

## **Special Report:**

# **Factors Impacting Bachelor's Degree Completion at IUPUI**

**Part 1: Tracking the Origins of 2000-01 Bachelor Degree Recipients to Determine Completion Rates by Mode of Entry and Student Characteristics**

**Part 2: Other Contextual Aspects of IUPUI Undergraduate Student Entry, Progress, and Completion**

**Appendices: School-Specific Tables for Tracking Analysis  
School Enrollment and Degree Trends and Projects**

Prepared by the Office of Information Management & Institutional Research (IMIR) – April, 2004

## **Part 1: Tracking the Origins of 2000-01 Bachelor Degree Recipients to Determine Completion Rates by Mode of Entry and Student Characteristics**

This section of the report takes a holistic look at IUPUI bachelor degree recipients from the 2000-01 academic year to estimate completion rates of IUPUI students according to mode of entry and student characteristics. The campus-wide analysis includes school comparisons and appendices provide further detail for each school.

Because this analysis is based on a specific graduation year that is several years gone by, it is important to keep in mind changes in campus structures and policies that pertain to the particular time period of study. For example, the large bachelor's degree programs in the Allied Health Sciences have been supplanted by graduate level programs. Also, many students majoring in Nursing at the Bloomington campus no longer have to come to IUPUI to finish their degrees.

The analysis starts by considering the 2000-01 bachelor's degree recipients who started their IUPUI careers in Fall 1993 or later as a degree-seeking undergraduate student. The 1563 students who met these criteria represent just over three quarters of the 2080 bachelors degree recipients that year. Table 1 arrays these students according to their mode of entry, showing that about one of three started as IUPUI freshmen, over one in four transferred from another IU campus, and two of five transferred from another university or college.

For the second stage of the analysis, these students are traced back to their starting semester. All other students who originated from the same source (e.g., native freshmen, and transfers from other specific campuses) are identified and tracked forward to see how many received a bachelor's degree at IUPUI in different semesters. In order to develop meaningful completion rates for these students, we only consider first-time freshmen who started at least six years before the final graduation year for which data are available (2002-03). The starting year for transfer students included in the completion rate calculation was determined according to how many credit hours they transferred to IUPUI. For example, if they transferred fewer than 30 hours, they were included if they started at IUPUI five or more years before 2002, if they transferred between 30 and 59 hours, they were included if they first enrolled at IUPUI four or more years before 2002, and so on.

Table 2 shows the distribution of the total IUPUI starters who were tracked for graduation status through 2002-03 to determine the "completion rates" according to mode of entry. In comparison to Table 1, Table 2 includes a lower proportion of intercampus transfers, and higher proportions of native IUPUI beginners and external transfers.

The two right-most columns of Table 2 show the number and percentage of students within each entry mode group that received a bachelor's degree at IUPUI by the 2002-03 academic year. The final column therefore represents a type of completion rate, although not one that is traditionally considered in graduation rate analyses. Completion rates calculated by this method cannot be directly compared to traditional rates for several reasons, including the differing ways of identifying the base cohort and the presence of both full- and part-time beginners in the tracked cohorts.

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Table 2 includes students who entered into degree programs, as well as those who left before doing so. One of the primary purposes of this analysis is to provide campus-wide benchmarks that can be used to assess school-level degree production. Toward this end, Table 2a removes from the analysis students who never made it into one of the degree-granting schools at IUPUI. This effectively moves from consideration a large number of students, nearly 9,000 or 38 percent. Since virtually none of these 9,000 students attained a bachelor's degree from IUPUI, the resulting completion rates are significantly higher, especially among the native IUPUI beginners who are most significantly affected by this aspect of the method (58% are excluded from further analysis).

