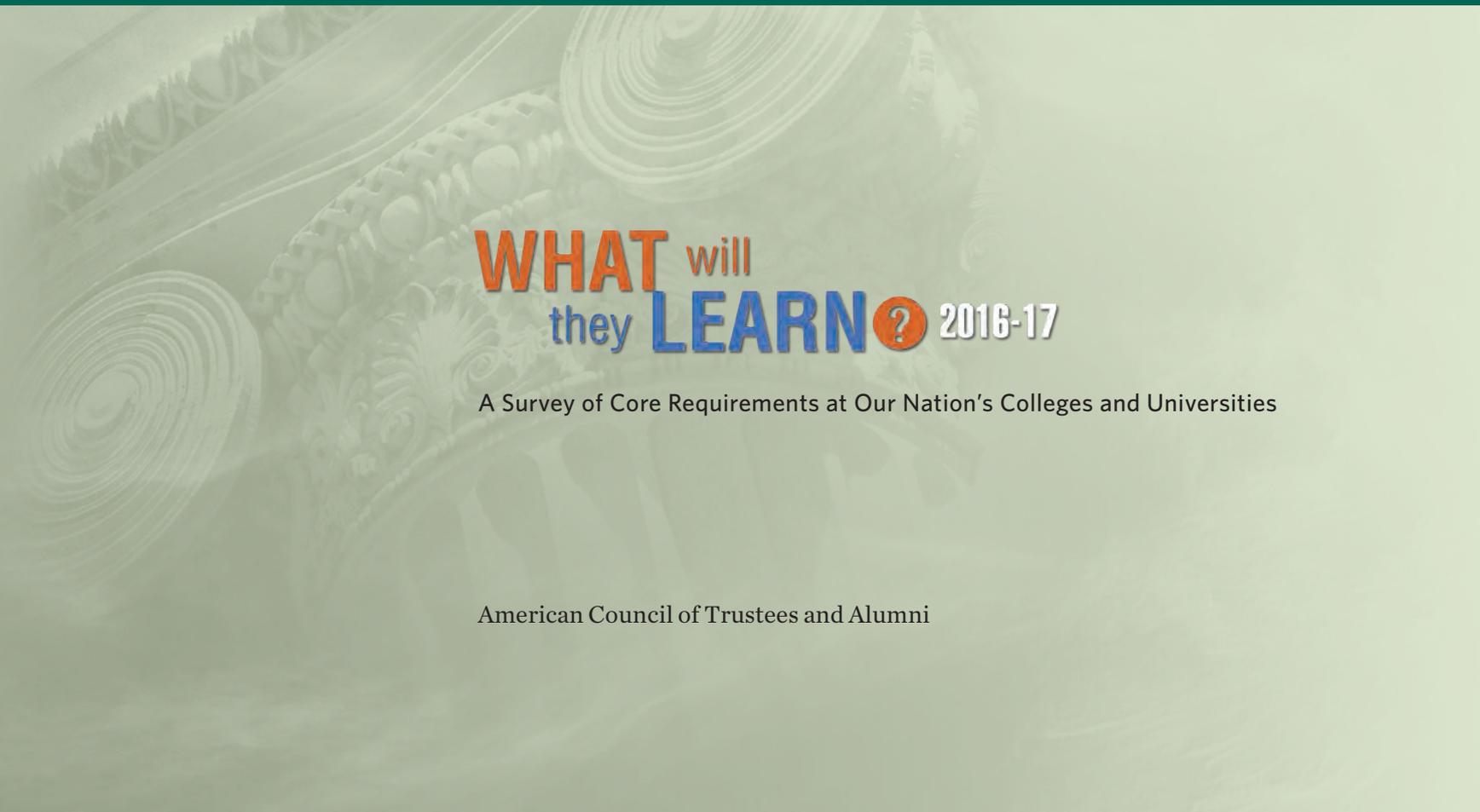


WHAT will they LEARN? 2016-17

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

Early this year, in a Gallup survey of universities, nearly 100% of provosts said they felt their institutions were either “very effective” or “somewhat effective” at preparing students for the workforce. But a survey of employers showed that over 70% found college graduates were not well-prepared in skills such as “written communication,” “working with numbers/statistics,” “critical/analytical thinking,” and second-language proficiency.¹ This is a wake-up call for students, parents, and policymakers, at a time when college graduates are already too familiar with both financial debt and intellectual deficit.

Prospective students and their parents, along with taxpayers and policymakers, are increasingly looking for institutions that provide not rhetoric, but real academic value in return for the dollars invested. Since WhatWillTheyLearn.com was launched in 2009, students and parents—more than 460,000 of them—have thronged to our website to see for themselves what various institutions require in the way of coursework. Increasingly, it has become an important tool in the college selection process. And the media have taken notice. Nationally syndicated columnists have discussed our research and findings. And along with local newspapers and radio and television stations, they have reached millions across the country.² Our project team is increasingly called upon to provide technical support for colleges and universities wishing to strengthen their core offerings.

In the fiercely competitive, global job market, solid preparation in core skills matters a lot. Will college graduates write with the clarity, grace, and accuracy that employers (and everyone else) expect? Will they have the basic mathematical and scientific skills—regardless of their majors—that equip them to navigate an increasingly technological age? Will they be prepared for active citizenship with a college-level understanding of America’s history and institutions of government?

ACTA has prepared this book to answer these questions. Other ranking systems track alumni giving, reputation, and selectivity in admissions, but these are only indexes of wealth and status, not academic substance. Inside this book, however, you will find ratings for over 1,100 colleges and universities—graded on whether each requires the courses that provide preparation in the essential areas of the liberal arts.

The results are troubling: Too many colleges and universities allow students to spend time and money on a diffuse array of courses. A recent *NPR* report, which included ACTA's research, said it all in its very title: "Zombies, Garbage And Vampires? It's Not A Nightmare, It's Your College Course Catalog."³ Such foolishness supplants the affordable and thoughtful core curricula that would lead to the skills and knowledge that students need and employers require. In the following pages, you will find not only information about general education, but much more: tuition and fees, as well as the percentage of students who graduate in four years. Students and parents who pay tuition bills should reasonably expect that a four-year college education will take just that—four years. That is why we are pushing back against the six-year norm used by the U.S. Department of Education for first-time, full-time students.

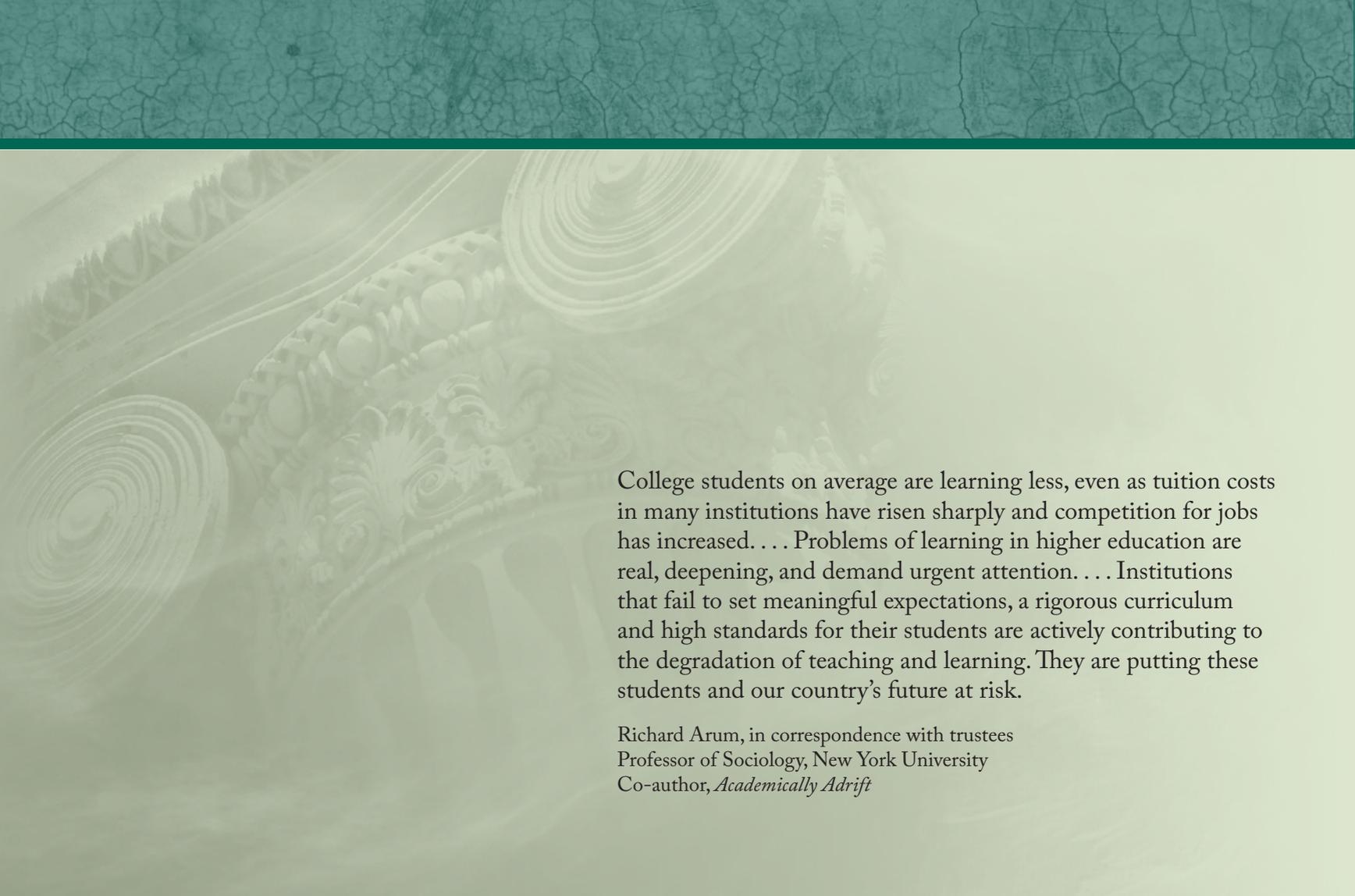
You can find even more resources online at WhatWillTheyLearn.com. There, we offer information on a topic of increasing urgency: whether colleges and universities foster free speech and the free exchange of ideas, or whether they cater to campus sensitivities and enact speech codes. We also highlight the results of recent surveys, which have shown profound civic and historical illiteracy among college graduates.

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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College students on average are learning less, even as tuition costs in many institutions have risen sharply and competition for jobs has increased. . . . Problems of learning in higher education are real, deepening, and demand urgent attention. . . . Institutions that fail to set meaningful expectations, a rigorous curriculum and high standards for their students are actively contributing to the degradation of teaching and learning. They are putting these students and our country's future at risk.

Richard Arum, in correspondence with trustees
Professor of Sociology, New York University
Co-author, *Academically Adrift*

INTRODUCTION

Colleges and universities need to come together as student-centered academic communities and answer one fundamental question: What does it mean to be a college-educated individual? Until they ask and answer this question and provide guidance to students in the form of core requirements, they have not fulfilled their duty as educators. *What Will They Learn?*[™] accordingly examines not the many different programs and courses that schools might offer, but what curricula institutions actually require all students to study regardless of their major.

Achieving the breadth of skills and knowledge appropriate for a college graduate requires a structured and disciplined approach. It entails 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. History or Government, Economics, Mathematics, and Natural Science.

