

XXXX X, 2023

Dear Editors,

We thank the Reviewers and the Editor for excellent, thoughtful, and detailed feedback. While the analyses have changed only modestly, the front end of the paper has changed tremendously, literally rewritten from scratch. I begin this letter by describing the big changes in the manuscript, which I hope address many of the big concerns from Reviewer 2. Next, I address remaining reviewer concerns one by one.

Big Changes to the Manuscript

The original manuscript compared off-campus recruiting visits to private high schools by public research universities and selective private universities with the goal of contributing to scholarship on “privatization.” The scholarly hook was that previous research stated that public universities were behaving more like private universities but empirical research had not compared public and private universities on a behavior associated with private universities. To set this hook, we made the strong argument that the historic mission of public universities is social mobility and the historic mission of selective private universities is social reproduction. Off-campus recruiting visits to private high schools is a behavior associated with the social production mission of selective private universities. Therefore, comparing public research and selective private universities on this behavior gives insight about the extent to which public research universities are behaving like private universities.

Reviewer 2 very helpfully pointed out several core flaws with assumptions, practical motivations, scholarly contribution, and practical significance of the manuscript. I view these flaws as distinct yet interconnected. First, Reviewer 2 found the assumptions about “mission” – public research universities serve social mobility mission while selective private universities serve social reproduction – to be overly simplistic generalizations that assume a homogeneous mission across very different organizations. Moreover, Reviewer 2 found the assumption that private universities serve the mission of social reproduction to be somewhat off-putting and dismissive. Second, in contrast to the emphasis on an idealized mission, Reviewer 2 encouraged the manuscript to consider a more practical reason for why public research universities would target private high schools, particularly around targeting high-paying students that generate substantial revenue. Third, with respect to scholarly contribution, Reviewer 2 questioned why comparing public and private universities on a behavior associated with private universities makes an important contribution to the privatization literature. We must admit that we agree with this concern. The “privatization” literature has been in decline for more than a decade. It is not important to contribute to a literature that is no longer relevant. Fourth, Reviewer 2 is concerned that the original manuscript did not clearly state the practical implications of the findings.

We agree with all four of these core concerns by Reviewer 2. We sought to develop a revised manuscript that addressed all of these concerns. We concluded that targeted changes to particular parts of the front end might address some but not all of these concerns. Therefore, we decided to completely destroy the original front end and create a new one. When the dust settled, we were happy to find that the original research questions – and therefore the original analyses – remained salient to the new front end.

We explain the structure of the revised manuscript, by drawing from the *Setting the Hook* article by Grant & Pollock (2011), which is my favorite article on the craft of scholarship. They write that “One hook involves using a provocative quotation or vignette to engage the reader in the intriguing and practical nature of their topic” (p. 873). Our revised introduction begins with a vignette describing off-campus recruiting visits to Harpeth Hall, a predominantly white “nonsectarian private school for girls located in the affluent Green Hills neighborhood of Nashville, Tennessee” (p. 1). The vignette then moves to the nearby University School of Nashville, which is highly ranked nationally, and receives visits from the more elite private colleges and universities in our sample, but few public universities in our sample. Finally, nearby Father Ryan High School and Christ Presbyterian Academy are lower ranked, overwhelmingly white, and receive visits from few selective private universities in our sample but do receive visits from a substantial share of public research universities in our sample. This introduction relies on data collected for the study, previews some of the core findings, and we hope it “engage(s) the reader in the intriguing and practical nature of the topic” as Grant & Pollock (2011) say.

The revised literature review hopefully sets up a scholarly contribution while also doing a better job of describing the practical motivation for visits to private high schools by public universities. Following Grant & Pollock (2011), our literature review takes the approach of “entering two different conversations and bridging them” (p. 874) with the goal of making a contribution to each conversation while also showing that these two disparate conversations are both parts of a larger story. We first review scholarship on nonresident enrollment by public research universities. Reviewing this scholarship – which we briefly preview in the introduction – addresses a core concern from Reviewer 2 by identifying a strong practical motivation for public research universities to target out-of-state private school students (they tend to be affluent and can afford high prices and therefore generate desired tuition revenue). We also show that previous research about recruiting by public research universities has not investigated visits to private high schools.

