What Is IPEDS?

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is a system of survey components that collects data from nearly 6,700 institutions that provide postsecondary education across the United States. IPEDS collects institution-level data on students (enrollment and graduation rates), student charges, program completions, faculty, staff, and finances.

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 (http://collegenavigator.ed.gov), to aid in the college search process. For more information about IPEDS, see http://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. Our goal is to produce a report that is useful to institutional executives and that may help improve the quality and comparability of IPEDS data.

What Is in This Report?

The figures provided in this report are those suggested by the IPEDS Technical Review Panel. They were developed to provide selected indicators and data elements for your institution and a comparison group of institutions. The figures are based on data collected during the 2009-10 IPEDS collection cycle and are the most recent data available. Additional information about these indicators is provided in the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. On the next page is a list of the institutions in your comparison group and the criteria used for their selection. Please refer to "Comparison Group" in the Methodological Notes for more information.

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COMPARISON GROUP

Comparison group data are included to provide a context for interpreting your institution’s statistics. For this report, you specified a custom comparison group.

You described this custom comparison group as follows: UGA Aspirational Peers

The custom comparison group chosen by University of Georgia includes the following 12 institutions:

- Cornell University (Ithaca, NY)
- Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus (University Park, PA)
- The University of Texas at Austin (Austin, TX)
- University of California-Berkeley (Berkeley, CA)
- University of California-Los Angeles (Los Angeles, CA)
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Champaign, IL)
- University of Michigan-Ann Arbor (Ann Arbor, MI)
- University of Minnesota-Twin Cities (Minneapolis, MN)
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Chapel Hill, NC)
- University of Virginia-Main Campus (Charlottesville, VA)
- University of Washington-Seattle Campus (Seattle, WA)
- University of Wisconsin-Madison (Madison, WI)
Figure 1. Percent of all students enrolled, by race/ethnicity and percent of students who are women: Fall 2009

NOTE: For this survey year, institutions could report race and ethnicity using both 1977 (old) and 1997 (new) Office of Management and Budget categories. Categories shown in this figure are derived by adding comparable categories from both old and new; however, the "Two or more races" category appears only in the 1997 version. For more information about disaggregation of data by race and ethnicity, please see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. Median values for the comparison group will not add to 100 percent. See "Use of Median Values for Comparison Group" in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report for how median values are determined. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 2. Unduplicated 12-month headcount of all students and of undergraduate students (2008-09), total FTE enrollment (2008-09), and full- and part-time fall enrollment (Fall 2009)

NOTE: For details on calculating full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, see Calculating FTE in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. 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 3. Number of degrees awarded, by level: 2008-09

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

Figure 4. Academic year tuition and required fees for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students: 2006-07--2009-10

Figure 5. Average net price of attendance for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving grant or scholarship aid: 2006-07--2008-09

Figure 6. Percent of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who received grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution, or loans, by type of aid: 2008-09

Figure 7. Average amounts of grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution, or loans received, by full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students, by type of aid: 2008-09
Figure 8. Percent of all undergraduates receiving aid by type of aid: 2008-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of aid</th>
<th>Percent of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any grant aid</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pell grants</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal loans</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your institution | Comparison Group Median (N=12)

NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans includes only federal loans to students. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 9. Average amount of aid received by all undergraduates, by type of aid: 2008-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of aid</th>
<th>Aid dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any grant aid</td>
<td>$9,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pell grants</td>
<td>$6,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal loans</td>
<td>$6,012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your institution | Comparison Group Median (N=12)

NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans includes federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid were calculated by dividing the total aid awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 10. Graduation rate cohort as a percent of all undergraduates and as a percent of total entering students (Fall 2009); graduation rate and transfer-out rate (2003 cohort); and retention rates (Fall 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduation rate cohort as a percent of undergraduates</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation rate cohort as a percent of total entering students</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation rate, overall</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer-out rate (N=3)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time retention rate (N=12)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time retention rate (N=11)</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your institution | Comparison Group Median

NOTE: Graduation rate cohort includes all full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. Entering class includes all students coming to the institution for the first time. Only institutions with a mission to prepare students to transfer are required to report transfers out. Graduation and transfer-out rates are the Student Right-to-Know rates. Retention rates are measured from the fall of first enrollment to the following fall. 4-yr institutions report retention rates for students seeking a bachelor's degree. Median values for the comparison group will not add to 100 percent. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 11. Bachelor's degree graduation rates of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 4 years, 6 years, and 8 years: 2001 cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time to program completion</th>
<th>Graduation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 years</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your institution | Comparison Group Median (N=12)

NOTE: The 6-year graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rate; the 4- and 8-year rates are calculated using the same methodology. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Figure 12. Full-time equivalent staff, by assigned position: Fall 2009

NOTE: Graduate assistants are not included in this figure. For information on the calculation of FTE of staff, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 13. Average salaries of full-time instructional staff equated to 9-month contracts, by academic rank: Academic year 2009-10

NOTE: Average full-time instructional staff salaries for 11/12-month contracts were equated to 9-month average salaries by multiplying the 11/12-month salary by .8182. Salaries based on less than 9-month contracts are not included. Medical school salaries are not included. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 14. Percent distribution of core revenues, by source: Fiscal year 2009

NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the comparison institution. For a detailed definition of core revenues, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 15. Core expenses per FTE enrollment, by function: Fiscal year 2009

NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the comparison institution. Expenses per full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, particularly instruction, may be inflated because finance data includes all core expenses while FTE reflects credit activity only. For details on calculating FTE enrollment and a detailed definition of core expenses, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

This report is based on data supplied by institutions to IPEDS during the 2009-10 survey year. Response rates exceeded 99 percent for most surveys. Detailed response tables are included in IPEDS First Look reports, which can be found at http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010.

Use of Median Values for Comparison Group

The value for the comparison institution is compared to the median value for the comparison group for each statistic included in the figure. If more than one statistic is presented in a figure, the median values are determined separately for each indicator or statistic. Medians are not reported for comparison groups with less than three values. Where percentage distributions are presented, median values may not add to 100 percent. Through the ExPT, users have access to all of the data used to create the figures included in this report.

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. As such, not all notes listed below 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.

Disaggregation of Data by Race/Ethnicity

When applicable, some statistics are disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Between survey years 2009-10 and 2010-11, the categories used for the collection and reporting of race/ethnicity data in IPEDS are transitioning to those developed in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget, and institutions may report using either those categories, the older (1977) categories, or a mixture of both. Therefore, during the transition, only derived categories that present comparable data will be displayed. Detailed information about these changes can be found at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/reic/resource.asp.

Postbaccalaureate Degree Categories

In 2008-09 IPEDS, new postbaccalaureate degree categories were introduced as optional. The new categories are Doctor’s degree-Research/scholarship, Doctor’s degree-Professional practice, and Doctor’s degree-Other. In addition, the First-professional degree and certificate categories and the single Doctor’s degree category are being phased out. During the transition period, all First-professional students are reflected as graduate students, all First-professional degrees awarded are reflected as Doctor’s degrees, and all Doctor’s degrees reported under the new categories are aggregated under a single Doctor’s degree category, so that data reported by all institutions are comparable.

Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates

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.

Description of Statistics Used in the Figures

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. Institutions report test scores only if they are required for admission.

Average Net Price of Attendance

Average net price is calculated for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who received grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution anytime during the full aid year. 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 (lower of in-district or in-state for public institutions), books and supplies, and the weighted average room and board other expenses.

Core Expenses

Core expenses for public institutions using the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, institutional support, student services, operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, interest, scholarships and fellowships, other expenses, and nonoperating expenses. Core expenses for private, not-for-profit and for-profit, and a small number of public institutions reporting under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, net grant aid to students, and other expenses. For all institutions, core expenses exclude expenses for auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations. Expenses for operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, and interest for GASB institutions are included in other core expenses, but are allocated to each of the other functions for FASB institutions.

Core Revenues

Core revenues for public institutions reporting under GASB standards include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment income; 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 include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment return; 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 appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private grants and contracts; net investment income; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources. In general, core revenues exclude revenues from auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores,dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations.
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.

EQUATED INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES

Total salary outlays for full-time instructional staff on 11/12-month contracts were equated to 9-month outlays by multiplying the outlay for 11/12-month contracted instructional staff by 0.8182. The equated outlays were then added to the outlays for 9/10-month instructional staff to determine an average salary for each rank. Salaries are not included for medical school staff or staff on less-than-9-month contracts.

FTE for 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) plus the estimated FTE of first-professional students, if applicable. Undergraduate and graduate FTE are estimated using 12-month instructional activity (credit and/or contact hours). All doctor’s degree students are reported as graduate students. First-professional FTE is estimated by calculating the ratio of full-time to part-time first-professional students from the fall enrollment counts and applying this ratio to the 12-month unduplicated headcount of first-professional students. The estimated number of full-time first-professional students is added to one-third of the estimated number of part-time students. See “Calculation of FTE Students (using instructional activity)” in the IPEDS Glossary at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.

FTE for Staff

The full-time equivalent (FTE) of staff is calculated by summing the total number of full-time staff from the Employees by Assigned Position (EAP) section of the Human Resources component and adding one-third of the total number of part-time staff.

GRADUATION RATES AND TRANSFER-OUT RATE

Graduation rates are those developed to satisfy the requirements of the Student Right-to-Know and Higher Education Opportunity Acts 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 (for the degree or certificate) before the ending status date of August 31, 2009, divided by the entire cohort of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates minus any allowable exclusions. 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 to active duty; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service (such as medicine, law, veterinary, dentistry, social work, or public health) and instructional staff teaching in these programs are calculated. Students enrolled 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.

RETENTION RATES

Full-time retention rates are defined as the number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who enter the institution for the first time in the fall and who return to the same institution the following fall (as either full- or part-time), divided by the total number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates in the fall of first entrance. Part-time retention rates are similarly defined. For 4-year institutions offering a bachelor’s degree, this rate is reported only for those first-time students seeking a bachelor’s degree. For less than 4-year institutions, the rate is calculated for all first-time degree/certificate-seeking students.

