

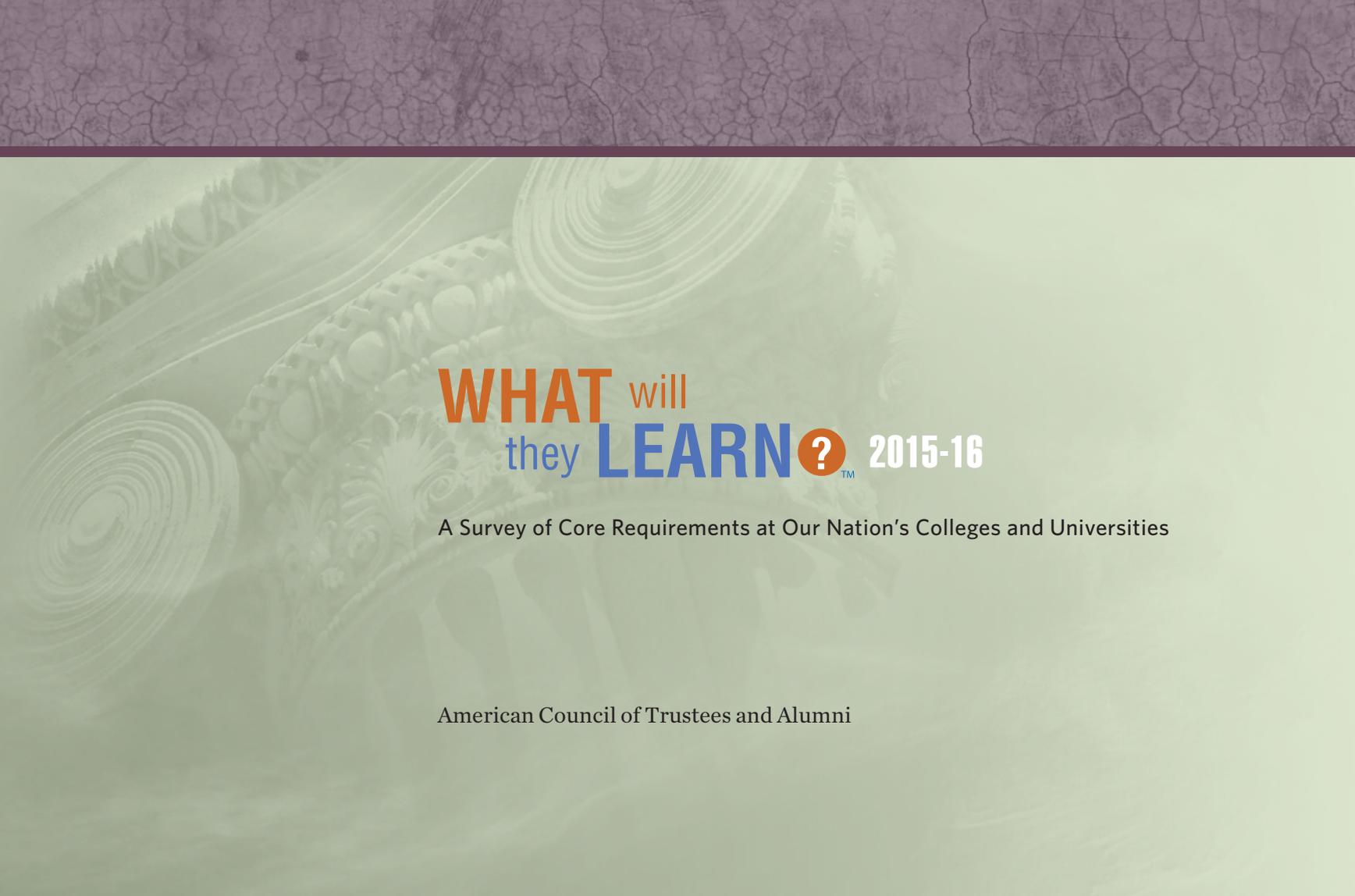


# WHAT will they LEARN? 2015-16

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

A college education is a very big part of the American dream. It has long been recognized as the pathway to prosperity for both the individual and the nation. Access to a high quality, affordable college degree is, not surprisingly, a topic of intense interest in the lead-up to the coming presidential election. But so too is a quite different value proposition not often asked in the past: Is college worth it?

The American Council of Trustees and Alumni emphatically says yes. We believe a firm grasp of the liberal arts and a thoughtfully chosen major are of inestimable importance for the challenges that face the individual and our nation. We also believe that the clearest sign of a college's worth is a rigorous core curriculum that provides the essential knowledge and skills that all graduates need.

And we are not alone. Prospective college students and their parents, along with taxpayers and policymakers, are increasingly looking for institutions that provide real academic value in return for the dollars received. Since [WhatWillTheyLearn.com](http://WhatWillTheyLearn.com) was launched, students and parents—more than 400,000 of them—have thronged to our website to see for themselves what various institutions require. And the media have taken notice in a big way. Nationally syndicated columnists have discussed our research and findings, along with local newspapers and radio and television stations, reaching millions across the country. Our project team is increasingly called upon by colleges and universities for technical support, helping them to strengthen their core offerings.

Most heartening of all are the schools that have consciously embarked on efforts to add new core requirements. Three Virginia institutions—Regent University, Bluefield College, and Christopher Newport University—have proudly joined the ranks of institutions deserving an “A” for their core curricula. Christopher Newport, in fact, has become the first public university in the nation to meet (and exceed) all seven of the What Will They Learn?<sup>™</sup> core requirements. And Virginia's Beazley Foundation has generously strengthened the resources of these ambitious institutions. Other schools around the nation are now working diligently toward an ACTA “A” because they realize it is a clear sign of academic substance and a convincing sign for families seeking educational value.

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 global citizenship by the discipline of learning a foreign language? Will they understand the economic forces that affect both personal finance and public policy? 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, but these are only indexes of wealth and status, not academic substance. Inside this book, however, you will find over 1,100 colleges and universities graded on whether each requires the courses that provide preparation in the essential areas of the liberal arts.

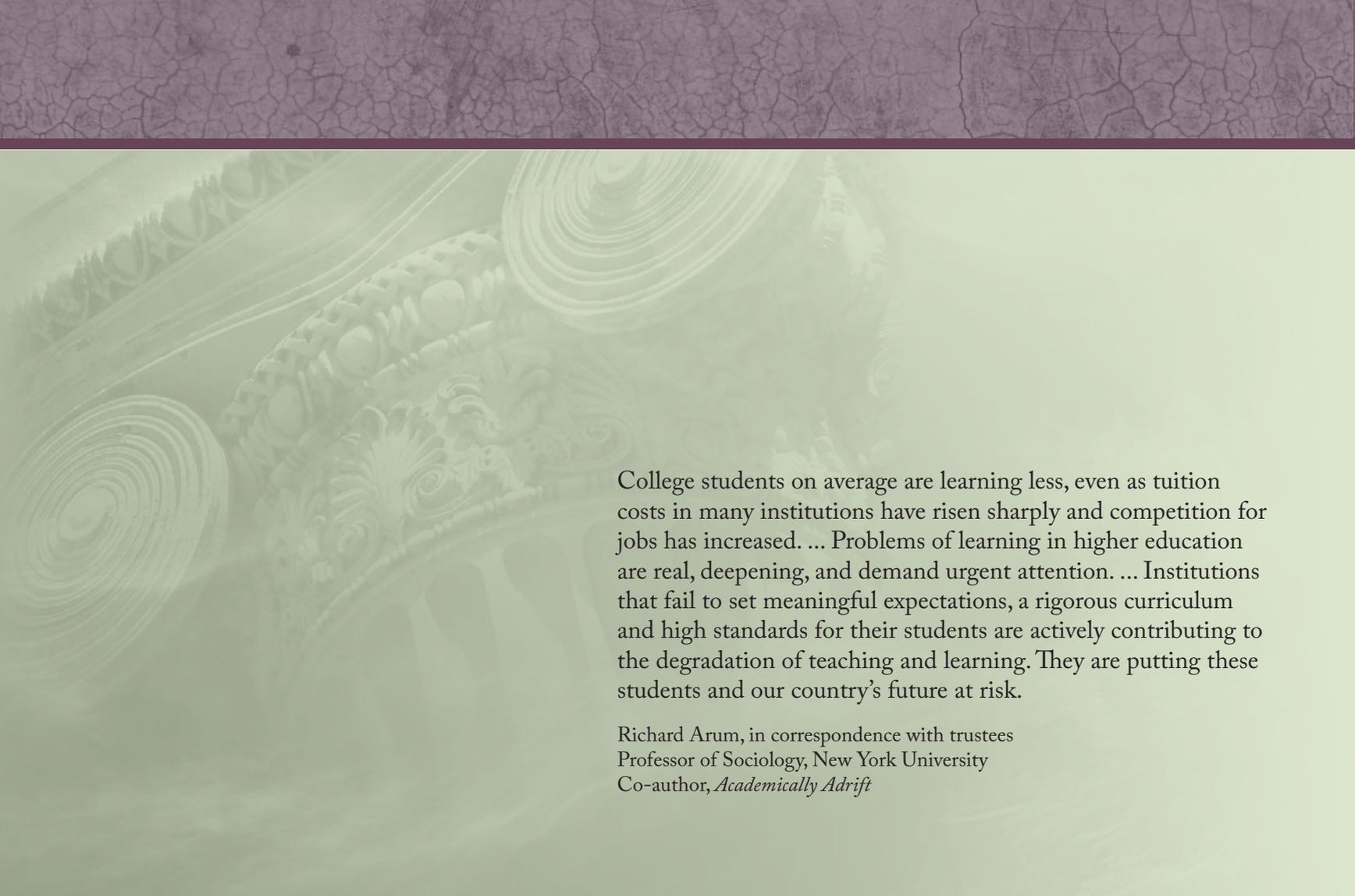
Too many colleges and universities allow students to spend time and money on a diffuse array of courses rather than providing an affordable and thoughtful core curriculum that will lead to the skills and knowledge that students need and employers require. In the following pages, you will find not just 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. 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 information on the project website, [WhatWillTheyLearn.com](http://WhatWillTheyLearn.com). There we offer information on whether colleges and universities foster free speech and the free exchange of ideas or instead focus more on campus sensitivities and speech codes. We also include the results of recent surveys, showing profound civic and historical illiteracy amongst college graduates.

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

Anne D. Neal, President  
September, 2015

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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

In *What Will They Learn?*<sup>™</sup> our premise is simple: The core purpose of attending college is learning, and we examine what institutions actually require students to study. We are hardly the first to recognize both the urgency and the wisdom of a broad-based liberal arts education. Already in 1869, Harvard president Charles William Eliot declared in his inaugural address: “Unless a general acquaintance with many branches of knowledge . . . be attainable by great numbers of men, there can be no such thing as an intelligent public opinion; and in the modern world the intelligence of public opinion is the one indispensable condition of social progress.”<sup>1</sup> But achieving this breadth of intelligence requires a structured and disciplined approach. It is for this reason that we focus on the institutions’ general education, or core curriculum, programs. These are the 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?*<sup>™</sup> establishes what is in reality a modest set of expectations: expository writing, a survey of literature, intermediate-level foreign language, U.S. history or government, economics, mathematics, and natural science.

We find, however, 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. 81.9% do not require a basic course in American history or government. At 40.6% 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.

