

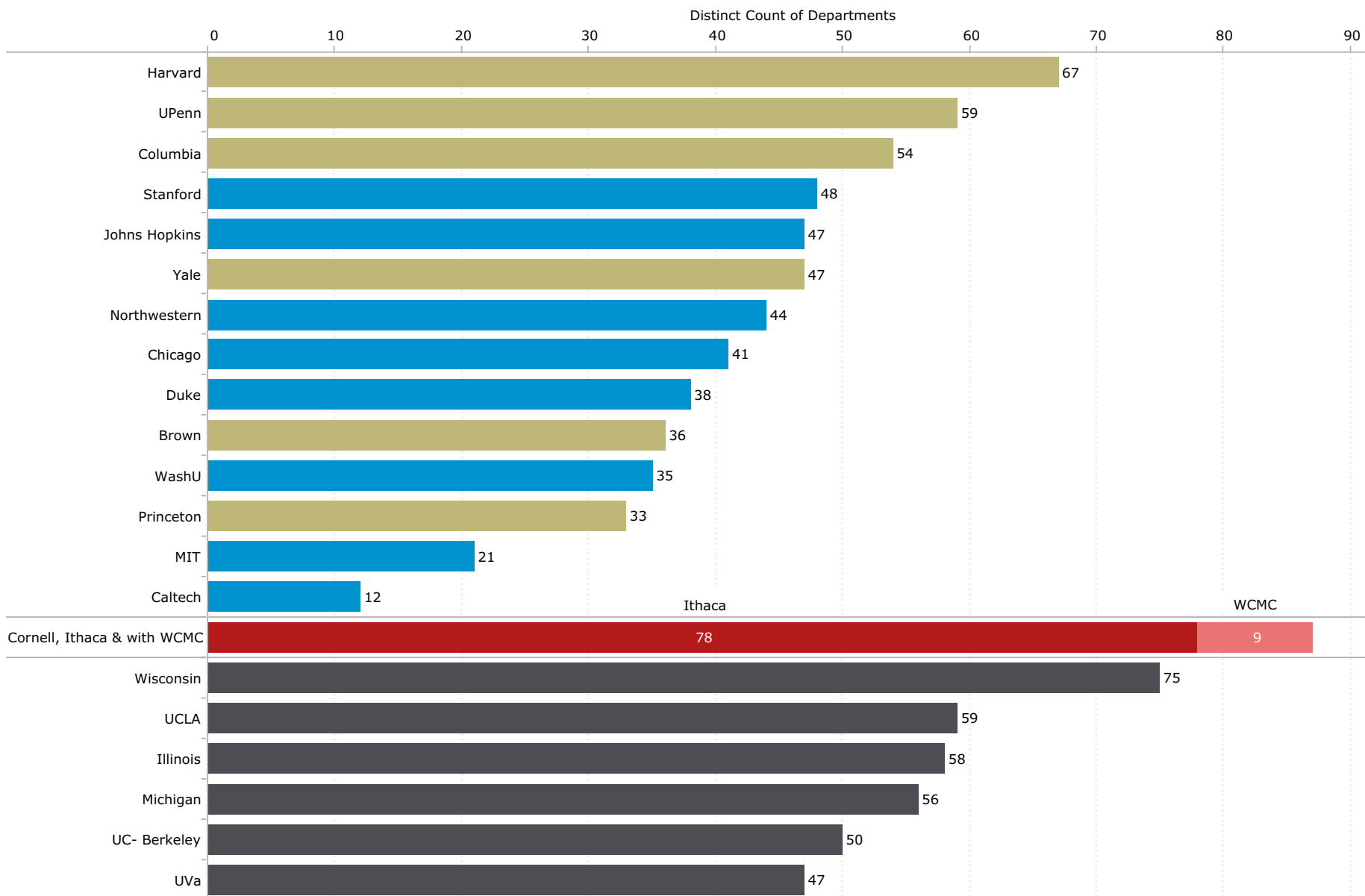
Cornell University



Theme #1

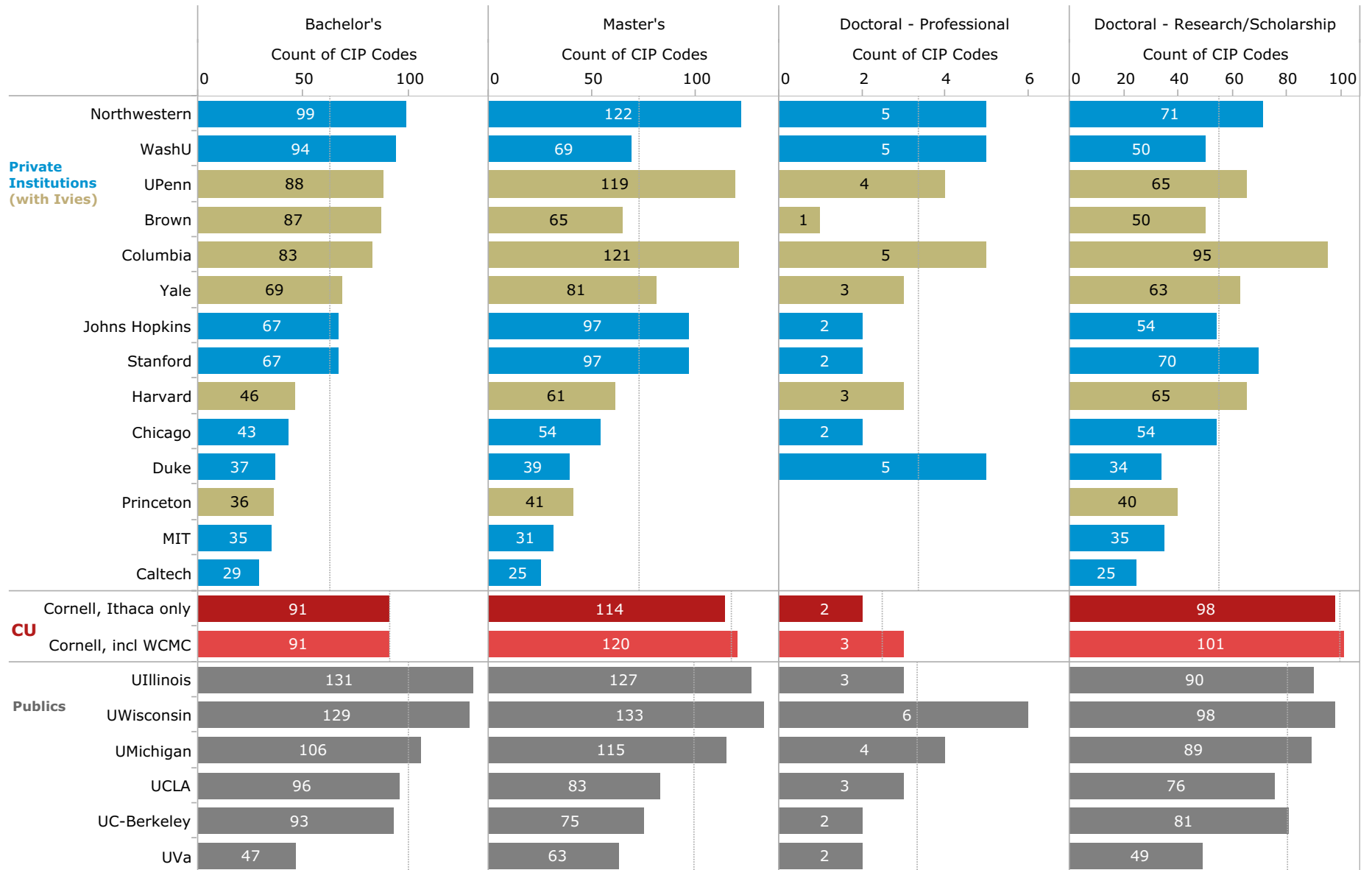
Cornell has *exceptional* breadth and diversity in its academic structure and programs.

Number of Academic Departments



Source: Academic Analytics 2010, April 2012 release. (Special request for department-level data.)

Number of Distinct Degree Programs



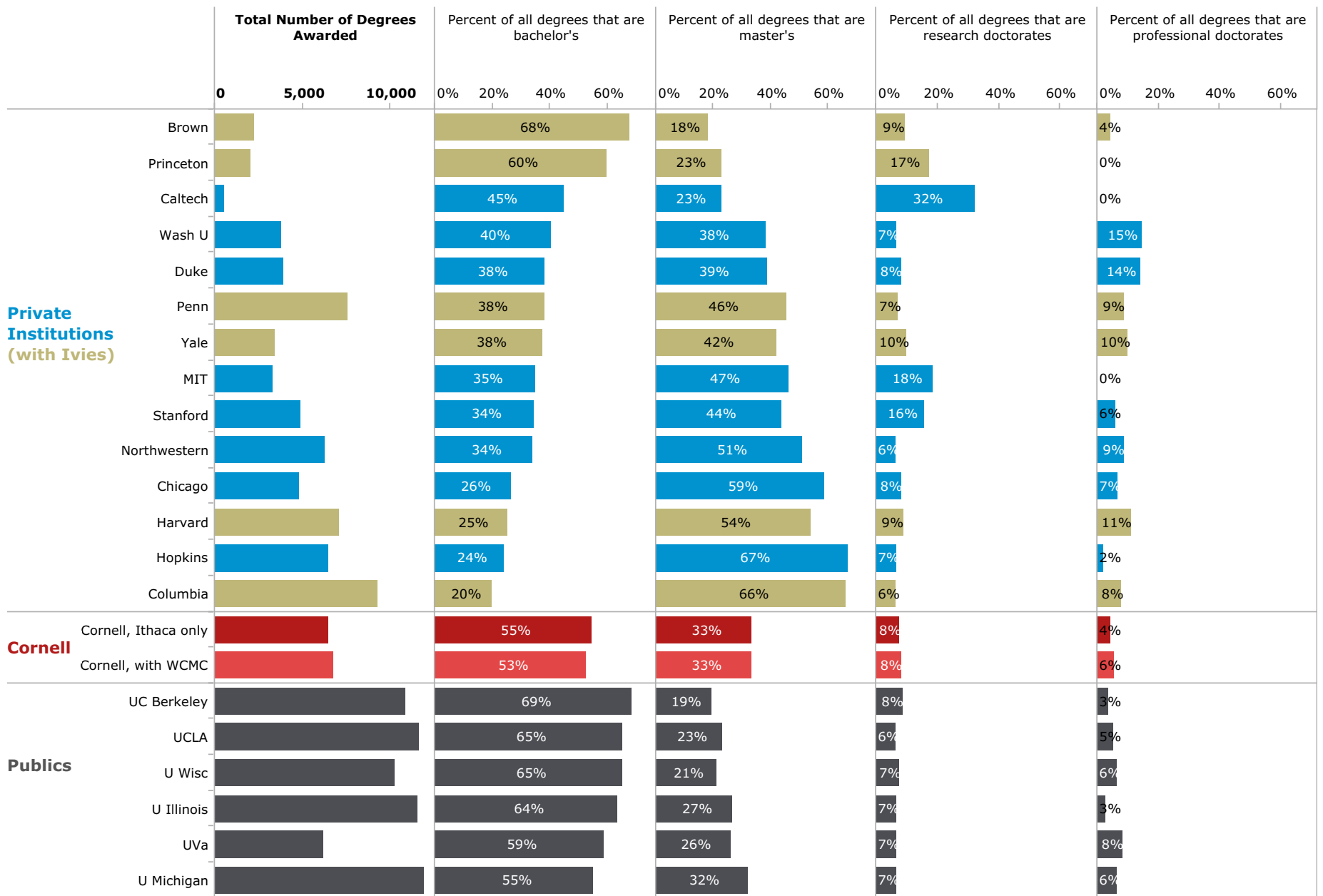
This is a representation of the count of distinct CIP (Classification of Instructional Programs) codes submitted by universities to the Department of Education through IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System). Each degree program at every university is associated with a six-digit CIP number. Occasionally, two degree programs share a single CIP code, so these counts may slightly under-represent the number of majors at a university.



