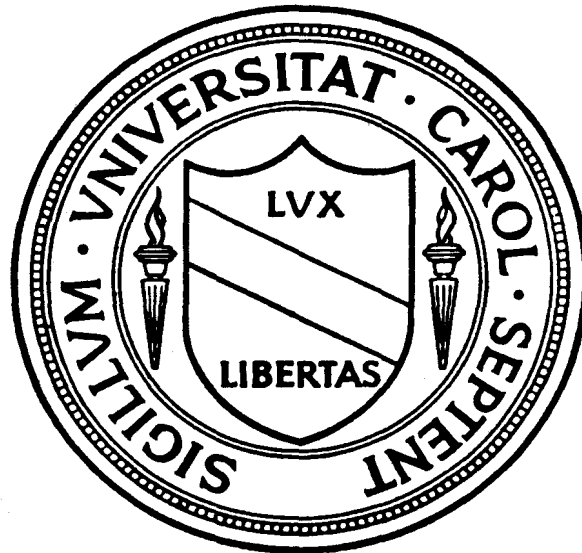

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
AT CHAPEL HILL

FACT BOOK

1986-87



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FACT BOOK

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	PAGE
Founding	5
Organization	5
STUDENTS	
Enrollment	7
Freshmen	11
New Transfer Students	15
New Graduate Students	16
New Professional Students	17
FACULTY AND STAFF	19
ATHLETICS	25
FACILITIES	
Acreage	27
Buildings	27
Student Housing	28
Libraries	28
FINANCES	
Tuition and Fees	29
Financial Assistance	30
University Revenues and Expenditures	30

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table</i>		<i>Page</i>
1	Distribution of Students by Classification, Sex and Race Fall 1986	7
2	Total Enrollment 1976-86	8
3	Distribution of Full-Time and Part-Time Students by Level 1976-86	9
4	Freshman Enrollment by Race and Sex Fall 1986	12
5	UNC-Chapel Hill SAT Scores Compared With National Averages 1976-85	13
6	Freshman Retention Rates After One Year Cohorts 1976-85	13
7	Average Four-Year and Five-Year Graduation Rates by Sex and by Race For Most Recent Five-Year Period, 1977-81	14
8	Transfer Students Applied, Accepted, and Enrolled 1976-86	15
9	Trends in Employment by Race and by Sex 1976-86	20
10	Faculty by Rank, Race, and Sex December 1986	21
11	List of Sports	25
12	Square Footage of University Buildings by Select Categories of Use	27
13	Distribution of Student Enrollment by Type of Housing Fall 1986	28
14	Full-Time Student Tuition and Fees for the Academic Year 1976-1977, 1981-82, 1986-87	29

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure</i>		<i>Page</i>
1	Distribution of Student Population by Level Fall 1986	8
2	Total Student Population at UNC-Chapel Hill by Sex 1976-86	10
3	Distribution of Student Population by Sex and Level Fall 1986	10
4	Total Student Population at UNC-Chapel Hill by Race 1976-1986	10
5	Distribution of Student Population by Race and Level Fall 1986	10
6	Distribution of Student Population by State Residence Fall 1986	11
7	Number of Freshman Applications 1976-81	11
8	Freshman Applied, Accepted, and Enrolled Fall 1986	12
9	Freshman Applied, Accepted, and Enrolled by Resident Status Fall 1986	12
10	Institutional Origin of Transfer Students Fall 1986	15
11	Graduate Applied, Accepted, and Enrolled Fall 1986	16
12	Size of Entering Graduate Cohorts by Masters and Doctoral Levels 1976-86	16
13	Professional Applied, Accepted, and Enrolled Fall 1986	17
14	Distribution of Employees by Categories Fall 1986	19
15	Faculty Appointment Status Academic Affairs 1986-87	22
16	Faculty Appointment Status Health Affairs 1986-87	22
17	Tenure-Track Faculty Academic Affairs 1986-87	22
18	Tenure-Track Faculty Health Affairs 1986-87	22
19	Faculty Highest Earned Degree 1986-87	23
20	Faculty Age Distribution December 1986	23
21	Faculty Years of Service December 1986	23
22	Student Financial Assistance Categories 1985-86	30
23	Sources of University Revenues 1985-86	30
24	Sources of University Expenditures 1985-86	30

GENERAL INFORMATION

Founding

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was the first state university to open its doors. Authorized by the State Constitution in 1776, the University was chartered in 1789, and was the only public university in the nation to award degrees to students as early as the eighteenth century.

Organization

The University was consolidated in 1931 with the Women's College at Greensboro and North Carolina State College at Raleigh under a single Board of Trustees. In 1971 the General Assembly redefined the University of North Carolina System to include all 16 of the four-year public higher education institutions in the State. The Board of Governors was established as the governing body responsible for all basic policies for the University of North Carolina as a multi-institutional university.

UNC-Chapel Hill and the other institutions that comprise the UNC System each has its own separate administrative structure.

STUDENTS

Enrollment

In Fall 1986, the total student population enrolled at the University was 22,781. The distribution of the 1986 student population by classification, sex, and race is shown in Table 1.

Table 1
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY CLASSIFICATION, SEX, AND RACE
Fall 1986

Race/Sex	Class							TOTAL BY RACE/SEX
	Fresh	Soph	Junior	Senior	Grad	Prof	Unclass	
Amer. Ind. Male	8	9	13	11	4	12	5	62
Amer. Ind. Female	9	12	9	11	7	6	5	59
Asian Male	25	19	18	25	20	20	12	139
Asian Female	39	33	23	39	34	16	22	206
Black Male	103	99	74	121	81	74	68	620
Black Female	207	220	211	220	141	74	80	1153
Hispanic Male	7	8	9	13	24	8	4	73
Hispanic Female	13	8	12	14	26	5	10	88
Non-Res. Alien Male	13	11	7	4	301	2	8	346
Non-Res. Alien Female	4	7	6	5	161	4	11	198
White Male	1201	1208	1301	1621	1867	872	594	8664
White Female	1729	1720	1941	2088	2075	518	1102	11173
TOTAL	3358	3354	3624	4172	4741	1611	1921	22781

