

BERKLEE COLLEGE OF MUSIC PEER COMPARISON REPORT

2015-16

Prepared by the Office of Institutional Assessment

THE 2015-16 PEER COMPARISON REPORT

Data is based on most recent complete IPEDS data from survey year 2014-15

Prepared by the Office of Institutional Assessment

Summer 2016

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Preface

The Berklee Peer Comparison report compares Berklee College of Music to a selected group of peer schools¹ on a variety of the most recent data publicly available from the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) data center (<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/>). Data from IPEDS are submitted via surveys from each institution, and undergo a review and revision process after all surveys are completed. Due to this verification process, finalized data sets are not available until the second year after the surveys are complete. As of April 2016, the most recent complete data sets available are from the 2014–15 surveys, which are used throughout this report. Year-to-year comparisons made in this report reflect changes from previous survey responses. Whenever available, the most recent data are provided for Berklee and are used when comparing to previous years.

This report focuses on the seven key areas listed in the table below. Berklee's peer group is composed of the following 16 institutions with a similar focus on music and/or art education. At the time of the data analyzed in this report, The Boston Conservatory was considered a peer school, however the next report will incorporate Conservatory institutional data as part of Berklee. Data presented from 2013-14 also precedes the introduction of Berklee Online's Bachelor of Professional Studies degree; sections with more recent Berklee data include Berklee Online degree students.

AREAS OF FOCUS

- Accreditation and Degrees
- Admissions and Selectivity
- Enrollment
- Retention and Graduation
- Faculty
- Endowment
- Tuition and Financial Aid

PEER GROUP

- Belmont University
- Boston University
- Emerson College
- Ithaca College
- Manhattan School of Music
- New York University
- Oberlin College
- Rhode Island School of Design
- The Boston Conservatory
- The Juilliard School
- The New England Conservatory of Music
- The New School
- University of Miami (Frost School of Music)
- University of North Texas
- University of Rochester (Eastman School of Music)
- University of Southern California (Thornton School of Music)

For those music schools contained within larger colleges or universities, the IPEDS data are reported for the overall institution since separate data on the music school are not available.

¹ The peer group has been expanded from previous reports to include Belmont University, Boston University, Ithaca College, and Oberlin College. California Institute of the Arts has been removed from the peer comparison group.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide a benchmark for comparing Berklee to peer schools using concrete data points. The information reported in the following pages allows Berklee to have an accurate understanding of institutional data both relative to other schools and longitudinally. The report shows that Berklee compares favorably in some admissions and enrollment categories, including application growth and international student population, and less favorably in some success categories such as graduation rate. The following highlights areas of strength and places for improvement.

POSITIVE HIGHLIGHTS

1. Undergraduate application increase of 11% from 2012 to 2014, slightly higher than the peer group average of 9%.
2. Undergraduate enrollment growth of 7% from 2012 to 2014, third highest among the peer group.
3. Graduate enrollment growth of 120% from 2012 to 2014, highest among the peer group.
4. Master's graduation rate for the 2014 cohort is 98%, unchanged from the 2013 cohort.
5. Undergraduate retention rate has increased from 82% to 87% from the 2012 cohort to the 2014 cohort.
6. Percentage of undergraduate and graduate international students is strong relative to peer schools (third and second, respectively).

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. Percentage of female undergraduate applicants is lowest among peer group at 33%.
2. Undergraduate graduation rate is lowest among peer group at 51%, but increased to 58% for the 2009 cohort.
3. Graduation rate for African-American students in the 2008 cohort is down from the previous two years at 31%, ranking last among the peer group.
4. Student loan default rate is highest among the peer group at 10%, but is still below the national average of 12%.

Accreditation and Degrees Offered

Berklee is institutionally accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges (NEASC) as are the other five New England Schools in the peer group. The peer group schools outside of New England are accredited by their respective regional associations. Berklee's Music Therapy program is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music (NASM) via the American Music Therapy Association (AMTA). As of 2015, nine peer schools had at least one program accredited by NASM. Oberlin College, like The Boston Conservatory, was previously accredited by NASM, but resigned this accreditation. Each peer school offers both bachelor's and master's degrees as does Berklee, while all but five, including Berklee and The Boston Conservatory, offer doctoral degrees.

Accreditation and Degrees offered by peer schools

	Accrediting Body	1+ programs Accredited by NASM	Pre-baccalaureate Certificate	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree
Belmont University	SACS	X			X	X	X
Berklee College of Music	NEASC	X	X		X	X	
Boston University	NEASC	X	X		X	X	X
Emerson College	NEASC				X	X	
Ithaca College	MSCHE	X	X		X	X	X
Manhattan School of Music	MSCHE		X		X	X	X
New York University	MSCHE		X	X	X	X	X
Oberlin College	NCA/HLC	Resigned 12/31/2014	X		X	X	
Rhode Island School of Design	NEASC				X	X	
The Boston Conservatory	NEASC	Resigned 6/01/2016			X	X	
The Juilliard School	MSCHE		X		X	X	X
The New England Conservatory	NEASC	X	X		X	X	X
The New School	MSCHE		X	X	X	X	X
University of Miami	SACS	X	X		X	X	X
University of North Texas	SACS	X			X	X	X
University of Rochester	MSCHE	X			X	X	X
University of Southern California	WSCUS	X			X	X	X

Table 1. Accreditation and degrees offered by peer schools. IES College Navigator

NEASC=New England Association of Schools and Colleges, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education

SACS=Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Colleges

MSCHE=Middle States Commission on Higher Education

NCA/HLC=North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, The Higher Learning Commission

WSCUS=Western Association of Schools and Colleges, Senior College and University Commission

NASM=National Association of Schools of Music

Admissions and Selectivity

In this section, Berklee is compared to the peer schools on three key metrics: undergraduate application growth, acceptance rate, and yield.¹ Data used for these comparisons are from the 2014–15 IPEDS reporting cycle, which are reported in spring 2015 and reflect data from the fall 2014 entering class. Data from previous years are from the corresponding year's IPEDS cycle.

KEY ADMISSIONS AND SELECTIVITY FINDINGS

1. Undergraduate applications have grown at a slightly higher rate than peers.
2. Among the peer schools, Berklee shows the largest gender differences in applications, selectivity, and yield.
3. Over the last four years, the acceptance rate for women has been lower than it is for men.
4. Overall selectivity in 2015 is at similar levels to 2011, while admissions yield is lower.

APPLICATIONS

Undergraduate applications to Berklee grew 11% from 2012 to 2014. This is slightly above the peer group average (9%). This increase is largely due to the increase of 16% from 2012–2013. Only one school, The New England Conservatory of Music, saw an application decrease from 2012 to 2013, while six peer schools and Berklee saw an application decrease from 2013 to 2014. Looking over the past five years, Berklee has seen a 63% growth in applications from 2011 to 2015, with an increase of almost 2,000 applications from 2014 to 2015.

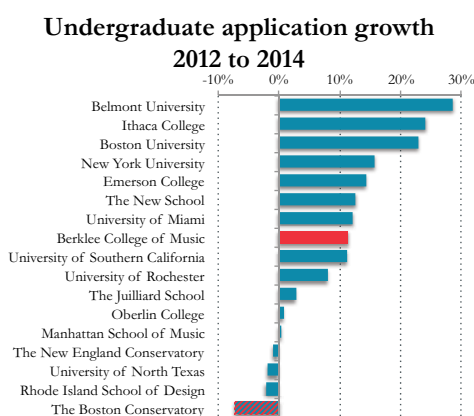


Figure 1. Undergraduate application growth from fall 2012 to fall 2014. First-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Admissions survey.



Figure 2. Berklee undergraduate application growth. First-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. 2014 and 2015 figures include Berklee Online first-time degree students. IPEDS 2015–16 Admissions and previous years' IPEDS.

¹ Acceptance rate is calculated as the number of students accepted for admission out of the number of students who submitted applications. Yield is calculated as the number of students enrolled in the college out of the number of students accepted for admission.

Most of the peer schools have higher percentages of female applicants than male. Only three peer schools—Manhattan School of Music, The New England Conservatory, and University of Rochester—and Berklee, have more male applicants than female applicants. Berklee has the highest percentage of male applicants (67%), 26 percentage points above the peer group average (41%). However, Berklee is trending towards a more gender balanced application pool: the percent of applications from women increased from 27% in 2011 to 39% in 2015.

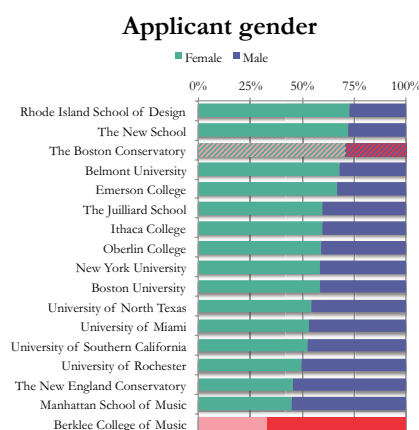


Figure 3. Fall 2014 applications by gender. First-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Admissions survey.

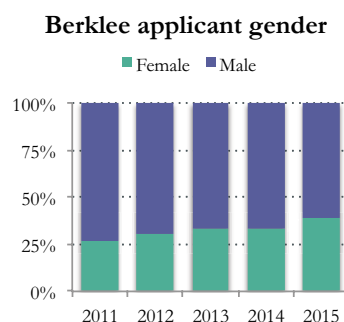


Figure 4. Berklee applicant gender. First-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Admissions and previous years' IPEDS.

SELECTIVITY

Berklee's 40% acceptance rate for 2014 is slightly lower than the average rate of the peer group (42%). Schools with similar acceptance rates to Berklee include The Boston Conservatory (39%) and the University of Rochester (36%). The Juilliard School has the lowest acceptance rate (8%). Half of the peer schools accept men at a higher rate than women. Some notable schools from this group include The Juilliard School, Rhode Island School of Design, and The Boston Conservatory. Berklee has the largest difference between male and female acceptance rates with a male acceptance rate of 13 percentage points higher than for females. The school with the next largest difference between male and female acceptance rate is The Boston Conservatory (male acceptance is 7% higher than female).

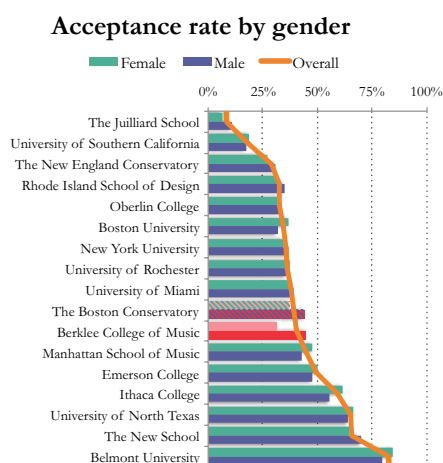


Figure 5. Fall 2014 acceptance rate by gender. First-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Admissions.

As the graph below shows, Berklee has experienced variability in acceptance rate over the past five years. While women had a higher acceptance rate in 2011, over the past four years, Berklee has had a higher acceptance rate for men, with the largest difference in 2014 (14 percentage points). In 2014, the male acceptance rate reached a five year high (45%) while women saw a decrease to 31% in 2014 and 26% in 2015.

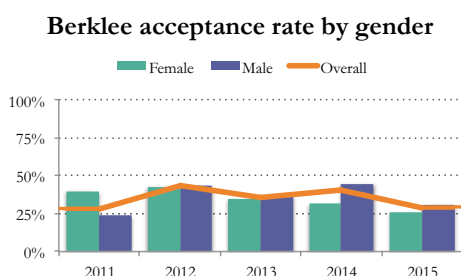


Figure 6. Berklee acceptance rate by gender. First-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS Admissions data.

YIELD

Berklee's yield (39%) ranks fourth among the peer group and is above the peer group average (30%). In looking at yield through the lens of gender, only The Juilliard School (63%), has a higher yield rate for women than Berklee (46%). In 2014, women who were admitted to Berklee had a nine percentage point higher yield than men, the largest yield difference compared to the peer group.

