

# State Data Exchange

*46 years and still counting*



## 2014-15 Indicators Report

This report contains the latest SREB averages often used in state decision-making, showing where each SREB state's universities, colleges and technical institutions stand on the following key indicators — all with important year-to-year changes.

### Enrollment Indicators

- Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment
- Undergraduate Credit and Contact Hours Taken by High School Students
- Undergraduate Instruction Through e-Learning

### Student Persistence, Graduation, Progression and Time- and Credits-To-Degree Indicators

- First-Year Student Persistence Rates
- Graduation and Progression Rates

### Degrees and Certificates Conferred Indicators

- Degrees and Certificates Conferred
- Graduates Who Began at and Those Transferring to Colleges Awarding Degrees

### Time- and Credits-to-Degree Indicators

- Average Years- and Credits-to-Degree at Colleges Awarding Degrees

### Student Price and Financial Aid Indicators

- Annual Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduates
- Funding for State Student Financial Aid

### College Funding Indicators

- Operating Appropriations and Tuition and Fees Revenue per FTE Student

### Faculty Compensation Indicators

- Faculty Salaries

The SREB-State Data Exchange is a one-of-a-kind regional program with 23 statewide higher education governing and coordinating board partners. The Data Exchange annually collects, compiles and publishes the most current and detailed comparative statistics on public postsecondary education in the 16 SREB states. Full summary statistics for groups of institutions (based on size and the distribution of degrees conferred) and valuable raw data by institution are available at [www.sreb.org](http://www.sreb.org). See page 26 for information on additional data. For more information, contact Susan Campbell Lounsbury ([Susan.Lounsbury@SREB.org](mailto:Susan.Lounsbury@SREB.org)) or Lisa Cowan ([Lisa.Cowan@SREB.org](mailto:Lisa.Cowan@SREB.org)).

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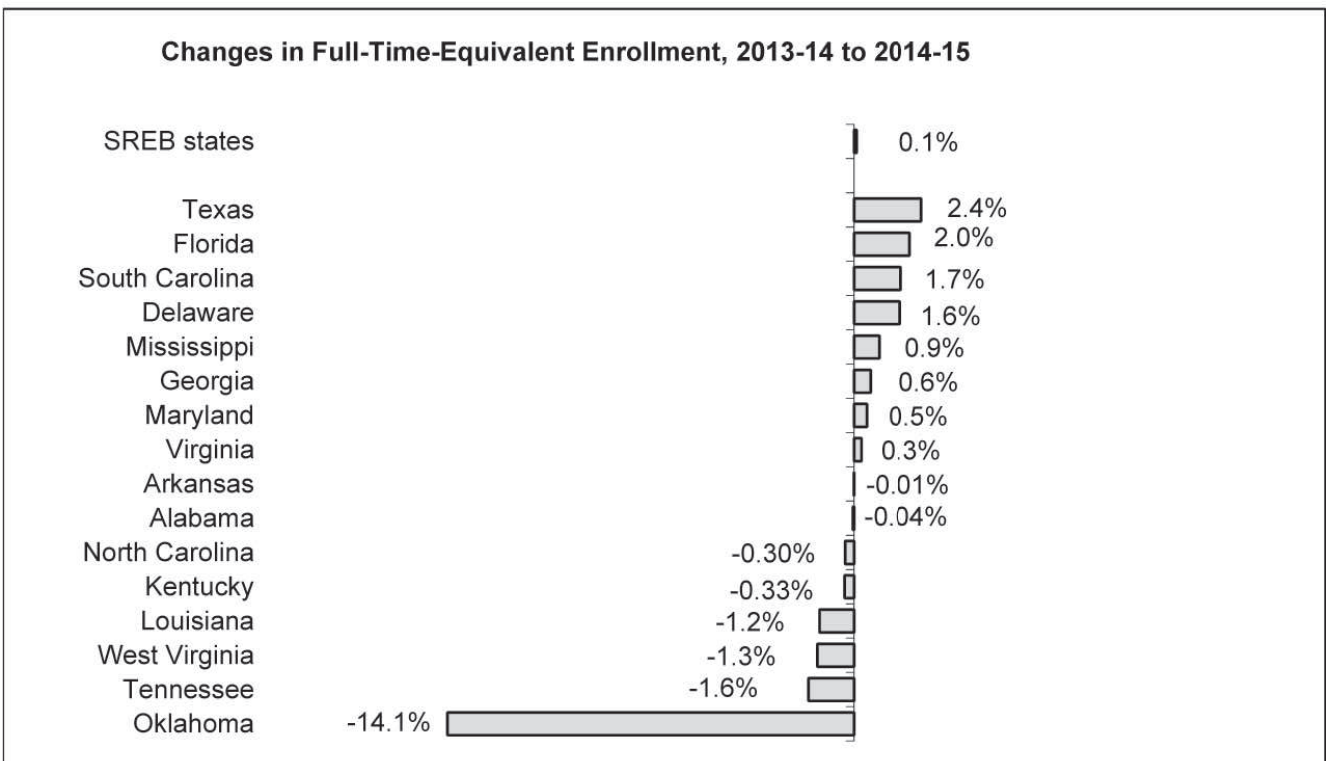
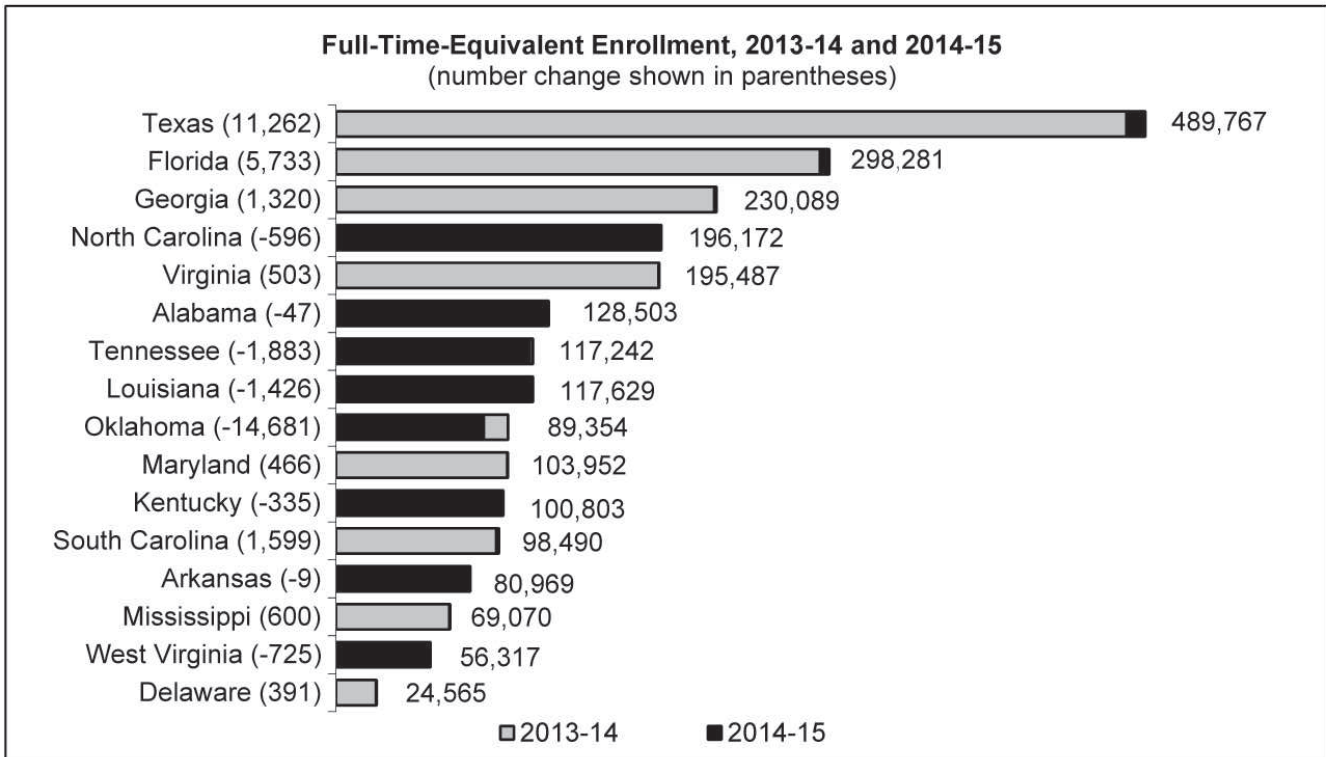
<sup>1</sup>Four-year colleges and universities award bachelor's and advanced degrees; some associate degrees and certificates are awarded.

<sup>2</sup>Two-year colleges award associate degrees primarily; some bachelor's degrees and certificates are awarded.

<sup>3</sup>Technical institutes or colleges award certificates primarily; some associate degrees are awarded.

Additional trends for six types of four-year colleges and universities, four types of two-year colleges and three types of technical institutes or colleges, plus institution-level data, are available at [www.sreb.org/data](http://www.sreb.org/data). See also page 26 of this report.

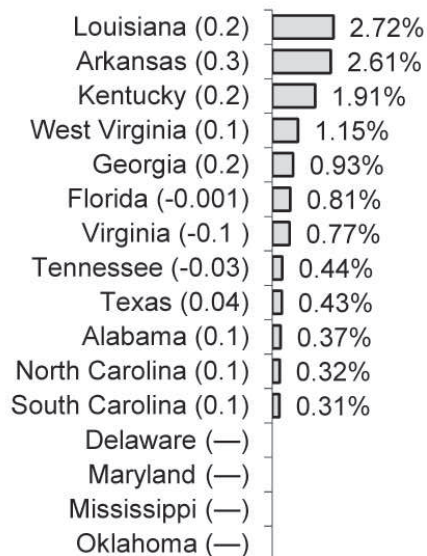
## Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities Enrollment Indicators



## Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities Enrollment Indicators

### Percentage of Undergraduate Credit or Contact Hours Taken By High School Students, 2014-15

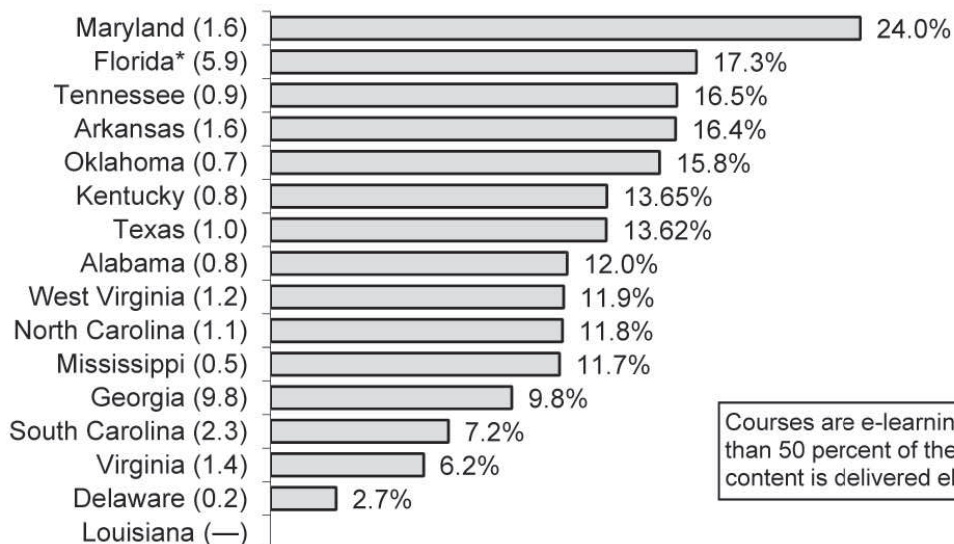
(point change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)



— Indicates data not available for one or both of the years

### Percentage of Undergraduate Instruction Through e-Learning, 2014-15

(point change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)

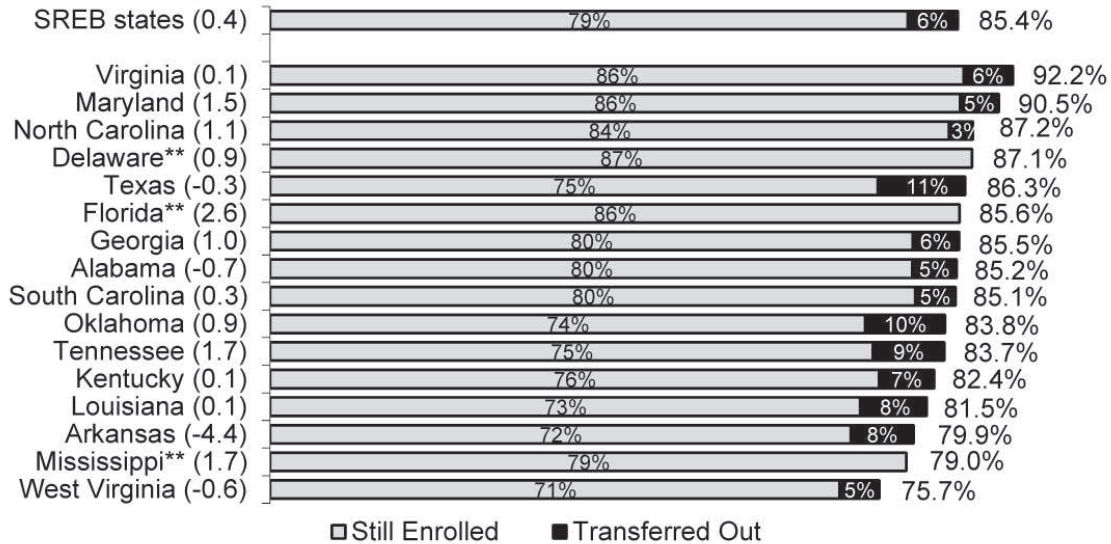


Courses are e-learning when more than 50 percent of the course content is delivered electronically.

\* Used an 80 percent rule to define e-learning, so figures may be lower than they would be using the more than 50 percent rule  
— Indicates data not available

# Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities Persistence, Graduation and Progression Rates Indicators

**First-Year Student Persistence Rates,\* 2013 Cohort**  
(point change from 2012 cohort shown in parentheses)

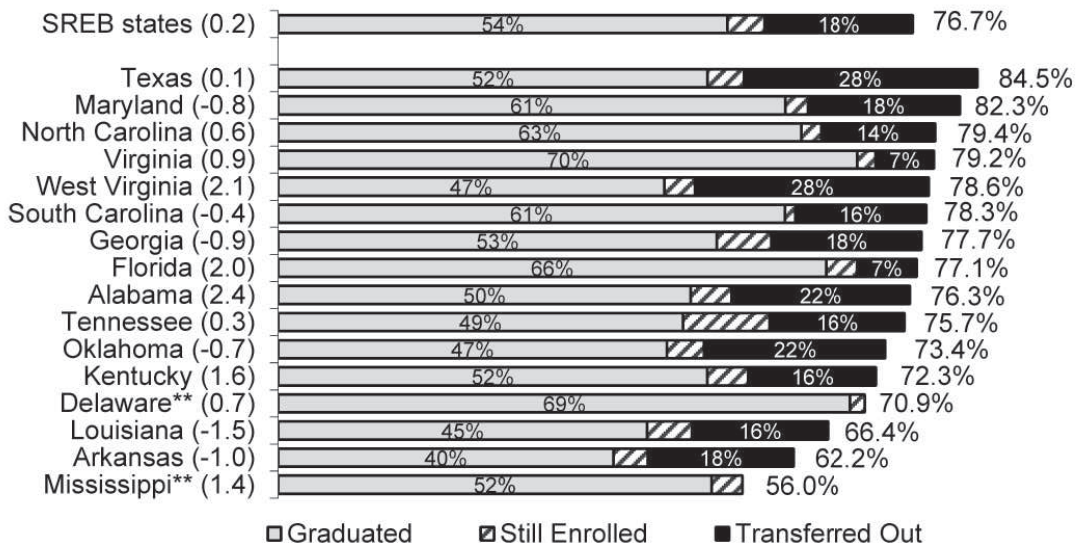


Note: Totals may not equal sum of entries due to rounding.

