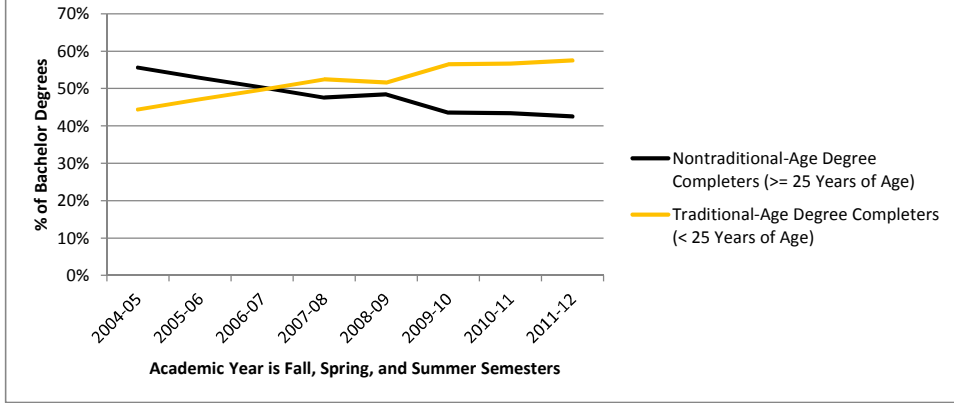


KSU Awards More Bachelor's Degrees to Traditional-Age Students, but Nontraditional-Age Students Still Represent a Significant Population



Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2004 to 2011

Types of Degree Completers	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	44%	47%	50%	52%	52%	56%	57%	57%
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	56%	53%	50%	48%	48%	44%	43%	43%
Total Percentage of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2004 to 2011

Types of Degree Completers	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	879	1,048	1,321	1,481	1,591	1,775	1,899	2,021
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	1,101	1,176	1,337	1,345	1,495	1,370	1,454	1,495
Total Number of Degrees	1,980	2,224	2,658	2,826	3,086	3,145	3,353	3,516

NOTE(S):

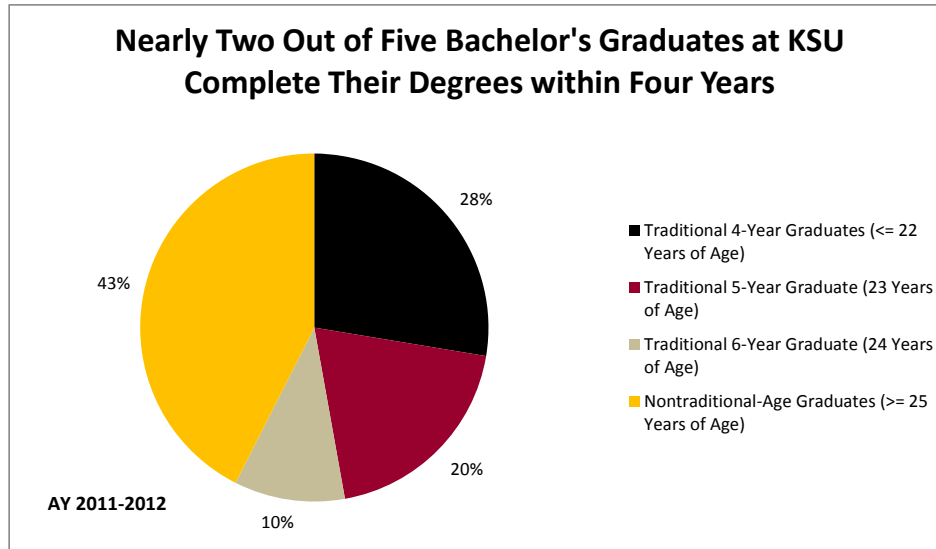
Traditional-age graduates are defined to be 24 or younger under the assumption that the traditional high school graduates are typically 18 years of age, remain continuously enrolled in educational pursuits, and typically take 4-to-6 years to complete a bachelor's degree (using the Federal Department of Education 6-year graduation rate - <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/?text=1>).

SOURCE: University System of Georgia Data Warehouse

HIGHLIGHTS:

Although KSU's traditional-age students have increased by 13% over the last eight years, 43% of KSU's bachelor degree completers were nontraditional-age students in AY 2011-12. Although the advent of campus housing enabled the undergraduate KSU student body to gravitate toward becoming more traditional, both the traditional and non-traditional age students have remained relatively constant over the last three academic years. Given the lack of any significant increase in the traditional-age students, it will still be a number of years before traditional-age students and graduates vastly outnumber the nontraditional students and graduates. Only 42% 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 2004 to 2011

Types of Degree Completers	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Traditional 4-Year Graduates (<= 22 Years of Age)	15%	19%	21%	21%	21%	25%	26%	28%
Traditional 5-Year Graduate (23 Years of Age)	16%	16%	17%	19%	19%	19%	19%	20%
Traditional 6-Year Graduate (24 Years of Age)	13%	12%	12%	12%	11%	12%	11%	10%
Nontraditional-Age Graduates (>= 25 Years of Age)	56%	53%	50%	48%	48%	44%	43%	43%
Total Percentage of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2004 to 2011