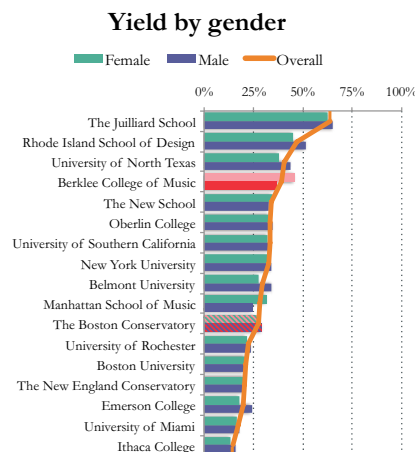


Figure 7. Fall 2014 Yield by gender. First-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Admissions.

Berklee's yield peaked in 2011 (66%), then decreased in 2012 (42%) and has had little change since then. In 2011, the yield for men (72%) was substantially higher than for women (57%). In three of the past four years, women have had a slightly higher yield than men.

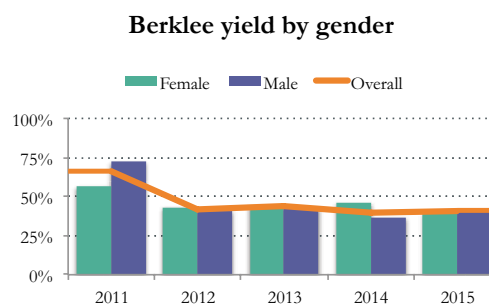


Figure 8. Berklee yield by gender. First-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Admissions and previous years' IPEDS.

Enrollment

This section explores student enrollment trends. Demographic and additional student profile information is included in comparing Berklee's student body to our peers. Data used in this section are from the 2014–15 IPEDS reporting cycle, which reflects data from the fall 2014 entering classes. Data from previous years are from the corresponding years' IPEDS cycles. This section includes information about international (nonresident alien) students and various student ethnicities; IPEDS reports race and ethnicity only of domestic students.

KEY ENROLLMENT FINDINGS

1. Berklee's student population is largely undergraduate, however its graduate enrollment is the fastest growing among the peer group.
2. Compared to peers, Berklee has a large number of international students in both graduate and undergraduate programs, and a large number of ALANA¹ students in graduate programs. However, Berklee has a lower percentage of ALANA students in its undergraduate programs than do others in the peer group.
3. Berklee has a higher percentage of men at both the undergraduate and graduate levels than do all other members of the peer group.

STUDENT BODY

An overview of the entire student body shows that Berklee is composed of a large percentage of undergraduate students (97%), and a small percentage of graduate students (3%). On average, the peer group enrolls 68% undergraduate students and 32% graduate students. Only two of the peer schools, University of Southern California and Manhattan School of Music, enroll more graduate students than undergraduate students.

Fall 2014 enrollment by student type

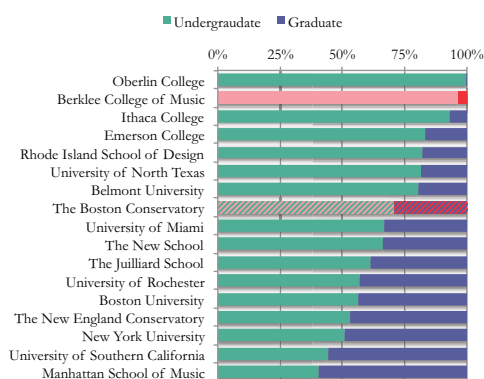


Figure 9. Fall 2014 enrollment by student type. First-time degree/certificate-seeking students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

ENTERING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Berklee has a slightly higher percentage of entering transfer students than the average of the peer group (Berklee: 21%, peer group: 19%). The University of North Texas, The New School, and the University of Southern California all report over 30% of entering students as transfer students.

From 2012 to 2014, Berklee saw a 4% increase in entering undergraduate enrollment, which is just above the peer group average (3%). Berklee's increase was driven by

¹ ALANA stands for African, Latino/a, Asian, and Native American.

a 41% increase in transfer enrollment (see Appendix A for more detail). The Manhattan School of Music saw the largest increase in entering students, with a 33% increase (31% first-time and 44% transfer). A number of schools saw a large decrease in entering students, including the New England Conservatory of Music (-27%) and The Boston Conservatory (-8%).

Entering student type

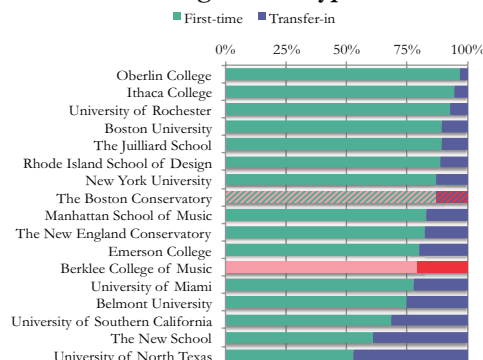


Figure 10. Fall 2014 entering student enrollment by student type. Entering degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Undergraduate entering student growth 2012 to 2014

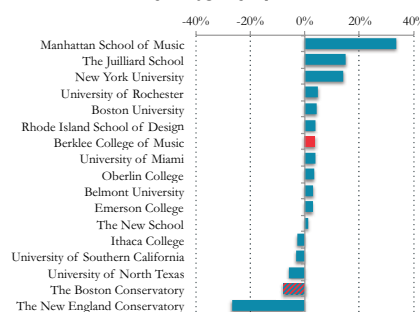


Figure 11. Entering student enrollment growth from fall 2012 to fall 2014. Entering degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Berklee's 2014 entering class had the fourth highest percentage of students from outside of the United States (29%), which was above the peer group average of 19%. Of the 71% of Berklee students from the United States, one-third are ALANA students. On average, 38% of the peer group's entering students are ALANA students, with four schools having an entering class of over 50% ALANA students (University of North Texas, New York University, University of Southern California, and Rhode Island School of Design). Berklee's incoming fall 2014 class (59%) had a slightly higher percentage of students coming from out of state than the peer group average (55%).

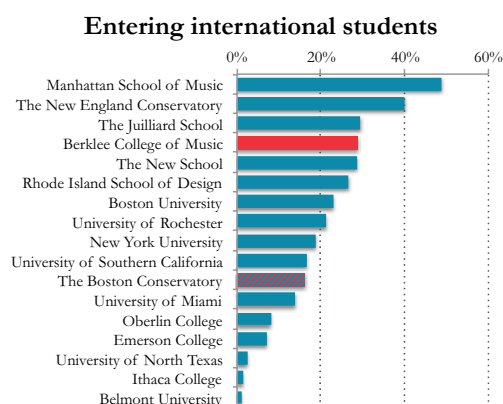


Figure 12. Fall 2014 entering international students. Entering degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

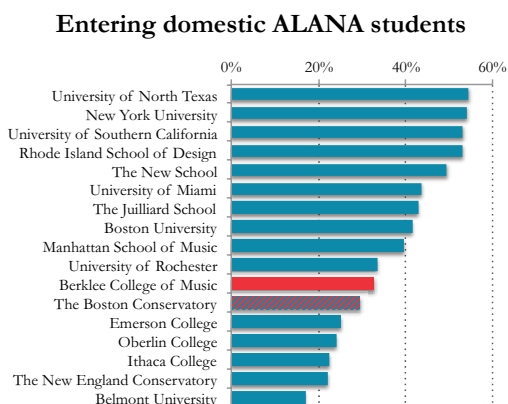


Figure 13. Fall 2014 entering domestic ALANA students. Entering degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Out-of-state entering students

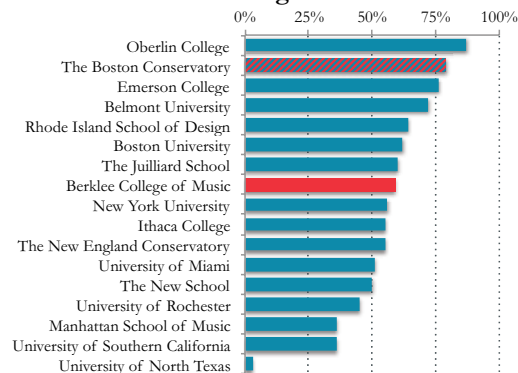


Figure 14. Fall 2014 entering undergraduate domestic students that are from a state other than the location of the institution. Domestic degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT

All of the peer schools enroll at least 80% full-time students, with the majority enrolling over 90% and the average enrolling 94% full-time students. Berklee has the third lowest percentage of full-time students (88%), only higher than The New School (87%) and The University of North Texas (80%).

Undergraduate students by student type

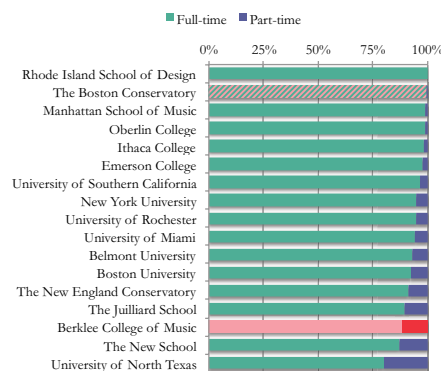


Figure 15. Fall 2014 undergraduate enrollment by student type. Degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Reflective of the admissions numbers discussed above, Berklee has the lowest percentage of students who are women (32%), below the peer group average of 56%. Only two peer schools report having a fewer number of women than men, The Juilliard School (44% female) and The New England Conservatory of Music (43% female). Over the past four years, there has been a one percent increase in female undergraduate enrollment each year at Berklee.

Undergraduate enrollment by gender

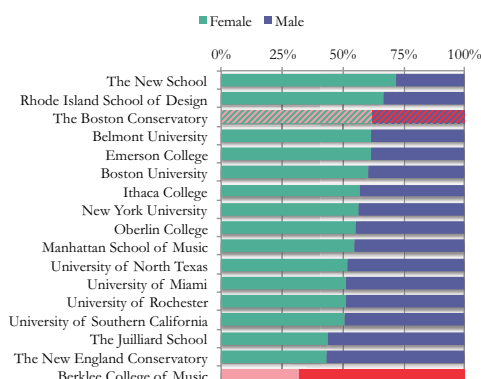


Figure 16. Fall 2014 undergraduate enrollment by gender. Degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Berklee female enrollment

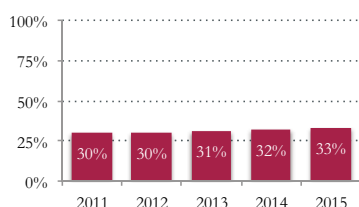


Figure 17. Undergraduate female students. Degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Fall Enrollment and previous years' IPEDS.

Compared to the peer groups, Berklee has one of the highest percentages of older students. Fifteen percent of Berklee's undergraduate students are over the age of 25, which is higher than the peer average of 6% of students over the age of 25. Only two schools had a higher percentage of students over the age of 25: University of North Texas (23%) and The New School (22%).

Schools are required to report the percentage of students with a disability only if that number is over 3%. Only six peer schools reported a number greater than 3%, with Oberlin College as the only school over 10%. Five percent of Berklee students reported having a disability, which is the fifth highest in the peer group.

Undergraduate students over age of 25

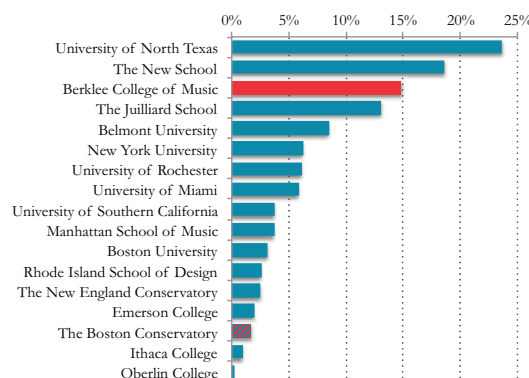


Figure 18. Fall 2014 undergraduate enrollment over the age of 25. Degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Undergraduate students with a disability

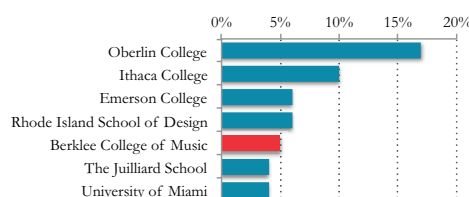


Figure 19. Fall 2014 undergraduate enrollment with a disability. Degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

In 2014, Berklee had one of the most internationally diverse student bodies in the peer group with 32% of students from countries outside of the United States. This was well above the peer group average of 17%. Berklee's large international student population has grown by 18% from 2012 to 2014, slightly more than the peer group average (14%). New York University (42%), University of Rochester (38%), and Manhattan School of Music (32%) all had international student growth of over 30%. Growth for The Boston Conservatory could not be calculated as they did not report having international students prior to 2014.

