

University Data Book 1991-92

Summary

Applications and New Students

* Forty percent of freshmen applicants are admitted, compared to 18 percent of first year law applicants, 43 percent of graduate student applicants, and 30 percent of transfer applicants.

* Of those admitted, 42 percent of the freshmen applicants enrolled, 32 percent of the law applicants enrolled, 53 percent of graduate applicants enrolled, and 58 percent of transfer applicants enrolled.

* For freshmen, out-of-state women had the lowest admission rate (only 23 percent of the applicants were admitted) while in-state men had the highest admission rate (61 percent of the applicants were admitted).

* While the number of enrolled freshmen has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years, the number of applications increased dramatically from 1984 to 1989, and now is declining.

* The distribution of in-state to out-of-state applications has changed in the past 10 years. Prior to 1985, the number of out-of-state applications was greater than the number of in-state applications. Since 1985, in-state applications exceed out-of-state applications.

College of William and Mary

Applications and New Students

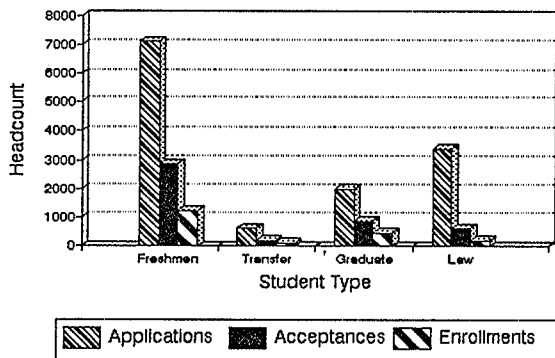
Summary

Academic Year 1991-92

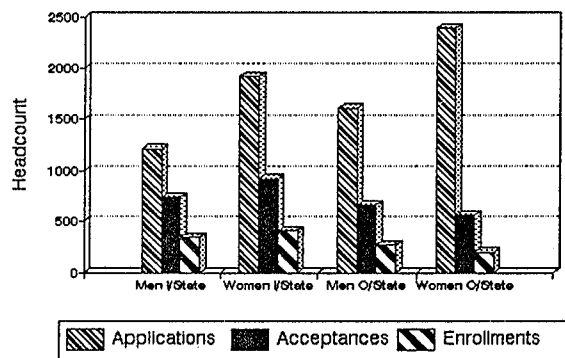
	Applied	Admitted	Enrolled	Freshmen	Applied	Admitted	Enrolled
Freshmen	7125	2878	1221	Men I/State	1211	739	345
Transfer	637	191	111	Women I/State	1919	920	410
Graduate	2012	874	465	Men O/State	1605	660	268
Law	3413	627	202	Women O/State	2390	559	198
Total	13187	4570	1999	Total	7125	2878	1221

Source: SCHEV B8 reports.

The College, Fall 1991
Applications, Acceptances & Enrollments

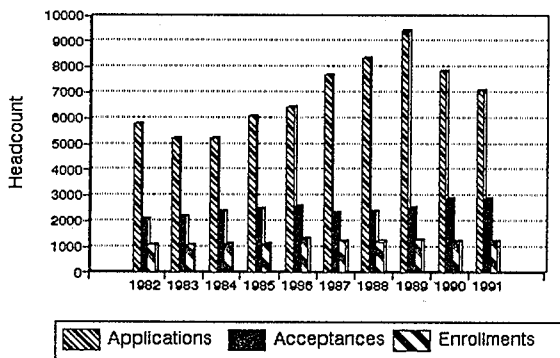


Freshmen, Fall 1991
By Sex and Residency

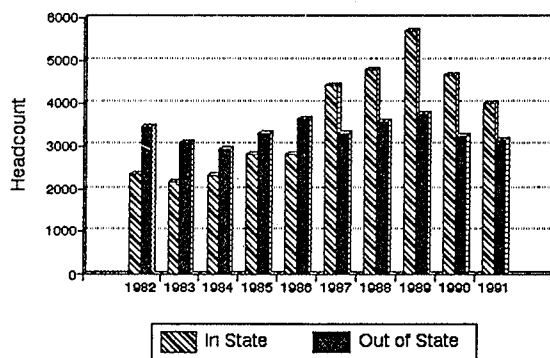


Ten Year History

Academic Years, 1982 - 1991
First Time Freshmen



Academic Years, 1982-1991
In State, Out of State Applications



Student Headcount

* Of the 7710 students, 70 percent were enrolled at the undergraduate level, 23 percent at the graduate level, and 7 percent at the first professional (law) level. Women comprised 54 percent of the student population, 15 percent were non-white, and 68 percent were domiciled in-state.