We are hardly the first to recognize both the urgency and the wisdom of a broad-based liberal arts education. Foreseeing the inevitable consequences of chaotic curricula under the guise of “choice,” Princeton University President James McCosh eloquently lamented in 1885 that Harvard was going down the path of an open curriculum and “no longer requires its graduates to know the most perfect language, the grandest literature, the most elevated thinking of all antiquity. Tell it not in Paris, tell it not in Cambridge in England, tell it not in Dublin, that Cambridge in America does not make mathematics obligatory on its students.”⁴

This 19th century university president could hardly have imagined the higher education landscape 131 years later. We find that at hundreds of colleges and universities, public and private, famous and not-so-famous, very little indeed is required of the

students. In this age of globalization, a staggering 87.3% do not require intermediate-level foreign language of their students. 81.1% do not require a basic course in American history or government. At 38.1% of the institutions we studied, students can graduate without taking a college-level mathematics course, and at 18.3%, students can leave without that most essential career preparation—a basic course in English composition. Disturbingly, the chaotic distributional requirements that have supplanted real core curricula have brought the liberal arts into general disrepute. And it is an entirely self-inflicted wound, caused by institutions that have expediently promoted cafeteria-style, choose-what-you-like curricula while still professing a so-called commitment to liberal arts education.⁵

ACTA has discovered that the refusal to set meaningful requirements infects not only general education but also the majors themselves. This past year ACTA studied requirements for history majors at the schools ranked in *U.S. News & World Report's* Top 25 lists for liberal arts colleges, national universities, and public institutions. The devastating finding was that only 12 of 76 schools required a course with sufficient breadth to stand as

adequate fulfillment of a United States history requirement. The rest of the schools either had no requirement in U.S. history at all, or they had requirements so narrow—including options such as “Mad Men and Mad Women” or “Hip-Hop, Politics, and Youth Culture in America”—that they seemed almost willfully to trivialize the importance of the study of the history of our nation. This study of the history major echoed what we found in our examination of the English major at the 52 colleges and universities ranked most highly in *U.S. News & World Report*. The research revealed that only four required their English majors—including those students who would go on to graduate work in English or perhaps teach it in high schools—to take a course focused on the works of William Shakespeare. Majors had the option of many trendy courses like “Pulp Fictions: Popular Romance from Chaucer to Tarantino” or “Renaissance Sexualities” or “Gender, Sexuality and Literature: Our Cyborgs, Our Selves,” but the curricula did not direct them to the seminal author whose work has had such staggering impact on English and world literature.⁶

Students pay the price when their institutions fail to set meaningful academic standards. Recently, the Organization for

Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) surveyed its member nations to determine the level of quantitative and verbal literacy that adults demonstrate. While America spends substantially more per student on higher education than any other OECD nation, we are far from the top when it comes to performance. The literacy level of recent four-year college graduates is below the average of our international peers.⁷

It will be to the nation's peril to ignore the findings of the two groundbreaking studies by Richard Arum and Josipa Roksa, *Academically Adrift* (2011) and *Aspiring Adults Adrift* (2014). These careful studies first revealed that 45% of college students from the class of 2009 “did not demonstrate any significant improvement in learning” during their first two years of college, and 36% “did not demonstrate any significant improvement in learning” over four years of college. Grade inflation ensured that their grades weren't suffering—students in the study had an aggregate 3.2 grade-point average. But, clearly, they weren't getting any smarter or more knowledgeable. The second study then described the consequences of the failure of their colleges to set high academic standards. A quarter of the four-year college graduates surveyed

(all from accredited institutions) were living at home two years after graduation, nearly twice the proportion of 50 years ago. Seven percent were unemployed, 12% had part-time jobs, and 30% were earning less than \$30,000 a year in full-time employment. Although the 2008 recession contributed to these graduates' difficulties, it does not explain why diligent students who had taken a challenging curriculum fared so much better than those who had not experienced a rigorous curriculum.⁸

The crisis is especially acute in the area of civic education. President John F. Kennedy once eloquently observed, “There is little that is more important for an American citizen to know than the history and traditions of his country. Without such knowledge, he stands uncertain and defenseless before the world.” But only 18% of America's colleges and universities require even a single U.S. history or government course of their students. At the top 25 *U.S. News & World Report*-ranked national universities, just four require a U.S. history course of even their history majors.⁹

Higher education has done little to ensure graduates have the civic knowledge to be effective participants in a free society. Surveys commissioned by ACTA confirm that American college

graduates have stunning gaps in their knowledge of basic facts. In ACTA's most recent survey, released in conjunction with Constitution Day 2015, nearly 10% of college graduates thought Judith Sheindlin—commonly known as Judge Judy—sat on the Supreme Court; one-third of college graduates could not identify the Bill of Rights as a name given to a group of constitutional amendments; and 32% believed John Boehner to be the then-president of the U.S. Senate. Earlier surveys yielded similar responses: Just under 60% of the respondents knew that the U.S. Constitution establishes the division of powers between the states and the federal government, nearly 62% could not identify the correct length of congressional terms, and 39% did not know Franklin Roosevelt was the president during World War II. Just under half of college graduates surveyed were unaware that Teddy Roosevelt had a major role in the building of the Panama Canal, one-third didn't know FDR spearheaded the New Deal, and almost three in five didn't know he was elected four times.¹⁰

It is hard not to see a correlation between the decline in the study of our history and institutions of government and a growing disregard for the core freedoms that have shaped this nation. A

recent Gallup survey revealed that 27% of college students believe that colleges should restrict political speech if it gives offense. Nearly half were amenable to restrictions on press coverage of campus demonstrations. The danger to democracy is self-evident. In the United States, understanding the sanctity of freedom of inquiry and expression is foundational to liberal arts learning and preparation for engaged, active citizenship. As Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes noted in 1919, “the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas—that the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market, and that truth is the only ground upon which their wishes safely can be carried out.”¹¹

If there is any indication of the lack of civic knowledge and empowerment in today's undergraduates, it is the assault on the First Amendment that has only become more vehement over the past year. With highly publicized incidents at the University of Missouri, DePaul University, Yale University, and elsewhere, colleges and universities have witnessed a cynical dismissal of freedom of expression and freedom of the press. Yet when only 18% of these institutions require a course in U.S. history or govern-

ment, the blame for undergraduate civic ignorance lies, at least partly, with the administrators of the American university.

The Founders of our nation warned that liberty and learning drew support from each other but that freedom could not survive

long in an ignorant society. As Thomas Jefferson wrote, through a core 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.”¹²

THE IMPORTANCE OF A CORE CURRICULUM

Nearly every one of the over 1,100 colleges and universities included in the 2016–17 edition of *What Will They Learn?* recognizes the importance of general education and describes its program as a central part of its educational mission. According to Union College, “The Common Curriculum embodies Union’s commitment to build intellectual foundations, explore the liberal arts, and create dynamic connections across boundaries as students discover new interests and contribute to humanity.” Metropolitan State University of Denver says its general studies program “will encourage the habits of mind of an educated person that promote life-long learning. Students will acquire the essential knowledge and develop the critical skills that are of fundamental significance in a free society.” The University of Mary Washington states: General Education “is the foundation of a liberal arts and sciences education. The coursework is designed to cultivate the skills, knowledge, and habits of mind that are essential in every

field of study and that enable graduates to make effective decisions as citizens of a rapidly changing, richly diverse, and increasingly interconnected world.”

Virtually every institution we studied offers similar statements about the importance of its core curriculum. But these are often empty promises. Traditionally, the general education curriculum included a defined number of courses that were general in scope and often specially designed as core courses, such as “Major Works of Philosophy” or “Survey of World Literature.” Such courses gave students a shared learning experience while ensuring they acquired fundamental skills and knowledge. However, in recent years, college administrators have allowed more and more courses to satisfy the requirements, often in response to pleading by faculty who prefer to teach classes focused on their own specific research interests rather than broad foundational courses.

To cite just one example, Hamilton College asserts that “a

liberally educated person studies in the traditional academic divisions of the arts, foreign languages, the humanities, mathematics, the sciences and the social sciences.” In reality, it merely recommends but does not require any of these subjects. Recently, Hamilton *has* implemented a diversity requirement, but it still fails to require the study of a foreign language—study that is essential to examining seriously other cultures.¹³ Many institutions now require only that students satisfy “distribution requirements” by taking any course from an eclectic list. At Carleton College, for example, there is no requirement for the study of U.S. Government or History, but students must fulfill an “Intercultural Domestic Studies” requirement which may be satisfied by such courses as “Music in the 1970s,” “Rock ‘n’ Roll in Cinema,” or “History of Rock.”

Some institutions have discarded even these pale imitations of a core. Tufts College states, “There is no rigid program of courses that must be taken by every student. Students are regarded as individuals, and each student is encouraged to pursue a course of study appropriate to his or her training, experience, aptitudes, and plans for the future.” (Tuition at Tufts is \$50,604 per year,

and it has a highly restrictive speech code.) Neighboring Amherst College (at \$50,562 per year) announces, “The curriculum provides a structure within which each student may confront the meaning of his or her education, and does it without imposing a particular course or subject on all students.” An Amherst dean recently boasted on *NPR*: “You can do whatever you want. If you never want to take a math class, you don’t have to take a math class. If you never want to take a science class, you don’t have to take a science class.”

It does not have to be this way. There are institutions—large and small, some famous and some worthy of more fame than they currently receive—that 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 past president of the University of Georgia noted in his State of the University address, “In an era of cafeteria course loads at many

places, where students are free to choose from an array of courses, this place has remained steadfast in the belief that in the first two years, all students should have a similar liberal arts foundation laid in preparation for the specialization to come. In particular, I believe that our students—and, frankly, all people—need to have an understanding of the history of this nation and some shared vision of where it is headed.” The University of Science and the Arts of Oklahoma (USAO), which charges an annual in-state tuition of \$6,270, is similarly committed to a thorough, foundational general education. It has observed, “All universities have a general education core. Most require students to select from a cafeteria plan of lower division courses from various disciplines. USAO is distinctive in offering an interdisciplinary, liberal arts core that spans all four years of its students’ academic careers.”

Giving students choices in their education is reasonable—that is why nearly all schools allow electives. But when schools replace their core curricula with a “study-what-you-want” philosophy, they undermine the goal of ensuring for their students a broad and 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.¹⁴ Gone is the common intellectual conversation that builds a college’s academic culture. And increasing are the well-documented deficiencies in high school preparation¹⁵ that make the need for a strong college core curriculum more urgent than ever. A strong core addresses the academic skills gap and helps to connect high school work coherently with postsecondary coursework. No 18-year-old, not even the brightest, should be given the task of determining which combination of courses comprises a comprehensive education. The fact that students may have completed a lower-level class on the same subject in high school (or grade school) has little bearing on whether or not they need a college-level course.

It is entirely natural that when students and parents think about the academic quality of an institution, they think primarily in terms of an intended major and not about its general education program. Students, fresh from 12 years of schooling in which

they had little say about what they studied, are looking forward to choosing their own classes in fields that interest them. Parents, mindful of the large investment a college degree represents, are often eager to make sure their children acquire useful skills for the job market.

But evidence suggests that as many as 80% of first-year students have some degree of uncertainty about what they really want to study, even if they have declared a major—and as many as 70% of students end up changing their majors at least once.¹⁶ Core requirements are a stabilizing factor in the early college experience. The Lumina Foundation recently argued that giving students too much choice often increases the risk that they will not complete their degree requirements on time.¹⁷ It is particularly damaging for students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds: the wide and chaotic range of choices actually stands in the way of the social mobility that is the promise of American higher education. And the requirements of the seven core subjects tracked in this study can be fulfilled in 30 credit hours—which is one-fourth of the credit hours normally required for a baccalaureate degree—leaving plenty of time for a major,

minor, and even electives. It is hard to justify the absence of a core curriculum.

Beyond a common core, the archetypal 21st-century career path, with its false starts and abrupt twists and turns, necessitates curricular breadth, not feeble narrowness. The Bureau of Labor Statistics now reports that persons born between 1957 and 1964 on average held more than 11 different jobs between the ages of 18 and 48 alone.¹⁸ A significant number of students will find their careers taking them in directions they had not planned and far away from the subject they chose to major in when they first enrolled in college. An education for the modern marketplace must be a preparation for challenge and change. The words of Cardinal John Henry Newman in 1852 are as true today as they were then. Newman sought a fragile balance in all things, which is why he insisted that the proper model for a school was not a convent or seminary, but rather, a place to fit men and women “of the world for the world . . . with its newspapers, its reviews, its magazines, its novels, its controversial pamphlets.”¹⁹ The liberal arts, in short, are the ones becoming to a free citizen. Centuries later, the importance of a broad-based general education has never been greater.

Finally, a bloated distributional curriculum is inefficient and inordinately expensive. Robert Dickeson, the former president of the University of Northern Colorado, has noted that in general, 80% of students fulfill their general education requirements with 20% of the available general education courses. A recent analysis of two large public universities showed that eliminating general

education courses that are not central to any discipline and not requirements of any major could save an institution up to 10% of its instructional budget.²⁰ This would result in millions of dollars saved, while putting the school on the path to providing students with a more coherent education.

OUR CRITERIA

There is no agreement about what specific subjects ought to be taught under the heading of “liberal arts,” but the goal has always been the same: imparting the skills and knowledge needed for success in career and community and the ability to understand and appreciate 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. Arguments can be made for including any number of additional topics; art, music, psychology, sociology, philosophy, and others are obviously important subjects deserving of students’ 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 satisfy the demands of educated citizenship. Our standards for what constitutes an appropriate, college-level course in these areas have been guided by panels of distinguished professors and scholars.

During the spring and summer of 2016, ACTA examined catalogs and other publicly available materials at over 1,100 colleges and universities to determine academic requirements. We 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. 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 should not be used as the basis 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 our past ratings for accuracy.

1. Composition

The ability to write clearly and skillfully is among the most fundamental of academic skills, and a foundation for most advanced work. It is also a subject never fully mastered, and even 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 study of literature speaks to the diversity of human thought and experience, and it inculcates habits of attentive reading and reflection 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

Because language is part and parcel of thinking, 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 education in a free society also has a civic purpose. 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. History or Government 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. Rigorous state- or university-administered exams are accepted for credit by ACTA.

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.

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?[™] in the following pages 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 "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, information wherever available on speech codes at each institution, and statements from each institution regarding general education. The website also includes press coverage of the project, a Roper survey on Americans' support of a core curriculum, two recent ACTA curricular reports: *No U.S. History?* and *A Crisis in Civic Education*, and several illuminating surveys concerning American historical and Constitutional literacy among recent college graduates.

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 reviewed enroll over 7.5 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 25 (2.3%)
- B 355 (31.9%)
- C 351 (31.6%)
- D 261 (23.5%)
- F 118 (10.6%)

Less than half of the schools studied require:

Literature – 35%

Foreign Language – 12.5%

U.S. Government or History – 17.8%

Economics – 3.2%

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

■ **Colleges aren't delivering on their promises.**

By and large, higher education has abandoned a coherent content-rich general education curriculum. In their course catalogs and mission statements, colleges frequently extol the virtues of a broad-based, “well-rounded” liberal arts education. The reality, however,

is that 65.8% of the schools surveyed require three or fewer of the seven core subjects. Critical subjects like American history, economics, and foreign languages are poorly represented.