Types of Degree Completers	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Traditional 4-Year Graduates (<= 22 Years of Age)	305	422	545	595	657	800	884	971
Traditional 5-Year Graduate (23 Years of Age)	326	360	454	545	600	594	640	688
Traditional 6-Year Graduate (24 Years of Age)	248	266	322	341	334	381	375	362
Nontraditional-Age Graduates (>= 25 Years of Age)	1,101	1,176	1,337	1,345	1,495	1,370	1,454	1,495
Total Number of Degrees	1,980	2,224	2,658	2,826	3,086	3,145	3,353	3,516

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.

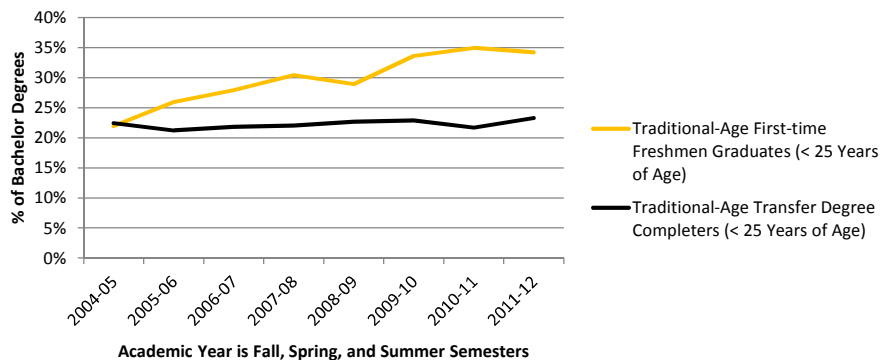
SOURCE: University System of Georgia Data Warehouse

HIGHLIGHTS:

The percentages of traditional-age 4, 5, and 6-year degree completers have increased significantly over the past eight years. The traditional-age 4-year degree completers had the most appreciable growth at 12%, as the nontraditional-age bachelor degree completers decreased by 13%.

This indicates that more traditional-age students are reaching their educational goals in 5-years or less as KSU continues to strengthen the solid traditional-age population of students with on-campus housing, advising, first-year experiences, 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 2004 to 2011

Types of Degree Completers	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Matriculated as First-time Freshmen								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	22%	26%	28%	30%	29%	34%	35%	34%
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	5%	7%	8%	8%	10%	9%	9%	9%
Matriculated as a Transfer Student and Other								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	22%	21%	22%	22%	23%	23%	22%	23%
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	50%	46%	42%	39%	39%	35%	34%	34%
Total Percentage of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Year 2004 to 2011

Types of Degree Completers	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Matriculated as First-time Freshmen								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	435	577	742	859	892	1,057	1,172	1,203
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	102	146	223	233	298	277	302	310
Matriculated as a Transfer Student and Other								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	444	471	579	622	699	718	727	818
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	999	1,030	1,114	1,112	1,197	1,093	1,152	1,185
Total Number of Degrees	1,980	2,224	2,658	2,826	3,086	3,145	3,353	3,516

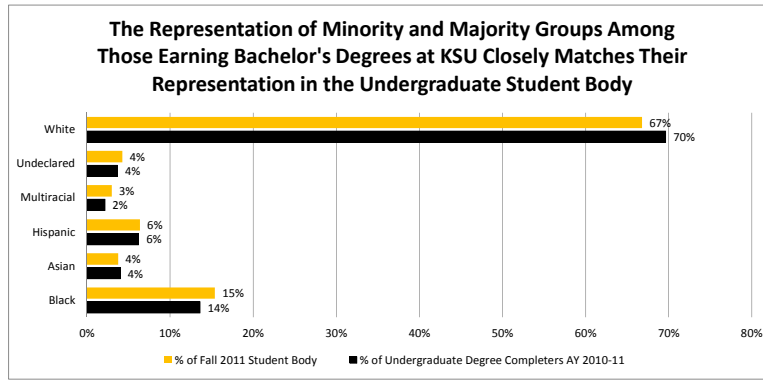
NOTE(S):

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

HIGHLIGHTS:

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. In addition, other initiatives have contributed such as first-year experiences, advising, mentoring, tutoring, and stringent admission standards. Nontraditional-age transfer and other students consisted of 34% of all degree completers in AY 2011-12 which were not included in any federal or state metrics as of 2012.



Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2004 to 2011																
Minority and Majority Groups	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	% 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	% of UG Degree Completers	% of Fall 2011 Student Body
Black	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	10%	10%	10%	12%	13%	13%	14%	14%	15%
Asian	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Hispanic	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Multiracial	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%
Native American	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Native Hawaiian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Undeclared	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%	2%	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Subtotal: Minority	19%	19%	18%	19%	19%	19%	18%	19%	20%	19%	24%	25%	25%	27%	27%	29%
White	81%	81%	82%	81%	81%	81%	82%	81%	76%	74%	74%	70%	72%	69%	70%	67%
Total Number of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Academic Years 2004 to 2011																
Minority and Majority Groups	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	# 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	# of UG Degree Completers	# of Fall 2011 Student Body
Black	214	1,627	215	1,678	274	1,795	255	1,809	307	1,971	365	2,710	430	3,070	479	3,452
Asian	70	523	73	562	88	598	96	603	123	624	125	695	125	779	141	841
Hispanic	59	542	70	658	74	663	101	748	127	775	190	1,151	193	1,283	219	1,430
Multiracial	37	265	31	275	55	284	48	301	42	235	64	458	80	546	76	670
Native American	3	47	8	55	5	58	10	65	13	69	13	82	18	78	14	63
Native Hawaiian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	33	2	33	8	38
Undeclared	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	117	1,406	51	924	107	918	130	954
Subtotal: Minority	383	3,004	397	3,228	496	3,398	510	3,526	613	3,674	764	5,129	848	5,789	937	6,494
White	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	2,449	14,971
Total Number of Degrees	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	3,516	22,419

NOTE(S):

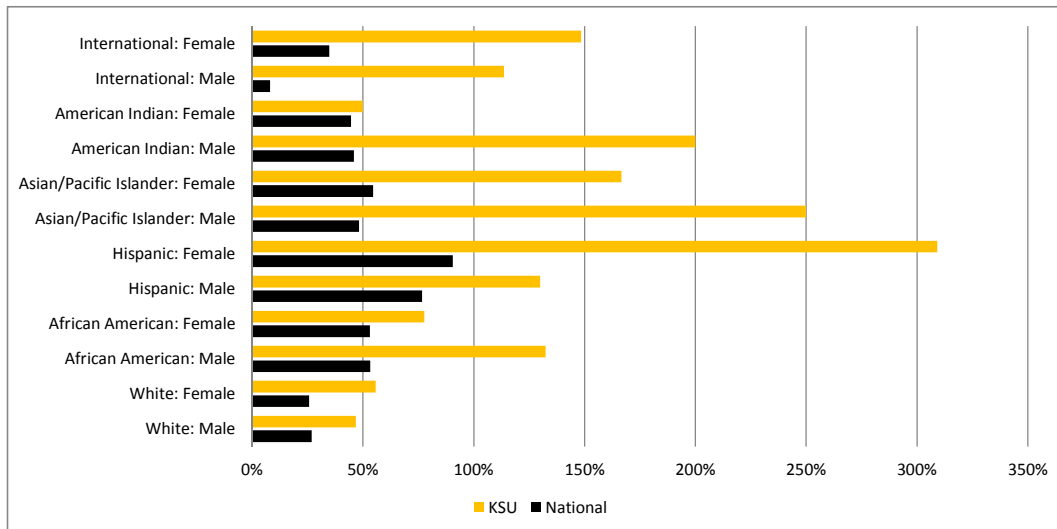
Small percentage differences are statistically insignificant. These numbers include all undergraduate students and all bachelor's degrees awarded annually as well as nontraditional and traditional students (unlike the six-year graduation rates that are calculated only for first-time, full-time freshmen 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, 1999-00 to 2009-10	KSU's % Change, 1999-00 to 2009-10	KSU's Bachelor's Awarded 1999-00	KSU's Bachelor's Awarded 2009-10
Bachelor's	33%	86%	1,619	3,019
<i>Male</i>	33%	103%	546	1,106
<i>Female</i>	33%	78%	1,073	1,913
White	26%	73%	1,370	2,373
<i>Male</i>	27%	93%	462	891
<i>Female</i>	24%	1547%	90	1,482
African American	53%	144%	118	288
<i>Male</i>	52%	155%	33	84
<i>Female</i>	53%	140%	85	204
Hispanic	87%	197%	32	95
<i>Male</i>	82%	329%	7	30
<i>Female</i>	90%	160%	25	65
Asian/Pacific Islander	51%	230%	33	109
<i>Male</i>	49%	200%	16	48
<i>Female</i>	52%	259%	17	61
American Indian/Alaska Native	42%	150%	6	15
<i>Male</i>	41%	20%	0	2
<i>Female</i>	43%	117%	6	13
Nonresident alien (International)	n/a	n/a	61	124
<i>Male</i>	n/a	n/a	28	45
<i>Female</i>	n/a	n/a	33	79
Unknown	n/a	n/a	0	15

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 2012 report on the IPEDS website. Caution is advised when interpreting percentages based on small numbers of graduates. Nonresident aliens were excluded as the data was no longer available

SOURCE: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Completions data for 1999-00 and 2009-10

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 nearly three times the national rate. At KSU, and across the nation, growth in the number of women graduates continued, with KSU outpacing the nation over two-to-one.