Second, we review scholarship on linkages between private schools and private universities. We show that prior literature finds a strong relationship between private school attendance and college access and college selectivity. We also present descriptive statistics, which show a strong relationship between private school attendance and attending a selective private college or university. Whereas recent work from economists shows that private school applicants receive higher non-academic ratings than public school applicants (Chetty, Deming, & Friedman, 2023), qualitative scholarship by sociologists highlights the importance of social relationships between private schools and selective private universities (Khan, 2011; Stevens, 2007). These social relationships are substantially maintained through face-to-face interactions between college admissions officers and high school guidance counselors. These interactions occur during off-campus recruiting visits, motivating the use of social network analyses. Although prior research highlights the importance of social networks between private schools and private universities, they haven’t analyzed the social networks that emerge from off-campus visit patterns. Furthermore, we argue that scholarship by sociologists tends to focus on the relationship between elite private schools and elite universities, so we know less about the social networks of private universities that are selective but not elite.

We develop a “bridging” scholarly contribution by stating that these two literatures have been isolated from one another, but they are both parts of a broader story about the changing nature of school segregation and the competition for affluent students. As public universities seek affluent out-of-state students, they are attracted to out-of-state private schools. In doing so, public research universities are encroaching on what had primarily been the territory of private universities. Therefore, analyses of visits to private schools explore the extent to which public and private universities are competing for students at similar or distinct sets of schools, revealing insights about the competition for affluent students. Additionally, prior research shows that private school enrollment is whiter than public schools, that private school students have become more affluent in recent decades, and that private school enrollment has grown in the South as a consequence of “white flight” to private schools. “Thus, in recruiting from private schools, universities may be targeting student bodies that are more affluent and racially homogeneous than public schools. We investigate the characteristics – including geographic region and racial composition – of private schools being targeted by university admissions officers because these characteristics have downstream implications for the racial composition of university campuses” (p. 12).

The research questions in the revised manuscript are very similar to the research questions from the original manuscript. Two specific changes:

1. First, we switched the order of RQ2 and RQ3. In the revised manuscript, overlap in recruiting network is RQ2 and characteristics of visited high schools is RQ3. Our rationale is that the characteristics of visited private high schools is the most climactic, substantively important set of results, so we wanted those to go last. Additionally, when thinking through the narrative story of the results, we thought it made more sense to identify overlap – extent of overlap, which universities visiting similar sets of high schools – and then examine the characteristics of visited high schools.
2. Second, compared to the original manuscript, the revised manuscript research questions are worded in a way that places less emphasis on comparing public research universities to selective private universities. The original manuscript focused on whether public research universities behave like selective private universities. There, comparison is central. The revised manuscript is based on the idea that both public research universities and selective private universities are targeting the same (or similar) sets of predominantly affluent households. Although comparison remains important, the fundamental interest

now becomes developing insights about the competition for students who attend private schools and which schools the universities in our sample are targeting.

Finally, in the Discussion section, we have revised the practical significance and implications for colleges and universities to address concerns raised by Reviewer 2. The final paragraph of the revised introduction describes these implications succinctly:

This manuscript yields practical implications for public and private universities concerned about racial and socioeconomic diversity. Following the Covid-19 Pandemic, off-campus recruiting visits have bounced back because they remain a fundamental means of maintaining relationships with high school guidance counselors (EAB & NACAC, 2023; Ruffalo Noel-Levitz, 2022a, 2022b). Prior research finds that students are sensitive to recruiting interventions, including off-campus recruiting visits (Holland, 2019; Ruffalo Noel-Levitz, 2018). Therefore, which high schools a university chooses to visit affects the subsequent enrollment composition of the university. In the aftermath of the Supreme Court decision on race-conscious admissions, public and private universities are searching for ways to increase racial diversity without running afoul of the law. The U.S. Department of Education (2023, p. 9) recommends that universities expand “outreach to high schools with substantial populations of low-income students and students of color.” Most public and private universities in our sample visited a disproportionate number of private schools and these private schools tended to enroll mostly white students. We recommend that universities concerned about racial diversity should conduct an internal equity audit of their recruiting practices, for example, comparing the racial and socioeconomic characteristics of schools they visit versus schools they do not visit.