■ **Rhetoric is not reality.**

Sometimes the contradiction between soaring rhetoric and disappointing reality is sharp indeed. Vassar College states that its mission is to make accessible “the means of a thorough, well-proportioned and liberal education’ that inspires each individual to lead a purposeful life.” The college says it makes possible an education that “promotes analytical, informed, and independent thinking and sound judgment; encourages articulate expression; and nurtures intellectual curiosity, creativity, respectful debate and engaged citizenship.” Yet Vassar fails to require any of the seven core subjects enumerated in *What Will They Learn?*[™].

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

This report makes clear that cost and reputation do not predict 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, Wesleyan University, charges \$49,274 in tuition and fees but does not require a single one of our seven core subjects. Nor are English majors at Wesleyan required to take a course devoted to the Bard of Avon. The average tuition and fees at the 25 “A” schools that charge tuition is \$23,125,²¹ 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 over 43.2% 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, Clark Atlanta 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, Brown University, Bowdoin, and Oberlin. That

some of the best-known colleges earn poor marks for general education doesn't 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:

- University of Colorado–Boulder: Among the 45 courses that satisfy the “United States Context” requirement are “Horror Films and American Culture,” “Wops and Dons to Movers and Shakers: The Italian-American Experience,” “Music in American Culture,” and “America Through Baseball.”
- University of Illinois–Springfield: “Game of Thrones” fulfills the Humanities requirement.
- Linfield College: Students can fulfill either the “U.S. Pluralisms” or the “Individuals, Systems, and Society” requirement with “The Economics of Star Trek.”
- Pennsylvania State University: Students may take “Pets in Society” to fulfill the “Social and Behavioral Sciences” requirement.

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

In some states, legislatures have created strong requirements for the study of U.S. history and government. 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?TM. 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, Cal State–Monterey Bay allows students to fulfill their “U.S. Histories and Democratic Participation” requirement with classes such as “Environmental History of California.”

Regents and trustees have also taken the initiative to create comprehensive general education standards, as seen in states such as Tennessee, South Dakota, Georgia, 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 4.4 of the seven subjects studied in *What Will They Learn?*[™], well above the national average of 3.0. 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.

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.

In many cases, course titles and even descriptions are seemingly written to make a class sound fun and cool in a bid to attract students. It's common to find courses with titles such as "Tattoos, Piercing, and Body Adornment" (Pitzer College) or "Biff! Bam! Kapow!: The Philosophy of Superheroes" (Hollins University), which promises to "scour comic books, TV shows and movies." Sometimes a close look at the course syllabus reveals a challenging class; sometimes it does not. Students or parents trying to select classes need a clear, accurate description, not a sales pitch.

Some general education courses evade a collegiate-level experience in subjects that should serve to challenge and expand students' skills. For example, at Albion College, "Interpersonal and Family Communication" fulfills the general education "Modeling and Analysis" requirement, standing in for a true, collegiate-level math class. The course focuses on "the role communication plays in the formation, maintenance and dissolution of interpersonal and family relationships." At

Skidmore, "Stage Lighting" fulfills the Quantitative Reasoning requirement. Professors need latitude in deciding what and how they will teach, and there is nothing wrong with a bit of levity, but colleges and universities need to do a better job of ensuring that the content of their curricula is appropriately demanding and transparent.

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 had some sort of diversity requirement, with the concomitant expectation that

students were 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. Recently at Union College, for example, students could substitute foreign language study with “Narratives of Haunting in U.S. Ethnic Literature”; and at Western Illinois University, courses such as “Food and Culture” and “Global Social Networks” stand in for foreign language proficiency.

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

Despite the boasts of college catalogs, few of their curricula will help 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. history or government. The grim results of this curricular frivolity are apparent in the findings of the GfK Constitution Day survey (see p. 4). And citing ACTA’s earlier surveys, *New York Times* columnist Frank Bruni pointedly observed that “the profound and widespread ignorance” about federal processes has been a major impediment to effective governance.²²

■ **Economics has never been more important, 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 daily news demonstrates the value of a basic understanding of economics—the economic trends and patterns crucial for so many different career tracks. Colleges and universities regularly speak of preparing their graduates for global competition. Yet despite the increasing importance of economics, just over 3% of the institutions studied require students to take a basic economics class.

■ **Knowledge of math and science is essential in the modern world, but our colleges and universities are doing little to advance that understanding.**

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."²³ This should be no surprise given the fact that only 59.4% of colleges and universities believe students should take a college-level mathematics class. This ignorance is of more than academic concern; at a time when policymakers and the international job market clamor for increased technical competence and expanded enrollments in the STEM fields, inattention to math skills puts our nation at a serious competitive disadvantage.

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

As has been noted, many colleges and universities maintain the facade of strict requirements but allow students to satisfy the mandate by choosing from a long, eclectic list of courses. This is commonly called a "cafeteria-style" curriculum. The following are

a few of the interesting general education classes we found in our research:

- University of Denver: Recent first-year seminars include "Gender, Feminism, Power & Pop Culture: Decoding *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*," "Teen Grrls and Popular Culture," and "Using our BRAINS: An Interdisciplinary Study of Zombies in Popular Culture."
- Chadron State: One first-year seminar is "Wizards & Vampires in Film, TV, & Literature."
- Salem State: Students may choose "Pop Culture and Identity" to fulfill the requirement for a "First Year Experience." The intent of the course is to "spend the semester investigating pop culture and its impact on your identity."
- University of California–Davis: "Introduction to Environmental Design," a "Landscape Architecture" course, can fulfill any one of the following requirements: "Arts and Humanities," "Science and Engineering," or "Social Science."

SOLUTIONS

Studies like the federal government’s National Assessment of Adult Literacy and, more recently, *Academically Adrift*, discussed above, tell us beyond a shadow of a doubt that many college students spend a lot of time and money but gain very little that qualifies as higher education in return. Admittedly, there is no simple solution to this problem. But having a baccalaureate degree signify real learning is surely a place to start. And moving away from the diffuse array of courses that now passes as general education to a real core curriculum is clearly a major part of the solution. It is nothing short of essential if American graduates expect to compete effectively in the global marketplace. Here are steps needed to make it happen:

Colleges and universities must make improving general education an urgent priority. There are ample opportunities to do so: In 2009, 89% of institutions surveyed said they were in the process of modifying or assessing their programs.²⁴ A recent Roper survey (see

WhatWillTheyLearn.com) makes 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.

Students, parents, and guidance counselors should ask the right questions when evaluating a college; “What will they learn?” is surely among the most essential. And students and parents should vote with their wallets and choose 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. 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.

Recently, 21 of the nation's most distinguished college presidents, trustees, and policymakers met under the leadership of former Yale University president and CUNY 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.²⁵

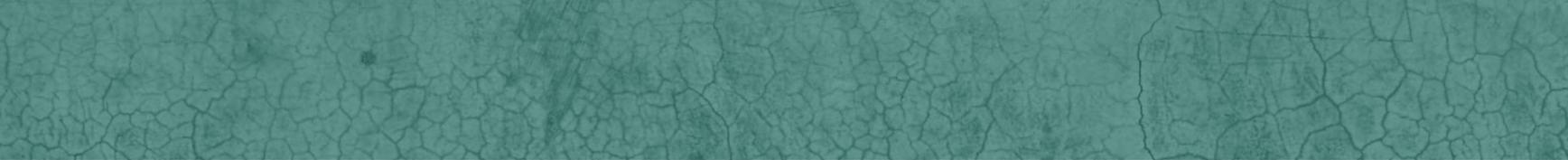
Policymakers should take note of the state of the college curricula at the institutions they oversee and support. While legislators should not micromanage the classroom, they can and should ask questions about what their universities are doing to ensure that students get a well-rounded education. Policymakers 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.

NOTES

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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 / \$17,136	11%
Alabama State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,723 / \$15,656	12%
Auburn University–Auburn		•				•	•	C	\$10,424 / \$28,040	44%
Auburn University–Montgomery	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,350 / \$20,210	7%
Birmingham–Southern College	•					•		D	\$33,128	53%
Faulkner University	•	•				•	•	B	\$19,280	9%
Huntingdon College	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,050	24%
Jacksonville State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,092 / \$13,884	9%
Oakwood University	•						•	D	\$16,720	24%
Samford University	•	•				•	•	B	\$28,370	59%
Spring Hill College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$34,092	43%
Stillman College	•			•		•	•	B	\$10,418	10%
Talladega College	•			•			•	C	\$12,510	23%
Troy University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,924 / \$14,812	15%
Tuskegee University	•	•				•	•	B	\$20,015	18%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

ALABAMA (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 Alabama-Birmingham	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,766 / \$17,654	32%
University of Alabama-Huntsville	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,128 / \$20,622	18%
University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa	•	•				•	•	B	\$10,170 / \$25,950	41%
University of Montevallo	•					•	•	C	\$11,410 / \$22,780	21%
University of North Alabama	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,774 / \$13,870	11%
University of South Alabama	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,332 / \$14,364	14%
University of West Alabama	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,734 / \$15,878	12%

ALASKA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Alaska Pacific University	•							•	D	\$19,610	42%
University of Alaska-Anchorage								•	D	\$5,545 / \$17,177	9%
University of Alaska-Fairbanks	•							•	C	\$5,674 / \$17,303	15%
University of Alaska-Southeast								•	D	\$6,132 / \$17,306	9%

* 2015-16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

ARIZONA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
Arizona State University	•						•	•	C	\$10,158 / \$25,458	45%
Northern Arizona University	•						•	•	C	\$10,358 / \$23,348	33%
Prescott College	•								F	\$27,503	16%
University of Arizona	•						•		D	\$11,403 / \$32,630	43%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$8,050 / \$14,050	21%
Arkansas Tech University	•	•		•		•		B	\$6,192 / \$11,352	26%
Harding University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$17,805	45%
Henderson State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$8,100 / \$14,700	16%
Hendrix College							•	F	\$40,870	64%
Lyon College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$25,280	35%
Philander Smith College	•	•				•	•	B	\$12,564	29%
Southern Arkansas University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$7,961 / \$11,531	19%
University of Arkansas–Fayetteville				•		•	•	C	\$8,522 / \$21,826	39%
University of Arkansas–Fort Smith	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,062 / \$11,302	11%
University of Arkansas–Little Rock	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,624 / \$17,956	11%
University of Arkansas–Monticello	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,446 / \$12,296	11%
University of Arkansas–Pine Bluff	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,538 / \$12,268	7%
University of Central Arkansas	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,889 / \$13,806	23%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	•	•					•	C	\$34,754	8%
Biola University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$34,498	52%
California Baptist University	•					•	•	C	\$30,384	44%
California Lutheran University	•						•	D	\$38,430	60%
California Polytechnic State Univ.-San Luis Obispo	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$9,001 / \$20,161	40%
California State Polytechnic University-Pomona				•		•	•	C	\$7,016 / \$18,176	15%
California State University-Bakersfield	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,811 / \$17,971	13%
California State University-Channel Islands	•			•			•	C	\$6,547 / \$17,707	24%
California State University-Chico	•			•			•	C	\$7,022 / \$18,182	23%
California State University-Dominguez Hills	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,213 / \$17,373	6%
California State University-East Bay	•			•			•	C	\$6,564 / \$17,724	13%
California State University-Fresno	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,311 / \$17,471	16%
California State University-Fullerton	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,437 / \$17,597	17%
California State University-Long Beach	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,452 / \$17,612	16%
California State University-Los Angeles	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,355 / \$17,515	7%

* 2015-16 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 2009. 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	\$6,119 / \$17,279	21%
California State University–Northridge	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,569 / \$17,729	11%
California State University–Sacramento	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,872 / \$18,032	7%
California State University–San Bernardino	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,577 / \$17,737	13%
California State University–San Marcos	•		•	•		•	•	B	\$7,269 / \$18,429	15%
California State University–Stanislaus	•			•			•	C	\$6,704 / \$17,864	16%
Chapman University			•			•	•	C	\$47,260	65%
Claremont McKenna College	•		•	◐	◐	•	•	B	\$49,045	77%
Concordia University Irvine	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$31,690	52%
Dominican University of California	•					•	•	C	\$42,550	53%
Harvey Mudd College	•					•	•	C	\$50,649	86%
Humboldt State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,195 / \$18,364	16%
Loyola Marymount University	•					•		D	\$42,795	70%
Mills College	•						•	D	\$44,258	58%
Mount Saint Mary's University	•						•	D	\$35,944	52%
National University	•					•	•	C	\$12,744	13%