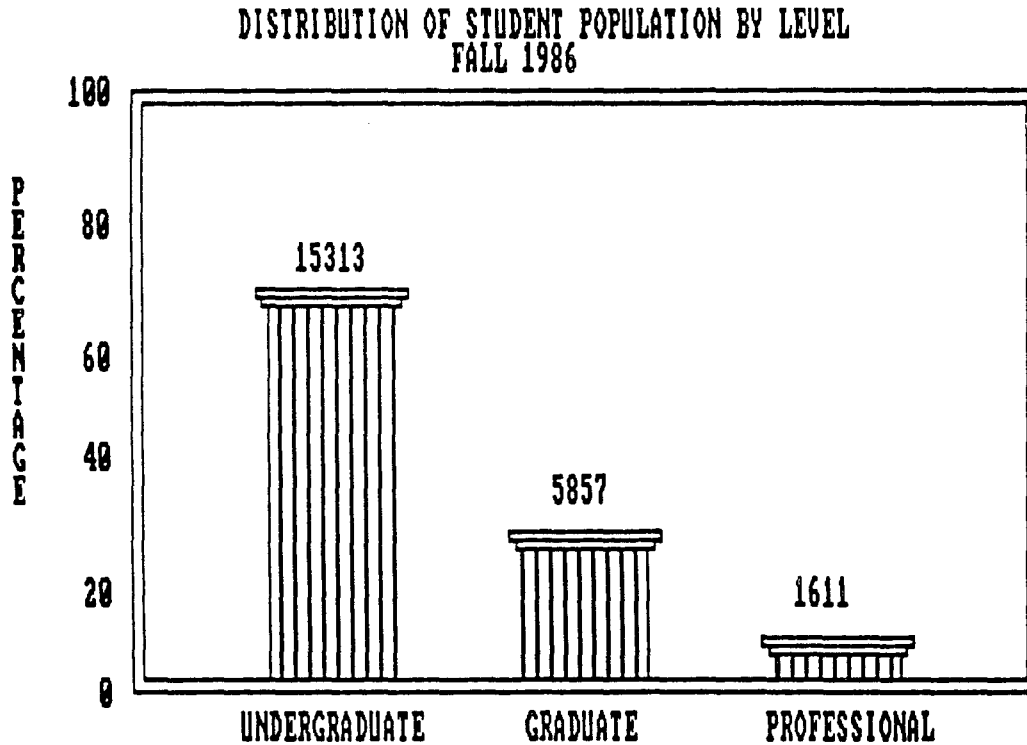
A review of enrollment figures over the past decade (Table 2) suggests a rather steady increase in the size of the total student population. Since 1976, student enrollment has increased by 12.3%.

Table 2
TOTAL ENROLLMENT
1976-86

1976	20,293
1977	20,162
1978	20,294
1979	21,060
1980	21,465
1981	21,575
1982	22,016
1983	21,757
1984	21,612
1985	22,021
1986	22,781

Of the 22,781 students enrolled at the University in Fall 1986, 67.2% were undergraduates, 25.7% were graduate students, and 7.1% were enrolled in a professional program (Figure 1).

Figure 1



In 1986, 17.1% of the total University student population was enrolled on a part-time basis. As shown in Table 3, there appears to be a trend in increased part-time student enrollment. Since 1976, there has been an overall increase (by more than two points) in the percentage of part-time students enrolled at the University. The largest rate of increase in part-time enrollment occurred among graduate students. In 1976, 45.7% of the graduate students enrolled at the University were part-time (i.e., registered for less than nine hours); in 1986, this figure had increased to 49.1%. Among undergraduates, the rate of increase in part-time enrollment (i.e., registered for less than 12 hours) was slightly less—from 5.9 to 6.7%. Very few professional students were enrolled on a part-time basis during this period.

Table 3
DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS BY LEVEL
1976-86

	<u>Undergraduate</u>		<u>Graduate</u>		<u>Professional</u>		<u>Total by Full-Time/ Part-Time</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1976								
Full-Time	1,2601	94.1	2,592	54.4	2,108	99.1	17,301	85.3
Part-Time	796	5.9	2,177	45.7	19	0.9	2,992	14.7
Total by Level	13,397	100.0	4,769	100.1	2,127	100.0	20,293	100.0
1981								
Full-Time	13,847	94.7	2,699	51.1	1,656	99.0	18,202	84.4
Part-Time	771	5.3	2,586	48.9	16	1.0	3,373	15.6
Total by Level	14,618	100.0	5,285	100.0	1,672	100.0	21,575	100.0
1986								
Full-Time	14,294	93.4	2,980	50.9	1,610	99.9	18,884	82.9
Part-Time	1,019	6.7	2,877	49.1	1	0.1	3,897	17.1
Total by Level	15,313	100.1	5,857	100.0	1,611	100.0	22,781	100.0

In 1986, women comprised 56.5% of the total student population at UNC-Chapel Hill. Since the implementation of a sex-blind admissions policy in 1972, the proportion of female enrollment has been consistently increasing. In 1978, women exceeded men in enrollment for the first time in the University's history. Trends in male/female enrollment are depicted in Figure 2.

As shown in Figure 3, the undergraduate program had the highest proportion of female enrollment (59.2%) among the three program levels at the University. While women also comprised a majority among graduate students (54.4%), there were proportionately fewer enrolled in professional programs (38.7%).

Figure 2

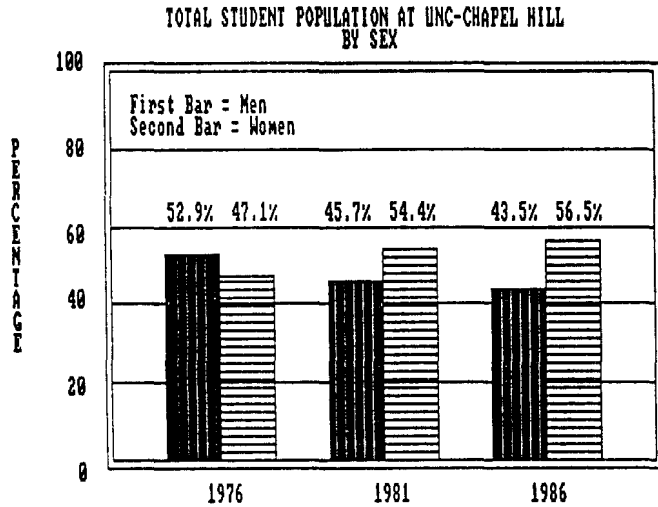
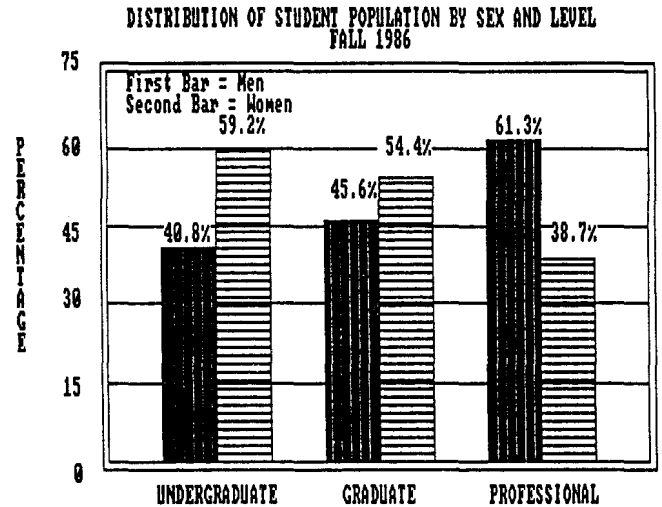


Figure 3



In 1986, total white enrollment was at 87.1%, with black students comprising 7.8% of the population, and other races combined constituting the remaining 5.1%. As illustrated in Figure 4, the proportion of white enrollment decreased since 1976 and there has been a trend in the increased enrollment of combined race groups other than black and white. During this period, the percentage of black enrollment fluctuated.

