

2017-2018 APSA GRADUATE PLACEMENT SURVEY
Incoming Doctoral Students Report

October 2019



American Political Science Association
1527 New Hampshire Ave NW
Washington, DC 20036-1206
(p) (202) 483-2512 • (f) +1 (202) 483-2657



Executive Summary

The American Political Science Association has collected and analyzed data on how PhD candidates in political science perform on the job market for decades. Fielded since 2009 in its current format, APSA's annual Graduate Placement Survey examines characteristics of candidates in political science doctoral programs who are entering the job market, recording outcomes of candidates' efforts to find their first employment. More recently, APSA has collected data on candidates entering doctoral programs, or cohorts of incoming students. For the second year, the survey also collected information on incoming doctoral students, including the characteristics of incoming doctoral students, and their levels and years of funding. This report details our findings for the 2017-2018 academic year.

Characteristics of Incoming Students. 2017-2018's class of incoming doctoral students displays more diversity in gender, race, ethnicity, and home country than did the doctoral students currently on the market. Over 85% of incoming doctoral students received full funding, with less than 4% receiving partial funding and just over 8% receiving no funding. The median guaranteed years of funding for incoming students was five years.

Funding and Characteristics of Students. Funding appears to vary by a number of contributing factors. Notably, women, and students at private institutions, on average receive full funding more often and for longer. Students of underrepresented racial and ethnic minorities tended to receive greater levels of funding than non-underrepresented minority students, with the exception of African-American/ Black students, who received full-funding at below average rates. This gap was found to be heavily influenced by two doctoral programs that served 17% of all African-American/ Black students, both of which provided no funding to their students.

Funding and Type of Institution. Which students received funding also varied considerably by institution type. Public institutions were less likely to offer full funding than private ones but funded underrepresented minority students at higher than average rates. At private institutions, the opposite trend was observed, where underrepresented minority students received full funding at below average rates.

Trends in Incoming Students' Characteristics and Funding Over Time. Compared to the class of incoming students in the previous year, there were a few notable differences. The 2017-2018 cohort was more international than students reported in 2016-2017. While in both years incoming international students were largely offered full funding for at least 5-years, underrepresented minority international students were offered funding at different rates, having been offered higher than average funding in 2017-2018, compared to lower than average funding in 2016-2017.

We welcome your questions, suggestions, or ideas. Please contact us with any specific questions about the findings. We will aim to fold in some of the broader questions that members bring to our attention through subsequent reports and materials on the American Political Science Association website, www.apsanet.org. Please contact us at surveys@apsanet.org, or by calling the main APSA office at 202-483-2512.

Megan Davis and Erin C. McGrath | American Political Science Association

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About the Data

Beginning in the 2009-2010 academic year, APSA has administered the Graduate Placement Survey annually to directors of graduate programs at departments granting doctoral degrees. Directors detail the individual candidates on the market in their departments. The 2017-2018 APSA Graduate Placement Report on doctoral students on the job market can be accessed on our website [here](#).

2017-2018 is the second year directors provided data on their incoming doctoral classes. The survey was administered to 126 graduate departments. 83 (64.3%) of these responded to the survey. 72 of these programs reported a total of 661 incoming doctoral students. As there are only two consecutive years of data on incoming students, consistencies and disparities in the data sets are unable to be isolated as trends. In addition, data is subject to variation in institutional response.

The data analyzed in this report are not weighted. The totals reported here for each survey are the complete number of students reported by departments in 2017-2018 and may not represent the complete universe of incoming students. We estimate to capture about three-quarters of the candidates on the job market.*

In addition to data collected through the Graduate Placement Survey, we use the [National Research Council's rankings](#) of institutions offering degrees in political science, which we aggregate into quintiles.

Characteristics of Incoming Students (Tables 1- 5)

We examine several characteristics of incoming students, their backgrounds, and institutions, including: gender (female, male, other, not reported), race and ethnicity,² home country (United States or international), institutional type (private or public), and undergraduate major (humanities; natural sciences, technology, engineering, math; political science or government; other social science; or other). In order to better understand the changing field of political science, as well as to track cohorts over time to when they enter the job market seeking their first placement, we look at both incoming and outgoing students. We compare the 661 incoming doctoral students in political science, as reported by 72 graduate departments, to the 616 reported graduate students reported by those institutions as on the job market.

Gender. The incoming class of political science doctoral students was slightly more balanced in terms of gender than the cohort of political science candidates on the job market. 44.5% of the reported incoming cohort of students were women, compared to 42.2% women of those on the market. 55.5% were incoming students were men, compared to 57.6% men of those candidates on the market.

Race and Ethnicity. While the majority of incoming doctoral students were White/ Euro-American (56.1%), followed by East Asian/Asian American (12.6%), and African-American/ Black (7.1%) students, incoming doctoral students were more racial and ethnically diverse than the student candidates on the job market. 63.1% of those on the job market (compared to 56.1% of incoming) students were White/ Euro-American. Incoming students were over twice

* For more information on the coverage of the sample for the Graduate Placement Survey, see the [APSA Graduate Placement Report for 2017-2018](#) for a comparison of APSA data to the National Science Foundation's Survey of Earned Doctorates.

² Categories included: African American/Black, Native Am./AK Native, White/Euro American, Hispanic/Latino/a, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, East Asian/Asian Am., South Asian/Indian Am., Middle Eastern/Arab Am., Two or More Races, Other, DK/Not Reported

as likely to be African American/Black – 7.1% of incoming compared to 3.1% of those on market – possibly indicating less retention of African-American/ Black students, proportionally, or changes in recruitment efforts. As more longitudinal data becomes available, we can determine if it indicates differences in retention and recruitment of minority students of significance over time, or if the differences are a result of other factors, such as who goes on the market when and for how long.

Home Country. 56.4% of incoming students were from the United States, and 34.0% were International students. The home country of nearly 10% of incoming students was not reported. Incoming students from the US were slightly more gender balanced than incoming international students. 46.4% of US students were women, compared to 41.8% women for international students.

International students were more racially diverse than the incoming class of US students overall. Just 24.4% of incoming international students were White, compared to 74.7% of US based students. The greatest proportion of international students were East Asian/ Asian American (28.9%), a contrast to the 4.8% of American students who were East Asian/ Asian American. In addition, international students were nearly twice as likely to be Hispanic/Latino/a than US students (7.6% compared to 4.8%).