SALARIES, WAGES, AND BENEFITS

Salaries, wages, and benefits, for public institutions under GASB standards, and private, not-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. Frequently, benefits are associated with an insurance payment. Private, for-profit institutions under FASB standards do not report salaries.

STUDENT-TO-FACULTY RATIO

The guidance provided to institutions for calculating their student-to-faculty ratio is as follows: the number of FTE students (using Fall Enrollment data) divided by the total FTE instructional staff (using the total Primarily Instruction component) plus the estimated FTE of first-professional students, if applicable. Undergraduate and graduate FTE are estimated using 12-month instructional activity (credit and/or contact hours). All doctor’s degree students are reported as graduate students. First-professional FTE is estimated by calculating the ratio of full-time to part-time first-professional students from the fall enrollment counts and applying this ratio to the 12-month unduplicated headcount of first-professional students. The estimated number of full-time first-professional students is added to one-third of the estimated number of part-time students. See “Calculation of FTE Students (using instructional activity)” in the IPEDS Glossary at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.

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 again in the fall). This includes all first-time undergraduate students, students transferring into the institution at the undergraduate level, and nondegree/certificate-seeking undergraduates entering in the fall. Only degree-granting, academic year reporting institutions provide total entering student data.

TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES

Tuition is defined as the amount of money charged to students for instructional services; required fees are those fixed sum charges to students for items not covered by tuition that are required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception. The amounts used in this report are for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates and are those used by the financial aid office to determine need. For institutions that have differential tuition rates for in-district or in-state students, the lowest tuition rate is used in the figure. Only institutions that operate on standard academic terms will have tuition figures included in their report.

ADDITIONAL METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IPEDS data are not collected under a pledge of confidentiality. Additional methodological information on the IPEDS components can be found in the publications available at http://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 http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.
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COMPARISON GROUP

Comparison group data are included to provide a context for interpreting your institution’s statistics. If your institution did not define a Custom Comparison Group for this report by July 14, NCES selected a comparison group for you based on the institutional characteristics detailed immediately above the listing of the comparison group institutions. (If the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education was used as an institutional characteristic in the definition of a comparison group, the 2005 Basic version was used.) The comparison group used in this report may not reflect your institution’s peer group, or you may wish to compare your institution to other groups. The Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) (http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/) can be used to reproduce the figures in this report using different peer groups.

The custom comparison group chosen by University of Georgia includes the following 12 institutions:

- Iowa State University (Ames, IA)
- Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College (Baton Rouge, LA)
- Michigan State University (East Lansing, MI)
- North Carolina State University at Raleigh (Raleigh, NC)
- Ohio State University-Main Campus (Columbus, OH)
- University of Arizona (Tucson, AZ)
- University of California-Davis (Davis, CA)
- University of Florida (Gainesville, FL)
- University of Iowa (Iowa City, IA)
- University of Kentucky (Lexington, KY)
- University of Maryland-College Park (College Park, MD)
- University of Missouri-Columbia (Columbia, MO)
**Figure 1.** Percent of all students enrolled, by race/ethnicity and percent of students who are women: Fall 2009

Note: For this survey year, institutions could report race and ethnicity using both 1977 (old) and 1997 (new) Office of Management and Budget categories. Categories shown in this figure are derived by adding comparable categories from both old and new; however, the "Two or more races" category appears only in the 1997 version. For more information about disaggregation of data by race and ethnicity, please see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. Median values for the comparison group will not add to 100 percent. See "Use of Median Values for Comparison Group" in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report for how median values are determined. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


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Note: For details on calculating full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, see Calculating FTE in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. 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.


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

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.


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 weighted average room and board and other expenses. For more information, see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution. Federal grants includes Pell grants and other federal grants. Any loans includes federal loans and other loans to students. For details on how students are counted for financial aid reporting, see Cohort Determination in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

Comparison Group Median

Figure 8. Percent of all undergraduates receiving aid by type of aid: 2008-09

Type of aid

Any grant aid

Pell grants

Federal loans

Percentage of students

0 20 40 60 80

Your institution

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans includes only federal loans to students. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 9. Average amount of aid received by all undergraduates, by type of aid: 2008-09

Type of aid

Any grant aid

Pell grants

Federal loans

Aid dollars

Your institution

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

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Figure 10. Graduation rate cohort as a percent of all undergraduates and as a percent of total entering students (Fall 2009); graduation rate and transfer-out rate (2003 cohort); and retention rates (Fall 2009)

Measure

Graduation rate cohort as a percent of undergraduates (N=12)

Graduation rate cohort as a percent of total entering students (N=12)

Graduation rate, overall (N=12)

Transfer-out rate (N=5)

Full-time retention rate (N=12)

Part-time retention rate (N=12)

Percent

0 20 40 60 80 100

Your institution

Comparison Group Median

NOTE: Graduation rate cohort includes all full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. Entering class includes all students coming to the institution for the first time. Only institutions with a mission to prepare students to transfer are required to report transfers out. Graduation and transfer-out rates are the Student Right-to-Know rates. Retention rates are measured from the fall of first enrollment to the following fall. 4-yr institutions report retention rates for students seeking a bachelor’s degree. Median values for the comparison group will not add to 100 percent. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


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Time to program completion

4 years

6 years

8 years

Graduation rate

0 20 40 60 80

Your institution

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

NOTE: The 6-year graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rate; the 4- and 8-year rates are calculated using the same methodology. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

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NOTE: Graduate assistants are not included in this figure. For information on the calculation of FTE of staff, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


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NOTE: Average full-time instructional staff salaries for 11/12-month contracts were equated to 9-month average salaries by multiplying the 11/12-month salary by .8182. Salaries based on less than 9-month contracts are not included. Medical school salaries are not included. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 14. Percent distribution of core revenues, by source: Fiscal year 2009

NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the comparison institution. For a detailed definition of core revenues, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 15. Core expenses per FTE enrollment, by function: Fiscal year 2009

NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the comparison institution. Expenses per full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, particularly instruction, may be inflated because finance data includes all core expenses while FTE reflects credit activity only. For details on calculating FTE enrollment and a detailed definition of core expenses, see the Methodological Notes. 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 the 2008-10 survey year. Response rates exceeded 99 percent for most surveys. Detailed response tables are included in IPEDS First Look reports, which can be found at http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010.

Use of Median Values for Comparison Group

The value for the comparison institution is compared to the median value for the comparison group for each statistic included in the figure. If more than one statistic is presented in a figure, the median values are determined separately for each indicator or statistic. Medians are not reported for comparison groups with less than three values. Where percentage distributions are presented, median values may not add to 100 percent. Through the ExPT, users have access to all of the data used to create the figures included in this report.

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. As such, not all notes listed below 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. Between survey years 2008-09 and 2010-11, the categories used for the collection and reporting of race/ethnicity data in IPEDS are transitioning to those developed in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget, and institutions may report using either those categories, the older (1977) categories, or a mixture of both. Therefore, during the transition, only derived categories that present comparable data will be displayed. Detailed information about these changes can be found at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/reic/resource.asp.

Postbaccalaureate Degree Categories

In 2008-09 IPEDS, new postbaccalaureate degree categories were introduced as optional. The new categories are Doctor's degree-Research/scholarship, Doctor's degree-Professional practice, and Doctor's degree-Other. In addition, the First-professional degree and certificate categories and the single Doctor's degree category are being phased out. During the transition period, all First-professional students are reflected as graduate students, all First-professional degrees awarded are reflected as Doctor's degrees, and all Doctor's degrees reported under the new categories are aggregated under a single Doctor's degree category, so that data reported by all institutions are comparable.

Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates

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 full 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.

Description of Statistics Used in the Figures

Average Net Price of Attendance

Average net price is calculated for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who received grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution anytime during the fall aid year. 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 (lower of in-district or in-state for public institutions), books and supplies, and the weighted average room and board and other expenses.

Core Expenses

Core expenses for public institutions using the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, institutional support, student services, operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, interest, scholarships and fellowships, other expenses, and nonoperating expenses. Core expenses for private, not-for-profit and for-profit, and a small number of public institutions reporting under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, net grant aid to students, and other expenses. For all institutions, core expenses exclude expenses for auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations. Expenses for operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, and interest for GASB institutions are included in other core expenses, but are allocated to each of the other functions for FASB institutions.

Core Revenues

Core revenues for public institutions reporting under GASB standards include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment income; 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 include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment return; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources. Core revenues for private, for-profit institutions reporting under GASB standards include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private grants and contracts; net investment income; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources. In general, core revenues exclude revenues from auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations.

Equated Instructional Staff Salaries

Total salary outlays for full-time instructional staff on 11/12-month contracts
were equated to 9-month outlays by multiplying the outlay for 11/12-month contracted instructional staff by 0.8182. The equated outlays were then added to the outlays for 9/10-month instructional staff to determine an average salary for each rank. Salaries are not included for medical school staff or staff on less-than-9-month contracts.

FTE for 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) plus the estimated FTE of first-professional students, if applicable. Undergraduate and graduate FTE are estimated using 12-month instructional activity (credit and/or contact hours). All doctor’s degree students are reported as graduate students. First-professional FTE is estimated by calculating the ratio of full-time to part-time first-professional students from the fall enrollment counts and applying this ratio to the 12-month unduplicated headcount of first-professional students. The estimated number of full-time first-professional students is added to one-third of the estimated number of part-time students. See “Calculation of FTE Students (using instructional activity)” in the IPEDS Glossary at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/

FTE for Staff

The full-time equivalent (FTE) of staff is calculated by summing the total number of full-time staff from the Employees by Assigned Position (EAP) section of the Human Resources component and adding one-third of the total number of part-time staff.

Graduation Rates and Transfer-out Rate

Graduation rates are those developed to satisfy the requirements of the Student Right-to-Know and Higher Education Opportunity Acts 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 (for the degree or certificate) before the ending status date of August 31, 2009, divided by the entire cohort of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates minus any allowable exclusions. 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 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. Transfer-out rate is the total number of students from the cohort who are known to have transferred out of the reporting institution within the same time period, divided by the same adjusted cohort. Only institutions with a mission that includes preparing students to transfer are required to report transfers out.

