

Non-resident Doctorate Trends at Notre Dame and Peer Institutions (2011–2023)

Prepared for: Graduate School Data and Systems Analyst Skills Assessment

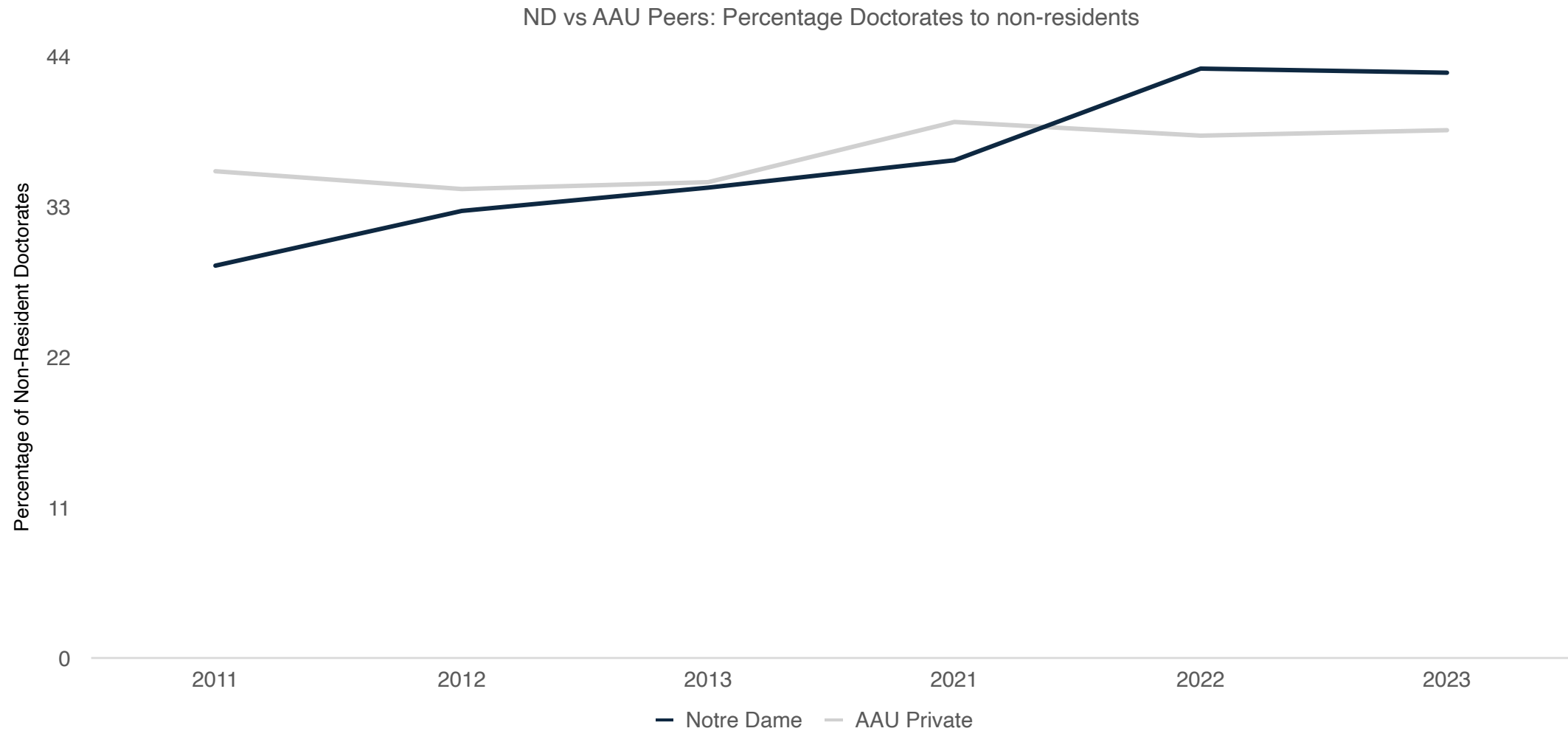
Cristian T
July 23, 2025

Project Overview

1. Goal: To compare Notre Dame's share of research doctorates awarded to non-resident aliens to that of AAU private universities.
2. Data Source: IPEDS Completions files & Institutional Characteristics data.
3. Years Analyzed: 2011–2013 and 2021–2023
4. Key Metric: Percentage of research doctorates awarded to non-residents