There was little difference in the levels of funding offered to international and US students. Both groups received full funding, as well as funding for 5 to 6 years, at similar rates.

Institution Type. We identified a few variations when comparing the cohort of incoming students from private universities with those from public universities. Incoming students from private universities tended to be slightly more balanced in terms of gender (4.4% more females), more racially diverse (4.1% fewer White/ Euro Americans) and more international (4.6% more students from abroad). As detailed below in this report; however, differences in funding levels to specific groups are evident.

NRC Quintile. Of the incoming doctoral cohort captured by our survey, a quarter were incoming candidates at institutions in the first quintile of the NRC rankings, each other quintile had successively less students (2nd: 23.0%, 3rd: 20.9%, 4th: 13.5%, 5th: 12.7%, Not Ranked: 5.0%). Distributions of doctoral students across NRC quintiles varied across demographic categories, as will be discussed later on.

While female and male students were equally distributed in the 1st in second quintiles, women were more concentrated than men in the 3rd and 4th quintiles, and men were more likely to attend 5th quintile and Unranked institutions.

Underrepresented minorities were more likely to attend 1st quintile institutions (32.5%) than Non-underrepresented groups (20.7). However, they were also more likely to enter cohorts at lower-ranked institutions, being overrepresented at 4th quintile, 5th quintile, and unranked institutions. Specific racial and ethnic groups had their own unique distributions across quintiles. Notably, over half of each East Asian/Asian American, Hispanic/Latino/a, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, as well as those who identified as an Other race or ethnicity, were located at 1st or 2nd quintile institutions. In some cases, this notable amount is due to small population size. For example, students identifying as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander or Other race/ethnicity make up just 0.2% and 1.1% of the incoming student population. African American/ Black students were overrepresented in the 3rd quintile, where a plurality of 27.7% African-American/Black Students were located, and 5th quintiles. This distribution is in part due to the concentration of African-American/ Black students at two institutions.

Undergraduate Major. This year's graduate placement survey included a question on the undergraduate majors of incoming doctoral students. Predictably, most students, nearly 60%, entering political science PhD programs studied political science or government as undergraduates. Fewer students, just over 20%, studied Humanities, just over 10% studied other social sciences, and just over 2% studied STEM-related fields. However, the undergraduate major

of nearly a quarter of students was unknown (23.9%). For the most part, these proportions remained stable across most groups, and are not further discussed in this report

Levels of Funding for Incoming Students (Tables 5-9)

Analysis of data from the 2016-17 Graduate Placement Survey found a statistically significant relationship between whether or not a student received full funding and whether they received an academic placement, signaling funding status at the start of a program is an indicator of receiving a placement upon program completion.³ Analysis of the 2017-18 survey echoed these results, showing that more than 9 out of 10 students who successfully made it through their programs and onto the market had full funding (91%), with just slightly more than that placing after advancing onto the job market (92%).⁴

Where there are disparities in funding at the program start for specific minority groups, there are long term risks in outcomes that would exacerbate disparities. These include being less likely to complete programs and/or to receive placements in the future, potentially making higher debt burdens more difficult to pay off, particularly if a lack of funding contributes to failure to complete the degree, and if degree completion is a contributing factor to unemployment, under-employment, or lower pay. For this reason, we examine funding status by race and ethnicity, and by institution type.

It is important to reiterate moving forward, that when examining racial and ethnic minority groups, especially within other variables, we are looking at small populations. As such, the descriptive statistics discussed in this report are susceptible to general variation in institutional response and slight changes in the population.

Funding Overall. The majority of incoming political science doctoral students have full funding (85.5%), while only 3.9% have partial funding, and 8.3% have no funding at all. The proportion (85.5%) of incoming students with full funding is lower than the proportion of students on the job market with full funding (91.4%).

Funding by Gender. Women incoming doctoral students were more likely to receive full funding than men. 4.1% more females received full funding at the start of their programs. Men were also more likely to receive no funding at their program start by 5.8%. There was little difference for funding status between gender groups within international students.

Funding by Race and Ethnicity. Across all races and ethnicities, most students received full funding. Broadly, most groups reflected the same proportions for funding status as the entire population did overall, with the notable exception of African American/Black students. A greater proportion of African American/Black students were less likely to receive full-funding, just over 80%, the lowest of any racial and/or ethnic group, compared to 85.5% overall. These students were also over twice as likely to receive no funding than average, with 17.0% receiving no funding. Hispanic/Latino/a students and Non-Hispanic/Latino/a students were nearly equally likely to receive full funding (85.7% and 86.4% respectively), with Hispanic/Latino/a students were more likely to receive partial funding, and Non-Hispanic/Latino/a students were more likely to receive no funding.

Incoming students not belonging to underrepresented minority (Non-URM) groups within the discipline (White/Euro American and East Asian/Asian Americans) were slightly less likely to receive full funding than

³Jackson, Rory, and Betsy Super. 2018. *2016-2017 APSA Graduate Placement Survey: Placement Report*. Washington: APSA.

⁴ McGrath, Erin C., and Megan Davis. 2019. *2017-2018 APSA Graduate Placement Report*. Washington: APSA.

underrepresented minority (URM) students (84.1% compared to 89.8%). Slightly more non-underrepresented minorities received partial funding or no funding.

Disparities in funding by race and ethnicity are more noticeable among men and women. Of any group, men of non-underrepresented minorities were the least likely to receive full funding, though they still received funding at high rates (82.6%). Conversely, females of underrepresented minorities received full funding 94.5% of the time, the highest of any group, 8.8% higher than their male, URM, counterparts. However, when examining specific racial and ethnic groups within gender, we found that African-American males were less likely to receive full-funding of any racial and ethnic-group, with just 76.2% receiving full funding, and 23.8% receiving no funding. African American/Black females received full-funding more often than their male peers. Still, African American women received proportionally less than women of all other racial and ethnic groups (84.6%), nearly 10% less than the average for other underrepresented minorities. Similarly, males of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity were less likely to receive full funding (80.0%) than Hispanic/Latino/a females (92.3%), and Non-Hispanic/Latino males (84.1%) were less likely to than Non-Hispanic/ Latino females (89.4%), indicating additional gaps in funding to underrepresented races and ethnicities.

