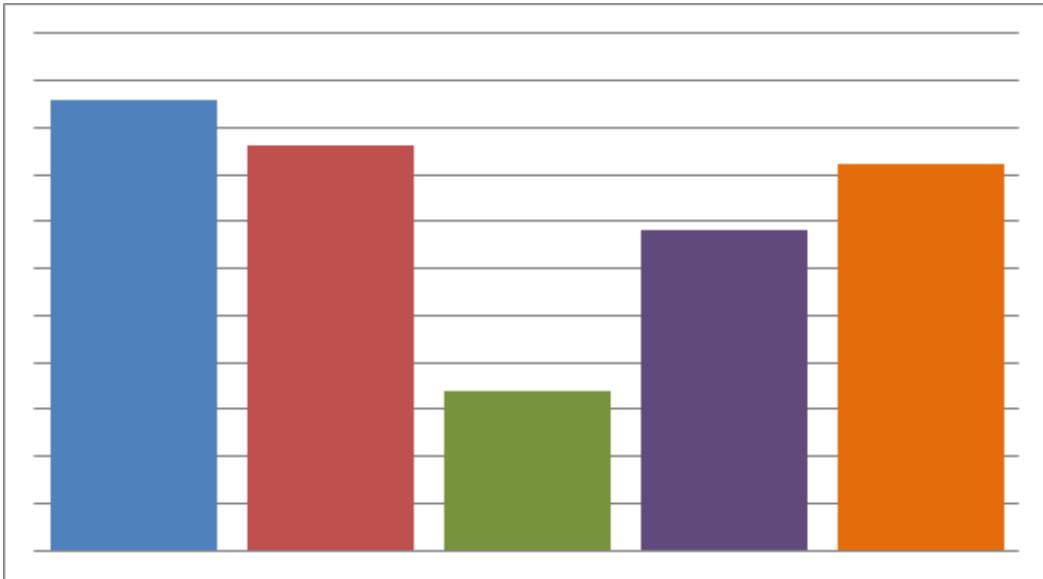


New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary

STRATEGIC INFORMATION REPORT

2019 - 2020



The Association of Theological Schools
The Commission on Accrediting

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**Chapter 1 - Institutional Review
Executive Dashboard**

Figure			Percentile Rank of ATS Freestanding Schools	Comments
1-2	Total Expendable Net Assets	\$ 41,601,816	88	At the end of the most recent year, your expendable
1-3	Primary Reserve Ratio	1.3	56	For FY2019, your Primary Reserve Ratio was 1.3, which is above the minimum standard.
1-5	Total Financial Assets	\$ 85,924,475	86	As of the most recent period, your financial assets exceed permanently restricted net assets.
1-7	Total Long-Term Investments	\$ 62,402,112	84	The change in value of your long-term investments did not keep up with inflation during the decade.
1-8	Adjusted Surplus(Deficit) as Percent of Expenditures*	12%	64	By this measurement, your school has shown a surplus in 2 of the last five years.
1-15	Head Count Enrollment	1,677	97	Your current enrollment of 1677 is at or above your average enrollment 1592 for the decade.

Exceeds Minimum Standard
Notice
Below Minimum Standard

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 have 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 1-1: ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS

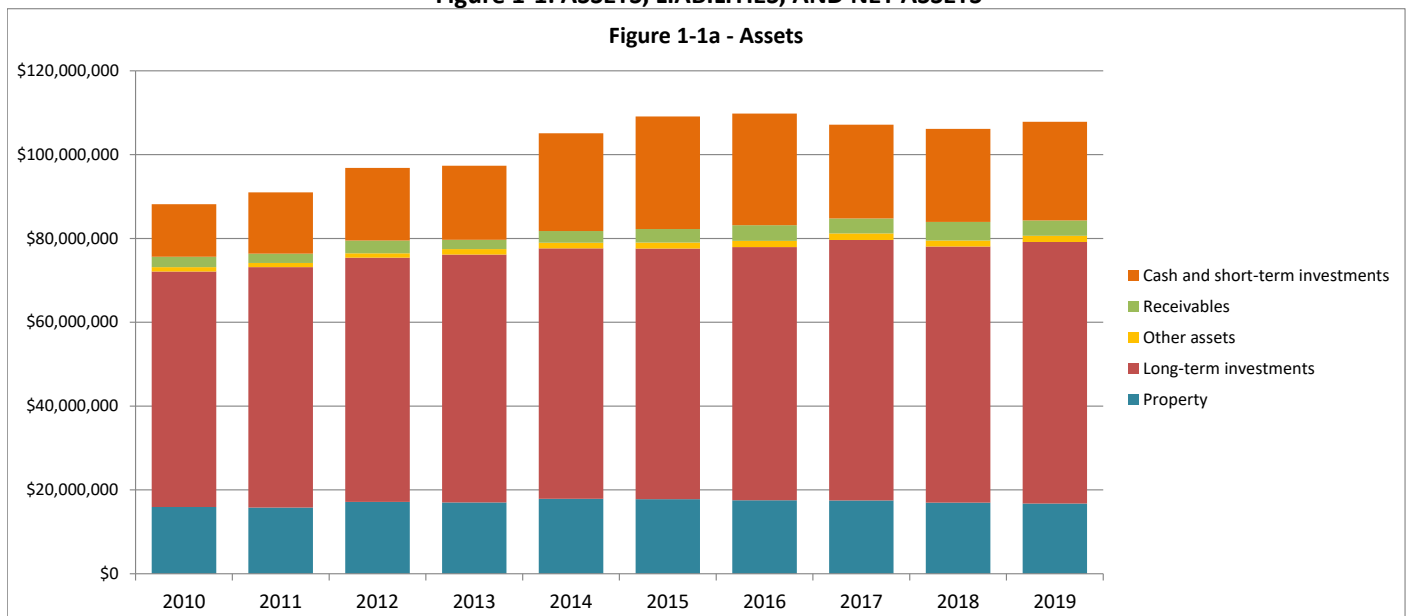


Figure 1-1a shows your institution's **Total Assets** over a ten-year period broken down by asset type.

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.

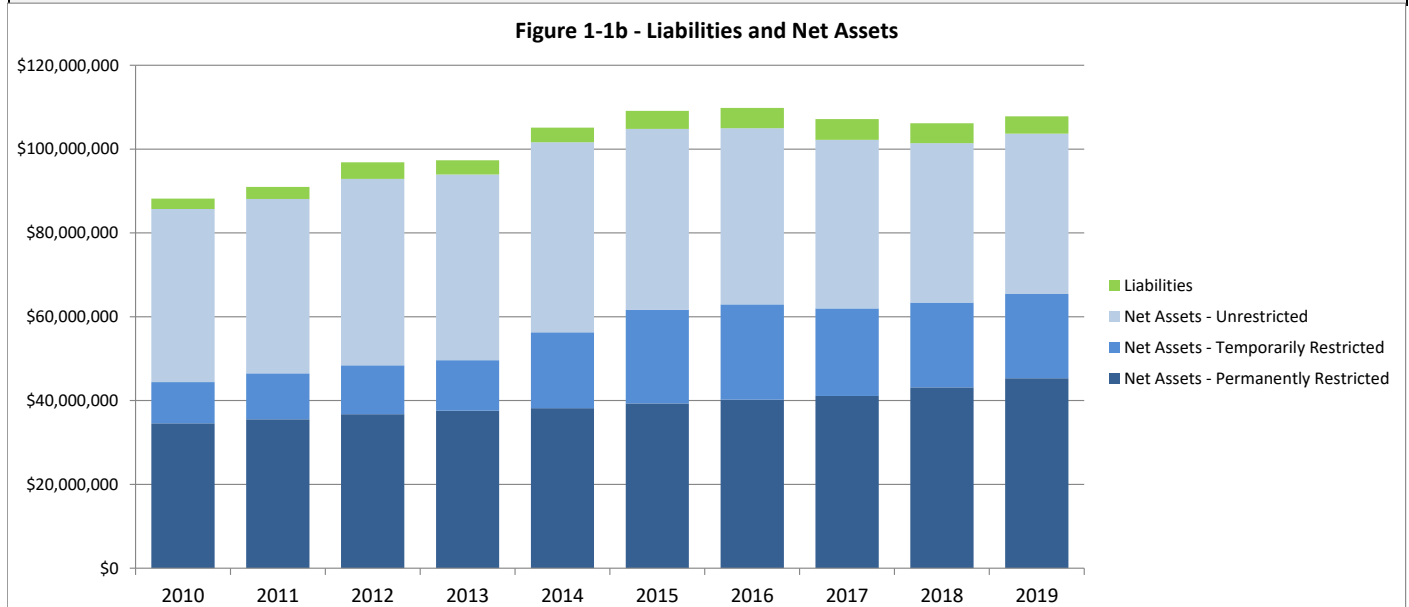


Figure 1-1b shows your institution's **Liabilities and Net Assets** over a ten-year period.

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 \$ 107,825,246

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest) 23 out of 162 schools.

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300 10 out of 20 schools.

Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools 8 out of 60 schools.

Figure 1-2: EXPENDABLE AND NONEXPENDABLE NET ASSETS

Figure 1-2a - Expendable Net Assets and Nonexpendable Net Assets

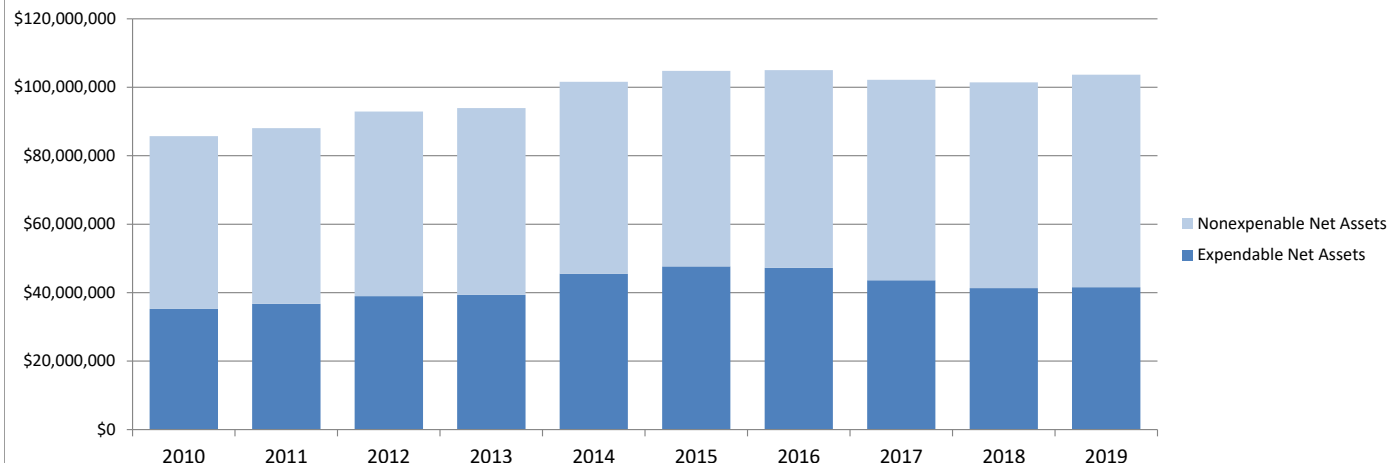


Figure 1-2a shows your institution's expendable and nonexpendable net assets over ten years.

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):

	<u>FY2019</u>
Unrestricted net assets	\$ 38,242,366
+ Temporarily restricted net assets	20,101,116
- Property, plant, and equipment	(16,741,666)
+ Long-term debt	-
	<u>\$ 41,601,816</u>

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.

Figure 1-2b - Expendable Net Assets

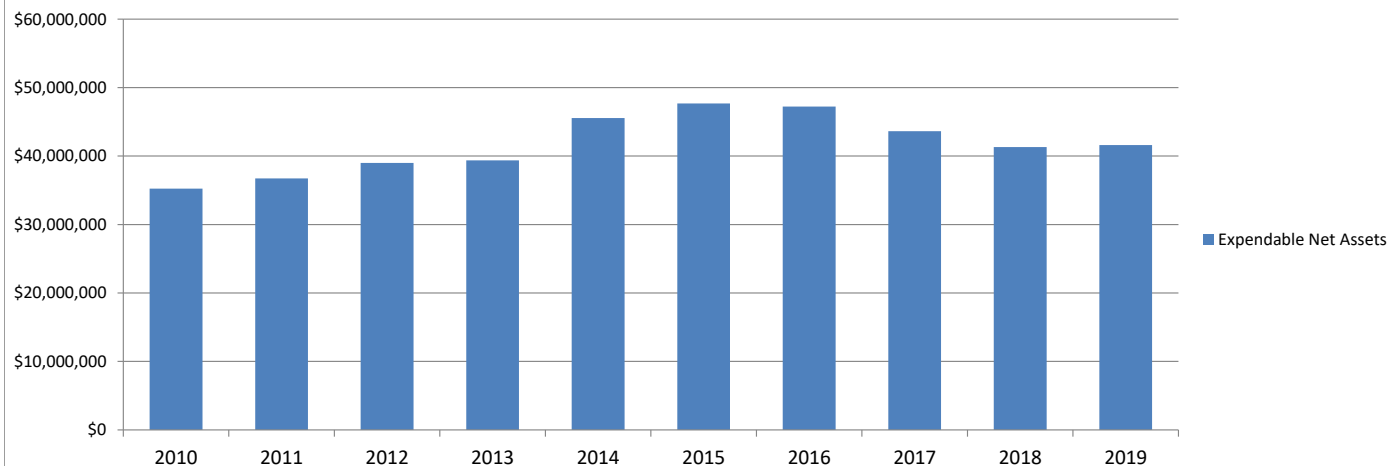


Figure 1-2b shows your institution's expendable net assets over a ten-year period.

Positive expendable net assets are an important measure of liquidity.

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	<u>\$ 41,601,816</u>
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	19 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	7 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	6 out of 60 schools.

Figure 1-3: PRIMARY RESERVE RATIO

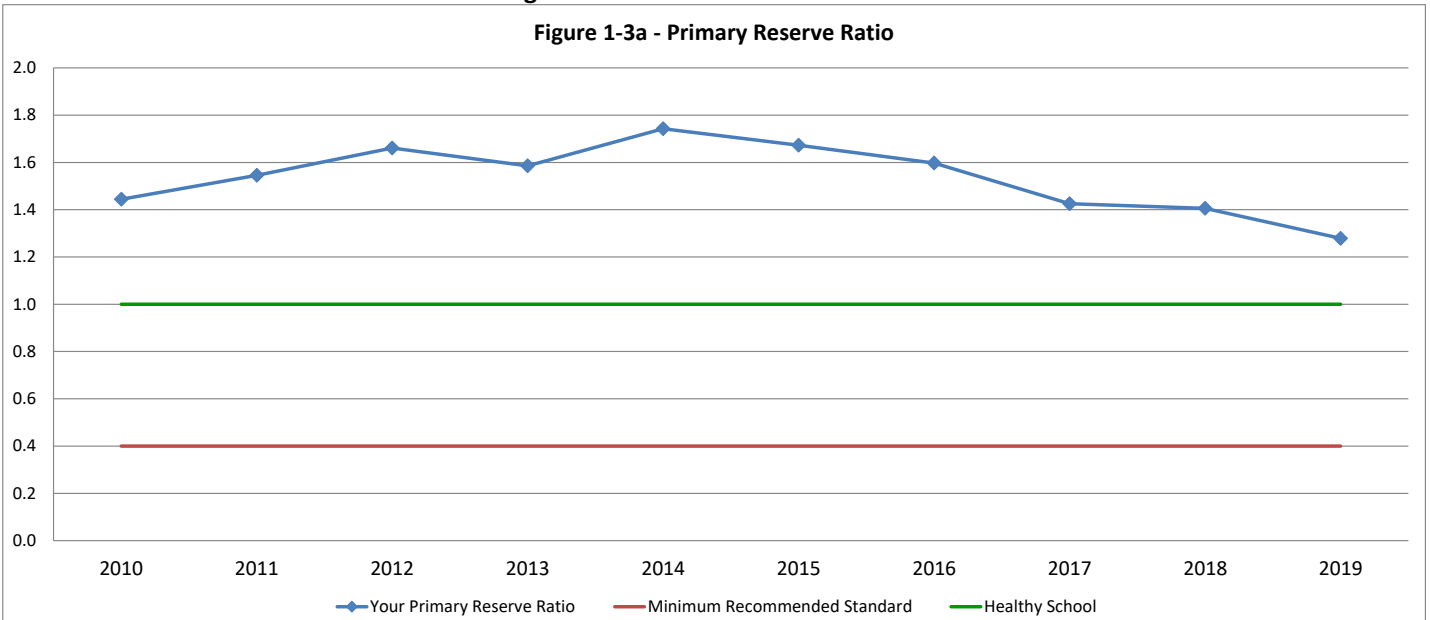


Figure 1-3a shows the institution's **Primary Reserve Ratio** over a ten-year period.

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 1.3, which is above the minimum standard.

Figure1-3b - Primary Reserve Ratio by Freestanding ATS School, Most Recent Year, Your School Highlighted

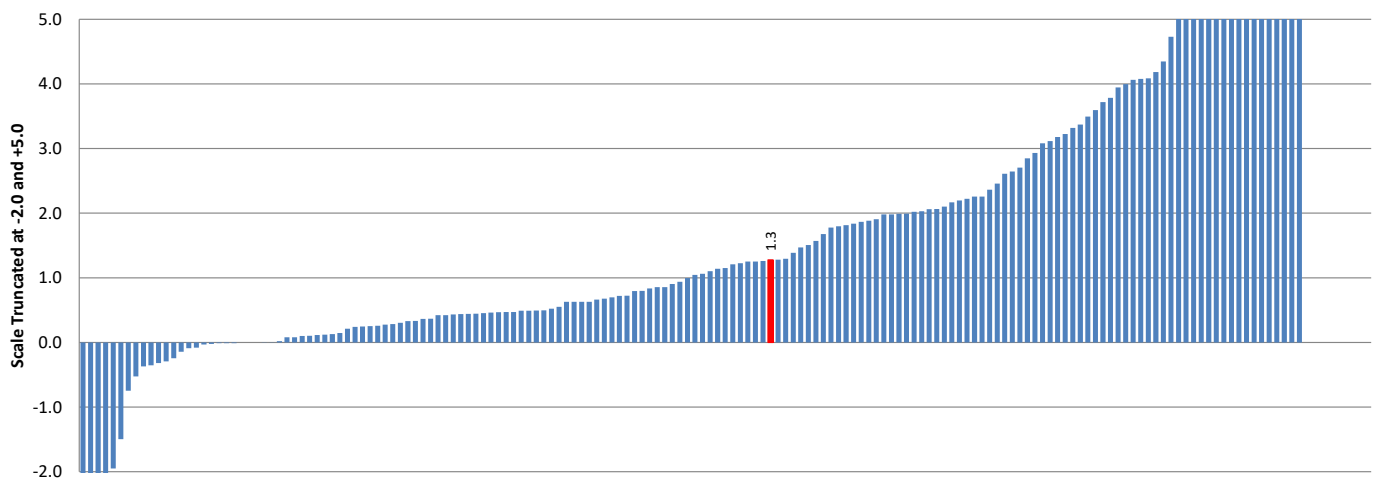


Figure 1-3b shows your institution's **Primary Reserve Ratio** and that of other ATS freestanding schools by certain stratifications.

At the end of FY2019 your Primary Reserve Ratio was	<u>1.3</u>
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	71 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	7 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	18 out of 60 schools.

Figure 1-4: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RESERVE RATIO

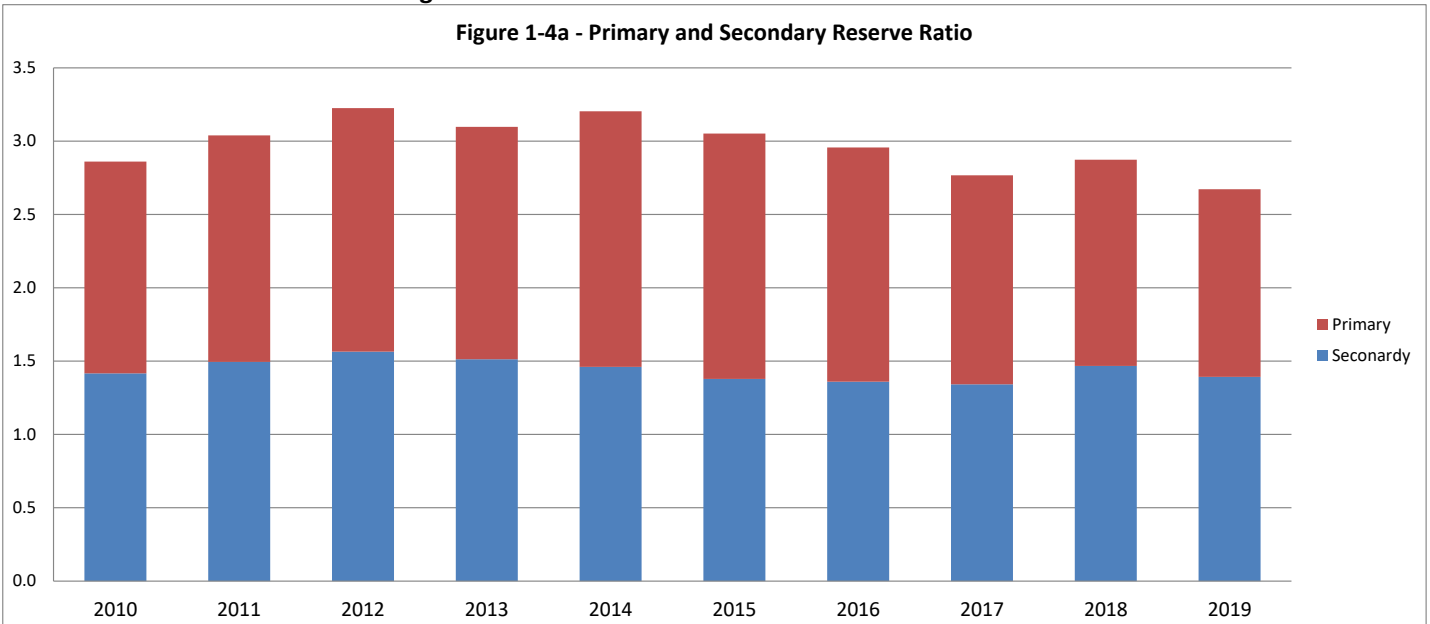


Figure 1-4a combines the **Primary Reserve Ratio** with a **Secondary Reserve Ratio** over ten years.

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.*

Figure1-4b - Secondary Reserve Ratio by Freestanding ATS School, Most Recent Year, Your School Highlighted

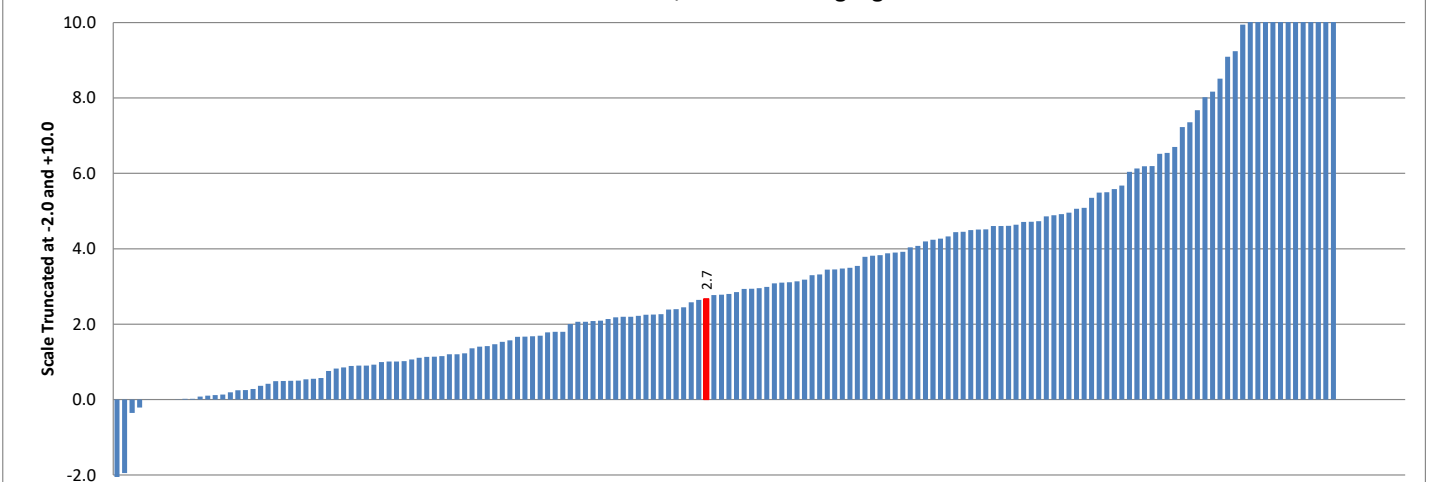


Figure 1-4b shows your institution's combined Primary and Secondary Reserve Ratios for the most recent year compared with those of other freestanding ATS institutions.

At the end of FY2019 your Secondary Reserve Ratio was

2.7

Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)
 Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300
 Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools

84 out of 162 schools.
 9 out of 20 schools.
 19 out of 60 schools.

Figure 1-5: FINANCIAL ASSETS AND PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

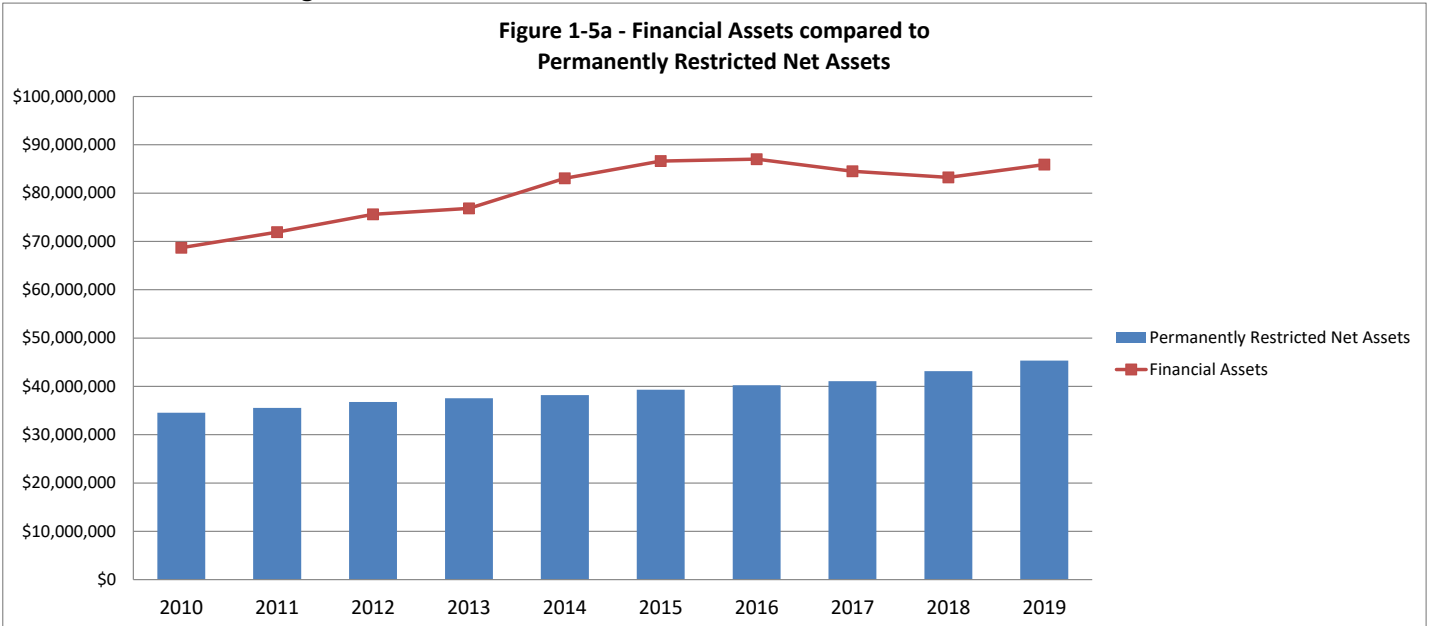


Figure 1-5a compares the historic value of permanently restricted net assets over a ten-year period to the financial assets (cash, short-term investments, and long-term investments) of the institution.

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.

As of the most recent period, your financial assets exceed permanently restricted net assets.

At the end of FY2019 your Financial Assets were	<u>\$ 85,924,475</u>
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	22 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	9 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	7 out of 60 schools.

Figure 1-6: LIABILITIES AND EQUITY RATIO

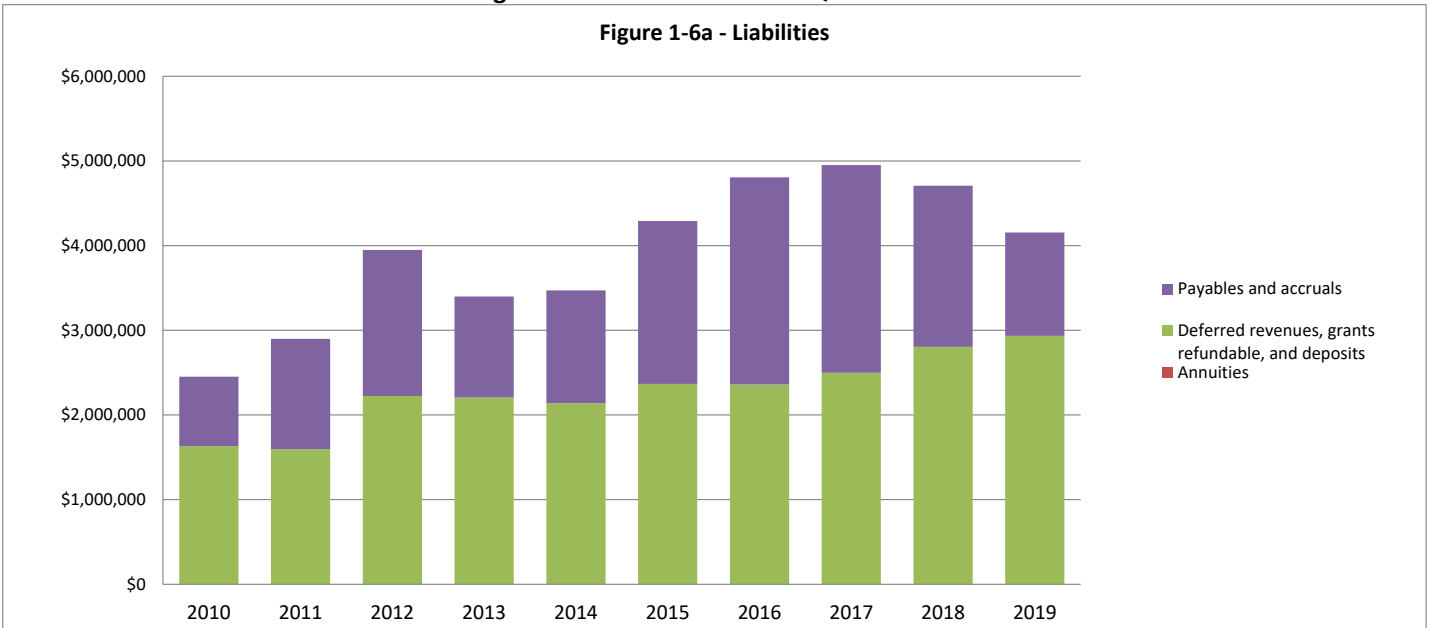


Figure 1-6a shows the institution's **Liabilities** over a ten-year period segmented by type of liability.

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 - Equity Ratio

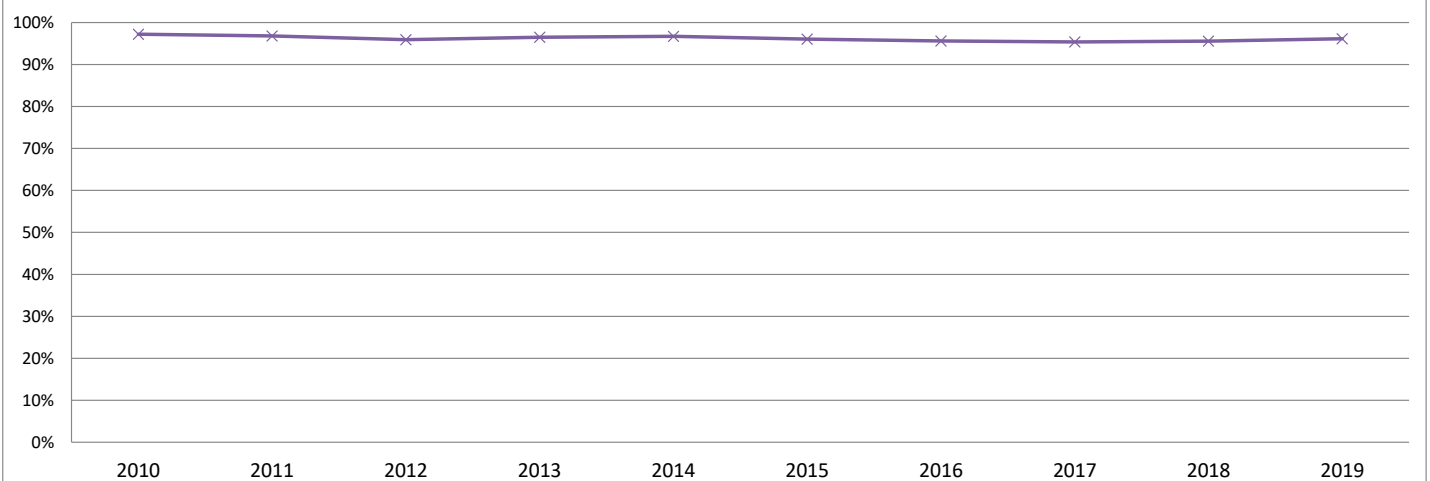


Figure 1-6b shows the **Equity Ratio**, which is the portion of assets not encumbered by liabilities. It is computed by dividing Total Net Assets by Total Assets.

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.

Figure 1-7: LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

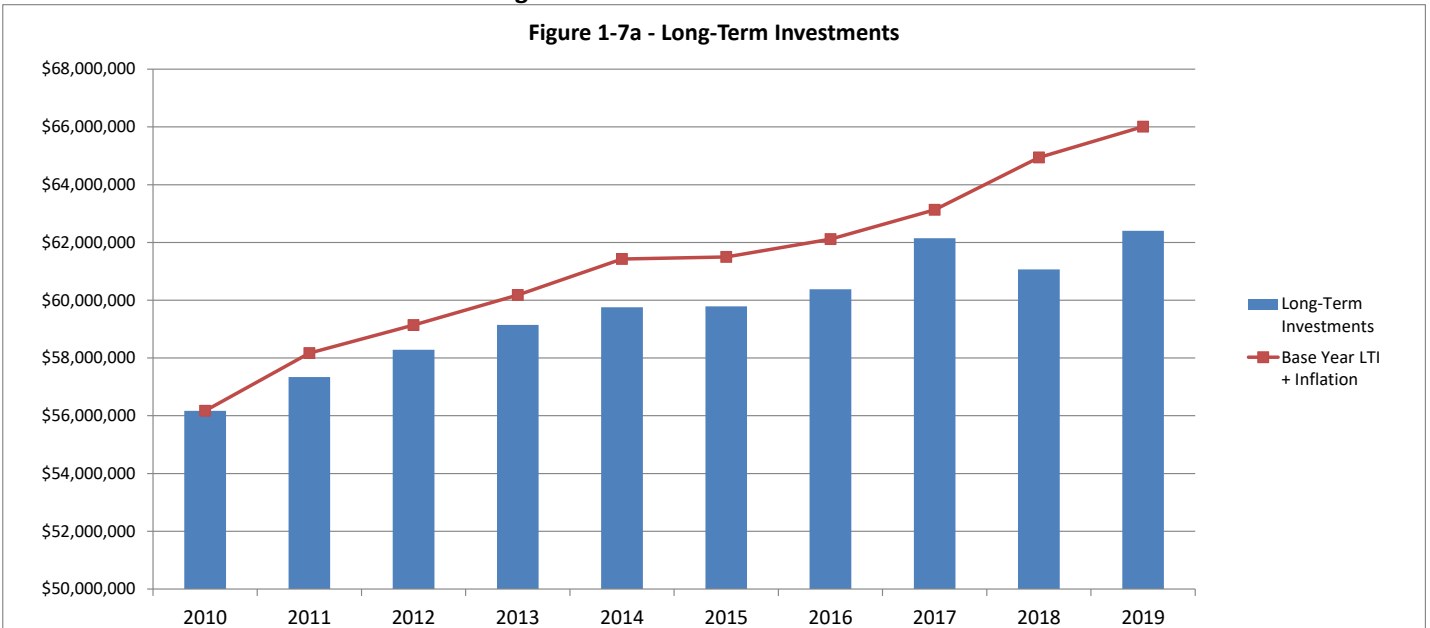


Figure 1-7a shows the market value of **Long-Term Investments**, including endowment and other invested funds over a ten-year period. The total shown may also include the value of any trusts held outside the school. The line superimposed on the bars represents what the market value of your long-term investments ten years ago would be in the most recent year shown if they were adjusted for inflation. If the bars are the same height or higher than the line, then the invested funds have maintained or gained purchasing power over the period.

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 did not keep up with inflation during the decade.

At the end of FY2019 your Long-Term Investments were	\$ <u>62,402,112</u>
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	26 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	10 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	9 out of 60 schools.

Figure 1-8: ADJUSTED REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND SURPLUS(DEFICIT)

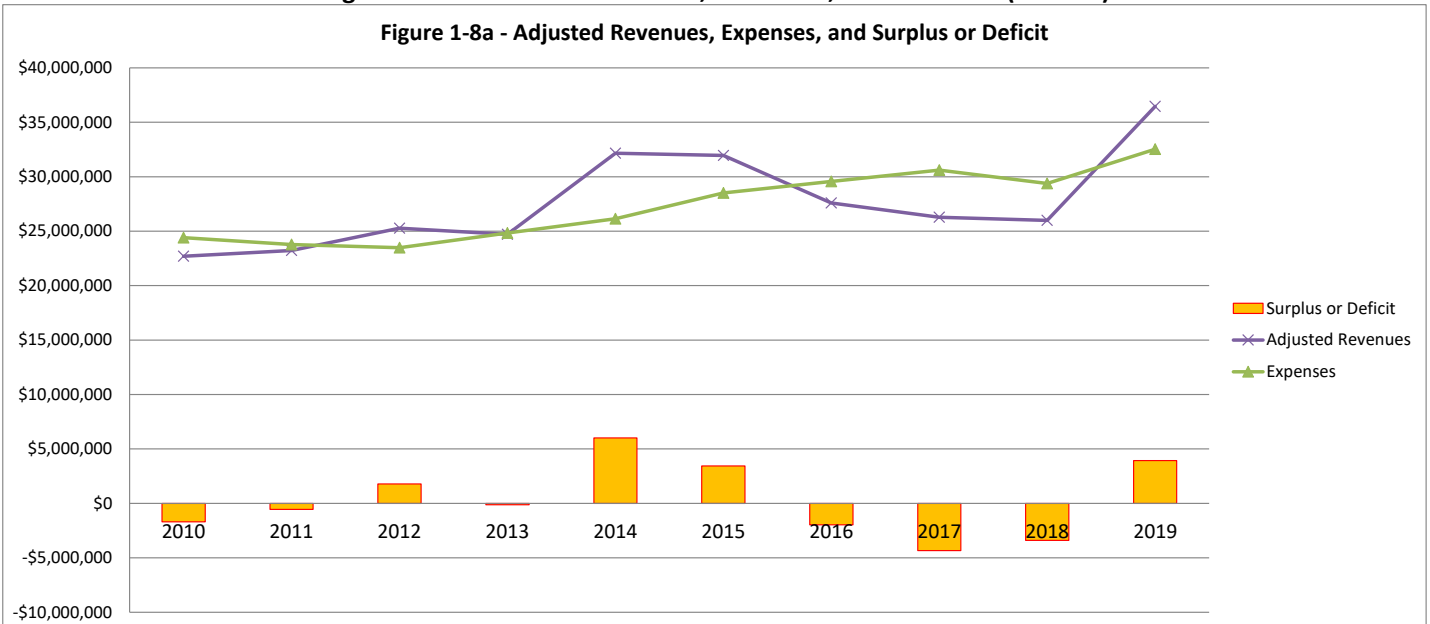


Figure 1-8a shows an estimate of annual operating results for ten years.

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

Total unrestricted revenues	32,716,443
+ Total temporarily restricted revenues	+ 5,285,000
- Unrestricted and temp. restricted unrealized gain(losses) on investments	- 623,735
- Unrestricted and temp. restricted realized gain(losses) on investments	-
- Unrestricted and temp. restricted investment income	- 4,034,766
+ 5% long-term investments	+ 3,120,106
	\$ 36,463,048

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 2 of the last five years.

For FY2019 your Adjusted Surplus(Deficit) as percent of expenditures was	12%
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	59 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	8 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	25 out of 60 schools.