Theme #2

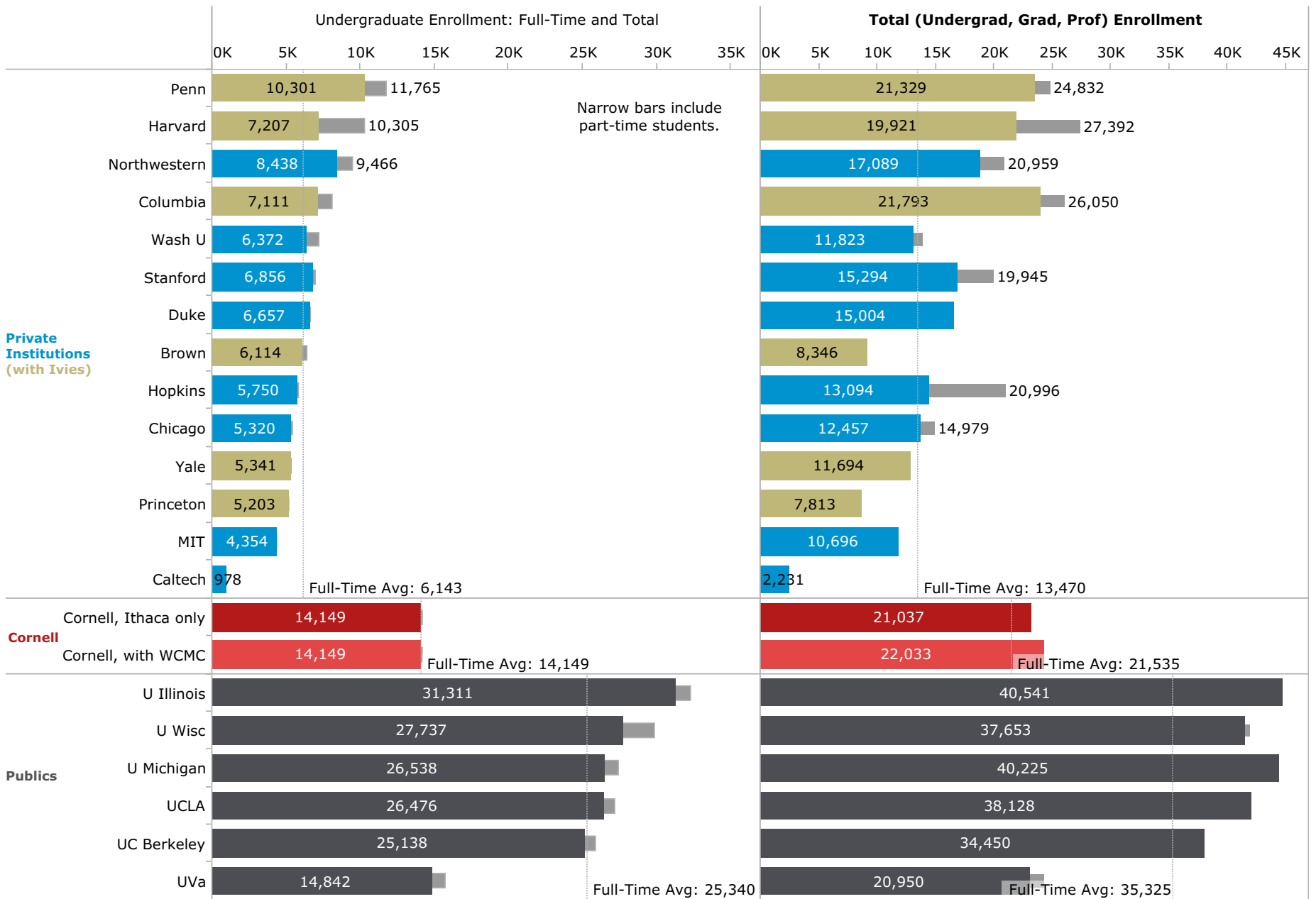
Cornell is (relatively) undergraduate focused.

