

Luther Rice

Seminary & University, Inc.

FACT BOOK

2009-2010

Luther Rice University
Office of Institutional Research and Planning
3038 Evans Mill Road
Lithonia, GA 30038
Tel: 770-484-1204
Fax: 770-990-5388
Email: studentaccounts@lru.edu
URL: <http://www.lru.edu>

Table of Contents

List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	v
History	1
General Information	2
Mission	2
Philosophy of Education	2
Core Values	3
Doctrinal Statement	3
Denominational Affiliation	7
Accreditation and Recognitions	7
Location	8
Administration and Governance	9
Administration	9
Board of Regents	9
Officers	9
Member	9
Board of Reference	10
Organizational Structure	11
Tuition and Fees	12
Bible College and Graduate Division (Masters Programs)	12
Doctoral Program	12
Educational Programs	13
Office of Admissions	15
<i>2009-2010 Application Statistics</i>	15
Office of the Registrar	17
<i>2009-2010 Enrollment Statistics</i>	17
<i>2009-2010 Registration Statistics</i>	29
<i>2009-2010 Registration by Class Mode</i>	30
<i>2009-2010 Registration by Class Mode of Credit per Program</i>	31
<i>2009-2010 Graduation Statistics</i>	38
Business Office	42
<i>2009-2010 Student Expenses</i>	48
Office of Financial Aid	50
<i>2009-2010 Financial Aid Statistics</i>	50
Office of International Students (I-20)	59
Bertha Smith Library	61
Facilities	62
Faculty/Non Faculty Statistics	63

List of Figures

Figure 1: Organizational Chart	11
Figure 2: Percentage of Semester Hours by Program	13
Figure 3: Application Type by Program	15
Figure 4: Applications by Type	15
Figure 5: Acceptance Rates	16
Figure 6: Enrollment by Program	17
Figure 7: Percentage of Enrollment by Program	17
Figure 8: Enrollment by Age	18
Figure 9: Percentage of Enrollment by Age	18
Figure 10: Enrollment by Gender	19
Figure 11: Percentage of Enrollment by Gender	19
Figure 12: Enrollment by Gender by Program	20
Figure 13: Enrollment by Ethnicity	21
Figure 14: Enrollment by Ethnicity	21
Figure 15: Enrollment by Ethnicity and Program	22
Figure 16: Enrollment by Contiguous States	23
Figure 17: Percentage Enrollment by Contiguous States	23
Figure 18: Enrollment by Denomination	24
Figure 19: Percentage Enrollment by Denomination	24
Figure 20: Full Time vs. Part Time Status	25
Figure 21: Undergraduate Full Time vs. Part Time	25
Figure 22: Graduate Full Time vs. Part Time Status	26
Figure 23: Doctoral Full Time vs. Part Time Status	26
Figure 24: Fall 2008 Full Time Equivalency	27
Figure 25: Spring 2009 Full Time Equivalency	27
Figure 26: Summer 2009 Full Time Equivalency	28
Figure 27: Registrations per Program	29
Figure 28: Percentage of Registrations per Program	29
Figure 29: Registration by Class Mode of Credit	30
Figure 30: Percentage of Registration by Class Mode of Credit	30
Figure 31: BAR Registration by Class Mode of Credit	31
Figure 32: Percentage of BAR Registration by Class Mode of Credit	31
Figure 33: DMIN Registration by Class Mode of Credit	32
Figure 34: Percentage of DMIN Registration by Class Mode of Credit	32
Figure 35: MABC Registration by Class Mode of Credit	33
Figure 36: Percentage of MABC Registration by Class Mode of Credit	33
Figure 37: MACS Registration by Class Mode of Credit	34
Figure 38: Percentage of MACS Registration by Class Mode of Credit	34
Figure 39: MAL Registration by Class Mode of Credit	35
Figure 40: Percentage of MAL Registration by Class Mode of Credit	35
Figure 41: MDIV Registration by Class Mode of Credit	36
Figure 42: Percentage of MDIV Registration by Class Mode of Credit	36
Figure 43: Degrees conferred by Ethnicity	38
Figure 44: Percentage of Degrees conferred by Ethnicity	38
Figure 45: Degrees conferred by Gender	39

Figure 46: Percentage of Degrees conferred by Gender	39
Figure 47: Degrees conferred by Program Level.....	40
Figure 48: Percentage of Degrees conferred by Program Level.....	40
Figure 49: 2003-2009 Investments by Year.....	46
Figure 50: 2003-2009 Change in Net Assets	46
Figure 51: 2003-2009 Total Private Gifts.....	47
Figure 52: Tuition & Fees net of Scholarships	49
Figure 53: Financial Aid Applicants.....	50
Figure 54: Percentage of Financial Aid Applicants.....	50
Figure 55: FA Applicants by Program Level.....	51
Figure 56: Percentage of FA Applicants by Program Level.....	51
Figure 57: Undergraduate FA Applicants by Aid Type.....	52
Figure 58: Percentage of Undergraduate FA Applicants by Aid Type.....	52
Figure 59: FA Matriculates by State.....	53
Figure 60: Percentage of FA Matriculates by State	53
Figure 61: FA Matriculates by Gender	54
Figure 62: Percentage of FA Matriculates by Gender	54
Figure 63: FA Matriculates by Ethnicity	55
Figure 64: FA Matriculates by Ethnicity	55
Figure 65: FA Matriculates Registration by Mode of Course Credit	56
Figure 66: Percentage of FA Matriculates Registration by Mode of Course Credit	56
Figure 67: FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Program.....	57
Figure 68: Percentage of FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Program.....	57
Figure 69: FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Gender.....	58
Figure 70: Percentage of FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Gender.....	58
Figure 71: I-20 Student Statistics.....	59
Figure 72: I-20 Students by Country	60
Figure 73: Percentage of I-20 Students by Country.....	60
Figure 74: Percentage of Library Resources by Media Type	61
Figure 75: Faculty by Employment Status.....	63
Figure 76: Percentage of Faculty by Employment Status.....	63
Figure 77: Full Time Faculty by Gender	64
Figure 78: Percentage of Full Time Faculty by Gender	64
Figure 79: Full Time Faculty by Ethnicity	65
Figure 80: Percentage of Full Time Faculty by Ethnicity.....	65
Figure 81: Non-Faculty by Employment Status	66
Figure 82: Percentage of Non-Faculty by Employment Status	66
Figure 83: Non-Faculty by Gender	67
Figure 84: Percentage of Non-Faculty by Gender	67
Figure 85: Non-Faculty by Ethnicity	68
Figure 86: Percentage of Non-Faculty by Ethnicity	68

List of Tables

Table 1: Semester Hours Required by Program	13
Table 2: Application, Acceptance, Enrollment, Registration & Graduation Summary Data	14
Table 3: Applications.....	15
Table 4: Acceptance Rates.....	16
Table 5: Enrollment by Program.....	17
Table 6: Enrollment by Age.....	18
Table 7: Enrollment by Gender.....	19
Table 8: Enrollment by Ethnicity.....	21
Table 9: Enrollment by Contiguous States	23
Table 10: Enrollment by Denomination	24
Table 11: Full Time vs. Par Time Status	25
Table 12: Undergraduate Full Time vs. Part Time Status	25
Table 13: Graduate Full Time vs. Part Time Status.....	26
Table 14: Doctoral Full Time vs. Part Time Status	26
Table 15: Fall 2008 Full Time Equivalency	27
Table 16: Spring 2009 Full Time Equivalency.....	27
Table 17: Summer 2009 Full Time Equivalency	28
Table 18: Registrations per Program	29
Table 19: Registration by Class Mode of Credit	30
Table 20: BAR Registration by Class Mode of Credit	31
Table 21: DMIN Registration by Class Mode of Credit.....	32
Table 22: MABC Registration by Class Mode of Credit.....	33
Table 23: MACS Registration by Class Mode of Credit	34
Table 24: MAL Registration by Class Mode of Credit.....	35
Table 25: MDIV Registration by Class Mode of Credit.....	36
Table 26: Graduation Rates	38
Table 27: Degrees conferred by Ethnicity	38
Table 28: Degrees conferred by Gender	39
Table 29: Degrees conferred by Program Level	40
Table 30: Retention Rates.....	41
Table 31: 2003-2009 Financial Ratios.....	42
Table 32: 2003-2009 Investments by Year	46
Table 33: 2003-2009 Change in Net Assets	46
Table 34: 2003-2009 Total Private Gifts	47
Table 35: 2003-2009 Private Gifts as a Percentage of Revenue.....	47
Table 36: Undergraduate Estimated Tuition & Fees	48
Table 37: Graduate Estimated Tuition & Fees	48
Table 38: Doctoral Estimated Tuition & Fees	48
Table 39: Tuition & Fees net of Scholarships	49
Table 40: Financial Aid Applicants	50
Table 41: FA Applicants by Program Level.....	51

Table 42: Undergraduate FA Applicants by Aid Type.....	52
Table 43: FA Matriculates by State	53
Table 44: FA Matriculates by Gender	54
Table 45: FA Matriculates by Ethnicity.....	55
Table 46: FA Matriculates Registration by Mode of Course Credit.....	56
Table 47: FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Program Level	57
Table 48: FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Gender	58
Table 49: I-20 Statistics	59
Table 50: I-20 Students by Country.....	60
Table 51: Library Resources by Media Type	61
Table 52: Luther Rice University On-Campus Facilities	62
Table 53: Luther Rice University Off-Campus Facilities.....	62
Table 54: Capacity of On-Campus Classrooms.....	62
Table 55: Faculty by Employment Status.....	63
Table 56: Full Time Faculty by Gender.....	64
Table 57: Full Time Faculty by Ethnicity.....	65
Table 58: Non-Faculty by Employment Status.....	66
Table 59: Non-Faculty by Gender	67
Table 60: Non-Faculty by Ethnicity	68

History

In 1961, Dr. Robert Gee Witty, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church, presented the need for a seminary in Jacksonville, Florida to several Southern Baptist pastors. In May, 1962, Dr. Witty secured five pastors who signed the charter application which he had prepared. On June 14, 1962, the State of Florida granted the charter. The Central Baptist Church agreed to provide space and office assistance for the new institution. The first classes met in facilities provided by the church on September 11, 1962. All faculty were Southern Baptist pastors who served Luther Rice Seminary without pay. Business of the Seminary was conducted until 1968 by the Board of Trustees, with Dr. Witty as Chairman. Frequently the faculty was invited to participate. Dr. Clyde Jones, Dr. Pat Wimberly, and Dr. Kenneth Umphrey served as part-time presidents until 1968. In that year, Dr. Fred Williams was elected as Chairman of the Trustees, and Dr. Witty became president. In 1970, Dr. Witty became the first full-time president. By 1964, 94 students had registered, and 16 pastors served as part-time faculty. At that time the curriculum prepared by Dr. Witty for the external program was adopted by the Board of Trustees and offered to the public. This innovative, nontraditional system attracted thousands of students in the United States and such international interest that by 1978, students from 52 countries were registered. A faculty of full-time professors has served the institution since 1976.

In 1968, Luther Rice Seminary purchased property from the Central Baptist Church and returned the same property to the church as a gift when the Administrative Building at 1050 Hendricks Avenue was purchased in 1970. Later, classrooms were established in the Instructional Building located on Prudential Drive. The Bertha Smith Library, constructed on Home Street, was opened for use in the spring of 1982. All were purchased and constructed debt free. In May 1982, Dr. Witty retired as president to become the Chancellor. He retired from the chancellor's office in May, 1987.

In May 1982, Dr. Gene Williams became president of Luther Rice Seminary. He had earned an academic doctorate (Th.D.) from New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary and was known internationally as an evangelist.

In August 1988, a church building and property in Lithonia, Georgia (a suburb of Atlanta) were donated to the Seminary. In June, 1991, construction of new facilities began.

In August 1991, the Seminary moved its main campus to this location. At a Trustees' meeting in September 1991, Dr. Williams became Chancellor-Elect. At the same meeting Dr. James Bryant, Executive Vice President, was approved to become President-Elect. Dr. Bryant also had a broad ministry background. He had earned an academic doctorate (Th.D.) from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and had served as pastor of several Southern Baptist churches. His experience also included serving as a church staff member and on the Board of Trustees of two Southern Baptist seminaries.

General Information

Mission

The purpose of Luther Rice Seminary is to provide theological education for Christian ministers and leaders around the world with an end to granting undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Philosophy of Education

Luther Rice University believes that Scripture is the inerrant, infallible Word of God and that all truth, whether found in His Word or in the world is God's truth. Luther Rice University teaches all programs from a biblical worldview. Therefore, all courses are expected to conform to traditional orthodox theological principles. The faculty acknowledges dependence on the Holy Spirit for strength and wisdom while believing He is the ultimate teacher.

Luther Rice University further asserts that Christian education must be designed to address the totality of students' needs. We are committed to the biblical concept of the equality of men and women, which prescribes distinctive gender roles in the home and in the church. We support lifelong learning and encourage each student to establish a personal daily Bible study and prayer time.

At Luther Rice University, students from various evangelical denominations may experience academic and spiritual development and Christian fellowship.

Luther Rice University equips men and women for the work of service and expects them to practically apply what they have learned through chosen service or ministry in the church.

Core Values

1. We value theological education that is grounded in sound biblical interpretation. 2 Tim. 2:15
2. We value the witness of Christ among all people. Acts 1:8
3. We value the declaration of the infallible Word of God among all people. 2 Tim. 3:16-17; Col. 1:28
4. We value instruction that combines theory and practice with relevant ministry needs. Eph. 4:11-13
5. We value an environment that promotes spiritual growth and transformation. Eph. 3:16-19
6. We value personal integrity in our students, faculty, staff, and business practices. 1 Thess. 2:10-12
7. We value globally accessible theological education. Matt. 28:19-20
8. We value our relationship with God and His church as providers of our spiritual strength and resources as we endeavor to bring glory to Him. Eph. 3:20-21
9. We value on-going institutional quality and improvement. Col. 3:23-24
10. We value a community of faith and learning that embraces men and women who are diverse in ethnic, economic, social, and national backgrounds. Gal. 3:27-28

Doctrinal Statement

I. *THE SCRIPTURES*. We believe that both the Old and New Testaments are verbally inspired by God and are inerrant in the original writings. Through the providence of God, the Scriptures have been preserved and are the supreme and final and adequate authority in faith and life (Ps 19.7; 2 Tim 3.16; 2 Pet 1.21).

II. *GOD*. We believe that there is only one true and living God existing in three Persons--Father, Son, and Holy Spirit--each a distinct Person, but all of one essence and all having the same nature, perfections, and attributes, and each is worthy of precisely the same worship, confidence, and obedience (Gen 1.26; Jer 10.10; Matt 3.16-17; 28.19).

III. *JESUS CHRIST*. We believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, begotten by the Holy Spirit, born of the virgin Mary, that He shed His blood on Calvary as a vicarious substitute, was buried, rose again bodily, and ascended to the Father according to the Scriptures (Isa 7.14; Matt 1.18-25; 1 Cor 15.3; Heb 4.15).

IV. *HOLY SPIRIT*. We believe that the Holy Spirit is the third Person of the Trinity, very God, co-existent with the Father and the Son. The Holy Spirit is the chief agent in the regeneration, the chief convictor of sin, and the chief comforter of the believer. Simultaneous with regeneration, the Holy Spirit baptizes the believer into the body of Christ (Matt 28.19; John 16.7-

11; Acts 5.3-4; Rom 8.9; 1 Cor 12.12-14)

V. *MAN*. We believe that man is the direct creation of God--body, soul, and spirit--and is not in any sense the result of evolution but is made in the image of God. Adam, the first man, sinned by disobedience. This act resulted in the fall of mankind and incurred both physical and spiritual death for all (Gen 1.26-27; Rom 3.10,23; 5.12).

VI. *SALVATION*. We believe that all who, in faith, receive the Lord Jesus Christ as Savior are born again by the Holy Spirit and thus become the children of God. Salvation involves redemption, regeneration, justification, sanctification, and glorification (John 1.12; 3.3; 17.17; Rom 8.29-30; Eph 2.8-9; 4.30; Tit 3.5).

*VII. *SECOND COMING*. We believe in the literal, visible, personal, pre-millennial, pre-tribulational return of Jesus Christ for His Church. At this event the dead in Christ and living believers will be translated to meet Him in the air. At the end of the seven year tribulation, Christ will visibly descend with the saints to establish His earthly millennial kingdom (Acts 1.11; 1 Thes 4.13-18; Rev 20.1-6).

VIII. *SATAN*. We believe that Satan was originally created a perfect being. He rebelled against God. As a result, he became depraved, the Devil, an adversary of God and His people, and leader of a host of angels who fell with him. Satan has been judged and defeated at the cross and awaits his ultimate doom at the Second Advent of Jesus Christ (Isa 14.13-14; Ezek 28.13-17; John 16.11; 1 Tim 3.7; Rev 20.10).

IX. *HEAVEN*. We believe in the eternal abode of God and the holy angels, where Jesus intercedes for His people on earth and where the spirits of departed saints await their resurrected, glorified bodies. Heaven is a literal place of conscious bliss to which all saints go upon death and from which the Lord Jesus Christ will come to receive those saints who are alive at His coming. To depart and be in heaven is to be "present with the Lord" and so is "far better" than to remain alive on earth, but the eternal blessedness of heaven is only for those who possess eternal life through faith in the atoning work of Christ (Heb 12.22-24; John 14.1-3; 2 Cor 5.1-10; Phil 1.23, 3.20-21; 1 Thes 4.16-18; Rev 21.1-22.5; John 14.6).

X. *HELL*. We believe that hell is a literal place of judgment created for the devil and those angels who followed him in his rebellion against God. In the final state, the devil and his demons will spend eternity banished from the presence of God in the Lake of Fire. This same final punishment also awaits all unredeemed people who refuse to believe on the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. The Scriptures declare that the torment of all the inhabitants in the Lake of Fire lasts forever. Prior to the final state, the soul of the unjust at

death is condemned to hades in a state of conscious torment until the resurrection of the unjust. At this resurrection, the disembodied soul is reunited with the resurrected body and cast into the Lake of Fire (Rev 20.10; Matt 25.41; Mark 9.43-48; Rev 14.11; 20.10, 15; Luke 16.19-31; Jn 5.29; Rev 20.11-15).

XI. *THE PRIESTHOOD OF THE BELIEVER*. We believe in the priesthood of all believers so that every Christian has direct access to God in prayer through Jesus Christ, our great High Priest, and that there is no mediator between God and man other than Jesus Christ (Heb 4.16; 1 Tim 2.5; Rev 1.6).

XII. *SECURITY OF THE BELIEVER*. We believe that salvation is not only a gift from God but also is sustained by the Lord. The Holy Spirit permanently indwells the believer and seals him in salvation for all eternity. Therefore, since salvation is wholly of the Lord, apart from the works of man, we hold that the believer shall be kept by the power of God through faith unto eternal salvation (John 10.28; 14.16-17,26; 1 Cor 2.9-14; Eph 1.13; 2.8-9; 1 Pet 1.5; Jude 24-25).

XIII. *PROVIDENCE*. We believe in the providence of God, but that He is not the author or approver of sin nor the destroyer of the free will and responsibility of man (John 3.16; Rom 8.28-30).

XIV. *THE LORD'S DAY*. We believe that Sunday is the Lord's Day and is a Christian institution for regular observance of worship and spiritual devotion, both public and private (1 Cor 16.2; Rev 1.10).

XV. *CREATION*. We believe the triune God created the universe apart from pre-existing materials and without any evolutionary process. We believe in the historicity of the first eleven chapters of Genesis (Gen 1.1; Matt 19.4; John 1.1-3; Rom 1.20; Col 1.16-17; Heb 11.3).

XVI. *THE LOCAL CHURCH*. We believe that the New Testament church is a local body of baptized believers with Christ as its head and the Holy Spirit as its guide. New Testament churches promote God's work by cooperating together for missions and many other joint efforts. The local church is to be governed independently of outside persons, bodies, groups, or authorities (Matt 28.16-20; Acts 1.6-8; 6.3; 1 Cor 12.12-14; Eph 1.3-6,22-23; 1 Thes 4.16-18).

XVII. *ORDINANCES*. We believe that the local church observes two ordinances--baptism and the Lord's Supper. We believe that all who have received Christ as Savior and Lord should be baptized in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; that baptism is by immersion in the likeness of the death,

burial, and resurrection of Christ; and that the Lord's Supper should be observed in remembrance of Him to show forth His death for our sins until He comes again (Matt 26.26-30; 28.19-20; Rom 6.3-6; 1 Cor 11.23-26).

** For students, Article VII reads as follows: We believe in the literal, visible, personal return of Jesus Christ.*

Denominational Affiliation

Luther Rice University is committed to the doctrinal beliefs of the Southern Baptist Convention and to Southern Baptist churches, missions, and evangelism. However, the right of each student to affiliate with another evangelical denomination is respected.

The University is a non-profit religious institution of higher education chartered by the State of Florida, is located in the State of Georgia where it operates as a foreign corporation, and is governed by a Board of Trustees. It is not owned, controlled, or endowed by any denomination, agency, convention, or association.

Accreditation and Recognitions

Luther Rice University is accredited by the Transnational Association of Christian Colleges and Schools (TRACS), which is listed by the United States Department of Education as a recognized accrediting association. TRACS is a member of the Council on Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA).

Luther Rice University operates under the authorization of the Georgia Nonpublic Secondary Education Commission and is authorized by the State of Georgia Department of Education and the State of Florida to certificate, associate, bachelors, master's, and doctorate degrees in religion and the master's degree in counseling.

Luther Rice University operates under the licensures of the State Board of Independent Colleges and Universities, Department of Education, State of Florida.

Location



Administration and Governance

Administration

President
Vice President for Academic Affairs
Vice President of Financial Affairs
Undergraduate Dean
Director of Development and External Affairs
Librarian
Coordinator of Distance Education
Assistant to the President for Global Strategy
Assistant to the President for Asian Affairs

James L. Flanagan, Ph.D.
James M. Kinnebrew, Ph. D.
Louis Hardcastle, C.P.A., C.F.A.
Dennis D. Dieringer, D.Min.
Russ Sorrow
Hal M. Haller
Dennis Vines, D.Min.
Dr. Ron Long
John Lim, D.Min

Board of Regents

Officers

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Secretary

Dr. Robert Williams
Dr. Jim Waddle
Mrs. Anita Givens

Member

Mr. Rick Carlisle
Mr. Jimmy Cox
Mrs. Anita Givens
Dr. Norman Harbaugh
Dr. F. Murray Mathis
Rev. Gerald McPhail
Dr. David Nelms
Mr. Doyle Pennington
Dr. Bill Purvis
Dr. Harold Rawlings
Mrs. Lou Souders
Mr. Paul Spence
Dr. Jim Waddle
Dr. Robert Williams
Dr. Michael Woods

Board of Reference

Dr. Victor Borden

Dr. Perry Cox

Dr. Bob Eklund

Dr. Gerald Harris

Dr. Ron Herrod

Dr. Richard G. Lee

Dr. David Olford

Dr. Ben Rogers

Dr. J. Sidney Sample

Dr. Charles F. Stanley

Dr. Jay Strack

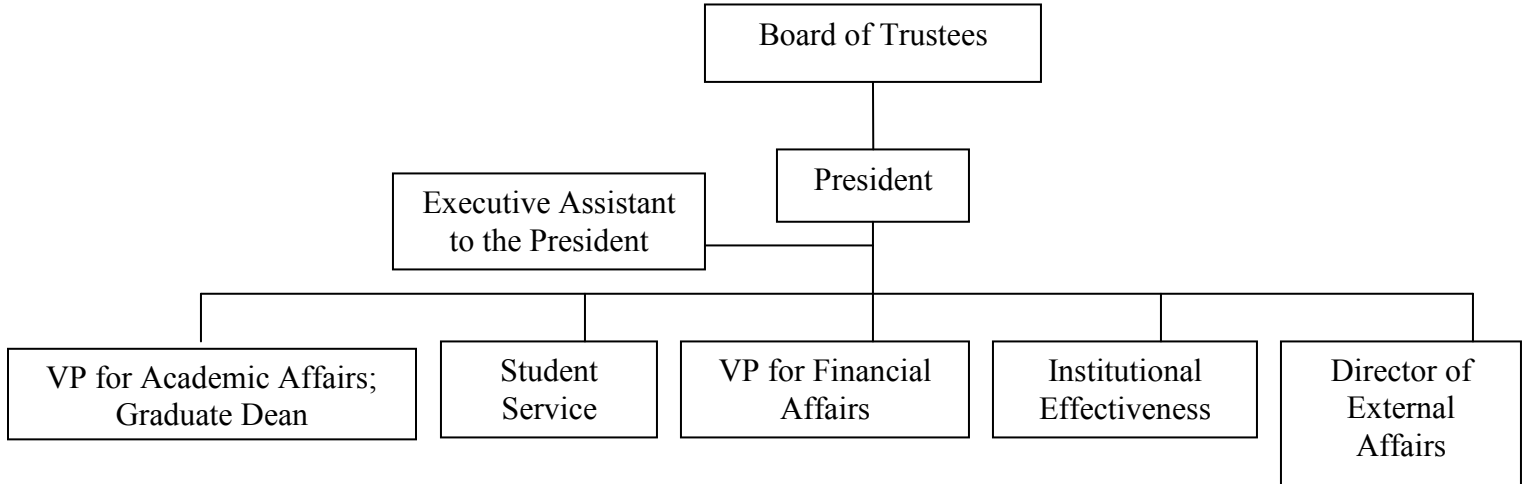
Dr. Jerry Vines

Rev. Randy Williams

Dr. Spiros Zodhiates

Organizational Structure

Figure 1: Organizational Chart



Tuition and Fees

Bible College and Graduate Division (Masters Programs)

