



STATISTICAL REPORT

2021

TRENDS AND KEY INDICATORS IN
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
SCIENCE EDUCATION

Published by
ASSOCIATION FOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION

4 Lan Drive, Suite 310
Westford, MA 01886

All rights reserved. Information in this publication may be reproduced
for non-commercial purposes only with appropriate credit and citation.

Printed in the United States of America
ISSN Number: 0739 506X
Library of Congress Card number: 84-645665

Orders may be sent to:
ALISE
4 Lan Drive, Suite 310
Westford, MA 01886
Phone 978-674-6190 | Fax 978-250-1117
email: office@alise.org

EDITORS

Stephen Bajjaly, Wayne State University
Megen Rehahn Drulia, Wayne State University

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The ALISE statistical survey and data collection process, upon which this narrative report is based, are newly updated for 2021. In January 2020, ALISE President Stephen Bajjaly convened a working group, composed of program heads and others interested in the ALISE statistics to recommend changes to the annual statistical survey. As a result, these are the major changes to the ALISE statistical survey and data collection process that are new this year:

1. Transitions from a proprietary online survey system to a commercially available product (Qualtrics®). This enables the ALISE Statistics Manager to focus greater attention on the production of the narrative report and away from maintenance, troubleshooting, security patching, and technical support needed by the outdated proprietary software system.
2. Minimizes the amount of static data that must be entered yearly. Where possible, respondents only indicate changes/updates from previous reporting.
3. Prioritizes data collection on the students and curriculum within the ALA-accredited master's degree program(s) and minimizes data about students and curricula in any other degree programs.
4. Clarifies and standardizes important terms used throughout the survey.
5. Aligns, where appropriate, the terminology and verbiage with that used in the ALA COA statistics process. This makes it easier for respondents to gather the data and report it to both ALISE and COA.
6. Minimizes the data collected about income and expenditures to align/complement with COA.
7. Includes new questions concerning the online learning infrastructure, tools, and funding.

Thank you to these working group members who volunteered their time and energy to revising the questions that make up the annual data collection survey:

- Kaye Dotson, East Carolina University
- Ling Hwey Jeng, Texas Woman's University
- Wooseob Jeong, Emporia State University
- Lisa O'Connor, University of North Carolina Greensboro
- Linda Smith, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- Christopher Stewart, University of Southern California
- Linda Swaine, Florida State University

TABLE OF CONTENTS

05 List of Tables and
Figures

06 Regions

07 Faculty

12 Students

17 Curriculum

23 Income and Expenditures



LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Tables

Table I-1: Faculty Ethnicity and Race
Table I-2: Faculty Tenure
Table I-3: Faculty Salaries, Gender and Age
Table I-4: New Assistant Professors, 2020
Table I-5: New Assistant Professor Hires, 2015-2020
Table I-6: Faculty Salaries by Region and Rank
Table I-7: Mean Faculty Size, 2005-2020
Table I-8: Faculty Salary Trends - Academic Year
Table II-1: ALA-Accredited Degrees Awarded, 2021
Table II-2: Enrollment for ALA-Accredited Master's Programs, 2021
Table II-3: Average Tuition
Table II-4: Maximum Class Size: ALA-Accredited Classes
Table II-5: Assistantships
Table II-6: Tuition, Regional Comparison
Table II-7: Headcount, Other Degrees
Table III-1: Other Concentrations
Table III-2: Online Program Managers
Table IV-1: Funding Sources
Table IV-2: Income
Table IV-3: Travel Funds

Figures

Figure I-1: Percentage of Faculty with Tenure, 2005-2020
Figure II-1: ALA-Accredited Program Enrollment, 1979-2020
Figure II-2: Total Enrollment, 1995-2020
Figure II-3: Doctoral Degrees Awarded 2019-2020
Figure II-4: Ages: Students in ALA-Accredited Degrees
Figure III-1: Concentrations
Figure III-2: Course Offerings by Faculty
Figure III-3: Course Formats
Figure III-4: Synchronous/Asynchronous Comparison
Figure III-5: Learning Management Systems
Figure III-6: Online Meeting/Videoconferencing Providers
Figure IV-1: Parent Institution Funding Increase or Decrease
Figure IV-2: Budget Outlook

REGIONS

Listed below are the schools of library and information science that contributed to the 2021 statistical report upon which this executive summary is based. The schools are divided into geographic regions as follows.

Northeast:

Albany, Buffalo, Catholic, Clarion, Drexel, Maryland, Pittsburgh, Pratt, Queens, Rhode Island, Rutgers, St. John's, Simmons, Southern Connecticut, Syracuse.

Southeast:

Alabama, East Carolina, Florida State, Kentucky, Louisiana State, North Carolina Central, North Carolina – Chapel Hill, North Carolina – Greensboro, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Florida, Tennessee, Valdosta

Midwest:

Dominican, Emporia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, IUPUI, Kent State, Missouri, St. Catherine, Wayne State, Wisconsin – Madison, Wisconsin – Milwaukee.

Southwest:

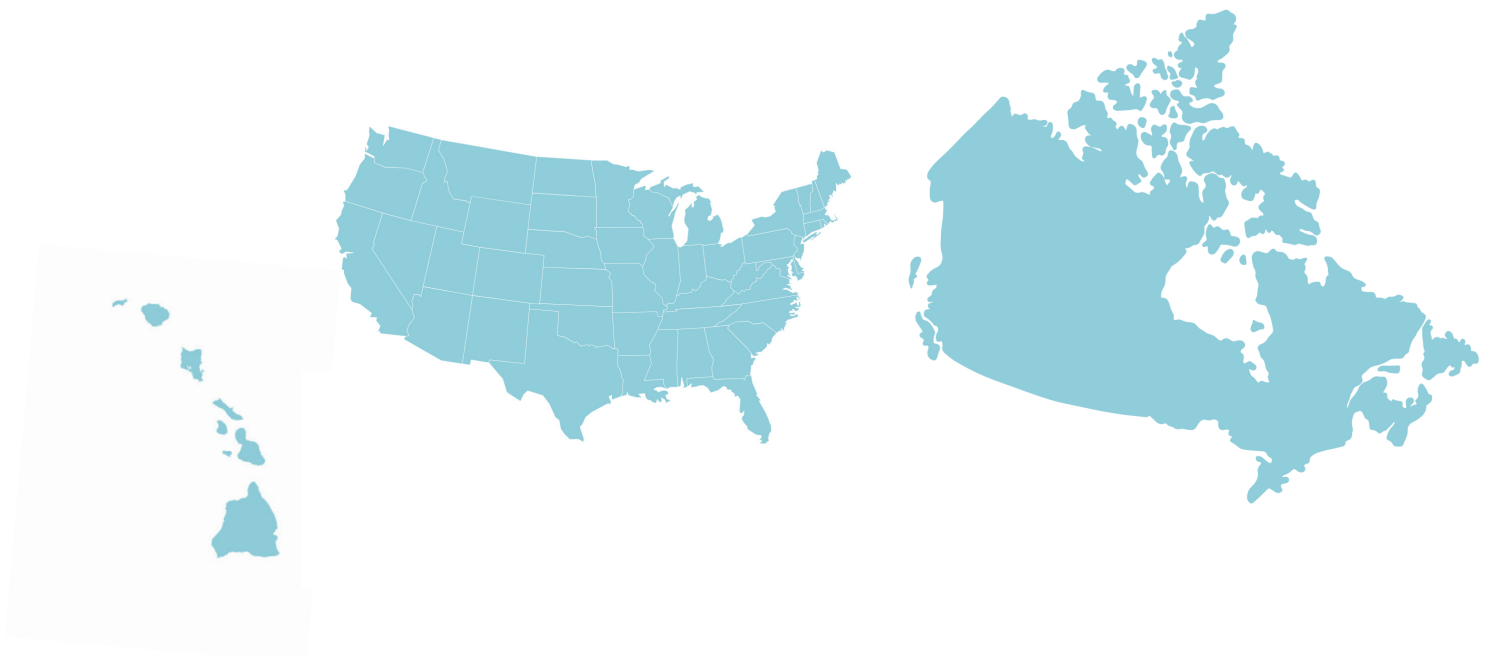
Arizona, North Texas, Oklahoma, Texas - Austin, Texas Woman's.

West:

Hawaii, San Jose, Southern California, Washington.

Canada:

Alberta, British Columbia, Dalhousie, McGill, Montréal, Toronto, Western Ontario



A black and white photograph of a man with glasses and a beard, wearing a light-colored blazer over a dark shirt. He is gesturing with his right arm extended outwards while holding a tablet in his left hand. The background is blurred, showing the heads of an audience. The image is overlaid with a large white diagonal banner and a purple triangle in the bottom left corner.

FACULTY

Table I-1: Faculty Ethnicity and Race

Rank	Hispanic of Any Race	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Two or More Races	International	Race or Ethnicity Unknown	Total
Head of School	1	0	11	2	1	34	0	0	6	55
Professor	10	1	43	5	6	168	2	1	32	268
Associate Professor	8	0	67	15	4	191	1	2	67	355
Assistant Professor	12	2	38	19	4	129	3	19	53	279
Lecturer	2	1	13	4	1	147	1	2	12	183
Other -NTT	3	0	4	2	3	42	0	12	9	75
Total	36	4	176	47	19	711	7	36	179	1215
Percent of Total	3%	0%	14%	4%	2%	59%	1%	3%	15%	100%

As shown in Table I-1 there were 1215 full-time faculty in all programs as of January 1, 2020.

1,215 TOTAL FULL-TIME FACULTY MEMBERS

Table I-2: Faculty Tenure

Total Faculty	1215	
Total Tenured	662	54.4%
Not Tenured	553	45.6%

54.4% OF FACULTY ARE TENURED

Table I-3: Faculty Salaries, Gender and Age

	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median
Head of School	55	\$76,229	\$414,167	\$160,072	\$138,480
Professor*	268	\$44,862	\$307,654	\$149,682	\$145,736
Associate Professor	355	\$48,214	\$224,144	\$106,656	\$102,417
Assistant Professor	279	\$32,952	\$150,171	\$89,186	\$90,000
Lecturer	183	\$38,063	\$183,113	\$84,537	\$82,580
Other - NTT	75	\$40,000	\$123,000	\$70,545	\$68,891
Total	1215				

	Salary Not Reported	# Male	# Female	No Gender Reported	Min Age	Max Age	Average Age	Median Age	Age NR
Head of School	9	28	27	0	41	72	58	57	1
Professor*	29	154	106	7	39	81	60	60	1
Associate Professor	32	140	191	24	35	90	53	51	13
Assistant Professor	20	119	147	13	29	74	42	39	18
Lecturer	10	89	88	6	29	77	51	51	0
Other - NTT	14	48	21	6	30	68	47	46	30
Total		578	580	56			51	50	

*Excludes 5 with additional administrative titles (e.g., Dean)

Table I-4: New Assistant Professors, 2020

New Assistant Professors 2020	47
Average Starting Salary	\$93,519
Median Starting Salary	\$90,828
Average Age	38
Median Age	38
Modal Age	33
% Male	47
% Female	43
% Not Reported	10
# Asian	11
# Black	1
# Hispanic	1
# International	3
# Unknown	12
# White	19

Table I-5: New Assistant Professor Hires, 2015-2020

Year	Total Number	Mean		
		Male	Female	All
2015	47	\$83,574 (26)	\$78,035 (21)	\$80,805
2016	39	\$80,065 (20)	\$82,312 (19)	\$81,189
2017	43	\$94,799 (30)	\$85,679 (13)	\$90,239
2018	28	\$85,418 (15)	\$83,832 (13)	\$84,625
2019	23	\$68,996 (11)	\$70,114 (12)	\$69,555
2020	44	\$91,646 (25)	\$92,563 (19)	\$92,042



Table I-6: Faculty Salaries by Region and Rank

2020	Northeast	Southeast	Midwest	Southwest	West	Canada
Professor*	\$154,845	\$134,642	\$157,293	\$147,319	\$154,295	\$174,108
Associate Professor	\$104,180	\$88,711	\$98,795	\$96,275	\$124,756	\$145,952
Assistant Professor	\$94,240	\$74,795	\$87,594	\$84,155	\$102,535	\$107,008

2019	Northeast	Southeast	Midwest	Southwest	West	Canada
Professor	\$149,033	\$131,131	\$130,652	\$133,163	\$143,430	\$141,718
Associate Professor	\$103,152	\$83,372	\$82,997	\$98,263	\$112,289	\$115,017
Assistant Professor	\$92,625	\$67,586	\$73,554	\$76,779	\$85,007	\$90,866

% Change	Northeast	Southeast	Midwest	Southwest	West	Canada
Professor	3.9%	2.7%	20.4%	10.6%	7.6%	22.9%
Associate Professor	1.0%	6.4%	19.0%	-2.0%	11.1%	26.9%
Assistant Professor	1.7%	10.7%	19.1%	9.6%	20.6%	17.8%

