

Montclair State University vs. Peer Institutions

IPEDS DATA FEEDBACK REPORT 2011



Office of Institutional Research

Montclair State University

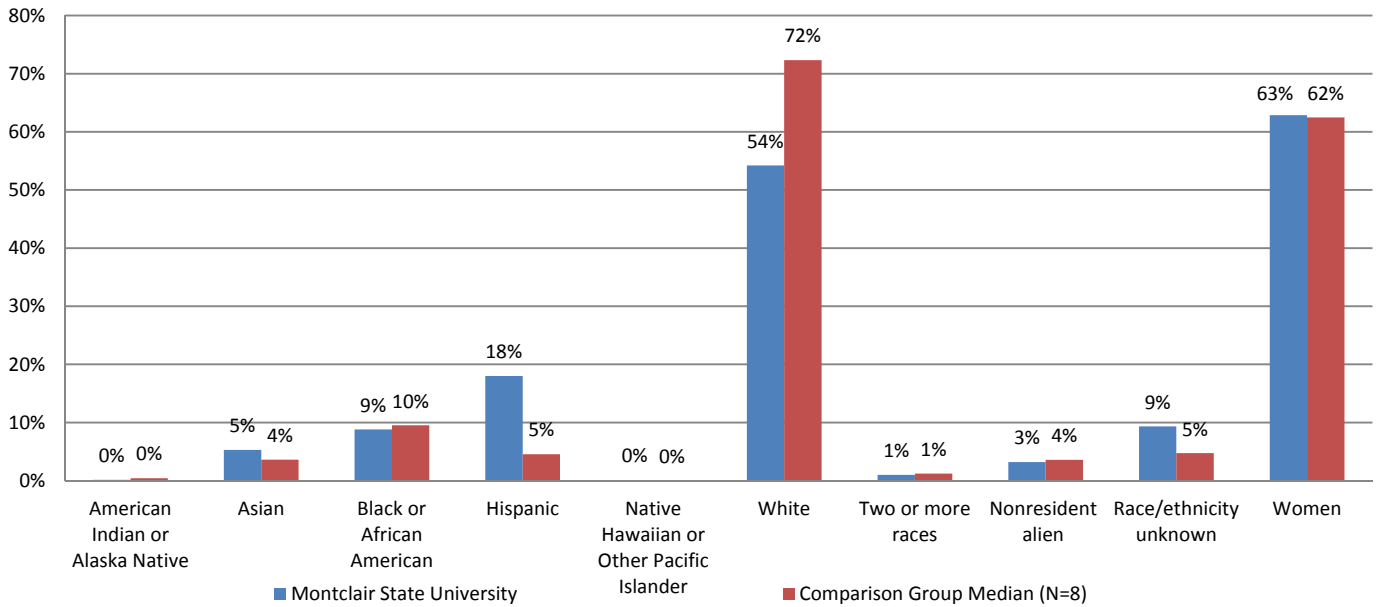
November, 2011

COMPARISON GROUP

The peer institution group includes the following 8 institutions:

- ▶ Ball State University, Muncie, IN
- ▶ Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH
- ▶ Illinois State University, Normal, IL
- ▶ San Diego State University, San Diego, CA
- ▶ Towson University, Towson, MD
- ▶ University of Massachusetts-Boston, Boston, MA
- ▶ University of North Carolina-Charlotte, Charlotte, NC
- ▶ University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Greensboro, NC

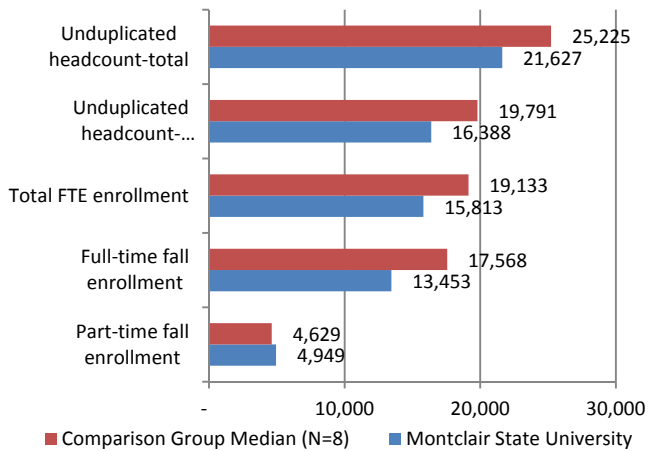
Figure 1. Percent of all students enrolled, by race/ethnicity and percent of students who are women: Fall 2010



