky University	●							●	C	\$9,384 / \$18,384	15%
Transylvania University	●							●	D	\$35,830	68%
University of Kentucky	●		●					●	B	\$11,484 / \$26,334	38%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

[†] Berea College grants full-tuition scholarships to all admitted students.

KENTUCKY (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of Louisville	•					•	•	C	\$11,264 / \$26,286	28%
University of Pikeville	•					•	•	C	\$19,600	15%
University of the Cumberlands	•	•						D	\$23,000	32%
Western Kentucky University		•					•	D	\$9,912 / \$24,792	30%

LOUISIANA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
Centenary College	•						•	•	C	\$35,430	42%
Dillard University	•	•			•		•	•	B	\$17,064	27%
Grambling State University	•	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,371 / \$16,394	26%
Louisiana College	•	•						•	C	\$15,978	22%
Louisiana State University–Alexandria							•	•	D	\$6,668 / \$13,934	12%
Louisiana State University–Baton Rouge							•	•	D	\$10,814 / \$27,491	39%
Louisiana State University–Shreveport								•	F	\$7,146 / \$20,300	13%
Louisiana Tech University	•						•	•	C	\$9,117 / \$25,851	34%
Loyola University New Orleans	•							•	D	\$38,754	45%
McNeese State University		•					•	•	C	\$7,310 / \$18,385	21%
Nicholls State University		•						•	D	\$7,641 / \$18,572	21%
Northwestern State University of Louisiana		•						•	D	\$7,620 / \$18,408	22%
Southeastern Louisiana University	•	•					•	•	B	\$7,773 / \$20,251	17%
Southern University–New Orleans	•	•		•			•	•	B	\$6,421 / \$15,322	5%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

LOUISIANA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				His	Econ					(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Southern University and A&M College	•	•					•	•	B	\$9,332 / \$19,332	7%
Tulane University	•						•	•	C	\$51,010	72%
University of Louisiana-Lafayette	•	•					•	•	B	\$9,450 / \$23,178	16%
University of Louisiana-Monroe		•					•	•	C	\$8,284 / \$20,384	18%
University of New Orleans	•	•					•	•	B	\$8,484 / \$22,301	15%
Xavier University of Louisiana	•	•					•	•	B	\$23,046	25%

MAINE

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Bates College	•						•	D	\$50,310	84%	
Bowdoin College							•	F	\$49,900	89%	
Colby College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$50,960	84%	
College of the Atlantic						◐	◐	F	\$43,542	44%	
Husson University	•	•				•		C	\$17,035	29%	
University of Maine–Augusta	•	•					•	C	\$7,448 / \$17,048	6%	
University of Maine–Farmington	•						•	D	\$8,695 / \$17,215	44%	
University of Maine–Fort Kent	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,575 / \$11,205	22%	
University of Maine–Machias	•	•					•	C	\$7,530 / \$19,350	18%	
University of Maine–Orono	•						•	D	\$10,628 / \$29,498	36%	
University of Maine–Presque Isle	•						•	D	\$7,436 / \$11,066	18%	
University of New England	•					•	•	C	\$35,630	53%	
University of Southern Maine	•						•	D	\$7,796 / \$18,508	14%	

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

MARYLAND

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Bowie State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,880 / \$18,416	12%
Coppin State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,438 / \$13,168	6%
Frostburg State University	•						•	D	\$8,702 / \$21,226	22%
Goucher College	•					•		D	\$43,416	48%
Hood College	•	•					•	C	\$36,540	50%
Johns Hopkins University	•							F	\$50,410	87%
Loyola University Maryland	•	•	•				•	B	\$46,430	80%
McDaniel College						•		F	\$40,580	61%
Morgan State University	•					•	•	C	\$7,636 / \$17,504	10%
Mount St. Mary's University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$39,000	65%
Notre Dame of Maryland University	•						•	D	\$35,019	40%
Salisbury University	•					•	•	C	\$9,364 / \$17,776	48%
St. John's College		•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$50,353	70%
St. Mary's College of Maryland						•	•	D	\$14,192 / \$29,340	65%
Stevenson University	•	•					•	C	\$33,168	38%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

MARYLAND (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				His	Econ					(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Towson University	•						•	D	\$9,408 / \$21,076	46%	
United States Naval Academy	•	•		•			•	B	\$0	86%	
University of Baltimore	•						•	C	\$8,596 / \$20,242	12%	
University of Maryland-Baltimore County	•		•				•	B	\$11,264 / \$24,492	38%	
University of Maryland-College Park	•						•	C	\$10,181 / \$32,045	69%	
University of Maryland-Eastern Shore	•						•	C	\$7,804 / \$17,188	15%	
Washington College	•						•	D	\$43,842	70%	

MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Amherst College								F	\$52,476	86%
Assumption College	•	•				•	•	B	\$36,260	72%
Bay Path College	•	•					•	C	\$32,739	55%
Bentley University	•				•	•	•	B	\$45,760	83%
Boston College	•	•	•				•	B	\$51,296	89%
Boston University	•		•				•	C	\$50,240	81%
Brandeis University	•		•					D	\$51,245	83%
Bridgewater State University	•					•	•	C	\$9,603 / \$15,743	32%
Clark University							•	F	\$43,150	71%
College of the Holy Cross		•					•	D	\$48,940	89%
Curry College	•					•	•	C	\$37,835	40%
Emerson College	•	•					•	C	\$42,908	77%
Endicott College	•							F	\$31,312	76%
Fitchburg State University	•						•	D	\$10,135 / \$16,215	34%
Framingham State University	•					•	•	C	\$9,340 / \$15,420	34%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

MASSACHUSETTS (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Gordon College	•	•				☉	☉	C	\$36,060	61%
Hampshire College								F	\$50,238	51%
Harvard University	•						•	D	\$47,074	86%
Lesley University	•	•				•		C	\$25,875	43%
Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	•					•	•	C	\$9,875 / \$18,820	38%
Merrimack College	•					☉	☉	D	\$38,825	68%
Mount Holyoke College							•	F	\$45,866	78%
Northeastern University	•							F	\$47,653	N/A
Salem State University						•	•	D	\$9,736 / \$16,148	28%
Simmons College	•						•	D	\$38,590	68%
Smith College								F	\$47,904	86%
Springfield College	•						•	D	\$35,475	63%
Stonehill College								F	\$39,900	76%
Suffolk University	•					•	•	C	\$35,578	45%
Tufts University			•			•	•	C	\$52,430	87%
University of Massachusetts–Amherst	•						•	D	\$14,971 / \$32,204	67%