**Table 1.** "Trackable" Baccalaureate Degree Recipients 2000-01, by mode of Entry

<b>IUPUI Total</b>		
	n	%
<b>IUPUI Beginner</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>IU Intercampus Transfer</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>27%</b>
Bloomington	335	21%
All Other	89	6%
<b>External Transfer</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>41%</b>
Ball State	63	4%
Purdue	60	4%
Vincennes	47	3%
Indiana State	31	2%
Ivy-Tech Indy	21	1%
All Other	413	26%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>100%</b>

Before making the adjustment, Table 2 shows that fewer than 20% of all beginning freshmen (full- and part-time) attained a degree from IUPUI. The drop in IUPUI beginners from Table 2 to Table 2a reveals that almost 3 of 5 starters never entered a degree program. Among those who did, Table 2a shows that nearly 2 of 5 received a baccalaureate degree within the time frame of the study. The completion rate among transfers is higher overall, and especially for students who transferred from another IU campus. The completion rates for "external transfers" is slightly higher than for native beginners but not nearly as high as for intercampus transfers.

**Table 2.** Total Starters, Tracked to Graduation

<b>IUPUI Total</b>				
	Starters	%	Completers	Completion Rate
<b>IUPUI Beginner</b>	<b>8271</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>1338</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>IU Intercampus Transfer</b>	<b>4865</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>46%</b>
Bloomington	3566	15%	1750	49%
All Other	1299	6%	468	36%
<b>External Transfer</b>	<b>10178</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>2921</b>	<b>29%</b>
Ball State	1114	5%	325	29%
Purdue	930	4%	318	34%
Vincennes	853	4%	195	23%
Indiana State	584	3%	142	24%
Ivy-Tech Indy	591	3%	68	12%
All Other	6106	26%	1873	21%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23314</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6477</b>	<b>28%</b>

**Table 2a.** Total Starters Who Were Accepted Into Degree Programs Tracked to Graduation

<b>IUPUI Total</b>				
	Starters	%	Completers	Completion Rate
<b>IUPUI Beginner</b>	<b>3516</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>IU Intercampus Transfer</b>	<b>4185</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>2217</b>	<b>53%</b>
Bloomington	3132	13%	1749	56%
All Other	4239	18%	1873	44%
<b>External Transfer</b>	<b>6794</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>2921</b>	<b>43%</b>
Ball State	744	3%	325	44%
Purdue	692	3%	318	46%
Vincennes	495	2%	195	39%
Indiana State	373	2%	142	38%
Ivy-Tech Indy	251	1%	68	27%
All Other	6794	29%	2921	43%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14495</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>6475</b>	<b>45%</b>

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Table 3 arrays the completion rates by general mode of entry (IUPUI Beginner, Intercampus Transfer, and External Transfer) and academic school. Academic school affiliation is determined according to when the student last attended IUPUI. The schools are ranked from high to low according to the overall completion rate. Rankings are also provided within each entry mode category.

It should be noted that this analysis does not adjust for the varying percentages of students by mode of entry across the different categories. Nor does it adjust for the varying entry points of students by major. For example, a large number of students in the Schools of Social Work and Nursing are students who started their careers in Bloomington and were required to come to IUPUI to finish their degrees. In addition, during the time period covered in this study, students who transferred to IUPUI with advanced class standing that had not yet been accepted into a major were affiliated with the School of Liberal Arts. The school-specific appendices to this report provide further details on the distribution of each school's majors across the entry categories.

**Table 3.** Completion Rates by School and Mode of Entry

	Overall		Beginners		Intercampus Transfers		External Transfers	
	Rate	(Rank)	Rate	(Rank)	Rate	(Rank)	Rate	(Rank)
Social Work	87%	(1)	67%	(3)	95%	(1)	78%	(1)
Nursing	83%	(2)	83%	(1)	86%	(2)	76%	(3)
Kelley School of Business	72%	(3)	74%	(2)	57%	(4)	77%	(2)
Health & Rehabilitation Sciences	57%	(4)	25%	(14)	78%	(3)	49%	(4)
Journalism	45%	(5)	53%	(4)	38%	(10)	44%	(6)
Science	43%	(6)	42%	(5)	49%	(5)	41%	(8)
Education	41%	(7)	34%	(6)	42%	(6)	45%	(5)
SPEA	40%	(8)	34%	(7)	41%	(8)	42%	(7)
Herron School of Art	36%	(9)	32%	(8)	40%	(9)	40%	(9)
Continuing Studies	36%	(10)	26%	(13)	41%	(7)	37%	(10)
Informatics	33%	(11)	28%	(12)	38%	(11)	36%	(12)
Physical Educ & Tourism Mangmt	33%	(12)	29%	(10)	32%	(12)	36%	(11)
Engineering & Technology	30%	(13)	29%	(11)	30%	(13)	31%	(13)
Liberal Arts	24%	(14)	30%	(9)	17%	(14)	26%	(14)
IUPUI School Total	45%		38%		53%		43%	