*Excludes 5 with additional administrative titles (e.g., Dean)

Figure I-1: Percentage of Faculty with Tenure, 2005-2020

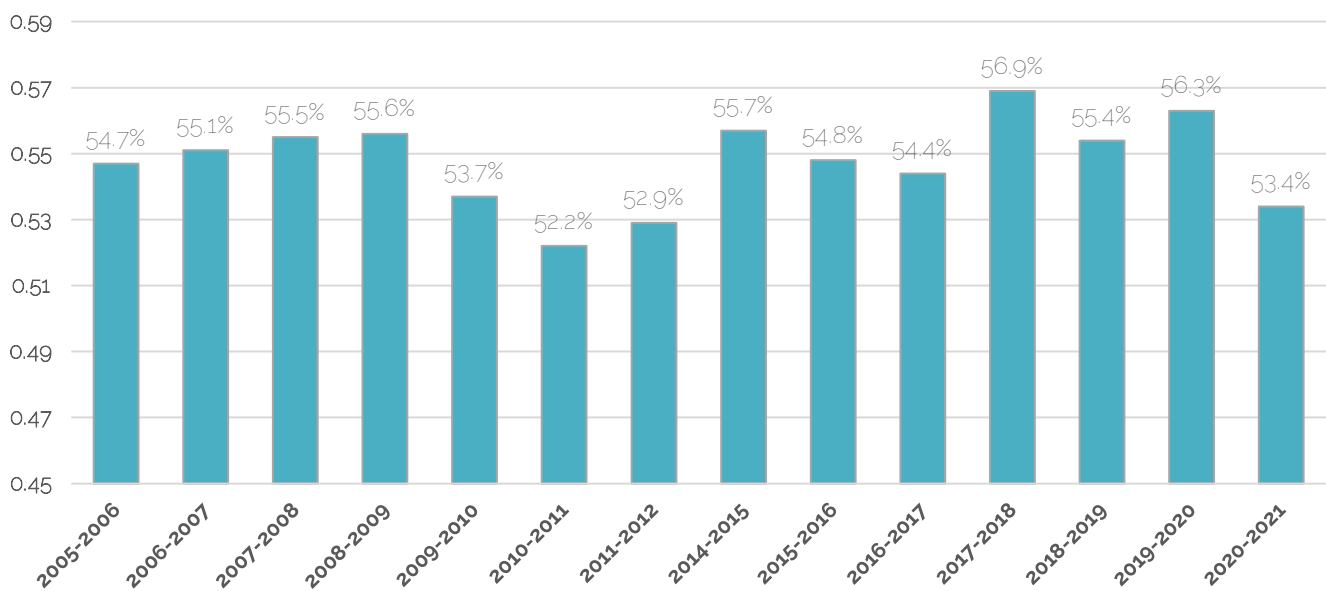


Figure I-1 shows the percentage of faculty with tenure over a 15-year time span. As the figure shows, the percentage of tenured faculty has varied within a narrow range. In 2005, 54.7 percent of faculty were tenured and in 2020, 53.4 percent of faculty were tenured. The percentage of tenured faculty reached its low point in 2010 (52.2 percent) and its high point in 2017 (56.9 percent).

2017

YEAR WITH
MOST
FACULTY
TENURED

2010

YEAR WITH
LEAST
FACULTY
TENURED

Table I-7: Mean Faculty Size, 2005-2020

Year	Number of Schools Reporting	Mean Number of Full-Time Faculty
2005-2006	56	14.8
2006-2007	56	15.1
2007-2008	51	15.2
2008-2009	55	16.2
2009-2010	57	16.6
2010-2011	58	16.6
2011-2012	58	16.5
2014-2015	55	19.8
2015-2016	61	19.3
2016-2017	61	19.6
2017-2018	60	19.9
2018-2019	58	19.8
2019-2020	57	20.3
2020-2021	56	21.7




As shown in Table I-7, the mean number of faculty has grown from 14.8 in 2005 to 21.7 in 2020, for an overall gain of 46.6 percent.

Table I-8: Faculty Salary Trends - Academic Year

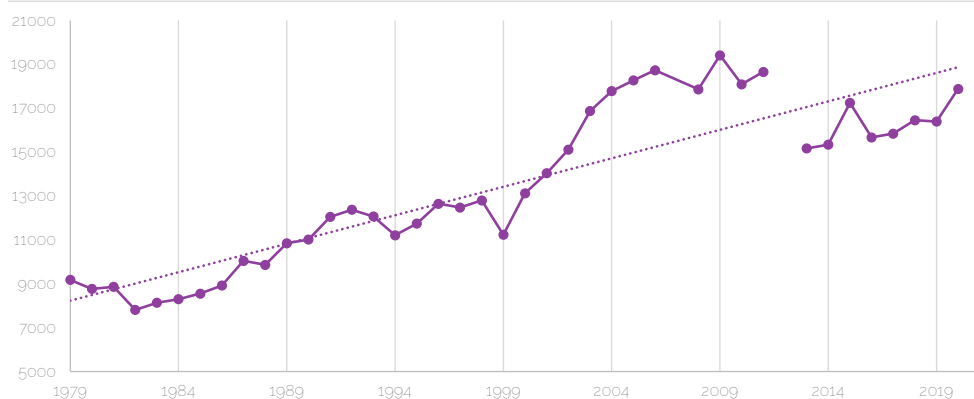
Rank	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Percent Change This Year
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Deans & Directors	\$153,131	\$125,208	\$124,507	\$146,507	\$134,164	\$143,368	\$160,072	12%
Professors	\$140,656	\$135,383	\$140,385	\$142,671	\$144,416	\$146,234	\$149,682	2%
Associate Professors	\$97,451	\$97,887	\$102,008	\$101,774	\$102,785	\$107,055	\$106,656	0%
Assistant Professors	\$77,089	\$79,996	\$84,852	\$87,355	\$89,637	\$85,594	\$89,186	4%
Instructors	\$80,113	\$75,084	\$82,223	\$76,342	\$81,461	\$86,731	\$84,537	-3%

Rank	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Median	Percent Change This Year
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Deans & Directors	\$143,100	\$124,761	\$126,585	\$145,325	\$126,314	\$133,896	\$138,480	3%
Professors	\$131,319	\$129,708	\$138,953	\$140,895	\$140,786	\$140,000	\$145,736	4%
Associate Professors	\$92,340	\$95,621	\$100,716	\$88,383	\$91,326	\$97,181	\$102,417	5%
Assistant Professors	\$73,447	\$78,140	\$85,000	\$85,608	\$91,414	\$85,293	\$90,000	6%
Instructors	\$75,799	\$68,633	\$76,008	\$71,993	\$79,000	\$85,000	\$82,580	-3%



