University Work Plans: Systemic Issues

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Subsequent to the Board’s review of University Work Plans in June 2013, staff was directed to identify key issues that appeared to effect multiple institutions. Staff identified these key issues:

- Improving retention and graduation rates
- Increasing degree production in Programs of Strategic Emphasis (includes STEM)
- Reducing student debt
- Reducing excess hours to degree
- Ensuring academic program coordination
- Identifying key/unique academic programs and research foci
Ten Year Graduation Rates for First-Time in College (FTIC) Students Who Started in Fall 2001
(includes full- & part-time students)
Improving Graduation Rates

FTIC Graduation Rate Trends for the SUS

(includes full- & part-time students)

Entering Year

- 4yr Graduation rate
- 6yr Graduation rate
Improving Retention Rates

Success Rates for Full-time, FTIC Students within the SUS
(includes students who are retained and have graduated)

- 89%, 2nd year
- 84%, 3rd year
- 81%, 4th year
- 78%, 5th year
- 75%, 6th year

National Comparison of Graduation & Retention Rates
Among Ten Largest States for 4yr Public Universities

**Six-Year FTIC Graduation Rates (2005-2011)**

- California: 64%
- Pennsylvania: 63%
- Illinois: 62%
- Florida: 61%
- Michigan: 61%
- New York: 60%
- North Carolina: 59%
- Ohio: 56%
- Georgia: 52%
- Texas: 50%

**Two-Year FTIC Retention Rates (2010-2011)**

- California: 88%
- Florida: 86%
- New York: 84%
- Michigan: 82%
- North Carolina: 82%
- Pennsylvania: 81%
- Georgia: 78%
- Indiana: 77%
- Ohio: 76%
- Texas: 75%

SOURCE: IPEDS. NOTE: Data is based on rates for each university and does not include students who transferred to another institution within the same state/system. This is why these rates for Florida are lower than the State University System data shown previously. Largest states are based on the size of the most recent entering FTIC cohort.
Increasing Bachelor’s Degree Production

- 1997-98
- 1998-99
- 1999-00
- 2000-01
- 2001-02
- 2002-03
- 2003-04
- 2004-05
- 2005-06
- 2006-07
- 2007-08
- 2008-09
- 2009-10
- 2010-11
- 2011-12

Graph showing an increasing trend in bachelor's degree production from 1997-98 to 2011-12.
National Comparison of Degree Production Among Ten Largest States for 4yr Public Universities

2011-12 Bachelor’s Degrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>125,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>89,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>57,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>55,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>45,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>44,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>43,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>35,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>35,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>34,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: IPEDS.

5yr Growth Rate in Bachelor’s Degrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: IPEDS.
Undergraduate Enrollment by Student Type

Newly Enrolled Undergraduates by Student Type

FTIC  AA TRANSFERS  OTHER TRANSFERS

2000-01  51%  26%  23%
2001-02  53%  29%  24%
2002-03  52%  28%  25%
2003-04  52%  28%  26%
2004-05  51%  28%  27%
2005-06  51%  28%  27%
2006-07  50%  28%  27%
2007-08  49%  29%  27%
2008-09  48%  30%  27%
2009-10  47%  30%  27%
2010-11  47%  30%  27%
2011-12  47%  30%  27%
Distribution of Academic Programs Identified As Areas of Programmatic Strategic Emphasis

N = 755

STEM: 26%
HEALTH: 4%
SECURITY: 10%
GLOBALIZATION: 6%
EDUCATION: 52%
NOT AN AREA OF STRATEGIC EMPHASIS: 52%

N = 993

STEM: 33%
HEALTH: 7%
SECURITY: 6%
GLOBALIZATION: 5%
EDUCATION: 46%
NOT AN AREA OF STRATEGIC EMPHASIS: 46%
Distribution of Academic Programs Identified As Areas of Programmatic Strategic Emphasis

Fall Undergraduate Headcount Enrollment by Student Major

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of Strategic Emphasis</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not an Area of Strategic Emphasis</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increasing Degree Production In STEM

Degree Production in STEM

Note: 2005-13 System Strategic Plan includes degree goals for science, tech., engineering, and math disciplines.
Concerns Regarding Student Debt

Average Student Debt for All FTIC-Entry Bachelor's Recipients

In 2011-12, 50% of FTIC-entry Bachelor’s recipients had debt. The average debt for those Bachelor’s with debt was $20,700.

Two-Year Default Rates for Student Loans  FY2006-2010

Includes Federal Loans for Undergraduates & Graduate students.

Default Rates are based on Federal Fiscal Years: 2006-07 (darkest) through 2009-10 (lightest).
Additional Concern Regarding Student Debt: Excess Hours

FTIC Baccalaureate Degrees Without Excess Credit Hours

NOTE: This metric is not the same as the new Excess Hour Surcharge, which has multiple cohorts with varying fee rates that will begin impacting students in 2012-13. Rather, this metric has consistently been used by the Board of Governors in Accountability Reports and is based on the percentage of first-time, single-major bachelor’s degrees awarded within 110% of the catalog hours required for a degree based on the Board of Governors Academic Program Inventory.