\* Persistence rate is the sum of students in the adjusted cohort who were enrolled or transferred out the second year divided by the adjusted cohort.

\*\* Does not include students who transferred out

**Graduation and Progression Rates\* of Full-Time Students, 2008 Cohort**  
(point change from 2007 cohort shown in parentheses)



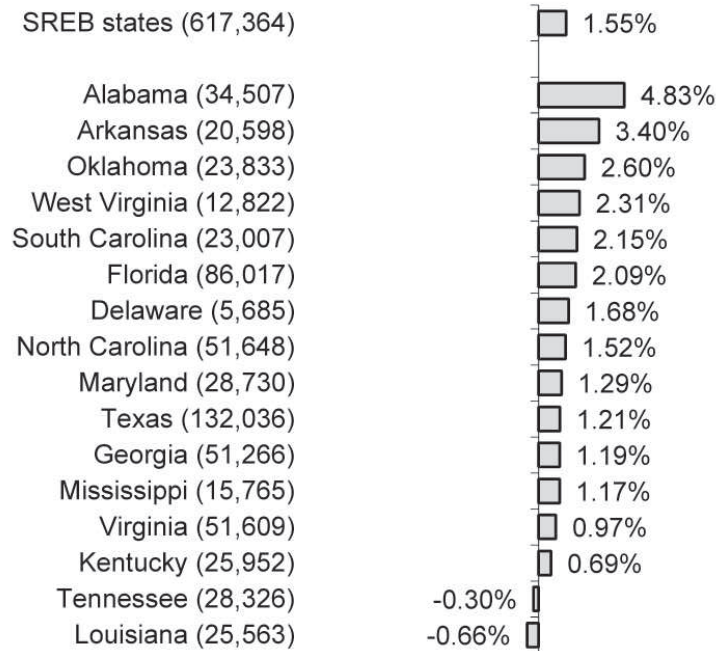
Note: Totals may not equal sum of entries due to rounding.

\* Progression rate is the sum of bachelor's degree-seeking students in the adjusted cohort who graduated, remained enrolled or transferred out within 150 percent of normal time divided by the adjusted cohort.

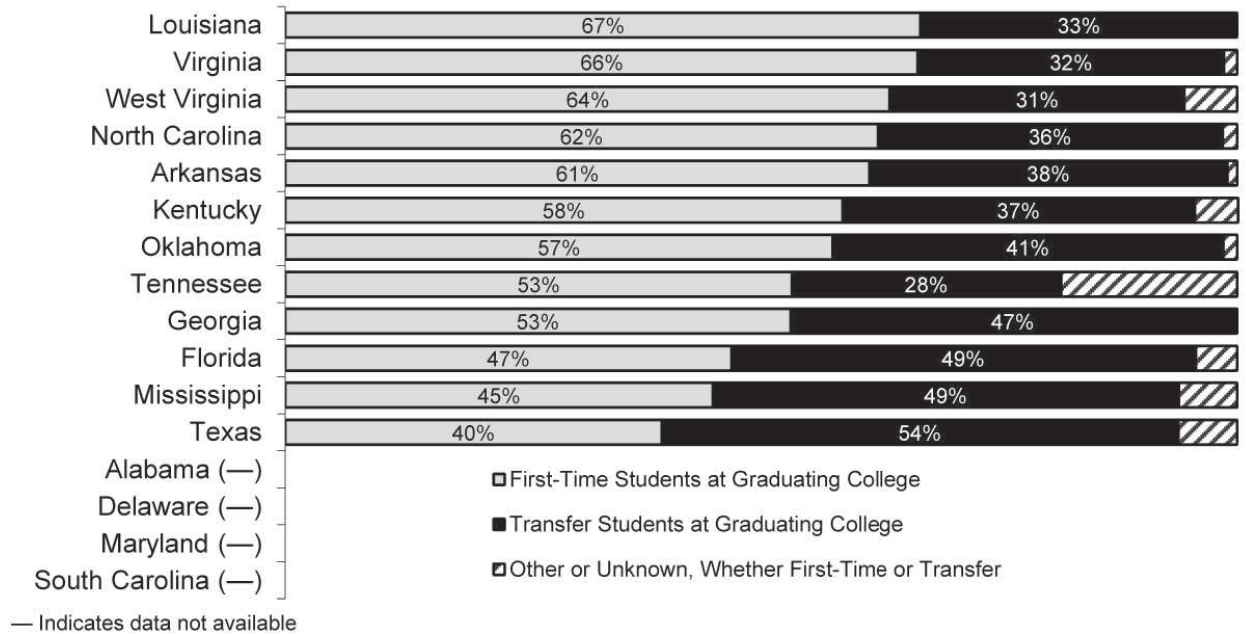
\*\* Does not report students who transfer out at this time

## Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities Degrees and Certificates Conferred

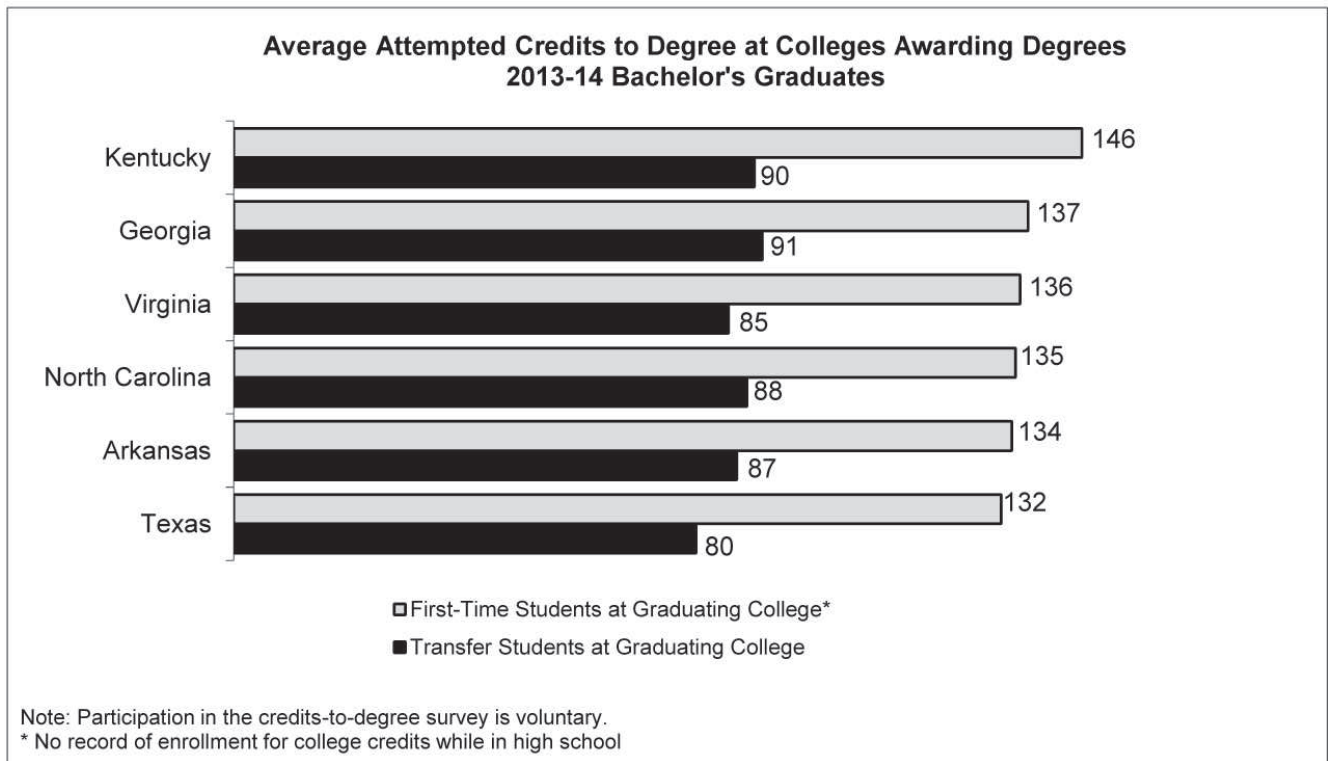
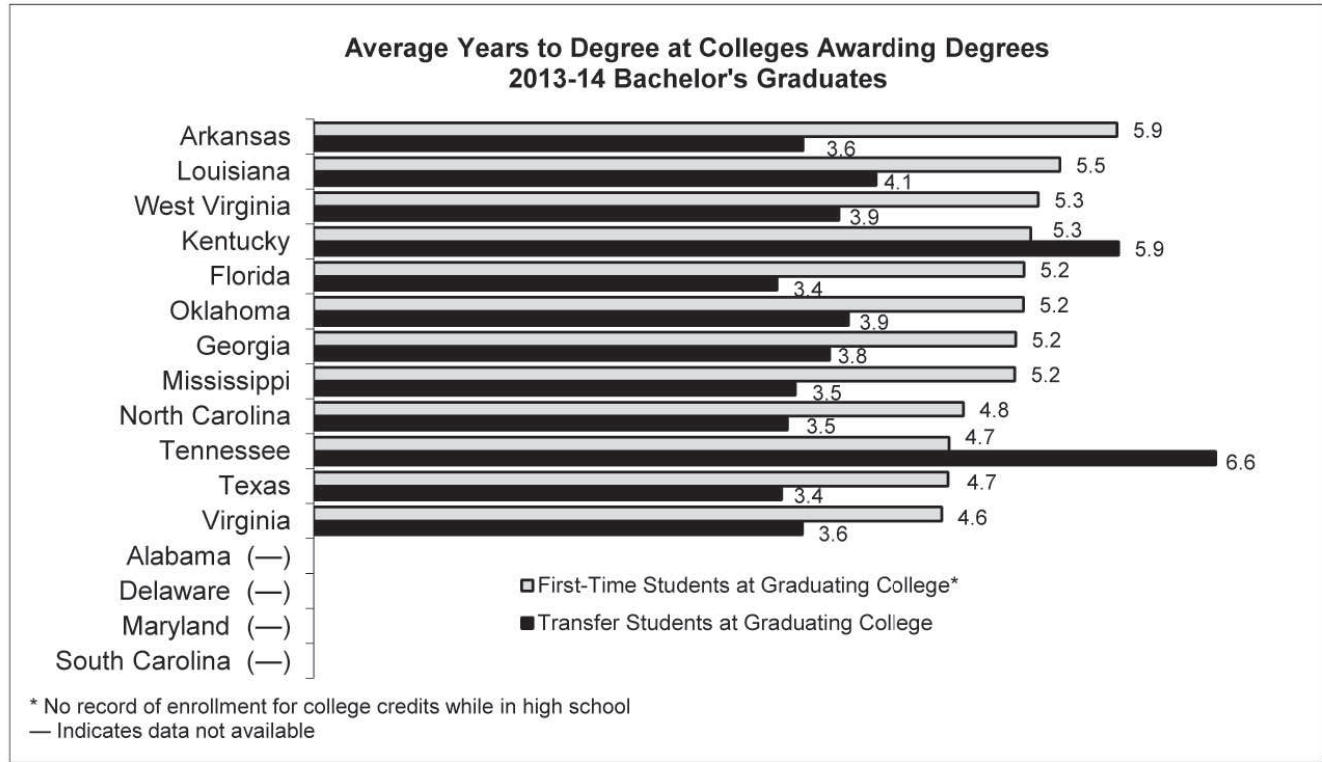
**Changes in Degrees and Certificates Conferred, 2012-13 to 2013-14**  
(2013-14 total numbers shown in parentheses)



**Percentage of Bachelor's Graduates Who Started College at the College From Which They Graduated and Those Who Transferred In, 2013-14**

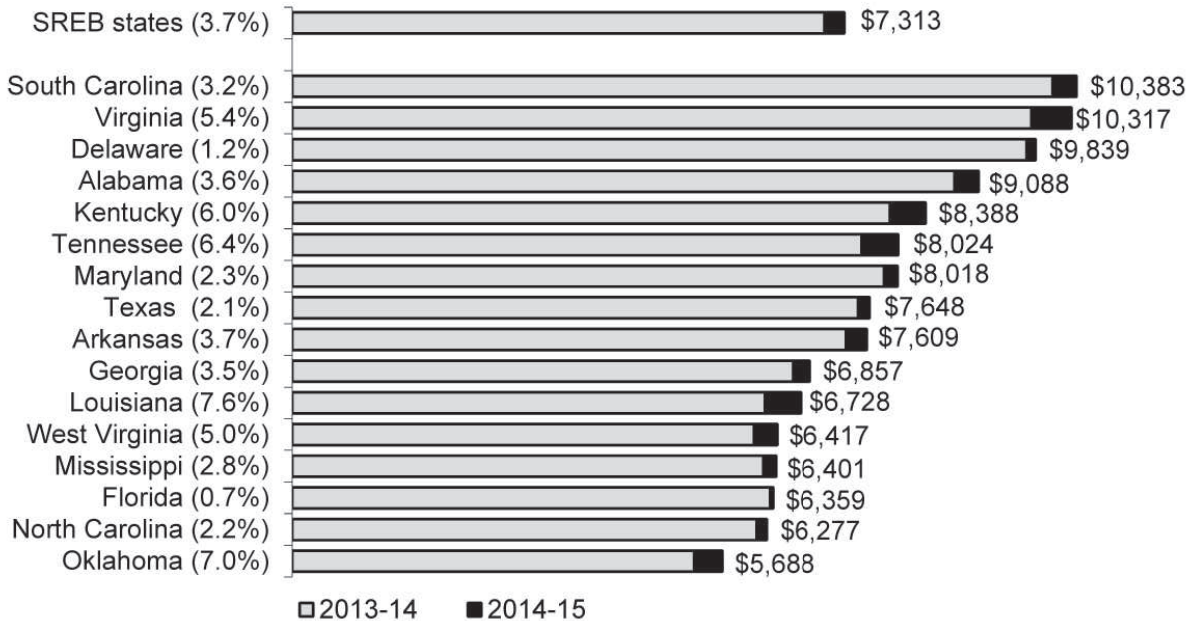


## Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities Time- and Credits-to-Degree Indicators

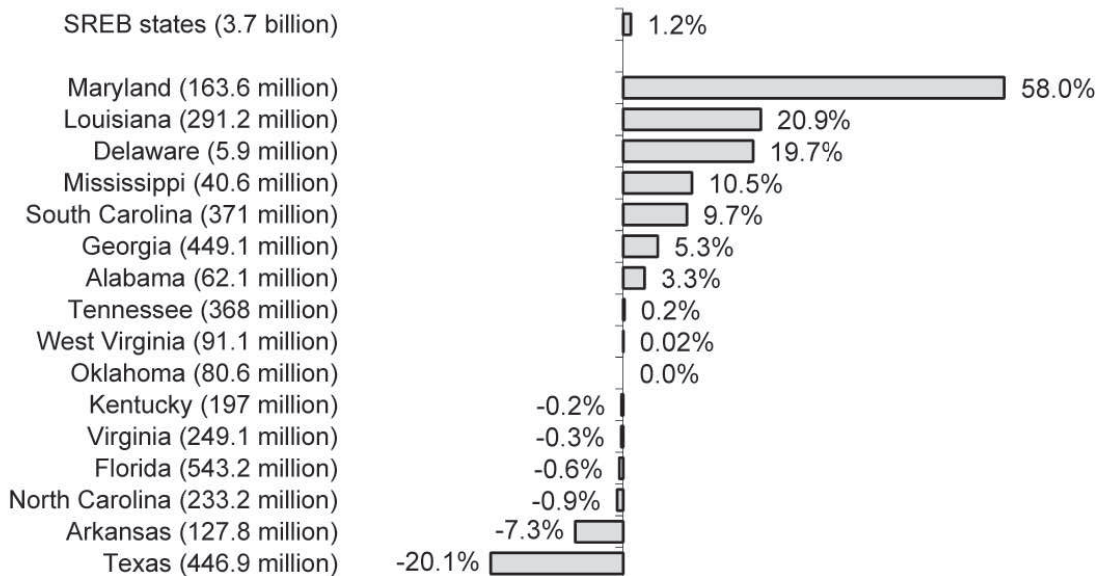


# Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities Student Price and Financial Aid Indicators