The remainder of this analysis looks at student characteristics (gender, minority status, age category, and course load) in relation to the modes of entry and completion rates. The analysis is based only on students who enrolled in a degree program during their time at IUPUI, that is, those students represented in Table 2a.

Table 4 provides the percentage distribution of students on each characteristic for each entry mode for the entire campus. It shows, for example, that the percentage of females is similar among native freshmen and external transfers (56%), but higher among intercampus transfers (69%), which include large numbers of students in Nursing and Social Work. The table also shows a larger proportion of “traditional-aged” students (younger than 25 years) among IUPUI beginners and IU intercampus transfers, but larger proportions of

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older students (25+) among the external transfers, and especially those transferring from Ivy Tech-Indianapolis (61%). The largest percentage of high course load students (averaging 12 or more per semester) is among intercampus transfers, and especially those from Bloomington. Low course load students are in the majority among external transfers and especially those from Ivy Tech-Indianapolis.

**Table 4.** Distribution of Tracked Students by Gender, Minority Status, Age, and Course Load

<b>IUPUI Total</b>								
	Males	Females	Non-Minority	Minority	Age < 25	Age 25+	Low Load	Hi Load
<b>IUPUI Beginner</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>IU Intercampus Transfer</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>63%</b>
Bloomington	31%	69%	92%	8%	82%	18%	28%	72%
All Other	32%	68%	91%	9%	57%	43%	62%	38%
<b>External Transfer</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>37%</b>
Ball State	38%	62%	94%	6%	72%	28%	63%	37%
Purdue	55%	45%	94%	6%	70%	30%	60%	40%
Vincennes	56%	44%	93%	7%	71%	29%	67%	33%
Indiana State	41%	59%	86%	14%	69%	31%	64%	36%
Ivy-Tech Indy	39%	61%	83%	17%	39%	61%	78%	22%
All Other	42%	58%	88%	12%	54%	46%	62%	38%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>46%</b>

**Table 5.** Student Demographics by School

Table 5 shows the variations in student demographic characteristics across academic schools. This table does not take into account variations in mode of entry. The school-specific appendices can be consulted for these further details. Many of the

	Pct. Female		Pct. Minority		Pct. Age 25 +		Pct. Hi Course Load	
	Rate	(Rank)	Rate	(Rank)	Rate	(Rank)	Rate	(Rank)
Continuing Studies	63%	(5)	14%	(2)	50%	(1)	23%	(14)
Education	79%	(3)	6%	(12)	28%	(4)	55%	(5)
Engineering & Technology	22%	(14)	10%	(6)	41%	(2)	29%	(13)
Health & Rehabilitation Sciences	78%	(4)	4%	(14)	25%	(7)	63%	(3)
Herron School of Art	49%	(11)	8%	(9)	21%	(11)	48%	(8)
Informatics	37%	(13)	20%	(1)	24%	(10)	31%	(12)
Journalism	54%	(8)	9%	(7)	18%	(13)	55%	(6)
Kelley School of Business	52%	(10)	8%	(10)	25%	(8)	49%	(7)
Liberal Arts	60%	(6)	12%	(4)	28%	(3)	42%	(10)
Nursing	94%	(1)	6%	(13)	24%	(9)	71%	(1)
Physical Education & Tourism Management	48%	(12)	7%	(11)	13%	(14)	58%	(4)
Science	57%	(7)	8%	(8)	26%	(6)	41%	(11)
Social Work	90%	(2)	11%	(5)	26%	(5)	65%	(2)
SPEA	52%	(9)	14%	(3)	21%	(12)	44%	(9)
<b>IUPUI Total</b>	<b>40%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>30%</b>		<b>46%</b>	