Retention Rates

Full-time retention rates are defined as the number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who enter the institution for the first time in the fall and who return to the same institution the following fall (as either full- or part-time), divided by the total number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates in the fall of first entrance. Part-time retention rates are similarly defined. For 4-year institutions offering a bachelor’s degree, this rate is reported only for those first-time students seeking a bachelor’s degree. For less than 4-year institutions, the rate is calculated for all first-time degree/certificate-seeking students.

Salaries, Wages, and Benefits

Salaries, wages, and benefits, for public institutions under GASB standards, and private, not-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. Frequently, benefits are associated with an insurance payment. Private, for-profit institutions under FASB standards do not report salaries.

Student-to-Faculty Ratio

The guidance provided to institutions for calculating their student-to-faculty ratio is as follows: the number of FTE students (using Fall Enrollment data) divided by the total FTE instructional staff (using the total Primarily instruction + Instruction/research/public service staff reported on the EAP section of the 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 full-time students plus one-third the number of part-time students; FTE for instructional staff is similarly calculated. Students enrolled 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.

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 again in the fall). This includes all first-time undergraduate students, students transferring into the institution at the undergraduate level, and nondegree/certificate-seeking undergraduates entering in the fall. Only degree-granting, academic year reporting institutions provide total entering student data.

Tuition and Required Fees

Tuition is defined as the amount of money charged to students for instructional services; required fees are those fixed sum charges to students for items not covered by tuition that are required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception. The amounts used in this report are for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates and are those used by the financial aid office to determine need. For institutions that have differential tuition rates for in-district or in-state students, the lowest tuition rate is used in the figure. Only institutions that operate on standard academic terms will have tuition figures included in their report.

Additional Methodological Information

Additional methodological information on the IPEDS components can be found in the publications available at http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?id=010. Additional definitions of variables used in this report can be found in the IPEDS online glossary at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.

Michael F. Adams, President
University of Georgia (ID: 139959)
Athens, GA 30602
The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is the nation’s core postsecondary education data collection program. It is a single, comprehensive system designed to encompass all institutions and educational organizations whose primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education. For additional information see http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds.
October, 2009

Dear Institutional Executive:

The National Center for Education Statistics is pleased to provide you with your institution’s annual IPEDS Data Feedback Report. The report compares data provided by your institution in 2008-09 through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) to data for a similar group of institutions. Like last year, your institution was given the opportunity to select its own comparison group. We strongly encourage institutions to take advantage of the opportunity to select the other institutions to which they want to be compared in the report, as they generally find the report more informative. If your institution did not submit its own group, IPEDS identified a comparison group for you (see the list toward the back of this report for the institutions in your comparison group).

I also encourage you to visit the IPEDS Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/. Not only can you download a PDF of this report as it was sent to you, you can also select a different comparison group and recreate the full report in PDF format. In addition, there are a number of extra figures available in the ExPT that are not included in your original report.

Thank you for supporting IPEDS throughout the data collection process. Without your support and the high quality data that your institution provides, these reports would not be possible. If you have any comments on how we can improve the Data Feedback Report or the ExPT, please send them to ipedsdatafeedback@ed.gov.

Best regards,

Elise S. Miller
IPEDS Program Director

What Is IPEDS?
The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is a system of survey components that collects data from nearly 6,700 institutions across the United States whose primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education. IPEDS collects institution-level data on students (enrollment and graduation rates), student charges, program completions, faculty, staff, and finances.

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 (http://collegenavigator.ed.gov), to aid in the college search process. For more information about IPEDS, see http://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. Our goal is to produce a report that is useful to institutional executives and that may help improve the quality and comparability of IPEDS data.

What Is in This Report?
The figures provided in this report are those suggested by the IPEDS Technical Review Panel. They were developed to provide selected indicators and data elements for your institution and a comparison group of institutions. The figures are based on data collected during the 2008-09 IPEDS collection cycle and are the most recent data available. Additional information about these indicators is provided in the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. Following the figures is a list of the institutions in your comparison group and the criteria used for their selection. Please refer to “Comparison Group” in the Methodological Notes for more information.

How Can I Use This Report?
Upon receiving your Data Feedback Report (DFR), we strongly encourage you to discuss its contents with your institution’s IPEDS keyholder, or other institutional research professionals. Keyholders, appointed by institutional executives, coordinate the institution’s IPEDS data submission, frequently working with colleagues across the institution to ensure timely and accurate reporting. Your keyholder can answer questions about how IPEDS data are submitted, how individual indicators are defined, and how to interpret differences between your institution and the group to which it was compared. She or he can also assist you in identifying more appropriate comparison groups, if needed. After discussing the DFR with your keyholder, we encourage you to share it with your campus leadership team. With their assistance, other ways to make use of the DFR can be considered, including how to appropriately incorporate the DFR into existing strategic planning efforts and whether to share parts of the DFR with on- and off-campus stakeholders, including students, staff, faculty, governance board members, community leaders, media, and state and local officials. We are committed to ensuring the DFR is useful to campus executives. If after working with the DFR you have suggestions for future improvements, please send them to ipedsdatafeedback@ed.gov.

Where Can I Do More with IPEDS Data?
The Executive Peer Tool (ExPT), available through the IPEDS Data Center (http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter), is designed to provide campus executives easy access to institutional and comparison group data. Using the ExPT, you can produce reports using different comparison groups and access a wider range of IPEDS variables.
Figure 1. Unduplicated 12-month headcount of all students and of undergraduate students, total FTE enrollment (academic year 2007-08), and full- and part-time fall enrollment (Fall 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enrollment measure</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unduplicated headcount - total</td>
<td>38,211</td>
<td>35,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unduplicated headcount - undergraduates</td>
<td>29,237</td>
<td>26,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total FTE enrollment</td>
<td>22,855</td>
<td>29,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time fall enrollment</td>
<td>29,896</td>
<td>27,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time fall enrollment</td>
<td>4,284</td>
<td>5,333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For details on calculating full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, see Calculating FTE in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. 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 2. Percent of students enrolled who are women, by level of student: Fall 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of student</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All students</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


Figure 3. Percent of all students enrolled, by race/ethnicity: Fall 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident alien</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For this survey year, institutions could report race and ethnicity using both 1977 (old) and 1997 (new) Office of Management and Budget categories. Categories shown in this figure are derived by adding comparable categories from both old and new; however, the "Two or more races" category appears only in the 1997 version. For more information about disaggregation of data by race and ethnicity, please see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. Median values for the comparison group may not add to 100 percent. See "Use of Median Values for Comparison Group" in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report for how median values are determined. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Figure 4. Student-to-faculty ratio: Fall 2008

Student-to-faculty ratio

FTE students per FTE instructional staff

Your institution
Comparison Group Median (N=12)

18
19

NOTE: Student-to-faculty ratio data is presented only for institutions that have undergraduate students; graduate only institutions are not included. For details on how the ratio is calculated, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 5. Percent of applicants admitted, and percent of admissions enrolled by full- and part-time status: Fall 2008

Admissions measure

Admitted
Enrolled full time
Enrolled part time

Your institution
Comparison Group Median (N=12)

55
72
44
51
44
51

NOTE: Admissions 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. For more information, see the Methodological Notes. Median values for the comparison group may not add to 100 percent. See "Use of Median Values for Comparison Group" for how median values are determined. 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: 2006-07–2008-09

Academic year

Tuition and fees

2008-09
2007-08
2006-07

$6,030
$5,622
$4,964

$7,140
$6,695
$6,323

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. Percent of students receiving Pell Grants: 2007-08

Pell Grants

Percent of students

Your institution
Comparison Group Median (N=12)

13
18

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

Figure 8. Percent of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving Federal, State/local, and Institutional grant aid, by type of grant: 2007-08

NOTE: Pell Grants and Other Federal Grants are included in Federal Grants above. For details on how students are counted for financial aid reporting, see Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 9. Average amounts of Federal, State/local, and Institutional grant aid received by full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates, by type of grant: 2007-08

NOTE: Pell Grants and Other Federal Grants are included in Federal Grants above. Average grant values were calculated by dividing the total grants awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 10. Percent of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving loans, by type of loan: 2007-08

NOTE: For details on how students are counted for financial aid reporting, see Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 11. Average amounts of loans received by full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates, by type of loan: 2007-08

NOTE: Average loan values were calculated by dividing the total loans awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Figure 12. Retention rates of first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students, by enrollment status: Fall 2008

NOTE: Retention rates are measured from the fall of first enrollment to the following fall. 4-yr institutions report retention rates for students seeking a bachelor's degree. For more information, see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 13. Graduation rate cohort as a percent of all undergraduates and as a percent of total entering students (Fall 2008); graduation rate and transfer-out rate (2002 cohort)

NOTE: Graduation rate cohort includes all full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. Entering class includes all students coming to the institution for the first time. Only institutions with a mission to prepare students to transfer are required to report transfers out. Graduation and transfer-out rates are the Student Right-to-Know rates. For more information, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 14. Graduation rates of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 150% of normal time to program completion, by race/ethnicity: 2002 cohort

NOTE: For this survey year, institutions could report race and ethnicity using both 1977 (old) and 1997 (new) Office of Management and Budget categories. Categories shown in this figure are derived by adding comparable categories from both old and new; however, the "Two or more races" category appears only in the 1997 version. For more information about disaggregation of data by race and ethnicity, please see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. The graduation rates are the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group. At least three values in the comparison group are required to calculate the median.