**Annual Tuition and Required Fees  
In-State Undergraduates, 2013-14 and 2014-15**  
(change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)



**Changes in Total State Student Financial Aid Funding,\* 2013-14 to 2014-15**  
(2014-15 levels shown in parentheses)

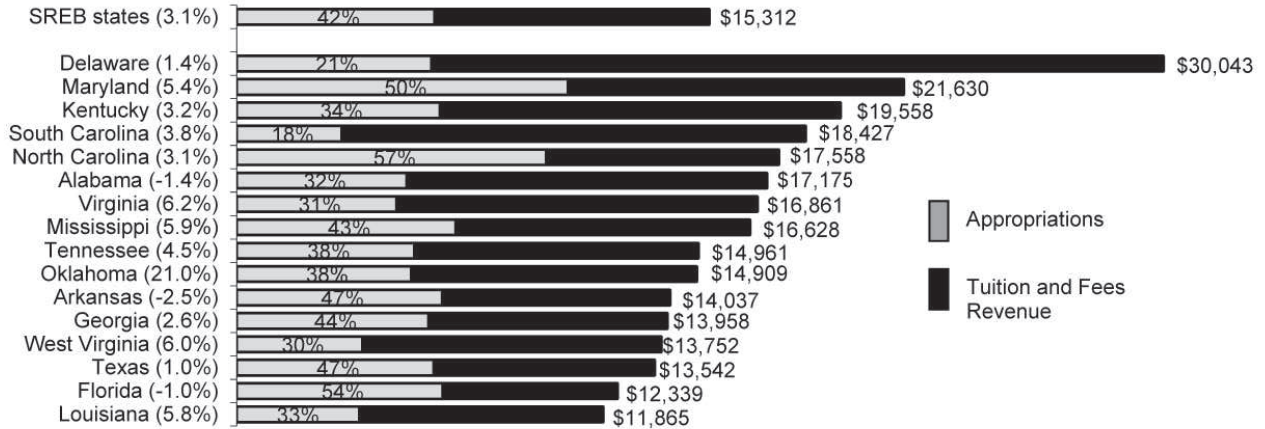


\* Includes funds to all students at public (four-year, two-year and technical) and private institutions, if applicable

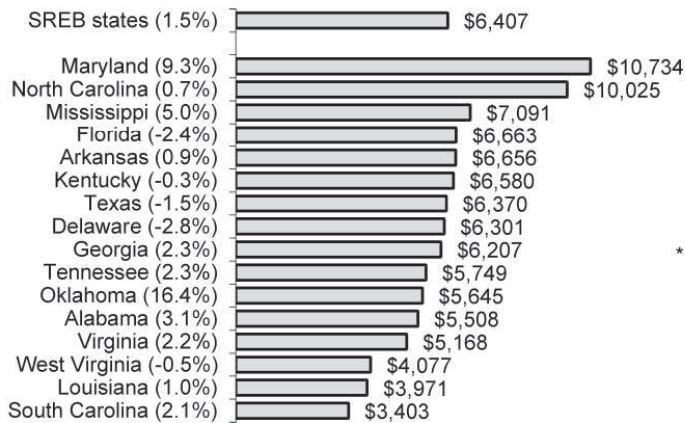


# Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities College Funding Indicators

## Appropriations and Tuition/Fees Revenue per FTE Student, 2014-15 (change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)

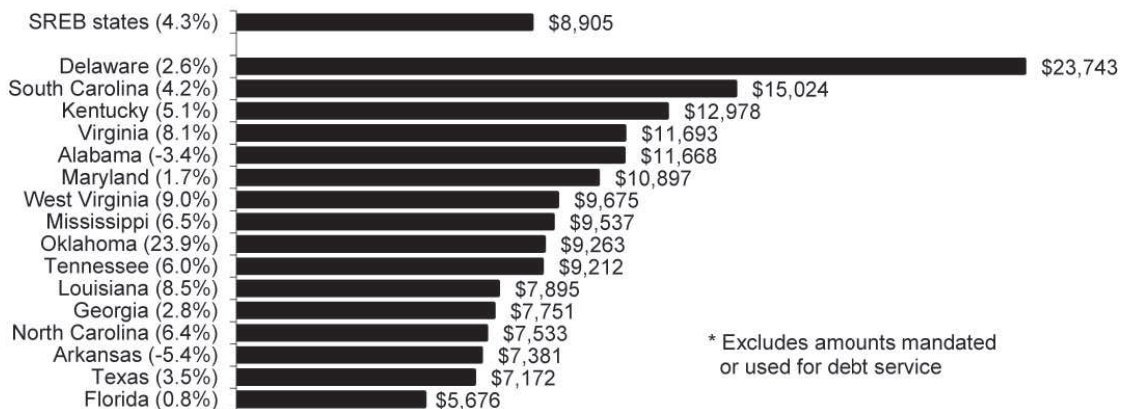


## Appropriations\* per FTE Student, 2014-15 (change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)



\* Includes state general purpose and educational special purpose appropriations to campuses

## Tuition and Fees Revenue\* per FTE Student, 2014-15 (change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)



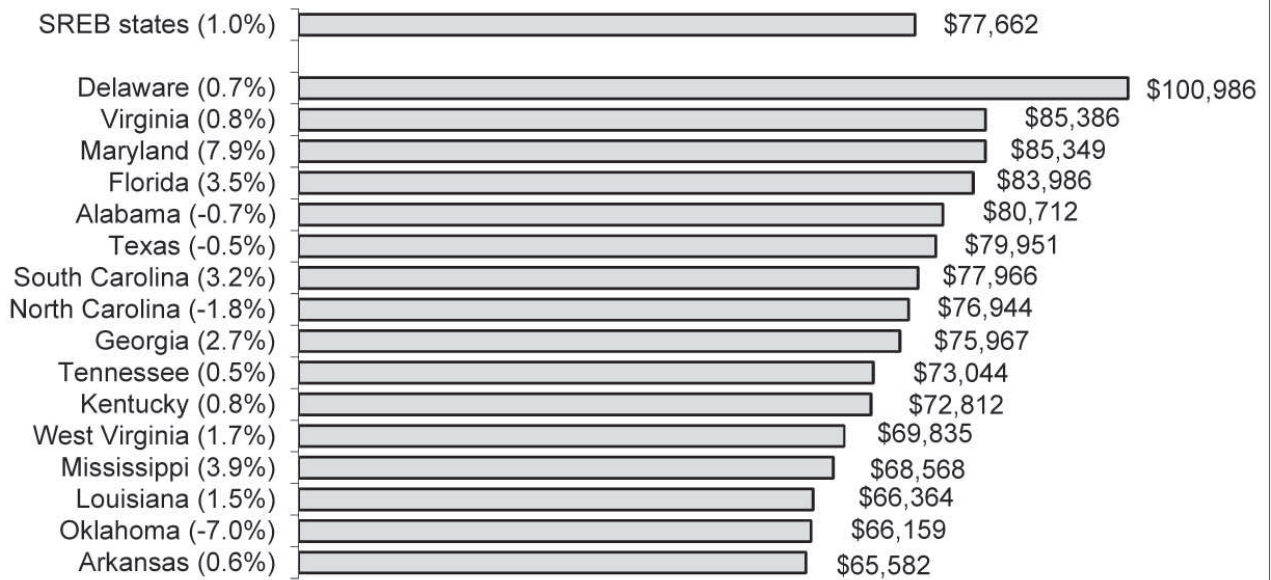
\* Excludes amounts mandated or used for debt service

Note: Totals in graphs on this page may not equal sum of entries because of rounding.

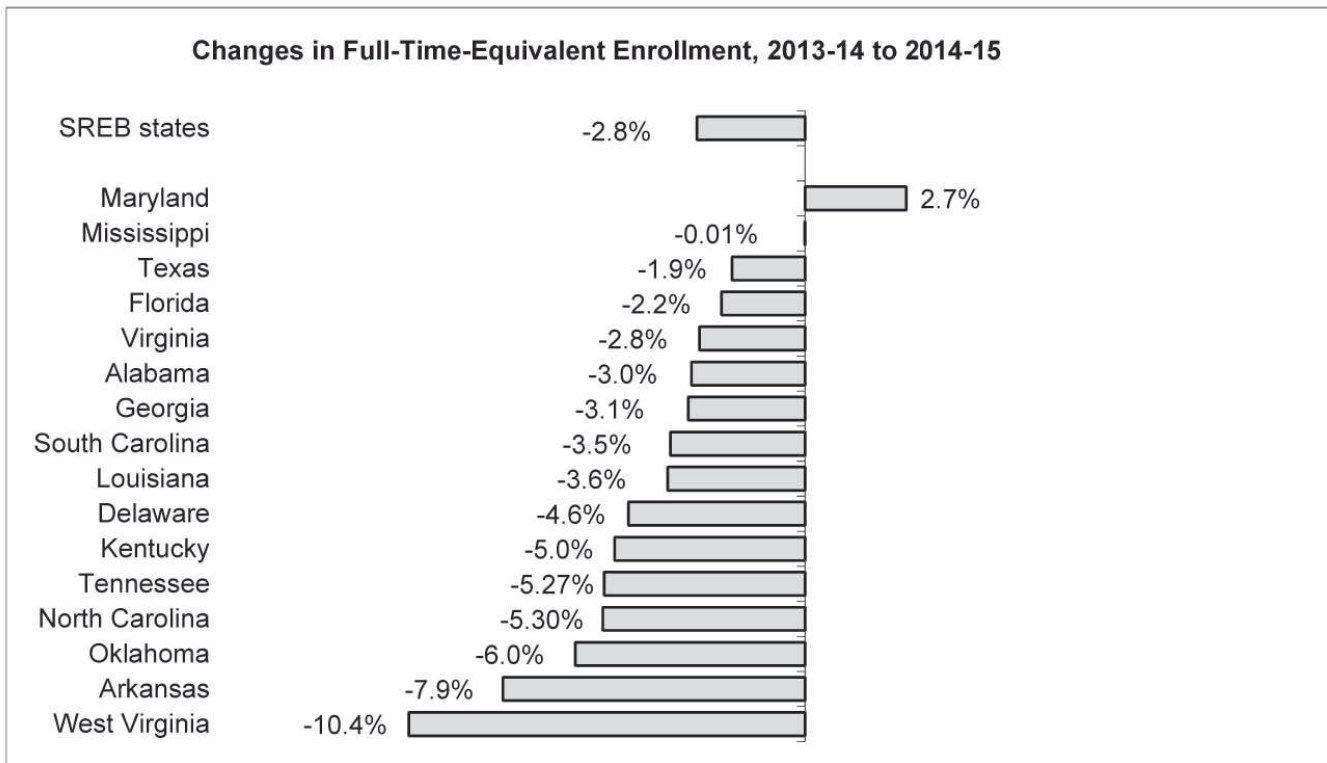
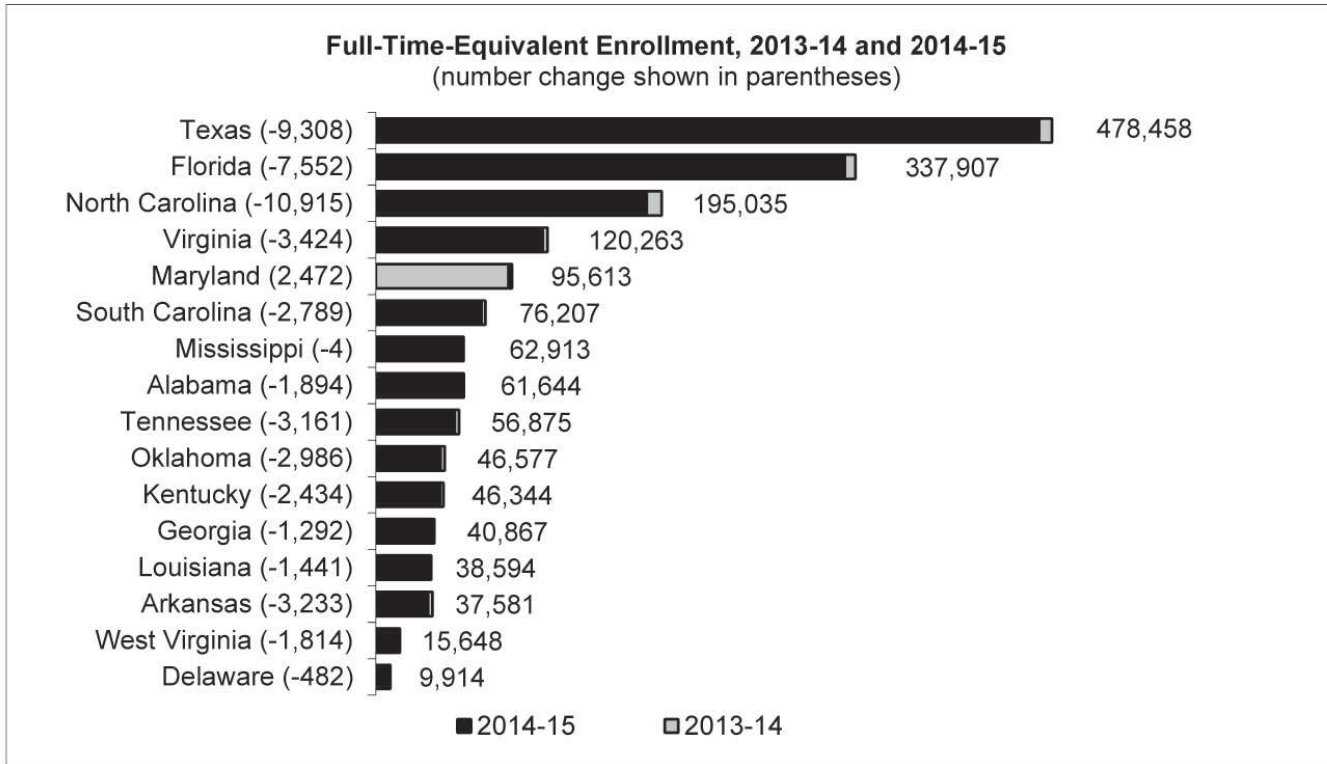
## Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities Faculty Salary Indicators

### All Ranks Full-Time Faculty Salaries, 2014-15

(change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)