Response to Reviewer 2

Introduction and Overall Framing

Reviewer concern. This paper examines the recruiting behaviors of a sample of public and private institutions in the U.S. This paper employs a unique dataset and uses descriptive techniques that are not commonly used in higher education literature. The paper is well-written and makes an interesting contribution to the literature. I do have a few suggestions, which I lay out below. Chiefly, as written, this paper lacks some practical grounding. The authors set up the paper by arguing that public and private institutions serve two different missions- one serves social reproduction and the other serves social mobility. They then argue that these priorities drive recruiting practices. While this is a useful way to frame behavior, I think the paper would benefit from an additional discussion about the practical benefits of recruiting students from private schools, especially for public institutions. One place to start is to consider how private and public-school students pay for college. Do private school students generate more revenue for the institution? This same feedback applies to the summary/conclusion section. While the authors do a good job talking through their findings, they did not discuss the implications of their findings for research, practice, or policy. As such, I left feeling like this paper had some interesting findings, but could not name any clear ways in which this paper makes a contribution to educators or education research. That being said, I do not think my ask is insurmountable by any means, therefore I recommend a revise and resubmit.

Author response: We wholeheartedly agree with these concerns by Reviewer 2 and we are grateful to Reviewer 2 for raising these issues! As discussed above, the revised manuscript addresses these concerns about the practical benefits of recruiting students from private schools. We have also improved the discussion of implications for research and practice.

Reviewer concern. I’m a bit off put by your blanket statement that private institutions prioritize social reproduction while public institutions prioritize social mobility. I understand that you’re using this as a framework to set up your study, but some additional language qualifying these remarks would improve your argument. I can think of many examples where private institutions serve social mobility and where public institutions serve social reproduction. For example, we

know that private institutions in many states are a vital path to a college degree for low-income students, as they can more easily discount the cost of attendance. Conversely, public institutions in some states do not give any aid to undocumented students. It might help to just note that we cannot fully capture colleges' priorities or sort them into these two buckets just based on their status as public or private, but that this framework is used to conceptualize behavior.

Author response: We agree with this reviewer concern. As discussed above, we have removed these statements from the revised manuscript.

Reviewer concern. Your argument that the recruiting behavior of colleges at private secondary schools is an indicator of the social reproduction mission could use some strengthening. As school voucher programs become more common, it's possible that, by recruiting at private secondary schools, IHEs are reaching those who are high achieving, but less affluent. Is there any data that tracks the prevalence of voucher use in your sample over time? Do you have any descriptive data on the secondary schools in your sample that could speak to this? If not, it might be worth naming school vouchers as a recent(ish) trend and heading off concerns like mine.

Author response: We agree with this concern by Reviewer 2. Now that we have eliminated the "social reproduction" framing, the concern becomes less of an issue. Unfortunately, we do not know of data that speaks to the prevalence of voucher use at private high schools. That said, the revised literature review substantively cites the work of Murnane & Reardon (2018), who find that private school enrollment by middle-income families has declined dramatically over the past three decades and this decline has been driven substantially by the decline in middle-income families enrolling at Catholic schools. Compared to three decades ago, the contemporary student population of private school students contains a higher proportion of affluent families.

Reviewer concern. I have some reservations about this sentence: "By contrast, for public research universities, visits to private high schools - particularly out-of-state schools - are antithetical to the mission of social mobility for high-achieving, low-income state residents." (p. 3). Is it really the mission of public universities to serve high-achieving, low-income state residents? The emphasis on high-achieving, low-income students is where I take issue. I'd argue the mission is more generally to educate state residents and keep them within the borders of the state regardless of ability or SES.

Author response: We agree with this concern. The revised manuscript removes the idea that the mission of public universities is social mobility. As such, we no longer make the strong statement that the historic mission targets low-income state residents as the primary focus.

