# *Part I – Agency Profile*

**FY 2019 – Dot is text**

**Agency Overview**

Boise State University is a public, metropolitan research university that fosters student success in and after their college years, lifelong learning, community engagement, innovation, and creativity. Research and creative activity advance new knowledge and benefit students, the economy, the community, the state and the nation. Boise State is a Carnegie doctoral university with high research activity. We lead the way on Idaho's goal of ensuring that 60 percent of Idahoans have a college degree or certificate and produce more than 50 percent of all bachelor's degrees awarded by Idaho public universities.

Boise State University employs just over 3,300 full and part-time employees, including approximately 1,800 full-time professional and classified staff and nearly 800 full-time instructional faculty members. The main campus of Boise State University is located at 1910 University Drive in Boise, Idaho. Classes also are offered at Twin Falls’ CSI campus; Coeur d’Alene’s North Idaho College, downtown Boise (BoDo), and Boise State University at College of Western Idaho. Boise State University provides an impressive array of online courses and programs that are available across the state and nation.

Boise State University offers studies in nearly 200 fields of interest in 103 bachelor degree programs, 68 master’s programs, 2 education specialist programs, and 13 doctoral programs. These are delivered through our College of Arts and Sciences, College of Business and Economics, College of Education, College of Engineering, College of Health Sciences, College of Innovation and Design, and School of Public Service.

Boise State University is governed by the Idaho State Board of Education, which is statutorily designated as the Board of Trustees for the institution. Dr. Marlene Tromp is President of Boise State University.

**Core Functions/Idaho Code**

Boise State University is created by Idaho Code Title 33, Chapter 40. Idaho Code 33-4001 provides the primary function of Boise State University to be that of “an institution of higher education” and “for the purposes of giving instruction in college courses…” In addition, it provides the “standards of the courses and departments maintained in said university shall be at least equal to, or on a parity with those maintained in other similar colleges and universities in Idaho and other states,” and that the “courses offered and degrees granted at said university shall be determined by the board of trustees.”

**Revenue and Expenditures**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Operating Revenue** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** | **FY 2023** |
| Student tuition and fees (Gross) | 198,262,256 | 200,760,211 | 211,455,181 |  |
| Scholarship discounts and allowances | (27,777,200) | (29,075,000) | (29,712,200) |  |
| Federal grants and contracts | 40,464,905 | 46,090,662 | 54,643,758 |  |
| State and local grants and contracts | 6,512,805 | 8,312,869 | 5,961,987 |  |
| Private grants and contracts | 2,991,720 | 3,246,982 | 3,137,642 |  |
| Sales and services of educational activities | 7,778,456 | 7,542,618 | 10,461,149 |  |
| Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises | 56,868,054 | 35,204,126 | 67,208,064 |  |
| Other | 1,395,970 | 1,425,149 | 1,269,087 |  |
| Total operating revenues | 286,496,966 | 273,507,617 | 324,424,668 |  |
| **Operating Expenses** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** | **FY 2023** |
| Instruction | 139,307,732 | 137,476,195 | 135,773,903 |  |
| Research | 37,304,459 | 38,261,728 | 39,011,169 |  |
| Public Service | 21,034,497 | 24,565,873 | 30,334,370 |  |
| Libraries | 5,924,455 | 5,900,730 | 5,900,964 |  |
| Student Services | 20,933,265 | 18,539,063 | 20,161,807 |  |
| Operation & Maintenance of plant | 27,359,524 | 26,332,090 | 27,939,128 |  |
| Institutional Support | 34,074,154 | 36,931,656 | 44,815,444 |  |
| Academic Support | 32,434,522 | 32,485,747 | 36,817,900 |  |
| Auxiliary Enterprises | 74,189,656 | 62,938,076 | 79,778,517 |  |
| Scholarships and Fellowships | 18,384,851 | 18,218,665 | 29,247,013 |  |
| Depreciation | 26,623,055 | 26,667,709 | 28,345,040 |  |
| Total operating expenses | 437,570,168 | 428,317,532 | 478,125,255 |  |
| Operating income/(loss) | (151,073,202) | (154,809,915) | (153,700,586) |  |
| **Non-operating revenues/(expenses)** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** | **FY 2023** |
| State appropriation - general | 105,337,986 | 104,253,395 | 112,693,460 |  |
| State appropriation - maintenance | 2,674,540 | 2,854,992 | 1,358,136 |  |
| Pell grants | 22,185,765 | 20,093,950 | 19,957,194 |  |
| Gifts | 35,465,134 | 27,123,074 | 32,882,833 |  |
| Net investment income | 3,521,477 | 1,259,670 | 1,008,292 |  |
| Change in fair value of investments | 1,182,328 | (689,048) | (4,228,383) |  |
| Interest | (6,881,404) | (5,715,724) | (7,542,277) |  |
| Gain/loss on retirement of assets | (305,978) | (277,081) | (82,232) |  |
| Federal Aid Grant Revenue | 7,344,256 | 30,876,959 | 35,129,537 |  |
| Loss on Perkins federal capital contribution | - | - | - |  |
| Other non-operating revenue/(expense) | 66,653 | 558,173 | 105,499 |  |
| Net non-operating revenues/(expenses) | 170,590,756 | 180,338,360 | 191,282,059 |  |
| **Other revenue and expenses** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** | **FY 2023** |
| Capital appropriations | 5,707,955 | 2,052,336 | 13,433,980 |  |
| Capital gifts and grants | 7,351,466 | 873,449 | 2,215,118 |  |
| Total other revenues and expenses | 13,059,421 | 2,925,785 | 15,649,098 |  |
|  | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** | **FY 2023** |
| Increase/decrease in net position | 32,576,975 | 28,454,230 | 53,230,571 |  |
| Net position - beginning of year | 463,395,204 | 495,972,179 | 524,426,409 |  |
| Net position - end of year | 495,972,179 | 524,426,409 | 577,656,980 |  |