	<i>On-Campus</i>
Application Fee	\$ 50.00
Change of Program Fee	50.00
Reactivation Fee	50.00
Late Registration Fee (per course)	30.00
Drop Fee (per course)	10.00
Tuition Charge (per semester hour)	209.00
099 Fee	150.00
Graduation Fee	
College	225.00
Graduate	265.00
Late Graduation Application Fee	100.00
Late Course Fee	50.00
Transcript Fee	5.00
Replacement Status Sheet Fee	50.00
Lost Student ID Fee	25.00
Processing Fee	75.00
Technology Fee (per course)	45.00
Stop-check Fee	30.00
Returned Check or decline credit card fee	20.00
Replacement Diploma Fee	25.00

Auditor—Tuition \$100.00 per course (Only on-campus courses and modules may be audited)

Doctoral Program

Application Fee	\$ 50.00
Reactivation Fee	50.00
Late Registration Fee* (per class)	30.00
Tuition (per semester hour)	249.00
Graduation Fee	300.00
Transcript Fee (each transcript)	5.00
Processing Fee	75.00
Technology Fee (per course)	45.00
Mill Analogy Test Fee	50.00

Educational Programs

Undergraduate Programs

- Bachelor of Arts in Religion
 - Emphasis in Counseling
 - Emphasis in Apologetics
 - Emphasis in Ministry

Graduate Programs

- Master of Arts in Biblical Counseling
- Master of Arts in Apologetics
- Master of Arts in Christian Studies
- Master of Arts in Leadership
- Master of Divinity
 - Emphasis in Apologetics
 - Emphasis in Ministry
- Doctor of Ministry

Program Requirements

Table 1: Semester Hours Required by Program

Program	Semester Credit Hours
Bachelor of Arts in Religion	120
Master of Arts in Biblical Counseling	36
Master of Arts in Apologetics	36
Master of Arts in Christian Studies	36
Master of Arts in Leadership	36
Master of Divinity	90
Doctor of Ministry	30

Figure 2: Percentage of Semester Hours by Program

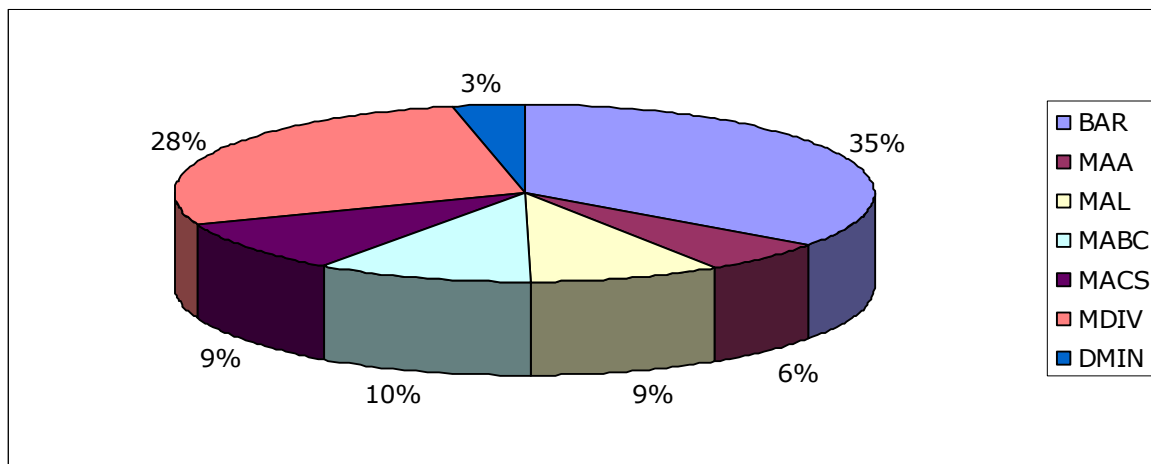


Table 2: Application, Acceptance, Enrollment, Registration & Graduation Summary Data

Description	Count
Applications, 2009-2010	942
Students Accepted, 2009-2010	819
Students Enrolled, 2009-2010	1,345
Classes Registered, 2009-2010	5,604 (16,812 credit hrs)
Degrees Conferred, 2009-2010	252

Office of Admissions

2009-2010 Application Statistics

Table 3: Applications

Program	New	React
BAR	244	78
MABC	68	57
MACS	42	40
MAL	48	38
MAA	34	28
MDIV	130	92
DMIN	12	31
Total	578	364

Figure 3: Application Type by Program

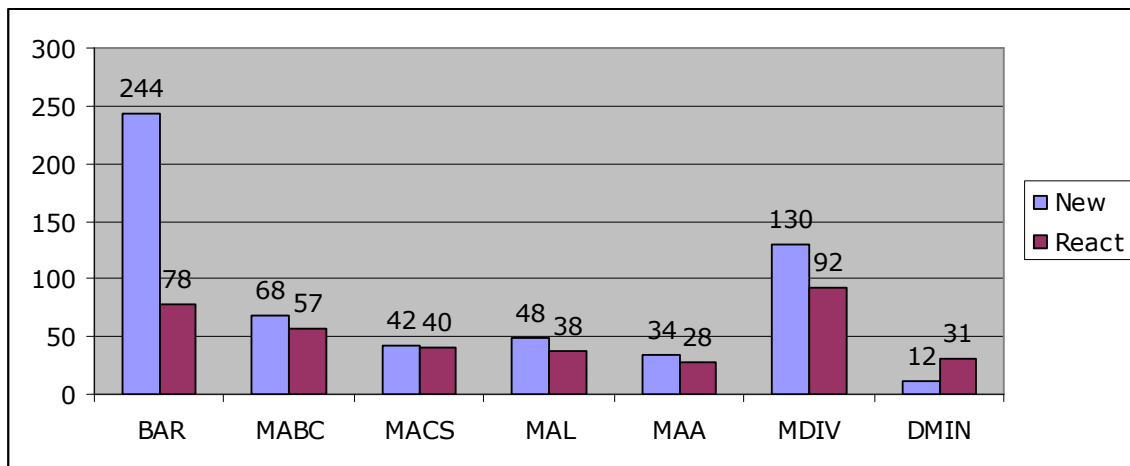


Figure 4: Applications by Type

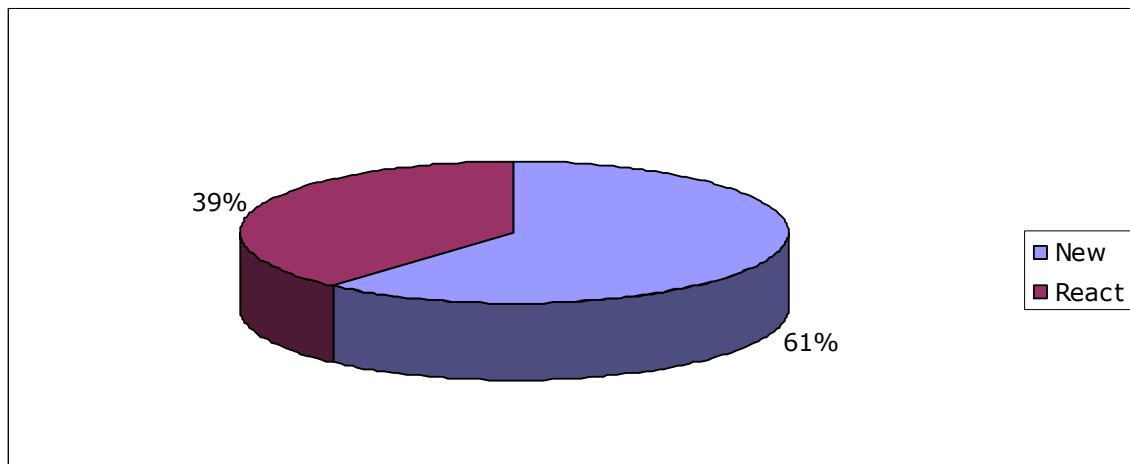
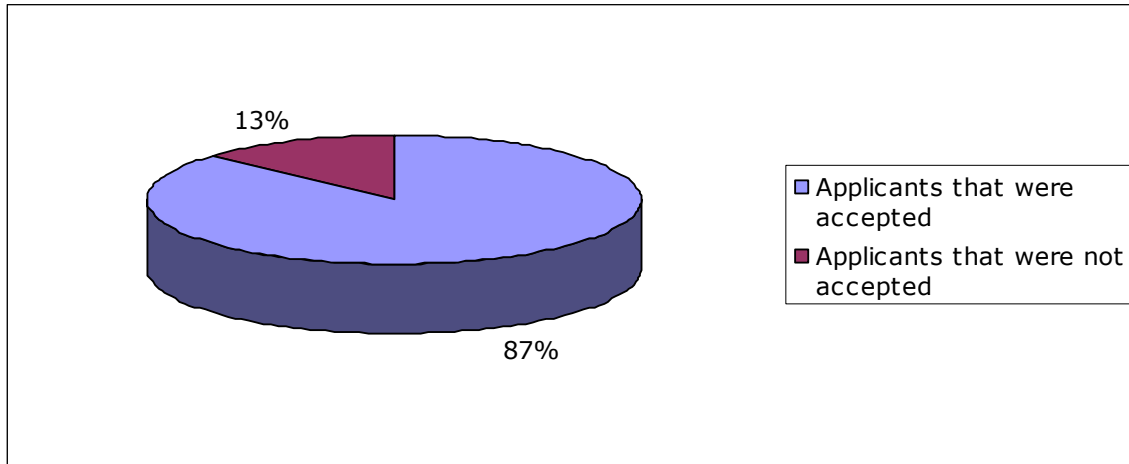


Table 4: Acceptance Rates

Description	Count	%
Applicants that were accepted	819	87%
Applicants that were not accepted	123	13%
Total Applicants	942	

Figure 5: Acceptance Rates



Office of the Registrar

2009-2010 Enrollment Statistics

Table 5: Enrollment by Program

Program	Count	%
BAR	470	35%
MAA	79	6%
MAL	121	9%
MABC	133	10%
MACS	127	9%
MDIV	371	28%
DMIN	44	3%
Total	1345	

Figure 6: Enrollment by Program

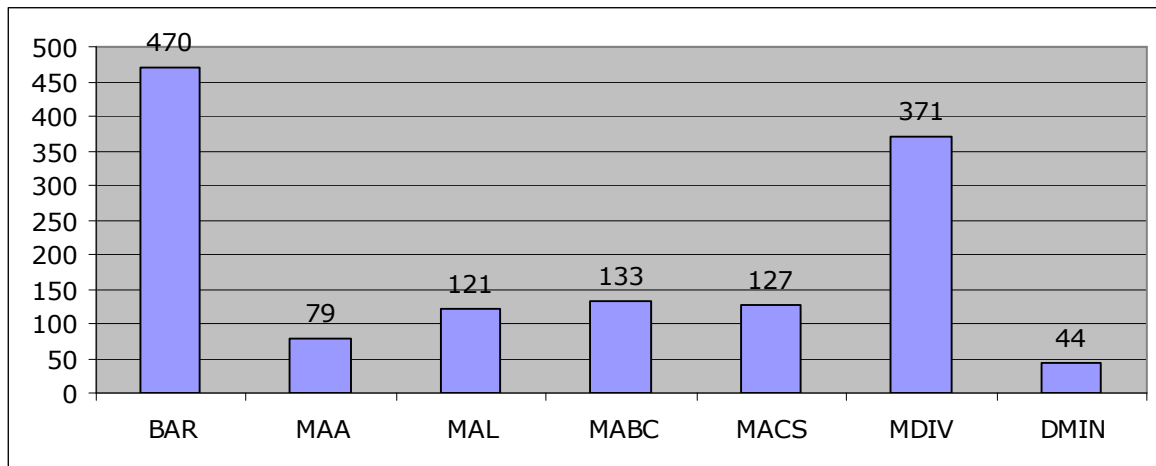


Figure 7: Percentage of Enrollment by Program

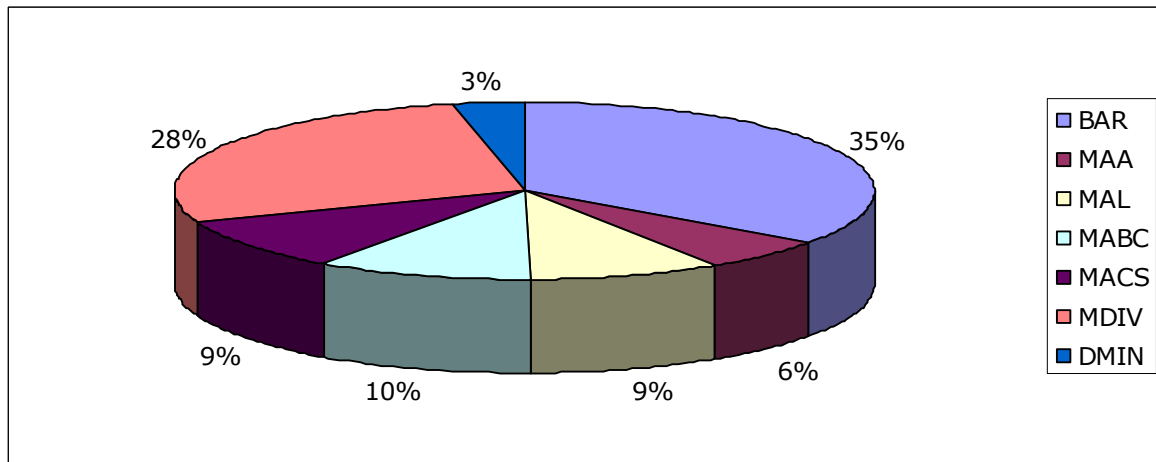


Table 6: Enrollment by Age

AGE RANGE	COUNT	%
<=20	15	1.12%
21-30	207	15.39%
31-40	407	30.26%
41-50	409	30.41%
51-60	251	18.66%
61-70	51	3.79%
Over 70	5	0.37%
Total	1345	

** Average Age: 42 * Min Age: 18 * Max Age: 78*

Figure 8: Enrollment by Age

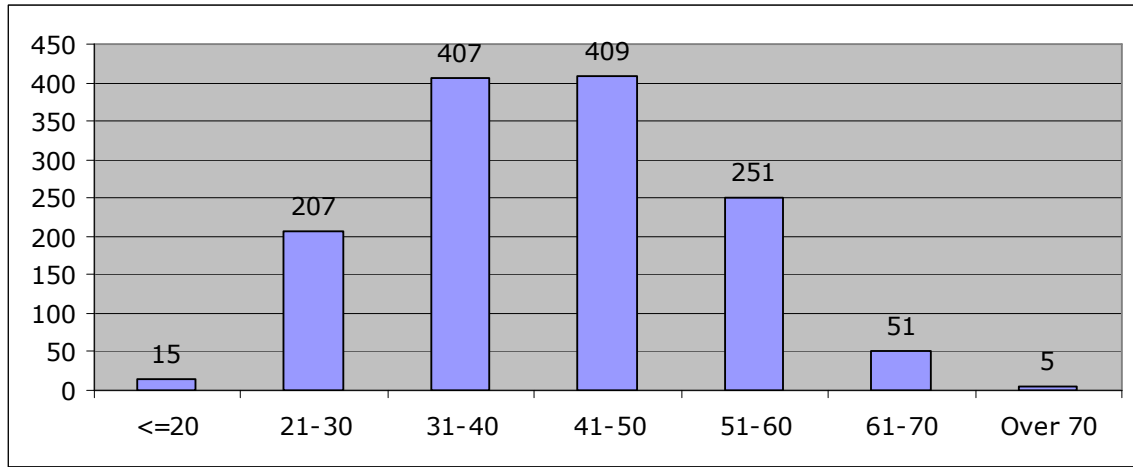


Figure 9: Percentage of Enrollment by Age

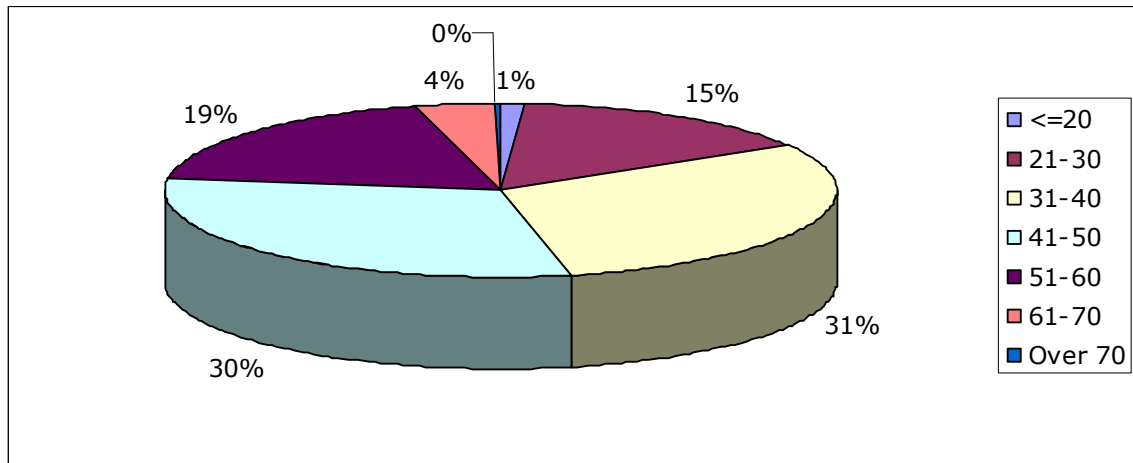


Table 7: Enrollment by Gender

Gender	Count	%
Female	353	26%
Male	992	74%
Total	1345	

Figure 10: Enrollment by Gender

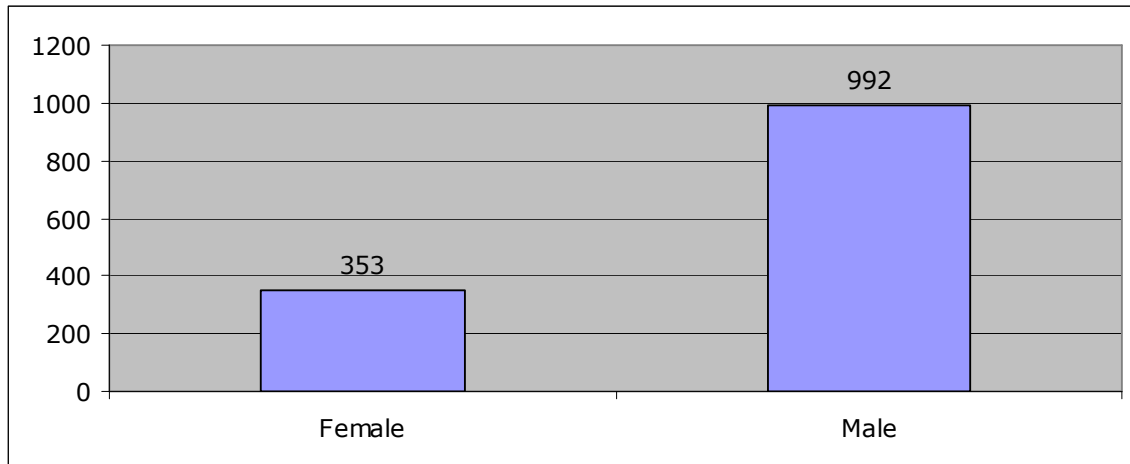


Figure 11: Percentage of Enrollment by Gender

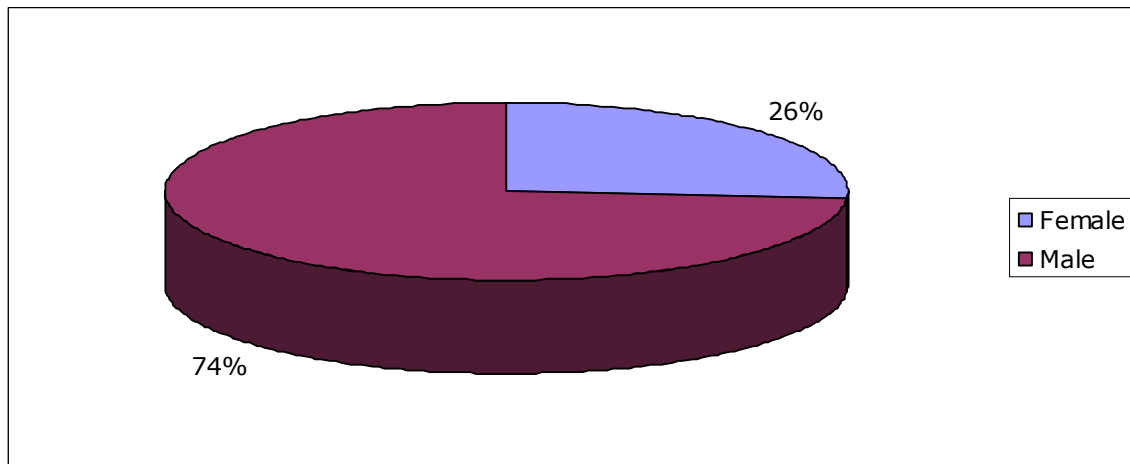


Figure 12: Enrollment by Gender by Program

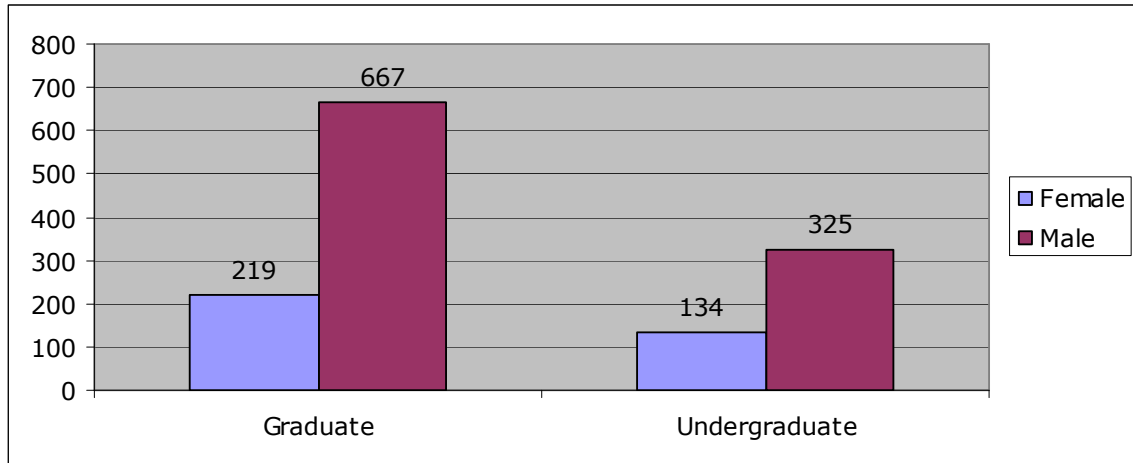


Table 8: Enrollment by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Count	%
Asian	69	5%
Black	500	37%
Caucasian	724	54%
Hispanic	31	2%
Indian	3	0%
Native American	10	1%
Unknown	8	1%
Total	1345	

Figure 13: Enrollment by Ethnicity

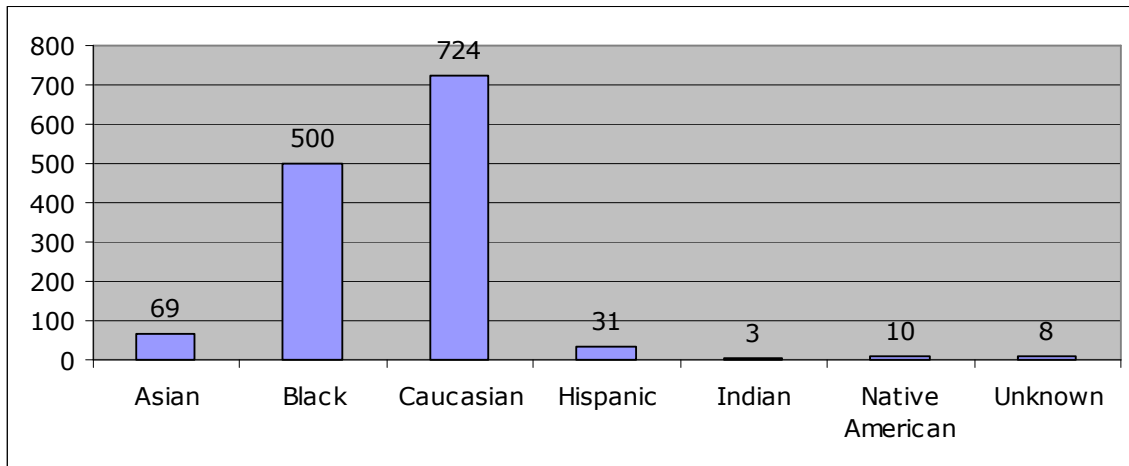


Figure 14: Enrollment by Ethnicity

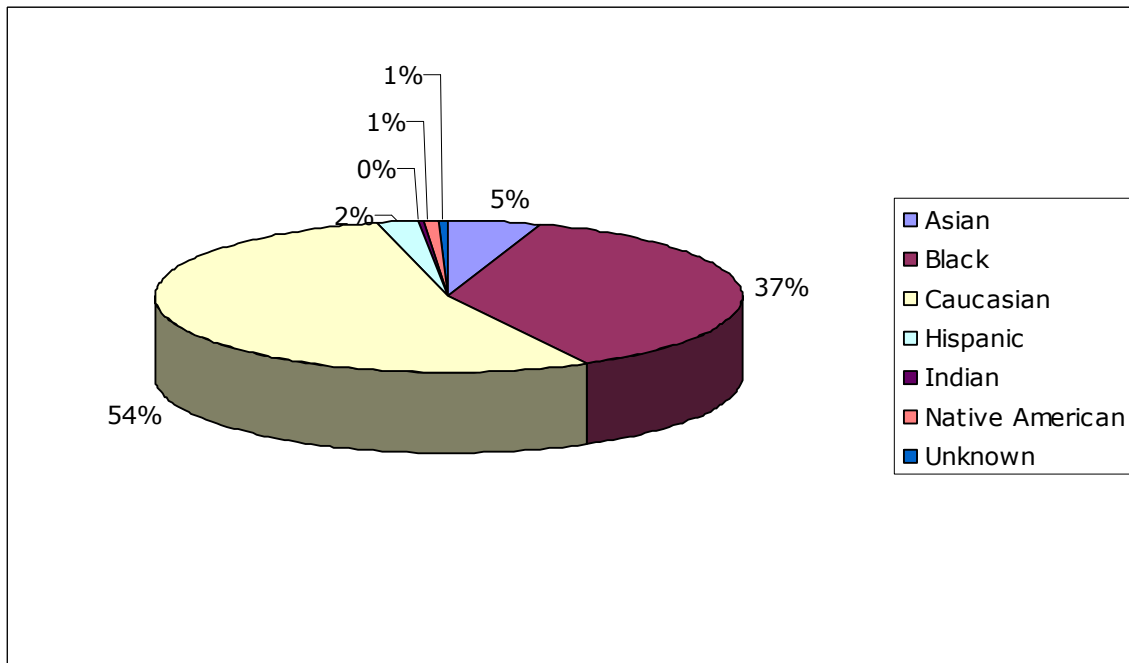


Figure 15: Enrollment by Ethnicity and Program

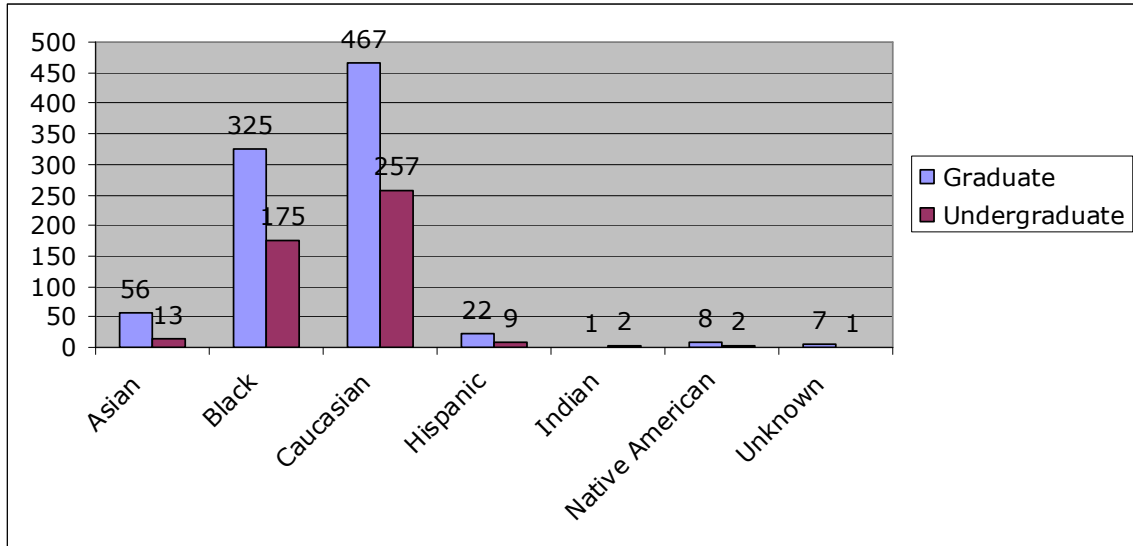


Table 9: Enrollment by Contiguous States

State	Count	% of Contiguous	% of Total
GA	735	73%	57%
FL	90	9%	7%
AL	56	6%	4%
TN	37	4%	3%
SC	35	3%	3%
NC	50	5%	4%
Other	293		23%
Total	1296		