Figure 1-9: REVENUES

Figure 1-9a - Amounts of Revenue by Source

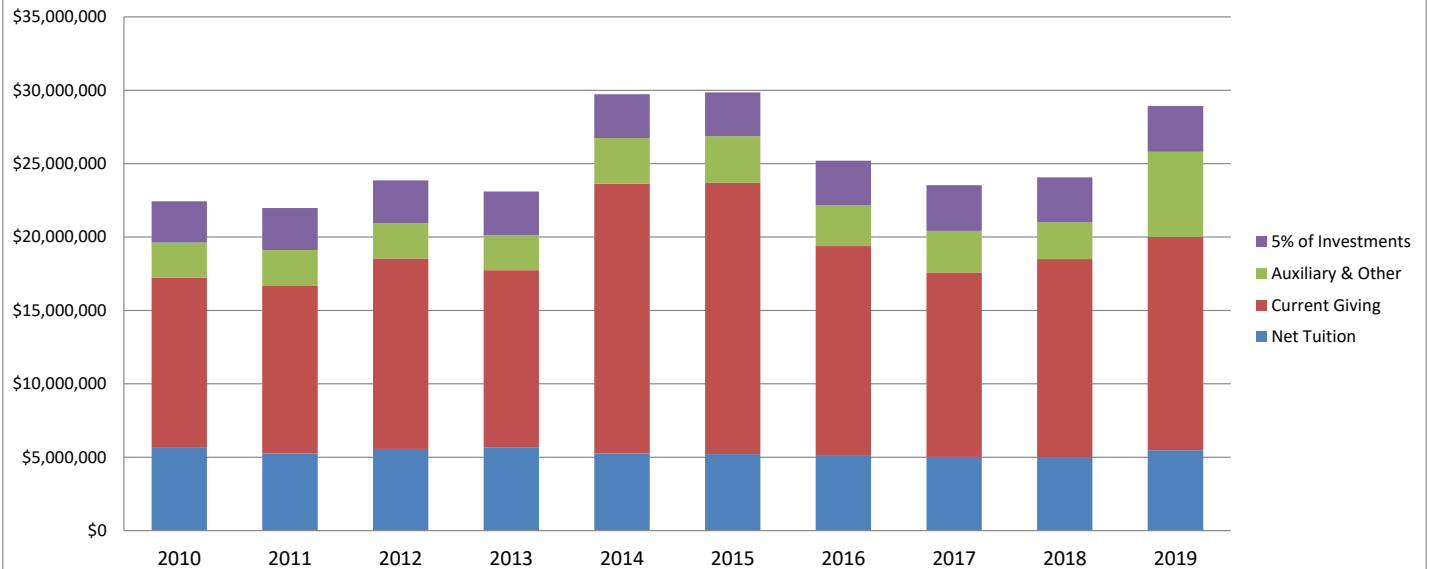


Figure 1-9a shows the amounts of revenue (net tuition, gifts for current operations, auxiliary enterprises and other sources, and investment "draw") over the last ten years. Note that the investment draw rate is adjusted to five percent of the value of long-term investments at the beginning of the year.

Figure 1-9b - Proportion of Revenue by Source

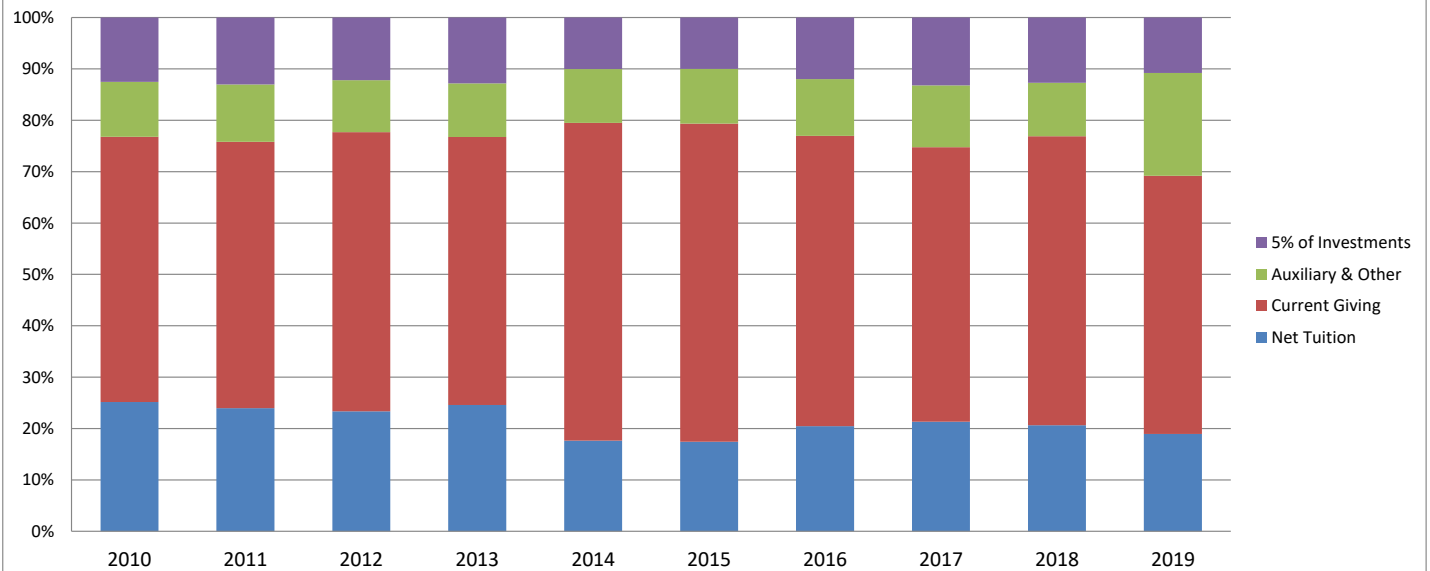


Figure 1-9b shows the relative contributions of the various revenue streams to total revenues over the same ten-year period.

For FY2019, your Net Tuition Contribution Ratio (annual expenditures covered by net tuition) was	17%
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	92 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	16 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	41 out of 60 schools.

Figure 1-10: GROSS AND NET TUITION REVENUE

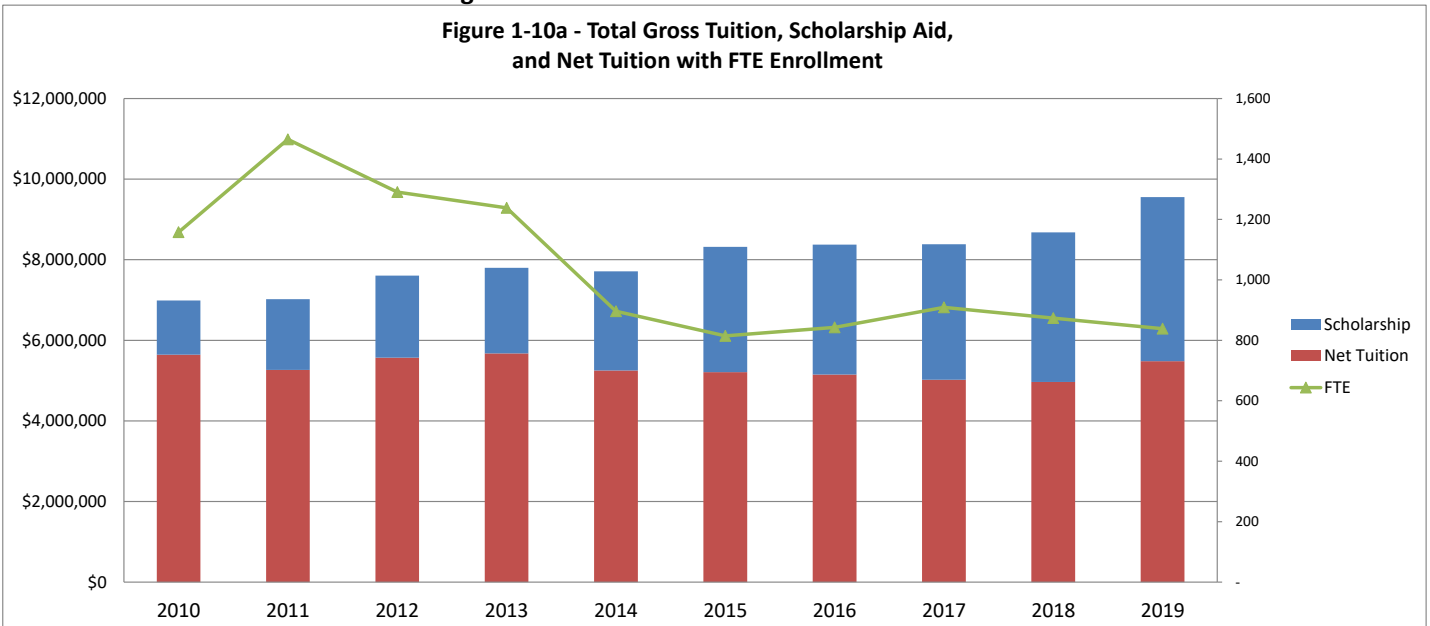


Figure 1-10b - Gross Tuition, Scholarship Aid, and Net Tuition by Degree Categories, Most Recent Year

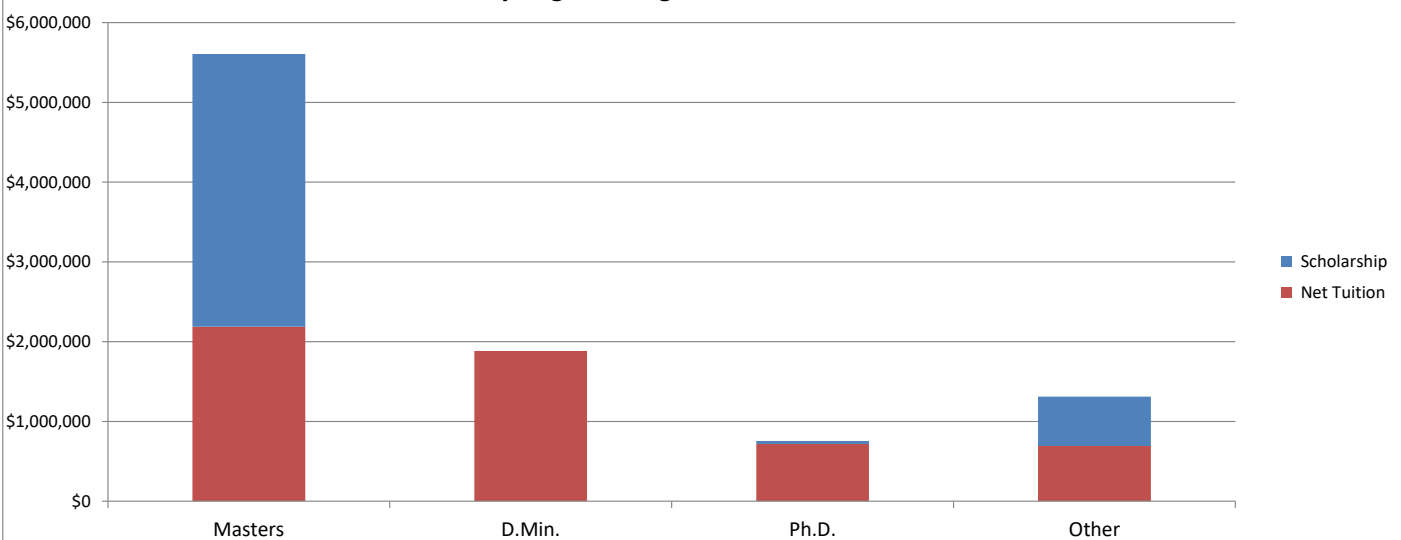


Figure 1-10a shows total gross tuition revenue, scholarship aid expense, and net tuition over a ten-year period. Gross tuition is represented by the full bar with scholarship and net tuition noted. Within this figure, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is also shown on a secondary axis.

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 1-11: GIVING BY TYPE AND PURPOSE

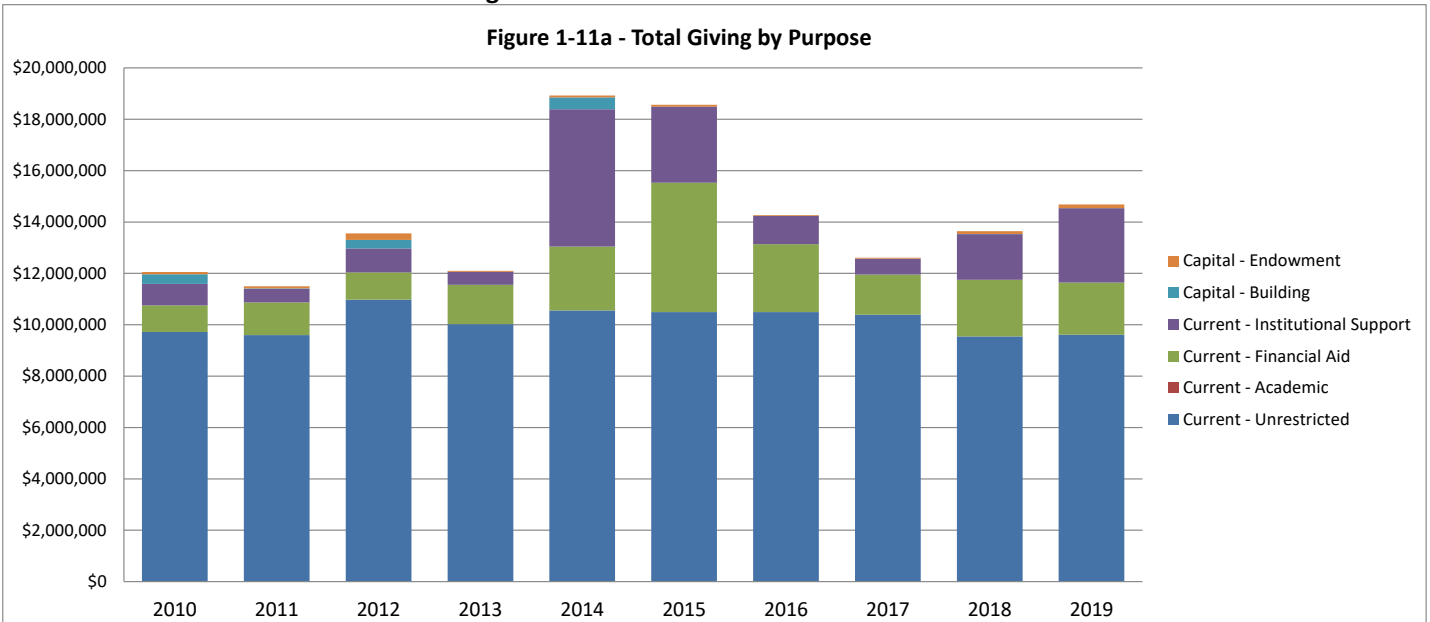


Figure 1-11a shows all gifts and grants over a ten-year period. The height of the bar represents the dollar total of gifts for that year. Each component of the stack is the total of gifts for a particular purpose: unrestricted gifts, temporarily restricted gifts, and gifts that are permanently restricted 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.

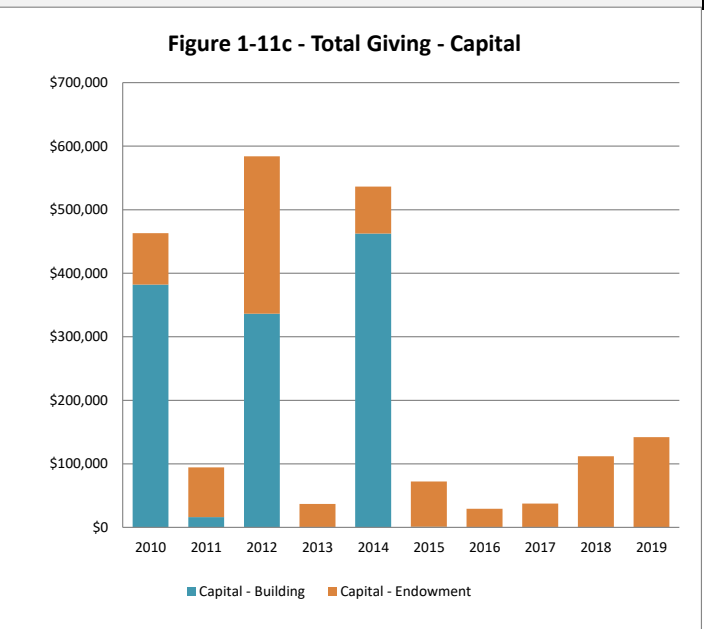
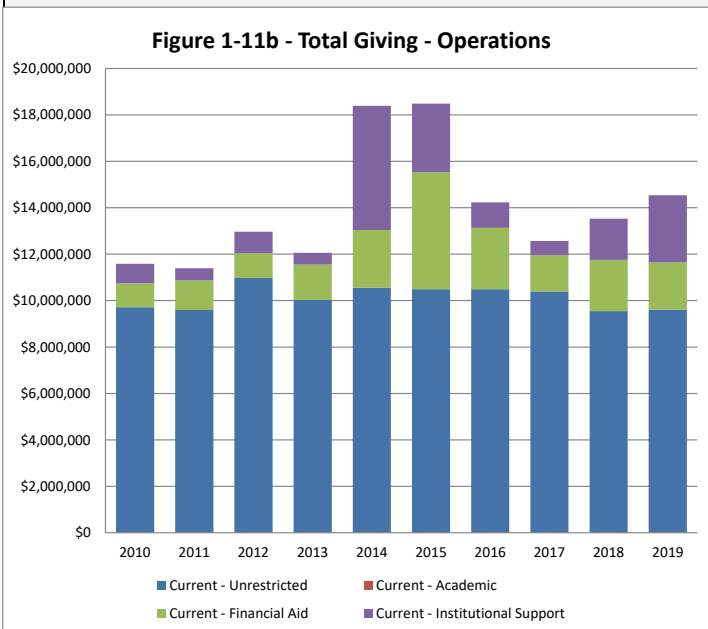


Figure 1-11b and Figure 1-11c show gifts identified for operations and capital, respectively, over ten years.

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

45%

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)

55 out of 277 schools.

Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300

6 out of 32 schools.

Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools

34 out of 121 schools.

Figure 1-12: GIVING BY SOURCE

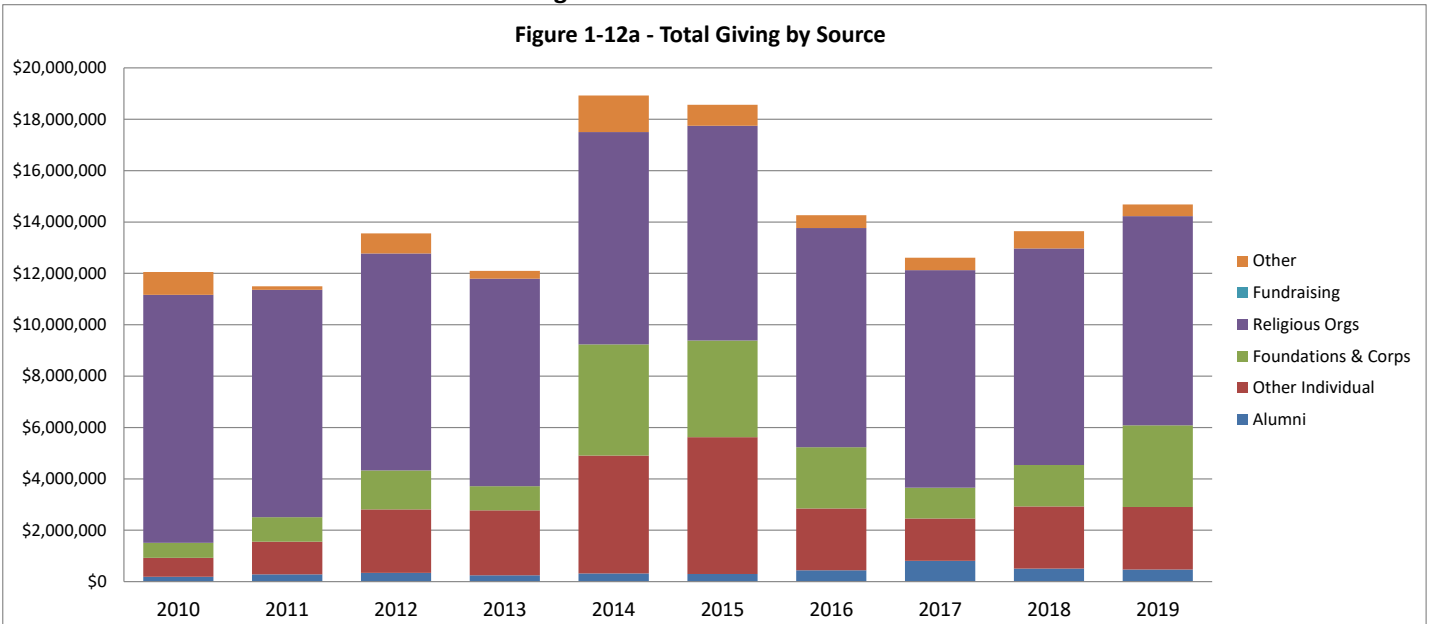


Figure 1-12a shows total gifts over ten years by donor source.

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 - Giving by Board Members*, %Giving and \$Total

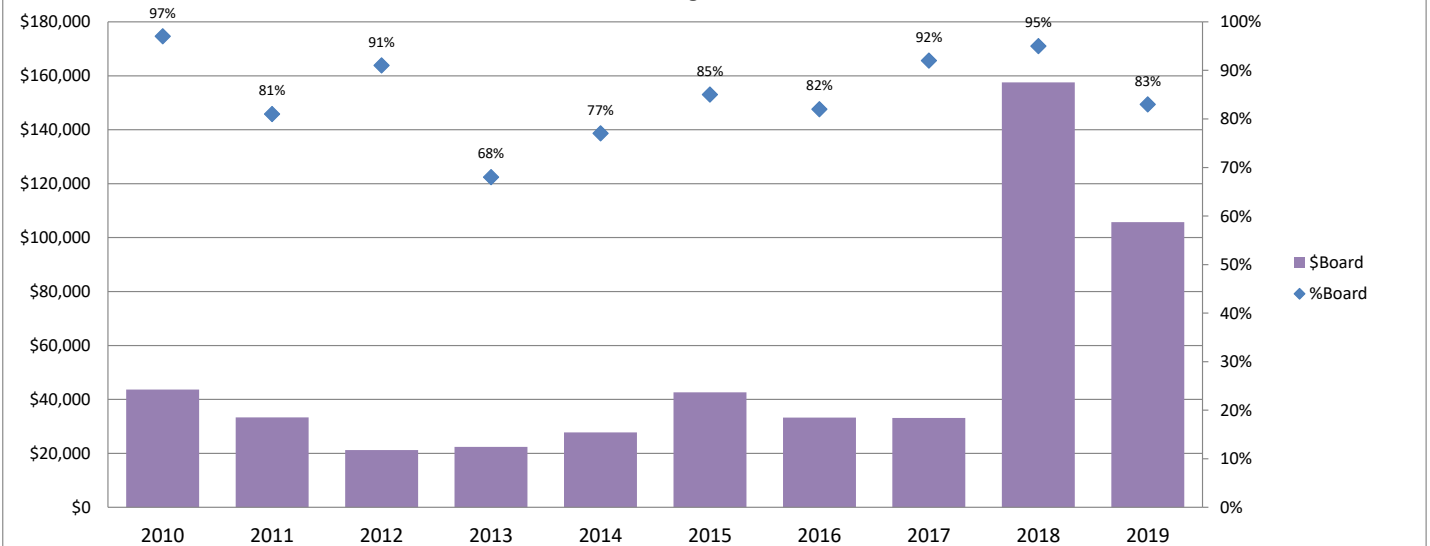


Figure 1-12b shows giving to your school by current, honorary, and emeritus board members. (The figure does not include members of an advisory board.) Both the percentage of board members giving and the total amount they gave in each year are shown.

* 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

83%

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)
 Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300
 Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools

73 out of 277 schools.
 12 out of 32 schools.
 27 out of 121 schools.

Figure 1-13: EXPENSES

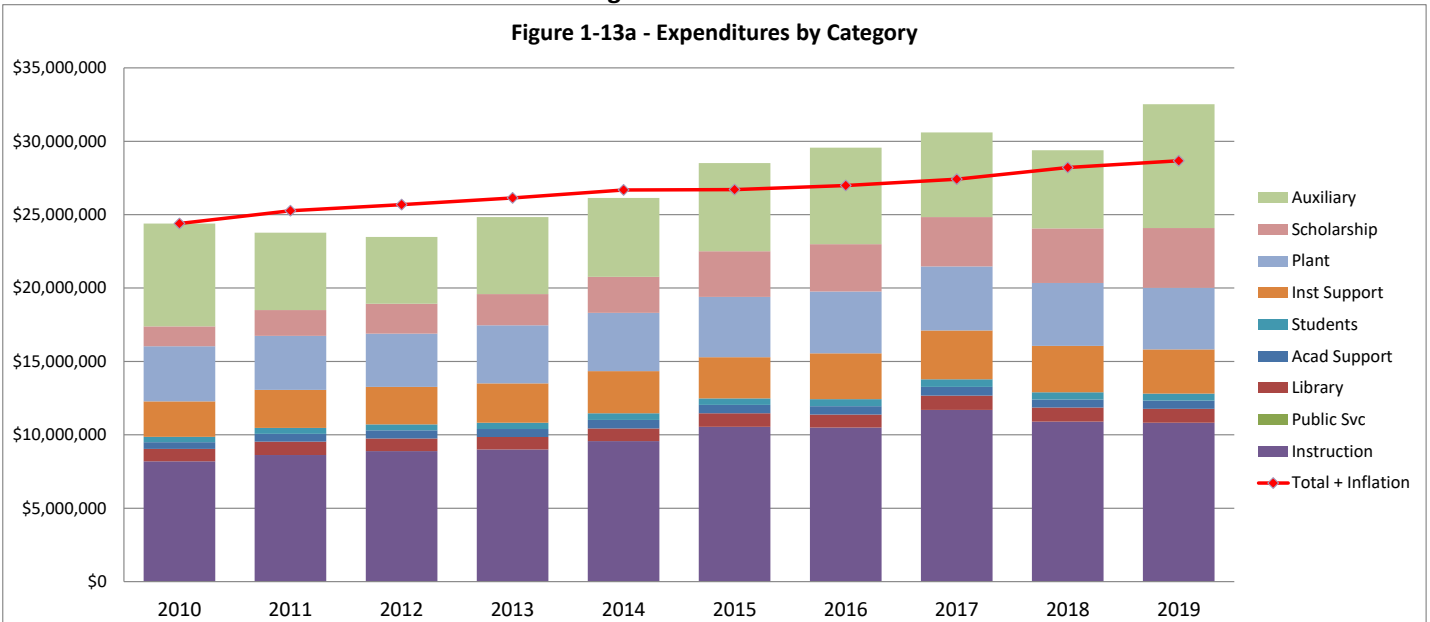


Figure 1-13a shows expenditures by category for ten years. The significance of growth or decline in amounts of expenditures over time is relative to available revenues to cover the expenditures. Expansion of activity is a positive sign if it does not create or perpetuate deficits. Decreasing expenditures 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.

On average over the last five years, your school's expenditure per full-time equivalent student is \$35,237. Recently, the average expenditure/FTE student for Evangelical Protestant schools has been about \$30,000.

Figure 1-13b - Proportion of Expenditures by Category

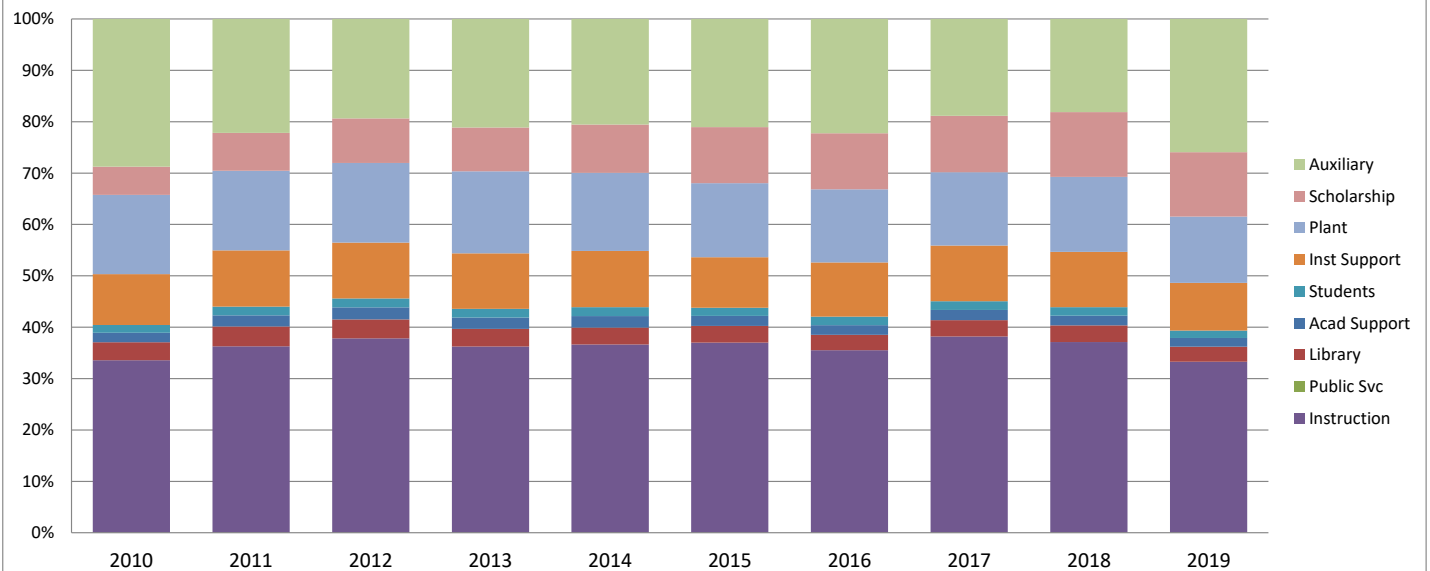


Figure 1-13b shows the percentage of total expenditures in each expenditure category.

For FY2019 your Expenditures/FTE student were	\$ 38,803
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	105 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	8 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	22 out of 60 schools.

Figure 1-14: APPLICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES, AND NEW ENROLLMENTS

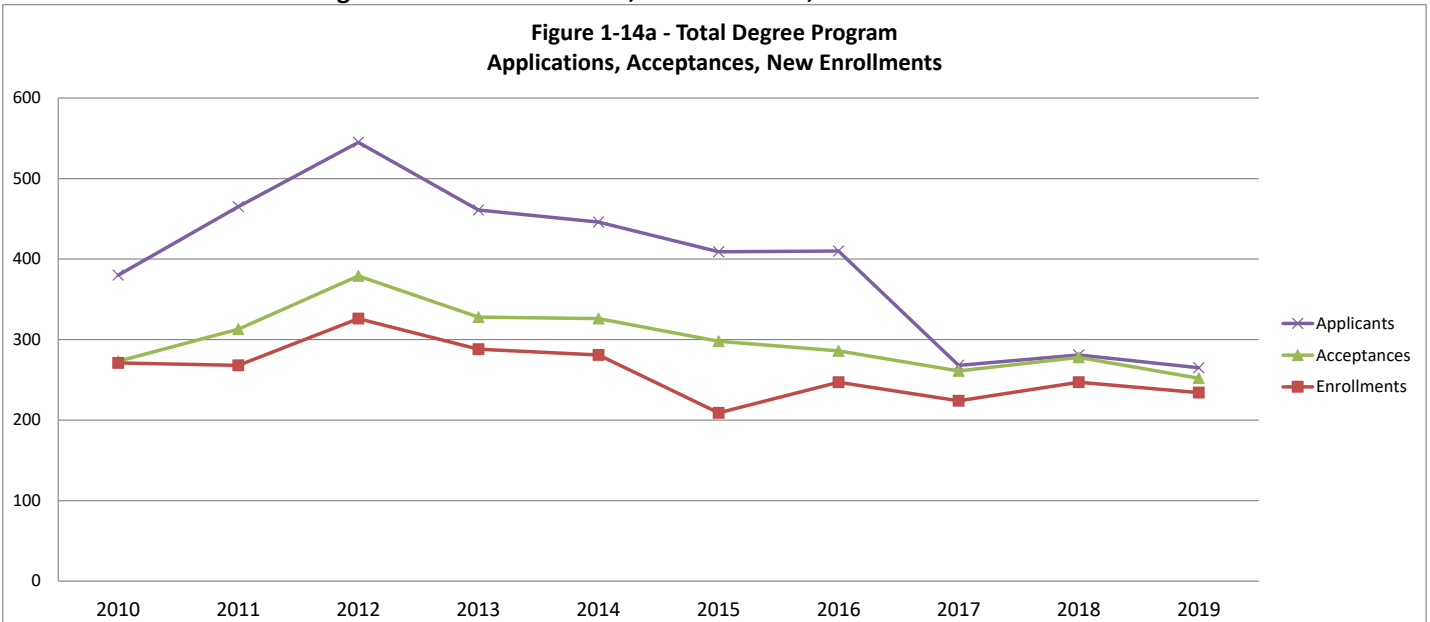


Figure 1-14a shows applications, acceptances, and new enrollments over ten years. The wider the gap on the chart between the top line (applications) and the middle line (acceptances), the higher the selectivity rate. The smaller the gap between the middle line (acceptances) and the bottom line (new enrollments), the higher the yield.

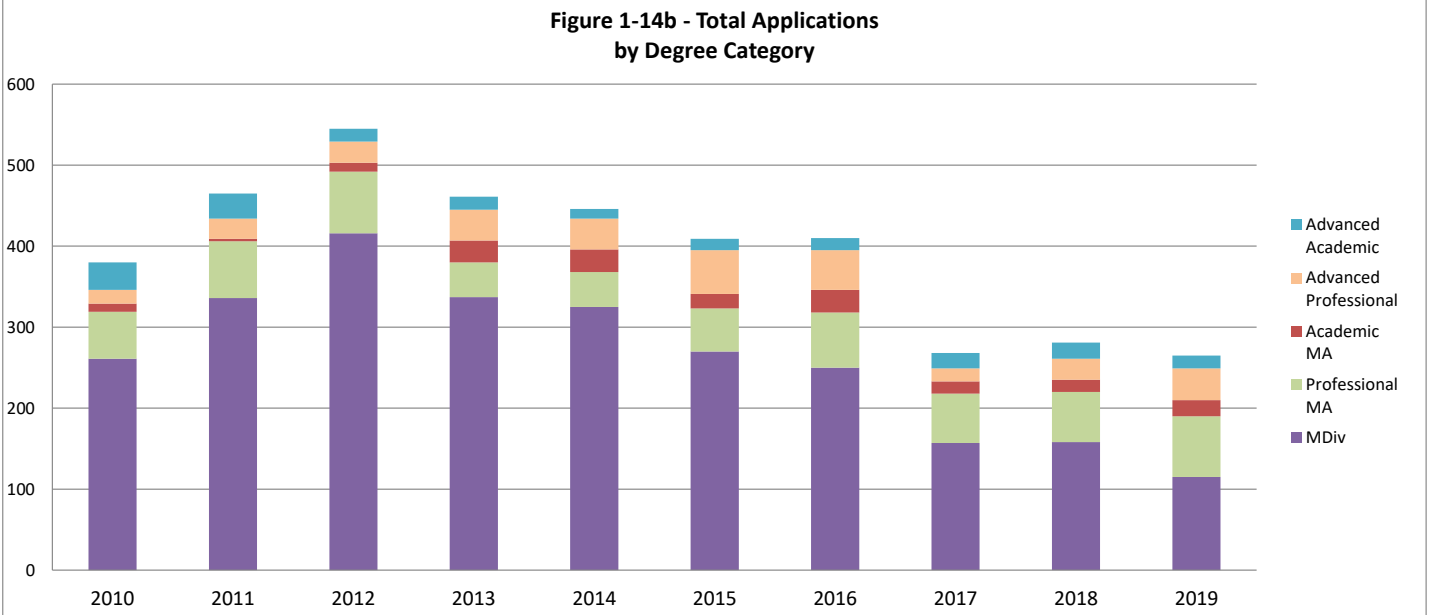


Figure 1-14b depicts changes in the size of the school's applicant pool by degree categories over the ten-year period.

Figure 1-15: HEAD COUNT ENROLLMENT

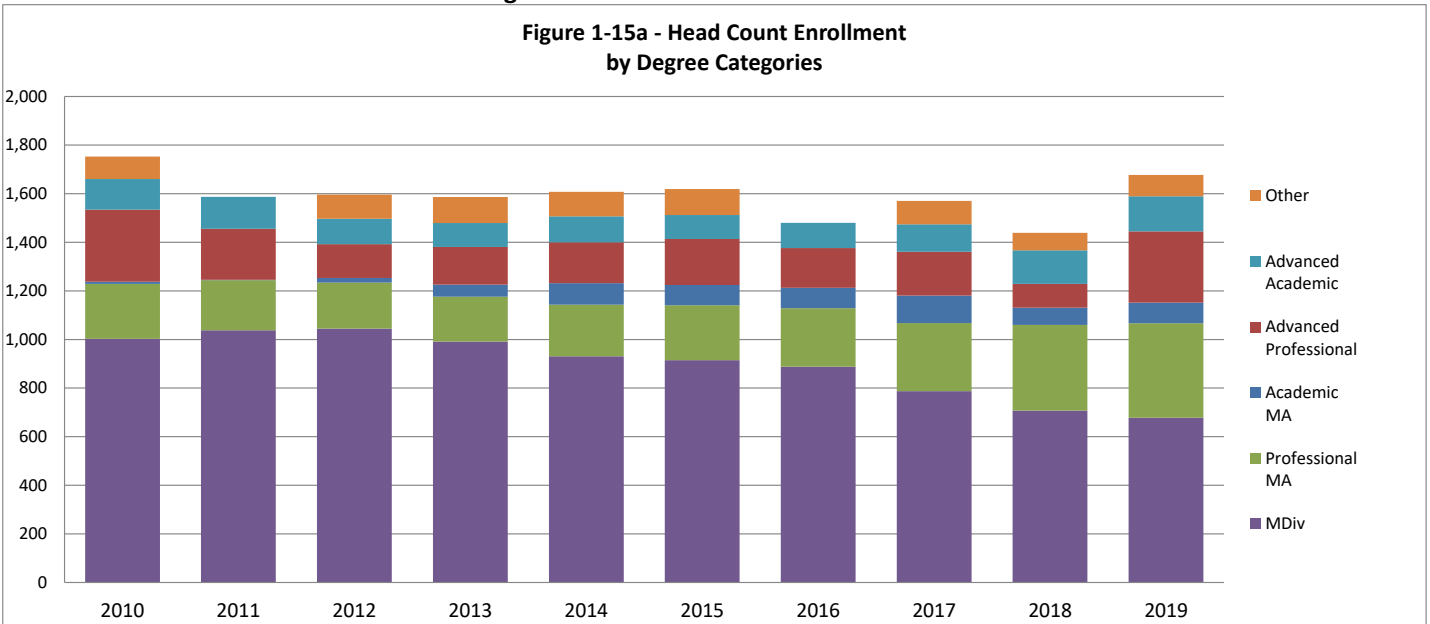


Figure 1-15a shows head count enrollment over a ten-year period segmented by degree program for the Master of Divinity and degree type for other programs.

Your current enrollment of 1677 is at or above your average enrollment 1592 for the decade.

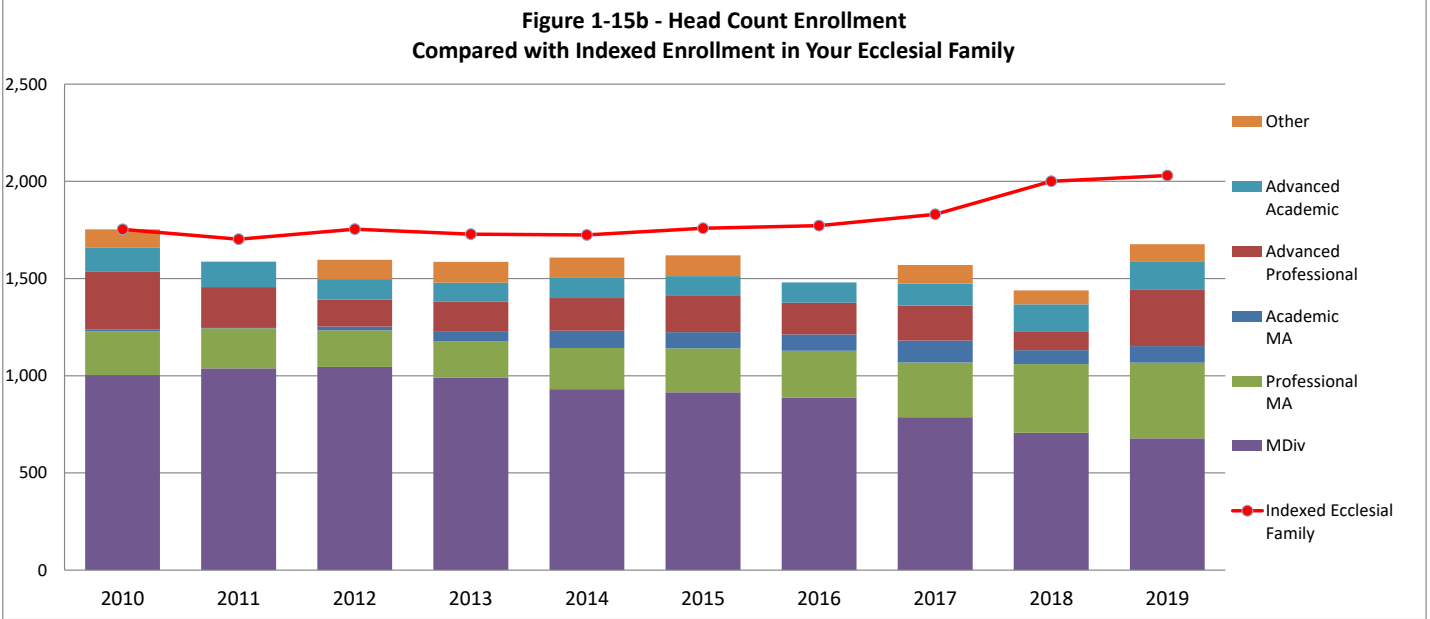


Figure 1-15b is an index chart that sets the first year's enrollment artificially at the same point for both the school and the total enrollment of the ecclesial family of which it is a part. The similarity or difference in growth rates from year to year can be observed.

For FY2019 your Total Enrollment was

1,677

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)

9 out of 277 schools.

Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools

9 out of 121 schools.

Figure 1-16: FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT

Figure 1-16a - Head Count and Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment

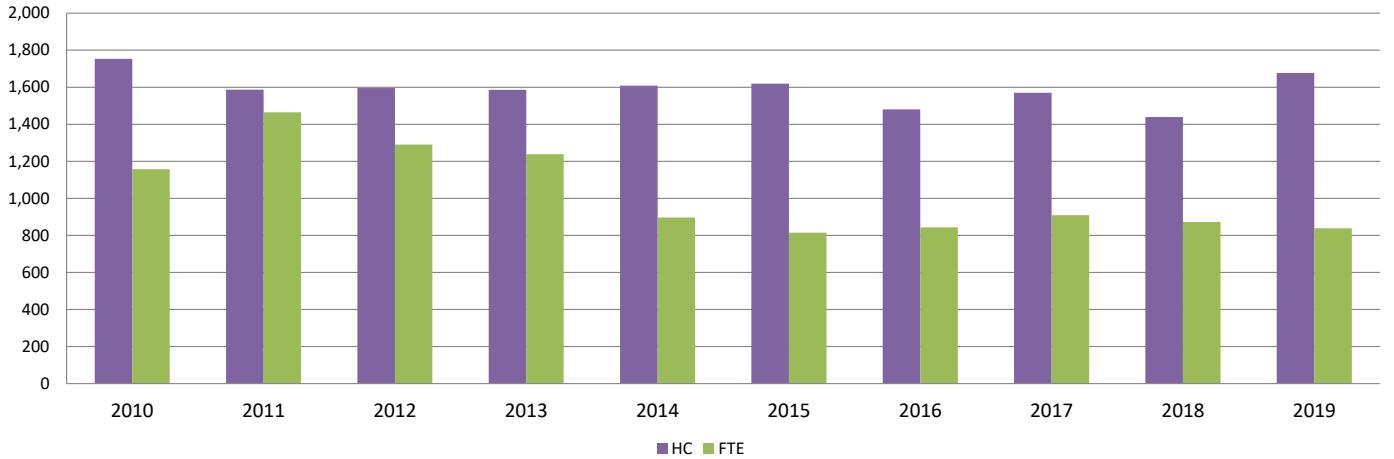


Figure 1-16a shows head count enrollment and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment over ten years.