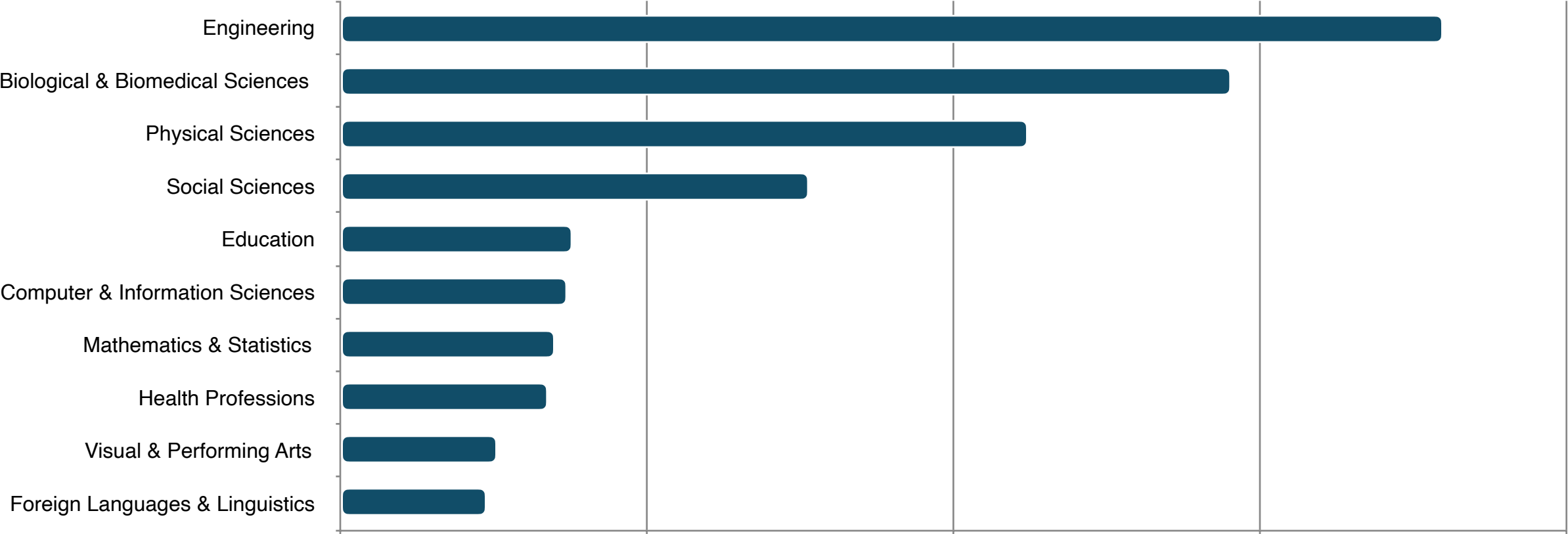
- Focused on Doctor's degree – research/scholarship (award level 17)
 - Used `ctotalt` for total and `cnonres` for non-resident counts
 - Excluded award levels 18 & 19 (professional/other)
 - Grouped institutions into:
 - Notre Dame
 - AAU Private Institutions
 - Used cleaned CIP codes and crosswalked as needed
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- Notre Dame's Percentage of non-resident doctorate recipients increased from 28.7% in 2011 to 42.8% in 2023
 - AAU Private peers remained relatively stable (35.6% to 38.6%)
 - 2021–2023: Notre Dame surpassed AAU Private average in all 3 years
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Notre Dame increased from ~ 29% in 2011 to ~ 43% in 2023, closing the gap with peers.

