# Metrics Calculations

**Version 1.3**

## Contents

## General rules for all metrics

1. All data selections are for data:
    a. released to all users
    b. active submission status
    c. from a 4-year institution (excludes CTC baccalaureate students)
    d. from the Final Collection data submission when available
2. Pell Status – Identify Pell status as follows:
    a. For metrics where we are looking forward in time from the cohort (like graduation rate) then classify the undergraduate student by whether the student received a Pell Grant within the first year of enrollment (the year is defined by the metric).
    b. For metrics where we are looking backward in time from the cohort (like time to degree) then classify the undergraduate student by whether the student received a Pell Grant at any time for the student's undergraduate career.
    c. Pell Grant Status = If student received a Pell Grant as defined above then Y else N.
3. Washington College Grant Status – Identify Washington College Grant status as follows:
    a. For metrics where we are looking forward in time from the cohort (like graduation rate) then classify the undergraduate student by whether the student received a Washington College Grant within the first year of enrollment (the year is defined by the metric).
    b. For metrics where we are looking backward in time from the cohort (like time to degree) then classify the undergraduate student by whether the student received a Washington College Grant at any time for the student's undergraduate career.
    c. Washington College Grant Status = If student received a Washington College Grant as defined above then Y else N.
4. Pell or Washington College Grant Status = If student received a Pell or Washington College Grant as defined in 2.a, 2.b, 3.a and 3.b then Y else N.
5. Pre-College Status – Identify Pre-College status as follows:
    a. For metrics where we are looking forward in time from the cohort (like graduation rate) then classify the undergraduate student by whether the student completed a Pre-College math or English course within the first year of enrollment (the year is defined by the metric).
    b. For metrics where we are looking backward in time from the cohort (like time to degree) then classify the undergraduate student by whether the student completed a Pre-College math or English course at any time for the student's undergraduate career.
    c. Categorizing Pre-College (PCH-E0910 Course Section Remedial Learning Indicator):
        i. Pre-College Course Taking – If student completed any Pre-College Course as defined in 5.a and 5.b then Y else N.
        ii. Pre-College Math – If student took completed Pre-College Math Course (one or more) as defined in 5.a and 5.b then Y else N.
        iii. Pre-College English – If student completed only Pre-College English Course (one or more) as defined in 5.a and 5.b then Y else N.
        iv. Pre-College Math and English – If student completed both Pre-College Math and English Courses as defined in 5.a and 5.b then Y else N.
6. Identifying entering status for New Entering Undergraduate students:
    a. Direct from high school students have a Student Type (PCH-E0500) = 21 Baccalaureate Student Entering direct from High School.
    b. Transfer students have a Student Type (PCH-E0500) = 22 Baccalaureate Transfer Student.

    c. Unknown Student Type (PCH-E0500) = 23.
7. Undergraduate students are students with Student Type (PCH-E0500) of 21, 22, 23, 30, regardless of funding source (dashboard includes data about state-funded and non-state funded students)
8. Graduate students are students with Student Type (PCH-E0500) of 41, 42, 50 regardless of funding source (dashboard includes data about state-funded and non-state funded students)
9. All pre-college displays are only at the statewide level.
10. New/Continuing status
    a. New:
        i. New in <u>any</u> term of the academic year: admit year=academic year
        ii. New in the term of the academic year: admit term = academic term and admit year = academic year
    b. Continuing: admit year < academic year or admit term and admit year < academic term and academic year
11. Identifying term level undergraduate full-time and part-time students.
    a. Full-Time: The sum of Course Section Credit Hours Attempted (PCH-E0880) is greater than or equal to 12 credit hours.
    b. Part-Time: The sum of Course Section Credit Hours Attempted (PCH-E0880) is less than 12 credit hours.

# Student Enrollment

## A. Annual Enrollment

1. Cohort Definition:
    a. Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring of the selected academic year
    b. All students enrolled in credit bearing courses within the selected academic year
    c. Student Type in (21, 22, 23, 41, 42)
2. Count the number of deduplicated students who enrolled in courses during the selected academic year.
3. Deduplicate the student demographic disaggregation.
4. Use the demographics and entering status from the Fall term in the selected year if it exists for the student, otherwise from the first term each student enrolled within the selected year.

