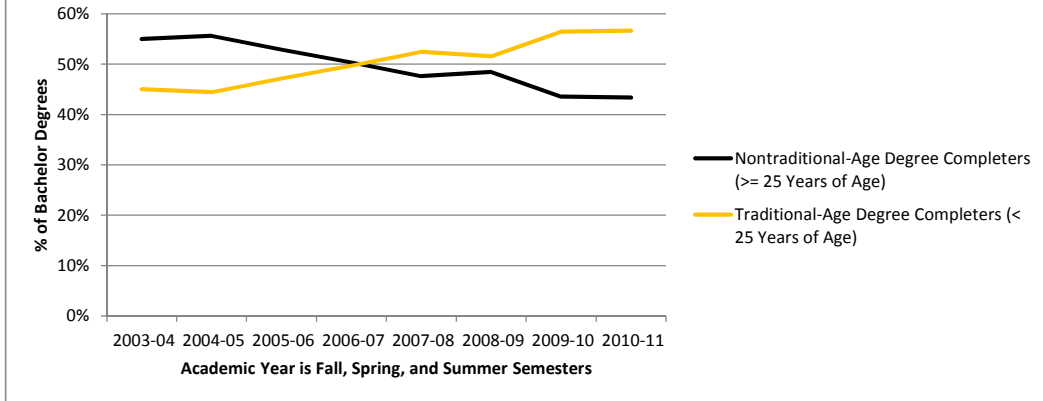


KSU Awards More Bachelor's Degrees to Traditional-Age Students, but Nontraditional-Age Students Still Represent a Significant Population



Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2003 to 2010

Types of Degree Completers	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	45%	44%	47%	50%	52%	52%	56%	57%
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	55%	56%	53%	50%	48%	48%	44%	43%
Total Percentage of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2003 to 2010

Types of Degree Completers	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	826	879	1,048	1,321	1,481	1,591	1,775	1,899
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	1,009	1,101	1,176	1,337	1,345	1,495	1,370	1,454
Total Number of Degrees	1,835	1,980	2,224	2,658	2,826	3,086	3,145	3,353

NOTE(S):

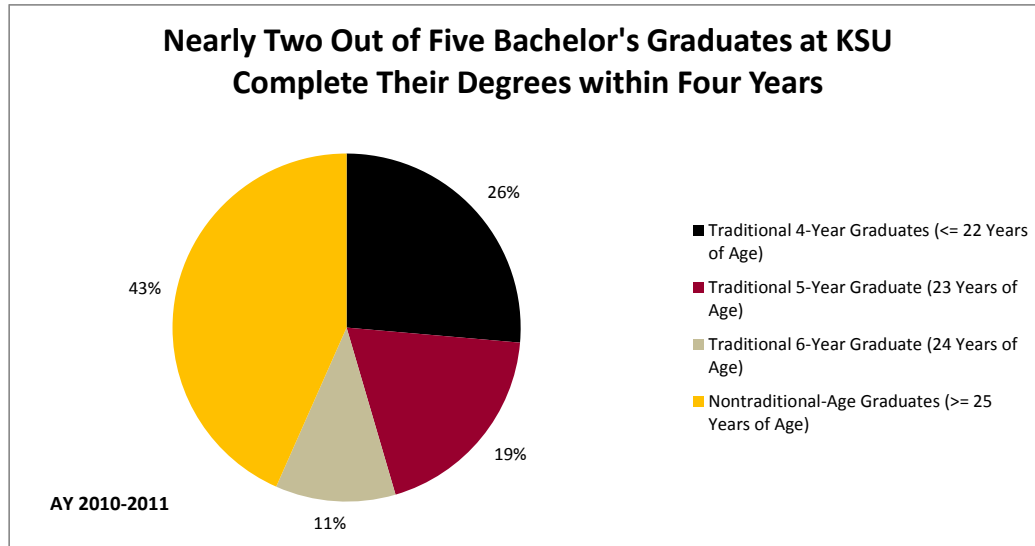
Traditional-age graduates are defined to be 24 or younger under the assumption that the traditional high school graduates are typically 18 years of age, remain continuously enrolled in educational pursuits, and typically take 4-to-6 years to complete a bachelor's degree (using the Federal Department of Education 6-year graduation rate).

SOURCE: University System of Georgia Data Warehouse

IMPLICATIONS:

Although KSU's traditional-age students have increased by 12% over the last eight years, 43% of KSU's bachelor degree completers are nontraditional-age students who are still not taken into account in the federally-defined calculation of KSU's 6-year graduation rate. With the advent of campus housing enabling the undergraduate KSU student body to gravitate toward becoming more traditional, it will still be a number of years before traditional-age students and graduates vastly outnumber the nontraditional students and graduates. Only 41% of the bachelor's degrees awarded in AY 2011 were received by students in the traditional first-time, full-time freshmen cohorts used to calculate the federally defined 6-year graduation rate.