Reviewer concern. I think what's missing in the introduction is a conversation about the practical advantages of recruiting students from private institutions from the university's perspective irrespective of "mission." Outside of reproducing or generating social mobility for its' patrons/stakeholders, why might an institution want to recruit from private secondary schools? I imagine that IHEs might want to do so because students who attend private secondary schools would be less likely to require need-based aid from the institution. Resource dependency theory would suggest that if recruiting high-paying students is critical to keeping the lights on, then institutions will try to get as many of these students in the door as possible. I think the conversation around the mission of the institutions is important; however, right now the grounding for the study feels very high-level and lacking some practical considerations.

Author response: We wholeheartedly agree with Reviewer 2 here. The previous manuscript's focus on some universally held historic "mission" for public vs. private universities was simultaneously simplistic and distracting. The revised manuscript motivates the analysis based on the more practical idea that universities target private schools because these schools tend to enroll affluent students, who have greater ability to pay high tuition prices without substantial need-based aid.

Reviewer concern. Similarly, I find myself craving some context around the broader implications for this study in the introduction. I think you start to get to this in your conversation around

social reproduction, but it would help draw the reader in if you could lay out what the findings of this study could mean for policy and practice.

Author response: As stated above, the last paragraph of the revised introduction introduces practical implications. The Discussion section discusses these implications in greater detail. We focus on implications for universities rather than implications for policy because the implications for universities are clearer than the implications for policymakers.

Reviewer concern. “The ‘Chetty’ data on parental income by college show that the overwhelming majority of students at selective private institutions have parental income in the top quintile (Burd, 2017; Chetty, Friedman, Saez, Turner, & Yagan, 2020).” P. 3 Instead of saying “Chetty” data, can you be more descriptive here? This sentence assumes a lot of prior knowledge for the reader. “Data linking IRS records to . . .”

Author response: We agree with this recommendation. With that said, the revised paper no longer substantively references this data source.

Section 2 (background and lit review)

Reviewer concern. Is there any literature about the impacts of COVID on recruitment strategies? In particular, are in-person site visits to secondary schools more or less common than they were prior to 2020? Has there been any investment in virtual recruiting, such as zoom calls to schools? This kind of information will help enrich our understanding of the landscape of recruitment laid out in section 2.1.

Author response: The original manuscript had a level-1 section entitled “What do we know about off-campus recruiting?”, which reviews market research about off-campus recruiting and published scholarship. By contrast, the revised manuscript has a broader literature review section that reviews scholarship from two literatures – (1) nonresident enrollment by public universities and (2) linkages between private schools and private universities – and bridges these two literatures. Therefore, this recommendation from Reviewer 2 is less relevant to the revised literature review structure.

Nevertheless, the question Reviewer 2 asks is very important; if off-campus recruiting visits became less prevalent following Covid, then the analyses do yield relevant insights about contemporary/future recruiting behavior by public research universities and selective private universities.

In the revised manuscript, the discussion section substantively describes information about off-campus recruiting events following Covid. In short, off-campus recruiting events are back and are viewed as vital to recruiting efforts. We put this text in the discussion section rather than the literature review because it complements text about recommendations for practice and this text fits less well with the revised literature review structure. Here is the revised text that we placed at the beginning of the “Implications for Practice” sub-section of the Discussion section:

Market research suggests that off-campus recruiting visits will remain a vital means of connecting to students and guidance counselors, just as they were prior to the Covid pandemic. Ruffalo Noel-Levitz (2020a) found that “travel” was the top-ranked marketing/recruiting expenditure item for both public universities and private universities. During the height of Covid, off-campus recruiting visits ceased and were partially replaced by virtual counselor events (Ruffalo Noel-Levitz, 2020b). Admissions counselors are now traveling again. Ruffalo Noel-Levitz (2022a) found that travel was the fifth-ranked expenditure item for public universities and the second-ranked expenditure item for private universities. When asked about areas of future expenditure growth, travel was the top-ranked item for public universities and the second-ranked item for private universities (Ruffalo Noel-Levitz, 2022a), suggesting that universities are increasing travel following the decline of the pandemic.