This past year, ACTA discovered that the refusal to set meaningful requirements infects not only general education but even

the majors themselves. ACTA studied requirements in 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 curriculum did not direct them to the seminal author whose work has had such staggering impact on English and world literature.<sup>2</sup>

Students pay a 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.<sup>3</sup>

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. 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 at all explain why diligent students who had taken a challenging curriculum fared so much better than those who had not experienced a rigorous curriculum.<sup>4</sup>

Sadly, *What Will They Learn?*<sup>™</sup> shows that at a time when the demands of the modern workforce and global marketplace make a broad general education more important than ever, far too many of our institutions are failing to deliver. A majority of employers surveyed by the Conference Board list writing, reading comprehension, and mathematics as very important basic skills for job success. Significant numbers of employers have listed science, foreign languages, and government as desirable basic skills and necessary knowledge. Yet, as the research in this study shows, these are the very classes America's colleges and universities often fail to require, and employers have noted the failure.<sup>5</sup>

The Founders of our nation warned that liberty and learning drew support from each other but that freedom would not survive long in an ignorant society. Higher education, however, has done little to ensure graduates have the civic knowledge to be effective participants in a free society. Surveys commissioned by ACTA

from GfK (available on our website, [WhatWillTheyLearn.com](http://WhatWillTheyLearn.com)) confirm that American college graduates have stunning gaps in their knowledge of our nation. Just under 60% of the respondents know 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 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. In ACTA's most recent survey, taken in conjunction with the 2015 Constitution Day, nearly 10% of college graduates thought Judith Sheindlin—commonly known as Judge Judy—sits 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 Representative John Boehner to be the current president of the U.S. Senate.<sup>6</sup>

## THE URGENCY OF THE CORE

Nearly every one of the over 1,100 colleges and universities included in this 2015–16 *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.” University of Mary Washington states: “General Education is the foundation of a liberal arts and sciences education and is designed to cultivate the skills, knowledge, and habits of mind that are essential in every field of study and which en-

able 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. Although 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 only recommends but does not require any of these subjects. Many institutions now only require 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 “Mean Girls: the Movie, the Phenomenon,” “Music in the 1970s,” “Rock ‘n’ Roll in Cinema,” and “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.” (Tufts tuition is \$48,643 per year, and it has a highly restrictive speech code.) Smith College boasts, “In the spirit of ‘individual liberty [and] largeness of opportunity’ Smith College has since 1970 had no distribution requirements for graduation.” And for \$44,724 a year! Neighboring Amherst

College (at \$48,526 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.”

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, which charges an annual in-state tuition of \$6,270, is similarly committed to a thorough, foundational general education. It observes, “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.” USAO’s faculty and administration have devised a careful sequence of courses to develop collegiate skills and knowledge: “Students begin their journey through the . . . core by building a firm foundation of skills that include writing, argument, mathematics and computer applications. With those skills in place, students then proceed through an array of courses that progress in a logical sequence from the self to the natural world, to the community and nation, to the world of ideas.”

Giving students choices in their education is reasonable—that is why nearly all schools allow electives. But when schools replace the core curriculum 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 graduate with 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.<sup>7</sup> Gone is the common intellectual conversation that builds a college’s academic culture. And growing are the well-documented deficiencies in high school preparation<sup>8</sup> 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 post-secondary 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 anxious 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 half or more of all students end up changing their majors at least once.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> 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.

The economic reality of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is that the skills, knowledge, and intellectual agility that come from a solid general education are more valuable than ever: 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 46 alone.<sup>11</sup> 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: A narrowly trained individual, Newman warned, “trained to think upon one subject or for one subject only, will never be a good judge even in that one: whereas the enlargement of his circle gives him increased knowledge and power in a rapidly increasing ratio.”<sup>12</sup>

The original idea of a liberal arts education was one that would equip students with the knowledge needed by a free citizen. Centuries later, the importance of a broad-based general education has never been greater.

## 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 21<sup>st</sup>-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 will clearly 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 2015, ACTA examined

catalogs, syllabi, and other publicly available materials at over 1,100 colleges and universities to determine academic requirements. We used the latest catalogs available online, up until the end of August. In cases where different units within the school had different requirements for various programs, we based our conclusions upon the requirements for the B.A. and B.S. degrees. If a subject was merely one of several options (as is often the case with “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 since an examination of high school-level skills should not be used to fulfill 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 the curriculum and 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?<sup>™</sup> 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?<sup>™</sup> gives 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, humanities sequences, or other specialized courses that include a substantial literature survey component count.

### **3. Foreign Language**

Because language is a direct reflection of thought, 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?<sup>™</sup> gives schools credit for Foreign Language if they 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 is also 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 formation of responsible citizens and for the preservation of free institutions.

What Will They Learn?<sup>™</sup> gives schools credit for U.S. Government or History if they require a survey course in either U.S. government or history with enough chronological and/or topical breadth to expose students to the sweep of American history and institutions. Narrow, niche courses do not count for the requirement, nor do courses that focus on only a limited chronological period or a specific state or region. Rigorous state- or university-administered exams are accepted for credit.

#### **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 21<sup>st</sup> century requires instruction in economic principles and the fundamentals of the marketplace.

What Will They Learn?<sup>™</sup> gives schools credit for Economics if they 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. Ancient and medieval scholars 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?<sup>™</sup> 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 or Physical Science

Familiarity with quantitative reasoning prepares students to master the basic principles of scientific experimentation and observa-

tion 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?<sup>™</sup> gives schools credit for Natural or Physical 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?<sup>™</sup> subject areas (e.g., math or science, history or economics, etc.), half-credit is given for each subject.

## Grading System

What Will They Learn?<sup>™</sup> assigns a grade to each institution based on how many of these seven 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?<sup>™</sup>

In addition to evaluations of general education requirements, What Will They Learn?<sup>™</sup> 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](http://WhatWillTheyLearn.com)

Accompanying this printed report is a website by the same name, [WhatWillTheyLearn.com](http://WhatWillTheyLearn.com). There you can find the information in this publication as well as a letter from former Harvard Dean Harry Lewis, 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 about the project and copies of the Roper survey on Americans' support of a core curriculum, the Roper survey of American historical literacy among recent college graduates, the GfK survey of knowledge of the history of Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and most recently, the survey of knowledge of the U.S. Constitution.

## KEY FINDINGS

**W**hat Will They Learn?™ evaluates every four-year public university with a stated liberal arts mission as well as hundreds of private colleges and universities selected on the basis of size, mission, and regional representation. All schools in the What Will They Learn?™ study are regionally accredited, nonprofit institutions. Combined, the over 1,100 institutions in the What Will They Learn?™ study enroll 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** 24 (2.2%)
- B** 371 (33.5%)
- C** 342 (30.9%)
- D** 268 (24.2%)
- F** 103 (9.3%)

Less than half of the schools studied require:

**Literature** – 35.9%

**Foreign Language** – 12.7%

**U.S. Government or History** – 18.1%

**Economics** – 3.1%

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 is, however, that 64.4% of the schools surveyed require three or fewer

of the seven core subjects studied. 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 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.” Likewise, Rice University claims, “The distribution system presupposes that every Rice student should receive a broad education along with training in an academic specialty. This goal is achieved by courses that are broad based, accessible to nonmajors, and representative of the knowledge, intellectual skills, and habits of thought that are most characteristic of a discipline or of inquiry across disciplines.” Yet both of these schools fail to require any of the seven core subjects evaluated in *What Will They Learn?*<sup>™</sup>.

### ■ 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, Amherst College, charges \$48,526 in tuition and fees but does not require a single one of our seven core subjects. Nor are its English majors required to take a course devoted to Shakespeare. The average tuition and fees at the 22 “A” schools that charge tuition is \$23,706,<sup>13</sup> 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?<sup>™</sup>, the average tuition is over 38.2% higher than at schools receiving an “A.”

College leadership 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 courses.

### ■ **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, Houston Baptist University,

the United States Coast Guard Academy, Bluefield College, and Regent University. The “F” list includes such august names as the University of California–Berkeley, Bowdoin, Hamilton, and Vassar. That some of the best-known colleges earn poor marks for general education doesn’t 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 she chooses her 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.”
- Elmira College: Students can fulfill the “United States Culture and Civilization” requirement with “Mental Illness in the Media,” “Leisure Marketing in America,” and “The Golden Age of T.V.”
- 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.”
- University of California–Davis: Students may take “Vampires and Other Horrors in Film and Media” to fulfill the American Culture, Governance, and History requirements.

### ■ **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 government and American history; accordingly, every public institution in Texas receives credit for U.S. Government or History in What Will They Learn?<sup>TM</sup>. 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 4.3 of the seven subjects studied in What Will They Learn?<sup>™</sup>, well above the national average of 3. Similar results can be found at the universities under the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Board of Regents, the Oklahoma State Regents, and the Nevada Board of Regents. An added benefit: System-wide general education requirements streamline 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 in American Popular Culture” and “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 course syllabi 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 in Michigan, “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 college-level 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 shocking 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, in which students were expected to learn about people different from themselves. This is a commendable and excellent idea in our increasingly interconnected world. Surely, though, there is no better way to understand another culture than to speak its language; students who can speak and read a 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 little more than 18% of our colleges and universities require even a single foundational course in U.S. government or history. Rather than learning about the foundations of their country, students are allowed to fulfill requirements with courses such as “History of Rock” or “Horror Films and American Culture.” The grim results of this curricular frivolity are apparent in the findings of the GfK Constitution Day survey (see p. 3 above). 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.<sup>14</sup>

■ **Economics has never been more important, but hardly any universities require it.**

Colleges and universities constantly profess that they seek to construct a curriculum that will address the particular needs of

students in the 21<sup>st</sup> 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.”<sup>15</sup> This should be no surprise given the fact that 59.4% of colleges and universities believe students should take a college-level mathematics class. This ignorance is of more than academic interest; 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 interesting selections in the cafeteria line.**

As has been noted, many colleges and universities give the appearance 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.”
- Plymouth State: “Sex and Cinema in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century” fulfills the “Past and Present Direction” requirement (the same category for which American history is an option).

## SOLUTIONS

Studies like the federal government’s National Assessment of Adult Literacy and, most 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.<sup>16</sup> A recent

Roper survey (see [WhatWillTheyLearn.com](http://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 and parents** should vote with their wallets for the institutions that provide a sound foundation. The ratings in this book are available at **WhatWillTheyLearn.com**, a free resource that is continually updated and expanded. While there are many questions to ask before choosing a college, “What will they learn?” is surely among the most essential. If students and their parents place more emphasis on education rather than reputation, institutions will respond.

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

**Boards of trustees**, in collaboration with faculty members, should insist on a course of study that will ensure students learn the essentials: This means general education curricula characterized by meaningful requirements, satisfied by a select number of courses. Without leadership from trustees and administrators, internal campus decision-making often results in a fragmented and ineffective curriculum. While curricular change may make some faculty and departments unhappy, it is critical in giving students the education they need.

