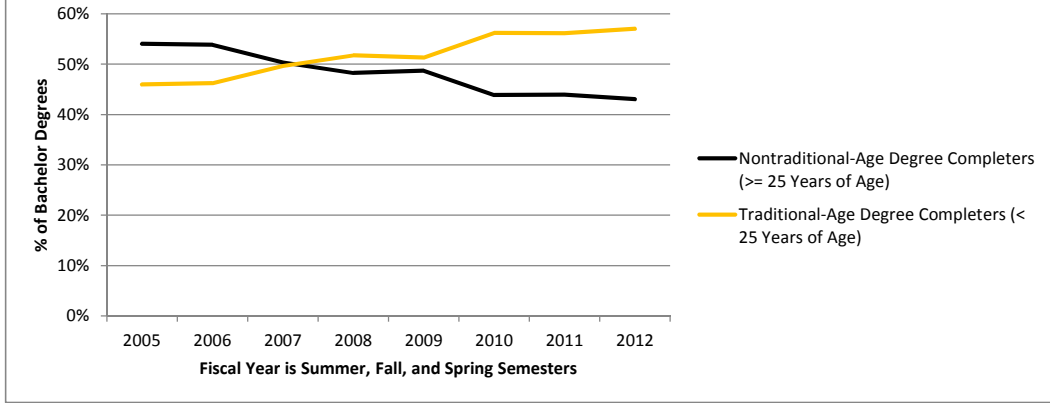


KSU Awards More Bachelor's Degrees to Traditional-Age Students, but Nontraditional-Age Students Still Represent a Significant Population



Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Fiscal Years 2004 to 2012								
Types of Degree Completers	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	46%	46%	50%	52%	51%	56%	56%	57%
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	54%	54%	50%	48%	49%	44%	44%	43%
Total Percentage of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Fiscal Years 2004 to 2012								
Types of Degree Completers	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	877	1,018	1,244	1,477	1,554	1,759	1,862	2,012
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	1,031	1,187	1,261	1,377	1,475	1,374	1,457	1,519
Total Number of Degrees	1,908	2,205	2,505	2,854	3,029	3,133	3,319	3,531

NOTE(S):

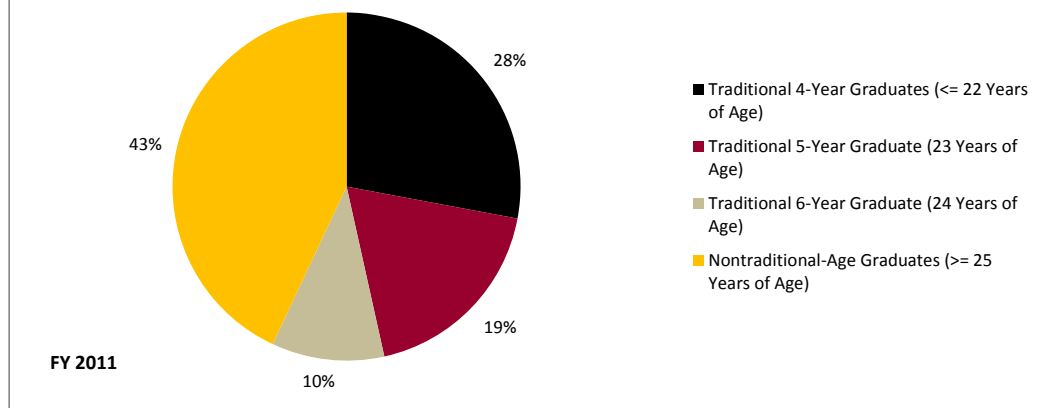
Traditional-age graduates are defined to be 24 or younger under the assumption that the traditional high school graduates are typically 18 years of age, remain continuously enrolled in educational pursuits, and typically take 4-to-6 years to complete a bachelor's degree (using the Federal Department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

SOURCE: University System of Georgia Data Warehouse

HIGHLIGHTS:

Although KSU's traditional-age students have increased by 11% 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 FY 2012 were received by students in the traditional first-time, full-time freshmen cohorts used to calculate the federally defined 6-year graduation rate. This 41% six-year graduation rate has remained constant for FYs 2010, 2011, and 2012.