## B. Enrollment in Pre-College Courses

1. Cohort Definition:
    a. Academic Year (PCH-E0010) includes Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring of the selected academic year
    b. All new Direct From High School students (Student Type = 21) enrolled in credit bearing courses within the selected academic year
2. Disaggregation:
    a. Pre-College: Pre-College Math or English course section Remedial Learning Indicator = "Y" and institution (PCH-E0090) = (EWU or CWU).
    b. No Pre-College: No Pre-College course Remedial Learning Indicator = "N" and institution (PCH-E0090) = EWU and CWU and all other institutions.
    c. Count the number of deduplicated students who enrolled in courses during the selected academic year.
3. Deduplicate the student demographic disaggregation.
4. Use the demographics and entering status from the Fall term in the selected year if it exists for the student, otherwise from the first term each student enrolled within the selected year.
5. Pre-College Status – Identify Pre-College status as follows:
    a. Classify the new undergraduate student by whether the student enrolled in a Pre-College math or English course within the selected academic year. (this is different than the definition in the general section above because this is within a single year versus forward/backward)
    b. Categorizing Pre-College (PCH-E0910 Course Section Remedial Learning Indicator):
        i. Pre-College Course Taking – If student is enrolled in any Pre-College Courses as defined in B.2.a then Y else N.
        ii. Pre-College Math – If student is enrolled in Pre-College Math Course (one or more) as defined in B.2.a then Y else N.
        iii. Pre-College English – If student is enrolled in only Pre-College English Course (one or more) as defined in B.2.a then Y else N.
        iv. Pre-College Math and English – If student is enrolled in both Pre-College Math and English Courses as defined in B.2.a then Y else N.

## C. Enrollment by Origin of Students

1. Cohort Definition (same as Annual Enrollment):
    a. Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring of the selected academic year
    b. All students enrolled in credit bearing courses within the selected academic year
    c. Student Type in (21, 22, 23, 41, 42)
2. Count the number of deduplicated students who enrolled in courses during the selected academic year.
3. Provide counts for undergraduate, graduate and total.
4. Disaggregate the counts by origin of the student:
    a. Washington Counties PCH-E0510
    b. State (includes Washington state) PCH-E0520
    c. Country (includes US) PCH-E0530
    d. Sub-Continent (includes North America) is looked up from PCH-E0530
5. Use the demographics and entering status from the Fall term in the selected year if it exists for the student, otherwise from the first term each student enrolled within the selected year.

# Student Progress

## D. Success beyond Pre-College Course Taking

1. Cohort Definition:
    a. Academic Year (PCH-E0010) includes Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring of the selected academic year.
    b. Undergraduate new direct from high school students (PCH-E0500 = 21) who completed a pre-college math or pre-college English course in the selected academic year. New students have admit academic year = academic year and attempted credit in a pre-college math or pre-college English course.
    c. Institution ID (PCH-E0090) to only include EWU and CWU, because these are the only two institutions that offer pre-college Math and English courses.
2. Pre-College Status – Identify Pre-College status as follows:
    a. Classify the undergraduate student by whether the student completed a Pre-College math or English course within the selected academic year (this is different than the definition in the General Rules section above).
    b. Categorizing Pre-College (PCH-E0910 Course Section Remedial Learning Indicator):
        i. Pre-College Course Taking – If student completed any Pre-College Course as defined in D.2.a then Y else N.
        ii. Pre-College Math – If student completed only Pre-College Math Course (one or more) as defined in D.2.a and D.3 then Y else N. This student did not complete any Pre-College English courses.
        iii. Pre-College English – If student completed only Pre-College English Course (one or more) as defined in D.2.a and D.4 then Y else N. This student did not complete any Pre-College Math courses.
        iv. Pre-College Math and English – If student completed both Pre-College Math and English Courses as defined in D.2.a and D.3 and D.4 then Y else N.
3. Pre-College Level Math courses = Course with a PCH-E0910 Course Section Remedial Learning Indicator= Y and one of the following:
    a. Course with a CIP code beginning with 27
    b. Course with a CIP code 320104
    c. Course with a CIP code 320199 and left three characters of the course identifier = "MAT"
4. Pre-College Level English courses = Course with a PCH-E0910 Course Section Remedial Learning Indicator= Y and one of the following:
    a. course with a CIP code beginning with 23
    b. Course with a CIP code 320108
    c. Course with a CIP code 320199 and left three characters of the course identifier = "ENG"
5. College Level Math courses = course with a CIP code beginning with 27 and has a PCH-E0910 Course Section Remedial Learning Indicator= N
6. College Level English courses = course with a CIP code beginning with 23 and has a PCH-E0910 Course Section Remedial Learning Indicator= N
7. "Within the first two consecutive academic years" below means within two years from the selected year (e.g., if selected academic year is 200708 then we look for the college level course in 200708, 200809 and 200910).
8. Calculate the Pre-college Math Only percentage as:
    a. Denominator = Undergraduate direct from high school students (PCH-E0500 = 21) who completed only pre-college math course(s) in the selected academic