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variations in school characteristics are as expected, such as the large proportions of females in Nursing, males in Engineering and Technology, and older students in Continuing Studies. Some differences are not generally well known, for example, the large proportions of minority students in Informatics and younger students in Physical Education & Tourism Management.

In the final stage of this analysis, the completion rates are calculated according to both mode of entry and student characteristics. Table 6 shows the results of this comparison for the entire campus. The differences within each category are noted by a “Gap” measure that subtracts the completion rate of the first group from that of the second group within each section (i.e., males – females, non-minority – minority; < 25 – 25+, and low course load – high course load).

As expected, the gap in completion rates is greatest between students who average high course loads (12 + hours per semester) and low course loads (< 12 hours per semester). The second largest gap in completion rates is between students under 25 and students age 25 and older. Since this analysis does not control for other factors when examining group differences, it is very likely that the age difference gap is accounted for by the course load differences among these two groups. That is, the below 25 year old group has larger proportions of high course load students, and the above 25 year old group, high proportions of low course load students.

The interrelationships between the student characteristic factors is also likely responsible for many of the gender and minority status gaps noted in the first two sets of columns. For example, the large gap for gender among Bloomington transfers can be attributed to the high proportions of younger, full-time women in this group who are completing their degrees in Nursing and Social Work. The school-specific appendices show the completion rate gaps by entry status and student characteristics within each school.

**Table 6.** Completion Rate by Mode of Entry and Demographics  
**IUPUI Total**

	Gender			Minority Status			Age Group			Course Load		
	Male	Female	Gap	Non-Min.	Minority	Gap	< 25	25+	Gap	Low	Hi	Gap
<b>IUPUI Beginner</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>-38%</b>
<b>IU Intercampus Transfer</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>-33%</b>
Bloomington	39%	63%	-24%	57%	42%	15%	59%	40%	19%	33%	65%	-32%
All Other	44%	45%	-1%	47%	22%	25%	50%	37%	13%	32%	66%	-34%
<b>External Transfer</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>-42%</b>
Ball State	31%	51%	-20%	43%	49%	-6%	49%	30%	19%	28%	71%	-43%
Purdue	46%	46%	-1%	46%	45%	1%	50%	36%	15%	28%	73%	-44%
Vincennes	37%	42%	-6%	39%	40%	-1%	40%	38%	2%	27%	65%	-39%
Indiana State	33%	41%	-8%	39%	33%	6%	43%	27%	16%	24%	64%	-40%
Ivy-Tech Indy	27%	27%	0%	27%	26%	2%	35%	22%	14%	15%	68%	-52%
All Other	39%	48%	-8%	45%	35%	10%	50%	38%	12%	29%	70%	-41%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>-38%</b>

## Part 2: Other Contextual Aspects of IUPUI Undergraduate Student Entry, Progress, and Completion

The remaining pages of this report provide further context for considering the past, current, and possible future factors that influence bachelor's degree completion rates at IUPUI. The first few tables focus on traditional freshman beginners. This is followed by some basic information on adult residents of the IUPUI service region who have some college experience but have not attained a degree. The final table considers IUPUI's bachelor's degree productivity in relation to peer urban universities.

### IUPUI's market share of areas college-bound H.S. graduates is declining as the number of potential traditional freshmen increases.

With the increase of admissions standards and expansion of the Community College of Indiana, IUPUI has been losing its market share of area college-bound high school graduates.

The declines are especially notable for the Marion County Township schools and Hamilton County. These areas include the highest proportions of students whose parents have college degrees.

