Sample Theological Seminary

STRATEGIC INFORMATION REPORT

2019 - 2020
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### Chapter 1 - Institutional Review

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<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentile Rank of ATS Freestanding Schools</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Total Expendable Net Assets $72,259,758</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>At the end of the most recent year, your expendable net assets were $72,259,758.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Primary Reserve Ratio 11.8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>For FY2019, your Primary Reserve Ratio was 11.8, which is above the minimum standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Total Financial Assets $93,946,962</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>As of the most recent period, your financial assets exceed permanently restricted net assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>Total Long-Term Investments $91,818,211</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>The change in value of your long-term investments exceeded inflation during the decade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>Adjusted Surplus(Deficit) as Percent of Expenditures* 46%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>By this measurement, your school has shown a surplus in 5 of the last five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-15</td>
<td>Head Count Enrollment 168</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Your current enrollment of 168 is at or above your average enrollment 130 for the decade.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
See further explanation of each area that follows along with individual charts demonstrating changes over time within your institution.

It is important for the institution to investigate more fully each area of interest while also understanding the interrelationship of these factors before making any decision. This report attempts to identify areas needing further investigation.

*This calculation has been adjusted to assume a draw on long-term investments of 5% of invested assets. See Figure 1-8 for further explanation.

The percentile rank is from 1-lowest to 100-highest.
Figure 1-1a shows your institution’s **Total Assets** over a ten-year period broken down by asset type.

**Assets** are things of measurable value (such as cash, investments, buildings, and so on) owned by the school. In this chart, assets are segregated by cash and investments held on a short-term basis; receivables from students, donors, and others; long-term investments held in endowment or quasi-endowment; property of a long-term nature such as buildings and equipment; and other assets.

Figure 1-1b shows your institution’s **Liabilities and Net Assets** over a ten-year period.

**Liabilities** are accounts payable, accrued liabilities, financial obligations, and debts that are owed to others.

**Net assets** are total assets minus total liabilities. Net assets are divided into unrestricted, temporarily restricted, and permanently restricted.

- **Unrestricted net assets** are net assets with no donor restrictions.
- **Temporarily restricted net assets** are net assets with donor restrictions as to how or when they can be used.
- **Permanently restricted net assets** are net assets with donor restriction indicating that only the earnings can be spent for a specific purpose.

At the end of FY2019 your total assets were $111,806,976

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)
- 21 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150
- 8 out of 45 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools
- 13 out of 64 schools.
Figure 1-2a shows your institution’s expendable and nonexpendable net assets over ten years.

**Net assets** are total assets minus total liabilities. Net assets can also be thought of as expendable and nonexpendable.

**Expendable net assets** are financial net assets that may be legally spent. The amount is calculated as (current year shown):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>FY2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted net assets</td>
<td>$19,776,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Temporarily restricted net assets</td>
<td>61,329,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Property, plant, and equipment</td>
<td>(8,845,674)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Long-term debt</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$72,259,758</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nonexpendable net assets** include physical assets, such as campus buildings net of long-term debt, which are illiquid and permanently restricted funds that the donor has specified must be invested and may not be spent. The amount is calculated as total net assets minus expendable net assets.

Expendable net assets can be negative. Institutions that have adequate net assets may nevertheless have them in a form that limits or prevents spending. An institution that has negative expendable net assets may be classified as “alarmingly weak.”

At the end of the most recent year, your expendable net assets were positive.

At the end of FY2019 your expendable net assets were **$72,259,758**

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)

- 9 out of 162 schools.

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150

- 6 out of 45 schools.

Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools

- 5 out of 64 schools.
Figure 1-3a shows the institution’s **Primary Reserve Ratio** over a ten-year period.

The Primary Reserve Ratio is computed by dividing Expendable Net Assets (from 1-2) in a given year by annual total expenditures in that year. A positive result indicates the number of years the school could continue to function using its expendable assets to fund operation at the current level. A negative result indicates that there are no expendable financial resources available.

Experts suggest that a ratio of .40 or better (representing about five months expenditures) is advisable. A strong ratio suggests that the institution has available financing for needed strategic initiatives. A ratio of 1.0 or better suggests a healthy institution.

An upward trend in the Primary Reserve Ratio in the intermediate to long term represents increased financial strength and is desirable. In the short term, schools with significant amounts of invested assets may see the ratio fluctuate up and down due to gains and losses in investment markets. A downward trend indicates declining financial capacity.

**For FY2019, your Primary Reserve Ratio was 11.8, which is above the minimum standard.**

Figure 1-3b shows your institution’s **Primary Reserve Ratio** and that of other ATS freestanding schools by certain stratifications.

