

Section III Notes

General Notes:

1. The data in any tables that use the KHEDS AY Collection may have changed slightly in Academic Year 2010 through Academic Year 2014 due to a data clean-up which improved the quality of data. Due to this slight adjustment in data, these tables may not match exactly what was published in prior year data books.

Table 3.1a: Enrollment Headcount by Institution (Academic Year)

1. This table does not appear in data books prior to 2015.

Table 3.2: Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment by Institution (Fall)

1. The full-time equivalent (FTE) is calculated from credit hours enrolled on 20th class day at the rate of:
 - 1 FTE for each 15 credit hours of undergraduate enrollment
 - 1 FTE for each 9 credit hours of masters or doctoral enrollment
 - 1 FTE for each 12 credit hours of law school or veterinary medical enrollment
2. Prior to the 2015 data book, KUMC FTE data was not included in the university data book because the data was not collected in the Kansas Higher Education Enrollment report (KHEER) which is the data source for the table. Beginning with the 2015 data book, the KUMC Office of Enterprise Analytics will supply the data for inclusion in the university data book. KUMC's FTE Enrollment includes medical residents/fellows and visiting MD/PharmD students. Medical students, MD/PhD students, medical residents/fellows, professional UG certificate program students, psychiatry interns/practicum students, and visiting MD/PharmD students are all classified as full-time regardless of student credit hours and have an FTE assigned to 1.00. All other FTE is based upon dividing credit hours by 15 for undergraduate students and by 9 for graduate or professional students.

Table 3.2a: Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment by Institution (Academic Year)

1. This table does not appear in data books prior to 2015.
2. A divisor of 30 is used to calculate FTE for undergraduate students in an academic year, while a divisor of 24 is used for graduate students.

Table 3.3: Demographic Profiles of Students at State Universities

1. Totals include the six state universities, University of Kansas – Medical Center, and KSU – Veterinary Medicine Center.
2. Demographic and enrollment data can also be found in the Kansas Higher Education Reporting System (KHERS). KHERS is a web-based reporting tool providing access to data about Kansas public postsecondary institutions. KHERS allows users to view trends, filter reports, and perform comparisons through regularly-updated dashboards, graphs and charts. KHERS can be accessed via <http://www.kansasregents.org/>, under the "Data" heading.
3. Beginning with the 2015 data book, KBOR is using KHEDS Academic Year (AY) data instead of data from the KBOR Student Demographics Report and the Kansas Higher Education Enrollment Report (KHEER). The KHEDS Academic Year consists of consecutive summer, fall, and spring terms (i.e. the 2015 Academic Year covers Summer 2014 + Fall 2014 + Spring 2015). The change to academic year reporting was made to align the data book with other KBOR reports.
4. A divisor of 30 is used to calculate FTE for undergraduate students in an academic year, while a divisor of 24 is used for graduate and professional students.
5. Full-time undergraduate students are defined as those enrolled in at least 24 credit hours in an academic year. Graduate students are considered full-time if they are enrolled in 18 credit hours during the academic year.
6. AY 2009-2011 residency data is taken from the Student Status file of the KHEDS AY Collection, which measures residency at the end of the academic year. Data for subsequent years is taken from the new Enrolled Flags field which measures residency at the beginning of the academic year, and matches what is currently displayed in the Kansas Higher Education Reporting System (KHERS).

7. Pittsburg State University provided updated residency data for AY 2012-2015 and the University of Kansas provided updated residency data for AY 2012-2014 due to an error in reporting the data to KBOR. Therefore, the totals for “Resident by Exception” and “Non-Resident” will not align with numbers in KHERS for the university sector.
8. The number of certificates awarded at Wichita State University for AY 2014 was updated on 6/16/2015 to correct an institutional error in reporting certificates that led to an industry recognized credential. The number of certificates on WSU’s tables will not align with numbers in KHERS.
9. “Residency by Exception” refers to students who were not domiciliary residents of Kansas at the beginning of the academic year, but are classified as Kansas residents for tuition purposes pursuant to an allowable exception per statute.
10. Beginning in AY 2011, institutions were required to report student’s race/ethnicity according to definitions and parameters established by the U.S. Department of Education (IPEDS). According to these new definitions, a student’s race/ethnicity can now be reported in four newly created or modified categories: Black or African-American, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Two or more races. The other race/ethnicity reporting categories are White, Non-resident Alien, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, and Unknown. The Hispanic ethnicity category includes all students who reported a Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of their race selection.
11. The “% Change” column for Age and Race/Ethnicity does not reflect the change in percentage, but instead reflects the percent change in the number of students in each category for the time period. This number more accurately reflects the change in student population.

Table 3.4: Enrollment Headcount by Institution and Gender

1. This table was eliminated in 2015. The data now appears in table 3.3 and the university profiles.

Table 3.5: Average ACT Composite Scores Among Entering Freshmen

1. ACT definition of entering freshmen differs slightly from that used by institutions. Therefore, average ACT scores reported herein may differ slightly from averages reported by state universities. The ACT scores include both resident and non-resident entering freshmen. At the request of KU, their data is based upon an individual’s highest ACT score, which differs slightly from ACT data which is based upon individual’s most recent score. KU also uses converted SAT scores.
2. The AY 2015 ACT score for Wichita State University will not align with previously published data books due to a re-coding of students by WSU. This adjustment only affects the composite score published in the data book slightly.
3. The AY 2015 ACT score for Pittsburg State University will not align with previously published data books due to a difference in the first-time, degree-seeking cohort used in the calculation of the composite ACT score. This adjustment only affects the composite score published in the data book slightly.

