What Is IPEDS?

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is a system of survey components that collects data from about 6,400 institutions that provide postsecondary education across the United States.

These data are used at the federal and state level for policy analysis and development; at the institutional level for benchmarking and peer analysis; and by students and parents, through the College Navigator (https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/), an online tool to aid in the college search process. Additional information about IPEDS can be found on the website at https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds.

What Is the Purpose of This Report?

The Data Feedback Report is intended to provide institutions a context for examining the data they submitted to IPEDS. The purpose of this report is to provide institutional executives a useful resource and to help improve the quality and comparability of IPEDS data.

What Is in This Report?

The figures in this report provide a selection of indicators for your institution to compare with a group of similar institutions. The figures draw from the data collected during the 2018-19 IPEDS collection cycle and are the most recent data available. The inside cover of this report lists the pre-selected comparison group of institutions and the criteria used for their selection. The Methodological Notes at the end of the report describe additional information about these indicators and the pre-selected comparison group.

Where Can I Do More with IPEDS Data?

Each institution can access previously released Data Feedback Reports from 2005 and customize this 2019 report by using a different comparison group and IPEDS variables of its choosing. To learn how to customize the 2019 report, visit this resource page https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Help/View/2. To download archived reports or customize the current Data Feedback Report, visit the 'Use the Data' portal on the IPEDS website https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds and click on Data Feedback Report.
The custom comparison group chosen by Texas State University includes the following 89 institutions:

- Auburn University (Auburn, AL)
- Augusta University (Augusta, GA)
- Ball State University (Muncie, IN)
- Binghamton University (Vestal, NY)
- Bowling Green State University-Main Campus (Bowling Green, OH)
- Central Michigan University (Mount Pleasant, MI)
- Cleveland State University (Cleveland, OH)
- College of William & Mary (Williamsburg, VA)
- Colorado School of Mines (Golden, CO)
- East Carolina University (Greenville, NC)
- Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University (Tallahassee, FL)
- Florida Atlantic University (Boca Raton, FL)
- Illinois State University (Normal, IL)
- Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis (Indianapolis, IN)
- Jackson State University (Jackson, MS)
- Kent State University at Kent (Kent, OH)
- Lamar University (Beaumont, TX)
- Miami University-Oxford (Oxford, OH)
- Michigan Technological University (Houghton, MI)
- Mississippi State University (Mississippi State, MS)
- Missouri University of Science and Technology (Rolla, MO)
- Montana State University (Bozeman, MT)
- New Jersey Institute of Technology ( Newark, NJ)
- New Mexico State University-Main Campus (Las Cruces, NM)
- North Carolina A & T State University (Greensboro, NC)
- North Dakota State University-Main Campus (Fargo, ND)
- Northern Arizona University (Flagstaff, AZ)
- Northern Illinois University (Dekalb, IL)
- Ohio University-Main Campus (Athens, OH)
- Oklahoma State University-Main Campus (Stillwater, OK)
- Old Dominion University (Norfolk, VA)
- Portland State University (Portland, OR)
- Prairie View A & M University (Prairie View, TX)
- Rutgers University-Newark (Newark, NJ)
- Sam Houston State University (Huntsville, TX)
- San Diego State University (San Diego, CA)
- South Dakota State University (Brookings, SD)
- Southern Illinois University-Carbondale (Carbondale, IL)
- Texas A & M University-College Station (College Station, TX)
- Texas A & M University-Commerce (Commerce, TX)
- Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi (Corpus Christi, TX)
- Texas A & M University-Kingsville (Kingsville, TX)
- Texas Southern University (Houston, TX)
- Texas Tech University (Lubbock, TX)
- Texas Woman’s University (Denton, TX)
- The University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa, AL)
- The University of Montana (Missoula, MT)
- The University of Texas at Arlington (Arlington, TX)
- The University of Texas at Austin (Austin, TX)
- The University of Texas at Dallas (Richardson, TX)
- The University of Texas at El Paso (El Paso, TX)
- The University of Texas at San Antonio (San Antonio, TX)
- The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley (Edinburg, TX)
- University of Akron Main Campus (Akron, OH)
- University of Alabama in Huntsville (Huntsville, AL)
- University of Alaska Fairbanks (Fairbanks, AK)
- University of California-Merced (Merced, CA)
- University of Colorado Denver/Anschutz Medical Campus (Denver, CO)
- University of Houston (Houston, TX)
- University of Idaho (Moscow, ID)
- University of Louisiana at Lafayette (Lafayette, LA)
- University of Maine (Orono, ME)
- University of Maryland-Baltimore County (Baltimore, MD)
- University of Massachusetts-Boston (Boston, MA)
- University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth (North Dartmouth, MA)
- University of Massachusetts-Lowell (Lowell, MA)
- University of Memphis (Memphis, TN)
- University of Missouri-Kansas City (Kansas City, MO)
- University of Missouri-St Louis (Saint Louis, MO)
- University of Nevada-Las Vegas (Las Vegas, NV)
- University of Nevada-Reno (Reno, NV)
- University of New Hampshire-Main Campus (Durham, NH)
- University of New Orleans (New Orleans, LA)
- University of North Carolina at Charlotte (Charlotte, NC)
- University of North Carolina at Greensboro (Greensboro, NC)
- University of North Dakota (Grand Forks, ND)
- University of North Texas (Denton, TX)
- University of Northern Colorado (Greeley, CO)
- University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras (San Juan, PR)
- University of Rhode Island (Kingston, RI)
- University of South Alabama (Mobile, AL)
- University of South Dakota ( Vermillion, SD)
- University of South Carolina (Columbia, SC)
- University of Southern Mississippi (Hattiesburg, MS)
- University of Toledo (Toledo, OH)
- University of Vermont (Burlington, VT)
- University of Wyoming (Laramie, WY)
- Utah State University (Logan, UT)
- Western Michigan University (Kalamazoo, MI)
- Wichita State University (Wichita, KS)