This past year, 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 advance meaningful general education requirements.<sup>17</sup>

**Policymakers** should take note of the state of the college curriculum 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 both 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	\$9,096 / \$16,596	11%
Alabama State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,720 / \$15,656	8%
Auburn University–Auburn		•				•	•	C	\$10,200 / \$27,384	42%
Auburn University–Montgomery	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,080 / \$19,640	9%
Birmingham–Southern College	•						•	D	\$31,708	56%
Faulkner University	•	•				•	•	B	\$18,750	12%
Huntingdon College	•	•				•	•	B	\$24,550	30%
Jacksonville State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,092 / \$13,884	9%
Oakwood University	•						•	D	\$16,720	20%
Samford University	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,324	48%
Stillman College	•			•		•	•	B	\$15,865	12%
Talladega College	•			•			•	C	\$12,509	34%
Troy University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,564 / \$14,092	15%
Tuskegee University	•	•				•	•	B	\$19,570	21%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$7,510 / \$17,062	33%
University of Alabama-Huntsville	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,158 / \$21,232	15%
University of Alabama-Tuscaloosa	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,826 / \$24,950	39%
University of Montevallo	•	•				•	•	B	\$10,660 / \$21,220	21%
University of North Alabama	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,412 / \$13,268	12%
University of South Alabama	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,188 / \$14,076	15%
University of West Alabama	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,018 / \$14,886	20%

# ALASKA

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ						
Alaska Pacific University	•							•	D	\$19,610	53%
University of Alaska-Anchorage							•	•	D	\$5,494 / \$16,466	8%
University of Alaska-Fairbanks	•						•	•	C	\$5,246 / \$16,238	15%
University of Alaska-Southeast							•	•	D	\$5,901 / \$16,705	4%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$10,157 / \$24,503	43%
Northern Arizona University	•						•	•	C	\$9,990 / \$22,510	33%
Prescott College	•								F	\$26,415	17%
University of Arizona	•						•		D	\$10,957 / \$29,421	40%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$7,720 / \$13,480	20%
Arkansas Tech University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,862 / \$10,878	24%
Harding University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$17,040	43%
Henderson State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$7,860 / \$14,820	19%
Hendrix College							•	F	\$39,290	66%
Lyon College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$24,300	49%
Philander Smith College	•	•				•	•	B	\$12,564	24%
Southern Arkansas University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$7,736 / \$11,186	18%
University of Arkansas–Fayetteville				•		•	•	C	\$8,210 / \$20,300	37%
University of Arkansas–Fort Smith	•			•		•	•	B	\$4,727 / \$10,511	13%
University of Arkansas–Little Rock	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,432 / \$17,764	8%
University of Arkansas–Monticello	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,082 / \$12,052	16%
University of Arkansas–Pine Bluff	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,178 / \$11,908	10%
University of Central Arkansas	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,889 / \$13,806	21%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$33,096	47%
Biola University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$33,322	51%
California Baptist University	•					•	•	C	\$29,422	40%
California Lutheran University	•						•	D	\$37,140	58%
California Polytechnic State Univ.-San Luis Obispo	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$8,918 / \$20,078	36%
California State Polytechnic University-Pomona				•		•	•	C	\$6,904 / \$18,064	12%
California State University-Bakersfield	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,792 / \$17,952	16%
California State University-Channel Islands	•			•			•	C	\$6,521 / \$17,681	27%
California State University-Chico	•			•			•	C	\$7,002 / \$18,162	20%
California State University-Dominguez Hills	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,139 / \$17,299	5%
California State University-East Bay	•			•			•	C	\$6,564 / \$17,724	10%
California State University-Fresno	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,299 / \$17,459	15%
California State University-Fullerton	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,315 / \$17,475	14%
California State University-Long Beach	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,452 / \$17,612	14%
California State University-Los Angeles	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,348 / \$17,508	6%

\* 2014-15 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 2008. 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	\$5,963 / \$17,123	17%
California State University–Northridge	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,549 / \$17,709	12%
California State University–Sacramento	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,648 / \$17,808	8%
California State University–San Bernardino	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,550 / \$17,710	13%
California State University–San Marcos	•		•	•		•	•	B	\$7,169 / \$18,329	12%
California State University–Stanislaus	•			•			•	C	\$6,686 / \$17,846	15%
Chapman University			•			•	•	C	\$45,393	58%
Claremont McKenna College	•		•	◐	◐	•	•	B	\$47,395	80%
Concordia University Irvine	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$30,640	47%
Dominican University of California	•					•	•	C	\$41,730	55%
Harvey Mudd College	•					•	•	C	\$48,594	85%
Humboldt State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,171 / \$18,331	13%
Loyola Marymount University	•					◐	◐	D	\$41,597	69%
Mills College	•						•	D	\$42,918	60%
Mount Saint Mary's University	•						•	D	\$34,826	50%
National University	•					•	•	C	\$12,384	19%

# CALIFORNIA (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)		
Occidental College	•						•	D	\$47,522		80%	
Pepperdine University	•	•	•	•			•	A	\$46,692		75%	
Pitzer College	•							F	\$47,020		80%	
Point Loma Nazarene University	•	•					•	B	\$31,406		59%	
Pomona College			•				•	C	\$45,832		90%	
Saint Mary's College of California	•	•	•				•	B	\$41,380		56%	
San Diego State University	•			•			•	B	\$6,866 / \$18,026		29%	
San Francisco State University	•			•			•	B	\$6,468 / \$17,628		15%	
San Jose State University	•			•			•	B	\$7,323 / \$18,483		9%	
Santa Clara University	•						•	C	\$43,812		78%	
Scripps College	•		•				•	B	\$47,378		80%	
Soka University of America	•		•	•			•	B	\$30,214		70%	
Sonoma State University	•			•			•	B	\$7,276 / \$18,436		27%	
Stanford University	•						•	C	\$45,832		76%	
The Master's College		•		•	•		•	B	\$29,860		53%	
Thomas Aquinas College	•	•	•	•	•		•	A	\$24,500		63%	

# 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			
University of California–Berkeley	●							F	\$12,972 / \$35,850	72%
University of California–Davis	◐	◐						F	\$13,896 / \$36,774	53%
University of California–Irvine	●					◐	◐	D	\$13,179 / \$36,057	68%
University of California–Los Angeles	●					◐	◐	D	\$12,705 / \$35,583	72%
University of California–Merced	●					●	●	C	\$13,160 / \$36,038	34%
University of California–Riverside	●						●	D	\$13,407 / \$36,285	44%
University of California–San Diego Earl Warren College	●					◐	◐	D	\$13,427 / \$36,305	57%
Eleanor Roosevelt College			●				●	D	\$13,427 / \$36,305	57%
John Muir College	●					◐	◐	D	\$13,427 / \$36,305	57%
Revelle College	●	●	●			●	●	B	\$13,427 / \$36,305	57%
Sixth College	●					●	●	C	\$13,427 / \$36,305	57%
Thurgood Marshall College	●			●		●	●	B	\$13,427 / \$36,305	57%
University of California–Santa Barbara	●					◐	◐	D	\$13,865 / \$36,743	69%
University of California–Santa Cruz	●					◐	◐	D	\$13,397 / \$36,275	55%
University of La Verne	●						●	D	\$36,744	41%

# CALIFORNIA (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 Redlands						•	•	D	\$43,186	63%
University of San Diego	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$42,908	67%
University of San Francisco	•	•				•	•	B	\$41,450	61%
University of Southern California	•		•				•	C	\$48,280	76%
University of the Pacific						•	•	D	\$41,342	43%
Vanguard University of Southern California	•	•		•			•	B	\$30,050	49%
Westmont College		•					•	D	\$39,990	74%
Whittier College	•							F	\$41,836	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	\$8,014 / \$18,814	9%	
Colorado Christian University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$26,430	30%	
Colorado College							•	F	\$46,410	81%	
Colorado Mesa University	•					•	•	C	\$7,116 / \$17,720	16%	
Colorado State University–Fort Collins	•					•	•	C	\$9,897 / \$26,277	39%	
Colorado State University–Pueblo	•					•	•	C	\$7,834 / \$18,775	16%	
Fort Lewis College	•						•	D	\$7,252 / \$17,780	18%	
Metropolitan State University of Denver	•					•	•	C	\$6,070 / \$18,888	5%	
Regis University	•	•			•		•	B	\$33,060	42%	
United States Air Force Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$0	83%	
University of Colorado–Boulder	•		•				•	C	\$10,789 / \$33,151	46%	
University of Colorado–Colorado Springs	•							F	\$7,462 / \$17,494	27%	
University of Colorado–Denver	•					•	•	C	\$8,500 / \$22,852	15%	
University of Denver	•						•	D	\$42,090	66%	

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# COLORADO (continued)

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ	Math			(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of Northern Colorado							•	F	\$7,733 / \$19,277	27%
Western State Colorado University	•						•	D	\$7,874 / \$18,319	19%

# CONNECTICUT

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees*		Graduation**	
				Hist	Econ	Math				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)		
Central Connecticut State University	•	•	•					•	B	\$8,877 / \$20,612		22%	
Connecticut College	•							•	D	\$47,740		78%	
Eastern Connecticut State University	•							•	C	\$9,560 / \$21,295		39%	
Fairfield University	•	•	•					•	B	\$43,770		77%	
Quinnipiac University	•							•	C	\$40,670		72%	
Sacred Heart University		•						•	D	\$35,750		59%	
Southern Connecticut State University	•		•					•	B	\$9,157 / \$20,937		23%	
Trinity College								•	F	\$49,056		79%	
United States Coast Guard Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	A	\$942		84%	
University of Bridgeport	•							•	C	\$29,920		20%	
University of Connecticut	•	•	•					•	B	\$12,700 / \$32,880		67%	
University of Hartford								•	D	\$35,444		45%	
University of New Haven								•	D	\$34,630		39%	
Wesleyan University									F	\$48,272		87%	

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# CONNECTICUT (continued)

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/			Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				His	Econ	Math			(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Western Connecticut State University							•	F	\$9,077 / \$20,812	20%
Yale University	•		•				•	C	\$45,800	87%

# DELAWARE

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees*		Graduation**
				Hist	Econ	Math				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)	
Delaware State University	•	•						•	C	\$7,336 / \$15,692	21%	
University of Delaware	•							•	C	\$12,342 / \$30,692	68%	
Wesley College	•	•						•	B	\$24,100	14%	
Wilmington University	•							•	C	\$10,190	13%	

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$41,833	76%
Catholic University of America	•		•			•		C	\$39,726	60%
Gallaudet University	•		•			•		C	\$15,024	16%
Georgetown University	•		•			☉	☉	C	\$46,744	91%
Howard University	•		•			•		C	\$23,970	43%
The George Washington University	•					•	•	C	\$48,760	72%
University of the District of Columbia	•					•	•	C	\$5,251 / \$11,233	5%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$17,940	38%
Barry University	•	•		•			•	B	\$28,160	21%
Bethune-Cookman University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$14,410	28%
Eckerd College	•	•				•		C	\$38,668	58%
Flagler College	•					•	•	C	\$16,180	48%
Florida A&M University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,785 / \$17,725	12%
Florida Atlantic University	•					•	•	C	\$4,831 / \$17,276	17%
Florida Gulf Coast University	•					•	•	C	\$6,118 / \$25,162	24%
Florida International University	•						•	D	\$6,497 / \$18,895	24%
Florida Southern College	•						•	D	\$29,990	56%
Florida State University	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$6,507 / \$21,673	61%
Jacksonville University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$31,370	28%
Lynn University		•				•	•	C	\$35,050	35%
New College of Florida								F	\$6,916 / \$29,944	57%
Nova Southeastern University	•					•		D	\$26,700	32%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$26,274		43%	
Rollins College	•		•					D	\$43,080		63%	
Saint Leo University	•	•					•	C	\$20,420		28%	
Southeastern University	•	•				•	•	B	\$22,202		31%	
Stetson University	•							F	\$40,040		56%	
University of Central Florida	•			◐	◐	•	•	B	\$6,368 / \$22,467		40%	
University of Florida	•					•	•	C	\$6,313 / \$28,591		67%	
University of Miami	•		•			•	•	B	\$44,350		68%	
University of North Florida	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,385 / \$20,789		26%	
University of South Florida	•					•		D	\$6,410 / \$17,324		39%	
University of Tampa	•					•	•	C	\$26,330		52%	
University of West Florida	•	•				•	•	B	\$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	\$35,982	73%
Albany State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,192 / \$15,196	10%
Armstrong Atlantic State University	•	•		•			•	B	\$5,266 / \$15,271	11%
Augusta University	•	•		•			•	B	\$7,326 / \$21,130	8%
Berry College	•	•				•	•	B	\$30,530	54%
Clark Atlanta University	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$21,334	24%
Clayton State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,246 / \$15,251	13%
Columbus State University	•			•			•	C	\$5,613 / \$15,930	12%
Dalton State College	•	•		•			•	B	\$3,982 / \$12,038	8%
Emory University	•					•	•	C	\$45,008	84%
Fort Valley State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,448 / \$18,954	11%
Georgia College & State University	•	•		•			•	B	\$8,960 / \$27,308	40%
Georgia Gwinnett College	•			•			•	C	\$5,352 / \$15,048	6%
Georgia Institute of Technology	•			•		•	•	B	\$11,394 / \$30,698	37%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$6,170 / \$16,487	27%
Georgia Southwestern State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,158 / \$15,163	10%
Georgia State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,618 / \$23,186	22%
Kennesaw State University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$5,912 / \$15,630	16%
Mercer University	•					•	•	C	\$33,780	48%
Middle Georgia State College	•	•		•			•	B	\$3,474 / \$9,919	11%
Morehouse College	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$26,090	40%
Oglethorpe University		•				•	•	C	\$32,500	39%
Paine College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$13,332	4%
Savannah State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,556 / \$15,561	8%
Spelman College	•		•				•	C	\$25,496	67%
University of Georgia	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$10,836 / \$29,046	60%
University of North Georgia	•			•			•	C	\$4,551 / \$13,228	26%
University of West Georgia	•			•			•	C	\$5,938 / \$16,258	16%
Valdosta State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,142 / \$16,459	16%