MASSACHUSETTS (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
University of Massachusetts–Boston	•						•	•	C	\$13,435 / \$32,023	18%
University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth	•	•					•	•	B	\$13,188 / \$27,473	28%
University of Massachusetts–Lowell	•							•	D	\$14,307 / \$30,875	32%
Wellesley College	•		•				•	•	B	\$48,802	83%
Western New England University	•	•					•	•	B	\$34,874	54%
Westfield State University	•			•			•	•	B	\$9,275 / \$15,355	53%
Wheaton College	•							•	D	\$49,012	76%
Williams College	•						◐	◐	D	\$51,790	86%
Worcester State University	•							•	D	\$9,202 / \$15,282	36%

MICHIGAN

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Albion College	•							•	D	\$41,040	61%
Alma College	•							•	D	\$37,310	56%
Andrews University	•					•		•	C	\$27,684	33%
Aquinas College	•	•				•		•	B	\$30,062	33%
Calvin College	•	•	•			•		•	B	\$31,730	62%
Central Michigan University	•							•	D	\$12,150 / \$23,670	22%
Cornerstone University	•							•	D	\$26,860	36%
Eastern Michigan University								•	F	\$11,209 / \$27,702	13%
Ferris State University	•							•	D	\$11,290 / \$18,048	20%
Grand Valley State University	•					•			D	\$11,520 / \$16,392	34%
Hillsdale College	•	•		•		•		•	B	\$25,522	73%
Hope College	•	•						•	C	\$31,560	68%
Kalamazoo College	•								F	\$44,857	73%
Lake Superior State University	•							•	D	\$10,580 / \$15,788	21%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

MICHIGAN (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Lawrence Technological University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$31,140	20%
Madonna University	•					•	•	C	\$19,500	31%
Michigan State University	•					•	•	C	\$14,062 / \$37,890	52%
Michigan Technological University	•					•	•	C	\$14,634 / \$30,968	28%
Northern Michigan University	•						•	D	\$9,766 / \$15,262	22%
Oakland University	•						•	D	\$12,064 / \$24,540	19%
Olivet College	•					•		D	\$25,560	35%
Saginaw Valley State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,345 / \$21,947	11%
Spring Arbor University	•					•	•	D	\$26,730	33%
University of Detroit Mercy	•						•	D	\$39,882	45%
University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	•		•				•	C	\$14,402 / \$45,410	77%
University of Michigan–Dearborn							•	F	\$12,032 / \$24,272	17%
University of Michigan–Flint	•						•	D	\$10,344 / \$20,190	13%
Wayne State University	•		•	•			•	B	\$12,269 / \$26,220	13%
Western Michigan University	•							F	\$11,493 / \$26,851	22%

MINNESOTA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Augsburg College	•							•	D	\$36,415	43%
Bemidji State University	•							•	D	\$8,394 / \$8,394	5%
Bethany Lutheran College	•	•				•		•	B	\$25,890	48%
Bethel University								•	F	\$35,160	68%
Carleton College	•		•			•		•	B	\$50,874	88%
College of St. Benedict & St. John's University			•			•			D	\$42,271 / \$41,732 [†]	79% / 72% [†]
College of St. Scholastica	•	•						•	C	\$35,326	57%
Concordia College	•					•		•	C	\$36,878	66%
Concordia University–St. Paul	•	•				•		•	B	\$21,250	38%
Crown College	•	•						•	C	\$24,700	39%
Gustavus Adolphus College	•					•		•	C	\$42,840	78%
Hamline University	•							•	D	\$39,181	51%
Macalester College	•		•						D	\$50,639	84%
Metropolitan State University						•			F	\$7,566 / \$14,394	11%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

[†] The College of St. Benedict and St. John's University share an academic program but have separate tuition & fees and graduation rates.

MINNESOTA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Minnesota State University–Mankato	•					•	•	C	\$7,858 / \$15,602	2%
Minnesota State University–Moorhead	•					•	•	C	\$8,114 / \$15,250	2%
Saint Mary’s University of Minnesota	•	•				•	•	B	\$32,575	51%
Southwest Minnesota State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,347	3%
St. Catherine University						•	•	D	\$36,820	45%
St. Cloud State University						•	•	D	\$7,910 / \$15,828	2%
St. Olaf College	•		•			•	•	B	\$44,180	85%
University of Minnesota–Crookston	•					•	•	C	\$11,700	42%
University of Minnesota–Duluth	•						•	D	\$13,139 / \$17,485	35%
University of Minnesota–Morris	•						•	D	\$12,846 / \$14,846	50%
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	•					•	•	C	\$14,142 / \$23,806	61%
University of Northwestern–St. Paul	•	•					•	C	\$29,460	49%
University of St. Thomas	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$39,594	62%
Winona State University	•						•	D	\$9,075 / \$14,772	2%

MISSISSIPPI

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Alcorn State University	•					•	•	C	\$6,546 / \$6,546	16%
Belhaven University	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,016	28%
Delta State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,418 / \$6,418	16%
Jackson State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,261 / \$17,614	19%
Millsaps College							•	F	\$37,110	69%
Mississippi College	•	•				•	•	B	\$16,740	42%
Mississippi State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,780 / \$20,900	32%
Mississippi University for Women	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,065 / \$16,634	26%
Mississippi Valley State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,116	18%
Rust College	•	•		•			•	B	\$9,500	25%
Tougaloo College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$10,600	25%
University of Mississippi	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$7,744 / \$22,012	37%
University of Southern Mississippi	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,659 / \$16,529	23%
William Carey University	•	•						D	\$11,700	33%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

MISSOURI

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Drury University						•	•	D	\$25,905	46%
Fontbonne University	•			•		•	•	B	\$24,610	35%
Lincoln University of Missouri	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,042 / \$13,432	9%
Lindenwood University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$16,332	29%
Missouri Baptist University	•	•					•	C	\$24,924	28%
Missouri Southern State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,523 / \$10,568	11%
Missouri State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,060 / \$14,110	30%
Missouri University of Science & Technology	•						•	D	\$9,057 / \$25,173	22%
Missouri Western State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,330 / \$13,070	13%
Northwest Missouri State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$7,343 / \$12,513	27%
Park University	•					•	•	C	\$12,130	14%
Rockhurst University	•	•				•	•	B	\$35,670	62%
Saint Louis University	•					•		D	\$40,726	62%
Southeast Missouri State University	•					•	•	C	\$6,990 / \$12,375	29%
Southwest Baptist University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$22,508	36%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

MISSOURI (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Truman State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,456 / \$13,940	56%
University of Central Missouri	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,342 / \$13,767	32%
University of Missouri-Columbia	•						•	D	\$9,518 / \$25,892	44%
University of Missouri-Kansas City						☉	☉	F	\$7,846 / \$18,886	22%
University of Missouri-St. Louis	•					☉	☉	D	\$9,394 / \$24,525	29%
Washington University in St. Louis	•					☉	☉	D	\$49,770	88%
Webster University								F	\$26,300	45%
Westminster College	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,540	56%
William Jewell College	•					•	•	C	\$32,930	60%