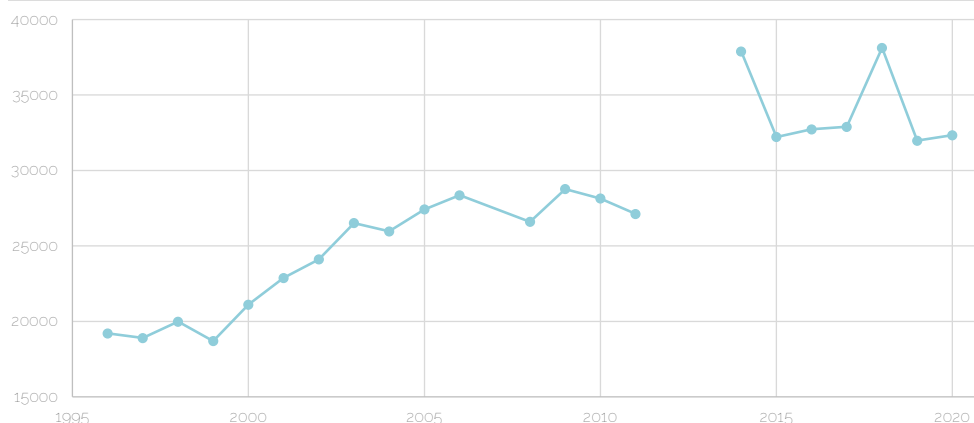
STUDENTS

Figure II-1: ALA-Accredited Program Enrollment, 1979-2020



Enrollment in the ALA-Accredited Master's has risen from 9180 students in 1979 to 17885 students in 2020. This represents an increase of 95 percent over the time period. 2009 was the year of highest enrollment, with 19413 students enrolled.

Figure II-2: Total Enrollment, 1995-2020



Total enrollment in ALISE member schools has risen from 19206 in 1996 to 32341 currently. This represents an overall increase of 68 percent. The year of highest reported enrollment was 2018 with schools reporting a total enrollment of 38123 students that year.

Table II-1: ALA-Accredited Degrees Awarded, 2021

Gender	Hispanic/Latino of any race	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Two or More Races	Race and Ethnicity Unknown	International	Total
Female	347	20	149	210	5	2871	123	542	153	4420
Male	83	5	44	43	1	623	29	132	66	1026
NB/ND	2	0	1	0	0	31	5	2	4	45
Sub-Total	432	25	194	253	6	3525	157	676	223	5491
Female	6.3%	0.4%	2.7%	3.8%	0.1%	52.3%	2.2%	9.9%	2.8%	80.5%
Male	1.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	11.3%	0.5%	2.4%	1.2%	18.6%
NB/ND	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	.8%
Sub-Total	7.9%	0.5%	3.5%	4.6%	0.1%	64.2%	2.9%	12.3%	4.1%	

In the 2019-2020 academic year, programs awarded a total of 5491 master's degrees accredited by ALA, a decrease of 18 percent over the previous year.

Of the degrees awarded, 4420 were awarded to females and 1086 to males. White students accounted for 64 percent of the total ALA-

accredited master's degrees awarded, an increase of four percent over the previous academic year. Students of unknown race or ethnicity were awarded 12 percent of the total degrees. Percentages for all of the remaining racial/ethnic categories remained nearly constant from the previous year.

Table II-2: Enrollment for ALA-Accredited Master's Programs, 2021

	Gender	Hispanic of any Race	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Two or More Races	International	Race or Ethnicity Unknown	Total
Total	Female	1347	62	484	672	19	8563	341	321	385	12194
Total	Male	332	17	125	137	7	1956	85	121	1357	4137
Total	NB/ND*	1	2	1	3	0	28	1	11	9	56
Total	Subtotal	1680	81	610	812	26	10547	427	453	1751	16387

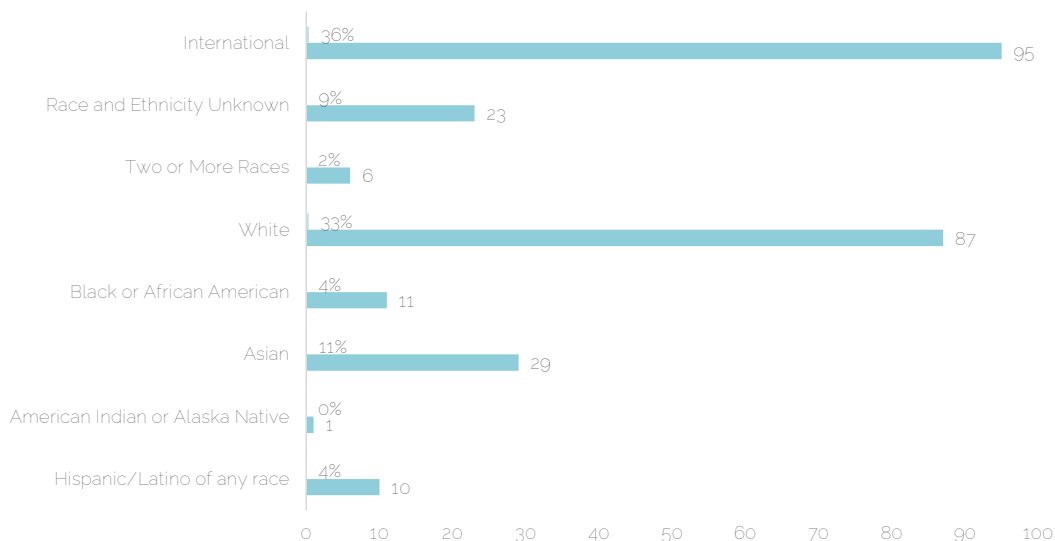
N=56 schools

*NB/ND: gender non-binary or not disclosed

16,387 STUDENTS IN ACCREDITED DEGREE PROGRAMS

The 56 reporting schools enrolled a total of 16,387 students in their ALA-Accredited master's degree programs. This represents an increase of four percent over fall 2019 accredited degree enrollments (n=15750). Table II-2 details the gender and ethnic breakdown of the currently enrolled accredited degree students.

Figure II-3: Doctoral Degrees Awarded 2019-2020



Doctoral enrollment totaled 1393 (FTE 1050) in 2019-2020, compared to 1205 enrolled the previous year, for an increase of 16 percent.