University of Georgia
Figure 15. Bachelor’s degree graduation rates of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 4 years, 6 years, and 8 years: 2000 cohort

Time to program completion

Graduation rate 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

4 years

6 years

8 years

Your institution Comparison Group Median (N=12)

NOTE: The 4-year and 6-year graduation rates are the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the 8-year rate is calculated using the same methodology. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 16. Number of degrees awarded, by level: Academic year 2007-08

Level of degree

Doctor's

Master's

Bachelor's

Associate's

Your institution Comparison Group Median (N=12)

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


Figure 17. Full-time equivalent staff, by assigned position: Fall 2008

Staff category

Instruction/ research/public service

Executive/ administrative/ managerial

Other professional

Non-professional

Your institution Comparison Group Median (N=12)

NOTE: Graduate assistants are not included in this figure. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 18. Average salaries of full-time instructional staff equated to 9-month contracts, by academic rank: Academic year 2008-09

Academic rank

All ranks (N=6)

Professor (N=12)

Associate professor (N=12)

Assistant professor (N=12)

Instructor (N=10)

Lecturer (N=10)

No academic rank (N=6)

Your institution Comparison Group Median

NOTE: Average full-time instructional staff salaries for 11/12-month contracts were adjusted to 9-month average salaries by multiplying the 11/12-month salary by .8182. Salaries based on less than 9-month contracts are not included. Medical school staff salaries are not included. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Figure 19. Percent distribution of core revenues, by source: Fiscal year 2008

Note: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. For a detailed definition of core revenues, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 20. Core revenues per FTE enrollment, by source: Fiscal year 2008

Note: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. For details on calculating FTE enrollment and a detailed definition of core revenues, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 21. Percent distribution of core expenses, by function: Fiscal year 2008

Note: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. For a detailed definition of core expenses, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 22. Core expenses per FTE enrollment, by function: Fiscal year 2008

Note: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. Expenses per full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, particularly instruction, may be inflated because finance data includes all core expenses while FTE reflects credit activity only. For details on calculating FTE enrollment and a detailed definition of core expenses, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

The custom comparison group chosen by University of Georgia includes the following 12 institutions:

- Iowa State University (Ames, IA)
- Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College (Baton Rouge, LA)
- Michigan State University (East Lansing, MI)
- North Carolina State University at Raleigh (Raleigh, NC)
- Ohio State University-Main Campus (Columbus, OH)
- University of Arizona (Tucson, AZ)
- University of California-Davis (Davis, CA)
- University of Florida (Gainesville, FL)
- University of Iowa (Iowa City, IA)
- University of Kentucky (Lexington, KY)
- University of Maryland-College Park (College Park, MD)
- University of Missouri-Columbia (Columbia, MO)
IPEDS DATA FEEDBACK REPORT

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Overview

This report is based on data supplied by institutions to IPEDS during the 2008-09 survey year. Response rates exceeded 99 percent for most surveys. Detailed response tables are included in IPEDS First Look reports, which can be found at http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010.

Comparison Groups

Comparison group data are included to provide a context for interpreting your institution’s statistics. If your institution did not define a Custom Comparison Group for this report by July 14, NCES selected a comparison group for you based on the institutional characteristics detailed immediately above the listing of the comparison group institutions. (If the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education was used as an institutional characteristic in the definition of a comparison group, the 2005 Basic version was used.) The comparison group used in this report may not reflect your institution’s peer group, or you may wish to compare your institution to other groups. The Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) (http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/) can be used to reproduce the figures in this report using different peer groups.

Use of Median Values for Comparison Group

The value for the focus institution is compared to the median value for the comparison group for each statistic included in the figure. If more than one statistic is presented in a figure, the median values are determined separately for each indicator or statistic. Where percentage distributions are presented, median values may not add to 100 percent. Through the ExPT, users have access to all of the data used to create the figures included in this report.

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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. Between survey years 2008-09 and 2010-11, the categories used for the collection and reporting of race/ethnicity data in IPEDS are transitioning to those developed in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget, and institutions may report using either those categories, the older (1977) categories, or a mixture of both. Therefore, during the transition, only derived categories that present comparable data will be displayed. Detailed information about these changes can be found at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/reic/resource.asp.

Postbaccalaureate Degree Categories

In 2008-09 IPEDS, new postbaccalaureate degree categories were introduced as optional. The new categories are Doctor’s degree-Research/scholarship, Doctor’s degree-Professional practice, and Doctor’s degree-Other. In addition, the First-professional degree and certificate categories and the single Doctor’s degree category are being phased out. During the transition period, all First-professional students are reflected as graduate students, all First-professional degrees awarded are reflected as Doctor’s degrees, and all Doctor’s degrees reported under the new categories are aggregated under a single Doctor’s degree category, so that data reported by all institutions are comparable.

Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates

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.

Description of Statistics Used in the Figures

Core Expenses

Core expenses for public institutions using the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, institutional support, student services, operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, scholarships and fellowships, other expenses, and nonoperating expenses. Core expenses for private, not-for-profit and public institutions reporting under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, net grant aid to students, and other expenses. For all institutions, core expenses exclude expenses for auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations. Expenses for operation and maintenance of plant for GASB institutions are included in other core expenses, but are allocated to each of the other functions for FASB institutions.

Core Revenues

Core revenues for public institutions reporting under GASB standards include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment income; 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 include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment return; 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 appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private grants and contracts; net investment income; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources. In general, core revenues exclude revenues from auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations.
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.

Equated Instructional Staff Salaries

Total salary outlays for full-time instructional staff on 11/12-month contracts were equated to 9/10-month outlays by multiplying the outlay for 11/12-month contract instructional staff by 0.8182. The equated outlays were then added to the outlays for 9/10-month instructional staff to determine an average salary for each rank. Salaries for staff on less-than-9-month contracts are not included.

FTE for 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 2007-08 12-month Enrollment component) plus the estimated FTE of first-professional students. Undergraduate and graduate FTE are estimated using 12-month instructional activity (credit and/or contact hours). If applicable, first-professional FTE is estimated by calculating the ratio of full-time to part-time first-professional students from the 2007 fall counts and applying this ratio to the 2007-08 12-month unduplicated headcount of first-professional students. The estimated number of full-time students is added to one-third of the estimated number of part-time students. See “Calculation of FTE Students (using instructional activity)” in the IPEDS Glossary at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.

FTE for Staff

The full-time equivalent (FTE) of staff is calculated by summing the total number of full-time staff from the Employees by Assigned Position (EAP) section of the Human Resources component and adding one-third of the total number of part-time staff.

Graduation Rates and Transfer-out Rate

Graduation rates are those developed to satisfy the requirements of the Student Right-to-Know and Higher Education Opportunity Acts 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 (for the degree or certificate) before the ending status date of August 31, 2008, divided by the entire cohort of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates minus any allowable exclusions. 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 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. Transfer-out rate is the total number of students from the cohort who are known to have transferred out of the reporting institution within the same time period, divided by the same adjusted cohort. Only institutions with a mission that includes preparing students to transfer are required to report transfers out.

Retention Rates

Full-time retention rates are defined as the number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who enter the institution for the first time in the fall and who return to the same institution the following fall (as either full- or part-time), divided by the total number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates in the fall of first entrance. Part-time retention rates are similarly defined. For 4-year institutions offering a bachelor’s degree, this rate is reported only for those students seeking a bachelor’s degree. For less than 4-year institutions, the rate is calculated for all degree/certificate-seeking students.

Salaries, Wages, and Benefits

Salaries, wages, and benefits, for public institutions under GASB standards, and private, not-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 the received in the form of a salary or wage. Frequently, benefits are associated with an insurance payment. Private, for-profit institutions under FASB standards do not report salaries.

Student-to-Faculty Ratio

An institution’s student-to-faculty ratio is calculated by determining the number of FTE students (using Fall Enrollment data) divided by the total FTE instructional staff (using the total Primarily instruction + Instruction/research/public service staff reported on the EAP section of the Human Resources component). For this calculation, FTE for students is equal to the number of full-time students plus one-third the number of part-time students; FTE for instructional staff is similarly calculated. Students enrolled in “stand-alone” graduate or professional programs and instructional staff teaching in these programs are excluded from the FTE calculations. “Stand-alone” graduate or professional programs are those programs such as medicine, law, veterinary, dentistry, social work, or public health, in which faculty teach virtually only graduate-level students (also referred to as “independent” programs).

Total Entering (Undergraduate-Level) Students

Total entering students are students at the undergraduate level, both full- and part-time, coming into the institution for the first time in the fall term (or the prior summer term who returned again in the fall). This includes all first-time undergraduate students, students transferred into the institution at the undergraduate level, and non-degree/certificate seeking undergraduates entering in the fall. Only degree-granting institutions report total entering students.

Tuition and Required Fees

Tuition is defined as the amount of money charged to students for instructional services; required fees are those fixed sum charges to students for items not covered by tuition that are required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception. The amounts used in this report are for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates and are those used by the financial aid office to determine need. For institutions that have differential tuition rates for in-district or in-state students, the lowest tuition rate is used in the figure. Only institutions that operate on standard academic terms will have tuition figures included in their report.

Additional Methodological Information

Additional methodological information on the IPEDS components can be found in the publications available at http://nces.ed.gov/pubssearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010. Additional definitions of variables used in this report can be found in the IPEDS online glossary available at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.
The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is the nation’s core postsecondary education data collection program. It is a single, comprehensive system designed to encompass all institutions and educational organizations whose primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education. For additional information see http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds.
October, 2009

Dear Institutional Executive:

The National Center for Education Statistics is pleased to provide you with your institution’s annual IPEDS Data Feedback Report. The report compares data provided by your institution in 2008-09 through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) to data for a similar group of institutions. Like last year, your institution was given the opportunity to select its own comparison group. We strongly encourage institutions to take advantage of the opportunity to select the other institutions to which they want to be compared in the report, as they generally find the report more informative. If your institution did not submit its own group, IPEDS identified a comparison group for you (see the list toward the back of this report for the institutions in your comparison group).

I also encourage you to visit the IPEDS Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/. Not only can you download a PDF of this report as it was sent to you, you can also select a different comparison group and recreate the full report in PDF format. In addition, there are a number of extra figures available in the ExPT that are not included in your original report.

Thank you for supporting IPEDS throughout the data collection process. Without your support and the high quality data that your institution provides, these reports would not be possible. If you have any comments on how we can improve the Data Feedback Report or the ExPT, please send them to ipedsdatafeedback@ed.gov.

Best regards,

Elise S. Miller
IPEDS Program Director

What Is IPEDS?

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is a system of survey components that collects data from nearly 6,700 institutions across the United States whose primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education. IPEDS collects institution-level data on students (enrollment and graduation rates), student charges, program completions, faculty, staff, and finances.

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 (http://collegenavigator.ed.gov), to aid in the college search process. For more information about IPEDS, see http://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. Our goal is to produce a report that is useful to institutional executives and that may help improve the quality and comparability of IPEDS data.

What Is in This Report?