The figures in this report have been organized and ordered into the following topic areas:

1) Admissions (only for non-open-admissions schools) Fig. 1 and 2 Pg. 3
2) Student Enrollment Fig. 3 and 4 Pg. 3 and 4
3) Awards Fig. 5 Pg. 4
4) Charges and Net Price Fig. 6 and 7 Pg. 4
5) Student Financial Aid Fig. 8 and 9 Pg. 5
6) Military Benefits* [No charts applicable] Fig. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 Pg. 5, 6, 7 and 8
7) Retention and Graduation Rates Fig. 19 and 20 Pg. 9
8) Finance Fig. 21 and 22 Pg. 9
9) Staff Fig. 23 and 24 Pg. 10
10) Libraries*

*These figures only appear in customized Data Feedback Reports (DFR), which are available through Use the Data portal on the IPEDS website.
Figure 1. Number of first-time undergraduate students who applied, were admitted, and enrolled full and part time: Fall 2018.

Figure 2. Percent of first-time undergraduate applicants admitted, and percent of admitted students enrolled full and part time: Fall 2018.

Figure 3. Percent of all students enrolled, by race/ethnicity, and percent of students who are women: Fall 2018.
Texas State University

Figure 4. Unduplicated 12-month headcount of all students and of undergraduate students (2017-18), total FTE enrollment (2017-18), and full- and part-time fall enrollment (Fall 2018).

NOTE: For details on calculating full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, see Calculating FTE in the Methodological Notes. Total headcount, FTE, and full and part-time fall enrollment include both undergraduate and postbaccalaureate students, when applicable. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 5. Number of degrees awarded, by level: 2017-18.

NOTE: For additional information about postbaccalaureate degree levels, see the Methodology Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 6. Academic year tuition and required fees for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates: 2015-16 to 2018-19.

NOTE: The tuition and required fees shown here are the lowest reported from the categories of in-district, in-state, and out-of-state. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 7. Average net price of attendance for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students, who were awarded grant or scholarship aid: 2015-16 to 2017-18.

NOTE: Average net price is for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students and is generated by subtracting the average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid from the total cost of attendance. Total cost of attendance is the sum of published tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and the average room and board and other expenses. For details, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Figure 8. Percent of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who were awarded grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution, or loans, by type of aid: 2017-18.

Figure 9. Average amounts of awarded grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution, or loans awarded to full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students, by type of aid: 2017-18.

Figure 10. Retention rates of first-time bachelor’s degree seeking students, by attendance status: Fall 2017 cohort.

Figure 11. Graduation and transfer-out rates of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 150% of normal time to program completion: 2012 cohort.
Texas State University

Figure 12. Graduation rates of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 150% of normal time to program completion, by race/ethnicity: 2012 cohort.