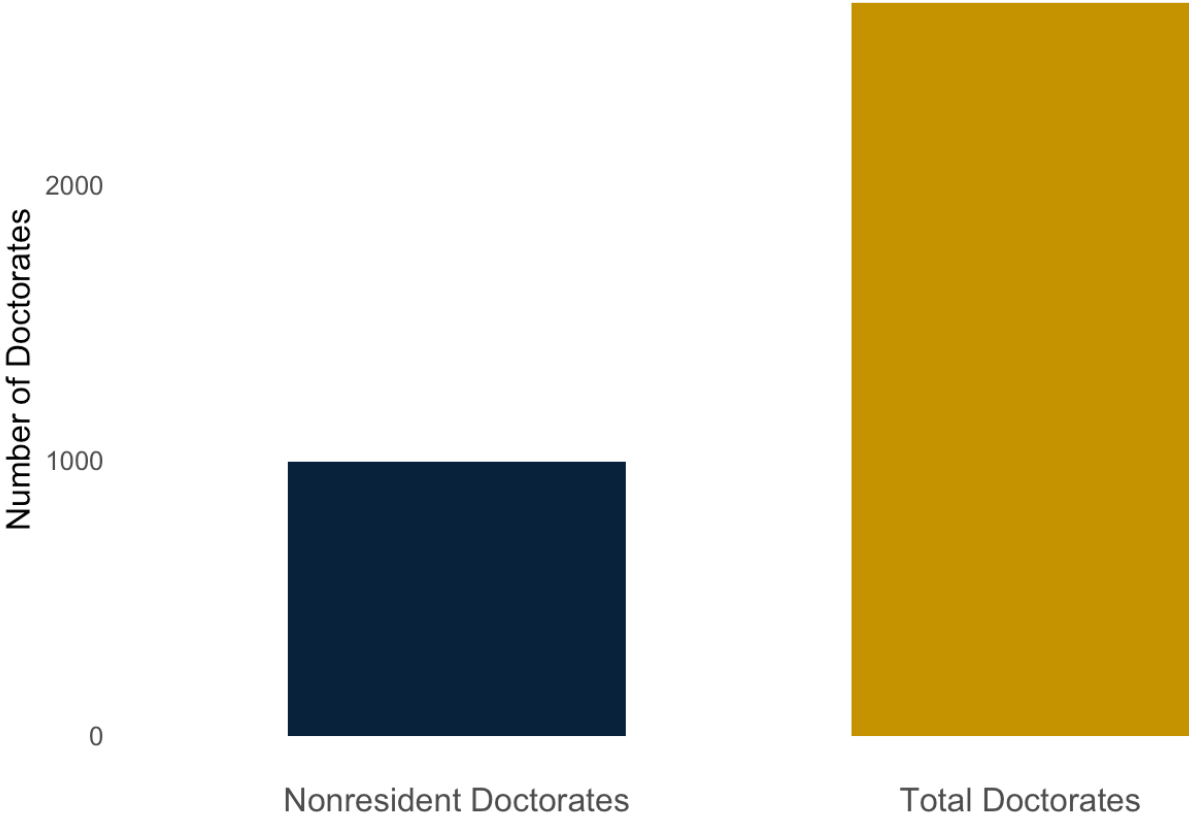
Top Fields by Total Doctorates Awarded (2011–2023)