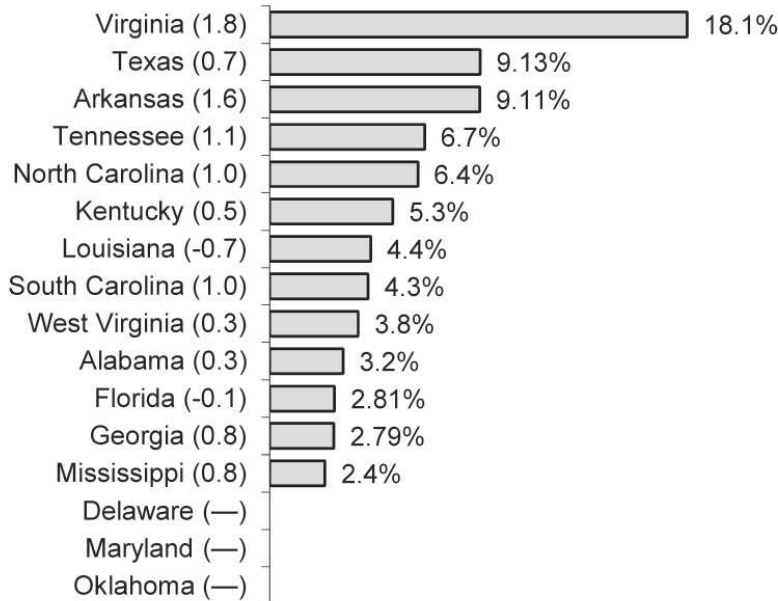


## Public Two-Year Colleges Enrollment Indicators



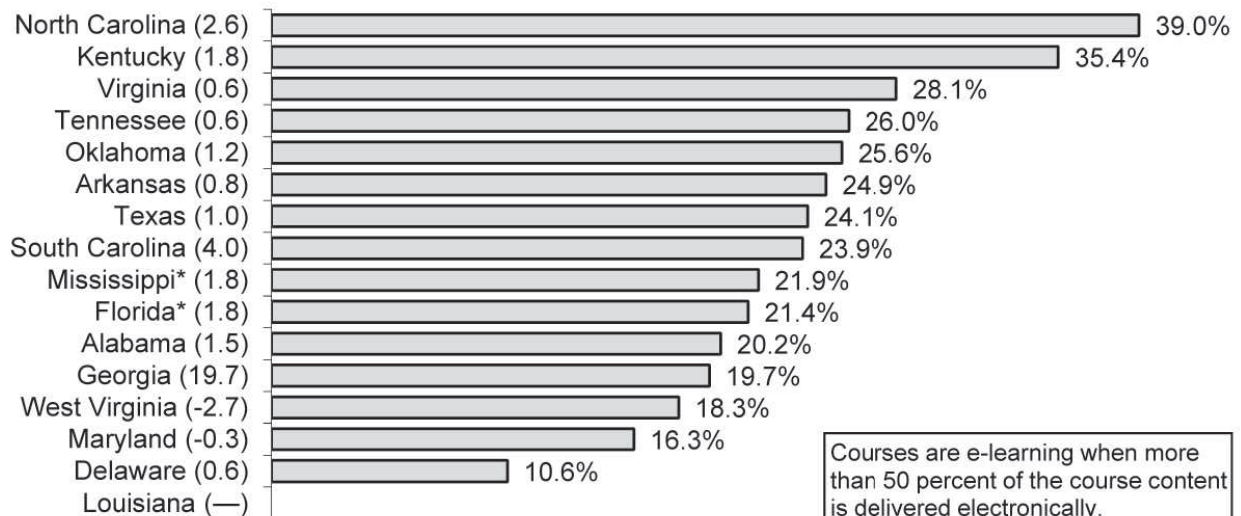
# Public Two-Year Colleges Enrollment Indicators

**Percentage of Undergraduate Credit or Contact Hours Taken  
By High School Students, 2014-15**  
(point change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)



— Indicates data not available for one or both years

**Percentage of Undergraduate Instruction Through e-Learning, 2014-15**  
(point change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)



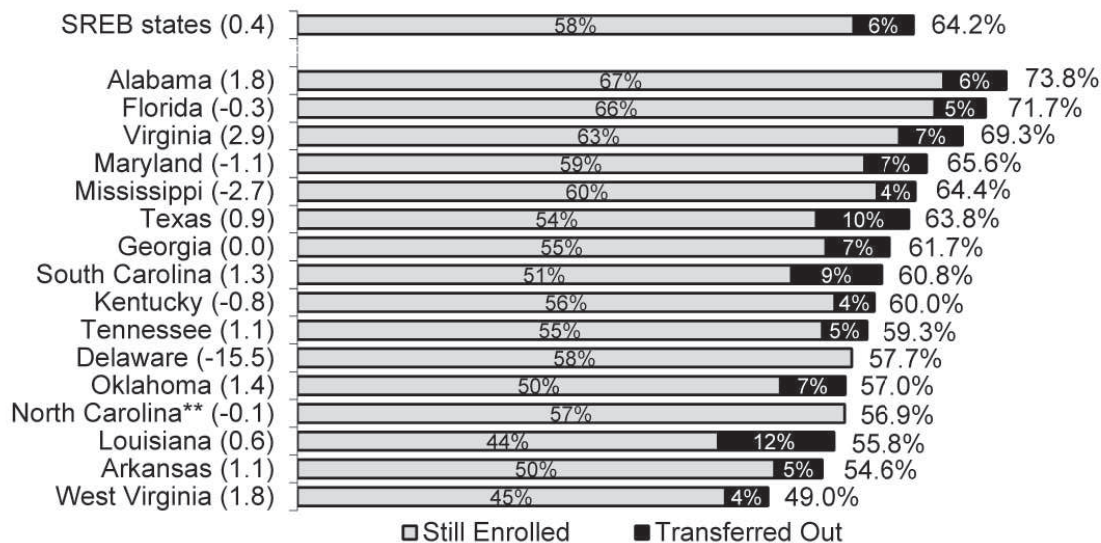
Courses are e-learning when more than 50 percent of the course content is delivered electronically.

\* Used a 75 percent rule to define e-learning, so figures may be lower than they would be using the more than 50 percent rule  
— Indicates data not available for one or both years

# Public Two-Year Colleges

## Persistence, Graduation and Progression Rates Indicators

**First-Year Student Persistence Rates,\* 2013 Cohort**  
(point change from 2012 cohort shown in parentheses)

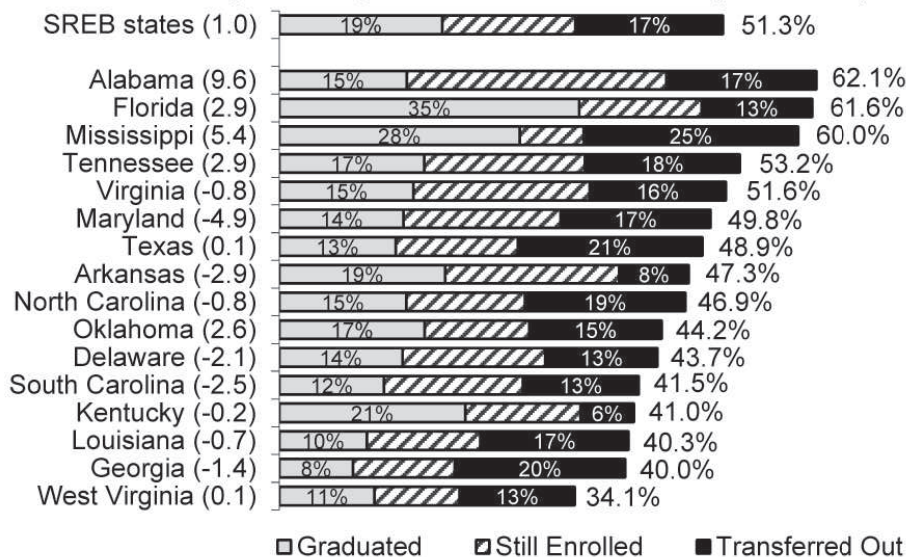


Note: Totals may not equal sum of entries because of rounding.

\* Persistence rate is the sum of students in the adjusted cohort who are still enrolled or transferred out the second year divided by the adjusted cohort.

\*\* Does not include students who transferred out

**Three-Year Graduation and Progression Rates\* of Full-Time Students, 2011 Cohort**  
(point change from 2010 cohort shown in parentheses)

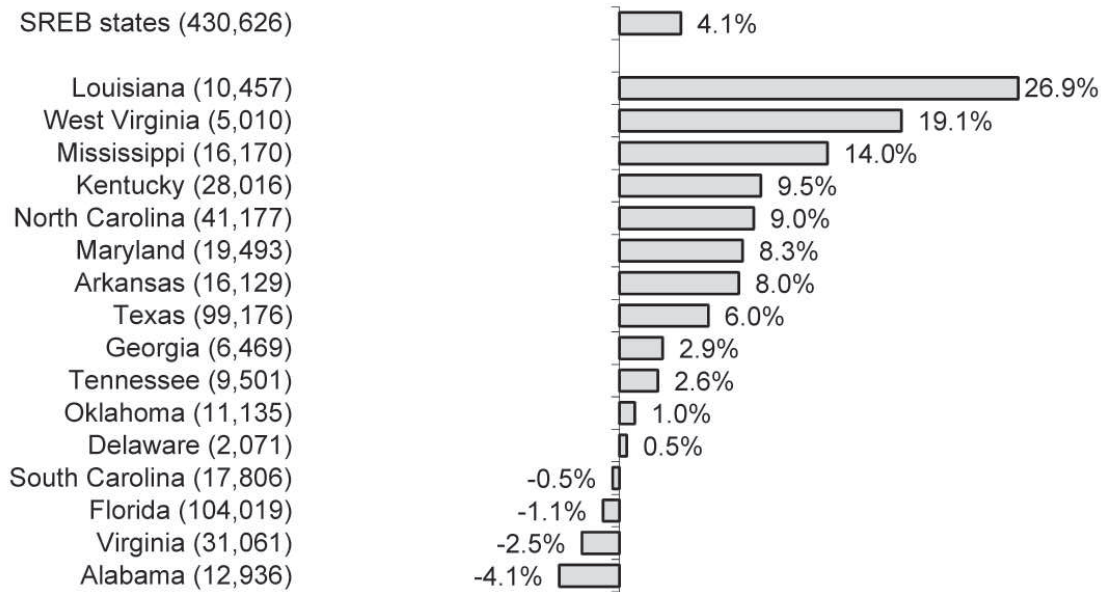


Note: Totals may not equal sum of entries because of rounding.

\* Progression rate is the sum of degree- and certificate-seeking students in the adjusted cohort who graduated, remained enrolled or transferred out within 150 percent of normal time divided by the adjusted cohort.

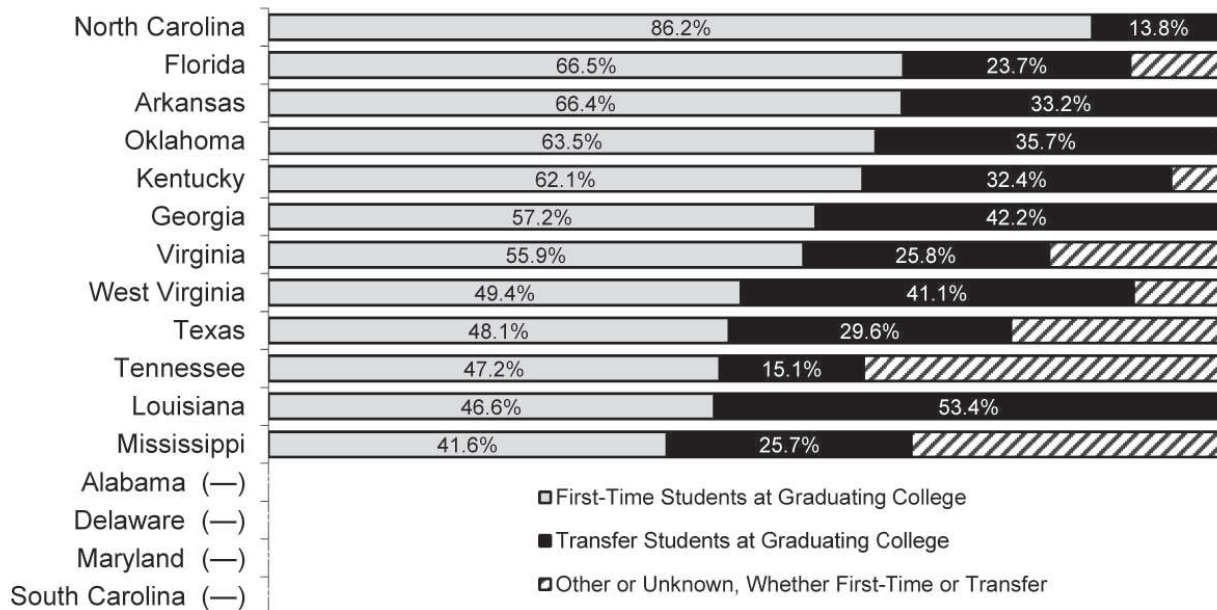
## Public Two-Year Colleges Degrees and Certificates Conferred

**Changes in Degrees\* and Certificates Conferred, 2012-13 to 2013-14**  
(2013-14 numbers shown in parentheses)



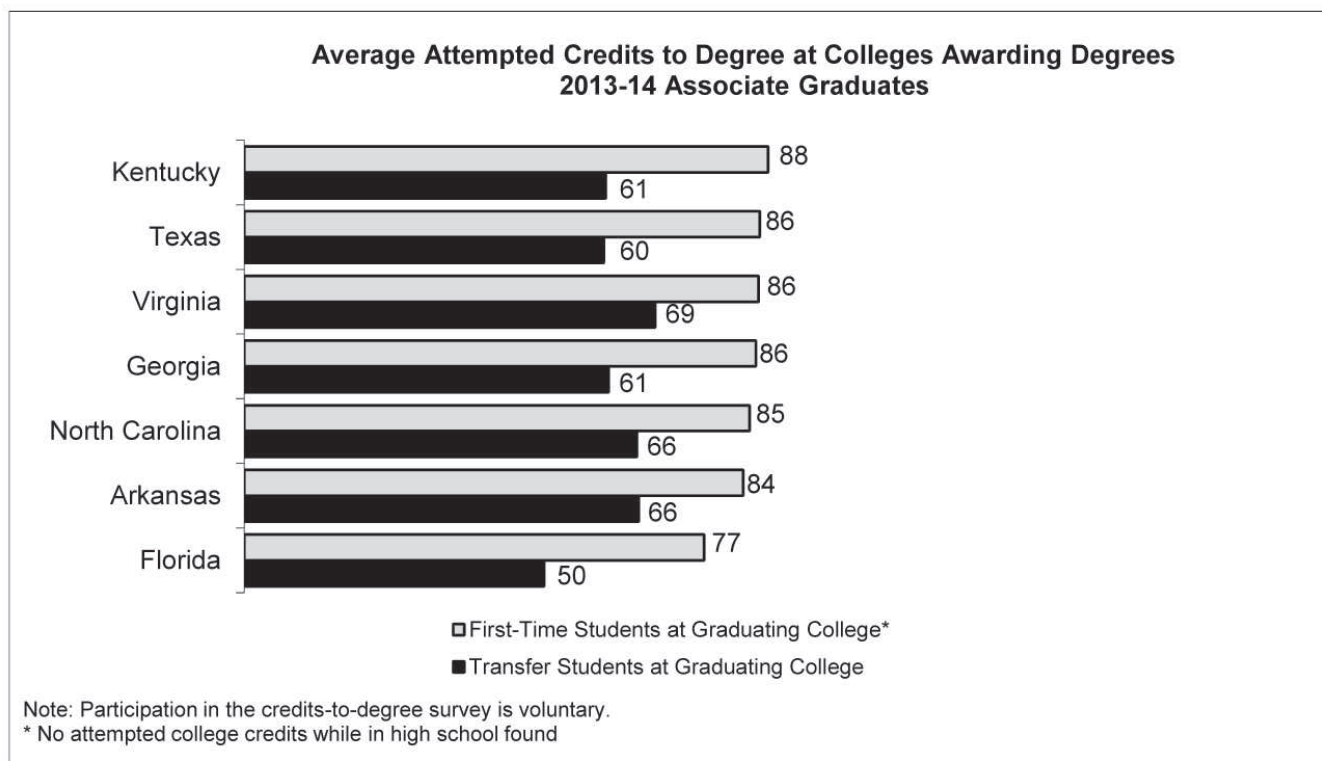
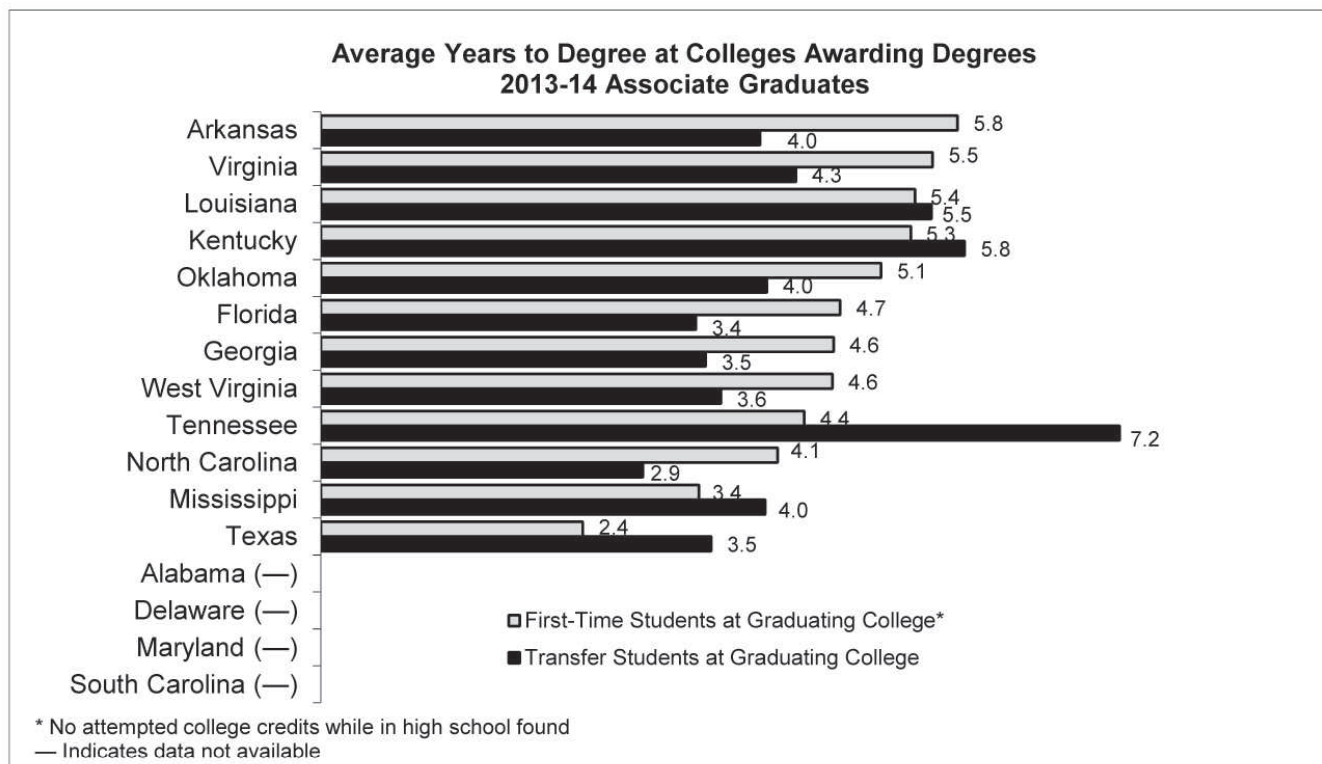
\* Includes bachelor's degrees awarded