Nearly Two Out of Five Bachelor's Graduates at KSU Complete Their Degrees within Four Years



Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2003 to 2010

Types of Degree Completers	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Traditional 4-Year Graduates (<= 22 Years of Age)	15%	15%	19%	21%	21%	21%	25%	26%
Traditional 5-Year Graduate (23 Years of Age)	16%	16%	16%	17%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Traditional 6-Year Graduate (24 Years of Age)	14%	13%	12%	12%	12%	11%	12%	11%
Nontraditional-Age Graduates (>= 25 Years of Age)	55%	56%	53%	50%	48%	48%	44%	43%
Total Percentage of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2003 to 2010

Types of Degree Completers	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Traditional 4-Year Graduates (<= 22 Years of Age)	276	305	422	545	595	657	800	884
Traditional 5-Year Graduate (23 Years of Age)	300	326	360	454	545	600	594	640
Traditional 6-Year Graduate (24 Years of Age)	250	248	266	322	341	334	381	375
Nontraditional-Age Graduates (>= 25 Years of Age)	1,009	1,101	1,176	1,337	1,345	1,495	1,370	1,454
Total Number of Degrees	1,835	1,980	2,224	2,658	2,826	3,086	3,145	3,353

NOTE(S):

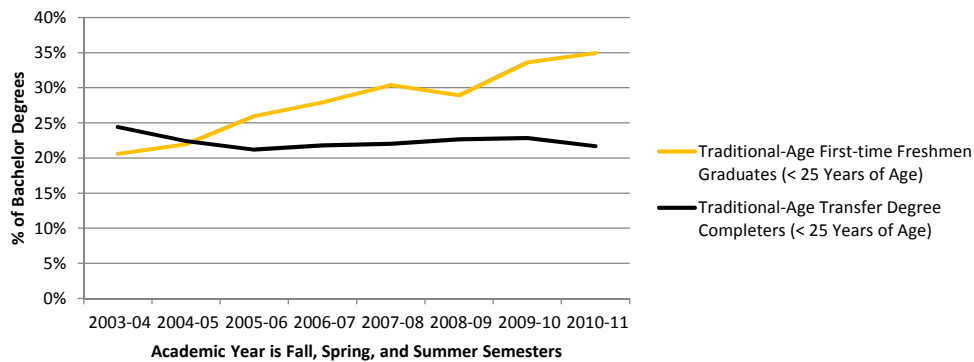
These traditional-age graduate classifications assume that the traditional high school graduate is 18 years of age and that the traditional 4-year graduate is 22 or younger; the traditional 5-year graduate is 23; the traditional 6-year graduate is 24, and nontraditional-age graduate is 25 or older.

SOURCE: University System of Georgia Data Warehouse

IMPLICATIONS:

The percentages of traditional-age 4, 5, and 6-year degree completers have increased somewhat over the past eight years. The traditional-age 4-year degree completers had the most appreciable growth at 11%, as the younger students appear to be reaching their educational goals in 5-years or less. KSU is establishing a solid traditional-age population of students because of the onset of on-campus housing and stringent admission standards.

KSU Awards More Bachelor's Degrees to Traditional-Age First-time Freshmen, but Traditional-Age Transfer Students Remain Constant



Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2003 to 2010

Types of Degree Completers	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Matriculated as First-time Freshmen								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	21%	22%	26%	28%	30%	29%	34%	35%
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	3%	5%	7%	8%	8%	10%	9%	9%
Matriculated as a Transfer Student and Other								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	24%	22%	21%	22%	22%	23%	23%	22%
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	52%	50%	46%	42%	39%	39%	35%	34%
Total Percentage of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Year 2003 to 2010

Types of Degree Completers	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Matriculated as First-time Freshmen								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	378	435	577	742	859	892	1,057	1,172
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	57	102	146	223	233	298	277	302
Matriculated as a Transfer Student and Other								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	448	444	471	579	622	699	718	727
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	952	999	1,030	1,114	1,112	1,197	1,093	1,152
Total Number of Degrees	1,835	1,980	2,224	2,658	2,826	3,086	3,145	3,353

NOTE(S):