Figure 16: Enrollment by Contiguous States

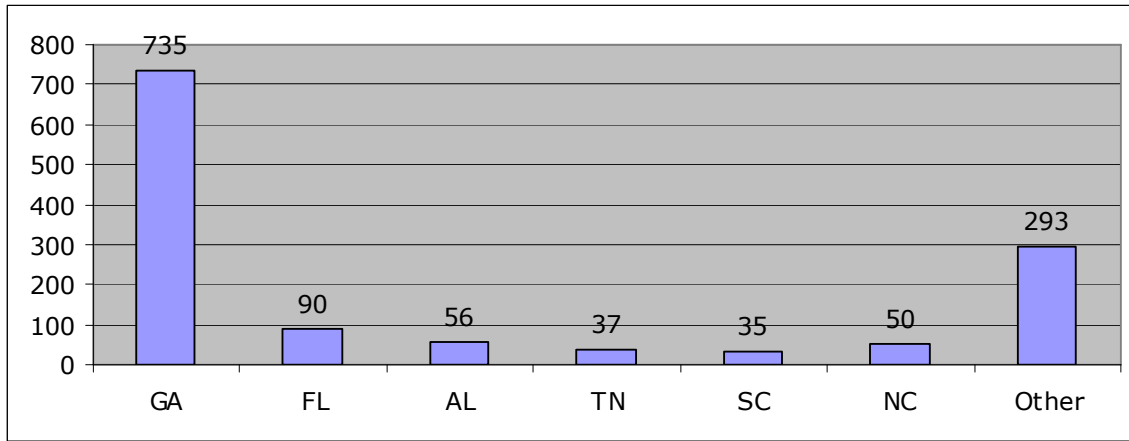


Figure 17: Percentage Enrollment by Contiguous States

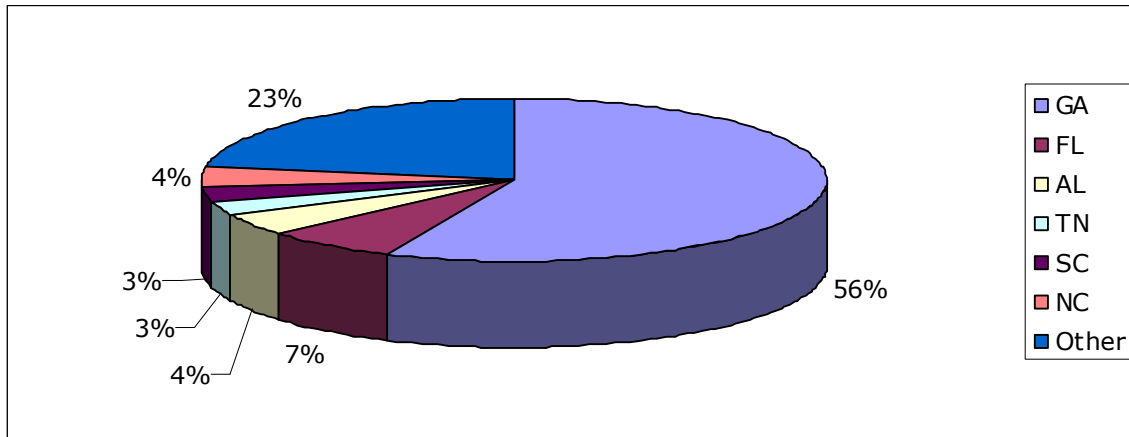


Table 10: Enrollment by Denomination

Denomination	Count	%
Baptist	443	33%
Interdenominational	149	11%
Southern Baptist	371	28%
Presbyterian	34	3%
Methodist	17	1%
Other	331	25%
Total	1345	

Figure 18: Enrollment by Denomination

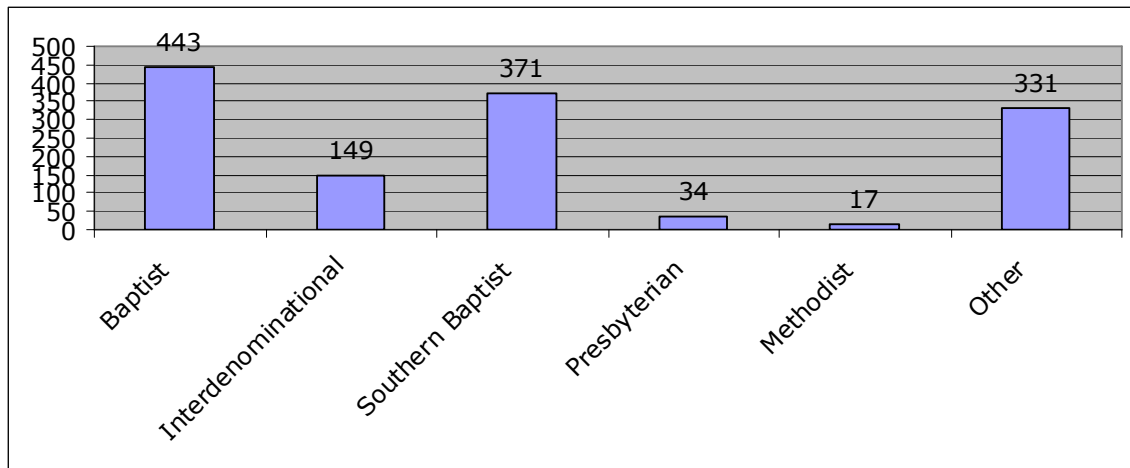


Figure 19: Percentage Enrollment by Denomination

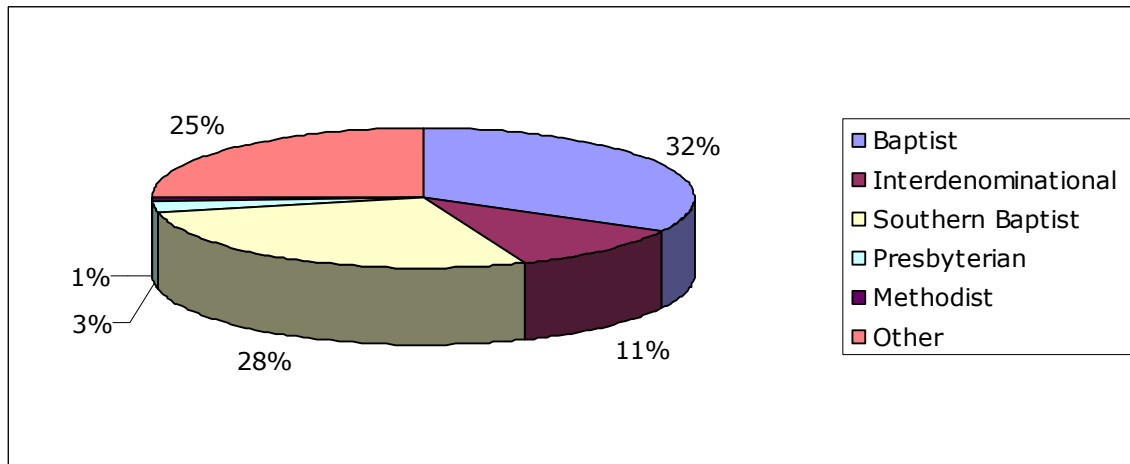


Table 11: Full Time vs. Par Time Status

Status	Fall 09	Spring 10	Summer 10
Full Time	303	272	72
Part Time	685	786	537
NA	357	287	736
Total	1345	1345	1345

Figure 20: Full Time vs. Part Time Status

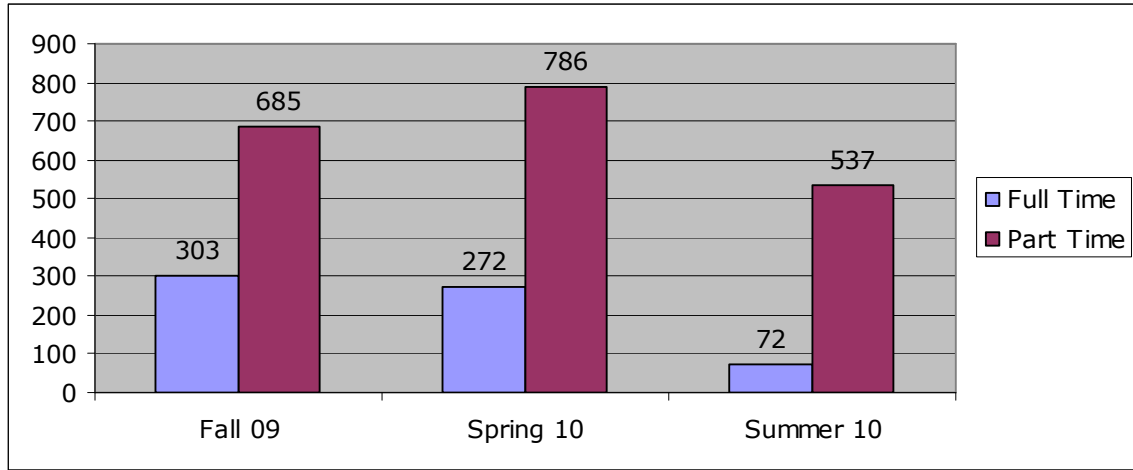


Table 12: Undergraduate Full Time vs. Part Time Status

Status	Fall 09	Spring 10	Summer 10
Full Time	73	74	13
Part Time	242	278	182
NA	119	82	239
Total	434	434	434

Figure 21: Undergraduate Full Time vs. Part Time

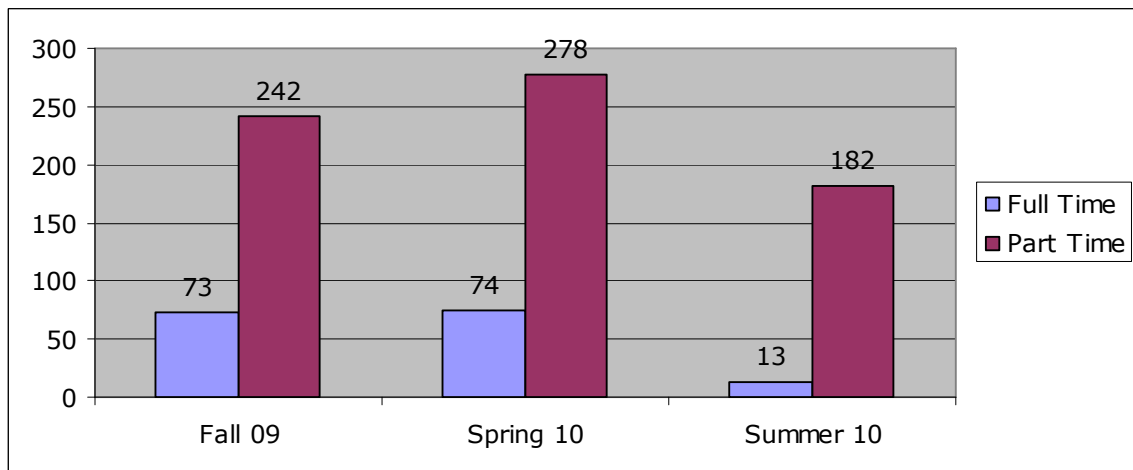


Table 13: Graduate Full Time vs. Part Time Status

Status	Fall 09	Spring 10	Summer 10
Full Time	209	177	58
Part Time	428	488	337
NA	222	194	464
Total	859	859	859

Figure 22: Graduate Full Time vs. Part Time Status

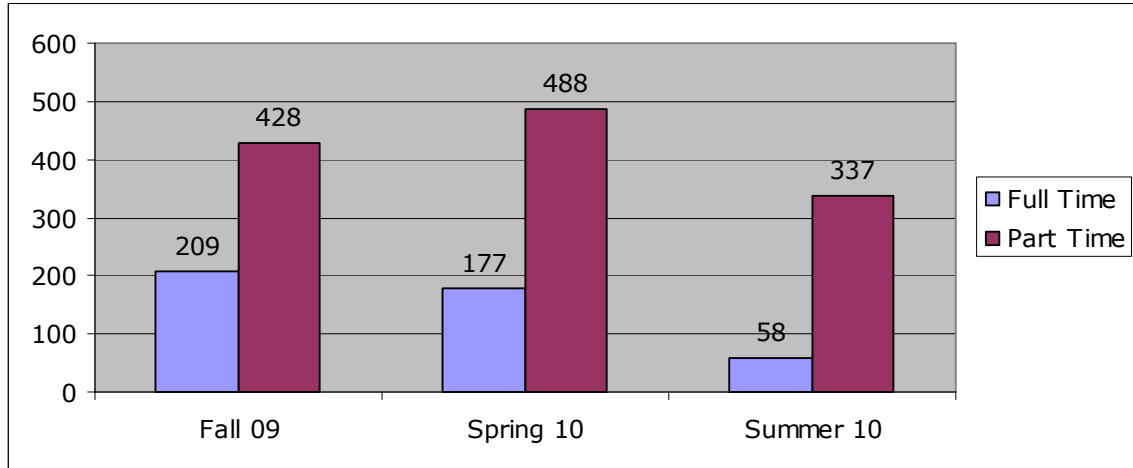


Table 14: Doctoral Full Time vs. Part Time Status

Status	Fall 09	Spring 10	Summer 10
Full Time	21	21	1
Part Time	15	20	18
NA	16	11	33
Total	52	52	52

Figure 23: Doctoral Full Time vs. Part Time Status

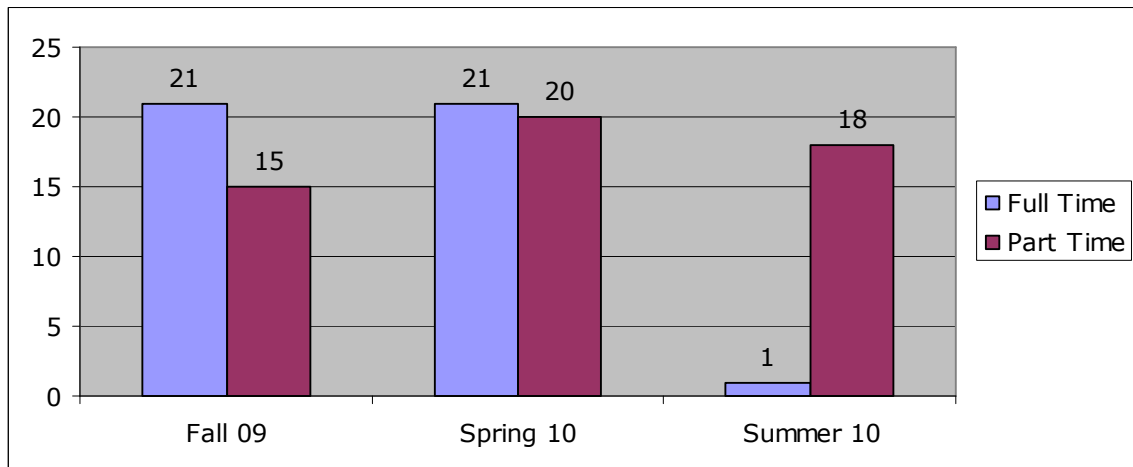


Table 15: Fall 2009 Full Time Equivalency

Program	Classes	Credit Hrs/Class	Credit Hrs	FTE Factor	FTE
Undergraduate	802	3	2406	12	201
Graduate	1346	3	4038	9	449
Doctoral	67	3	201	5	40

Figure 24: Fall 2009 Full Time Equivalency

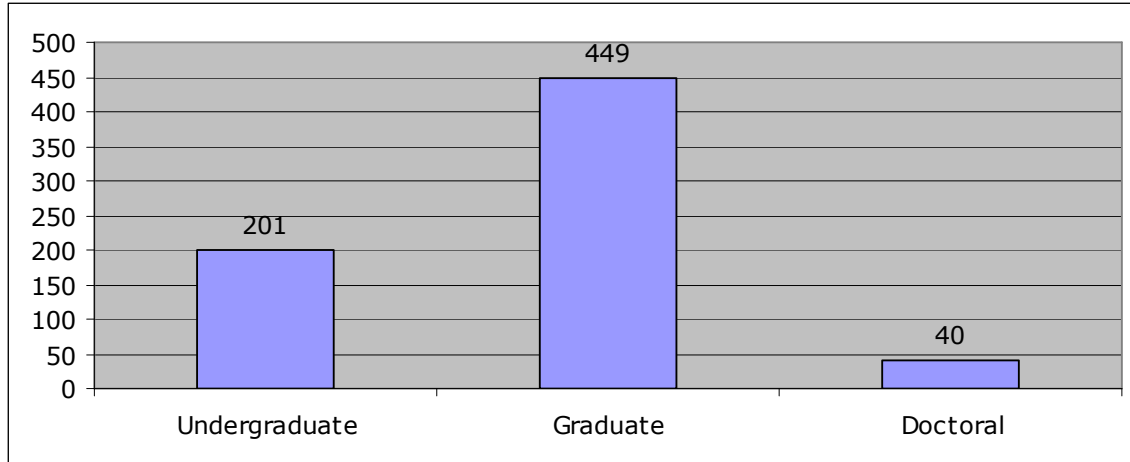


Table 16: Spring 2010 Full Time Equivalency

Program	Classes	Credit Hrs/Class	Credit Hrs	FTE Factor	FTE
Undergraduate	903	3	2709	12	226
Graduate	1351	3	4053	9	450
Doctoral	69	3	207	5	41

Figure 25: Spring 2010 Full Time Equivalency

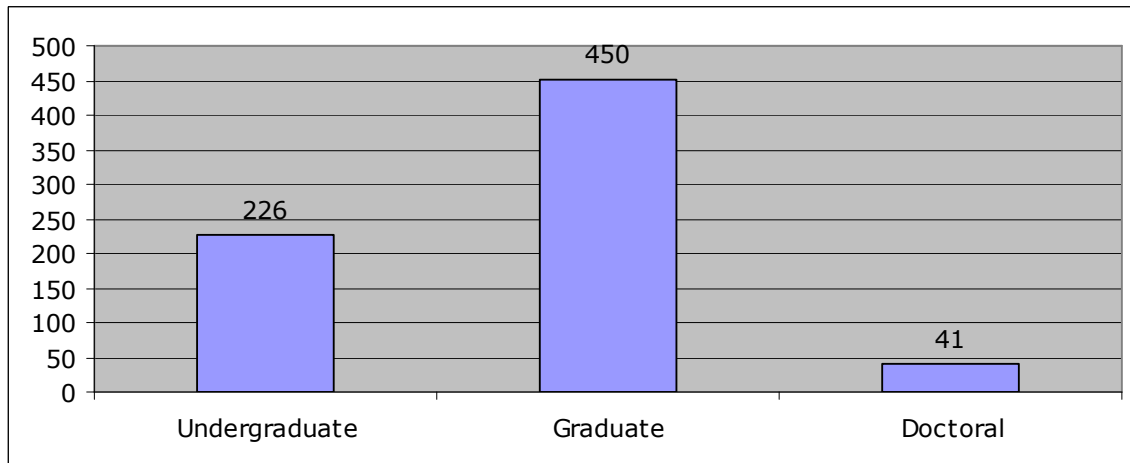
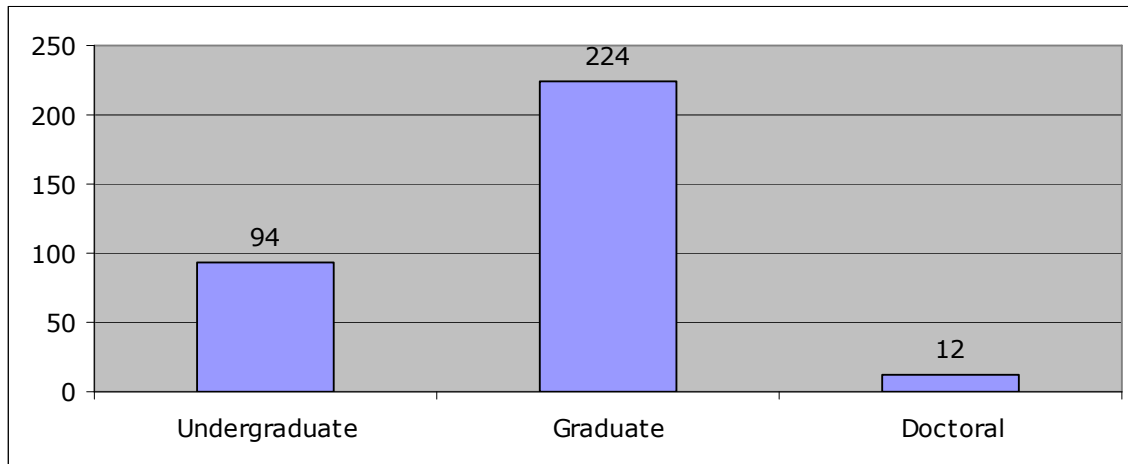


Table 17: Summer 2010 Full Time Equivalency

Program	Classes	Credit Hrs/Class	Credit Hrs	FTE Factor	FTE
Undergraduate	374	3	1122	12	94
Graduate	672	3	2016	9	224
Doctoral	20	3	60	5	12

Figure 26: Summer 2010 Full Time Equivalency



2009-2010 Registration Statistics

Table 18: Registrations per Program

Program	Count	%
BAR	2,251	40%
MAA	315	6%
MAL	415	7%
MABC	466	8%
MACS	405	7%
MDIV	1,641	29%
DMIN	111	2%
Total	5,604	