At the end of FY2019 your Primary Reserve Ratio was 11.8

- Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)  
  4 out of 162 schools.
- Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150  
  2 out of 45 schools.
- Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools  
  3 out of 64 schools.
Figure 1-4a combines the **Primary Reserve Ratio** with a **Secondary Reserve Ratio** over ten years.

The Primary Reserve Ratio is defined in Figure 3. The Secondary Reserve Ratio is computed by dividing nonexpendable financial assets, also known as permanently restricted net assets, by annual expenditures. The two ratios, Primary and Secondary, are added together to create a value shown across years. This composite figure shows how many years the school could function if it had to fund its operating budget using only its expendable and nonexpendable assets (if it were permitted to use them).

The combined ratios are an important measure of financial strength. *If the combined ratios increase over time, the institution is getting financially stronger because its total net assets - both expendable and nonexpendable - have grown in relation to annual expenditures. If the ratios decrease, the school has fewer net assets in proportion to expenditures and is therefore getting weaker.*

At the end of FY2019 your Secondary Reserve Ratio was **16.8**

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest) 2 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 2 out of 45 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools 2 out of 64 schools.
As of the most recent period, your financial assets exceed permanently restricted net assets.

At the end of FY2019 your Financial Assets were $93,946,962

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest) 20 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 9 out of 45 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools 12 out of 64 schools.

Permanently restricted net assets are created when donors specify that the principal of a gift or bequest is to constitute a permanent investment. Such assets are often called endowment. In these instances, the funds are classified as permanently restricted and the monies invested for long-term purposes. Permanently restricted funds may also be increased when donors specify that some of the return from the investment is to be reinvested in the permanently restricted fund or endowment.

If financial assets are greater than permanently restricted net assets, then the donated endowment funds are whole and the value of the donors’ gifts are intact. If, however the financial assets are less than the historic value of the permanently restricted net assets, the permanently restricted funds are said to be "underwater." Investment losses may explain why the net assets are not fully funded. Overspending may have contributed as well. Consultation with legal counsel is advised whenever financial assets fall below permanently restricted net assets and as the institution makes plans to restore the value of those permanently restricted net assets.
Figure 1-6a shows the institution’s Liabilities over a ten-year period segmented by type of liability.

Liabilities are legal obligations to pay specified amounts at definite times in return for current benefit. They range from short-term obligations, such as bills for current expenses, to long-term obligations such as mortgages and bonds payable.

Payable and accruals are short-term obligations arising for operating activities. Deferred revenues, grants, and deposits are funds received in advance for various purposes and are liabilities until used for their intended purposes. Annuities are liabilities and represent an obligation to make a future payment under often either a retirement or donor arrangement. Long-term debt are liabilities payable over many years and are normally involve the issuance of a mortgage, note, or bond payable.

Liabilities should be understood in the context of other financial factors. If liabilities are very high when compared to net asset, it may indicate financial weakness. Significant short-term liabilities combined with low or negative expendable net assets may be a sign that an institution is becoming insolvent. Note that some obligations, such as deferred maintenance, do not meet the technical definition of a liability, but such costs will eventually have to be faced and managed.

Figure 1-6b shows the Equity Ratio, which is the portion of assets not encumbered by liabilities. It is computed by dividing Total Net Assets by Total Assets.

A higher Equity Ratio indicates a relatively smaller amount of liabilities relative to assets and may be desirable. Lower ratios are not alarming if the means for funding the liabilities have been identified and are available.
The change in value of your long-term investments exceeded inflation during the decade. At the end of FY2019 your Long-Term Investments were $91,818,211.

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest) 20 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 9 out of 45 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools 12 out of 64 schools.

Several factors may affect the value of these assets. One is the performance of investment markets. Recent decades demonstrate, at different times, extraordinarily positive returns, deep losses, and sluggish periods. Asset allocation can have a major impact on asset value. Most institutions will aim to achieve a balanced approach that maximizes return while limiting risk.

A second factor affecting the value of investments is the amount of return that is used or consumed to support operating and capital expenses. Most schools adopt spending rate policies controlling the amount to be spent, so that the value of assets will be maintained or grow over time. If spending over a prudent policy rate occurs, plans to eliminate practice are required.

Additions to long term financial assets can be significant. Additions may take many forms: donor-restricted gifts and bequests; unrestricted bequests that by policy are treated as if they were endowment; liquidation of significant nonfinancial assets such as unneeded buildings and real estate; and the reinvestment of operating surpluses.

The change in value of your long-term investments exceeded inflation during the decade.
Figure 1-8a shows an estimate of annual operating results for ten years.