Although somewhat offset by the increasing number of high school graduates expected over the next four years, if the trend continues, IUPUI will

Central Indiana Actual and Projected College Going H.S. Graduates

	IPS	Other Marion	Boone	Hamilton	Hancock	Hendricks	Johnson	Morgan	Shelby	Bartholomew	Grand Total
1999	1329	4956	523	1738	675	1135	1183	733	455	663	13390
2000	1196	4601	480	1860	677	1168	1255	668	476	646	13027
2001	1162	4495	495	1957	688	1182	1123	647	453	630	12832
2002	1147	4346	534	2025	687	1202	1176	689	435	663	12904
2003	1043	4638	523	2097	696	1191	1289	655	430	605	13167
2004	1024	4972	561	2233	675	1230	1220	648	460	630	13653
2005	1058	5309	596	2433	764	1361	1373	651	480	670	14694
2006	1078	5453	613	2620	790	1439	1367	641	471	698	15170
2007	1074	5655	624	2866	825	1567	1426	700	464	717	15918

IUPUI Market Share of Central Indiana Actual and Projected College Going H.S. Graduates

	IPS	Other Marion	Boone	Hamilton	Hancock	Hendricks	Johnson	Morgan	Shelby	Bartholomew	Grand Total
1999	13%	17%	10%	11%	15%	18%	17%	12%	11%	18%	15%
2000	14%	16%	11%	11%	12%	18%	16%	13%	10%	14%	14%
2001	9%	13%	7%	8%	11%	16%	12%	11%	8%	14%	12%
2002	8%	12%	7%	9%	14%	16%	13%	9%	9%	13%	11%
2003	11%	11%	8%	7%	13%	16%	14%	9%	10%	11%	11%
2004	8%	10%	6%	6%	12%	15%	11%	8%	9%	9%	9%
2005	7%	8%	5%	5%	13%	14%	11%	6%	9%	9%	8%
2006	7%	7%	5%	4%	13%	14%	11%	5%	9%	7%	8%
2007	7%	5%	4%	2%	12%	13%	10%	4%	9%	6%	7%

Actual and Projected IUPUI Enrollments Among Direct from High School Students (Based on Projected Market Share)

	IPS	Other Marion	Boone	Hamilton	Hancock	Hendricks	Johnson	Morgan	Shelby	Bartholomew	Grand Total
1999	171	822	54	186	99	209	205	90	49	120	2005
2000	165	729	53	200	83	213	202	90	48	88	1871
2001	104	601	33	158	78	190	132	71	35	87	1489
2002	92	521	36	176	96	187	151	65	39	84	1447
2003	113	525	42	138	88	191	178	59	42	67	1443
2004	81	473	33	131	83	180	138	51	39	59	1266
2005	74	424	30	112	99	190	149	40	42	58	1210
2006	79	374	32	101	103	197	152	34	43	49	1160
2007	71	308	27	69	103	204	144	30	41	41	1036

attract significantly fewer traditional first-time freshmen from our primary service region. The challenge will be to attract larger numbers of well-prepared students from these areas, and to work with students deferred to Ivy Tech to help them succeed there and subsequently transfer to IUPUI.

**Most traditional freshmen who do not return to IUPUI do not go elsewhere, but among those who do, a growing number transfer to Ivy Tech.**

Although data is not available for recent cohorts, the number of students transferring from IUPUI to other IU institutions was on the rise in the mid- to late-1990s, but still at a relatively modest level overall (14% for the 1997 entering cohort).

Among transfers out, the number going to other four-year campuses, including other IU campuses, was stable. The only increase was in students attending Ivy Tech campuses, and especially the Central Indiana campus in Indianapolis.