NOTE: For this survey year, institutions were required to report race and ethnicity using the 1997 (new) Office of Management and Budget categories. For more information about disaggregation of data by race and ethnicity, please see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. Median values for the comparison group will not add to 100 percent. See "Use of Median Values for Comparison Group" in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report for how median values are determined. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2011, Fall Enrollment component.

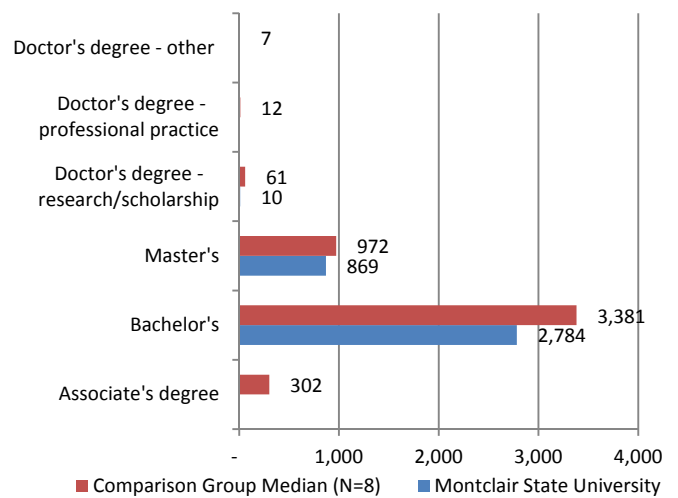
Figure 2. Unduplicated 12-month headcount of all students and of undergraduate students (2009-10), total FTE enrollment (2009-10), and full- and part-time fall enrollment (Fall 2010)



NOTE: For details on calculating full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, see Calculating FTE in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. Total headcount, FTE, and full- and part-time fall enrollment include both undergraduate and postbaccalaureate students, when applicable. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

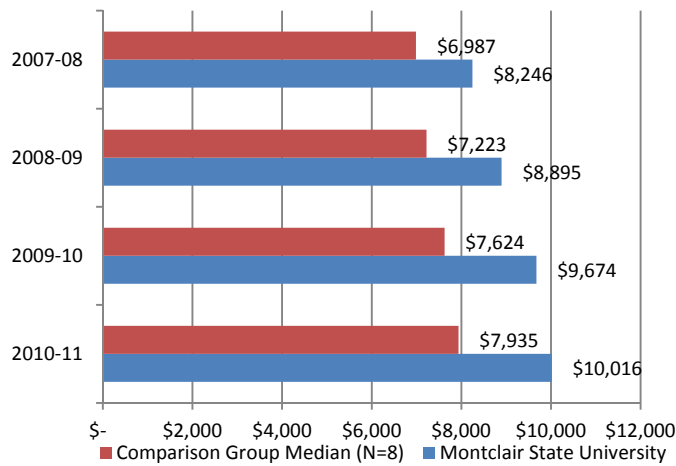
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Fall 2010, 12-month Enrollment component and Spring 2011, Fall Enrollment component.

Figure 3. Number of degrees awarded, by level: 2009-10



NOTE: For additional information about postbaccalaureate degree levels, see the Methodology Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group. **SOURCE:** U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Fall 2010, Completions component.