year at the institution. These students did not complete any Pre-College English courses.
    b. Numerator = Students from the denominator who completed a college level math course within the first two consecutive academic years at any institution.
9. Calculate the Pre-college English Only percentage as:
    a. Denominator = Undergraduate direct from high school students (PCH-E0500 = 21) who completed only pre-college English course(s) in the selected academic year at the institution. These students did not complete any Pre-College English courses.
    b. Numerator = Students from the denominator who completed a college level English course within the first two consecutive academic years at any institution.
10. Calculate the Pre-college Math and English percentage as:
    a. Denominator = Undergraduate direct from high school students (PCH-E0500 = 21) who completed both pre-college math course(s) and pre-college English course(s) in the selected academic year at the institution.
    b. Numerator = Students from the denominator who completed a college level math and English course within the first two consecutive academic years at any institution.
11. Use the demographics and entering status from the Fall term of the selected year if it exists for the student, otherwise from the first term each student enrolled within the selected year.

## E. Student Success in Math/English College Courses

1. Cohort Definition:
    a. Undergraduate new direct from high school students (PCH-E0500 = 21) with an admit academic year in the selected academic year and the admit term = Fall who attempted college level math and college level English courses.
    b. TESC is excluded from the statewide and institution level displays.
2. College Level Math courses = course with a CIP code beginning with 27 and has a PCH-E0910 Course Section Remedial Learning Indicator= N.
3. College Level English courses = course with a CIP code beginning with 23 and has a PCH-E0910 Course Section Remedial Learning Indicator= N.
4. "Within the first two consecutive academic years" below means within two years from the selected year through summer term (e.g., if selected academic year is 200708 then we look for the college level course in Fall 200708 through Summer 200910).
5. Institution Level calculation of the Success percentage as:
    a. Denominator = Undergraduate direct from high school students (PCH-E0500 = 21) who enrolled in both a college level math course and a college level English course in the selected academic year at the institution.
    b. Numerator = Students from the denominator who completed a college level math and a college level English course within the first two consecutive academic years at the institution.
6. State Level calculation of the Success percentage as:
    a. Denominator = Undergraduate first-time students (PCH-E0500 = 21) who enrolled in both a college level math course and a college level English course in the selected academic year at any institution.
    b. Numerator = Students from the denominator who completed a college level math and a college level English course within the first two consecutive academic years at any institution.
7. Use the demographics from the Fall term of the selected year.

## F. Credit Accumulation

1. Cohort Definition:
    a. New undergraduate (PCH-E0500 = 21, 22) Full-Time and Part-Time students who enrolled in Fall term of the selected academic year.
2. Institution Level calculation of the percentage of Full-Time students who complete (24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours) within an academic year (fall through the following summer term):
    a. Denominator = Undergraduate (PCH-E0500 = 21, 22) Full-Time students with admit academic year = selected academic year and admit term = Fall at the institution.
    b. Numerator = Students from the denominator who completed 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours within an academic year (fall through the following summer term) at the institution.
3. Institution Level calculation of the percentage of Part-Time students who complete (12 semester hours or 18 quarter hours) within an academic year (fall through the following summer term):
    a. Denominator = Undergraduate (PCH-E0500 = 21, 22) Full-Time students with admit academic year = selected academic year and admit term = Fall at the institution.
    b. Numerator = Students from the denominator who completed 12 semester hours or 18 quarter hours within an academic year (fall through the following summer term) at the institution.
4. State Level calculation of the percentage of Full-Time students who complete (24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours) within an academic year (fall through the following summer term):
    a. Denominator = Undergraduate (PCH-E0500 = 21, 22) Full-Time students with admit academic year = selected academic year and admit term = Fall at any institution.
    b. Numerator = Students from the denominator who completed 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours within an academic year (fall through the following summer term) at any institution.
5. State Level calculation of the percentage of Part-Time students who complete (12 semester hours or 18 quarter hours) within an academic year (fall through the following summer term):
    a. Denominator = Undergraduate (PCH-E0500 = 21, 22) Part-Time students with admit academic year = selected academic year and admit term = Fall at any institution.
    b. Numerator = Students from the denominator who complete 12 semester hours or 18 quarter hours within an academic year (fall through the following summer term) at any institution.
6. Use the demographics and entering and full/part time status from the fall term each student enrolled within the selected year.