The highest proportion of white student enrollment was found at the undergraduate and professional levels (Figure 5). The largest percentage of black representation was found at the professional and undergraduate levels; students who were counted in the race category, "other," were more highly represented at the graduate level.

Figure 4

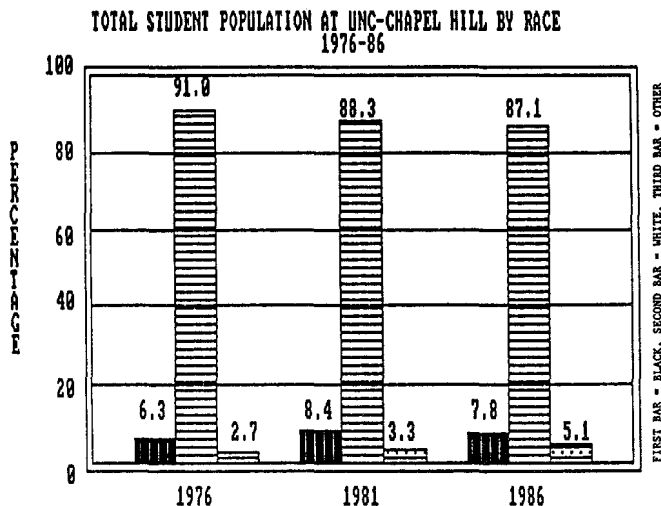
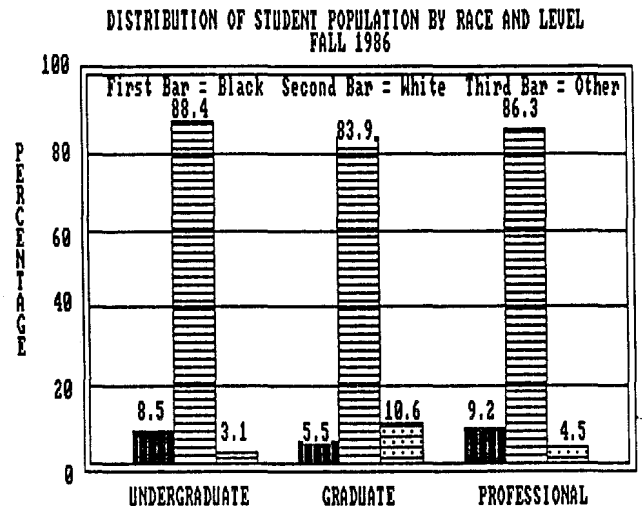
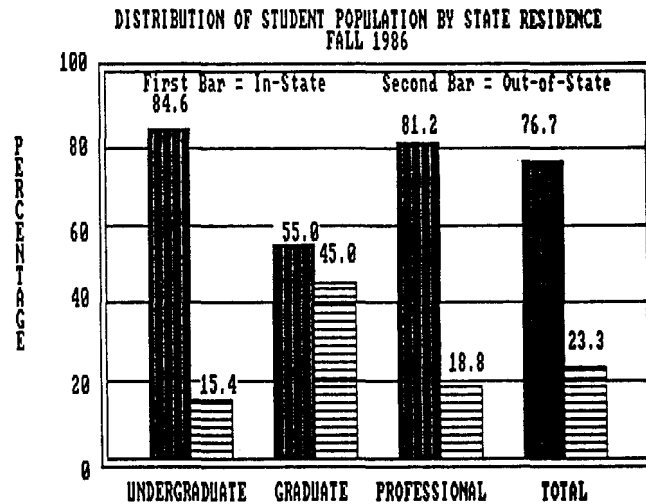


Figure 5



Of the total student population enrolled at UNC-Chapel Hill in 1986, 76.7% were counted as in-state residents. This overall figure largely reflects the University's undergraduate admissions policy which stipulates a cap on the number of non-residents admitted in each semester. In the application of admissions criteria, the policy provides that preference for admission be given to qualified North Carolina residents. In addition, preference may be given to non-resident applicants who are children of alumni. As shown in Figure 6, out-of-state students made up 15.4% of the undergraduate population (including children of alumni).

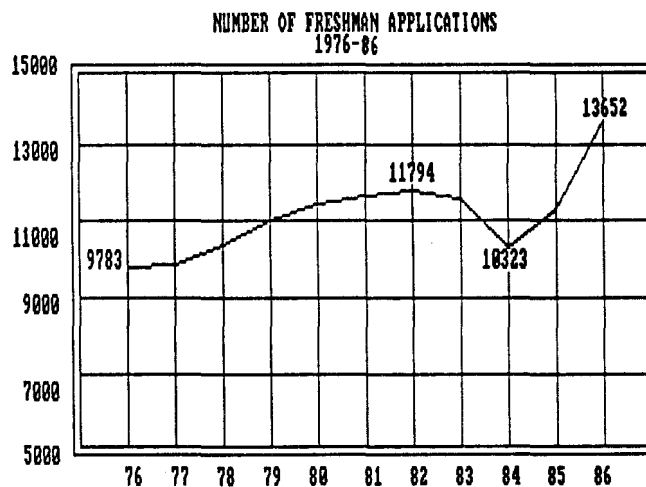
Figure 6



Freshmen

In Fall 1986, 3,358 students were classified as freshmen (including 54 readmitted students). Since 1976, the size of the freshman class has grown by 16.0% while applications have increased by 40%. Figure 7 illustrates the steady increase in applications between 1976 and 1982, the subsequent drop during the following two years, and the sharp increase that occurred in 1986.

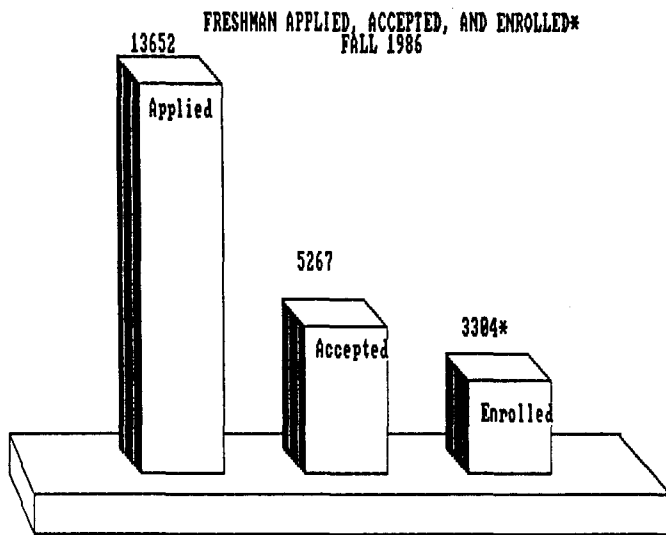
Figure 7



The relative proportions of total freshman application, acceptance, and enrollment in Fall 1986 are shown in Figure 8. Of the total number of applications received, 38.6% were accepted; 62.7% of those accepted were actually enrolled.