Even in the latest year, over two-thirds of non-returning freshmen were not enrolled at any other college or university in Indiana. A small number of these students may have transferred to out of state colleges or universities. With the changes in selection criteria in recent years and improvements in freshman support programs, we have

Second Year Enrollment Status of IUPUI Entering Freshmen: 1990, 1996, and 1997

	1990		1996		1997	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Starting Cohort	2687	100%	2799	100%	2804	100%
<b>Return to IUPUI</b>	<b>1594</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>1587</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Not Enrolled or Transferred Out of State*</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Transfers To Another Indiana Institution</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>14%</b>
		% of IN		% of IN		% of IN
	N	Trans.	N	Trans.	N	Trans.
<b>Transfers to Other IU Campuses</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>28%</b>
IU Bloomington	94	34%	99	31%	98	25%
Other IU Campuses	11	4%	9	3%	12	3%
<b>Ivy Tech State College</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>24%</b>
Ivy Tech State College-Central Indiana	28	10%	51	16%	59	15%
Ivy Tech State College-Columbus	7	3%	26	8%	23	6%
Other IVY Tech Campuses	5	2%	11	3%	12	3%
<b>Other Indiana Public</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>28%</b>
Purdue Campuses	37	13%	53	17%	54	14%
Ball State University	37	13%	27	8%	22	6%
Vincennes University	18	7%	15	5%	13	3%
University Of Southern Indiana	4	1%	5	2%	12	3%
Indiana State University	9	3%	8	3%	7	2%
<b>Indiana Area Private Colleges</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6%</b>

\*Although specific numbers are not available, it is likely that the vast majority of these students are not enrolled elsewhere, and only a few enrolled at out of state institutions.

Source: Creative Analytics, Inc., Virtual Institutional Research web site

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recently had notable increases in the number of students continuing at or returning to IUPUI. It is also likely that we have had increases in transfers to other institutions, although data on transfers to other institutions for recent cohorts is not yet available.

**Among the 1 in 5 beginning freshmen who end up at another Indiana college, one half end up at either Ivy Tech-Indianapolis or IU Bloomington.**

Even though less than one quarter of IUPUI 1990 beginning freshmen had received a degree from any IU Institution by 1995-96, IUPUI was the last Indiana postsecondary institution attended by over three-quarters of this cohort. This includes students who graduated from IUPUI, students still enrolled, and those who transferred elsewhere but returned to IUPUI by 1995-96.

Just under one half of those who ended up at a different Indiana institution, had their last record of attendance at a public, four-year institution, with just over one half of those students at another IU campus. (Note: students who start at IUPUI and graduate at another IU campus are counted within IUPUI's graduation rate, but not as part of our degree conferral numbers).

Among students who had their last record of attendance at a non-IU campus, almost one-half ended up at a two-year campus (any Ivy Tech campus or Vincennes), over one-quarter had their final destination at a four-year public campus, and the remainder ended up at a private, four-year Indiana college or university. When looked at as individual campuses, Ivy-Tech Indianapolis was the final destination of the largest number of IUPUI beginners, just beating out the IU Bloomington campus. Among private institutions, the University of Indianapolis is the most frequent last destination of IUPUI beginners.

Last Institution Attended - 1990 IUPUI Beginning Freshmen Tracked through 1995-96

	n	Pct.
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis	2073	77%
Total Enrolled Elsewhere	614	23%
Other IU Campuses	152	6%
Total Enrolled Non-IU	462	17%
Other Public Indiana 4-Year	140	5%
Public Indiana Two-Year	202	8%
Private Indiana Four-Year	120	4%
<i>Institutions at which 5 or more IUPUI Beginners ended up</i>		
Ivy Tech State College-Central Indiana	135	5%
Indiana University-Bloomington	129	5%
Purdue University-Main Campus	55	2%
Ball State University	50	2%
University Of Indianapolis	43	2%
Vincennes University	27	1%
Ivy Tech State College-Columbus	25	1%
Indiana State University	23	1%
Marian College	21	1%
Indiana Wesleyan University	20	1%
Indiana University-Kokomo	10	0%
Butler University	9	0%
Indiana University-South Bend	8	0%
Martin University	8	0%
Valparaiso University	7	0%
University Of Southern Indiana	6	0%
Ivy Tech State College-East Central	5	0%

Source: Creative Analytics, Inc., Virtual Institutional Research web

**Among IUPUI beginners who complete a degree, 2 of 3 do so at IUPUI and 4 of 5 at some IU campus.**

The vast majority of IUPUI beginners who get any postsecondary degree within six years of entry do so from either IUPUI or another IU campus.