MONTANA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
Carroll College	•	•					•	•	B	\$33,192	47%
Montana State University-Billings	•						•	•	C	\$5,826 / \$18,216	9%
Montana State University-Bozeman							•	•	D	\$6,887 / \$23,186	24%
Montana State University-Northern	•						•	•	C	\$5,371 / \$17,681	11%
Rocky Mountain College	•	•					•	•	B	\$26,666	32%
University of Montana-Missoula	•						•	•	C	\$6,238 / \$23,764	25%
University of Montana-Western	•							•	D	\$4,893 / \$16,497	13%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

NEBRASKA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In State/Out of State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Bellevue University	•			•	•			C	\$7,365	13%
Chadron State College							•	F	\$6,510 / \$6,540	21%
Concordia University–Nebraska	•	•				•	•	B	\$28,480	50%
Creighton University	•	•				•	•	B	\$37,606	67%
Doane University	•						•	D	\$30,434	50%
Hastings College	•						•	D	\$28,250	46%
Nebraska Wesleyan University						•	•	D	\$31,394	60%
Peru State College	•					•	•	C	\$7,243	13%
Union College	•					•	•	C	\$22,538	23%
University of Nebraska–Kearney	•					•	•	C	\$6,844 / \$12,268	27%
University of Nebraska–Lincoln			•				•	D	\$8,537 / \$23,058	36%
University of Nebraska–Omaha	•						•	D	\$7,204 / \$19,124	1%
Wayne State College	•					•	•	C	\$6,462 / \$11,262	25%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

NEVADA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Nevada State College	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,001 / \$16,114	3%
Sierra Nevada College	•					•	•	C	\$31,150	23%
University of Nevada–Las Vegas	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,183 / \$21,093	12%
University of Nevada–Reno	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,142 / \$21,052	23%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Dartmouth College	•		•					•	C	\$51,438	88%
Franklin Pierce University	•							•	C	\$34,050	36%
Granite State College	•							•	D	\$7,425 / \$8,265	8%
Keene State College	•							•	D	\$13,613 / \$21,997	54%
Plymouth State University	•								F	\$13,472 / \$21,732	43%
Saint Anselm College	•	•						•	C	\$39,036	69%
Southern New Hampshire University	•							•	D	\$31,136	49%
Thomas More College of Liberal Arts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$20,400	75%
University of New Hampshire	•							•	C	\$17,624 / \$31,424	67%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

NEW JERSEY

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Bloomfield College	•					•	•	C	\$28,600	12%
Caldwell University	•					•	•	C	\$32,650	39%
Drew University	•		•				•	C	\$48,052	57%
Fairleigh Dickinson University	•					•	•	C	\$37,988	25%
Georgian Court University	•	•					•	C	\$31,618	26%
Kean University	•	•					•	C	\$11,870 / \$18,637	21%
Monmouth University	•	•					•	C	\$35,364	55%
Montclair State University	•	•					•	C	\$12,116 / \$20,007	39%
New Jersey City University	•					•		D	\$11,430 / \$20,458	7%
Princeton University	•		•				•	C	\$45,320	89%
Ramapo College of New Jersey	•	•				•	•	B	\$13,870 / \$22,870	61%
Rider University	•	•				•	•	B	\$39,820	58%
Rowan University	•					•	•	C	\$13,108 / \$21,378	48%
Rutgers University-Camden	•					•	•	C	\$14,238 / \$29,381	27%
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	•						•	D	\$14,372 / \$30,023	59%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

NEW JERSEY (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ					(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Rutgers University–Newark	•						•	•	C	\$13,829 / \$29,480	34%
Seton Hall University	•	•					•	•	B	\$39,258	54%
Stockton University									F	\$13,077 / \$19,861	50%
The College of New Jersey								•	F	\$15,794 / \$26,971	75%
William Paterson University of New Jersey	•	•					•	•	B	\$12,574 / \$20,466	29%

NEW MEXICO

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Eastern New Mexico University	•							•	D	\$5,618 / \$11,393	15%
New Mexico Highlands University								•	F	\$5,550 / \$8,650	10%
New Mexico State University	•					•		•	C	\$6,094 / \$19,652	17%
St. John's College		•	•	•	•	•		•	A	\$50,878	43%
University of New Mexico						•		•	D	\$7,340 / \$21,929	16%
Western New Mexico University								•	F	\$5,906 / \$13,806	9%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

NEW YORK

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Adelphi University	•					•	•	C	\$35,740	57%
Alfred University		•					•	D	\$27,078	43%
Bard College		•				•	•	C	\$51,384	69%
Barnard College	•	•						D	\$50,394	82%
Canisius College	•	•				•		C	\$35,424	64%
City University of New York Baruch College	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,810 / \$13,920	38%
Brooklyn College	•					•	•	C	\$6,838 / \$13,948	25%
College of Staten Island	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,890 / \$14,000	21%
Hunter College	•	•	•	•			•	B	\$6,782 / \$13,892	24%
Lehman College	•					•		D	\$6,812 / \$13,922	19%
Medgar Evers College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,756 / \$13,866	4%
Queens College	•	•					•	C	\$6,938 / \$14,048	31%
The City College of New York	•					•	•	C	\$6,689 / \$13,799	13%
York College	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,748 / \$13,858	7%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

NEW YORK (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Clarkson University						•	•	D	\$46,132	56%
Colgate University		•	•			◐	◐	C	\$51,955	85%
College of Mount Saint Vincent	•	•				•		C	\$35,130	39%
College of Saint Rose	•						•	D	\$30,692	49%
Columbia University	•	•	•	•			•	B	\$55,056	85%
Cooper Union	•	•						D	\$43,850	75%
Cornell University	•		•			•	•	B	\$50,953	87%
D'Youville College	•	•		◐	◐	•	•	B	\$25,210	23%
Elmira College	•						•	D	\$41,900	56%
Fordham University	•					•	•	C	\$49,073	74%
Hamilton College								F	\$51,240	89%
Hartwick College							•	F	\$42,860	49%
Hobart & William Smith Colleges								F	\$51,559	72%
Hofstra University	•						•	D	\$42,160	53%
Houghton College		•					•	D	\$30,336	61%

† Previously, Cooper Union granted full-tuition scholarships to all admitted students. Starting in Fall 2014, it grants only half-tuition scholarships.