**Percentage of Associate Graduates Who Started College at the College From Which They Graduated and Those Who Transferred In, 2013-14**

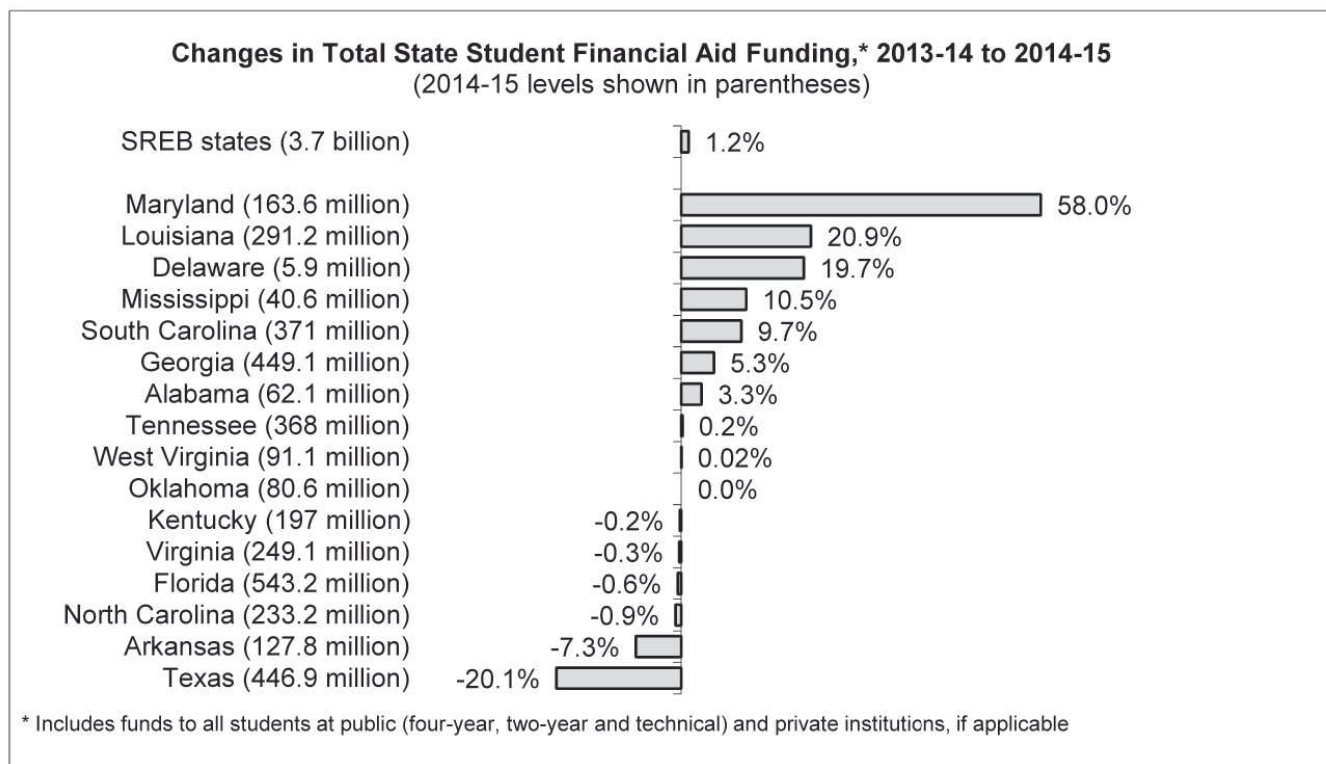
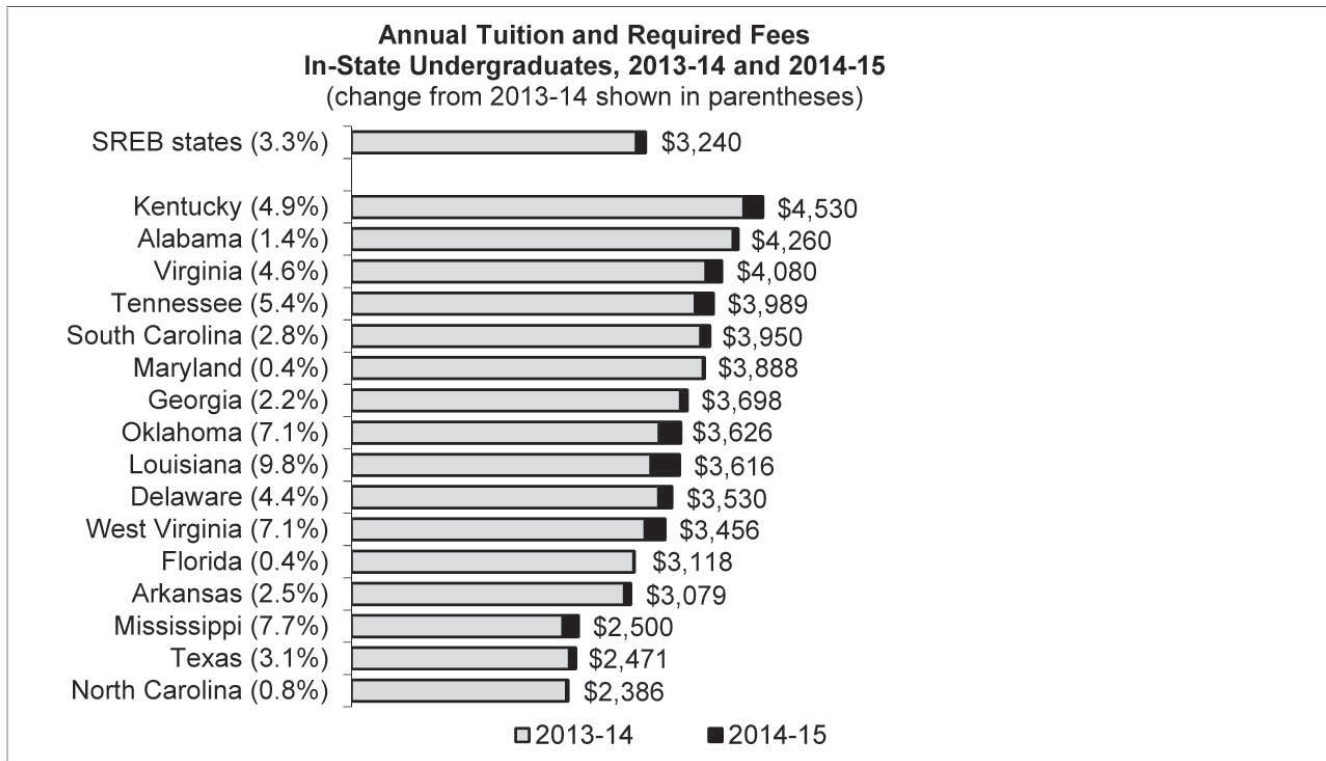


— Indicates data not available

## Public Two-Year Colleges Time- and Credits-to-Degree Indicators



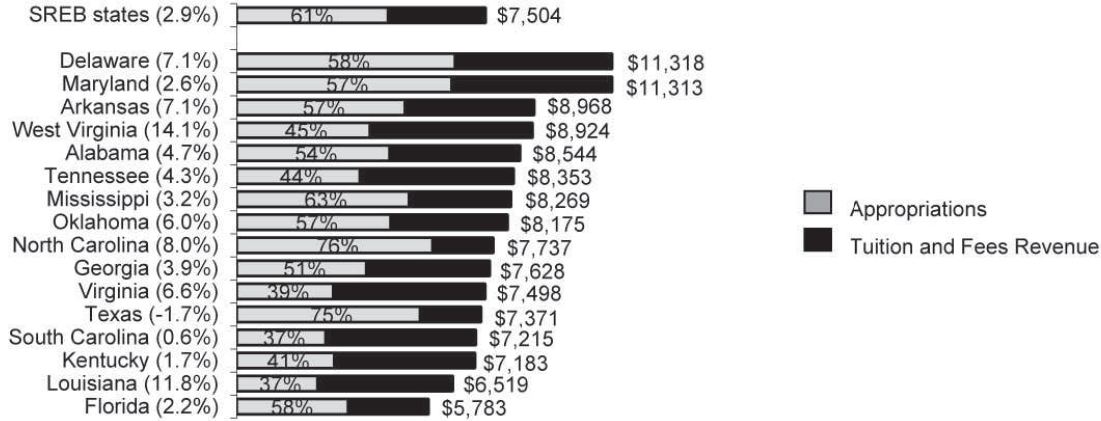
## Public Two-Year Colleges Student Price and Financial Aid Indicators



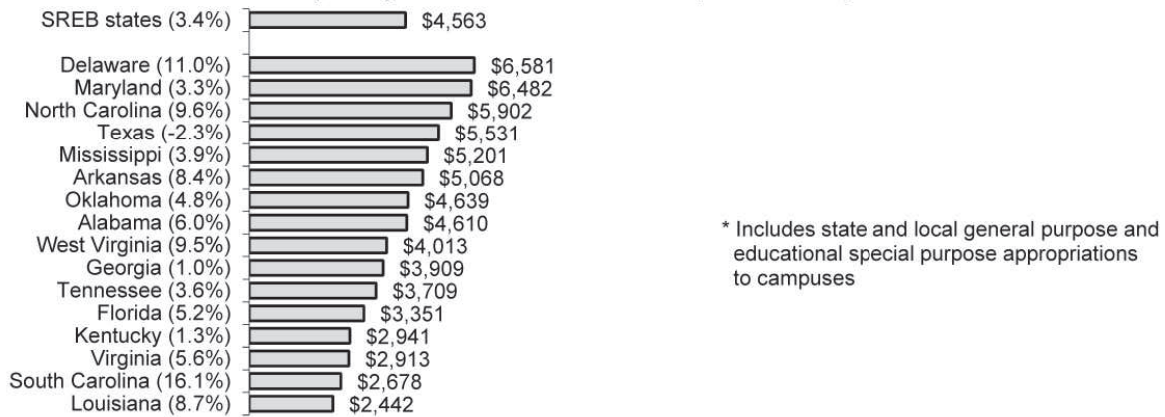


# Public Two-Year Colleges College Funding Indicators

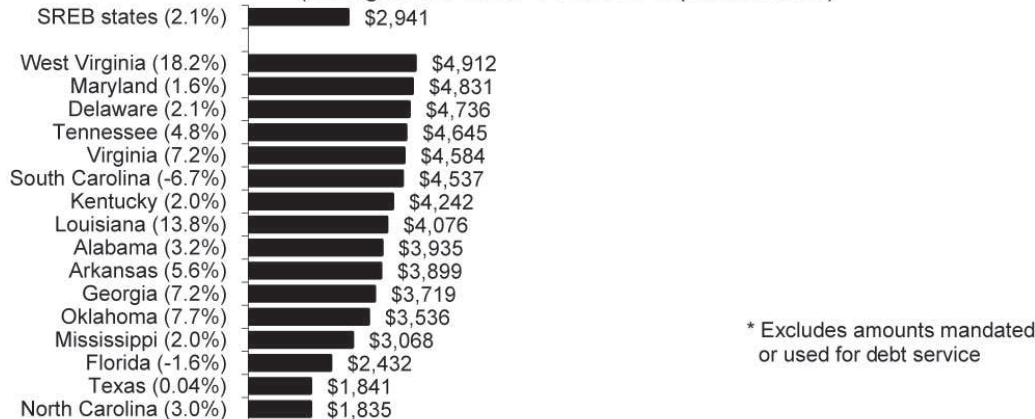
## Appropriations and Tuition/Fees Revenue per FTE Student, 2014-15 (change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)