* Non-resident alien undergraduate students comprised about 20 percent of the minority headcount. Non-resident alien graduate students comprised about 40 percent of the total graduate minority headcount. First professional minority students were almost totally of black or asian ethnic origins, there was only one non-resident alien student.

The large proportion of non-resident alien students in both the graduate and undergraduate should be considered when the overall ethnic diversity of the student body is examined because these students are excluded from affirmative action/EEO calculations.

* Undergraduate and first professional students are almost exclusively full-time students. However, graduate students are equally split between attending either on a full-time or part-time basis.

* Graduation rates differ for undergraduate males and females. Fewer male than female students graduate in four years, and more male than female students require five years to graduate.

* Freshmen receive the most financial aid as compared to the other classes; sophomores the least. As students advance, a larger proportion of their financial aid are in loans.

* Prior to 1987, the majority of graduate students were male. Since 1987, female graduate students are the majority, and are increasing at a greater rate than the number of male graduate students.

* The number of minority students has increased over the past 10 years at both the graduate and undergraduate level. The increase in minority undergraduates is more pronounced.

* The amount of student financial aid in the past five years has almost doubled. While discretionary aid has remained almost the same, unfunded scholarships have quadrupled in the same time period.

* The five year graduation rate has remained relatively stable; approximately 80 percent of the entering class graduates in 5 years. For the class of 1986, eighty five percent graduated in five years.

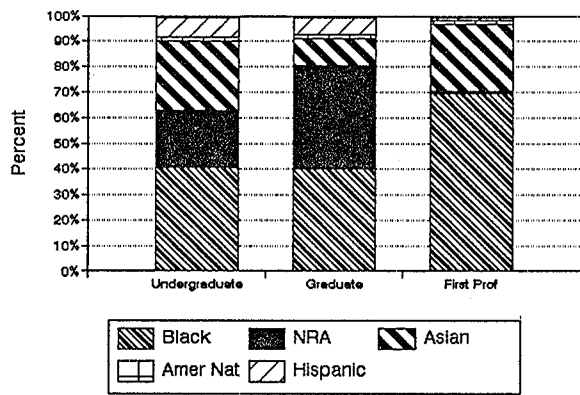
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Student Headcount Summary

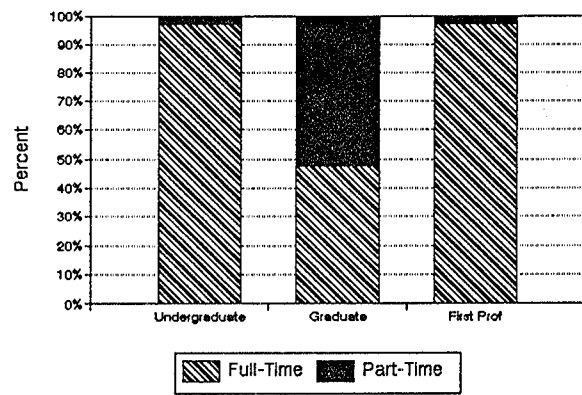
Fall 1991

	Men	Women	White	Minority	In-State	Out-of-State	Total
Undergraduate	2487	2889	4540	836	3642	1734	5376
Graduate	768	1004	1535	237	1277	495	1772
Law	312	250	494	68	355	207	562
College	3567	4143	6569	1141	5274	2436	7710