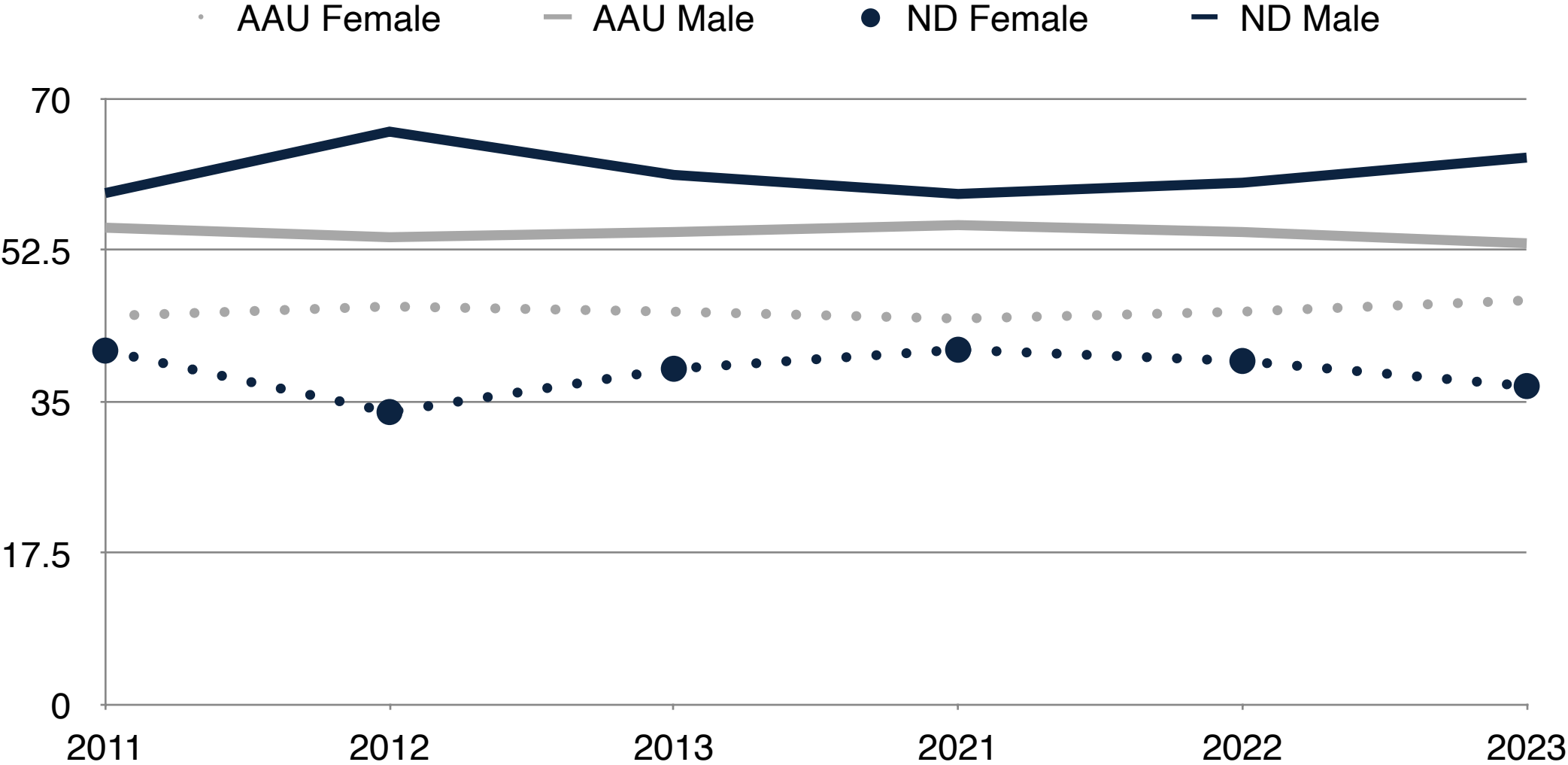


caption = "Source: IPEDS Completions Data, NCES"

Doctorates Awarded at Notre Dame (2011–2023)