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 - Ratio of Head Count to Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment

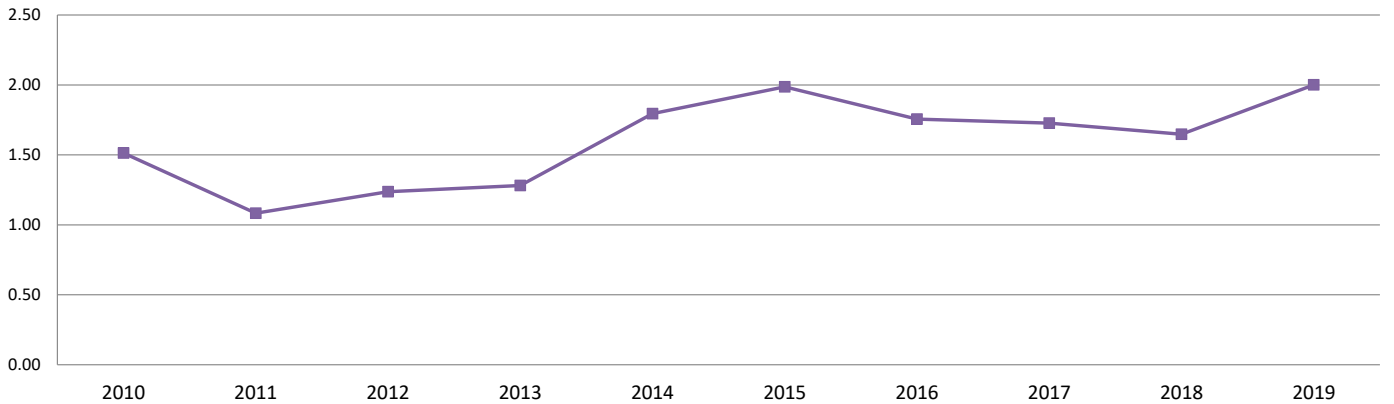


Figure 1-16b shows the ratio of head count to FTE enrollment over ten years. It is computed by dividing head count by FTE enrollment. A ratio of 1.00 means that all students are full-time. The higher the ratio the more part-time students.

Figure 1-16c - Your School's Average Percentage of Full-Time Load Taken by Students

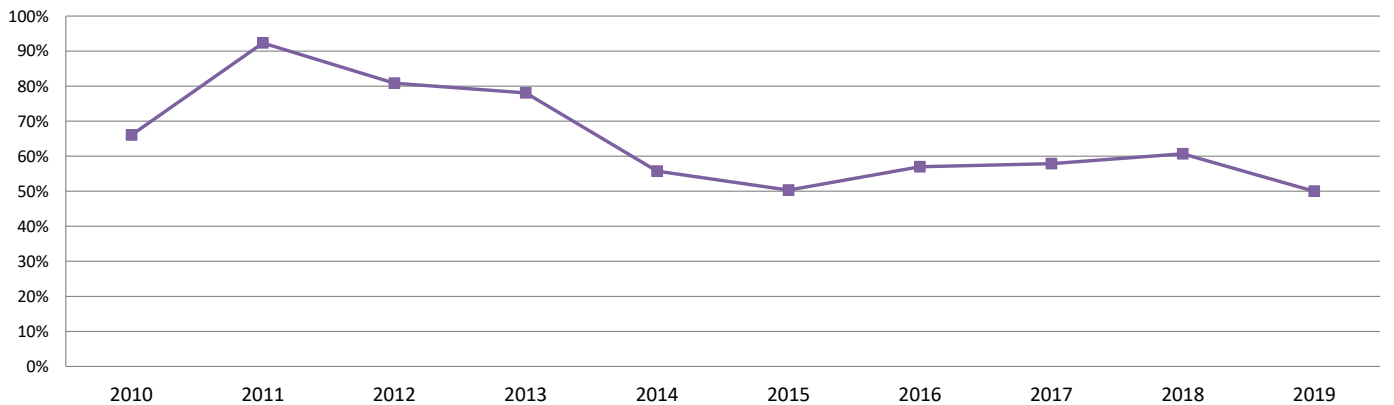


Figure 1-16c depicts the percentage of full-time load that students have taken, on average, in each of the last ten years. It is computed by dividing FTE enrollment by head count enrollment. The closer the ratio is to 100%, the fuller the load students are taking. A ratio of 100% would mean that students are averaging a full-time load.

Figure 1-17 - Total Head Count Enrollment by Five Highest Denominational Representation

	1st Highest			2nd Highest			3rd Highest			4th Highest			5th Highest			Concentration
	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	
2015	SBC	1381	13%	BAPT	99	3%	NONDEN	66	1%	PCA	23	1%	WESLCH	17	4%	98%
2016	SBC	1301	12%	BAPT	64	2%	OTHER	60	1%	PCA	22	1%	UPENTCI	9	3%	98%
2017	SBC	1322	12%	BAPT	69	2%	NONDEN	65	1%	OTHER	40	0%	PCUSA	27	1%	97%
2018	SBC	1201	10%	NONDEN	62	1%	BAPT	58	1%	OTHER	49	0%	PCA	26	2%	97%
2019	SBC	1438	12%	BAPT	61	1%	NONDEN	61	1%	OTHER	53	0%	PCUSA	27	2%	98%

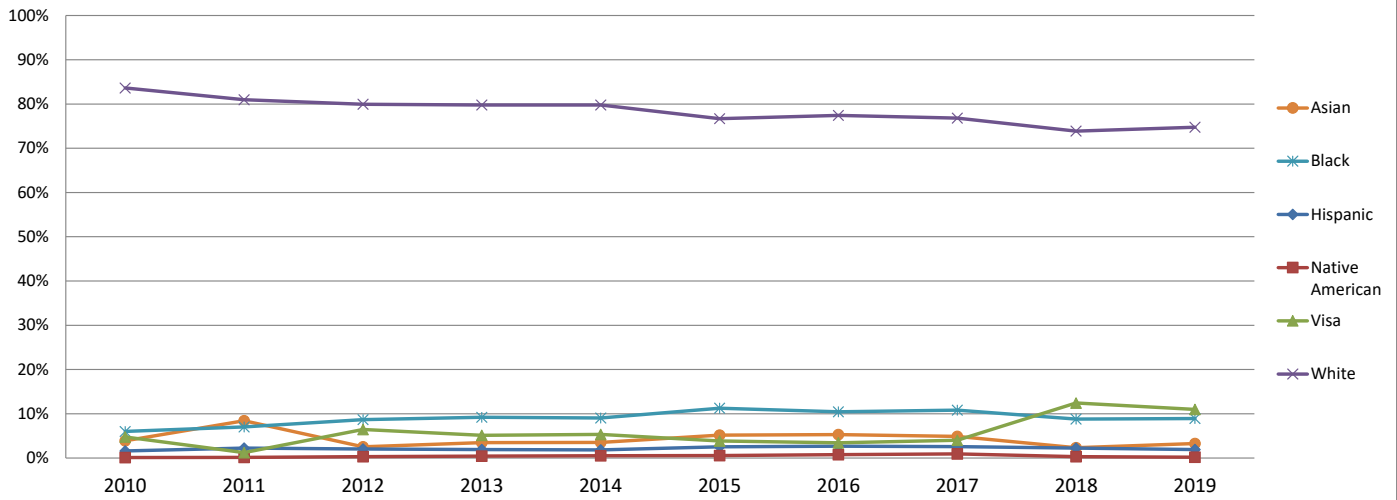
This figure shows, over a five-year period, the five denominations with which the largest groups of students in your school identify. Concentration is the percentage of the total student body affiliated with the five denominations with the highest representation in each year. The table above shows that the largest denominational presence in the school is Southern Baptist Convention with 1438 students and that 98% 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.

<u>Denom</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
BAPT	Baptist
NONDEN	Nondenominational
OTHER	Other
PCA	Presbyterian Church in America
PCUSA	Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
SBC	Southern Baptist Convention
UPENTCI	United Pentecostal Church International
WESLCH	Wesleyan Church

Figure 1-18: ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER

Figure 1-18a - Total Head Count Enrollment Segmented by Race/Ethnicity



Figures 1-18a and 1-18b show head count enrollment segmented by race and ethnicity over a ten-year period.

Figure 1-18b - Subset of Total Head Count Enrollment Segmented by Race/Ethnicity

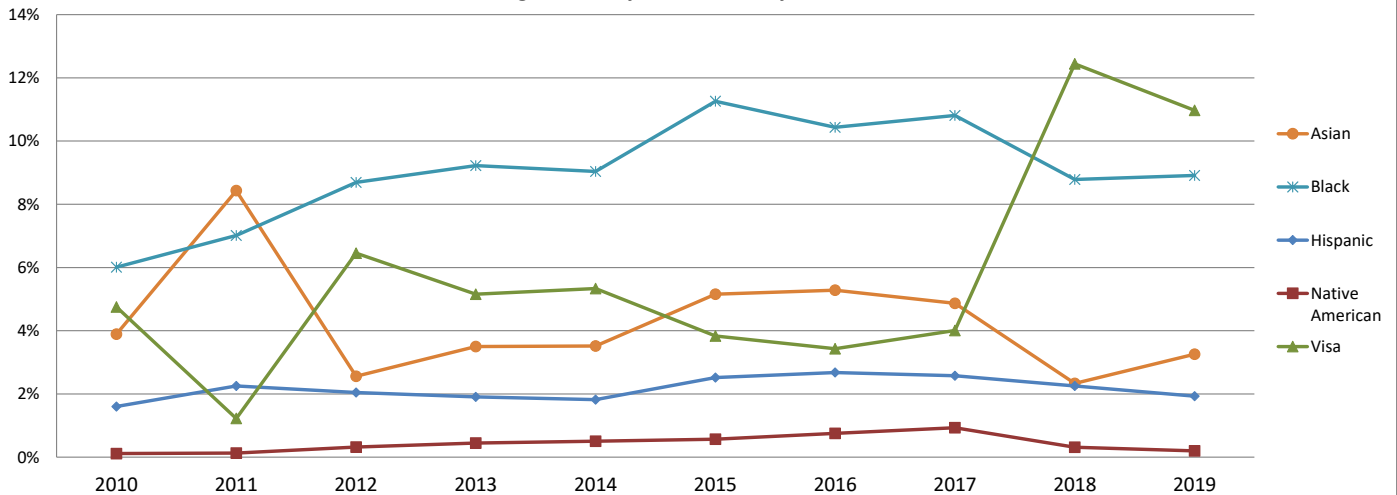


Figure 1-18c - Total Head Count Enrollment Segmented by Gender

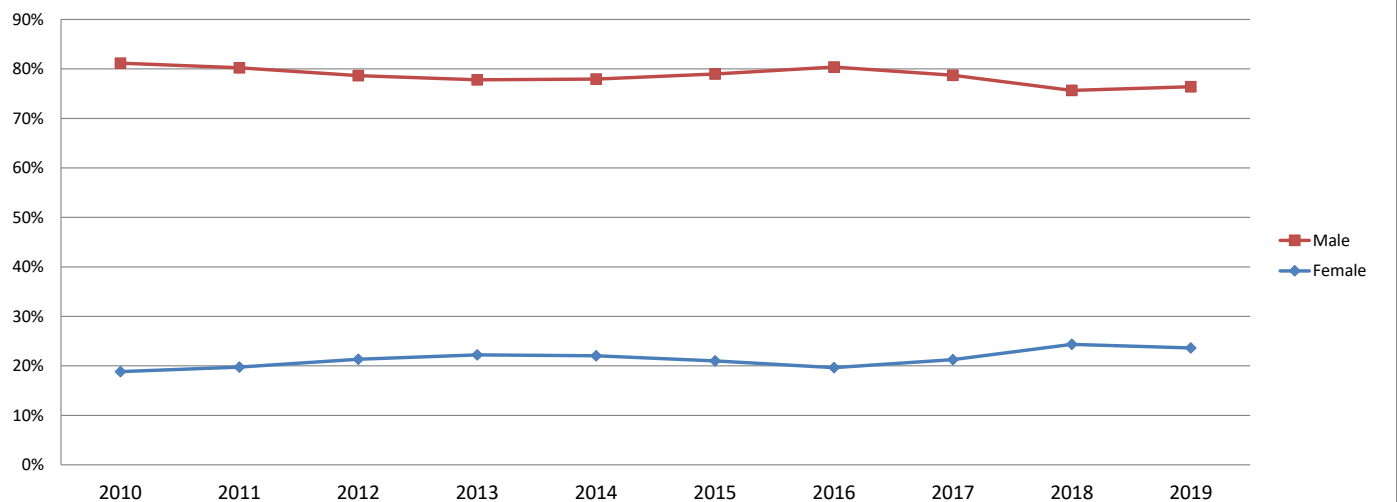


Figure 1-18c shows head count enrollment segmented by gender over a ten-year period.

Figure 1-19: FULL-TIME FACULTY BY RANK, GENDER, AND RACE/ETHNICITY

Figure 1-19a - Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Rank

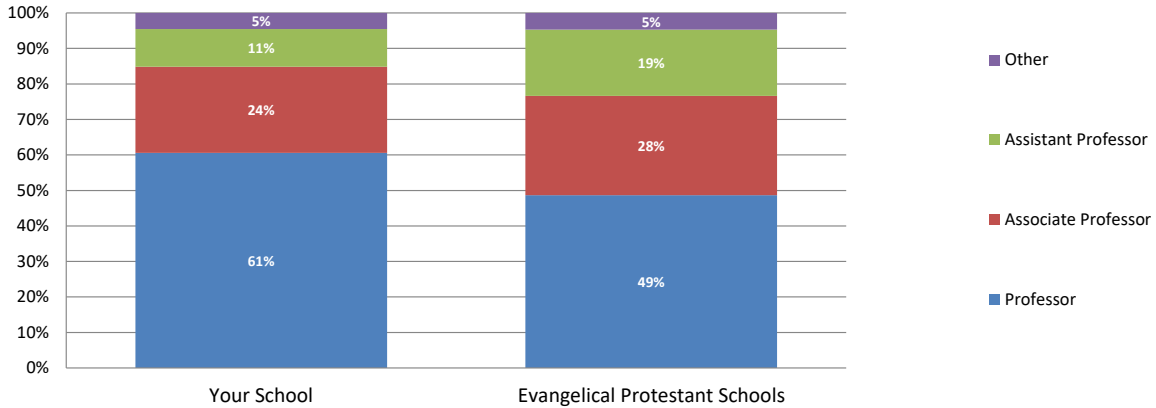


Figure 1-19b - Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Gender

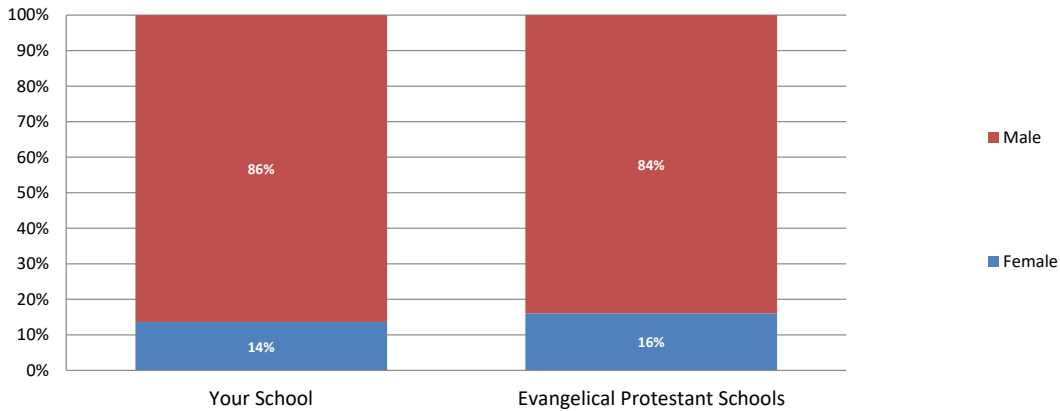
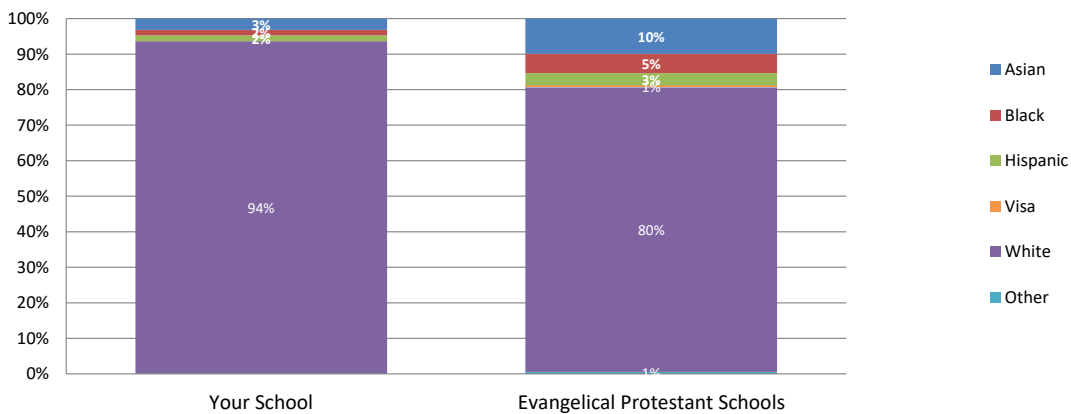


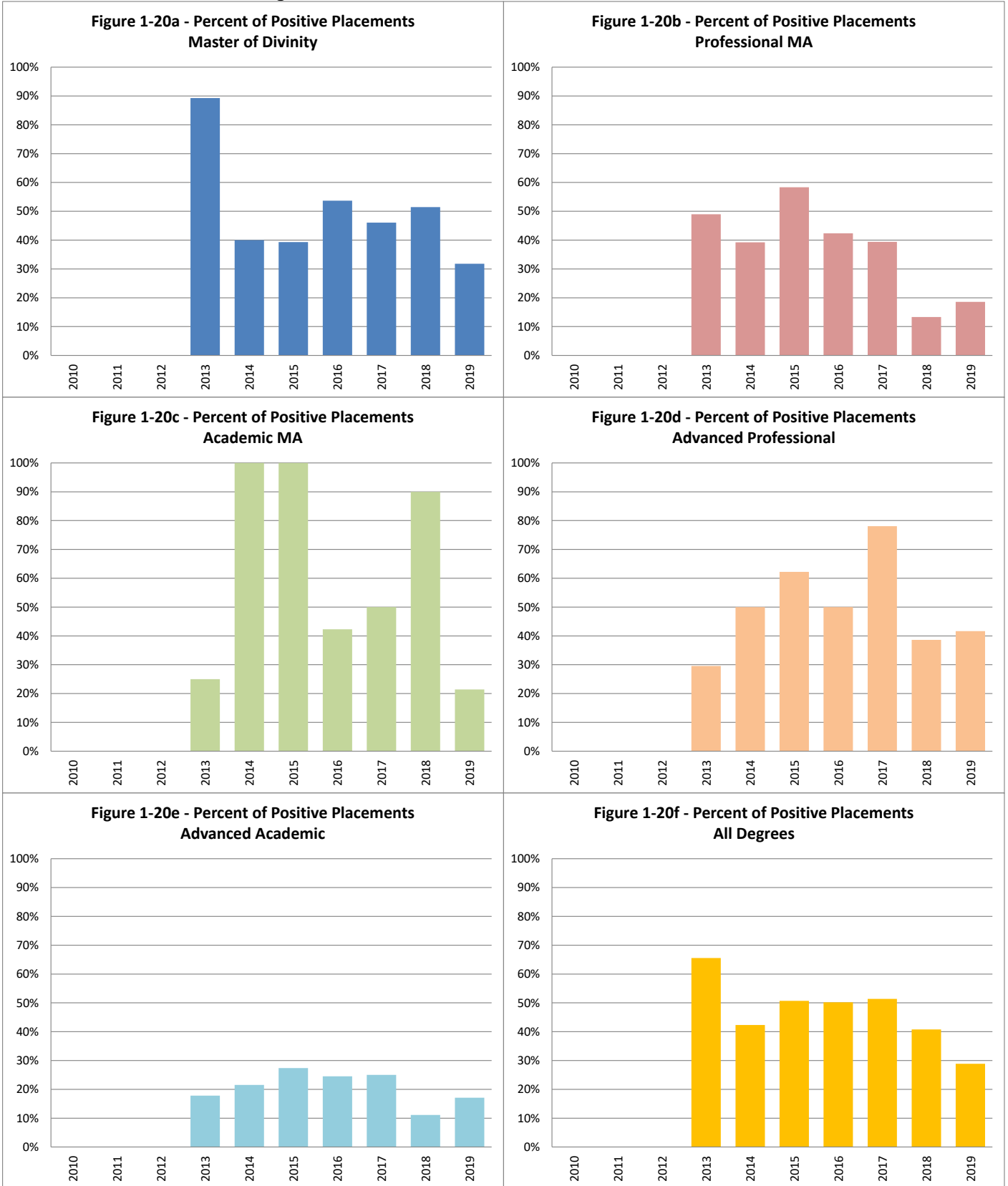
Figure 1-19c - Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Race/Ethnicity



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 Evangelical Protestant schools. Your total head count full-time faculty are 66.

Based upon data on faculty age that was reported to ATS last fall, the average age of your full-time faculty is 56. The average age of full-time faculty is 54 in all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools.

Figure 1-20: POSITIVE PLACEMENTS BY DEGREE CATEGORIES



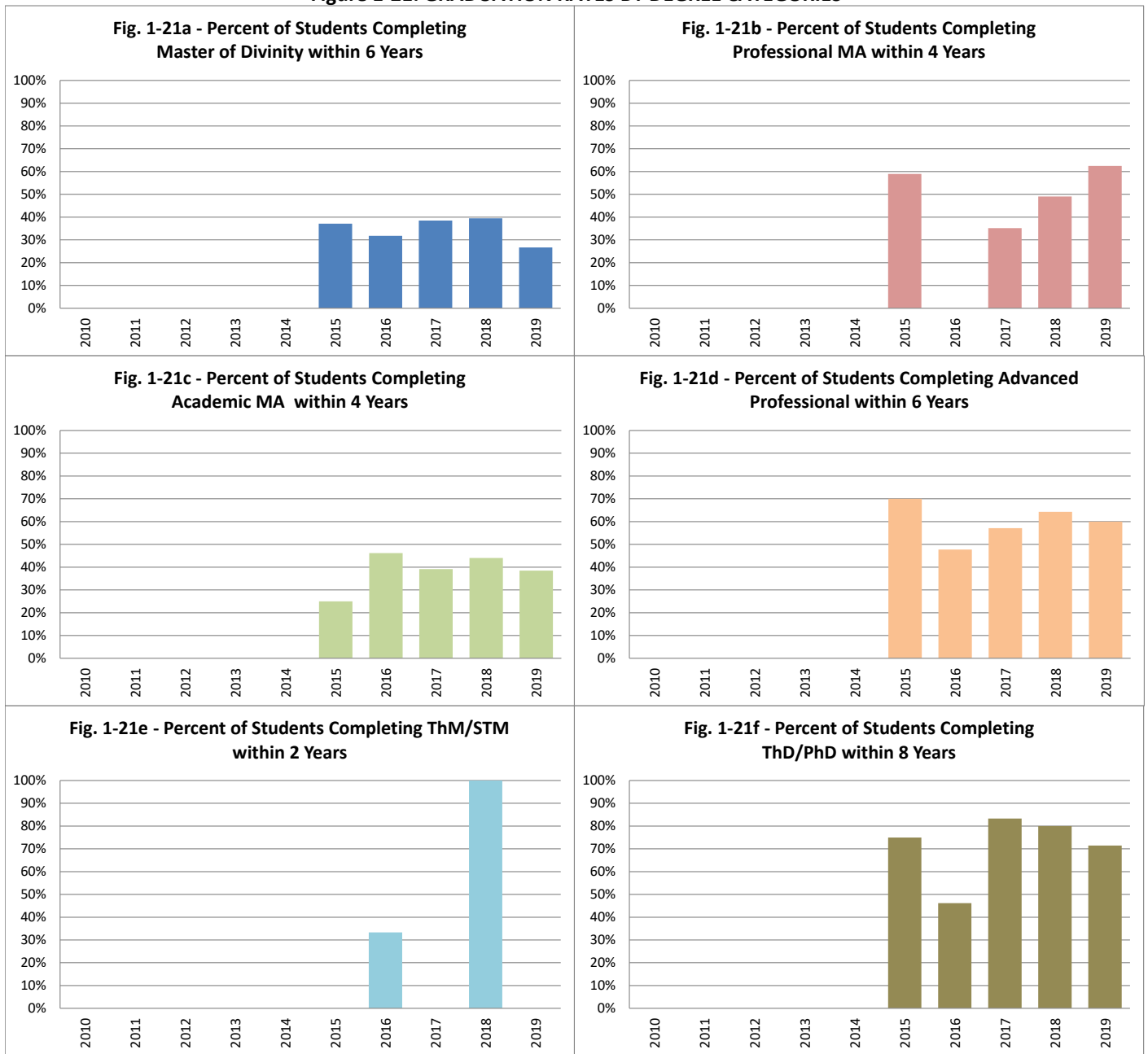
Figures 1-20a through 1-20f show the percent of graduates that *within one year of graduation* either received a vocational placement, received a non-vocational placement, or went on for further study. Positive rates can be an important measure of your school's mission because they reflect the percentage of your graduates actually using their degrees in ministry, non-ministerial work, or further study. This data was first collected in 2013.

Your overall placement rate for 2019 was 29%.

Your placement rate compares to the following:

All ATS Schools	75%	Evangelical Schools	71%	Mainline Schools	75%	Roman Catholic/Orthodox Schools	81%
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Figure 1-21: GRADUATION RATES BY DEGREE CATEGORIES



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.

GRADUATION RATES BY DEGREE AND ECCLESIAL FAMILY FOR 2019

	Institution	Schools	Schools	Schools	Schools
Master of Divinity	27%	62%	51%	72%	72%
Professional MA	63%	54%	49%	67%	51%
Academic MA	38%	54%	48%	60%	57%
Adv. Professional	60%	48%	43%	55%	40%
ThM/STM		54%	44%	66%	60%
ThD/PhD	71%	48%	52%	44%	48%
Overall	36%				

Figure 2-1: APPLICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES, AND NEW ENROLLMENTS

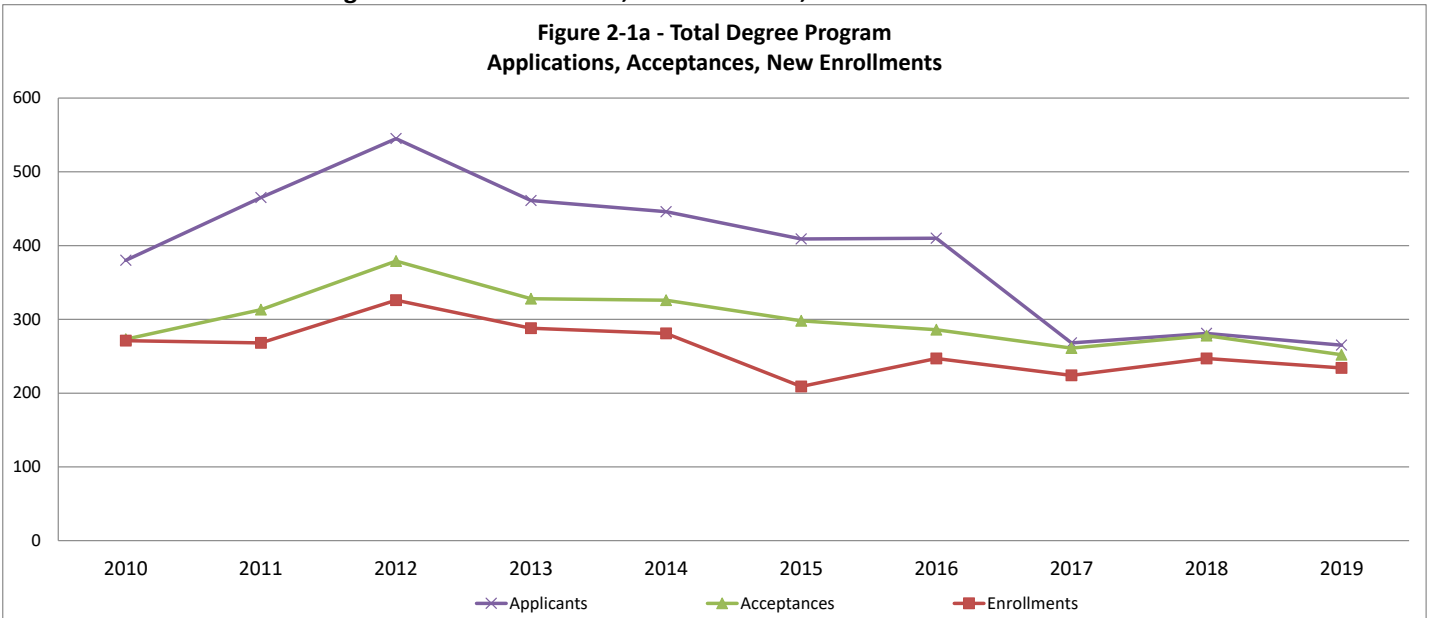


Figure 2-1a shows applications, acceptances, and new enrollments over ten years. The wider the gap on the chart between the top line (applications) and the middle line (acceptances), the higher the selectivity rate. The smaller the gap between the middle line (acceptances) and the bottom line (new enrollments), the higher the yield.

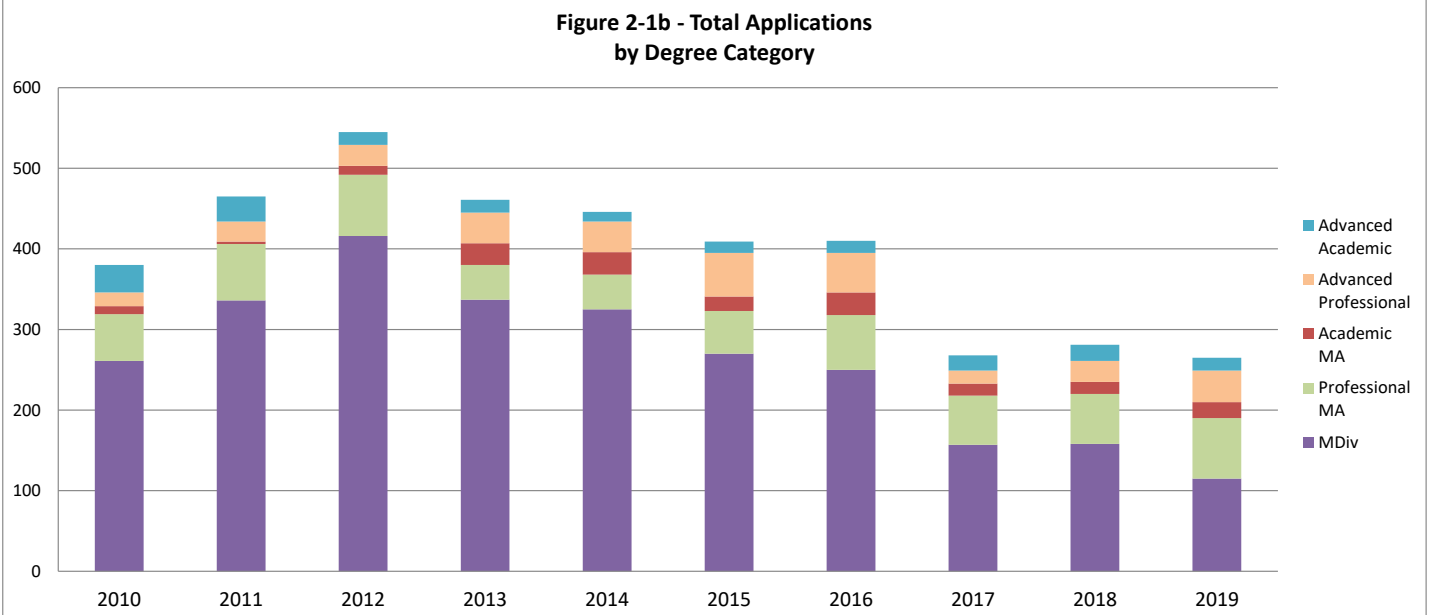


Figure 2-1b depicts changes in the size of the school's applicant pool by degree categories over the ten-year period.

Figure 2-2: PERCENTAGE OF APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED

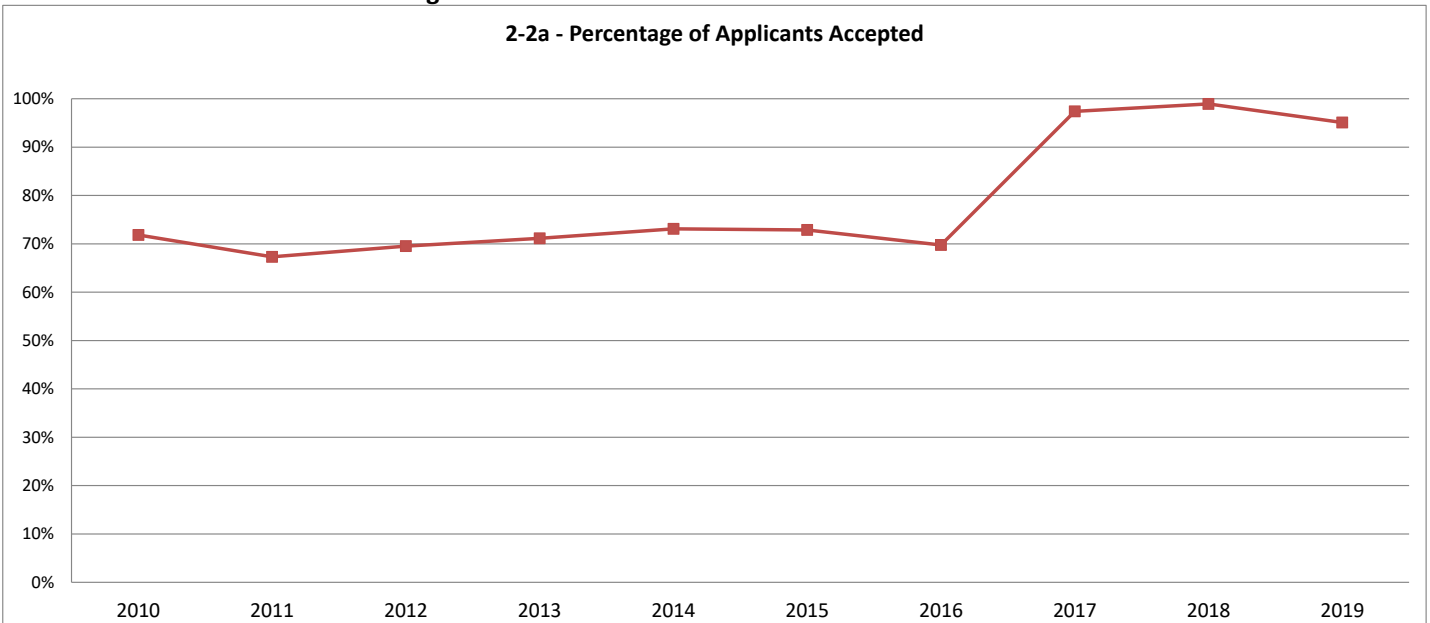


Figure 2-2a shows the percentage of students who applied to the school who were accepted during the last ten years. Your Percentage of Applicants Accepted in 2019 was 95%.
 The median acceptance rate for the current year for Evangelical Protestant schools was 84%.

Figure 2-2b - Average Percent of Applications Accepted by ATS Schools, Current Year, Your School Highlighted

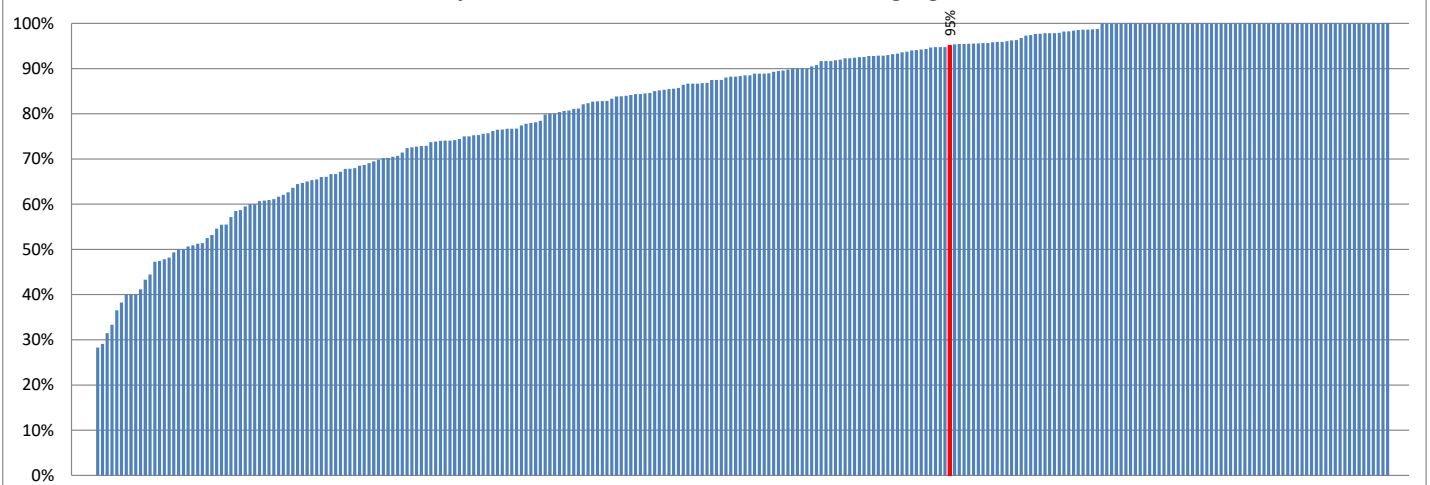
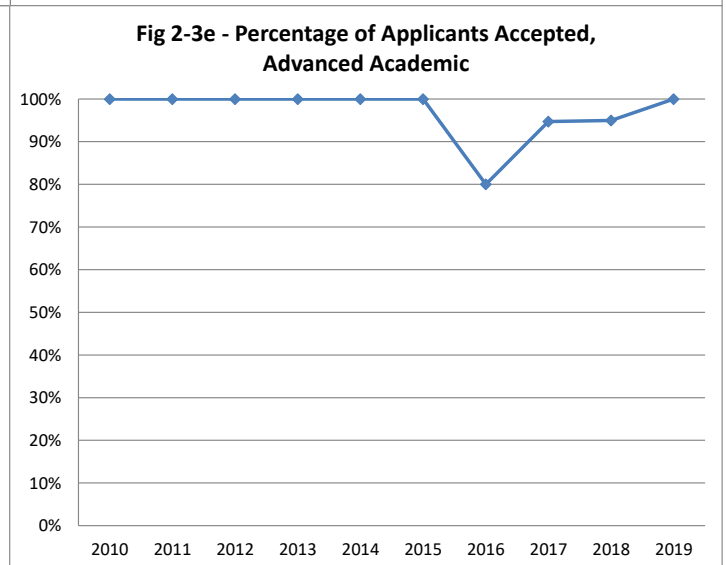
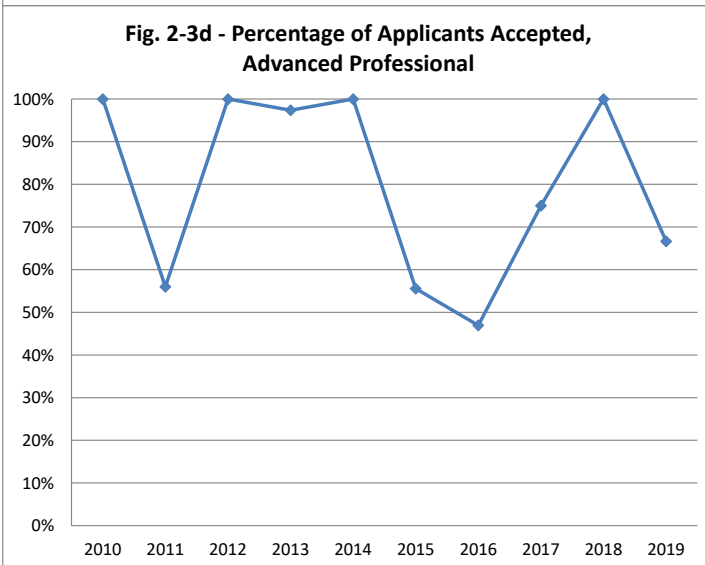
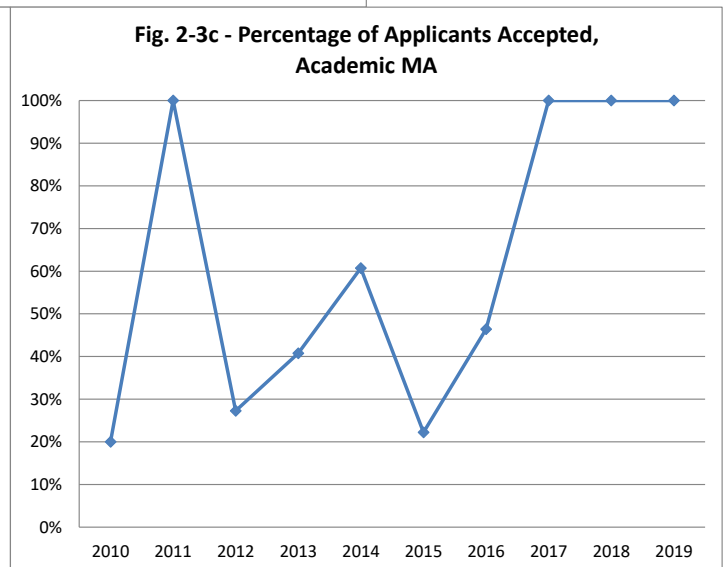
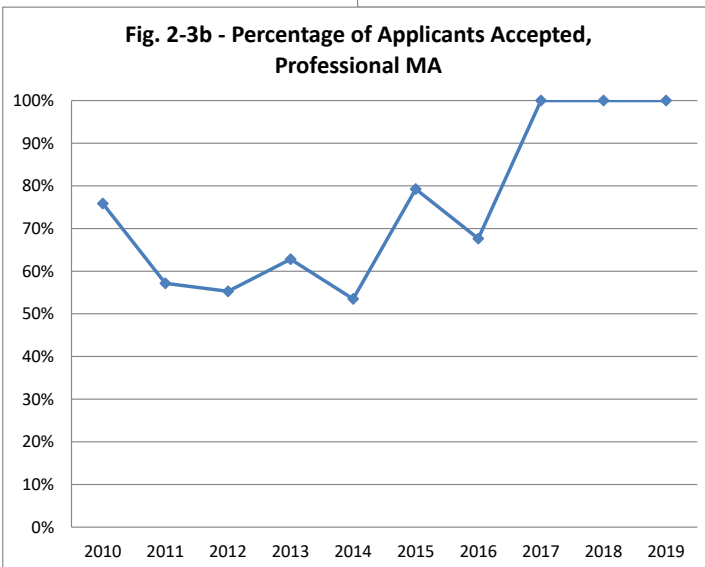
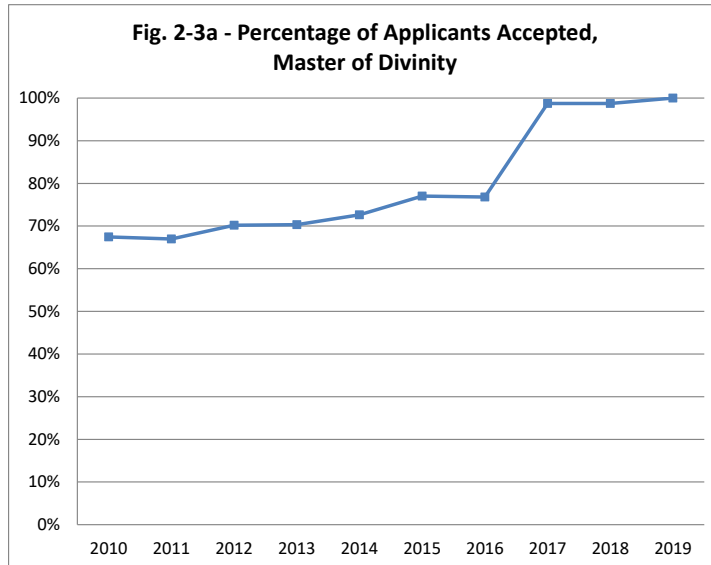


Figure 2-2b shows the average acceptance rate for the current year for the institution and all other ATS schools, with your school highlighted.