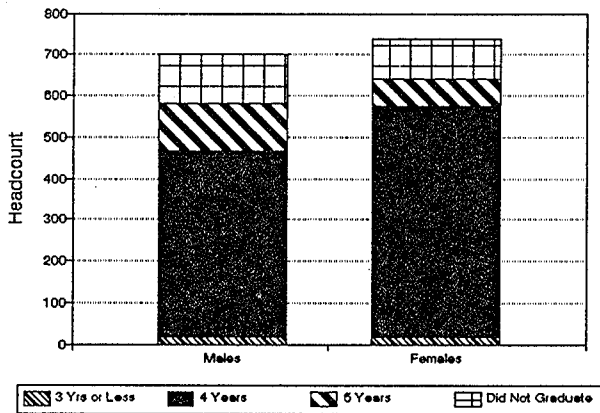
Fall 1991 Enrollment
Minority Distribution by Level



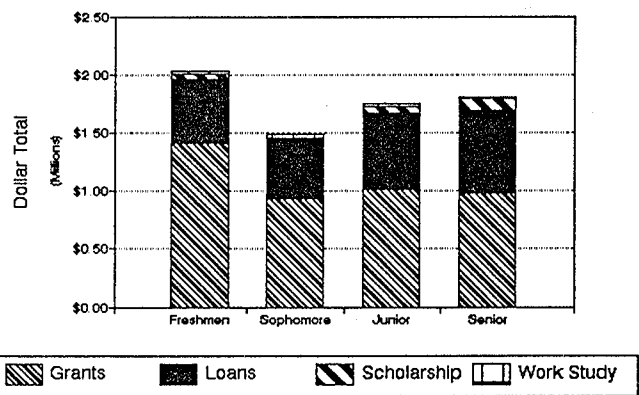
Fall 1991 Enrollment
FT/PT Distribution by Level



Graduation Rate
Status of Fall 86 Freshmen in Fall 91



Academic Year 1991-92
Student Financial Aid Amounts by Level

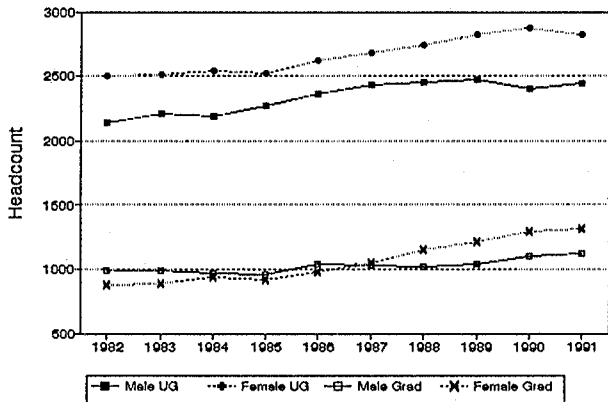


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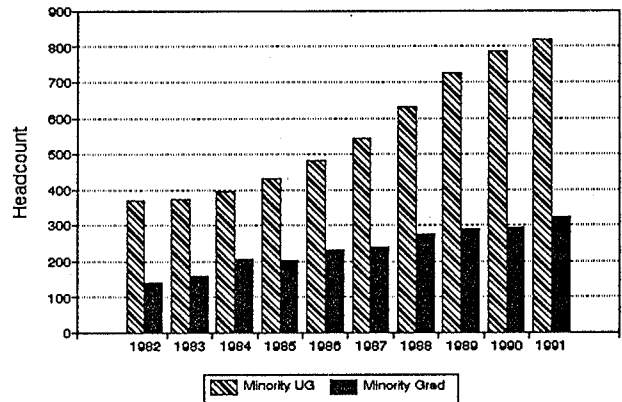
Student Headcount Summary