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



Percentage of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Fiscal Years 2005 to 2012

Types of Degree Completers	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Traditional 4-Year Graduates (<= 22 Years of Age)	15%	18%	21%	22%	20%	25%	26%	28%
Traditional 5-Year Graduate (23 Years of Age)	18%	16%	17%	18%	20%	19%	19%	19%
Traditional 6-Year Graduate (24 Years of Age)	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	12%	11%	10%
Nontraditional-Age Graduates (>= 25 Years of Age)	54%	54%	50%	48%	49%	44%	44%	43%
Total Percentage of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Fiscal Years 2005 to 2012

Types of Degree Completers	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Traditional 4-Year Graduates (<= 22 Years of Age)	293	391	518	615	617	787	857	987
Traditional 5-Year Graduate (23 Years of Age)	340	351	431	520	601	599	637	656
Traditional 6-Year Graduate (24 Years of Age)	244	276	295	342	336	373	368	369
Nontraditional-Age Graduates (>= 25 Years of Age)	1,031	1,187	1,261	1,377	1,475	1,374	1,457	1,519
Total Number of Degrees	1,908	2,205	2,505	2,854	3,029	3,133	3,319	3,531

NOTE(S):

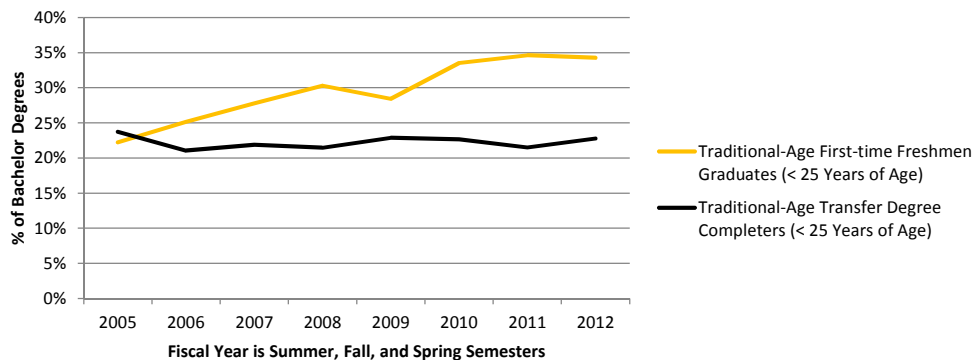
These traditional-age graduate classifications assume that the traditional high school graduate is 18 years of age and that the traditional 4-year graduate is 22 or younger; the traditional 5-year graduate is 23; the traditional 6-year graduate is 24, and nontraditional-age graduate is 25 or older.

SOURCE: University System of Georgia Data Warehouse

HIGHLIGHTS:

The percentages of traditional-age 4, 5, and 6-year degree completers have increased somewhat over the past eight years. The traditional-age 4-year degree completers had the most appreciable growth at 13%, 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 Fiscal Years 2005 to 2012

Types of Degree Completers	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Matriculated as First-time Freshmen								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	22%	25%	28%	30%	28%	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)	24%	21%	22%	21%	23%	23%	21%	23%
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	49%	47%	42%	40%	39%	35%	35%	34%
Total Percentage of Degrees	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded for Fiscal Year 2005 to 2012

Types of Degree Completers	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Matriculated as First-time Freshmen								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	424	554	696	865	861	1,050	1,149	1,209
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	88	144	207	225	295	272	302	314
Matriculated as a Transfer Student and Other								
Traditional-Age Degree Completers (< 25 Years of Age)	453	464	548	612	693	709	713	804
Nontraditional-Age Degree Completers (>= 25 Years of Age)	943	1,043	1,054	1,152	1,180	1,102	1,155	1,205
Total Number of Degrees	1,908	2,205	2,505	2,854	3,029	3,133	3,319	3,532

NOTE(S):

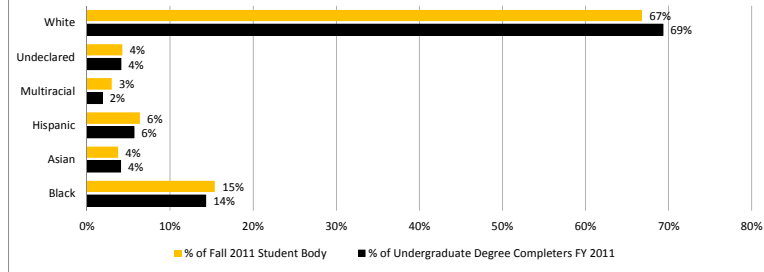
Traditional-age graduates are defined to be 24 or younger under the assumption that the traditional high school graduates are typically 18 years of age, remain continuously enrolled in educational pursuits, and typically take 4-to-6 years to complete a bachelor's degree (using the Federal Department 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 12% over the last eight years, while nontraditional-age students that matriculated as transfer or other students have remained relatively constant during the same period. 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.