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			
Occidental College	•						•	D	\$47,522	80%
Pepperdine University	•	•	•	•			•	A	\$48,342	76%
Pitzer College	•							F	\$48,670	83%
Point Loma Nazarene University	•	•					•	B	\$32,400	63%
Pomona College			•				•	C	\$47,620	91%
Saint Katherine College	•	•		•	•		•	A	\$18,935	70%
Saint Mary's College of California	•	•	•				•	B	\$42,930	63%
San Diego State University	•			•			•	B	\$6,976 / \$18,136	30%
San Francisco State University	•			•			•	B	\$6,476 / \$17,636	18%
San Jose State University	•			•			•	B	\$7,378 / \$18,538	9%
Santa Clara University	•						•	C	\$45,300	77%
Scripps College	•		•				•	B	\$49,152	86%
Soka University of America	•		•	•			•	B	\$30,642	83%
Sonoma State University	•			•			•	B	\$7,330 / \$18,490	28%
Stanford University	•						•	C	\$46,320	75%
The Master's College		•		•	•		•	B	\$30,920	57%

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	80%
University of California–Berkeley	•							F	\$13,431 / \$38,139	73%
University of California–Davis	◐	◐						F	\$13,951 / \$38,659	58%
University of California–Irvine	•					◐	◐	D	\$13,252 / \$37,960	72%
University of California–Los Angeles	•							F	\$12,763 / \$37,471	74%
University of California–Merced	•					•	•	C	\$13,208 / \$37,916	5%
University of California–Riverside	•						•	D	\$13,527 / \$38,235	48%
University of California–San Diego Earl Warren College	•					◐	◐	D	\$13,530 / \$38,238	58%
Eleanor Roosevelt College			•				•	D	\$13,530 / \$38,238	58%
John Muir College	•					◐	◐	D	\$13,530 / \$38,238	58%
Revelle College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$13,530 / \$38,238	58%
Sixth College	•					•	•	C	\$13,530 / \$38,238	58%
Thurgood Marshall College	•			•		•	•	B	\$13,530 / \$38,238	58%
University of California–Santa Barbara	•					◐	◐	D	\$13,968 / \$38,676	68%
University of California–Santa Cruz	•					◐	◐	D	\$13,461 / \$38,169	55%

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						
University of La Verne	•						•	D	\$38,560	45%	
University of Redlands						•	•	D	\$44,900	65%	
University of San Diego	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$44,586	66%	
University of San Francisco						•	•	D	\$42,634	60%	
University of Southern California	•		•				•	C	\$50,277	77%	
University of the Pacific						•	•	D	\$42,934	44%	
Vanguard University of Southern California	•	•		•			•	B	\$30,050	49%	
Westmont College		•					•	D	\$41,360	74%	
Whittier College	•							F	\$43,280	60%	

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	\$8,574 / \$19,086	11%	
Colorado Christian University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$27,986	41%	
Colorado College							•	F	\$48,996	82%	
Colorado Mesa University	•					•	•	C	\$7,474 / \$18,072	15%	
Colorado State University-Fort Collins	•					•	•	C	\$10,558 / \$27,267	41%	
Colorado State University-Pueblo	•					•	•	C	\$8,282 / \$21,616	18%	
Fort Lewis College	•						•	D	\$7,600 / \$17,816	18%	
Metropolitan State University of Denver	•					•	•	C	\$6,420 / \$20,057	6%	
Regis University	•	•			•		•	B	\$33,710	56%	
United States Air Force Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$0	77%	
University of Colorado-Boulder	•		•				•	C	\$11,091 / \$34,125	47%	
University of Colorado-Colorado Springs	•							F	\$7,692 / \$17,988	24%	
University of Colorado-Denver	•					•	•	C	\$8,692 / \$23,704	15%	
University of Denver	•						•	D	\$44,178	67%	

* 2015-16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

COLORADO (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				
University of Northern Colorado							•	F	\$8,166 / \$19,752	27%
Western State Colorado University	•						•	D	\$8,451 / \$19,455	19%

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	\$9,300 / \$21,570	25%
Connecticut College	•							•	D	\$49,350	79%
Eastern Connecticut State University	•						•	•	C	\$10,016 / \$22,286	44%
Fairfield University	•	•	•				•	•	B	\$44,875	78%
Quinnipiac University	•						•	•	C	\$42,270	71%
Sacred Heart University		•					•		D	\$37,170	58%
Southern Connecticut State University	•		•				•	•	B	\$9,600 / \$21,870	23%
Trinity College								•	F	\$50,776	81%
United States Coast Guard Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	A	\$942	84%
University of Bridgeport	•					•	•	•	C	\$30,850	25%
University of Connecticut	•	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$13,366 / \$34,908	70%
University of Hartford						•	•	•	D	\$36,460	49%
University of New Haven						•	•	•	D	\$35,650	44%
Wesleyan University									F	\$49,274	92%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

CONNECTICUT (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)
Western Connecticut State University								•	F	\$9,516 / \$21,786	26%
Yale University	•		•					•	C	\$47,600	88%

DELAWARE

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Delaware State University	•	•					•	C	\$7,531 / \$16,138	22%
University of Delaware	•					•	•	C	\$12,520 / \$31,420	65%
Wesley College	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,020	11%
Wilmington University	•					•	•	C	\$10,430	8%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$43,103	76%
Catholic University of America	•		•				•		C	\$40,932	62%
Gallaudet University	•		•				•		C	\$15,604	24%
Georgetown University	•		•				⊖	⊖	C	\$48,611	90%
Howard University	•		•				•		C	\$23,970	40%
The George Washington University	•						•	•	C	\$50,435	76%
University of the District of Columbia	•						•	•	C	\$5,251 / \$11,233	12%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$18,479	41%
Barry University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$28,800	16%
Bethune-Cookman University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$14,410	25%
Eckerd College	•	•				•		C	\$40,020	60%
Flagler College	•					•	•	C	\$16,830	50%
Florida A&M University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,785 / \$17,725	11%
Florida Atlantic University	•					•	•	C	\$4,831 / \$17,276	20%
Florida Gulf Coast University	•					•	•	C	\$6,118 / \$25,162	22%
Florida International University	•					•	•	C	\$6,556 / \$18,954	28%
Florida Southern College	•						•	D	\$31,460	46%
Florida State University	•		•			•	•	B	\$6,507 / \$21,673	62%
Jacksonville University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$32,620	28%
Lynn University		•				•	•	C	\$35,200	37%
New College of Florida								F	\$6,916 / \$29,944	63%
Nova Southeastern University	•					•		D	\$27,660	31%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

FLORIDA (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)
Palm Beach Atlantic University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$27,150	34%
Rollins College	•		•					D	\$44,760	64%
Saint Leo University	•	•					•	C	\$20,830	31%
Southeastern University	•	•				•	•	B	\$22,840	22%
Stetson University	•							F	\$41,590	57%
University of Central Florida	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$6,368 / \$22,467	40%
University of Florida	•					•	•	C	\$6,381 / \$28,659	66%
University of Miami	•		•			•	•	B	\$45,724	68%
University of North Florida	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,394 / \$20,798	26%
University of South Florida	•					•		D	\$6,410 / \$17,324	43%
University of Tampa	•					•	•	C	\$27,044	47%
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	\$37,236	61%
Albany State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,490 / \$15,738	9%
Armstrong State University	•	•		•			•	B	\$5,360 / \$15,616	11%
Augusta University	•	•		•			•	B	\$7,326 / \$21,130	8%
Berry College	•	•				•	•	B	\$31,996	55%
Clark Atlanta University	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$21,945	26%
Clayton State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,340 / \$15,596	14%
Columbus State University	•			•			•	C	\$6,011 / \$16,585	11%
Dalton State College	•	•		•			•	B	\$4,052 / \$12,302	5%
Emory University	•					•	•	C	\$46,314	83%
Fort Valley State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,594 / \$15,850	12%
Georgia College & State University	•	•		•			•	B	\$9,170 / \$27,518	39%
Georgia Gwinnett College	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,648 / \$16,152	4%
Georgia Institute of Technology	•			•		•	•	B	\$12,204 / \$32,396	40%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	24%
Georgia Southwestern State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,262 / \$15,518	11%
Georgia State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,974 / \$23,542	24%
Kennesaw State University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$6,060 / \$16,636	15%
Mercer University	•					•	•	C	\$34,450	47%
Middle Georgia State University	•	•		•			•	B	\$3,890 / \$10,919	11%
Morehouse College	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$26,742	41%
Oglethorpe University		•				•	•	C	\$33,800	43%
Paine College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$14,224	6%
Savannah State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,644 / \$15,900	8%
Spelman College	•		•				•	C	\$26,388	69%
University of Georgia	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$11,622 / \$29,832	62%
University of North Georgia	•			•			•	C	\$4,403 / \$12,796	30%
University of West Georgia	•			•			•	C	\$6,143 / \$16,717	16%
Valdosta State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,297 / \$16,871	15%

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	•		•	•				•	B	\$5,100	22%
Chaminade University	•	•						•	C	\$21,780	28%
Hawaii Pacific University	•							•	D	\$22,440	22%
University of Hawaii–Hilo	•					•		•	C	\$7,332 / \$19,788	12%
University of Hawaii–Manoa	•		•			•		•	B	\$11,164 / \$31,216	21%
University of Hawaii–West Oahu	•					•		•	C	\$7,152 / \$19,608	10%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$6,876 / \$20,926	15%
Brigham Young University-Idaho	•						•	D	\$3,830	19%
College of Idaho						•	•	D	\$26,155	55%
Idaho State University	•						•	D	\$6,784 / \$20,182	13%
Lewis-Clark State College		•				•	•	C	\$7,224 / \$18,224	8%
Northwest Nazarene University	•			•			•	C	\$28,150	36%
University of Idaho						•	•	D	\$7,020 / \$21,024	29%

* 2015-16 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 2009. 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	•							•	D	\$38,466	70%
Aurora University	•								F	\$22,080	46%
Benedictine University	•					•		•	C	\$27,465	35%
Bradley University	•	•				•			C	\$31,480	53%
Chicago State University	•							•	D	\$9,994 / \$16,954	2%
Concordia University Chicago	•	•						•	C	\$29,520	47%
DePaul University	•					•			D	\$36,361	56%
Dominican University	•					•		•	C	\$30,670	48%
Eastern Illinois University	•	•						•	C	11,312 / \$13,442	32%
Elmhurst College	•							•	D	\$34,450	54%
Governors State University	•					•		•	C	\$10,246 / \$18,406	N/A
Illinois College	•							•	D	\$31,660	62%
Illinois State University	•					•		•	C	\$13,666 / \$21,482	48%
Illinois Wesleyan University	•		•					•	C	\$42,490	78%
Knox College						•		•	D	\$41,847	69%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$42,644	66%
Lewis University	•				•	•	•	B	\$29,040	45%
Loyola University Chicago	•	•				•	•	B	\$40,426	64%
MacMurray College	•							F	\$24,172	20%
McKendree University	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$27,930	33%
Millikin University	•			•		•		C	\$30,630	48%
Monmouth College	•						•	D	\$34,200	48%
National Louis University							•	F	\$10,617	25%
North Central College	•					•	•	C	\$35,421	53%
North Park University						•	•	D	\$25,860	34%
Northeastern Illinois University	•						•	D	\$9,351 / \$17,079	5%
Northern Illinois University	•							F	\$14,295 / \$23,761	25%
Northwestern University			•				•	D	\$49,047	82%
Olivet Nazarene University	•	•				•	•	B	\$32,790	51%
Principia College						•	•	D	\$27,440	71%
Quincy University	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,998	33%

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	\$28,330	25%	
Roosevelt University	•	•					•	•	B	\$27,300	25%
Saint Xavier University	•						•	•	C	\$30,920	30%
Southern Illinois University–Carbondale	•						•	•	C	\$13,137 / \$26,390	26%
Southern Illinois University–Edwardsville	•						•	•	C	\$10,247 / \$21,740	26%
University of Chicago	•	•					•	•	B	\$51,351	86%
University of Illinois–Chicago	•		•				•	•	B	\$13,664 / \$26,520	34%
University of Illinois–Springfield	•						•	•	C	\$11,413 / \$20,938	34%
University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign			•						F	\$15,054 / \$30,214	71%
University of St. Francis	•	•					•	•	B	\$29,950	41%
Western Illinois University	•						•	•	C	\$12,889 / \$17,291	32%
Wheaton College	•	•	•				•		B	\$32,950	81%

INDIANA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Anderson University	•						•	D	\$27,680	44%
Ball State University	•					•		D	\$9,498 / \$25,016	41%
Butler University			•			•	•	C	\$37,010	53%
DePauw University						◐	◐	F	\$44,678	76%
Earlham College							•	F	\$44,390	60%
Goshen College	•						•	D	\$30,900	53%
Hanover College						•	•	D	\$34,514	65%
Indiana State University	•	•					•	C	\$8,580 / \$18,708	22%
Indiana University-Bloomington	•					•	•	C	\$10,388 / \$33,741	60%
Indiana University-East	•					•	•	C	\$6,930 / \$18,379	14%
Indiana University-Kokomo	•						•	D	\$6,941 / \$18,379	13%
Indiana University-Northwest							•	F	\$6,963 / \$18,379	10%
Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne							•	F	\$8,080 / \$19,408	7%
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	•					•	•	C	\$9,056 / \$29,774	19%
Indiana University-South Bend	•					•	•	C	\$6,986 / \$18,379	6%