The figures provided in this report are those suggested by the IPEDS Technical Review Panel. They were developed to provide selected indicators and data elements for your institution and a comparison group of institutions. The figures are based on data collected during the 2008-09 IPEDS collection cycle and are the most recent data available. Additional information about these indicators is provided in the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. Following the figures is a list of the institutions in your comparison group and the criteria used for their selection. Please refer to “Comparison Group” in the Methodological Notes for more information.

How Can I Use This Report?

Upon receiving your Data Feedback Report (DFR), we strongly encourage you to discuss its contents with your institution’s IPEDS keyholder, or other institutional research professionals. Keyholders, appointed by institutional executives, coordinate the institution’s IPEDS data submission, frequently working with colleagues across the institution to ensure timely and accurate reporting. Your keyholder can answer questions about how IPEDS data are submitted, how individual indicators are defined, and how to interpret differences between your institution and the group to which it was compared. She or he can also assist you in identifying more appropriate comparison groups, if needed. After discussing the DFR with your keyholder, we encourage you to share it with your campus leadership team. With their assistance, other ways to make use of the DFR can be considered, including how to appropriately incorporate the DFR into existing strategic planning efforts and whether to share parts of the DFR with on- and off-campus stakeholders, including students, staff, faculty, governance board members, community leaders, media, and state and local officials. We are committed to ensuring the DFR is useful to campus executives. If after working with the DFR you have suggestions for future improvements, please send them to ipedsdatafeedback@ed.gov.

Where Can I Do More with IPEDS Data?

The Executive Peer Tool (ExPT), available through the IPEDS Data Center (http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter), is designed to provide campus executives easy access to institutional and comparison group data. Using the ExPT, you can produce reports using different comparison groups and access a wider range of IPEDS variables.
Figure 1. Unduplicated 12-month headcount of all students and of undergraduate students, total FTE enrollment (academic year 2007-08), and full- and part-time fall enrollment (Fall 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enrollment measure</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unduplicated headcount - total</td>
<td>36,676</td>
<td>38,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unduplicated headcount - undergraduates</td>
<td>30,855</td>
<td>32,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total FTE enrollment</td>
<td>36,676</td>
<td>38,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time fall enrollment</td>
<td>44,231</td>
<td>36,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time fall enrollment</td>
<td>4,284</td>
<td>3,746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: For details on calculating full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, see Calculating FTE in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. 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 2. Percent of students enrolled who are women, by level of student: Fall 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of student</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All students</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


Figure 3. Percent of all students enrolled, by race/ethnicity: Fall 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident alien</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: For this survey year, institutions could report race and ethnicity using both 1977 (old) and 1997 (new) Office of Management and Budget categories. Categories shown in this figure are derived by adding comparable categories from both old and new; however, the "Two or more races" category appears only in the 1997 version. For more information about disaggregation of data by race and ethnicity, please see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. Median values for the comparison group may not add to 100 percent. See "Use of Median Values for Comparison Group" in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report for how median values are determined. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Figure 4. Student-to-faculty ratio: Fall 2008

NOTE: Student-to-faculty ratio data is presented only for institutions that have undergraduate students; graduate only institutions are not included. For details on how the ratio is calculated, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 5. Percent of applicants admitted, and percent of admissions enrolled by full- and part-time status: Fall 2008

NOTE: Admissions 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. For more information, see the Methodological Notes. Median values for the comparison group may not add to 100 percent. See "Use of Median Values for Comparison Group" for how median values are determined. 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: 2006-07–2008-09

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. Percent of students receiving Pell Grants: 2007-08

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

Figure 8. Percent of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving Federal, State/local, and Institutional grant aid, by type of grant: 2007-08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of grant aid</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$3,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pell</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$2,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Federal</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$1,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>$3,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>$5,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>$5,908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of students

NOTE: Pell Grants and Other Federal Grants are included in Federal Grants above. For details on how students are counted for financial aid reporting, see Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 9. Average amounts of Federal, State/local, and Institutional grant aid received by full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates, by type of grant: 2007-08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of grant aid</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pell</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Federal</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grant dollars

NOTE: Pell Grants and Other Federal Grants are included in Federal Grants above. Average grant values were calculated by dividing the total grants awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 10. Percent of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving loans, by type of loan: 2007-08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of loan</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any loan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>$3,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>$3,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-federal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$8,473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of students

NOTE: For details on how students are counted for financial aid reporting, see Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 11. Average amounts of loans received by full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates, by type of loan: 2007-08

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of loan</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any loan</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-federal</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10,798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Loan dollars

NOTE: Average loan values were calculated by dividing the total loans awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Figure 12. Retention rates of first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students, by enrollment status: Fall 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enrollment status of student</th>
<th>Retention rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-time (N=12)</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time (N=11)</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Retention rates are measured from the fall of first enrollment to the following fall. 4-yr institutions report retention rates for students seeking a bachelor’s degree. For more information, see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 13. Graduation rate cohort as a percent of all undergraduates and as a percent of total entering students (Fall 2008); graduation rate and transfer-out rate (2002 cohort)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduation rate cohort as a percent of undergraduates (N=12)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation rate cohort as a percent of total entering students (N=12)</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation rate, overall (N=12)</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer-out rate (N=2)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Graduation rate cohort includes all full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. Entering class includes all students coming to the institution for the first time. Only institutions with a mission to prepare students to transfer are required to report transfers out. Graduation and transfer-out rates are the Student Right-to-Know rates. For more information, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group. At least three values in the comparison group are required to calculate the median.


Figure 14. Graduation rates of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 150% of normal time to program completion, by race/ethnicity: 2002 cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Graduation rate, overall (N=12)</th>
<th>American Indian or Alaska Native (N=12)</th>
<th>Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (N=12)</th>
<th>Black or African American (N=12)</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino (N=12)</th>
<th>White (N=12)</th>
<th>Two or more races (N=6)</th>
<th>Race/ethnicity unknown (N=8)</th>
<th>Nonresident alien (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: For this survey year, institutions could report race and ethnicity using both 1977 (old) and 1997 (new) Office of Management and Budget categories. Categories shown in this figure are derived by adding comparable categories from both old and new; however, the "Two or more races" category appears only in the 1997 version. For more information about disaggregation of data by race and ethnicity, please see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. The graduation rates are the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group. At least three values in the comparison group are required to calculate the median.

Figure 15. Bachelor’s degree graduation rates of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 4 years, 6 years, and 8 years: 2000 cohort

Figure 16. Number of degrees awarded, by level: Academic year 2007-08

Figure 17. Full-time equivalent staff, by assigned position: Fall 2008

Figure 18. Average salaries of full-time instructional staff equated to 9-month contracts, by academic rank: Academic year 2008-09

NOTE: The 4-year and 6-year graduation rates are the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates; the 8-year rate is calculated using the same methodology. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


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


NOTE: Graduate assistants are not included in this figure. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Figure 19. Percent distribution of core revenues, by source: Fiscal year 2008

Figure 20. Core revenues per FTE enrollment, by source: Fiscal year 2008

Figure 21. Percent distribution of core expenses, by function: Fiscal year 2008

Figure 22. Core expenses per FTE enrollment, by function: Fiscal year 2008

NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. For a detailed definition of core revenues, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. Expenses per full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, particularly instruction, may be inflated because finance data includes all core expenses while FTE reflects credit activity only. For details on calculating FTE enrollment and a detailed definition of core expenses, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

COMPARISON GROUP

The custom comparison group chosen by University of Georgia includes the following 12 institutions:

- University of Berkeley (Berkeley, CA)
- University of California-Los Angeles (Los Angeles, CA)
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Champaign, IL)
- University of Michigan-Ann Arbor (Ann Arbor, MI)
- University of Minnesota-Twin Cities (Minneapolis, MN)
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Chapel Hill, NC)
- The University of Texas at Austin (Austin, TX)
- University of Virginia-Main Campus (Charlottesville, VA)
- University of Washington-Seattle Campus (Seattle, WA)
- University of Wisconsin-Madison (Madison, WI)
- Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus (University Park, PA)
- Cornell University (Ithaca, NY)
IPEDS DATA FEEDBACK REPORT

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Overview

This report is based on data supplied by institutions to IPEDS during the 2008-09 survey year. Response rates exceeded 99 percent for most surveys. Detailed response tables are included in IPEDS First Look reports, which can be found at http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010.

Comparison Groups

Comparison group data are included to provide a context for interpreting your institution's statistics. If your institution did not define a Custom Comparison Group for this report by July 14, NCES selected a comparison group for you based on the institutional characteristics detailed immediately above the listing of the comparison group institutions. (If the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education was used as an institutional characteristic in the definition of a comparison group, the 2005 Basic version was used.) The comparison group used in this report may not reflect your institution's peer group, or you may wish to compare your institution to other groups. The Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) (http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/) can be used to reproduce the figures in this report using different peer groups.

Use of Median Values for Comparison Group

The value for the focus institution is compared to the median value for the comparison group for each statistic included in the figure. If more than one statistic is presented in a figure, the median values are determined separately for each indicator or statistic. Where percentage distributions are presented, median values may not add to 100 percent. Through the ExPT, users have access to all of the data used to create the figures included in this report.

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. As such, not all notes listed below 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. Between survey years 2008-09 and 2010-11, the categories used for the collection and reporting of race/ethnicity data in IPEDS are transitioning to those developed in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget, and institutions may report using either those categories, the older (1977) categories, or a mixture of both. Therefore, during the transition, only derived categories that present comparable data will be displayed. Detailed information about these changes can be found at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/reic/resource.asp.

Postbaccalaureate Degree Categories

In 2008-09 IPEDS, new postbaccalaureate degree categories were introduced as optional. The new categories are Doctor's degree-Research/scholarship, Doctor's degree-Professional practice, and Doctor's degree-Other. In addition, the First-professional degree and certificate categories and the single Doctor's degree category are being phased out. During the transition period, all First-professional students are reflected as graduate students, all First-professional degrees awarded are reflected as Doctor's degrees, and all Doctor's degrees reported under the new categories are aggregated under a single Doctor's degree category, so that data reported by all institutions are comparable.

Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates

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.