Adjusted revenues on this chart are calculated as follows, using amounts reported to ATS in FY2019:

- Total unrestricted revenues: $6,908,236
- + Total temporarily restricted revenues: $12,490,262
- - Unrestricted and temp. restricted unrealized gain(losses) on investments: $-11,212,357
- - Unrestricted and temp. restricted realized gain(losses) on investments: $-2,722,421
- - Unrestricted and temp. restricted investment income: $-1,094,326
- + 5% long-term investments: $4,590,911

Adjusted revenues: $8,960,305

The results are adjusted to include a draw rate of five percent of the value of invested funds. Because institutions may use other draw rates, vary in their treatment of depreciation, and exclude some gifts from their operations, the results shown here may be different from those shown in the institution’s operating reports.

By this measurement, your school has shown a surplus in 5 of the last five years.

For FY2019 your Adjusted Surplus(Deficit) as percent of expenditures was 46%.

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest): 17 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150: 4 out of 45 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools: 8 out of 64 schools.
Figure 1-9: REVENUES

Figure 1-9a shows the amounts of revenue (net tuition, gifts for current operations, auxiliary enterprises and other sources, and investment "draw") over the last ten years. Note that the investment draw rate is adjusted to five percent of the value of long-term investments at the beginning of the year.

Figure 1-9b shows the relative contributions of the various revenue streams to total revenues over the same ten-year period.

For FY2019, your Net Tuition Contribution Ratio (annual expenditures covered by net tuition) was 4%.

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest) 136 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 36 out of 45 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools 45 out of 64 schools.
Figure 1-10a shows total gross tuition revenue, scholarship aid expense, and net tuition over a ten-year period. Gross tuition is represented by the full bar with scholarship and net tuition noted. Within this figure, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is also shown on a secondary axis.

Figure 1-10b shows gross tuition revenue segregated by scholarship aid and net tuition by broad degree categories for the most recent year. Gross tuition is the full bar with scholarship and net tuition noted.
Figure 1-11a shows all gifts and grants over a ten-year period. The height of the bar represents the dollar total of gifts for that year. Each component of the stack is the total of gifts for a particular purpose: unrestricted gifts, temporarily restricted gifts, and gifts that are permanently restricted to endowment.

**Unrestricted gifts** may be spent in full for any legitimate purpose: operations, repairs and maintenance of physical capital, or scholarship. They may also be designated by the governing board to function as endowment.

**Restricted gifts** are those on which the donor has restricted either to how or when the gift can be used. Gifts may be restricted temporarily or permanently. **Temporarily restricted gifts** may be spent in full but only for the purpose to which the donor restricted them. The principal of **permanently restricted gifts** may not be spent. The earnings on such gifts can usually be spent, but if the gifts is further restricted for specific purposes, the earnings may be spent only for those purposes.

Figure 1-11b and Figure 1-11c show gifts identified for operations and capital, respectively, over ten years.

At the end of FY2019 your Contribution Ratio (annual expenditures covered by gifts) was 19%.

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest) 148 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 38 out of 76 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools 43 out of 93 schools.
Figure 1-12a shows total gifts over ten years by donor source.

The "other individuals" category includes individual giving other than alumni/ae.

"Foundations" includes smaller family foundations that may be a mechanism for individual giving as well as large private foundations.

"Religious organizations" includes both denominational subventions and gifts from congregations and religious agencies.

Figure 1-12b shows giving to your school by current, honorary, and emeritus board members. (The figure does not include members of an advisory board.) Both the percentage of board members giving and the total amount they gave in each year are shown.

* Board members that give through a mechanism of a family foundation will be recorded under Foundations in Figure 1-12a and will not show up on Figure 1-12b.

At the end of FY2019 your Percentage of Board Member Giving was 42%
On average over the last five years, your school’s expenditure per full-time equivalent student is $78,534. Recently, the average expenditure/FTE student for Mainline Protestant schools has been about $56,000.

Figure 1-13 shows expenditures by category for ten years. The significance of growth or decline in amounts of expenditures over time is relative to available revenues to cover the expenditures. Expansion of activity is a positive sign if it does not create or perpetuate deficits. Decreasing expenditures may be a sign of diminished capacity or of necessary budget discipline. The line superimposed on expenditures shows what total expenditures would be if the amount spent in the first year had increased annually at the rate inflation.

For FY2019 your Expenditures/FTE student were $69,043.

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest) 63 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75-150 22 out of 45 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools 36 out of 64 schools.
Figure 1-14a shows applications, acceptances, and new enrollments over ten years. The wider the gap on the chart between the top line (applications) and the middle line (acceptances), the higher the selectivity rate. The smaller the gap between the middle line (acceptances) and the bottom line (new enrollments), the higher the yield.

Figure 1-14b depicts changes in the size of the school’s applicant pool by degree categories over the ten-year period.
Your current enrollment of 168 is at or above your average enrollment 130 for the decade.

For FY2019 your Total Enrollment was 168

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest) 114 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools 35 out of 93 schools.
Figure 1-16a shows head count enrollment and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment over ten years.