For the current year, your Percent of Applicants Accepted was	<u>95%</u>
Rank among all ATS schools (1=lowest)	185 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	27 out of 32 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools that are Independent	98 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	39 out of 121 schools.

Figure 2-3: PERCENTAGE OF APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED BY DEGREE CATEGORIES



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.

Figure 2-4: PERCENTAGE OF ACCEPTANCES ENROLLED

Figure 2-4a - Percentage of Acceptances Enrolled

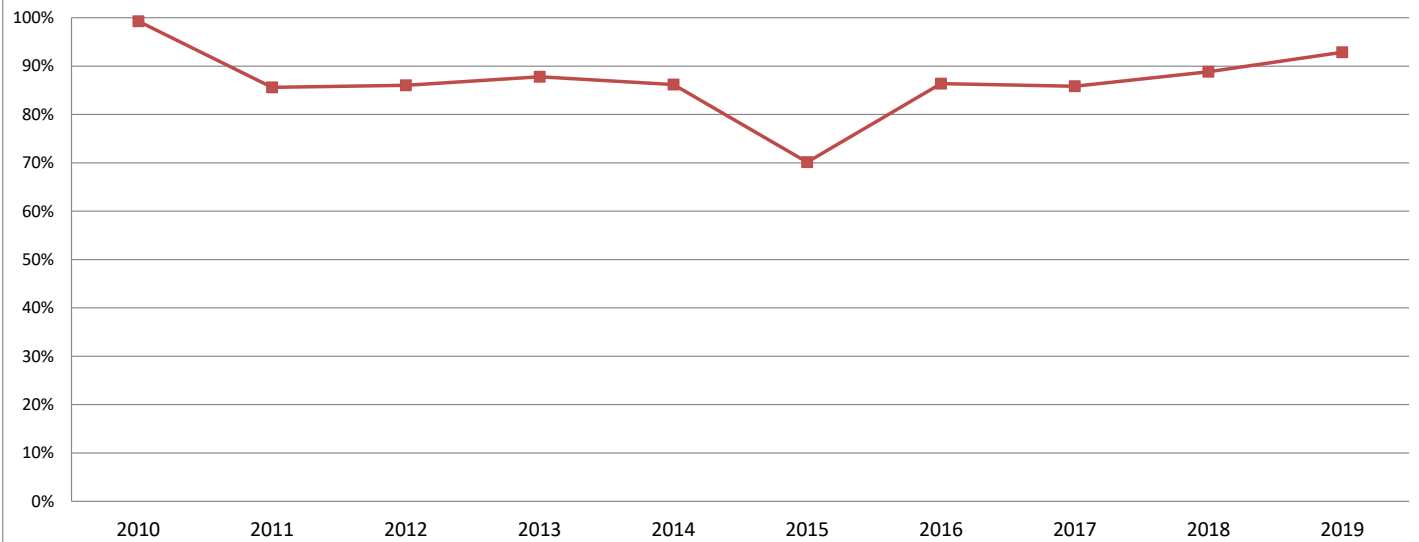
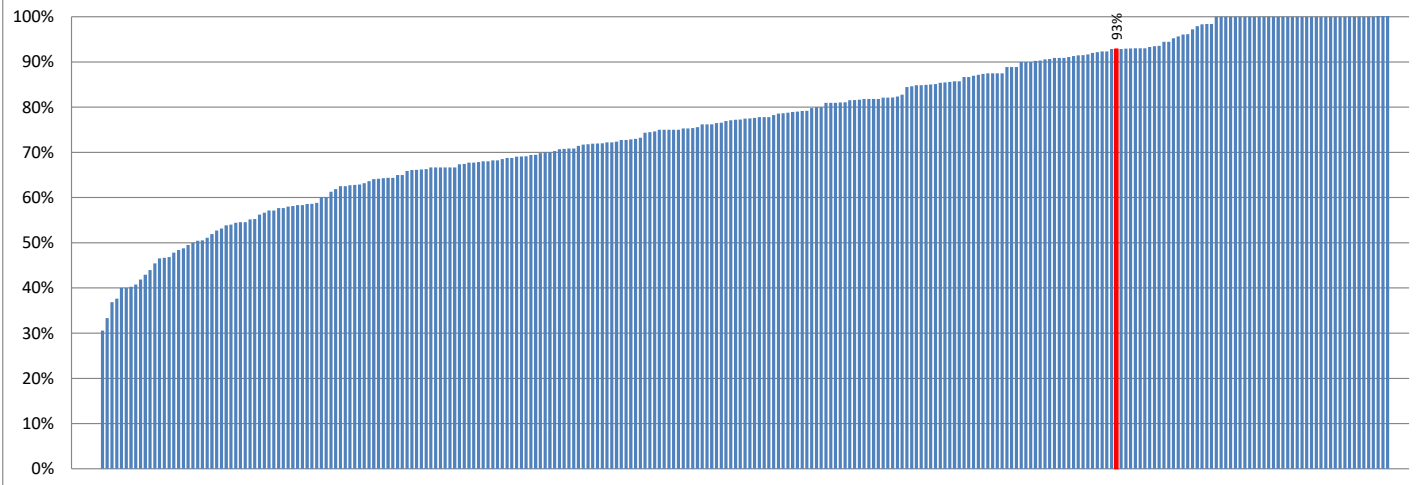


Figure 2-4a shows the percentage of students who were accepted by your school who actually enrolled during the last ten years. This ratio is also known as Yield.
Your Percentage of Acceptance Enrolled (Yield) in 2019 was 93%.

The median acceptance rate for the current year for Evangelical Protestant schools was 76%.

Figure 2-4b - Average Percent of Acceptances Enrolled by ATS Schools, Current Year, Your School Highlighted

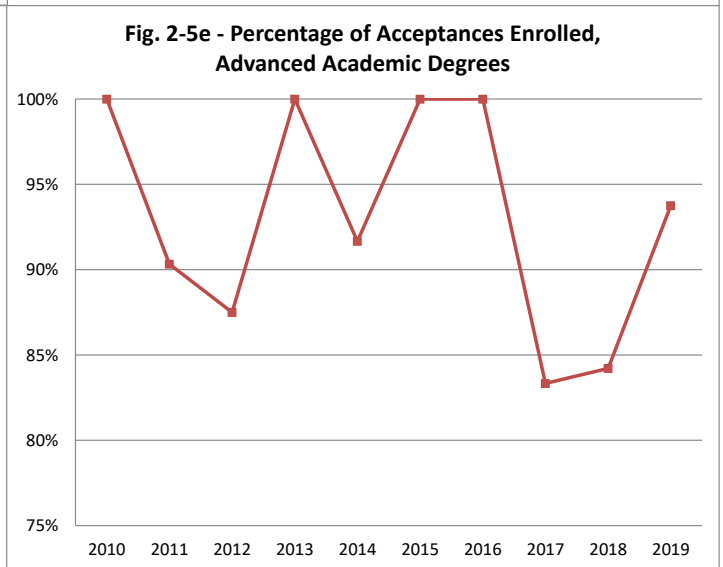
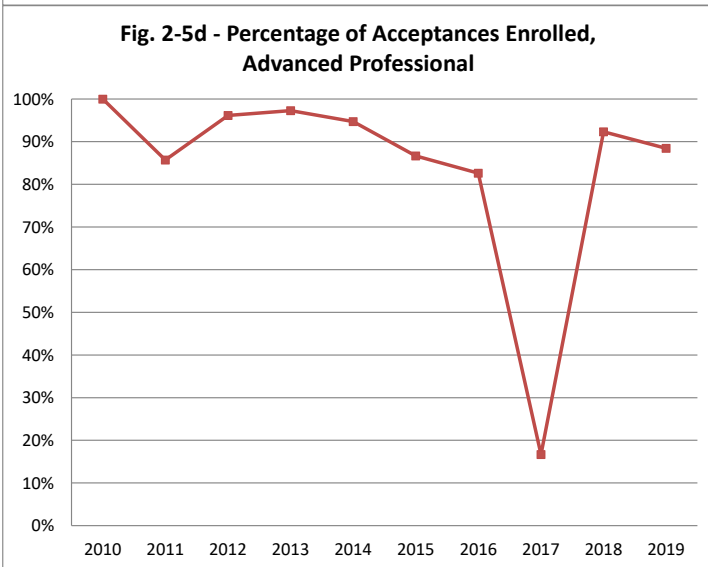
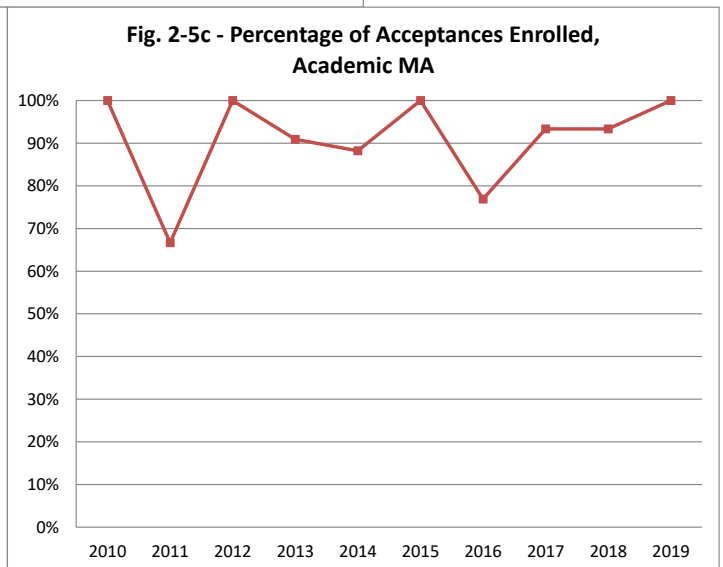
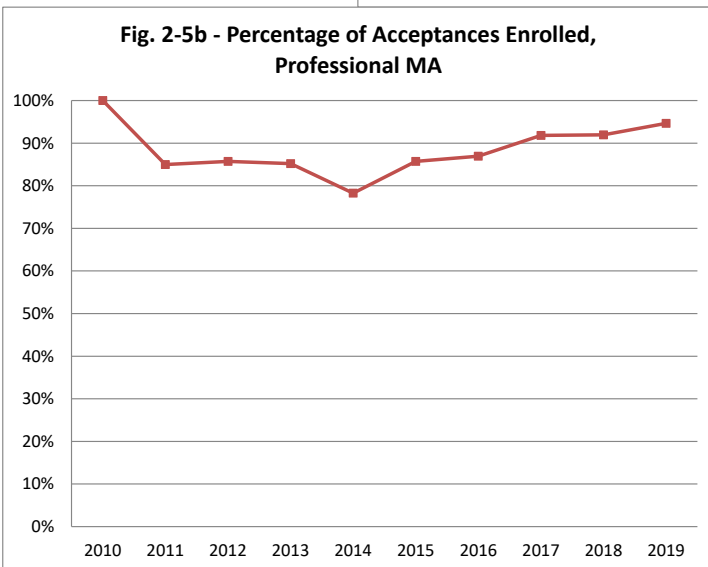
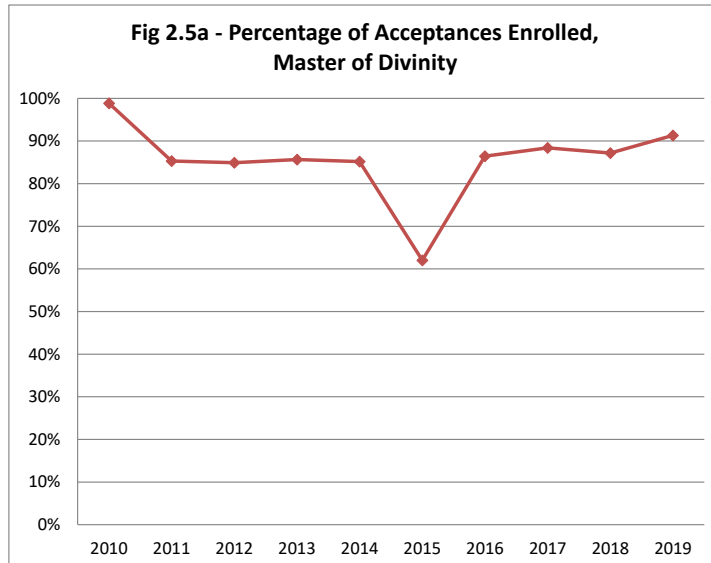


For the current year, your Percent of Acceptances Enrolled was

93%

Rank among all ATS schools (1=lowest)	219 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	31 out of 32 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools that are Independent	120 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	17 out of 121 schools.

Figure 2-5: PERCENTAGE OF ACCEPTANCES ENROLLED BY DEGREE CATEGORIES



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.

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Figure 3-1: HEAD COUNT AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT

Figure 3-1a - Head Count and Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment



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 1592 and average FTE enrollment was 1033.

Figure 3-1b - Ratio of Head Count to Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment

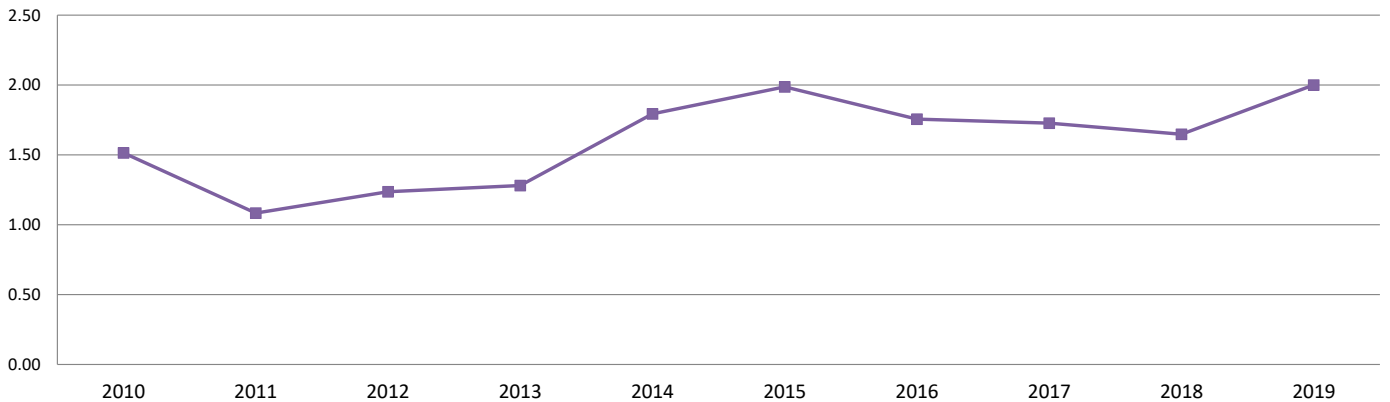


Figure 3-1b shows the ratio of head count to FTE enrollment over ten years. It is computed by dividing head count by FTE enrollment. A ratio of 1.00 means that all students are full-time. The higher the ratio the more part-time students.

Figure 3-1c - Average Percentage of Full-Time Load Taken by Students

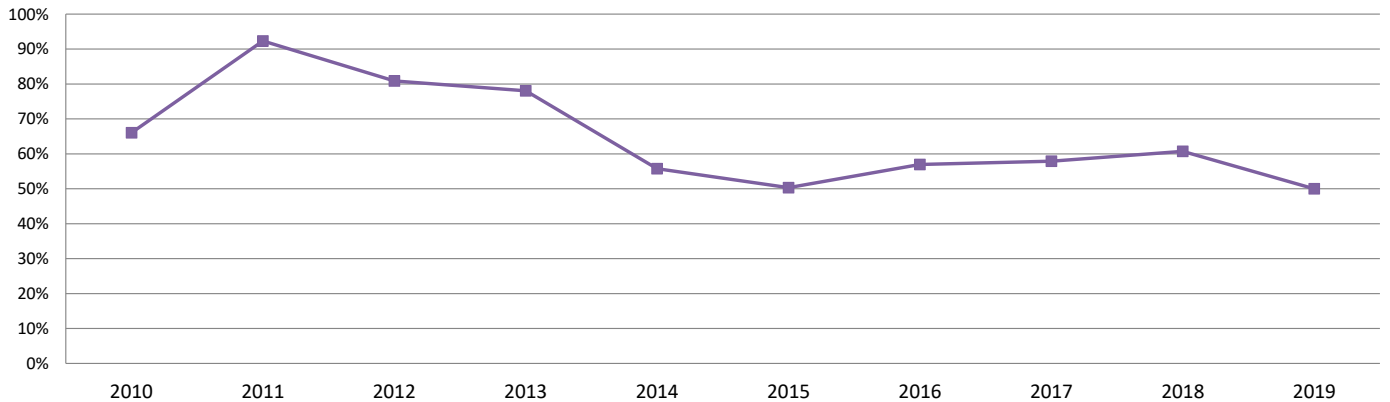


Figure 3-1c depicts the percentage of full-time load that students have taken, on average, in each of the last ten years. It is computed by dividing FTE enrollment by head count enrollment. The closer the ratio is to 100%, the fuller the load students are taking. A ratio of 100% would mean that students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

Figure 3-2: HEAD COUNT ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE CATEGORIES

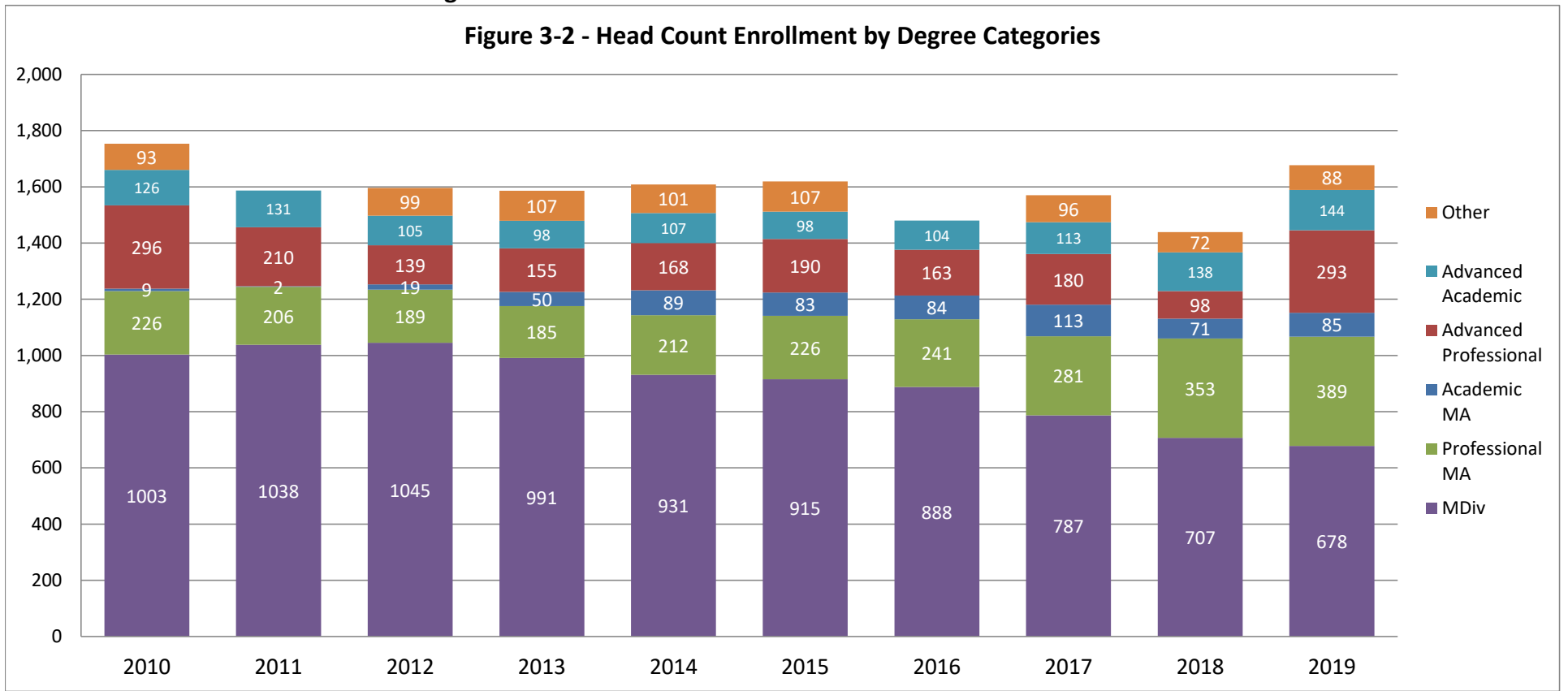


Figure 3-2 shows the institution's head count enrollment by degree category within your school over the last ten years.

Figure 3-3: FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT BY DEGREE CATEGORIES

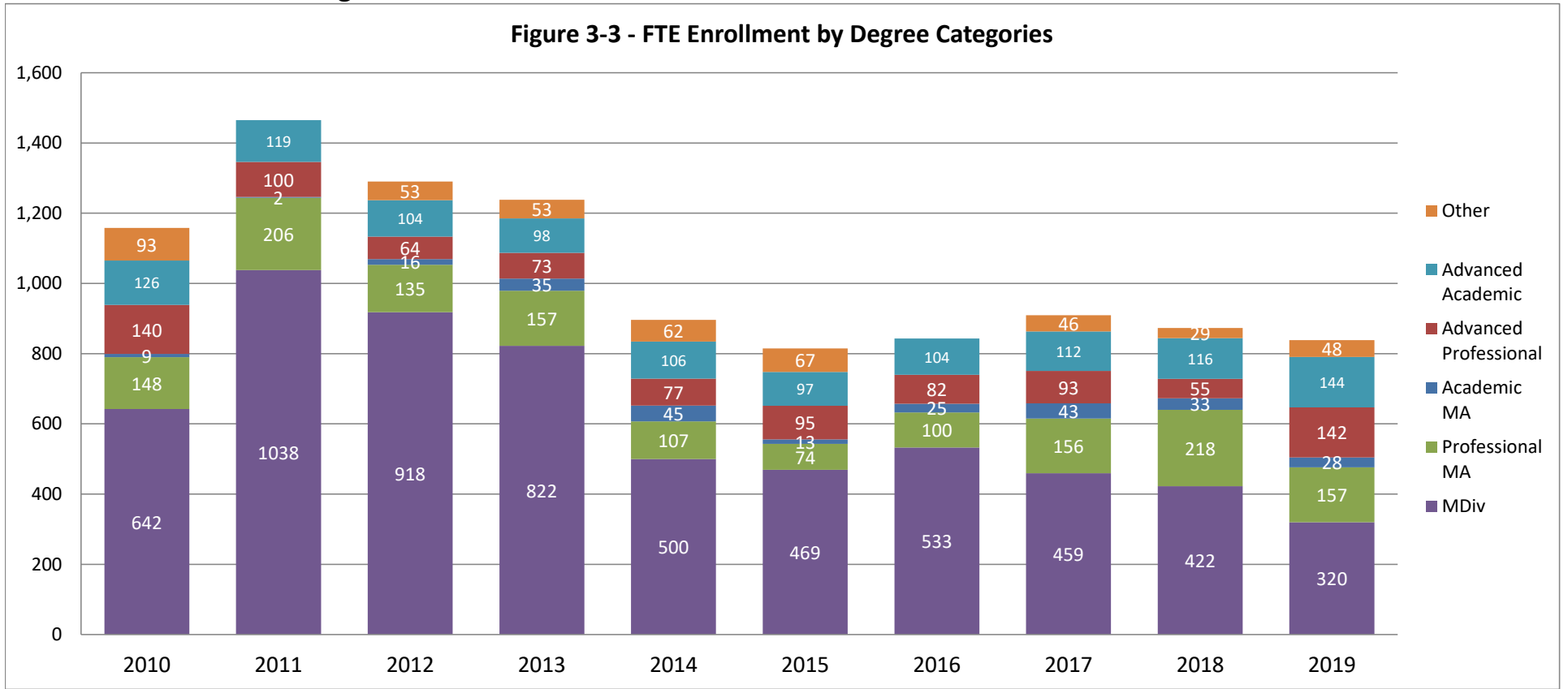


Figure 3-3 shows the institution's full-time equivalent enrollment by degree category over the last ten years.

Figure 3-4: CREDIT HOURS SOLD BY DEGREE CATEGORIES

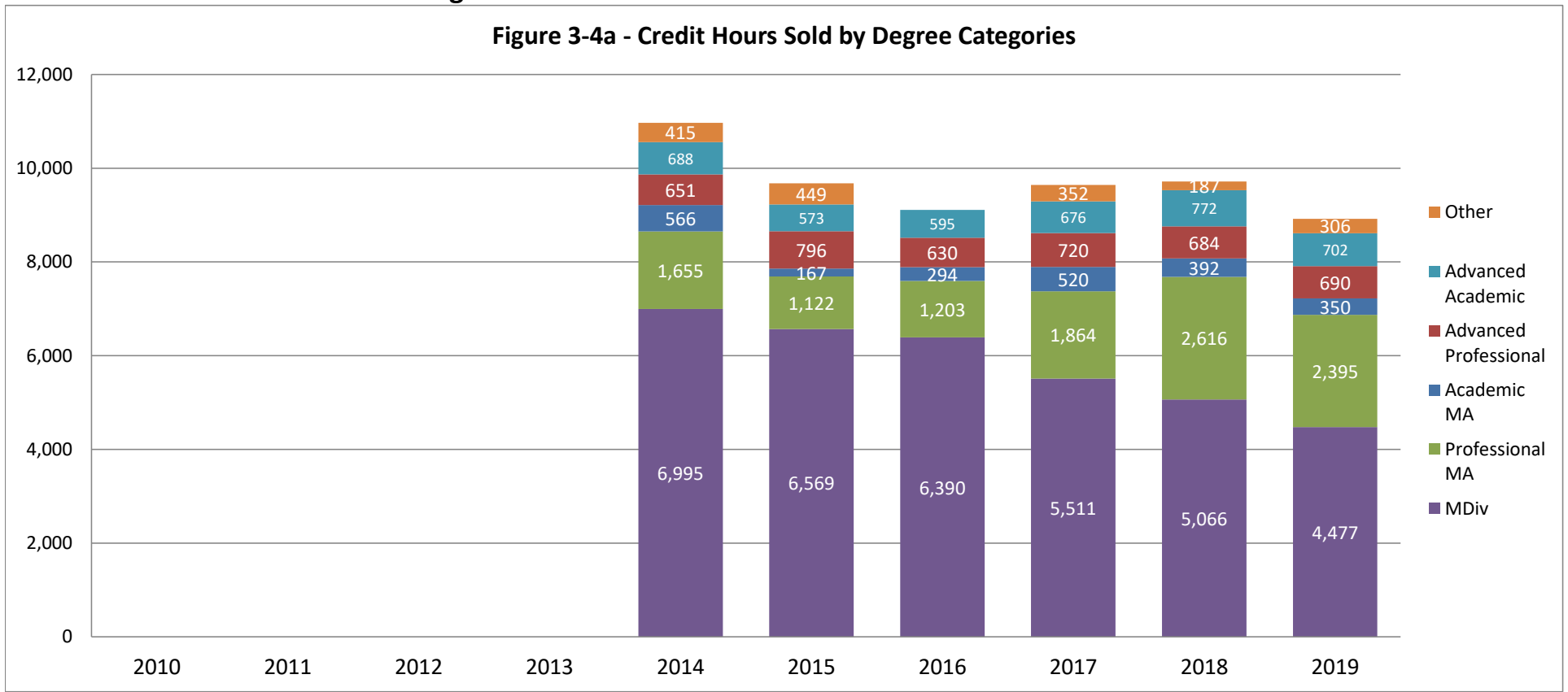


Figure 3-4a above shows the institution's credit hours sold by degree category in each fall semester over the last ten years.

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

	M.Div.	Prof MA	Acad MA	Adv Prof	Adv Acad	Other	Total
Your school	6.6	6.2	4.1	2.4	4.9	3.5	5.3
Evangelical Schools	7.8	6.5	5.4	3.1	3.6	4.0	6.0
Mainline Schools	11.0	13.6	8.4	4.2	4.3	7.0	8.9
Roman Catholic/Orthodox Schools	14.1	5.0	5.9	3.5	4.3	13.5	9.3

Figure 3-5 - Total Head Count Enrollment by Five Highest Denominational Representation

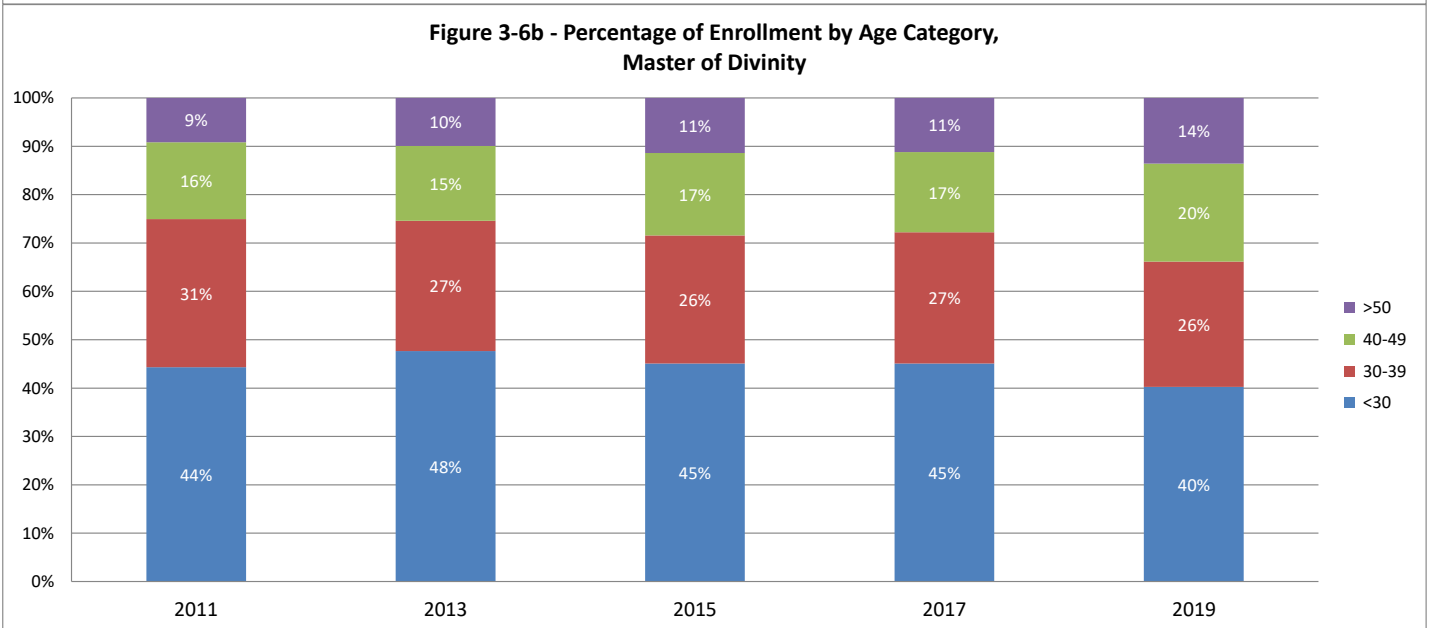
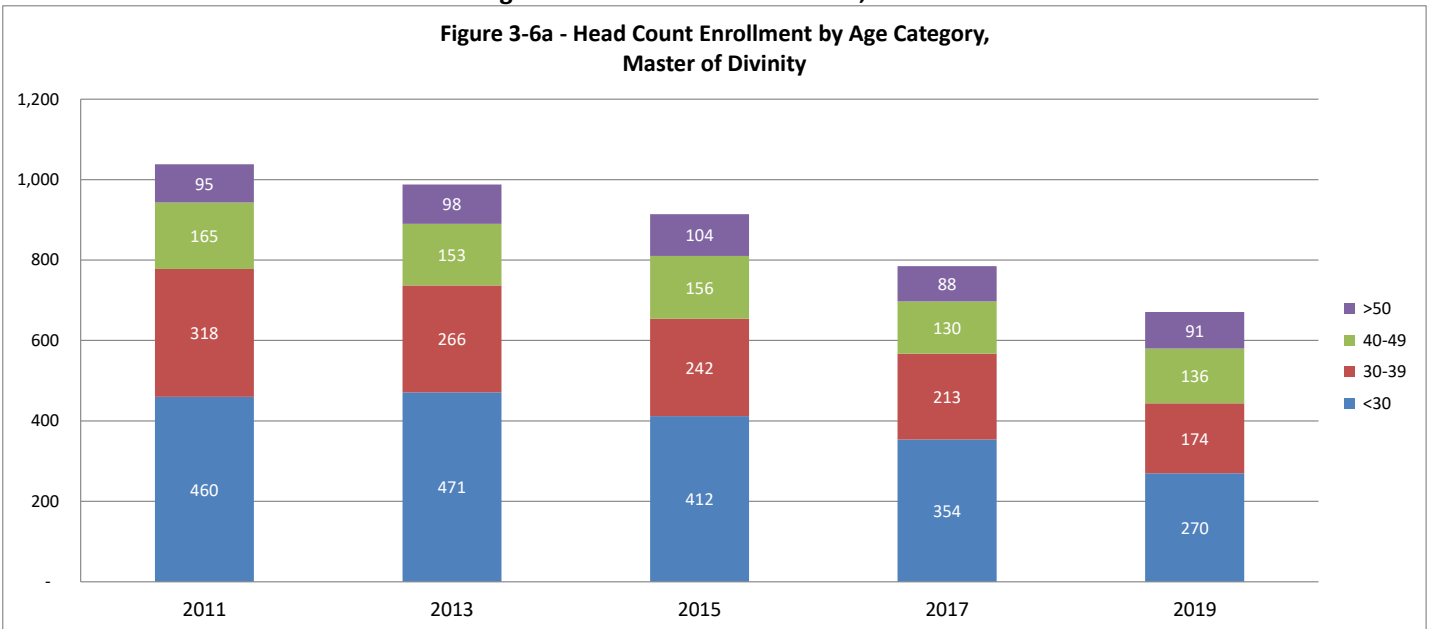
	1st Highest			2nd Highest			3rd Highest			4th Highest			5th Highest			Concentration
	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	Denom	Enroll	Mkt Share	
2015	SBC	1381	13%	BAPT	99	3%	NONDEN	66	1%	PCA	23	1%	WESLCH	17	4%	98%
2016	SBC	1301	12%	BAPT	64	2%	OTHER	60	1%	PCA	22	1%	UPENTCI	9	3%	98%
2017	SBC	1322	12%	BAPT	69	2%	NONDEN	65	1%	OTHER	40	0%	PCUSA	27	1%	97%
2018	SBC	1201	10%	NONDEN	62	1%	BAPT	58	1%	OTHER	49	0%	PCA	26	2%	97%
2019	SBC	1438	12%	BAPT	61	1%	NONDEN	61	1%	OTHER	53	0%	PCUSA	27	2%	98%

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 Southern Baptist Convention with 1438 students and that 98% 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.

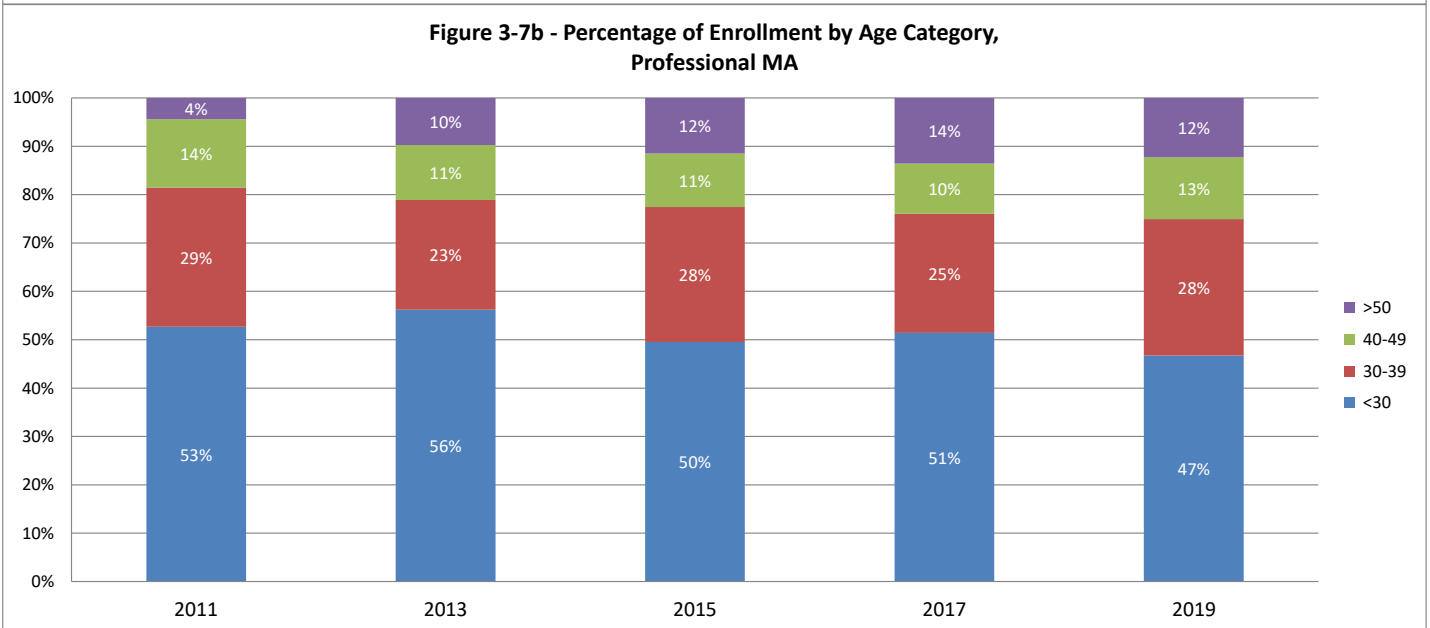
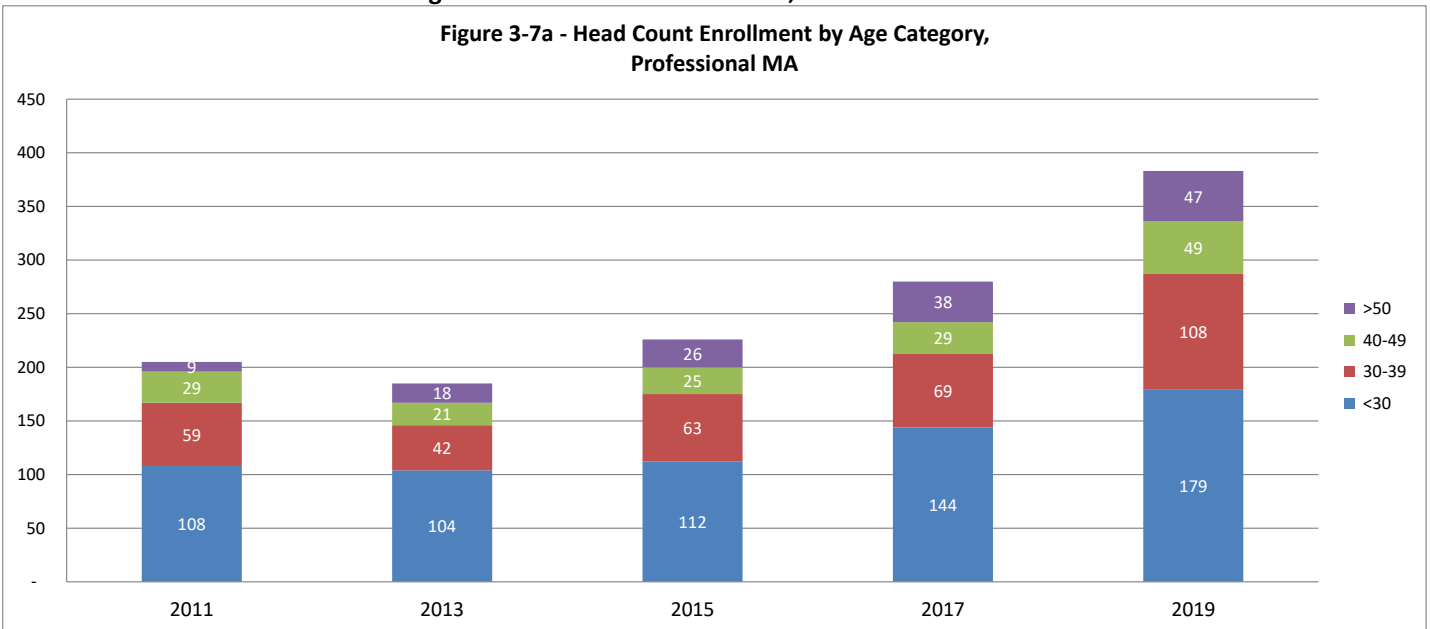
<u>Denom</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
BAPT	Baptist
NONDEN	Nondenominational
OTHER	Other
PCA	Presbyterian Church in America
PCUSA	Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
SBC	Southern Baptist Convention
UPENTCI	United Pentecostal Church International
WESLCH	Wesleyan Church

Figure 3-6: ENROLLMENT BY AGE, M.DIV.