* 2015-16 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 2009. 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	\$6,949 / \$18,379	8%
Indiana Wesleyan University	•	•					•	C	\$24,728	51%
Marian University	•	•		•	•		•	B	\$30,500	33%
Oakland City University	•	•				•	•	B	\$22,800	32%
Purdue University–Calumet	•					•	•	C	\$6,868 / \$15,516	9%
Purdue University–West Lafayette	•					•	•	C	\$10,002 / \$28,804	47%
Saint Mary's College		•				•	•	C	\$37,400	75%
Taylor University	•	•				•	•	B	\$30,270	71%
University of Evansville		•				•	•	C	\$32,946	58%
University of Indianapolis	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,290	42%
University of Notre Dame			•			•	•	C	\$47,929	91%
University of Saint Francis	•						•	D	\$27,220	37%
University of Southern Indiana	•					•	•	C	\$7,178 / \$16,959	21%
Valparaiso University		•					•	D	\$36,160	55%
Wabash College						•	•	D	\$39,980	70%

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	\$33,345	60%	
Coe College							•	F	\$39,080	60%	
Cornell College			•			•	•	C	\$38,700	65%	
Drake University						•	•	D	\$33,696	65%	
Grand View University	•							F	\$24,614	31%	
Grinnell College	•							F	\$46,990	79%	
Iowa State University	•					•	•	C	\$7,736 / \$20,856	41%	
Loras College	•					•	•	C	\$30,628	57%	
Luther College							•	F	\$39,190	69%	
Simpson College								F	\$34,175	62%	
St. Ambrose University	•						•	D	\$28,380	51%	
University of Iowa	•	•	•				•	B	\$8,104 / \$27,890	51%	
University of Northern Iowa		•				•	•	C	\$7,817 / \$18,005	38%	
Upper Iowa University	•					•	•	C	\$28,073	30%	
Wartburg College	•						•	D	\$37,190	66%	

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$27,160	42%
Benedictine College	•						•	D	\$26,200	56%
Bethel College	•						•	D	\$25,400	53%
Emporia State University	•					•	•	C	\$5,936 / \$18,524	22%
Fort Hays State University	•					•	•	C	\$4,654 / \$13,657	19%
Kansas State University	•					•	•	C	\$9,350 / \$23,429	29%
Pittsburg State University							•	F	\$6,508 / \$16,978	23%
University of Kansas							•	F	\$10,825 / \$26,659	37%
Washburn University	•					•	•	C	\$6,350 / \$14,222	16%
Wichita State University	•			•			•	C	\$7,528 / \$15,851	18%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$11,460	16%
Asbury University	●	●	●					●	B	\$27,934	53%
Bellarmino University	●							●	D	\$37,650	51%
Berea College	●							●	D	\$24,870 [†]	45%
Centre College		●	◐					●	C	\$38,200	83%
Eastern Kentucky University	●							●	C	\$8,150 / \$17,640	24%
Georgetown College	●	●	●					●	B	\$34,280	49%
Kentucky State University	●							●	D	\$7,754 / \$18,056	6%
Lindsey Wilson College	●							●	D	\$23,162	15%
Morehead State University	●							◐	D	\$8,098 / \$20,246	20%
Murray State University	●	●						●	B	\$7,608 / \$20,712	24%
Northern Kentucky University	●							●	C	\$9,120 / \$17,856	16%
Transylvania University	●							●	D	\$34,370	67%
University of Kentucky	●		●					●	B	\$10,936 / \$24,268	35%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$10,744 / \$25,050	25%
University of Pikeville	•					•	•	C	\$18,840	22%
University of the Cumberlands	•	•						D	\$21,000	24%
Western Kentucky University		•					•	D	\$9,482 / \$24,132	27%

LOUISIANA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Centenary College	•					•	•	C	\$33,900	46%
Dillard University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$16,252	26%
Grambling State University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$7,063 / \$16,222	19%
Louisiana College	•	•					•	C	\$15,070	19%
Louisiana State University–Alexandria						•	•	D	\$6,158 / \$13,150	12%
Louisiana State University–Baton Rouge						•	•	D	\$9,714 / \$26,877	38%
Louisiana State University–Shreveport							•	F	\$6,903 / \$20,057	14%
Louisiana Tech University	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,854 / \$25,852	32%
Loyola University New Orleans	•						•	D	\$37,830	54%
McNeese State University		•				•	•	C	\$7,290 / \$18,365	21%
Nicholls State University		•				•	•	C	\$7,348 / \$18,279	18%
Northwestern State University of Louisiana		•				•	•	C	\$7,006 / \$17,794	20%
Southeastern Louisiana University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,280 / \$19,758	14%
Southern University–New Orleans	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,827	2%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

LOUISIANA (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)
Southern University and A&M College	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,346 / \$17,696	10%
Tulane University	•					•	•	C	\$49,638	72%
University of Louisiana-Lafayette	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,256 / \$21,984	19%
University of Louisiana-Monroe		•				•	•	C	\$7,658 / \$19,758	15%
University of New Orleans	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,004 / \$21,821	15%
Xavier University of Louisiana	•	•				•	•	B	\$22,349	23%

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	\$48,435	83%
Bowdoin College								•	F	\$48,212	86%
Colby College	•	•	•			•		•	B	\$49,120	91%
College of the Atlantic						◐		◐	F	\$42,084	59%
Husson University	•	•				•			C	\$16,582	21%
University of Maine–Augusta	•	•						•	C	\$7,448 / \$16,688	2%
University of Maine–Farmington	•							•	D	\$9,217 / \$18,305	43%
University of Maine–Fort Kent	•	•				•		•	B	\$7,575 / \$10,875	29%
University of Maine–Machias	•	•						•	C	\$7,480 / \$19,370	16%
University of Maine–Orono	•					•		•	C	\$10,610 / \$28,880	33%
University of Maine–Presque Isle	•							•	D	\$7,300 / \$10,600	22%
University of New England	•					•		•	C	\$34,760	60%
University of Southern Maine	•							•	D	\$7,796 / \$18,508	13%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$7,660 / \$18,142	11%
Coppin State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,346 / \$12,870	5%
Frostburg State University	•						•	D	\$8,488 / \$20,588	21%
Goucher College	•		•			•	•	B	\$42,180	57%
Hood College	•	•					•	C	\$35,150	54%
Johns Hopkins University								F	\$48,710	87%
Loyola University Maryland	•	•	•				•	B	\$45,200	76%
McDaniel College			•			•		D	\$39,500	63%
Morgan State University	•					•	•	C	\$7,508 / \$17,182	10%
Mount St. Mary's University		•		•		•	•	B	\$37,500	64%
Notre Dame of Maryland University	•						•	D	\$33,670	44%
Salisbury University	•					•	•	C	\$9,086 / \$17,432	45%
St. John's College		•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$49,119	63%
St. Mary's College of Maryland						•	•	D	\$13,895 / \$28,745	67%
Stevenson University	•	•					•	C	\$30,998	42%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

MARYLAND (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					
Towson University	•							•	D	\$9,182 / \$20,788	45%
United States Naval Academy	•	•		•				•	B	\$0	86%
University of Baltimore	•							•	C	\$8,326 / \$19,744	10%
University of Maryland–Baltimore County	•		•					•	B	\$11,006 / \$23,770	38%
University of Maryland–College Park	•							•	C	\$9,996 / \$31,144	69%
University of Maryland–Eastern Shore	•							•	C	\$7,625 / \$16,687	14%
Washington College	•							•	D	\$43,850	71%

MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Gov/							GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
	Comp	Lit	Lang	Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Amherst College								F	\$50,562	88%
Assumption College	•	•				•	•	B	\$36,160	70%
Bay Path College	•	•					•	C	\$31,785	50%
Bentley University	•				•	•	•	B	\$44,085	83%
Boston College	•	•	•				•	B	\$49,324	89%
Boston University	•		•				•	C	\$48,436	80%
Brandeis University	•		•					D	\$49,598	80%
Bridgewater State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,903 / \$15,043	29%
Clark University							•	F	\$41,940	77%
College of the Holy Cross		•					•	D	\$47,176	89%
Curry College								F	\$36,765	38%
Emerson College	•	•					•	C	\$41,052	78%
Endicott College	•							F	\$30,492	67%
Fitchburg State University	•						•	D	\$9,935 / \$16,015	28%
Framingham State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,700 / \$14,780	36%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

MASSACHUSETTS (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					
Gordon College	•	•						•	C	\$35,386	61%
Hampshire College									F	\$49,048	57%
Harvard University	•							•	D	\$45,278	86%
Lesley University	•	•				•			C	\$25,095	41%
Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	•					•	•		C	\$9,475 / \$18,420	34%
Merrimack College	•					•	•		D	\$37,670	65%
Mount Holyoke College								•	F	\$43,886	78%
Northeastern University	•								F	\$45,530	N/A
Salem State University						•	•		D	\$9,246 / \$15,508	27%
Simmons College	•		•					•	C	\$37,380	67%
Smith College									F	\$46,288	82%
Springfield College	•							•	D	\$34,455	63%
Stonehill College									F	\$38,550	83%
Suffolk University	•	•				•	•		B	\$33,934	41%
Tufts University			•			•	•		C	\$50,604	88%
University of Massachusetts–Amherst	•							•	D	\$14,171 / \$30,504	66%

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	\$12,682 / \$29,920	17%
University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth	•	•					•	•	B	\$12,588 / \$26,173	28%
University of Massachusetts–Lowell	•							•	D	\$13,427 / \$29,125	31%
Wellesley College	•		•				•	•	B	\$46,836	86%
Western New England University	•	•					•	•	B	\$34,030	47%
Westfield State University	•			•			•	•	B	\$8,815 / \$14,895	47%
Wheaton College	•							•	D	\$47,700	76%
Williams College	•						◐	◐	D	\$50,070	88%
Worcester State University	•			•			•	•	B	\$8,857 / \$14,937	32%

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	\$39,313	56%
Alma College	•							•	D	\$34,585	49%
Andrews University	•					•		•	C	\$27,000	26%
Calvin College	•	•	•			•		•	B	\$30,660	57%
Central Michigan University	•							•	D	\$11,850 / \$23,670	23%
Cornerstone University	•							•	D	\$26,100	43%
Eastern Michigan University								•	F	\$10,417 / \$27,712	13%
Ferris State University	•							•	D	\$10,970 / \$17,562	21%
Grand Valley State University	•					•			D	\$11,363 / \$16,044	37%
Hillsdale College	•	•		•		•		•	B	\$24,592 [†]	64% ^{††}
Hope College	•	•						•	C	\$30,550	64%
Kalamazoo College	•								F	\$42,946	77%
Lake Superior State University	•							•	D	\$10,580 / \$15,788	17%
Lawrence Technological University	•	•		•		•		•	B	\$30,300	31%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

[†] Source: www.hillsdale.edu/aid/tuition.

^{††} Source: www.hillsdale.edu/about/collegeprofile.asp.

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Madonna University	•					•	•	C	\$18,740	29%
Michigan State University	•					•	•	C	\$13,560 / \$36,360	51%
Michigan Technological University	•					•	•	C	\$14,286 / \$30,250	23%
Northern Michigan University	•						•	D	\$9,620 / \$15,020	22%
Oakland University	•						•	D	\$11,344 / \$23,522	16%
Olivet College	•					•		D	\$24,816	26%
Saginaw Valley State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,968 / \$21,061	10%
Spring Arbor University	•						•	D	\$25,510	36%
University of Detroit Mercy	•						•	D	\$38,626	42%
University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	•		•				•	C	\$13,856 / \$43,476	75%
University of Michigan–Dearborn							•	F	\$11,304 / \$23,520	16%
University of Michigan–Flint	•						•	D	\$9,936 / \$19,392	11%
Wayne State University	•		•	•			•	B	\$11,814 / \$25,254	11%
Western Michigan University	•							F	\$11,029 / \$25,713	23%

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	\$35,465	43%
Bemidji State University	●							●	D	\$8,366 / \$8,366	28%
Bethany Lutheran College	●	●						●	B	\$25,170	39%
Bethel University	◐	◐						●	D	\$34,140	63%
Carleton College	●		●					●	B	\$49,263	91%
College of St. Benedict & St. John's University			●					●	D	\$40,846 / \$40,226 [†]	77%/66% [†]
College of St. Scholastica	●							●	D	\$33,994	62%
Concordia College	●							●	C	\$35,464	63%
Concordia University–St. Paul	●	●						●	B	\$20,750	31%
Crown College	●	●						●	C	\$23,740	44%
Gustavus Adolphus College	●							●	C	\$41,620	81%
Hamline University	●							●	D	\$37,886	53%
Macalester College	●		●						D	\$48,887	85%
Metropolitan State University								●	F	\$7,566 / \$14,394	9%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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 (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
Minnesota State University–Mankato	•						•	•	C	\$7,836 / \$15,580	22%
Minnesota State University–Moorhead	•						•	•	C	\$8,096 / \$15,232	23%
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota	•	•					•	•	B	\$31,335	51%
Southwest Minnesota State University	•						•	•	C	\$8,326	22%
St. Catherine University							•	•	D	\$35,500	40%
St. Cloud State University							•	•	D	\$7,814 / \$15,732	18%
St. Olaf College	•	•	•				•	•	B	\$42,940	84%
University of Minnesota–Crookston	•						•	•	C	\$11,646	32%
University of Minnesota–Duluth	•							•	D	\$13,082 / \$17,032	35%
University of Minnesota–Morris	•							•	D	\$12,846 / \$12,846	51%
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	•						•	•	C	\$13,790 / \$22,210	59%
University of Northwestern–St. Paul	•	•						•	C	\$28,730	54%
University of St. Thomas	•	•	•				•	•	B	\$38,105	60%
Winona State University	•							•	D	\$9,047 / \$14,744	32%