Upon further inspection, we found that programs at two institutions offer no funding to any student at program start and heavily influence the funding rates of African-American doctoral students. Both institutions have higher than average proportions of African-American/ Black students. In addition, 17% of all African-American/Black students doctoral students attend one of these two institutions. In short, nearly 1 in 5 African-American/Black doctoral candidates attend programs that offer no funding to its students, and are taking on a greater financial burden from the start of their academic career as a result. Removing these two institutions from the analysis drastically changes the results. Now, 94.9% of African-American/ Black students receive full funding, well above the average of 86.5% of students overall.

The concentration of minority students at specific institutions demonstrates the effect response rate can have on small populations in our data. Small population groups, such as African American/Black students, who make up 7.1% of incoming students, may be sensitive to changes in institutional response, as well as general variation in incoming students. It also demonstrates the outsized role these institutions play in preparing scholars of color for the profession compared to other peer institutions.

Examining disparities in racial and ethnic groups within the context of students’ home countries, there were few differences, with two notable exceptions. First, African American/Black students from the US were only offered full funding 79.3% of the time, while their international counterparts received funding 85.7% of the time. In contrast, Middle Eastern/ Arab American students were less likely to receive funding if they were international, where 100% from the US, compared to 84.3% international, received full funding.

Funding by Institution Type. Private institutions were more likely to offer their incoming students full funding and less likely to offer no funding than public institutions. Almost double the percentage (8.1%) of incoming students at public institutions were not offered funding compared to their counterparts at private ones (4.1%).

Table 6.1: Difference from Institution Type Funding Average by Race

	Public			Private		
	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding
TOTAL	83%	3%	11%	91%	6%	4%
Race:						
African American/Black	2%	-3%	4%	-14%	-1%	15%
East Asian/Asian Am.	-4%	0%	7%	10%	-6%	-4%
Hispanic/Latino/a	13%	1%	-11%	-2%	5%	-4%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	8%	-3%	-2%	-16%	-6%	21%
Native Am./AK Native	17%	-3%	-11%	10%	-6%	-4%

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17%	-3%	-11%	--	--	--
South Asian/Indian Am.	17%	-3%	-11%	10%	-6%	-4%
Two or More Races	17%	-3%	-11%	-16%	-6%	21%
White/ Euro-American	-3%	1%	1%	2%	-1%	-1%

Within institution type, there are noticeable differences in funding by gender, race, and ethnicity. Generally, all groups at public institutions are less likely to receive full-funding than those starting doctoral programs at private institutions. At private institutions, the average funding gap between men and women is slightly lower than that at public ones (3.1% compared to 4.2%), with both women and men at private institutions receiving funding more often. As seen in Table 6.1, the overall trend of underrepresented minorities receiving more funding than non-URMs at public institutions reverses itself at private ones. At public institutions, 92.9% of underrepresented minorities receive full funding, higher than the overall average and 13.4% greater than full funding received by non-underrepresented minorities. At private institutions, underrepresented minority students received full funding just 84.7% of the time, 5.8% lower than the overall average of 90.5% at private institutions. This trend is more severe in several groups; 14% fewer than average African-American/ Black students, 16% fewer of Middle Eastern/ Arab American students, and 16% fewer of multi-race incoming students received full funding at private institutions. This also applies to incoming students who are ethnically Hispanic/Latino/a. Non-Hispanic/Latino/a students at private institutions received full funding at just higher than average rates (91.3%), while Hispanic/Latino/a students received full funding 84.6% of the time. Both Non-Hispanic and Hispanic students starting doctoral programs at public institutions received funding at near average rates for public institutions.

Funding by NRC Quintile. Students entering upper NRC quintile institutions were more likely to receive full funding than those at lower ranked or unranked institutions. Every student entering a 1st quintile institution received full funding, and 98% of those entering 2nd quintile institutions did as well. Students in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th quintiles were less likely to receive full funding, and received it 79.0% (3rd), 83.1% (4th), and 59.5% (5th) of the time per quintile. Nearly a quarter of students in 5th quintile (23.8%) received no funding at all.

Years of Funding for Incoming Students (Table 9)

Most candidates spend five to six years in their program before seeking placement, making funding through their fifth or six years an important factor in successfully making it through a program and on to the job market.

Years of Funding Overall. Most incoming students (66.0%) have some form of guaranteed funding for 5 years. This is the case across all gender, race, ethnicity, home country, and institution types. 2.6% are guaranteed funding for 6 years, 11.2% for 4 years, 3.2% for 3 years, and 3.9% for 1 year. No student was offered 2 years of funding by their program.

Years of Funding by Gender. While both male and female students were highly likely to be guaranteed 5 years of funding, some differences exist. Incoming female students were more likely to be guaranteed funding for a longer duration than males. 72.8% of females were guaranteed 5 or 6 years of funding, compared to 64.8% of men, whereas 20.8% of males were guaranteed between 1 and 4 years, compared to 15.3% of females.

Years of Funding by Race and Ethnicity. There is little variation from the overall average years of funding offered to non-underrepresented minorities, East Asian/ Asian Americans and White/ Euro-Americans, while more variation in exists in underrepresented minority groups. In line with guaranteed funding trends, 61.7% of African American/ Black students are guaranteed 5 or 6 years of funding, lower than 68.6% of students on average. African American/ Black students also received fewer years of funding at higher rates than the overall average. Some groups, such as Native Hawaiians/ Other Pacific Islanders and those who identified in the Other race/ethnicity, received funding for