## Appropriations\* per FTE Student, 2014-15 (change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)

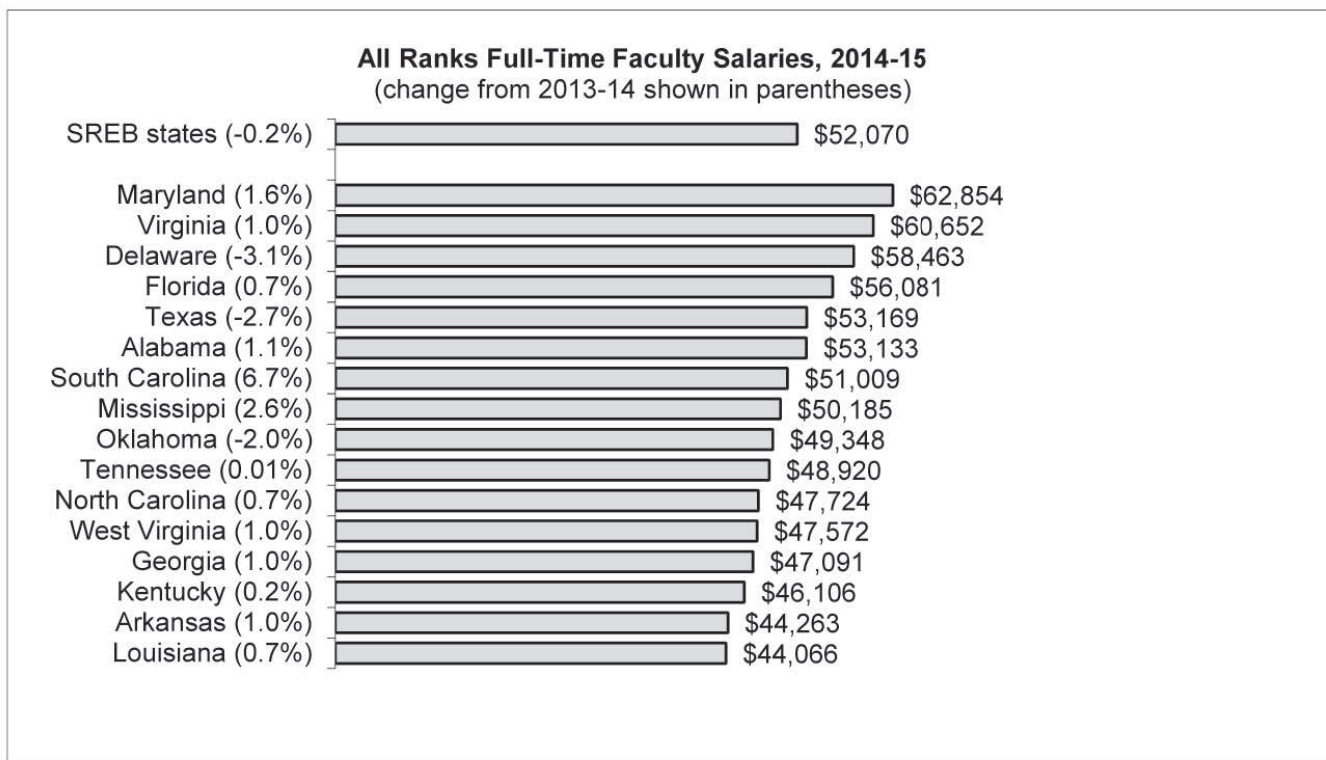


## Tuition and Fees Revenue\* per FTE Student, 2014-15 (change from 2013-14 shown in parentheses)



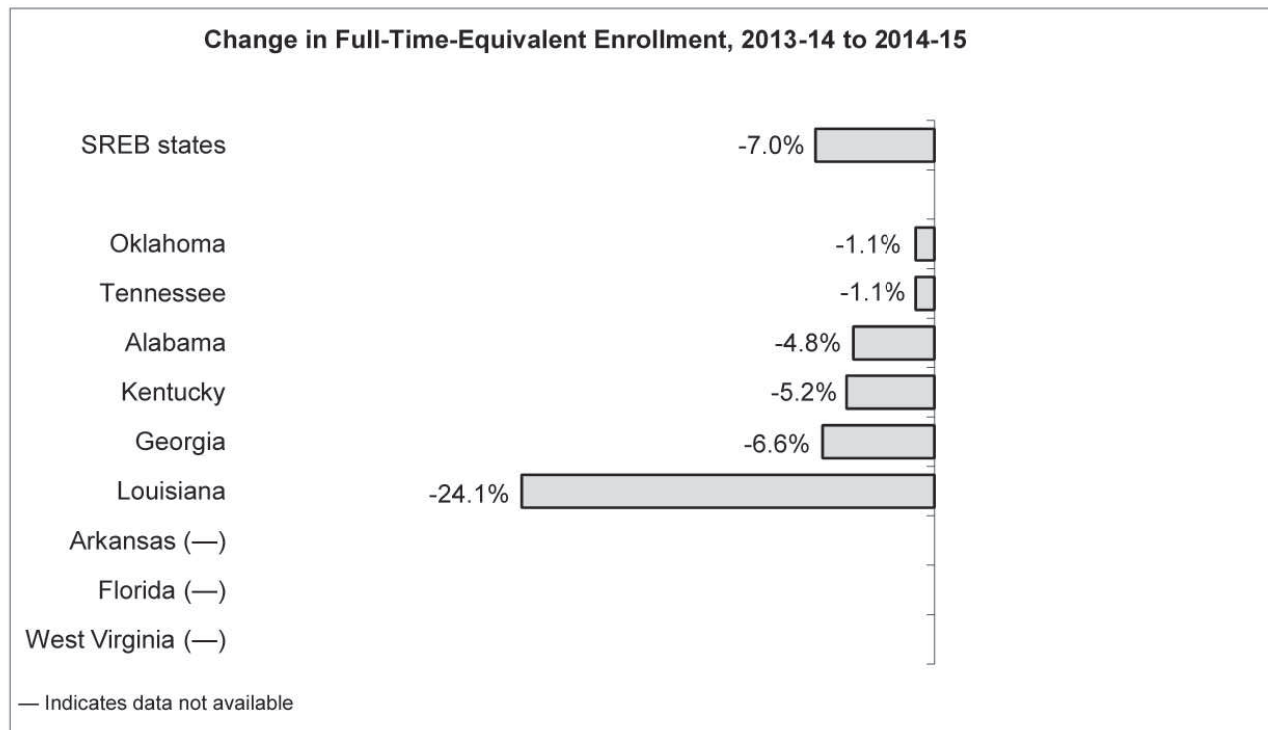
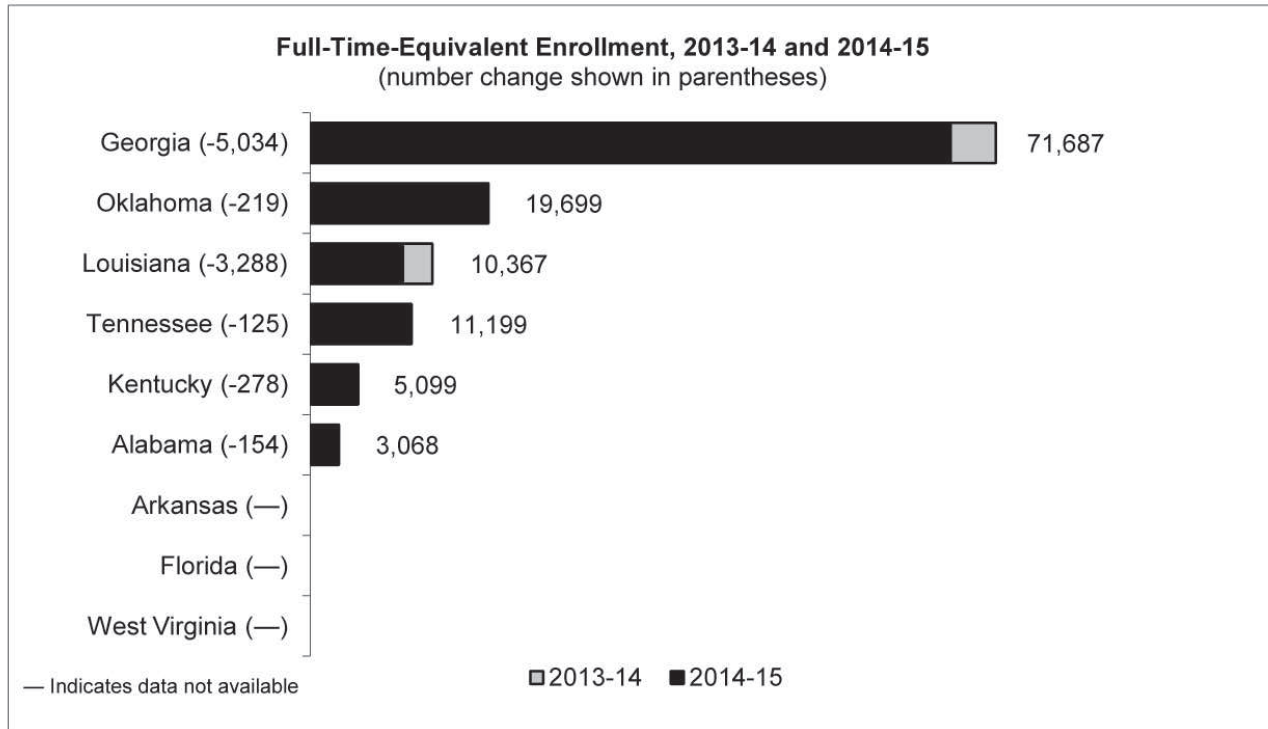
Note: Totals in the graphs on this page may not equal sum of entries because of rounding.

## Public Two-Year Colleges Faculty Salary Indicators



# Public Technical Institutes or Colleges<sup>1</sup>

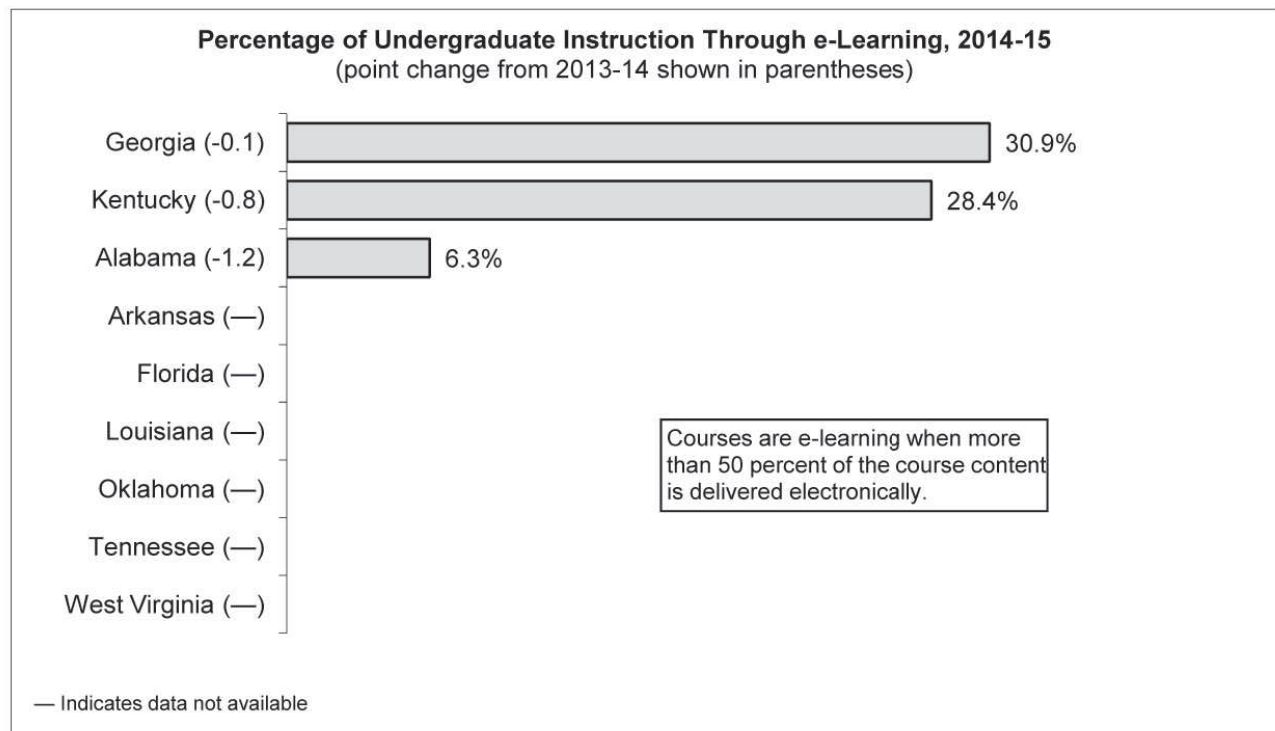
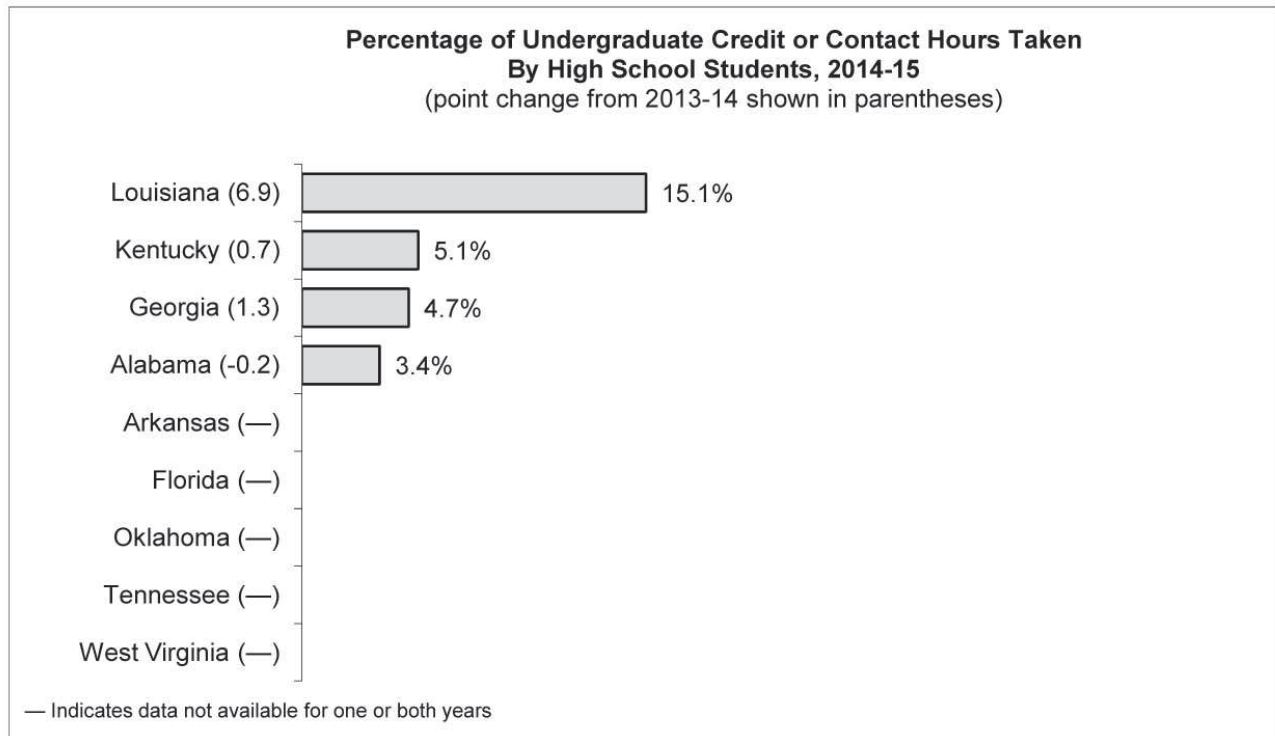
## Enrollment Indicators



<sup>1</sup>States not listed have no institutions of this type.