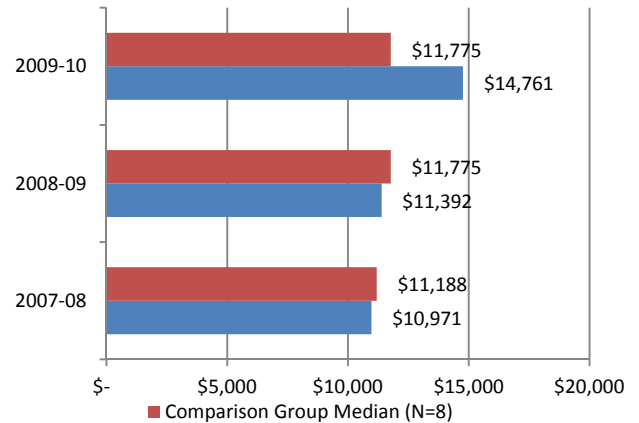
Figure 4. Academic year tuition and required fees for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates: 2007-08—2010-2011



NOTE: The tuition and required fees shown here are the lowest reported from the categories of in-district, in-state, and out-of-state. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Fall 2010, Institutional Characteristics component.

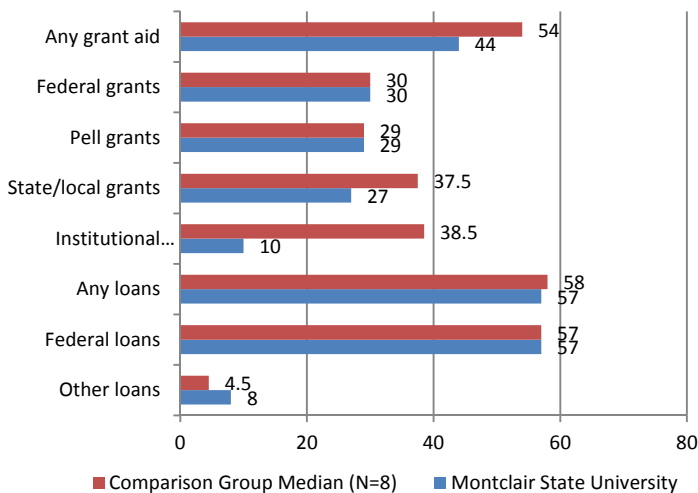
Figure 5. Average net price of attendance for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving grant or scholarship aid: 2007-08—2009-2010



NOTE: Average net price is for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students and is generated by subtracting the average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid from the total cost of attendance. For public institutions, this includes only students who paid the in-state or in-district tuition rate. Total cost of attendance is the sum of published tuition and required fees, books and supplies, and the weighted average room and board and other expenses. For more information, see the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Fall 2010, Institutional Characteristics component; Spring 2011, Student Financial Aid component.

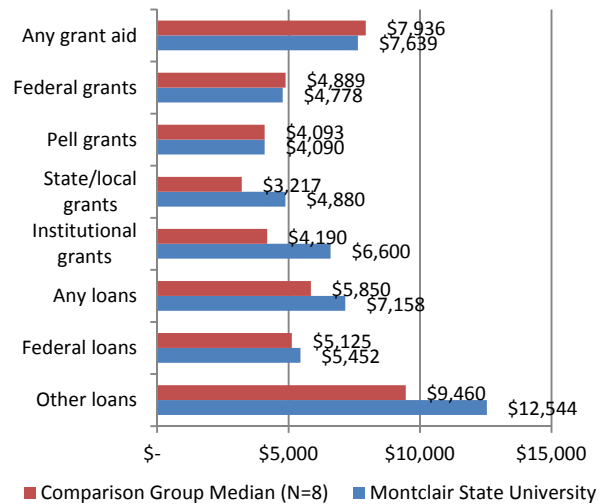
Figure 6. Percent of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who received grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution, or loans, by type of aid: 2009-10



NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution. Federal grants includes Pell grants and other federal grants. Any loans includes federal loans and other loans to students. For details on how students are counted for financial aid reporting, see Cohort Determination in the Methodological Notes at the end of this report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2011, Student Financial Aid component.