Figure 27: Registrations per Program

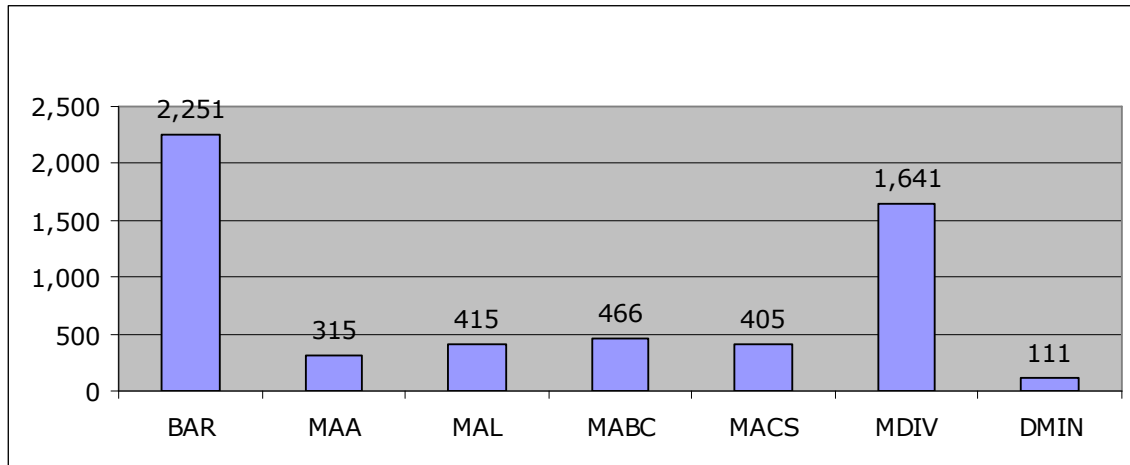
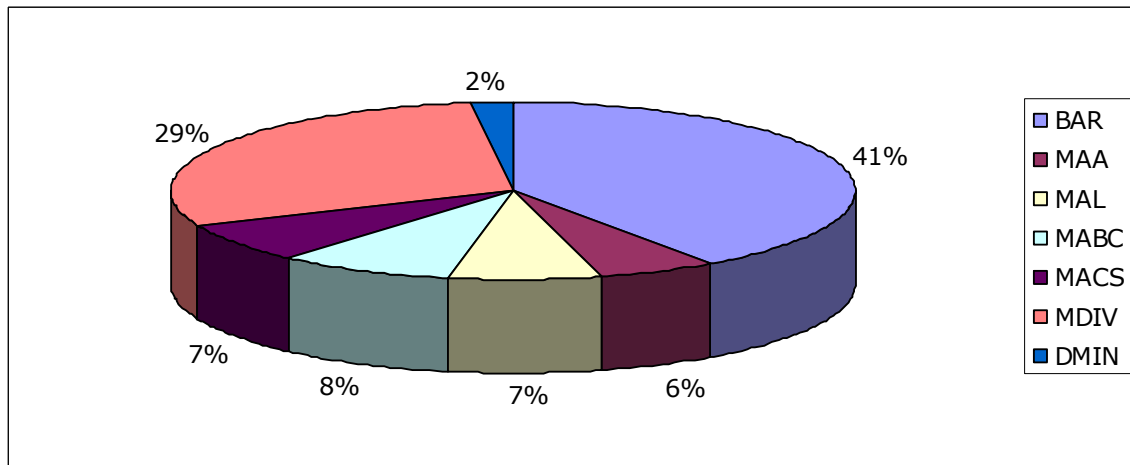


Figure 28: Percentage of Registrations per Program



2009-2010 Registration by Class Mode

Table 19: Registration by Class Mode of Credit

Mode	Count	%
External	1	0%
Independent Study	33	1%
Internal	757	14%
Module	58	1%
Web Based	4755	84%
Total	5604	

Figure 29: Registration by Class Mode of Credit

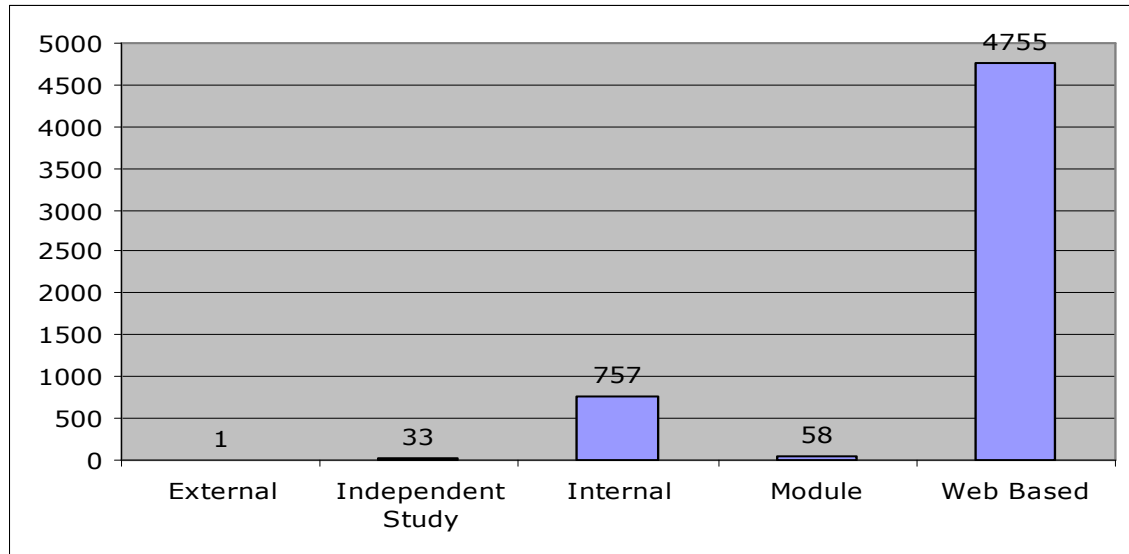
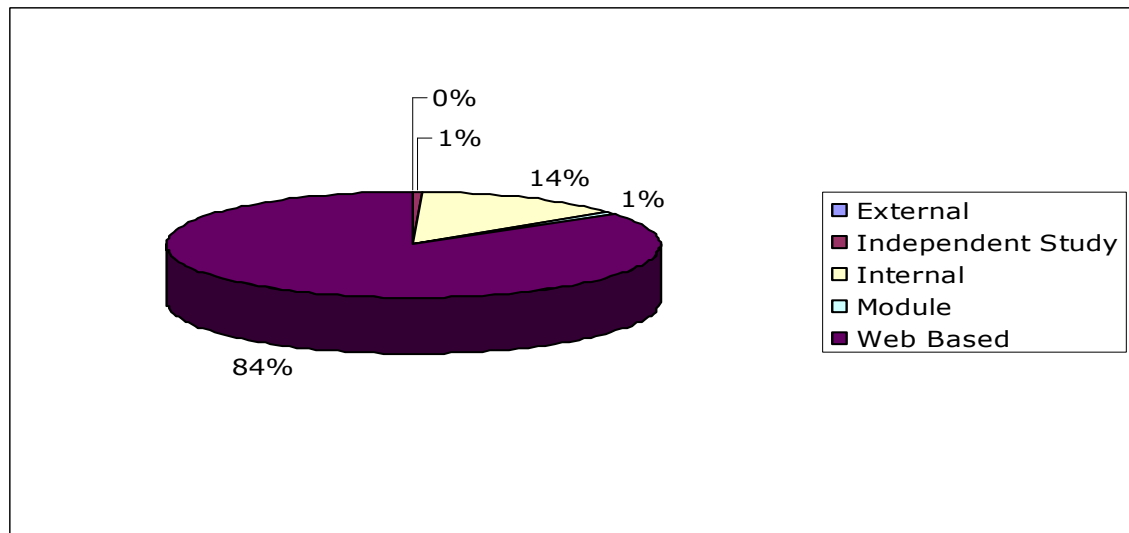


Figure 30: Percentage of Registration by Class Mode of Credit



2009-2010 Registration by Class Mode of Credit per Program

Table 20: BAR Registration by Class Mode of Credit

Program	Mode	Count	%
BAR	Independent Study	6	0%
	Internal	373	17%
	Module	2	0%
	Web Based	1870	83%
	Total	2251	

Figure 31: BAR Registration by Class Mode of Credit

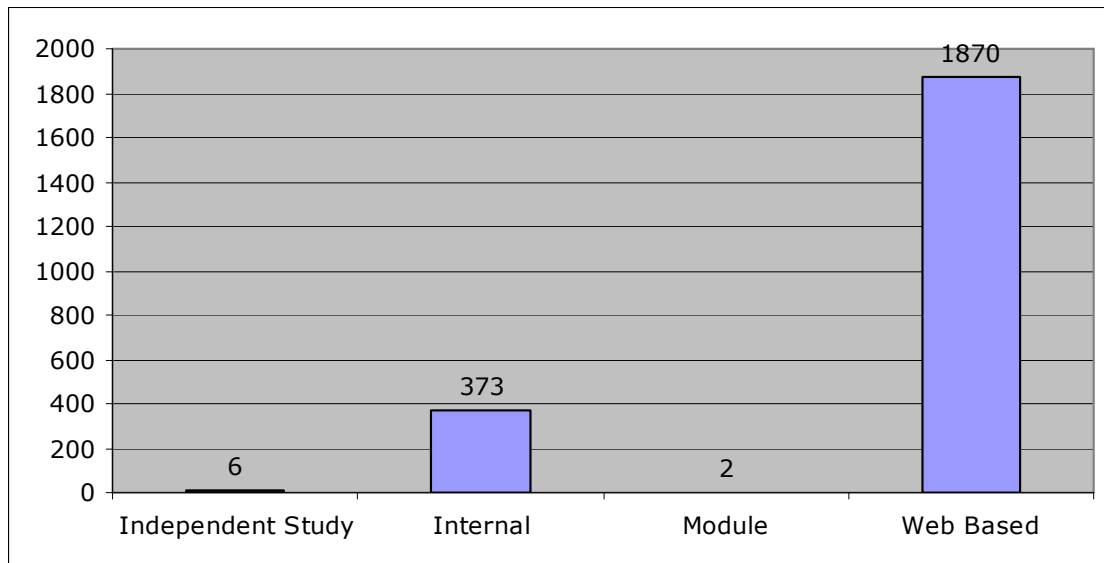


Figure 32: Percentage of BAR Registration by Class Mode of Credit

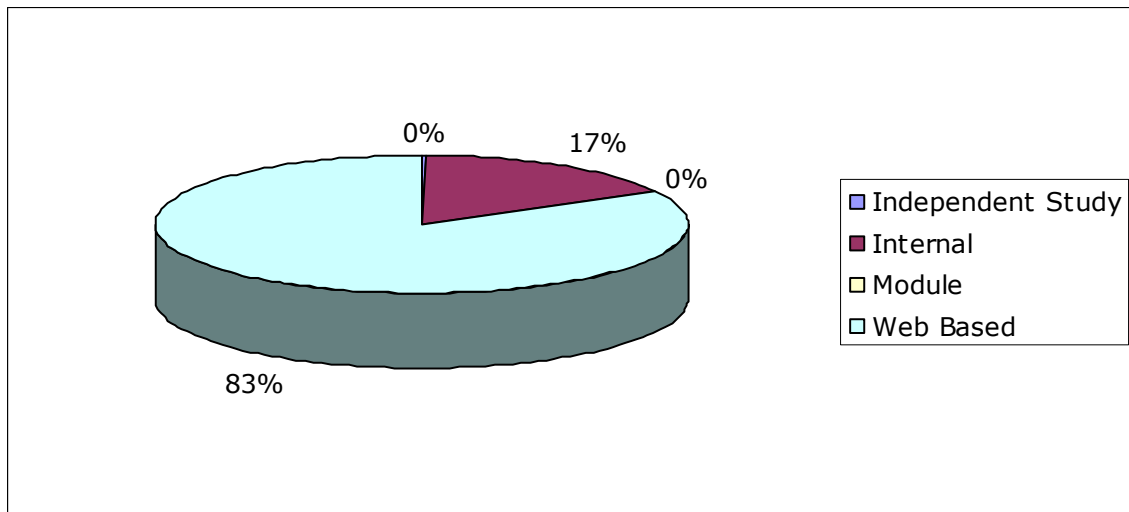


Table 21: DMIN Registration by Class Mode of Credit

Program	Mode	Count	%
DMIN	External	1	1%
	Independent Study	1	1%
	Module	38	34%
	Web Based	71	64%
	Total	111	

Figure 33: DMIN Registration by Class Mode of Credit

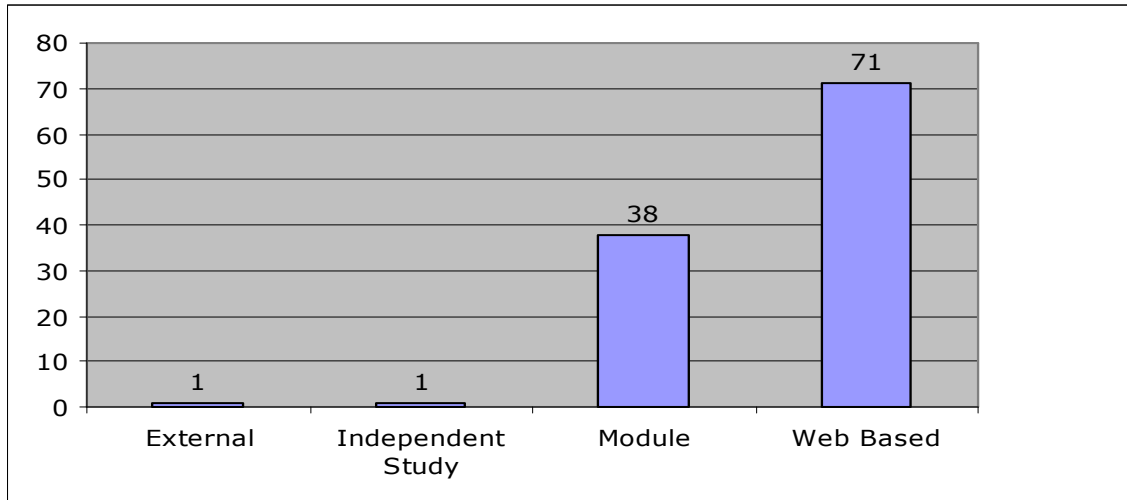


Figure 34: Percentage of DMIN Registration by Class Mode of Credit

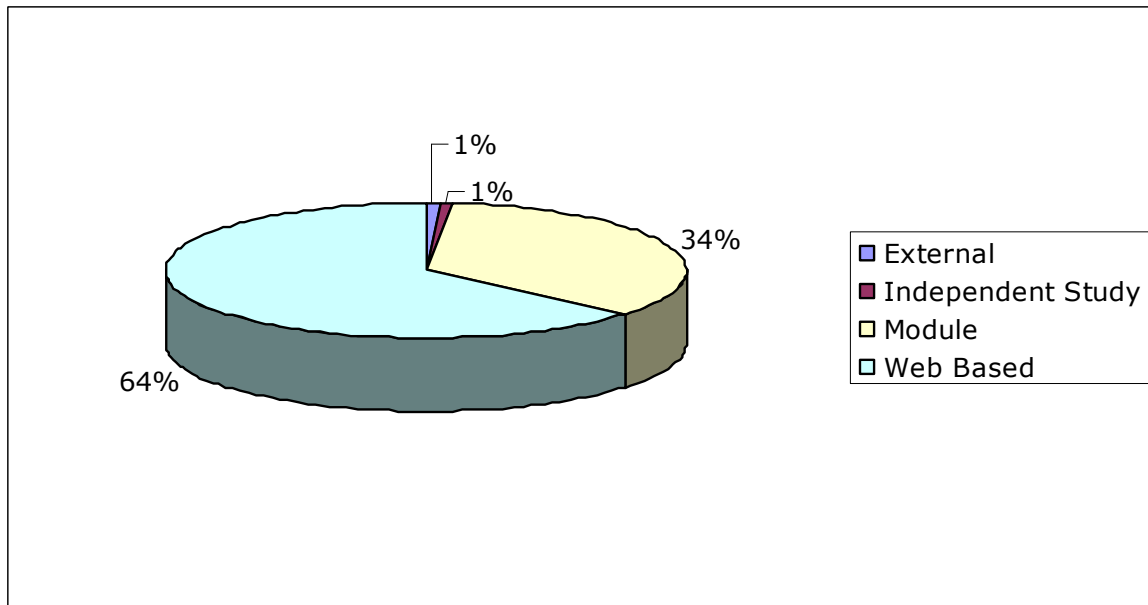


Table 22: MABC Registration by Class Mode of Credit

Program	Mode	Count	%
MABC	Independent Study	6	1%
	Internal	83	18%
	Module	1	0%
	Web Based	376	81%
	Total	466	

Figure 35: MABC Registration by Class Mode of Credit

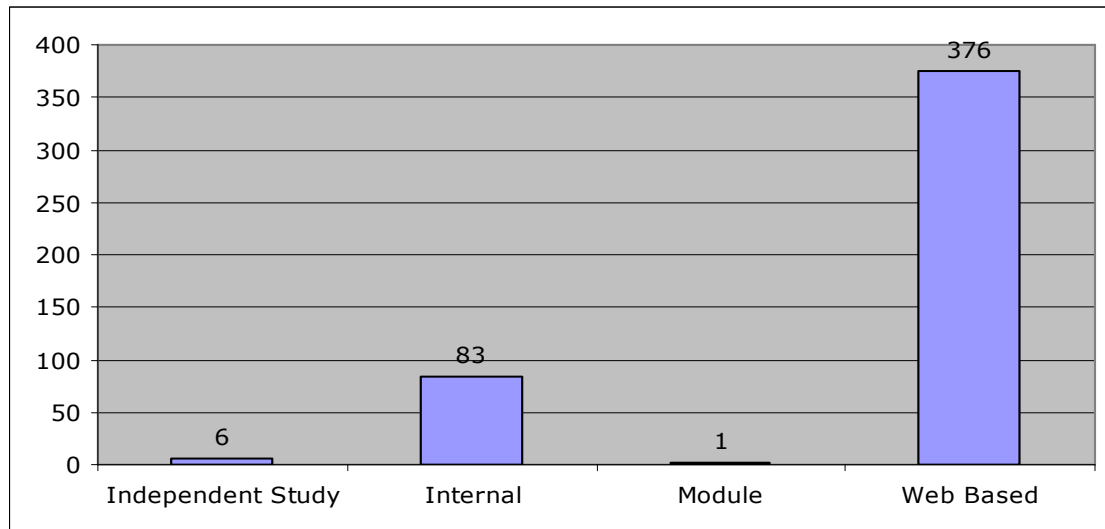


Figure 36: Percentage of MABC Registration by Class Mode of Credit

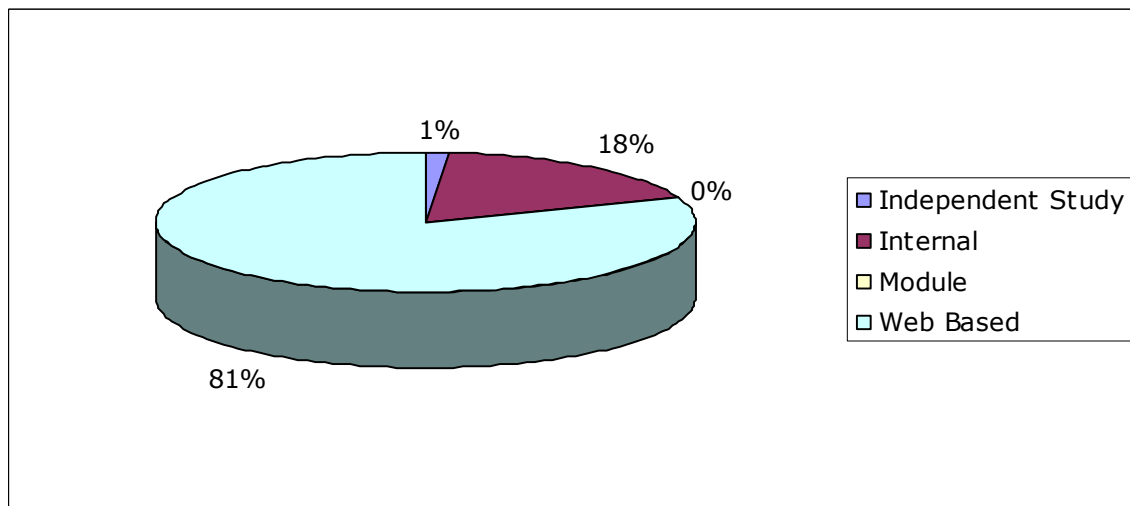


Table 23: MACS Registration by Class Mode of Credit

Program	Mode	Count	%
MACS	Independent Study	2	0%
	Internal	24	6%
	Web Based	379	94%
	Total	405	

Figure 37: MACS Registration by Class Mode of Credit

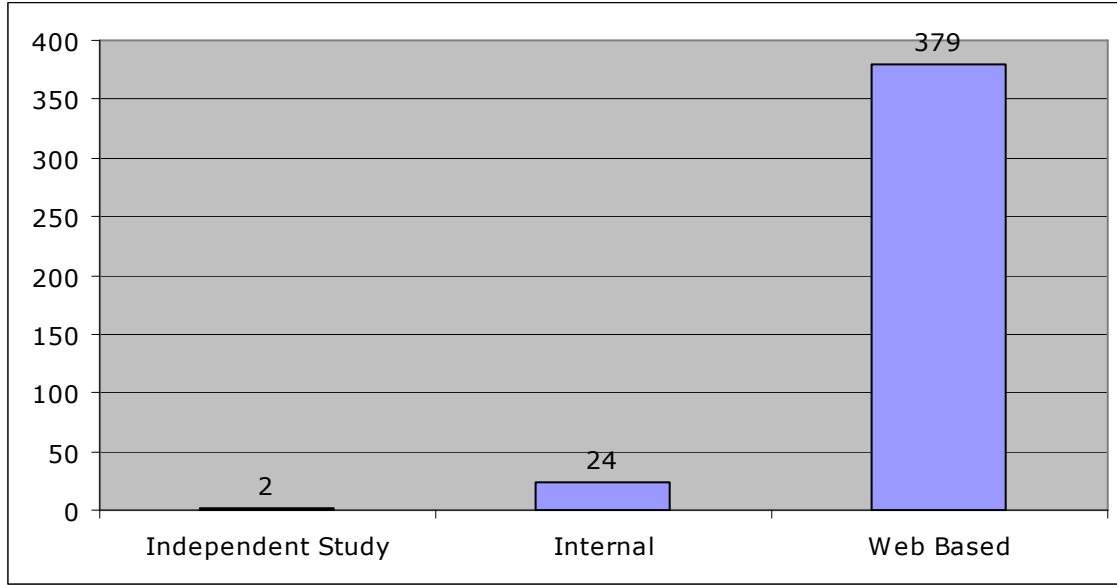


Figure 38: Percentage of MACS Registration by Class Mode of Credit

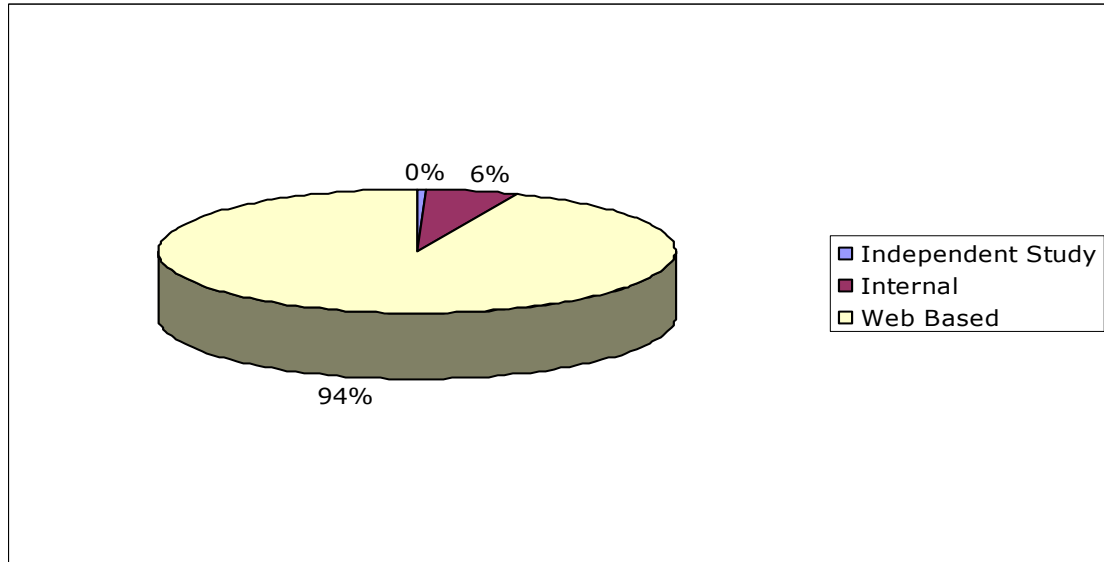


Table 24: MAL Registration by Class Mode of Credit

Program	Mode	Count	%
MAL	Independent Study	1	0%
	Internal	51	12%
	Module	1	0%
	Web Based	362	87%
	Total	415	

Figure 39: MAL Registration by Class Mode of Credit

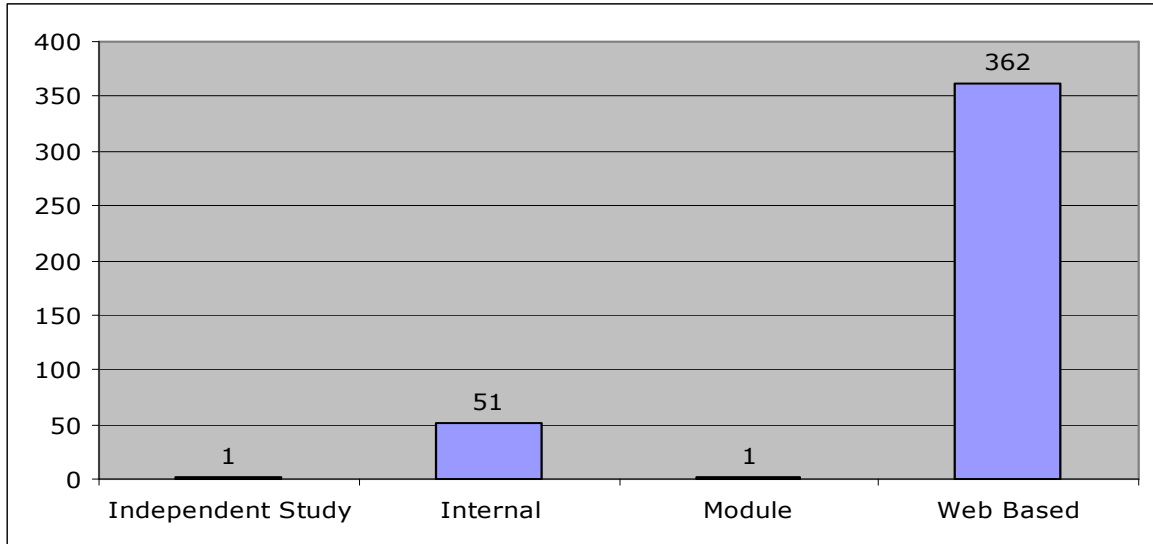


Figure 40: Percentage of MAL Registration by Class Mode of Credit

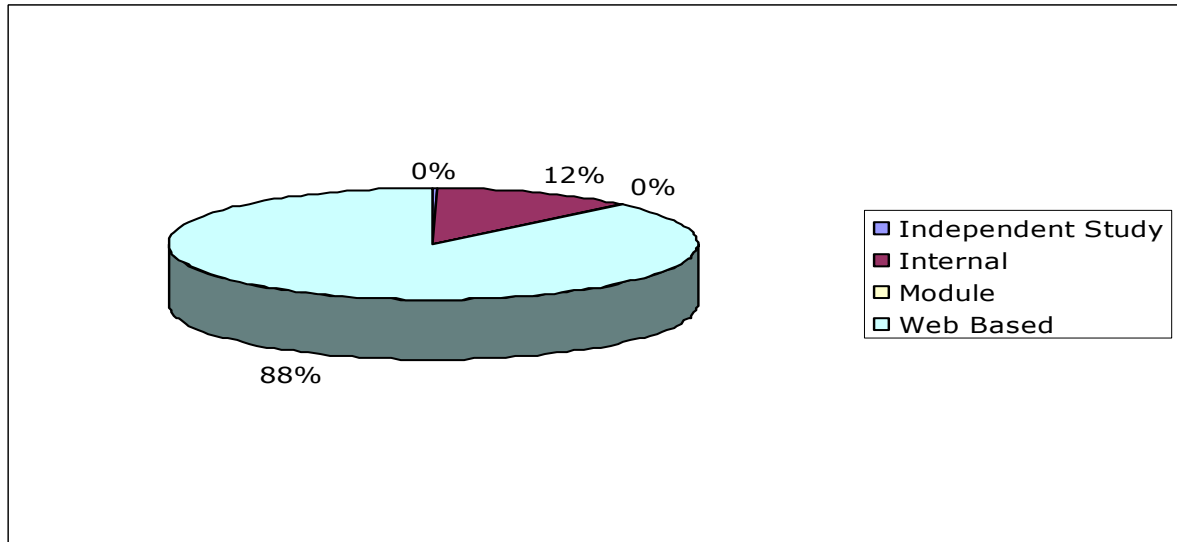


Table 25: MDIV Registration by Class Mode of Credit

Program	Mode	Count	%
MDIV	Independent Study	17	1%
	Internal	219	13%
	Module	8	0%
	Web Based	1397	85%
	Total	1641	