**Profile of Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided**

| **Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** | **FY 2023** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Enrollments: | | | | |
| Fall Enrollment on Fall Census Day (Oct. 15) includes degree seeking and non-degree seeking students | | | | |
| Total | 26,272 | 24,103 | 25,829 |  |
| Undergraduate | 22,939 | 20,788 | 22,432 |  |
| Graduate | 3,333 | 3,315 | 3,397 |  |
| Degree Seeking Student Enrollment on Fall Census Day (Oct. 15) | | | | |
| Total | 19,825 | 19,930 | 20,145 |  |
| Undergraduate | 16,898 | 16,975 | 17,077 |  |
| Graduate | 2,927 | 2,955 | 3,068 |  |
| Annual Enrollment Total Headcount from PSR 1 Student Enrollment Report (End of Term; unduplicated count of students attending Su, Fa, and/or Spr) | 33,274 | 32,066 | 32,423 |  |
| Non-Degree Seeking (Graduate and Undergrad) | 3,341 | 2,585 | 2,530 |  |
| Early College | 7,061 | 6,317 | 6,535 |  |
| Undergraduate (degree seeking) | 19,159 | 19,388 | 19,506 |  |
| Graduate (degree seeking) | 3,626 | 3,732 | 3,793 |  |
| 1. Student Credit Hours (SCH) by Level (Su, Fa, and Spr) (see Part II for Cost per credit hour delivered) | | | | |
| Annual SCH Attempted (End of Term) Total | 537,586 | 533,808 | 540,851 |  |
| Professional Technical | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Undergraduate credits | 477,921 | 473,031 | 479,173 |  |
| Graduate credits | 59,665 | 60,777 | 61,678 |  |
| Annual SCH Earned (End of Term)  Total[[1]](#endnote-1) | 467,872 | 464,741 | 472,518 |  |
| Undergraduate credits | 413,308 | 409,369 | 416,496 |  |
| Graduate credits | 54,564 | 55,372 | 56,022 |  |
| SCH earned as a % of Attempted  Total | 87.0% | 87.1% | 87.4% |  |
| Undergraduate credits | 86.5% | 86.5% | 86.9% |  |
| Graduate credits | 91.5% | 91.1% | 90.8% |  |
| 1. Dual Enrollment[[2]](#endnote-2) and Distance Education [[3]](#endnote-3) | | | | |
| Dual Enrollment Student Credit Hours – 12 month academic year | 33,100 | 28,756 | 29,920 |  |
| Dual Enrollment Distinct Students – 12 month academic year | 7,062 | 6,318 | 6,543 |  |
| Distance Education Student Credit Hours – 12 month academic year | 143,714 | 364,790 | 239,088 |  |
| Distance Education Distinct Students Enrolled – 12 month academic year | 17,826 | 25,750 | 23,526 |  |
| 1. Degrees and Certificates Awarded (see Part II for Number of Distinct Graduates)\* [[4]](#endnote-4) | | | | |
| Professional Technical Degrees and Certificates | N/A | N/A | N/A |  |
| Associate Degrees (Academic) | 111 | 132 | 127 |  |
| Bachelor’s Degree (Academic, first and second majors) | 3,680 | 3,929 | 4,078 |  |
| Certificate – Undergraduate | 411 | 515 | 628 |  |
| Certificate – Graduate | 189 | 170 | 185 |  |
| Master's Degree | 954 | 1,074 | 1,062 |  |
| Education Specialist Degree[[5]](#endnote-5) | 24 | 23 | 16 |  |
| Doctoral Degree | 53 | 50 | 58 |  |
| Total awards (sum) | 5,422 | 5,893 | 6,154 |  |
| 1. Sponsored Projects Proposals and Awards[[6]](#endnote-6) (see Part II for Externally Funded Research Expenditures) | | | | |
| Total # of Proposals Submitted | 506 | 598 | 606 |  |
| Total # of Awards | 411 | 425 | 422 |  |
| Total Sponsored Projects Funding (dollars awarded) | $58.2M | $65.3M | $68.0M |  |
| Total Sponsored Project Expenditures | $47.9M | $55.7M | $61.3M |  |
| % of research grant awards that have PIs and Co-PIs in two or more academic departments (i.e., interdisciplinary) [[7]](#endnote-7) | 24.7% | 16.9% | 24.2% |  |