Head count enrollment is the total number of individual students enrolled, whether full-time or part-time. FTE is calculated by dividing total credit hours taken by the number that constitute a full-time load. The calculation on this chart may differ from calculations that qualify a student for a federal loan program or institutional scholarship. The amounts reflected above were as reported to ATS by your school using the instructions provided in the ATS annual report form process.

Figure 1-16b shows the ratio of head count to FTE enrollment over ten years. It is computed by dividing head count by FTE enrollment. A ratio of 1.00 means that all students are full-time. The higher the ratio the more part-time students.

Figure 1-16c depicts the percentage of full-time load that students have taken, on average, in each of the last ten years. It is computed by dividing FTE enrollment by head count enrollment. The closer the ratio is to 100%, the fuller the load students are taking. A ratio of 100% would mean that students are averaging a full-time load.
This figure shows, over a five-year period, the five denominations with which the largest groups of students in your school identify. Concentration is the percentage of the total student body affiliated with the five denominations with the highest representation in each year. The table above shows that the largest denominational presence in the school is Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) with 80 students and that 85% of your enrollment is concentrated in the five denominations listed above in FY2019.

The denominational codes and full denominational names associated with your school are shown below. For a full listing of the denominational codes, see Appendix B of the ATS Annual Data Tables at www.ats.edu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denom</th>
<th>Denomination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAPT</td>
<td>Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISCPL</td>
<td>Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONDEN</td>
<td>Nondenominational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCUSA</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCC</td>
<td>United Church of Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMC</td>
<td>United Methodist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UUA</td>
<td>Unitarian Universalist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figures 1-18a and 1-18b show head count enrollment segmented by race and ethnicity over a ten-year period. Figure 1-18c shows head count enrollment segmented by gender over a ten-year period.
Figures 1-19a to 1-19c show the distribution of full-time faculty in the current year by rank, gender, and race/ethnicity, and the similar distribution for the faculty within Mainline Protestant schools. Your total head count full-time faculty are 0.

Based upon data on faculty age that was reported to ATS last fall, the average age of your full-time faculty is N/A. The average age of full-time faculty is 53 in all Mainline Protestant ATS schools.
Your overall placement rate for 2019 was 94%.

Your placement rate compares to the following:

- All ATS Schools: 75%
- Evangelical Schools: 71%
- Mainline Schools: 75%
- Roman Catholic/Orthodox Schools: 81%
Figures 1-21a through 1-21f show the percent of students who were able to complete their chosen degree within a specified period of time which approximates two times the normal length of the degree. Please note that each chart has a different length in years that is being measured. 2015 is the first year this data was collected. Graduation rates are a helpful measure of the percentage of your students who graduate in a timely manner. It can be useful to compare your graduation rates with all other ATS schools and with those in same ecclesial family.

The Table below shows the percent of students in degrees that graduate within two times the normal length of those degrees (see the various degree lengths above). This figure also shows your school compared to the overall graduation rates of ATS schools and ecclesial families.
Figure 2-1a shows applications, acceptances, and new enrollments over ten years. The wider the gap on the chart between the top line (applications) and the middle line (acceptances), the higher the selectivity rate. The smaller the gap between the middle line (acceptances) and the bottom line (new enrollments), the higher the yield.

Figure 2-1b depicts changes in the size of the school's applicant pool by degree categories over the ten-year period.
Figure 2-2a shows the percentage of students who applied to the school who were accepted during the last ten years. Your Percentage of Applicants Accepted in 2019 was 90%.

The median acceptance rate for the current year for Mainline Protestant schools was 87%.

Figure 2-2b shows the average acceptance rate for the current year for the institution and all other ATS schools, with your school highlighted.

For the current year, your Percent of Applicants Accepted was 90%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank Description</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank among all ATS schools (1=lowest)</td>
<td>150 out of 277 schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150</td>
<td>32 out of 76 schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank among all ATS schools that are Independent</td>
<td>77 out of 162 schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools</td>
<td>39 out of 93 schools.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figures 2-3a to 2-3e show the percentage of students who applied to the school who were accepted, and the data is shown by broad degree categories. This data is similar to Figure 2-2.
Your Percentage of Acceptance Enrolled (Yield) in 2019 was 93%.

The median acceptance rate for the current year for Mainline Protestant schools was 73%.

For the current year, your Percent of Acceptances Enrolled was 93%.

Rank among all ATS schools (1=lowest) 224 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 61 out of 76 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools that are Independent 122 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools 10 out of 93 schools.
Figures 2-5a to 2-5e show the percentage of students who were accepted by the school and ultimately enrolled. This data is shown in broad degree categories and is similar to Figure 2-4.
Figure 3-1a shows head count enrollment and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment over ten years.