## G. Graduation/Continuation Rates

1. Cohort Definition:
    a. For Institution Level - New students to the institution who entered (where admit term = term and admit academic year = academic year *[admit academic year is a new field]*) in:
        i. Fall
        ii. Summer and continued into the Fall

b. For state Level - New students to <u>any institution</u> who entered (where admit term = term and admit academic year = academic year *[ admit academic year is a new field])* in:
    i. Fall
    ii. Summer and continued into the Fall
c. Exclude the following Student Types (PCH-E0500):
    i. 10 = high school dual enrollment students
    ii. 23 = unknown baccalaureate
    iii. 30 = other undergraduate students
    iv. 41 = graduate students
    v. 42 = professional students
    vi. 50 = other graduate students
    vii. 99 = unknown students
d. Use the demographics and entering and full/part time status from the Fall term each student enrolled within the selected year.

2. End Points for Rates (YY is the last two digits of the selected admit year): Note: The examples below are for a selected admit academic year = 200910.

    a. Time Period 1: Spring (YY) e.g. Fall 200910 through Spring 200910
    b. Time Period 2: Fall (YY+1) e.g. Fall 200910 through Fall 201011
    c. Time Period 3: Fall (YY+2) e.g. Fall 200910 through Fall 201112
    d. Time Period 4: Fall (YY+3) e.g. Fall 200910 through Fall 201213
    e. Time Period 5: Fall (YY+4) e.g. Fall 200910 through Fall 201314
    f. Time Period 6: Fall (YY+5) e.g. Fall 200910 through Fall 201415
    g. Time Period 7: Fall (YY+6) e.g. Fall 200910 through Fall 201516

3. Display Time Period as follows:

    a. For Time Period 1: Fall YY to Spring (YY+1) e.g. Fall 200910 to Spring 200910
    b. For Time Period 2: Fall YY to Fall (YY+1) e.g. Fall 200910 to Fall 201011
    c. For Time Period 3: Fall YY to Fall (YY+2) e.g. Fall 200910 to Fall 201112
    d. For Time Period 4: Fall YY to Fall (YY+3) e.g. Fall 200910 to Fall 201213
    e. For Time Period 5: Fall YY to Fall (YY+4) e.g. Fall 200910 to Fall 201314
    f. For Time Period 6: Fall YY to Fall (YY+5) e.g. Fall 200910 to Fall 201415
    g. For Time Period 7: Fall YY to Fall (YY+6) e.g. Fall 200910 to Fall 201516

4. Include the following in the time period displays:

    a. For Time Period 3 - (for transfer display only): 2 Year Grad Rate
    b. For Time Period 4 - (for transfer display only) : 3 Year Grad Rate
    c. For Time Period 5 - (for both direct from high school and transfer displays): 4 Year Grad Rate
    d. For Time Period 6 - (for direct from high school display only): 5 Year Grad Rate
    e. For Time Period 7 - (for direct from high school display only): 6 Year Grad Rate

5. Calculate the graduation rate as:
    a. Include any undergraduate completions within the time period from the Fall term starting point through the end points defined above (see C.2 above). The completion can occur in any term of the time period.
    b. For Institution Level –

i. Numerator = Number of students from the cohort who completed an undergraduate degree at the institution between the starting point and the end point
ii. Denominator = Number of students in the cohort.

c. For State Level –
i. Numerator = Number of students from the cohort who completed an undergraduate degree at any institution between the starting point and the end point
ii. Denominator = Number of students in the cohort.

6. Calculate the continuation rate as:
   a. For Institution Level –
      i. Numerator = Number of students from the cohort who were enrolled at the institution at the end point
      ii. Denominator = Number of students in the cohort.
   b. For State Level –
      i. Numerator = Number of students from the cohort who were enrolled at any institution at the end point
      ii. Denominator = Number of students in the cohort.
7. Calculate the "not found" rate as:
   a. For Institution Level –
      i. Numerator = Number of students from the cohort minus those students who continued or completed within the time period (see C.5.b and C.6.a)
      ii. Denominator = Number of students in the cohort.
   b. For State Level –
      i. Numerator = Number of students from the cohort minus those students who continued or completed within the time period (see C.5.c and C.6.b)
      ii. Denominator = Number of students in the cohort. Express the rate as a percent with no decimal places.