**FY 2023 Performance Highlights**

* Boise State University continues to be highly successful in helping students graduate and succeed, which contributes to the educational attainment rate of Idahoans. **In FY22, a record-high 3,946 students graduated from Boise State with baccalaureate degrees, once again exceeding the target set in Boise State University’s strategic plan**.
* For five consecutive years, Boise State has realized increases in the numbers of graduates who are from specific **underrepresented minority groups with 552 baccalaureate degree** graduates in 2021-22. Additionally, Boise State graduated a **new high of 544 students who were from rural** counties in Idaho.  The latter students are a special focus of the newly launched Community Impact Programs. Boise State also saw an increase in bachelor’s degree graduates who began as **transfers from Idaho community colleges, with 482 of those completers**.
* The number of **doctoral degree graduates** reached a record high in FY22 with 58 degree completers, which represents an **80% increase** in numbers since 2018. This growth significantly contributes to our impact in the state and region, driving Idaho’s knowledge economy.
* The **retention rate for first-year students** largely maintained its positive trajectory after a substantial increase over the last decade. The preliminary retention of the entering 2021 cohort appears strong at **77.4%**, which is more aligned with pre-pandemic levels.
* The **six-year graduation rate has continued to increase**. Based on preliminary data, Boise State is poised to reach a 59% graduation rate for the Fall 2016 cohort of first-time, full-time (FTFT) freshmen. The graduation rate of Idaho-resident, Pell-eligible students is expected to reach 42% for the Fall 2016 cohort. The graduation rate of the Fall 2016 transfer cohort is projected to exceed 60% for the first time. The positive momentum and trajectory of increases in graduation rates demonstrate Boise State’s ongoing commitment and support for student success.  This has been achieved through significant innovation, including a wholescale revision of remedial education, use of learning assistants, changes to advising, and use of analytics to enable early intervention for at-risk students.
* **Dual Enrollment and Distance Education** were significantly impacted by the global pandemic. The number of students participating in dual enrollment increased over the prior year to 6,543, which was similar to FY19 participation. Distance education credit hours in FY22 decreased by approximately one-third from FY21 although the number of students participating in a distance learning course remained strong at 23,526.
* Boise State’s total sponsored project expenditures **exceeded $61M for FY22** and the total number of awards was 425. These developments bring new revenue and opportunities to the state and support our state’s economic engine.