Figure 41: MDIV Registration by Class Mode of Credit

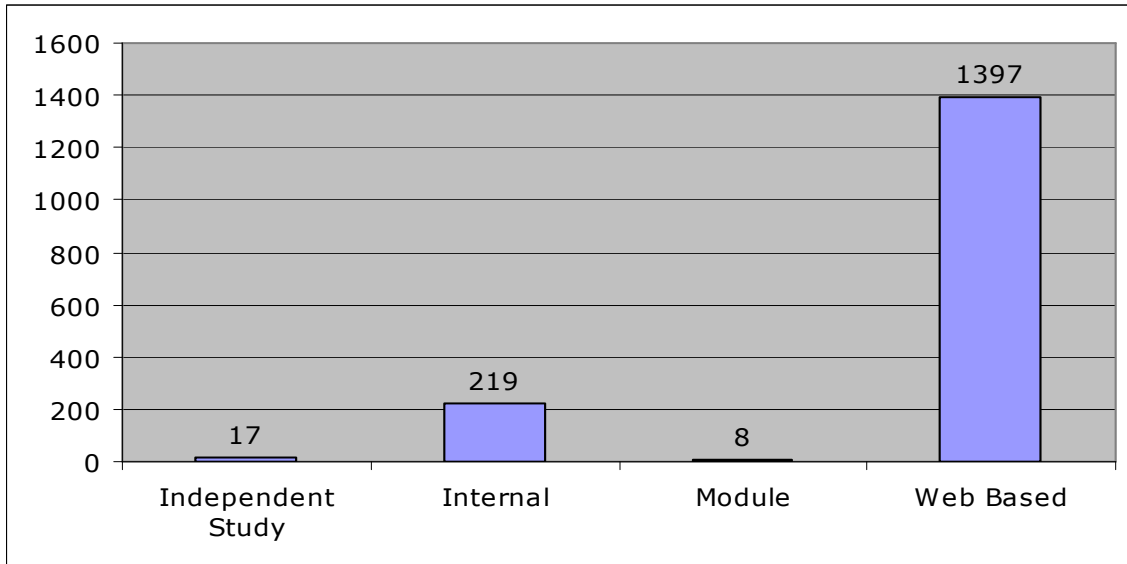


Figure 42: Percentage of MDIV Registration by Class Mode of Credit

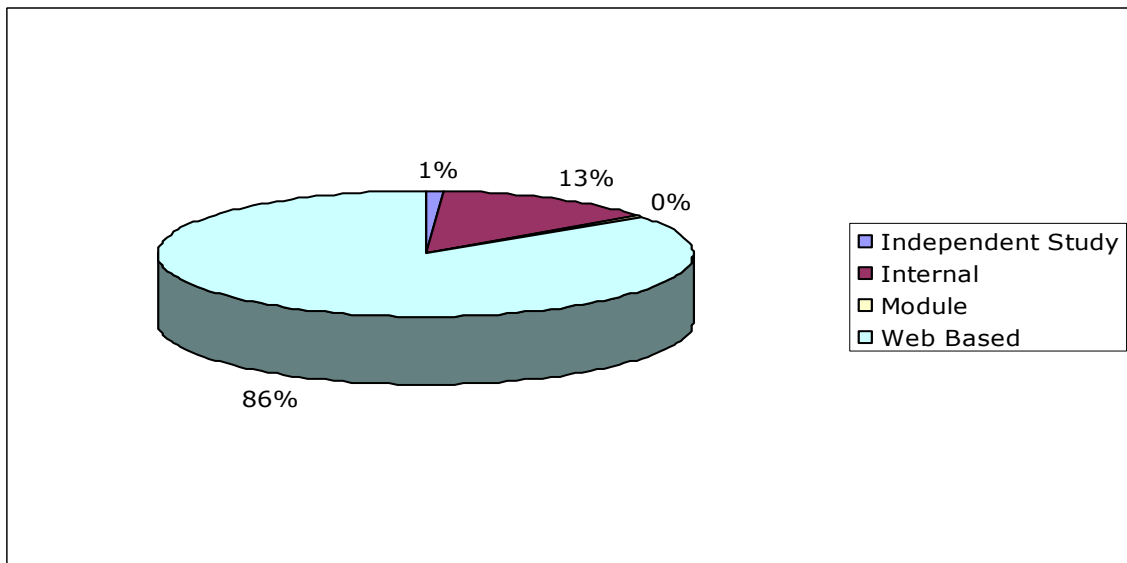


Table 26: MAA Registration by Class Mode of Credit

Program	Mode	Count	%
MAA	Internal	7	2%
	Module	8	3%
	Web Based	300	95%
	Total	315	

Figure 43: MAA Registration by Class Mode of Credit

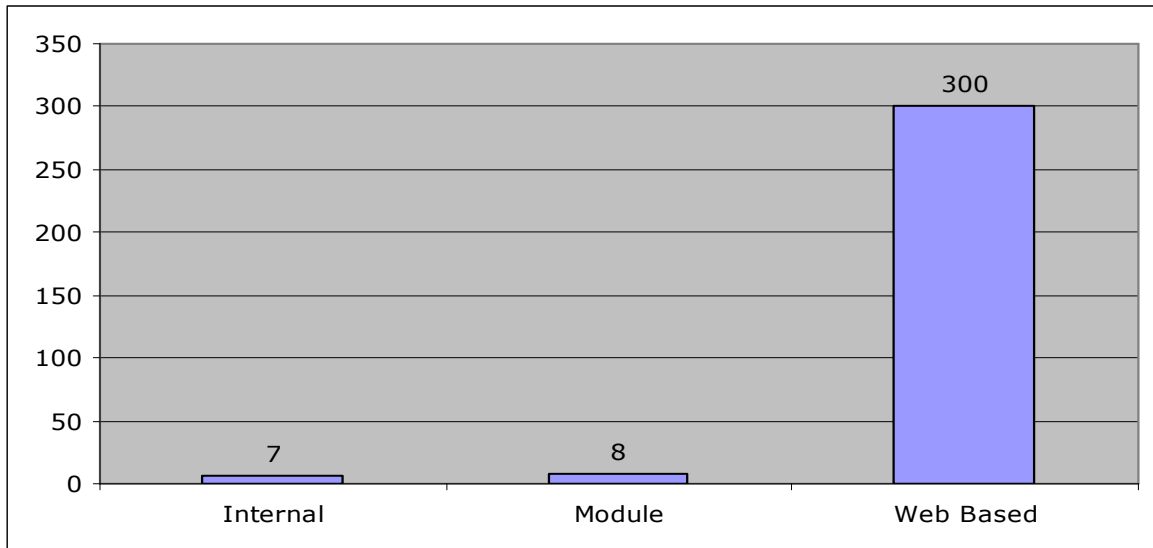
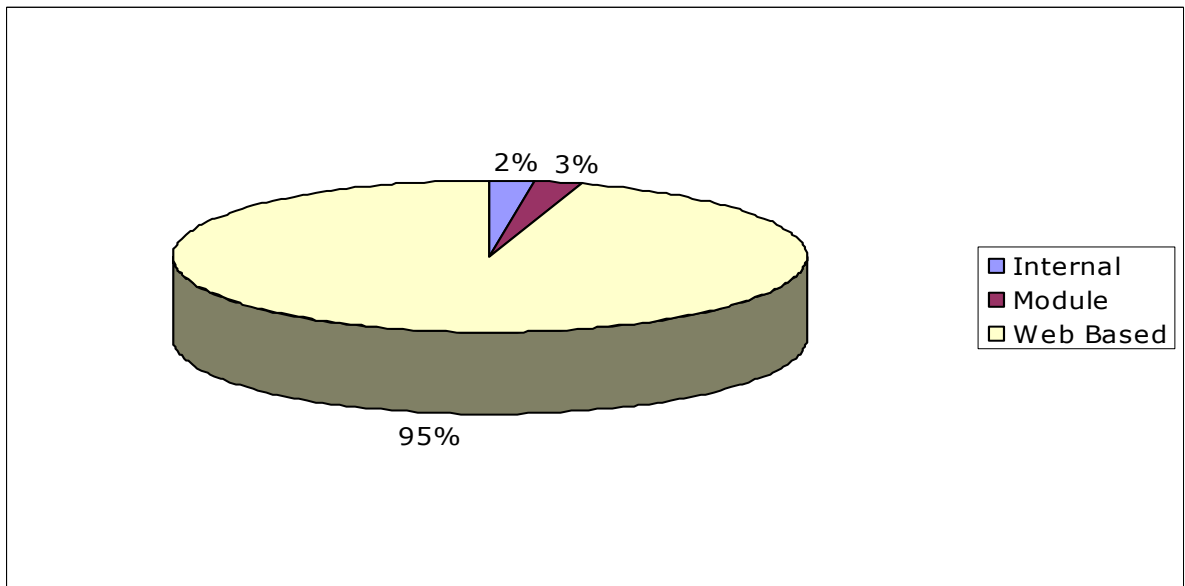


Figure 44: Percentage of MAA Registration by Class Mode of Credit



2009-2010 Graduation Statistics

Table 27: Graduation Rates

Description	%
Graduation Rate	(1)11%

(!) Percentage received from IPEDS Report

Table 28: Degrees conferred by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Count	%
Asian	28	11%
Black	79	31%
Caucasian	137	54%
Hispanic	5	2%
Indian	1	0%
Native American	2	1%
Total	252	

Figure 45: Degrees conferred by Ethnicity

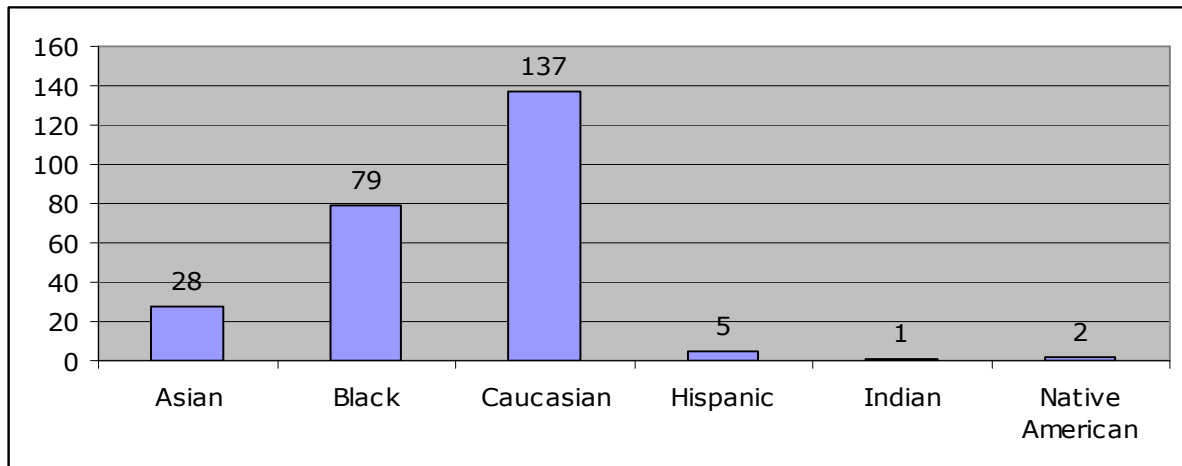


Figure 46: Percentage of Degrees conferred by Ethnicity

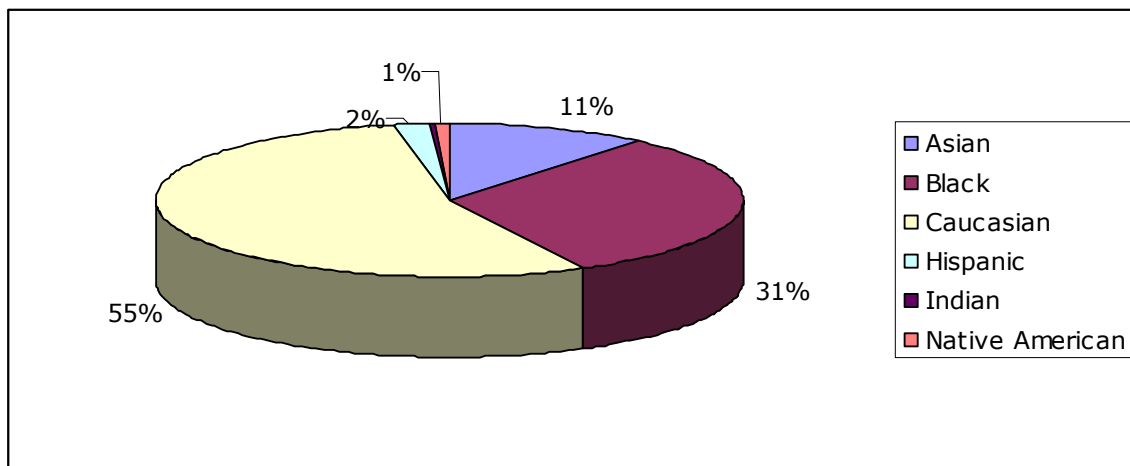


Table 29: Degrees conferred by Gender

Gender	Count	%
Female	61	24%
Male	191	76%
Total	252	

Figure 47: Degrees conferred by Gender

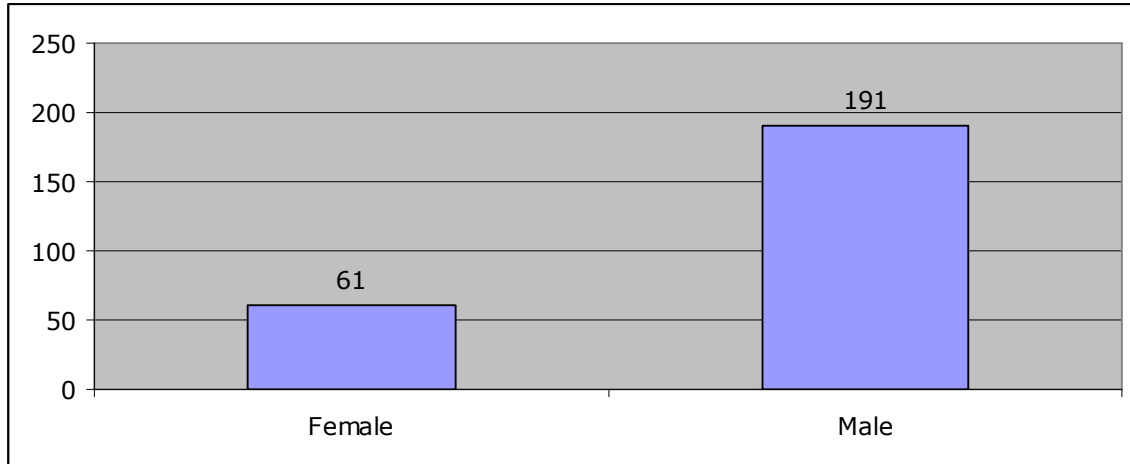


Figure 48: Percentage of Degrees conferred by Gender

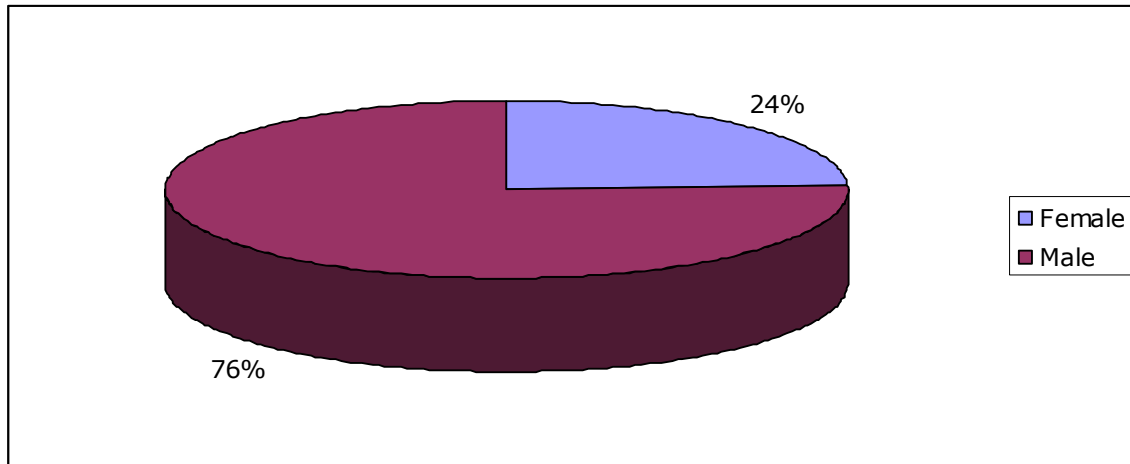


Table 30: Degrees conferred by Program Level

Program	Count	%
Doctoral	16	6%
Graduate	175	69%
Undergraduate	61	24%
Total	252	

Figure 49: Degrees conferred by Program Level

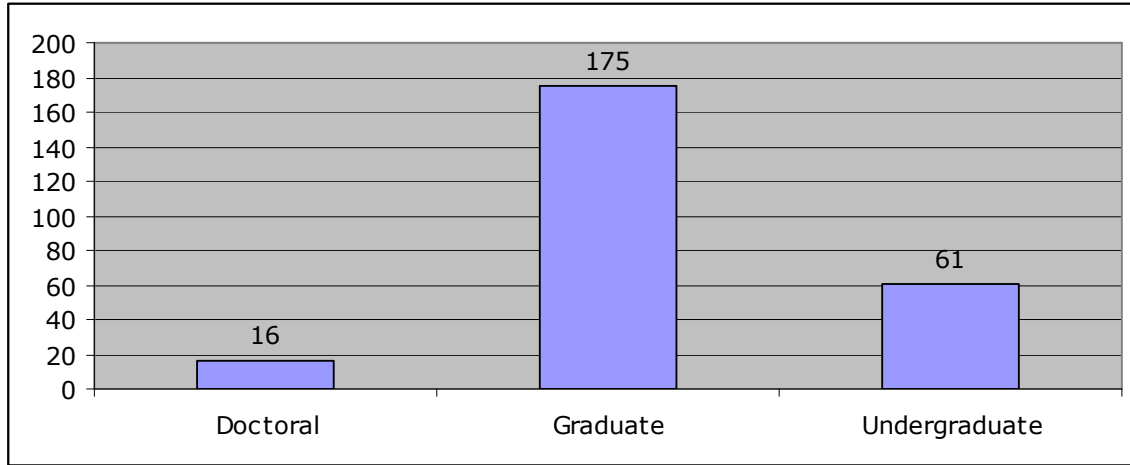


Figure 50: Percentage of Degrees conferred by Program Level

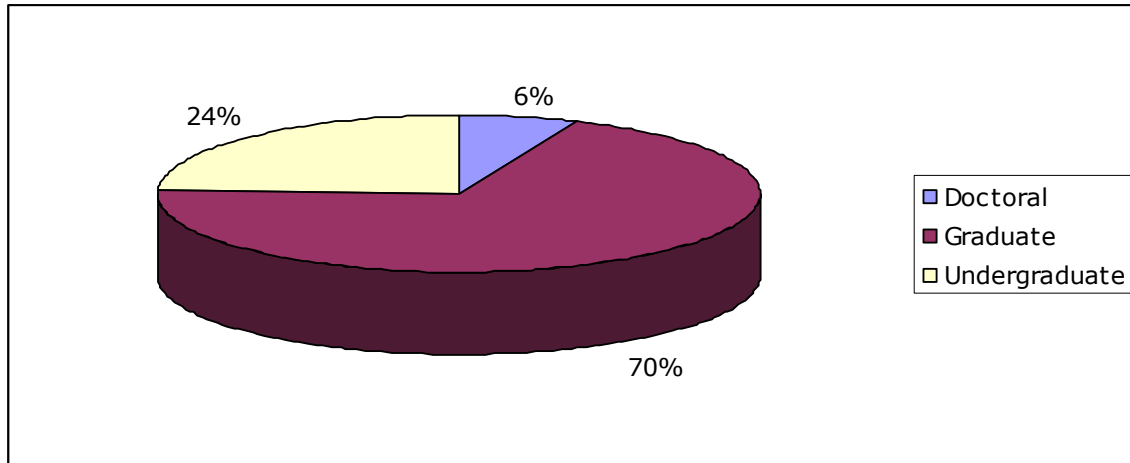


Table 31: Retention Rates

Description	Retention Rate
Full Time	50 %
Part Time	83 %

IPEDS Retention Rate Calculation

In order to calculate retention rates for your cohort of first-time bachelor's (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduates, please do the following:

- 1) *Establish your cohorts (full time separate from part time) of first-time bachelor's (or equivalent) degree seeking undergraduates, which consist of those enrolled at your institution in fall 2005 (including those enrolled for the first time the preceding summer term and those whose intent was not known upon entry to the institution).*
- 2) *Count the number of students in each cohort who re-enrolled or are still enrolled at your institution in fall 2006.*
- 3) *Calculate the retention rates (see formula below)*

Formula:

*(Re-enrolled at institution in fall 2006 (from step 2 above)) * 100 /
(Fall 2005 bachelor's cohort (from step 1 above) – Exclusions from fall 2005 bachelor's cohort)*

Business Office

Table 32: 2006-2010 Financial Ratios

Ratio	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	Benchmark
Viability Ratio	1.28	1.76	2.01	2.4	2.78	1.0 or Greater
Return on Net Assets (%)	2.10	10.66	2.16	.68	1	Inflation Rate btw yrs.
Primary Reserve Ratio (%)	36.45	45.37	46.15	47	48	50%
Secondary Reserve Ratio (%)	10.67	10.52	10.34	11	11	Positive upward trend
Net Income Ratio (%)	2.68	7.42	2	0.39	0.72	Upward Trend
Cash Income Ratio (%)	2.69	6.83	10.3	23	12	Upward Trend
Operating Income Ratio (%)	97.40	100.59	100.38	100.14	105.56	Upward Trend
Contributed Income Ratio (%)	15.82	7.95	4.44	6.62	6	Upward Trend
Debt Burden Ratio (%)	3.86	3.75	3.54	6.67	2.52	7% or lower
Debt Coverage Ratio	5.34	4.24	2.58	1.22	1.22	Upward Trend
Leverage Ratio	2.27	2.76	3.08	3.88	4.18	2 x or greater
Educational Core Services Ratio (%)	36.31	40.43	40.58	42.67	38.53	Are core services growing
Educational Support Ratio	33.78	32.28	35.43	35.11	33	Are support services growing
General Support Ratio (%)	19.32	19.99	22.23	21.84	22	Are support expenses growing
Maintenance Ratio (%)	8.80	8.20	8.79	9.46	9	Upward Trend

Ratio Descriptions

Ratio No. 1 – Viability Ratio

The Viability Ratio measures one of the most basic determinates of clear financial health: the availability of expendable net assets to cover debt should the institution need to settle its obligations as of the balance sheet date. Expendable net assets represent those assets that the institution can access in short order and spend to satisfy its debt obligations.

Ratio No. 2 – Return on Net Assets Ratio

This ratio determines whether the institution is financially better off by measuring total economic return. A fundamental concept of SFAS No. 117 is to focus on net assets – institutional equity – and the changes in net assets that occurred as a result of the institution's activities. This is a new ratio developed expressly to measure the institution's performance in generating net assets compared to the capital base used to produce those net assets.

Ratio No. 3 – Primary Reserve Ratio

The Primary Reserve Ratio measures the financial strength of the institution by comparing expendable net assets to total expenses. This ratio provides a snapshot of financial strength and flexibility by indicating how long the institution could operate using its expendable reserves without relying on additional net assets generated by operations. Trend analysis indicates whether an institution had increased its net worth in proportion to the rate of growth in its operating size.

Ratio No. 4 – Income Ratio

This ratio indicates whether total unrestricted activities resulted in a surplus or a deficit. This answers the question: Did the institution live within its means or not during the year? This ratio is a primary indicator, explaining how the change in unrestricted net assets affects the behavior of Ratio Nos. 1, 2, and 3. A large surplus or deficit directly affects the amount of funds an institution adds to or subtracts from net assets, thereby affecting the Viability Ratio, the Return on Net Assets Ratio, and the reserve ratios.