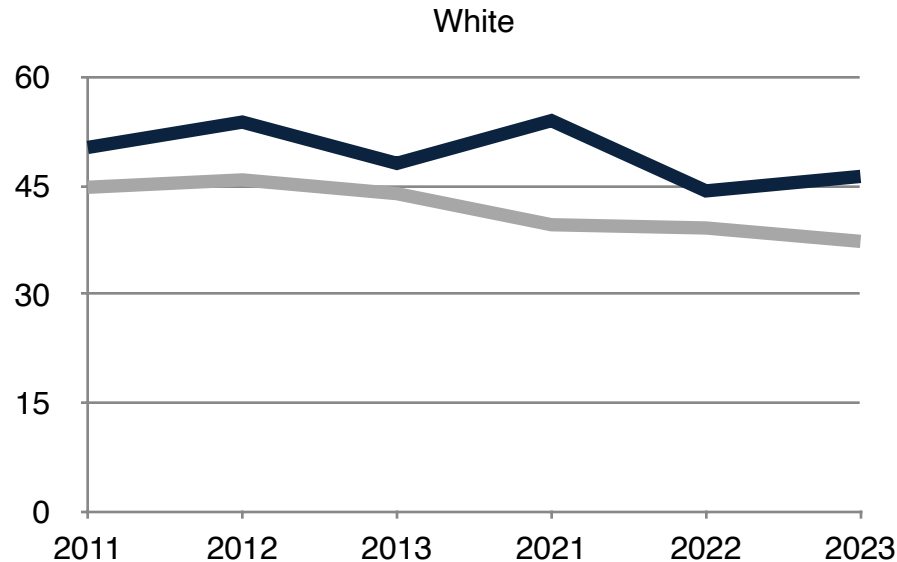
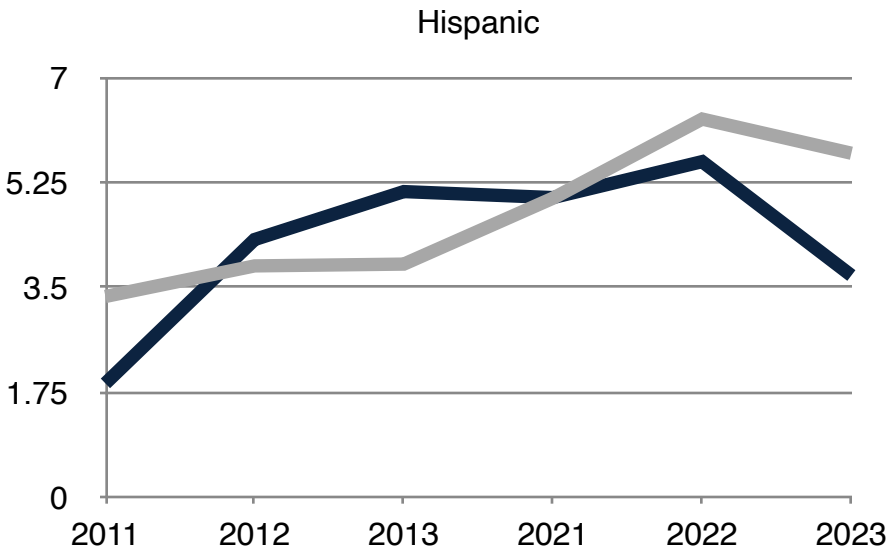
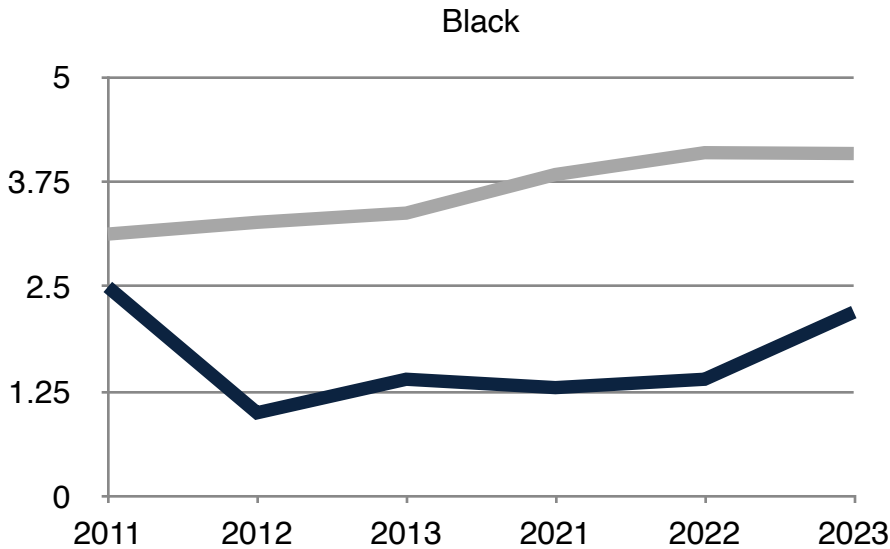