# HAWAII

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Brigham Young University–Hawaii	•		•					•	C	\$4,940	30%
Chaminade University	•	•						•	C	\$20,940	29%
Hawaii Pacific University	•							•	D	\$21,130	20%
University of Hawaii–Hilo	•					•		•	C	\$7,036 / \$19,036	11%
University of Hawaii–Manoa	•		•			•		•	B	\$10,620 / \$29,412	20%
University of Hawaii–West Oahu	•					•		•	C	\$6,888 / \$18,888	8%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# IDAHO

## 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	\$6,641 / \$19,493	12%
Brigham Young University-Idaho	•			•			•	C	\$3,950	17%
College of Idaho						•	•	D	\$24,955	44%
Idaho State University	•						•	D	\$6,566 / \$19,326	11%
Lewis-Clark State College		•				•	•	C	\$8,624 / \$19,142	11%
Northwest Nazarene University	•			•			•	C	\$27,340	32%
University of Idaho						•	•	D	\$6,784 / \$20,314	28%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# ILLINOIS

## 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	\$37,236	71%
Aurora University	•								F	\$21,320	44%
Benedictine University	•					•		•	C	\$26,558	32%
Bradley University	•	•				•			C	\$30,844	51%
Chicago State University	•							•	D	\$9,846 / \$16,806	2%
Concordia University Chicago	•	•						•	C	\$28,718	54%
DePaul University	•					•			D	\$35,071	56%
Dominican University	•					•		•	C	\$29,770	48%
Eastern Illinois University	•	•						•	C	\$11,108 / \$28,088	33%
Elmhurst College	•							•	D	\$33,950	61%
Governors State University	•					•		•	C	\$9,386 / \$17,036	N/A
Illinois College	•							•	D	\$29,210	66%
Illinois State University	•					•		•	C	\$13,296 / \$20,886	46%
Illinois Wesleyan University	•		•					•	C	\$40,844	75%
Knox College						•		•	D	\$40,497	73%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$41,172	64%
Lewis University	•				•	•	•	B	\$27,830	42%
Loyola University Chicago	•	•				•	•	B	\$37,412	65%
MacMurray College	•						•	D	\$23,600	23%
McKendree University	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$26,900	36%
Millikin University	•							F	\$29,620	51%
Monmouth College	•						•	D	\$33,200	48%
National Louis University							•	F	\$12,867	25%
North Central College	•					•	•	C	\$34,230	50%
North Park University						•	•	D	\$24,600	34%
Northeastern Illinois University	•						•	D	\$8,868 / \$16,164	5%
Northern Illinois University	•							F	\$13,505 / \$22,784	25%
Northwestern University			•				•	D	\$47,251	85%
Olivet Nazarene University	•	•				•	•	B	\$31,390	44%
Principia College						•	•	D	\$26,850	76%
Quincy University	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,572	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	\$27,530	27%	
Roosevelt University	•	•					•	•	B	\$26,900	18%
Saint Xavier University	•						•	•	C	\$30,100	32%
Southern Illinois University–Carbondale	•						•	•	C	\$12,248 / \$24,871	25%
Southern Illinois University–Edwardsville	•						•	•	C	\$9,738 / \$20,682	29%
University of Chicago	•	•					•	•	B	\$49,380	87%
University of Illinois–Chicago	•		•				•	•	B	\$13,634 / \$26,024	33%
University of Illinois–Springfield	•						•	•	C	\$11,367 / \$20,517	33%
University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign			•						F	\$15,020 / \$29,646	69%
University of St. Francis	•	•					•	•	B	\$28,790	38%
Western Illinois University	•						•	•	C	\$12,217 / \$16,533	30%
Wheaton College	•	•	•				•		B	\$31,900	80%

# 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	\$26,850	48%
Ball State University	•					•		D	\$9,344 / \$24,610	37%
Butler University			•			•	•	C	\$35,652	62%
DePauw University						◐	◐	F	\$42,746	75%
Earlham College							•	F	\$42,870	65%
Goshen College	•						•	D	\$29,700	55%
Hanover College						•	•	D	\$33,023	66%
Indiana State University	•	•					•	C	\$8,416 / \$18,346	20%
Indiana University-Bloomington	•					•	•	C	\$10,388 / \$33,241	59%
Indiana University-East	•						•	D	\$6,787 / \$18,081	9%
Indiana University-Kokomo	•						•	D	\$6,811 / \$18,081	9%
Indiana University-Northwest							•	F	\$6,854 / \$18,081	9%
Indiana University-Purdue University-Fort Wayne	•						•	D	\$7,949 / \$19,092	7%
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis	•					•	•	C	\$8,909 / \$30,089	18%
Indiana University-South Bend	•					•	•	C	\$6,905 / \$18,081	6%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# INDIANA (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–Southeast	•						•	D	\$6,827 / \$18,081	9%
Indiana Wesleyan University	•	•					•	C	\$24,102	52%
Marian University	•	•		•	•		•	B	\$29,400	34%
Oakland City University	•	•				•	•	B	\$19,800	35%
Purdue University–Calumet	•					•	•	C	\$6,758 / \$15,266	9%
Purdue University–West Lafayette	•					•	•	C	\$10,002 / \$28,804	45%
St. Mary's College		•				•	•	C	\$35,970	78%
Taylor University	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,538	67%
University of Evansville		•				•	•	C	\$31,776	53%
University of Indianapolis	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,414	37%
University of Notre Dame			•			•	•	C	\$46,237	91%
University of Southern Indiana	•					•	•	C	\$6,957 / \$16,297	17%
University of St. Francis	•						•	D	\$25,930	31%
Valparaiso University		•					•	D	\$34,760	60%
Wabash College						•	•	D	\$37,750	68%

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Central College								F	\$32,124	63%
Coe College							•	F	\$37,320	61%
Cornell College			•			•	•	C	\$37,500	62%
Drake University						•	•	D	\$32,246	66%
Grand View University	•							F	\$23,426	28%
Grinnell College	•							F	\$45,620	85%
Iowa State University	•					•	•	C	\$7,731 / \$20,617	39%
Loras College	•					•	•	C	\$29,700	51%
Luther College							•	F	\$38,370	74%
Simpson College								F	\$32,550	64%
St. Ambrose University	•						•	D	\$27,540	43%
University of Iowa	•	•	•				•	B	\$8,079 / \$27,409	48%
University of Northern Iowa		•				•	•	C	\$7,749 / \$17,647	38%
Upper Iowa University	•					•	•	C	\$26,834	24%
Wartburg College	•						•	D	\$36,120	65%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$26,370	41%
Benedictine College	•						•	D	\$24,200	42%
Bethel College	•						•	D	\$24,200	42%
Emporia State University	•					•	•	C	\$5,746 / \$17,896	22%
Fort Hays State University	•					•	•	C	\$4,469 / \$13,159	18%
Kansas State University	•					•	•	C	\$9,034 / \$22,624	28%
Pittsburg State University				•			•	D	\$6,230 / \$16,336	24%
University of Kansas	•					•	•	C	\$10,448 / \$25,731	37%
Washburn University	•					•	•	C	\$6,038 / \$13,526	13%
Wichita State University	•	•		•			•	B	\$7,265 / \$15,299	19%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$10,980	45%
Asbury University	●	●	●					●	B	\$26,868	56%
Bellarmino University	●							●	D	\$36,290	53%
Berea College	●							●	D	\$24,270 <sup>†</sup>	45%
Centre College		●	◐					●	C	\$37,100	80%
Eastern Kentucky University	●							●	C	\$7,920 / \$17,448	19%
Georgetown College	●	●	●					●	B	\$32,960	45%
Kentucky State University	●							●	D	\$7,404 / \$17,214	7%
Lindsey Wilson College	●							●	D	\$22,550	19%
Morehead State University	●							◐	D	\$7,866 / \$19,666	24%
Murray State University	●	●						●	B	\$7,392 / \$20,112	29%
Northern Kentucky University	●							●	C	\$8,858 / \$17,328	13%
Transylvania University	●							●	D	\$33,360	63%
University of Kentucky	●		●					●	B	\$10,616 / \$22,888	33%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

<sup>†</sup> Berea College grants full-tuition scholarships to all admitted students.

# KENTUCKY (continued)

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees		Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math				(In-State/Out-of-State)		
University of Louisville	•					•	•	C	\$10,432 / \$24,320	36%		
University of Pikeville	•						•	D	\$18,290	25%		
University of the Cumberlands	•	•						D	\$20,000	25%		
Western Kentucky University		•					•	D	\$9,140 / \$23,352	27%		

# LOUISIANA

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Centenary College	•					•	•	C	\$30,942	61%
Dillard University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$16,252	24%
Grambling State University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$6,525 / \$15,744	12%
Louisiana College	•	•					•	C	\$14,570	28%
Louisiana State University–Alexandria						•	•	D	\$6,009 / \$12,868	11%
Louisiana State University–Baton Rouge						•	•	D	\$8,750 / \$26,467	37%
Louisiana State University–Shreveport							•	F	\$6,168	12%
Louisiana Tech University	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,052 / \$22,635	30%
Loyola University New Orleans	•	•					•	C	\$36,630	51%
McNeese State University		•				•	•	C	\$6,334 / \$17,404	16%
Nicholls State University		•				•	•	C	\$7,234 / \$17,481	19%
Northwestern State University		•				•	•	C	\$6,863 / \$17,651	21%
Southeastern Louisiana University	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,547 / \$19,111	14%
Southern University–New Orleans	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,218 / \$6,517	3%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$6,630 / \$8,274	6%
Tulane University	•					•	•	C	\$48,305	70%
University of Louisiana-Lafayette	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,872 / \$19,272	19%
University of Louisiana-Monroe		•				•	•	C	\$6,963 / \$19,121	15%
University of New Orleans	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,392 / \$21,002	13%
Xavier University of Louisiana	•	•				•	•	B	\$21,552	28%

# 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	\$47,030	83%	
Bowdoin College							•	F	\$46,808	86%	
Colby College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$47,350	85%	
College of the Atlantic								F	\$40,491	57%	
Husson University	•	•				•		C	\$16,097	21%	
University of Maine–Augusta	•	•					•	C	\$7,448 / \$16,688	2%	
University of Maine–Farmington	•						•	D	\$9,217 / \$18,305	36%	
University of Maine–Fort Kent	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,575 / \$10,875	29%	
University of Maine–Machias	•	•					•	C	\$7,490 / \$19,370	22%	
University of Maine–Orono	•					•	•	C	\$10,606 / \$28,486	37%	
University of Maine–Presque Isle	•						•	D	\$7,300 / \$10,600	26%	
University of New England	•					•	•	C	\$34,080	53%	
University of Southern Maine	•						•	D	\$7,796 / \$18,508	13%	