Degrees Awarded: Total Number and by Degree Level



Calculations based on 2011-12 IPEDS data submissions

Student Headcounts



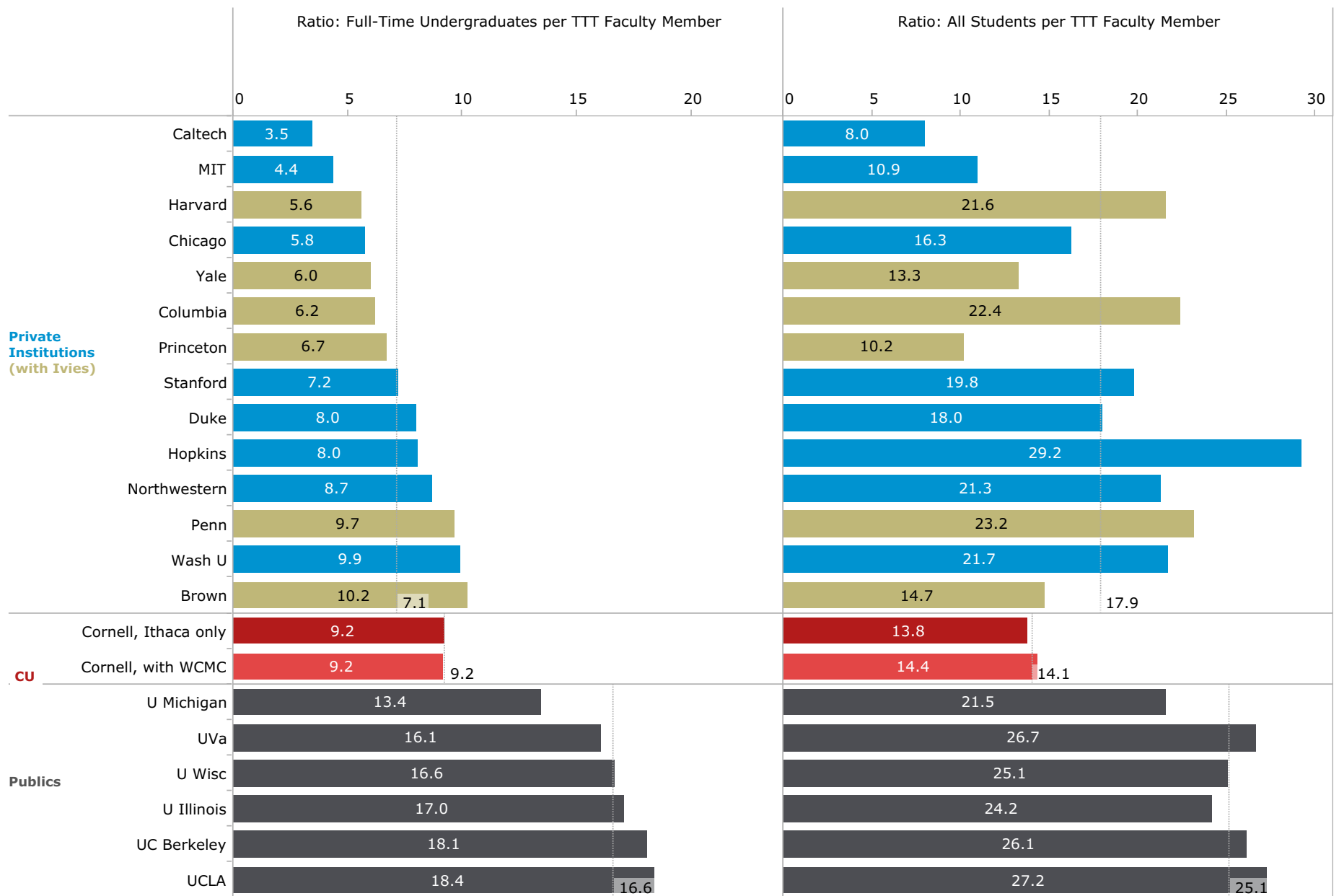
Source: IPEDS 2011-12



Theme #3

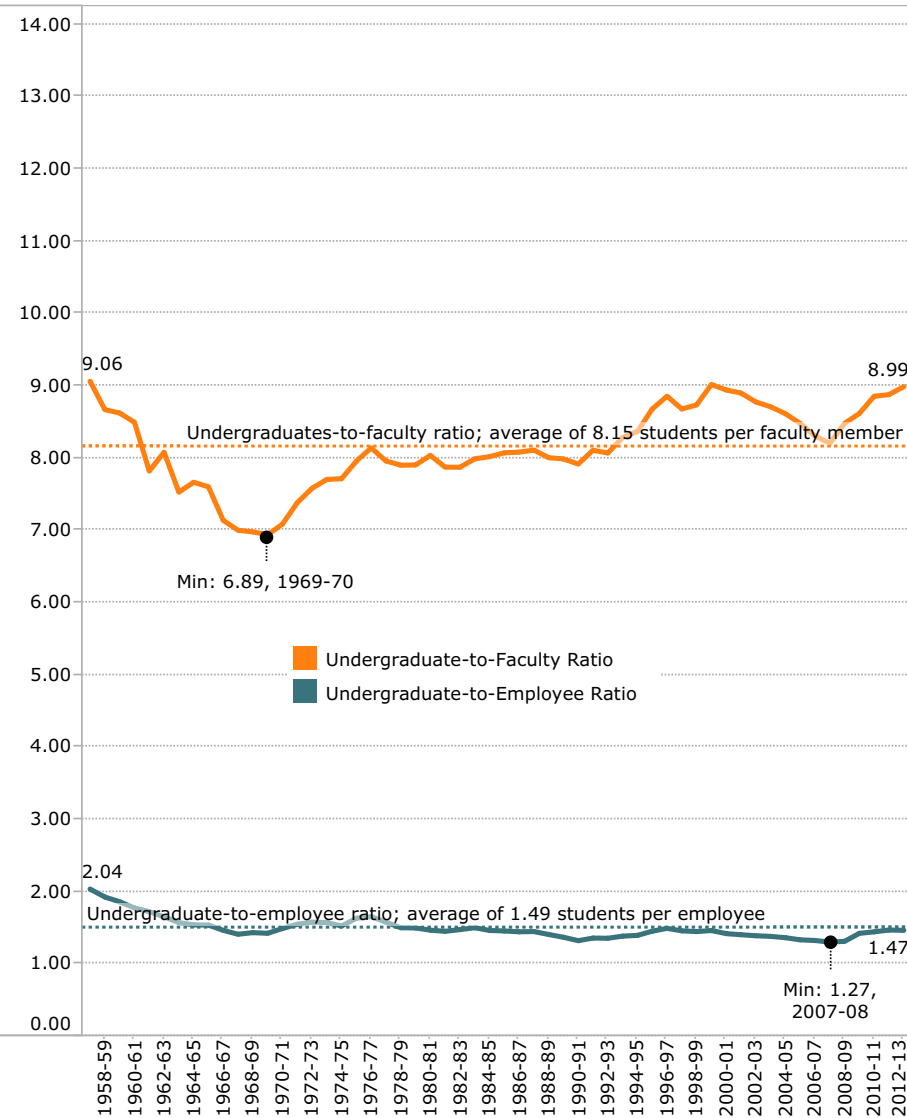
Cornell's student-faculty ratio is on the high side among elite private institutions and higher than it was in the past, but lower than elite public institutions.