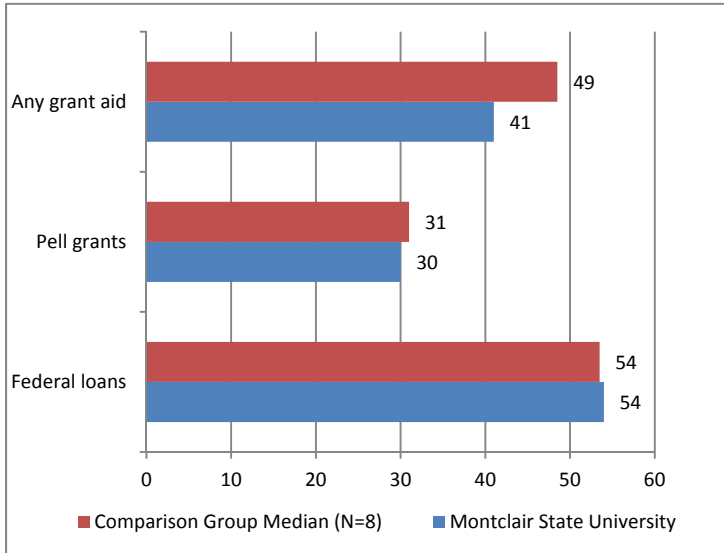
Figure 7. Average amounts of grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution, or loans received, by full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students by type of aid: 2009-10



NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution. Federal grants includes Pell grants and other federal grants. Any loans includes federal loans and other loans to students. Average amounts of aid were calculated by dividing the total aid awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2011, Student Financial Aid component.

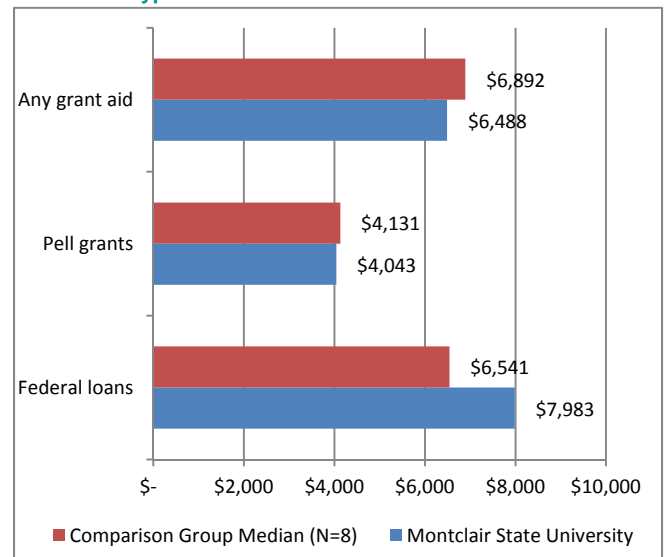
Figure 8. Percent of all undergraduates receiving aid by type of aid: 2009-10



NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans includes only federal loans to students. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2011, Student Financial Aid component.

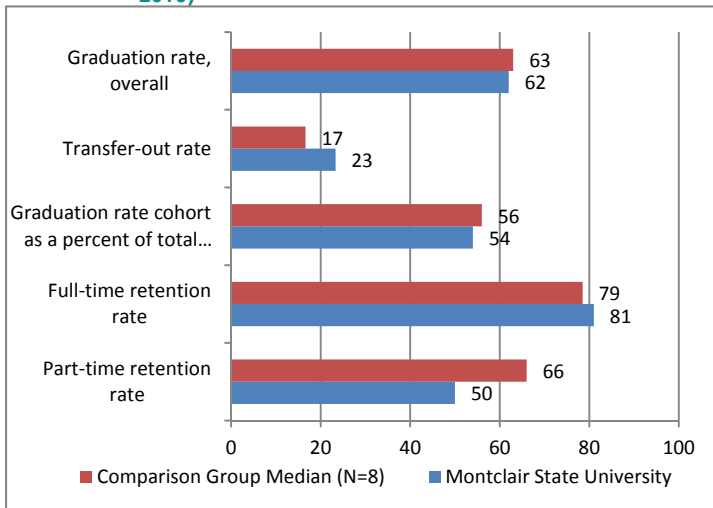
Figure 9. Average amount of aid received by all undergraduates by type of aid: 2009-10



NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, the institution, or other sources. Federal loans includes federal loans to students. Average amounts of aid were calculated by dividing the total aid awarded by the total number of recipients in each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2011, Student Financial Aid component.

