APPENDIX VIII:
CARNEGIE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and chartered in 1906 by an Act of Congress, The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is an independent policy and research center whose charge is “to do and perform all things necessary to encourage, uphold, and dignify the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education.”

The Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education is the leading typology of American colleges and universities. It is the framework in which institutional diversity in U.S. higher education is commonly described. The Carnegie Classification was originally published in 1973, and subsequently updated in 1976, 1987, 1994, and 2000.

The 2000 Carnegie Classification includes all colleges and universities in the United States that are degree-granting and accredited by an agency recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education. The 2000 edition classifies institutions based on their degree-granting activities from 1995-96 through 1997-98.

Below are the definitions of each category, followed by a listing of each University of Maine System institution and its designation.

Doctorate-granting Institutions

**Doctoral/Research Universities—Extensive:** These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate. During the period studied, they awarded 50 or more doctoral degrees per year across at least 15 disciplines.

**Doctoral/Research Universities—Intensive:** These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate. During the period studied, they awarded at least ten doctoral degrees per year across three or more disciplines, or at least 20 doctoral degrees per year overall.

Master’s Colleges and Universities

**Master's Colleges and Universities I:** These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. During the period studied, they awarded 40 or more master's degrees per year across three or more disciplines.
Master's Colleges and Universities II: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. During the period studied, they awarded 20 or more master's degrees per year.

Baccalaureate Colleges

Baccalaureate Colleges—Liberal Arts: These institutions are primarily undergraduate colleges with major emphasis on baccalaureate programs. During the period studied, they awarded at least half of their baccalaureate degrees in liberal arts fields.

Baccalaureate Colleges—General: These institutions are primarily undergraduate colleges with major emphasis on baccalaureate programs. During the period studied, they awarded less than half of their baccalaureate degrees in liberal arts fields.

Baccalaureate/Associate's Colleges: These institutions are undergraduate colleges where the majority of conferrals are below the baccalaureate level (associate's degrees and certificates). During the period studied, bachelor's degrees accounted for at least ten percent of undergraduate awards.

The University of Maine: Doctoral/Research Universities—Extensive

The University of Southern Maine: Master's Colleges and Universities I

The University of Maine at Augusta: Baccalaureate/Associate's Colleges

The University of Maine at Farmington: Baccalaureate Colleges—General

The University of Maine at Fort Kent: Baccalaureate Colleges—General

The University of Maine at Machias: Baccalaureate Colleges—General

The University of Maine at Presque Isle: Baccalaureate Colleges—Liberal Arts

Source: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.