NEW YORK (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees		Graduation	
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)		
Iona College	•	•				•	•	B	\$36,584		60%	
Ithaca College	•							F	\$41,776		66%	
Keuka College	•	•				•		C	\$29,451		52%	
Le Moyne College	•	•						D	\$33,030		58%	
Long Island University-Brooklyn	•	•					•	C	\$36,256		8%	
Long Island University-C.W. Post Campus	•			◐	◐		•	C	\$36,256		27%	
Manhattan College	•	•				•	•	B	\$40,004		57%	
Manhattanville College	•							F	\$36,920		42%	
Marist College	•					•		D	\$35,210		75%	
Marymount Manhattan College	•					◐	◐	D	\$30,290		36%	
Medaille College	•			•		•	•	B	\$27,276		36%	
Mercy College	•	•				•	•	B	\$18,392		20%	
Molloy College	•					•	•	C	\$29,100		48%	
Nazareth College	•	•					•	C	\$32,649		58%	
New York University	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$49,062		82%	
Niagara University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$30,950		60%	

NEW YORK (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Nyack College	•	•					•	C	\$24,850	26%
Pace University	•					•	•	C	\$42,772	39%
Russell Sage College							•	F	\$28,400	50%
Sage College of Albany							•	F	\$28,400	50%
Sarah Lawrence College								F	\$52,550	74%
Siena College		•				•	•	C	\$34,611	70%
Skidmore College	•						•	D	\$50,834	85%
St. Bonaventure University	•		•			•	•	B	\$32,331	52%
St. Francis College	•							F	\$25,300	27%
St. John Fisher College	•							F	\$31,880	65%
St. John's University	•	•				•	•	B	\$39,460	37%
St. Joseph's College	•					•	•	C	\$25,114	58%
St. Lawrence University							•	F	\$51,200	81%
State University of New York SUNY-Binghamton University	•					•	•	C	\$9,271 / \$24,351	71%
SUNY-Buffalo State College	•			•		•		C	\$7,701 / \$17,551	29%

NEW YORK (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
SUNY-Cortland	•					•	•	C	\$8,106 / \$17,956	55%	
SUNY-Farmingdale State College	•	•				•		C	\$7,860 / \$17,710	31%	
SUNY-Fredonia	•						•	D	\$8,089 / \$17,939	47%	
SUNY-Geneseo	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$8,176 / \$18,026	71%	
SUNY-New Paltz	•					•	•	C	\$7,754 / \$17,604	54%	
SUNY-Oneonta						•		F	\$7,932 / \$17,782	58%	
SUNY-Oswego	•					•	•	C	\$7,961 / \$17,811	49%	
SUNY-Plattsburgh	•						•	D	\$7,866 / \$17,716	43%	
SUNY-Potsdam	•		•				•	C	\$7,964 / \$17,814	35%	
SUNY-Purchase College	•						•	D	\$8,298 / \$18,148	53%	
SUNY-Stony Brook University	•					•		D	\$8,999 / \$26,239	52%	
SUNY-The College at Brockport							•	F	\$7,928 / \$17,778	48%	
SUNY-The College at Old Westbury	•	•					•	C	\$7,683 / \$17,533	22%	
SUNY-University at Albany	•						•	D	\$9,223 / \$24,303	56%	
SUNY-University at Buffalo						•	•	D	\$9,574 / \$26,814	58%	
Syracuse University	•		•			•	•	B	\$45,022	69%	

NEW YORK (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci		(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
The College of New Rochelle	•					•	•	C	\$34,960	22%
The King's College	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$34,320	46%
Touro College		•	•			•	•	B	\$16,880	34%
Union College	•						•	D	\$51,696	81%
United States Merchant Marine Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$1,167	69%
United States Military Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$0	83%
University of Rochester	•							F	\$50,142	9%
Utica College	•	•				•	•	B	\$19,996	34%
Vassar College								F	\$53,090	87%
Wagner College		•					•	D	\$43,980	64%
Wells College	•						•	D	\$38,530	51%
Yeshiva University	•		•				•	C	\$40,670	71%
Yeshiva University–Stern College for Women	•		•			•	•	B	\$40,670	71%

NORTH CAROLINA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Appalachian State University		•					•	D	\$7,136 / \$21,652	49%
Barton College	•					•	•	C	\$29,052	37%
Belmont Abbey College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$18,500	34%
Bennett College	•	•				•	•	B	\$18,513	26%
Brevard College	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,790	34%
Campbell University	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$30,050	40%
Catawba College	•		•			•	•	B	\$29,333	39%
Chowan University	•	•		•			•	B	\$23,930	12%
Davidson College	•		•			•	•	B	\$48,376	91%
Duke University	•		•			•	•	B	\$51,265	86%
East Carolina University	•					•	•	C	\$6,997 / \$22,955	34%
Elizabeth City State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$4,889 / \$17,860	16%
Elon University	•	•				•	•	B	\$33,104	77%
Fayetteville State University	•					•	•	C	\$5,085 / \$16,693	17%
Gardner-Webb University	•	•	•	◐	◐	•	•	A	\$29,810	34%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Greensboro College	•					•	•	C	\$28,000	33%
Guilford College	•						•	D	\$34,090	47%
High Point University	•	•				•	•	B	\$33,405 [†]	60%
Johnson C. Smith University	•					•	•	C	\$18,236	41%
Lees-McRae College	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,648	33%
Lenoir-Rhyne University	•					•	•	C	\$33,730	35%
Mars Hill University	•	◐		◐		•	•	B	\$30,534	23%
Meredith College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$34,907	52%
Methodist University	•	•				•	•	B	\$31,980	21%
Mid-Atlantic Christian University	•					◐	◐	D	\$13,600	16%
Montreat College	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,940	30%
North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State U.	•					•	•	C	\$6,372 / \$19,132	18%
North Carolina Central University	•					•	•	C	\$6,132 / \$18,590	20%
North Carolina State University						•		F	\$8,880 / \$26,399	48%
North Carolina Wesleyan College	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,150	10%

[†] Figure for High Point University includes tuition & fees and room & board.