Figure II-2 displays doctoral degrees awarded by ethnicity and race for 2019-2020 by number

and percent of total. A total of 262 doctoral degrees were awarded this year, compared to 229 last year for an increase of 14.4 percent. International students were awarded 36 percent of the total doctoral degrees (n=95) and white students received 33 percent (n=87).

Table II-3: Average Tuition

	In-State/ Province Stu- dents - Full Degree	In-State/ Province Stu- dents - One Credit	Out-of-State/ Province Students - Full Degree	Out-of-State/Prov- ince Students - One Credit	Fully Online Students - Full Degree	Fully Online Students - One Credit
Average (56 schools)	\$24,896	\$903	\$40,656	\$1,411	\$25,591	\$856

Resident tuition for the full ALA-Accredited master's degree ranged from \$1311 to \$79,800 and averaged \$24,896. Non-resident tuition ranged from \$4093 to \$79,800 and averaged

\$40,656. Full master's degree tuition for online students ranged from \$2448 to \$79,800, averaging \$25,591.

Table II-4: Maximum Class Size: ALA-Accredited Classes

Average (56 schools)	39
Median	32
Mode	30
Range	15-200

Table II-5: Assistantships

	Assistantships	Funding
Total (56 schools)	538	\$7,694,382
Average (56 schools)	10	\$150,870
Median	5	\$46,872
Max	80	\$2,864,694

36 institutions do not award to part time students
 18 institutions do award to part time students

39

AVERAGE CLASS SIZE

+

10

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ASSISTANTSHIPS

29.8%

OF STUDENTS ARE AGE 25-29

Figure II-4: Ages: Students in ALA-Accredited Degrees

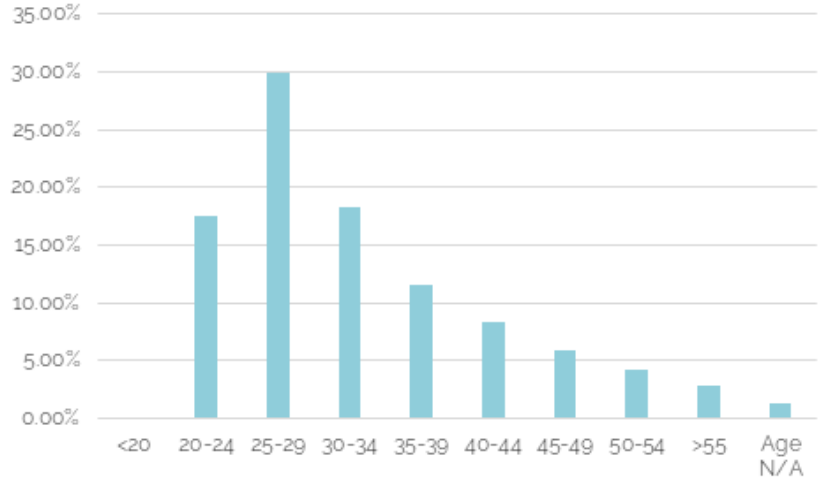


Table II-6: Tuition, Regional Comparison

	Northeast	Southeast	Midwest	Southwest	West	Canada
In-State/Province Full Degree	\$34,410	\$17,234	\$25,344	\$19,923	\$45,143	\$8,921
In-State/Province One Credit	\$1,213	\$646	\$906	\$850	\$991	\$513
Out of State/Province Full Degree	\$45,941	\$38,961	\$45,186	\$38,892	\$52,475	\$20,141
Out of State/Province One Credit	\$1,472	\$1,529	\$1,485	\$1,362	\$1,179	\$1,004
Fully Online Full Degree	\$32,954	\$17,889	\$24,403	\$24,536	\$51,139	\$4,794
Fully Online One Credit	\$1,357	\$478	\$829	\$795	\$1,105	\$209

Table II-7 details the regional differences in mean tuition costs for the ALA-Accredited master's degree. Average cost of the full degree for resident students ranged from a low of \$8,921 in Canada to a high of \$34,410 in the Northeast. Non-resident average tuition costs ranged from \$20,141 in Canada to \$52,475 at Western US schools.

Across all 56 reporting schools, resident tuition for the full ALA-Accredited master's degree ranged from \$1311 to \$79,800 and averaged \$24,896. Non-resident tuition ranged from \$4093 to \$79,800 and averaged \$40,656. Full master's degree tuition for online students ranged from \$2448 to \$79,800, averaging \$25,591.

Table II-7: Headcount, Other Degrees

	Bachelor's Degree - Student Headcount	Bachelor's Degree - FTE	Continuing Education (non-degree) - Student Headcount	Continuing Education (non-degree) - FTE	Dual/Joint Degree Programs - Student Headcount	Dual/Joint Degree Programs - FTE	Other Master's Degree - Student Headcount	Other Master's Degree - FTE
Total (56 schools)	11816	10106	130	56	202	107	4294	2845

	PhD - Student Headcount	PhD - FTE	Post-Master's Certificates - Student Headcount	Post-Master's Certificates - FTE
Total (56 schools)	1393	1050	245	96