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# MARYLAND

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Gov/							GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
	Comp	Lit	Lang	Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Bowie State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,299 / \$17,875	8%
Coppin State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,624 / \$11,885	5%
Frostburg State University	•						•	D	\$7,982 / \$19,274	20%
Goucher College	•		•			•	•	B	\$40,558	57%
Hood College	•	•				•	•	B	\$34,120	58%
Johns Hopkins University								F	\$47,060	87%
Loyola University Maryland	•	•	•				•	B	\$44,090	77%
McDaniel College			•			•		D	\$38,350	62%
Morgan State University	•					•	•	C	\$7,378 / \$16,862	12%
Mount St. Mary's University		•		•		•	•	B	\$36,021	58%
Notre Dame of Maryland University	•	•					•	C	\$33,010	50%
Salisbury University	•					•	•	C	\$8,560 / \$16,906	44%
St. John's College		•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$47,726	69%
St. Mary's College of Maryland						•	•	D	\$13,824 / \$28,674	72%
Stevenson University	•	•					•	C	\$28,980	48%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$8,590 / \$20,268	43%
United States Naval Academy	•	•		•				•	B	\$0	89%
University of Baltimore	•	•						•	B	\$8,018 / \$18,396	18%
University of Maryland–Baltimore County	•		•					•	B	\$10,384 / \$22,682	34%
University of Maryland–College Park	•							•	C	\$9,427 / \$29,720	67%
University of Maryland–Eastern Shore	•							•	C	\$7,287 / \$16,311	19%
Washington College	•	•						•	C	\$42,592	70%

# MASSACHUSETTS

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Amherst College								F	\$48,526	87%
Assumption College	•	•				•	•	B	\$36,160	66%
Bay Path College	•	•					•	C	\$30,859	47%
Bentley University	•				•	•	•	B	\$42,511	83%
Boston College	•	•	•				•	B	\$47,436	88%
Boston University	•		•				•	C	\$44,880	80%
Brandeis University	•		•					D	\$47,558	85%
Bridgewater State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,353 / \$14,493	28%
Clark University							•	F	\$40,730	72%
College of the Holy Cross							•	F	\$45,692	90%
Curry College								F	\$35,725	36%
Emerson College	•	•					•	C	\$37,350	77%
Endicott College	•							F	\$29,494	71%
Fitchburg State University	•						•	D	\$9,260 / \$15,340	30%
Framingham State University	•					•	•	C	\$8,320 / \$14,400	33%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$34,390	61%
Hampshire College									F	\$48,065	63%
Harvard University	•							•	D	\$43,938	86%
Lesley University	•	•				•			C	\$24,375	45%
Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	•					•	•		C	\$8,975 / \$17,920	34%
Merrimack College	•					•	•		D	\$36,215	57%
Mount Holyoke College								•	F	\$42,656	76%
Northeastern University	•					•			D	\$43,440	N/A
Salem State University						•	•		D	\$8,646 / \$14,786	23%
Simmons College	•		•					•	C	\$36,230	62%
Smith College									F	\$44,724	82%
Springfield College	•							•	D	\$33,455	62%
Stonehill College						•			F	\$37,426	79%
Suffolk University	•	•				•	•		B	\$32,660	39%
Tufts University			•			•	•		C	\$48,643	88%
University of Massachusetts–Amherst	•							•	D	\$13,443 / \$28,998	63%

# 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	\$11,966 / \$28,390	16%
University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth	•	•					•	•	B	\$11,681 / \$24,619	27%
University of Massachusetts–Lowell	•							•	D	\$12,447 / \$27,400	27%
Wellesley College	•		•				•	•	B	\$45,078	82%
Western New England University	•	•					•	•	B	\$33,466	50%
Westfield State University	•			•			•	•	B	\$8,682 / \$14,762	48%
Wheaton College	•							•	D	\$46,423	75%
Williams College	•						◐	◐	D	\$48,310	88%
Worcester State University	•			•			•	•	B	\$8,557 / \$14,637	31%

# 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	\$37,485	61%
Alma College	•							•	D	\$34,220	57%
Andrews University	•					•		•	C	\$26,256	32%
Calvin College	•	•	•			•		•	B	\$29,635	58%
Central Michigan University	•							•	D	\$11,550 / \$23,670	21%
Cornerstone University	•							•	D	\$25,112	25%
Eastern Michigan University								•	F	\$9,663 / \$25,706	12%
Ferris State University	•							•	D	\$10,677 / \$16,467	21%
Grand Valley State University	•					•			D	\$10,752 / \$15,408	31%
Hillsdale College	•	•		•				•	B	\$23,840 <sup>†</sup>	76% <sup>††</sup>
Hope College	•	•						•	C	\$29,560	70%
Kalamazoo College	•								F	\$41,161	77%
Lake Superior State University	•							•	D	\$10,253 / \$15,317	18%
Lawrence Technological University	•	•		•		•		•	B	\$30,200	12%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

<sup>†</sup> Source: [www.hillsdale.edu/aid/tuition](http://www.hillsdale.edu/aid/tuition).

<sup>††</sup> Source: [www.hillsdale.edu/about/collegeprofile.asp](http://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	\$17,390	21%
Michigan State University	•					•	•	C	\$13,200 / \$34,965	53%
Michigan Technological University	•					•	•	C	\$14,040 / \$29,520	25%
Northern Michigan University	•						•	D	\$9,324 / \$14,556	22%
Oakland University	•						•	D	\$10,613 / \$23,873	16%
Olivet College	•					•		D	\$23,800	27%
Saginaw Valley State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,691 / \$20,409	9%
Spring Arbor University	•						•	D	\$24,350	33%
University of Detroit Mercy	•						•	D	\$37,320	36%
University of Michigan–Ann Arbor	•		•				•	C	\$13,486 / \$41,906	76%
University of Michigan–Dearborn							•	F	\$10,952 / \$23,150	16%
University of Michigan–Flint	•						•	D	\$9,694 / \$18,922	9%
Wayne State University	•		•	•			•	B	\$11,449 / \$24,472	11%
Western Michigan University	•							F	\$10,685 / \$24,917	23%

# MINNESOTA

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Augsburg College	●					●	●	C	\$34,431	47%
Bemidji State University	●						●	D	\$8,134 / \$8,134	27%
Bethany Lutheran College	●	●				●	●	B	\$24,450	40%
Bethel University	◐	◐					●	D	\$32,990	65%
Carleton College	●		●			●	●	B	\$47,736	91%
College of St. Benedict & St. John's University			●			●		D	\$39,402 / \$38,704 <sup>†</sup>	74%/72% <sup>†</sup>
College of St. Scholastica	●						●	D	\$32,842	55%
Concordia College	●					●	●	C	\$34,114	66%
Concordia University-St. Paul	●	●				●	●	B	\$20,250	28%
Crown College	●	●					●	C	\$23,180	43%
Gustavus Adolphus College	●					●	●	C	\$40,400	80%
Hamline University	●						●	D	\$36,270	56%
Macalester College	●		●			◐	◐	C	\$47,195	84%
Metropolitan State University						●		F	\$6,642 / \$13,227	10%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

<sup>†</sup> 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	\$7,574 / \$15,053	22%
Minnesota State University–Moorhead	•						•	•	C	\$7,816 / \$14,714	23%
Southwest Minnesota State University	•						•	•	C	\$8,074 / \$8,074	21%
St. Catherine University							•	•	D	\$36,420	37%
St. Cloud State University							•	•	D	\$7,553 / \$15,195	18%
St. Mary's University of Minnesota	•	•					•	•	B	\$30,315	55%
St. Olaf College	•		•				•	•	B	\$41,700	86%
University of Minnesota–Crookston	•						•	•	C	\$11,468	33%
University of Minnesota–Duluth	•							•	D	\$12,802 / \$16,467	34%
University of Minnesota–Morris	•							•	D	\$12,583 / \$12,583	54%
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	•						•	•	C	\$13,560 / \$20,810	58%
University of Northwestern–St. Paul	•	•						•	C	\$28,726	47%
University of St. Thomas	•	•	•				•	•	B	\$36,682	60%
Winona State University	•							•	D	\$8,750 / \$14,250	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	\$6,200 / N/A	20%
Belhaven University	•	•				•	•	B	\$20,780	34%
Delta State University	•	•						D	\$6,562 / \$6,562	15%
Jackson State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,602 / \$16,174	19%
Millsaps College							•	F	\$33,982	62%
Mississippi College	•	•				•	•	B	\$15,458	36%
Mississippi State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,140 / \$18,478	30%
Mississippi University for Women	•	•				•	•	B	\$5,640 / \$15,360	23%
Mississippi Valley State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$5,916 / \$5,916	13%
Rust College	•			•			•	C	\$9,286	10%
Tougaloo College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$10,218	29%
University of Mississippi	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$7,096 / \$19,144	37%
University of Southern Mississippi	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,980 / \$15,550	25%
William Carey University	•	•					•	C	\$11,400	45%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$23,885	45%
Fontbonne University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$22,770	24%
Lincoln University of Missouri	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,988 / \$13,378	9%
Lindenwood University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$15,580	29%
Missouri Baptist University	•	•				•	•	B	\$22,760	28%
Missouri Southern State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,416 / \$10,450	16%
Missouri State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,008 / \$13,668	31%
Missouri University of Science & Technology	•						•	D	\$8,961 / \$23,771	24%
Missouri Western State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,790 / \$12,420	15%
Northwest Missouri State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,525 / \$11,526	25%
Park University	•					•	•	C	\$11,170	12%
Rockhurst University	•	•				•	•	B	\$32,865	62%
Southeast Missouri State University	•					•	•	C	\$7,058 / \$12,450	29%
Southwest Baptist University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$20,840	35%
St. Louis University	•					•		D	\$37,966	58%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$7,374 / \$13,438	57%
University of Central Missouri	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$7,265 / \$13,659	29%
University of Missouri–Columbia	•						•	D	\$9,433 / \$24,460	46%
University of Missouri–Kansas City						☉	☉	F	\$7,774 / \$18,222	22%
University of Missouri–St. Louis	•					☉	☉	D	\$8,844 / \$23,142	21%
Washington University in St. Louis	•					☉	☉	D	\$46,467	90%
Webster University								F	\$24,600	43%
Westminster College	•	•				•	•	B	\$22,560	50%
William Jewell College	•					•	•	C	\$31,620	57%

# 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	\$29,280	48%
Montana State University-Billings	•						•	•	C	\$5,780 / \$17,466	10%
Montana State University-Bozeman							•	•	D	\$6,800 / \$21,391	20%
Montana State University-Northern	•						•	•	C	\$5,480 / \$17,312	10%
Rocky Mountain College	•	•					•	•	B	\$24,530	27%
University of Montana-Missoula	•						•	•	C	\$6,099 / \$22,372	25%
University of Montana-Western	•							•	D	\$4,761 / \$15,490	21%

\* 2014-15 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 2008. 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	\$6,450	15%
Chadron State College							•	F	\$5,668 / \$5,698	17%
Concordia University–Nebraska	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,950	46%
Creighton University	•	•				•	•	B	\$35,360	66%
Doane College	•						•	D	\$27,200	55%
Hastings College	•						•	D	\$26,280	48%
Nebraska Wesleyan University						•	•	D	\$28,500	55%
Peru State College	•					•	•	C	\$6,272	11%
Union College	•	•				•	•	B	\$21,080	27%
University of Nebraska–Kearney	•					•	•	C	\$6,586 / \$12,744	23%
University of Nebraska–Lincoln			•				•	D	\$8,170 / \$22,090	33%
University of Nebraska–Omaha	•						•	D	\$6,750 / \$18,070	16%
Wayne State College	•					•	•	C	\$5,604 / \$9,804	23%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# NEVADA

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees*		Graduation**	
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)		
Nevada State College	•			•		•	•	B	\$4,482 / \$14,758	6%		
Sierra Nevada College	•					•	•	C	\$29,159	29%		
University of Nevada–Las Vegas	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,710 / \$20,620	14%		
University of Nevada–Reno	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,610 / \$20,520	21%		

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$48,108	88%
Franklin Pierce University						•		•	D	\$31,782	39%
Granite State College	•							•	D	\$7,065 / \$7,785	0%
Keene State College	•							•	D	\$12,864 / \$20,784	51%
Plymouth State University	•								F	\$12,677 / \$20,587	44%
Southern New Hampshire University	•					•			D	\$29,604	42%
St. Anselm College	•	•	•					•	B	\$36,546	70%
Thomas More College of Liberal Arts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$20,400	31%
University of New Hampshire	•					•		•	C	\$16,552 / \$29,532	62%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# NEW JERSEY