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 Fiscal Years 2005 to 2012															
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	% 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%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%	13%	12%	14%	14%	15%
Asian	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Hispanic	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Multiracial	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	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%	0%	7%	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Subtotal: Minority	20%	19%	18%	19%	18%	19%	18%	19%	21%	19%	22%	25%	25%	27%	27%	29%
White	80%	81%	82%	81%	82%	81%	82%	81%	79%	74%	74%	70%	72%	69%	69%	67%
Total Number of Degrees	100%	100%	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 Fiscal Years 2005 to 2012															
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	# 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	211	1,627	199	1,678	256	1,795	272	1,809	301	1,971	341	2,710	395	3,070	506	3,452
Asian	68	523	76	562	68	598	104	603	135	624	99	695	136	779	143	841
Hispanic	56	542	73	658	69	663	87	748	129	775	181	1,151	201	1,283	200	1,430
Multiracial	41	265	32	275	45	284	52	301	46	235	54	458	85	546	66	670
Native American	2	47	9	55	5	58	9	65	15	69	7	82	19	78	17	63
Native Hawaiian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	33	4	33	6	38
Undeclared	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1,406	137	924	90	918	145	954
Subtotal: Minority	378	3,004	389	3,228	443	3,398	524	3,526	626	3,674	688	5,129	840	5,789	938	6,494
White	1,530	13,075	1,816	13,511	2,062	14,310	2,330	14,746	2,388	14,091	2,308	14,251	2,389	14,760	2,449	14,971
Total Number of Degrees	1,908	16,079	2,205	16,739	2,505	17,708	2,854	18,272	3,029	19,171	3,133	20,304	3,319	21,467	3,532	22,419

NOTE(S):

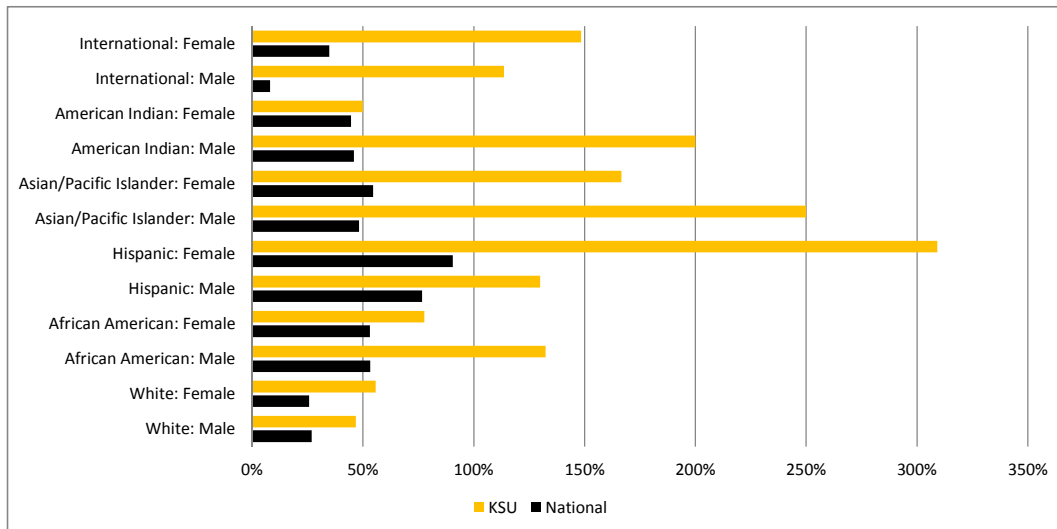
Small percentage differences are statistically insignificant. These numbers include all undergraduate students and all bachelor's degrees awarded annually as well as nontraditional and traditional students (unlike the six-year graduation rates that are calculated only for first-time, full-time freshmen 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%	87%	1,619	3,029
<i>Male</i>	33%	103%	546	1,111
<i>Female</i>	33%	79%	1,073	1,918
White	26%	73%	1,379	2,388
<i>Male</i>	27%	93%	464	897
<i>Female</i>	24%	63%	915	1,491
African American	53%	109%	144	301
<i>Male</i>	52%	96%	46	90
<i>Female</i>	53%	115%	98	211
Hispanic	87%	258%	36	129
<i>Male</i>	82%	300%	10	40
<i>Female</i>	90%	242%	26	89
Asian/Pacific Islander	51%	170%	50	135
<i>Male</i>	49%	132%	25	58
<i>Female</i>	52%	208%	25	77
American Indian/Alaska Native	42%	200%	5	15
<i>Male</i>	41%	20%	0	2
<i>Female</i>	43%	160%	5	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	5	61

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.