32,341 STUDENTS IN OTHER PROGRAMS

CURRICULUM

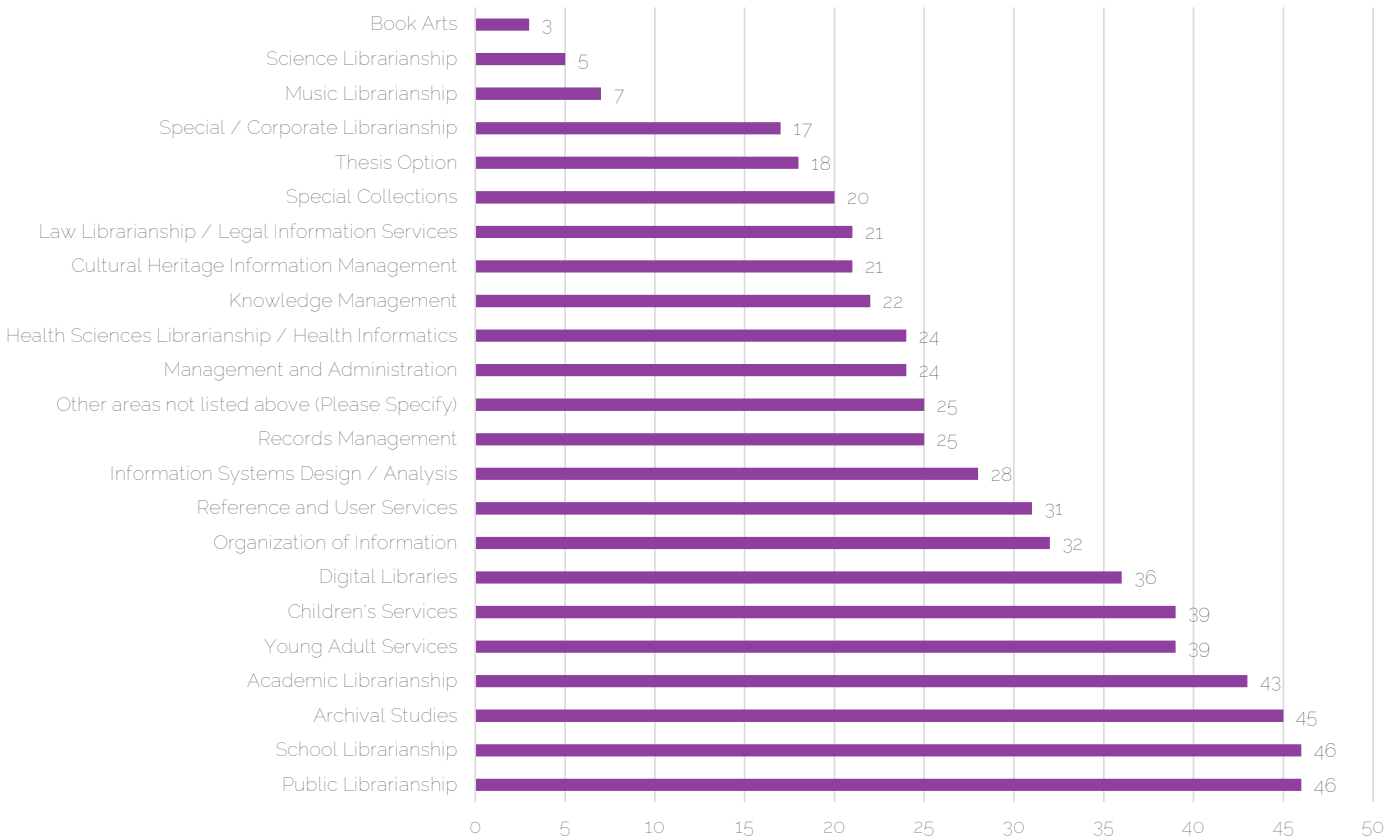
For the first time schools were asked to indicate the various concentrations available within their ALA-accredited master's degree programs. The list of concentrations is the same as the one provided by ALA in its searchable database of accredited master's degree programs (<https://www.ala.org/CFApps/lisdir/index.cfm>).

Public Librarianship, School Librarianship, Archival Studies, and Academic Librarianship

are the concentrations most offered by ALISE member schools.

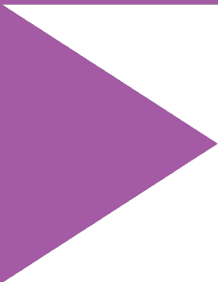
In addition to the forced-choice list of concentrations, schools were provided the opportunity to list other concentrations they offer within their ALA-accredited master's degree programs. Table III-1 details these other concentrations.

Figure III-1: Concentrations



2020 was the first time that schools were asked to detail the specific concentrations or career pathways they provide for the ALA-accredited master's degree students. Figure III-1 displays the numbers of schools reporting they provide their students the various concentrations.

As the figure shows, almost all schools allow their students to concentrate in public or school librarianship but only a few offer a concentration in science librarianship or book arts.



School Librarianship
Public Librarianship

MOST
POPULAR

LEAST
POPULAR

Book Arts
Science Librarianship

Table III-1: Other Concentrations

Applied Data Science	Human-Computer Interaction	Information Technology
Asian Studies Librarianship	Human-Computer Interaction & User Experience	Information Technology Leadership
Assessment Librarianship	Indigenous information management	Intelligence Analysis
Community Services	Info Architecture	Interactive User Experience
Cybersecurity	Info Policy	Leadership & Management
Data Analytics	Info Services	Libraries, Leadership, and Transforming Communities
Data Analytics and Applied Technology	Informatics	Museum Studies
Data Curation and Data Management	Information and Communication technology	Rare Books and Manuscripts
Data Engineering	Information Architecture	Research Data Management
Data management	Information Equity, Diverse Communities, and Critical Librarianship	Technical Services
Data Science	Information Literacy	Technology, Information & Management
Digital Curation	Information management and policy	User Experience (UX) Research and Design
Digital Humanities	Information Management Technology	User Experience in Libraries, Museums, and Archives
Digital Libraries	Information Research and Analytics	User-centered design
Digital Preservation	Information Retrieval and Search	Web Development
Facilitated Learning	Information Science & Technology	Youth Librarianship
Generalist	Information Security, Privacy, and Policy	
Geographic Information		
Human-Centered AI and Data Science		

Figure III-2: Course Offerings by Faculty

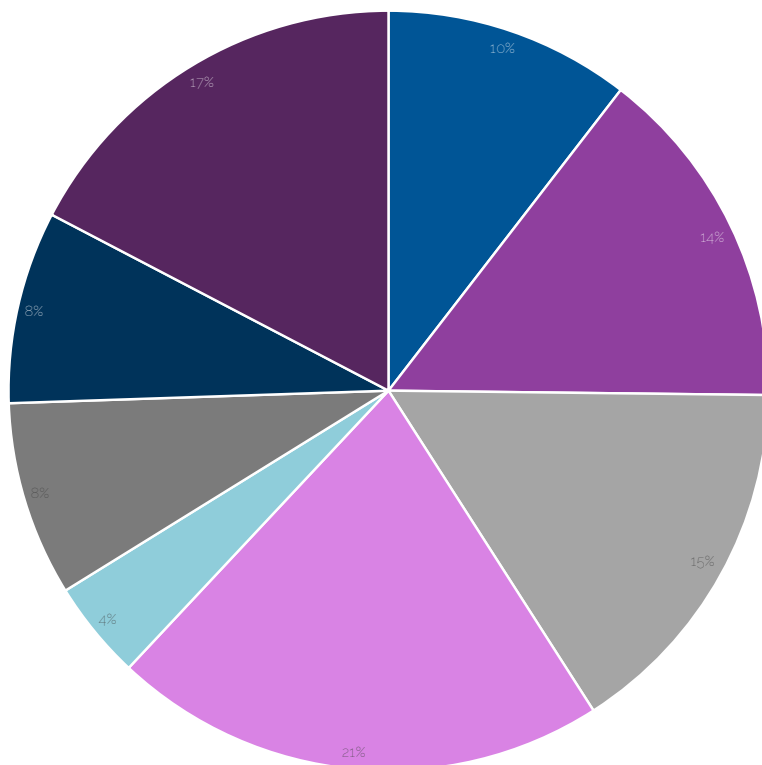
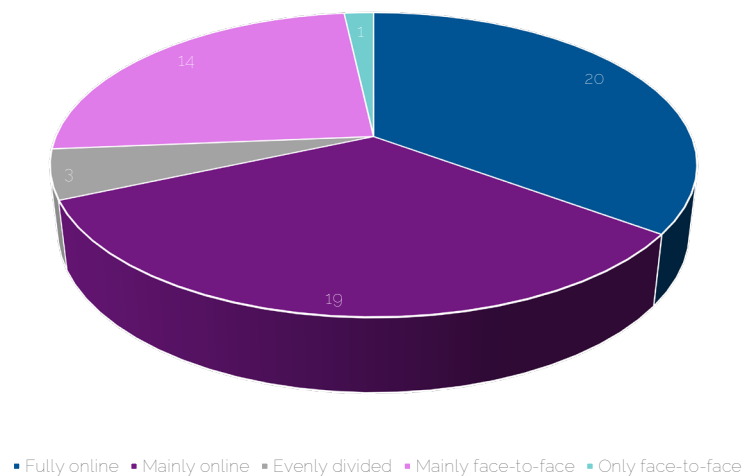