Undergraduate international students

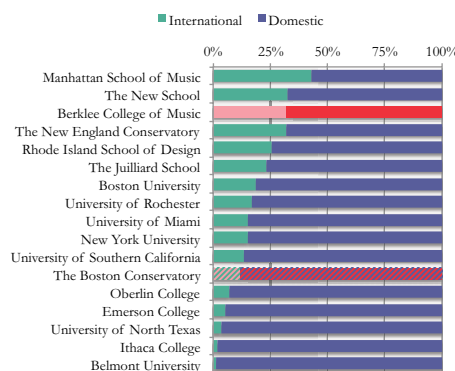


Figure 20. Fall 2014 Undergraduate enrollment by country of origin. Degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Undergraduate international student growth

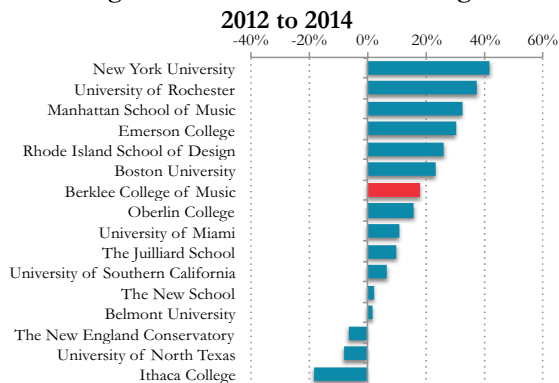


Figure 21. Undergraduate international student growth from fall 2012 to fall 2014. Degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Berklee's percentage of domestic ALANA students (33%) is slightly below the peer average of 35%. Of Berklee's 33%, 12% are Hispanic, 8% are Black or African American, 7% are two or more races, 5% are Asian American, and fewer than 1% are American Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Over the past five years, the percentage of domestic ALANA students at Berklee has grown from 29% in 2011 to 33% in 2014. See table in Appendix B for complete peer school undergraduate enrollment by ethnicity.

Domestic ALANA students

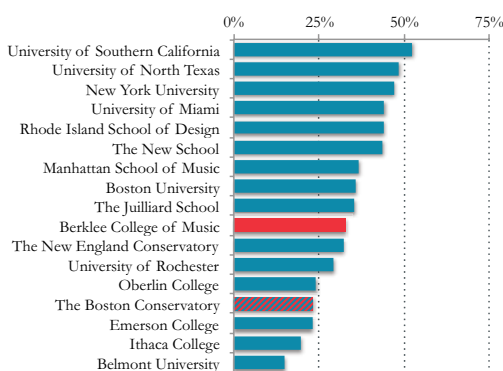


Figure 22. Fall 2014 undergraduate domestic ALANA students. Domestic degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Berklee domestic ALANA students

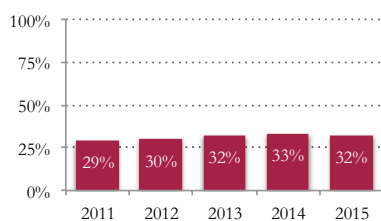


Figure 23. Undergraduate domestic ALANA students. Domestic degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Fall Enrollment and previous years' IPEDS.

Compared to peer schools, Berklee (7%) had the third highest growth of undergraduate enrollment from 2012 to 2014. Only Belmont University (9%) and New York University (9%) saw more growth. As a whole, the peer group saw a 1% decrease in undergraduate enrollment, with Boston University (-10%), The New England Conservatory of Music (-11%), and The Juilliard School (-18%) all having at least a 10% decrease.

Degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate enrollment growth

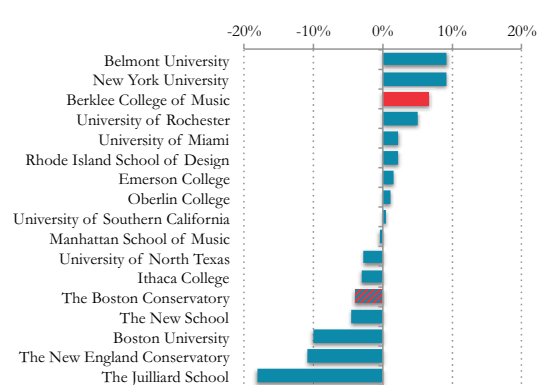


Figure 24. Undergraduate student growth from fall 2012 to fall 2014, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

GRADUATE ENROLLMENT

Berklee's graduate programs began in 2012, and saw a growth from 75 students in the first year to 165 in the third. Berklee's 120% graduate enrollment growth was the highest of the peer group. On average, the peer group's graduate student enrollment grew 2%, with three schools reporting an increase of at least 10% [Oberlin College (21%), New York University (10%), and University of Southern California (10%)].

Total graduate student enrollment growth

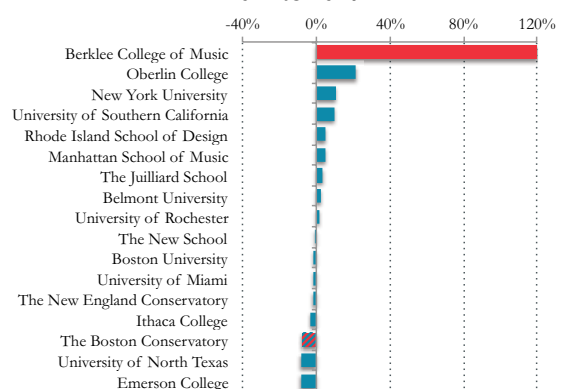


Figure 25. Graduate student growth from fall 2012 to fall 2014. Degree/certificate-seeking graduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Compared to undergraduate students, a larger percentage of graduate students are part-time. Twelve percent of Berklee's graduate students are part-time, a percentage that places Berklee in the middle of the peer group. More than 50% of the graduate students at the University of North Texas are part-time, while two schools—Oberlin College and Rhode Island School of Design—have no part-time graduate students. Similar to undergraduate enrollment, most peer schools have more women than men, with the peer group female graduate student average at 56%. Berklee has fewer female graduate students (30%) than male, similar to the percentage of undergraduate female students (32%).

Graduate students by student type

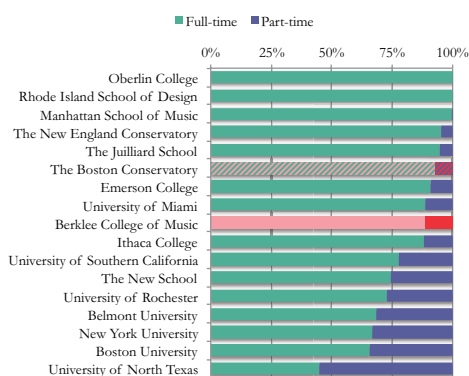


Figure 26. Fall 2014 graduate enrollment by student type, degree/certificate-seeking graduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Graduate students by gender

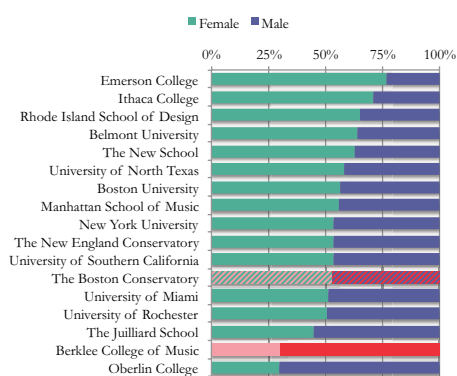


Figure 27. Fall 2014 graduate enrollment by gender, degree/certificate-seeking graduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

While Berklee's undergraduate enrollment contains a higher than average number of older students, Berklee's graduate enrollment of students over the age of 25 (56%) is on par with the peer group (56%).

Graduate students over age of 25

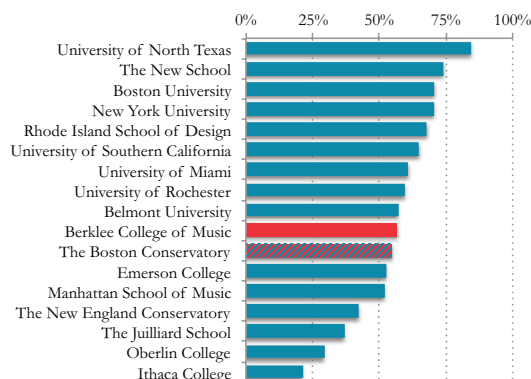


Figure 28. Fall 2014 graduate enrollment students over the age of 25. Degree/certificate-seeking graduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

As of 2014, over half (55%) of Berklee's graduate students are from a country other than the United States, well above the peer group average of 29%. Only Manhattan School of Music has a higher percentage of international graduate students (56%). Of domestic graduate students, Berklee ranks among the highest in terms of domestic ALANA students (39% compared to peer group average of 29%). Of the domestic students, 15% are Black or African American, 14% are Hispanic, 5% are two or more races, 3% are Asian American, 1% are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 1% are American Indian or Alaska Native. See Appendix C for a complete list of peer school graduate enrollment by ethnicity.

Graduate students country of origin

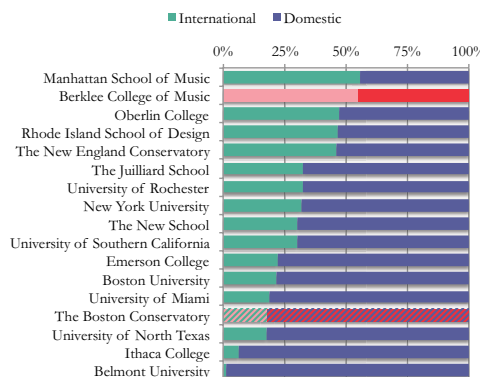


Figure 29. Fall 2014 graduate enrollment by country of origin, degree/certificate-seeking graduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Graduate domestic ALANA students

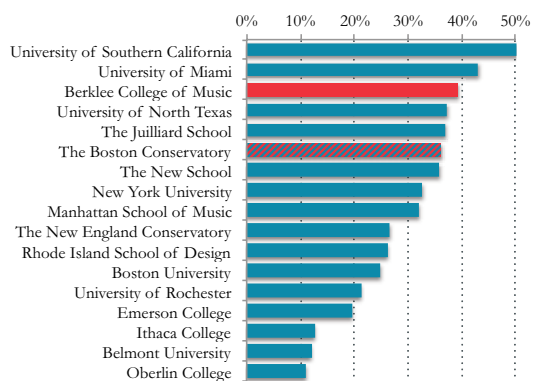


Figure 30. Fall 2014 graduate domestic ALANA students, domestic degree/certificate-seeking graduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Retention and Graduation

The following section of this report examines two key metrics that look at the success of a college in selecting and guiding students to reach their goal of graduation. Retention rates required for national reporting measure how many undergraduate first-time/full-time students (FTFT) return to Berklee after year one of their program. Graduation rates required for national reporting measure how many undergraduate FTFT students complete their intended program within six years. Data used in this section is from the 2014–15 IPEDS reporting cycle and reflects data from the fall entering classes.¹ Data from previous years are from the corresponding year's IPEDS cycles. Graduation rate data reported in this section are based on the cohort's FTFT students, which include both Bachelor of Music degree and professional diploma students. Berklee Online Bachelor of Professional Studies students are not yet included in these data but will be in future years.

KEY RETENTION AND GRADUATION FINDINGS

1. Berklee's one-year undergraduate retention rate is below the peer group average, but is rising.
2. The undergraduate graduation rate for the 2008 cohort is the second lowest among the peer group, and the lowest from Berklee in the past five years, but the rate rose for the 2009 cohort.
3. Berklee's master's student graduation rate is high, at 98%, in 2014.
4. The graduation rate for Berklee's African American students is lower than both the graduation rate for African American students at peer schools and the graduation rate for all other demographic groups at Berklee.

