

N/A: not applicable

NR: not reported

PARTICIPATION -- KEY MEASURES

1. Enrollment

Fall headcount

Definition: Unduplicated fall enrollment by race/ethnicity, gender, and age. The age is calculated using the year of enrollment minus the year of birth.

Source: CBM001

2. Annual Unduplicated Enrollment

Annual unduplicated enrollment

Definition: Unduplicated annual enrollment by race/ethnicity, gender, and age. The age is calculated using the year of enrollment minus the year of birth.

Source: CBM001

3. Service Area Representation

Gap between the demographic groups in the MSA/county and enrollment

Definition: The comparison between the demographic groups in the area and enrollment is a difference of percentages: the percentage of students in a race/ethnic or gender group enrolled at a college minus the percentage of the group in the population of the college's region. Enrollment is the unduplicated annual enrollment of students ages 18 to 54. The enrollment is further unduplicated for aggregation to the state level. Population figures are derived from projections for residents of the Higher Education Region in which the institution is located, ages 18 to 54, produced by the Texas State Data Center.

Source: CBM001/TxSDC

4. Financial Aid

Percent of students receiving Pell Grants

Definition: Percentage of undergraduate students who are receiving any amount of financial aid as reported to IPEDS. The type of financial aid included is Pell grant, federal, state, local, institutional or other sources of grant aid, and federal loans.

Source: IPEDS

SUCCESS -- KEY MEASURES

5. Persistence Rate

Persistence rate after one year of undergraduates enrolling for the first time at the institution in the months of September to December in the year indicated

Definition: First-time credential-seeking students enrolled in fall semester, who are enrolled

the following fall by race/ethnicity. If a student earned a certificate, Associates or Baccalaureate at any Texas public or private institution and did not persist, they were excluded from the cohort. If a student earned an award and persisted, then they remained in the cohort.

Source: CBM001/CBM009

6. 2-year persistence rate

Persistence rate after two years of undergraduates enrolling for the first time at the institution in the months of September to December in the year indicated

Definition: First-time credential-seeking students enrolled in fall semester, who are enrolled the second fall by race/ethnicity. If a student earned a certificate, Associates or Baccalaureate at any Texas public or private institution and did not persist, they were excluded from the cohort. If a student earned an award and persisted, then they remained in the cohort.

Source:

7. 3-Year Graduation and Persistence Rate

First-time at institution, credential-seeking undergraduates who graduated or are enrolled after three years

Definition: Percent of all first-time credential-seeking undergraduates who have graduated or are still enrolled in Texas public and private higher education after three academic years by race/ethnicity, gender, and age. Students transferred to out-of-state institutions are not included in this measure.

Source: CBM001/CBM009

8. 3, 4 & 6 year Completion Rates

First-time at the institution, credential-seeking, undergraduates who have graduated from a Texas career college, public, or independent higher education institution

Definition: First-time, full-time entering, credential-seeking, undergraduates who have graduated within 3, 4 and 6 years.

Source: CBM001/CBM009

9. Degrees and Certificates

Degrees and certificates by ethnicity, gender, and level

Definition: Awards, certificates by race/ethnicity, level of award and gender. These numbers are duplicated, as a student may earn multiple awards during a school year. Degrees include associate degrees.

Source: CBM009

10. Closing the Gaps in Critical Fields

Awards in Closing the Gaps STEM critical fields

Definition: Include students in the same CIP codes as Closing the Gaps science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) (CIP 11, 14, 15, 27, 40 and 30.01). The total

number will include that same awards as Closing the Gaps, which includes students who graduate with a certificate or associate's degree.

Source: CBM009

11. Awards in Nursing

Total Nursing Degrees and Certificates Awarded

Definition: Number of degrees and certificates awarded in nursing. The CIP codes for nursing are 5116 (2000 CIP Codes) and 5138 and 5139 (2010 Codes). The total number will include that same awards as Closing the Gaps, which includes students who graduate with a certificate or associate's degree.

Source: CBM009

12. Awards in Allied Health

Total Allied Health Degrees and Certificates Awarded

Definition: Number of degrees and certificates awarded in Allied Health. The allied health CIPs, as in Closing the Gaps, are 51.02, 51.06, 51.07, 51.08, 51.09, 51.10, 51.18, 51.23, 51.26, 51.27, 51.31, 51.32, 51.33, 51.34, 51.99. The total number will include that same awards as Closing the Gaps, which includes students who graduate with a certificate or associate's degree.

