2016-17 Department Analytics Report
Descriptions and Definitions of Metrics Distributed to Colleges and Departments

---

Regarding the tabs of the spreadsheet:

University-Wide Data: Numbers for the university as a whole. Note that the budget numbers are the sums of the college budgets and do not include budgets in other areas of the university (e.g., provost's office, student affairs, finance and administration, research, athletics).

College-Wide Data: Numbers for the college as a whole. Includes numbers from programs in the college that are not assigned to any particular department (e.g., MBA in COBE, Bachelor of Applied Sci for COAS, and many research centers).

Dept-Wide Data: Information on each department. Note that the $$ used in some of the analyses are appropriated dollars only in main accounts. So not included are self-support monies and extended studies monies. The Delaware Data information on instructional expenditures does, however, include self-support and extended studies monies.

Plan Headcounts: Student headcount enrollment by plan for fall terms as of October 15 Census day. Includes enrollment of students in degree programs (majors), as well as certificates and minors.

Graduates by Plan: Annual totals (summer, fall, and spring) of graduates by plan. Includes all degree levels (including certificates) as well as totals of graduates completing minors.

Centers Only: A listing of research centers that received external funding. Note: if a center received external funding, but that funding was run through accounts with DeptID's (account #) of the academic department, then that funding will not show up on the "centers only" tab; instead the funding will have already been included with the totals on the department tab.

Regarding the information on the spreadsheets:

Standard Output Format: The University-, College-, and Department-Wide Data views have the same graphs and data tables within each report. Summary graphs provide an overview of the key metrics for each academic unit. The data tables contain expanded detail and/or additional data as well as ratios (performance metrics).

Data Tables: Definitions and Descriptions (in the same order presented in the worksheet)

Student Enrollment Headcounts: The total distinct counts of students based on data from the data warehouse (Enrolled Count - Official). For terms prior to 2012, current version data are used; beginning in fall 2012, data are based on the University census day of October 15. Enrollment is further divided by academic classification. Undergraduate enrollment is based on degree-seeking majors only and graduate enrollment is degree-seeking majors and certificates.

- Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, Seniors, and Second Bacc Deg: Numbers for each of these classifications who are declared in the programs of that particular unit (college or department) as of the data version. Level of classification is based on credits earned. Freshman = 0 to 25 credits; sophomore = 26 to 57 credits; junior = 58 to 89 credits; seniors = 90+ credits or pursuing a second bachelor's degree.
- Undergraduate Majors Total: The sum of the preceding five undergraduate classifications. This field is used in the weighted ratios data tables.
- Graduate Students & Certificates: The number of graduate students declared in the majors and certificate programs of that particular unit (college or department) as of the data version.

Student Credit Hours by Course Level: Credits follow _subject_ for FA & SP terms only (End-of-Term) - Total student credit hours (SCH) by course level for fall and spring terms of a given academic year based on data from the data warehouse (Credits Attempted for Load). "Credits follow subject" refers to the credit assignment being made based on the academic unit (department/college) that owns the subject being taught. For example, if a Math Professor is teaching a PHIL course, the SCH generated by this course will be credited to Philosophy rather than Math. Summer term is not included in these totals. These data are based on End-of-Term (EOT) data versions to ensure a more complete accounting of credits taught (including those for late semester or shorter session courses).

- SCH UG remedial: Total SCH for remedial courses.
- SCH UG lower div: Total SCH for lower-division courses, those with 100- and 200-level numeric prefixes.
- SCH UG upper div: Total SCH for upper-division courses, those with 300- and 400-level numeric prefixes.
- SCH GR level: Total SCH total for graduate-level courses, those with 500-level and above numeric prefixes.
- SCH Total: Grand total of SCH for all course-levels.

Student Credit Hours by course level: Credits follow _budget_ for FA & SP terms only (End-of-Term) - Total student credit hours (SCH) by course level (see aforementioned categories). "Credits follow budget" refers to the credit assignment being made based on the budgeted department of the faculty teaching a course(s). For example, if a Math Professor teaches a PHIL course, the SCH generated by this course will be credited to Mathematics (assuming the faculty member is being paid for from Mathematics). This method was implemented as of the 13-14 report year to align with methodology used for the Delaware Cost Study and other institutional analyses. These data are based on End-of-Term (EOT) version and excludes early college and dual enrollment credits.