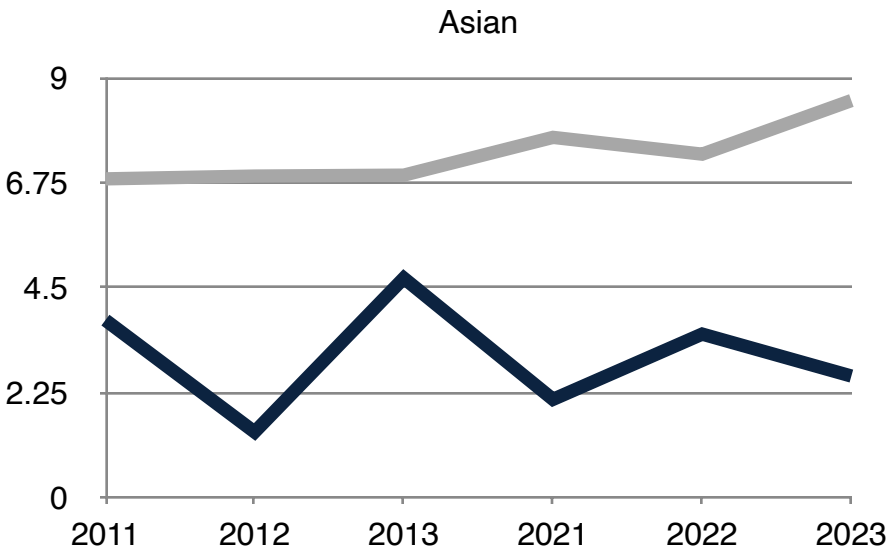
Nonresident students accounted for 33.3% of all doctorates