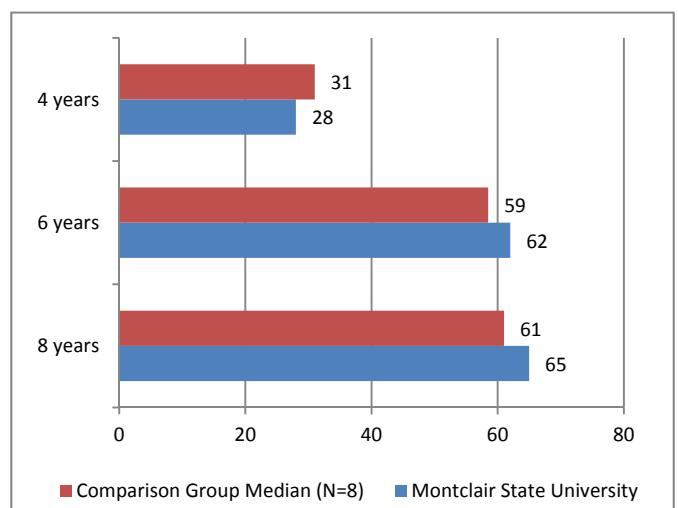
Figure 10. Graduation rate and transfer-out rate (2004 cohort); graduation rate cohort as a percent of total entering students and retention rates of first-time students (Fall 2010)



NOTE: Graduation rate cohort includes all full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. Entering class includes all students coming to the institution for the first time. Only institutions with a mission to prepare students to transfer are required to report transfers out. Graduation and transfer-out rates are the Student Right-to-Know rates. Retention rates are measured from the fall of first enrollment to the following fall. 4-yr institutions report retention rates for students seeking a bachelor's degree. Median values for the comparison group will not add to 100 percent. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2011, Graduation Rates component and Fall Enrollment component.

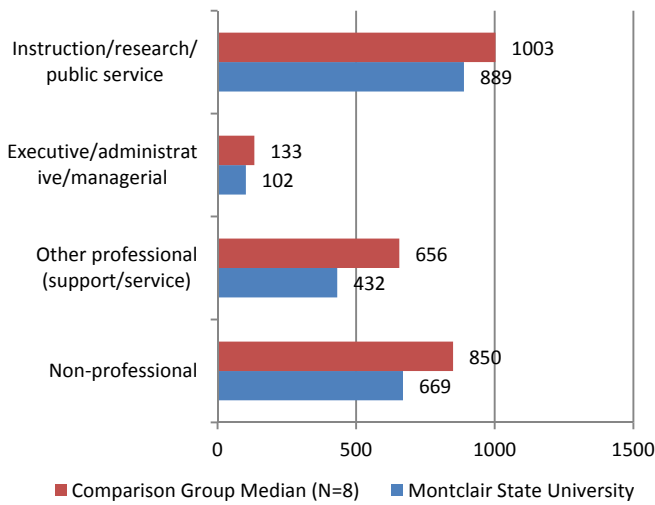
Figure 11. Bachelor's degree graduation rates of full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates within 4 years, 6 years, and 8 years: 2002 cohort



NOTE: The 6-year graduation rate is the Student Right-to-Know (SRK) rate; the 4- and 8-year rates are calculated using the same methodology. For more information see the Methodological Notes at the end of the report. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2011, 200% Graduation Rates component.