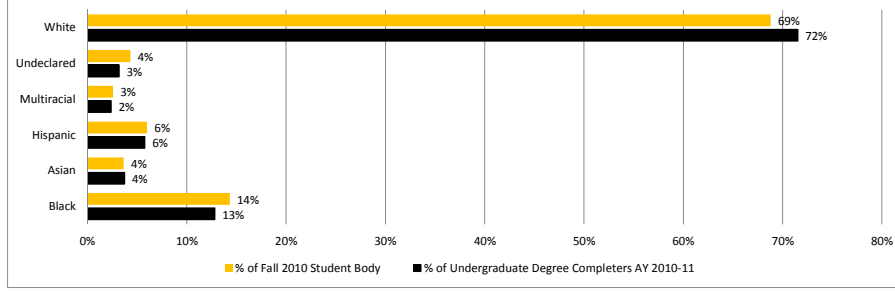
Traditional-age graduates are defined to be 24 or younger under the assumption that the traditional high school graduates are typically 18 years of age, remain continuously enrolled in educational pursuits, and typically take 4-to-6 years to complete a bachelor's degree (using the Federal Department of Education 6-year graduation rate). Both the first-time freshmen and transfer students includes the full and part time students. The first-time freshmen graduates are those students in the federally defined fall cohort (i.e., the IPEDS First-time Freshmen cohort).

SOURCE: University System of Georgia Data Warehouse

IMPLICATIONS:

The percentage of traditional-age students who matriculated as first-time freshmen have increased by 14% over the last eight years, while nontraditional-age students that matriculated as transfer or other students have remained relatively constant. The increase in the traditional-age first-time freshmen can be attributed to the advent of on-campus housing in 2002 that has enabled the undergraduate KSU student body to gravitate toward becoming more traditional. Nontraditional-age transfer and other students consisted of 34% of all degree completers in AY 2010-11 which were not included in any federal or state metrics as of 2012.

The Representation of Minority and Majority Groups Among Those Earning Bachelor's Degrees at KSU Closely Matches Their Representation in the Undergraduate Student Body



Minority and Majority Groups	Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2003 to 2010															
	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	% of UG Degree Completers	% of Fall 2003 Student Body	% of UG Degree Completers	% of Fall 2004 Student Body	% of UG Degree Completers	% of Fall 2005 Student Body	% of UG Degree Completers	% of Fall 2006 Student Body	% of UG Degree Completers	% of Fall 2007 Student Body	% of UG Degree Completers	% of Fall 2008 Student Body	% of UG Degree Completers	% of Fall 2009 Student Body	% of UG Degree Completers	% of Fall 2010 Student Body
Black	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	10%	10%	10%	12%	13%	13%	14%
Asian	4%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Hispanic	2%	8%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Multiracial	2%	4%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Native American	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Native Hawaiian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Undeclared	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%	2%	5%	3%	4%
Subtotal: Minority	19%	28%	19%	19%	18%	19%	19%	19%	18%	19%	20%	19%	24%	25%	25%	27%
White	81%	81%	81%	81%	82%	81%	81%	81%	82%	81%	76%	74%	74%	70%	72%	69%
Total Number of Degrees	100%	115%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