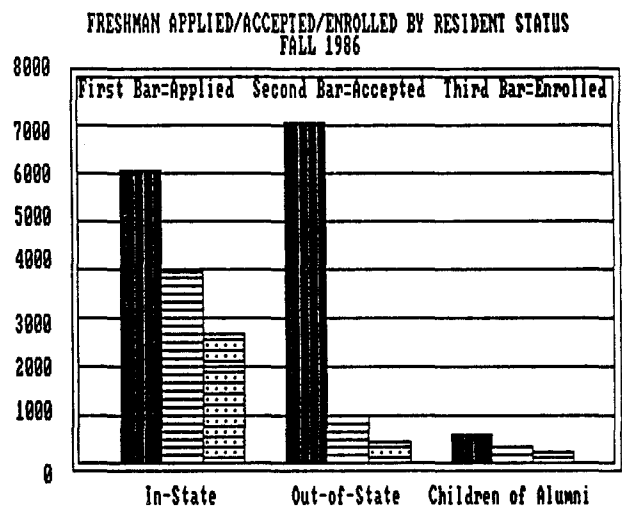
The University carries out a prescribed set of enrollment goals related to special groups and North Carolina residents. Because of the consideration given to freshman applicants who are either residents of the State or children of alumni living outside of the State, the acceptance and enrollment rates for out-of-state applicants is considerably lower than for those two groups. The variation in proportions of applications, acceptances, and enrollment according to resident status is illustrated in Figure 9. Over half of the North Carolina residents (65.4%) and children of alumni (56.8%) who applied for freshman enrollment were accepted. Of those others who applied from outside of the State, 14.0% were accepted.

Figure 8



*Number of applicants enrolled--does not include 54 readmitted students

Figure 9



The distribution of 1986 freshman enrollment is presented in Table 4. White females constituted the largest group represented in this class (51.5%). White males and females combined comprised 87.3% of the freshman enrollment.

Table 4
FRESHMAN ENROLLMENT BY RACE AND SEX
Fall 1986

	Male		Female		Total by Race	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amer. Ind.	8	.2	9	.3	17*	.5
Asian	25	.7	39	1.2	64	1.9
Black	103	3.1	207	6.2	310	9.2
Hispanic	7	.2	13	.4	20	.6
Non-Res. Alien	13	.4	4	.1	17	.5
White	1201	35.8	1729	51.5	2930	87.3
TOTAL BY SEX	1357	40.4	2001	59.6	3358*	TOTAL

*Includes 54 readmitted students

In 1986, entering freshmen at the University scored an average total of 1087 on the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test. The group averaged 518 on the verbal section and 569 on the math segment. The combined score average represents the highest total for incoming freshmen since 1976. Table 5 presents a ten-year comparison of UNC-Chapel Hill scores with the average scores of college-bound students across the nation. During this period, average S.A.T. scores at the University have been consistently higher than the national averages in both verbal and math sections. The combined score averages at the University ranged from 163 to 189 points higher than the national averages.

Table 5
UNC-CHAPEL HILL SAT SCORES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL AVERAGES
1976-85

YEAR	Verbal		Math		Combined	
	UNC	Nat'l	UNC	Nat'l	UNC	Nat'l
1976	524	431	566	472	1090	903
1977	521	429	563	470	1084	899
1978	511	429	552	468	1063	897
1979	510	427	552	467	1062	894
1980	512	424	552	466	1064	890
1981	506	424	548	466	1054	890
1982	508	426	548	467	1056	893
1983	518	425	564	468	1082	893
1984	500	426	550	471	1050	897
1985	512	431	558	475	1070	906

Source for National Averages: *College-Bound Seniors*, The College Board, 1985 in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, September 3, 1986.

Analyses of retention data indicate that freshmen entering UNC-Chapel Hill persist and graduate at rates which are notably high. One-year retention rates for freshman cohorts from 1976 to 1985 are shown in Table 6. Over this ten-year period, freshman attrition after one year did not exceed 11%. In 1985, the one-year retention rate was higher than in any of the other ten years; 92.1% of the freshmen who entered in that year were still enrolled.

Table 6
FRESHMAN RETENTION RATES AFTER ONE YEAR
COHORTS 1976-85

Year of Entry	% Returning After One year
1976	89.9
1977	89.1
1978	89.3
1979	89.0
1980	89.9
1981	90.1
1982	89.7
1983	90.1
1984	89.2
1985	92.1

Nationwide, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of students who take longer than the traditional four-year period to fulfill their undergraduate requirements. This trend is also apparent at UNC-Chapel Hill where freshmen entering the University between 1977 and 1981 graduated after four years at an average rate of 57.7% compared with a five-year rate of 72.5.

Average four-year and five-year freshman graduation rates by sex and by race are presented in Table 7. Among the 1977-81 freshman cohorts, women graduated at a higher and faster rate than men. The greatest difference between the graduation rates of men and women is at the traditional four-year graduation period. On average, after four years, the graduation rate for women was 5.4 percentage points higher than for men. After five years, that margin is reduced to 1.4 percentage points.

Table 7
AVERAGE FOUR-YEAR AND FIVE-YEAR GRADUATION RATES
BY SEX AND BY RACE
FOR MOST RECENT FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, 1977-81

	% Graduated After Four Years	% Graduated After Five Years
Male	54.6	71.7
Female	60.0	73.1
Black	41.5	51.5
White	60.0	75.6
Other	48.6	60.8

Four-year and five-year graduation rates were also considerably varied among race groups. After four years, white students graduated at a rate that was 18.5 percentage points higher than for black students and 11.5 points higher than for students counted in other race categories combined. The increase in the graduation rate between four and five years is markedly less for non-white students. An additional 15.6% of the white students graduated after five years compared with an additional 10% of black students and 12.2% of students counted in other race categories.

New Transfer Students

In Fall 1986, 570 new transfer students were enrolled at the University. Trends in transfer student application, acceptance, and enrollment are shown in Table 8. Of the total number of transfer applications received in 1986, 34.2% were accepted; 66.6% of those accepted were actually enrolled. In 1976, 44.9% of the applicants were accepted and 67.6% of those who were accepted actually enrolled.

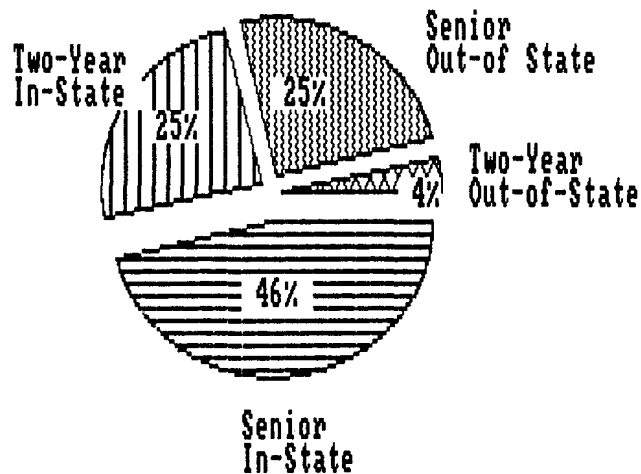
Table 8
TRANSFER STUDENTS APPLIED, ACCEPTED, AND ENROLLED
1976-86

	1976	1981	1986
Applied	2,515	2,792	2,503
Accepted	1,128	1,163	856
Enrolled	763	774	570

As illustrated in Figure 10, slightly less than half of the transfer students were previously enrolled in senior institutions (both private and public) from within the State. Students from two-year in-state and senior out-of-state institutions were equally represented and collectively comprised half of the transfer population.

