

**Table 5: Change in the Average Number of Colleges between 1985-1999 and 2000-2012 by City Type**

	<i>Small</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Super Large</i>
ΔN of colleges, total	0.023 (0.005)	0.156 (0.010)	0.434 (0.026)	2.587 (0.297)
ΔN of undergraduate colleges	0.004 (0.002)	0.054 (0.005)	0.148 (0.013)	1.021 (0.184)
ΔN of junior colleges	0.018 (0.003)	0.103 (0.006)	0.284 (0.015)	1.559 (0.128)
ΔN of private colleges	0.004 (0.001)	0.037 (0.002)	0.096 (0.006)	0.635 (0.045)
ΔN of colleges in technical fields	0.015 (0.002)	0.083 (0.005)	0.254 (0.015)	1.342 (0.130)
ΔN of colleges in humanities, business, and law	0.000 (0.001)	0.024 (0.002)	0.073 (0.005)	0.621 (0.078)
ΔN of colleges in pedagogy, medicine, and sports	0.001 (0.002)	0.014 (0.003)	0.028 (0.005)	0.203 (0.033)
ΔN of comprehensive colleges	0.007 (0.002)	0.036 (0.004)	0.078 (0.008)	0.422 (0.070)
ΔN of colleges under project 985	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.002 (0.001)	0.157 (0.012)
ΔN of colleges under supervision of national ministries	0.000 (0.000)	0.008 (0.001)	0.010 (0.002)	0.144 (0.063)

**Notes:** The sample consists of all municipalities, including those that do not have a campus. The sample is split into two periods (pre-expansion and post-expansion). Number of observations is displayed in Table 2. Standard error is in parentheses. City type is defined based on city population: a city with lower than 200,000 persons is classified as small city, 200,000 – 500,000 persons as middle city, 500,000-10,000,000 persons as large city, over 10,000,000 as super large city.

**Source:** China College Database