RETENTION

The retention rate is a significant measure of students' academic progress and a school's ability to select students who are academically prepared for success. A poor retention rate may point to various issues, such as students' inability to meet costs, students' dissatisfaction, or students' lack of academic preparedness. IPEDS calculates retention rate as the percentage of the FTFT cohort who re-enroll the following fall semester.

Berklee's retention rate for FTFT bachelor's degree students entering in 2013 is 84%, which is lower than the peer group average (90%). However, Berklee's retention rate increased to 87% in 2014. Four other peer schools have lower retention rates than Berklee—Belmont University, The New School, Manhattan School of Music, and University of North Texas. The Juilliard School continues to have the highest retention rate of the peer group at 98%. Over the past five years, Berklee's retention rate has hovered between 82% and 87%, except for a dramatic rise with the 2011 cohort, which had 96% retention from fall 2011 to fall 2012.

Full-time bachelor's retention rate

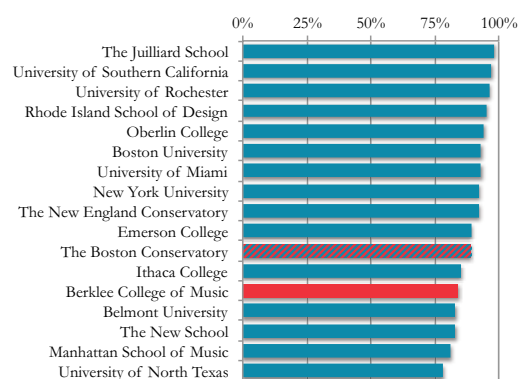


Figure 31. Retention rate for students entering fall 2013 and returning in fall 2014, FTFT bachelor's degree seeking students. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall Enrollment.

Berklee one-year retention rate

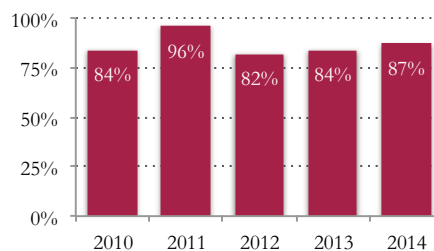


Figure 32. Berklee's one-year retention rate by entering cohort for students admitted in 2010 to 2014. FTFT bachelor's degree seeking students. IPEDS 2015–16 Fall Enrollment and previous years' IPEDS.

¹ The 2014–15 IPEDS surveys report retention rates from the 2013 FTFT entering student cohort and graduation rates from the 2008 FTFT student cohort.

GRADUATION

Graduation rates are commonly accepted as a fundamental measure of an institution's academic success. Traditionally, the IPEDS graduation rate for a cohort is based on FTFT students who graduate within six years of starting (150% graduation rate). This group includes only those students who attended no post-secondary institutions prior to attending Berklee. Transfer students are not calculated into the official IPEDS graduation rate. This section analyzes graduation rates based on students seeking bachelor's degrees.

For the data reported in the 2014–15 IPEDS (2008 entering class cohort), Berklee's graduation rate was the second lowest of the peer group (51%), leading only the University of North Texas (50%). All peer schools except for the University of North Texas had a graduation rate of at least 60%, and the peer group average is 78%.

While full data for the peer group are not yet available, the IPEDS survey Berklee completed for 2015–16 showed that the graduation rate for bachelor's degree students has increased to 58%. The graduation rate including both bachelor's and diploma students increased to 56% from 49%.

IPEDS introduced a new survey component in the winter of 2016, called Outcome Measures. This is used to report graduation rates that include both traditional FTFT students as well as transfer and part-time students. Peer comparison data is not yet available from this measure. However, Berklee's 150% graduation rate from the 2007 cohort of all entering students—FTFT, transfer, part-time, degree and diploma—was 53%.

Bachelor's 150% graduation rate

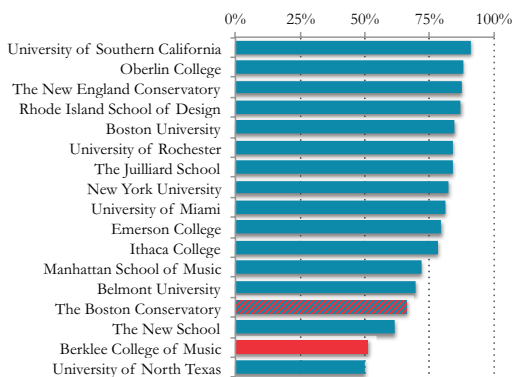


Figure 33. Graduation rate for undergraduate students entering in fall 2008 and graduating by spring 2014. FTFT bachelor's degree seeking students. IPEDS 2014–15 150% Graduation rates.

Berklee 150% bachelor's graduation rate

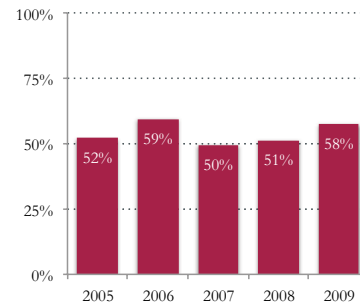


Figure 34. Berklee's six-year graduation rates by entering cohort. FTFT bachelor's degree seeking students. IPEDS 2015–16 150% Graduation rates and previous years.

Similar to the peer group, the graduation rates for the 2008 FTFT cohort at Berklee are higher for women (54%) than for men (50%). Only four peer schools had higher graduation rates for men than women: Oberlin College, Emerson College, Ithaca College, and The Boston Conservatory. In four of the past five years, women have had a higher graduation rate than men at Berklee.

Graduation rate by gender

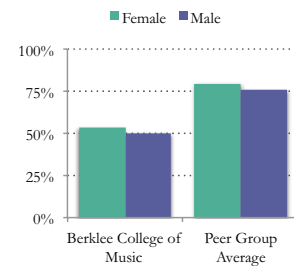


Figure 35. Graduation rate by gender for undergraduate students entering in fall 2008 and graduating by spring 2014, FTFT bachelor's degree seeking students. IPEDS 2014–15 150% Graduation rates.

Berklee graduation rate by gender

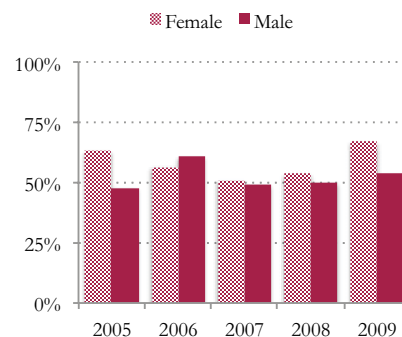


Figure 36. Berklee's six-year graduation rates by gender by entering cohort. FTFT bachelor's degree seeking students. IPEDS 2015–16 150% Graduation rates and previous years.

Compared to the peer group, Berklee has similar trends in graduation rate by ethnicity.² Berklee has the lowest graduation rate for African American students (31%), with the next lowest being the University of Texas (47%). This is below the peer group average (71%). Berklee is closer to the peer average in Hispanic and international students graduation rates (63%, 65% respectively). However, these rates are still lower than the peer average (73%, 79%). Over the past three years, African American students have had the lowest graduation rate of any race or ethnicity at Berklee. In each of the past five years, international students had the highest graduation rate, most recently 78% for the 2009 cohort.

Black or African American bachelor's 150% graduation rate

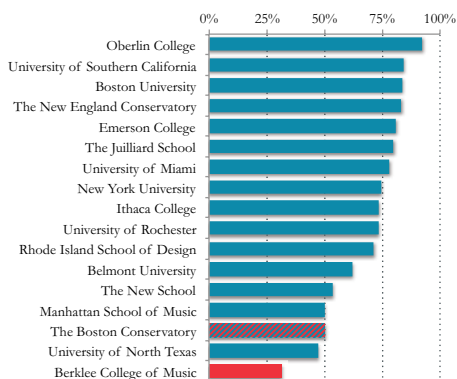


Figure 37. Graduation rate for Black or African American undergraduate students entering in fall 2008 and graduating by spring 2014. FTFT bachelor's degree seeking students. IPEDS 2014–15 150% graduation rates.

Graduation rate by ethnicity

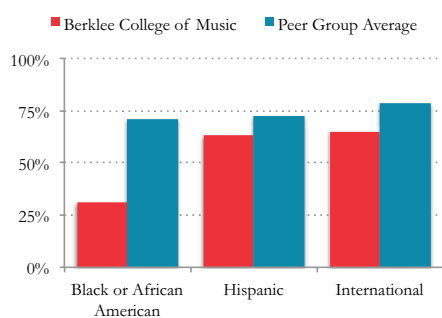


Figure 38. Graduation rate by ethnicity for undergraduate students entering in fall 2008 and graduating by spring 2014. FTFT bachelor's degree seeking students. IPEDS 2014–15 150% graduation rates.

Berklee graduation rate by ethnicity

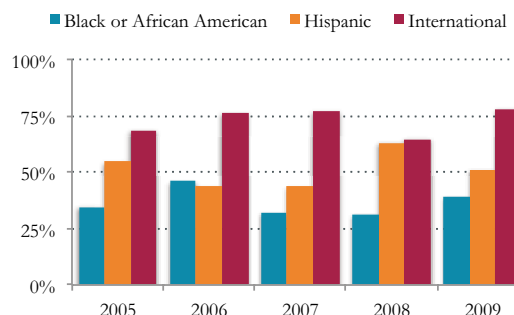


Figure 39. Berklee's six-year graduation rates by ethnicity. FTFT bachelor's degree seeking students. IPEDS 2015–16 150% graduation rates and previous years.

See Appendix D for a table of graduation rates by demographics for each peer school.

² Students with American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander were not used for comparison due to small or no sample size at peer schools.

Faculty

In this section, faculty changes, compensation, and student-to-faculty ratio are examined.

KEY FACULTY FINDINGS

1. The student-to-faculty ratio for Berklee and the peer group average has not changed during the past five years.
2. Student-to-faculty ratio is slightly higher at Berklee than the peer group average.
3. From 2012 to 2014, Berklee's full-time equivalent (FTE) faculty has grown at the third fastest rate among the peer group.
4. Berklee's average faculty salary is at the midpoint of the peer group, and has been the highest among arts schools in the peer group for the past three years.

STUDENT-TO-FACULTY RATIO

Student-to-faculty ratio¹ is often used as a measure to indicate class size and the kind of individualized attention students can expect. At 12:1, Berklee has a slightly higher student-to-faculty ratio than the peer group average (11:1). Three music/arts schools have the three lowest ratios, The Juilliard School (5:1), The New England Conservatory (5:1), and The Boston Conservatory (6:1), but the Manhattan School of Music has the second highest ratio (18:1). Berklee's student-to-faculty ratio has stayed constant at 12:1 over the past five years, as has the peer group average at 11:1.

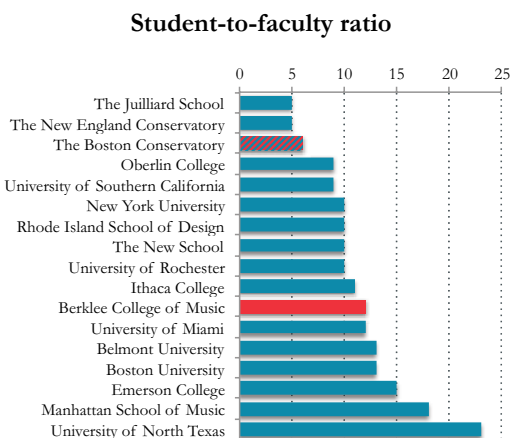


Figure 40. 2014 undergraduate student-to-faculty ratio. IPEDS 2014–15 Fall enrollment.

Berklee student-to-faculty ratio

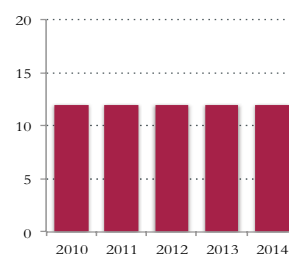


Figure 41. Berklee's student-to-faculty ratio. IPEDS 2015–16 Fall enrollment and previous years.