Figure 10

INSTITUTIONAL ORIGIN OF TRANSFER STUDENTS
FALL 1986

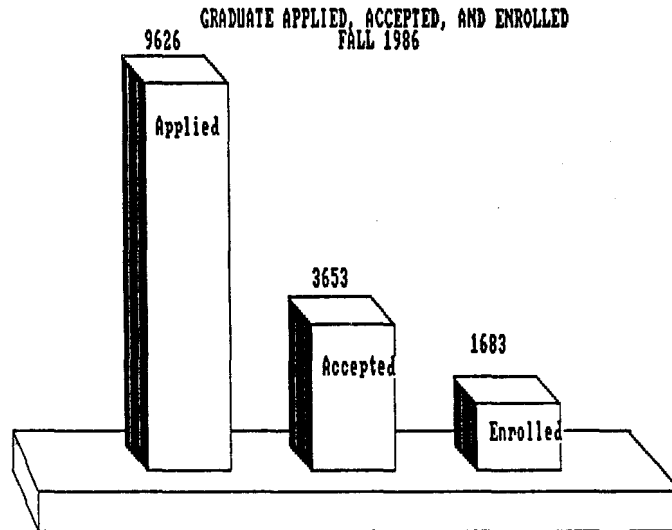


It appears that transfer students tend to graduate at a higher rate than do students who enter as freshmen. For transfers who enrolled at the University from 1979 to 1983, the average three-year graduation rate was 76.2%.

New Graduate Students

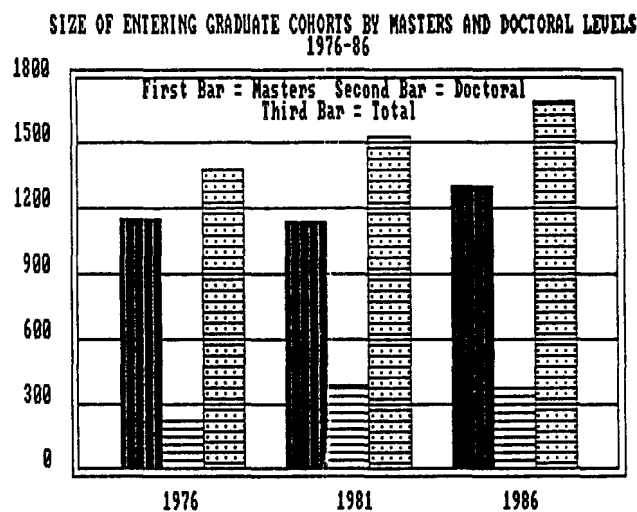
In Fall 1986, 1,683 new graduate students were enrolled at the University. Figure 11 illustrates the relative proportions of graduate school application, acceptance, and enrollment for that term. Of the total number of applications received, 38.0% were accepted; 46.1% of those accepted were enrolled.

Figure 11



The comparison of entering graduate cohorts in 1976, 1981, and 1986 shown in Figure 12 indicates a substantial increase in entering graduate enrollment—an increase of 22.9% from 1976 to 1986. Between 1976 and 1981, doctoral enrollment accounted for almost all of the growth in the graduate population. Since 1981, doctoral enrollment has fluctuated more and has undergone a slight decline. Masters enrollment, on the other hand, has gradually increased.

Figure 12



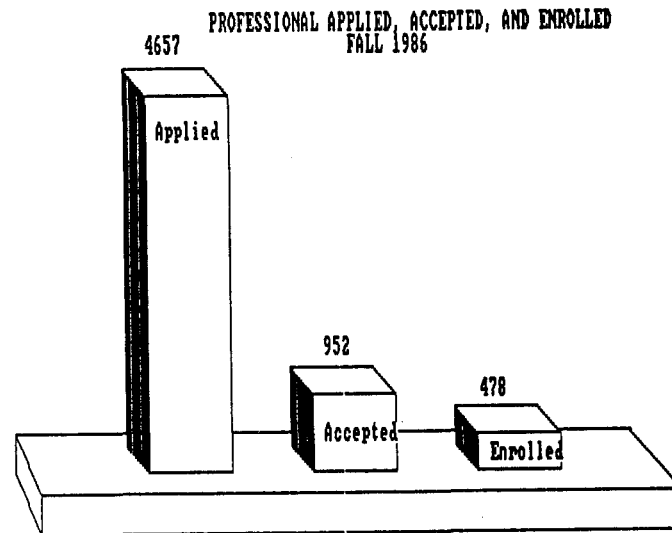
The graduation rate of masters students is considerably higher than that of doctoral students. The average three-year graduation rate for students who entered masters programs from 1979 to 1983 was 67.3%. At the doctoral level, the average six-year graduation rate for students in the 1976 to 1980 cohorts was 41.0%.

New Professional Students

A total of 478 new students enrolled in one of the four professional schools at the University (Dentistry, Law, Medicine, and Pharmacy) in Fall 1986. During the past decade, new enrollment at the professional level has remained relatively constant.

Admission to the professional schools is more highly competitive than at any other admission level at the University (Figure 13). Of the total number of applications received by the professional schools in Fall 1986, 20.4% were accepted. Of those accepted, 50.2% were enrolled.

Figure 13



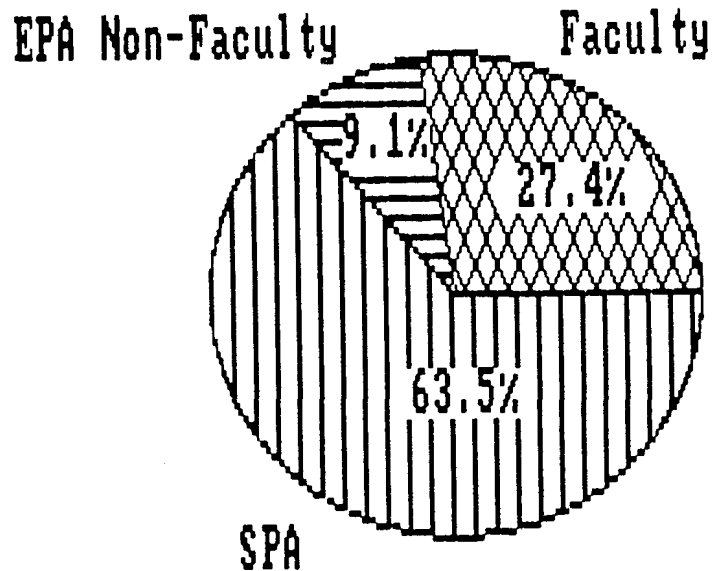
At UNC-Chapel Hill, professional students graduate at a higher rate than any other category of students. The average four-year graduation rate of students who entered professional schools from 1978 to 1982 was 87.2%.