Ten Year Trends - Fall 1981-1991

Fall Enrollment By Gender and Level

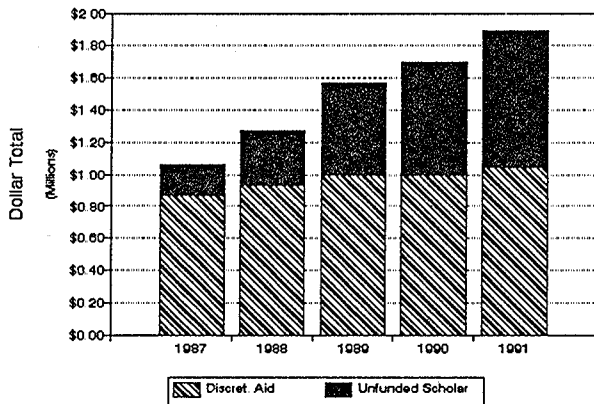


Fall Enrollment By Ethnicity and Level

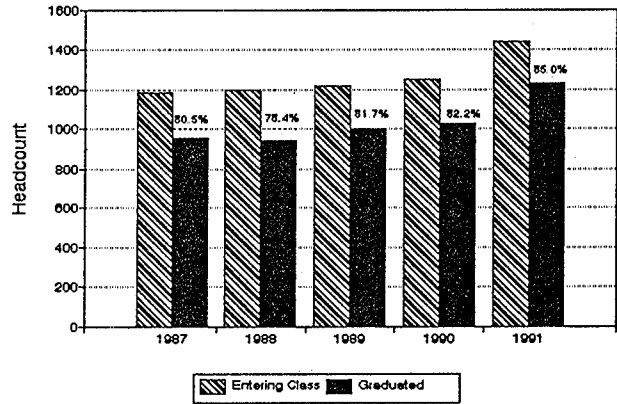


Five Year Trends - Fall 1987-1991

Student Financial Aid Awards (as reported on SCHEV S1/S2)



Fall Enrollment Graduation Rates



Student Full-Time Equivalents (FTES)

- * Prior to 1989, for almost twenty years, the fall headcount and fall FTES figure almost exactly matched. Beginning in 1990, fall FTES were less than fall headcount.
- * For the past five years, the number of fall student major FTES by school has remained constant - students with a concentration in the Arts and Sciences producing the lions share of FTES.
- * For the past five years, the number of annual FTES produced by teaching discipline has remained constant - each school is producing a constant proportion of the FTES taught. the lion's share of FTES are produced by the College of Arts and Sciences.
- * The proportion of fall student major FTES by school and the proportion of annual FTES taught by school are similar.

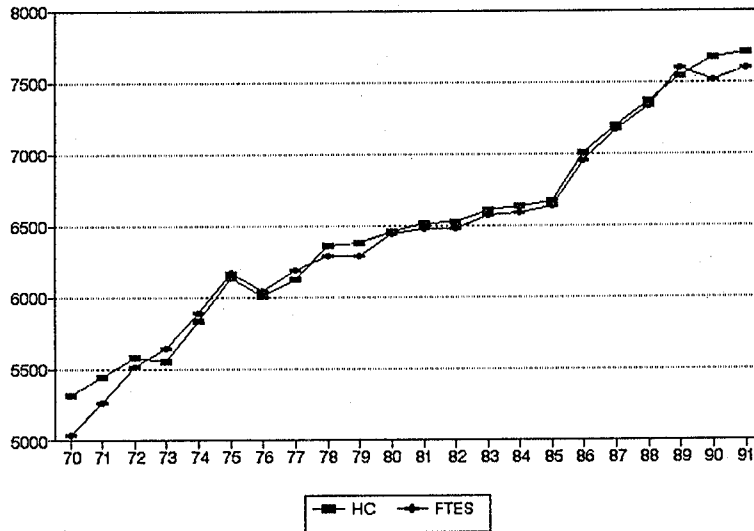
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Student Full-Time Equivalents (FTES)