Ratio No. 5 – Cash Income Ratio

The inquiry into net income may be further understood with the Cash Income Ratio. While the change in unrestricted net assets is an important representation of institutional performance, it is based on accrual accounting principles. Also of interest is the institution's cash position, given that cash is what the institution requires to operate. Since SFAS No. 117 requires a statement of cash flows, the analyst should use this cash flow information to delve into the issue of the strength and quality of the income stream that was examined initially in the Net Income Ratio.

Ratio No. 6 – Operating Income Ratio

This ratio focuses on inflows from fees for services provided by the institution. Management decisions and market responses, including those concerning student recruitment, tuition, pricing, and sponsored program participation, determine the significance of operating income to the institution. The Operating Income Ratio demonstrates the extent to which current-year internally generated resources have contributed to the overall financing of the institution's operations. This ratio provides a measure of institutional self-sufficiency and an understanding of dependence on markets served. Additionally, it serves to highlight the variability of this source of income and the need to maintain quality and market demand.

Ratio No. 7 – Contributed Income Ratio

The Contributed Income Ratio demonstrates the extent to which externally generated resources other than debt have contributed to the institution's overall funding. It also demonstrates the institution's dependence on these resources to finance operations. Institutions receive contributions from alumni, other individuals, corporations, and foundations.

Ratio No. 8 – Debt Burden Ratio

This ratio examines the institution's dependence on borrowed funds as a source of financing its mission and the relative cost of borrowing to overall expenditures. It compares the level of current debt service with the institution's total expenditures. Debt service includes both interest and principal payments.

Ratio No. 9 – Debt Coverage Ratio

This ratio measures the excess of income over adjusted expenses available to cover annual debt service payments. This is an important ratio because it gives the analyst a level of comfort that the institution has a net income stream available to meet its debt burden should economic conditions change. A high ratio is considered better while a low ratio or declining trend gives reason for concern regarding the institution's ability to sustain its operation.

Ratio No. 10 – Leverage Ratio

In business enterprises, financial leverage typically refers to debt in relation to equity in the firm's capital structure. The more long-term debt, the greater the financial leverage the organization has assumed. Shareholders benefit from leverage if return on borrowed money exceeds interest costs. But, leverage also means that the institution must absorb future interest and principal payments.

Ratio No. 11 – Educational Core Services Ratio

This ratio analyzes whether core services are using a growing or dwindling share of institutional resources. Core services are defined as the functional categories of expenses directly linked to the core mission of the organization.

Ratio No. 12 – Educational Support Ratio

The purpose of this ratio is to analyze whether educational support services are using a growing or dwindling share of institutional resources. Support services are defined as the functional categories of expense that are ancillary, but directly related, to the mission of the institution.

Ratio No. 13 – General Support Ratio

This ratio analyzes whether general support expenses are using a growing or dwindling share of institutional resources. These expenses are indirectly related to mission.

Ratio No. 14 – Facilities Maintenance Ratios

Facilities are significant resource needed by every institution to achieve its mission. Many institutions are heavily invested in classroom buildings and research and support facilities. Since, of course, facilities wear out over time, hence the accounting term “wasting asset,” higher education (and other organizations) have tended to ignore the hidden cost of deferred maintenance, especially as facilities become worn and require increasing improvements to satisfy student and faculty needs. It is increasingly important to measure the financial resources that an institution devotes to maintaining the physical plant and the outstanding deferred maintenance that may be a significant future liability.

The Maintenance Ratio assumes that the institution must generate a sufficient stream of income support its operations and maintain its plant.

Table 33: 2006-2010 Investments by Year

ITEM	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Investments	1,056,397	1,639,146	1,779,413	1,542,135	1,041,755

Figure 51: 2006-2010 Investments by Year

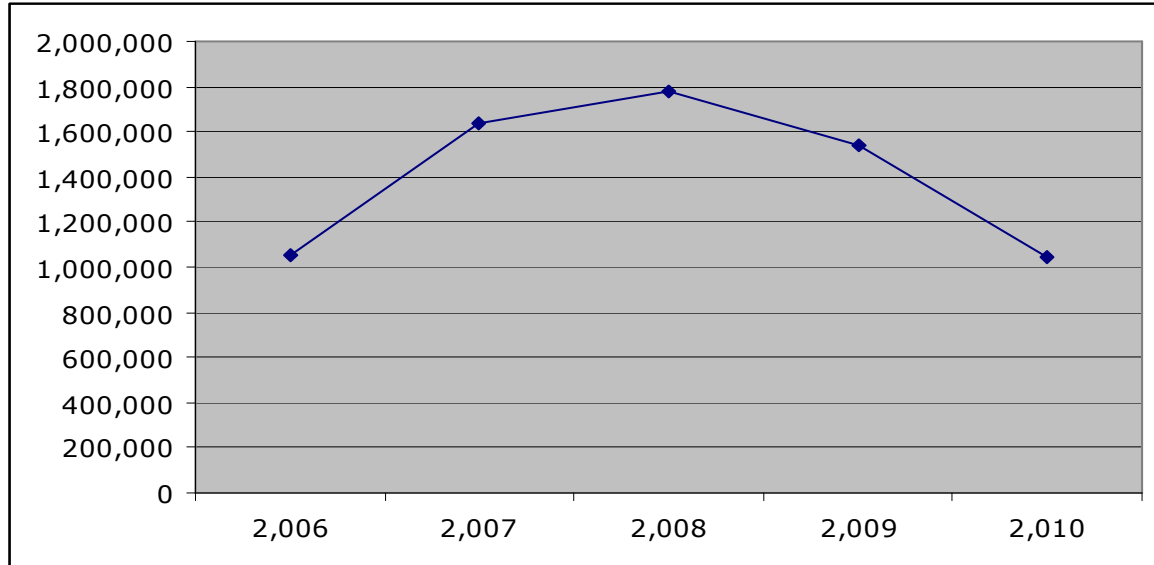


Table 34: 2006-2010 Change in Net Assets

ITEM	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Change in Net Assets	60,499	313,348	70,180	22,617	46,352

Figure 52: 2006-2010 Change in Net Assets

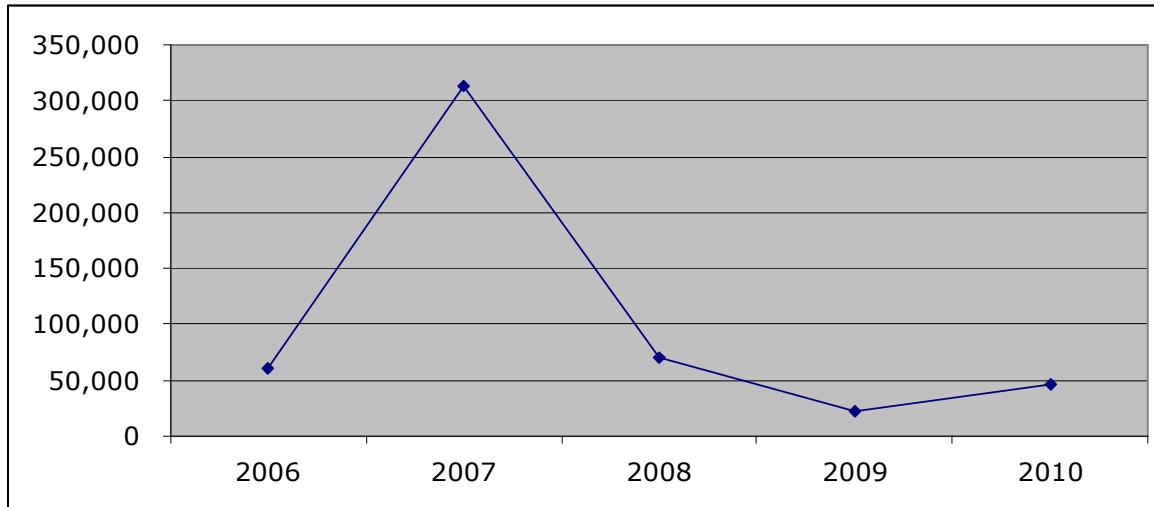


Table 35: 2006-2010 Total Unrestricted Private Gifts

ITEM	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Unrestricted Private Gifts	139,779	233,674	125,952	209,161	156,858

Figure 53: 2006-2010 Total Unrestricted Private Gifts

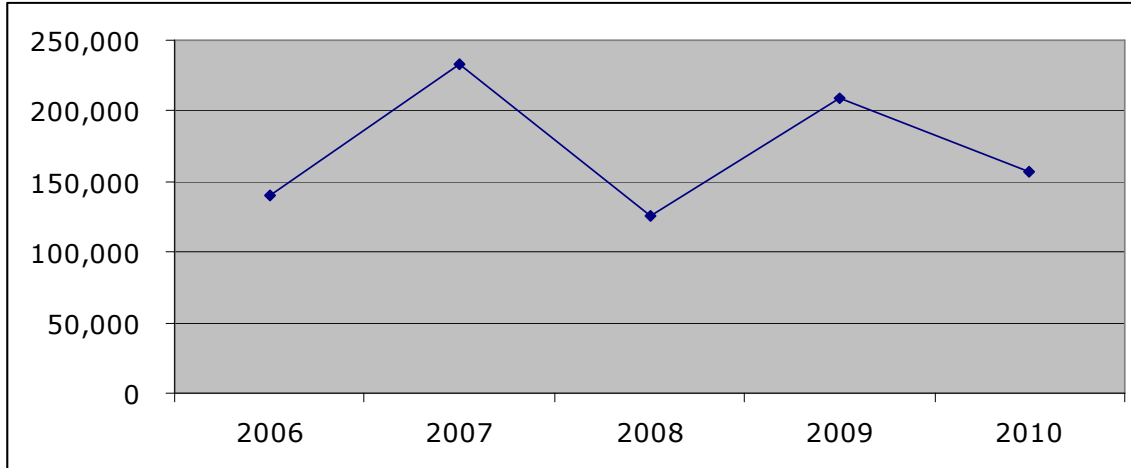


Table 36: 2006-2010 Unrestricted Private Gifts as a Percentage of Revenue

ITEM	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Other Revenue	3,972,424	3,899,752	3,719,403	3,494,945	3,991,644
Unrestricted Private Gifts	139,779	233,674	125,952	209,161	156,858
Total Revenue	4,112,203	4,133,426	3,999,919	3,704,106	4,148,502
% of Revenue	3%	6%	3%	6%	4%

2009-2010 Student Expenses

Table 37: Undergraduate Estimated Tuition & Fees

Description	Cost/Class	Est. Classes	Total*
Tuition	\$627.00	8	\$5,016.00
Room & Board	-	-	\$ -
Fees	\$ 45.00	8	\$ 360.00
Total			\$5,376.00
<i>* Tuition and Fees are based on a full time student for both Fall and Spring Semesters</i>			

Table 38: Graduate Estimated Tuition & Fees

Description	Cost/Class	Est. Classes	Total*
Tuition	\$627.00	6	\$3,762.00
Room & Board	-	-	\$ -
Fees	\$ 45.00	6	\$ 270.00
Total			\$4,032.00
<i>* Tuition and Fees are based on a full time student for both Fall and Spring Semesters</i>			

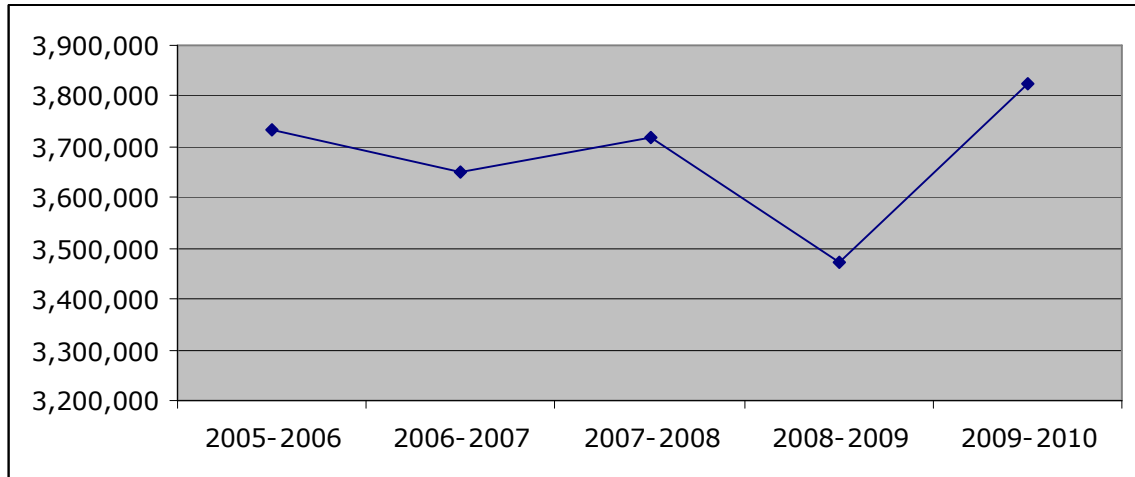
Table 39: Doctoral Estimated Tuition & Fees

Description	Cost/Class	Est. Classes	Total*
Tuition	\$747.00	4	\$2,988.00
Room & Board	-	-	\$ -
Fees	\$ 45.00	4	\$ 180.00
Total			\$3,168.00
<i>* Tuition and Fees are based on a full time student for both Fall and Spring Semesters</i>			

Table 40: Tuition & Fees net of Scholarships

Line Item	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Tuition & Fee Revenue	3,949,241	3,807,401	3,900,565	3,654,271	4,038,202
Scholarships	215,263	157,987	181,163	181,389	215,563
Tuition & Fees Net of Scholarships	3,733,979	3,649,415	3,719,403	3,472,882	3,822,639

Figure 54: Tuition & Fees net of Scholarships



Office of Financial Aid

2009-2010 Financial Aid Statistics

Table 41: Financial Aid Applicants

Applicants	2009-2010	%
Existing	418	77%
New	122	23%
Total	540	

**FA Applicants consist of 38% of total Students Enrolled*

Figure 55: Financial Aid Applicants

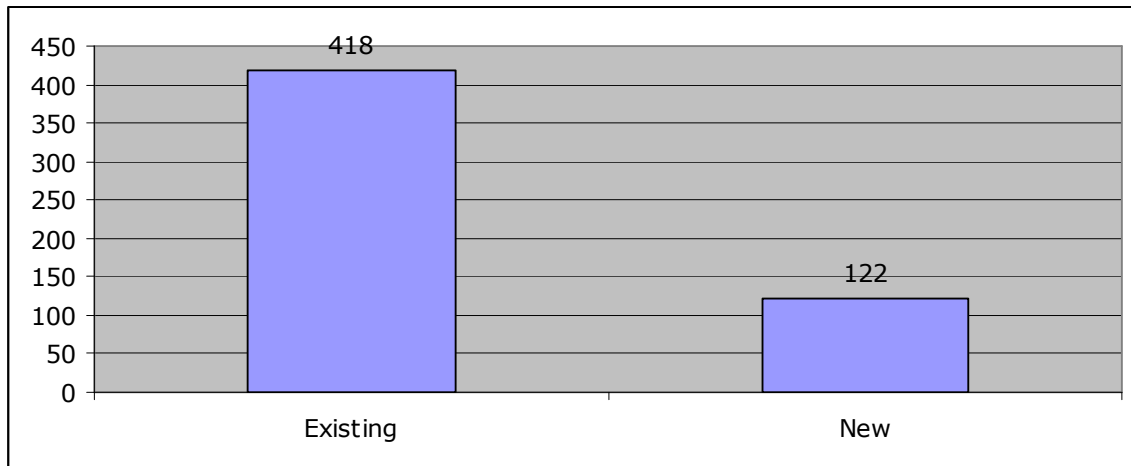


Figure 56: Percentage of Financial Aid Applicants

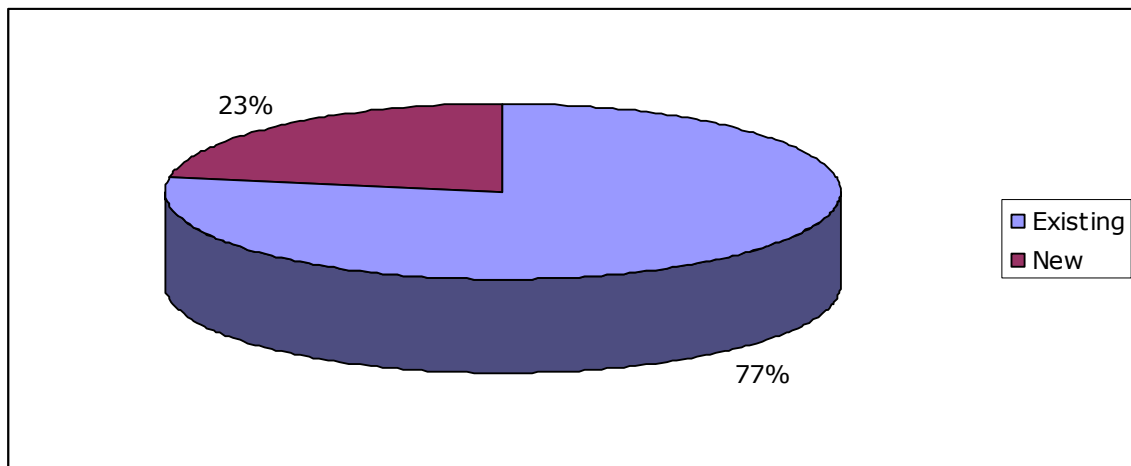


Table 42: FA Applicants by Program Level

Program Level	2009-2010	%
Graduate	294	54%
Undergraduate	246	46%
Total	540	

Figure 57: FA Applicants by Program Level

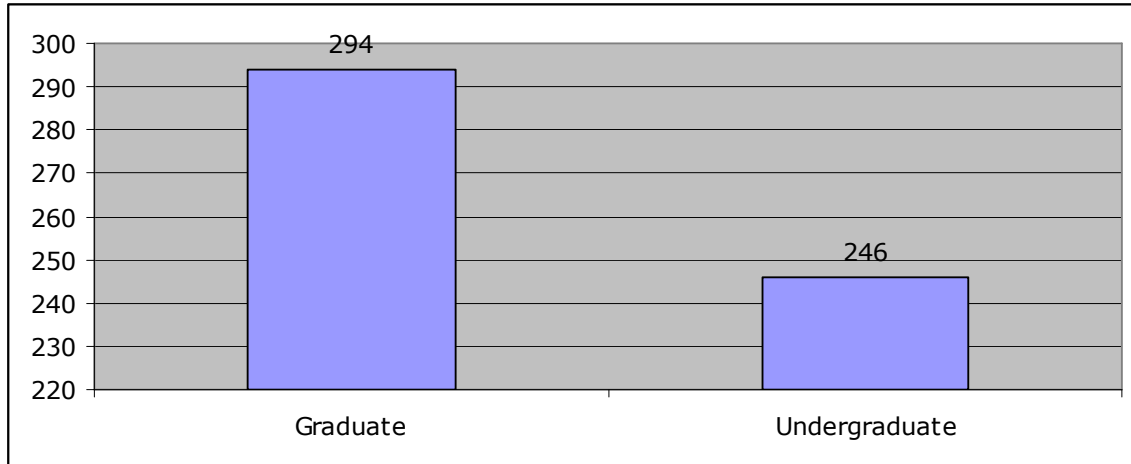


Figure 58: Percentage of FA Applicants by Program Level

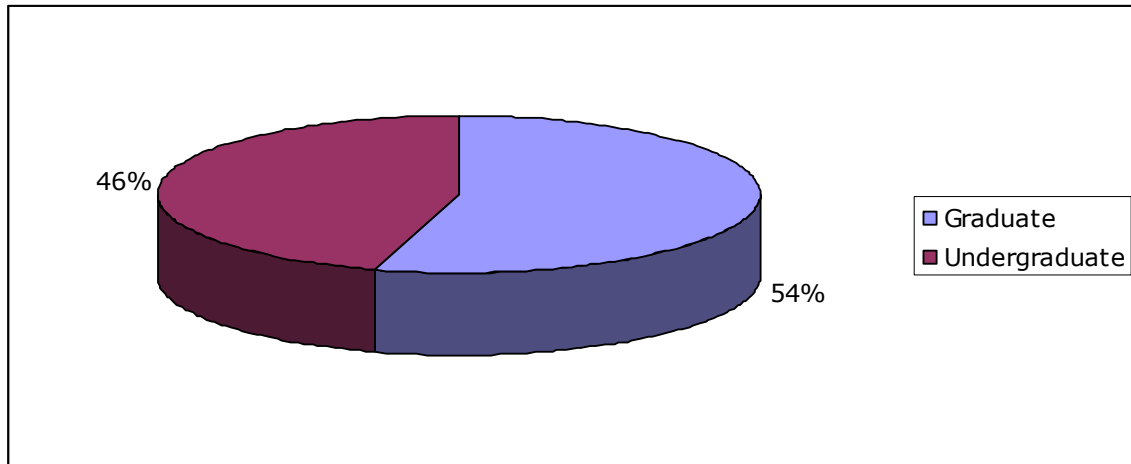


Table 43: Undergraduate FA Applicants by Aid Type

Undergraduate	2009-2010	%
Grants & Loans	113	46%
Grants	50	20%
Loans	83	34%
Total	246	

Figure 59: Undergraduate FA Applicants by Aid Type

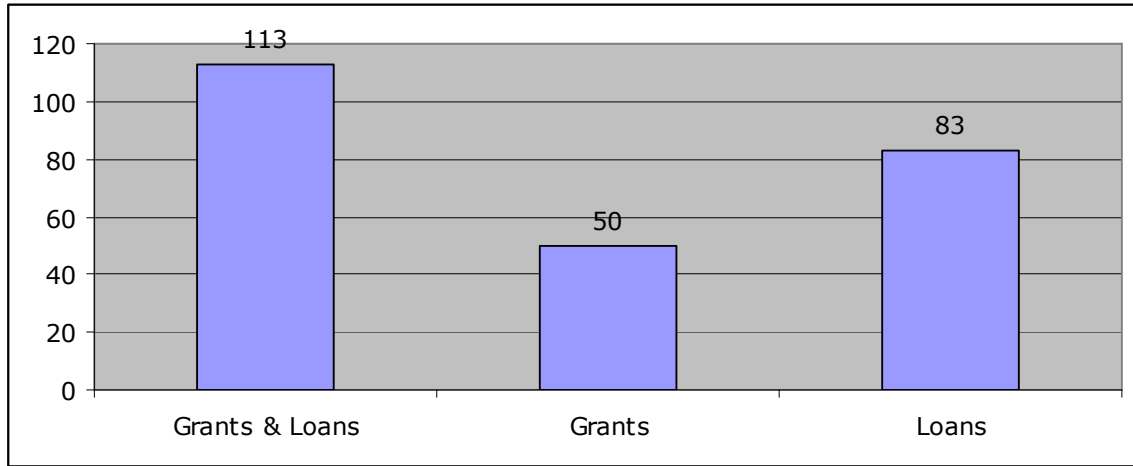


Figure 60: Percentage of Undergraduate FA Applicants by Aid Type

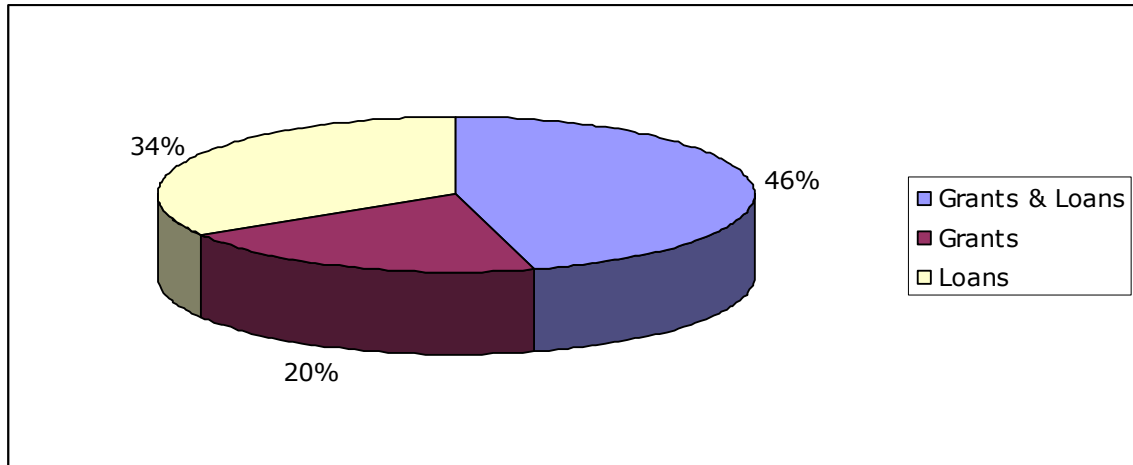


Table 44: FA Matriculates by State

States & Foreign	2009-2010	%
GA	363	67%
FL	28	5%
AL	24	4%
NC	16	3%
SC	11	2%
LA	10	2%
TX	11	2%
AR	5	1%
TN	13	2%
MI	4	1%
MO	4	1%
Other	51	9%
Total	540	