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	\$6,386 / \$6,386	17%
Belhaven University	•	•				•	•	B	\$21,816	35%
Delta State University	•	•						D	\$6,112 / \$6,112	17%
Jackson State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,886 / \$16,841	19%
Millsaps College							•	F	\$35,510	59%
Mississippi College	•	•				•	•	B	\$16,064	40%
Mississippi State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,502 / \$20,142	31%
Mississippi University for Women	•	•				•	•	B	\$5,781 / \$15,847	27%
Mississippi Valley State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$5,936 / \$5,936	10%
Rust College	•			•			•	C	\$9,500	22%
Tougaloo College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$10,608	25%
University of Mississippi	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$7,444 / \$20,674	39%
University of Southern Mississippi	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,334 / \$16,204	27%
William Carey University	•	•						D	\$11,700	40%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$24,905	30%
Fontbonne University	•			•		•	•	B	\$23,790	38%
Lincoln University of Missouri	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,042 / \$13,432	8%
Lindenwood University	•	•					•	C	\$16,022	28%
Missouri Baptist University	•	•					•	C	\$23,886	25%
Missouri Southern State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,523 / \$10,480	15%
Missouri State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,060 / \$13,930	29%
Missouri University of Science & Technology	•						•	D	\$9,048 / \$24,470	24%
Missouri Western State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,090 / \$12,860	13%
Northwest Missouri State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,767 / \$11,823	26%
Park University	•					•	•	C	\$11,470	8%
Rockhurst University	•	•				•	•	B	\$34,790	60%
Saint Louis University	•					•		D	\$39,226	60%
Southeast Missouri State University	•					•	•	C	\$6,990 / \$12,375	28%
Southwest Baptist University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$21,908	35%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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 / \$13,680	55%		
University of Central Missouri	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$7,322 / \$13,767	31%		
University of Missouri–Columbia	•						•	D	\$9,509 / \$25,166	46%		
University of Missouri–Kansas City						☉	☉	F	\$7,837 / \$18,366	23%		
University of Missouri–St. Louis	•					☉	☉	D	\$9,394 / \$23,812	22%		
Washington University in St. Louis	•					☉	☉	D	\$48,093	86%		
Webster University								F	\$25,500	45%		
Westminster College	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,480	48%		
William Jewell College	•					•	•	C	\$32,330	56%		

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	\$30,754	50%
Montana State University-Billings	•						•	•	C	\$5,808 / \$17,842	11%
Montana State University-Bozeman							•	•	D	\$6,849 / \$22,081	22%
Montana State University-Northern	•						•	•	C	\$5,329 / \$17,408	13%
Rocky Mountain College	•	•					•	•	B	\$25,742	30%
University of Montana-Missoula	•						•	•	C	\$6,158 / \$23,048	24%
University of Montana-Western	•							•	D	\$4,835 / \$15,995	11%

* 2015-16 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 2009. 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	•			•	•		•	B	\$7,050	15%
Chadron State College							•	F	\$6,220 / \$6,250	19%
Concordia University–Nebraska	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,110	41%
Creighton University	•	•				•	•	B	\$36,422	67%
Doane College	•						•	D	\$28,790	57%
Hastings College	•						•	D	\$27,300	46%
Nebraska Wesleyan University						•	•	D	\$29,800	51%
Peru State College	•					•	•	C	\$6,816	15%
Union College	•	•				•	•	B	\$21,970	24%
University of Nebraska–Kearney	•					•	•	C	\$6,711 / \$12,981	24%
University of Nebraska–Lincoln			•				•	D	\$8,367 / \$22,534	33%
University of Nebraska–Omaha	•						•	D	\$6,898 / \$18,610	16%
Wayne State College	•					•	•	C	\$5,898 / \$10,308	24%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

NEVADA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Nevada State College	•			•		•	•	B	\$4,738 / \$15,423	4%
Sierra Nevada College	•					•	•	C	\$29,994	27%
University of Nevada–Las Vegas	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,943 / \$20,853	13%
University of Nevada–Reno	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,902 / \$20,812	22%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$49,506	86%	
Franklin Pierce University	•					•	•	C	\$33,320	36%	
Granite State College	•						•	D	\$7,257 / \$8,025	23%	
Keene State College	•						•	D	\$13,228 / \$21,408	53%	
Plymouth State University	•							F	\$13,128 / \$21,208	44%	
Saint Anselm College	•	•					•	C	\$37,904	70%	
Southern New Hampshire University	•					•		D	\$30,386	50%	
Thomas More College of Liberal Arts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$20,400	72%	
University of New Hampshire	•					•	•	C	\$16,986 / \$30,256	63%	

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$27,800	7%
Drew University	•		•				•	C	\$46,684	63%
Fairleigh Dickinson University	•			•		•	•	B	\$36,910	35%
Georgian Court University	•	•					•	C	\$31,618	37%
Kean University	•	•				•		C	\$11,581 / \$18,183	21%
Monmouth University	•	•					•	C	\$33,729	51%
Montclair State University	•	•					•	C	\$11,773 / \$20,320	36%
New Jersey City University	•					•		D	\$11,180 / \$20,009	5%
Princeton University	•		•				•	C	\$43,450	90%
Ramapo College of New Jersey	•	•				•	•	B	\$13,698 / \$22,563	60%
Rider University	•	•				•	•	B	\$38,360	54%
Rowan University	•					•	•	C	\$12,864 / \$20,978	43%
Rutgers University-Camden	•					•	•	C	\$14,000 / \$28,890	26%
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	•						•	D	\$14,131 / \$29,521	58%
Rutgers University-Newark	•					•	•	C	\$13,597 / \$28,987	33%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

NEW JERSEY (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)
Seton Hall University	•	•				•	•	B	\$38,072	51%
Stockton University								F	\$12,820 / \$19,472	53%
The College of New Jersey							•	F	\$15,466 / \$26,397	72%
William Paterson University of New Jersey	•	•				•	•	B	\$12,365 / \$20,125	20%

NEW MEXICO

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
Eastern New Mexico University	•							•	D	\$4,858 / \$10,633	16%
New Mexico Highlands University								•	F	\$4,800 / \$7,534	6%
New Mexico State University	•						•	•	C	\$6,094 / \$19,652	13%
St. John's College		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$49,644	36%
University of New Mexico							•	•	D	\$7,071 / \$21,302	15%
Western New Mexico University								•	F	\$5,704 / \$13,364	4%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$34,034	55%
Alfred University							•	F	\$26,261	44%
Bard College		•				•	•	C	\$49,906	69%
Barnard College	•	•						D	\$47,631	85%
Canisius College	•	•				•		C	\$34,690	60%
City University of New York Baruch College	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,810 / \$13,920	42%
Brooklyn College	•					•	•	C	\$6,838 / \$13,948	23%
College of Staten Island	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,890 / \$14,000	19%
Hunter College	•	•	•	•			•	B	\$6,782 / \$13,892	25%
Lehman College	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,760 / \$13,870	15%
Medgar Evers College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,680 / \$13,790	7%
Queens College	•	•					•	C	\$6,507 / \$13,317	27%
The City College of New York	•					•	•	C	\$6,689 / \$13,799	11%
York College	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,748 / \$13,858	5%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$44,630	52%
Colgate University		•	•			◐	◐	C	\$49,970	86%
College of Mount Saint Vincent	•	•				•		C	\$22,490	34%
College of Saint Rose	•						•	D	\$29,826	46%
Columbia University	•	•	•	•			•	B	\$53,000	88%
Cooper Union	•	•						D	\$42,650 [†]	62%
Cornell University	•		•			•	•	B	\$49,116	86%
D'Youville College	•	•		◐	◐	•	•	B	\$24,370	23%
Elmira College	•						•	D	\$39,950	52%
Fordham University	•					•	•	C	\$47,317	75%
Hamilton College								F	\$49,500	87%
Hartwick College							•	F	\$41,440	4%
Hobart & William Smith Colleges								F	\$49,677	76%
Hofstra University	•						•	D	\$40,460	49%
Houghton College		•					•	D	\$29,458	66%

[†] 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	\$34,324		57%	
Ithaca College	•							F	\$40,658		69%	
Keuka College	•	•				•	•	B	\$28,917		22%	
Le Moyne College	•	•						D	\$32,250		57%	
Long Island University-Brooklyn	•	•					•	C	\$35,546		11%	
Long Island University-C.W. Post Campus	•			◐	◐		•	C	\$35,546		27%	
Manhattan College	•	•				•	•	B	\$38,580		59%	
Manhattanville College	•							F	\$36,220		51%	
Marist College	•					•		D	\$33,840		68%	
Marymount Manhattan College	•					◐	◐	D	\$28,700		34%	
Medaille College	•			•		•	•	B	\$26,252		33%	
Mercy College	•	•				•	•	B	\$18,076		19%	
Molloy College	•					•	•	C	\$28,030		47%	
Nazareth College	•	•					•	C	\$31,745		64%	
New York University	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$47,750		81%	
Niagara University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$29,900		56%	

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)
Nyack College	•	•					•	C	\$24,300	33%
Pace University	•						•	C	\$41,333	37%
Russell Sage College							•	F	\$28,400	50%
Sage College of Albany							•	F	\$28,400	50%
Sarah Lawrence College								F	\$51,038	72%
Siena College		•					•	C	\$33,415	72%
Skidmore College	•						•	D	\$49,120	83%
St. Bonaventure University	•		•				•	B	\$31,389	54%
St. Francis College	•							F	\$23,800	29%
St. John Fisher College	•							F	\$30,690	61%
St. John's University	•	•					•	B	\$38,680	41%
St. Joseph's College	•						•	C	\$24,113	53%
St. Lawrence University							•	F	\$49,420	82%
State University of New York SUNY-Binghamton University	•						•	C	\$9,053 / \$22,173	69%
SUNY-Buffalo State College	•			•			•	C	\$7,669 / \$17,519	25%

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	\$8,050 / \$17,900	53%	
SUNY-Farmingdale State College	•	•				•		C	\$7,808 / \$17,658	30%	
SUNY-Fredonia	•						•	D	\$8,074 / \$17,924	47%	
SUNY-Geneseo	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$8,113 / \$17,963	69%	
SUNY-New Paltz	•					•	•	C	\$7,737 / \$17,587	56%	
SUNY-Oneonta								F	\$7,870 / \$17,720	57%	
SUNY-Oswego	•					•	•	C	\$7,934 / \$17,784	49%	
SUNY-Plattsburgh	•						•	D	\$7,850 / \$17,700	44%	
SUNY-Potsdam	•		•				•	C	\$7,923 / \$17,773	36%	
SUNY-Purchase College	•						•	D	\$8,267 / \$18,117	48%	
SUNY-Stony Brook University	•					•		D	\$8,855 / \$23,935	47%	
SUNY-The College at Brockport							•	F	\$7,904 / \$17,254	48%	
SUNY-The College at Old Westbury	•	•					•	C	\$7,643 / \$17,493	21%	
SUNY-University at Albany	•						•	D	\$8,996 / \$22,116	59%	
SUNY-University at Buffalo	•					•	•	C	\$9,381 / \$24,461	55%	
Syracuse University	•		•			•	•	B	\$43,318	68%	

NEW YORK (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			
The College of New Rochelle	•					•	•	C	\$33,600	16%
The King's College	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$33,270	41%
Touro College		•	•			•	•	B	\$16,700	41%
Union College						•	•	D	\$50,013	82%
United States Merchant Marine Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$1,107	63%
United States Military Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$0	80%
University of Rochester	•							F	\$48,280	74%
Utica College	•	•				•	•	B	\$34,466	29%
Vassar College								F	\$51,250	86%
Wagner College						•	•	D	\$42,480	55%
Wells College	•						•	D	\$37,500	43%
Yeshiva University	•		•				•	C	\$39,530	58%
Yeshiva University–Stern College for Women	•		•			•	•	B	\$39,530	58%