Head count enrollment is the total number of individual students enrolled, whether full-time or part-time. FTE is calculated by dividing total credit hours taken by the number that constitute a full-time load. The calculation on this chart may differ from calculations that qualify a student for a federal loan program or institutional scholarship. The amounts used to create the chart above were reported to ATS by the institution using the instructions for preparing the annual report forms.

During the last decade, your average headcount enrollment was 130 and average FTE enrollment was 74.

Figure 3-1b shows the ratio of head count to FTE enrollment over ten years. It is computed by dividing head count by FTE enrollment. A ratio of 1.00 means that all students are full-time. The higher the ratio the more part-time students.

Figure 3-1c depicts the percentage of full-time load that students have taken, on average, in each of the last ten years. It is computed by dividing FTE enrollment by head count enrollment. The closer the ratio is to 100%, the fuller the load students are taking. A ratio of 100% would mean that students are taking a full-time load.
Figure 3-2: HEAD COUNT ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE CATEGORIES

Figure 3-2 shows the institution's head count enrollment by degree category within your school over the last ten years.
Figure 3-3 shows the institution's full-time equivalent enrollment by degree category over the last ten years.
Figure 3-4a above shows the institution's credit hours sold by degree category in each fall semester over the last ten years.

Figure 3-4b below shows the total credit hours sold per head count student by degree category in fall 2019.

### Figure 3-4b - Average Credit Hours per HC Student in Fall 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M.Div.</th>
<th>Prof MA</th>
<th>Acad MA</th>
<th>Adv Prof</th>
<th>Adv Acad</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your school</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Schools</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainline Schools</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic/Orthodox Schools</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure 3-5 - Total Head Count Enrollment by Five Highest Denominational Representation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st Highest Denom</th>
<th>Enroll</th>
<th>Mkt Share</th>
<th>2nd Highest Denom</th>
<th>Enroll</th>
<th>Mkt Share</th>
<th>3rd Highest Denom</th>
<th>Enroll</th>
<th>Mkt Share</th>
<th>4th Highest Denom</th>
<th>Enroll</th>
<th>Mkt Share</th>
<th>5th Highest Denom</th>
<th>Enroll</th>
<th>Mkt Share</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>DISCPL</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>UMC</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>PCUSA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>UCC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>DISCPL</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>UMC</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>PCUSA</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>UUA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>UCC</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>DISCPL</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>UMC</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>UUA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>UCC</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>DISCPL</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>UMC</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>UCC</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>BAPT</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>UUA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>DISCPL</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>UCC</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>UMC</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>NONDEN</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>BAPT</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This figure shows, over a five-year period, the five denominations with which the largest groups of students in your school identify. Concentration is the percentage of the total student body affiliated with the five denominations with the highest representation in each year. The table above shows that the largest denominational presence in the school is Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) with 80 students and that 85% of your enrollment is concentrated in the five denominations listed above in FY2019.

The denominational codes and full denominational names associated with your school are shown below. For a full listing of the denominational codes, see Appendix B of the ATS Annual Data Tables at www.ats.edu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denom</th>
<th>Denomination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAPT</td>
<td>Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISCPL</td>
<td>Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONDEN</td>
<td>Nondenominational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCUSA</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCC</td>
<td>United Church of Christ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMC</td>
<td>United Methodist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UUA</td>
<td>Unitarian Universalist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figures 3-6a and 3-6b show the change in the school’s M.Div. enrollment over time by age category. Figure 3-6a shows the actual head count of students within each category. Figure 3-6b shows the percentage of enrollment within age categories. Age data is collected in the odd years only.
Figures 3-7a and 3-7b show changes by age category in the institution's Professional MA enrollment over the decade. Figure 3-7a shows the actual head count of students within each category. Figure 3-7b shows the percentage of enrollment within each category. Age data is collected in the odd years only.
Figures 3-8a and 3-8b show changes by age category in the institution’s Academic MA enrollment over the decade. Figure 3-8a shows the actual head count of students within each category. Figure 3-8b shows the percentage of enrollment within each category. Age data is collected in the odd years only.
Figures 3-9a and 3-9b show head count enrollment segmented by race and ethnicity over a ten-year period.

Figure 3-9c shows head count enrollment segmented by gender over a ten-year period.
Figure 4-1a shows the numbers of students who were awarded degrees in the last decade.

Figure 4-1b compares new enrollments for each year with the number of graduations in those years. Gaps between new enrollments and graduations help to explain changes in total enrollment over time.

For FY2019, your Total Degrees Awarded were 18.

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest) 185 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 69 out of 76 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools 65 out of 93 schools.
Based upon the data from the most recent year, the estimated years to complete were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Years to Complete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.Div.</td>
<td>5.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof MA</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acad MA</td>
<td>4.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4-2: COMPLETIONS BY TIME TO DEGREE

Figures 4-2a, 4-2b, and 4-2c stratify completions by the number of years it took students to earn their degree. The charts above show completions by time to degree for the Master of Divinity as well as other professional Master’s degrees and the academic Master’s degree. This data was first collected in 2009.