FACULTY AND STAFF

Between 1976 and 1986, the total number of persons with full-time appointments at the University has increased from 6,447 to 7,173. These include the three broad categories of University personnel: faculty, EPA non-faculty (both of which are Exempt from the State Personnel Act), and SPA employees (who are Subject to the State Personnel Act). The SPA group comprises well over half of all those employed by the University. The 1986 distribution of University employees is depicted in Figure 14.

Figure 14

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY CATEGORIES FALL 1986



Trends in employment by race and by sex are presented in Table 9. Since 1976, the greatest changes in employment along these dimensions have been in the increasing appointments of women in faculty and EPA non-faculty positions. During this same period, the percentage of women in EPA non-faculty categories increased by 5 percentage points.

Increases in the proportions of non-white faculty were relatively slight. In the EPA non-faculty category, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of black employees and a small increase in the percentage of other non-white race categories combined. The changes in race and sex proportions among SPA employees were also relatively small. The most substantial change which occurred in this category was related to the increase of black employees.

Table 9
TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT BY RACE AND BY SEX
1976-86

Faculty

	1976		1981		1986	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>By Race</i>						
Black	46	2.7	54	2.9	58	3.0
White	1,650	95.3	1,763	93.8	1,837	93.5
Other	34	2.0	63	3.4	70	3.6
<i>By Sex</i>						
Male	1,429	82.6	1,518	80.7	1,526	77.7
Female	301	17.4	362	19.3	439	22.3
Total	1,730	100.0	1,880	100.0	1,965	100.0

EPA Non-Faculty

	1976		1981		1986	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>By Race</i>						
Black	29	6.3	31	5.6	38	5.8
White	414	89.8	483	87.7	580	88.8
Other	18	3.9	37	6.7	35	5.4
<i>By Sex</i>						
Male	285	61.8	319	57.9	370	56.7
Female	176	38.2	232	42.1	283	43.3
Total	461	100.0	551	100.0	653	100.0

SPA

	1976		1981		1986	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>By Race</i>						
Black	1,079	24.9	1,227	27.8	1,307	28.7
White	3,218	74.1	3,133	71.0	3,177	69.8
Other	42	1.0	53	1.2	71	1.6
<i>By Sex</i>						
Male	1,645	37.9	1,493	33.8	1,624	35.7
Female	2,694	62.1	2,920	66.2	2,931	64.4
Total	4,339	100.0	4,413	100.0	4,555	100.1

A more detailed breakdown of faculty by rank, race, and sex for 1986 is presented in Table 10. Of the total University faculty, 93.2% were white, 3.0% were black, 2.3% were Asian, and 1.1% were Hispanic. Representation in the other race categories was less than 1%. Women comprised 22.7% of the total faculty.

Table 10
FACULTY BY RANK, RACE, AND SEX
December 1986

Race/Sex	Rank					Total By Race/Sex
	Prof.	Assoc.	Asst.	Instr.	Fixed-Term	
White Male	694 35.1%	357 18.1%	229 11.6%	7 0.4%	147 7.4%	1,434 72.6%
White Female	56 2.8%	111 5.6%	121 6.1%	7 0.4%	111 5.6%	406 20.6%
Black Male	13 0.7%	15 0.8%	4 0.2%	0 —	1 0.1%	33 1.7%
Black Female	4 0.2%	2 0.1%	12 0.6%	0 —	7 0.4%	25 1.3%
Asian Male	15 0.8%	10 0.5%	5 0.3%	1 0.1%	7 0.4%	38 1.9%
Asian Female	1 0.1%	0 —	3 0.2%	0 —	3 0.2%	7 0.4%
Hispanic Male	7 0.4%	6 0.3%	1 0.1%	0 —	0 —	14 0.7%
Hispanic Female	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	3 0.2%	1 0.1%	2 0.1%	8 0.4%
Am. Ind. Male	0 —	0 —	0 —	0 —	0 —	0 —
Am. Ind. Female	0 —	0 —	0 —	0 —	0 —	0 —
Non. Res. Male	0 —	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	0 —	6 0.3%	8 0.4%
Non. Res. Female	0 —	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	0 —	0 —	2 0.1%
Total Male	729 36.9%	389 19.7%	240 12.2%	8 0.4%	161 8.2%	1,527 77.3%
Total Female	62 3.1%	115 5.8%	140 7.1%	8 0.4%	123 6.2%	448 22.7%
Total By Rank	791 40.1%	504 25.5%	380 19.2%	16 0.8%	284 14.4%	1,975 100.0%

Figures 15 and 16 graphically depict the appointment status of faculty in the Academic Affairs and Health Affairs Divisions, respectively. A comparison of the two graphs show a higher percentage of faculty in Academic Affairs holding tenured appointments (72.5%) than those in Health Affairs (54.2%).

Figure 15

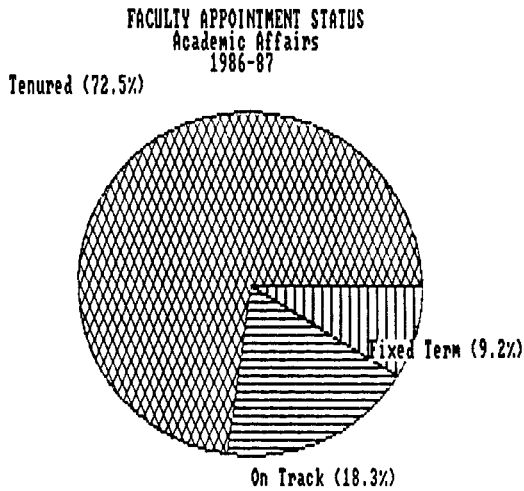


Figure 16

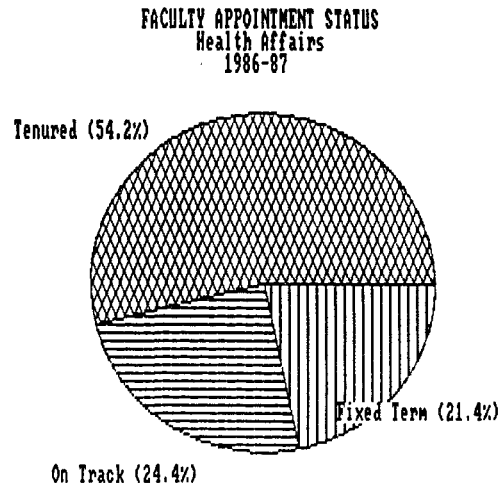


Figure 17 illustrates the percentile distribution of Academic Affairs faculty who held tenure or tenure-track appointments by schools. Over 80% of the faculty in six of the seven Academic Affairs schools held tenure/tenure-track appointments. Of the total faculty in Academic Affairs, 90.8% were in this category.

The distribution of faculty in Health Affairs is shown in Figure 18. In two of the five Health Affairs Schools, 80% of the faculty held appointments other than fixed-term. The total percentage of faculty in this division who held tenure/tenure-track appointments was 78.6.