## H. Course Completion

1. Cohort Definition:
   a. Undergraduate students (PCH-E0500 = 21, 22, 23) enrolled in an academic year (summer through spring).
2. Institution Level calculation of the course completed percentage of students:
   a. Denominator = Sum of the attempted credit hours for students in the cohort at the institution.
   b. Numerator = Sum of the earned credit hours for the students from the denominator at the institution.
3. State Level calculation of the course completed percentage of students:
   a. Denominator = Sum of the attempted credit hours for students in the cohort for all institutions.
   b. Numerator = Sum of the earned credit hours for the students from the denominator for all institutions.
4. Provide course completed percentages at an annual level (all summer, fall, winter and spring terms combined for the selected academic year.
5. Use the demographics and entering and full/part time status from the fall term in the selected year if it exists for the student, otherwise from the first term each student enrolled within the selected year.

# Degrees & Graduates

## I. Degrees by Demographic

1. Cohort Definition:
    a. Fall, Winter and Spring of the selected academic year AND Summer of the following academic year
    b. Student Type (PCH-E0500) of 21, 22, 23, 30, 41, 42, 50
    c. Program Degree Level (PCH-E0260) of '05', '07', '09', '10', '17', '18', '19'
2. Count every degree (there will be duplicates for people who earn more than one degree).
3. Deduplicate the student demographic disaggregation. This does not include total undergraduate/graduate degrees, degrees by program CIP and stem/high demand.
4. Use the demographics from the year/term of completion except for their entering status. To determine which records to use for demographic information use the following logic (in the order specified below):
    a. Use the student demographics from the year/term where the completion degree level equals the student type level (undergraduate or graduate).
    b. If student records are not available for the same year/term of completion with same student level then use the most recent year/term prior to the completion year/term where the completion degree level equals the student type level (undergraduate or graduate).
    c. If student records are not available prior to or equal to the year/term of completion with same student level then for Summer term completions use the Fall term immediately following the term of completion where the completion degree level equals the student type level (undergraduate or graduate).
5. Entering Status comes from the student's PCH-E0500 (Student Type) for the earliest Admit Year/Admit Term at the institution (Institution Level) or any WA institution (Statewide Level).

## J. Degrees by Major

1. Cohort definition:
    a. Fall, Winter and Spring of the selected academic year AND Summer of the following academic year
    b. Program Degree Level (PCH-E0260) of '05', '07', '09', '10', '17', '18' or '19'
2. Count every degree (there will be duplicates for people who earn more than one degree).
3. Provide counts of degrees by institution, Degree Level (Undergraduate and Graduate) and six-digit CIP.
4. Provide statewide counts of degrees by Degree Level (Undergraduate and Graduate) and six-digit CIP.
5. Provide the following descriptions for each six-digit CIP code:
    a. 2-Digit CIP = left two digits of the six-digit CIP code concatenated to the two-digit CIP description in the format "NN Description".
    b. 4-Digit CIP = left four digits of the six-digit CIP code concatenated to the four-digit CIP description in the format "NNNN Description".
    c. 6-Digit CIP = six-digit CIP code concatenated to the six-digit CIP description in the format "NNNNNN Description".
6. Include an indicator of whether each six-digit CIP code is Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) or High Employer Demand (HD).