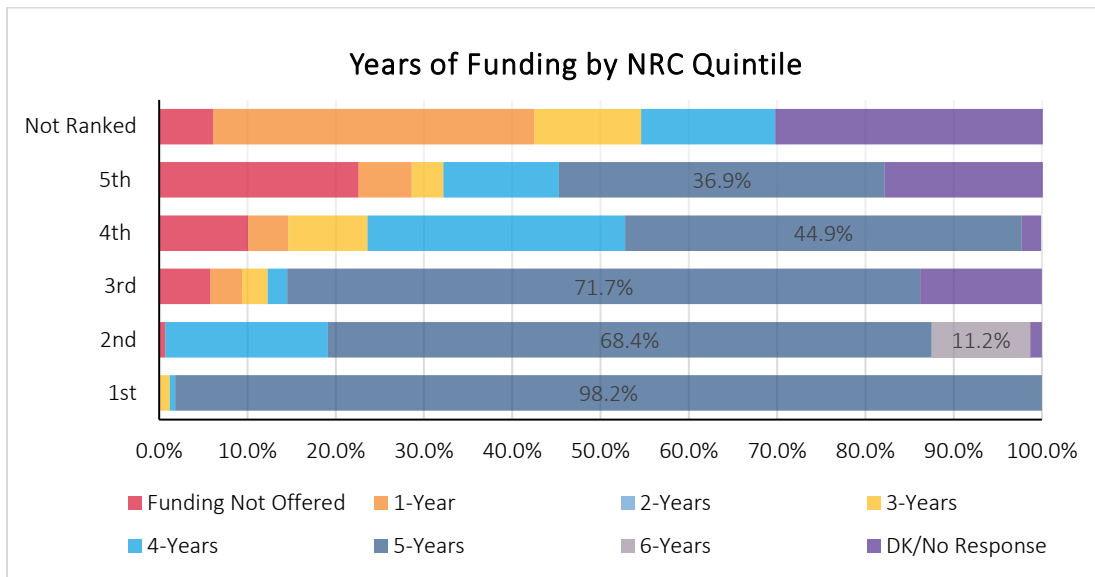
5 years at above average rates, though it is important to note that due to small population size, just one individual could skew the results. African American/ Black, Middle Eastern/ Arab American, Native Am./ AK Native, and those who are of Two or More Races received fewer years of funding at above average rates.

Hispanic/ Latino/a students were more likely to be guaranteed 5 or 6 years of funding than Non-Hispanic/ Latino/as (76.8% to 67.7%, respectively), with a greater number of Non-Hispanic/ Latino/a incoming students guaranteed between 1 and 4 years. Underrepresented minority students were overall slightly more likely to receive 5 or 6 years of funding than non-URM students (71.9% to 67.6%).

Similar proportions of underrepresented minority and non-underrepresented minority incoming students received one to four years of guaranteed funding (18.5% and 18.2% respectively), but the former group of students was slightly more likely to receive 5 or 6 years of funding (71.9% and 67.6%). Non-underrepresented minorities were more likely not to be offered any funding by 4.9%.

Years of Funding by Institution Type. Students at public institutions were offered fewer years of guaranteed funding than those private institutions. Private institutions offered 5 or 6 years of funding to 81.4% of incoming students, compared to just 63.2% of students at public ones. In contrast, over one quarter of students at public universities received just 1-4 years of guaranteed funding, compared to just 3.3% of those at private ones. On the other hand, incoming students at private institutions were 11 times more likely to have been offered no funding at all.

Years of Funding by NRC Quintile. As shown in the figure below, students at 1st quintile institutions were most likely to receive 5 or 6 years of funding, with 98.2% of students receiving five years of funding. Students in each subsequent quintile received funding for fewer years in successive order. In contrast, students in 5th quintile institutions received no funding more often than students at other institutions, while students at unranked institutions were more likely to receive funding for 1-4 years than students at ranked institutions. Students at 2nd quintile institutions were the only group to receive six years of funding.



Incoming Students Over Time (Tables 10-12)

This year's incoming political science doctoral class was similar in gender, racial and ethnic composition, as well as in funding status compared to the last academic year's (2016-2017) incoming cohort of political science doctoral students, with two notable differences. There was a 5.5% drop in students who identified as an 'Other' race/ethnicity. This is in part due to a change in the survey instrument. Previously, Hispanic or Latino/a was included as a separate measure from the race/ ethnicity category, with many of those who identified as Hispanic or Latino/a selecting 'other' for their race/ethnicity. For the 2017-2018 academic year, the survey instrument was updated to include Hispanic or Latino/a in the race/ethnicity category. 6.2% of students reported being Hispanic or Latino/a.

This year's incoming doctoral class was more international than the class of 2016-17 by a difference of 4.6%. Additionally, the proportion of US based students decreased by 7.9%.

In the previous year's Incoming Students Report, it was found that 81.5% of underrepresented minorities received full funding compared to 88.2% overall, largely driven by the low number of African-American/ Black (55.6%) and Middle Eastern/ Arab American (63.2%) students receiving full funding.⁵ Though similar in size, gender breakdown, and racial and ethnic composition, the 2017-2018 incoming doctoral class in political science did not follow the same trend in funding for URM students. Generally, incoming URM students for the 2017-18 academic year were more likely to receive full funding than incoming non-URM students. Though African American/ Black students received full-funding at below average rates (80.9%), they were still almost twice as likely to receive full-funding than their counterparts in 2016-2017.

Comparing institutions that responded to both the 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 surveys, this difference persists. The 2017-2018 cohort is slightly less diverse, and is more male, as well as proportionally more White/ Euro American than the incoming students in the 2016-2017 academic year. Even so, in the 2017-2018 cohort, URM students were more likely to receive full funding than their non-URM counterparts. African-American/ Black Students received full funding more often in 2017-2018 than in 2016-2017 by a difference of 34.7%. Additionally, incoming Middle Eastern/ Arab American students were still much more likely to receive full funding starting in 2017-2018 (89.5%) than in 2016-2017 (53.3%).

As mentioned previously, lower funding for African-American/ Black students is influenced by the clustering of students at two doctoral programs. 17.0% of African-American/ Black candidates entered these institutions in 2017-18. An even larger proportion of 28.9% students entered the programs in 2016-17. When these programs are removed from the data set, the 2017-2018 cohort of African-American/ Black Students is funded 94.9% of the time, well above the overall average of 86.5%, as well as bringing the proportion of URM students receiving full funding to 94.0% overall. Removing these institutions from the 2016-17 dataset had a similar, and stronger effect. The proportion of African-American /Black incoming candidates receiving full-funding increased over 20 percentage points to 78.1%, and funding to URM students increased to 81.5%. However, even with this alteration, URM students in 2016-17 were still less likely to receive full funding than their non-URM counterparts in 2016-17.

With only two consecutive years of data, we cannot isolate the factors driving the differences in funding to racial and ethnic groups. Our findings may simply indicate variation between incoming doctoral classes. Additionally, underrepresented minorities make up a small proportion of all students overall (28.6% in 2016-2017 and 25.5% in 2017-2018). Moreover, specific racial and ethnic groups have even smaller proportions; for example, in 2017-2018,

⁵ Jackson, Rory, and Betsy Super. 2018. *2016-2017 APSA Graduate Placement Survey: Incoming Students Report*. Washington: APSA.