Student to Faculty Ratios

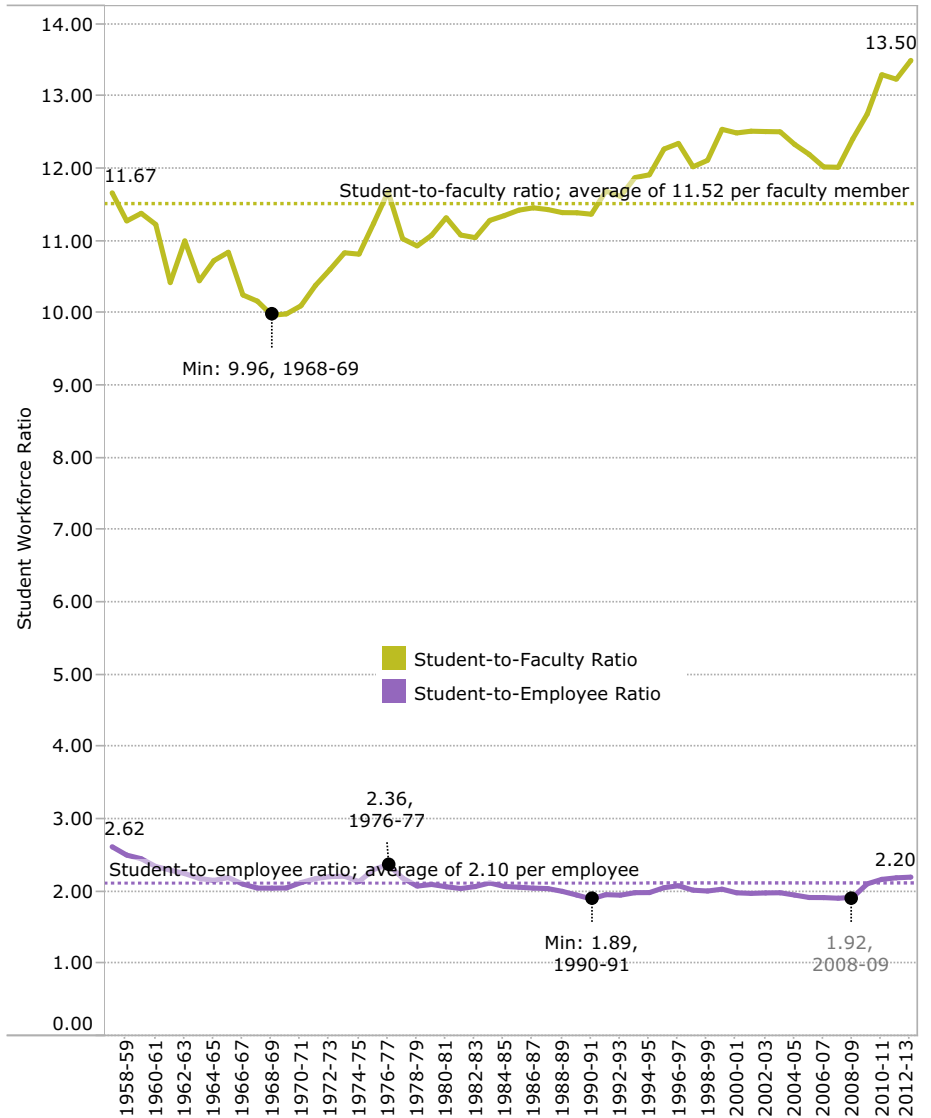


TTT: Tenured and Tenure-Track
 Calculated from IPEDS 2011-12 data submissions for numbers of students and tenured/tenure-track faculty members.
 Note that there are different methods for calculating student-faculty ratios, so these numbers may differ from those reported elsewhere.

Ithaca: undergraduates-to-workforce ratios, 1958-2012



Ithaca: all-students-to-workforce ratios, 1958-2012



Notes:

There are different methods for calculating student-faculty ratios. The numbers shown here may differ somewhat from official reporting numbers. The Medical College is not included here. Students registered "in absentia" are excluded. Faculty include part-time and