Summary

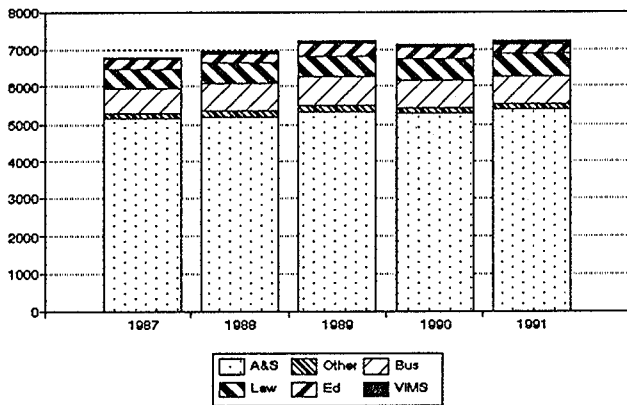
Long Term Trends - Fall 1970-1991

Fall Enrollment and FTES

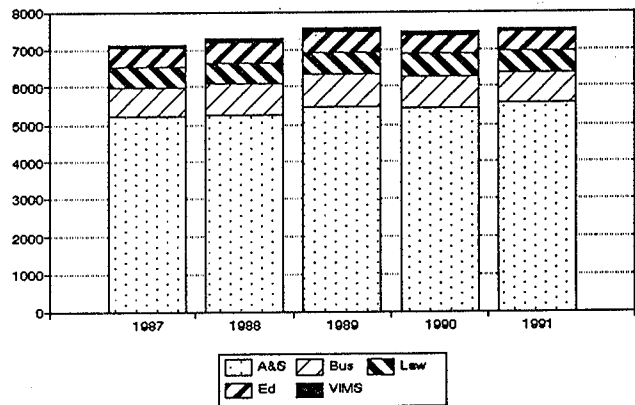


Five Year Trends - Fall 1987-1991

Fall FTES By Student Major



Annual FTES By Teaching Discipline



The Full-Time Faculty

- * There were 448 full-time instructional faculty in Fall 1991, almost half of which were professors. Three quarters of all the faculty taught for the College of Arts and Sciences.
- * When comparing the distribution by rank, the Law school had the largest proportion of professors - with almost 85 percent of it's faculty at either professor or associate professor rank. The College of Arts and Science, the School of Education, the School of Business and the School of Marine Science were similar in their faculty rank distributions - less than 50 percent of the faculty at the rank of professor, and eighty percent at professor or associate professor rank.
- * The College's faculty salary average of \$52,500 (as reported to AAUP) places it directly in the median of the College's peer group - ten institutions had lower faculty salary averages, nine had higher faculty salary averages.
- * Faculty salary averages were the highest at the Law and Business schools, \$72,900 and \$64,600, respectively. Faculty salary averages at the College of Arts and Science, Education and Marine Science were all similar, ranging from \$48,500 to \$50,000.
- * The percent of faculty tenured was lowest at the Law and Business schools, 54% and 62%, respectively. The percent of faculty tenured at the College of Arts and Science, Education and Marine Science were similar, ranging from 70% to 76%.
- * The number of full-time instructional faculty has increased dramatically in the past 25 years. The large increase in faculty in 1989 is attributed to the inclusion of the School of Marine Science within the full-time instructional faculty totals.
- * Average salary and average compensation (salary plus benefits) have increased steadily over the past 25 years. In the past 10 years, the cost of compensation has almost quadrupled.
- * For the past seventeen years, except for 1991, faculty salary averages have increased from year to year. These year to year increases have ranged from one to almost fifteen percent.

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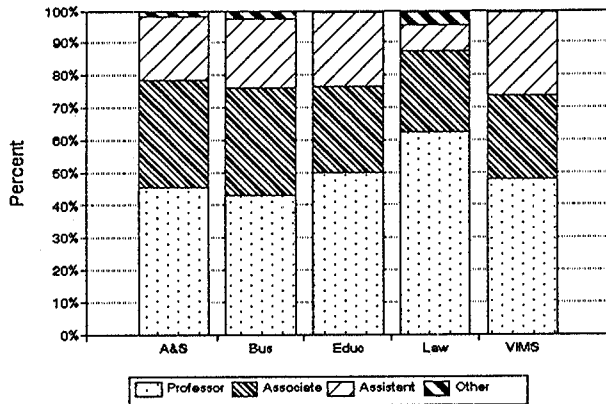
The Full-Time Faculty