African American/ Black students made up just 7.1% of incoming doctoral students in total. These small group populations make these proportions more sensitive to changes in the number of students receiving funding or no funding. Adding or losing a few students receiving full funding can significantly alter results. In addition, given that some of these small student group populations tend to cluster at fewer institutions, variation in survey response at the institution level can also alter results.

Conclusion

Examining the trends in our data, a theme becomes clear. While students generally receive full funding from their Political Science PhD program and generally receive funding for at least five years, students receive this in different magnitudes depending on the institutions they attend, their gender, race/ ethnicity, and/ or home country. These factors in combination can also drive alterations to students' levels of funding, whether the funding is full, or partial, or if students have no funding at all.

In the 2017-18 academic year, incoming international political science doctoral students from other countries are more diverse than those from the US. Women students tend to receive more funding than men and receive funding for longer. Students at private institutions are more diverse than at public institutions, but underrepresented minority and international students at private institutions are less likely to receive full funding. While underrepresented minority groups are more likely to receive full funding overall, African-American/ Black students, especially male students, are less likely than average to receive full funding, in part because of the tendency for larger proportions of this group to attend the same institutions – institutions that have less funding for students or may offer no funding to students at all.

Comparing this year's cohort of incoming students to that of the 2016-2017 academic year, or the first year this information was collected, there are a few key differences, even when just examining institutions that responded to the survey in both 2017 and 2018. The 2017-2018 cohort was more international than the students reported in 2016-2017. While in both years incoming students largely received full funding, as well as funding for at least 5-years, underrepresented minority students received funding at different rates, receiving higher than average funding in 2017-2018, compared to lower than average funding in 2016-2017. While we expect variation between cohorts, it is not possible to isolate spurious correlations from relationships until we have more longitudinal data on incoming PhD cohorts.

Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of Incoming Doctoral Students and Doctoral Students on the Market, 2017-2018

	Incoming Doctoral Students n = 661	Students on the Market n = 616
Gender		
Female	44.5%	42.2%
Male	55.5%	57.6%
Other	0.0%	0.2%
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-URM	68.7%	73.7%
URM	23.8%	19.8%
DK/Not Reported	7.6%	6.5%
Race		
African American/ Black	7.1%	3.1%
East Asian/Asian Am.	12.6%	10.6%
Hispanic/Latino/a	6.2%	6.2%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	3.9%	4.2%
Native Am./AK Native	0.5%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.1%
Other	1.1%	1.1%
South Asian/Indian Am.	3.6%	3.4%
Two or More Races	1.2%	0.4%
White/ Euro-American	56.1%	63.1%
DK/Not Reported	7.6%	6.5%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino/a	8.5%	7.5%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	79.0%	83.4%
Not Reported	12.6%	9.1%
Home Country		
United States	56.4%	63.0%
International	34.0%	27.6%
Not Reported	9.5%	9.4%
Funding Status		
Full Funding	85.5%	91.4%
Partial Funding	3.9%	4.5%
No Funding	8.3%	2.9%
Don't Know	2.3%	1.1%
Years of Guaranteed Funding		
1-Year	3.9%	--
2-Years	0.0%	--
3-Years	3.2%	--
4-Years	11.2%	--
5-Years	66.0%	--
6-Years	2.6%	--
Funding Not Offered	5.9%	--
Not Reported	7.3%	--
Undergraduate Major Field		
Humanities	21.2%	--
Natural Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math	2.3%	--
Political Science or Government	59.6%	--
Other Social Science	10.3%	--
Other	1.8%	--
DK/Not Reported	23.9%	--

Table 2: Characteristics of Incoming Doctoral Students by Home Country, 2017-2018

	United States n = 373	International n = 225
Gender		
Female	46.4%	41.8%
Male	53.6%	58.2%
Other	0.0%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-URM	81.0%	53.3%
URM	16.4%	33.3%
DK/Not Reported	2.7%	13.3%
Race		
African American/ Black	7.8%	6.2%
East Asian/Asian Am.	4.8%	28.9%
Hispanic/Latino/a	4.8%	7.6%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	1.3%	8.4%
Native Am./AK Native	0.8%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	3.1%
South Asian/Indian Am.	0.5%	6.7%
Two or More Races	0.8%	1.3%
White/ Euro-American	74.7%	24.4%
DK/Not Reported	2.7%	13.3%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino/a	6.4%	8.9%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	85.3%	80.4%
Not Reported	8.3%	10.7%
Institution Type		
Public	64.1%	66.7%
Private	35.9%	33.3%
NRC Quintile		
1 st	22.8%	23.6%
2 nd	25.7%	23.1%
3 rd	24.1%	18.2%
4 th	13.4%	14.7%
5 th	11.0%	13.8%
Not Ranked	2.9%	6.7%
Funding Status		
Full Funding	88.2%	87.6%
Partial Funding	2.7%	2.7%
No Funding	8.6%	9.8%
Don't Know	0.3%	0.0%
Years of Guaranteed Funding		
1-Year	3.5%	4.9%
2-Years	0.0%	0.0%
3-Years	2.7%	4.9%
4-Years	12.9%	8.9%
5-Years	68.6%	66.2%
6-Years	2.7%	3.1%
Funding Not Offered	6.4%	6.7%
Not Reported	3.2%	5.3%
Undergraduate Major Field		
Humanities	2.7%	1.8%
Natural Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math	2.1%	2.7%
Political Science or Government	66.5%	57.8%
Other Social Science	10.5%	12.9%
Other	0.5%	3.6%
DK/Not Reported	17.7%	21.4%

Table 3: Characteristics of Incoming Doctoral Students by Institution Type, 2017-2018