Based upon the data from the most recent year, the estimated years to complete were:
Below is a comparison of the institution's enrollment and completions by race/ethnicity and by gender for the last decade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Visa</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completions</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures 4-3a and 4-3b show completions by race/ethnicity and gender over the last ten years. These totals may not correspond to those shown on enrollment charts because of reporting complexities.
Your overall placement rate for 2019 was 94%.

Your placement rate compares to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ATS Schools</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical Schools</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainline Schools</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic/Orthodox Schools</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures 4-4a through 4-4f show the percent of graduates that within one year of graduation either received a vocational placement, received a non-vocational placement, or went on for further study. Positive rates can be an important measure of your school’s mission because they reflect the percentage of your graduates actually using their degrees in ministry, non-ministerial work, or further study. This data was first collected in 2013.
Figures 4-5a through 4-5f show the percent of students who were able to complete their chosen degree within a specified period of time which approximates two times the normal length of the degree. Please note that each chart has a different length in years that is being measured. 2015 is the first year this data was collected. Graduation rates are a helpful measure of the percentage of your students who graduate in a timely manner. It can be useful to compare your graduation rates with all other ATS schools and with those in same ecclesial family.

The Table below shows the percent of students in degrees that graduate within two times the normal length of those degrees (see the various degree lengths above). This figure also shows your school compared to the overall graduation rates of ATS schools and ecclesial families.

### GRADUATION RATES BY DEGREE AND ECCLESIAL FAMILY FOR 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master of Divinity</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional MA</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic MA</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv. Professional</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThM/STM</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThD/PhD</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This page is intentionally left blank
Figure 5-1a shows an estimate of annual operating results for ten years.

Adjusted revenues on this chart are calculated as follows, using amounts reported to ATS in FY2019:

- **Total unrestricted revenues**: $6,908,236
- **Total temporarily restricted revenues**: + $12,490,262
- **Unrestricted and temp. restricted unrealized gain(losses) on investments**: - $11,212,357
- **Unrestricted and temp. restricted realized gain(losses) on investments**: - $2,722,421
- **Unrestricted and temp. restricted investment income**: - $1,094,326
- **5% long-term investments**: + $4,590,911

The results are adjusted to include a draw rate of five percent of the value of invested funds. Because institutions may use other draw rates, vary in their treatment of depreciation, and exclude some gifts from their operations, the results shown here may be different from those shown in the institution’s operating reports.

By this measurement, your school has shown a surplus in 5 of the last five years.

For FY2019 your Adjusted Surplus(Deficit) as percent of expenditures was 46%.

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest) 17 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 4 out of 45 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools 8 out of 64 schools.
Figure 5-2b shows the relative contributions of the various revenue streams to total revenues over the same ten-year period.

Figure 5-2a shows the amounts of revenue (net tuition, gifts for current operations, auxiliary enterprises and other sources, and investment "draw") over the last ten years. Note that the investment draw rate is adjusted to five percent of the value of long-term investments at the beginning of the year.

For FY2019, your Net Tuition Contribution Ratio (annual expenditures covered by net tuition) was 4%.  

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)  
136 out of 162 schools.

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150  
36 out of 45 schools.

Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools  
45 out of 64 schools.
On average over the last five years, your school's expenditure per full-time equivalent student is $78,534. Recently, the average expenditure/FTE student for Mainline Protestant schools has been about $56,000.

For FY2019 your Expenditures/FTE student were $69,043.

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest) 63 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 22 out of 45 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Mainline Protestant ATS schools 36 out of 64 schools.
During this last decade, the institution’s spending in these categories averaged as follows:

- Instruction, 37%
- Institutional Support, 52%
- Scholarship, 11%

Figure 5-4a shows the proportions of your expenditures in three broad categories: Instruction (instruction, research, library, and academic support); Institutional Support (students, administrative functions, plant, and auxiliary); and Scholarship. These ratios can be used to analyze trends in these expenditure components and their changes over time.
Figure 6-1a shows all gifts and grants over a ten-year period. The height of the bar represents the dollar total of gifts for that year. Each component of the stack is the total of gifts for a particular purpose: unrestricted gifts, temporarily restricted gifts, and gifts that are permanently restricted to endowment.

**Unrestricted gifts** may be spent in full for any legitimate purpose: operations, repairs and maintenance of physical capital, or scholarship. They may also be designated by the governing board to function as endowment.

**Restricted gifts** are those on which the donor has restricted either to how or when the gift can be used. Gifts may be restricted temporarily or permanently.