Summary

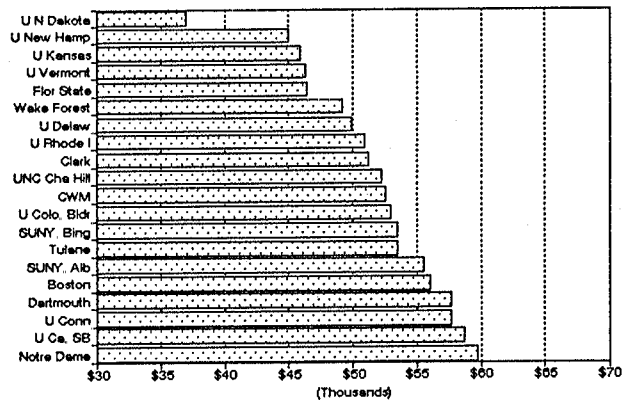
Academic Year 1991-92

	Professor	Associate	Assistant	Other	Total
Arts & Sciences	136	100	59	5	300
Business	18	14	9	1	42
Education	15	8	7	0	30
Law	15	6	2	1	24
Marine Science	24	13	13	0	50
Other	1	1	0	0	2
Total	209	142	90	7	448

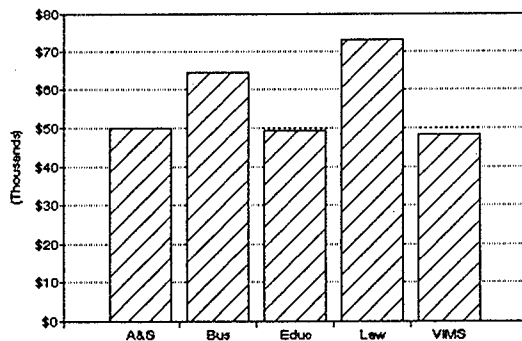
Faculty Rank Distribution
By School



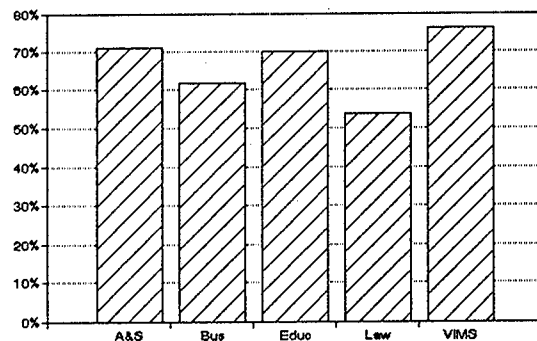
Faculty Salary Average, 1991-92
Peer Group