	Public n = 420	Private n = 241
Gender		
Female	42.9%	47.3%
Male	57.1%	52.7%
Other	0.0%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-URM	72.1%	62.7%
URM	23.3%	24.5%
DK/Not Reported	4.5%	12.9%
Race		
African American/ Black	6.2%	8.7%
East Asian/Asian Am.	14.5%	9.1%
Hispanic/Latino/a	5.5%	7.5%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	5.2%	1.7%
Native Am./AK Native	0.5%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.0%
Other	1.7%	0.0%
South Asian/Indian Am.	3.1%	4.6%
Two or More Races	1.0%	1.7%
White/ Euro-American	57.6%	53.5%
DK/Not Reported	4.5%	12.9%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino/a	7.1%	10.8%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	86.0%	66.8%
Not Reported	6.9%	22.4%
Home Country		
United States	35.7%	31.1%
International	56.9%	55.6%
Not Reported	7.4%	13.3%
NRC Quintile		
1 st	14.3%	43.6%
2 nd	23.1%	22.8%
3 rd	18.8%	24.5%
4 th	19.8%	2.5%
5 th	16.2%	6.6%
Not Ranked	7.9%	0.0%
Funding Status		
Full Funding	82.6%	90.5%
Partial Funding	2.9%	5.8%
No Funding	11.0%	3.7%
Don't Know	3.5%	0.0%
Years of Guaranteed Funding		
1-Year	6.2%	0.0%
2-Years	--	--
3-Years	4.5%	0.8%
4-Years	16.2%	2.5%
5-Years	57.4%	80.9%
6-Years	0.5%	6.2%
Funding Not Offered	8.8%	0.8%
Not Reported	6.4%	8.7%
Undergraduate Major Field		
Humanities	2.4%	1.7%
Natural Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math	3.3%	0.4%
Political Science or Government	61.9%	55.6%
Other Social Science	10.5%	10.0%
Other	1.9%	1.7%
DK/Not Reported	20.0%	30.7%

Table 4: Characteristics of Incoming Doctoral Students by NRC Quintile, 2017 – 2018

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	Not Ranked
TOTAL	25.0%	23.0%	20.9%	13.5%	12.7%	5.0%
Female	24.8%	22.8%	23.5%	14.3%	10.9%	3.7%
Male	25.1%	23.2%	18.8%	12.8%	14.2%	6.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
URM	32.5%	13.4%	18.5%	13.4%	15.3%	7.0%
Non-URM	20.7%	26.9%	23.3%	12.6%	12.3%	4.2%
Race						
African American/ Black	25.5%	14.9%	27.7%	8.5%	19.1%	4.3%
East Asian/Asian Am.	34.3%	32.5%	22.9%	15.7%	9.6%	3.6%
Hispanic/Latino/a	43.9%	14.6%	12.2%	14.6%	9.8%	4.9%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	11.5%	19.2%	7.7%	11.5%	26.9%	23.1%
Native Am./AK Native	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Asian/Indian Am.	37.5%	0.0%	20.8%	33.3%	8.3%	0.0%
Two or More Races	25.0%	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%
White/ Euro-American	21.8%	25.6%	23.5%	11.9%	12.9%	4.3%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic/Latino/a	35.7%	16.1%	16.1%	10.7%	12.5%	8.9%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	17.6%	26.6%	23.2%	14.6%	12.6%	5.4%
Home Country						
United States	22.8%	23.1%	24.1%	13.4%	11.0%	2.9%
International	23.6%	25.7%	18.2%	14.7%	13.8%	6.7%
Institution Type						
Public	43.6%	22.8%	24.5%	2.5%	6.6%	0.0%
Private	14.3%	23.1%	18.8%	19.8%	16.2%	7.9%

Table 5: Characteristics of Incoming Doctoral Students by Funding Status, 2017 – 2018

	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	DK/Not Reported
TOTAL	85.5%	3.9%	8.3%	2.3%
Gender				
Female	87.8%	3.7%	5.1%	3.4%
Male	83.7%	4.1%	10.9%	1.4%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity				
URM	89.8%	3.2%	7.0%	0.0%
Non-URM	84.1%	3.7%	9.5%	2.6%
Race				
African American/ Black	80.9%	2.1%	17.0%	0.0%
East Asian/Asian Am.	84.3%	2.4%	13.3%	0.0%
Hispanic/Latino/a	92.7%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	88.5%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%
Native Am./AK Native	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Asian/Indian Am.	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two or More Races	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
White/ Euro-American	84.1%	4.0%	8.6%	3.3%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic/Latino/a	85.7%	8.9%	1.8%	3.6%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	86.4%	3.3%	9.2%	1.2%
Home Country				
United States	88.2%	2.7%	8.6%	0.6%
International	87.6%	2.7%	9.8%	0.0%
Institution Type				
Public	82.6%	2.9%	11.0%	3.5%
Private	90.5%	5.8%	3.7%	0.0%
Years of Guaranteed Funding				
1-Year	80.8%	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%
2-Years	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3-Years	95.2%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
4-Years	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5-Years	99.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%
6-Years	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Funding Not Offered	0.0%	5.1%	94.9%	0.0%
NRC Quintile				
1 st	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2 nd	98.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
3 rd	79.0%	2.2%	13.8%	5.1%
4 th	83.1%	4.5%	11.2%	1.1%
5 th	59.5%	16.7%	23.8%	0.0%
Not Ranked	54.5%	15.2%	9.1%	21.2%
Undergraduate Major Field				
Humanities	78.6%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%
Natural Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Political Science or Government	87.8%	2.5%	9.4%	0.3%
Other Social Science	94.1%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
Other	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 6: Funding Status of Incoming Doctoral Students by Home Country, 2017 - 2018

	United States				International			
	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	DK/Not Reported	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	DK/Not Reported
TOTAL	88.2%	2.7%	8.6%	0.6%	87.6%	2.7%	9.8%	0.0%
Gender								
Female	91.3%	2.3%	6.4%	0.0%	91.5%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%
Male	85.5%	3.0%	10.5%	1.0%	84.7%	1.5%	13.7%	0.0%
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race/Ethnicity								
URM	90.2%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	92.0%	1.3%	6.7%	0.0%
Non-URM	87.4%	3.3%	8.6%	0.3%	85.0%	1.7%	13.3%	0.0%
Race								
African American/ Black	79.3%	0.0%	20.7%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
East Asian/Asian Am.	88.9%	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%	93.1%	1.5%	15.4%	0.0%
Hispanic/Latino/a	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84.2%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%
Native Am./AK Native	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Asian/Indian Am.	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two or More Races	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White/ Euro-American	87.3%	3.2%	8.8%	0.8%	87.3%	1.8%	10.9%	0.0%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic/Latino/a	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	87.4%	3.1%	8.8%	0.6%	88.4%	1.1%	10.5%	0.0%
Institution Type								
Public	84.5%	4.2%	10.5%	0.8%	85.3%	1.3%	7.5%	0.0%
Private	94.8%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	92.0%	5.3%	1.4%	2.9%
NRC Quintile								
1 st	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2 nd	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.2%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
3 rd	82.2%	3.3%	14.4%	0.0%	85.4%	0.0%	14.6%	0.0%
4 th	78.0%	6.0%	14.0%	2.0%	87.9%	3.0%	9.1%	0.0%
5 th	70.7%	0.0%	29.3%	0.0%	61.3%	12.9%	25.8%	0.0%
Not Ranked	54.5%	36.4%	0.0%	9.1%	73.3%	6.7%	20.0%	0.0%
Undergraduate Major Field								
Humanities	70.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Natural Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math	62.5%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Political Science or Government	88.3%	3.2%	8.1%	0.4%	86.2%	1.5%	12.3%	0.0%
Other Social Science	89.7%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 7: Funding Status of Incoming Doctoral Students by Institution Type, 2017 - 2018