Table: Graduation rates by race/ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graduation rates</th>
<th>Overall (N=48)</th>
<th>American Indian or Alaska Native (N=45)</th>
<th>Asian (N=48)</th>
<th>Black or African American (N=49)</th>
<th>Hispanic Latino (N=48)</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (N=46)</th>
<th>White (N=49)</th>
<th>Two or more races (N=47)</th>
<th>Race/ethnicity unknown (N=46)</th>
<th>Nonresident alien (N=47)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: For more information about disaggregation of data by race and ethnicity, see the Methodological Notes. The graduation rates are the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates. Median values for the comparison group will not add to 100%. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 13. Graduation rates of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 150% of normal time to program completion, by type of aid: 2012 cohort.

Table: Graduation rates by type of aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of aid</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=89)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pell Grant</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Loan</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither Pell Grant or Stafford Loan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Graduation rate cohort includes all full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. Data were collected on those students who at entry of the cohort, were awarded a Pell Grant and students who were awarded a Subsidized Stafford loan, but did not receive a Pell Grant. Graduation rates are the Student Right-to-Know rates. For more details, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 14. Bachelor’s degree graduation rates of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 4 years, 6 years, and 8 years: 2010 cohort.

Table: Bachelor’s degree graduation rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time to program completion</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=89)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The 4-, 6-, and 8-year graduation rates are calculated using the number of students who completed a bachelor’s or equivalent degree from a cohort of students who entered the institution seeking a bachelor’s or equivalent degree. For details, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group. Medians are not reported for comparison groups with less than three values.

Figure 15. Award and enrollment rates of first-time, full-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates after 8 years of entry, by Pell status: 2010-11 cohort.

![Graph showing award and enrollment rates by Pell status for the 2010-11 cohort.](image)

**NOTE:** Award measures are based on the highest award received after 8 years of entry and enrollment measures are based on students who did not receive an award after 8 years of entry. Student cohorts (i.e., First-time, full-time; First-time, part-time; Non-first-time, full-time; and Non-first-time, part-time) are degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who entered the institution between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. Pell recipients are students with demonstrated financial need. For more details, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 16. Award and enrollment rates of first-time, part-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates after 8 years of entry, by Pell status: 2010-11 cohort.

![Graph showing award and enrollment rates by Pell status for the 2010-11 cohort.](image)

**NOTE:** Award measures are based on the highest award received after 8 years of entry and enrollment measures are based on students who did not receive an award after 8 years of entry. Student cohorts (i.e., First-time, full-time; First-time, part-time; Non-first-time, full-time; and Non-first-time, part-time) are degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who entered the institution between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. Pell recipients are students with demonstrated financial need. For more details, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Texas State University

Figure 17. Award and enrollment rates of non-first-time, full-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates after 8 years of entry, by Pell status: 2010-11 cohort.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pell (N=89)</th>
<th>Non-Pell (N=89)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 4 years</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 6 years</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 8 years</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still enrolled at same institution</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled at another institution</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 4 years</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 6 years</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 8 years</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still enrolled at same institution</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled at another institution</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Award measures are based on the highest award received after 8 years of entry and enrollment measures are based on students who did not receive an award after 8 years of entry. Student cohorts (i.e., First-time, full-time; First-time, part-time; Non-first-time, full-time; and Non-first-time, part-time) are degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who entered the institution between July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011. Pell recipients are students with demonstrated financial need. For more details, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 18. Award and enrollment rates of non-first-time, part-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates after 8 years of entry, by Pell status: 2010-11 cohort.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pell (N=89)</th>
<th>Non-Pell (N=89)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 4 years</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 6 years</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 8 years</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still enrolled at same institution</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled at another institution</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 4 years</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 6 years</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received award in 8 years</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still enrolled at same institution</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled at another institution</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Award measures are based on the highest award received after 8 years of entry and enrollment measures are based on students who did not receive an award after 8 years of entry. Student cohorts (i.e., First-time, full-time; First-time, part-time; Non-first-time, full-time; and Non-first-time, part-time) are degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who entered the institution between July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011. Pell recipients are students with demonstrated financial need. For more details, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Figure 19. Percent distribution of core revenues, by source: Fiscal year 2018.

Figure 20. Core expenses per FTE enrollment, by function: Fiscal year 2018.

Figure 21. Full-time equivalent staff, by occupational category: Fall 2018.