SCH by Faculty Type – Credits Follow Budget (End-of-Term) – This table parses out the total SCH (credits follow budget) generated in a department by the type of faculty teaching the credits. Four types of instructional faculty are listed: tenured/tenure-track; other benefitted faculty (i.e., clinical, research, visiting, lecturers, and instructors); adjuncts; and graduate assistants.

<u>Student Progression Metrics:</u> Three measures of undergraduate student progression are provided: two are from the "transitional analysis" (commonly known as the "Fate data") and one is a ratio of the number of baccalaureate graduates per junior/senior FTE.

The Fate Data presents the enrollment status of a group of undergraduate students for a given fall semester one year later in the following fall semester. As such, the Fate analysis is not cohort-based that follows one set of students over several years nor is it the same metric as the University retention rate. Rather, Fate data helps answer the question, "For students in a given Fall semester in a given college, department, and plan, where were they one year later?" Students with multiple majors in different departments are counted in each of the departments, once per college in each of the colleges, and once at the University level. These data are based on 10th day snapshots from each fall semester and default to the current academic organizational structure.[1]

- <u>% FR Left the Univ.:</u> The percentage of the Freshmen (defined by number of credits) enrolled one fall in the academic unit (dept./college) who are no longer enrolled at Boise State one year later.
- <u>Freshmen N:</u> The number of Freshmen in the fall term in the plans owned by a particular department. This provides information helpful in interpreting the percent of freshmen who left the University.
- <u>Univ. % FR Left the Univ.:</u> The percentage of the Freshmen (by credits) for the entire University who are no longer enrolled at Boise State one year later. The University percentage is provided as a point of comparison.
- <u>% SO Left the Univ.:</u> The percentage of the Sophomores (defined by credits) enrolled one fall in the academic unit (dept. or college) who are no longer enrolled at Boise State one year later.
- <u>Sophomore N:</u> The number of Sophomores in the fall term in plans owned by a particular department. This provides information helpful in interpreting the percent of freshmen who left the University.
- <u>Univ. % SO Left the Univ.:</u> The percentage of Sophomores for the entire University that are no longer enrolled at Boise State one year later. The University percentage is provided as a point of comparison.
- <u>JR/SR FTE of majors in unit:</u> The FTE (full-time equivalent) of Juniors and Seniors enrolled in majors within an academic unit. The calculation of FTE is: # of fall term credits attempted for load of juniors and seniors divided by 15.
- <u>Bacc grads per 100 JR/SR FTE:</u> The annual number of Bachelor's graduates per 100 Junior and Senior FTE depicts the relative efficiency with which upper-division students graduate from the unit by controlling for full- and part-time enrollment. The measure does not control for how advanced a student is in a given program. The calculation for the measures is: [(Annual # of Baccalaureate degree recipients ÷ JR/SR FTE of majors in the unit) * 100].

<u>Number of Graduates: Distinct by Level (Annual, SU, FA, SP):</u> Annual counts of distinct graduates by degree level. Students are counted one time per degree level per unit. For example, a student receiving bachelor's degrees in Health Science Studies, Biology, and Chemistry would be counted once for each of those three departments, once for COHS and once for COAS, and once at the University level. Undergraduate certificates are not included. These data are based on current snapshots. Degree categories include:

- <u>Associate Degree, Bachelor's Degree, Graduate Certificate, Master's Degree, Education Specialist Degree, and Doctoral Degree:</u> The number of students receiving degrees or certificates of that level within the fiscal year.

---

[1] For the complete set of Fate data (which includes breakdowns by plan), deans and department chairs can access the IR Data Exchange folders (in the folder "2016-17 Dept Data Delivered from IR"). For instructions on accessing these folders, see https://ir.boisestate.edu/ir-data-exchange-folders/.

Instructional Faculty FTE (Fall): Instructional faculty FTE (full-time equivalent) based on institutional budget files. Deans are excluded from these counts, however, Associate Deans are included if they have an instructional budget line. Unoccupied (vacant) lines are counted per the rank and tenure status of the most recent individual who occupied the position. Beginning in fall 2013, data are as of a November 1 snapshot (i.e., a change in methodology).