Nearly two-thirds of these degree completers received their degree from IUPUI and another one eighth received an IU degree from another campus and therefore count as part of IUPUI's successful degree completers.

The main campus of Purdue University is the second most popular institution for degree recipients who start at IUPUI, with Indiana Wesleyan University and Ball State University declining but remaining as the most frequent other four-year institutions from which IUPUI beginners received degrees. The Indianapolis campus of Ivy Tech State College increased as a degree destination for IUPUI beginners for the 1995 IUPUI beginners compared to 1990 IUPUI Beginners, moving from 9<sup>th</sup> place to 3<sup>rd</sup> place. The Ivy Tech Columbus campus also experienced a notable increase over this time period.

Degree Completion Institution Among IUPUI Beginners Who Graduated Within Six Years of Entry

	1990 Beginners (n=2687) Earning Degrees Through 1995-96		1995 Beginners (n=2501) Earning Degrees Through 2000-01	
	Number	% of Degree Earners	Number	% of Degree Earners
Indiana University - IUPUI	317	67%	380	69%
Total w/Degree from IU	372	78%	440	80%
Total Earned Degrees from Non-IU	102	22%	113	24%
Indiana University - Bloomington	49	10%	44	8%
Purdue University - West Lafayette	29	6%	29	5%
IVTC - Central Indiana	3	1%	24	4%
Indiana Wesleyan University	17	4%	13	2%
Ball State University	23	5%	12	2%
Indiana University-Northwest	0	0%	8	1%
IVTC - Columbus	2	0%	8	1%
Indiana University - South Bend	4	1%	6	1%
University of Indianapolis	6	1%	6	1%
Indiana State University	7	1%	5	1%
University of Southern Indiana	1	0%	3	1%
Anderson University	0	0%	2	0%
Butler University	3	1%	2	0%
Goshen College	0	0%	2	0%
Purdue University - IUPU Fort Wayne	2	0%	2	0%
Vincennes University	2	0%	2	0%
Indiana University - Kokomo	1	0%	1	0%
Indiana University - Southeast	1	0%	1	0%
IVTC - East Central	0	0%	1	0%
IVTC - Northwest	0	0%	1	0%
Marian College	2	0%	1	0%
Valparaiso University	2	0%	0	0%
Earlham College	1	0%	0	0%
Huntington College	1	0%	0	0%
Purdue University - Calumet	1	0%	0	0%
Total Degree Earners	474	100%	553	100%

Source: Creative Analytics, Inc., Virtual Institutional Research web site

**About 1 in 5 adult area residents have some college but no degree.**

According to the 2000 U.S. census, almost one of three Central Indiana adult residents (age 25 to 64) have attained a bachelor's degree or higher. This rate is considerably higher than for the rest of the state. However, it varies considerably within the region, from a high of over 50% in Hamilton County, to only 14% in Morgan County.

Educational Attainment of Central Indiana's Adult Population **Age 25 to 64**

	Total Number	Bachelor's Degree or Higher		Some College No Degree	
		N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Marion	457,962	132,868	29%	<b>100,155</b>	22%
Boone	24,631	7,922	32%	<b>4,379</b>	18%
Hamilton	102,777	54,817	53%	<b>19,428</b>	19%
Hancock	30,826	7,898	26%	<b>7,114</b>	23%
Hendricks	57,615	14,943	26%	<b>12,290</b>	21%
Johnson	61,346	16,187	26%	<b>13,543</b>	22%
Morgan	36,291	5,233	14%	<b>6,689</b>	18%
Shelby	23,078	3,451	15%	<b>4,321</b>	19%
<b>Eight County Total</b>	<b>794,526</b>	<b>243,319</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>167,919</b>	<b>21%</b>
Rest of Indiana	2,345,867	429,516	18%	<b>501,779</b>	21%
<b>Indiana Total</b>	<b>3,140,393</b>	<b>672,835</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>669,698</b>	<b>21%</b>

Source: U.S. 2000 Census

In contrast to the wide variation of educational attainment rates in the region and state, the percentage of adult residents with some college but no degree is remarkably homogeneous, ranging only from 18 to 23 percent regionally, and average 21% in the region and the rest of the state. Over one half of regional residents with some college but no degree reside in Marion County. One quarter of all Indiana adult residents who have some college but no degree reside in the eight county Central Indiana region.

