

# Indiana

## Alliance of States

**The Hoosier State has made impressive gains** over the last decade in making college more accessible to more students from all walks. Between 1992 and 2007, the college-going rate of recent Indiana high schoolers doubled over a 20-year span. A good portion of that jump is attributable to the creation of a new community college system that added 50,000 new college students.

For more information on Indiana's leadership in improving college completion, see the state's 2010 higher education dashboard:

<http://www.in.gov/che/2340.htm>

### Big goals

While Indiana appears to be winning the battle on access, however, it is struggling to claim victory on completion. The state's Commission for Higher Education estimated that Indiana needs an additional 10,000 baccalaureate degrees per year and 50 percent more associate degrees by 2015 to compete in the global economy.

Governor Mitch Daniels and state leaders have pledged to make Indiana a Top 10 state in affordability, in on-time graduation rates, in student retention and in the completion rates of low-income students.

These are bold goals for a state that is dependent on manufacturing jobs and has traditionally lagged the nation in the percentage of adults who have college degrees. Beyond the economic imperatives, shifts in the state's demographics demand a focus on completion for all students, but especially for low-income and under-served populations.

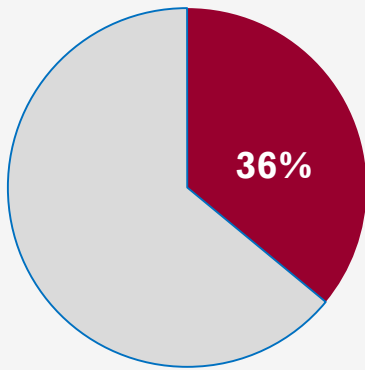
### Leadership for success

In Indiana, each public college and university has its own board of trustees who oversee budgets and mission. Knitting these independent groups into a cohesive, integrated system has proven to be a challenge, but is critical for efficiency and student success.

Indiana has implemented a new higher education funding formula that portions out new dollars based on how well an institution's students are progressing toward degrees. And although the economic downturn has prevented new money from being put into the formula, Indiana did gain national attention last year when it proportioned budget *cuts* in part on student success measures.

# Indiana

By the end of this decade, more than 60% of jobs will require college education.<sup>1</sup>



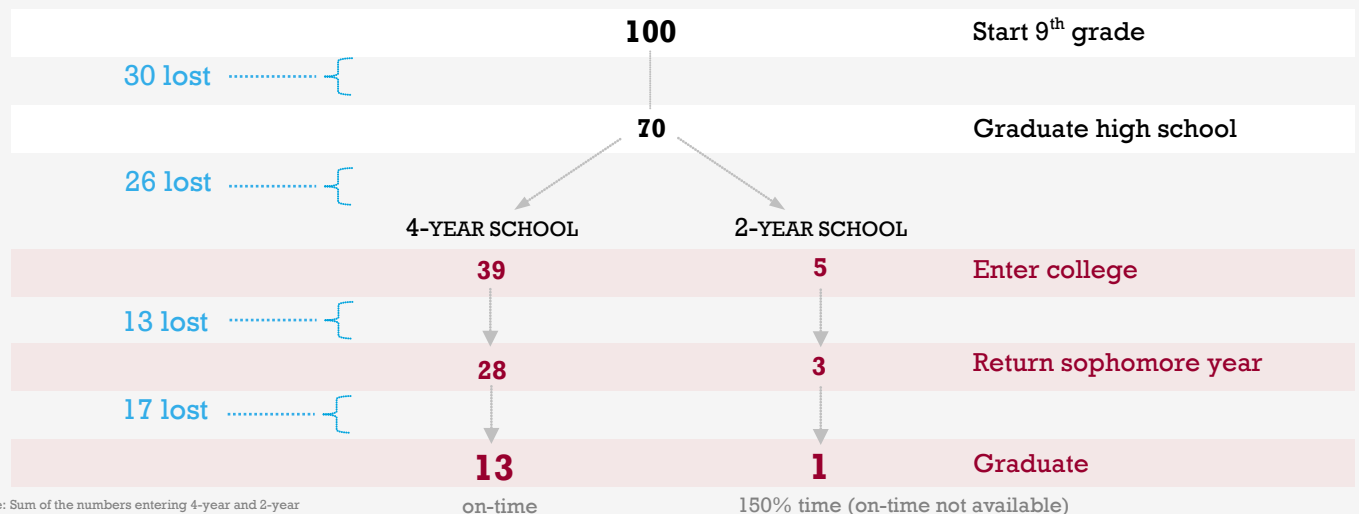
Today, 36% of Indiana's adults aged 25-34 have a college degree.<sup>2</sup>

### Job growth across the U.S., 2010-2020:

High-growth jobs	Required education
Dental hygienist	Associate degree
Computer software engineer	Bachelor's degree
HVAC/refrigeration mechanic	Certificate
Physical therapist assistant	Associate degree
Network systems analyst	Bachelor's degree
Licensed practical nurse	Certificate

## Too many students get lost along the way, hindering Indiana's economic growth.<sup>3</sup>

(This chart models how success rates at each stage impact overall educational attainment. It is not based on longitudinal data, but is an attempt—using a collection of available data—to illustrate the challenges states face.)