Average Faculty Salary
By School



Percent of Faculty Tenured
By School



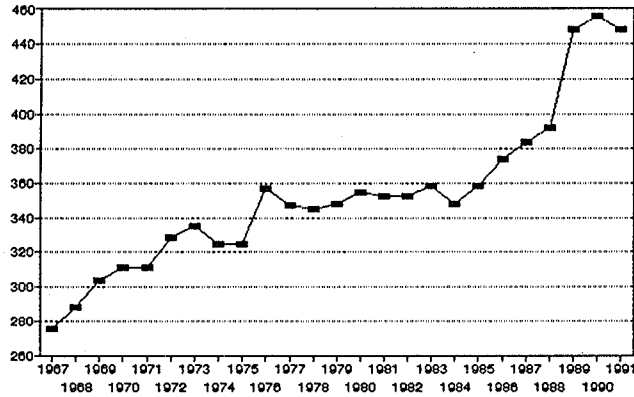
College of William and Mary

The Full-Time Faculty

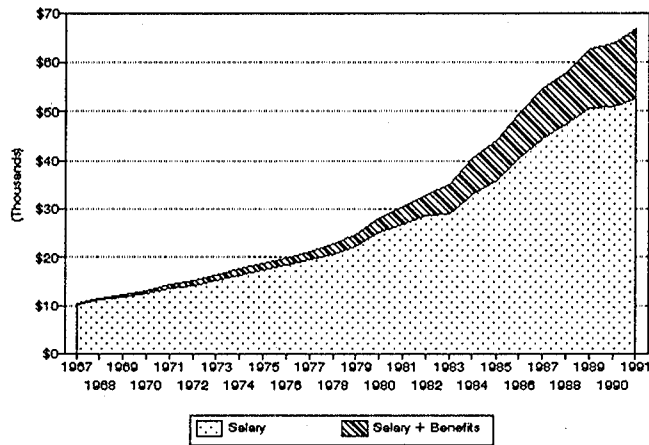
Summary

Historical Information

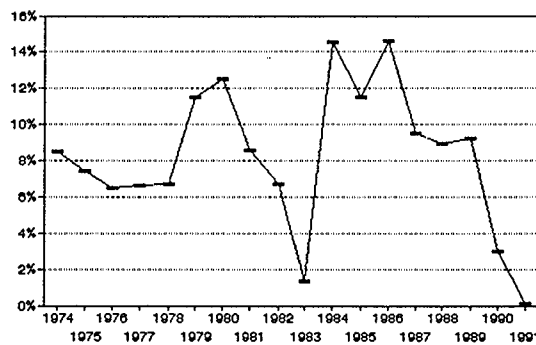
Full-Time Instructional Faculty (as reported to AAUP)



Average Salary and Compensation for Full-Time Instructional Faculty



Percent Salary Increase of AAUP Salary Average



Degrees Conferred

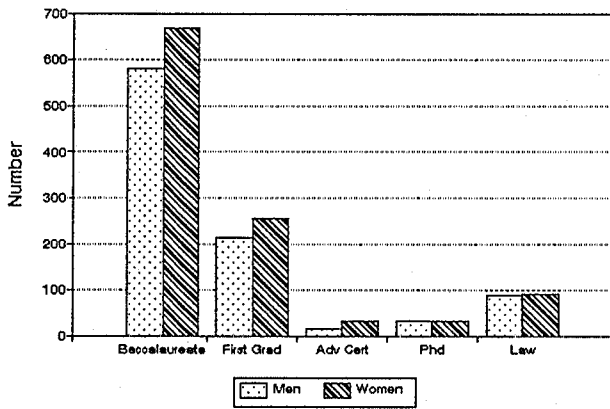
- * For the 1991-92 academic year, a total of 2008 degrees were conferred - 929 to men and 1079 to women.
- * More women than men received degrees at each level; baccalaureate, masters, postmasters, doctorate and law.
- * More women than men received degrees from the College of Arts and Sciences and Education; more men than women received degrees from the School of Business and the School of Marine Science, and the School of Law was equally split.
- * Over the past 20 years, the number of degrees awarded has shown a steady increase, almost doubling since 1968. The number of doctorate degrees has increased from 2 in 1968 to 57 in 1991-92; the number of masters degrees almost doubled and post-masters degrees tripled in the same period. First professional degrees increased three-fold.
- * Over the past five year period, the number of degrees conferred to non-white students (minority or non-resident aliens) has increased. The number of degrees conferred to non-resident aliens has increased by 59 percent, while the number of degrees conferred to minority students increased by 51 percent.
- * In 1987-8, seven percent of the degrees awarded were conferred to minority students; in 1991-92, nine percent were conferred to minority students.

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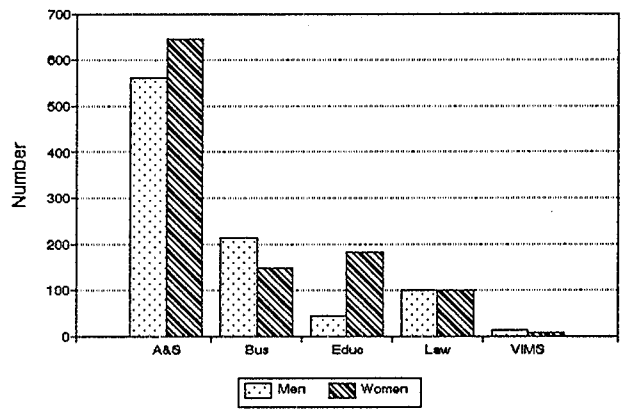
Degrees Conferred Summary