Description of Statistics Used in the Figures

Core Expenses

Core expenses for public institutions using the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, institutional support, student services, operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, scholarships and fellowships, other expenses, and nonoperating expenses. Core expenses for private, not-for-profit and public institutions reporting under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, net grant aid to students, and other expenses. For all institutions, core expenses exclude expenses for auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations. Expenses for operation and maintenance of plant for GASB institutions are included in other core expenses, but are allocated to each of the other functions for FASB institutions.

Core Revenues

Core revenues for public institutions reporting under GASB standards include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment income; 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 include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment return; 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 appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private grants and contracts; net investment income; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources. In general, core revenues exclude revenues from auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations.
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.

Equated Instructional Staff Salaries

Total salary outlays for full-time instructional staff on 11/12-month contracts were equated to 9/10-month outlays by multiplying the outlay for 11/12-month contracted instructional staff by 0.8182. The equated outlays were then added to the outlays for 9/10-month instructional staff to determine an average salary for each rank. Salaries for staff on less-than-9-month contracts are not included.

FTE for 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 2007-08 12-month Enrollment component) plus the estimated FTE of first-professional students. Undergraduate and graduate FTE are estimated using 12-month instructional activity (credit and/or contact hours). If applicable, first-professional FTE is estimated by calculating the ratio of full-time to part-time first-professional students from the 2007 fall counts and applying this ratio to the 2007-08 12-month unduplicated headcount of first-professional students. The estimated number of full-time students is added to one-third of the estimated number of part-time students. See “Calculation of FTE Students (using instructional activity)” in the IPEDS Glossary at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.

FTE for Staff

The full-time equivalent (FTE) of staff is calculated by summing the total number of full-time staff from the Employees by Assigned Position (EAP) section of the Human Resources component and adding one-third of the total number of part-time staff.

Graduation Rates and Transfer-out Rate

Graduation rates are those developed to satisfy the requirements of the Student Right-to-Know and Higher Education Opportunity Acts and are defined as the number of full-time, first-year degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who entered the institution for the first time in the fall and who return to the same institution the following fall (as either full- or part-time), divided by the total number of full-time, first-year degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates in the fall of first entrance. Part-time retention rates are similarly defined. For 4-year institutions offering a bachelor’s degree, this rate is reported only for those students seeking a bachelor’s degree. For less than 4-year institutions, the rate is calculated for all degree/certificate-seeking students.

Salaries, Wages, and Benefits

Salaries, wages, and benefits, for public institutions under GASB standards, and private, not-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. Frequently, benefits are associated with an insurance payment. Private, for-profit institutions under FASB standards do not report salaries.

Student-to-Faculty Ratio

An institution’s student-to-faculty ratio is calculated by determining the number of FTE students (using Fall Enrollment data) divided by the total FTE instructional staff (using the total Primarily instruction + Instruction/research/public service staff reported on the EAP section of the Human Resources component). For this calculation, FTE for students is equal to the number of full-time students plus one-third the number of part-time students; FTE for instructional staff is similarly calculated. Students enrolled in “stand-alone” graduate or professional programs and instructional staff teaching in these programs are excluded from the FTE calculations. “Stand-alone” graduate or professional programs are those programs such as medicine, law, veterinary, dentistry, social work, or public health, in which faculty teach virtually only graduate-level students (also referred to as “independent” programs).

Total Entering (Undergraduate-Level) Students

Total entering students are students at the undergraduate level, both full- and part-time, coming into the institution for the first time in the fall term (or the prior summer term who returned again 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 institutions report total entering students.

Tuition and Required Fees

Tuition is defined as the amount of money charged to students for instructional services; required fees are those fixed sum charges to students for items not covered by tuition that are required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception. The amounts used in this report are for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates and are those used by the financial aid office to determine need. For institutions that have differential tuition rates for in-district or in-state students, the lowest tuition rate is used in the figure. Only institutions that operate on standard academic terms will have tuition figures included in their report.

Additional Methodological Information

Additional methodological information on the IPEDS components can be found in the publications available at http://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 http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is the core postsecondary education data collection program for the NCES. It is a single, comprehensive system designed to encompass all institutions and educational organizations whose primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education. For additional information see http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds.
Dear Institutional Executive:

The National Center for Education Statistics is pleased to provide you with your institution’s annual IPEDS Data Feedback Report. The report compares data provided by your institution in 2007-08 through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) to data for a similar group of institutions. Like last year, your institution was given the opportunity to select its own comparison group. We strongly encourage institutions to take advantage of the opportunity to select the other institutions to which they want to be compared in the report, as they generally find the report more informative. If your institution did not submit its own group, IPEDS identified a comparison group for you (see the list toward the back of this report for the institutions in your comparison group).

I also encourage you to visit the IPEDS Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) at http://nces.ed.gov/ipedspas/ExPT/. Not only can you download a PDF of this report as it was sent to you, you can also select a different comparison group and recreate the full report in the PDF format. In addition, there are a number of additional figures available in the ExPT that are not included in your original report such as enrollments by student level, admissions and test scores, and more finance figures.

Thank you for all of your efforts to support IPEDS throughout the data collection process. Without your support and the high quality data that your institution provides, these reports would not be possible. Should you have any comments on how we can improve the Data Feedback Report and ExPT, please send them to ipedsdatafeedback@ed.gov.

Best regards,

Elise S. Miller
IPEDS Program Director

What Is the Purpose of This Report?

The IPEDS Data Feedback Report is intended to provide institutions a context for examining the data they submitted to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Our goal is to produce a report that is useful to institutional executives and that may help improve the quality and comparability of IPEDS data.

What Is in This Report?

The figures provided in this report are those suggested by the IPEDS Technical Review Panel. They were developed to provide selected indicators and data elements for your institution and a comparison group of institutions. The figures are based on data collected during the 2007-08 IPEDS collection cycle and are the most recent data available. Additional information about these indicators is provided in the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. Following the figures is a list of the institutions in your comparison group and the criteria used for their selection. Please refer to “Comparison Group” in the Methodological Notes for more information.

What Is IPEDS?

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is a system of survey components that collects data from all institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions, such as Puerto Rico, whose primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education. IPEDS collects institution-level data on students (enrollment and graduation rates), student charges, program completions, faculty, staff, and finances. Each year nearly 6,700 postsecondary institutions provide information to the U.S. Department of Education through IPEDS. 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 (http://collegenavigator.ed.gov/), to aid in the college search process. For more information about IPEDS, see http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds.

Would You Like to Do More Analysis of Your IPEDS Data?

The information in this report can be produced for a different comparison group using the IPEDS Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) at http://nces.ed.gov/ipedspas/expt. If you would like to make comparisons on a wider range of IPEDS variables, or do additional types of analyses, the IPEDS Data Center is available at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds. In both systems, you may select your own comparison group. Through the ExPT, you may also print additional copies of this report.

Selected Figures

These figures are based on 2007-08 IPEDS data submitted by your institution, University of Georgia, and the comparison group listed later in this report. The number of institutions in the comparison group from which the median is derived is shown as "(N = x)" in the labels or in the legend at the bottom of the figure.
Figure 1. Unduplicated 12-month headcount of all students and of undergraduate students, total FTE enrollment (academic year 2006-07), and full- and part-time fall enrollment (Fall 2007)

NOTE: For details on calculating full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, see Calculating FTE in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. 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 2. Percent of all students enrolled, by race/ethnicity, and percent who are women: Fall 2007

NOTE: Median values for the comparison group may not add to 100 percent. See “Use of Median Values for Comparison Group” in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report for how median values are determined. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 3. Academic year tuition and required fees for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates: 2005-06–2007-08

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 4. Percent of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving financial aid, by type of aid: 2006-07

NOTE: For details on how students are counted for financial aid reporting, see Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

Associate's degrees

Institutional grants

a percent of entering class

Graduation rate, overall

Bachelor's degrees

Pacific Islander (N=12)

White, non-Hispanic

Federal grants

Black, non-Hispanic

Graduation rate cohort as

American Indian or

Hispanic (N=12)

Asian or

Pacific Islander (N=12)

Doctor's degrees

Race/ethnicity

unknown (N=11)

Nonresident alien (N=12)

NOTE: Average grant (or loan) values were calculated by dividing the total grants (or loans) awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 5. Types and average amounts of financial aid received by full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates: 2006-07

Your institution

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

Type of aid

Federal grants

$3,665

$3,818

Your institution

Comparison Group Median

State and local grants

$2,803

$4,515

Institutional grants

$3,048

$4,773

Loans

$3,449

$5,214

Dollars

$0

$1,000

$2,000

$3,000

$4,000

$5,000

$6,000

NOTE: Average grant (or loan) values were calculated by dividing the total grants (or loans) awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 6. Graduation rates of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 150% of normal time to program completion, by race/ethnicity: 2001 cohort

Graduation rates by race/ethnicity

Graduation rate, overall

White, non-Hispanic (N=12)

73

78

Black, non-Hispanic (N=12)

55

70

Hispanic (N=12)

55

63

Asian or Pacific Islander (N=12)

72

70

American Indian or Alaska Native (N=12)

66

63

Race/ethnicity unknown (N=11)

63

66

Nonresident alien (N=12)

77

70

NOTE: The graduation rates are the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 7. Graduation rate cohort as a percent of all undergraduates and as a percent of total entering students (Fall 2007); graduation rate and transfer-out rate (2001 cohort); and retention rates (Fall 2007)

Measure

Graduation rate cohort as a percent of undergraduates (N=12)

Graduation rate cohort as a percent of entering class (N=12)

Graduation rate, overall (N=12)

Transfer-out rate (N=5)

Full-time retention rate (N=12)

Part-time retention rate (N=12)

Nonresident alien (N=12)

Race/ethnicity unknown (N=11)

American Indian or Alaska Native (N=12)

Asian or Pacific Islander (N=12)

Black, non-Hispanic (N=12)

Hispanic (N=12)

White, non-Hispanic (N=12)

NOTE: Graduation rate cohort includes all full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. Entering class includes all students coming to the institution for the first time. Only institutions with a mission to prepare students to transfer are required to report transfers out. Graduation and transfer-out rates are the Student Right-to-Know rates. 4-year schools report retention rates for students seeking a bachelor’s degree. For more information, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 8. Number of degrees awarded, by level: Academic year 2006-07