Note: Sum of the numbers entering 4-year and 2-year schools may not match combined total due to rounding.

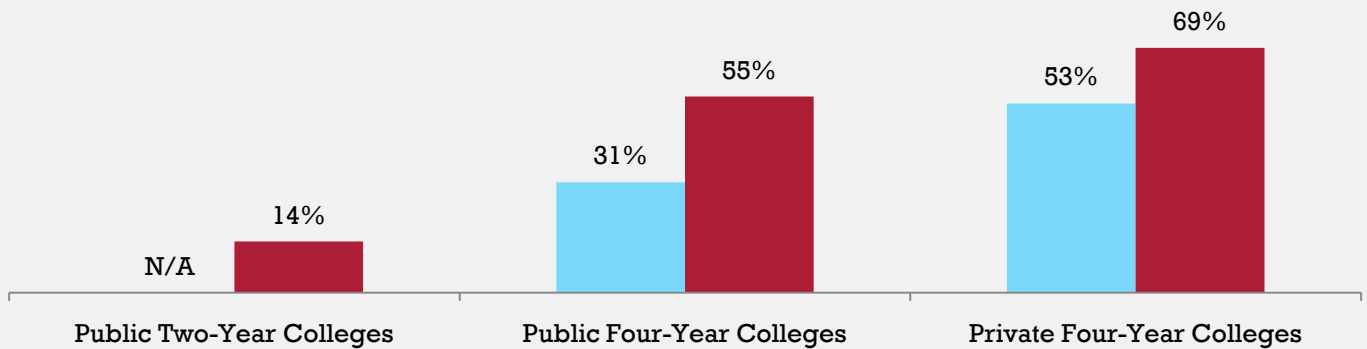
# Indiana

## Graduation Rates

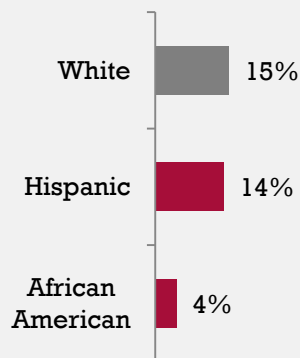
Indiana must raise completion rates overall and place extra focus on closing the college attainment gap for underrepresented students.<sup>4</sup>

### Graduation Rates by Institution Type

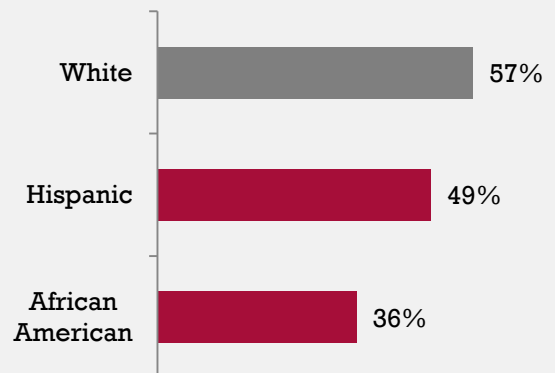
■ On-Time ■ Within 150% of time



### Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity: Public 2-Year Colleges (150% time)