	Public				Private			
	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	DK/Not Reported	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	DK/Not Reported
TOTAL	82.6%	2.9%	11.0%	3.5%	90.5%	5.8%	3.7%	0.0%
Gender								
Female	85.0%	2.8%	6.7%	5.6%	92.1%	5.3%	2.6%	0.0%
Male	80.8%	2.9%	14.2%	2.1%	89.0%	6.3%	4.7%	0.0%
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race/Ethnicity								
URM	92.9%	1.0%	6.1%	0.0%	84.7%	6.8%	8.5%	0.0%
Non-URM	79.5%	3.6%	12.9%	3.9%	93.4%	4.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Race								
African American/ Black	84.6%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	76.2%	4.8%	19.0%	0.0%
East Asian/Asian Am.	78.7%	3.3%	18.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic/Latino/a	95.7%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	90.9%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Native Am./AK Native	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Asian/Indian Am.	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two or More Races	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
White/ Euro-American	79.8%	3.7%	11.6%	4.9%	92.2%	4.7%	3.1%	0.0%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic/Latino/a	86.7%	3.3%	3.3%	6.7%	84.6%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	84.2%	3.0%	11.1%	1.7%	91.3%	3.7%	5.0%	0.0%
Home Country								
United States	84.5%	4.2%	10.5%	0.8%	94.8%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%
International	94.8%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	92.0%	5.3%	2.7%	0.0%
NRC Quintiles								
1 st	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2 nd	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3 rd	81.2%	1.4%	7.2%	10.1%	85.1%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%
4 th	83.3%	4.8%	11.9%	0.0%	--	--	--	--
5 th	65.6%	18.8%	15.6%	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Not Ranked	54.5%	18.2%	0.0%	27.3%	--	--	--	--

Table 8: Funding Status of Incoming Doctoral Students by Gender, 2017 - 2018

	Female				Male			
	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	DK/Not Reported	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	DK/Not Reported
TOTAL	87.8%	3.7%	5.1%	3.4%	83.7%	4.1%	10.9%	1.4%
Race/Ethnicity								
URM	94.5%	1.4%	4.1%	0.0%	85.7%	3.5%	12.0%	2.0%
Non-URM	86.2%	4.1%	6.1%	0.0%	82.6%	4.8%	9.5%	0.0%
Race								
African American/ Black	84.6%	15.0%	20.0%	15.0%	76.2%	0.0%	23.8%	0.0%
East Asian/Asian Am.	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	79.1%	0.0%	20.9%	0.0%
Hispanic/Latino/a	85.3%	3.8%	6.4%	4.5%	84.2%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%
Native Am./AK Native	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	90.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Asian/Indian Am.	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two or More Races	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White/ Euro-American	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	4.2%	10.2%	2.4%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic/Latino/a	92.3%	3.8%	0.0%	3.8%	80.0%	13.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	89.4%	3.5%	6.2%	0.9%	84.1%	3.1%	11.5%	1.3%
NRC Quintiles								
1 st	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2 nd	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.7%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%
3 rd	81.2%	1.4%	7.2%	10.1%	82.5%	3.5%	14.0%	0.0%
4 th	83.3%	4.8%	11.9%	0.0%	89.7%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%
5 th	65.6%	18.8%	15.6%	0.0%	59.5%	0.0%	40.5%	0.0%
Not Ranked	54.5%	18.2%	0.0%	27.3%	41.2%	17.6%	17.6%	23.5%

Table 9: Characteristics of Incoming Doctoral Students by Years of Guaranteed Funding, 2017 - 2018

	1- Year	2- Years	3- Years	4- Years	5- Years	6- Years	Funding Not Offered	DK/No Response
TOTAL	3.9%	--	3.2%	11.2%	66.0%	2.6%	5.9	7.3%
Gender								
Female	2.4%	--	4.1%	8.8%	70.7%	2.4%	4.4%	7.1%
Male	5.2%	--	2.5%	13.1%	62.1%	2.7%	7.1%	7.4%
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race/Ethnicity								
URM	6.4%	--	5.7%	6.4%	71.3%	0.6%	3.2%	6.4%
Non-URM	3.5%	--	2.6%	12.1%	65.2%	2.4%	7.3%	6.8%
Race								
African American/ Black	6.4%	--	8.5%	4.3%	59.6%	2.1%	8.5%	10.6%
East Asian/Asian Am.	3.6%	--	1.2%	10.8%	65.1%	3.6%	9.6%	6.0%
Hispanic/Latino/a	0.0%	--	4.9%	7.3%	82.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	15.4%	--	3.8%	3.8%	65.4%	0.0%	3.8%	7.7%
Native Am./AK Native	33.3%	--	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	--	0.0%	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Asian/Indian Am.	4.2%	--	8.3%	8.3%	79.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two or More Races	12.5%	--	0.0%	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
White/ Euro-American	3.5%	--	3.0%	12.4%	65.2%	2.2%	6.7%	7.0%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic/Latino/a	0.0%	--	5.4%	5.4%	76.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	4.4%	--	3.4%	12.5%	64.4%	3.3%	6.5%	5.6%
Home Country								
United States	3.5%	--	2.7%	12.9%	68.6%	2.7%	6.4%	3.2%
International	4.9%	--	4.9%	8.9%	66.2%	3.1%	6.7%	5.3%
Institution Type								
Public	6.2%	--	4.5%	16.2%	57.4%	6.2%	0.8%	8.7%
Private	0.0%	--	0.8%	2.5%	80.9%	0.5%	8.8%	6.4%
Funding Status								
Full Funding	3.7%	--	3.5%	13.1%	76.5%	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Partial Funding	19.2%	--	3.8%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	7.7%	53.8%
No funding	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	67.3%	32.7%
NRC Quintiles								
1 st	0.0%	--	1.2%	0.6%	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2 nd	0.0%	--	0.0%	18.4%	68.4%	11.2%	0.7%	1.3%
3 rd	3.6%	--	2.9%	2.2%	71.7%	0.0%	5.8%	13.8%
4 th	4.5%	--	9.0%	29.2%	44.9%	0.0%	10.1%	2.2%
5 th	6.0%	--	3.6%	13.1%	36.9%	0.0%	22.6%	17.9%
Not Ranked	36.4%	--	12.1%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	30.3%
Undergraduate Major Field								
Humanities	7.1%	--	0.0%	7.1%	64.3%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%
Natural Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math	6.7%	--	6.7%	0.0%	53.3%	0.0%	26.7%	6.7%
Political Science or Government	3.0%	--	2.5%	12.2%	70.6%	1.3%	6.6%	3.8%
Other Social Science	0.0%	--	11.8%	10.3%	72.1%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	--	16.7%	8.3%	58.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%