acting assistant, associate and full professors, and exclude courtesy, visiting, adjunct, emeritus, Health Services and ROTC appointments.

Sources:

Faculty: 1957-58 to 1969-70: "Faculty Salaries Study". Budget Office, Cornell University. Data captured in a Cornell report entitled "The Tenth Decade", p.39. 1970-71 to 1980-81 from Dean of the Faculty reports from February of each year. 1981-82 to 2001 from Academic Personnel Database, February 1 of each year, 2001- 2012 Nov 1 of each year.

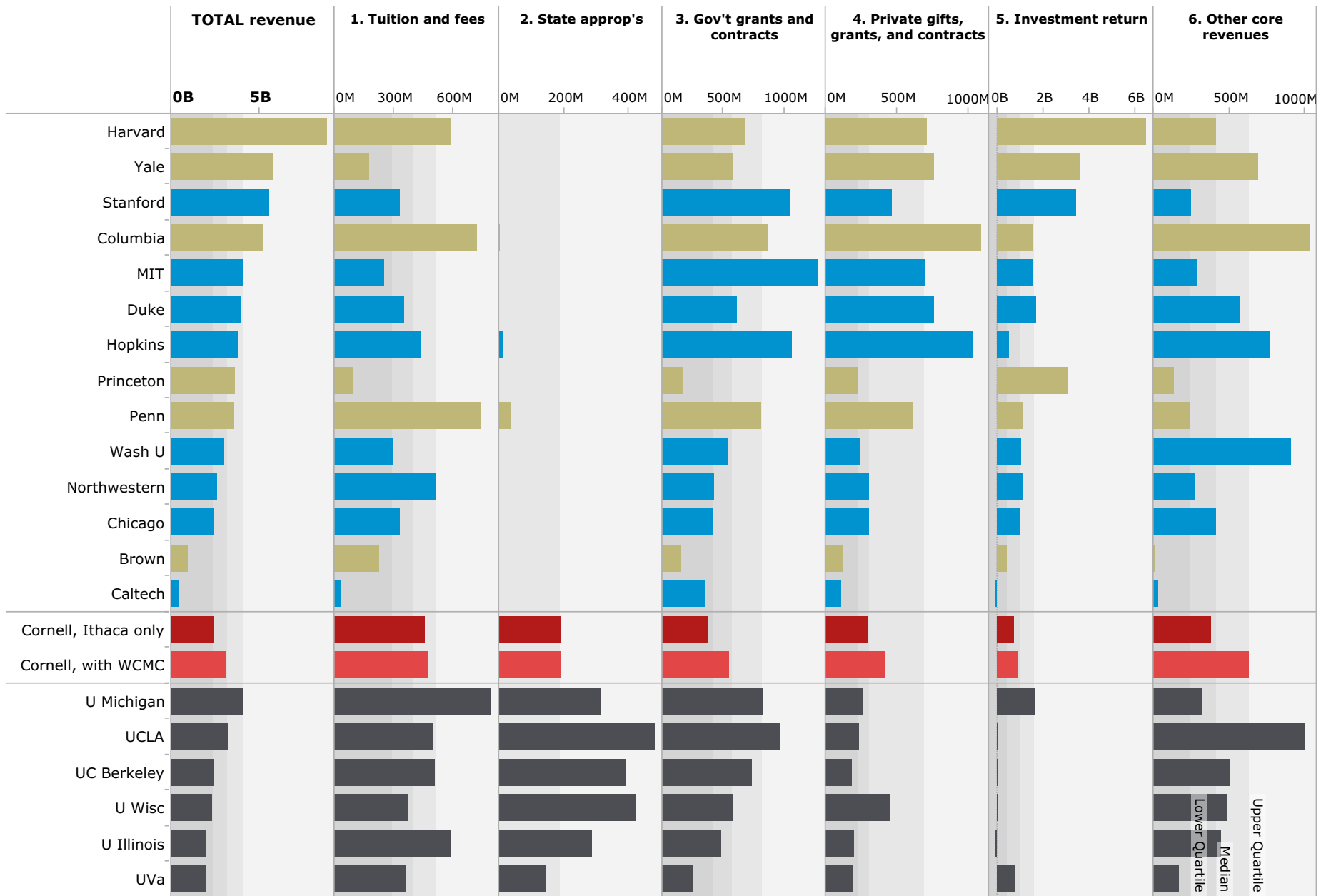
Student enrollment from University Registrar and Graduate School Registration Reports. Prior to Fall 2001 data are as of third week of classes. Beginning Fall 2001 data are as of sixth week of classes.



