

University Out-of-State Peer Group Accountability Measures and Definitions

Participation – Key Measures:

1. Headcount Enrollment disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, and level.

Definition: Headcount enrolled for credit, disaggregated by ethnicity, gender, and level

Source: IPEDS

2. Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment

Definition: Full-time equivalent for the institution. 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.

Source: IPEDS

Success – Key Measures:

3. Graduation Rate: four, five, and six-year graduation rates of first-time, full-time degree seeking undergraduates.

Definition: 4-year graduation rate of the subcohort of full-time, first-time students seeking a bachelor's or equivalent degree - 1998 Bachelors subcohort (4-year institutions). This rate is calculated as the total number of students completing a bachelor degree or equivalent within 4-years (100% of normal time) divided by the revised bachelor subcohort minus any allowable exclusions. 5-year graduation rate of the subcohort of full-time, first-time students seeking a bachelor's or equivalent degree - 1998 Bachelors subcohort (4-year institutions). This rate is calculated as the total number of students completing a bachelor degree or equivalent within 5-years (125% of normal time) divided by the revised bachelor subcohort minus any allowable exclusions. 6-year graduation rate of the subcohort of full-time, first-time students seeking a bachelor's or equivalent degree - 1998 Bachelors subcohort (4-year institutions). This rate is calculated as the total number of students completing a bachelor degree or equivalent within 6-years (150% of normal time) divided by the revised bachelor subcohort minus any allowable exclusions.

Source: IPEDS

4. Graduates: Number of graduates by level, race/ethnicity and gender

Definition: Number of degrees awarded by level, race/ethnicity, and gender.

Source: IPEDS

5. Graduation rate: Percent of first-time, degree-seeking undergraduates who have graduated after six academic years (by total and race/ethnicity)

Definition: Six academic years represent 150% (of normal time) - Students (within a cohort or subcohort) who completed their program within 150% of the normal time to completion.

Bachelor's degree - An award (baccalaureate or equivalent degree, as determined by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education) that normally requires at least 4 but NOT more than 5 years of full-time equivalent college-level work. This includes ALL bachelor's degrees conferred in a 5-year COOPERATIVE (WORK-STUDY PLAN) PROGRAM. A cooperative plan provides for alternate class attendance and employment in business, industry, or government; thus, it allows students to combine actual work experience with their college studies. Also, includes bachelor's degrees in which the normal 4 years of work are completed in 3 years.

Source: IPEDS

6. Computer science, engineering, math, and physical science graduates at the undergraduate and graduate level in all four fields by level

Definition: Number of degrees awarded in specific fields by level. Include students in specific CIP codes (CIP 11, 14, 15, 27, 40 and 30.01)

Source: IPEDS

7. Nursing and allied health graduates both undergraduate and graduate

Definition: Number of degrees awarded in nursing and allied health. Includes CIPs like 51.02, 51.06, 51.07 (at the BS or lower levels only; graduate level is not allied health), 51.08, 51.09, 51.10, 51.16, 51.18, 51.23, 51.26, 51.27, 51.31, 51.32, 51.33, 51.34, and 51.99) at all levels of a degree.

Source: IPEDS

Excellence – Key Measures:

8. Percent of full-time faculty that are Tenure/Tenure-Track

Definition: Percentage of all full-time faculty members who are tenure or tenure-track.

Source: IPEDS

Research – Key Measures:

9. Current year research expenditures

Definition: total expenses is the sum of all operating expenses associated with activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution. The category includes institutes and research centers and individual and project research.

Source: IPEDS

10. Research funds: Amount of sponsored (external/federal) research funds

Definition: Federal operating grants and contracts are revenues from federal government agencies that are for specific research projects or other types of programs and that are classified as operating revenues. Examples are research projects and similar activities for which amounts are received or expenditures are reimbursable under the terms of a grant or contract.

Source: IPEDS

Institutional Efficiencies and Effectiveness – Key Measures:

11. Institutional support costs: Amount expended for administrative costs as a percent of operating expenses.

Definition: institutional support cost represents total institutional expenses as the sum of all operating expenses associated with the day-to-day operational support of the institution. Includes expenses for general administrative services, central executive-level activities concerned with management and long range planning, legal and fiscal operations, space management, employee personnel and records, logistical services such as purchasing and printing, and public relations and development. Total operating expenses represents total expenses and it is the sum of all operating expenses that result from providing goods and services. Operating transactions are incurred in the course of the operating activities of the institution.

Source: IPEDS

12. Appropriations: state and local government appropriation revenues per FTE student

Definition: State appropriations are amounts received by the institution through acts of a state legislative body, except grants and contracts and capital appropriations. Funds reported in this category are for meeting current operating expenses, not for specific projects or programs. Local appropriations, education district taxes, and similar support - Local appropriations are government appropriations made by a governmental entity below the state level. Education district taxes include all tax revenues assessed directly by an institution or on behalf of an institution when the institution will receive the exact amount collected. These revenues also include similar revenues that result from actions of local governments or citizens (such as through a referendum) that result in receipt by the institution of revenues based on collections of other taxes or resources (sales taxes, gambling taxes, etc.).

Source: IPEDS

13. Expenditures: Instruction expenses per FTE student

Definition: Instruction expenses is divided by the Full-time equivalent enrollment

Source: IPEDS

14. Tuition and Fees Revenue per FTE student

Definition: Revenues from all tuition and fees assessed against students (net of refunds and discounts and allowances) for educational purposes divided by the number of full-time equivalent student

Source: IPEDS