Figure 61: FA Matriculates by State

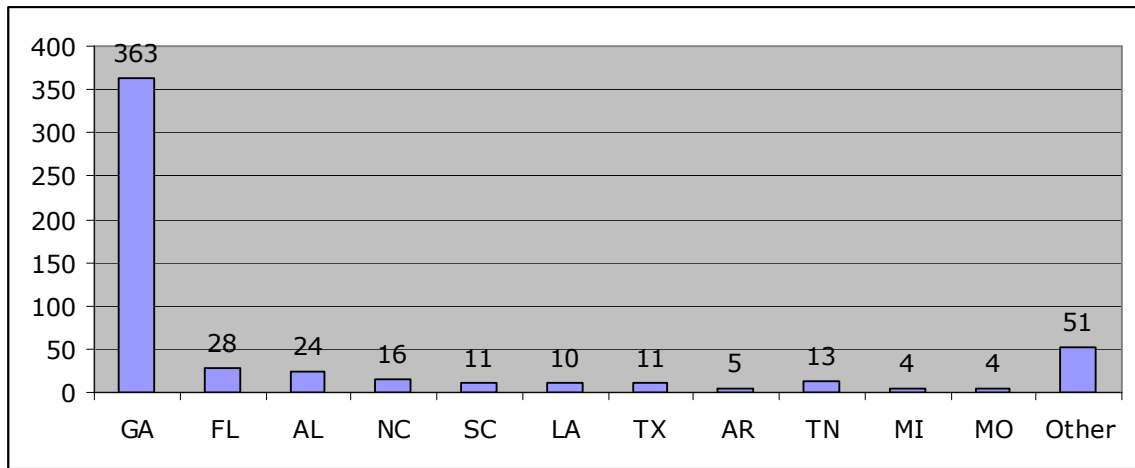


Figure 62: Percentage of FA Matriculates by State

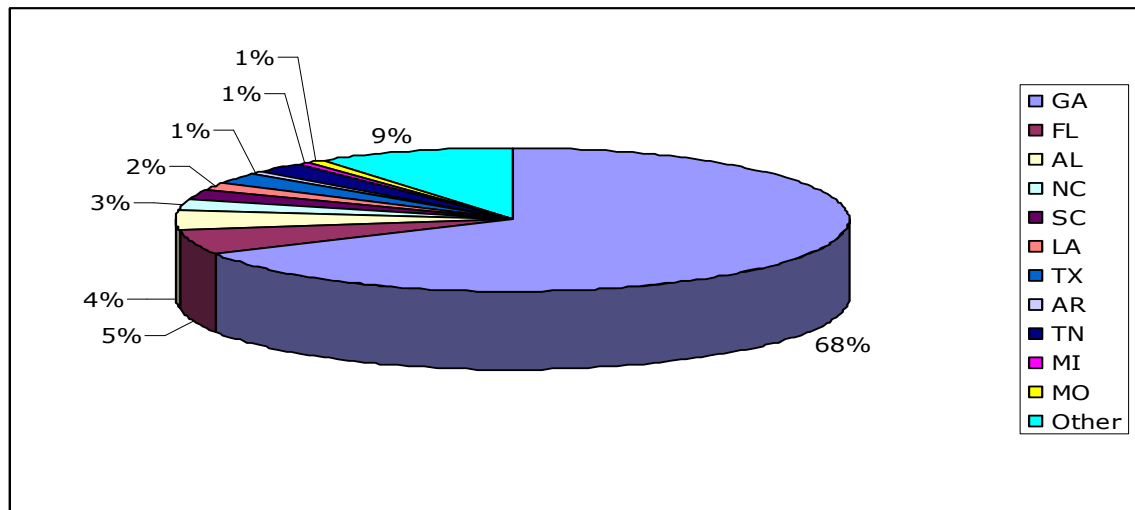


Table 45: FA Matriculates by Gender

Gender	2009-2010	%
Male	356	66%
Female	184	34%
Total	540	

Figure 63: FA Matriculates by Gender

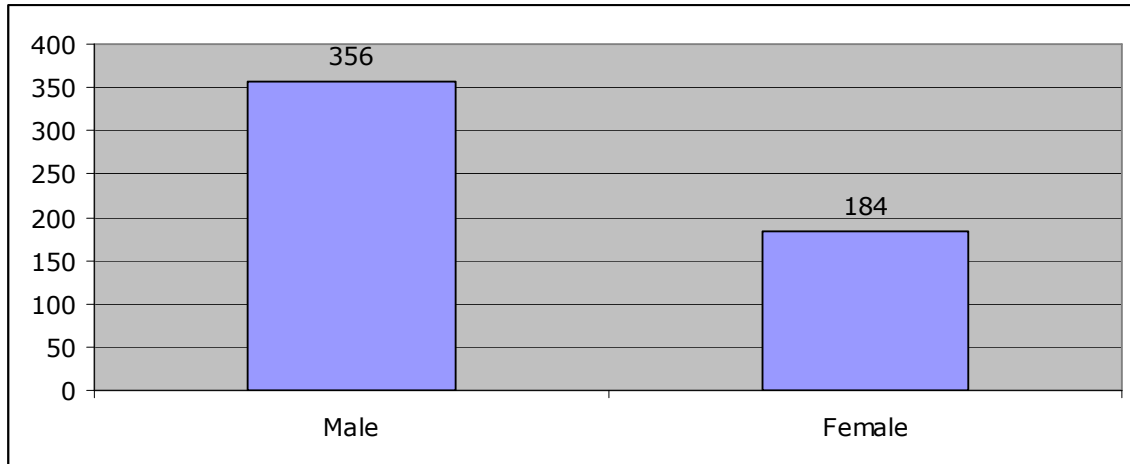


Figure 64: Percentage of FA Matriculates by Gender

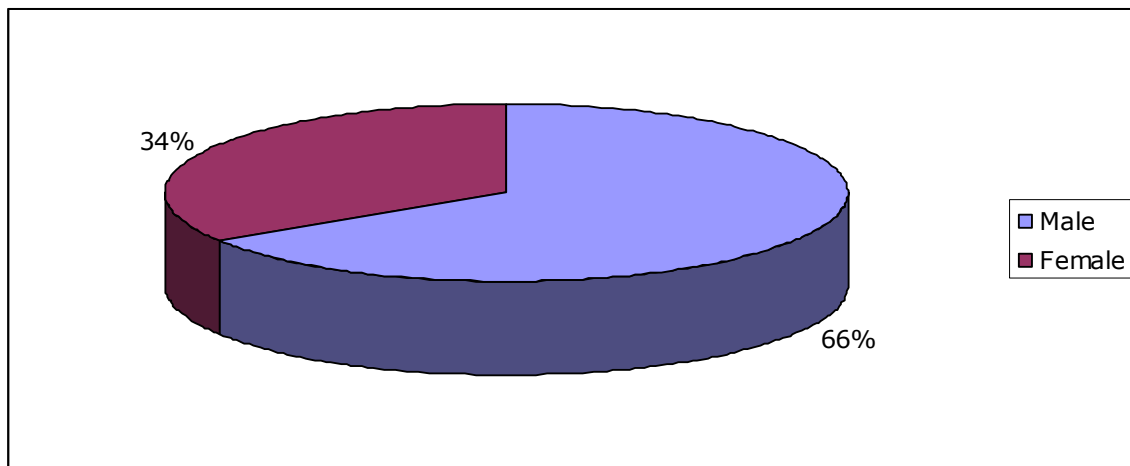


Table 46: FA Matriculates by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2009-2010	%
Caucasian	212	39%
Black	314	58%
Asian	3	1%
Hispanic	9	2%
Indian	1	0.19%
Unknown	1	0.19%
Total	540	

Figure 65: FA Matriculates by Ethnicity

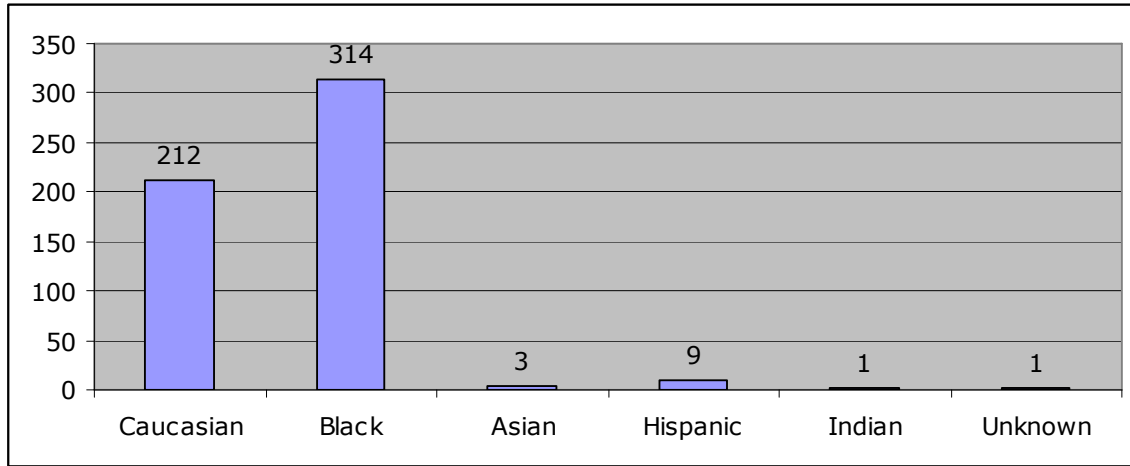


Figure 66: FA Matriculates by Ethnicity

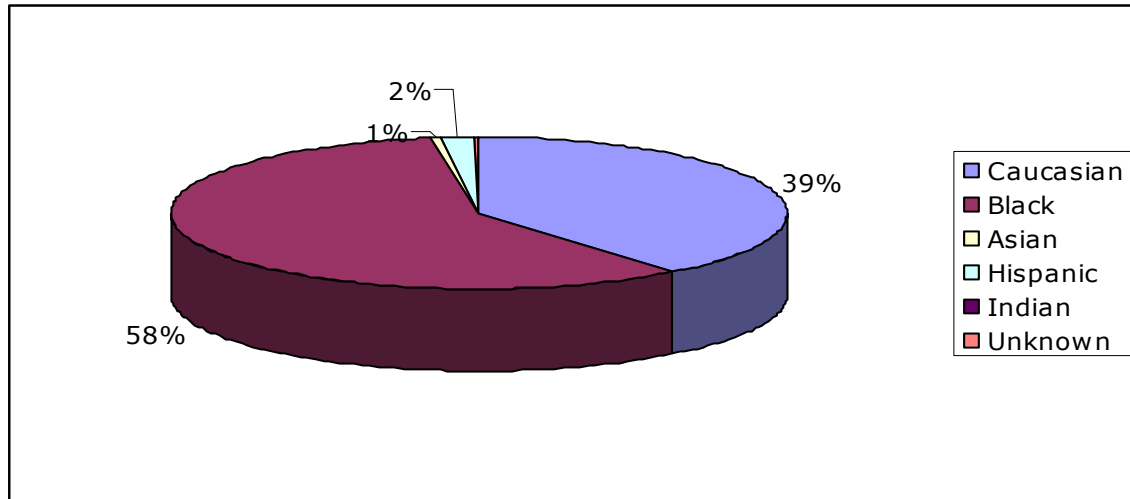


Table 47: FA Matriculates Registration by Mode of Course Credit

Mode of Courses	2009-2010	%
On-Campus	435	12%
Online	3057	88%
Total	3492	

** Per Federal Guidelines 50% must be done on campus to be considered an On Campus Student*

Figure 67: FA Matriculates Registration by Mode of Course Credit

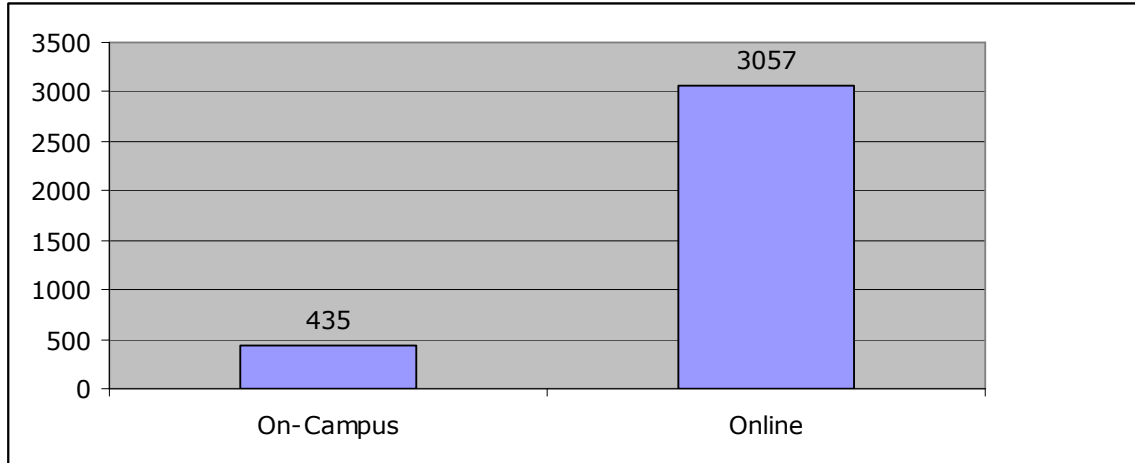


Figure 68: Percentage of FA Matriculates Registration by Mode of Course Credit

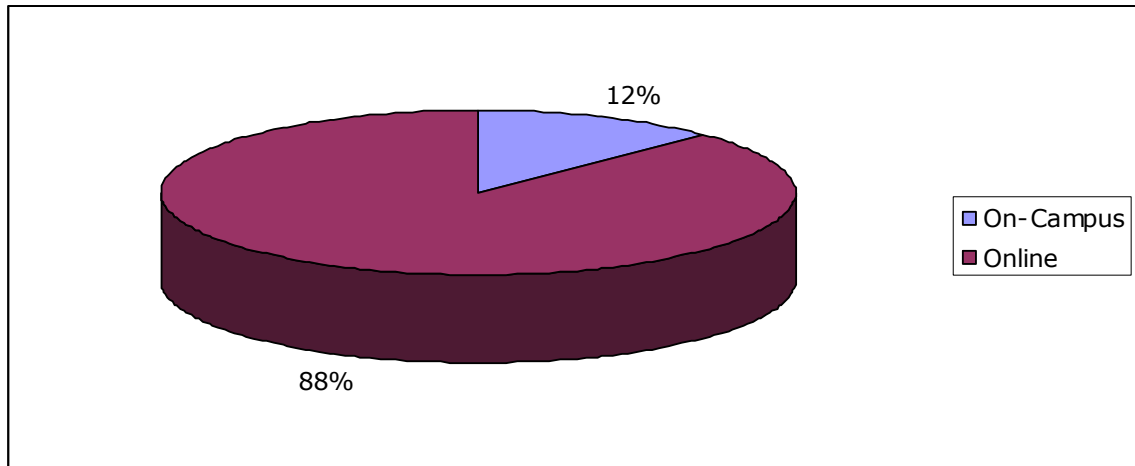


Table 48: FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Program

Program Level - VA*	2009-2010	%
Undergraduate	30	45%
Graduate	37	55%
Total	67	
*formerly titled MGIB		

Figure 69: FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Program

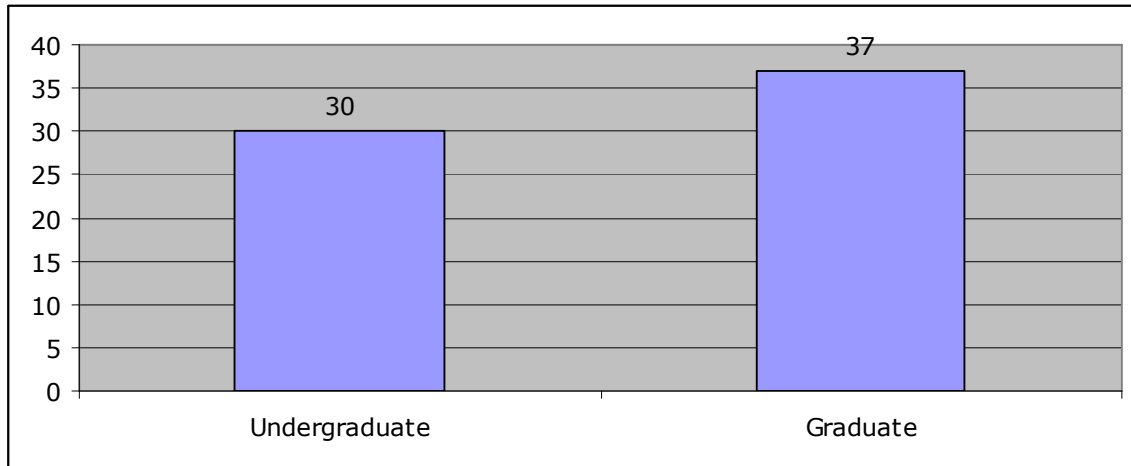


Figure 70: Percentage of FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Program

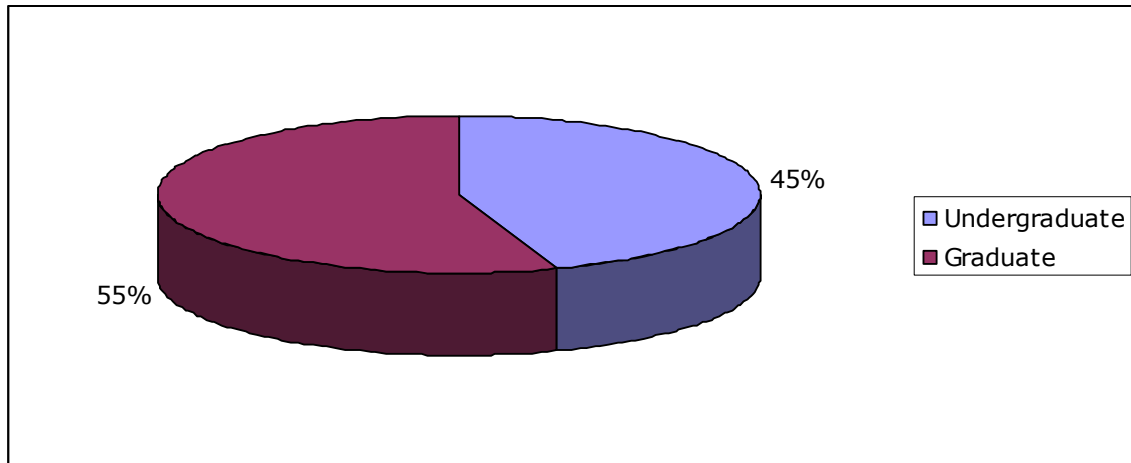


Table 49: FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Gender

Gender - VA*	2009-2010	%
Male	60	90%
Female	7	10%
Total	67	
*formerly titled MGIB		

Figure 71: FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Gender

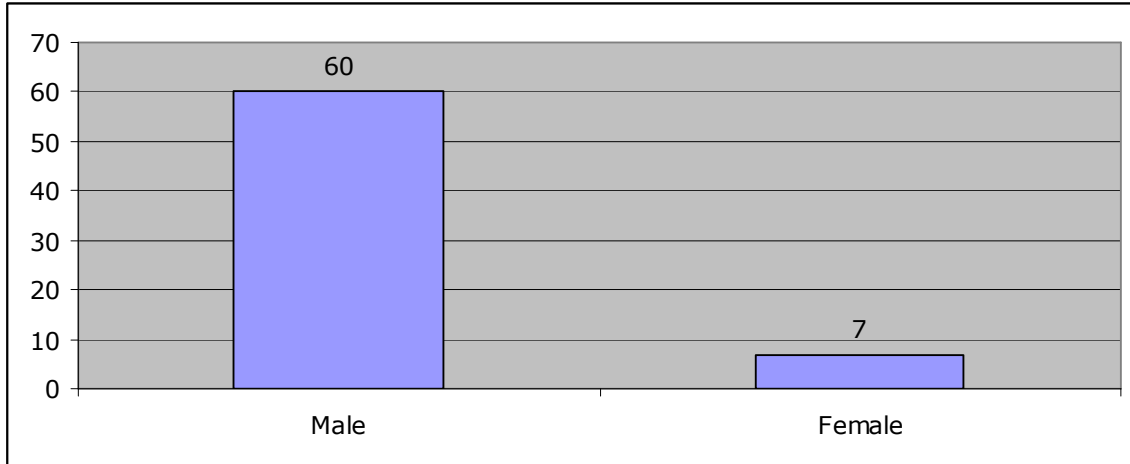
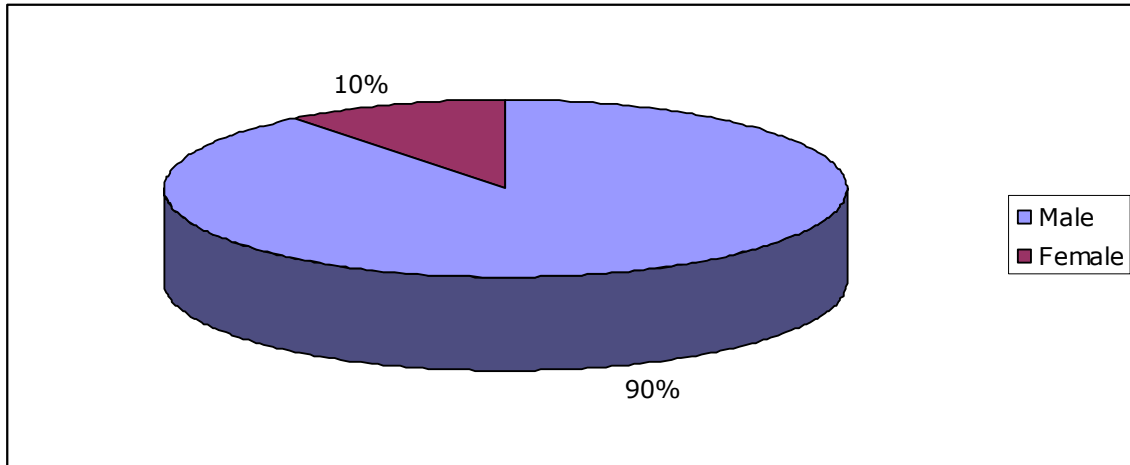


Figure 72: Percentage of FA Matriculates that are MGIB* by Gender



Office of International Students (I-20)

2009-2010 I-20 Student Statistics

Table 50: I-20 Statistics

Description	Count	%
I-20 Students	46	3%
Non I-20 Students	1299	97%
Total	1345	

Figure 73: I-20 Student Statistics

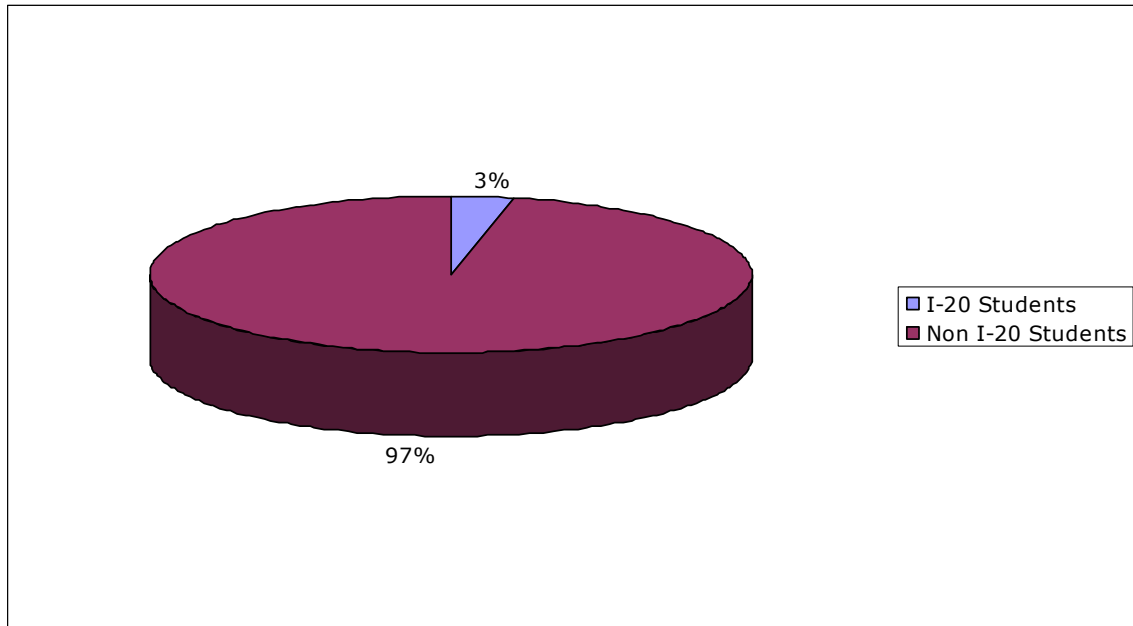


Table 51: I-20 Students by Country

Country	Count	%
South Korea	36	78%
India	1	2%
Panama	1	2%
Jamaica	1	2%
Kenya	4	9%
Indonesia	1	2%
United Kingdom	1	2%
Tanzania	1	2%
Total	46	