FACULTY SIZE AND SALARY

Over the past three years, the size of Berklee's part-time faculty has grown at a slightly higher rate (8%) than that of full-time faculty (6%). Overall, the size of Berklee's FTE faculty is growing at a faster rate than most peer schools, with the exception of New York University and Belmont University.

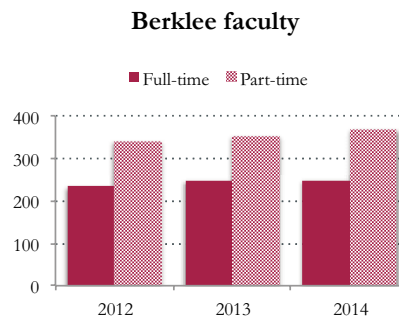


Figure 42. Berklee number of instructional staff. IPEDS 2014–15 Human Resources.

¹ Student-to-faculty ratio is measured as full-time student equivalent enrollment to full-time equivalent faculty. Using IPEDS requirements, part-time faculty are counted as 1/3 full-time faculty. Teaching loads for part-time faculty vary by institution, and at Berklee, part-time faculty often have a higher course load than 33% of the load of full-time faculty. Additionally IPEDS calculates full-time equivalent students based on credit hours; 30 credit hours per year (reported in 12 Month Enrollment IPEDS) is equal to one FTE student. Since most Berklee students take 16 credits per semester, and many Berklee students study for three semesters a year, the IPEDS calculations of student-to-faculty ratio tend toward a higher FTE count which inflates the student-to-faculty ratio. Berklee's student-to-faculty ratio is projected to decrease as a result of the recent merger with the Conservatory.

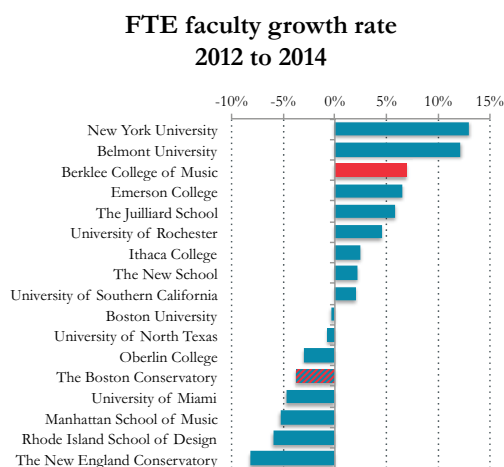


Figure 43. FTE faculty growth rate. IPEDS 2014–15 Human Resources.

Berklee's average faculty salary (\$87,444) is at the midpoint among the peer group, with a few large schools in the peer group having average salaries of over \$110,000 (New York University, University of Southern California, University of Rochester, and Boston University). This skews the average to \$90,629. (See Appendix E for more detail.) Berklee's average full-time faculty salary has grown from \$83,844 in 2012 to \$87,444 in 2014, a 4% increase compared to an average 7% increase for the peer group.

However, when the large universities are removed from the peer group, and Berklee is compared with the arts schools in the group, average faculty salary at Berklee has ranked the highest for the past three years.² In these three years, average faculty salary at Berklee has been at least \$10,000 higher than that of the average of the arts schools in the peer group.

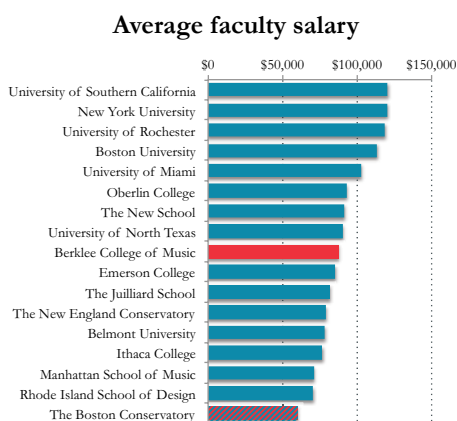


Figure 44. Average faculty salary. IPEDS 2014–15 Human Resources.

**Average faculty salary for arts schools
2012 to 2014**

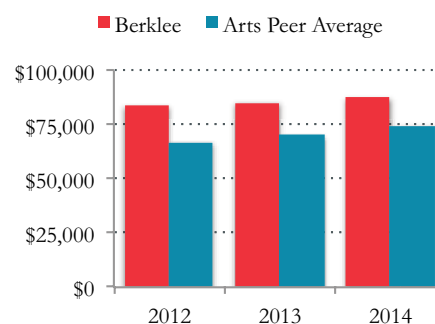


Figure 45. Average faculty salary increase compared to peer arts schools from 2012 to 2014. IPEDS 2014–15 Human Resources.

² Arts schools in the peer group include Emerson College, Manhattan School of Music, Rhode Island School of Design, The Boston Conservatory, The Juilliard School, and The New England Conservatory.

Endowment

IPEDS data on endowments reported in the 2014–15 cycle reflect the 2013–14 fiscal year. Berklee (\$321 million) is just above the peer group midpoint for total endowment, which ranges from \$4.5 billion (University of Southern California) to \$11 million (The Boston Conservatory). Only one arts peer school, The Juilliard School (\$1 billion), has a higher endowment than Berklee. Berklee's endowment has increased greatly from 2012, and has increased each of the past four years, reaching \$327.7 million in May 2015.

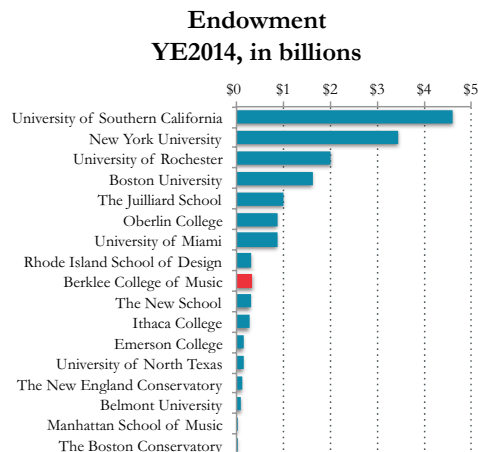


Figure 46. Endowment assets year-end 2014. Undergraduate and graduate enrollment. IPEDS 2014–15 Finance.

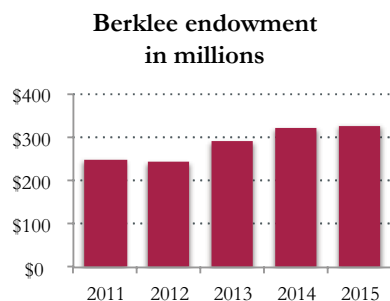


Figure 47. Berklee endowment at year-end 2011 to 2015. IPEDS 2015–16 Finance and earlier.

IPEDS uses the endowment assets per FTE enrollment metric, which allows for endowment comparison between different size schools. This metric is directly affected by enrollment growth, therefore schools who have a jump in enrollment will see the metric decrease. The Juilliard School is at the top of the list with \$935,238 endowment assets per full-time enrollment student (FTE), followed by Oberlin College (\$301,926/FTE). Berklee (\$66,678/FTE) ranks just above the peer group median¹ (\$52,141/FTE). Every school in the peer group reported endowment growth with Berklee growing 22% from 2012 to 2014. Berklee's growth is below the peer group average growth of 29%. The Boston Conservatory's

percentage endowment growth was considerably higher than the peer group at 124% (\$13,176/FTE to \$29,485/FTE).

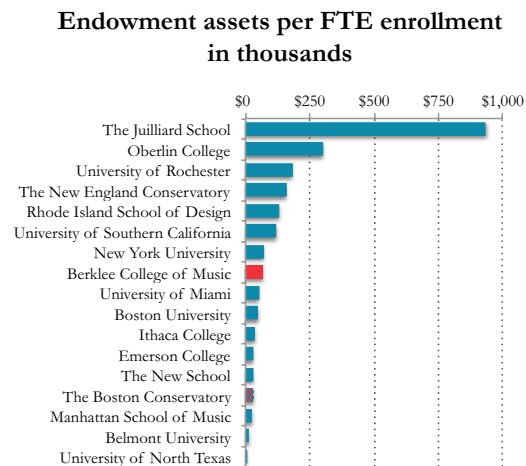


Figure 48. Endowment assets per FTE enrollment, year-end 2013–14. Undergraduate and graduate enrollment. IPEDS 2014–15 Finance.

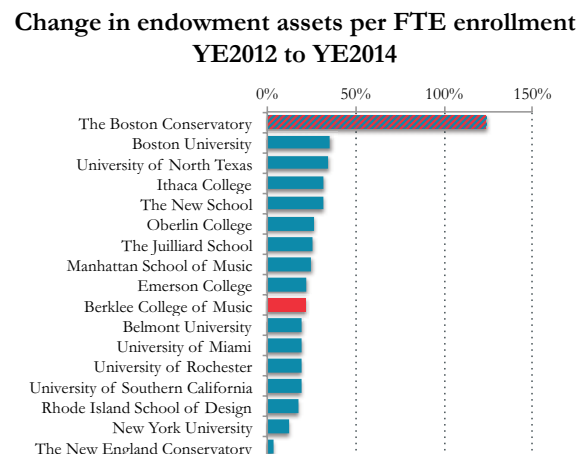


Figure 49. Two-year change in endowment assets per FTE from year-end 2012 to year-end 2014. IPEDS 2014–15 Finance and 2012–13 Finance.

¹ The median, or midpoint, is reported here rather than the average due to the effect of Juilliard's significantly larger endowment on the average.

Tuition and Financial Aid

The following sections of this report examine aspects of affordability including tuition costs, total cost of attendance, and different types of funding available to help students pay for education. Data used in this section is from the 2014–15 IPEDS reporting cycle and reflects data from the Fall 2013 entering class. Data from previous years is from the corresponding years' IPEDS cycles. Financial aid data reported in this section is based on FTFT students, including both Bachelor of Music degree and professional diploma students.

KEY TUITION AND FINANCIAL AID FINDINGS

1. Tuition cost is below the peer group average.
2. Berklee's cost of attendance increase from 2012 to 2014 is the third lowest among the peer group.
3. Percentage of students receiving institutional grant aid is the second lowest among the peer group.
4. Average size of student loans are the highest among the peer group.
5. Berklee has the highest federal student loan default rate among the peer group, but the rate is lower than the national average.

UNDERGRADUATE TUITION

The 2013–14 tuition for Berklee was \$37,586, which is below the peer group average of \$39,207. Oberlin College, the University of Southern California, and the University of Rochester are the only schools over \$45,000. The University of North Texas, a public institution, has the lowest tuition of the peer schools (\$17,241), while Belmont University has the lowest tuition of all private peer schools (\$27,380). Every peer school saw an increase in tuition from the 2012–13 academic year to the 2013–14 academic year, with an average increase of 4%. Berklee's tuition rate increase over the two years (3%) was third lowest in the peer group.

2013–14 Undergraduate tuition in thousands

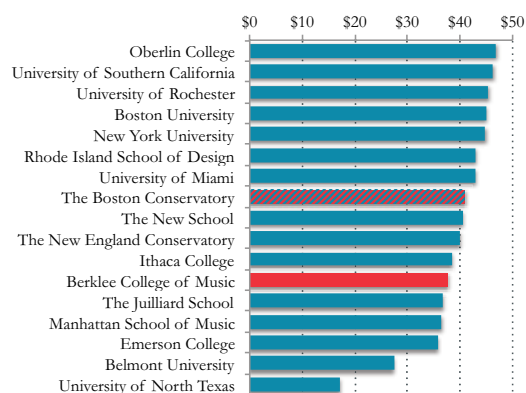


Figure 50. 2013–14 Undergraduate tuition. IPEDS 2014–15 Student Financial Aid.