Table 3.6: Degrees and Certificates Conferred at State Universities by Type

1. Kansas State University previously included completions of non-degree programs marked “secondary majors.” In 2016, KBOR removed completions in these non-degree programs resulting in a reduction of 107 completions from the bachelor’s degree attainment category.
2. Prior to 2015, the data in this table came from the IPEDS Completions survey and certificates were not included.
3. KBOR staff have worked to align completions definitions to IPEDS. As a result, the decision was made to modify the “certificates” category, beginning with AY 2014, to include all post-secondary university certificates that lead to an industry recognized credential, license, or certification in standard reporting. Certificates that do not lead to an industry-recognized credential are included under the “Other Awards” category. Certificates presented in Table 3.6 are categorized to reflect this new system of classification, while certificates for AY 2009 – AY 2013 in the Institutional Profiles section are categorized to match previous KBOR reporting, such as *Foresight 2020*, in order to allow individual institutions to do direct comparisons with prior year data.
4. Data was updated on 1/28/15 to correct a formula that was not properly totaling the number of certificates and degrees for AY 2014.
5. The total for Fort Hays State University was adjusted to correct an institutional reporting error. Data was revised as of 6/18/2015.
6. The number of certificates awarded at Wichita State University for AY 2014 was updated on 6/16/2015 to correct an institutional error in reporting certificates that led to an industry recognized credential. The number of certificates on WSU’s tables will not align with numbers in KHERS.

Table 3.6a: Degrees Conferred at State Universities by Institution

1. Kansas State University previously included completions of non-degree programs marked “secondary majors.” In 2016, KBOR removed completions in these non-degree programs resulting in a reduction of 107 completions from the bachelor’s degree attainment category.
2. The total for Fort Hays State University was adjusted to correct an institutional reporting error. Data was revised as of 6/18/2015.
3. See notes for Table 3.6.

Table 3.7: Graduation Status of First-Time, Full-Time Freshman (4,5,6, and 8-year Cohort)

1. The student enrollment reported is the number of first-time, full-time freshmen (degree-seeking) enrolled in twelve or more credit hours.

Table 3.8: One Year Retention Rate of First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen

1. The student enrollment reported is the number of first-time, full-time freshmen (degree-seeking) enrolled in twelve or more credit hours.
2. PSU provided revised data for cohort years 2010, 2011, and 2012, which more accurately align to national and state definitions of first-time, full-time students.

Table 3.81: One Year Retention Rate of First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen by ACT Score

1. The student enrollment reported is the number of first-time, full-time freshmen (degree-seeking) enrolled in twelve or more credit hours.

Table 3.10: Student Success Index

1. The data may have changed slightly in Entrance Year 2005 through Entrance Year 2009 due to a data clean-up which improved the quality of data. Due to this slight adjustment in data, this table may not match exactly what was published in prior year data books.
2. Given the diverse population and varying mission of community colleges and technical colleges, the Student Success Index provides a more comprehensive measure of institutional effectiveness than traditional graduation and retention rates.
3. Outcomes for the Student Success Index are determined using data from both the KHEDS AY Collection and the National Student Clearinghouse. These outcomes are examined for an academic year cohort from the KHEDS AY Collection. The student is counted once per academic year for each institution. Translations have been made for merged institutions, and the current institution is used for the label. For completions, all completions reported to KBOR in the AY Completions File have been used. This may include stand-alone programs/occupational programs, certificates, and degrees. The segments on the index bar are mutually exclusive from left to right. Once the student is counted in one segment, that student is not counted in another segment.
4. The Student Success Index varies from typical IPEDS measures in the followings ways:
 - The index uses an academic year cohort, not the fall cohort.
 - The entrance year is the academic year in which the student entered the Kansas’ public postsecondary education system.
 - The index includes part-time and full-time students, as well as transfer students.
 - Exclusions. IPEDS allows exclusion of students from the cohort such as death or total and permanent disability; service in the armed forces (including those called to active duty); service with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; or service on official church missions. KBOR does not track or remove exclusions.
 - Formal transfer prep programs. If an institution has a formal transfer prep program, but that student does not receive a formal award from the first institution, the first institution can count the student as a grad if the student fulfills the transfer prep program and transfers to another institution. KBOR does not track transfer prep specifically.
 - IPEDS allows institutions to count completers as ‘retained’ in retention rates for 2-year institutions under some circumstances. These are broken out separately for the index.

- Types of degrees/awards. In order to count a student or award for IPEDS the student must be seeking a formal degree, certificate, or award. KBOR and institutions have not always defined these in the same way, and some awards/occupational programs have not always been collected by KBOR. The index counts postsecondary credit toward degrees, certificates, and stand-alone programs (occupational programs) if these have been submitted to KBOR. Any level of completion found within the specified timeframe is counted.
- Expected time to degree. For the success index, no differentiation regarding the length of a degree program was made. KBOR evaluates whether a student completed or retained at the end of each entrance year whereas IPEDS looks at 150% of the time of the degree program.
- Mergers. KBOR used translations for the merged institutions. It is uncertain how these were reported to IPEDS.