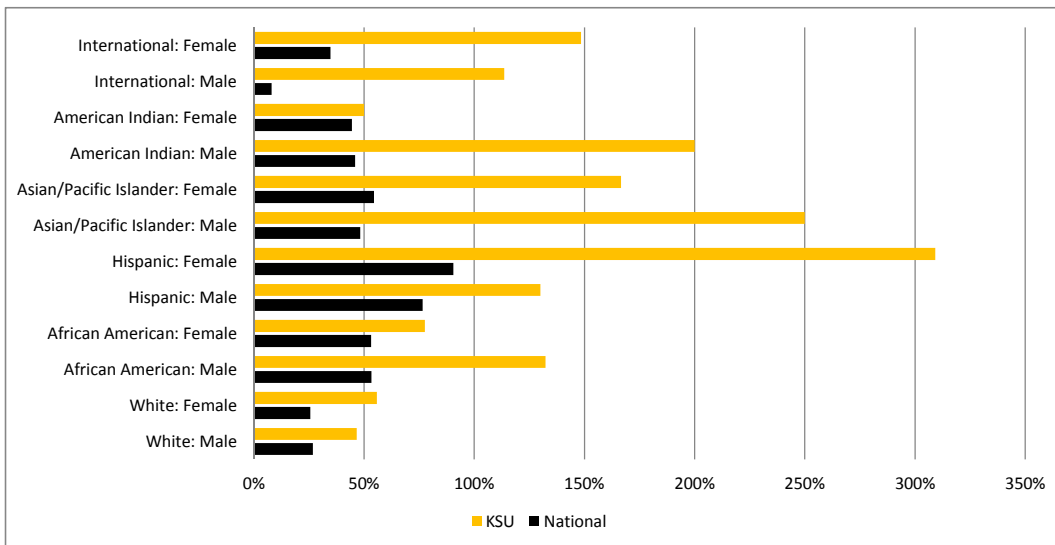
Minority and Majority Groups	Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2003 to 2010															
	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	# of UG Degree Completers	# of Fall 2003 Student Body	# of UG Degree Completers	# of Fall 2004 Student Body	# of UG Degree Completers	# of Fall 2005 Student Body	# of UG Degree Completers	# of Fall 2006 Student Body	# of UG Degree Completers	# of Fall 2007 Student Body	# of UG Degree Completers	# of Fall 2008 Student Body	# of UG Degree Completers	# of Fall 2009 Student Body	# of UG Degree Completers	# of Fall 2010 Student Body
Black	199	1,638	214	1,627	215	1,678	274	1,795	255	1,809	307	1,971	365	2,710	430	3,070
Asian	67	494	70	523	73	562	88	598	96	603	123	624	125	695	125	779
Hispanic	45	486	59	542	70	658	74	663	101	748	127	775	190	1,151	193	1,283
Multiracial	39	300	37	265	31	275	55	284	48	301	42	235	64	458	80	546
Native American	4	40	3	47	8	55	5	58	10	65	13	69	13	82	18	78
Native Hawaiian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	33	2	33
Undeclared	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	117	1,406	51	924	107	918
Subtotal: Minority	354	2,958	383	3,004	397	3,228	496	3,398	510	3,526	613	3,674	764	5,129	848	5,789
White	1,481	12,631	1,597	13,075	1,827	13,511	2,162	14,310	2,314	14,746	2,356	14,091	2,330	14,251	2,398	14,760
Total Number of Degrees	1,835	15,589	1,980	16,079	2,224	16,739	2,658	17,708	2,826	18,272	3,086	19,171	3,145	20,304	3,353	21,467

NOTE(S):
Small percentage differences are statistically insignificant. These numbers include all undergraduate students and all bachelor's degrees awarded annually as well as nontraditional and traditional students (unlike the six-year graduation rates that are calculated only for first-time, full-time freshmen cohorts).

SOURCE: University System of Georgia Data Warehouse

IMPLICATIONS:
The consistency of these closely matches between minority and majority group representations in the student body, and the graduating class from year to year suggests that progression and graduation rates for majority and minority students are basically equivalent at KSU.

KSU's Percentage Growth in Bachelor's Degrees Awarded was Substantially Greater than the Nation's in Virtually Every Gender and Ethnicity/Race Classification Over The Last Ten Years, Especially for Women



Degrees Awarded				
Demographic Subgroups	National % Change, 1998-99 to 2008-09	KSU's % Change, 1998-99 to 2008-09	KSU's Bachelor's Awarded 1998-99	KSU's Bachelor's Awarded 2008-09
Bachelor's	33%	62%	1,757	2,854
<i>Male</i>	32%	59%	642	1,020
<i>Female</i>	34%	64%	1,115	1,834
White	26%	52%	1,520	2,317
<i>Male</i>	27%	47%	563	826
<i>Female</i>	26%	56%	957	1,491
African American	53%	92%	128	246
<i>Male</i>	53%	132%	34	79
<i>Female</i>	53%	78%	94	167
Hispanic	85%	224%	21	68
<i>Male</i>	77%	130%	10	23
<i>Female</i>	90%	309%	11	45
Asian/Pacific Islander	52%	200%	30	90
<i>Male</i>	48%	250%	12	42
<i>Female</i>	55%	167%	18	48
American Indian/Alaska Native	45%	80%	5	9
<i>Male</i>	46%	200%	1	3
<i>Female</i>	45%	50%	4	6
Nonresident alien (International)	20%	134%	53	124
<i>Male</i>	8%	114%	22	47
<i>Female</i>	35%	148%	31	77

NOTE(S):

The data for this analysis can be found in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Data Center at <http://nces.ed.gov/>, and were extracted using the "Download custom data files" feature. In addition, data was extracted from The Condition of Education 2011 report on the IPEDS website. Caution is advised when interpreting percentages based on small numbers of graduates.

SOURCE: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Completions data for 1998-99 and 2008-09

IMPLICATIONS:

KSU's growth for all gender and ethnicity/race categories of graduates over the last ten years was over twice the national growth. African American male graduates at KSU grew more than three times the national rate. At KSU, and across the nation, growth in the number of women graduates continued, but at a substantially slower pace than between 1993-94 and 2003-04.