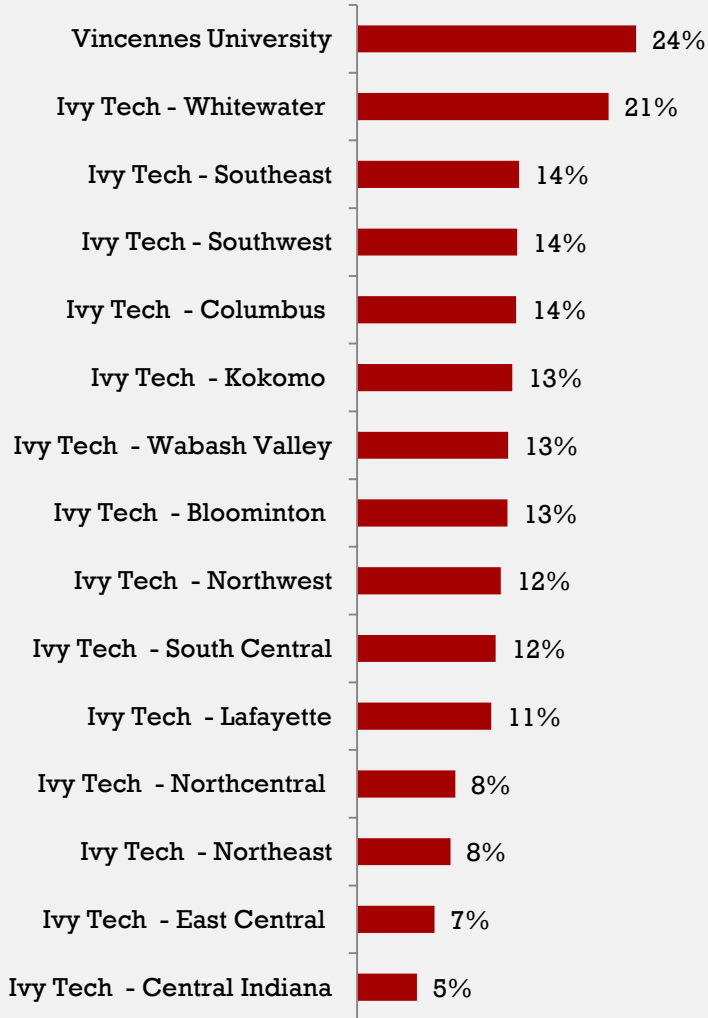
### Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity: Public & Private 4-Year Colleges (150% time)