One-year tuition rate increase 2012–13 to 2013–14

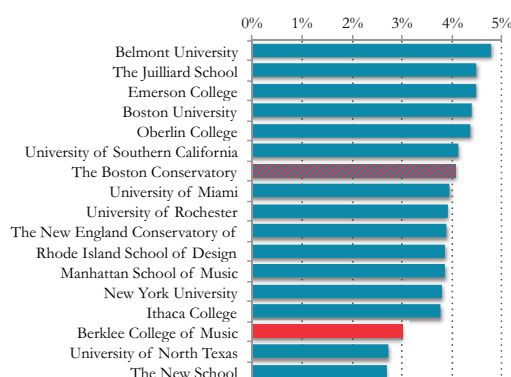


Figure 51. Tuition rate increase from 2012–13 to 2013–14. IPEDS 2014–15 Student Financial Aid.

COST OF ATTENDANCE

The calculated cost of attendance¹ for Berklee in the 2013–14 academic year was \$58,522, slightly above the peer group average of \$55,800, and just below the peer group's median. The peer group average is pulled down by The University of North Texas — the only public institution in the peer group — which has a cost of attendance of \$20,232. Fourteen of the peer schools, including Berklee, are clustered around this average with New York University (\$63,540) at the high end and Emerson College (\$53,554) at the low end. From 2012–13 to 2013–14, Berklee had the third lowest percent cost of attendance increase, 2.4%, which is lower than the peer average of 3.4%. Of all peer schools, the Juilliard School saw the lowest increase (1.3%), while Emerson College saw the highest increase (4.6%).

¹ Cost of attendance is equal to tuition and fees + books and supplies + room and board + other expenses.

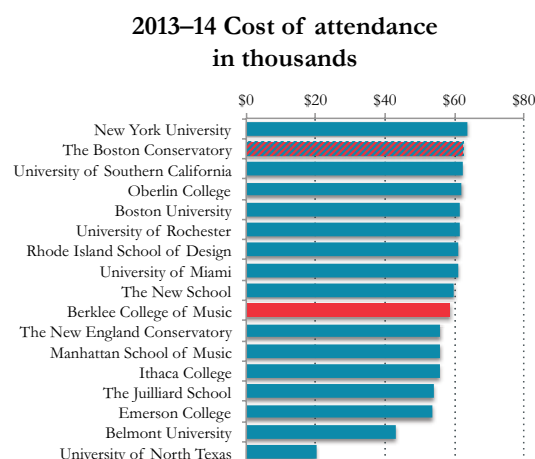


Figure 52. Total cost of undergraduate attendance. Calculated as the average cost for all undergraduate students at all levels. IPEDS 2014–15 Student Financial Aid.

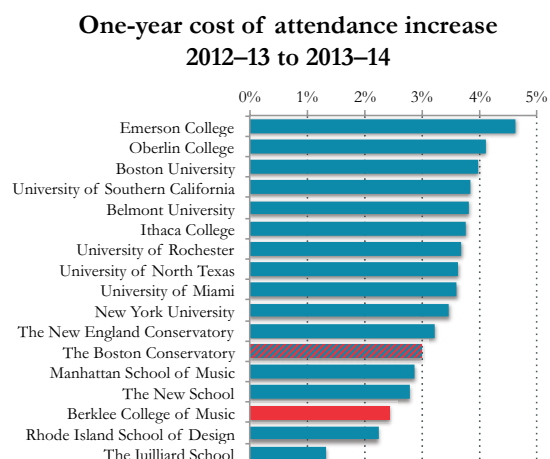


Figure 53. Cost of Attendance Increase from 2012–13 to 2013–14. IPEDS 2014–15 Student Financial Aid.

NET PRICE BY INCOME RANGE

Average net price is the average price a student pays for college taking into account aid received from the government or from the institution. Traditionally, the net price for students with a lower household income is lower than those with a higher household income. For the 2013–14 academic year, Berklee had the highest average net price for students in both the \$0–\$30,000 and \$30,001–\$48,000 income ranges, and the second highest in the \$110,000+ income range. Also of note, Berklee’s average net price for students in the \$48,001–\$75,000 income range was lower than that for students in the \$0–\$30,000 and \$30,001–\$48,000 ranges.

Net price by income range

	Students receiving grant or scholarship aid	Average net-price				
		Income range				
		0– 30,000	30,001– 48,000	48,001– 75,000	75,001– 110,000	110,000+
The Juilliard School	\$29,013	\$21,077	\$26,102	\$21,882	\$29,274	\$34,111
Belmont University	\$30,581	\$25,586	\$27,962	\$31,886	\$34,492	\$37,057
University of Southern California	\$31,189	\$15,013	\$16,754	\$21,248	\$32,515	\$45,639
Boston University	\$32,539	\$22,695	\$21,952	\$26,827	\$32,940	\$45,821
University of Rochester	\$32,996	\$13,995	\$14,240	\$19,580	\$26,848	\$40,554
University of Miami	\$33,284	\$24,792	\$26,468	\$29,465	\$34,005	\$39,206
Manhattan School of Music	\$33,541	\$31,393	\$28,510	\$45,968	\$22,403	\$43,920
Ithaca College	\$33,866	\$22,302	\$25,703	\$30,080	\$33,703	\$39,441
Emerson College	\$34,427	\$30,287	\$30,446	\$33,534	\$35,014	\$42,992
Rhode Island School of Design	\$35,058	\$27,160	\$32,879	\$34,986	\$39,444	\$50,402
New York University	\$35,543	\$25,311	\$27,272	\$33,244	\$39,445	\$50,276
Oberlin College	\$38,887	\$11,788	\$15,566	\$19,063	\$24,241	\$39,728
The New England Conservatory	\$41,086	\$37,790	\$30,175	\$36,860	\$43,286	\$42,045
Berklee College of Music	\$41,619	\$46,416	\$49,701	\$35,436	DNR	\$50,249
The New School	\$42,505	\$29,010	\$29,936	\$36,499	\$37,131	\$44,499
The Boston Conservatory	\$42,649	\$32,858	\$41,624	\$48,231	\$44,746	\$44,150
University of North Texas		Did not report (DNR)				

Table 2. Net Price of Attendance by Income Range. FTFT degree/certificate-seeking students. IPEDS 2014–15 Student Financial Aid.

FINANCIAL AID (ALL FINANCIAL AID INFORMATION IS FOR FTFT STUDENTS ENTERING FALL COHORT 2013)

Financial aid includes federal work-study, loans to students, or grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, the institution, or other sources known to the institution. In 2013, 67% of Berklee FTFT undergraduates received some form of financial aid, the same percentage of students as in 2012 (67%) and a decrease from 2011 (70%). Berklee's percentage of students receiving financial aid is the sixth lowest among the peer group, and 10 percentage points below the group average of 77%. In 2014, Berklee's percentage increased slightly to 68%.

Student receiving any financial aid

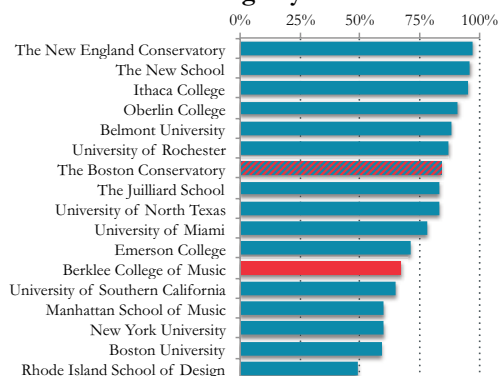


Figure 54. 2013 entering students receiving financial aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014-15 Student Financial Aid.

Berklee students receiving financial aid

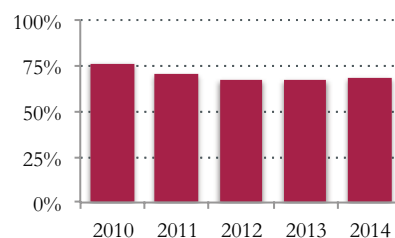


Figure 55. Entering students receiving financial aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015-16 Student Financial Aid and earlier.

FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR INSTITUTIONAL GRANT AID

Fifty-one percent of Berklee FTFT undergraduate students received grant aid—that is aid that does not need to be repaid. Looking at both governmental and institutional grant aid, at 51%, Berklee ranked the second lowest in percentage of students receiving aid, 20 percentage points below the peer group average of 71%. Berklee's average grant aid amount was \$16,629, which is below the peer group average of \$21,973. The two peer schools with the highest percentage of students receiving grant aid, The New England Conservatory and The New School, both rank below Berklee in the average amount of grant aid. In 2014, Berklee's percentage of students receiving aid remains at 51% with the average amount of aid increasing to \$17,247.

Federal, state, local, or institutional grant aid

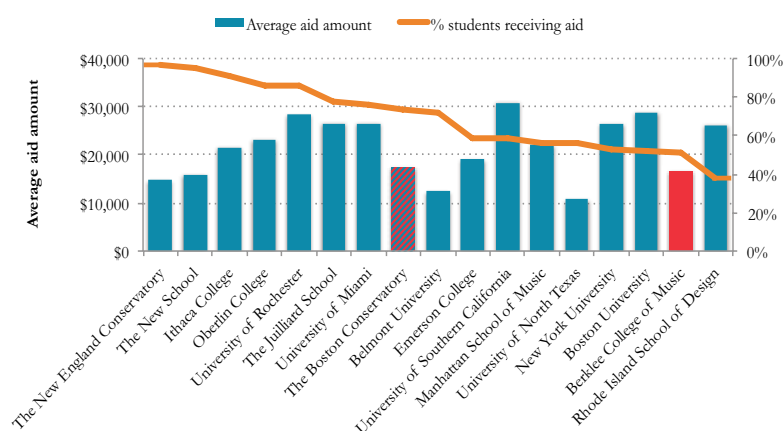


Figure 56. 2013 FTFT degree/certificate-seeking entering undergraduate students receiving federal, state, local, or institutional grant aid. Entering. IPEDS 2014-15 Student Financial Aid.

Berklee students receiving federal, state, local, or institutional grant aid

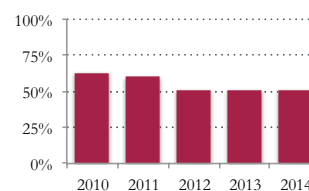


Figure 57. Entering students receiving federal, state, local, or institutional grant aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015-16 Student Financial Aid and previous years' IPEDS.

Average amount of federal, state, local, or institutional grant aid

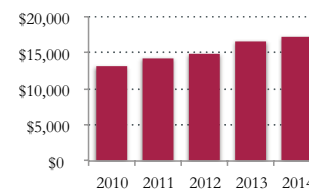


Figure 58. Average grant aid of entering students receiving federal, state, local, or institutional grant aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015-16 Student Financial Aid and previous years' IPEDS.

INSTITUTIONAL GRANT AID

Berklee awarded institutional grant aid to 44% of its students, which is below the peer group average of 69%, and less than all but one peer school, Rhode Island School of Design. Berklee's average amount of institutional grant aid (\$17,558) is also lower than the peer group average (\$20,328). In 2014, Berklee's percentage remains at 44% with the average aid amount increasing to \$18,218.

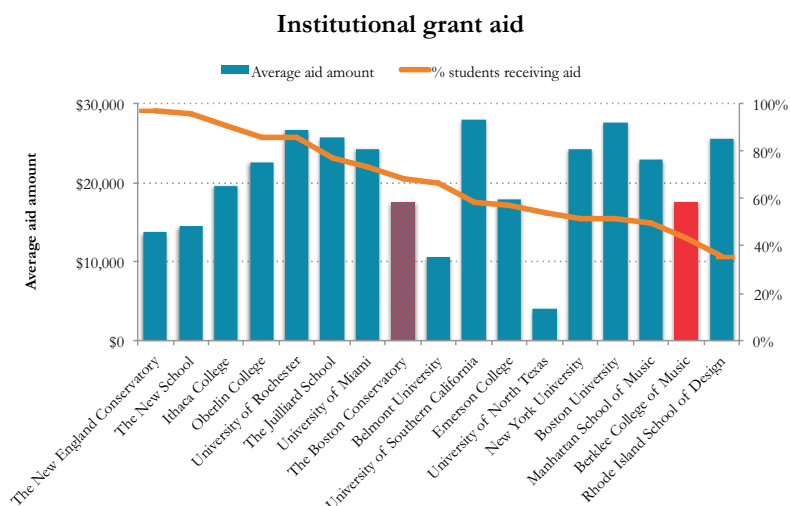


Figure 59. 2013 entering students receiving institutional grant aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Student Financial Aid.