The EAB & NACAC (2023) survey of high school counselors asked, “How do you prefer to receive information from colleges?” High school visits by college representatives was by far the highest rated “channel” for private school counselors and was also the highest rated channel for public

school counselors. By contrast, virtual visits by admissions representatives received low ratings by high school guidance counselors. Finally, Ruffalo Noel-Levitz (2022b) asked universities to rank the most effective “outreach strategies for high school counselors.” “Calling after visits” was deemed effective for 97% of private universities (the top strategy) and was deemed effective by 88% of public universities. What insights do we glean from these market research findings? In the era of mass marketing and data science, the pursuit of traditional college students from privileged schools and communities is still a hand-to-hand business, and off-campus recruiting visits remain a vital means of recruiting these students.

Section 3 (social network analysis concepts)

Reviewer concern. It may help the reader understand network analysis concepts if the authors include some visualizations attached to their examples in the beginning of the section. This is especially true when the authors discuss the networks related to this study.

Author response: We appreciate this concern and agree with the recommendation. We thought of several tables and figures that could help readers visualize some of the network concepts. However, we made the decision to exclude most of these because the manuscript is already quite long. The revised manuscript does include a visualization of the full two-mode recruiting network between universities and high schools (Appendix Figure 1). The manuscript also includes a visualization of the ego network of University of Notre Dame (Figure 1), which is useful in explaining what are ego networks and their relationship with RQ3 (characteristics of high schools that receive visits).

Reviewer concern. The authors rarely cite materials when explaining network analysis. Some citations would be helpful for those unfamiliar with the technique.

Author response: The revised discussion of social network concepts and analysis now includes relevant citations.

Reviewer concern. On page 15, you lay out the different private school characteristics that are the focus of this study. I also wonder if the authors thought about looking at recruiting at private secondary schools in states neighboring the college in addition to the region analysis. I imagine that public institutions would have quite the incentive to recruit out-of-state students, as they are revenue generators for the institution. These institutions may target folks from surrounding states because a) it's cheaper to send a recruiter to a neighboring state rather than one in another region b) because the college likely has more name recognition in neighboring states than states in another region and c) if we believe that the purpose of public colleges' is to strengthen the state's economy by keeping highly educated workers in the state, it might follow that graduating students from neighboring states may be more likely to work in the college's state than graduating students who are much further from home.

Author response: We agree with the point the Reviewer is making here and for all the reasons that Reviewer 1 lists. We experimented with doing an additional analysis of visits to neighboring states. However, we ultimately decided to not include this analysis in the revised manuscript. The two reasons are (1) the neighboring state analysis doesn't quite get at the underlying relationship between geographic proximity and recruiting visits/student demand and (2) the manuscript is already long so we decided to avoid including analyses that don't quite work.

The reason the neighboring state analysis doesn't quite work is exemplified by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL). Nebraska does not share a border with Illinois but a huge proportion of their high school recruiting visits – public and private – are in Chicago. The same is true for the University of Arkansas and visits to Georgia (Atlanta), CU-Boulder and California and CU-Boulder and Chicago, and UC-Berkeley and visits to Washington (Seattle). To a huge degree, recruiting visits occur in major metropolitan areas, so the analysis you recommend bears fruit for universities in states that neighbor a state with a major metropolitan area (e.g., University of Alabama and Georgia, or University of Pittsburgh and New York).

We considered an alternative to your analysis that focuses on visits to metropolitan areas within some distance (e.g., 500 miles) from the University. But this analysis is also not clean because distances seem to be greater

in the West (e.g., Denver to Los Angeles) than the East Coast (e.g., Amherst MA to NYC). For these reasons, we opted to exclude those analyses even though we do agree with the basic logic the Reviewer lays out.

Section 4 (data and methods)

Reviewer concern. Can you walk us through why you used two different sources to choose colleges (Carnegie for publics and USNWR for privates)? If we want to examine samples of public and private colleges that are similar, wouldn't it make sense to use one classification method to pick schools? You get at this a little bit later, but I'd still like to know your logic.

