



# *Facts and Figures Concerning Music and Higher Education In the United States*

*Revised January 2015*

## *Population of the United States – As of Fall 2011*

- Current Population: 308,745,538
- Adult Population (18 and older): 234,029,118 (75.8%)
- Of the adult population, 17.6% have baccalaureate degrees (54,339,215)
- Of the adult population, 10.3% have graduate or professional degrees (24,104,999)

## *Higher Education in the United States*

- There are 4,634 institutions in higher education in the United States. Of these, 1,795 institutions have degree-granting music programs.
- 3,763,592 persons are employed in all facets of higher education.
- Total expenditures for higher education in 2011 were approximately \$452,747,332,399. Total expenditures for *music* in higher education in 2011 were approximately \$7,440,903,000.
- In the 2013 fiscal year, the average increase in college endowments' returns was 11.7%.
- In 2009-2010, the average *increase* in contributions to higher education through voluntary support was 2.2%
- Nationally, in 2014, state support for higher education increased by 5.7% over the previous year.
- In 2011-2012, the average cost for tuition and fees at a 4-year private residential college was \$28,500; at a 4-year public residential college \$8,244.
- In 2011-2012, the total spending on research and development by colleges and universities was just over \$65 billion. Of this, sources of funding were the federal government (59.3%), state and local governments (6.6%), industry (5.8%), institutions themselves (20.4%), and other sources (7.8%).
- As of 2011, 3,840,980 persons were employed as administrators, faculty, and staff. 68.8% are white, 31.2% are of other ethnic origin.

## Faculty in Higher Education

- As of fall 2011, 1,491,645 persons were employed as faculty members in higher education; 43,283 (2.9%) teach music.
- As of fall 2011, 763,182 persons were employed as full-time instructional faculty. 72.6% of the full-time faculty were white; 27.4% were of other ethnic origin.
- According to the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, in 2011-2012, only 45.3% of all institutions have tenure systems, and at those institutions that do, only 48.5% of full-time instructional faculty have tenure.
- In 1975, 70% of the faculty were full time, 30% part time; in 1995, 59% were full time, 41% part time; in 2012, 51% were full time, 49% part time.
- In 2013-2014, the average faculty salary (nine- or ten-month contract) at institutions with academic ranks was \$86,293, up 2.2% from the previous year.
- In 2013-2014, average faculty salaries (nine- or ten-month contracts) in the *visual and performing arts*, second lowest in higher education, were as follows:

	<i>Associate</i>	<i>Assistant</i>
<i>Professor</i>	<i>Professor</i>	<i>Professor</i>
\$84,349	\$65,812	\$55,544

- Among the 42 academic deans in higher education, music deans ranked 15th highest in salary during 2013-2014.

## Students in Higher Education

- For Fall 2010, the enrollment in higher education was 21,016,126.
- In the year 2011, 3,221,990 persons were expected to graduate from high school. 3,245,900 are expected to graduate in 2019.
- In the Fall of 2010, 19,125,780 persons were enrolled in 2-year, 4-year, graduate, and professional schools in higher education. Approximately 4,274,213 were enrolled in 2-year institutions; 16,384,295 were undergraduates; 2,375,574 were graduate students; 365,912 were enrolled in professional schools.
- In 2009-2010, enrollment in music programs was approximately 332,297 persons, 1.7% of the total student enrollment.
- Of the general student population in Fall 2010:
  - 62.2% of students were enrolled full time, 37.8% part time.
  - 43% of the students were male, 57% female.
  - 63.7% of the students were white, 36.3% of other ethnic origins.
  - 3.5% of the students were from countries other than the United States.

- On average, in 2009-2010, 45% of the quarter and semester instructional units in music programs were generated by students not majoring in music.
- In 2012, the top four factors that seniors identified as influencing their choice of major included (1) academic interest in the topic, (2) fit for talents and strengths, (3) career mobility, and (4) ability to find employment. The least influential identified were faculty encouragement and parental influence.

### *Degrees in Higher Education*

- In 2011-2012, 3,729,230 degrees were awarded, including 1,017,434 associate degrees; 1,787,555 baccalaureate degrees; 754,181 master's degrees; and 170,060 doctoral degrees.
- Of these 3.7 million degrees, *the visual and performing arts' share* was 137,287 (3.7%). These degrees included 22,431 associate degrees (16.4%); 95,797 baccalaureate degrees (69.7%); 17,331 master's degrees (12.6%); and 1,728 doctoral degrees (1.3%).
- The number of baccalaureate degrees awarded in the visual and performing arts increased by 123% between 1991 and 2011. In 1991, 42,310 degrees were awarded; in 2011, 94,218 degrees were awarded.

### *Priorities in Higher Education*

- A 2007-2008 poll of faculty indicates that, by far, the highest among seven priorities of campus faculty is "to promote the intellectual development of students." The second and third priorities concern increasing the institution's prestige and image. The lowest priority is "develop an appreciation for multiculturalism."
- A fall 2010 poll of college freshmen indicates that the highest of seven possible "reasons for attending college" is being "able to get a better job." The second is to "learn more about things of interest." The lowest of the seven is "become a more cultured person."
- In 2002, nine issues affecting U.S. higher education were (1) increases in tuition; (2) mid-year budget reductions; (3) decreases in state appropriations; (4) reductions in financial aid; (5) deferral of construction projects; (6) faculty salaries; (7) graduation rates; (8) decreases in funds for research programs; and (9) teacher training.
- In 2004, the Survey of Public Opinion on Higher Education conducted by the *Chronicle of Higher Education* identified nineteen roles that a college might perform. The top three identified by the public as preferences were "preparing its undergraduate students for a career," "preparing students to be responsible citizens," and "preparing future leaders of society." The lowest two priorities were "provide cultural events for the community" and "play athletics for the entertainment of the community."

### *Sources*

*The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Almanac Issue, August 2014, and past annual editions

*Higher Education Arts Data Services*, Music Data Summaries, 2011-2012 edition,  
National Association of Schools of Music

*Directory of Music Faculties in Colleges and Universities, U.S. and Canada*, 2014-2015 edition,  
The College Music Society