Level of degree

First-professional degree

Doctor's degrees

Master's degrees

Bachelor's degree

Associate's degree

Number of degrees

0

2,000

4,000

6,000

8,000

Your institution

Comparison Group Median

Your institution

Comparison Group Median (N=12)

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


University of Georgia
Figure 9. Percent distribution of core revenues, by source: Fiscal year 2007

Revenue source
- Tuition and fees
- State appropriations
- Local appropriations
- Government grants and contracts
- Other core revenues

NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. For a detailed definition of core revenues, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 10. Core expenses per FTE enrollment, by function: Fiscal year 2007

Function
- Instruction
- Research
- Public service
- Academic support
- Institutional support
- Student services
- Other core expenses

NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. Expenses per full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, particularly instruction, may be inflated because finance data includes all core expenses while FTE reflects credit activity only. For details on calculating FTE enrollment and a detailed definition of core expenses, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 11. Full-time equivalent staff by assigned position: Fall 2007

Staff category
- Instruction/research/public service
- Executive/administrative/managerial
- Other professional
- Non-professional

NOTE: Graduate assistants are not included in this figure. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 12. Average salaries of full-time instructional staff equated to 9-month contracts, by academic rank: Academic year 2007-08

Academic rank
- All ranks (N=12)
- Professor (N=12)
- Associate professor (N=12)
- Assistant professor (N=12)
- Instructor (N=10)
- Lecturer (N=10)
- No academic rank (N=15)

NOTE: Average full-time instructional staff salaries for 11/12-month contracts were adjusted to 9-month average salaries by multiplying the 11/12-month salary by 0.8182. Salaries based on less than 9-month contracts are not included. Medical school staff salaries are not included. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

This custom comparison group for University of Georgia includes the following 12 institutions:

- Iowa State University (Ames, IA)
- Michigan State University (East Lansing, MI)
- North Carolina State University at Raleigh (Raleigh, NC)
- University of California-Davis (Davis, CA)
- University of Iowa (Iowa City, IA)
- University of Maryland-College Park (College Park, MD)
- University of Missouri-Columbia (Columbia, MO)
- Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College (Baton Rouge, LA)
- Ohio State University-Main Campus (Columbus, OH)
- University of Arizona (Tucson, AZ)
- University of Florida (Gainesville, FL)
- University of Kentucky (Lexington, KY)
Overview

The statistics and indicators in this report are based on data supplied by institutions to IPEDS during the 2007-08 survey year. Once the data submissions were locked by the institution’s keyholder (and others), they were reviewed by the Help Desk and migrated to the IPEDS Peer Analysis System. Response rates for 2007-08 exceeded 99 percent for most surveys. Detailed response tables are included in the appendices to the IPEDS First Looks. See http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds under “publications.”

Comparison Groups

Comparison group data are included to provide a context for interpreting your institution’s statistics. If your institution did not define a Custom Comparison Group for this report by June 30, 2008, NCES selected a comparison group for you based on the institutional characteristics detailed immediately above the listing of the comparison group institutions. (If the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education was used as an institutional characteristic in the definition of a comparison group, the 2005 Basic version was used.) The comparison group used in this report may not reflect your institution’s peer group or you may wish to compare your institution to multiple groups of institutions. The Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) (see http://nces.ed.gov/ipedspas/expt) can be used to produce the figures in this report for different groups of institutions.

Use of Median Values for Comparison Group

The value for the focus institution is compared to the median value for the comparison group for each statistic included in the figure. If more than one statistic is presented in a figure, the median values are determined separately for each indicator or statistic. Where percent distributions are presented, median values may not add to 100 percent. Through the ExPT, users have access to all of the data used to create the figures included in this report.

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.

Use of Imputed Data

All IPEDS data are subject to imputation for nonresponse—both total (institutional) nonresponse and partial (item) nonresponse. Imputed values are included for both your institution and any institutions in your comparison group. For example, if an institution in your comparison group did not complete the Fall Enrollment component, NCES imputed the data for that institution AND the imputed data were used in determining the median values for each comparison group statistic.
Core Expenses

Core expenses for public institutions (using the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards) include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, institutional support, student services, operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, scholarships and fellowships, other expenses, and nonoperating expenses. Core expenses for private, not-for-profit and public institutions reporting under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, net grant aid to students, and other expenses. For both FASB and GASB institutions, core expenses exclude expenses for auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations. Expenses for operation and maintenance of plant and any of its gross investments of endowment funds, term endowment funds, and private, not-for-profit institutions under FASB standards, include Endowment Assets.

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 standards do not report, and due to the nature of for-profit institutions do not hold, endowment assets.

EQUATED INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SALARIES (SALARIES EQUATED TO 9-MONTH CONTRACTS)

Total salary outlays for full-time instructional staff (by rank) on 11/12-month contracts were adjusted to 9/10-month outlays by multiplying the outlay for 11/12-month contracted instructional staff by .8182. The “equated” outlays were then added to the outlays for 9/10-month instructional staff to determine an average salary for each rank. Salaries for instructional staff on less-than-9-month contracts are not included.

Retention Rates

Full-time retention rates are defined as the number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who enter the institution for the first time in the fall and who return to the same institution the following fall (as either full or part time), divided by the total number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates in the fall of first entrance. Part-time retention rates are similarly defined. For 4-year institutions offering a bachelor’s degree, this rate is reported only for those students seeking a bachelor’s degree. For less than 4-year institutions, the rate is calculated for all degree/certificate-seeking students.

Salaries, Wages, and Benefits

Salaries, wages, and benefits, for public institutions under GASB standards, and private, not-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. Frequently, benefits are associated with an insurance payment. Private, for-profit institutions under FASB standards do not report salaries.
Total Entering (Undergraduate-Level) Students

Total entering (undergraduate-level) students are all students coming into the institution for the first time. This includes students who initially attended the prior summer term and returned again in the fall; all first-time, first-year students; students transferring into the institution at any undergraduate level for the first time; both full-time and part-time students; and all degree/certificate-seeking as well as non-degree/certificate-seeking students. Only degree-granting institutions report total entering students.

Tuition and Required Fees

Tuition is defined as the amount of money charged to students for instructional services; required fees are those fixed sum charges to students for items not covered by tuition that are required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception. The amounts used in this report are for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates and are those used by the financial aid office to determine need. For institutions that have differential tuition rates for in-district or in-state students, the lowest tuition rate is used in the figure.

Additional Methodological Information

Additional methodological information on the IPEDS components can be found in the publications available at http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010#011. Additional definitions of variables used in this report can be found in the IPEDS online glossary available at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.

Michael F. Adams, President
University of Georgia (ID: 139959)
Athens, GA 30602
The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is the core postsecondary education data collection program for the NCES. It is a single, comprehensive system designed to encompass all institutions and educational organizations whose primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education. For additional information see [http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds](http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds).
September 21, 2009

Dear Institutional Executive:

The National Center for Education Statistics is pleased to provide you with your institution’s annual IPEDS Data Feedback Report. The report compares data provided by your institution in 2007-08 through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) to data for a similar group of institutions. Like last year, your institution was given the opportunity to select its own comparison group. We strongly encourage institutions to take advantage of the opportunity to select the other institutions to which they want to be compared in the report, as they generally find the report more informative. If your institution did not submit its own group, IPEDS identified a comparison group for you (see the list toward the back of this report for the institutions in your comparison group).

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Thank you for all of your efforts to support IPEDS throughout the data collection process. Without your support and the high quality data that your institution provides, these reports would not be possible. Should you have any comments on how we can improve the Data Feedback Report and ExPT, please send them to ipedsdatafeedback@ed.gov.

Best regards,

Elise S. Miller
IPEDS Program Director

What Is the Purpose of This Report?

The IPEDS Data Feedback Report is intended to provide institutions a context for examining the data they submitted to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Our goal is to produce a report that is useful to institutional executives and that may help improve the quality and comparability of IPEDS data.

What Is in This Report?

The figures provided in this report are those suggested by the IPEDS Technical Review Panel. They were developed to provide selected indicators and data elements for your institution and a comparison group of institutions. The figures are based on data collected during the 2007-08 IPEDS collection cycle and are the most recent data available. Additional information about these indicators is provided in the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. Following the figures is a list of the institutions in your comparison group and the criteria used for their selection. Please refer to “Comparison Group” in the Methodological Notes for more information.

What Is IPEDS?

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is a system of survey components that collects data from all institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions, such as Puerto Rico, whose primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education. IPEDS collects institution-level data on students (enrollment and graduation rates), student charges, program completions, faculty, staff, and finances. Each year nearly 6,700 postsecondary institutions provide information to the U.S. Department of Education through IPEDS. 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 (http://collegenavigator.ed.gov/), to aid in the college search process. For more information about IPEDS, see http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds.

Would You Like to Do More Analysis of Your IPEDS Data?

The information in this report can be produced for a different comparison group using the IPEDS Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) at http://nces.ed.gov/ipedspas/expt. If you would like to make comparisons on a wider range of IPEDS variables, or do additional types of analyses, the IPEDS Data Center is available at http://nces.ed.gov/ipedspas. In both systems, you may select your own comparison group. Through the ExPT, you may also print additional copies of this report.

Selected Figures

These figures are based on 2007-08 IPEDS data submitted by your institution, University of Georgia, and the comparison group listed later in this report. The number of institutions in the comparison group from which the median is derived is shown as "(N = x)" in the labels or in the legend at the bottom of the figure.