- T/TT Faculty Lines FTE (occupied or not): Total FTE of permanent tenured and tenure track faculty lines, whether occupied or vacant, similar to previously reported data in Deans' Data.
- Other Benefitted Faculty FTE (occupied): Total FTE of non-tenure/tenure-track faculty lines, similar to previously reported data in Deans' Data.
- T/TT Faculty Lines FTE (occupied): Total FTE of tenured/tenure-track faculty lines. Does not include vacant positions.
- Other Benefitted Faculty FTE (occupied): Total FTE of non-tenure/tenure-track faculty lines. Does not include vacant positions.
- Adjuncts FTE: The calculated FTE of adjuncts based on actual teaching activity (i.e., total course credits taught by adjuncts divided by 15).
- Graduate Assistants FTE: The calculated FTE of graduate assistants based on actual teaching activity ((i.e., total course credits taught by graduate assistants divided by 15).
- Total Instructional Faculty FTE: The sum of all occupied positions (T/TT and other benefitted), adjuncts, and graduate assistants.
- Open Lines T/TT: The count of vacant tenured/tenure-track faculty positions.
- Open Lines Other Benefitted Faculty: The count of vacant non-tenure/tenure-track faulty positions.

Extramural Funding for Research by FY (to Depts + credited centers):[2] The measures used here provide information for departments and centers in which scholarly activity depends on receiving extramural research funding. However, they are of questionable relevance for disciplines that do not rely on extramural funding. The source of data for this section is the Office of Sponsored Programs' Project Award and Expenditures documentation.

- Extramural Research Expenditures: The total of extramurally generated funds expended by a department/college/center in the given fiscal year that are coded as being for research. Note that this measure is one that NSF and other entities use as a key measure of research activity.
- Other Extramural Expenditures: The total of extramurally generated funds expended by a department/college/center in the given fiscal year that are coded as being for other than research (e.g., public service).
- Total Extramural Expenditures: The total of extramurally generated funds for research and public service expended by a department/college/center in the given fiscal year.
- # of Extramural Awards: The number of extramural awards received by a department/center/ college during the fiscal year.
- $ Extramural Awards: The extramural awards total received during a fiscal year by a department/ center/college.
- Research + public serv. expenditures per T/TT FTE (occupied or not): the sum of research and public service expenditures divided by the FTE of tenured/tenure-track faculty in a unit during the given year.

---

[2] The reference to "credited centers" means that departments with an affiliated center have those expenditures added to them whether the DeptID (also known as an account number) has the same prefix as that of the credited department.

Delaware Study Data[3]: Boise State has been participating in the Delaware Study (i.e., National Study of Instructional Costs and Productivity) for several years. One of the benefits of the Delaware Study is the national benchmark data that is available to make peer comparisons, not only with similar institutions but program to program.

- Instructional Expenditures: The total of funds expended by a department/college/center in the given fiscal year that are coded as being for instruction (salaries, benefits, and other). Includes self-support funds and funds provided by the Division of Extended Studies.
- Instructional Expenditures per SCH: Total instructional expenditures for a fiscal year divided by the total fall and spring semester credit hours. NOTE: Instructional expenditures per SCH reflect those calculated in the Delaware Cost Study.

Budget: These budget numbers do not include self-support revenue nor do they include funds provided by Division of Extended Studies for online courses; therefore, all ratios in departments with substantial amounts of these funds are not accurately depicting the department's output. Note, however, that the expenditure data under "Delaware Study Data" *does* include self-support and Extended Studies funds.

- Total Summed Base Budgets of Academic Depts.: Base budget appropriated funds for operating expenses, including the department/college's base A260 budget(s).
- Approx. A260 Funds: Provides an estimate of A260 funds allocated to the department on a one-time basis.
- Additional Operating Budget: For some departments, especially those with substantial self-support funding, the base appropriated budget and the A260 expenditures will underestimate the true cost of instruction in that department. Note that including those numbers in the cells labeled "additional operating budget" will NOT cause those numbers to be included in the calculations of the ratios and rates that follow. Please request assistance if you wish to modify the calculations to include those $$.

Ratios Section

Four tables containing ratios are provided in each of the University-, College-, and Department-Wide Data tabs, followed by a table that contains the weighting factors. Weighted calculations are based on State-determined weighting factors for credit hours, enrollments, and graduates. These ratios reflect relative production based on the instructional resources available.

- Enrollment per FTE Faculty
- SCH (credits follow budget) per Total Instructional Faculty FTE (occupied)
- SCH (credits follow budget) by Faculty Type per FTE Faculty in that Type
- Distinct Graduates per FTE Faculty

---

[3] For the complete set of Delaware Study data and metrics, including peer comparisons, see the IR Data Exchange folders (in the folder "2016-17 Dept Data Delivered from IR"). For instructions on accessing these folders, see https://ir.boisestate.edu/ir-data-exchange-folders/. For FAQ about the Delaware Study, see https://ir.boisestate.edu/faq-delaware-study/.