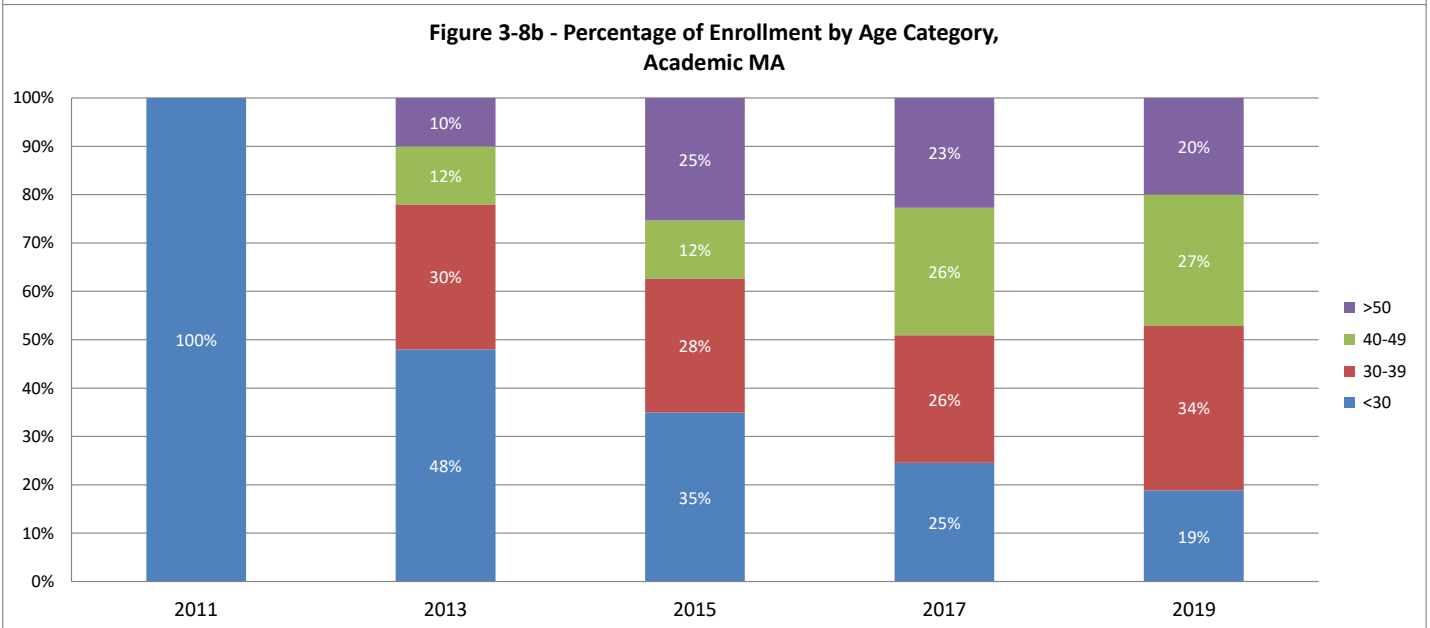
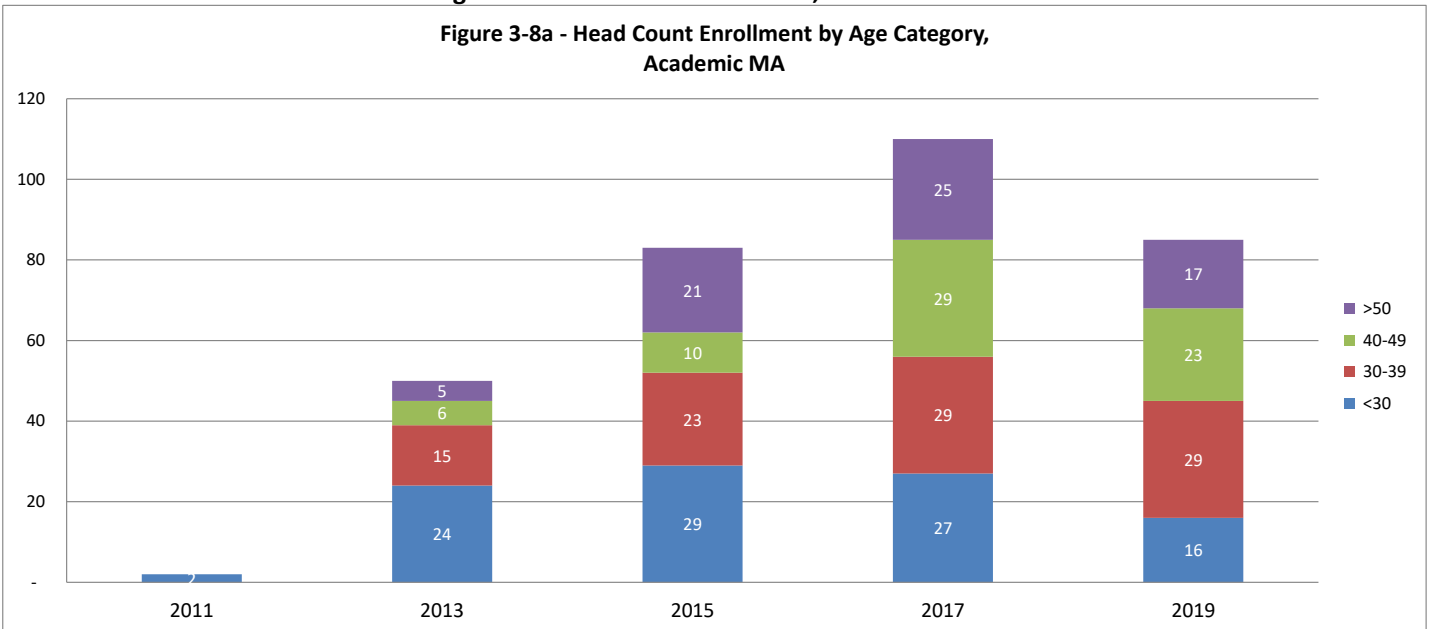
Figures 3-6a and 3-6b show the change in the school's M.Div. enrollment over time by age category. Figure 3-6a shows the actual head count of students within each category. Figure 3-6b shows the percentage of enrollment within age categories. Age data is collected in the odd years only.

Figure 3-7: ENROLLMENT BY AGE, PROFESSIONAL MA



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.

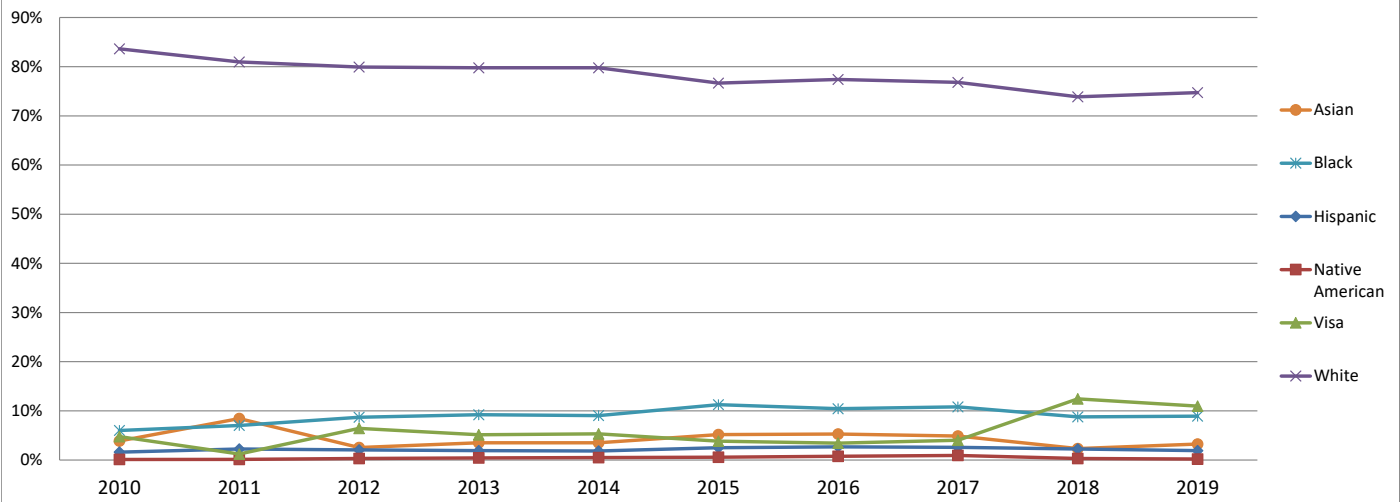
Figure 3-8: ENROLLMENT BY AGE, ACADEMIC MA



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.

Figure 3-9: ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER

Figure 3-9a - Total Head Count Enrollment Segmented by Race/Ethnicity



Figures 3-9a and 3-9b show head count enrollment segmented by race and ethnicity over a ten-year period.

Figure 3-9b - Subset of Total Head Count Enrollment Segmented by Race/Ethnicity

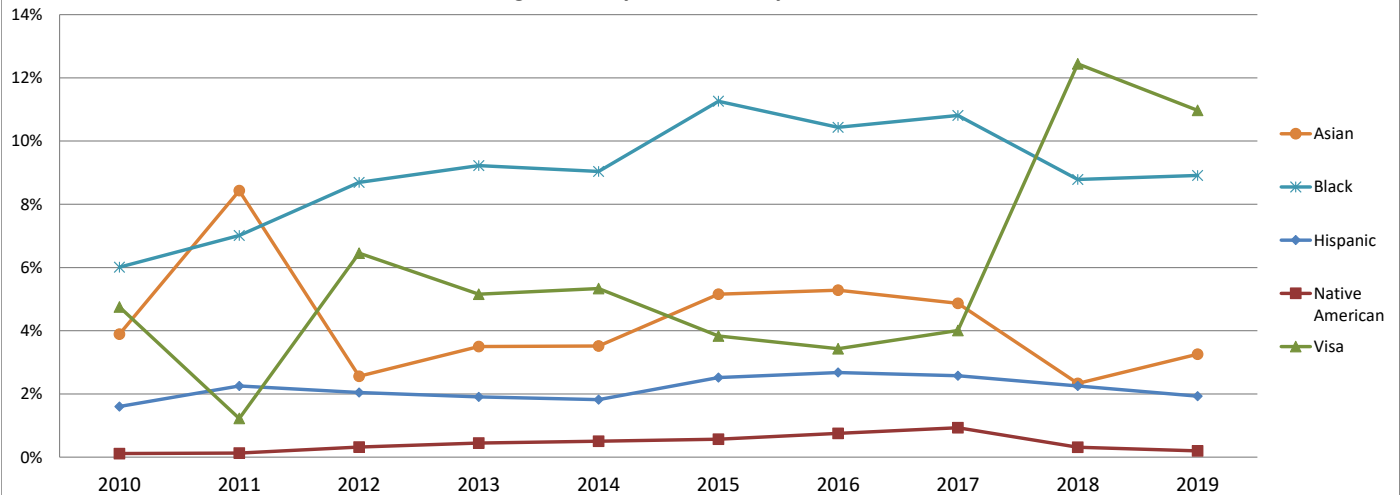


Figure 3-9c - Total Head Count Enrollment Segmented by Gender

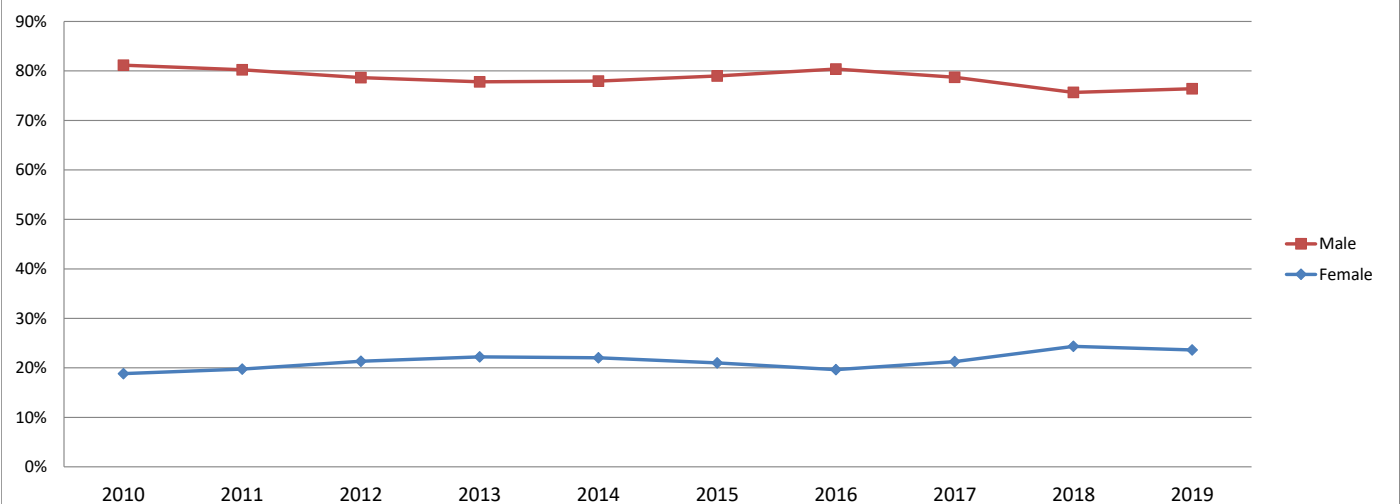


Figure 3-9c shows head count enrollment segmented by gender over a ten-year period.

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Figure 4-1: DEGREES AWARDED

Figure 4-1a - Total Degrees Awarded

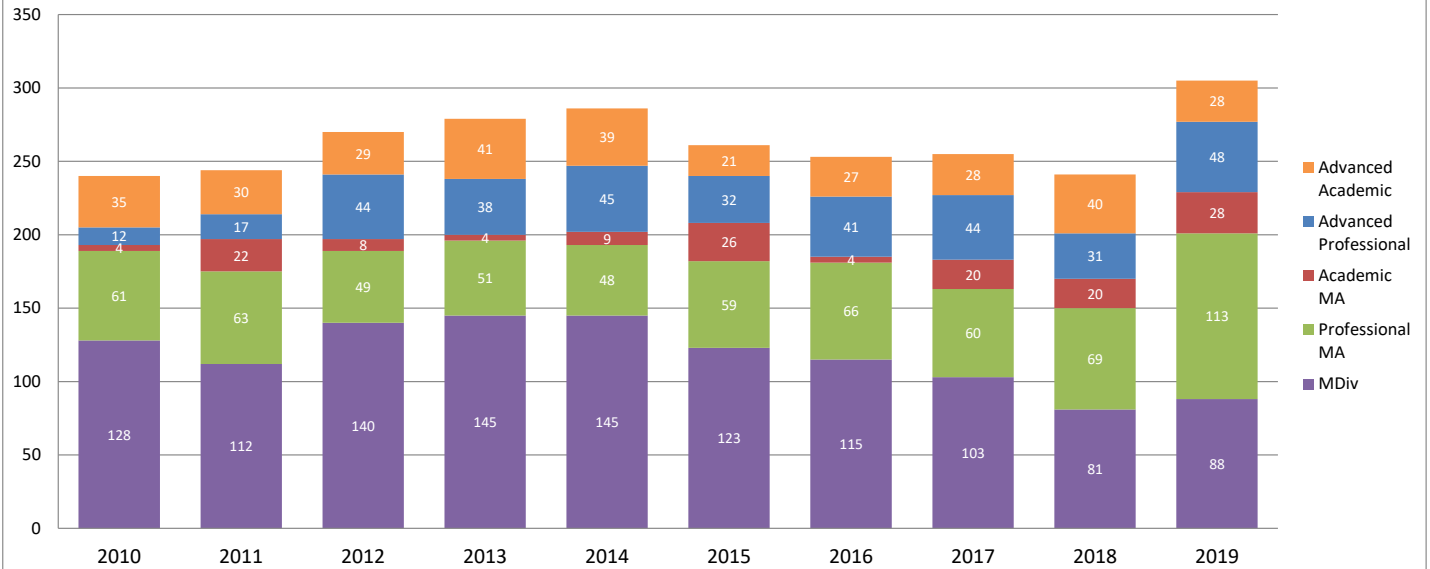


Figure 4-1a shows the numbers of students who were awarded degrees in the last decade.

Figure 4-1b - Total New Enrollments and Total Degrees Awarded

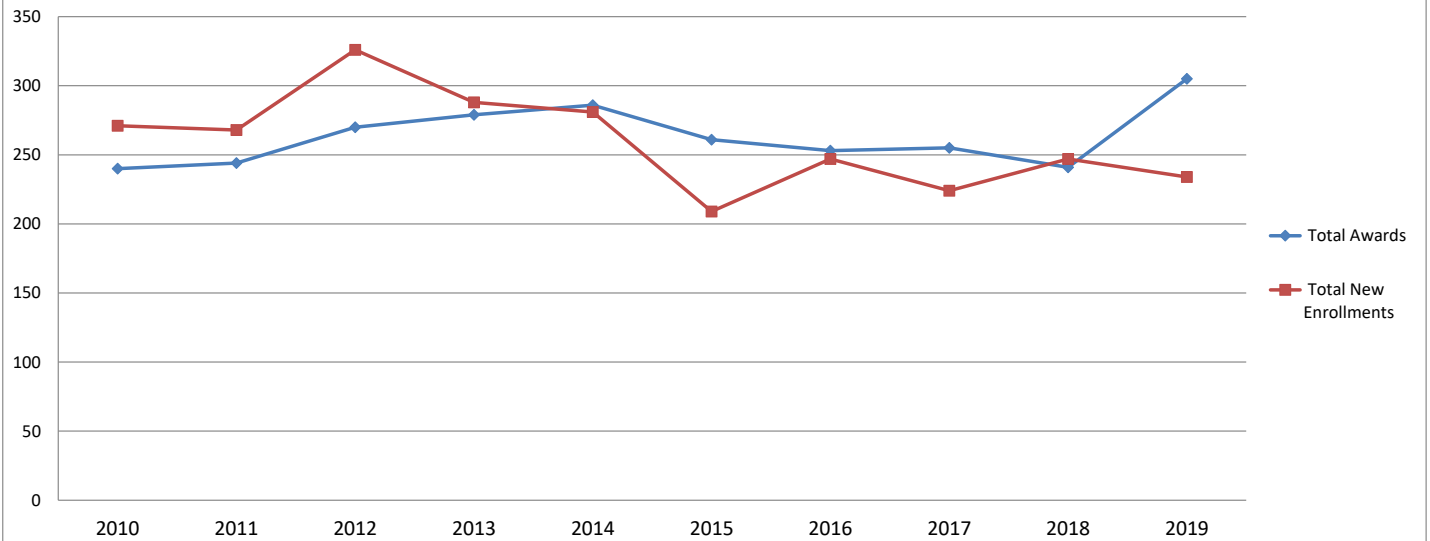
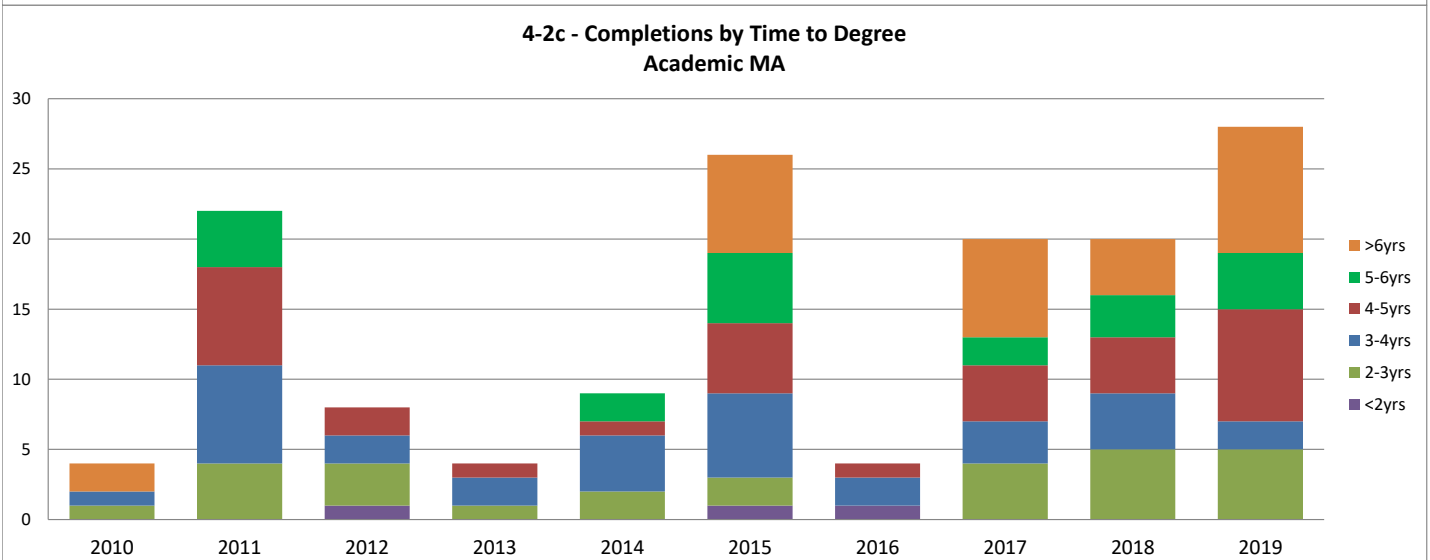
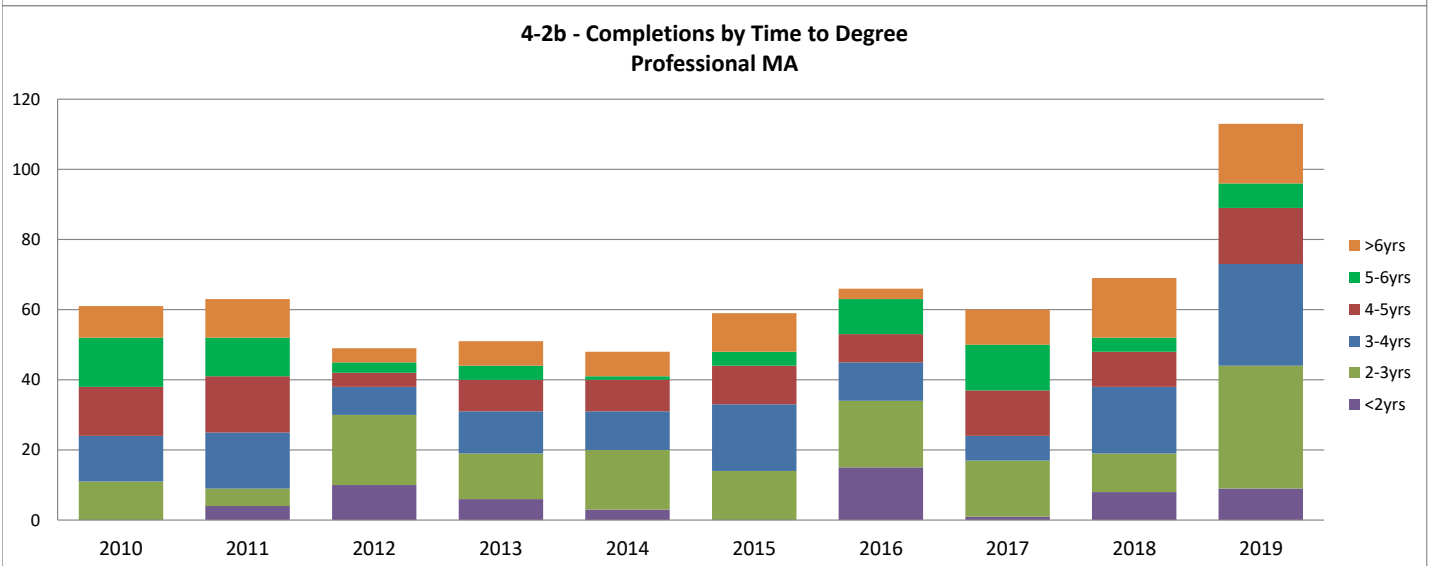
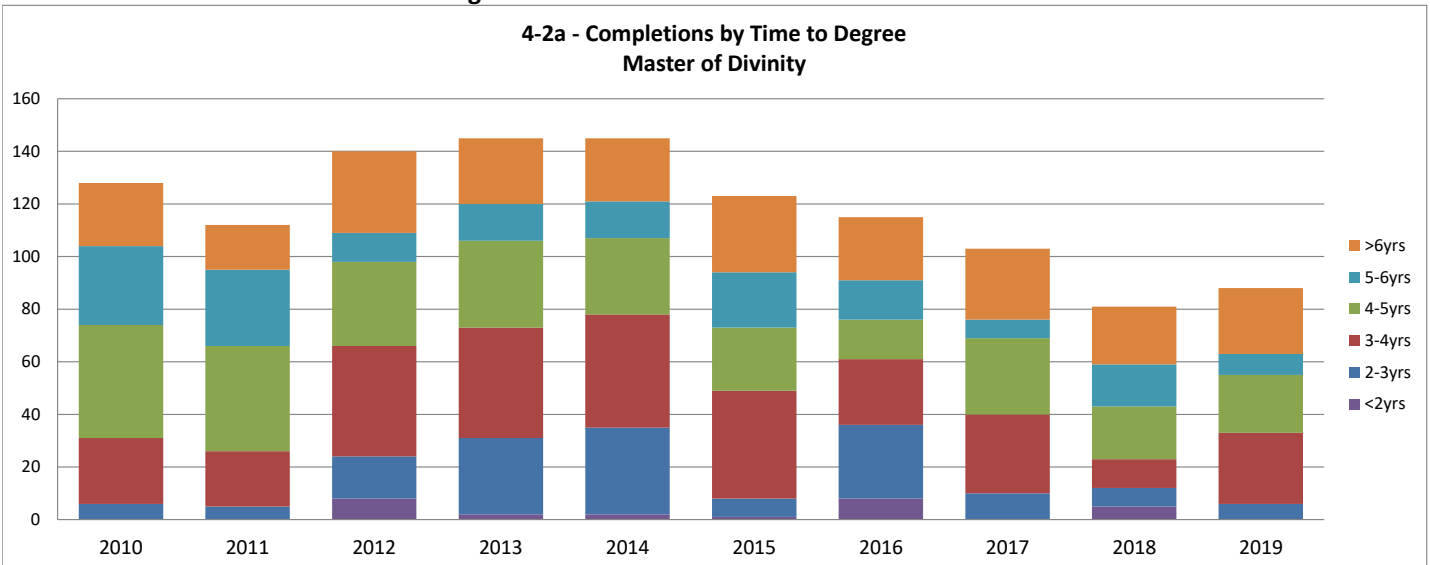


Figure 4-1b compares new enrollments for each year with the number of graduations in those years. Gaps between new enrollments and graduations help to explain changes in total enrollment over time.

For FY2019, your Total Degrees Awarded were	305
Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)	8 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	8 out of 32 schools.
Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	8 out of 121 schools.

Figure 4-2: COMPLETIONS BY TIME TO DEGREE

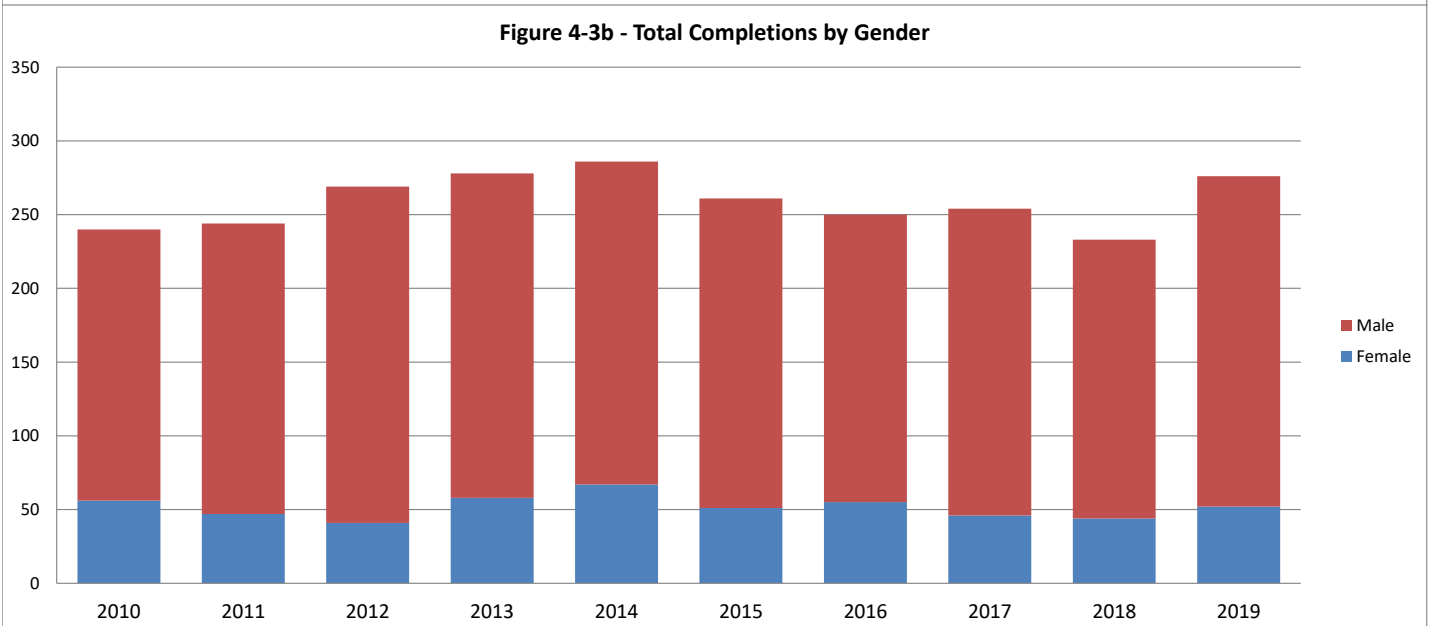
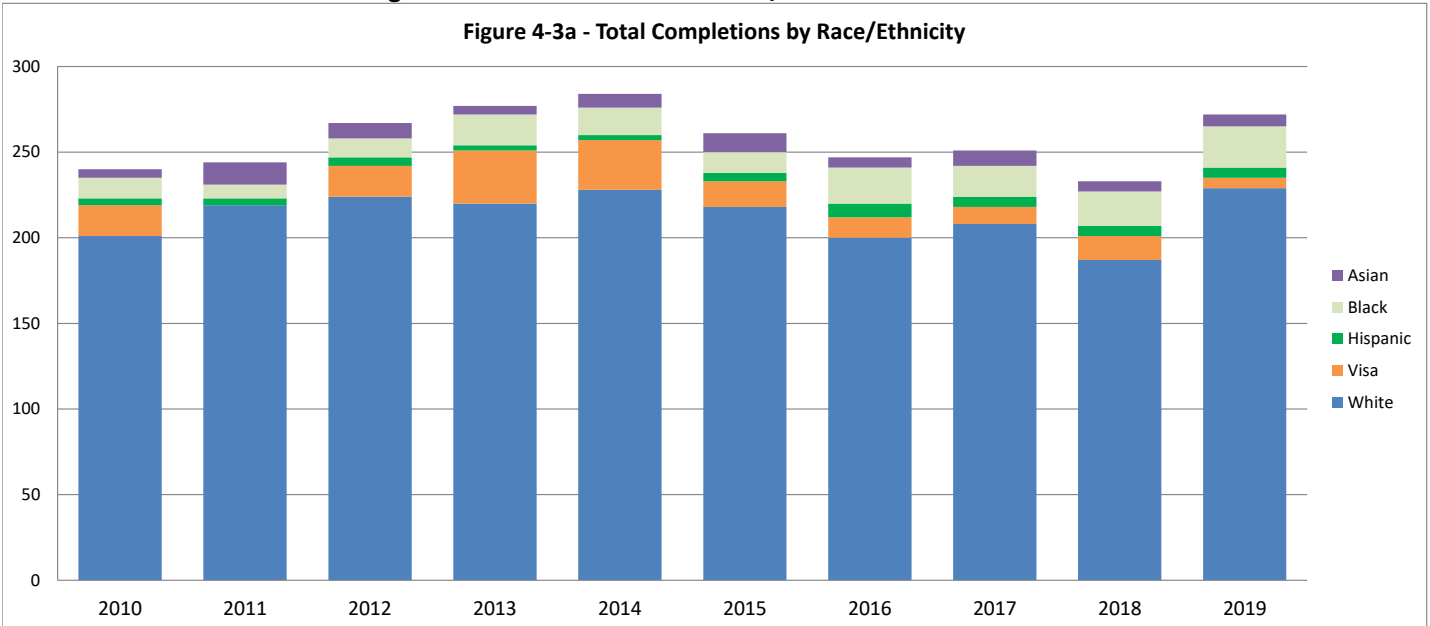


Figures 4-2a, 4-2b, and 4-2c stratify completions by the number of years it took students to earn their degree. The charts above show completions by time to degree for the Master of Divinity as well as other professional Master's degrees and the academic Master's degree. This data was first collected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

Based upon the data from the most recent year, the estimated years to complete were:

M.Div. 4.72 Prof MA 3.75 Acad MA 4.86

Figure 4-3: COMPLETIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER

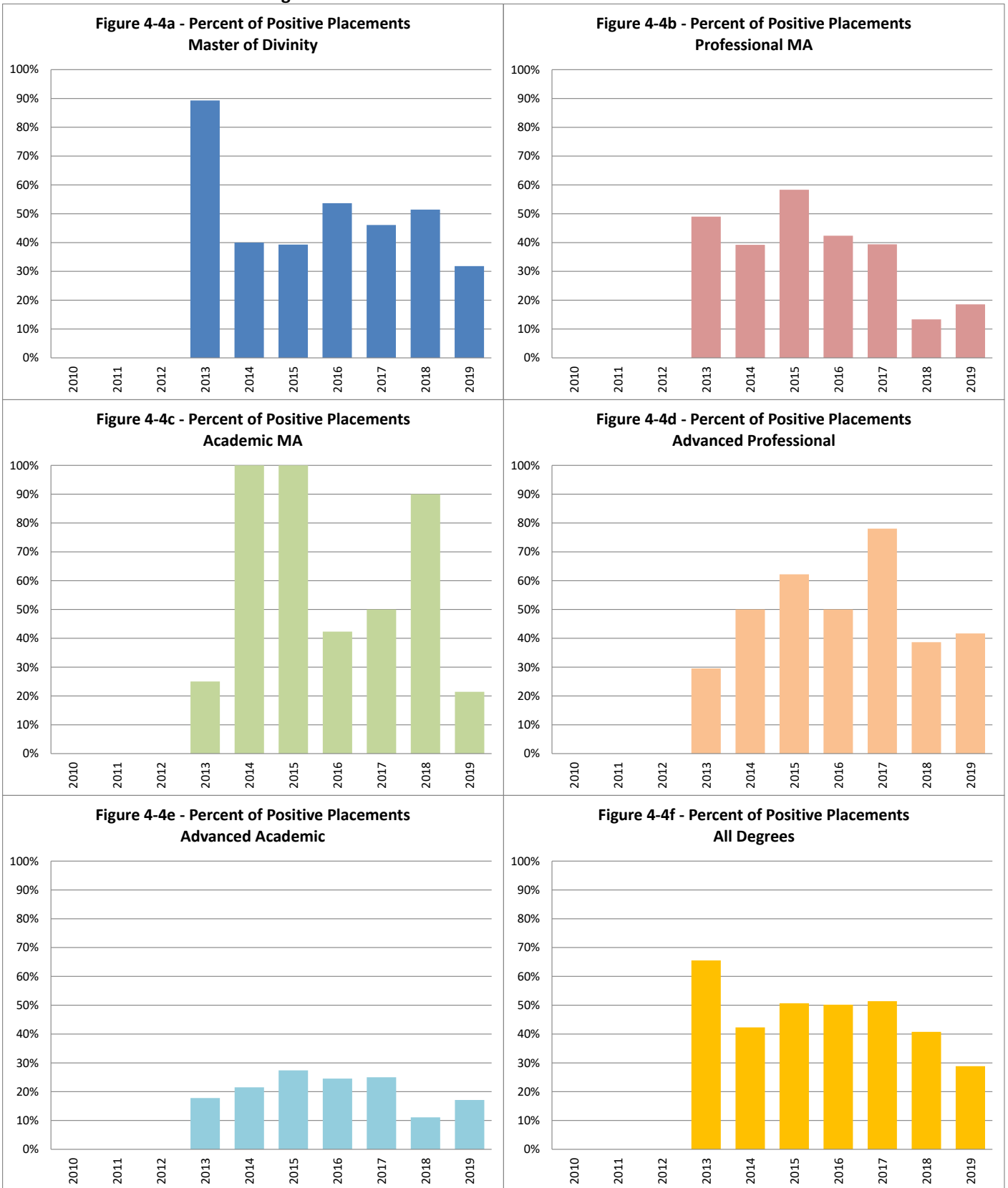


Figures 4-3a and 4-3b show completions by race/ethnicity and gender over the last ten years. These totals may not correspond to those shown on enrollment charts because of reporting complexities.

Below is a comparison of the institution's enrollment and completions by race/ethnicity and by gender for the last decade.

	<u>Asian</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Visa</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
Enrollment	4%	9%	2%	6%	79%	21%	79%
Completions	3%	6%	2%	6%	83%	20%	80%

Figure 4-4: POSITIVE PLACEMENTS BY DEGREE CATEGORIES



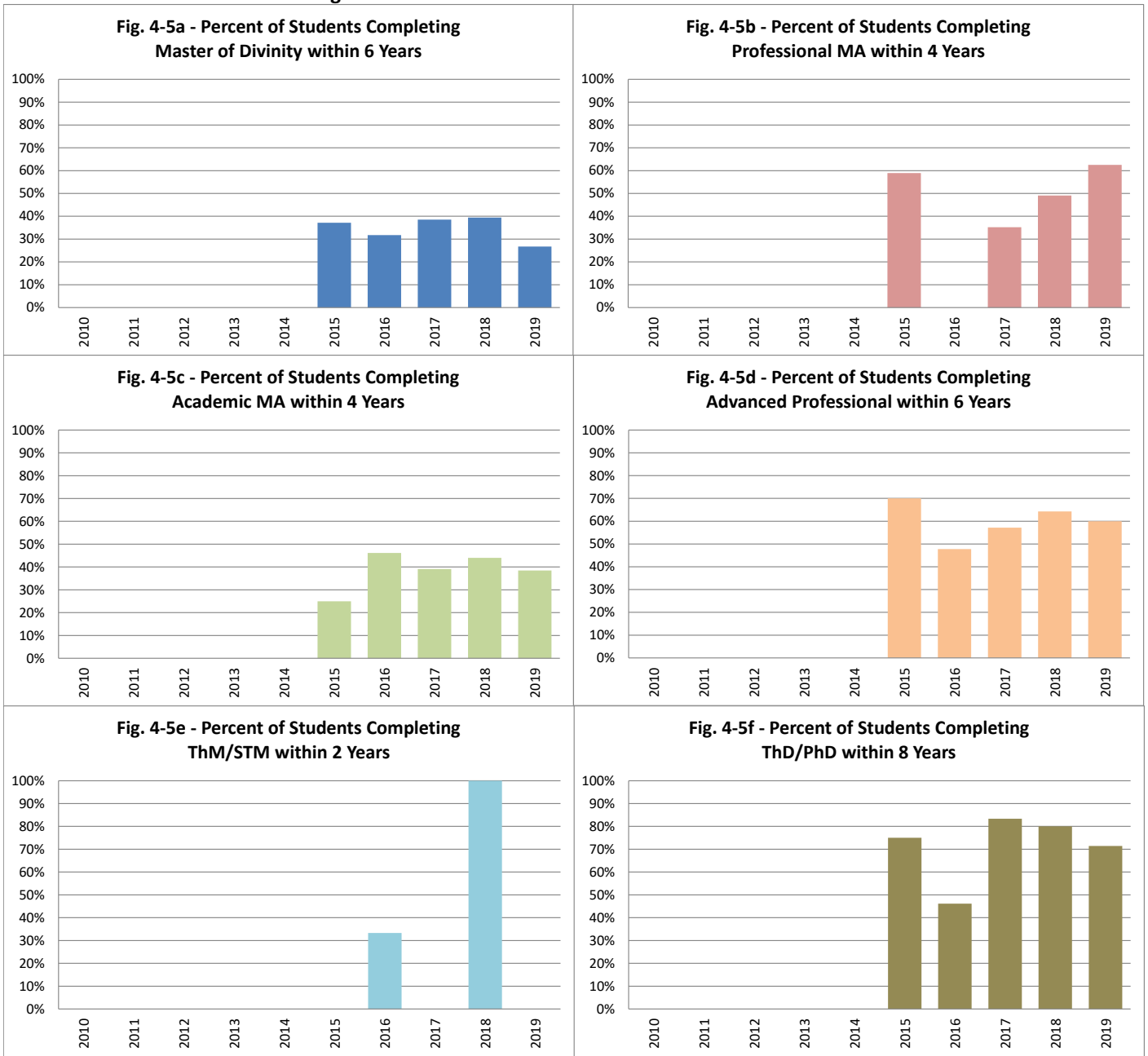
Figures 4-4a through 4-4f show the percent of graduates that within one year of graduation either received a vocational placement, received a non-vocational placement, or went on for further study. Positive rates can be an important measure of your school's mission because they reflect the percentage of your graduates actually using their degrees in ministry, non-ministerial work, or further study. This data was first collected in 2013.