# Public Technical Institutes or Colleges<sup>1</sup>

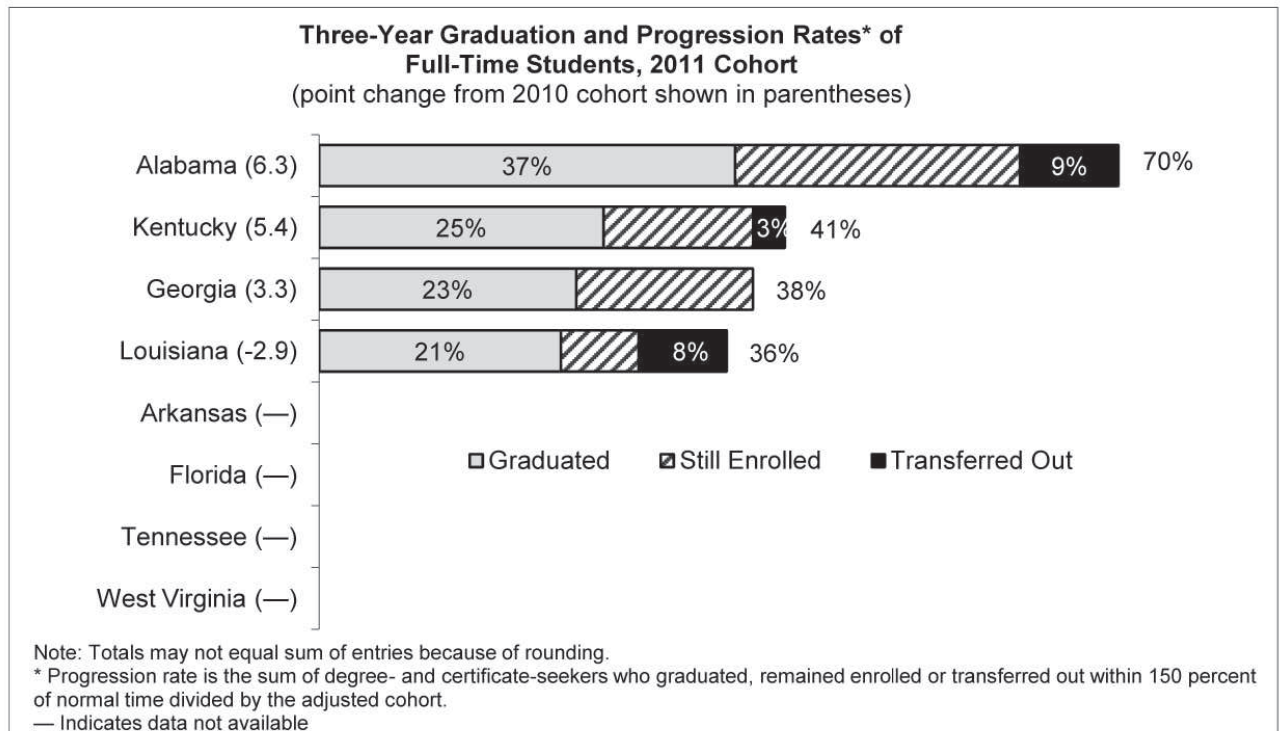
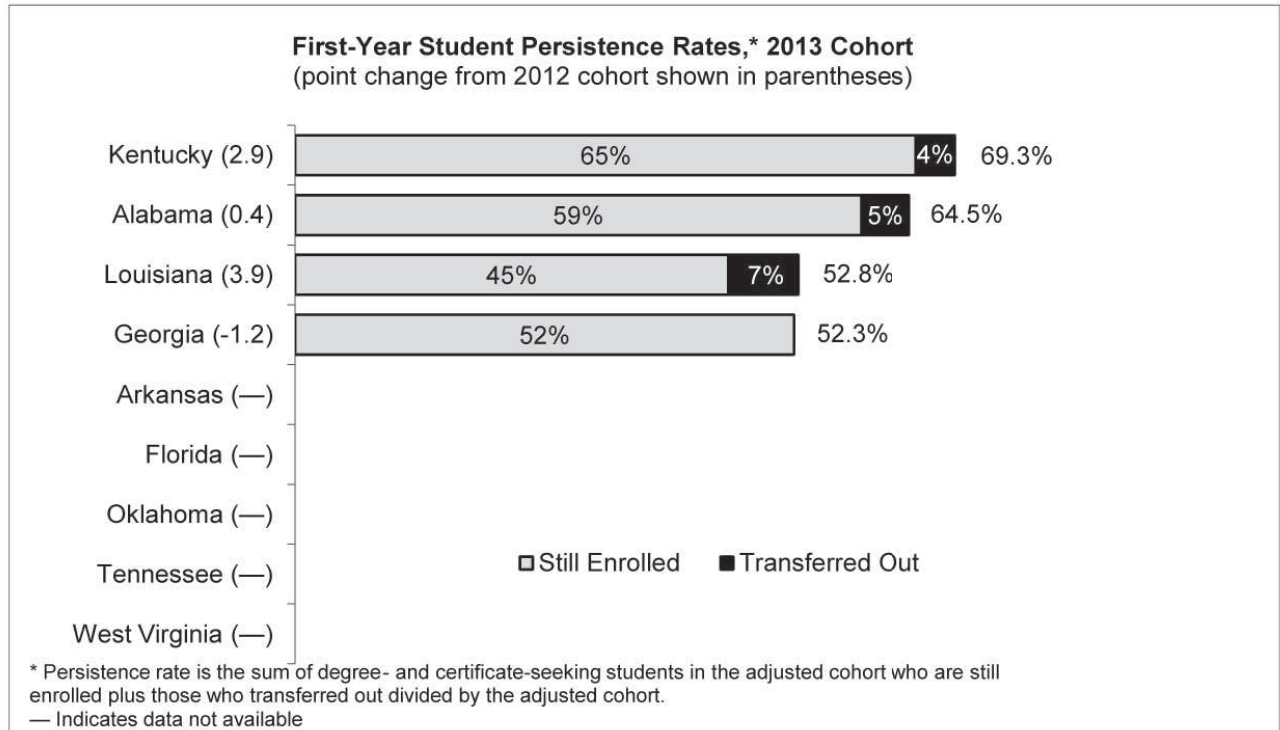
## Enrollment Indicators



<sup>1</sup>States not listed have no institution of this type.

# Public Technical Institutes or Colleges<sup>1</sup>

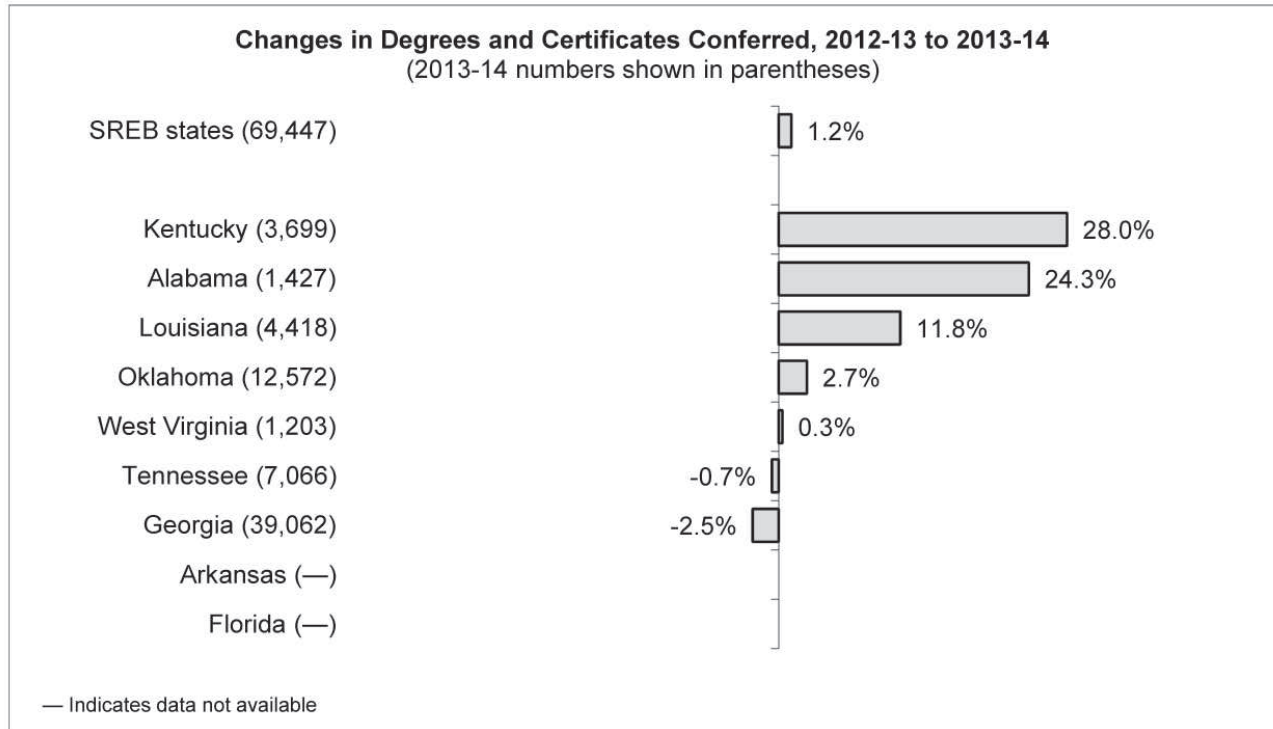
## Persistence, Graduation and Progression Rates Indicators



<sup>1</sup>States not listed have no institutions of this type.

# Public Technical Institutes or Colleges<sup>1</sup>

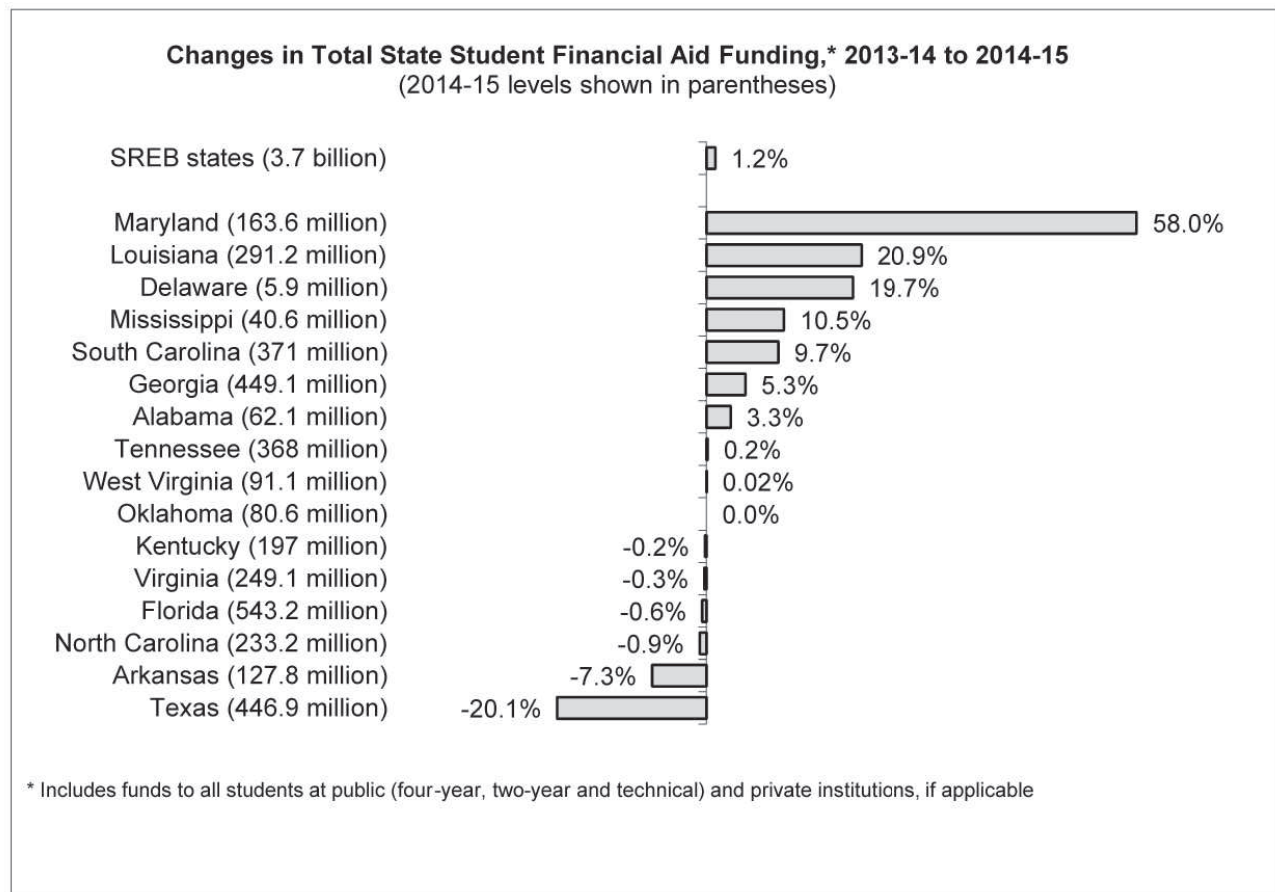
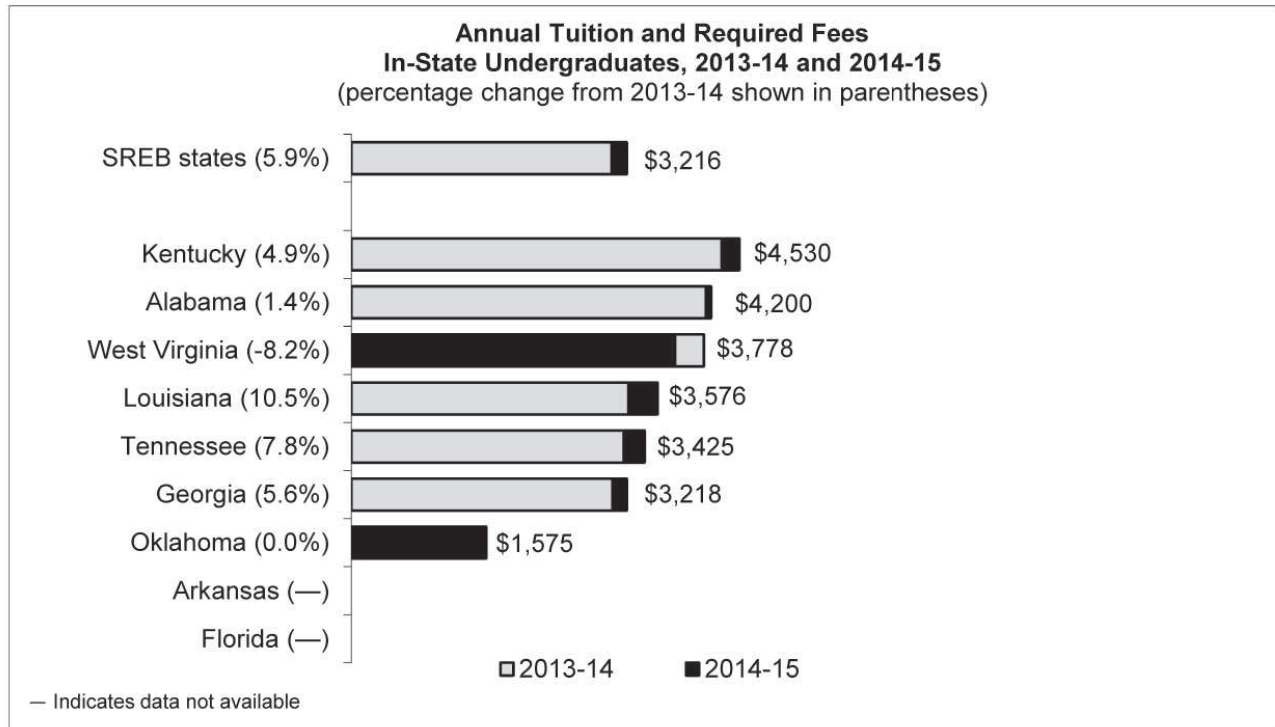
## Degrees and Certificates Conferred



Note: Due to the open-entry and open-exit sequencing of many, if not most, technical certificates and diplomas, time- and credits-to-award data are not currently collected for technical institutes or colleges.

<sup>1</sup>States not listed have no institution of this type.