Berklee students receiving institutional grant aid

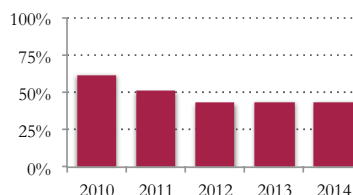


Figure 60. Entering students receiving institutional grant aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Student Financial Aid and previous years' IPEDS.

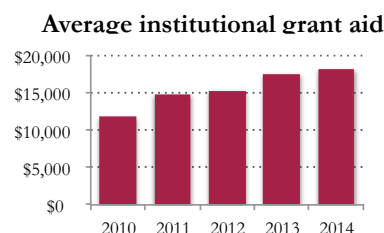


Figure 61. Average institutional grant aid of entering students receiving institutional grant aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Student Financial Aid and previous years' IPEDS.

DISCOUNT RATE

The tuition discount rate is the percentage of institutional aid that is awarded relative to the revenue from tuition and fees. Berklee's overall undergraduate discount rate in 2013–14 was 20%, compared to the peer group average of 30%. Berklee's undergraduate discount rate increased by 1.2% over one year, above the peer group average of 0.4% increase. Berklee's graduate discount rate (including the Boston and Valencia graduate programs) for 2015 was 35%. Information on peer schools' graduate discount rate is not available.

2013–14 Tuition discount rate Gross institutional aid / tuition & fee revenue

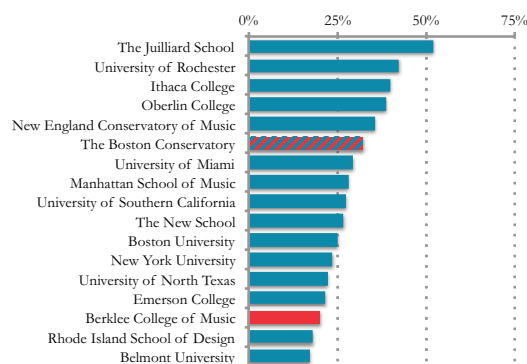


Figure 62. 2013–14 tuition discount rate. Gross institutional aid divided by tuition & fee revenue. IPEDS 2014–15 Finance.

Percentage point difference in discount rate 2012–13 to 2013–14

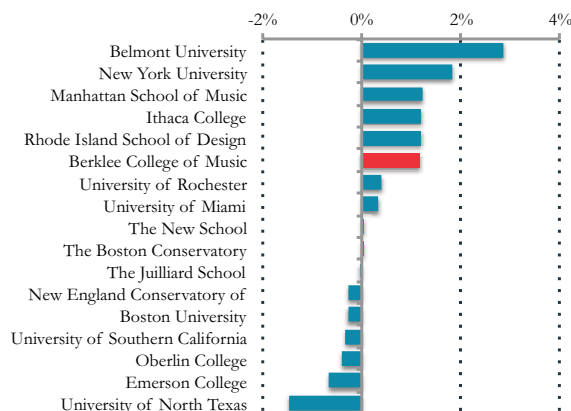


Figure 63. Change in discount rate (gross institutional aid divided by tuition & fee revenue) in from 2012–13 to 2013–14. IPEDS 2014–15 Finance.

PELL GRANT AID

Pell Grants are need-based federal student financial aid grants awarded to low-income undergraduate students with a maximum award of \$5,645. In 2013, 20% of Berklee FTFT students received Pell Grants, which is slightly below the peer group average of 23%. Two schools have over one-third of students receiving Pell Grants (University of North Texas, 41% and The New School, 35%), while only one school has fewer than 15% of students receiving Pell Grants (Oberlin College, 10%).

The range of the peer group average award size is quite small, with the lowest at \$3,827 (Manhattan School of Music) and the highest at \$4,704 (The Juilliard School). Berklee is fifth lowest in the peer group, with an average Pell Grant aid award of \$4,096. In 2014, Berklee's percentage decreased to 14%, a five year low, with an average award increasing to \$4,121.

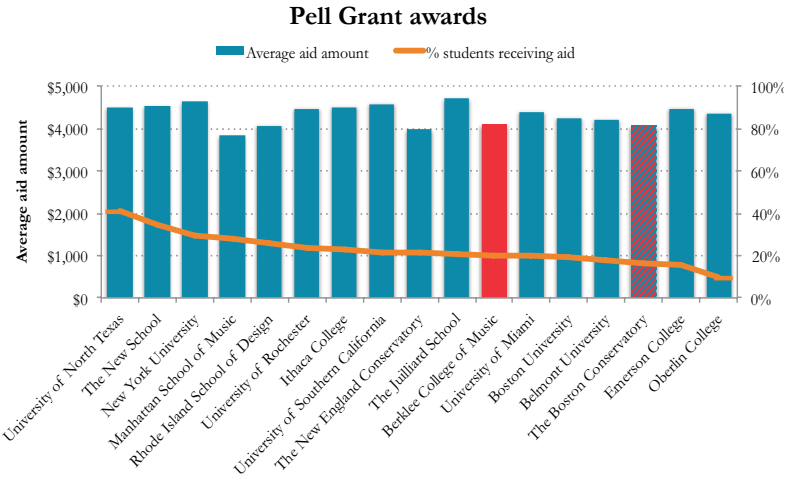


Figure 64. 2013 entering students receiving Pell Grants. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking domestic undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Student Financial Aid.

Berklee students receiving Pell Grants

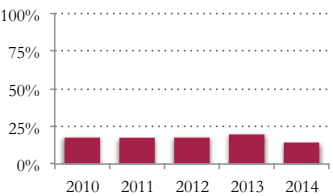


Figure 65. Entering students receiving Pell Grants. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Student Financial Aid and previous years' IPEDS.

Average Pell Grant award

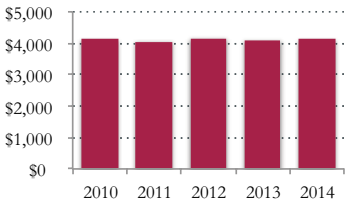


Figure 66. Average Pell Grant awarded to entering students receiving Pell Grants. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Student Financial Aid and previous years' IPEDS.

² International students (non US-citizens or US Green Card holders) are not eligible for federal financial aid and are not included in calculations for Pell Grants.

LOAN AID

Slightly less than half (44%) of Berklee's FTFT students received student loan aid from either federal or other (privately funded) sources in 2013, which is a slight increase from 2011 (39%), and below the peer group average of 47%. On average, Berklee's students received \$15,493 in loan aid, which is the highest of the peer group and 84% higher than the peer group average of \$8,394. Only four other schools had an average loan size over \$10,000: The Boston Conservatory, The New England Conservatory of Music, Emerson College, and Boston University—all of which are located in Boston. In 2014, Berklee's percentage remains at 44% with the average loan aid amount decreasing to \$14,091.

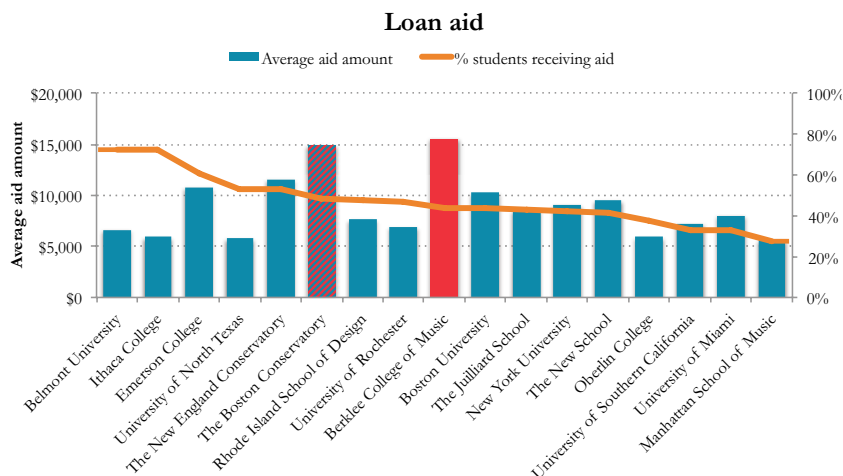


Figure 67. 2013 entering students receiving any loan aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Student Financial Aid.

When looking at the type of loan aid, Berklee (43%, \$6,111) lies near the peer average (46%, \$6,043) for both percentage receiving and average amount of federal student loans, and on the high end for other loan aid. Berklee has the third highest percentage of students receiving other loan aid (14%), behind The Boston Conservatory (14%), and Emerson College (17%). Berklee students have the second highest average other loan aid amount, \$31,081, which is below only The Boston Conservatory (\$34,902). This is above the peer group average of \$19,380.

Berklee students receiving any loan aid

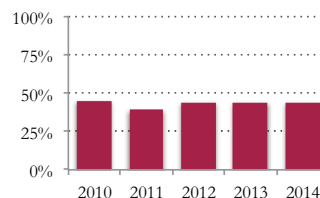


Figure 68. Entering students receiving any loan aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Student Financial Aid and previous years IPEDS.

Average loan aid

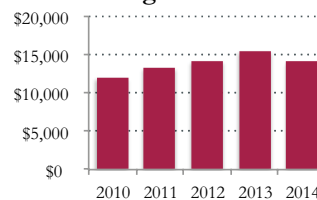


Figure 69. Average loan aid of entering students receiving any loan aid. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2015–16 Student Financial Aid and previous years IPEDS.

Loan details

	Federal Student Loans		Other Loan Aid	
	% Students Receiving	Average Amount	% Students Receiving	Average Amount
Belmont University	69%	\$5,637	5%	\$19,326
Ithaca College	72%	\$5,930	0%	
Emerson College	60%	\$5,674	17%	\$18,699
University of North Texas	51%	\$5,316	4%	\$8,681
The New England Conservatory	52%	\$7,081	13%	\$18,739
The Boston Conservatory	45%	\$5,399	14%	\$34,902
Rhode Island School of Design	45%	\$6,734	3%	\$20,621
University of Rochester	46%	\$5,991	4%	\$12,753
Berklee College of Music	43%	\$6,111	14%	\$31,081
Boston University	43%	\$6,794	8%	\$18,533
The Juilliard School	41%	\$6,041	7%	\$16,179
New York University	41%	\$7,233	3%	\$24,574
The New School	41%	\$5,887	6%	\$23,519
Oberlin College	34%	\$6,087	3%	\$4,162
University of Southern California	33%	\$5,655	2%	\$26,969
University of Miami	33%	\$5,556	4%	\$23,663
Manhattan School of Music	27%	\$5,685	0%	

Table 3. 2013–14 Student loan details. Entering FTFT degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. IPEDS 2014–15 Student Financial Aid.

STUDENT LOAN DEFAULT

Berklee’s three-year federal loan default rate³ is the highest among the peer schools at 10%, which is above the peer group average of 3%. However, Berklee’s default rate dropped from 12% for FY2010 and 14% for FY2011. All peer schools except for Oberlin College saw a drop in the federal loan default rate from FY2010 to FY2012. The Boston Conservatory had the biggest decrease, from 9% for FY2010 to 4% for FY2012.

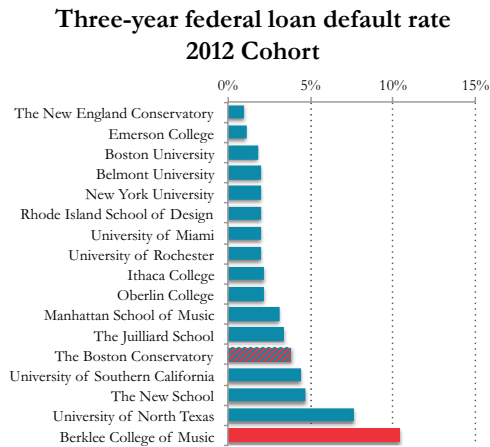


Figure 70. Three-year federal loan default rate for students with loan payments beginning in 2012. National Student Loan Data System. nslds.ed.gov

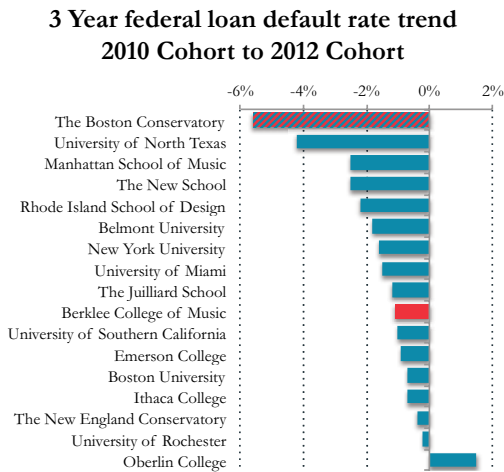


Figure 71. Change in default rate from 2010 cohort to 2012 cohort. National Student Loan Data System.