Figure 17

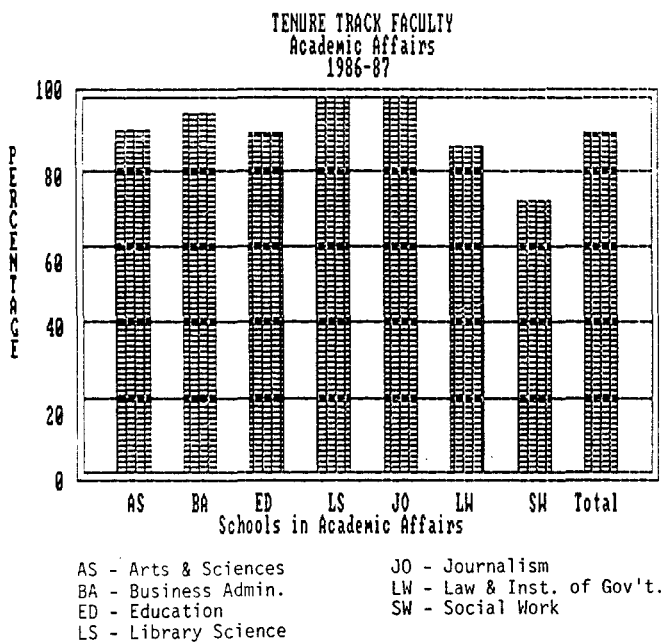
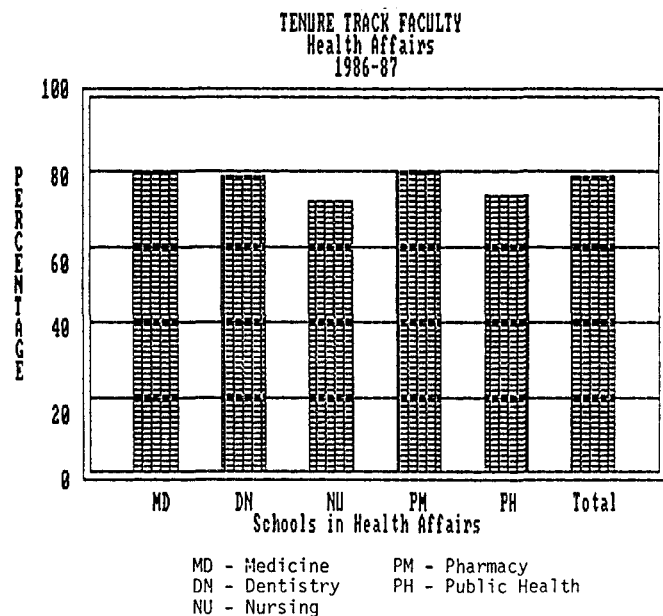


Figure 18



Among the full-time faculty, 93.1% held the highest degree offered in their field. The distribution of highest earned degree is presented in Figure 19. Note that the highest earned degree in some fields is below the doctoral or professional levels; thus, the percentage total of faculty holding doctoral and professional degrees is slightly less than the aforementioned statistic.

Figure 19

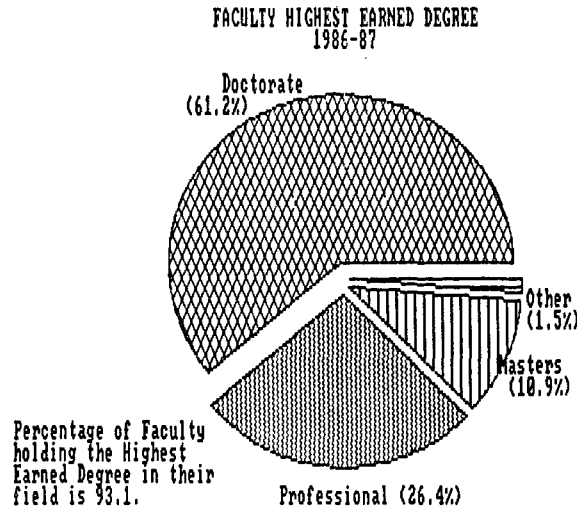


Figure 20 depicts the age distribution of University faculty. The modal faculty age group is between 41 to 45 (20.2%), followed by the 36 to 40 age group (19.8%).

Figure 21 illustrates the number of years that current faculty members have served at the University. The largest portion of the faculty (26.1%) have given between 1 and 5 years of service.

Figure 20

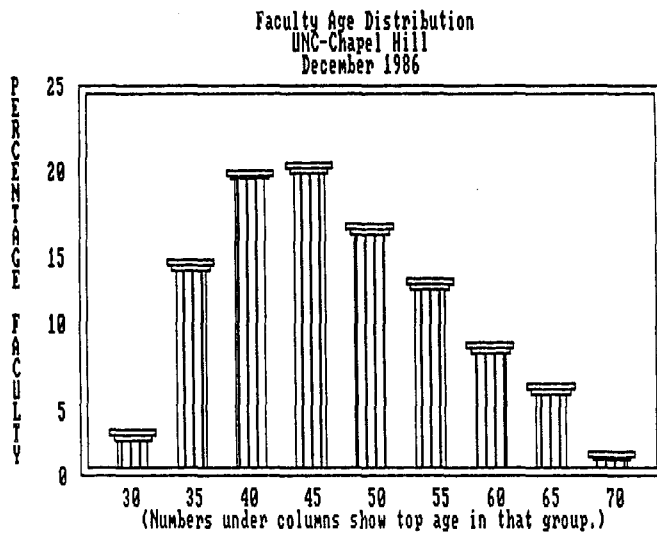
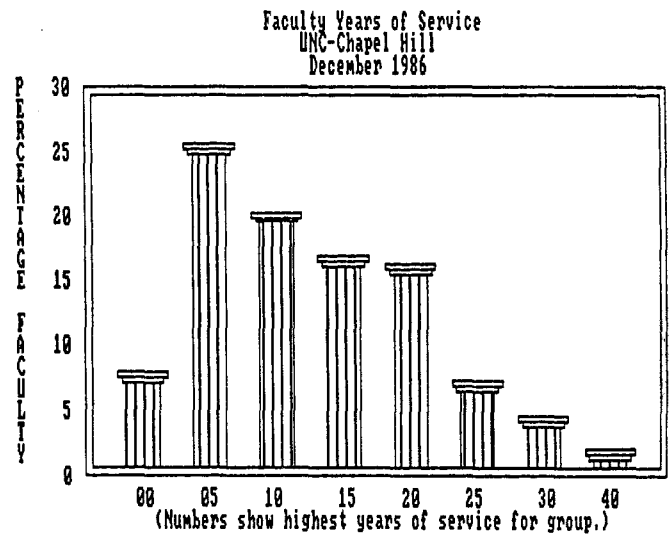


Figure 21



ATHLETICS

The Department of Athletics and the University sponsor 26 varsity sports—13 for men and 13 for women (Table 11). The University is a member of the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) and is a Division I institution in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

Table 11
LIST OF SPORTS

Men	Women
Baseball	Basketball
Basketball	Cross Country
Cross Country	Fencing*
Fencing*	Field Hockey
Football	Golf
Golf	Gymnastics
Indoor Track	Indoor Track
Lacrosse	Outdoor Track
Outdoor Track	Soccer
Soccer	Softball
Swimming	Swimming
Tennis	Tennis
Wrestling	Volleyball

*Athletic grants are generally not appropriated for this sport.