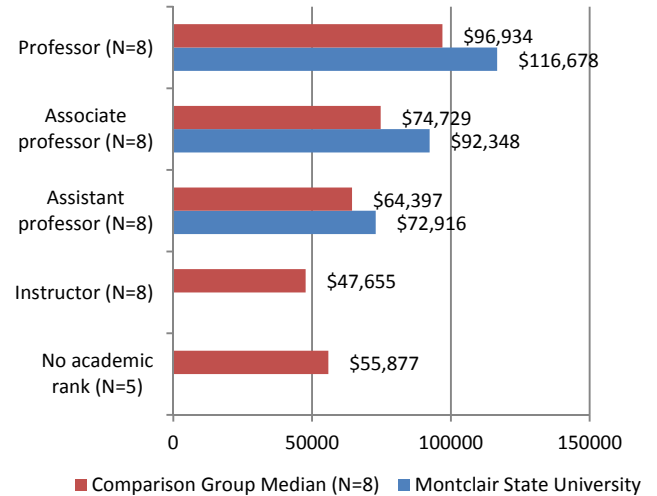
Figure 12. Full-time equivalent staff, by assigned position: Fall 2010



NOTE: Graduate assistants are not included in this figure. For information on the calculation of FTE of staff, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

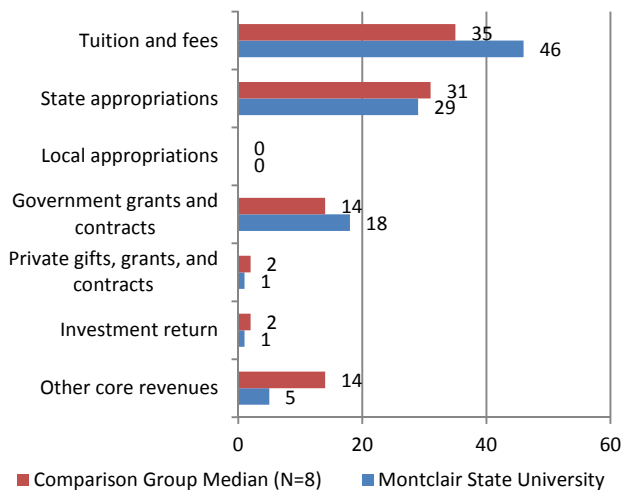
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Winter 2010-11, Human Resources component.

Figure 13. Average salaries of full-time instructional staff equated to 9-month contracts, by academic rank: Academic year 2010-11



NOTE: Average full-time instructional staff salaries for 11/12-month contracts were equated to 9-month average salaries by multiplying the 11/12-month salary by .8182. Salaries based on less than 9-month contracts are not included. Medical school salaries are not included. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group. Medians are not reported for comparison groups with less than three values. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Winter 2010-11, Human Resources component.

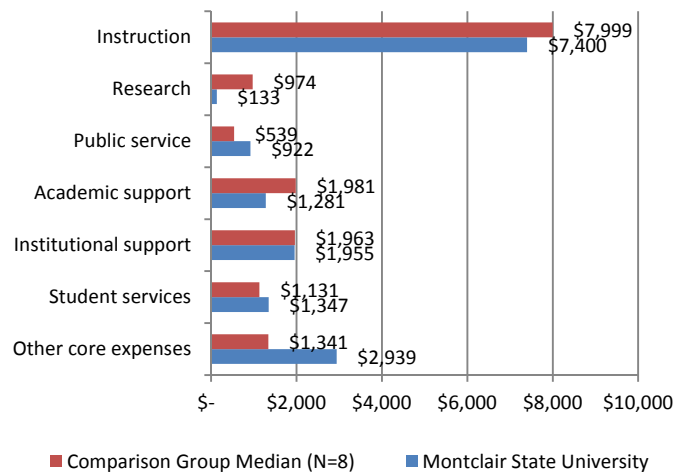
Figure 14. Percent distribution of core revenues, by source: Fiscal year 2010



NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the comparison institution. For a detailed definition of core revenues, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2011, Finance component.

Figure 15. Core expenses per FTE enrollment, by function: Fiscal year 2010



NOTE: The comparison group median is based on those members of the comparison group that report finance data using the same accounting standards as the comparison institution. Expenses per full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, particularly instruction, may be inflated because finance data includes all core expenses while FTE reflects credit activity only. For details on calculating FTE enrollment and a detailed definition of core expenses, see the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Fall 2010, 12-month Enrollment component and Spring 2011, Finance component.