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Pfeiffer University	•	•					•	C	\$28,995	34%
Queens University of Charlotte	•							F	\$32,560	47%
Saint Augustine's University	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$17,890	18%
Salem College	•		•			•	•	B	\$27,406	53%
Shaw University	•					•	•	C	\$16,580	8%
St. Andrews University	•					•	•	C	\$25,874	31%
University of Mount Olive	•	•				•	•	B	\$19,000	39%
University of North Carolina–Asheville	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,977 / \$23,372	39%
University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	•		•			•	•	B	\$8,834 / \$33,916	84%
University of North Carolina–Charlotte	•					•	•	C	\$6,763 / \$19,934	29%
University of North Carolina–Greensboro	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$6,971 / \$21,833	30%
University of North Carolina–Pembroke	•					•	•	C	\$5,816 / \$16,760	20%
University of North Carolina–Wilmington	•						•	D	\$6,951 / \$20,920	53%
Wake Forest University	•		•			•	•	C	\$49,308	84%
Warren Wilson College		•				•	•	C	\$33,970	45%

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ					(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Western Carolina University	•						•	D	\$6,737 / \$17,130	37%	
William Peace University	•	•					•	B	\$27,080	31%	
Wingate University	•	•			•		•	B	\$29,170	44%	
Winston-Salem State University							•	D	\$5,804 / \$15,915	20%	

NORTH DAKOTA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Dickinson State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,348 / \$8,918	12%
Mayville State University						•		F	\$6,254 / \$9,073	14%
Minot State University	•					•	•	C	\$6,568	18%
North Dakota State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,327 / \$19,891	27%
University of Mary	•			•		•	•	B	\$17,445	38%
University of North Dakota	•						•	D	\$8,136 / \$19,290	25%
Valley City State University	•					•	•	C	\$7,196 / \$16,016	21%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Ashland University	●						●	D	\$20,392	50%	
Baldwin Wallace University	●					●	●	C	\$30,776	54%	
Bluffton University	●	●					●	C	\$30,762	44%	
Bowling Green State University	●					●	●	C	\$11,057 / \$18,593	34%	
Capital University							●	F	\$33,492	53%	
Case Western Reserve University						●		F	\$46,006	64%	
Cedarville University	●	●		●		●	●	B	\$28,110	59%	
Central State University	●			●		●	●	B	\$6,246 / \$8,096	10%	
Cleveland State University	●						●	D	\$9,768 / \$13,819	21%	
College of Wooster						☉	☉	F	\$46,860	71%	
Defiance College	●					●	●	C	\$31,680	19%	
Denison University	●						●	D	\$48,960	77%	
Franciscan University of Steubenville		●		●	☉	☉	●	B	\$25,680	67%	
Hiram College							●	F	\$33,040	54%	
John Carroll University	●							F	\$38,490	65%	

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Kent State University	•					•	•	C	\$10,012 / \$18,376	32%
Kenyon College						◐	◐	F	\$51,200	89%
Miami University	•		•				•	C	\$14,736 / \$32,555	66%
Muskingum University							•	F	\$26,928	38%
Oberlin College						◐	◐	F	\$52,002	71%
Ohio Dominican University	•					•	•	C	\$31,080	29%
Ohio Northern University	•					•	•	C	\$29,820	60%
Ohio University	•						•	D	\$11,744 / \$21,208	46%
Ohio Wesleyan University	•						•	D	\$44,090	62%
Otterbein University	•	•					•	C	\$31,874	51%
Shawnee State University	•	•					•	C	\$7,365 / \$14,145	25%
The Ohio State University	•		•			•	•	B	\$10,037 / \$28,229	59%
Tiffin University		•				•		D	\$23,125	28%
University of Akron	•					•	•	C	\$10,270 / \$18,801	16%
University of Cincinnati	•		•				•	C	\$11,000 / \$26,334	31%
University of Dayton	•					•	•	C	\$40,940	59%

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of Findlay	•					•		D	\$32,402	52%
University of Toledo	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,547 / \$18,885	22%
Walsh University	•						•	D	\$28,720	37%
Wilberforce University	•						•	D	\$13,250	6%
Wittenberg University	•						•	D	\$38,090	62%
Wright State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,730 / \$17,098	19%
Xavier University	•	•				•	•	B	\$36,150	62%
Youngstown State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,317 / \$8,557	11%

OKLAHOMA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Cameron University	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$5,970 / \$15,210	6%
East Central University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,279 / \$15,399	18%
Langston University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,734 / \$13,073	7%
Northeastern State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,207 / \$13,707	9%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,690 / \$13,538	13%
Oklahoma City University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$30,726	46%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$7,294 / \$8,233	27%
Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,321 / \$22,443	39%
Oklahoma Wesleyan University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$25,070	32%
Oral Roberts University	•			•		•	•	B	\$25,676	47%
Rogers State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,540 / \$14,460	15%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,450 / \$15,720	8%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,690 / \$13,440	17%
University of Central Oklahoma	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,699 / \$16,460	14%
University of Oklahoma	•		•	•		•	•	B	\$10,881 / \$25,203	40%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

OKLAHOMA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ	Math	(In-State/Out-of-State)			Rate (4-Year)	
University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$7,200 / \$17,550	27%	
University of Tulsa	•						•	D	\$41,509	58%	

OREGON

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Concordia University	•					•	•	C	\$29,390	34%	
Corban University	•	•		•			•	B	\$30,640	54%	
Eastern Oregon University	•						•	D	\$8,004 / \$18,645	16%	
George Fox University		•					•	D	\$33,730	56%	
Lewis & Clark College		•	•				•	C	\$46,894	74%	
Linfield College							•	F	\$40,175	57%	
Oregon State University	•						•	D	\$10,366 / \$28,846	33%	
Pacific University	•						•	D	\$41,054	48%	
Portland State University								F	\$8,337 / \$24,852	21%	
Reed College		•					•	D	\$52,150	66%	
Southern Oregon University	•					•	•	C	\$8,523 / \$23,170	24%	
University of Oregon	•		•			•		D	\$10,761 / \$33,441	50%	
University of Portland	•	•					•	C	\$44,104	75%	
Warner Pacific College	•						•	D	\$23,370	30%	

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

OREGON (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Western Oregon University		•						•	D	\$9,285 / \$23,445	20%
Willamette University			•			•		•	C	\$47,217	70%

PENNSYLVANIA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Albright College	•		•					•	C	\$41,544	47%
Allegheny College	•								F	\$44,250	70%
Alvernia University	•	•						• •	B	\$32,270	37%
Arcadia University	•							• •	C	\$40,920	57%
Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	•							• •	C	\$10,154 / \$21,246	38%
Bryn Athyn College of the New Church	•	•						•	C	\$19,932	47%
Bryn Mawr College								• •	F	\$48,790	78%
Bucknell University	•							•	D	\$51,960	84%
Cabrini University								• •	D	\$30,588	51%
California University of Pennsylvania	•								F	\$10,339 / \$14,673	37%
Carnegie Mellon University	•							• •	C	\$52,310	75%
Cedar Crest College	•							• •	C	\$36,825	40%
Chestnut Hill College	•							•	D	\$34,140	37%
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	•							•	D	\$11,356 / \$17,452	5%
Clarion University of Pennsylvania	•							•	D	\$10,287 / \$14,764	36%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees		Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math				(In-State/Out-of-State)		
Delaware Valley University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$36,750	49%		
DeSales University	•	•					•	C	\$34,850	59%		
Dickinson College			•			☉	☉	D	\$51,205	81%		
Drexel University	•					•	•	C	\$51,030	27%		
Duquesne University	•	•					•	C	\$35,062	68%		
East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,968 / \$21,110	37%		
Eastern University	•						•	D	\$31,140	55%		
Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,984 / \$10,074	28%		
Elizabethtown College	•					•	•	C	\$43,490	69%		
Franklin & Marshall College			•				•	D	\$52,290	83%		
Gannon University	•	•				•	•	B	\$30,042	47%		
Gettysburg College							•	F	\$50,860	84%		
Grove City College	•	•				•	•	B	\$16,630	78%		
Haverford College	•					☉	☉	D	\$51,259	86%		
Holy Family University	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,750	51%		
Immaculata University	•						•	D	\$35,210	56%		