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Bloomfield College	•					•	•	C	\$26,750	6%	
Drew University	•		•				•	C	\$45,364	57%	
Fairleigh Dickinson University	•			•		•	•	B	\$35,880	32%	
Georgian Court University	•	•					•	C	\$30,998	25%	
Kean University	•	•					•	C	\$11,244 / \$17,653	18%	
Monmouth University	•	•					•	C	\$32,310	49%	
Montclair State University	•	•					•	C	\$11,540 / \$20,254	36%	
New Jersey City University	•					•		D	\$10,852 / \$19,424	7%	
Princeton University	•		•				•	C	\$41,820	90%	
Ramapo College of New Jersey	•	•				•	•	B	\$13,388 / \$22,038	58%	
Richard Stockton College of New Jersey								F	\$12,568 / \$19,089	51%	
Rider University	•	•				•	•	B	\$36,830	53%	
Rowan University	•					•	•	C	\$12,616 / \$20,570	43%	
Rutgers University-Camden	•					•	•	C	\$13,683 / \$27,978	23%	
Rutgers University-New Brunswick	•						•	D	\$13,813 / \$28,591	59%	

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# NEW JERSEY (continued)

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
Rutgers University–Newark	•					•	•	C	\$13,297 / \$28,075	37%
Seton Hall University	•	•				•	•	B	\$36,926	56%
The College of New Jersey							•	F	\$15,024 / \$25,637	73%
William Paterson University of New Jersey	•	•				•	•	B	\$12,244 / \$19,920	18%

# 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	11%
New Mexico Highlands University								•	F	\$4,500 / \$7,104	8%
New Mexico State University	•						•	•	C	\$5,950 / \$19,112	16%
St. John's College		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$47,826	44%
University of New Mexico							•	•	D	\$6,846 / \$20,664	15%
Western New Mexico University								•	F	\$5,346 / \$13,184	7%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$32,340	54%
Alfred University							•	F	\$26,026	38%
Bard College		•				•	•	C	\$48,240	66%
Barnard College	•	•	•					C	\$46,040	82%
Canisius College	•	•				•		C	\$34,000	57%
City University of New York Baruch College	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,561 / \$13,371	35%
Brooklyn College	•					•	•	C	\$6,536 / \$13,346	24%
College of Staten Island	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,458 / \$13,268	21%
Hunter College	•	•	•	•			•	B	\$6,429 / \$13,239	22%
Lehman College	•					•	•	C	\$6,408 / \$13,218	14%
Medgar Evers College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,332 / \$13,142	4%
Queens College	•	•					•	C	\$6,507 / \$13,317	27%
The City College of New York	•					•	•	C	\$6,389 / \$13,199	10%
York College	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,396 / \$13,206	8%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$42,530	55%
Colgate University		•	•			◐	◐	C	\$48,175	90%
College of Mount St. Vincent	•	•				•		C	\$31,290	39%
College of Saint Rose	•						•	D	\$29,016	54%
Columbia University	•	•	•	•			•	B	\$48,175	88%
Cooper Union	•	•						D	\$41,400 <sup>†</sup>	73%
Cornell University	•		•			•	•	B	\$47,286	87%
Dowling College	•							F	\$29,100	18%
D'Youville College	•	•		◐	◐	•	•	B	\$23,562	23%
Elmira College	•						•	D	\$38,150	56%
Fordham University	•					•	•	C	\$45,623	75%
Hamilton College								F	\$47,820	86%
Hartwick College							•	F	\$40,070	50%
Hobart & William Smith Colleges								F	\$47,908	74%
Hofstra University	•						•	D	\$38,900	50%

<sup>†</sup> 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/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees		Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math				(In-State/Out-of-State)		
Houghton College		•						•	D	\$28,556	60%	
Iona College	•	•						•	B	\$34,030	51%	
Ithaca College	•								F	\$39,532	71%	
Keuka College	•	•						•	B	\$28,235	36%	
Le Moyne College	•	•							D	\$31,340	61%	
Long Island University–Brooklyn	•	•						•	C	\$34,852	10%	
Long Island University–C.W. Post Campus	•			◐	◐			•	C	\$34,852	22%	
Manhattan College	•	•						•	B	\$37,188	65%	
Manhattanville College	•								F	\$36,220	57%	
Marist College	•							•	D	\$32,590	68%	
Marymount Manhattan College	•							◐	D	\$27,636	33%	
Medaille College	•			•				•	B	\$25,002	31%	
Mercy College	•							•	D	\$17,766	15%	
Molloy College	•							•	C	\$26,850	41%	
Nazareth College	•	•						•	C	\$30,762	65%	
New York University	•	•	•					•	B	\$46,170	72%	

# 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)
Niagara University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$29,060	59%
Nyack College	•	•					•	C	\$23,800	24%
Pace University	•					•	•	C	\$39,697	36%
Russel Sage College						•		F	\$28,200	50%
Sage College of Albany							•	F	\$28,200	50%
Sarah Lawrence College								F	\$50,780	71%
Siena College		•				•	•	C	\$32,293	74%
Skidmore College	•					☉	☉	D	\$47,464	85%
St. Bonaventure University	•		•			•	•	B	\$30,466	55%
St. Francis College	•	•		•		☉	☉	B	\$22,300	28%
St. John Fisher College	•							F	\$29,550	60%
St. John's University	•	•				•	•	B	\$38,680	40%
St. Joseph's College	•					•	•	C	\$22,830	53%
St. Lawrence University							•	F	\$47,696	80%
State University of New York SUNY-Binghamton University	•					•	•	C	\$8,620 / \$20,260	68%

# 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					
SUNY-Buffalo State College	•			•		•		C	\$7,347 / \$16,997	22%
SUNY-Cortland	•					•	•	C	\$7,719 / \$17,369	45%
SUNY-Farmingdale State College	•	•				•		C	\$7,483 / \$17,133	26%
SUNY-Fredonia	•						•	D	\$7,741 / \$17,391	48%
SUNY-Geneseo	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$7,774 / \$17,424	66%
SUNY-New Paltz	•					•	•	C	\$7,418 / \$17,068	55%
SUNY-Oneonta	•					•		D	\$7,568 / \$17,218	56%
SUNY-Oswego	•					•	•	C	\$7,581 / \$17,231	44%
SUNY-Plattsburgh	•						•	D	\$7,517 / \$17,167	40%
SUNY-Potsdam	•		•				•	C	\$7,553 / \$17,203	36%
SUNY-Purchase College	•						•	D	\$7,933 / \$17,583	58%
SUNY-Stony Brook University	•					•		D	\$8,430 / \$21,850	48%
SUNY-The College at Brockport							•	F	\$7,562 / \$17,212	50%
SUNY-The College at Old Westbury	•	•					•	C	\$7,323 / \$16,953	18%
SUNY-University at Albany	•						•	D	\$8,302 / \$19,942	54%
SUNY-University at Buffalo	•					•	•	C	\$8,870 / \$22,290	53%

# 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)
Syracuse University	•		☉			☉	•	C	\$41,886	69%
The College of New Rochelle	•					•	•	C	\$32,300	17%
Touro College		•	•			•	•	B	\$15,650	47%
Union College						•	•	D	\$48,384	80%
United States Military Academy	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$0	78%
University of Rochester	•					☉	☉	D	\$46,960	73%
Utica College	•	•				•	•	B	\$33,736	30%
Vassar College								F	\$49,570	88%
Wagner College						•	•	D	\$40,750	58%
Wells College	•						•	D	\$36,700	55%
Yeshiva University	•		•			•	•	B	\$37,600	60%

# 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	\$6,553 / \$19,720	44%
Barton College	•					•	•	C	\$26,664	29%
Belmont Abbey College	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$18,500	33%
Bennett College	•	•				•	•	B	\$17,355	28%
Brevard College	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,170	36%
Campbell University	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$27,530	34%
Catawba College	•		•			•	•	B	\$27,360	45%
Chowan University	•	•		•			•	B	\$22,900	15%
Davidson College	•		•			•	•	B	\$45,377	91%
Duke University	•		•			•	•	B	\$47,243	87%
East Carolina University	•					•	•	C	\$6,143 / \$21,340	33%
Elizabeth City State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$4,498 / \$16,173	15%
Elon University	•	•				•	•	B	\$31,247	76%
Fayetteville State University	•					•	•	C	\$4,655 / \$16,263	17%
Gardner-Webb University	•	•	•	◐	◐	•	•	A	\$27,080	37%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$26,850	21%
Guilford College	●						●	D	\$33,430	50%
High Point University	●	●				●	●	B	\$31,480 <sup>†</sup>	59%
Johnson C. Smith University	●					●	●	C	\$18,236	31%
Lees-McRae College	●	●				●	●	B	\$24,150	30%
Lenoir-Rhyne University	●					●	●	C	\$30,922	41%
Mars Hill University	●	◐		◐		●	●	B	\$27,590	29%
Meredith College	●	●	●			●	●	B	\$32,140	49%
Methodist University	●	●				●	●	B	\$29,080	15%
Mid-Atlantic Christian University	●					◐	◐	D	\$12,800	20%
Montreat College	●	●				●	●	B	\$23,520	25%
North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State U.	●					●	●	C	\$5,642 / \$18,402	21%
North Carolina Central University	●		●			●	●	B	\$5,526 / \$16,941	22%
North Carolina State University						●	●	D	\$8,296 / \$23,551	44%
North Carolina Wesleyan College	●	●				●	●	B	\$27,400	21%

<sup>†</sup> Figure for High Point University includes tuition/fees and room/board.

# NORTH CAROLINA (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					
Pfeiffer University							•	F	\$25,855	25%	
Queens University of Charlotte	•						•	•	C	\$30,910	53%
Saint Augustine's University	•			•					D	\$17,890	18%
Salem College			•				•	•	C	\$25,356	61%
Shaw University	•						•	•	C	\$16,480	12%
St. Andrews University	•						•	•	C	\$23,682	26%
University of Mount Olive	•	•					•	•	B	\$17,800	32%
University of North Carolina–Asheville	•	•					•	•	B	\$6,392 / \$21,263	38%
University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill	•		•				•	•	B	\$8,336 / \$33,418	80%
University of North Carolina–Charlotte	•						•	•	C	\$6,277 / \$19,448	25%
University of North Carolina–Greensboro	•	•	•				•	•	B	\$6,454 / \$21,316	31%
University of North Carolina–Pembroke	•						•	•	C	\$5,287 / \$15,239	15%
University of North Carolina–Wilmington	•						•	•	D	\$6,392 / \$20,420	49%
Wake Forest University	•		•				•	•	C	\$46,200	83%
Warren Wilson College	•	•					•	•	B	\$30,852	42%

# NORTH CAROLINA (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 Carolina University	•						•	D	\$6,305 / \$16,698	40%	
William Peace University	•	•					•	B	\$24,650	29%	
Wingate University	•	•			•		•	B	\$26,300	42%	
Winston-Salem State University							•	D	\$5,583 / \$15,113	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	\$6,050 / \$8,495	11%
Mayville State University						•		F	\$6,489 / \$8,894	19%
Minot State University	•					•	•	C	\$6,225 / \$6,225	14%
North Dakota State University	•					•	•	C	\$7,940 / \$18,969	25%
University of Mary	•			•		•	•	B	\$15,665	29%
University of North Dakota	•						•	D	\$7,741 / \$18,409	23%
Valley City State University	•					•	•	C	\$6,674 / \$15,070	23%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$19,852	41%
Baldwin Wallace University	•					•	•	C	\$28,814	51%
Bluffton University	•	•					•	C	\$29,316	53%
Bowling Green State University	•					•	•	C	\$10,726 / \$18,034	32%
Capital University							•	F	\$32,190	51%
Case Western Reserve University						•		F	\$43,158	64%
Cedarville University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$26,420	54%
Central State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,246 / \$13,928	11%
Cleveland State University	•					•	•	C	\$9,686 / \$12,928	15%
College of Wooster						☉	☉	F	\$43,350	70%
Defiance College	•						•	D	\$29,916	42%
Denison University	•						•	D	\$45,670	79%
Franciscan University of Steubenville		•		•	☉	☉	•	B	\$23,930	67%
Hiram College							•	F	\$30,290	57%
John Carroll University	•						•	D	\$35,800	60%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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 / \$17,972	31%
Kenyon College						◐	◐	F	\$47,330	89%
Miami University	•		•				•	C	\$14,287 / \$30,391	66%
Muskingum University	•					•	•	C	\$24,676	37%
Oberlin College						◐	◐	F	\$48,682	76%
Ohio Dominican University	•					•	•	C	\$29,430	32%
Ohio Northern University	•					•	•	C	\$28,050	51%
Ohio State University	•		•			•	•	B	\$10,037 / \$26,537	61%
Ohio University	•						•	D	\$10,602 / \$19,566	49%
Ohio Wesleyan University	•						•	D	\$41,920	60%
Otterbein University	•	•					•	C	\$31,442	49%
Shawnee State University	•						•	D	\$7,364 / \$12,617	13%
Tiffin University	•	•				•		C	\$21,535	33%
University of Akron	•					•	•	C	\$10,260 / \$18,792	14%
University of Cincinnati	•		•				•	C	\$11,000 / \$26,334	28%
University of Dayton	•					•	•	C	\$37,230	59%