***Part II – Performance Measures***

| **Productivity Measure** | | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** | **FY 2023** | **FY 2024** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal 2**  **Facilitate the timely attainment of educational goals of our diverse student population.** | | | | | | |
| 1. Count of Distinct Graduates[[8]](#endnote-8) (Objective A)\* | | | | | | |
| Associate Degree (Academic) | actual | 109 | 132 | 127 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *150* | *150* | *150* | *150* |  |
| Bachelor’s Degree (Academic) | actual | 3,525 | 3,754 | 3,946 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *3,500* | *3,559* | *3,702* | *3,880* |  |
| Certificate – Undergraduate | actual | 413 | 515 | 628 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *300* | *425* | *425* | *580* |  |
| Certificate – Graduate | actual | 184 | 166 | 174 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *270* | *280* | *250* | *150* |  |
| Master’s Degrees | actual | 954 | 1,075 | 1,062 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *950* | *950* | *1,000* | *1,129* |  |
| Educational Specialist’s Degree | actual | 24 | 23 | 16 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *23* | *25* | *25* | *25* |  |
| Doctoral Degree | actual | 53 | 50 | 58 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *40* | *50* | *58* | *58* |  |
| Total distinct graduates | actual | 4,760 | 5,126 | 5,311 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *Increase over prior year* | *Increase over prior year* | *Increase over prior year* | *Increase over prior year* |  |
| 1. First Year Retention Rate (Objective A) |
| % of first-time, full-time freshmen retained[[9]](#endnote-9)\* | actual | F2019 cohort  77.8% | F2020 cohort  76.0% | F2021 cohort  77.4%  (preliminary) | *F2022 cohort*  ---------- |  |
| *target* | *82%* | *82%* | *80%* | *78%* |  |
| % of Idaho-resident Pell-eligible first-time full-time freshmen retained | actual | 70.6% | 67.0% | 62.7%  (preliminary) | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *74%* | *74%* | *73%* | *71%* |  |
| % of full-time transfers retained or graduated\* | actual | 78.4% | 77.8% | 72.8%  (preliminary) | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *79%* | *79%* | *79%* | *79%* |  |
| 1. Graduation Rates (Objective A)\* | | | | | | |
| 4-yr graduation rate: % of baccalaureate-seeking, full-time, first time students graduating in four years or less[[10]](#endnote-10) | actual | F2016 cohort  38.1% | F2017 cohort  39.6% | F2018 cohort  39.3%  (preliminary) | F2019 cohort  ---------- |  |
| *target* | *33%* | *33%* | *40%* | *43%* |  |
| 6-yr graduation rate: % of baccalaureate-seeking, full-time, first time students graduating in six years or less[[11]](#endnote-11) | actual | F2014 cohort  54.1% | F2015 cohort  53.0% | F2016 cohort  58.9%  (preliminary) | F2017 cohort  ---------- |  |
| *target* | *48%* | *52%* | *56%* | *56%* |  |
| 6-yr: % of Idaho-resident, Pell-eligible first time, full-time freshman who graduated in six years or less | actual | 42.3% | 40.1% | 41.8%  (preliminary) | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *38%* | *43%* | *44%* | *44%* |  |
| 6-yr: % of full-time transfers who graduated in six years or less | actual | 56.9% | 59.7% | 60.1%  (preliminary) | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *58%* | *59%* | *59%* | *61%* |  |
| 1. Progression to Degree (Objective A)\* | | | | | | |
| Progress in credits: % of undergraduate degree seeking students completing 30 or more credits per year[[12]](#endnote-12) | actual | 28.7% | 28.3% | 27.9% | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *25%* | *28%* | *30%* | *30%* |  |
| Gateway Math Completion: % of new degree-seeking freshmen completing a gateway math course within two years[[13]](#endnote-13) | actual | 86.8% | 85.9% | 85.7% | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *83%* | *83%* | *85%* | *85%* |  |