# Indiana

## Graduation Rates by Campus

### Public Two-Year Colleges (150% time)

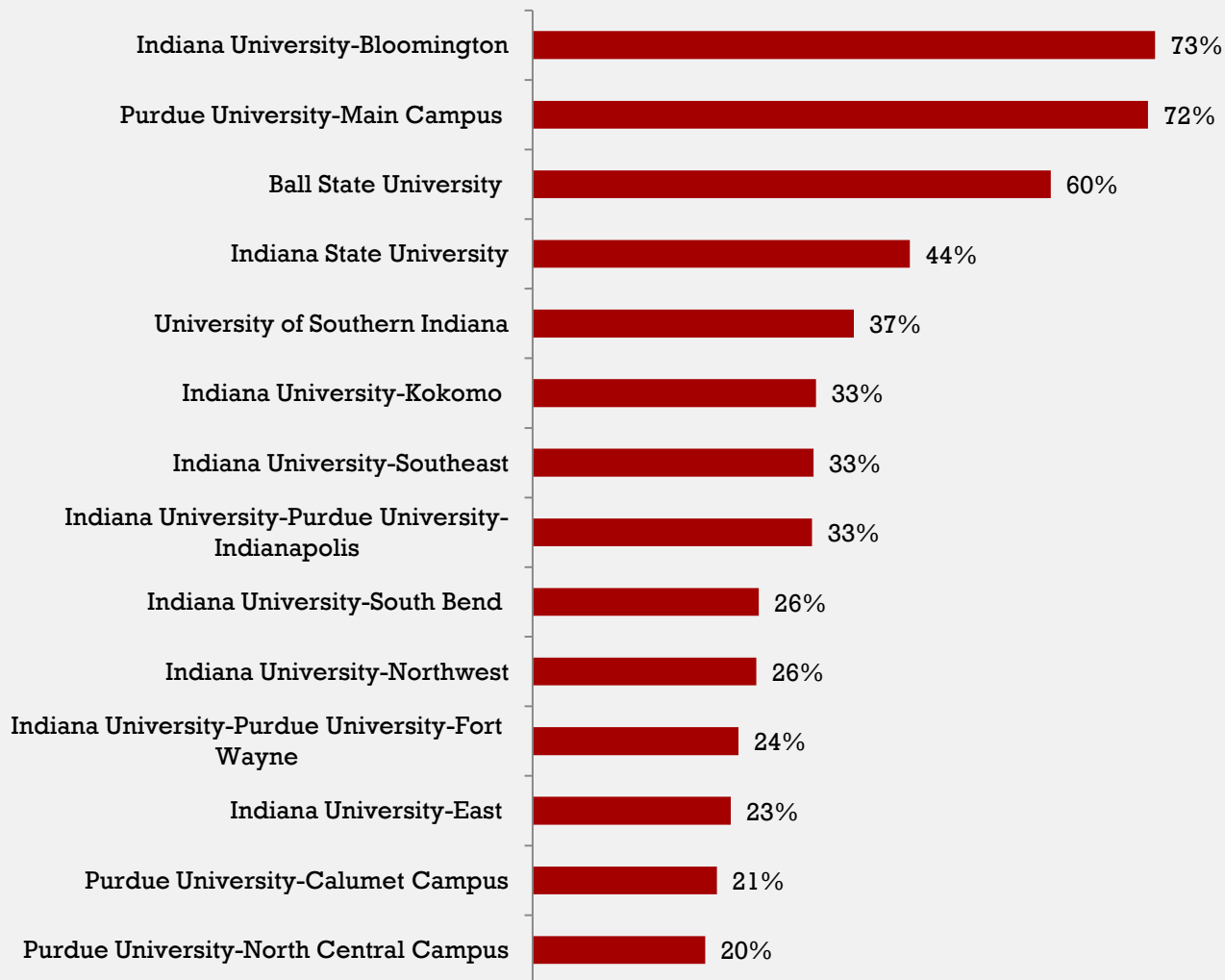


Reported by institutions to NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Graduation rates for two-year colleges are for first-time, full-time students completing certificate or degree within 150% of normal program time. Source: U.S. Department of Education, IPEDS 2007-08 Graduation Rate File; gr2008 Early Release Data File Downloaded 11-05-09; aggregated by NCHEMS.