Your overall placement rate for 2019 was 29%.

Your placement rate compares to the following:

All ATS Schools	75%	Evangelical Schools	71%	Mainline Schools	75%	Roman Catholic/Orthodox Schools	81%
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Figure 4-5: GRADUATION RATES BY DEGREE CATEGORIES



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

	Institution	Schools	Schools	Schools	Schools
Master of Divinity	27%	62%	51%	72%	72%
Professional MA	63%	54%	49%	67%	51%
Academic MA	38%	54%	48%	60%	57%
Adv. Professional	60%	48%	43%	55%	40%
ThM/STM		54%	44%	66%	60%
ThD/PhD	71%	48%	52%	44%	48%
Overall	36%				

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Figure 5-1: ADJUSTED REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND SURPLUS(DEFICIT)

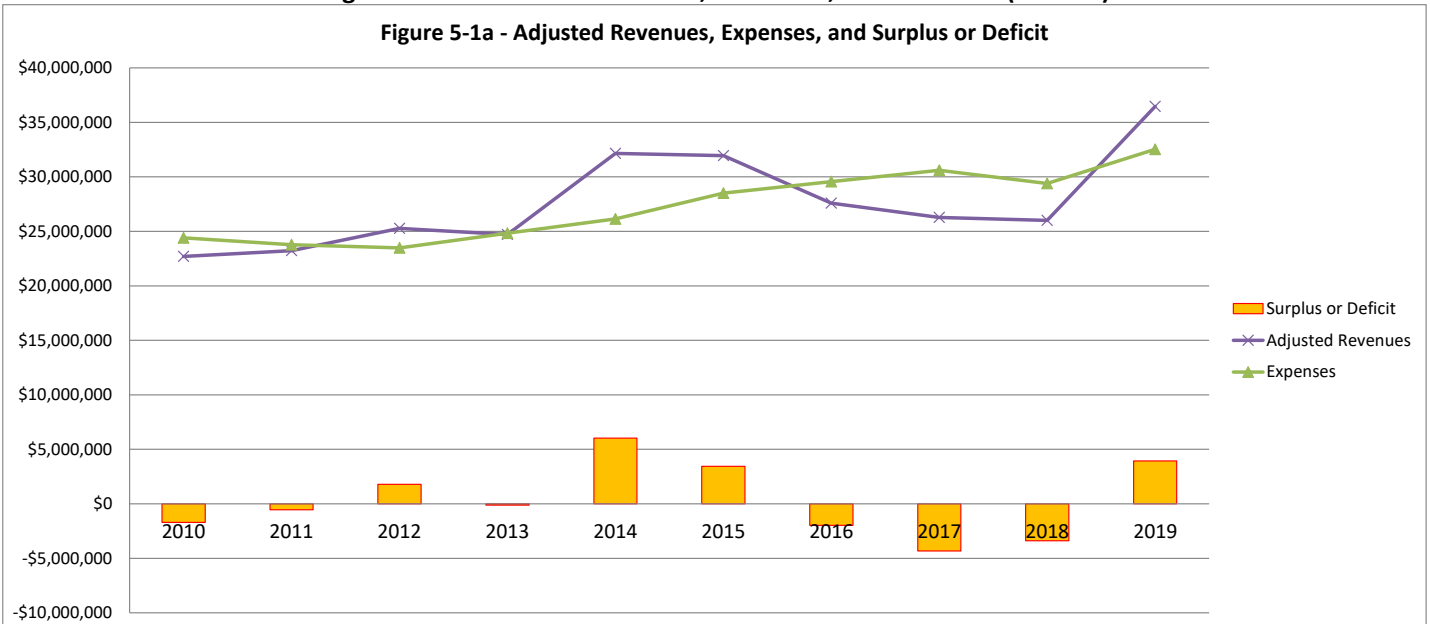


Figure 5-1a shows an estimate of annual operating results for ten years.

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

Total unrestricted revenues		32,716,443
+ Total temporarily restricted revenues	+	5,285,000
- Unrestricted and temp. restricted unrealized gain(losses) on investments	-	623,735
- Unrestricted and temp. restricted realized gain(losses) on investments	-	-
- Unrestricted and temp. restricted investment income	-	4,034,766
+ 5% long-term investments	+	3,120,106
		<u>\$ 36,463,048</u>

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 2 of the last five years.

For FY2019 your Adjusted Surplus(Deficit) as percent of expenditures was	<u>12%</u>
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	59 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	8 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	25 out of 60 schools.

Figure 5-2: REVENUES

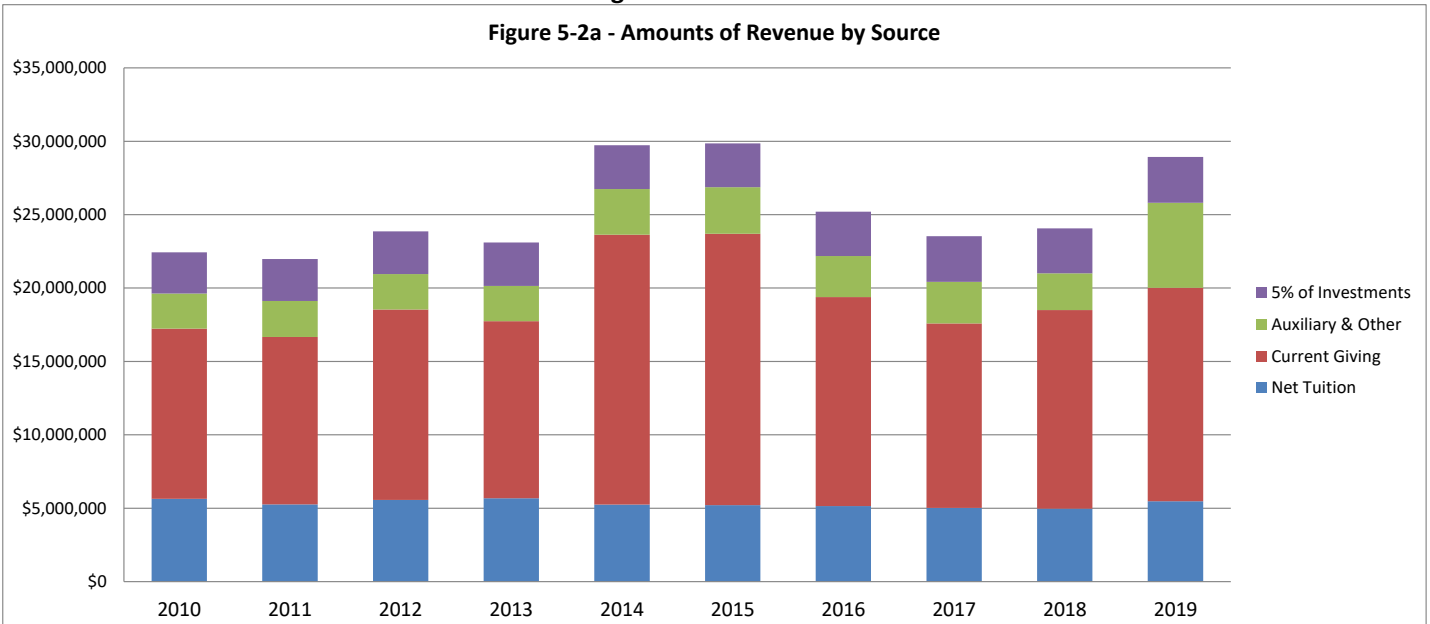


Figure 5-2a shows the amounts of revenue (net tuition, gifts for current operations, auxiliary enterprises and other sources, and investment "draw") over the last ten years. Note that the investment draw rate is adjusted to five percent of the value of long-term investments at the beginning of the year.

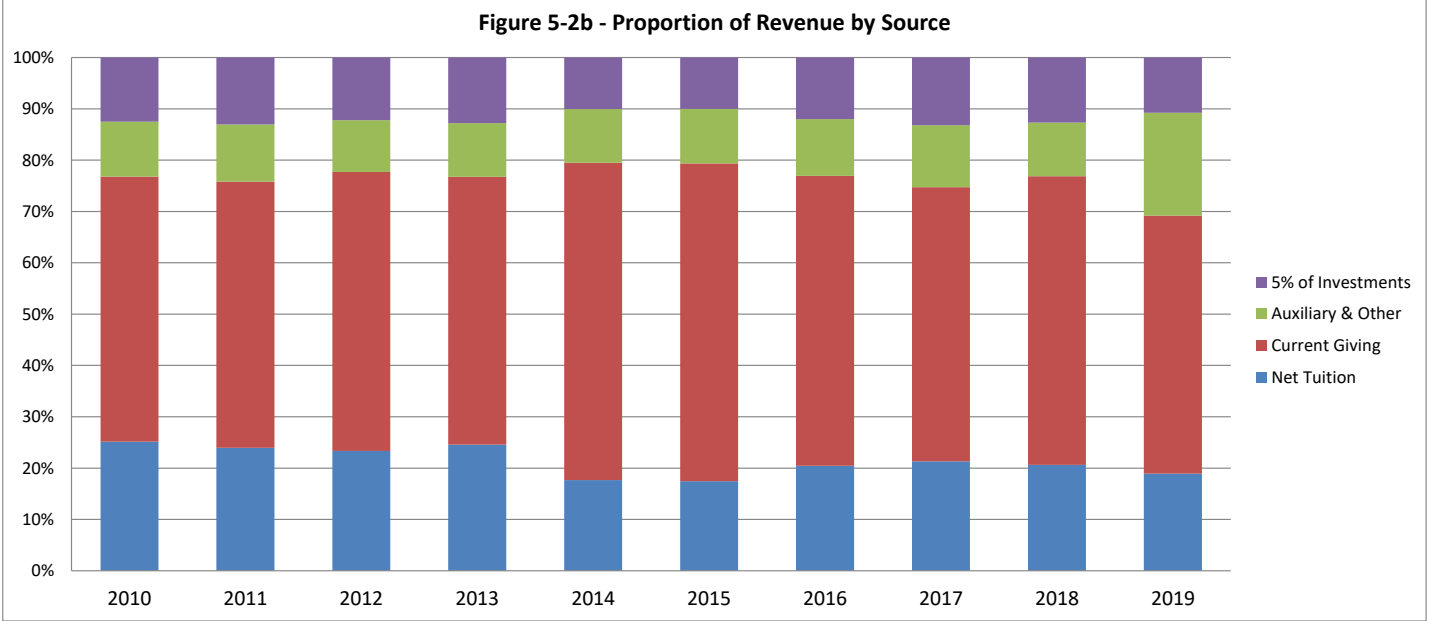


Figure 5-2b shows the relative contributions of the various revenue streams to total revenues over the same ten-year period.

For FY2019, your Net Tuition Contribution Ratio (annual expenditures covered by net tuition) was	17%
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	92 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	16 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	41 out of 60 schools.

Figure 5-3: EXPENSES

Figure 5-3a - Expenditures by Category

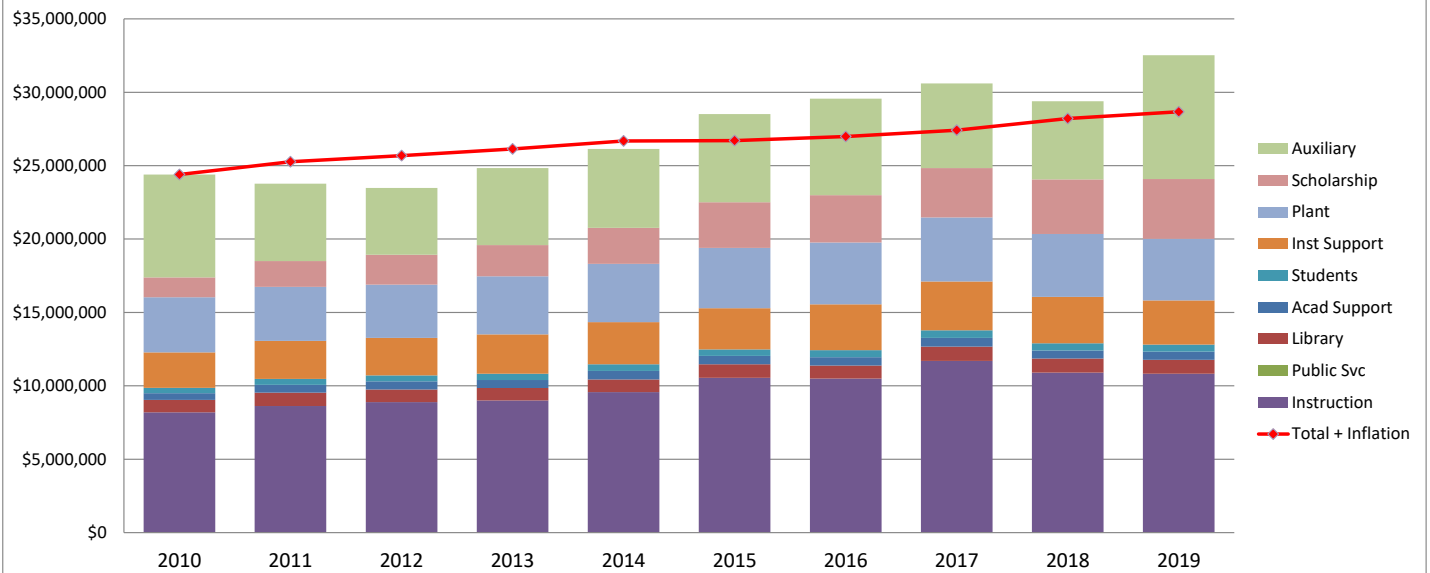


Figure 5-3a shows expenditures by category for ten years. The significance of growth or decline in amounts of expenditures over time is relative to available revenues to cover the expenditures. Expansion of activity is a positive sign if it does not create or perpetuate deficits. Decreasing expenditures 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.

On average over the last five years, your school's expenditure per full-time equivalent student is \$35,237. Recently, the average expenditure/FTE student for Evangelical Protestant schools has been about \$30,000.

Figure 5-3b - Proportion of Expenditures by Category

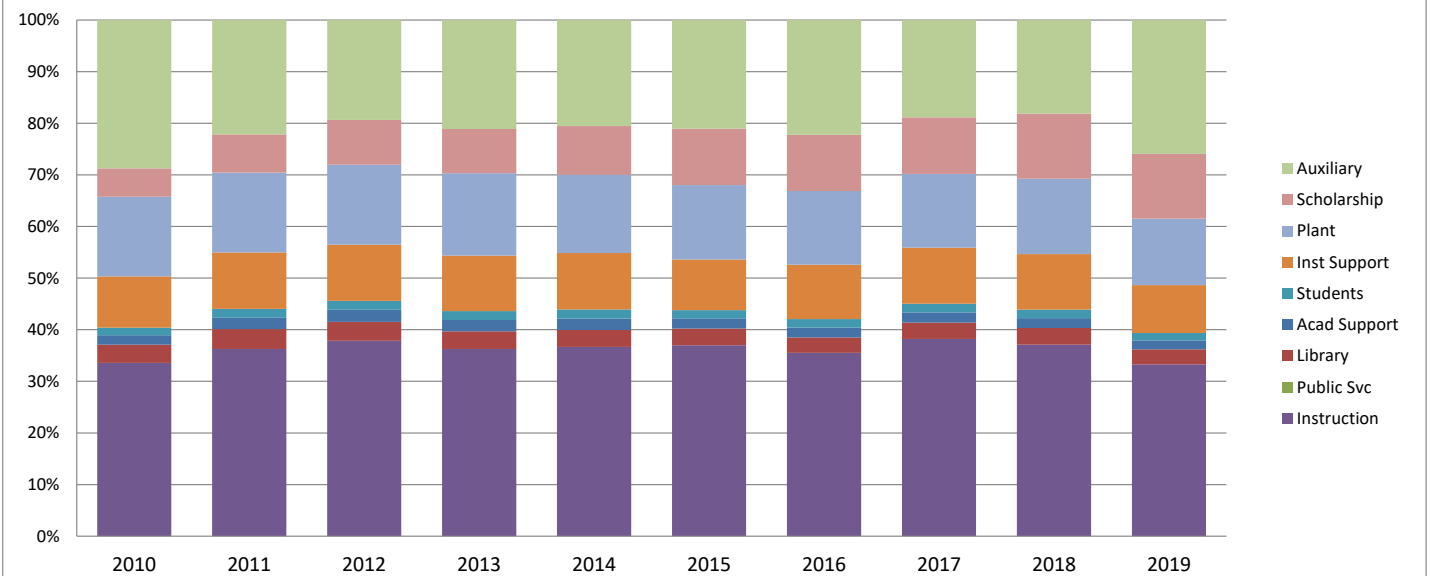


Figure 5-3b shows the percentage of total expenditures in each expenditure category.

For FY2019 your Expenditures/FTE student were	<u>\$ 38,803</u>
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools (1=highest)	105 out of 162 schools.
Rank among all freestanding ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	8 out of 20 schools.
Rank among all freestanding Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	22 out of 60 schools.

Figure 5-4: EXPENDITURES BY BROAD CATEGORY

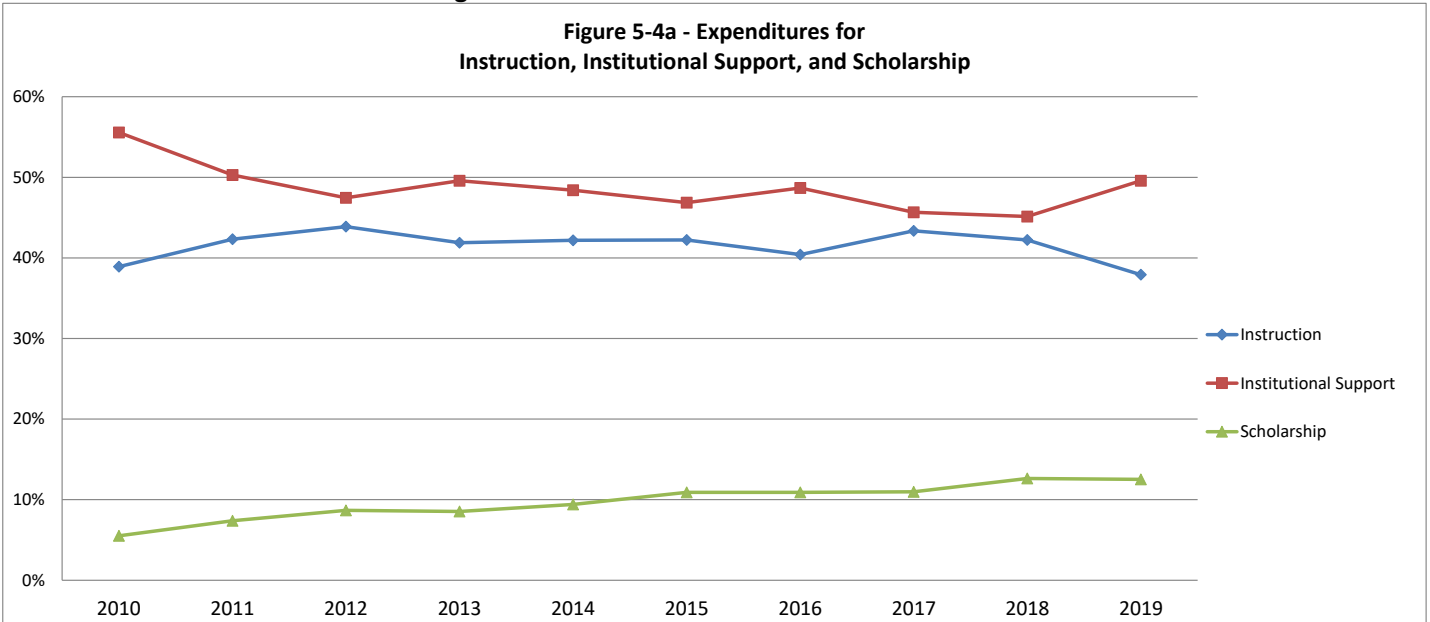


Figure 5-4a shows the proportions of your expenditures in three broad categories: Instruction (instruction, research, library, and academic support); Institutional Support (students, administrative functions, plant, and auxiliary); and Scholarship. These ratios can be used to analyze trends in these expenditure components and their changes over time.

During this last decade, the institution's spending in these categories averaged as follows:
 Instruction, 42%; Institutional Support, 49%; and Scholarship, 10%.

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Figure 6-1: GIVING BY TYPE AND PURPOSE

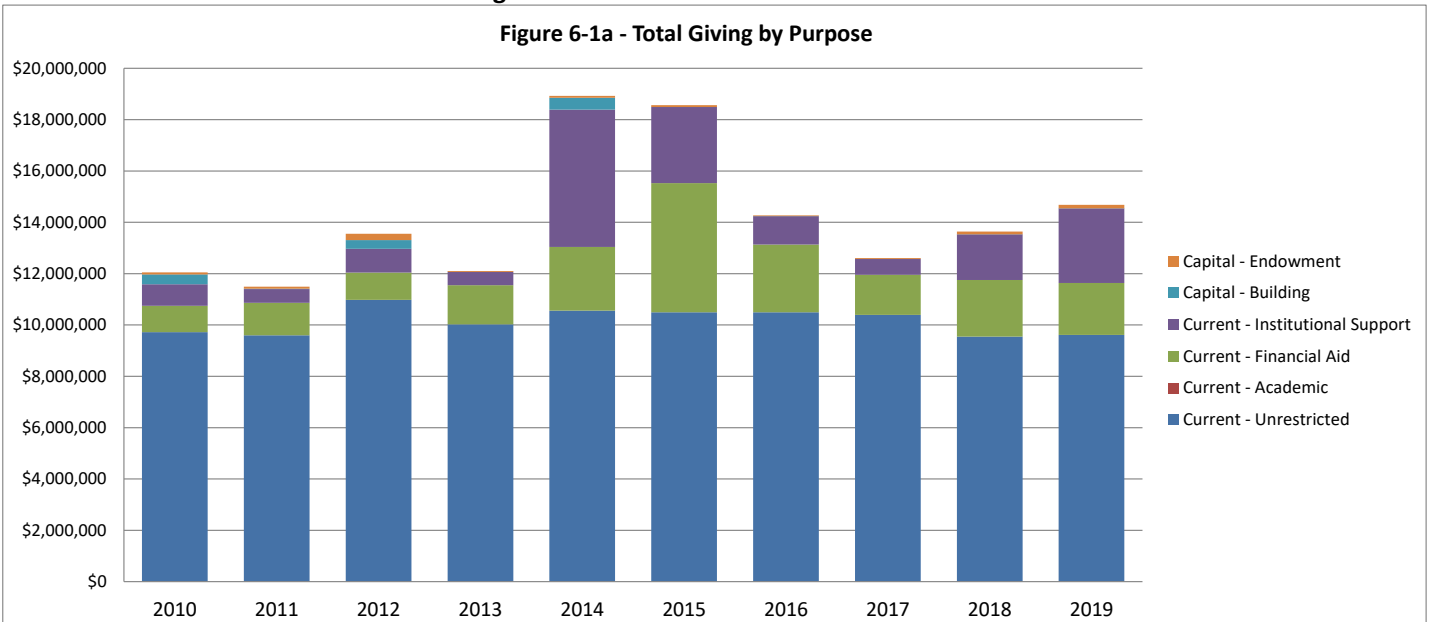


Figure 6-1a shows all gifts and grants over a ten-year period. The height of the bar represents the dollar total of gifts for that year. Each component of the stack is the total of gifts for a particular purpose: unrestricted gifts, temporarily restricted gifts, and gifts that are permanently restricted 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.

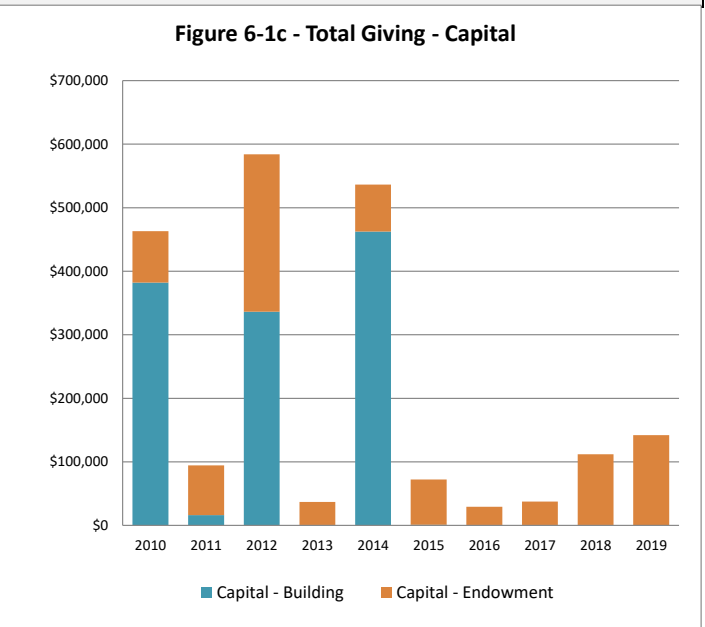
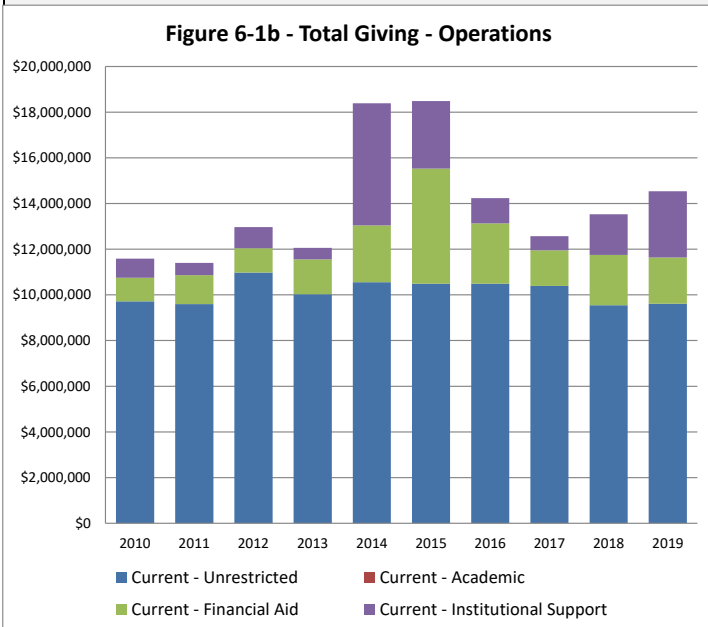


Figure 6-1b and Figure 6-1c show gifts identified for operations and capital, respectively, over ten years.

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

45%

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)

55 out of 277 schools.

Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300

6 out of 32 schools.

Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools

34 out of 121 schools.

Figure 6-2: GIVING BY SOURCE

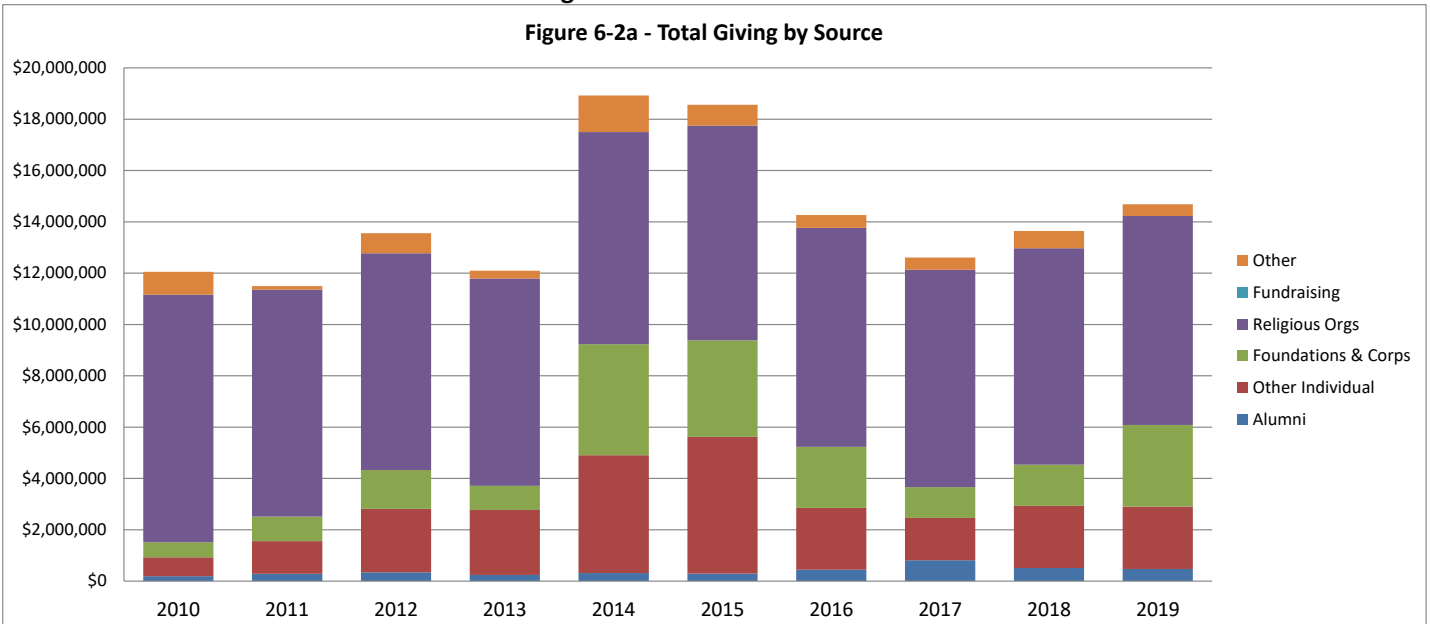


Figure 6-2a shows total gifts over ten years by donor source.

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 6-2b - Relative Giving by Source

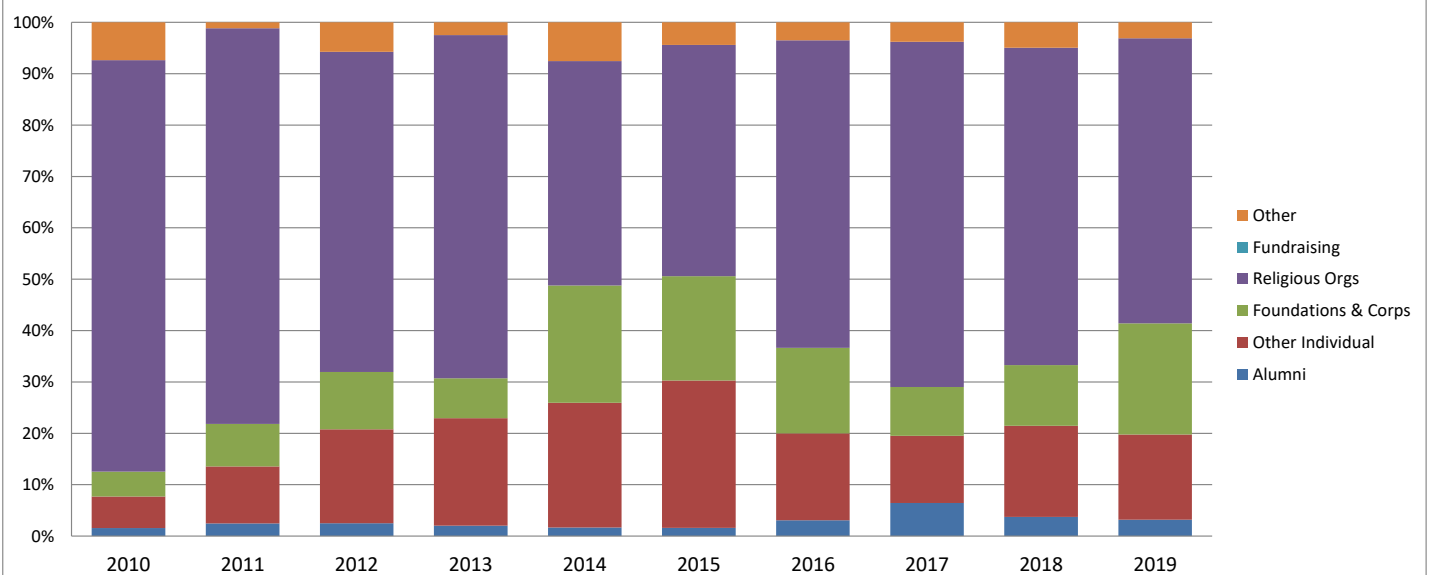


Figure 6-2b shows giving by source over the past ten years.

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

83%

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)

73 out of 277 schools.

Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300

12 out of 32 schools.

Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools

27 out of 121 schools.

Figure 6-3: GIVING SOURCES - LARGE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

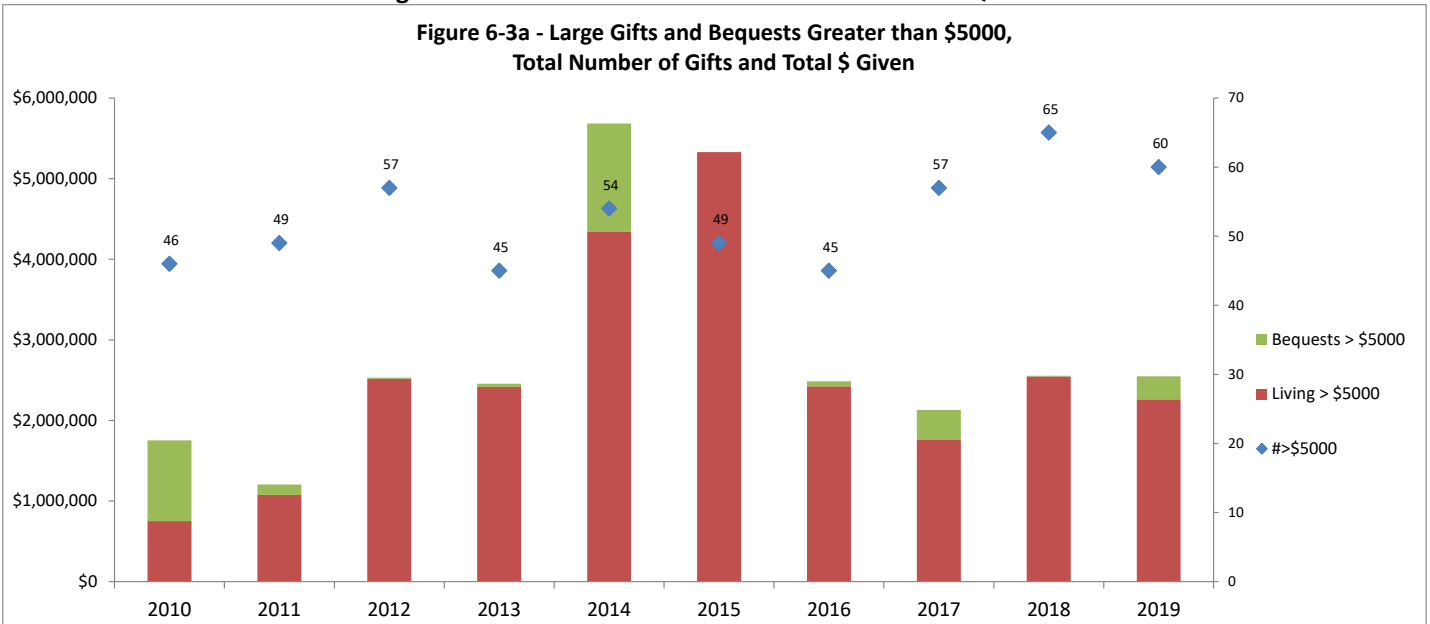


Figure 6-3a shows the total number of gifts in excess of \$5000 and the total value of those large gifts. Substantial increases in the number of givers and gifts on this chart may reflect donations to a capital campaign.

For FY2019 your Total Gifts and Bequests greater than \$5000 were	\$ 2,547,657
Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)	32 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	13 out of 32 schools.
Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	17 out of 121 schools.

Figure 6-4: GIVING SOURCES - BOARD

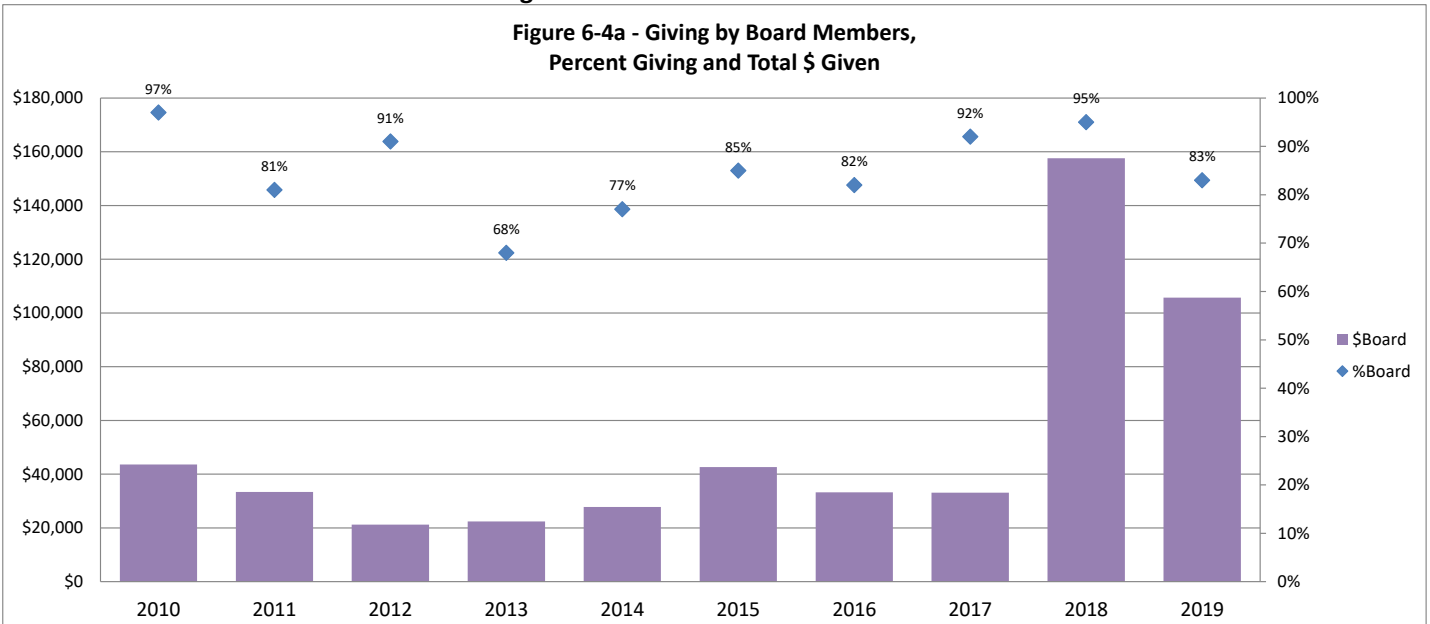


Figure 6-4a shows giving to the institution by current, honorary, and emeritus board members. (The figure does not include members of an advisory board.) Both the percentage of board members giving and the total amount they gave in each year are shown.

Note that gifts from Board members who give through a mechanism of a family foundation will be recorded under Foundations.

At the end of FY2019 your Percentage of Board Member Giving was	<u>83%</u>
Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)	73 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	12 out of 32 schools.
Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	27 out of 121 schools.

Figure 6-5: GIVING SOURCES - ALUMNI/AE

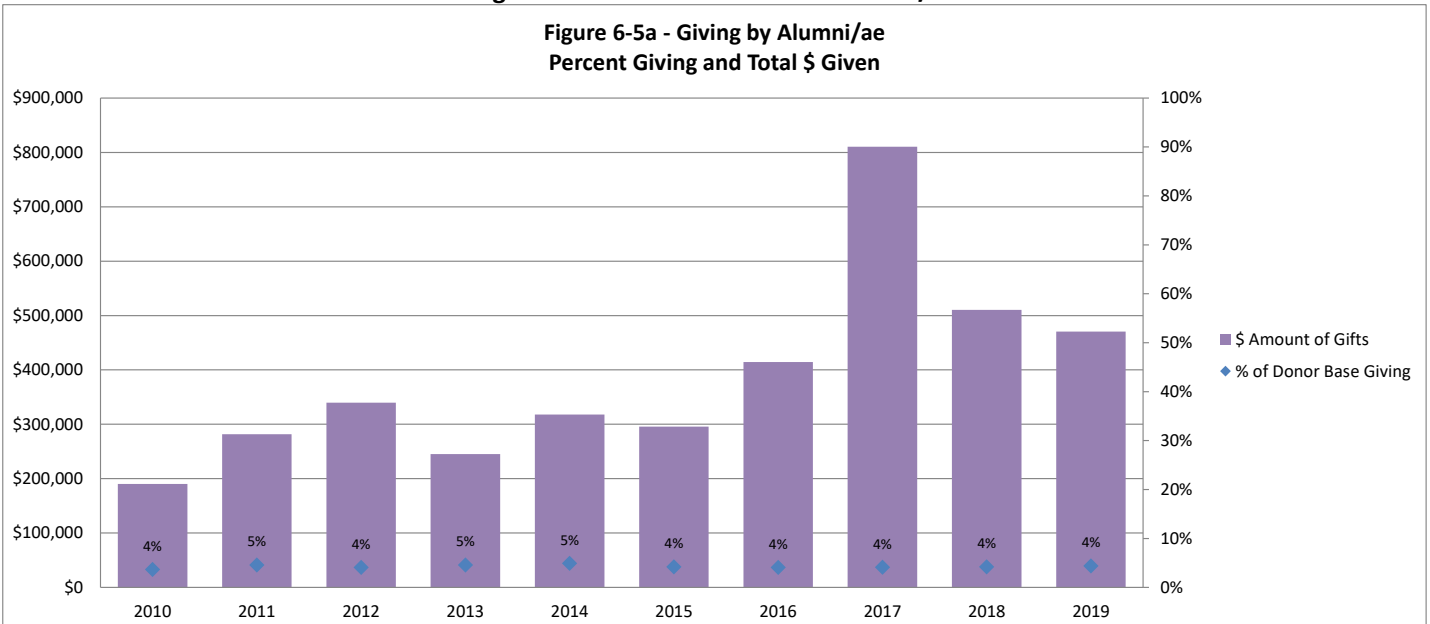


Figure 6-5a shows the dollar amount of gifts provided to your school by alumni/ae and the percentage of alumni/ae giving.

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

4%

Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)

201 out of 277 schools.

Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300

19 out of 32 schools.

Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools

74 out of 121 schools.