a. STEM = Y or N
b. HD = Y or N

## K. Time to Degree

1. Cohort definition:
    a. Undergraduates earning only one bachelor's degree ever.
    b. The student must be an Undergraduate student with Student Type (PCH-E0500) of 21, 22 or 23.
    c. Exclude degree recipients when no student and admission data exists.
2. Use the demographics from the year/term of completion except for their entering and full/part time status. If student records are not available for the year/term of completion then use the most recent year/term prior to the completion year/term.
3. To determine the time to degree:
    a. Institution Level:
        i. Begin Year/Term = the most recent undergraduate admit academic year/admit term at that institution for each student who earned a degree
        ii. Student entering status and full/part time status comes from the student's PCH-E0500 (Student Type) for the most recent Admit Academic Year/Admit Term at that institution
    b. Statewide Level:
        i. Begin Year/Term = the earliest undergraduate admit academic year/admit term at any Washington public 4-year institution for each student who earned a degree
        ii. Student entering status and full/part time status comes from the student's PCH-E0500 (Student Type) for the earliest Admit Academic Year/Admit Term at any Washington public 4-year institution
4. For each degree calculate:
    a. Date of Degree = end date for the year/term that the degree was awarded.
    b. Begin Year/Term Date = start date for the Begin Year/Term
    c. Total Months = Date of Degree – Begin Year/Term Date expressed as the number of months
    d. Time to Degree = (sum of Total Months/count of all degrees in the cohort)/12, which is the average. Also calculate the median.

## L. Credits to Degree

1. Cohort definition:
    a. Undergraduates earning only one bachelor's degree ever.
    b. The student must be an Undergraduate student with Student Type (PCH-E0500) of 21, 22, 23.
    c. Exclude degree recipients where we don't have any student and admission data.
2. Use the demographics from the year/term of completion except for their entering and full/part time status. If student records are not available for the year/term of completion then use the most recent year/term prior to the completion year/term.
3. To determine the credits to degree:
    a. Institution Level:
        i. Total Credits to Degree = PCH-E1000 (Student Completion Institutional Credits Earned). Non-Institutional Credits Earned are intentionally not included because the institution that awards the baccalaureate degree is not responsible for those credits.

ii. Student entering status and full/part time status comes from the student's PCH-E0500 (Student Type) for the most recent Admit Academic Year/Admit Term at that institution

b. Statewide Level:
   i. Total Credits to Degree = sum of PCH-E0990 (Student Completion Non-Institutional Credits Earned) plus PCHE-E1000 (Student Completion Institutional Credits Earned). Non-Institutional Credits Earned are included for the statewide level to account for all credit activity leading to a baccalaureate degree.
   ii. Student entering status and full/part time status comes from the student's PCH-E0500 (Student Type) for the earliest Admit Academic Year/Admit Term at any Washington public 4-year institution
   iii. WSU semester credits are converted to quarter credits by multiplying their credits by 1.5
c. Credits to Degree = (sum of Total Credits to Degree/count of all degrees in the cohort), which is the average. Also calculate the median.

## M. Completion Ratio

1. Cohort definition:
   a. The cohort for Completion Ratio will include:
      i. Fall, winter and spring terms of selected academic year AND Summer term of following academic year
      ii. Student type (PCH-E0500) of 21, 22, 23, 30, 41, 42, 50
      iii. Institution (PCH-E0090)
      iv. Program ID (PCH-E0930)
      v. Program Degree CIP (PCH-E0280)
      vi. Program Degree/Certificate Level (PCH-E0260) of 05, 07, 09 10, 17, 18 and 19
      vii. NOTE: there may be multiple degrees for a single student
      viii. Entering Status (student's PCH-E0500 (Student Type)) for the most recent Admit Academic Year/Admit Term at the institution (Institution Level) or any WA institution (Statewide Level)
   b. Undergraduate Completion Ratio:
      i. The students must be Undergraduate students with Student Type (PCH-E0500) of 21, 22, 23, 30
      ii. FTE = sum of credit hours attempted (PCH-E0880) in the Fall term of the selected year /15 (format as a whole number when displaying on the dashboard).
      iii. Undergraduate Completion Ratio = Number of undergraduate degrees / Number of FTE undergraduate students.
   c. Graduate Completion Ratio:
      i. The students must be Graduate or professional students with Student Type (PCH- E0500) of 41, 42, 50
      ii. FTE = sum of credit hours attempted (PCH-E0880) in the Fall term of the selected year/10 (format as a whole number when displaying on the dashboard).
      iii. Graduate Completion Ratio = Number of graduate and professional degrees / Number of FTE graduate and professional students.

## N. Market Penetration

1. Cohort definition:
    a. a. Undergraduate degrees (PCH-E0260 Program Degree/Certificate Level of '05', '07', '09', '10', '17', '18' or '19') that were awarded to undergraduate students (Student Type (PCH- E0500) of 21, 22, 23 or 30).
    b. Fall, Winter, Spring of one academic year and Summer of next academic year.
2. Ratio = Number of undergraduate degrees/Number of state population age 18-24 with a high school diploma as of April of the ending year for the academic year (source is American Community Survey (ACS) data.