# Indiana

## Graduation Rates by Campus

### Public Four-Year Colleges (150% time)

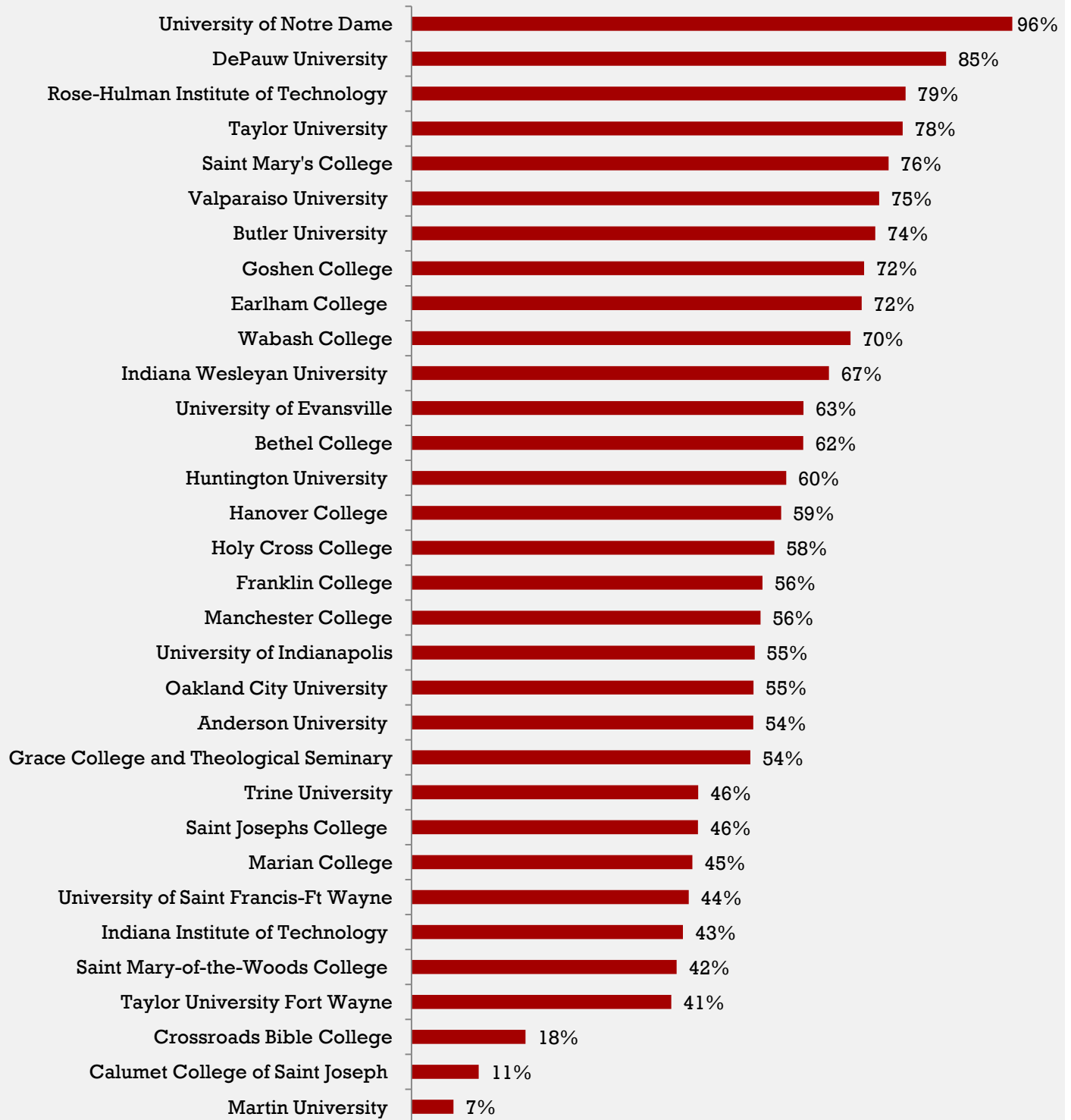


Reported by institutions to NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Graduation rates are for first-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's or equivalent degree within six years. Source: U.S. Department of Education, IPEDS 2007-08 Graduation Rate File; gr2008 Early Release Data File Downloaded 11-05-09; aggregated by NCHEMS.

# Indiana

## Graduation Rates by Campus

### Private Four-Year Colleges (150% time)



Reported by institutions to NCES Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Graduation rates are for first-time, full-time students completing a bachelor's or equivalent degree within six years. Source: U.S. Department of Education, IPEDS 2007-08 Graduation Rate File; gr2008 Early Release Data File Downloaded 11-05-09; aggregated by NCHEMS.

# Indiana

## A Note about Graduation Rates

The graduation rates presented here are based on data reported by institutions to the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). These rates reflect the percentage of first-time, full-time students who complete within 150% of normal program time. (Graduation rates for part-time students are typically much lower.) These data do not capture the graduation rates of transfer students—including those who begin at colleges with some credits already accumulated—or part-time students. Many states have or are developing longitudinal data systems that would be able to measure the graduation rates of all students, including part-time and transfer students.

The IPEDS data are presented here because they are the only nationally available and comparable graduation rates. Complete College America believes that states should make the improvement of data systems to more accurately measure completion rates—and the annual public reporting of those rates—a top priority.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Carnevale, T., Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, 2009. High-growth fields based on national projections of total new and replacement jobs. <http://cew.georgetown.edu/research/jobs/79012.html>

<sup>2</sup> "College degree" means an associate degree, bachelor's degree, or higher. National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), 2008 (from U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample File.) <http://www.higheredinfo.org/>

<sup>3</sup> **The pipeline is a model for illustrative purposes and is not based on longitudinal data.** Pipeline data aggregated by NCHEMS: reflects high school graduation rates, college-going rates, college retention rates, and college graduation rates (using the most recent data available for each metric). For the high school graduation rate, NCHEMS uses NCES Common Core Data and divides high school graduates into 9<sup>th</sup> graders four years earlier. Future revisions will incorporate the cohort-based HS graduation rates that conform to the definitions of the NGA Graduation Compact (for states where those data are available), which are more accurate than the current ratio. The pipeline represents the number of students who graduate from high school within four years, enter college the immediate following fall, return for their sophomore year the following year, and graduate from college. Two-year college graduation rates reflect credentials earned within 150% of expected program time, and include certificates awarded for programs of less than two years; two years but less than four years; and associate degrees. Four-year graduation rates reflect **on-time completers** of bachelor's or equivalent degrees (**within four years**). The data do not account for transfers across institutions. <http://www.higheredinfo.org/dbrowser/index.php?measure=72>

<sup>4</sup> Aggregated by NCHEMS from IPEDS 2007-08 Graduation Rate File; gr2008 Early Release Data File, downloaded 11-05-09. Graduation rates are reported by institutions to NCES based on adjusted cohort of first-time, full-time students. Two-year graduation rates include certificates completed within 150% of normal program time in addition to associate degrees completed within three years. IPEDS does not report two-year (or "on-time") completion rates for two-year colleges. Graduation rates by race aggregated by NCHEMS from IPEDS 2006-07 Graduation Rate File. Graduation rates for Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native students are included only if those populations represent greater than 5% of the adjusted cohort. Disaggregated graduation rates are excluded for populations with an adjusted revised cohort size of less than 30, even if that cohort represents greater than 5% of the total entering cohort. Note that 2008 overall graduation rates may be higher than rates reflected in the disaggregated data from 2007 based on differences in graduation rates between years. In each instance, "Private" refers to private not-for-profit institutions only. Graduation rates by campus are presented for Title IV, degree-granting institutions with an adjusted revised cohort greater than 30.