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees	Graduation
				Hist	Econ				(In-State/Out-of-State)	Rate (4-Year)
University of Findlay	•					•		D	\$30,640	43%
University of Toledo	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,463 / \$18,801	22%
Walsh University	•						•	D	\$26,650	44%
Wilberforce University	•						•	D	\$15,140	15%
Wittenberg University	•					•	•	C	\$38,030	26%
Wright State University	•						•	D	\$8,730 / \$16,910	21%
Xavier University	•	•				•	•	B	\$33,960	63%
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	\$5,340 / \$13,380	10%
East Central University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,599 / \$13,512	17%
Langston University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$4,603 / \$11,589	6%
Northeastern State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,285 / \$12,635	13%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,843 / \$12,293	15%
Oklahoma City University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$30,726	48%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$7,137	25%
Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,442 / \$20,027	34%
Oklahoma Wesleyan University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$23,180	27%
Oral Roberts University	•			•		•	•	B	\$23,410	40%
Rogers State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,725 / \$12,766	10%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,688 / \$13,992	12%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,820 / \$12,270	15%
University of Central Oklahoma	•			•		•	•	B	\$5,806 / \$14,286	12%
University of Oklahoma	•		•	•		•	•	B	\$9,495 / \$22,269	37%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	43%	
University of Tulsa	•						•	D	\$35,855	52%	

# 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	\$27,420	31%	
Corban University	•	•		•			•	B	\$28,640	55%	
Eastern Oregon University	•						•	D	\$7,440 / \$17,509	17%	
George Fox University		•					•	D	\$31,866	51%	
Lewis & Clark College		•	•				•	C	\$43,382	71%	
Linfield College							•	F	\$37,416	61%	
Oregon State University	•						•	D	\$9,122 / \$26,294	31%	
Portland State University								F	\$7,794 / \$23,319	17%	
Reed College		•					•	D	\$47,760	67%	
Southern Oregon University	•					•	•	C	\$7,701 / \$21,279	22%	
University of Oregon	•		•			•		D	\$9,918 / \$30,888	45%	
University of Portland	•	•					•	C	\$40,424	73%	
Warner Pacific College	•						•	D	\$20,300	36%	
Western Oregon University	•	•					•	C	\$9,105 / \$22,200	22%	
Willamette University			•			•	•	C	\$44,076	69%	

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$38,220	44%	
Allegheny College	●					●	●	D	\$40,660	73%	
Alvernia University	●	●				●	●	B	\$30,080	39%	
Arcadia University	●					●	●	C	\$38,160	50%	
Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	●					●	●	C	\$8,914 / \$19,364	43%	
Bryn Athyn College of the New Church	●	●					●	C	\$18,609	42%	
Bryn Mawr College						●	●	F	\$45,540	76%	
Bucknell University	●						●	D	\$48,498	85%	
Cabrini College						●	●	D	\$29,842	42%	
California University of Pennsylvania	●							F	\$9,556 / \$13,550	38%	
Carnegie Mellon University	●					●	●	C	\$49,022	72%	
Cedar Crest College	●					●	●	C	\$34,504	59%	
Chestnut Hill College	●						●	D	\$32,110	37%	
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	●						●	D	\$9,090 / \$13,744	11%	
Clarion University of Pennsylvania	●						●	D	\$9,788 / \$13,760	29%	

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$33,826	51%	
DeSales University	•	•					•	C	\$32,350	64%	
Dickinson College			•			☉	☉	D	\$47,717	81%	
Drexel University	•					•	•	C	\$47,051	24%	
Duquesne University	•	•					•	C	\$32,636	65%	
East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,376 / \$19,826	36%	
Eastern University	•						•	D	\$29,680	53%	
Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,256 / \$13,249	25%	
Elizabethtown College	•					•	•	C	\$39,920	65%	
Franklin & Marshall College			•				•	D	\$48,514	82%	
Gannon University	•	•				•	•	B	\$28,368	50%	
Gettysburg College							•	F	\$47,480	80%	
Grove City College	•	•				•	•	B	\$15,550	77%	
Haverford College	•					☉	☉	D	\$47,214	88%	
Holy Family University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$28,456	37%	
Immaculata University	•						•	D	\$32,000	51%	

# 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	\$9,470 / \$20,965	34%
Juniata College	•					◐	◐	D	\$38,630	72%
King's College	•	•					•	C	\$31,816	56%
Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,099 / \$19,549	38%
La Salle University	•	•		◐	◐	•	•	B	\$39,800	56%
Lafayette College	•					◐	◐	D	\$46,385	88%
Lebanon Valley College	•					•	•	C	\$37,470	70%
Lehigh University						•	•	D	\$44,890	76%
Lincoln University of Pennsylvania	•	•		•			•	B	\$10,232 / \$15,618	23%
Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,276 / \$17,726	28%
Lycoming College	•					•	•	C	\$34,706	52%
Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	•					•	•	C	\$9,526 / \$19,976	38%
Mercyhurst University	•	•						D	\$31,485	60%
Messiah College		•					•	D	\$31,340	75%
Millersville University of Pennsylvania						•	•	D	\$10,268 / \$23,868	39%
Misericordia University	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,010	63%

# 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	\$37,572	65%
Muhlenberg College	•						•	D	\$44,145	81%
Neumann University	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,860	34%
Pennsylvania State University	•					•	•	C	\$17,502 / \$30,452	66%
Point Park University	•	•				•	•	B	\$27,190	51%
Robert Morris University		•			•	•		C	\$26,054	46%
Rosemont College	•						•	D	\$31,580	35%
Saint Francis University	•	•					•	C	\$31,078	62%
Saint Joseph's University	•	•						D	\$40,580	67%
Saint Vincent College	•		•			•	•	B	\$31,370	68%
Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	•						•	D	\$9,774 / \$18,520	37%
Slippery Rock University	•	•					•	C	\$9,309 / \$12,939	49%
Susquehanna University	•	•					•	C	\$40,350	71%
Swarthmore College	•					•	•	D	\$46,060	89%
Temple University		•						F	\$14,696 / \$24,722	41%

# 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	\$27,828	32%
University of Pennsylvania	•		•				•	C	\$47,668	87%
University of Pittsburgh-Bradford	•	•					•	C	\$13,322 / \$24,138	36%
University of Pittsburgh-Greensburg	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$13,372 / \$24,188	33%
University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown	•						•	D	\$13,374 / \$24,190	33%
University of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh	•						•	D	\$17,772 / \$28,168	65%
University of Scranton	•					•		D	\$39,956	74%
Ursinus College		•					•	D	\$46,080	79%
Villanova University	•	•				•	•	B	\$45,966	85%
Washington & Jefferson College	•					☉	☉	D	\$41,282	72%
West Chester University of Pennsylvania	•					•	•	C	\$9,144 / \$19,594	44%
Westminster College	•		•			•	•	B	\$33,410	71%
Widener University	•						•	D	\$39,830	37%
Wilson College	•					•	•	C	\$24,380	29%
York College of Pennsylvania							•	F	\$17,630	39%

# RHODE ISLAND

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Brown University								F	\$47,434	85%
Bryant University	•	•			•	•	•	B	\$38,574	73%
Providence College		•				•	•	C	\$44,323	83%
Rhode Island College	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,602 / \$18,300	14%
Roger Williams University	•	•					•	C	\$31,750	48%
University of Rhode Island							•	F	\$12,506 / \$28,072	39%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

# SOUTH 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					
Allen University	•	•				•	•	B	\$13,140	5%
Anderson University	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,750	45%
Charleston Southern University	•	•				•	•	B	\$22,840	21%
Clafin University	•	•				•	•	B	\$15,010	32%
Clemson University	•	•				•	•	B	\$13,446 / \$31,462	61%
Coastal Carolina University	•			•		•	•	B	\$10,320 / \$23,660	26%
Coker College	•						•	D	\$25,536	38%
College of Charleston	•		•			•	•	B	\$10,981 / \$27,971	55%
Converse College		•	•				•	C	\$16,500	54%
Erskine College and Seminary	•	•				•	•	B	\$31,580	44%
Francis Marion University	•					•	•	C	\$9,738 / \$19,004	15%
Furman University	•					•	•	C	\$44,668	80%
Lander University	•	•				•	•	B	\$10,418 / \$19,738	29%
Limestone College	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,000	13%
Newberry College	◐	◐				•	•	C	\$24,300	26%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$15,510	40%
Presbyterian College	•	•	•				•	B	\$34,828	58%
South Carolina State University	•	•		☉	☉	•	•	B	\$10,007 / \$19,856	15%
The Citadel	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$11,098 / \$30,706	59%
University of South Carolina–Aiken	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$9,602 / \$18,926	19%
University of South Carolina–Beaufort	•	•				•	•	B	\$9,404 / \$19,424	14%
University of South Carolina–Columbia	•			•		•	•	B	\$11,158 / \$29,440	56%
University of South Carolina–Upstate	•					•	•	C	\$10,518 / \$20,868	23%
Winthrop University	•					•	•	C	\$14,082 / \$27,008	34%
Wofford College	•	•				•	•	B	\$37,120	71%

# SOUTH DAKOTA

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees* (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation** Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math					
Augustana College								•	F	\$29,214	50%
Black Hills State University	•							•	C	\$7,617 / \$10,097	12%
Dakota State University	•							•	C	\$7,506 / \$9,986	18%
Mount Marty College	•							•	D	\$22,892	49%
Northern State University	•							•	C	\$7,563 / \$10,042	20%
South Dakota State University	•							•	C	\$7,713 / \$10,485	29%
University of Sioux Falls	•	•						•	B	\$25,480	34%
University of South Dakota	•	•						•	B	\$8,022 / \$10,794	32%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$7,168 / \$21,664	16%
Belmont University	•						•	•	C	\$28,660	56%
Bethel University	•	•						•	C	\$15,714	21%
Bryan College	•						•	•	C	\$22,200	49%
Carson-Newman University	•	•						•	C	\$24,460	36%
Christian Brothers University	•	•					•	•	B	\$29,190	33%
Cumberland University	•	•					•	•	B	\$20,200	22%
East Tennessee State University	•	•		•			•	•	B	\$7,667 / \$24,011	20%
Fisk University	•		•				•	•	B	\$20,858	32%
Lane College	•	•					•	•	B	\$9,780	19%
Lee University	•	•		•				•	B	\$14,280	39%
LeMoyne-Owen College	•	•		•				•	B	\$10,680	7%
Lipscomb University	•	•						•	C	\$27,390	45%
Maryville College	•	•					•	•	B	\$31,745	40%
Middle Tennessee State University		•		•			•	•	B	\$7,876 / \$24,124	20%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$41,572	74%
Sewanee: The University of the South	•	•	•			•		B	\$37,100	76%
Southern Adventist University	•						•	D	\$20,240	17%
Tennessee State University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$6,930 / \$19,650	10%
Tennessee Technological University		•		•		•	•	B	\$7,679 / \$22,679	22%
Union University	•	•					•	C	\$28,150	59%
University of Memphis	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,619 / \$20,331	15%
University of Tennessee–Chattanooga	•					•	•	C	\$8,138 / \$24,256	16%
University of Tennessee–Knoxville	•		•			•	•	B	\$11,876 / \$30,326	39%
University of Tennessee–Martin	•						•	D	\$8,024 / \$21,968	20%
Vanderbilt University	•						•	D	\$43,838	88%