Figure 22. Average salaries of full-time instructional non-medical staff equated to 9-months worked, by academic rank: Academic year 2018-19.
Texas State University

Figure 23. Percent distribution of library collection, by material type: Fiscal Year 2018.

Figure 24. Percent distribution of library expenses, by function: Fiscal Year 2018.

NOTE: N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Overview

This report is based on data supplied by institutions to IPEDS during 2018-19 data collection year. Response rates exceeded 99% for most surveys. IPEDS First Look reports at [https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010](https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010) provide some information on aggregate institutional responses. Furthermore, data used in this report are provisional level and may be revised for a limited time through the IPEDS Prior Year Revision system.

Use of Median Values for Comparison Group

This report compares your institution’s data to the median value for the comparison group for each statistic shown in the figure. If more than one statistic is present in a figure, the median values are determined separately for each indicator or statistic. Medians are not displayed for comparison groups with fewer than three values. Where percentage distributions are presented, median values may not add to 100%. To access all the data used to create the figures included in this report, go to ‘Use the Data’ portal on the IPEDS website at this provided link ([https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds](https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds)).

Missing Statistics

If a statistic is not reported for your institution, the omission indicates that the statistic is not relevant to your institution and the data were not collected. Not all notes may be applicable to your report.

Use of Imputed Data

All IPEDS data are subject to imputation for total (institutional) and partial (item) nonresponse. If necessary, imputed values were used to prepare your report.

Data Confidentiality

IPEDS data are not collected under a pledge of confidentiality.

Disaggregation of Data by Race/Ethnicity

When applicable, some statistics are disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Data disaggregated by race/ethnicity have been reported using the 1997 Office of Management and Budget categories. Detailed information about the race/ethnicity categories can be found at [https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Section/Resources](https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Section/Resources).

Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid, Graduation Rates, and Outcome Measures

Student cohorts for reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates data are based on the reporting type of the institution. For institutions that report based on an academic year (those operating on standard academic terms), student counts and cohorts are based on fall term data. Student counts and cohorts for program reporters (those that do not operate on standard academic terms) are based on unduplicated counts of students enrolled during a full 12-month period.

Student cohorts for reporting Outcome Measures are based on a full-year cohort from July 1-June 30 for all degree-granting institutions.

DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICS USED IN THE FIGURES

Admissions (only for non-open-admissions schools)

Admissions and Test Score Data

Admissions and test score data are presented only for institutions that do not have an open admission policy, and apply to first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students only. Applicants include only those students who fulfilled all requirements for consideration for admission and who were notified of one of the following actions: admission, non-admission, placement on a wait list, or application withdrawn (by applicant or institution). Admitted applicants (admissions) include wait-listed students who were subsequently offered admission. Early decision, early action, and students who began studies during the summer prior to the fall reporting period are included. For customized Data Feedback Reports, test scores are presented only if scores are required for admission.
Texas State University

Student Enrollment

Enrollment Counts

12-month Enrollment captures a cumulative unduplicated headcount of enrollment over the full 12-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30. In contrast, Fall Enrollment captures number of students enrolled on a particular date in the fall. Fall enrollment is often referred to as a "snapshot" of an institution’s enrollment at a specific time.

FTE Enrollment

The full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment used in this report is the sum of the institution’s FTE undergraduate enrollment and FTE graduate enrollment (as calculated from or reported on the 12-month Enrollment component). Undergraduate and graduate FTE are estimated using 12-month instructional activity (credit and/or contact hours). See “Calculation of FTE Students (using instructional activity)” in the IPEDS Glossary at https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx.

Total Entering Undergraduate Students

Total entering students are students at the undergraduate level, both full- and part-time, new to the institution in the fall term (or the prior summer term who returned in the fall). This includes all first-time undergraduate students, students transferring into the institution at the undergraduate level, and non-degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates entering in the fall. Only degree-granting, academic year reporting institutions provide total entering student data.

Completions

Completions and Completers

Completions collects data on undergraduate and graduate completions and completers in a 12-month period. Completions are the counts of postsecondary awards granted where each award reported once but multiple awards may be reported for one recipient. Completers are the counts of students granted postsecondary awards. The count of completers is collected in two ways. The first way counts all completers, while the second way counts completers by award level (e.g., number of associate’s completers, number of bachelor’s completers).