Source: IPEDS Completions Data, NCES

Racial Composition of Doctorate Recipients Over Time



IPEDS typically excludes non-resident aliens from race/ethnicity breakdowns to avoid double-counting. Therefore, race/ethnicity data are limited for this population.

Notre Dame has significantly increased its share of non-resident doctorate recipients over the past decade, surpassing the AAU private average and signaling strong international engagement.

- Key Findings
 - Growth in International Participation:
 - From ~30% in 2011 to over 43% in 2023
 - Surpassing Peers:
 - Exceeded AAU private average by 2022–2023
 - STEM Dominance:
 - Highest non-resident shares in Engineering, Bio Sciences, and CS
 - Institutional Variation:
 - Peer institutions show divergent trends (e.g., Duke ↑, Columbia ↓)
 - Demographic Limits:
 - IPEDS lacks race/gender detail for non-residents, limiting equity tracking

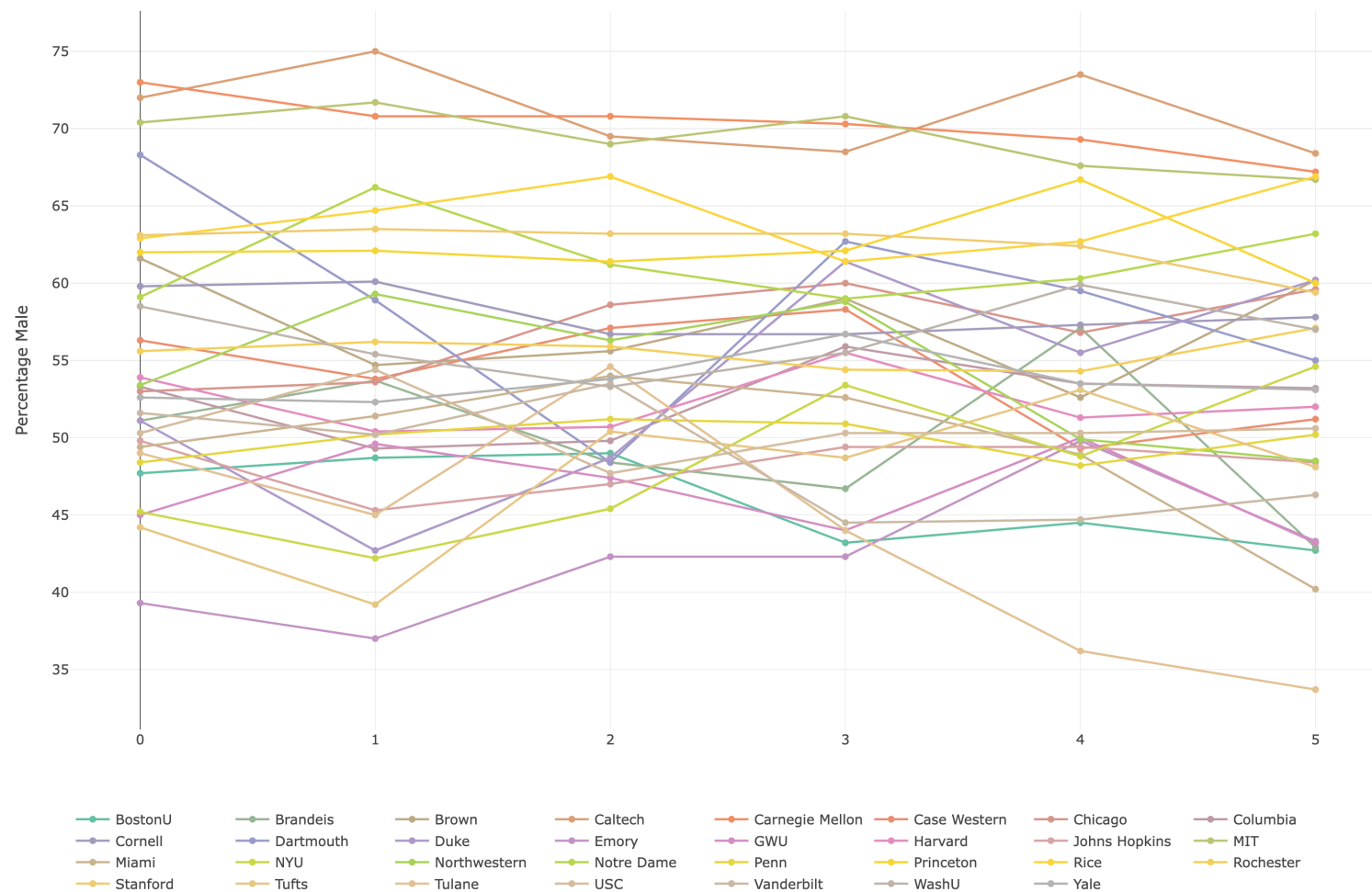
Notre Dame has positioned itself as a globally competitive institution among elite research universities.