# 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	\$29,450	45%
Angelo State University				•			•	D	\$6,856 / \$15,544	14%
Austin College			•				•	D	\$33,840	72%
Baylor University	•	•	•	•		•	•	A	\$38,120	55%
Concordia University Texas	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$26,960	19%
Dallas Baptist University	•	•		•			•	B	\$23,650	38%
East Texas Baptist University	•	•				•	•	B	\$23,280	29%
Hardin-Simmons University	•	•				•	•	B	\$22,350	36%
Houston Baptist University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$28,800	26%
Lamar University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,659 / \$16,362	11%
LeTourneau University	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,910	35%
Midwestern State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,753 / \$9,703	18%
Prairie View A&M University	•			•		•	•	B	\$9,461 / \$20,928	28%
Rice University								F	\$40,566	81%
Saint Edward's University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$36,550	54%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/				GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ	Math	Sci			
Sam Houston State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,294 / \$15,982	29%
Southern Methodist University	•					•	•	C	\$45,940	67%
Southwestern University			•			•	•	C	\$36,120	65%
St. Mary's University	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,186	44%
Stephen F. Austin State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,892 / \$19,752	24%
Sul Ross State University	•			•			•	C	\$5,676 / \$14,364	14%
Tarleton State University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,516 / \$15,204	22%
Texas A&M International University	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,453 / \$15,129	20%
Texas A&M University-College Station				•		•	•	C	\$9,685 / \$26,583	50%
Texas A&M University-Commerce	•			•			•	C	\$5,892 / \$14,580	31%
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	•			•	•	•	•	B	\$7,655 / \$16,283	20%
Texas A&M University-Kingsville				•			•	D	\$7,554 / \$18,984	17%
Texas Christian University	•					•	•	C	\$38,600	59%
Texas Southern University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$8,126 / \$18,986	6%
Texas State University-San Marcos	•	•		•			•	B	\$8,950 / \$19,086	27%
Texas Tech University			•	•		•	•	B	\$7,811 / \$16,499	33%

# TEXAS (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			
Texas Woman's University	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,836 / \$18,696	23%
Trinity University	•		•			•	•	B	\$36,214	72%
University of Dallas	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$34,430	63%
University of Houston-Downtown	•			•			•	C	\$5,516 / \$14,204	3%
University of Houston-Houston	•			•		•	•	B	\$8,605 / \$19,693	18%
University of Houston-Victoria	•			•		•	•	B	\$6,748 / \$17,608	N/A
University of Mary Hardin-Baylor	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,650	29%
University of North Texas	•			•		•	•	B	\$9,346 / \$18,034	26%
University of St. Thomas	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,440	34%
University of Texas-Arlington				•		•	•	C	\$8,878 / \$18,702	18%
University of Texas-Austin		•		•		•	•	B	\$9,830 / \$34,836	52%
University of Texas-Brownsville	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,282 / \$14,744	10%
University of Texas-Dallas	•			•		•	•	B	\$10,864 / \$26,984	51%
University of Texas-El Paso	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,259 / \$18,389	12%
University of Texas-Pan American		•		•		•	•	B	\$5,173 / \$14,023	17%
University of Texas-Permian Basin	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$5,250 / \$13,938	20%

## 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 Texas–San Antonio	•			•		•	•	B	\$7,457 / \$16,507	11%
University of Texas–Tyler				•		•	•	C	\$7,312 / \$18,172	26%
University of the Incarnate Word	•	•				•	•	B	\$26,490	19%
Wayland Baptist University	•			•			•	C	\$12,960	12%
West Texas A&M University				•			•	D	\$6,782 / \$7,538	23%

## 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	●		◐	●		◐	●	B	\$5,000	30%	
Dixie State University	●			●		●	●	B	\$4,456 / \$12,792	12%	
Southern Utah University	●			●		●	●	B	\$6,138 / \$18,596	20%	
University of Utah	●			●		●		C	\$7,835 / \$25,057	24%	
Utah State University	●			◐	◐			D	\$6,250 / \$18,250	23%	
Utah Valley University	●			●		●	●	B	\$5,086 / \$14,256	7%	
Weber State University	●			●			●	C	\$5,184 / \$13,838	12%	
Westminster College	●	●					●	C	\$30,364	48%	

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$46,667	58%
Castleton State College	•	•							D	\$10,772 / \$25,436	35%
Champlain College	•								F	\$33,000	52%
Johnson State College	•						•		D	\$10,604 / \$22,604	19%
Lyndon State College	•						•		D	\$10,286 / \$20,942	18%
Middlebury College		◐					◐		F	\$46,044	89%
Norwich University	•	•				•	•		B	\$34,704	50%
Saint Michael's College	•						•		D	\$39,375	73%
University of Vermont						◐	◐		F	\$16,226 / \$37,874	66%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$29,150	23%
Bluefield College	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$22,840	36%
Bridgewater College		•					•	D	\$30,380	56%
Christendom College		•	•			•	•	B	\$33,760 <sup>†</sup>	69% <sup>†</sup>
Christopher Newport University	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A	\$11,646 / \$21,974	55%
College of William & Mary			•			•		D	\$17,656 / \$39,916	83%
Eastern Mennonite University	•							F	\$30,800	49%
Emory & Henry College								F	\$30,326	36%
Ferrum College	•	•				•	•	B	\$29,795	14%
George Mason University	•	•				•	•	B	\$10,382 / \$29,960	44%
Hampden-Sydney College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$39,204	63%
Hampton University	•	•				•	•	B	\$21,760	41%
Hollins University							•	F	\$34,295	58%
James Madison University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$9,662 / \$24,522	65%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

<sup>†</sup> Data are reported from information provided by Christendom College staff.

# VIRGINIA (continued)

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
Liberty University	•						•	D	\$21,000	29%
Longwood University	•	•	•				•	B	\$11,580 / \$25,350	45%
Lynchburg College	•	•	•			•		B	\$34,545	42%
Mary Baldwin College	•						•	D	\$29,595	36%
Marymount University	•						•	D	\$27,470	35%
Norfolk State University	•						•	D	\$7,552 / \$20,236	18%
Old Dominion University	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,970 / \$25,140	24%
Radford University	•						•	D	\$9,360 / \$22,046	43%
Randolph College							•	F	\$34,110	36%
Randolph-Macon College	•		•			•	•	B	\$36,340	24%
Regent University	•	•		•	•	•	•	A	\$16,478	25%
Roanoke College			•			•	•	C	\$38,177	57%
Shenandoah University	•		•			•		C	\$30,188	36%
Sweet Briar College	•	•	•				•	B	\$34,935	62%
University of Mary Washington			•				•	D	\$10,312 / \$23,598	64%
University of Richmond			•			•	•	C	\$46,680	80%

# VIRGINIA (continued)

## GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

INSTITUTION	Comp	Lit	Lang	Gov/		Math	Sci	GRADE	Tuition & Fees (In-State/Out-of-State)	Graduation Rate (4-Year)
				Hist	Econ					
University of Virginia–Charlottesville			•				•	D	\$13,208 / \$42,394	87%
University of Virginia–Wise	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,868 / \$24,329	23%
Virginia Commonwealth University	•					•	•	C	\$12,398 / \$30,459	34%
Virginia Military Institute	•					•	•	C	\$15,518 / \$37,574	54%
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	•					•	•	C	\$12,017 / \$28,048	61%
Virginia State University	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,002 / \$17,838	23%
Virginia Union University	•	•				•	•	B	\$15,130	14%
Virginia Wesleyan College	•	•	•			•	•	B	\$33,286	42%
Washington & Lee University	•		•			•	•	B	\$45,617	85%

# WASHINGTON

## 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 Washington University	•						•	D	\$9,017 / \$21,380	27%
Eastern Washington University	•					•	•	C	\$7,972 / \$21,066	20%
Evergreen State College								F	\$8,682 / \$21,735	46%
Gonzaga University	•	•					•	C	\$36,535	73%
Pacific Lutheran University							•	F	\$36,530	52%
Seattle Pacific University						•	•	D	\$35,472	61%
Seattle University	•					•	•	C	\$38,205	60%
St. Martin's University	•	•		•		•	•	B	\$31,688	31%
University of Puget Sound						•	•	D	\$43,428	68%
University of Washington–Bothell	•					◐	◐	D	\$11,911 / \$33,030	38%
University of Washington–Seattle	•					◐	◐	D	\$12,394 / \$33,513	61%
University of Washington–Tacoma								F	\$12,262 / \$33,381	41%
Washington State University	•						•	D	\$12,428 / \$25,510	42%
Western Washington University	•					•	•	C	\$8,965 / \$20,407	40%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$44,800	82%
Whitworth University						•	•	D	\$37,630	65%

# 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	\$22,740	30%
Bethany College	•	•						•	C	\$25,736	32%
Bluefield State College	•	•						•	C	\$5,832 / \$11,064	13%
Concord University	•	•						•	C	\$6,580 / \$14,276	18%
Davis & Elkins College	•	•				•		•	B	\$27,492	34%
Fairmont State University	•			•				•	C	\$6,306 / \$13,306	16%
Glenville State College	•	•						•	C	\$6,696 / \$15,120	10%
Marshall University		•						•	D	\$6,526 / \$15,026	25%
Shepherd University	•					•		•	C	\$6,570 / \$16,628	20%
West Liberty University	•							•	D	\$6,415 / \$13,540	18%
West Virginia State University	•	•						•	C	\$6,228 / \$14,558	5%
West Virginia University	•							•	D	\$6,960 / \$20,242	33%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	•	•						•	C	\$27,858	44%
Wheeling Jesuit University	•	•						•	C	\$28,030	54%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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	\$24,434	11%
Beloit College	•						•	D	\$42,500	71%
Cardinal Stritch University	•					•	•	C	\$26,570	21%
Carroll University	•					•	•	C	\$28,550	40%
Carthage College		•					•	D	\$36,570	54%
Concordia University Wisconsin	•	•		◐	◐	•	•	B	\$26,160	35%
Lakeland College	•					◐	◐	D	\$24,090	42%
Lawrence University			•				•	D	\$42,657	66%
Marian University	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,930	36%
Marquette University	•	•					•	C	\$35,930	59%
Ripon College	•						•	D	\$33,482	51%
St. Norbert College						•	•	D	\$33,023	63%
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	•					•	•	C	\$8,743 / \$16,316	29%
University of Wisconsin-Green Bay							•	F	\$7,758 / \$15,331	24%
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	•	•				•	•	B	\$8,795 / \$16,368	32%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. 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 / \$26,660	55%
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee						•	•	D	\$9,391 / \$19,120	14%
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	•					•	•	C	\$7,437 / \$15,010	16%
University of Wisconsin-Parkside						◐	◐	F	\$7,326 / \$14,899	8%
University of Wisconsin-Platteville	•					•	•	C	\$7,491 / \$15,064	16%
University of Wisconsin-River Falls	•						•	D	\$7,751 / \$15,324	27%
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	•					•	•	C	\$7,668 / \$15,241	26%
University of Wisconsin-Superior	•	•				•	•	B	\$7,994 / \$15,567	19%
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	•	•					•	C	\$7,600 / \$15,173	27%
Wisconsin Lutheran College	•	•				•	•	B	\$25,960	49%

# 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	•			•			•	•	B	\$4,646 / \$14,876	24%

\* 2014–15 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 2008. Source: College Navigator.

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