Table 10: Characteristics of Incoming Doctoral Students, 2016 -2017 to 2017-2018

	2016-2017 n = 603	2017-2018 n = 661
Gender		
Female	43.8%	44.5%
Male	55.9%	55.5%
Other	0.3%	0.0%
Race		
African American/ Black	7.5%	7.1%
East Asian/Asian Am.	10.9%	12.6%
Hispanic/Latino/a	--	6.2%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	3.2%	3.9%
Native Am./AK Native	0.5%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	0.2%
Other	6.6%	1.1%
South Asian/Indian Am.	4.1%	3.6%
Two or More Races	0.8%	1.2%
White/ Euro-American	58.2%	56.1%
DK/Not Reported	8.2%	7.6%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino/a	8.6%	8.5%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	79.4%	79.0%
Not Reported	11.9%	12.6%
Home Country		
United States	56.4%	63.0%
International	34.0%	27.6%
Not Reported	9.5%	9.4%
Funding Status		
Full Funding	85.5%	91.4%
Partial Funding	3.9%	4.5%
No Funding	8.3%	2.9%
Don't Know	2.3%	1.1%
Years of Guaranteed Funding		
1-Year	3.9%	--
2-Years	0.0%	--
3-Years	3.2%	--
4-Years	11.2%	--
5-Years	66.0%	--
6-Years	2.6%	--
Funding Not Offered	5.9%	--
Not Reported	7.3%	--

Table 11: Characteristics of Incoming Doctoral Students 2016 -2017 to 2017-2018, Only Institutions Responding in Both Years

	2016-2017 n = 412	2017-2018 n = 443
Gender		
Female	44.0%	41.5%
Male	54.9%	58.2%
Other	0.2%	0.0%
URM		
URM	28.6%	25.5%
Non-URM	66.1%	70.4%
DK/Not Reported	5.3%	4.1%
Race		
African American/ Black	9.0%	8.1%
East Asian/Asian Am.	10.7%	13.1%
Hispanic/Latino/a	--	6.5%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	3.7%	4.3%
Native Am./AK Native	0.5%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Other	6.8%	1.6%
South Asian/Indian Am.	3.6%	6.5%
Two or More Races	0.2%	1.4%
White/ Euro-American	60.2%	57.3%
DK/Not Reported	9.0%	8.1%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino/a	9.5%	9.0%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	78.6%	83.5%
Not Reported	11.9%	7.4%
Home Country		
United States	64.3%	61.2%
International	29.4%	33.6%
Not Reported	9.5%	5.2%
Funding Status		
Full Funding	84.0%	88.7%
Partial Funding	6.3%	1.1%
No Funding	8.5%	8.4%
Don't Know	1.2%	1.8%
Years of Guaranteed Funding		
1-Year	8.3%	4.3%
2-Years	0.2%	--
3-Years	4.6%	2.9%
4-Years	10.4%	12.2%
5-Years	65.5%	69.3%
6-Years	--	1.1%
Funding Not Offered	2.9%	5.2%
Not Reported	8.0%	5.0%

Table 12: Funding Status of Incoming Doctoral Students, 2016 -2017 to 2017-2018, Only Institutions Responding in Both Years

	2016-2017				2017-2018			
	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	DK/Not Reported	Full Funding	Partial Funding	No Funding	DK/Not Reported
TOTAL	84.0%	6.3%	8.5%	1.2%	88.7%	1.1%	8.4%	1.8%
Gender								
Female	85.9%	5.9%	6.5%	1.6%	93.5%	0.0%	4.9%	1.6%
Male	82.3%	6.6%	10.2%	0.9%	85.3%	1.9%	10.9%	2.0%
Other	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Race/Ethnicity								
URM	74.6%	6.8%	14.4%	4.5%	92.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%
Non-URM	92.3%	3.7%	4.0%	0.0%	87.2%	1.6%	8.7%	2.5%
Race								
African American/ Black	45.9%	10.8%	32.4%	10.8%	80.6%	0.0%	19.4%	0.0%
East Asian/Asian Am.	95.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	91.4%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%
Hispanic/Latino/a	--	--	--	--	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle Eastern/Arab Am.	53.3%	13.3%	26.7%	6.7%	89.5%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%
Native Am./AK Native	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South Asian/Indian Am.	86.7%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two or More Races	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White/ Euro-American	91.9%	4.4%	3.6%	0.0%	86.2%	2.0%	8.7%	3.2%
Ethnicity								
Hispanic/Latino/a	92.3%	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	92.5%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%
Not Hispanic/Latino/a	84.9%	5.9%	8.0%	1.5%	87.8%	1.4%	9.2%	1.7%
Home Country								
United States	85.9%	5.0%	8.0%	1.1%	89.7%	1.8%	7.7%	0.8%
International	86.8%	4.7%	7.0%	1.6%	89.9%	0.0%	10.1%	0.0%