Author response: The revised Data and Sample section states that "The rationale for different criteria for inclusion across different university types is because these criteria reflected the interest of a foundation that funded the data collection." We agree with Reviewer 1 that making comparisons between public and private universities would be more appropriate if we used the same classification method to define the data collection sample for all universities. The revised manuscript now includes a Limitations subsection that describes this limitation and its consequences.

Reviewer concern. What are the drawbacks of a convenience sample? The authors do a great job breaking down network analysis techniques, so I want to ensure that they aren't assuming knowledge elsewhere.

Author response: This is an excellent suggestion by Reviewer 1. The new Limitations section in the revised manuscript discusses the drawbacks of a convenience sample.

Reviewer concern. How are you certain that the colleges in your final sample posted all of the recruiting events they hosted/took part in? Did you double-check with admissions offices?

Author response: We added text to the Data and Sample section to address this concern. For public research universities, we double-checked with the admissions offices and issued formal public records requests if the university did not provide data.

Reviewer concern. I would love to know what software/packages you used to scrape websites? This would be helpful for others who would like to build off your work.

Author response: The revised manuscript now states that we used Python to scrape admissions websites using the *requests* library. Additionally, in case this is helpful to readers, the revised manuscript states that all analyses were conducted using *R* and network analyses were conducted using the *igraph* package. As an aside, we could have done the web-scraping in *R* too.

Reviewer concern. I'd also like to know how the universities in your final sample compare the universities that were in your original sample. Of course, you aren't making any causal claims in your paper, but I do wonder where you think the reader should tread lightly when extrapolating the results to other institutions. In other words, is there anything special about your sample when compared to other colleges that may be driving the patterns you're seeing?

Author response: We agree with this suggestion. The revised manuscript now includes a table (Table 2) that compares the universities in the analysis sample to the relevant populations the analysis sample was drawn from.

Section 5 (results)

Reviewer comment. The results are well-organized and clear

Author response: Thank you!

Section 6 (discussion)

Reviewer concern. The authors state that "a weakness of the scholarly literature on privatization is that few studies compare public and private universities with respect to a behavior that is

associated with private universities.” Can the authors elaborate on why this weakness is important? In other words, help us understand why this gap in the literature deserves to be interrogated?

Author response: We agree with Reviewer 2’s implied concern here that just because the privatization research did not address this topic, it is not clear that conducting this analysis makes a significant scholarly contribution because the privatization literature is less relevant than it was 10 years ago.

As stated above, the revised manuscript attempts to set up the scholarly contribution as bridging two previously disconnected literatures: (1) the literature on nonresident enrollment at public research universities; and (2) the literature on linkages between private schools and selective (private) universities.

In the “Implications for Scholarship” sub-section of the revised Discussion section, we discuss the contribution of this manuscript to the two respective literatures. Next, we argue that our broader/more important contribution is showing that these literatures are part of the same story and developing new insights about the competition for privileged students. Here, I paste text from the revised manuscript:

Our more important scholarly contribution is showing that these two literatures are both parts of a broader story about the changing nature of competition for students from privileged schools and communities. Selective private universities have been recruiting heavily from private schools for a long time (Falsey & Heyns, 1984; Persell & Cookson, 1985; Stevens, 2007). By contrast, the pursuit of out-of-state private school students by public research universities is a relatively new phenomenon and represents competition in the traditional hunting grounds of selective private universities.

Our analyses shed light on the nature of this competition. When making decisions about which private schools to visit, public research universities seem to be mimicking the behavior of particular private universities rather than mimicking the behavior of private universities writ large. Several public universities seem to be competing directly for students targeted by a particular private university. For example, UC-Berkeley visited 27.9% of the schools visited by Northwestern, 28.9% of the schools visited by Tufts, and 27.8% of the schools visited by Emory (Table 5). We reason UC-Berkeley is competing directly for students because all four universities are in the same broad echelon of prestige. Other potential examples of direct competition include the University of Georgia targeting schools visited by Emory, SMU, TCU, and Tulane, or the University of Arkansas targeting schools visited by Baylor.