NORTH CAROLINA

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Appalachian State University		•					•	D	\$6,852 / \$20,677	46%
Barton College	•					•	•	C	\$27,941	28%
Belmont Abbey College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$18,500	35%
Bennett College	•	•				•	•	B	\$18,150	32%
Brevard College	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,980	26%
Campbell University	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$28,820	36%
Catawba College	•		•			•	•	B	\$28,730	39%
Chowan University	•	•		•			•	B	\$23,400	12%
Davidson College	•		•			•	•	B	\$46,966	90%
Duke University	•		•			•	•	B	\$49,241	86%
East Carolina University	•					•	•	C	\$6,580 / \$22,154	35%
Elizabeth City State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$4,657 / \$17,010	16%
Elon University	•	•				•	•	B	\$32,172	79%
Fayetteville State University	•					•	•	C	\$4,885 / \$16,493	16%
Gardner-Webb University	•	•	•	◐	◐	•	•	A	\$28,280	38%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$26,900	27%
Guilford College	•						•	D	\$34,090	43%
High Point University	•	•				•	•	B	\$32,430 [†]	61%
Johnson C. Smith University	•					•	•	C	\$18,236	38%
Lees-McRae College	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,404	30%
Lenoir-Rhyne University	•					•	•	C	\$32,140	34%
Mars Hill University	•	◐		◐			•	C	\$29,382	18%
Meredith College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$33,730	55%
Methodist University	•	•				•	•	B	\$30,530	18%
Mid-Atlantic Christian University	•					◐	◐	D	\$13,440	20%
Montreat College	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,220	37%
North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State U.	•					•	•	C	\$5,972 / \$18,732	20%
North Carolina Central University	•					•	•	C	\$5,755 / \$17,793	16%
North Carolina State University						•		F	\$8,581 / \$24,932	44%
North Carolina Wesleyan College	•	•				•	•	B	\$28,150	12%

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

NORTH CAROLINA (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			
Pfeiffer University	•							F	\$27,125	32%
Queens University of Charlotte	•							F	\$32,560	46%
Saint Augustine's University	•			•				D	\$17,890	21%
Salem College			•			•	•	C	\$26,236	52%
Shaw University	•					•	•	C	\$16,580	13%
St. Andrews University	•					•	•	C	\$24,390	23%
University of Mount Olive	•	•				•	•	B	\$18,400	27%
University of North Carolina–Asheville	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,605 / \$22,219	36%
University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	•		•			•	•	B	\$8,591 / \$33,673	81%
University of North Carolina–Charlotte	•					•	•	C	\$6,532 / \$19,703	26%
University of North Carolina–Greensboro	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$6,745 / \$21,607	32%
University of North Carolina–Pembroke	•					•	•	C	\$5,564 / \$16,012	18%
University of North Carolina–Wilmington	•						•	D	\$6,691 / \$20,557	50%
Wake Forest University	•		•			•	•	C	\$47,682	82%
Warren Wilson College		•				•	•	C	\$32,560	43%

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	\$6,623 / \$17,016	37%	
William Peace University	•	•					•	B	\$25,850	1%	
Wingate University	•	•			•		•	B	\$27,930	40%	
Winston-Salem State University							•	D	\$5,707 / \$15,523	17%	

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	\$6,172 / \$8,679	14%
Mayville State University						•		F	\$6,380 / \$8,845	12%
Minot State University	•					•	•	C	\$6,390 / \$6,390	16%
North Dakota State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,098 / \$19,392	27%
University of Mary	•			•		•	•	B	\$16,685	39%
University of North Dakota	•						•	D	\$7,965 / \$18,899	24%
Valley City State University	•					•	•	C	\$6,800 / \$15,406	21%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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					
Ashland University	•						•	D	\$20,242	46%
Baldwin Wallace University	•					•	•	C	\$29,908	51%
Bluffton University	•	•					•	C	\$30,168	42%
Bowling Green State University	•					•	•	C	\$10,796 / \$18,332	34%
Capital University							•	F	\$32,830	55%
Case Western Reserve University						•		F	\$44,560	63%
Cedarville University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$27,206	50%
Central State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,246 / \$13,928	6%
Cleveland State University	•					•	•	C	\$9,696 / \$12,938	16%
College of Wooster						◐	◐	F	\$44,950	77%
Defiance College	•						•	D	\$31,082	33%
Denison University	•						•	D	\$47,290	77%
Franciscan University of Steubenville		•		•	◐	◐	•	B	\$24,780	70%
Hiram College							•	F	\$31,530	53%
John Carroll University	•							F	\$37,180	57%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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 / \$18,212	32%
Kenyon College						◐	◐	F	\$49,140	84%
Miami University	•		•				•	C	\$14,287 / \$30,987	65%
Muskingum University							•	F	\$25,776	34%
Oberlin College						◐	◐	F	\$49,248	82%
Ohio Dominican University	•					•	•	C	\$30,270	36%
Ohio Northern University	•					•	•	C	\$28,810	50%
Ohio University	•						•	D	\$11,548 / \$20,512	48%
Ohio Wesleyan University	•						•	D	\$43,230	64%
Otterbein University	•	•					•	C	\$31,624	50%
Shawnee State University	•						•	D	\$7,364 / \$12,761	12%
The Ohio State University	•		•			•	•	B	\$10,037 / \$27,365	59%
Tiffin University	•	•				•		C	\$22,165	30%
University of Akron	•					•	•	C	\$10,509 / \$19,040	13%
University of Cincinnati	•		•				•	C	\$11,000 / \$26,334	28%
University of Dayton	•					•	•	C	\$39,090	62%

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	\$31,508	45%
University of Toledo	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,547 / \$18,885	20%
Walsh University	•						•	D	\$27,710	37%
Wilberforce University	•						•	D	\$13,475	8%
Wittenberg University	•						•	D	\$38,090	59%
Wright State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,730 / \$17,098	21%
Xavier University	•	•				•	•	B	\$35,080	66%
Youngstown State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,317 / \$8,557	10%

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	\$5,580 / \$14,190	11%
East Central University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,874 / \$14,182	16%
Langston University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,042 / \$12,370	7%
Northeastern State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,547 / \$12,897	12%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,112 / \$12,562	8%
Oklahoma City University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$30,726	49%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$7,461	16%
Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,778 / \$20,978	34%
Oklahoma Wesleyan University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$24,108	8%
Oral Roberts University	•			•		•	•	B	\$24,792	46%
Rogers State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,009 / \$13,299	10%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,975 / \$14,613	13%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,090 / \$12,540	15%
University of Central Oklahoma	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,096 / \$14,972	13%
University of Oklahoma	•		•	•		•	•	B	\$10,090 / \$23,476	38%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$6,270 / \$15,210	30%	
University of Tulsa	•						•	D	\$39,521	51%	

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	\$28,510	32%	
Corban University	•	•		•			•	B	\$29,640	52%	
Eastern Oregon University	•						•	D	\$7,764 / \$17,979	13%	
George Fox University		•					•	D	\$33,142	61%	
Lewis & Clark College		•	•				•	C	\$45,104	66%	
Linfield College							•	F	\$38,754	54%	
Oregon State University	•						•	D	\$10,107 / \$28,767	32%	
Portland State University								F	\$8,034 / \$24,009	19%	
Reed College		•					•	D	\$49,940	69%	
Southern Oregon University	•					•	•	C	\$8,145 / \$22,365	20%	
University of Oregon	•		•			•		D	\$10,289 / \$32,024	50%	
University of Portland	•	•					•	C	\$42,288	71%	
Warner Pacific College	•						•	D	\$21,460	45%	
Western Oregon University	•	•					•	C	\$9,369 / \$22,728	21%	
Willamette University			•			•	•	C	\$45,617	71%	

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

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	\$39,850	50%
Allegheny College	●							●	D	\$42,470	68%
Alvernia University	●	●				●		●	B	\$31,100	38%
Arcadia University	●					●		●	C	\$39,560	49%
Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	●					●		●	C	\$9,326 / \$20,144	38%
Bryn Athyn College of the New Church	●	●						●	C	\$19,353	42%
Bryn Mawr College						●		●	F	\$47,140	78%
Bucknell University	●							●	D	\$50,152	85%
Cabrini College						●		●	D	\$29,842	50%
California University of Pennsylvania	●								F	\$9,936 / \$14,069	34%
Carnegie Mellon University	●					●		●	C	\$50,665	72%
Cedar Crest College	●					●		●	C	\$35,600	43%
Chestnut Hill College	●							●	D	\$33,130	37%
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	●							●	D	\$9,344 / \$14,162	6%
Clarion University of Pennsylvania	●							●	D	\$10,190 / \$14,660	31%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

PENNSYLVANIA (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					
Delaware Valley College	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$35,256	50%	
DeSales University	•	•					•	C	\$33,350	58%	
Dickinson College			•			☉	☉	D	\$49,489	81%	
Drexel University	•					•	•	C	\$48,791	23%	
Duquesne University	•	•					•	C	\$33,778	63%	
East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,684 / \$20,502	35%	
Eastern University	•						•	D	\$30,640	52%	
Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,536 / \$10,176	25%	
Elizabethtown College	•					•	•	C	\$41,710	72%	
Franklin & Marshall College			•				•	D	\$50,400	81%	
Gannon University	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,258	51%	
Gettysburg College							•	F	\$49,140	80%	
Grove City College	•	•				•	•	B	\$16,154	80%	
Haverford College	•					☉	☉	D	\$49,048	85%	
Holy Family University	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,168	46%	
Immaculata University	•						•	D	\$32,280	59%	

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	\$9,936 / \$21,835	36%
Juniata College	•					◐	◐	D	\$40,600	67%
King's College	•	•					•	C	\$33,090	61%
Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,411 / \$20,229	35%
La Salle University	•	•		◐	◐	•	•	B	\$41,100	55%
Lafayette College	•							F	\$47,760	87%
Lebanon Valley College	•					•	•	C	\$39,030	68%
Lehigh University						•	•	D	\$46,230	74%
Lincoln University of Pennsylvania	•	•		•			•	B	\$10,878 / \$16,398	24%
Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,380 / \$18,050	30%
Lycoming College	•					•	•	C	\$35,900	57%
Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	•					•	•	C	\$9,806 / \$20,624	34%
Mercyhurst University	•	•						D	\$33,314	64%
Messiah College		•					•	D	\$32,240	71%
Millersville University of Pennsylvania						•	•	D	\$10,918 / \$20,336	36%
Misericordia University	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,840	64%

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	\$38,832	65%
Muhlenberg College	•						•	D	\$45,875	82%
Neumann University	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,918	36%
Pennsylvania State University	•					•	•	C	\$17,514 / \$31,346	64%
Point Park University	•	•				•	•	B	\$28,250	47%
Robert Morris University		•			•	•		C	\$25,200	66%
Rosemont College	•						•	D	\$32,500	34%
Saint Francis University	•	•					•	C	\$32,178	4%
Saint Joseph's University	•	•						D	\$42,180	72%
Saint Vincent College	•		•			•	•	B	\$32,392	60%
Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$10,052 / \$19,106	40%
Slippery Rock University	•	•					•	C	\$9,645 / \$13,175	52%
Susquehanna University	•	•				•	•	B	\$42,040	67%
Swarthmore College	•					◐	◐	D	\$47,442	87%
Temple University		•						F	\$15,188 / \$25,494	43%

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					
Thiel College	•						•	D	\$28,868	36%
University of Pennsylvania	•		•				•	C	\$49,536	87%
University of Pittsburgh-Bradford	•	•					•	C	\$13,372 / \$24,188	32%
University of Pittsburgh-Greensburg	•	•	•				•	B	\$13,382 / \$24,198	32%
University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown	•						•	D	\$13,374 / \$24,190	28%
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh	•						•	D	\$18,192 / \$28,958	64%
University of Scranton	•							F	\$41,044	73%
Ursinus College		•				◐	◐	D	\$47,700	74%
Villanova University	•	•				•	•	B	\$47,616	87%
Washington & Jefferson College	•					◐	◐	D	\$43,226	73%
West Chester University of Pennsylvania	•					•	•	C	\$9,462 / \$20,280	43%
Westminster College	•		•			•	•	B	\$34,105	69%
Widener University	•						•	D	\$41,224	43%
Wilson College	•					•	•	C	\$24,392	28%
York College of Pennsylvania							•	F	\$18,240	40%

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	\$49,346	83%
Bryant University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$39,808	76%
Providence College		•				•	•	C	\$45,400	81%
Rhode Island College	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,197 / \$19,858	14%
Roger Williams University	•	•					•	C	\$31,800	56%
University of Rhode Island							•	F	\$12,862 / \$28,852	44%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

SOUTH 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			
Allen University	•	•				•	•	B	\$13,140	7%
Anderson University	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,860	43%
Charleston Southern University	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,440	26%
Clafin University	•	•				•	•	B	\$15,520	11%
Clemson University	•	•				•	•	B	\$14,272 / \$33,190	58%
Coastal Carolina University	•			•		•	•	B	\$10,530 / \$24,320	26%
Coker College	•						•	D	\$26,568	38%
College of Charleston	•		•			•	•	B	\$11,322 / \$28,866	56%
Converse College		•	•				•	C	\$16,500	49%
Erskine College	•	•				•	•	B	\$33,315	56%
Francis Marion University	•					•	•	C	\$10,100 / \$19,668	18%
Furman University	•					•	•	C	\$46,012	79%
Lander University	•	•				•	•	B	\$10,752 / \$20,370	28%
Limestone College	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,900	22%
Newberry College	◐	◐				•	•	C	\$25,000	25%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$16,290	41%
Presbyterian College	•	•	•				•	B	\$36,130	62%
South Carolina State University	•	•		☉	☉	•	•	B	\$10,088 / \$19,856	15%
The Citadel	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$11,364 / \$31,780	58%
University of South Carolina–Aiken	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$9,878 / \$19,472	24%
University of South Carolina–Beaufort	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,848 / \$19,982	14%
University of South Carolina–Columbia	•					•	•	C	\$11,482 / \$30,298	55%
University of South Carolina–Upstate	•					•	•	C	\$10,818 / \$21,468	26%
Winthrop University	•					•	•	C	\$14,456 / \$27,704	36%
Wofford College	•	•					•	C	\$38,705	77%