Figure 74: I-20 Students by Country

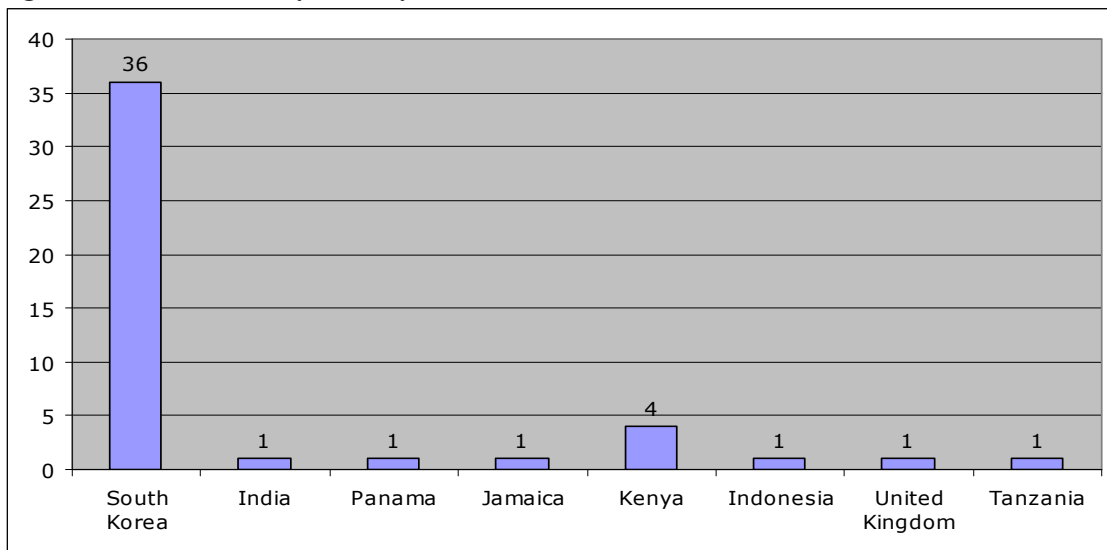
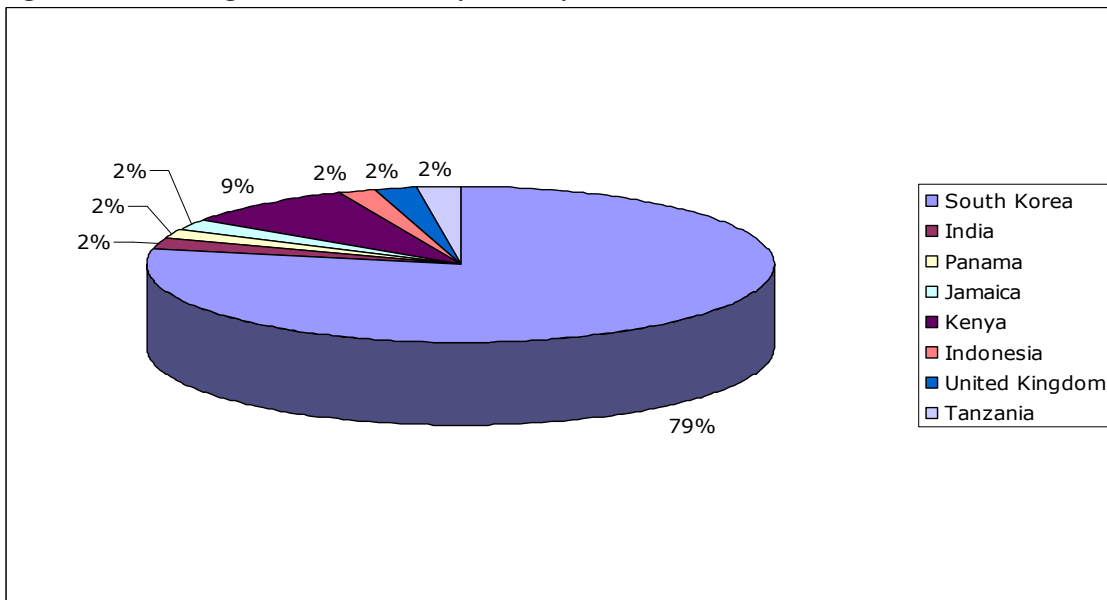


Figure 75: Percentage of I-20 Students by Country



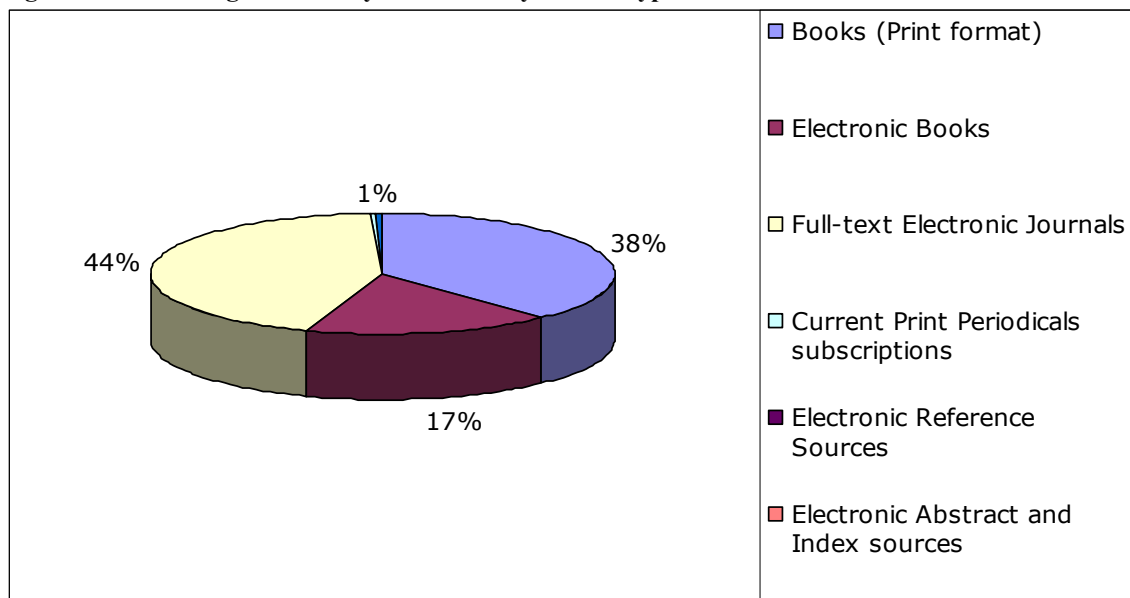
Bertha Smith Library

2009-2010 Library Statistics

Table 52: Library Resources by Media Type

Media Type	Count	Percent
Books (Print format)	62,432	38%
Electronic Books	27,930	17%
Full-text Electronic Journals	72,212	44%
Current Print Periodicals subscriptions	106	0%
Electronic Reference Sources	80	0%
Electronic Abstract and Index sources	18	0%
Micro Fiche, Audio Visual, Film strips, computer resources, etc.	985	1%
Total	163,763	

Figure 76: Percentage of Library Resources by Media Type



Facilities

Table 53: Luther Rice University On-Campus Facilities

Building	Date Constructed	Year Acquired	Construction Materials	Fire Safety	Square Ft.	Usage
Burris Hall	1970	1990	Concrete block with Stucco Exterior	Fire resistant rated	12,000	Student Center/Classroom/Vending Storage
Williams Hall	1992	1992	Brick	Sprinklers	13,000	Classroom/Conference Room/Faculty Offices/Library Archives/Admin Offices
Woodlawn Hall	2004	2004	Brick	Sprinkler System	13,000	Library/Classrooms/Computer Lab

Table 54: Luther Rice University Off-Campus Facilities

Location	Facilities
Se Kwang Baptist Church	Classroom

Table 55: Capacity of On-Campus Classrooms

Building	Room Type	Capacity
Burris Hall	Classroom 201	30
	Classroom 202	39
	Classroom 203	72
	Chapel	100
Woodlawn Hall	Classroom 201	60
	Classroom 202	60
	Classroom 203	60
	Classroom 204	12
Williams Hall	Room 132	15

Faculty/Non Faculty Statistics

Table 56: Faculty by Employment Status

Status	Count	%
Full Time	9	17%
Part Time*	45	83%
Total	54	

*All Part Time Faculty are Adjunct

Figure 77: Faculty by Employment Status

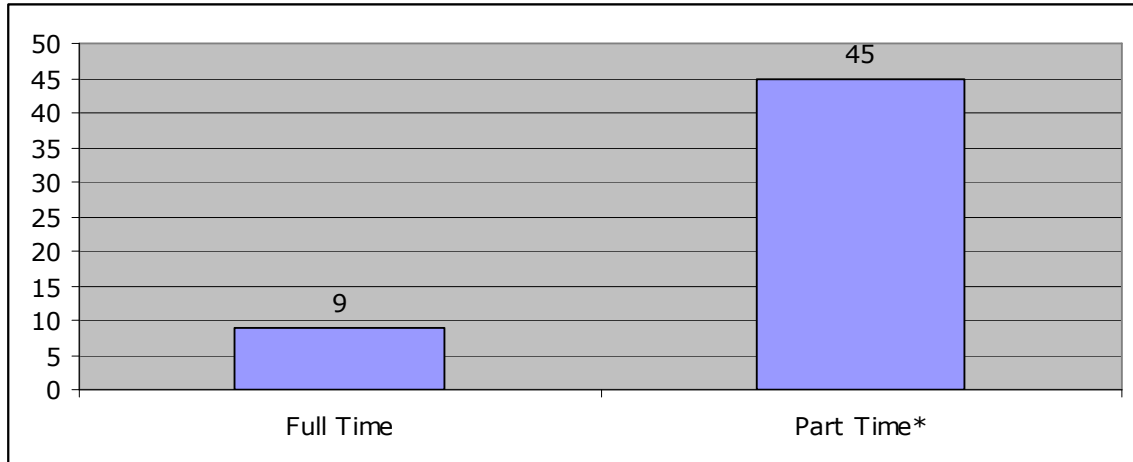


Figure 78: Percentage of Faculty by Employment Status

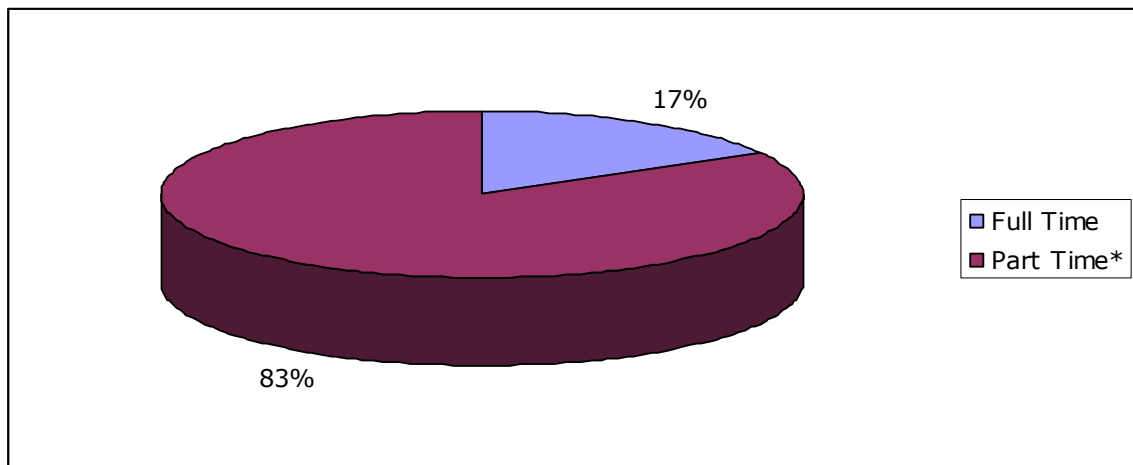


Table 57: Full Time Faculty by Gender

Gender	Count	%
Male	9	100%
Female	0	0%
Total	9	

Figure 79: Full Time Faculty by Gender

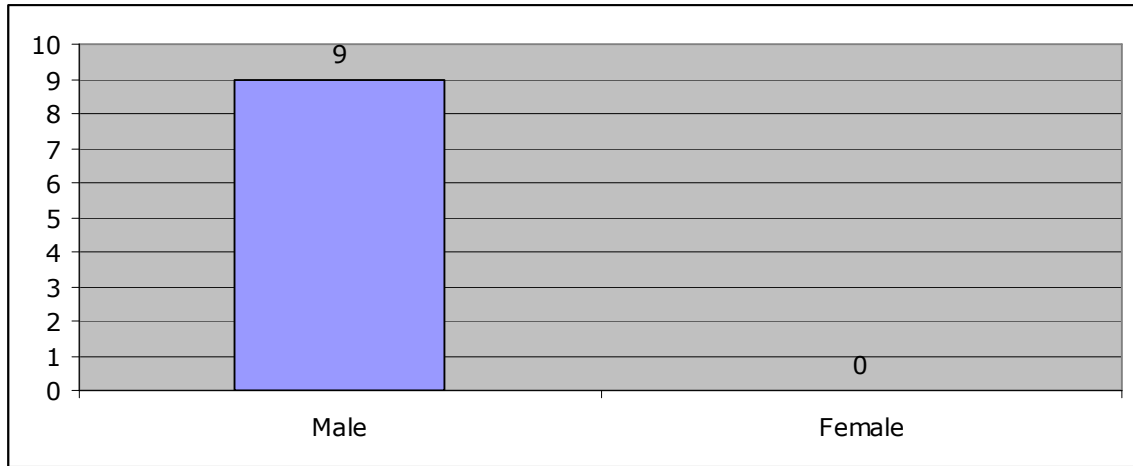


Figure 80: Percentage of Full Time Faculty by Gender

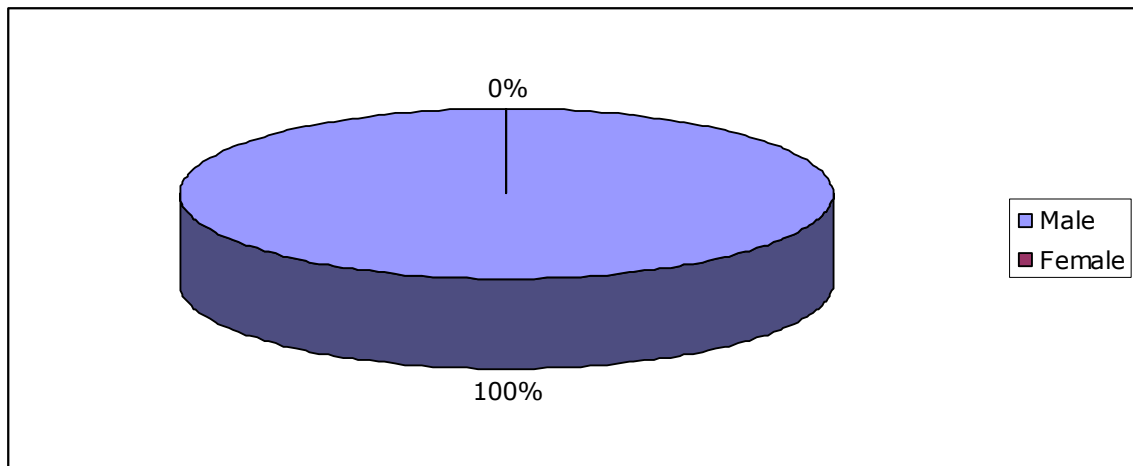


Table 58: Full Time Faculty by Ethnicity

Gender	Count	%
Caucasian	7	78%
Black	0	0%
Asian	2	22%
Total	9	

Figure 81: Full Time Faculty by Ethnicity

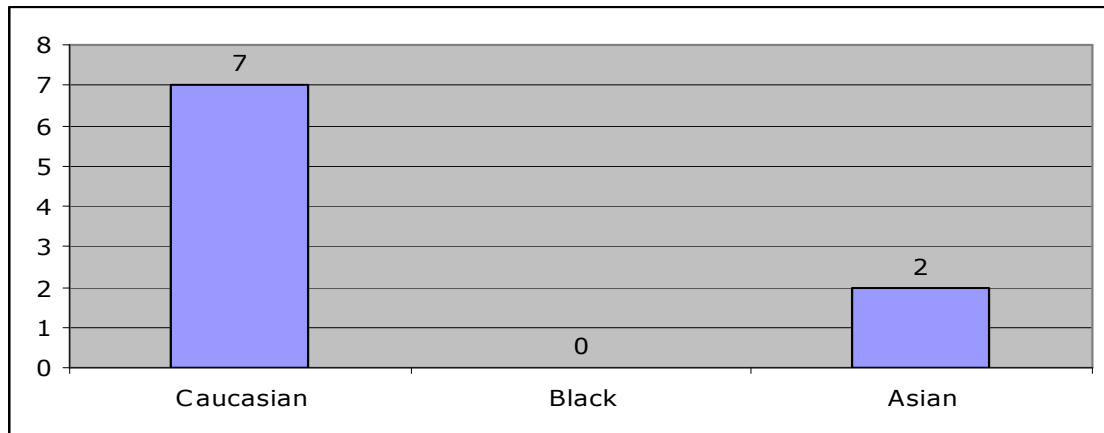


Figure 82: Percentage of Full Time Faculty by Ethnicity

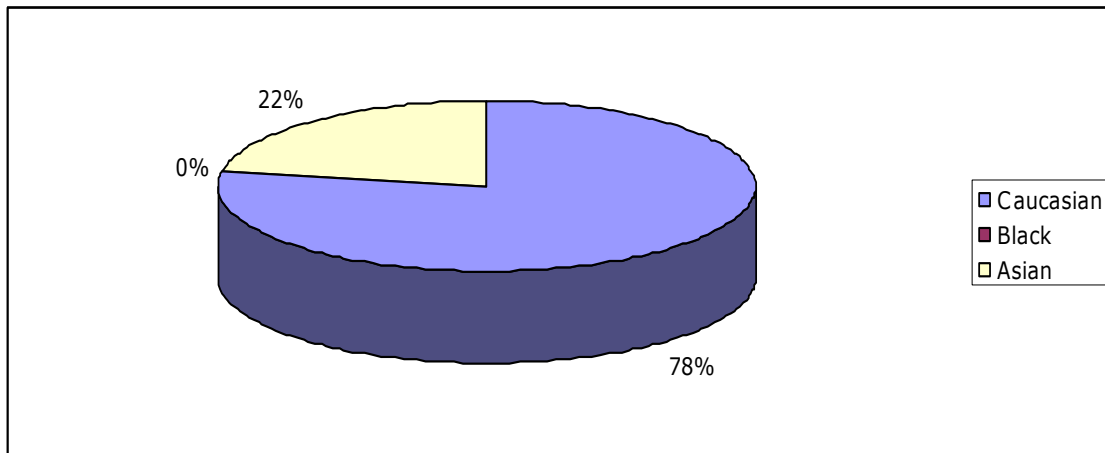


Table 59: Non-Faculty by Employment Status

Status	Count	%
Full Time	22	88%
Part Time	3	12%
Total	25	

Figure 83: Non-Faculty by Employment Status

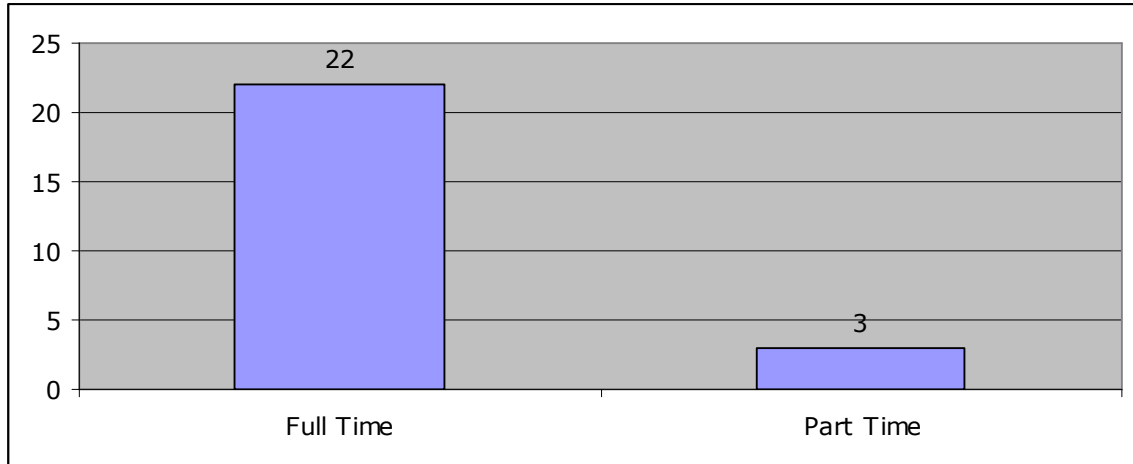


Figure 84: Percentage of Non-Faculty by Employment Status

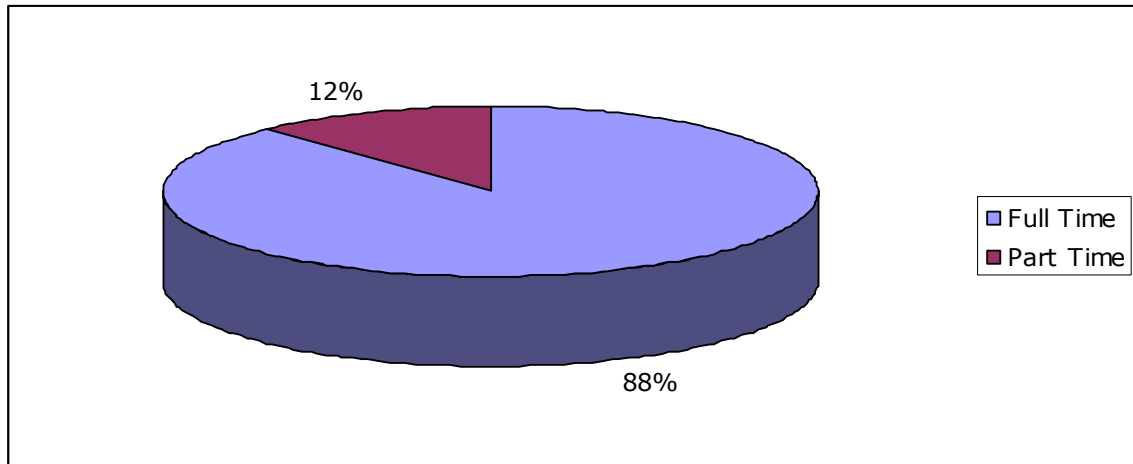


Table 60: Non-Faculty by Gender

Status	Count	%
Male	14	67%
Female	11	52%
Total	25	

Figure 85: Non-Faculty by Gender

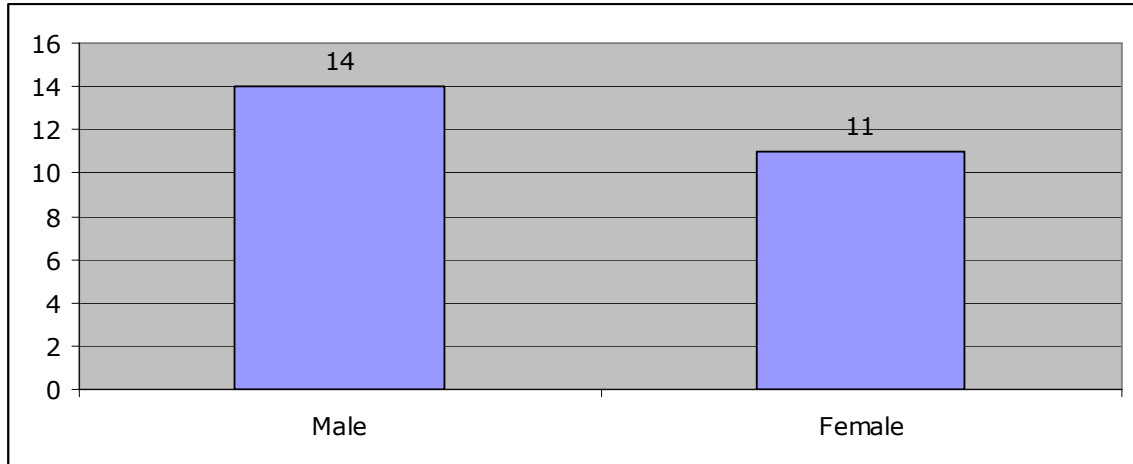


Figure 86: Percentage of Non-Faculty by Gender

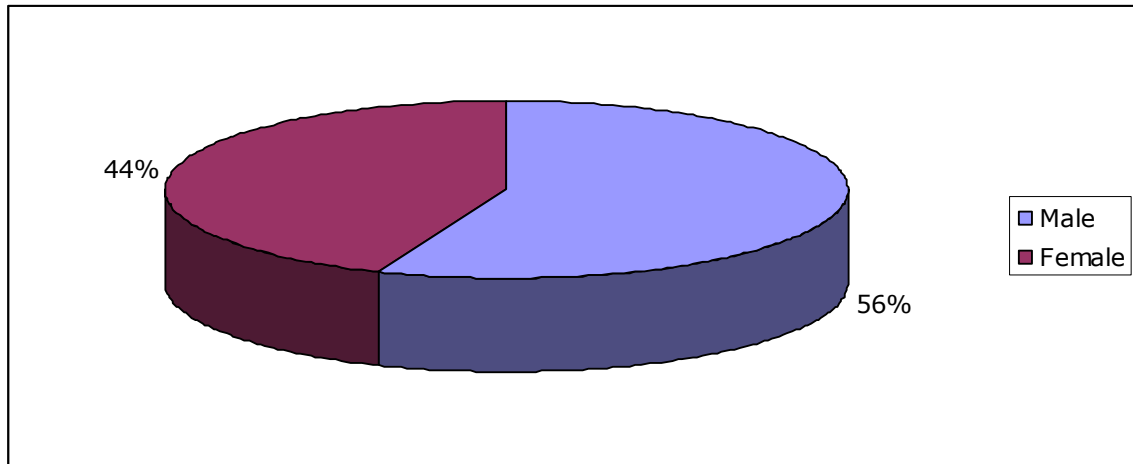


Table 61: Non-Faculty by Ethnicity

Status	Count	%
Caucasian	17	68%
Black	6	24%
Asian	0	0%
Indian	2	8%
Total	25	

Figure 87: Non-Faculty by Ethnicity

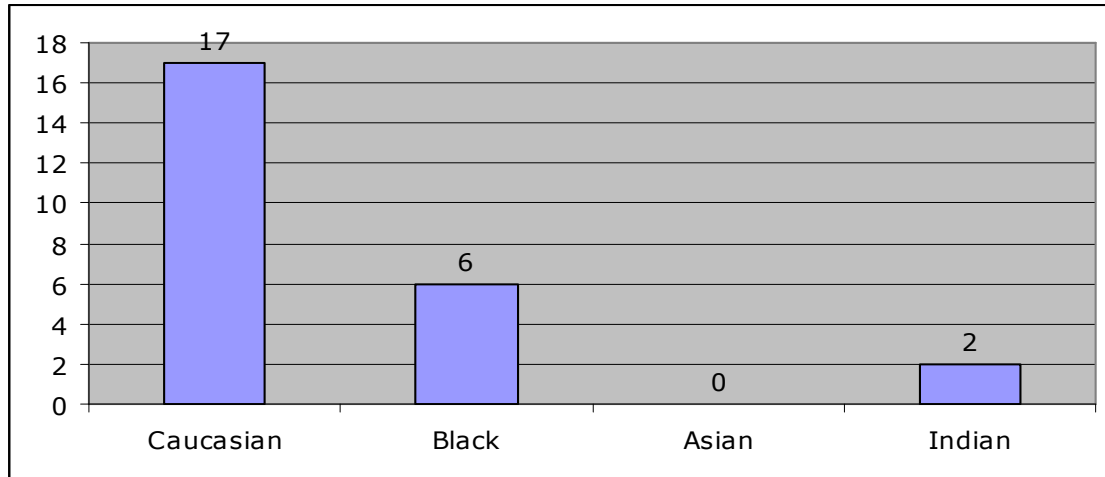


Figure 88: Percentage of Non-Faculty by Ethnicity