However, public universities that made the greatest number of private school visits seemed to be targeting the lower-achieving students at private schools targeted by particular private universities. For example, the University of Alabama visited 52.2% of the 625 private schools that Notre Dame visited, with most of the overlap at Catholic schools. Given the differences in academic prestige between them, the University of Alabama may not be competing for the same students as Notre Dame. Instead, they seem to be targeting Catholic school students of a similar economic echelon, who have lower academic achievements, and want to attend a football powerhouse. Additionally, CU-Boulder visited 42.4% of schools visited by Northwestern, which could be interpreted as CU-Boulder competing for lower-achieving students of a similar economic and cultural echelon at the schools targeted by Northwestern. Similarly, the University of South Carolina competes heavily at schools targeted by Emory, SMU, TCU, and Tulane.

Reviewer concern. The authors do a good job of summarizing their findings, but I’m, again, wanting a conversation about the implications of these findings for practice and future research. What do these findings mean for students? For admissions professionals? What are your thoughts on avenues for future research?

Author response: As stated previously, the revised manuscript discusses implications for student enrollment composition and university administrators (which we might think of as senior administrators, high-level enrollment management administrators). We do not state implications that are explicitly for lower-level admissions professionals. Page limits were a consideration here. Additionally, based on our prior conversations with enrollment managers and admissions officers, we believe that junior admissions professionals have limited discretion over which schools a university visits. However, if the Reviewer is adamant that the manuscript

should be further revised to address implications for a particular group, we will gladly take this on in a subsequent revision.

Reviewer concern. Why do you think public universities are “playing the private school game?” This connects back to earlier suggestions about fleshing out the practical reasons why public institutions are targeting private schools students.

Author response: We agree with this concern. As described in the beginning of the letter, the revised manuscript is motivated by the idea that visiting private schools is motivated by the desire to find households that can pay high tuition prices without requiring substantial need-based institutional aid.

Response to Reviewer 1

Reviewer concern. 1. It appears that the author has written a separate paper focusing on off-campus recruiting visits made by public research universities to public high schools. To enable a comprehensive comparison of off-campus recruiting behaviors between public and private universities, it is necessary to consider visits to both public and private high schools. At the very least, it would be beneficial to compare the findings of the earlier study with the results presented in this manuscript to identify any notable differences or similarities.

Author response: We agree with this suggestion. The revised literature review substantively reviews prior research we conducted about visits to public high schools by public research universities. The revised discussion section discusses findings from the present study in relation to findings from the previous study.

Reviewer concern. 2. The manuscript could benefit from some reduction in length without compromising its quality. For example, in section 2.2, instead of providing extensive descriptions of various studies, the author could reorient the focus of this section to highlight the specific contributions of these studies to the present research. Additionally, combining sections 3 and 4 and providing a concise description of the social network analysis in the Data and Methods section would enhance the overall readability and coherence of the paper.

Author response: We agree with these suggestions. The revised literature review avoids extensive discussion of any one publication. The revised literature review is focused on situating the contribution vis-a-vis two literatures, which we attempt to review efficiently in a way that highlights the contribution to each of these literatures and also the bridging contribution.

Additionally, we follow Reviewer 1’s recommendation of removing the level-1 section “Social Network Analysis Concepts” text, and allocating this text to relevant sub-sections of the revised “Methods” section. This change reduces redundancy in text, helps to reduce word count, and results in a structure that we hope is easier for readers to digest. The revised organization of the level-1 Methods section is as follows: Data and Sample; Constructing Social Networks; Analyses (which are described separately by research question).

Reviewer concern. 3. The results section currently includes overly detailed and occasionally irrelevant information, making it challenging for readers to grasp the overall patterns and implications. In sections 5.3.1 and 5.3.2, the purpose of conducting network analysis within public and private universities is unclear. It is important to provide a clear rationale for analyzing these specific institutional types and explain how it contributes to understanding the differences in recruiting strategies. Additionally, some results seem specific to the sample of universities under study, and it would be valuable to provide broader insights into the disparities between public and private institutions.