Figure 7-1: FACULTY

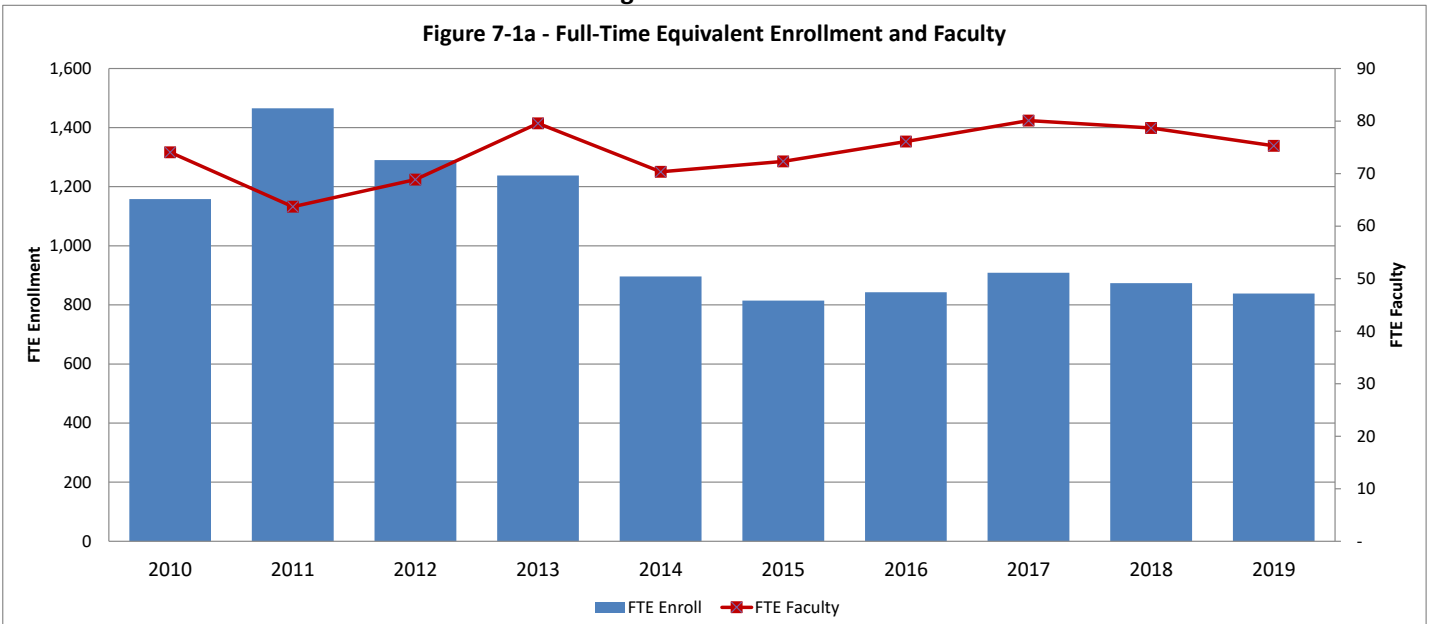


Figure 7-1a shows the full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment and number of FTE faculty for the last decade. The average five-year ratio of FTE students to faculty is shown below. Student-to-faculty ratio is open to interpretation. Depending on the institution's goals and context, a high ratio 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 11.2 to 1.

The median ratio for Evangelical Protestant schools for FY2019 was 9.1 to 1.

The median ratio for schools with FTE Enrollment > 300 for FY2019 was 12.5 to 1.

For FY2019 your full-time equivalent students per full-time equivalent faculty ratio was	11.1
Rank among all ATS schools (1=highest)	62 out of 277 schools.
Rank among all ATS schools with FTE Enrollment > 300	23 out of 32 schools.
Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools	44 out of 121 schools.

Figure 7-2: FULL-TIME FACULTY BY RANK, GENDER, AND TENURE STATUS

Figure 7-2a - Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Rank

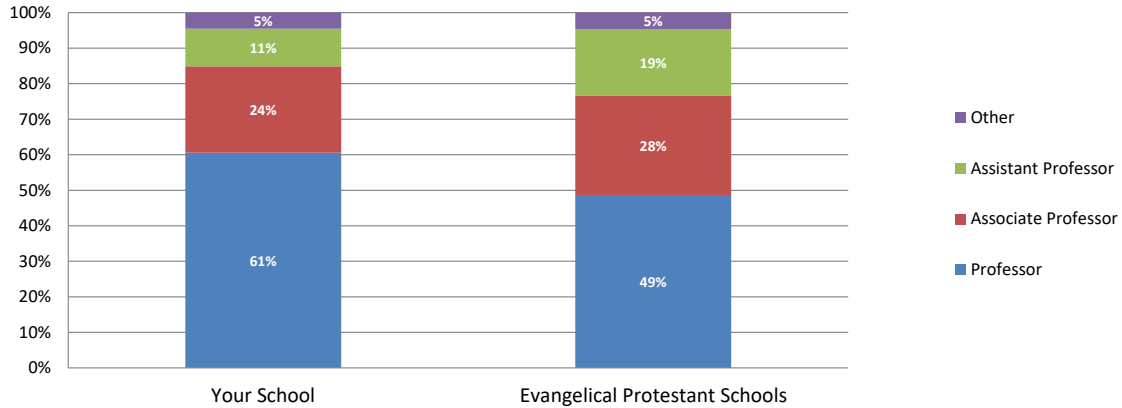


Figure 7-2b - Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Gender

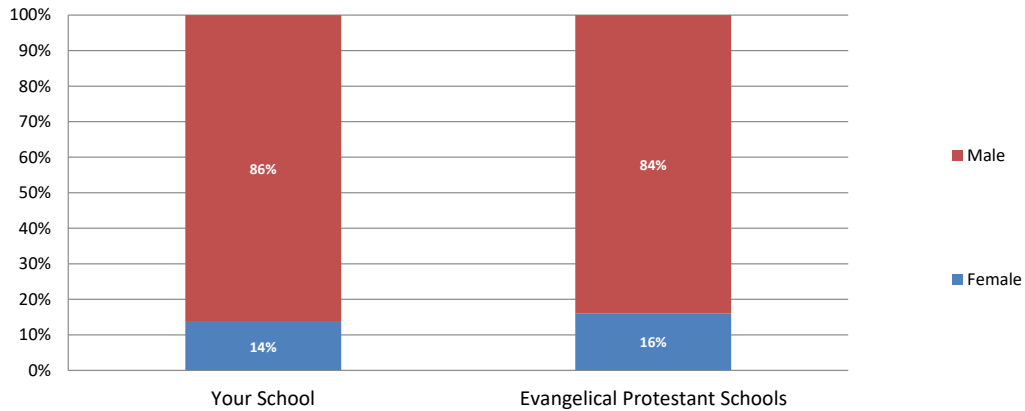
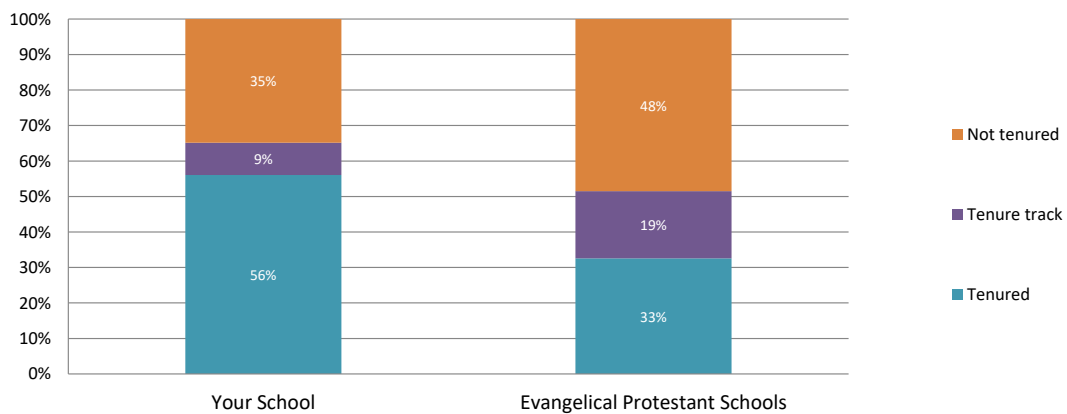


Figure 7-2c - Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Tenure Status



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 Evangelical Protestant schools. Your total of full-time faculty (head count) is 66.

The average age of your full-time faculty in the most recent year is 56.

The average age of full-time faculty is 54 in Evangelical Protestant schools.

FIGURE 7-3: FULL-TIME FACULTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY

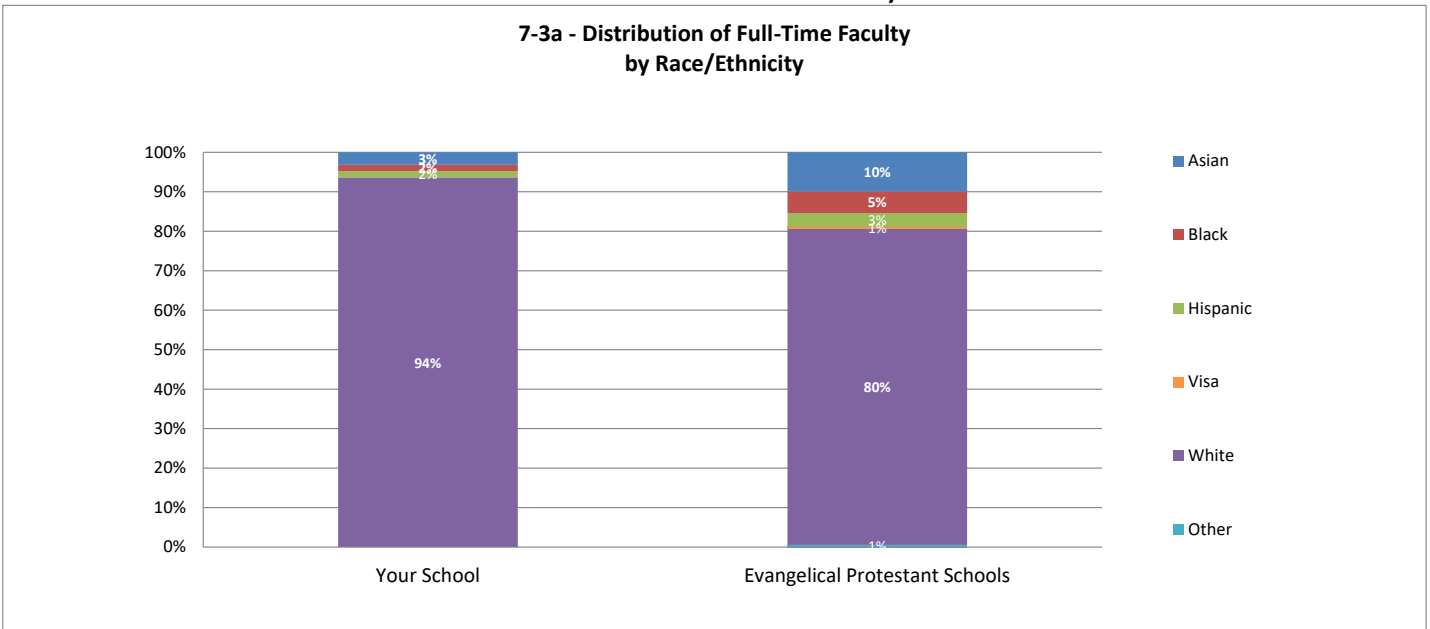


Figure 7-3a shows your full-time faculty by race/ethnicity in the most recent year. Your school is then compared to Evangelical Protestant schools.

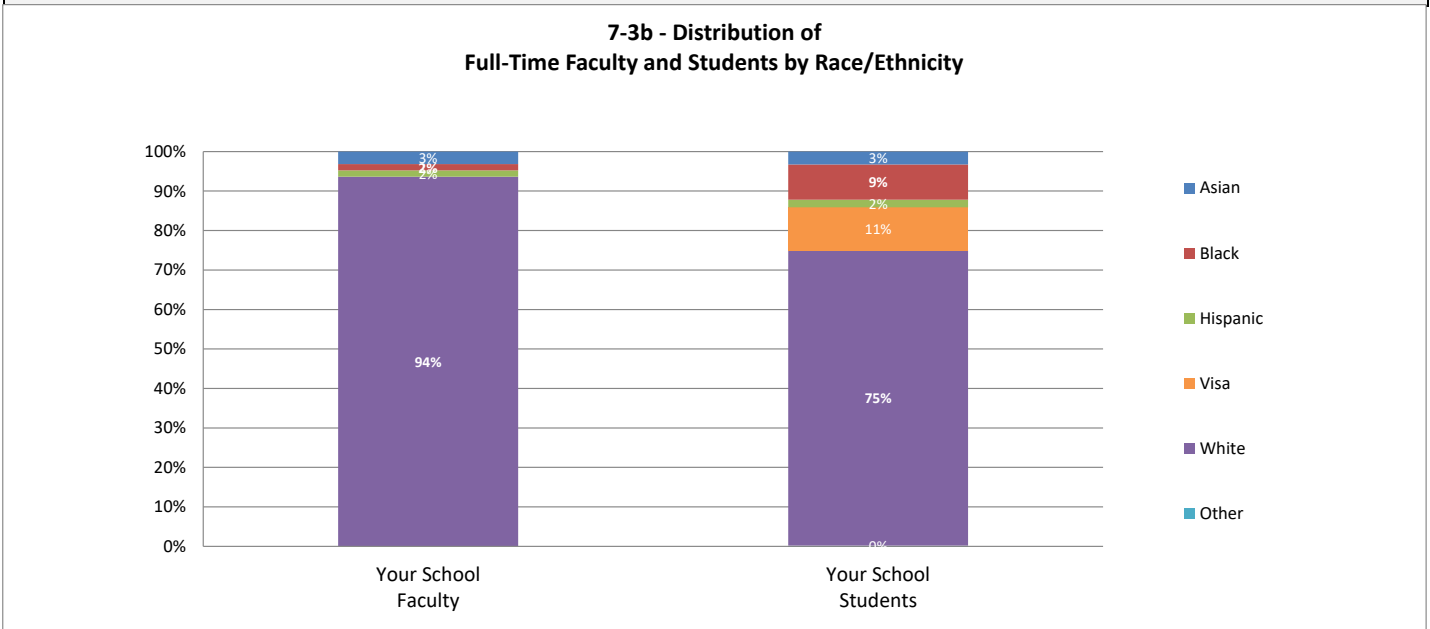


Figure 7-3b shows your full-time faculty by race/ethnicity in the most recent year compared to the race/ethnicity of your student body in the same year. If the data for your school is blank, it may be because racial/ethnic data was not collected and/or reported.

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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
- 8-4 Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary By Gender
- 8-5 Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary By Race/Ethnicity
- 8-6 Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary By Degree Category
- 8-7 Educational Debt Incurred In Seminary By Age Range
- 8-8 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
- 8-12 Educational Debt Brought To Seminary By Gender
- 8-13 Educational Debt Brought To Seminary By Race/Ethnicity

Figure 8-1: EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY

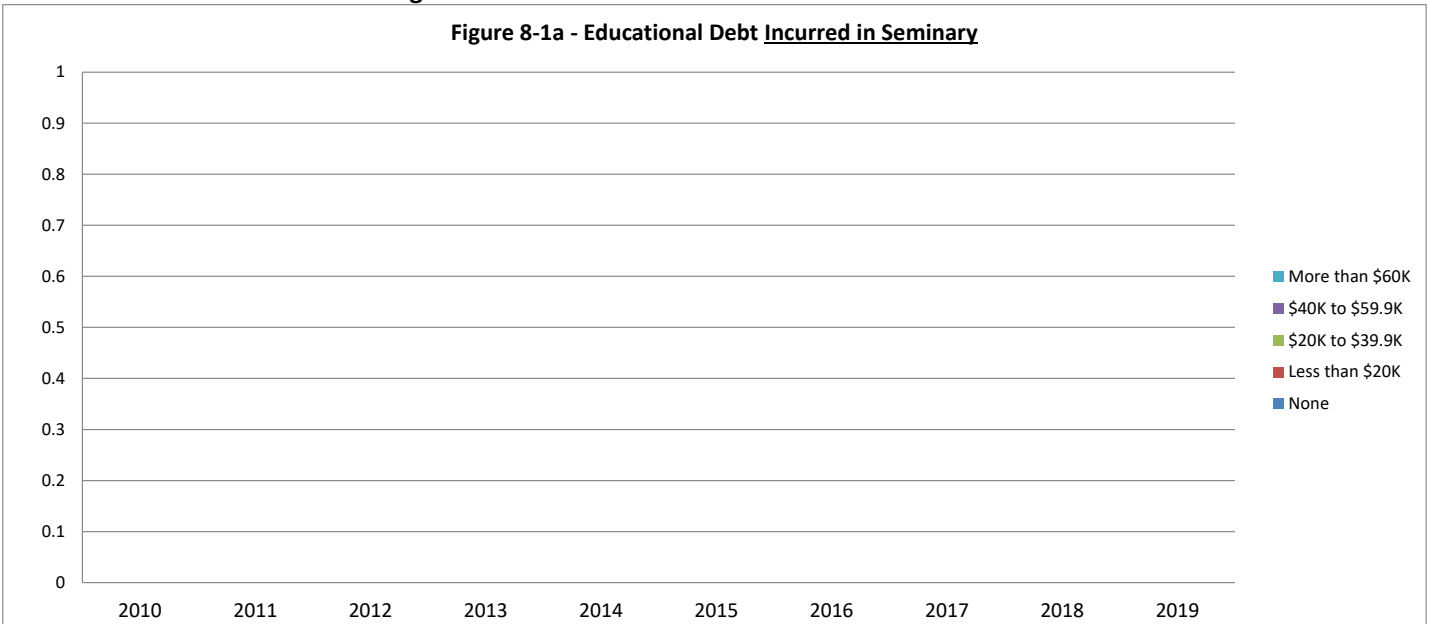


Figure 8-1a shows the number of students by ranges of educational debt load incurred in seminary. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

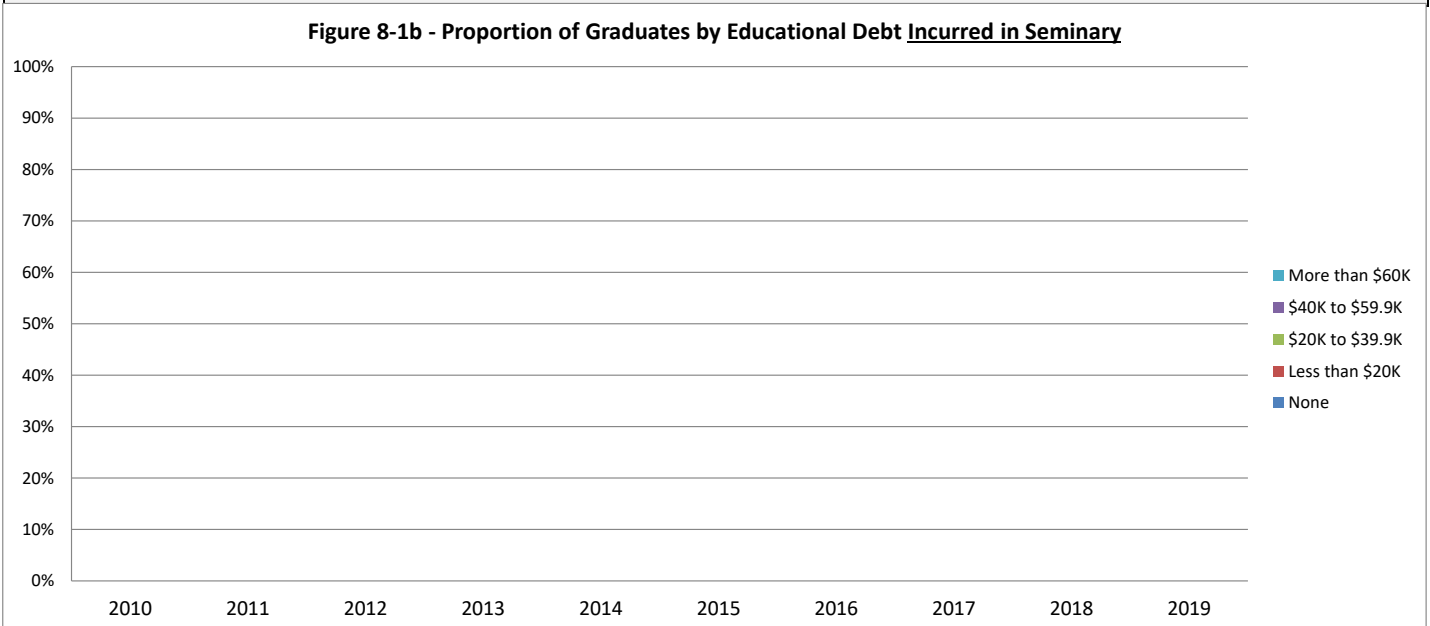


Figure 8-1b shows the proportion of students by ranges of educational debt load incurred in seminary. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

For FY2019, percent of your students completing GSQ with no educational debt incurred in seminary _____

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest)

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment > 300

Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ

Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ

Figure 8-2: ESTIMATED AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY

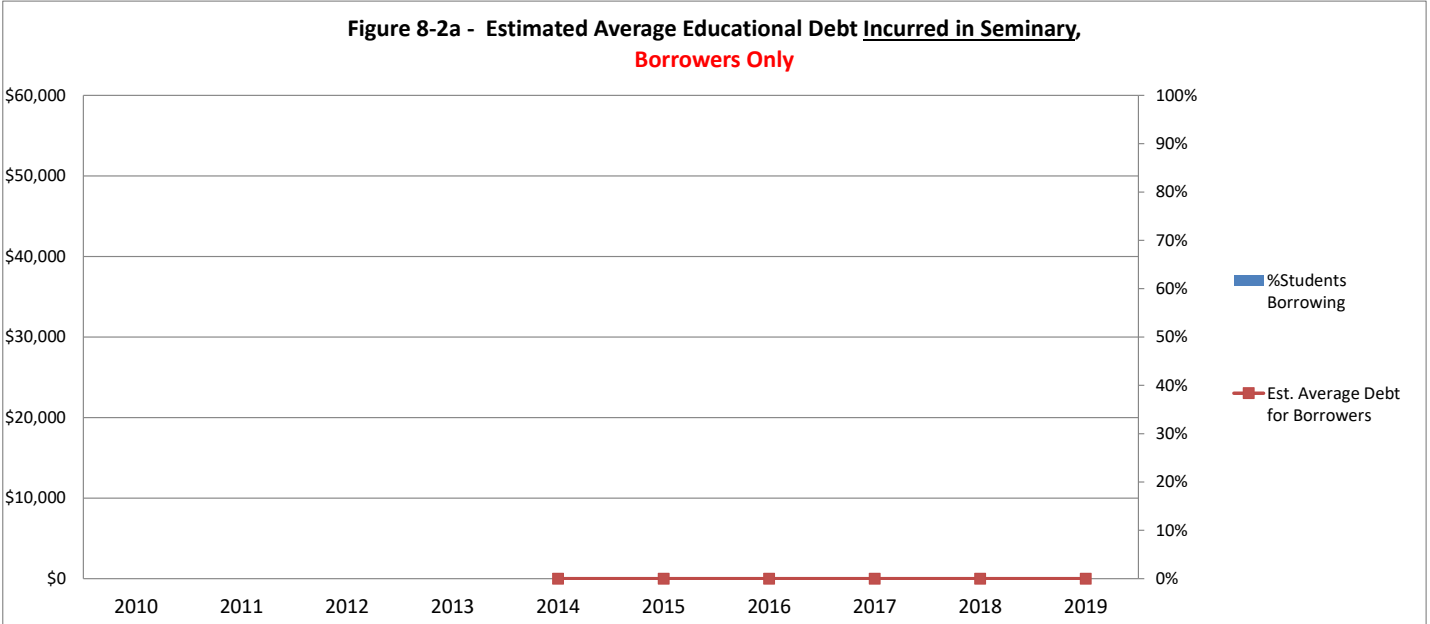


Figure 8-2a shows the estimated average educational debt per student incurred in seminary for your students that borrowed and the percent of students that borrowed. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

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 8-2b - Your School and Comparable Schools:
Average Educational Debt Incurred in Seminary, Borrowers Only,
Most Recent Year, Your School Highlighted**

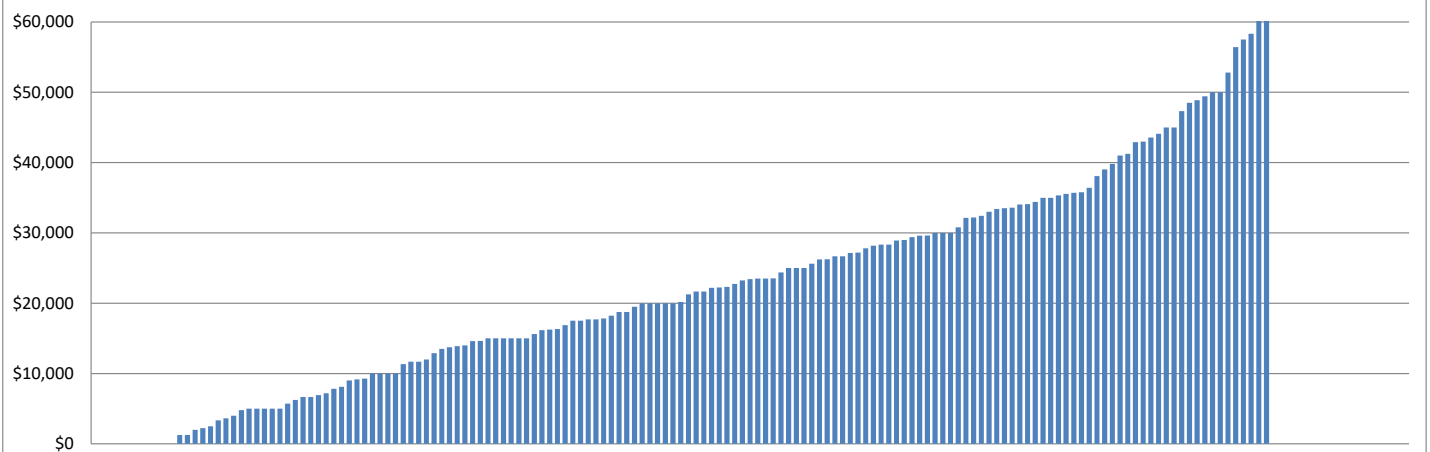


Figure 8-2b shows average educational debt incurred in seminary for students graduating from your school compared to students in other ATS schools.

For FY2019, your estimated average student educational debt incurred in seminary for borrowers was _____

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest)
 Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment > 300
 Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ
 Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ

Figure 8-3: ESTIMATED AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY

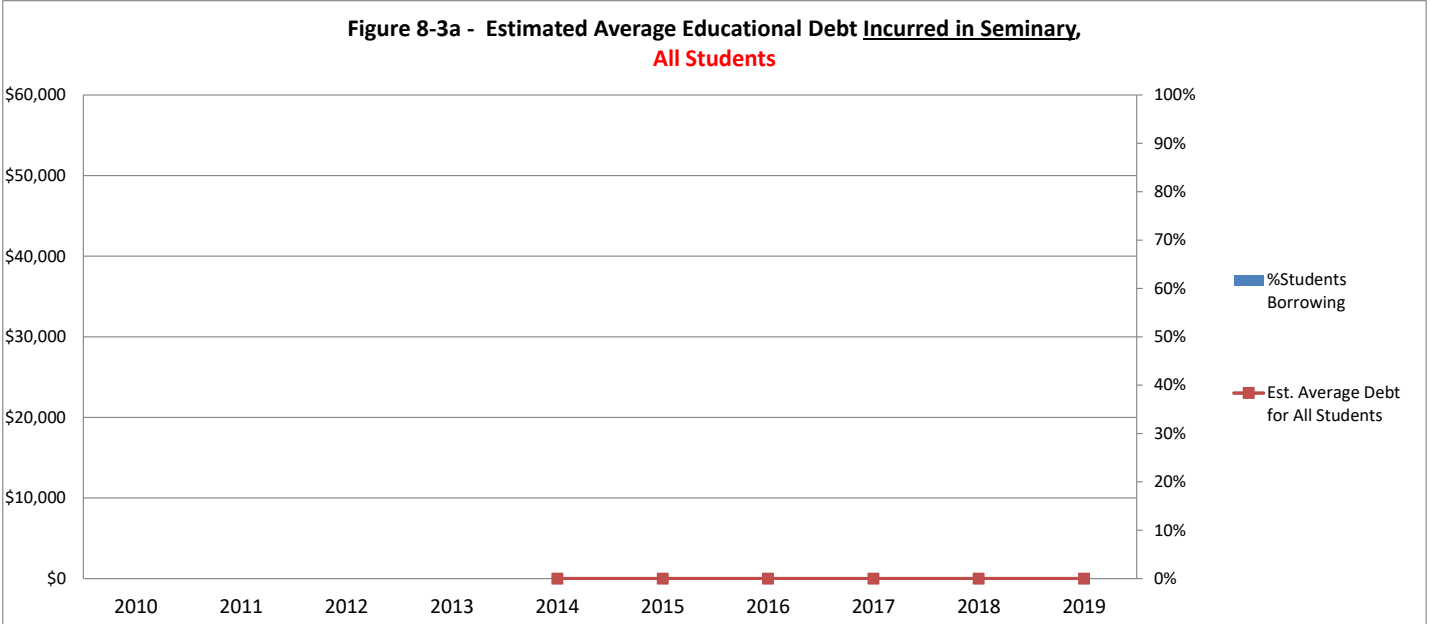


Figure 8-3a shows the estimated average educational debt per student incurred in seminary for all students and the percent of students that borrowed. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

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.

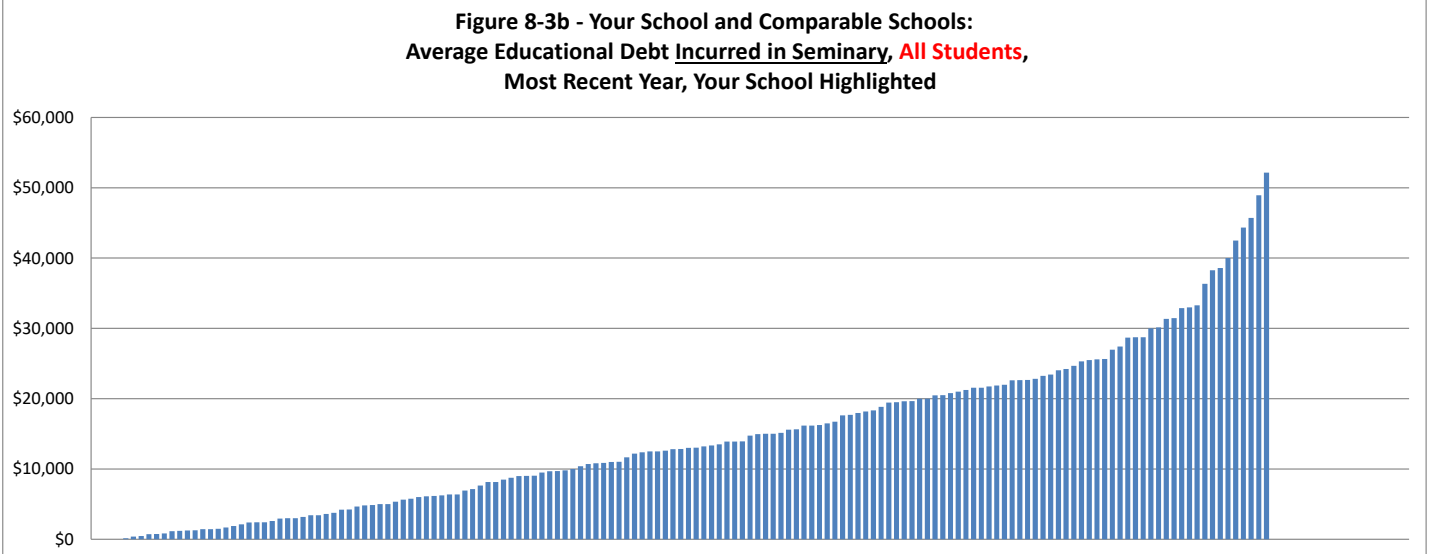


Figure 8-3b shows average educational debt incurred in seminary for students graduating from your school compared to students in other ATS schools.

For FY2019, your estimated average student educational debt incurred in seminary for all students was _____

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest)
 Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment > 300
 Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ
 Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ

Figure 8-4: EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY BY GENDER

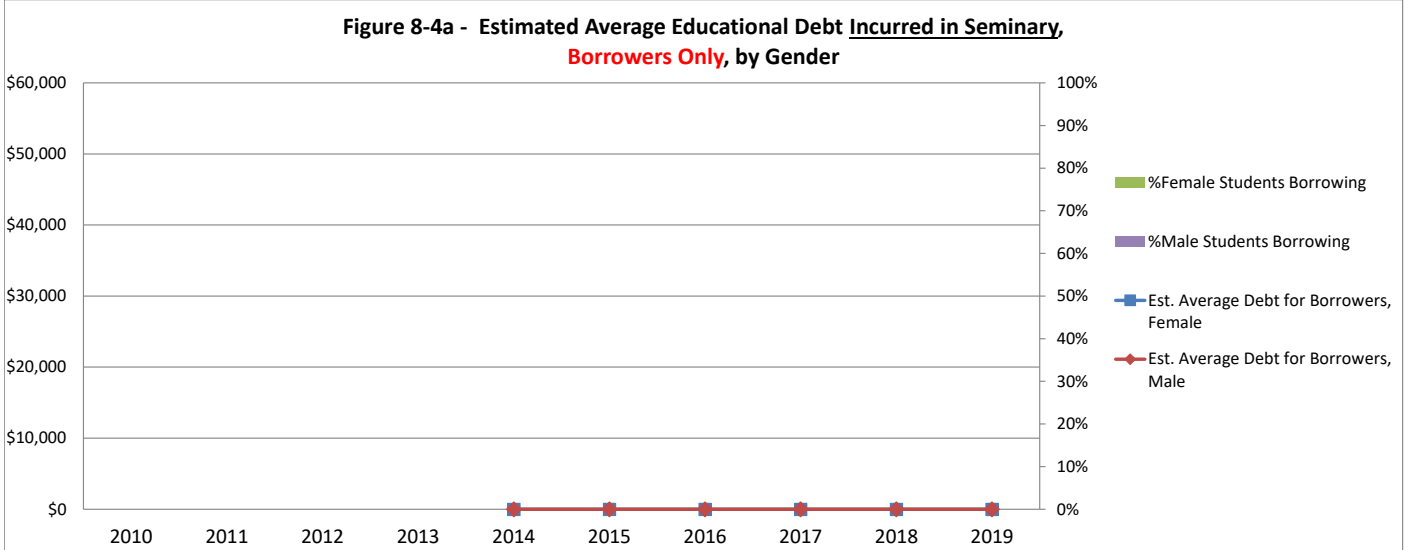


Figure 8-4a shows the estimated average educational debt incurred in seminary for students that borrowed by gender. It also shows the percent of students that borrowed while in seminary by gender. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ).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

Figure 8-4b - Estimated Average Educational Debt Incurred in Seminary, Borrowers Only, FEMALE, by Ecclesial Family

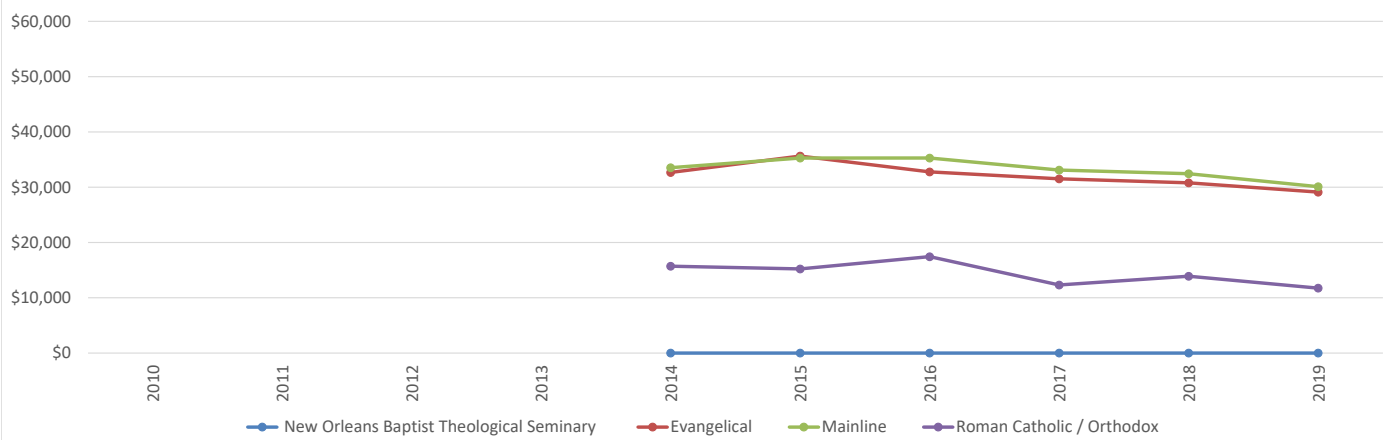
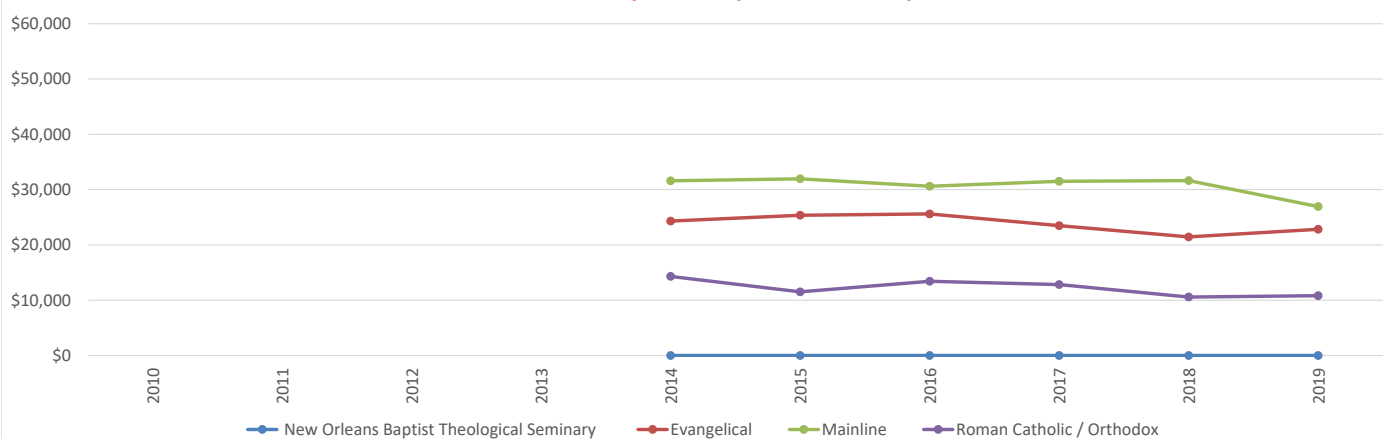


Figure 8-4b and Figure 8-4c show the estimated average educational debt incurred in seminary for your students that that borrowed by gender compared to data by ecclesial family. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

Figure 8-4c - Estimated Average Educational Debt Incurred in Seminary, Borrowers Only, MALE, by Ecclesial Family



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

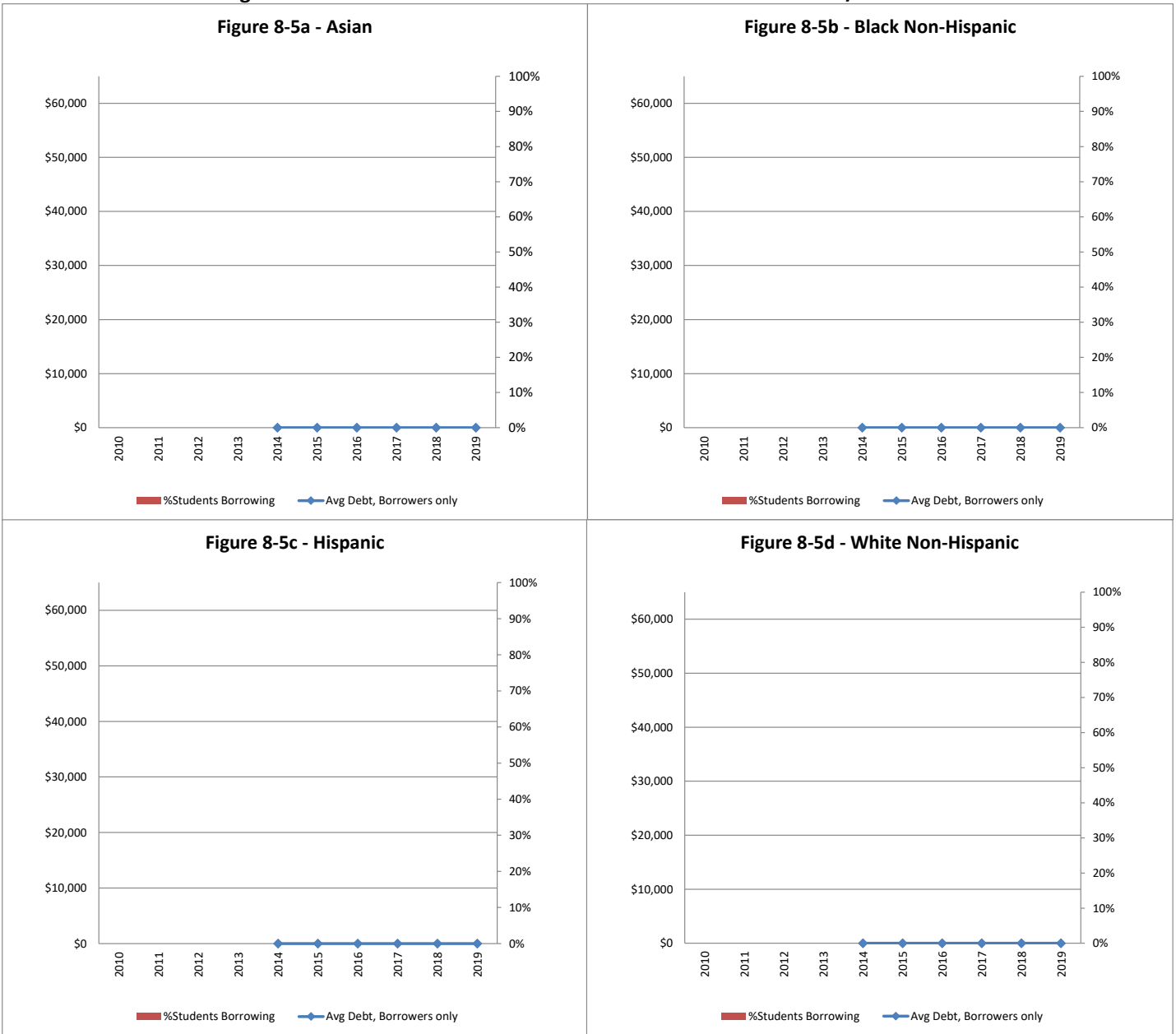


Figure 8-5a to Figure 8-5d shows the estimated average educational debt load incurred in seminary for students that borrowed and the percent of students that borrowed by race/ethnicity. This data is based self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The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

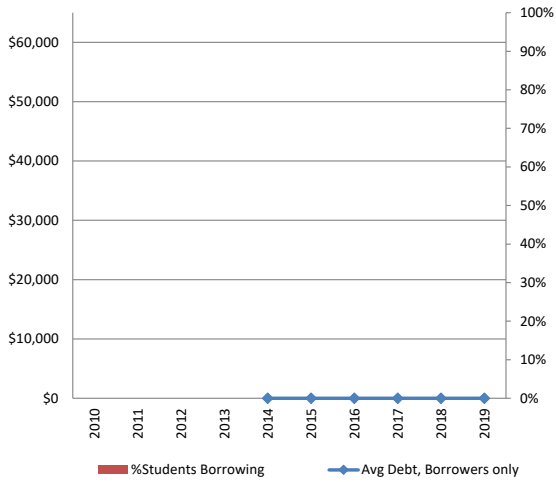


Figure 8-6b - Professional MA

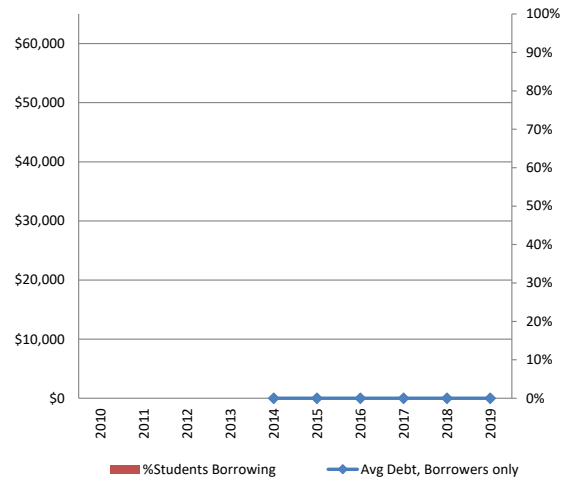


Figure 8-6c - Academic MA

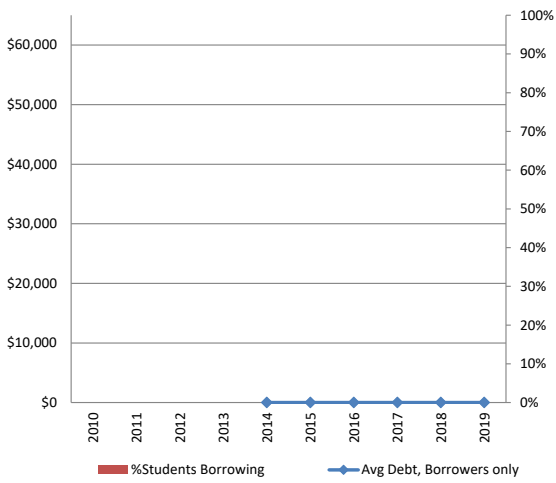


Figure 8-6d - D.Min.