Year 91-92

Degrees Conferred By Type

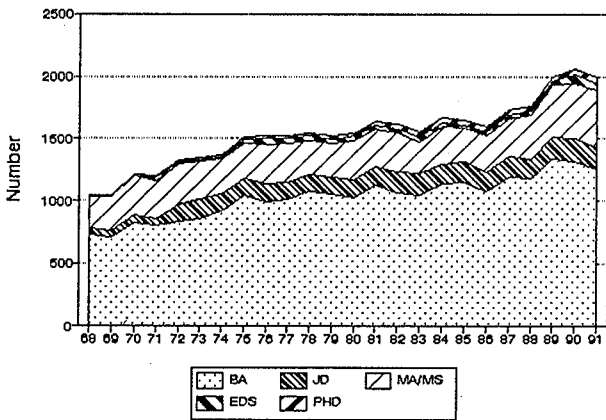


Degrees Conferred By School

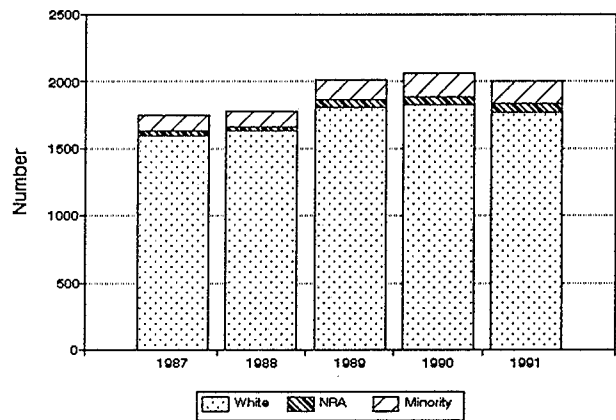


Historical Information

Degrees Conferred By Type



Degrees Conferred By Ethnicity



Undergraduate Grade Distribution/Tuition and General Fees

* The distribution of undergraduate grades has changed over the past twenty years. The percentage of "A's" doubled from 13 to 27 percent, the percentage of "B's" increased from 31 to 36 percent, and the percentage of "C's" decreased from 31 to 18 percent.

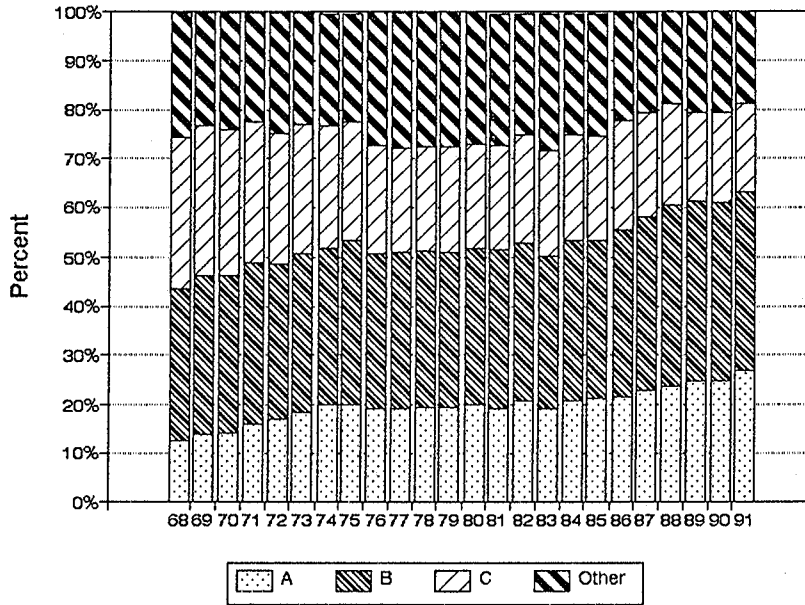
* Regular session tuition and fees has increased for both in-state and out-of-state students over the past 20 years. The tuition and fees have almost quadrupled since 1980, with out-of-state tuition and fees increasing more than in-state tuition and fees.

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Summary

Historical Information

Undergraduate Grade Distribution



Tuition and General Fees Full-Time Undergraduates