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Indiana University of Pennsylvania	•	•				•	•	B	\$11,368 / \$22,377	37%
Juniata College	•					◐	◐	D	\$42,170	72%
King's College	•	•					•	C	\$34,720	59%
Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,618 / \$20,710	34%
La Salle University	•	•		◐	◐	•	•	B	\$41,100	57%
Lafayette College	•							F	\$49,635	85%
Lebanon Valley College	•							F	\$40,550	72%
Lehigh University						•	•	D	\$48,320	77%
Lincoln University of Pennsylvania	•	•		•			•	B	\$11,102 / \$16,733	27%
Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$10,229 / \$19,321	32%
Lycoming College	•					•	•	C	\$37,162	59%
Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	•					•	•	C	\$11,908 / \$21,292	33%
Mercyhurst University	•							F	\$34,580	60%
Messiah College		•					•	D	\$33,180	73%
Millersville University of Pennsylvania						•	•	D	\$11,494 / \$20,854	38%
Misericordia University	•	•				•	•	B	\$30,740	68%

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Moravian College						•	•	D	\$40,287	66%
Muhlenberg College	•					◐	◐	D	\$48,310	80%
Neumann University	•	•				•	•	B	\$28,580	30%
Pennsylvania State University	•					•	•	C	\$17,900 / \$32,382	68%
Point Park University	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,030	51%
Robert Morris University		•			•	•	•	B	\$28,250	45%
Rosemont College	•						•	D	\$19,480	38%
Saint Francis University	•	•					•	C	\$33,344	57%
Saint Joseph's University	•	•						D	\$43,020	72%
Saint Vincent College	•		•			•	•	B	\$33,426	62%
Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$11,452 / \$19,542	41%
Slippery Rock University	•	•					•	C	\$9,862 / \$13,716	52%
Susquehanna University	•	•				•	•	B	\$43,720	69%
Swarthmore College	•					◐	◐	D	\$49,104	88%
Temple University		•						F	\$16,274 / \$27,266	45%
Thiel College	•						•	D	\$29,740	29%

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of Pennsylvania	•		•				•	C	\$51,464	85%
University of Pittsburgh-Bradford	•	•					•	C	\$13,608 / \$24,630	32%
University of Pittsburgh-Greensburg	•	•	•				•	B	\$13,618 / \$24,640	37%
University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown	•						•	D	\$13,624 / \$24,646	32%
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh	•						•	D	\$18,618 / \$29,758	64%
University of Scranton	•							F	\$42,162	72%
Ursinus College		•				◐	◐	D	\$49,370	73%
Villanova University	•	•				•	•	B	\$49,280	86%
Washington & Jefferson College	•					◐	◐	D	\$44,900	71%
West Chester University of Pennsylvania	•					•	•	C	\$9,720 / \$20,812	46%
Westminster College	•		•			•	•	B	\$35,210	68%
Widener University	•						•	D	\$42,870	42%
Wilkes University	•	•				•	•	B	\$33,568	47%
Wilson College	•					•	•	C	\$24,430	36%
York College of Pennsylvania							•	F	\$18,780	39%

RHODE ISLAND

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Brown University								F	\$51,366	84%
Bryant University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$40,962	73%
Providence College		•				•	•	C	\$46,970	81%
Rhode Island College	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,206 / \$19,867	19%
Roger Williams University	•	•					•	C	\$32,100	55%
University of Rhode Island								F	\$12,884 / \$28,874	42%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

SOUTH CAROLINA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Gov/							GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
	Comp	Lit	Lang	Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Allen University	•	•				•	•	B	\$13,140	9%
Anderson University	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,880	47%
Charleston Southern University	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,140	25%
Clafin University	•	•				•	•	B	\$16,158	40%
Clemson University	•	•				•	•	B	\$14,708 / \$34,590	59%
Coastal Carolina University	•			•		•	•	B	\$10,876 / \$25,120	27%
Coker College	•						•	D	\$27,624	40%
College of Charleston	•		•			•	•	B	\$11,805 / \$29,963	58%
Converse College		•	•				•	C	\$17,000	51%
Erskine College	•	•				•	•	B	\$34,560	59%
Francis Marion University	•					•	•	C	\$10,428 / \$20,308	18%
Furman University	•					•	•	C	\$47,164	78%
Lander University	•	•				•	•	B	\$11,200 / \$20,800	28%
Limestone College	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,900	20%
Newberry College	◐	◐				•	•	C	\$25,600	28%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees		Graduation	
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)		
North Greenville University	•	•					•	C	\$17,594		44%	
Presbyterian College	•	•	•				•	B	\$37,142		57%	
South Carolina State University	•	•		☉	☉	•	•	B	\$10,420 / \$20,500		19%	
The Citadel	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$11,734 / \$32,812		60%	
University of South Carolina–Aiken	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$10,196 / \$20,102		23%	
University of South Carolina–Beaufort	•	•				•	•	B	\$10,166 / \$20,630		11%	
University of South Carolina–Columbia	•					•	•	C	\$11,454 / \$30,882		54%	
University of South Carolina–Upstate	•					•	•	C	\$11,190 / \$22,188		24%	
Winthrop University	•					•	•	C	\$14,810 / \$28,390		40%	
Wofford College	•	•					•	C	\$40,245		78%	

SOUTH DAKOTA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Augustana University		•					•	D	\$30,944	54%
Black Hills State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,004 / \$10,920	16%
Dakota State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,927 / \$11,843	21%
Mount Marty College	•						•	D	\$25,380	40%
Northern State University	•					•	•	C	\$7,887 / \$10,800	25%
South Dakota State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,172 / \$11,403	29%
University of Sioux Falls	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,160	41%
University of South Dakota	•					•	•	C	\$8,457 / \$11,688	34%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