Source: CBM009

13. Graduates' status following graduation

Graduates' status following graduation

Definition: Percent of graduates employed or placed in military service in the fourth quarter of the calendar year in which the program (fiscal) year ends and/or enrolled in a Texas institution in the following fall after the school year in which the program year ends.

Source: UI Wage, federal records, CBM001, CBM009

EXCELLENCE -- KEY MEASURES

14. Certification and licensure

Pass rate for excellent programs whose graduates are required to pass an exam

Definition: Pass rates for programs whose graduates are required to pass a licensure exam to practice in the field, if the pass rate for each of the past three years is 90% or higher for three consecutive years (not a three-year average) and if the program has 15 or more graduates over the three year period. These are programs that have licensure pass rates of 90% and above for the last three years. This is not an average, but annual individual rates.

Source: Institutions

15. Program completion, placement and salaries

Program completion, placement and salaries

Definition:

Source: Institutions

16. Student/Faculty Ratio

FTE Student/FTE Faculty Ratio

Definition: The full-time equivalent of the institution's part-time enrollment is estimated and then added to the full-time enrollment of the institution. This formula has been used to produce the full-time equivalent enrollment that is published annually in the Digest of Education Statistics. The full-time equivalent of part-time enrollment is estimated by multiplying the part-time enrollment by factors that vary by control and level of institution and level of student. The full-time-equivalent (FTE) of instructional staff is calculated by summing the total number of full-time instructional staff and adding one-third of the total number of part-time instructional staff.

Source: IPEDS

INSTITUTIONAL EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS -- KEY MEASURES

17. Instruction expenses as a percent of core expenses

Instruction expenses as a percent of core expenses

Definition: Instructional cost represents total institutional expenses included the instruction expenses of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenses for departmental research and public service that are not separately budgeted. The instruction category includes general academic instruction, occupational and vocational instruction, special session instruction, community education, preparatory and adult basic education, and remedial and tutorial instruction conducted by the teaching faculty for the institution's students. (FARM para. 452.11) Include expenses for both credit and non-credit activities. Exclude expenses for academic administration if the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans). Total operating expenses represents total expenses and are the outflow or other using up of assets or incurrence of liabilities (or a combination of both) from delivering or producing goods, rendering services, or carrying out other activities that constitute the institution's ongoing major or central operations or in generating revenues. Alternatively, expenses may be thought of as the costs of goods and services used to produce the educational services provided by the institution. Auxiliary enterprises are excluded.

Source: IPEDS

18. Revenue Funds by Source

Revenue funds by source per full-time equivalent students

Definition: Total revenues and investment return is the sum of the following amounts: tuition and fees; government appropriations, grants and contracts; private grants and contracts; investment income and investment gains (losses) included in net income; sales and services of educational activities and auxiliary enterprises; and other revenue. Total revenues, tuition and fees, federal, state, and local appropriations, grants, and contracts, sales and services, and other core revenues are divided by the number of full-time

equivalent student.

Source: IPEDS

19. Expenditures per FTSE

Expenditures per full-time equivalent students

Definition: Instructional cost represents total institutional expenses included the instruction expenses of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenses for departmental research and public service that are not separately budgeted. Academic support – Includes expenses for support services that are an integral part of the institution's primary mission of instruction, research, or public service and that are not charged directly to these primary programs. Included are expenses for libraries, museums, galleries, audio/visual services, academic development, academic computing support, course and curriculum development, and academic administration. Student services - Includes expenses for admissions, registrar activities and activities whose primary purpose is to contribute to students emotional and physical well-being and to their intellectual, cultural and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program. Total operating expenses represents total expenses minus auxiliary enterprises. Each of them are divided by the number of full-time equivalent student.

Source: IPEDS

20. Tuition and Fees

Annual tuition and fees

Definition: Tuition is the amount of money charged to students for instructional services. Tuition may be charged per term, per course, or per credit. Required fees are fixed sum charged to students for items not covered by tuition and required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does NOT pay the charge is an exception.

Source: IPEDS

21. Faculty

Faculty

Definition: Number and percent of full-time and part-time faculty by race/ethnicity and gender.

Source: IPEDS