Theme #4

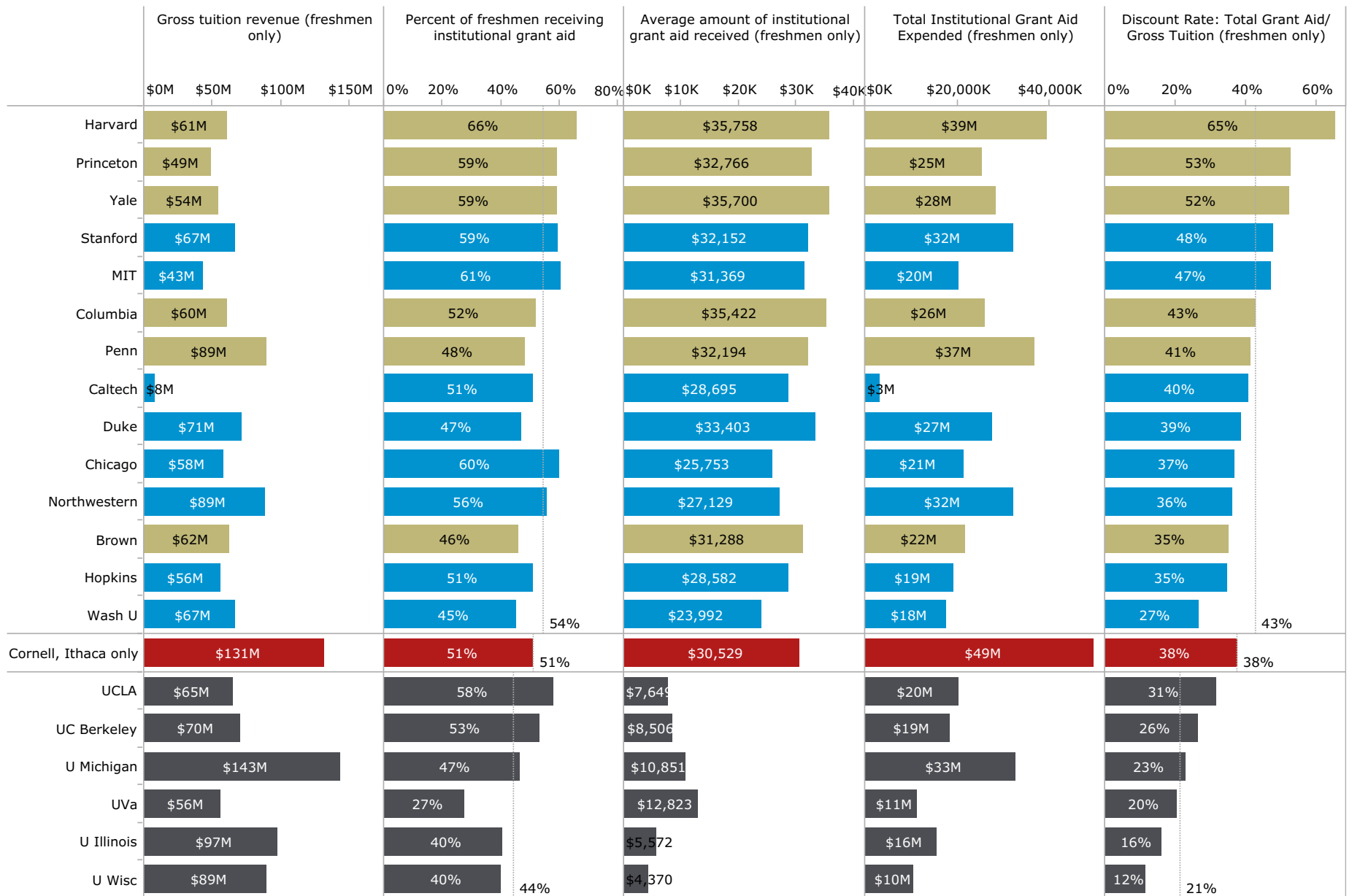
Cornell does more with less than our private peers.