TENNESSEE

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
Austin Peay State University	•	•					•	•	B	\$7,689 / \$22,929	18%
Belmont University	•						•	•	C	\$31,390	59%
Bethel University	•	•						•	C	\$15,764	14%
Bryan College	•						•	•	C	\$24,450	52%
Carson-Newman University	•	•						•	C	\$26,360	42%
Christian Brothers University	•	•					•	•	B	\$30,860	31%
Cumberland University	•							•	D	\$21,210	34%
East Tennessee State University	•	•		•			•	•	B	\$8,341 / \$25,573	20%
Fisk University	•		•				•	•	B	\$21,480	26%
Lane College	•	•					•	•	B	\$10,280	14%
Lee University	•	•		•				•	B	\$15,770	34%
LeMoyne-Owen College	•	•		•			•	•	B	\$10,880	2%
Lincoln Memorial University	•	•						•	C	\$21,050	43%
Lipscomb University	•	•						•	C	\$29,756	48%
Maryville College	•	•					•	•	B	\$33,524	47%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

TENNESSEE (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Middle Tennessee State University		•		•		•	•	B	\$8,280 / \$25,416	18%
Rhodes College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$44,942	76%
Sewanee: The University of the South	•	•	•			•		B	\$42,400	79%
Southern Adventist University	•					•	•	C	\$21,150	22%
Tennessee State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$7,256 / \$19,976	18%
Tennessee Technological University		•		•		•	•	B	\$8,203 / \$24,067	25%
Union University	•	•					•	C	\$30,330	59%
University of Memphis	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,125 / \$20,837	17%
University of Tennessee–Chattanooga	•					•	•	C	\$8,544 / \$24,662	21%
University of Tennessee–Knoxville	•		•			•		C	\$12,724 / \$31,144	43%
University of Tennessee–Martin	•						•	D	\$9,088 / \$14,848	22%
Vanderbilt University	•						•	D	\$45,610	87%

TEXAS

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Abilene Christian University	•	•				•		C	\$32,070	48%
Angelo State University				•			•	D	\$7,047 / \$16,839	21%
Austin College			•				•	D	\$37,315	69%
Baylor University	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$42,006	58%
Concordia University Texas	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$29,260	23%
Dallas Baptist University	•	•		•			•	B	\$26,180	43%
East Texas Baptist University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$24,700	25%
Hardin-Simmons University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$25,830	37%
Houston Baptist University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$30,800	25%
Lamar University	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,146 / \$17,938	12%
LeTourneau University	•					•	•	C	\$28,480	38%
Midwestern State University				•		•	•	C	\$8,620 / \$10,570	19%
Prairie View A&M University	•			•		•	•	B	\$10,059 / \$23,378	9%
Rice University								F	\$43,918	83%
Sam Houston State University				•		•	•	C	\$7,762 / \$17,554	26%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Southern Methodist University	•					•	•	C	\$50,358	68%
Southwestern University			•			•	•	C	\$39,060	66%
St. Edward's University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$41,178	52%
St. Mary's University	•	•				•	•	B	\$28,200	43%
Stephen F. Austin State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,716 / \$17,508	24%
Sul Ross State University	•			•			•	C	\$6,419 / \$16,211	13%
Tarleton State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,140 / \$16,728	24%
Texas A&M International University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,016 / \$16,946	17%
Texas A&M University-College Station				•		•	•	C	\$11,036 / \$31,214	52%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	•			•			•	C	\$7,750 / \$19,990	24%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,424 / \$18,257	18%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville				•			•	D	\$8,049 / \$21,355	15%
Texas Christian University	•					•	•	C	\$42,670	63%
Texas Southern University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$9,000 / \$21,240	6%
Texas State University-San Marcos	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$9,605 / \$21,029	27%
Texas Tech University			•	•		•	•	B	\$8,428 / \$18,220	34%

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Texas Woman's University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,238 / \$17,030	21%
Trinity University			•				•	D	\$39,560	68%
University of Dallas	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$37,230	59%
University of Houston-Downtown	•			•			•	C	\$5,978 / \$15,770	1%
University of Houston-Houston	•			•		•	•	B	\$9,519 / \$21,711	23%
University of Houston-Victoria	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,369 / \$19,609	N/A
University of Mary Hardin-Baylor		•					•	D	\$26,550	32%
University of North Texas	•			•		•	•	B	\$10,153 / \$19,945	29%
University of St. Thomas	•	•				•	•	B	\$31,520	33%
University of Texas-Arlington				•		•	•	C	\$9,616 / \$22,920	21%
University of Texas-Austin		•		•		•	•	B	\$10,092 / \$35,682	55%
University of Texas-Dallas	•			•		•	•	B	\$11,192 / \$28,808	51%
University of Texas-El Paso	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,548 / \$20,523	15%
University of Texas-Permian Basin	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,774 / \$6,958	21%
University of Texas-San Antonio	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,700 / \$18,297	13%
University of Texas-Tyler				•		•	•	C	\$7,602 / \$20,082	23%

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci		(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of the Incarnate Word	•	•				•	•	B	\$28,898	32%
Wayland Baptist University	•			•			•	C	\$15,060	10%
West Texas A&M University				•			•	D	\$7,699 / \$8,945	27%

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Brigham Young University	●			●			●	C	\$5,300	29%
Dixie State University	●			●		●	●	B	\$4,840 / \$13,856	9%
Southern Utah University	●			●		●	●	B	\$6,530 / \$19,810	22%
University of Utah	●			●		●		C	\$8,518 / \$27,039	29%
Utah State University	●			◐	◐	●	●	B	\$7,426 / \$20,492	23%
Utah Valley University	●			●			●	C	\$5,530 / \$15,690	11%
Weber State University	●			●			●	C	\$5,523 / \$14,749	14%
Westminster College								F	\$32,404	44%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

VERMONT

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Bennington College									F	\$50,100	65%
Castleton State College	•	•							D	\$11,314 / \$26,722	33%
Champlain College	•								F	\$38,660	54%
Johnson State College	•						•		D	\$11,290 / \$23,746	19%
Lyndon State College	•						•		D	\$11,290 / \$22,978	20%
Middlebury College									F	\$50,063	85%
Norwich University	•	•				•	•		B	\$37,354	49%
Saint Michael's College	•								F	\$41,975	73%
University of Vermont						•	•		D	\$17,300 / \$40,364	62%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Averett University	•	•				•	•	B	\$31,980	34%
Bluefield College	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$24,380	25%
Bridgewater College		•					•	D	\$32,590	58%
Christendom College		•	•			•	•	B	\$23,990	69%
Christopher Newport University	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$13,054 / \$24,680	63%
College of William & Mary	•		•			•		C	\$21,234 / \$42,274	85%
Eastern Mennonite University	•							F	\$34,200	47%
Emory & Henry College								F	\$33,700	34%
Ferrum College	•	•				•	•	B	\$31,915	19%
George Mason University	•	•				•	•	B	\$11,300 / \$32,582	46%
Hampden-Sydney College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$42,962	60%
Hampton University	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,242	36%
Hollins University	•							F	\$36,835	50%
James Madison University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$10,390 / \$26,164	65%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

† Data are reported from information provided by Christendom College staff.

VIRGINIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Liberty University	•						•	D	\$21,292	32%
Longwood University	•	•	•				•	B	\$12,240 / \$27,138	47%
Lynchburg College	•	•	•			•		B	\$36,620	48%
Mary Baldwin College	•						•	D	\$30,635	37%
Marymount University	•						•	D	\$29,780	36%
Norfolk State University	•						•	D	\$8,738 / \$20,340	24%
Old Dominion University	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,750 / \$26,730	26%
Radford University	•						•	D	\$10,081 / \$22,162	43%
Randolph College							•	F	\$36,770	53%
Randolph-Macon College	•		•			•	•	B	\$38,730	52%
Regent University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$16,438	14%
Roanoke College			•			•	•	C	\$41,429	57%
Shenandoah University	•		•			•	•	B	\$31,322	40%
Sweet Briar College	•	•	•				•	B	\$36,425	55%
University of Mary Washington			•				•	D	\$11,630 / \$26,220	62%
University of Richmond			•			•	•	C	\$49,420	84%

VIRGINIA (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of Virginia–Charlottesville			•				•	D	\$16,412 / \$45,756	88%
University of Virginia–Wise	•	•					•	B	\$9,539 / \$26,239	23%
Virginia Commonwealth University	•						•	C	\$13,130 / \$32,287	36%
Virginia Military Institute	•						•	C	\$17,492 / \$41,801	15%
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	•						•	D	\$12,852 / \$29,975	61%
Virginia State University	•	•					•	B	\$8,472 / \$19,002	25%
Virginia Union University	•	•					•	B	\$17,034	17%
Virginia Wesleyan College	•	•	•				•	B	\$35,610	37%
Washington & Lee University	•		•				•	B	\$48,267	88%

WASHINGTON

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Central Washington University	•						•	D	\$7,719 / \$21,522	27%	
Eastern Washington University	•					•	•	C	\$6,951 / \$23,343	21%	
Evergreen State College								F	\$7,414 / \$23,887	43%	
Gonzaga University	•	•					•	C	\$39,730	1%	
Pacific Lutheran University							•	F	\$39,450	58%	
Seattle Pacific University	•					•	•	C	\$38,940	56%	
Seattle University	•					•	•	C	\$41,265	64%	
St. Martin's University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$34,356	41%	
University of Puget Sound						•	•	D	\$46,552	70%	
University of Washington-Bothell	•							F	\$10,690 / \$34,728	42%	
University of Washington-Seattle	•					•	•	D	\$10,753 / \$34,791	65%	
University of Washington-Tacoma								F	\$10,831 / \$34,869	50%	
Washington State University	•						•	D	\$11,041 / \$25,673	41%	
Western Washington University	•					•	•	C	\$7,903 / \$21,847	40%	

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

WASHINGTON (continued)

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Whitman College		•					•	D	\$47,862	83%
Whitworth University						•	•	D	\$40,562	63%

WEST VIRGINIA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Alderson Broaddus University	•	•						•	C	\$25,350	39%
Bethany College	•	•						•	C	\$27,696	29%
Bluefield State College	•	•						•	C	\$6,408 / \$12,876	13%
Concord University	•	•						•	C	\$7,238 / \$15,722	18%
Davis & Elkins College	•	•						•	C	\$28,842	32%
Fairmont State University	•			•				•	C	\$6,950 / \$14,666	14%
Glenville State College	•	•						•	C	\$7,344 / \$16,560	22%
Marshall University								•	F	\$7,154 / \$16,382	26%
Shepherd University	•					•		•	C	\$7,170 / \$17,482	25%
West Liberty University	•					•		•	C	\$7,038 / \$14,394	20%
West Virginia State University	•							•	D	\$6,996 / \$15,572	10%
West Virginia University	•								F	\$7,992 / \$22,488	32%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	•	•						•	C	\$29,752	38%
Wheeling Jesuit University	•	•						•	C	\$28,110	48%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Alverno College									F	\$26,932	11%
Beloit College	•						•		D	\$47,060	64%
Cardinal Stritch University	•					•	•		C	\$28,212	27%
Carroll University	•					•	•		C	\$30,388	51%
Carthage College		•					•		D	\$40,265	55%
Concordia University Wisconsin	•	•		◐	◐	•	•		B	\$27,900	38%
Lakeland University	•					◐	◐		D	\$26,560	43%
Lawrence University			•				•		D	\$44,844	64%
Marian University	•	•				•	•		B	\$28,280	30%
Marquette University	•	•					•		C	\$38,470	60%
Ripon College	•								F	\$39,142	58%
St. Norbert College						•	•		D	\$35,381	68%
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	•								F	\$8,812 / \$16,385	30%
University of Wisconsin-Green Bay							•		F	\$7,878 / \$15,451	24%
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	•	•				•	•		B	\$9,091 / \$17,612	36%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of Wisconsin-Madison		•	•				•	C	\$10,488 / \$32,738	56%
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee						•	•	D	\$9,493 / \$19,851	14%
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	•					•	•	C	\$7,544 / \$15,117	18%
University of Wisconsin-Parkside								F	\$7,367 / \$15,356	6%
University of Wisconsin-Platteville	•					•	•	C	\$7,484 / \$15,334	19%
University of Wisconsin-River Falls	•						•	D	\$7,981 / \$15,554	29%
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	•						•	D	\$8,159 / \$16,426	30%
University of Wisconsin-Superior	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,088 / \$15,661	22%
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	•	•					•	C	\$7,650 / \$16,223	29%
Wisconsin Lutheran College	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,984	44%

WYOMING

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees*	Graduation**
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of Wyoming	•			•			•	C	\$5,055 / \$16,215	27%

* 2016–17 tuition and fees. Source: U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

** Four-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time freshmen who enrolled in Fall 2010. Source: College Navigator.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report, in its ninth edition, was prepared by the staff of the American Council of Trustees and Alumni, primarily Eric Bledsoe, Megan Riethmiller, and Lauri Kempson, under the direction of Dr. Michael Poliakoff. The American Council of Trustees and Alumni is an independent nonprofit dedicated to academic freedom, academic excellence, and accountability. Since its founding in 1995, ACTA has counseled boards, educated the public, and published reports about such issues as good governance, historical literacy, core curricula, the free exchange of ideas, accreditation, and cost. ACTA's additional reports on college curricula include *No U.S. History? How College History Departments Leave the United States Out of the Major* (2016), *A Crisis in Civic Education* (2016), *The Unkindest Cut: Shakespeare in Exile 2015*, *The Vanishing Shakespeare* (2007), *The Hollow Core* (2004), *Becoming an Educated Person* (2003), and *Losing America's Memory* (2000).

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\$14.95

ISBN 978-0-9708058-8-1
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