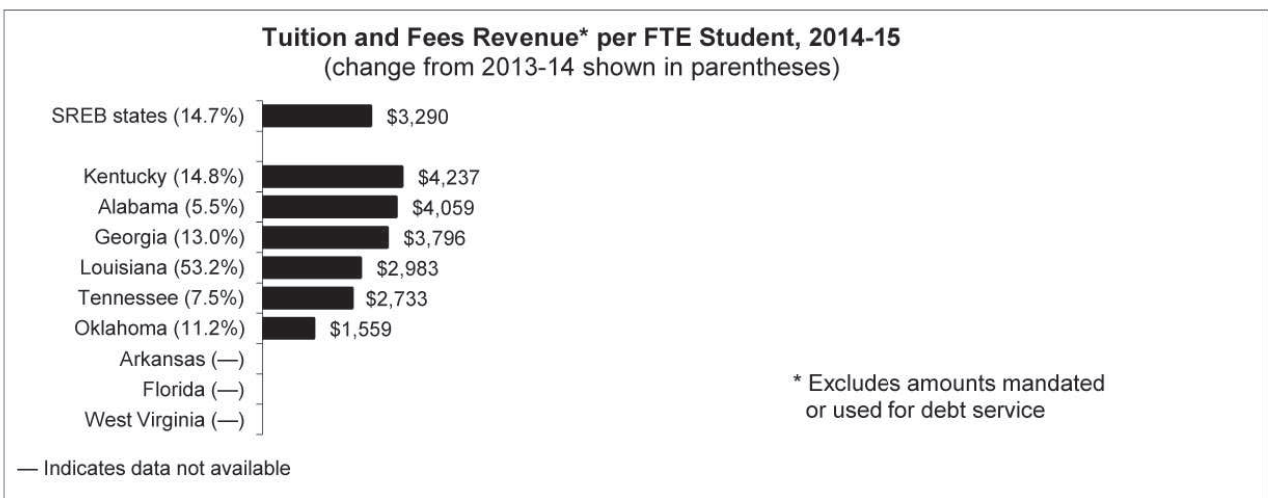
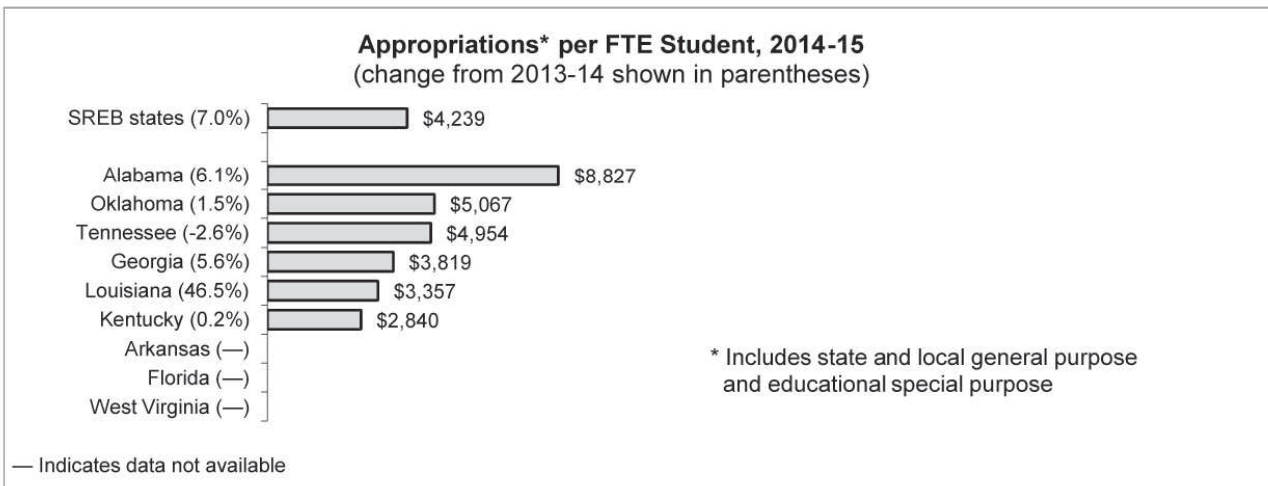
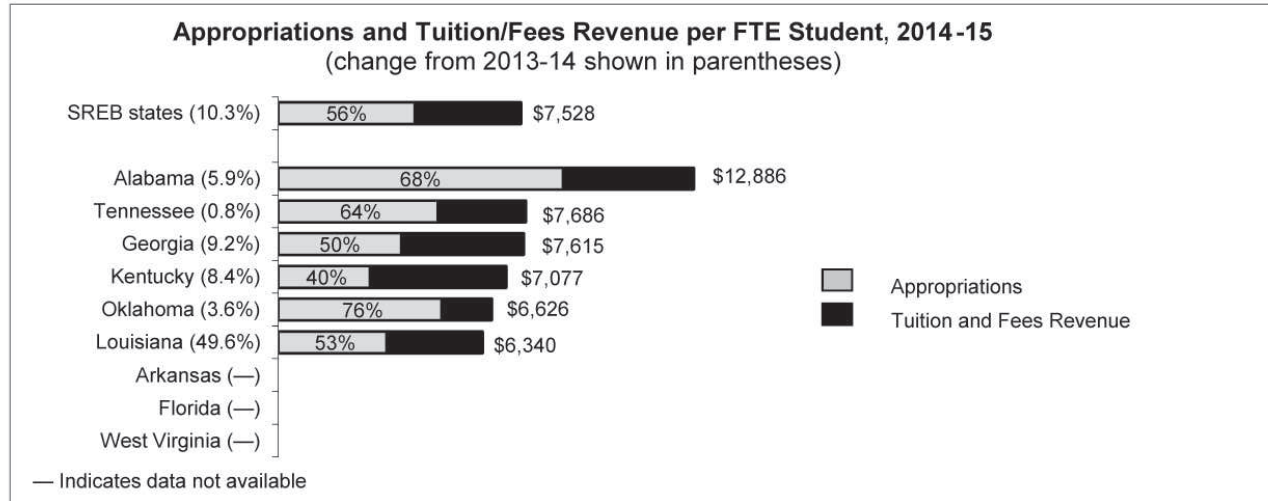
# Public Technical Institutes or Colleges<sup>1</sup> Student Price and Financial Aid Indicators



<sup>1</sup>States not listed have no institutions of this type.

# Public Technical Institutes or Colleges<sup>1</sup>

## College Funding Indicators



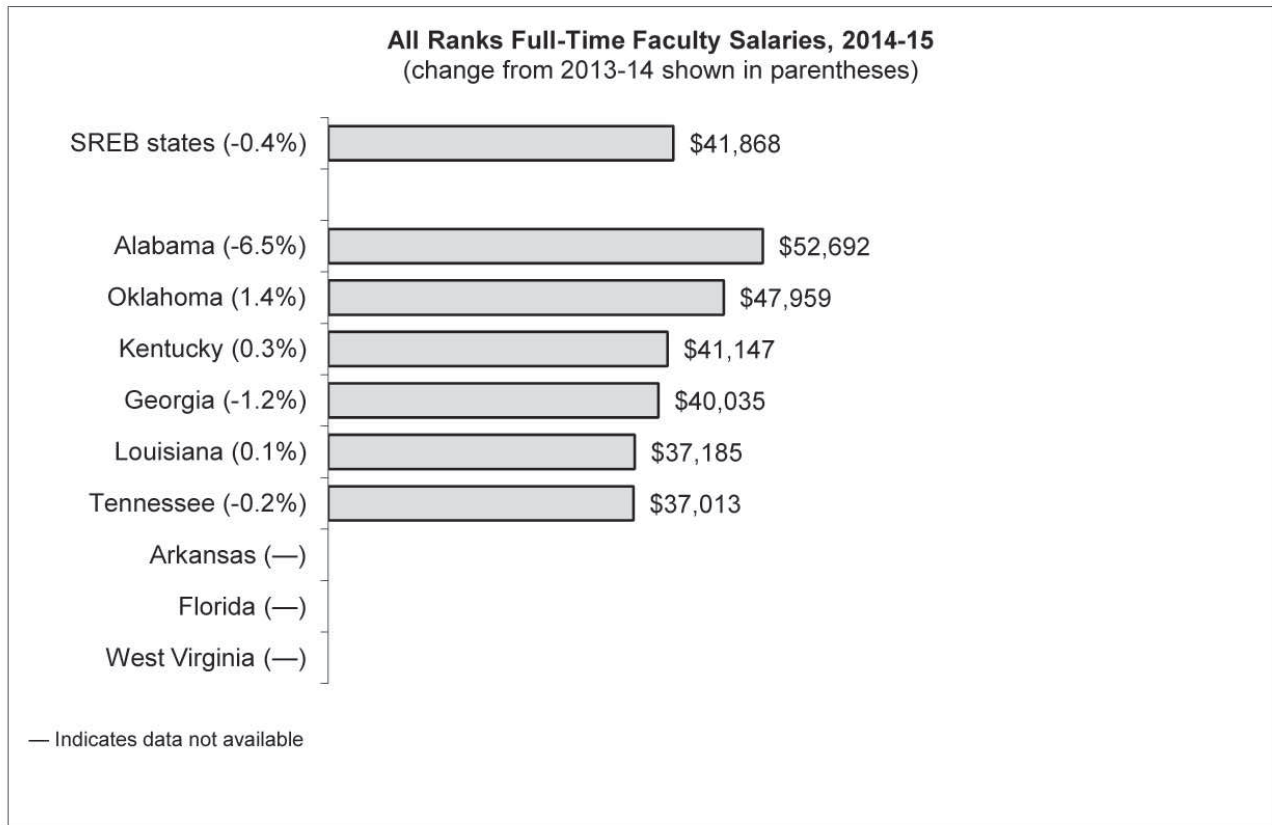
Note: Totals in the graphs on this page may not equal sum of entries because of rounding.

<sup>1</sup>States not listed have no institutions of this type.



# Public Technical Institutes or Colleges<sup>1</sup>

## Faculty Salary Indicators

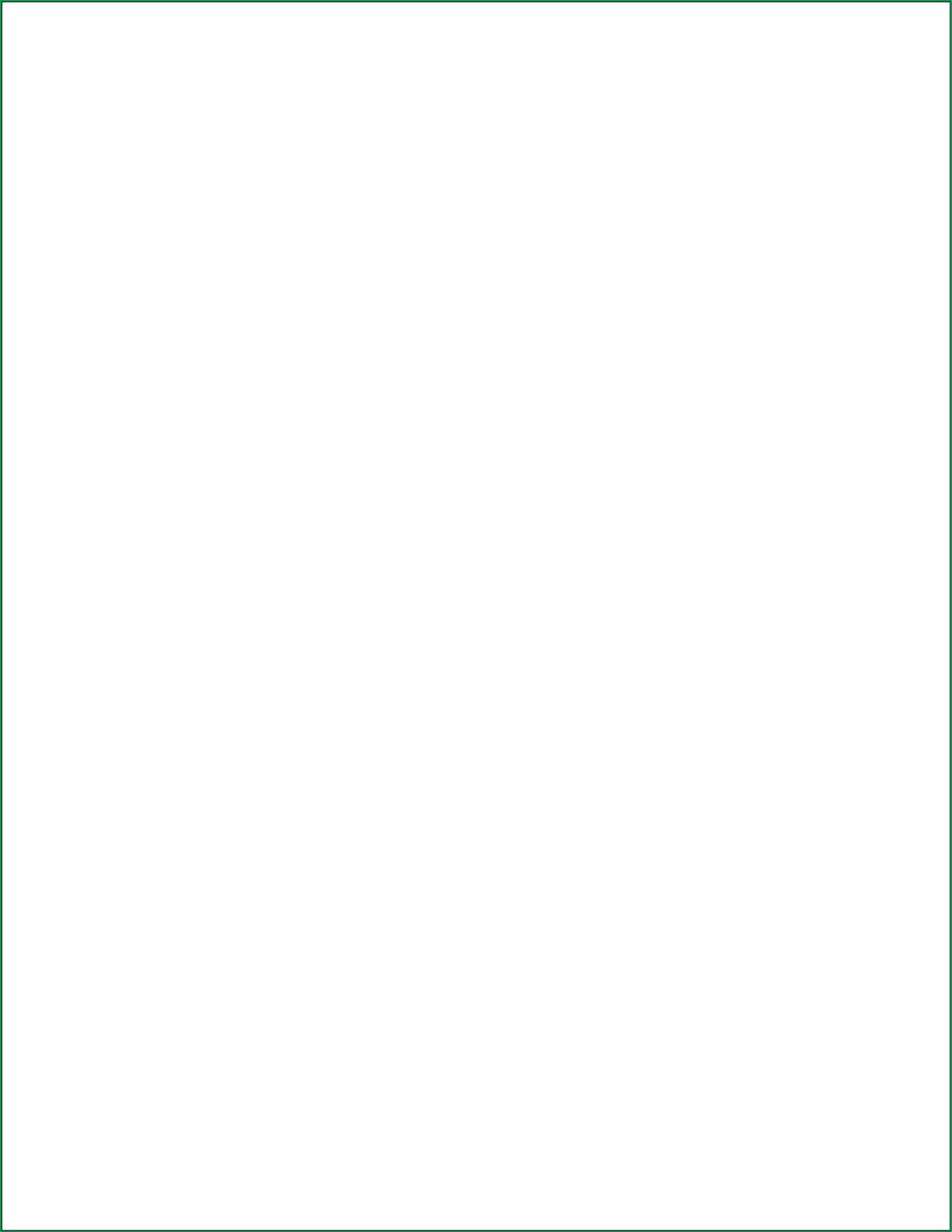


<sup>1</sup>States not listed have no institutions of this type.

## Data Elements Available by Institution and Institutional Category

[www.sreb.org/data](http://www.sreb.org/data)

Student Credit or Contact Hours and FTE Enrollment	Student credit hours, contact hours and FTE enrollments for undergraduate and graduate instruction are reported separately.
Percentage of Undergraduate Instruction Taken by High School Students	Undergraduate student credit hours taken by high school students are reported. Often referred to as "early college" or "dual enrollment."
Percentage of Undergraduate Instructional Activity Through e-Learning	Undergraduate and graduate student credit hours through traditional classroom instruction (on- and off-campus) are reported separately, as well as subcategories of e-learning and those from correspondence courses, if any.
First-Year Persistence Rates	Still-enrolled and transfer rates are reported separately.
Graduation and Progression Rates (150 percent of normal time)	Graduation, still-enrolled and transfer rates are reported separately; six-year completion rates for two-year schools and 10-year completion rates for four-year schools also are reported.
Changes in Degrees and Certificates Awarded	Reported separately are certificates and diplomas earned in less than four years, associate and bachelor's degrees, post-bachelor's certificates, master's degrees, post-master's awards, doctoral degrees, law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, optometry, osteopathic medicine, veterinary medicine, and other professional practice doctorates.
How Many Graduates Started Their Careers at the College From Which They Graduated	Reported separately are graduates who were first-time college students at the graduating college found to have taken some credits while still in high school and those not found to, and those who were transfer students at the graduating college (by full-time and part-time student status).
Average Years at the College From Which the Student Graduated	
Average Credits Attempted at the College From Which the Student Graduated	
Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduates	In- and out-of-state undergraduate charges and in- and out-of-state graduate and first-professional student tuition and fee comparisons are reported separately.
State Student Financial Aid Funding	Amounts appropriated for statewide student financial aid available to public and private sector students, aid limited to public sector students and aid limited to private sector students are shown separately, where available. Need-based aid and non need-based aid shown separately, where available.
Funding for Higher Education-Related Operations	Operating funds for general purpose operations, educational special purpose, health professions education, statewide system operations, state support to private colleges other than student financial aid, contract education programs and statewide student financial aid programs administered off campus are reported separately.
State and Local Funds for Campus Operations per FTE Student	Funds for general purpose operations and educational special purpose operations are reported separately.
Tuition and Fees Revenue for Campus Operations per FTE Student	Funds dedicated to debt service are identified separately.
All Ranks Full-Time Faculty Salaries	Comparisons of average salaries by faculty rank are reported separately.



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