Revenues: Total and by Major Sources



Source: IPEDS 2011-12

Tuition Revenue, Grant Aid, and Tuition Discount (Freshmen only)



Source: 2011-12 IPEDS. All figures are based on first-time, full-time freshmen only. Calculation of the discount rate is based on IPEDS submissions and may not reflect figures published elsewhere.



Theme #5

Cornell is doing very well, but some of our peers are doing even better.

Appendix A: PhD Production

Table A.1 Top-25 Universities Awarding PhDs in Science and Engineering, 1920-1924, 1968, 2011

Name of Institution	Number of PhDs	Name of Institution	Number of PhDs	Name of Institution	Number of PhDs
1920-1924	1920-1924	1968	1968	2011	2011
University of Chicago	347	U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	409	Stanford University	512
Columbia University in City of NY	264	U. of California-Berkeley	391	University of California-Berkeley	510
University of Wisconsin-Madison	215	U. of Wisconsin-Madison	382	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	504
Cornell University-NY	207	Purdue University	300	University of Florida	503
Johns Hopkins University	186	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	292	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	494
Harvard University	152	U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor	282	University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	487
U. of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	144	Stanford University	274	Purdue University	472
University of Calif-Berkeley	132	Cornell University	270	University of Wisconsin-Madison	470
Yale University	125	University of Minnesota - Twin Cities	241	Pennsylvania State U, Main Campus	436
U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities	83	Ohio State University	206	University of Washington - Seattle	426
Ohio State University-Columbus	80	University of Texas at Austin	204	University of Minnesota - Twin Cities	417
U. of Michigan-Ann Arbor	80	Iowa State University	201	Georgia Institute of Technology	407
U. of Iowa	79	Michigan State University	198	Ohio State University	398
U. of Pennsylvania	71	University of California-Los Angeles	187	University of California-Los Angeles	377
Princeton University	65	Harvard University	186	University of California-Davis	376
Mass Institute of Tech	56	University of Washington - Seattle	156	Texas A&M University Main Campus	373
Stanford University	41	Columbia University in the City of New York	155	University of California-San Diego	344
George Washington University	36	Case Western Reserve University	151	Cornell University	339
Clark University	33	U. of Maryland at College Park	146	University of Texas at Austin	328
New York University	29	Pennsylvania State U	143	University of Maryland at College Park	325
U. of Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh	26	Johns Hopkins University	140	Johns Hopkins University	317
Iowa State University	23	Northwestern Univ	138	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	302
Washington University-MO	21	University of Pennsylvania	136	North Carolina State University at Raleigh	300
Indiana University-Bloomington	20	Texas A&M University	135	Columbia University in the City of New York	297
Rutgers St UNJ-New Brunswick	20	New York University	131	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ	288
Total top 10 (percent)	1855		3047		4814
	68.1		27.1		17.12
Total top 25 (percent)	2535		5454		10002
	93.1		48.63		35.67
Total PhDs in S&E awarded	2724		11215		28042
Total Number of institutions awarding a PhD in S&E	55		194		326
HHI	425.78		139.16		82.66

Source: 1920-1924 data, Lori Thurgood, correspondence of unpublished tabulations; 2011 data SED from Webcaspar. table source: "The Endless Frontier: Reaping What Bush Sowed" by Paula Stephan; 7/19/13

Cornell's Research Expenditures, 1989 – 2012

Fiscal Year	Dollars	Rank Among Top Research University by Research Expenditures
1989	286.7 million ¹	3
1990	300.1 million ¹	5
1991	291.3 million	7
1992	285.0 million	9
1993	297,946,627	9
1994	301,295,554	10
1995	331,024,533	8
1996	321,488,104	10
1997	331,776,412	12
1998	343,007,203	12
1999	376,784,170	12
2000	396,909,125	14
2001	414,629,155	13
2002	465,731,708	10
2003	504,622,108	10
2004	537,725,157	11
2005	561,320,322	13
2006	605,340,817	12
2007	659,382,216	13
2008	668,227,455	15
2009	687,430,951	16
2010 ²	764,244,588	17
2011 ²	795,968,323	16
2012	802,386,590	NA

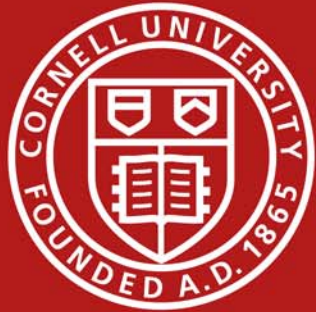
¹ From the NSF data; all other numbers are as reported by Cornell to the NSF.

² The only time Cornell has ranked #2 in research expenditures in New York State to Columbia at #1.



Question

In the context of relatively stable resources, what steps should Cornell take to enhance its academic stature?



Cornell University