FACILITIES

Acreage

The University's central campus spans 638 acres. The University's total landholdings (including the central campus) consist of 3,898 acres that, in addition to the central campus, include the Horace Williams Airport, University Lake, Mason Farm, parks, gardens, and undeveloped properties.

Buildings

Table 12 presents the square footage of University buildings by specific categories of use that, in general terms, include instruction, research, administration, recreation, and student housing. Note that these statistics do not encompass all of the buildings currently used, nor do they include those structures that are currently under construction.

Table 12
SQUARE FOOTAGE OF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS
BY SELECT CATEGORIES OF USE

Academic Affairs

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>
Classrooms	1,333,427
Laboratory & Research	781,948
Administration	523,681
Physical Education/Recreation	721,494*
Libraries	789,791

Health Affairs

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>
Dentistry	227,819
Medicine	1,221,346
Public Health	129,687
Health Sciences Library	87,283

Student Housing

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>
Residence Halls	1,617,046
Odum Village (Married Students)	239,638

*Includes square footage of the Smith Activity Center (306,811) which is administratively distinct from physical education facilities under Academic Affairs.

Student Housing

Table 13 shows the distribution of student housing by sex. In 1986, residence halls were used by 30.0% of the total student population. Over half of the students resided in private housing that is off campus.

Table 13
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF HOUSING
Fall 1986

	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Resident Student Housing	2,676	11.8	4,148	18.2	6,824	30.0
Married Student Housing	269	1.2	129	0.6	398	1.8
Other University Housing	566	2.5	844	3.7	1,410	6.2
Fraternity/Sorority	600	2.6	500	2.2	1,100	4.8
Off-Campus	5,793	25.4	7,256	31.9	13,049	57.3
Total	9,904	43.5	12,877	56.5	22,781	100.0

Libraries

The University library system is made up of 18 libraries that include the Academic Affairs libraries (Davis, Wilson, House Undergraduate, and 10 departmental libraries), the Health Sciences Library, and the Law Library. As of June 1986, the University Library held 3,301,751 volumes and 44,513 serial subscriptions.

FINANCES

Tuition and Fees

For 1986-87, the total cost of tuition and fees charged to full-time undergraduate students with North Carolina residency was \$819. The cost for full-time non-resident undergraduates was \$4,159. Table 14 provides a comparison of the most recent tuition and fee charges for the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels with costs in previous years.

Table 14
FULL-TIME STUDENT TUITION AND FEES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR
1976-77, 1981-82, 1986-87

	1976-77	1981-82	1986-87
Undergraduate			
Resident	\$478	\$694	\$819
Non-Resident	\$2,122	\$2,518	\$4,159
Graduate			
Resident	\$474	\$690	\$815
Non-Resident	\$2,118	\$2,514	\$4,155
Law			
Resident	\$498	\$721	\$863
Non-Resident	\$2,142	\$2,545	\$4,203
Medicine			
Resident	\$897	\$1,235	\$1,414
Non-Resident	\$2,653	\$3,047	\$5,058
Dentistry			
Resident	\$897	\$1,275	\$1,664
Non-Resident	\$2,653	\$3,093	\$5,308
Pharmacy			
Resident	*	\$1,225.50	\$1,405
Non-Resident	*	\$3,043.50	\$5,049

*Professional degrees were not offered in the School of Pharmacy prior to 1981.

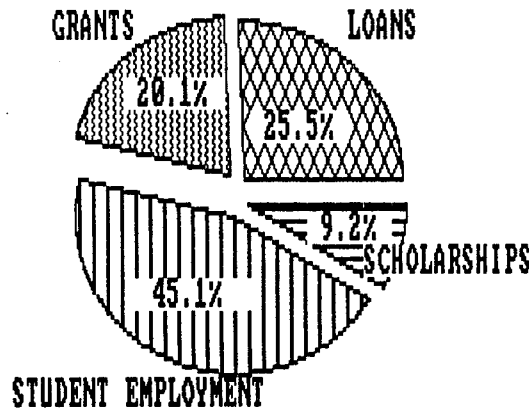
The figures indicate that tuition and fee costs have increased steadily at all levels and among each of the professional schools. Across all levels, the more substantial changes in costs have occurred in the non-resident student categories. For example, from 1981 to 1986, tuition and fee charges for resident undergraduates increased by 18% compared to a 65.2% increase during this period for non-resident undergraduates.

Financial Assistance

Between July 1, 1985 and June 30, 1986, 12,319 students received financial assistance to attend the University. The total dollar amount available to the recipients was \$57,925,306. As seen in Figure 22, the employment grant represents the largest category of student financial assistance (45.1%).

Figure 22

**STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE CATEGORIES
1985-86**



University Revenues and Expenditures

During the year ending June 30, 1986, the University's revenues and other fund additions totaled \$537,044,033; expenses and other fund deductions for this period totaled \$520,284,226. The sources of revenues and categories of expenditures are illustrated in Figures 23 and 24.

Figure 23

**SOURCES OF UNIVERSITY REVENUES
1985-86**

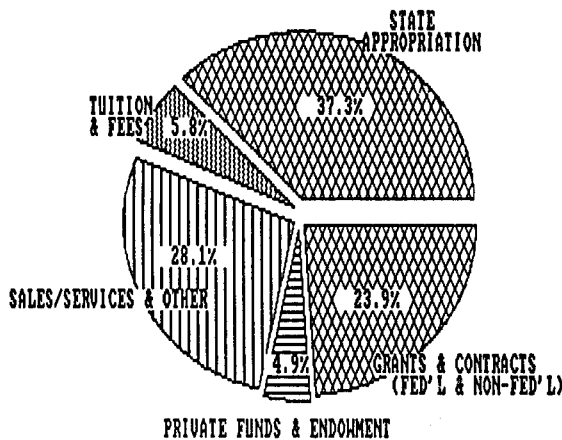
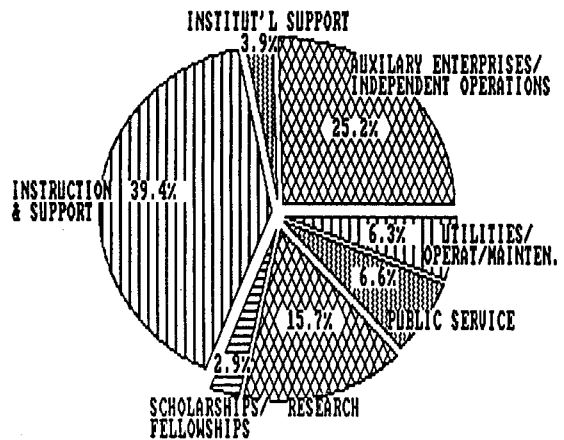


Figure 24

**CATEGORIES OF UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURES
1985-86**



Source: Annual Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1986

Source: Annual Financial Report, Year Ended June 30, 1986