SOUTH 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						
Augustana University		•					•	D	\$30,090	57%	
Black Hills State University	•						•	C	\$8,004 / \$10,586	16%	
Dakota State University	•						•	C	\$7,974 / \$10,556	20%	
Mount Marty College	•						•	D	\$24,406	43%	
Northern State University	•						•	C	\$7,887 / \$10,469	23%	
South Dakota State University	•						•	C	\$8,172 / \$11,053	30%	
University of Sioux Falls	•	•					•	B	\$26,240	37%	
University of South Dakota	•	•					•	B	\$8,457 / \$11,338	33%	

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$7,501 / \$22,333	15%
Belmont University	•					•	•	C	\$30,000	57%
Bethel University	•	•					•	C	\$15,714	28%
Bryan College	•					•	•	C	\$23,300	49%
Carson-Newman University	•	•					•	C	\$25,360	32%
Christian Brothers University	•	•				•	•	B	\$30,166	33%
Cumberland University	•						•	D	\$21,210	31%
East Tennessee State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$8,153 / \$24,977	20%
Fisk University	•		•			•	•	B	\$21,480	37%
Lane College	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,930	15%
Lee University	•	•		•			•	B	\$15,000	35%
LeMoyne-Owen College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$10,680	2%
Lipscomb University	•	•					•	C	\$28,624	40%
Maryville College	•	•				•	•	B	\$32,866	18%
Middle Tennessee State University		•		•		•	•	B	\$8,080 / \$24,808	19%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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)
Rhodes College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$43,224	75%
Sewanee: The University of the South	•	•	•			•		B	\$38,700	74%
Southern Adventist University	•					•	•	C	\$20,650	19%
Tennessee State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$7,112 / \$19,832	16%
Tennessee Technological University		•		•		•	•	B	\$8,011 / \$23,443	25%
Union University	•	•					•	C	\$29,190	55%
University of Memphis	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,903 / \$20,615	17%
University of Tennessee–Chattanooga	•					•	•	C	\$8,356 / \$24,474	18%
University of Tennessee–Knoxville	•		•			•		C	\$12,436 / \$30,856	43%
University of Tennessee–Martin	•						•	D	\$8,326 / \$22,270	21%
Vanderbilt University	•						•	D	\$44,712	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	\$30,830	42%
Angelo State University				•			•	D	\$6,892 / \$16,252	20%
Austin College			•				•	D	\$36,230	71%
Baylor University	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$40,198	54%
Concordia University Texas	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$28,160	26%
Dallas Baptist University	•	•		•			•	B	\$24,890	45%
East Texas Baptist University	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,218	34%
Hardin-Simmons University	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,500	34%
Houston Baptist University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$29,800	18%
Lamar University	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,002 / \$17,362	11%
LeTourneau University	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,900	37%
Midwestern State University				•		•	•	C	\$8,005 / \$9,955	20%
Prairie View A&M University	•			•		•	•	B	\$9,745 / \$22,272	11%
Rice University								F	\$42,253	80%
Sam Houston State University				•		•	•	C	\$7,618 / \$16,978	26%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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					
Southern Methodist University	•					•	•	C	\$48,190	67%
Southwestern University			•			•	•	C	\$37,560	69%
St. Edward's University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$38,720	51%
St. Mary's University	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,160	45%
Stephen F. Austin State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,560 / \$16,920	23%
Sul Ross State University	•			•			•	C	\$5,927 / \$15,287	10%
Tarleton State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,630 / \$15,990	24%
Texas A&M International University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,635 / \$16,150	16%
Texas A&M University-College Station				•		•	•	C	\$10,176 / \$28,768	51%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	•			•			•	C	\$6,202 / \$15,562	22%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,976 / \$17,442	19%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	•			•			•	C	\$7,700 / \$20,191	17%
Texas Christian University	•					•	•	C	\$40,720	59%
Texas Southern University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$8,726 / \$20,426	5%
Texas State University-San Marcos	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$9,348 / \$20,268	26%
Texas Tech University			•	•		•	•	B	\$8,028 / \$17,388	35%

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	\$7,836 / \$18,696	23%
Trinity University			•				•	D	\$36,214	72%
University of Dallas	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$35,800	66%
University of Houston-Downtown	•			•			•	C	\$5,780 / \$15,140	1%
University of Houston-Houston	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,759 / \$20,519	20%
University of Houston-Victoria	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,086 / \$18,804	N/A
University of Mary Hardin-Baylor	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,100	28%
University of North Texas	•			•		•	•	B	\$9,730 / \$19,090	27%
University of St. Thomas	•	•				•	•	B	\$30,310	37%
University of Texas-Arlington				•		•	•	C	\$9,208 / \$19,104	21%
University of Texas-Austin		•		•		•	•	B	\$9,806 / \$34,676	52%
University of Texas-Dallas	•			•		•	•	B	\$10,864 / \$26,894	48%
University of Texas-El Paso	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,259 / \$19,159	12%
University of Texas-Permian Basin	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,250 / \$6,090	22%
University of Texas-San Antonio	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,447 / \$17,169	11%
University of Texas-Tyler				•		•	•	C	\$7,312 / \$19,236	25%

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	\$27,798	28%
Wayland Baptist University	•			•			•	C	\$13,680	18%
West Texas A&M University				•			•	D	\$7,041 / \$7,829	22%

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	\$5,150	31%
Dixie State University	●			●		●	●	B	\$4,620 / \$13,206	10%
Southern Utah University	●			●		●	●	B	\$6,300 / \$19,132	19%
University of Utah	●			●		●		C	\$8,197 / \$26,022	28%
Utah State University	●			●	●		●	C	\$7,260 / \$19,760	23%
Utah Valley University	●			●		●	●	B	\$5,386 / \$15,202	13%
Weber State University	●			●			●	C	\$5,321 / \$14,235	11%
Westminster College								F	\$31,528	45%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$48,220	61%
Castleton State College	●	●							D	\$11,282 / \$26,690	36%
Champlain College	●								F	\$33,000	52%
Johnson State College	●						●		D	\$11,018 / \$23,714	16%
Lyndon State College	●						●		D	\$11,018 / \$22,418	17%
Middlebury College		◐					◐		F	\$47,828	87%
Norwich University	●	●				●	●		B	\$36,092	47%
Saint Michael's College	●						●		D	\$40,750	69%
University of Vermont						◐	◐		F	\$16,768 / \$39,160	66%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

VIRGINIA

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	\$30,900	23%
Bluefield College	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$23,296	31%
Bridgewater College		•					•	D	\$31,480	48%
Christendom College		•	•			•	•	B	\$23,990 [†]	69%
Christopher Newport University	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$12,526 / \$23,824	57%
College of William & Mary	•		•			•		C	\$19,372 / \$41,072	82%
Eastern Mennonite University	•							F	\$32,300	50%
Emory & Henry College								F	\$30,900	38%
Ferrum College	•	•				•	•	B	\$30,835	20%
George Mason University	•	•				•	•	B	\$10,952 / \$31,598	46%
Hampden-Sydney College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$41,730	60%
Hampton University	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,112	13%
Hollins University	•						•	D	\$35,365	55%
James Madison University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$10,018 / \$25,152	66%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

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

VIRGINIA (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					
Liberty University	•							•	D	\$20,109	33%
Longwood University	•	•	•					•	B	\$11,910 / \$25,380	44%
Lynchburg College	•	•	•					•	B	\$35,555	47%
Mary Baldwin College	•							•	D	\$30,331	32%
Marymount University	•							•	D	\$28,310	34%
Norfolk State University	•							•	D	\$8,366 / \$20,124	18%
Old Dominion University	•	•						•	B	\$9,480 / \$26,220	26%
Radford University	•							•	D	\$9,809 / \$22,093	44%
Randolph College								•	F	\$35,410	60%
Randolph-Macon College	•		•					•	C	\$37,600	53%
Regent University	•	•		•	•	•		•	A	\$16,478	26%
Roanoke College			•			•		•	C	\$39,791	58%
Shenandoah University	•		•			•		•	B	\$30,760	35%
Sweet Briar College	•	•	•					•	B	\$34,935	57%
University of Mary Washington			•					•	D	\$11,130 / \$25,294	59%
University of Richmond			•			•		•	C	\$48,090	83%

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	\$15,192 / \$44,365	87%
University of Virginia–Wise	•	•					•	B	\$9,220 / \$25,454	22%
Virginia Commonwealth University	•						•	C	\$12,772 / \$31,464	37%
Virginia Military Institute	•						•	C	\$16,536 / \$39,550	61%
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	•						•	C	\$12,485 / \$29,129	62%
Virginia State University	•	•					•	B	\$8,226 / \$18,398	29%
Virginia Union University	•	•					•	B	\$15,746	18%
Virginia Wesleyan College	•	•	•				•	B	\$34,428	42%
Washington & Lee University	•		•				•	B	\$45,617	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	\$8,688 / \$21,501	24%	
Eastern Washington University	•					•	•	C	\$7,866 / \$22,272	20%	
Evergreen State College								F	\$8,380 / \$22,795	41%	
Gonzaga University	•	•					•	C	\$37,990	73%	
Pacific Lutheran University							•	F	\$37,950	52%	
Seattle Pacific University	•					•	•	C	\$37,086	53%	
Seattle University	•					•	•	C	\$39,690	64%	
St. Martin's University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$33,194	38%	
University of Puget Sound						•	•	D	\$44,976	72%	
University of Washington-Bothell	•							F	\$11,758 / \$34,062	41%	
University of Washington-Seattle	•					•	•	D	\$11,839 / \$34,143	63%	
University of Washington-Tacoma								F	\$11,905 / \$34,209	44%	
Washington State University	•						•	D	\$11,967 / \$25,567	38%	
Western Washington University	•					•	•	C	\$8,611 / \$20,963	40%	

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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	\$46,138	79%
Whitworth University						•	•	D	\$39,096	64%

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	\$24,140	27%
Bethany College	•	•						•	C	\$26,500	28%
Bluefield State College	•	•						•	C	\$6,120 / \$11,280	9%
Concord University	•	•						•	C	\$6,902 / \$14,982	20%
Davis & Elkins College	•	•						•	C	\$27,492	30%
Fairmont State University	•			•				•	C	\$6,620 / \$13,970	15%
Glenville State College	•	•						•	C	\$7,032 / \$15,888	16%
Marshall University								•	F	\$6,814 / \$15,602	24%
Shepherd University	•							•	C	\$6,830 / \$16,628	22%
West Liberty University	•							•	C	\$6,702 / \$14,112	23%
West Virginia State University	•							•	D	\$6,662 / \$15,572	11%
West Virginia University	•								F	\$7,632 / \$21,432	33%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	•	•						•	C	\$28,792	38%
Wheeling Jesuit University	•	•						•	C	\$28,030	44%

* 2015–16 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 2009. 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					
Alverno College								F	\$25,660	17%
Beloit College	•						•	D	\$45,050	70%
Cardinal Stritch University	•					•	•	C	\$27,540	15%
Carroll University	•					•	•	C	\$29,535	42%
Carthage College		•					•	D	\$38,375	50%
Concordia University Wisconsin	•	•		◐	◐	•	•	B	\$27,100	37%
Lakeland College	•					◐	◐	D	\$25,050	36%
Lawrence University			•				•	D	\$42,657	66%
Marian University	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,210	28%
Marquette University	•	•					•	C	\$37,170	58%
Ripon College	•						•	D	\$36,514	60%
St. Norbert College						•	•	D	\$34,237	67%
University of Wisconsin–Eau Claire	•							F	\$8,822 / \$16,395	29%
University of Wisconsin–Green Bay							•	F	\$7,824 / \$15,397	24%
University of Wisconsin–La Crosse	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,832 / \$16,783	36%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

WISCONSIN (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 Wisconsin-Madison		•	•				•	C	\$10,410 / \$29,665	56%
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee						•	•	D	\$9,429 / \$19,603	14%
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	•					•	•	C	\$7,487 / \$15,060	15%
University of Wisconsin-Parkside								F	\$7,341 / \$15,330	11%
University of Wisconsin-Platteville	•					•	•	C	\$7,488 / \$15,338	20%
University of Wisconsin-River Falls	•						•	D	\$7,937 / \$15,510	29%
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	•						•	D	\$7,672 / \$15,939	26%
University of Wisconsin-Superior	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,036 / \$15,609	16%
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	•	•					•	C	\$7,637 / \$15,710	28%
Wisconsin Lutheran College	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,040	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	\$4,892 / \$15,632	26%

* 2015–16 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 2009. Source: College Navigator.

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For further information about ACTA and its programs, please contact:

American Council of Trustees and Alumni
1730 M Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202-467-6787 or 888-ALUMNI-8
Fax: 202-467-6784
www.GoACTA.org • info@GoACTA.org



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AMERICAN COUNCIL OF
TRUSTEES AND ALUMNI

American Council of Trustees and Alumni
1730 M Street NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202-467-6787 or 888-ALUMNI-8
Fax: 202-467-6784

Email: info@GoACTA.org • Website: www.GoACTA.org