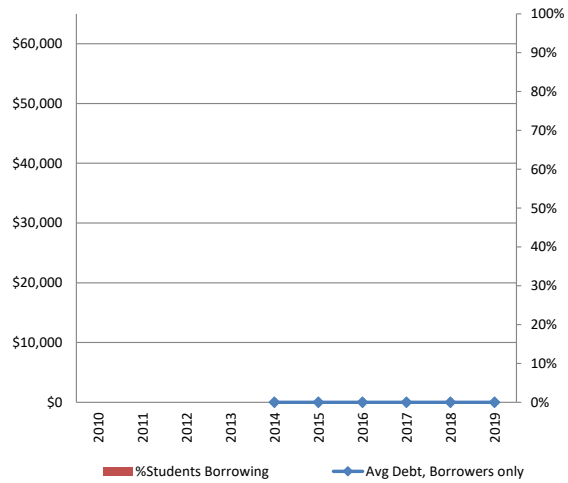


Figure 8-6e - PhD/ThD

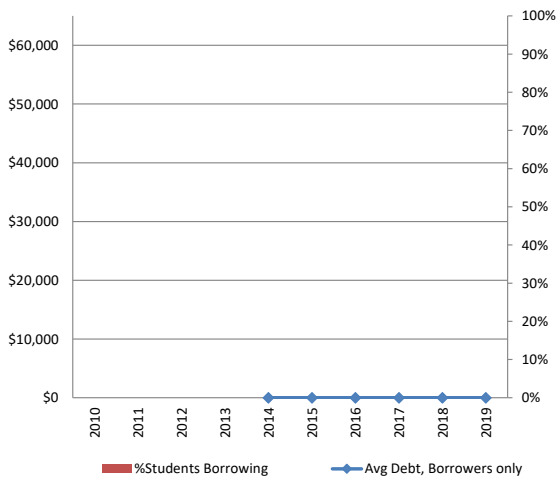


Figure 8-6a to Figure 8-6e shows the estimated average educational debt load incurred in seminary for students that borrowed and the percent of students borrowed by degree category. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins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

Figure 8-7: EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY BY AGE RANGE

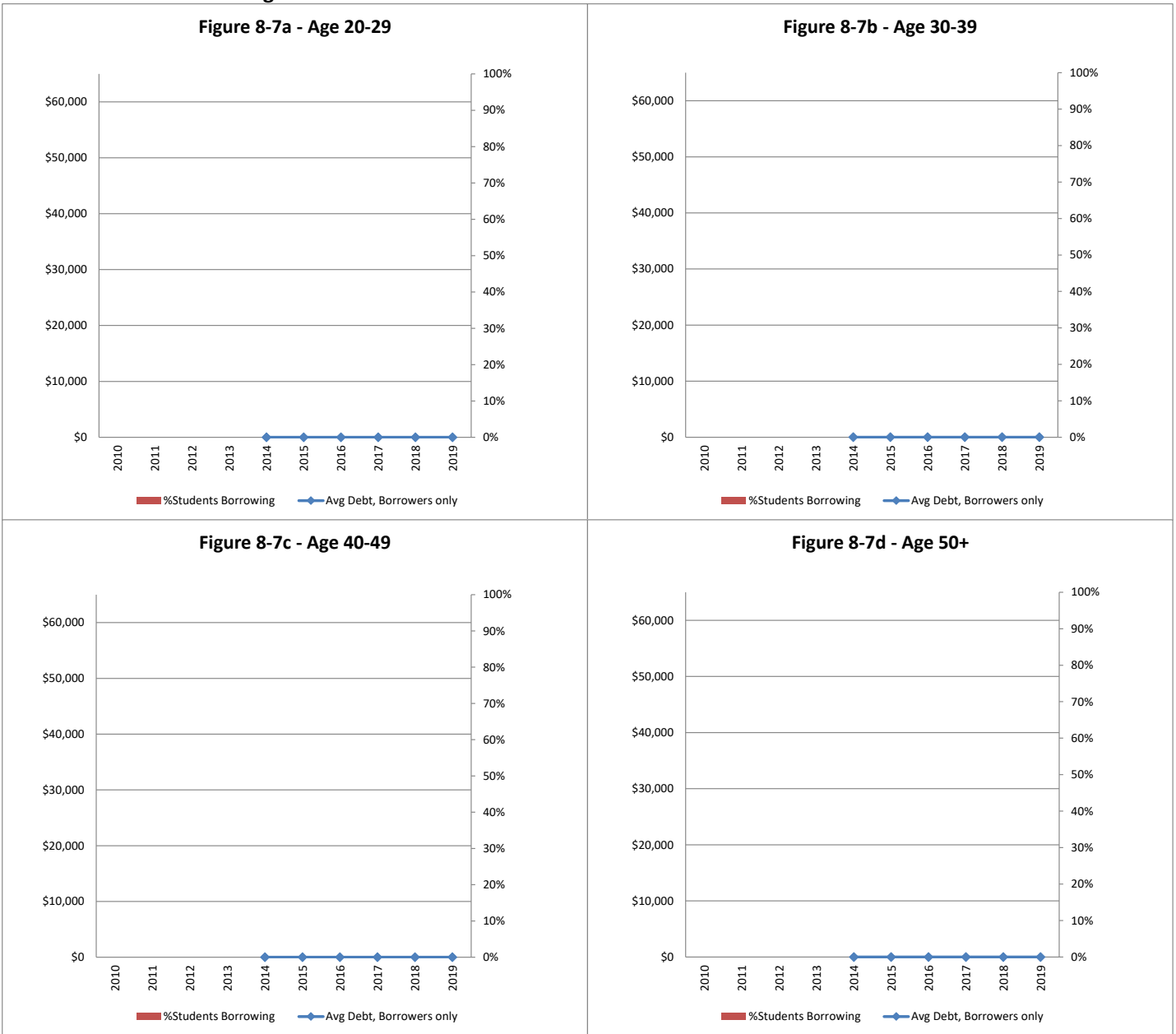


Figure 8-7a to Figure 8-7d shows the estimated average educational debt load incurred in seminary for students and the percent of students that borrowed by age range. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

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 8-8: EDUCATIONAL DEBT INCURRED IN SEMINARY BY HOURS WORKED

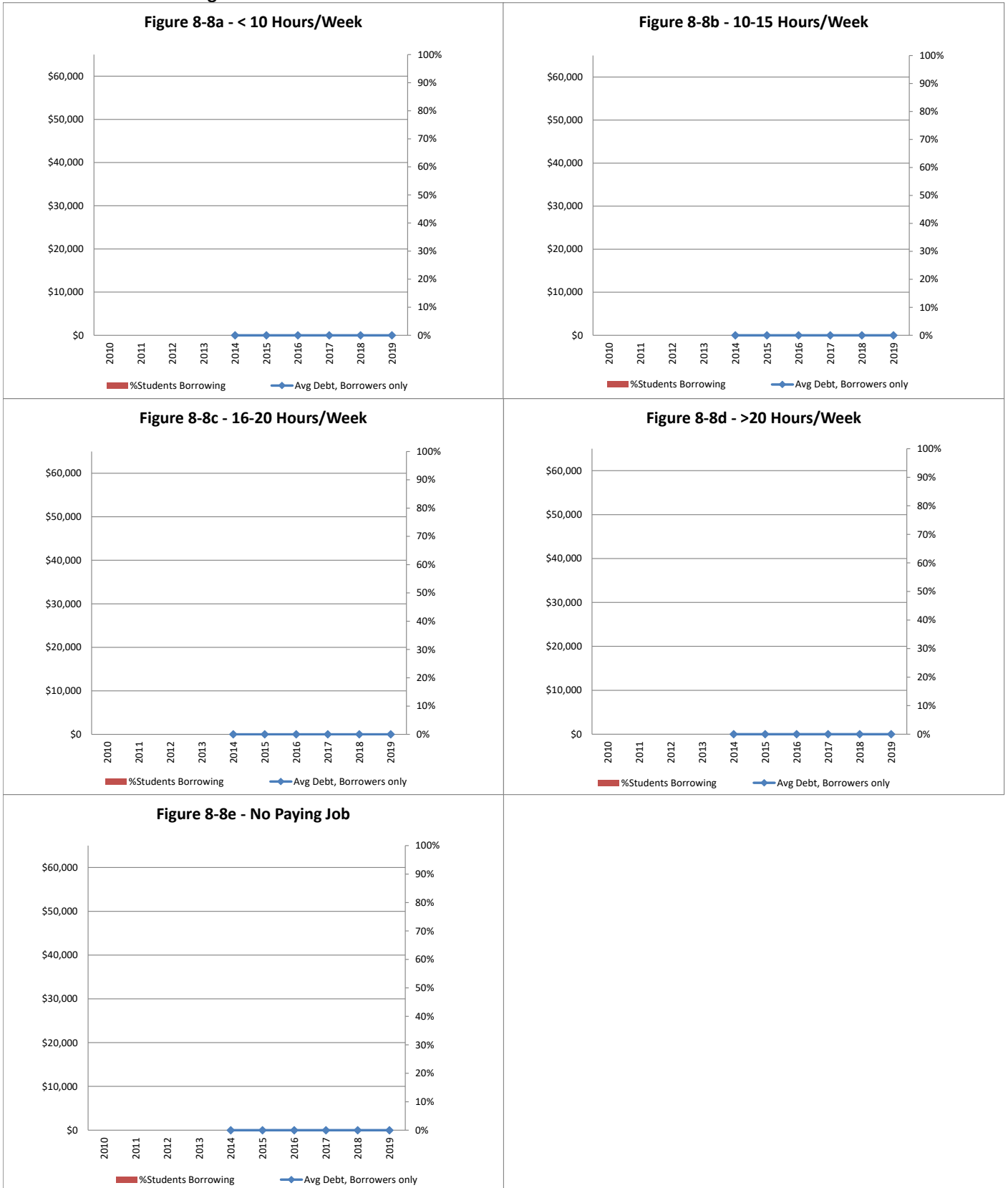


Figure 8-8a to Figure 8-8e shows the estimated average educational debt load incurred in seminary and the percent of students that borrowed by hours worked. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

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.

Figure 8-9: EDUCATIONAL DEBT BROUGHT TO SEMINARY

Figure 8-9a - Educational Debt Brought to Seminary

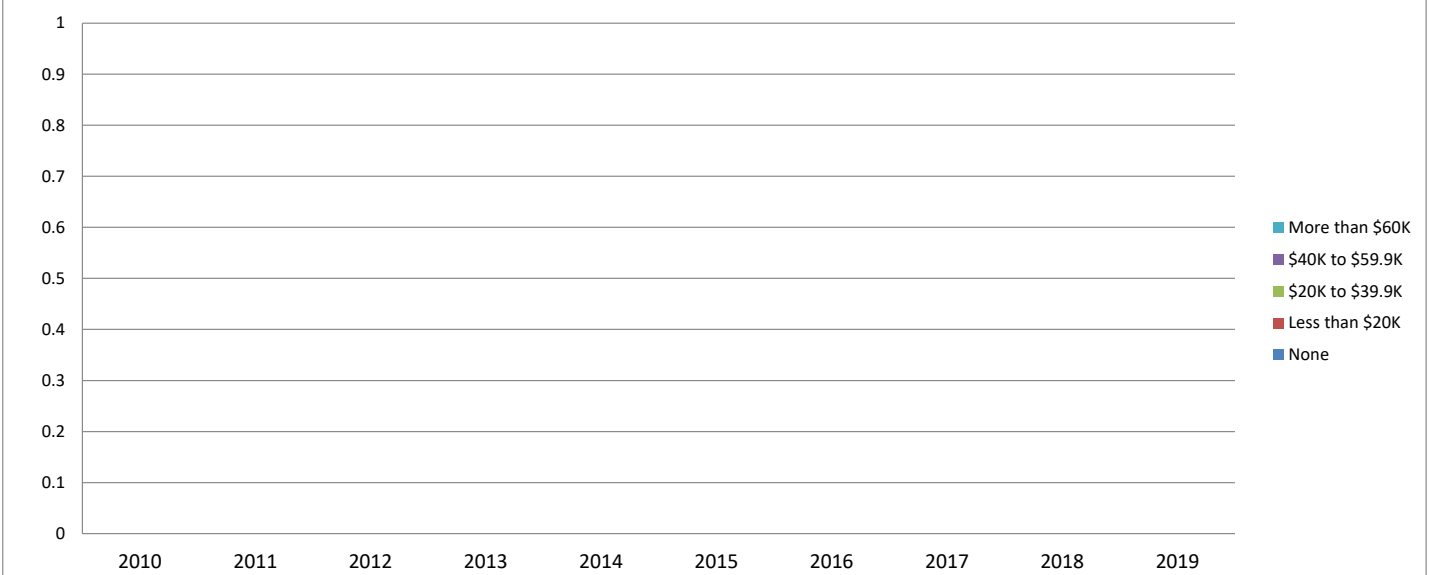


Figure 8-9a shows the number of students by ranges of educational debt load brought to seminary. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

Figure 8-9b - Proportion of Graduates by Educational Debt Brought to Seminary

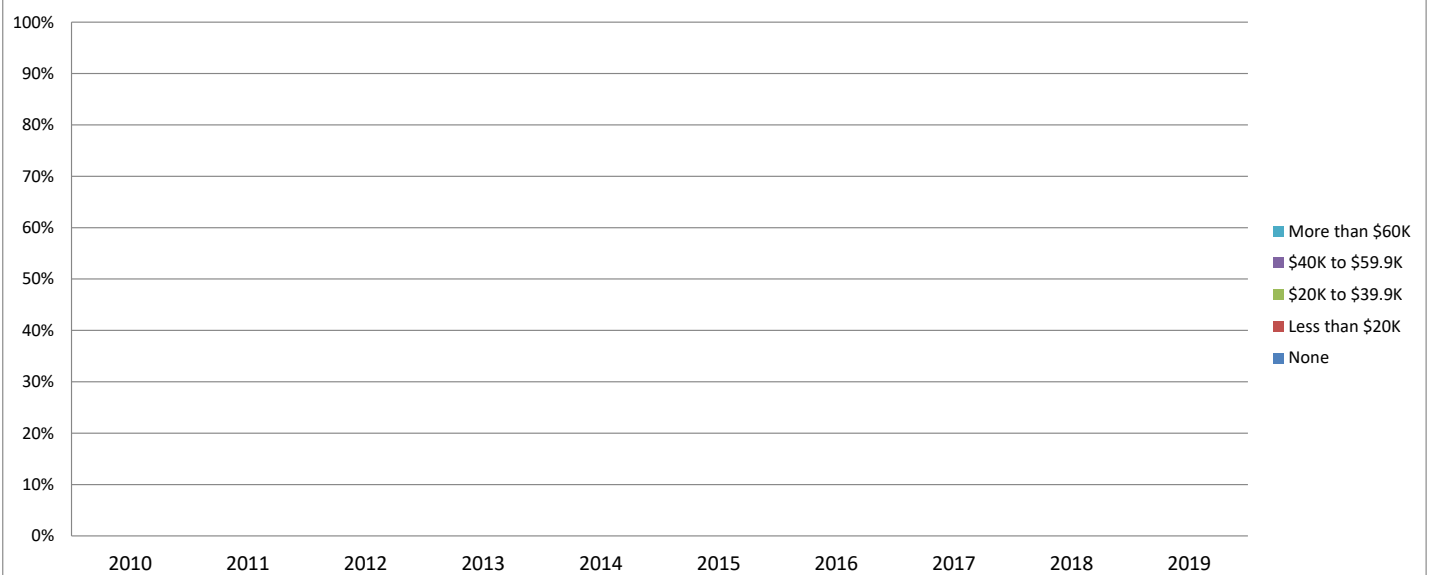


Figure 8-9b shows the proportion of students by ranges of educational debt load brought to seminary. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

For FY2019, percent of students completing GSQ with no educational debt brought to seminary

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest)
 Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment > 300
 Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ
 Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ

Figure 8-10: ESTIMATED AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL DEBT BROUGHT TO SEMINARY

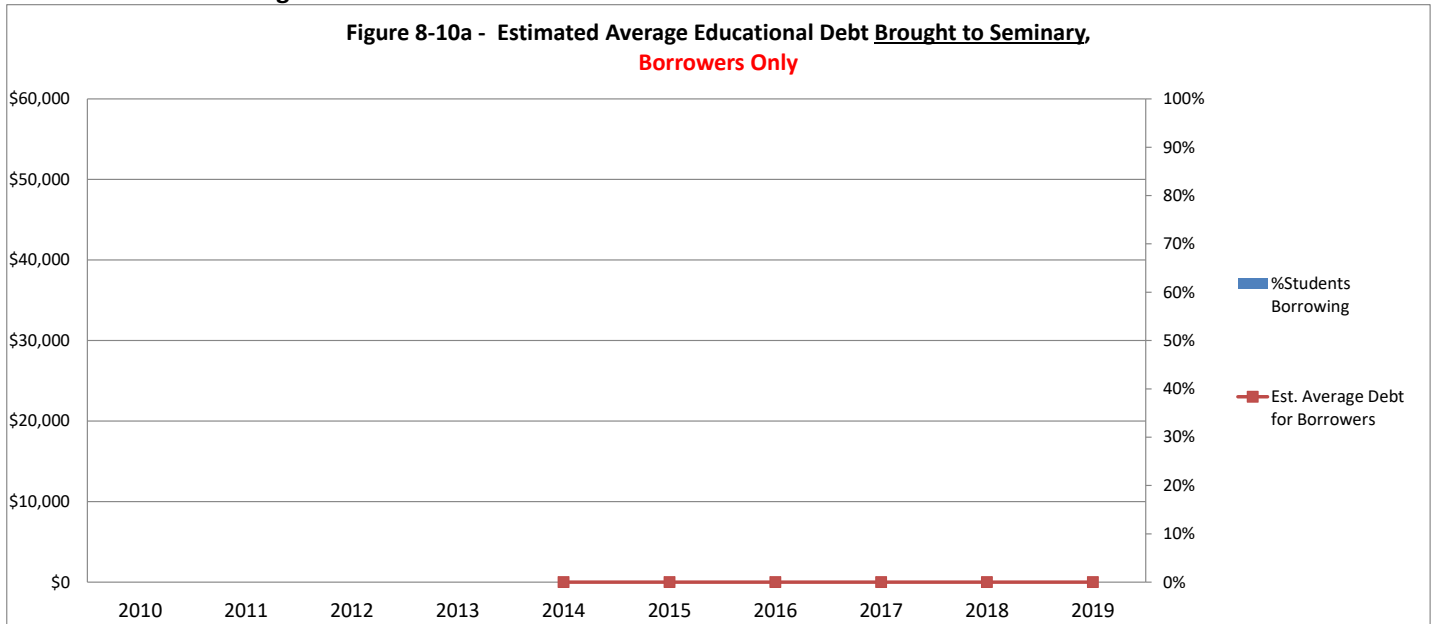


Figure 8-10a shows the estimated average educational debt per student brought to seminary for students and the percent of students that borrowed. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

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 8-10b - Your School and Comparable Schools:
Average Educational Debt Brought to Seminary, Borrowers Only,
Most Recent Year, Your School Highlighted**

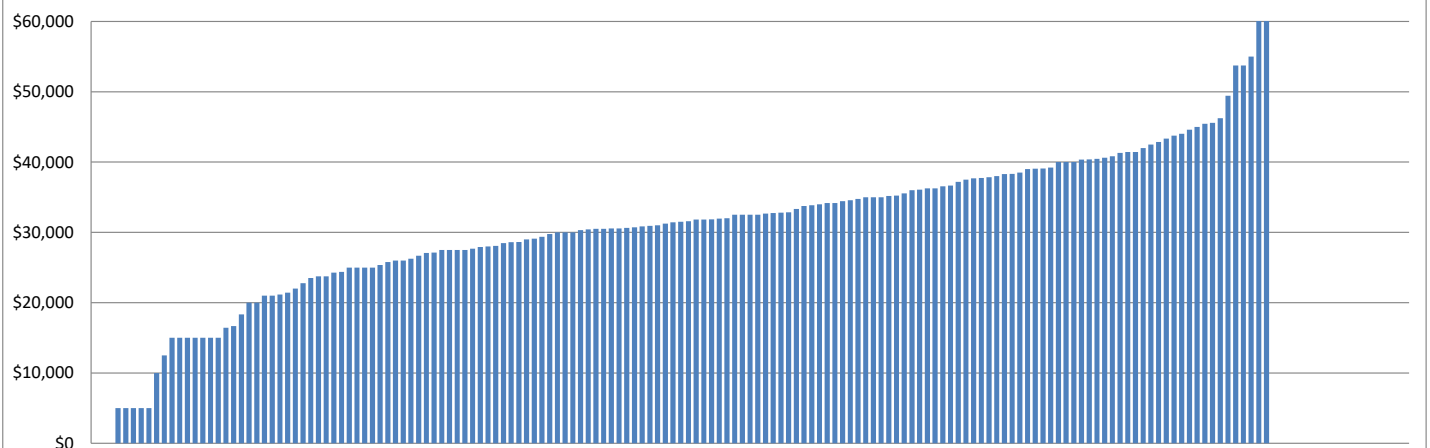


Figure 8-10b shows average educational debt brought to seminary for students graduating from your school compared to students in other ATS schools.

For FY2019, your estimated average student educational debt brought to seminary for borrowers was _____

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest)

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment > 300

Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ

Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ

Figure 8-11: ESTIMATED AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL DEBT BROUGHT TO SEMINARY

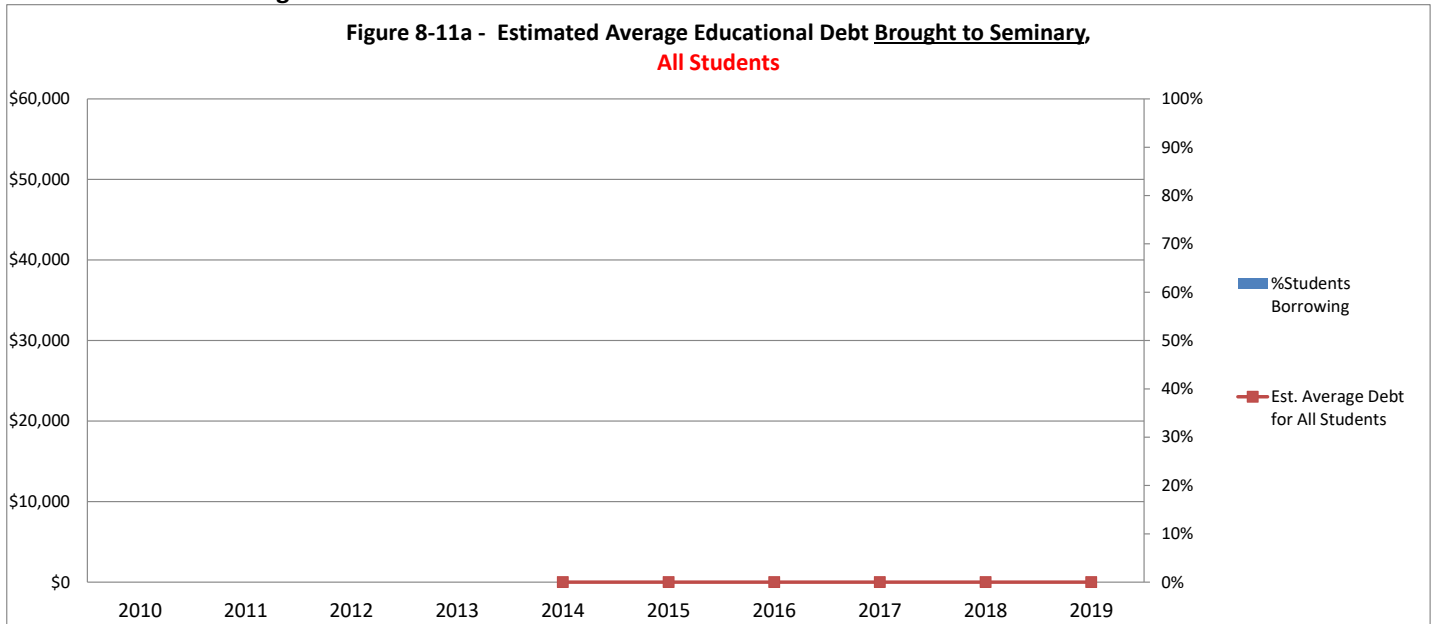


Figure 8-11a shows the estimated average educational debt per student brought to seminary for students and the percent of students that borrowed. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

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 8-11b - Your School and Comparable Schools:
Average Educational Debt Brought to Seminary, Borrowers Only,
Most Recent Year, Your School Highlighted**

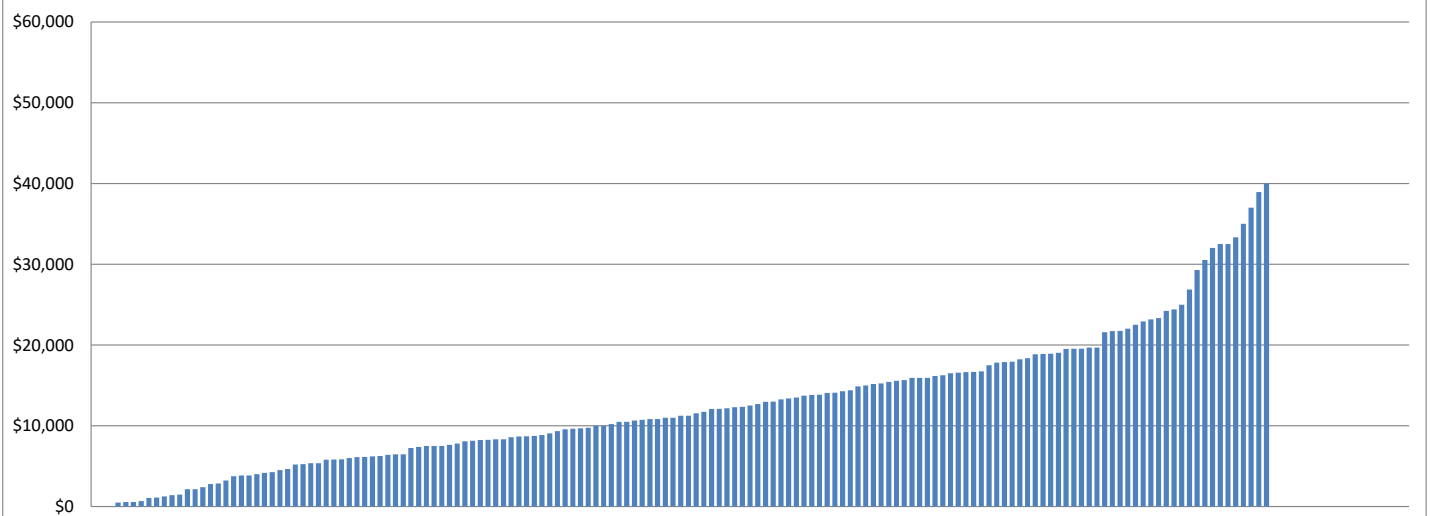


Figure 8-11b shows average educational debt brought to seminary for students graduating from your school compared to students in other ATS schools.

For FY2019, your estimated average student educational debt brought to seminary for borrowers was _____

Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ (1=lowest)
 Rank among all ATS schools participating in GSQ with FTE Enrollment > 300
 Rank among all Evangelical Protestant ATS schools participating in GSQ
 Rank among all USA ATS schools participating in GSQ

Figure 8-12: EDUCATIONAL DEBT BROUGHT TO SEMINARY BY GENDER

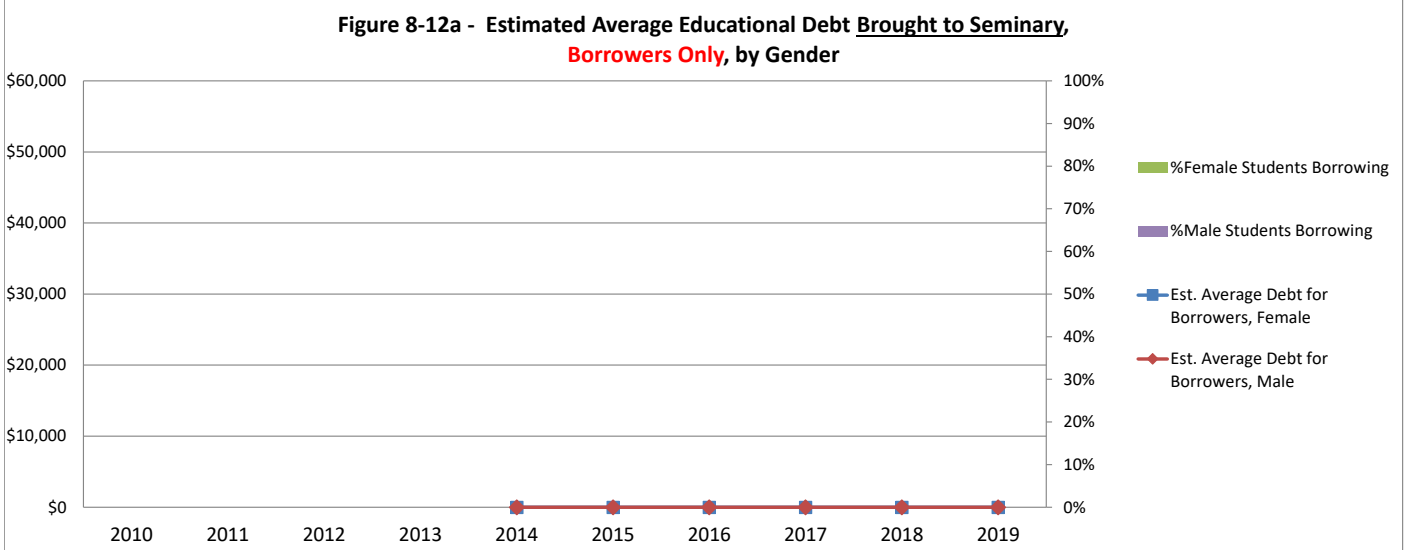


Figure 8-12a shows the estimated average educational debt brought to seminary and the percent of students that borrowed by gender. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.

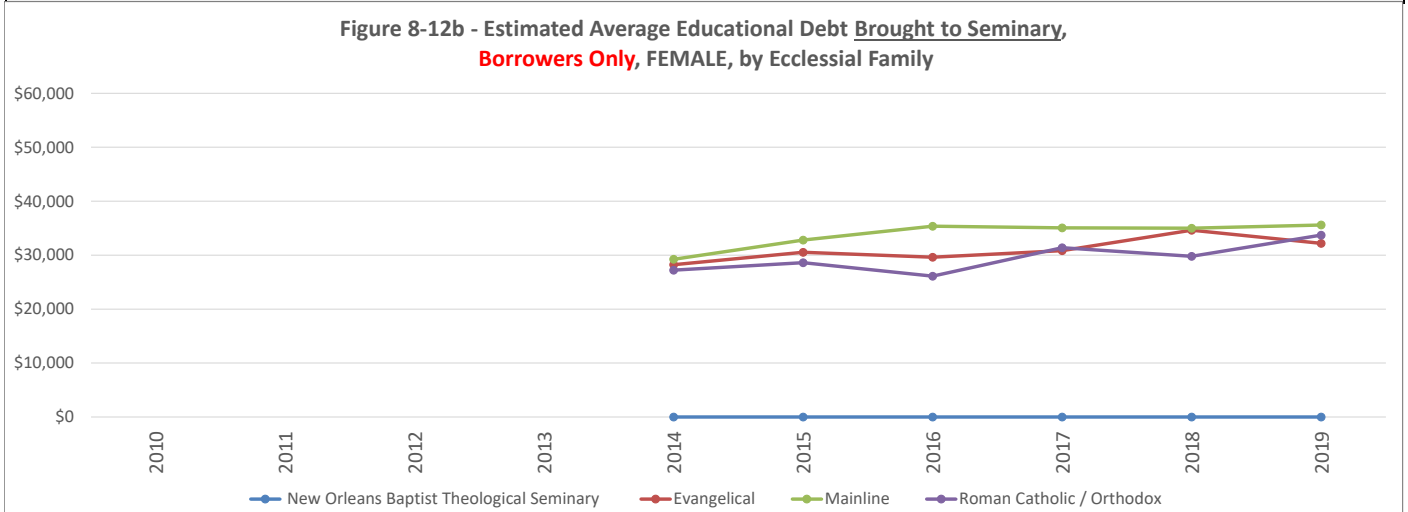
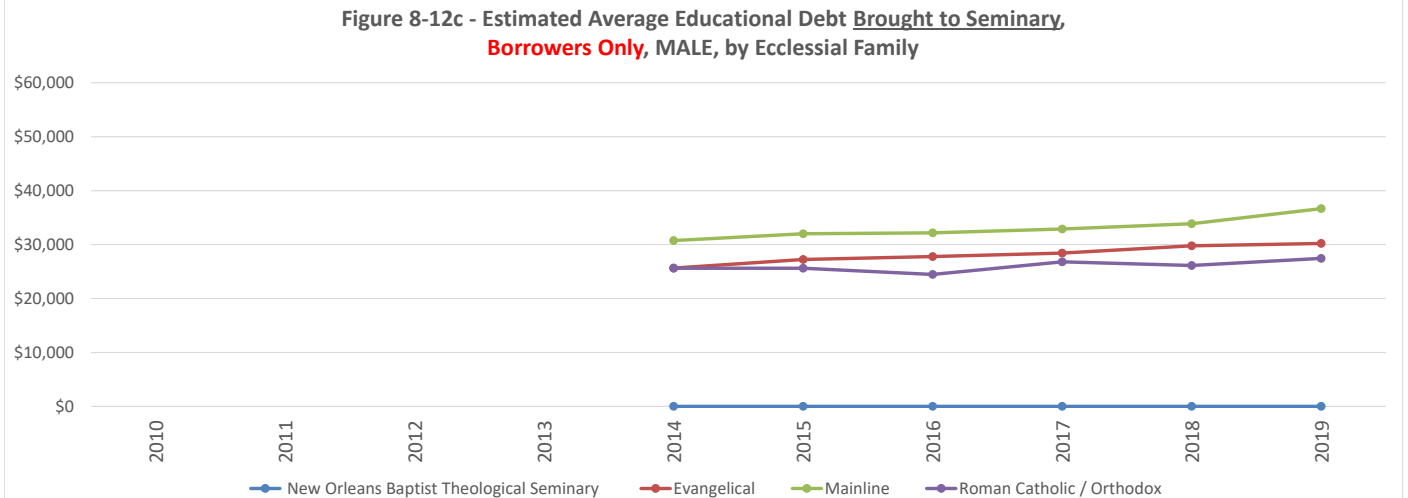


Figure 8-12b and Figure 8-12c show the estimated average educational debt incurred in seminary for your students that borrowed by gender compared to data by ecclesial family. This data is self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ). The data begins in 2013.



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

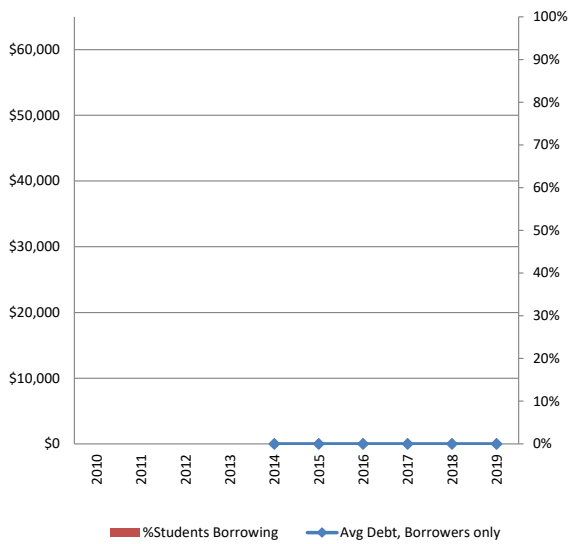


Figure 8-13b - Black Non-Hispanic

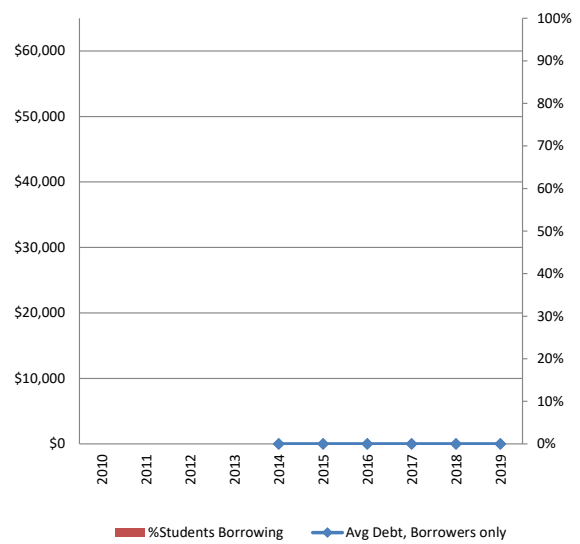


Figure 8-13c - Hispanic

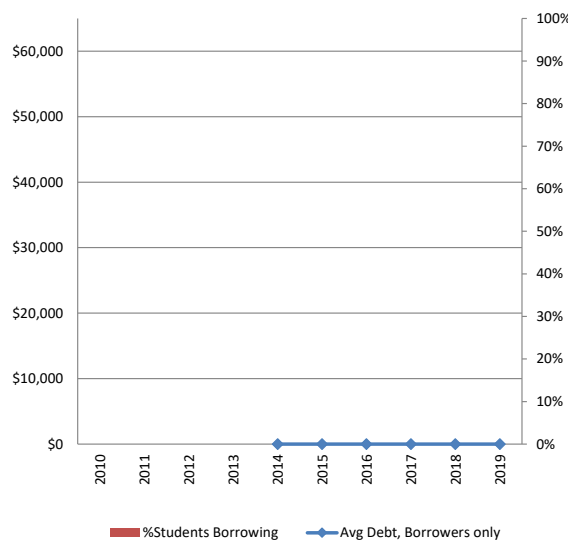


Figure 8-13d - White Non-Hispanic

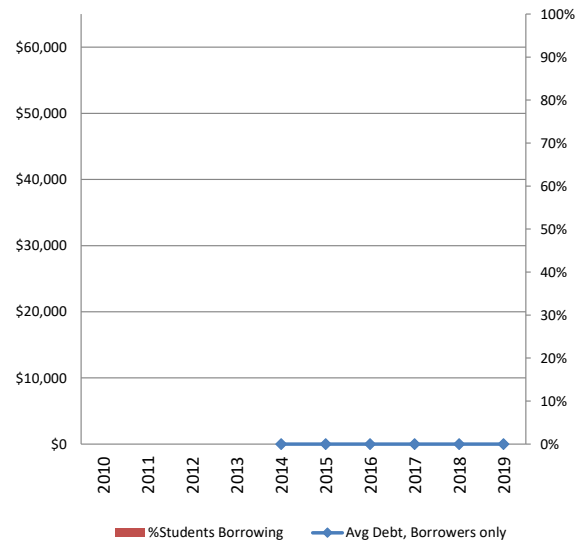


Figure 8-13a to Figure 8-13d shows the average educational debt load brought to seminary and the percent of students that borrowed by race/ethnicity. This data is based self-reported by the students who completed the ATS Graduating Student Questionnaire (GSQ).

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.