Student Financial Aid

Financial Aid Recipients and Amounts

Student Financial Aid collects the counts of undergraduate students awarded different types of financial aid and the total amounts of aid awarded. The average dollar amount of aid awarded is then calculated. In addition, Student Financial Aid collects counts of full-time, first-time undergraduate student awarded aid and amounts of aid, and counts of undergraduate and graduate students receiving military educational benefits.

Charges and Net Price

Average Institutional Net Price

IPEDS collects data to calculate average net price at each institution for two groups of undergraduate students: those awarded grant aid and those awarded Title IV federal aid.

Average net price is calculated for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who were awarded grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution anytime during the full aid year. For public institutions, this includes only students who paid the in-state or in-district tuition rate. Other sources of grant aid are excluded. Average net price is generated by subtracting the average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid from the total cost of attendance. Total cost of attendance is the sum of published tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and the average room and board and other expenses.

For the purpose of the IPEDS reporting, aid awarded refers to financial aid that was awarded to, and accepted by, a student. This amount may differ from the aid amount that is disbursed to a student.
Retention, Graduation Rates, and Outcome Measures

Retention Rates

Retention rates are measures of the rate at which students persist in their educational program at an institution, expressed as a percentage. For four-year institutions, this is the percentage of first-time bachelors (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduates from the previous fall who are again enrolled in the current fall. For all other institutions this is the percentage of first-time degree/certificate-seeking students from the previous fall who either re-enrolled or successfully completed their program by the current fall. The full-time retention rate is calculated using the percentage of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates, while the part-time rate is calculated using the percentage of part-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates.

Graduation Rates and Transfer-out Rate

Graduation rates are those developed to satisfy the requirements of the Student Right-to-Know Act and Higher Education Act, as amended, and are defined as the total number of individuals from a given cohort of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who completed a degree or certificate within a given percent of normal time to complete all requirements of the degree or certificate program; divided by the total number of students in the cohort of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates minus any allowable exclusions. Institutions are permitted to exclude from the cohort students who died or were totally and permanently disabled; those who left school to serve in the armed forces or were called up to active duty; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; and those who left to serve on an official church mission.

A further extension of the traditional Graduation Rates (GR) component which carries forward 100% and 150% graduation rates data previously reported in the GR component is the Graduation Rates 200% (GR200) component, which requests information on any additional completers and exclusions from the cohort between 151% and 200% normal time for students to complete all requirements of their program of study.

Transfer-out rate is the total number of students from the cohort who are known to have transferred out of the reporting institution (without earning a degree/award) and subsequently re-enrolled at another institution within the same time period; divided by the same adjusted cohort (initial cohort minus allowable exclusions) as described above. Only institutions with a mission that includes providing substantial preparation for students to enroll in another eligible institution are required to report transfers out.

Outcome Measures Data

Alternative measures of student success are reported by degree-granting institutions to describe the outcomes of four degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate student groups: First-time, full-time (FTFT); First-time, part-time (FTPT); Non-first-time, full-time entering (NFTFT); and Non-first-time, part-time entering (NFTPT). Additionally, each of the four cohorts collects data on two subcohorts: Pell grant recipients and non-Pell grant recipients. These measures provide the 4-year, 6-year, and 8-year award rates (or completions rates) after entering an institution. NCES calculates award rates by dividing a cohort’s or subcohort’s adjusted cohort into the number of total awards at 4-year, 6-year, and 8-year status points.

The initial cohort can be revised and take allowable exclusions resulting in an adjusted cohort. Institutions are permitted to exclude from the initial cohort students who died or were totally and permanently disabled; those who left school to serve in the armed forces or were called up to active duty; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; and those who left to serve on an official church mission.

The highest award and the type of award (i.e., certificate, Associate’s, or Bachelor’s) are reported at each status point. For students who did not earn an undergraduate award after 8-years of entry, the enrollment statuses are reported as either still enrolled at the institution, or subsequently transferred out of the institution. Unlike the Graduation Rates data, all institutions must report on a full-year cohort (students entering July 1 of one year to June 30 to the next) and on their transfer out students, regardless if the institution has a mission that provides substantial transfer preparation.