University of Georgia
Figure 1. Unduplicated 12-month headcount of all students and of undergraduate students, total FTE enrollment (academic year 2006-07), and full- and part-time fall enrollment (Fall 2007)

![Graph](image1)

**Enrollment measure**
- Unduplicated headcount - total: 38,581
- Unduplicated headcount - undergraduates: 30,084
- Total FTE enrollment: 26,148
- Full-time fall enrollment: 29,277
- Part-time fall enrollment: 4,554

**Number of students**
- 0
- 10,000
- 20,000
- 30,000
- 40,000
- 50,000

**Your institution**
- Comparison Group Median (N=12)

**NOTE:** For details on calculating full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, see Calculating FTE in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. 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 2. Percent of all students enrolled, by race/ethnicity, and percent who are women: Fall 2007

![Graph](image2)

**Race/ethnicity or gender**
- White, non-Hispanic: 71%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 12%
- Hispanic: 8%
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 4%
- Asian or Pacific Islander: 3%
- Nonresident alien: 6%
- Women: 79%

**Your institution**
- Comparison Group Median (N=12)

**NOTE:** Median values for the comparison group may not add to 100 percent. See “Use of Median Values for Comparison Group” in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report for how median values are determined. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 3. Academic year tuition and required fees for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates: 2005-06–2007-08

![Graph](image3)

**Academic year**
- 2007-08: $8,180
- 2006-07: $7,833
- 2005-06: $7,171

**Tuition and fees**
- $0
- $2,000
- $4,000
- $6,000
- $8,000
- $10,000

**Your institution**
- Comparison Group Median (N=12)

**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 4. Percent of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving financial aid, by type of aid: 2006-07

![Graph](image4)

**Type of aid**
- Federal grants: 13%
- State and local grants: 33%
- Institutional grants: 40%
- Loans: 34%

**Your institution**
- Comparison Group Median (N=12)

**NOTE:** For details on how students are counted for financial aid reporting, see Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

Types and average amounts of financial aid received by full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates: 2006-07

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of aid</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and local grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Average grant (or loan) values were calculated by dividing the total grants (or loans) awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Graduation rates by race/ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
<th>Comparison Group Median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic (N=12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic (N=12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (N=12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander (N=12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native (N=12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity unknown (N=10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident alien</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The graduation rates are the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Graduation rates of full-time, first-time, degree/ certificate-seeking undergraduates within 150% of normal time to program completion, by race/ethnicity: 2001 cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Graduation rate, overall (N=12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity unknown</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident alien</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The graduation rates are the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rates. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Number of degrees awarded, by level: Academic year 2006-07

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of degree</th>
<th>Your institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First-professional degree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor's degree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master's degree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate's degree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Figure 9. Percent distribution of core revenues, by source: Fiscal year 2007

NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. For a detailed definition of core revenues, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 10. Core expenses per FTE enrollment, by function: Fiscal year 2007

NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the focus institution. Expenses per full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, particularly instruction, may be inflated because finance data includes all core expenses while FTE reflects credit activity only. For details on calculating FTE enrollment and a detailed definition of core expenses, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 11. Full-time equivalent staff by assigned position: Fall 2007

NOTE: Graduate assistants are not included in this figure. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.


Figure 12. Average salaries of full-time instructional staff equated to 9-month contracts, by academic rank: Academic year 2007-08

NOTE: Average full-time instructional staff salaries for 11/12-month contracts were adjusted to 9-month average salaries by multiplying the 11/12-month salary by .8182. Salaries based on less than 9-month contracts are not included. Medical school staff salaries are not included. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

This custom comparison group for University of Georgia includes the following 12 institutions:

- University of California-Berkeley (Berkeley, CA)
- University of California-Los Angeles (Los Angeles, CA)
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Champaign, IL)
- University of Michigan-Ann Arbor (Ann Arbor, MI)
- University of Minnesota-Twin Cities (Minneapolis, MN)
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Chapel Hill, NC)
- The University of Texas at Austin (Austin, TX)
- University of Virginia-Main Campus (Charlottesville, VA)
- University of Washington-Seattle Campus (Seattle, WA)
- University of Wisconsin-Madison (Madison, WI)
- Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus (University Park, PA)
- Cornell University (Ithaca, NY)
METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Overview

The statistics and indicators in this report are based on data supplied by institutions to IPEDS during the 2007-08 survey year. Once the data submissions were locked by the institution’s keyholder and others, they were reviewed by the Help Desk and migrated to the IPEDS Peer Analysis System. Response rates for 2007-08 exceeded 99 percent for most surveys. Detailed response tables are included in the appendices to the IPEDS First Looks. See http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds under “publications.”

Comparison Groups

Comparison group data are included to provide a context for interpreting your institution’s statistics. If your institution did not define a Custom Comparison Group for this report by June 30, 2008, NCES selected a comparison group for you based on the institutional characteristics detailed immediately above the listing of the comparison group institutions. (If the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education was used as an institutional characteristic in the definition of a comparison group, the 2005 Basic version was used.) The comparison group used in this report may not reflect your institution’s peer group or you may wish to compare your institution to multiple groups of institutions. The Executive Peer Tool (ExPT) (see http://nces.ed.gov/ipedspas/expt) can be used to produce the figures in this report for different groups of institutions.

Use of Median Values for Comparison Group

The value for the focus institution is compared to the median value for the comparison group for each statistic included in the figure. If more than one statistic is presented in a figure, the median values are determined separately for each indicator or statistic. Where percent distributions are presented, median values may not add to 100 percent. Through the ExPT, users have access to all of the data used to create the figures included in this report.

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.

Use of Imputed Data

All IPEDS data are subject to imputation for nonresponse—both total (institutional) nonresponse and partial (item) nonresponse. Imputed values are included for both your institution and any institutions in your comparison group. For example, if an institution in your comparison group did not complete the Fall Enrollment component, NCES imputed the data for that institution AND the imputed data were used in determining the median values for each comparison group statistic.

Data Perturbation and Confidentiality

Four laws cover protection of the confidentiality of individually identifiable information collected by NCES: the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended; the E-Government Act of 2002; the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002; and the USA Patriot Act of 2001. Under law, public use data collected and distributed by NCES may be used only for statistical purposes. Any effort to determine the identity of any reported case is prohibited by law. In order to preserve individuals’ confidentiality, data in the Graduation Rates, Student Financial Aid, and Human Resources components of IPEDS are perturbed. Only perturbed data are available in the IPEDS Data Center and the ExPT; the perturbed data were used in creating this report.

Descriptions of Statistics Used in the Figures

Calculating FTE Enrollment

The full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment used in this report is the sum of the institutions’ FTE undergraduate enrollment and FTE graduate enrollment (as calculated from or reported on the 2006-07 12-month Enrollment component) plus the estimated FTE of first-professional students. Undergraduate and graduate FTE are estimated using 12-month instructional activity (credit and/or contact hours). First-professional FTE is estimated by calculating the ratio of full-time to part-time first-professional students from the 2006 fall counts and applying this ratio to the 2006-07 12-month unduplicated headcount of first-professional students. The estimated number of full-time students is added to one-third of the estimated number of part-time students. See “Calculation of FTE Students (using instructional activity)” in the IPEDS Glossary at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.

Calculating FTE for Staff

The full-time equivalent (FTE) of staff is calculated by summing the total number of full-time staff from the Employees by Assigned Position (EAP) section of the Human Resources component and adding one-third of the total number of part-time staff.

Cohort Determination for Reporting Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates

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.
Core Expenses

Core expenses for public institutions (using the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards) include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, institutional support, student services, operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, scholarships and fellowships, other expenses, and nonoperating expenses. Core expenses for private, not-for-profit and public institutions reporting under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, net grant aid to students, and other expenses. For both FASB and GASB institutions, core expenses exclude expenses for auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations. Expenses for operation and maintenance of plant for GASB institutions are included in other core expenses, but are allocated to each of the other functions for FASB institutions.

Core Revenues

Core revenues for public institutions reporting under GASB standards include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment income; other operating and nonoperating sources; and other revenues and additions. Core revenues for FASB (primarily private, not-for-profit) institutions include tuition and fees; government appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment return; 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 appropriations (federal, state, and local); government grants and contracts; private grants and contracts; net investment income; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources. In general, core revenues exclude revenues from auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores, dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations.

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 standards do not report, and due to the nature of for-profit institutions do not hold, endowment assets.

Equated Instructional Staff Salaries (Salaries Equated to 9-Month Contracts)

Total salary outlays for full-time instructional staff (by rank) on 11/12-month contracts were adjusted to 9/10-month outlays by multiplying the outlay for 11/12-month contracted instructional staff by .8182. The “equated” outlays were then added to the outlays for 9/10-month instructional staff to determine an average salary for each rank. Salaries for instructional staff on less-than-9-month contracts are not included.

Graduation Rates and Transfer-out Rate

Graduation rates are those developed to satisfy the requirements of the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) Act 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 150 percent of normal time (for the degree or certificate) before the ending status date of August 31, 2007, divided by the entire cohort of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates minus any allowable exclusions. 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 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. Transfer-out rate is the total number of students from the cohort who are known to have transferred out of the reporting institution within the same time period, divided by the same adjusted cohort. Only institutions with a mission that includes preparing students to transfer are required to report transfers out.

Retention Rates

Full-time retention rates are defined as the number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who enter the institution for the first time in the fall and who return to the same institution the following fall (as either full or part time), divided by the total number of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates in the fall of first entrance. Part-time retention rates are similarly defined. For 4-year institutions offering a bachelor’s degree, this rate is reported only for those students seeking a bachelor’s degree. For less than 4-year institutions, the rate is calculated for all degree/certificate-seeking students.

Salaries, Wages, and Benefits

Salaries, wages, and benefits, for public institutions under GASB standards, and private, not-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. Frequently, benefits are associated with an insurance payment. Private, for-profit institutions under FASB standards do not report salaries.
Total Entering (Undergraduate-Level) Students

Total entering (undergraduate-level) students are all students coming into the institution for the first time. This includes students who initially attended the prior summer term and returned again in the fall; all first-time, first-year students; students transferring into the institution at any undergraduate level for the first time; both full-time and part-time students; and all degree/certificate-seeking as well as non-degree/certificate-seeking students. Only degree-granting institutions report total entering students.

Tuition and Required Fees

Tuition is defined as the amount of money charged to students for instructional services; required fees are those fixed sum charges to students for items not covered by tuition that are required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception. The amounts used in this report are for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates and are those used by the financial aid office to determine need. For institutions that have differential tuition rates for in-district or in-state students, the lowest tuition rate is used in the figure.

Additional Methodological Information

Additional methodological information on the IPEDS components can be found in the publications available at http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/getpubcats.asp?sid=010#011. Additional definitions of variables used in this report can be found in the IPEDS online glossary available at http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary/.

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