Figure III-2 shows the percentage of required versus elective and physical (face-to-face) versus online taught by full-time faculty versus part-time/adjunct faculty.

- Full-Time Faculty - Number of Required Courses Offered Physically
- Full-Time Faculty - Number of Required Courses Offered Online
- Part-Time/Adjunct Faculty - Number of Required Courses Offered Physically
- Part-Time/Adjunct Faculty - Number of Required Courses Offered Online
- Full-Time Faculty - Number of Elective Courses Offered Physically
- Full-Time Faculty - Number of Elective Courses Offered Online
- Part-Time/Adjunct Faculty - Number of Elective Courses Offered Physically
- Part-Time/Adjunct Faculty - Number of Elective Courses Offered Online

Figure III-3: Course Formats



For the first time this year schools were asked to provide details concerning their online programs. As shown in Figure III-3, all but one reporting school provide at least some classes online.

Figure III-4: Synchronous/Asynchronous Comparison

Figure III-4 details the level of synchronous/asynchronous instruction provided by reporting schools.

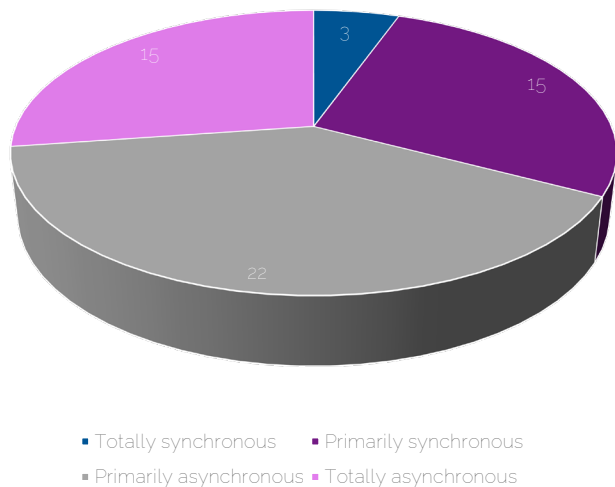


Figure III-5: Learning Management Systems

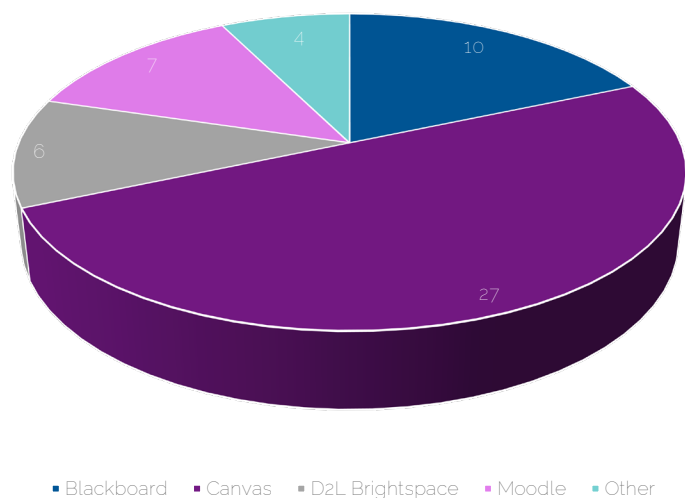


Figure III-5 shows the learning management systems (LMS) used by reporting schools. Note that Canvas is currently used by one-half of reporting schools.

Figure III-6: Online Meeting/Videoconferencing Providers

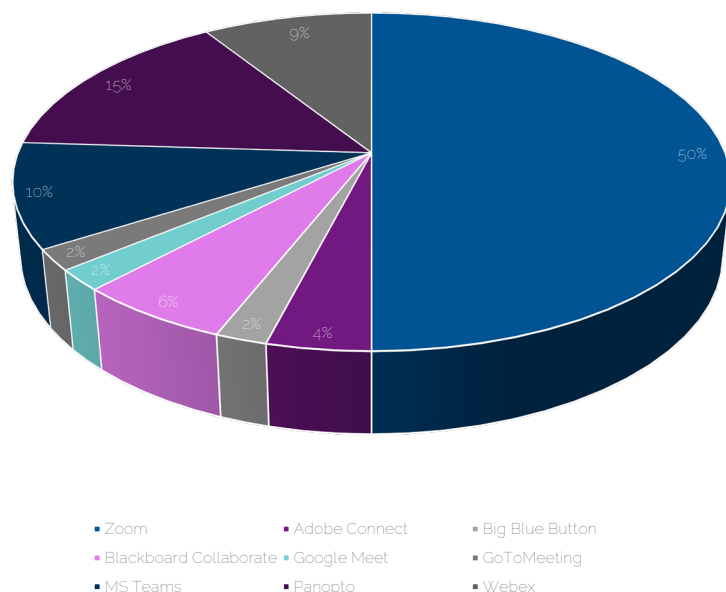


Figure III-6 shows the online meeting / videoconferencing platforms used by reporting schools. Note that one half of schools report using Zoom as their online meeting platform.