**Temporarily restricted gifts** may be spent in full but only for the purpose to which the donor restricted them.

The principal of **permanently restricted gifts** may not be spent. The earnings on such gifts can usually be spent, but if the gifts is further restricted for specific purposes, the earnings may be spent only for those purposes.

Figure 6-1b and Figure 6-1c show gifts identified for operations and capital, respectively, over ten years.

At the end of FY2019 your Contribution Ratio (annual expenditures covered by gifts) was 19%.

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)
- 148 out of 277 schools.

Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150
- 38 out of 76 schools.

Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools
- 43 out of 93 schools.
Figure 6-2a: GIVING BY SOURCE

Figure 6-2a - Total Giving by Source

The "other individuals" category includes individual giving other than alumni/ae.

"Foundations" includes smaller family foundations that may be a mechanism for individual giving as well as large private foundations.

"Religious organizations" includes both denominational subventions and gifts from congregations and religious agencies.

Figure 6-2b: Relative Giving by Source

Figure 6-2b shows giving by source over the past ten years.

At the end of FY2019 your Percentage of Board Member Giving was 42%

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest) 170 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 48 out of 76 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools 68 out of 93 schools.
For FY2019 your Total Gifts and Bequests greater than $5000 were $752,332

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest) 104 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 27 out of 76 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools 39 out of 93 schools.
At the end of FY2019 your Percentage of Board Member Giving was 42%

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest) 170 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 48 out of 76 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools 68 out of 93 schools.
Figure 6-5a shows the dollar amount of gifts provided to your school by alumni/ae and the percentage of alumni/ae giving.

Note that if an alumna or alumnus occupies another category, such as a Board member or faculty, the gift is classified in those categories. If an alumni/ae gift is given through a family foundation, the gift will be recorded with gifts from foundations.

For FY2019 your percentage of Alumni/ae that gave to the school was 15%.

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest) 80 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 26 out of 76 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools 41 out of 93 schools.
In the last five years, your ratio of FTE students per FTE faculty averaged 5.6 to 1.

The median ratio for Mainline Protestant schools for FY2019 was 6.2 to 1.

The median ratio for schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 for FY2019 was 7.0 to 1.

For FY2019 your full-time equivalent students per full-time equivalent faculty ratio was **7.8**

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest) 114 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 31 out of 76 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools 28 out of 93 schools.

Figure 7-1a shows the full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment and number of FTE faculty for the last decade. The average five-year ratio of FTE students to faculty is shown below. Student-to-faculty ratio is open to interpretation. Depending on the institution's goals and context, a high ratio may reflect educational efficiency or faculty undersupply; a low ratio can be a sign of educational quality or disappointing student enrollment numbers.

In the last five years, your ratio of FTE students per FTE faculty averaged 5.6 to 1.

The median ratio for Mainline Protestant schools for FY2019 was 6.2 to 1.

The median ratio for schools with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 for FY2019 was 7.0 to 1.
Figures 7-2a to 7-2c show the distribution of full-time faculty in the current year by rank, gender, and tenure status, and the similar distribution for the faculty within Mainline Protestant schools. Your total of full-time faculty (head count) is 0.

The average age of your full-time faculty in the most recent year is N/A.
The average age of full-time faculty is 53 in Mainline Protestant schools.
Figure 7-3a shows your full-time faculty by race/ethnicity in the most recent year. Your school is then compared to Mainline Protestant schools.

Figure 7-3b shows your full-time faculty by race/ethnicity in the most recent year compared to the race/ethnicity of your student body in the same year. If the data for your school is blank, it may be because racial/ethnic data was not collected and/or reported.
New for 2019-2020, ATS has added a whole new chapter on Educational Debt. The following charts are based upon data from the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). If your school participated in the GSQ, you will see your school’s data compared to industry and peer benchmarks. If your school did not participate in the GSQ, you will still see some industry data that might be of interest (see Figures 8-2b, 8-3b, 8-4b, 8-4c, 8-10b, 8-11b, 8-12b, and 8-12c).

If you would like to participate in the GSQ in the future, please contact Dr. Jo Ann Deasy at deasy@ats.edu.

8-1 Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary
8-2 Estimated Average Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary
8-3 Estimated Average Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary By Gender
8-4 Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary By Race/Ethnicity
8-5 Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary By Degree Category
8-6 Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary By Age Range
8-7 Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary By Hours Worked
8-9 Educational Debt Brought To Seminary
8-10 Estimated Average Educational Debt Brought To Seminary
8-11 Estimated Average Educational Debt Brought To Seminary By Gender
8-12 Educational Debt Brought To Seminary By Race/Ethnicity
8-13 Educational Debt Brought To Seminary By Race/Ethnicity
For FY2019, percent of your students completing GSQ with no educational debt incurred in seminary  

38%

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest)  
32 out of 153 schools.

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150  
11 out of 51 schools.

Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ  
20 out of 63 schools.

Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ  
32 out of 128 schools.
For FY2019, your estimated average student educational debt incurred in seminary for borrowers was $28,333.

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest)
103 out of 153 schools.

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150
36 out of 51 schools.

Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ
39 out of 63 schools.

Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ
80 out of 128 schools.
For FY2019, your estimated average student educational debt incurred in seminary for all students was $21,563.

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest) 115 out of 153 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 38 out of 51 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ 40 out of 63 schools.
Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ 91 out of 128 schools.

Figure 8-3a shows the estimated average educational debt per student incurred in seminary for all students and the percent of students that borrowed. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

A calculation of estimated average educational debt per student is required because students report their educational debt levels within ranges. In order to calculate an estimate, ATS uses the mid-point of the range identified by the students and a fixed amount of $65,000 for the highest range.

Figure 8-3b shows average educational debt incurred in seminary for students graduating from your school compared to students in other ATS schools.

For FY2019, your estimated average student educational debt incurred in seminary for all students was $21,563.
Figure 8-4: EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY BY GENDER

Figure 8-4a shows the estimated average educational debt incurred in seminary for students that borrowed by gender. It also shows the percent of students that borrowed while in seminary by gender. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

A calculation of estimated average educational debt per student is required because students report their educational debt levels within ranges. In order to calculate an estimate, ATS uses the mid-point of the range identified by the students and a fixed amount of $65,000 for the highest range.
Figure 8-5: EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Figure 8-5a to Figure 8-5d shows the estimated average educational debt load incurred in seminary for students that borrowed and the percent of students that borrowed by race/ethnicity. This data is based self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

A calculation of estimated average educational debt per student is required because students report their educational debt levels within ranges. In order to calculate an estimate, ATS uses the mid-point of the range identified by the students and a fixed amount of $65,000 for the highest range.
Figure 8-6: EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY BY DEGREE CATEGORY

Figure 8-6a - M.Div.

Figure 8-6b - Professional MA

Figure 8-6c - Academic MA

Figure 8-6d - D.Min.

Figure 8-6e - PhD/ThD

Figure 8-6a to Figure 8-6e shows the estimated average educational debt load incurred in seminary for students that borrowed and the percent of students borrowed by degree category. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

A calculation of estimated average educational debt per student is required because students report their educational debt levels within ranges. In order to calculate an estimate, ATS uses the mid-point of the range identified by the students and a fixed amount of $65,000 for the highest range.
A calculation of estimated average educational debt per student is required because students report their educational debt levels within ranges. In order to calculate an estimate, ATS uses the mid-point of the range identified by the students and a fixed amount of $65,000 for the highest range.
Figure 8-8: EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY BY HOURS WORKED

Figure 8-8a to Figure 8-8e shows the estimated average educational debt load incurred in seminary and the percent of students that borrowed by hours worked. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

A calculation of estimated average educational debt per student is required because students report their educational debt levels within ranges. In order to calculate an estimate, ATS uses the mid-point of the range identified by the students and a fixed amount of $65,000 for the highest range.
For FY2019, percent of students completing GSQ with no educational debt brought to seminary: 25%

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest): 7 out of 153 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150: 1 out of 51 schools.
Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ: 4 out of 63 schools.
Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ: 7 out of 128 schools.
For FY2019, your estimated average student educational debt brought to seminary for borrowers was $43,333.

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest) 139 out of 153 schools.

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150 44 out of 51 schools.

Rank among all Mainline Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ 55 out of 63 schools.

Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ 115 out of 128 schools.
For FY2019, your estimated average student educational debt brought to seminary for borrowers was $32,500.

Rank among ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest): 147 out of 153 schools.
Rank among ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment 75 - 150: 49 out of 51 schools.
Rank among Mainline Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ: 58 out of 63 schools.
Rank among USA ATS schools participating in GSQ: 122 out of 128 schools.
Figure 8-12a shows the estimated average educational debt brought to seminary and the percent of students that borrowed by gender. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

Figure 8-12b and Figure 8-12c show the estimated average educational debt incurred in seminary for your students that borrowed by gender compared to data by ecclesial family. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

A calculation of estimated average educational debt per student is required because students report their educational debt levels within ranges. In order to calculate an estimate, ATS uses the mid-point of the range identified by the students and a fixed amount of $65,000 for the highest range.
**Figure 8-13: EDUCATIONAL DEBT BROUGHT TO SEMINARY BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

**Figure 8-13a - Asian**

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**Figure 8-13b - Black Non-Hispanic**

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**Figure 8-13a to Figure 8-13d** shows the average educational debt load brought to seminary and the percent of students that borrowed by race/ethnicity. This data is based self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ).

A calculation of estimated average educational debt per student is required because students report their educational debt levels within ranges. In order to calculate an estimate, ATS uses the mid-point of the range identified by the students and a fixed amount of $65,000 for the highest range.