**Moving from being the least to the most “bachelor’s degree productive” institution among peers would go far toward the doubling goal, but would not be enough.**

IUPUI has the third largest undergraduate enrollment among its official peers and the rest of the Urban 13 consortium. However it has the lowest 6-year graduation rate for first-time full-time freshmen of only 21%. As a result, IUPUI ranked 9th in overall number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in academic year 2001-02. The campus with the highest graduation rate among the group, Temple University, which also had a slightly higher enrollment than IUPUI, conferred about 50% more baccalaureate degrees. Since graduation rates reflect the progress of only first-time, full-time freshmen, it is also instructive to look at the degree per enrollment ratio, for which IUPUI also ranks last. If IUPUI had the same ratio as the highest ranked institution (University of Illinois, Chicago), we would have conferred just over 4000 baccalaureate degrees, which would still not double the number.

Special Report: Factors Impacting Bachelor's Degree Completion at IUPUI

	Fall 2002 Ugrad Enrollment		AY 2001-02 Bacc. Degrees		1996 1st Time FT Frosh 6 Yr Rate		Degree to Enrollment Ratio	
	No.	(Rank)	No.	(Rank)	Rate	(Rank)	Ratio	(Rank)
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis	21,060	(3)	2,200	(9)	21%	(21)	0.10	(21)
<b>Official Peers</b>								
University of Alabama at Birmingham	10,501	(17)	1,618	(15)	38%	(10)	0.15	(5)
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus	19,204	(6)	3,005	(4)	39%	(9)	0.16	(4)
University of Houston-University Park	26,283	(1)	3,800	(1)	37%	(11)	0.14	(10)
University of Illinois at Chicago	16,543	(11)	3,182	(3)	44%	(3)	0.19	(1)
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	20,259	(4)	2,725	(5)	40%	(8)	0.13	(12)
Wayne State University	18,407	(8)	2,347	(7)	34%	(15)	0.13	(16)
<b>Other Urban 13</b>								
Florida Agricultural And Mechanical University	10,803	(16)	1,414	(19)	43%	(4)	0.13	(14)
Georgia State University	19,649	(5)	2,530	(6)	35%	(13)	0.13	(15)
University of New Orleans	13,189	(14)	1,435	(18)	22%	(20)	0.11	(20)
University of Massachusetts-Boston	10,071	(19)	1,587	(16)	35%	(14)	0.16	(2)
University of Missouri-Kansas City	8,870	(20)	1,221	(21)	45%	(2)	0.14	(11)
University of Missouri-St Louis	12,715	(15)	1,887	(14)	36%	(12)	0.15	(7)
Cuny City College	8,547	(21)	1,300	(20)	32%	(18)	0.15	(6)
University of Akron Main Campus	18,419	(7)	2,063	(12)	41%	(5)	0.11	(19)
Cleveland State University	10,353	(18)	1,516	(17)	24%	(19)	0.15	(8)
University of Toledo	17,564	(10)	2,086	(11)	41%	(6)	0.12	(18)
Portland State University	15,695	(12)	2,270	(8)	33%	(17)	0.14	(9)
Temple University	21,429	(2)	3,358	(2)	47%	(1)	0.16	(3)
University of Memphis	15,025	(13)	1,998	(13)	34%	(16)	0.13	(13)
Virginia Commonwealth University	18,069	(9)	2,198	(10)	40%	(7)	0.12	(17)

Source: NCES IPEDS Enrollment, Degree Completion, and Graduation Rate Files