Table III-2: Online Program Managers

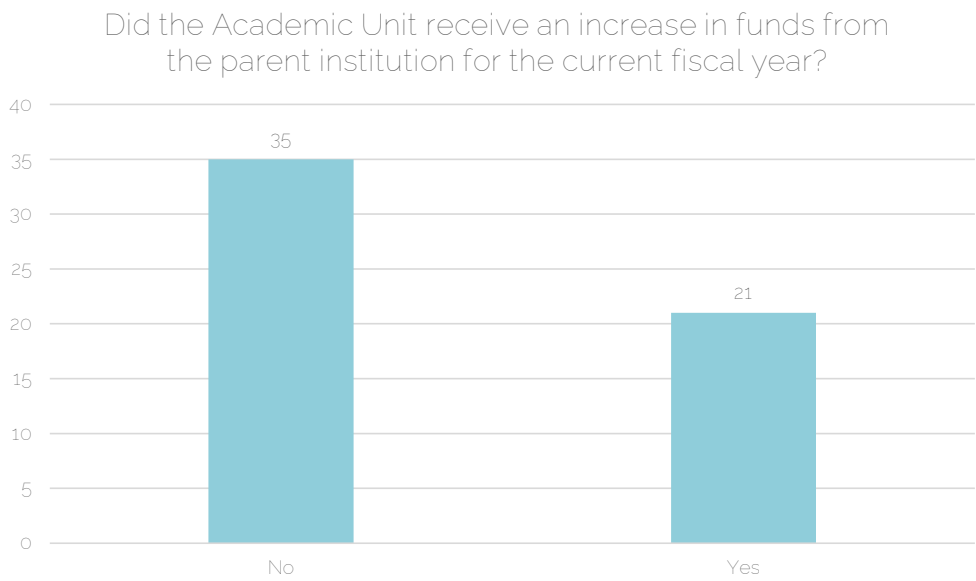
Online Program Manager	
None	47
Coursera	1
2U	1
Pearson	1
Everspring	1
Internal University Unit	1

Only five schools reported using the services of an Online Program Manager (OPM). One school uses an internally-developed OPM. Each of the following OPM's was reported in use by one School: Coursera, 2U, Pearson, and Everspring.



INCOME & EXPENDITURES

Figure IV-1: Parent Institution Funding Increase or Decrease



35 schools reported an increase in funds from the parent institution for the current fiscal year. 21 schools reported no increase in funds for the current fiscal year.

Figure IV-2: Budget Outlook

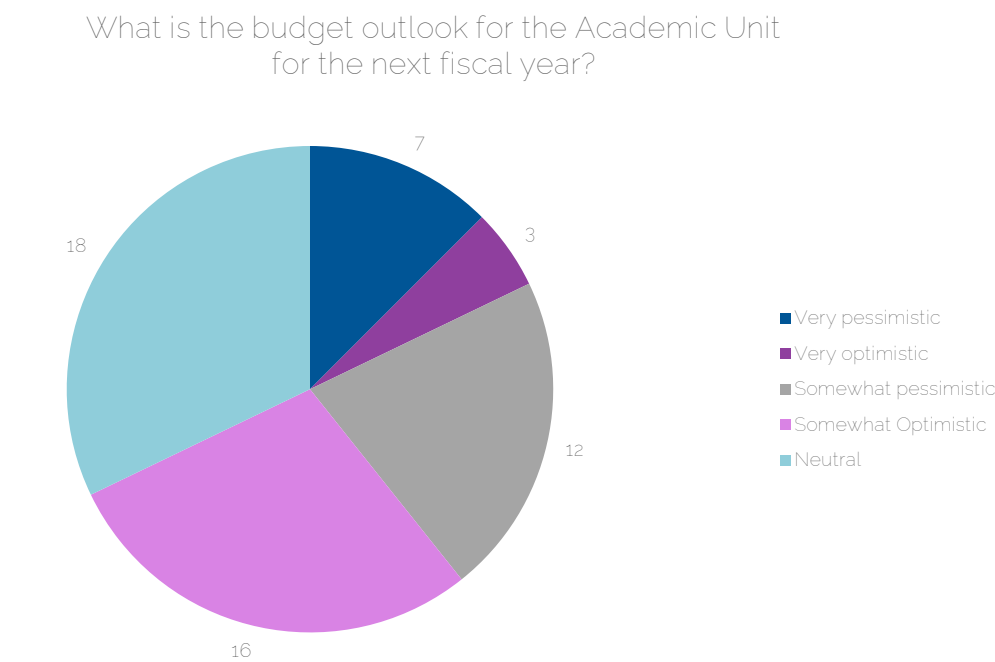


Figure IV-2 shows the level of optimism that schools have concerning their budget outlook for the upcoming fiscal year.

When asked to specify how their funding from the parent institution is determined, the responses were:

Credit hour production	19
FTE Student Count	8
Student Headcount	1
Other	27

80%

OF REPORTING SCHOOLS (N=45) DO NOT OFFER A CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM

Table IV-1: Funding Sources

	Grants/Contracts	CE Activities	Endowments, Gifts, Trusts	Other Sources
Total (48 schools)	\$83,282,257	\$4,576,421	\$19,332,718	\$107,142,555
Average (48 schools)	\$2,082,056	\$147,626	\$420,276	\$3,061,216
Median	\$418,576	0	\$77,940	\$406,355
Max	\$16M	\$3,138,962	\$7,274,362	\$23,850,171

Table IV-2: Income

	Income-Parent	Income - All Other	Total Income
Total (54 schools)	\$449,569,935	\$28,668,601	\$471,414,343
Average (54 schools)	\$8,482,452	\$716,715	\$8,894,610
Median	\$3,071,221	\$13,342	\$3,143,862
Max	\$82,263,103	\$8,329,256	\$82,263,103

In 2020, 54 ALISE schools reported a total income of \$471,414,343. This represents an increase of 12 percent over the reported income in 2019 (\$420,950,000). Of this total, 95% comes from the parent institution. Table IV-2 details the income data.

Table IV-3: Travel Funds

	Administration	Faculty	Staff	Student	Other	Total
Total	\$750,140	\$3,320,409	\$428,743	\$765,160	\$504,717	\$5,744,481
Average	\$15,960	\$60,371	\$10,208	\$17,794	\$13,282	\$102,580
Median	\$7,654	\$25,512	\$1,311	\$1,642	\$2,540	\$39,778
Max	\$112,000	\$731,634	\$104,833	\$374,985	\$104,833	\$1,428,586
Percent of Total	13%	58%	7%	13%	9%	

Reporting overall travel spending is new this year. Previous statistical reports only inquired about faculty travel. Schools reported expending a total of \$5,744,481 on travel in

2020. 58% of travel funds supported faculty travel. Other breakdowns of the travel funds expended are detailed in Table IV-3.