³ Default rate is calculated as percent of borrowers who entered repayment in 2012 and defaulted in 2012, 2013, or 2014.

Conclusion

Student interest in Berklee has continued to grow, as reflected by a strong increase in undergraduate applications over the past five years, a trend that is slightly higher than the peer group average. This applicant pool continues to be composed of more males than females, but the percentage of female applicants is trending upward. In the past four years, the acceptance rate for men has been higher than for women. Compared to peer schools, Berklee has remained a moderately selective school with a high yield. Berklee's undergraduate student body continues to be comprised of slightly older students, and is one of the few schools with over 3% of students with a registered disability. Berklee continues to be geographically diverse with a strong international student body.

Berklee's graduate program has the fastest growing enrollment rate of the peer group. Like undergraduate enrollment, there is a strong international presence and fewer females than males relative to other schools. The percentages of full-time and part-time students are typical of the peer group as is the average student age. The percentage of graduate domestic ALANA students is among the highest of the peer schools.

Although Berklee ranks in the lower third of the peer group regarding retention, the retention rate has increased over the past three years. Graduation rate, still below the other peer schools, has seen an increase from the last cohort. International students graduate at significantly greater rates and African American students' graduation rates are below the average.

Faculty growth has been relatively strong. Average full-time faculty salaries are competitive and lead among peer arts schools. Student-to-faculty ratio has stayed consistent, and ranks among the middle of peer schools. Like other schools, Berklee's endowment has increased.

Tuition and cost of attendance increases are below the peer group average as Berklee continues to work toward the goal of increasing affordability for students. The percentage of students receiving institutional aid is the second lowest among the peer group and the average size of student loans is high. One-fifth of Berklee FTFT students receive Pell Grants, just slightly below the peer group average. Berklee's undergraduate discount rate increase was above the peer group average increase, however Berklee's overall discount rate is 20%, while the peer group average discount rate is 30%. Federal student loan default rates have been decreasing, although Berklee's 2012 student cohort has the highest default rate among peer schools.

Two significant changes have taken place at Berklee since the time period represented by the data in this report. In 2014, Berklee Online began enrolling students in Bachelor of Professional Studies degree programs, and in June 2106, The Boston Conservatory merged with Berklee. These changes will undoubtedly affect Berklee's positioning relative to our peers in subsequent peer comparison reports.

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Appendix A: Undergraduate Entering Student Growth 2012 to 2014

	Entering Enrollment	First-time	Transfer
Manhattan School of Music	33%	31%	44%
The Juilliard School	15%	19%	-11%
New York University	14%	15%	9%
University of Rochester	5%	7%	-15%
Boston University	4%	1%	44%
Rhode Island School of Design	4%	6%	-13%
Berklee College of Music	4%	-3%	41%
University of Miami	4%	3%	5%
Oberlin College	3%	4%	-18%
Belmont University	3%	10%	-13%
Emerson College	3%	-1%	22%
The New School	1%	10%	-10%
Ithaca College	-3%	-1%	-22%
University of Southern California	-3%	3%	-13%
University of North Texas	-6%	0%	-11%
The Boston Conservatory	-8%	-9%	0%
The New England Conservatory	-27%	-26%	-27%

Undergraduate entering student growth. All entering students. IPEDS 2014-15 Fall Enrollment

Appendix B: Undergraduate enrollment by ethnicity

	Nonresident Alien	Domestic students							
		American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White	Race/ ethnicity unknown
Berklee College of Music	32%	0%	5%	8%	12%	0%	7%	55%	12%
Belmont University	1%	0%	2%	4%	5%	0%	4%	81%	4%
Boston University	18%	0%	16%	4%	11%	0%	4%	55%	9%
Emerson College	5%	0%	4%	3%	11%	0%	5%	70%	7%
Ithaca College	2%	0%	4%	5%	8%	0%	3%	72%	9%
Manhattan School of Music	43%	0%	12%	4%	12%	0%	9%	57%	6%
New York University	15%	0%	23%	6%	13%	0%	4%	42%	11%
Oberlin College	7%	0%	5%	6%	8%	0%	6%	75%	1%
Rhode Island School of Design	26%	0%	24%	3%	11%	0%	5%	43%	13%
The Boston Conservatory	12%	0%	7%	5%	9%	0%	2%	65%	12%
The Juilliard School	23%	0%	16%	6%	7%	0%	7%	51%	14%
The New England Conservatory	32%	0%	16%	2%	7%	0%	7%	58%	10%
The New School	32%	0%	15%	8%	16%	0%	5%	49%	8%
University of Miami	15%	0%	7%	9%	25%	0%	3%	49%	6%
University of North Texas	4%	0%	6%	13%	21%	0%	8%	51%	1%
University of Rochester	17%	0%	12%	6%	7%	0%	3%	62%	9%
University of Southern California	14%	0%	26%	5%	16%	0%	6%	41%	6%

Undergraduate student enrollment ethnicity. IPEDS 2014-15 Fall Enrollment

Appendix C: Graduate enrollment by ethnicity

	Nonresident Alien	Domestic students							
		American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White	Race/ ethnicity unknown
Berklee College of Music	55%	1%	3%	15%	14%	1%	5%	26%	35%
Belmont University	1%	0%	3%	5%	2%	0%	2%	76%	12%
Boston University	22%	0%	10%	5%	7%	0%	2%	60%	15%
Emerson College	22%	0%	2%	7%	8%	0%	2%	64%	16%
Ithaca College	6%	0%	3%	3%	5%	0%	2%	78%	9%
Manhattan School of Music	55%	0%	19%	4%	6%	0%	3%	59%	9%
New York University	32%	0%	15%	7%	9%	0%	2%	51%	17%
Oberlin College	47%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	56%	33%
Rhode Island School of Design	46%	0%	11%	3%	9%	0%	3%	58%	16%
The Boston Conservatory	18%	0%	22%	5%	8%	0%	1%	47%	17%
The Juilliard School	32%	0%	18%	5%	6%	0%	9%	59%	4%
The New England Conservatory	46%	0%	12%	2%	9%	0%	5%	63%	10%
The New School	30%	0%	6%	12%	13%	0%	5%	57%	8%
University of Miami	19%	0%	7%	8%	25%	0%	2%	47%	10%
University of North Texas	18%	0%	4%	9%	13%	0%	10%	61%	2%
University of Rochester	32%	0%	8%	6%	5%	0%	2%	65%	14%
University of Southern California	30%	0%	21%	9%	17%	0%	3%	44%	6%

Graduate student enrollment ethnicity: IPEDS 2014-15 Fall Enrollment

Appendix D: 150% Bachelor's degree or equivalent seeking graduation rate by ethnicity

Institution Name	Overall	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Two or more races	Race/ ethnicity unknown	Nonresident alien
University of Southern California	91%	97%	95%	84%	89%		90%		89%	88%
Oberlin College	88%	100%	81%	92%	83%		88%	94%	100%	91%
The New England Conservatory	87%		100%	83%	67%		81%	100%	100%	96%
Rhode Island School of Design	87%	100%	91%	71%	90%		92%	88%	80%	84%
Boston University	85%	100%	88%	83%	84%	57%	87%	97%	67%	83%
University of Rochester	84%	100%	87%	73%	69%		86%		82%	83%
The Juilliard School	84%		76%	80%	80%		82%	100%	100%	95%
New York University	82%	89%	86%	74%	79%		83%	100%	80%	77%
University of Miami	81%	75%	85%	78%	83%		82%		84%	68%
Emerson College	80%	75%	84%	81%	79%	71%	78%	100%	85%	65%
Ithaca College	78%	33%	67%	73%	68%	100%	82%	93%	66%	81%
Manhattan School of Music	72%		69%	50%	80%		64%	0%	100%	86%
Belmont University	70%	100%	84%	62%	52%	100%	71%	80%	40%	75%
The Boston Conservatory	66%		64%	50%	50%		69%		73%	62%
The New School	62%	67%	81%	54%	60%		55%	58%	46%	69%
Berklee College of Music	51%	0%	48%	31%	63%		50%	100%	56%	65%
University of North Texas	50%	25%	53%	47%	47%		51%	57%	67%	56%

150% Graduation rates for bachelor's degree or equivalent seeking students by ethnicity. IPEDS 2014-15 Graduation Rates.

Appendix E: Faculty size and salary

	Full-time faculty	Part-time faculty	Average Salary
Berklee College of Music	249	367	\$87,444
Belmont University	366	413	\$78,264
Boston University	2464	1208	\$113,058
Emerson College	197	259	\$85,230
Ithaca College	504	226	\$76,842
Manhattan School of Music	77	289	\$70,893
New York University	5028	4403	\$119,826
Oberlin College	336	36	\$92,682
Rhode Island School of Design	155	308	\$70,560
The Boston Conservatory	90	91	\$59,832
The Juilliard School	127	200	\$81,693
The New England Conservatory	98	305	\$78,984
The New School	416	1719	\$91,206
University of Miami	1507	380	\$102,366
University of North Texas	1102	382	\$90,090
University of Rochester	2061	220	\$118,341
University of Southern California	2184	1439	\$120,195

Faculty size and average salary. IPEDS 2014–15 Human Resources.

Appendix F: Comparison of gender

	Year	Overall	Women	Men
% of Applications	2015	100%	39%	61%
Acceptance Rate	2015	29%	26%	31%
Yield	2015	41%	40%	41%
Overall 150% Graduation Rate	2015	56%	64%	53%
Bachelor's 150% Graduation Rate	2015	58%	67%	54%
Outcome Measures	Year	Overall	First Time	Transfer
6 year Graduation Rate	2007 cohort	53%	50%	61%

Note that the Outcome Measures section counts all first-time and transfer students who complete their programs at Berklee. This was the first year this information was collected, and peer data is not yet available. All data from IPEDS 2015–16.

Glossary of Terms

	Description	Calculation
Acceptance Rate	Percent of applicants that were admitted to the college. This calculation includes only first-time degree/certificate seeking undergraduate students. Data is from Admissions IPEDS, Selection Process.	$\frac{\text{Number of admissions}}{\text{Number of applicants}}$
Cost of Attendance	Cost of attendance represents the gross cost for a student to attend an institution for one academic year. It consists of; tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, and other expenses. Data is from Student Financial Aid IPEDS, Section 1.	Tuition + Required fees + Books and supplies + Room and board + Other expenses
Default Rate	Percent of federal loan borrowers who entered repayment, and defaulted within three years.	Calculated by the National Student Loan Data System
Discount Rate	Percent of institutional aid awarded relative to the revenue from tuition and fees. Data is from Finance IPEDS. Total institutional grant aid is Part C, line 5 and 6. Total gross tuition and required fee revenue is Part D, line 1 and Part C, line 8.	$\frac{\text{Total institutional grant aid}}{\text{Total gross tuition and required fee revenue}}$
Student-to-Faculty Ratio	Ratio of FTE students to FTE instructional staff. Calculation does not include students or faculty in “stand-alone” graduate programs. Data is from Fall Enrollment IPEDS, Part F.	$\frac{\text{Full-time student equivalent enrollment}}{\text{Full-time equivalent faculty}}$
Yield	Percent of admitted applicants who enroll in the college. This calculation includes only first-time degree/certificate seeking undergraduate students. Data is from Admissions IPEDS, Selection Process. Data is from Student Financial Aid IPEDS, Section 1.	$\frac{\text{Total enrolled full-time and part-time}}{\text{Number of admissions}}$