Author response: We agree with these concerns. The revised manuscript removes the analyses of within public universities and within private universities (these figures are put into an appendix for readers who are interested). Additionally, we removed extensive discussion of individual institutions that is very specific to that institution. When describing and discussing findings we still refer to specific institutions as examples, but hopefully in a way that is consistent with what Reviewer 1 is asking for.

Reviewer concern. 4. The analysis conducted in section 5.3.3—which is central to this study—does not provide a clear indication of the differences or similarities between public and private institutions in terms of their recruiting strategies. However, the finding that certain groups of public and private universities have more in common with each other than with other universities of the same control suggests the possibility of confounding factors such as geographic proximity, rankings, etc. Incorporating an analysis of these confounding factors would strengthen the study and likely require additional data analysis.

Author response: The reviewer is making a good point here. The one-mode network of university recruiting networks with universities colored by cluster indicates which universities are similar or disparate from one another in terms of private schools visited, as do the tabular counts of overlap (Tables 5 and 6). However, these results don't actually show how the recruiting strategies differ across/within public and private universities in terms of what sorts of private schools they visit. This limitation is one reason why we chose to switch the order of RQ2 and RQ3. In the revised manuscript, we show the analyses of network similarity and then we examine – separately for each university – the characteristics of private schools that receive visits. We hope this change helps address the concern. We considered subsequent analyses that would examine the characteristics of private schools that received visits from one set of universities but not another set of universities (e.g., schools visited by Midwestern private universities but not Midwestern public universities). There are many potential analyses that could be conducted here, and the choice of which analyses to include felt somewhat arbitrary. Therefore, we decided to exclude such analyses. Since comparison between public and private universities is less of a focus than the initial manuscript, we hope this omission is okay.

We considered multiple regression analyses that would examine the characteristics of schools likely to receive a visit, while holding other variables constant. Such analyses would be run separately for each university, as we have done in our prior analysis of visits to public high schools by public research universities (Salazar, Jaquette, & Han, 2021). Since these regression analyses would be conditional correlations rather than estimates of causal effects, we decided that they were not more preferable to the simple descriptive statistics. Therefore, we decided to exclude regression analyses because they would add to page length without necessarily providing greater insights.

However, we did include a new analysis that examines the racial composition of schools in the South that received visits. We did this for both visits to private schools and visits to public schools. Our rationale for this comparison is that universities in our sample tended to visit private schools in the South more than private schools in other regions (often this was true even for universities not located in the South). Additionally, over the last two decades, private school enrollment growth has been strongest in the South and scholars have argued that “white flight” from desegregated public schools is one reason for this enrollment growth (Murnane & Reardon, 2018). Therefore, we were interested in examining the racial composition of visited Southern private schools and how this compares to the racial composition of visited Southern public schools.

Reviewer concern. 5. The cross-sectional nature of the data limits the ability to draw conclusions about the direction of change in recruiting strategies between public and private institutions. This is especially significant given the convenient sample of institutions used in this study. These limitations should be discussed.

Author response: As stated above, we agree with the concern that our analysis sample is a convenience sample. The revised Limitations section states this explicitly and discusses why this limitation undermines the external validity of our findings. We agree with Reviewer 1 that because we do not have longitudinal data, we cannot make strong claims about which university is mimicking which other university. We added this limitation to the Limitations section.

However, even without longitudinal data, we do feel comfortable making the claim that visiting large numbers of out-of-state private schools is a relatively new phenomenon for most public research universities. As stated in the revised “Synthesis” sub-section of the Literature Review section:

Although a handful of public research universities have relied on nonresident enrollment for many decades (e.g., University of Michigan, University of Delaware), public research universities began substantially increasing nonresident enrollment en masse around 2005 (Jaquette & Curs, 2015).

By contrast, selective private universities have long relied on enrollment from private schools (Persell & Cookson, 1985; Stevens, 2007). Therefore, the pursuit of out-of-state private school students by public research universities is a relatively recent encroachment on the historic territory of selective private universities and in-state flagships.

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