Finance

Core Revenues

Core revenues for public institutions reporting under GASB standards include tuition and fees; government (federal, state, and local) appropriations and operating and nonoperating grants/contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts (private operating grants/contracts plus gifts and contributions from affiliated entities); sales and services of educational activities; investment income; other operating and nonoperating sources; and other revenues and additions (capital appropriations and grants and additions to permanent endowments). “Other core revenues” include federal appropriations, sales and services of educational activities, other operating and nonoperating sources, and other revenues and additions.
Core revenues for private, not-for-profit institutions (and a small number of public institutions) reporting under FASB standards include tuition and fees; government (federal, state, and local) appropriations and grants/contracts; private gifts, grants and contracts (including contributions from affiliated entities); investment return; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources (a generated category of total revenues minus the sum of core and noncore categories on the Finance component). “Other core revenues” include government (federal, state, and local) appropriations, sales and services of educational activities, and other sources.

Core revenues for private, for-profit institutions reporting under FASB standards include tuition and fees; government (federal, state, and local) appropriations and grants/contracts; private gifts/contracts; investment income; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources (a generated category of total revenues minus the sum of core and noncore categories on the Finance component). “Other core revenues” include government (federal, state, and local) appropriations and other sources.

At degree-granting institutions, core revenues exclude revenues from auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores and dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations. Non-degree-granting institutions do not report revenue from auxiliary enterprises in a separate category, and thus may include these amounts in the core revenues from other sources.

Core Expenses

Core expenses include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, institutional support, student services, grant aid/scholarships and fellowships (net of discounts and allowances), and other functional expenses (a generated category of total expense minus the sum of core and noncore functions on the Finance component). Expenses for operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, and interest are allocated to each of the other functions. Core expenses at degree-granting institutions exclude expenses for auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores and dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations. Non-degree-granting institutions do not report expenses for auxiliary enterprises in a separate category and thus may include these amounts in the core expenses as other expenses. “Other core expenses” is the sum of grant aid/scholarships and fellowships and other expenses.

Endowment Assets

Endowment assets, for public institutions under GASB standards, and private, not-for-profit institutions under FASB standards, include gross investments of endowment funds, term endowment funds, and funds functioning as endowment for the institution and any of its foundations and other affiliated organizations. Private, for-profit institutions under FASB do not hold or report endowment assets.

Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages for public institutions under GASB standards and private (not-for-profit and for-profit) institutions under FASB standards, include amounts paid as compensation for services to all employees regardless of the duration of service, and amounts made to or on behalf of an individual over and above that received in the form of a salary or wage.

Staff

FTE Staff

The full-time-equivalent (FTE) by occupational category is calculated by summing the total number of full-time staff and adding one-third of the total number of part-time staff. Graduate assistants are not included.

Equated Instructional Non-Medical Staff Salaries

Institutions reported the number of full-time nonmedical instructional staff and their salary outlays by academic rank, gender, and the number of months worked (9-, 10-, 11-, and 12-months). Salary outlays for staff who worked 10-, 11-, and 12-months were equated to 9-months of work by multiplying the outlays reported for 10-months by 0.90, the outlays reported for 11 months by 0.818, and the outlays reported for 12-months by 0.75. The equated 10-, 11-, and 12-outlays were then added to the outlays for instructional staff that worked 9-months to generate a total 9-month equated salary outlay. The total 9-month equated outlay was then divided by total number of instructional non-medical staff to determine an equated 9-month average salary. This calculation was done for each academic rank. Salary outlays were not reported for staff that work less than 9-months and were excluded.

Student-to-Faculty Ratio

Institutions can provide their institution’s student-to-faculty ratio (i.e., student-to-instructional staff) for undergraduate programs or follow the NCES guidance in calculating their student-to-faculty ratio, which is as follows: the number of FTE students (using Fall Enrollment survey data) divided by total FTE instructional staff (using the total Primarily instruction + Instruction/research/public service staff reported in Human Resources component and adding any not primarily instructional staff that are teaching a credit course). For this calculation, FTE for students is equal to the number of the full-time students plus one-third the number of part-time students; FTE for instructional staff is similarly calculated. Students in "stand-alone" graduate or professional programs (such as, medicine, law, veterinary, dentistry, social work, or public health) and instructional staff teaching in these programs are excluded from the FTE calculations.
Texas State University

Additional Resources

Additional methodological information on the IPEDS components can be found in the publications available at https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010.

Additional definitions of variables used in this report can be found in the IPEDS online glossary available at this provided link https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx.

Visit the IPEDS Data Feedback Report resource page that provides instructions on creating a custom comparison report, FAQs, and video tutorials https://nces.ed.gov/Ipeds/Help/View/2.