- Implications:
 - Strategic Recruitment Success:
 - Notre Dame's rising non-resident numbers show strong international branding and pipeline development
 - Equity Considerations:
 - Gender imbalance and racial underrepresentation persist — even if masked among non-residents
 - Benchmarking Value:
 - Peer institutions provide comparative models (e.g., Duke, Emory)
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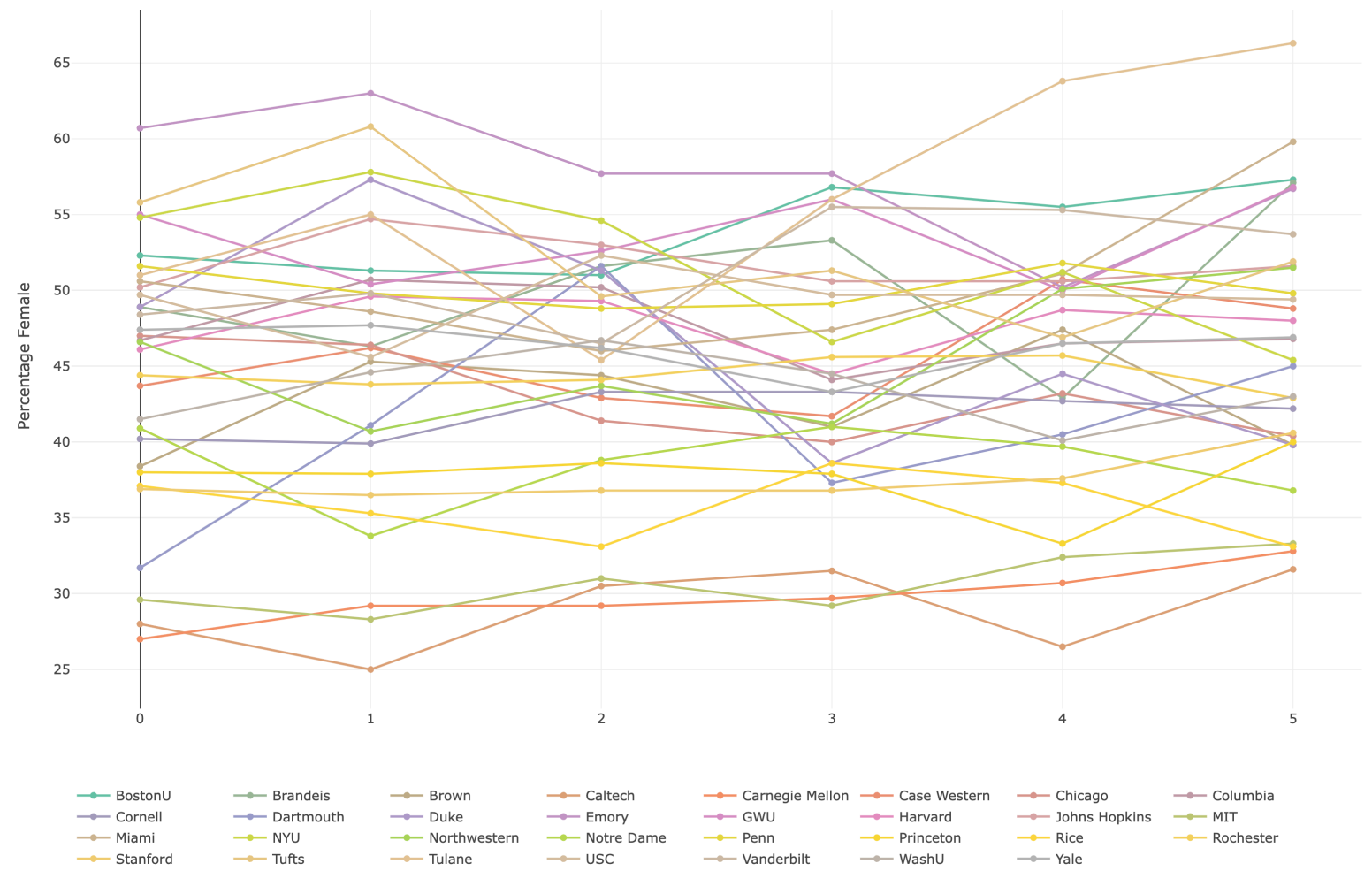
- Recommendations:
 - Sustain Global Outreach:
 - Maintain strong pipelines, especially in high-demand STEM fields
 - Improve Data Disaggregation:
 - Use internal data to analyze gender/race among non-residents
 - Support Underrepresented Minorities (URMs) & Women:
 - Conduct program reviews and develop targeted inclusion strategies
 - Leverage Peer Insights:
 - Study high-performing peers to inform Notre Dame's policy roadmap
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Thank you

APPENDIX



Percentage Female Doctorate Recipients (2011–2023)



Average Percentage of Doctorates by Race/Ethnicity (2011–2023)