| Remedial English: % of undergraduates completing credit-bearing course after remedial[[14]](#endnote-14) | actual | 87.1% | 84.8% | 78.9% | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *90%* | *90%* | *90%* | *90%* |  |
| Remedial Math: % of undergraduates completing credit-bearing course after remedial[[15]](#endnote-15) | actual | 56.7% | 59.6% | 65.1% | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *55%* | *55%* | *58%* | *61%* |  |
| **Goal 3**  **Gain distinction as a doctoral research university.** | | | | | | |
| 1. Total Research & Development Expenditures[[16]](#endnote-16) (Objective A) | | | | | | |
| Expenditures as reported to the National Science Foundation | actual | $43.3M | $46.1M | Not available at this time | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *$44M* | *$47M* | *$47M* | *$47M* |  |
| **Goal 4**  **Align university programs and activities with community needs.** | | | | | | |
| 1. Number of graduates with high impact on Idaho’s college completion rate (Objective C) [[17]](#endnote-17) | | | | | | |
| Baccalaureate graduates from underrepresented groups: rural counties[[18]](#endnote-18) | actual | 459 | 505 | 544 | ---------- |  |
| *Target* | *500* | *525* | *550* | *550* |  |
| Baccalaureate graduates from underrepresented groups: ethnic minorities[[19]](#endnote-19) | actual | 472 | 527 | 552 | ---------- |  |
| *Target* | *500* | *500* | *500* | *639* |  |
| Baccalaureate graduates who are Idaho residents | actual | 2,209 | 2,269 | 2,269 | ---------- |  |
| *Target* | *2,700* | *2,700* | *2,500* | *2,500* |  |
| Baccalaureate graduates who are of non-traditional age (30 and up) | actual | 847 | 826 | 879 | ---------- |  |
| *Target* | *1,000* | *1,000* | *1,000* | *1,000* |  |
| Baccalaureate graduates who began as transfers from Idaho community college[[20]](#endnote-20) | actual | 443 | 461 | 482 | ---------- |  |
| *Target* | *700* | *700* | *500* | *500* |  |
|  | | | | | | |  |  |  |
| 1. Cost of Education (resident undergraduate with 15 credit load per semester; tuition & fees per year) (Objective A) | | | | | | |
| Boise State | actual | $8,068 | $8,060 | $8,060 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *Remain less than WICHE state avg* | *Remain less than WICHE state avg* | *Remain less than WICHE state avg* | *Remain less than WICHE state avg* |  |
| Boise State as % of WICHE[[21]](#endnote-21) | actual | 90.3% | 88.0% | 86.6% | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *Remain less than WICHE state avg* | *Remain less than WICHE state avg* | *Remain less than WICHE state avg* | *Remain less than WICHE state avg* |  |
| 1. Expense per EWA-Weighted Student Credit Hour (SCH)[[22]](#endnote-22) \* (Objective A) | | | | | | |
| $ per Undergraduate SCH: in 2015 $$ (i.e., inflation adjusted) [[23]](#endnote-23) | actual | $256.42 | $240.94 | Not available at this time | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *No increase in CPI adjusted $$* | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ |  |
| $ per Undergraduate SCH: Unadjusted | actual | $276.21 | $270.24 | Not available at this time | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *No increase in CPI adjusted $$* | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ |  |
| $ per Total Undergraduate & Graduate SCH: in 2015 $$ (i.e., inflation adjusted) [[24]](#endnote-24) | actual | $238.14 | $223.85 | Not available at this time | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *No increase in CPI adjusted $$* | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ |  |
| $ per Total Undergraduate & Graduate SCH: Unadjusted | actual | $256.52 | $251.07 | Not available at this time | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *No increase in CPI adjusted $$* | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ | Very low increase (0.5 to 1%) in inflation adjusted $$ |  |
| 1. Graduates per FTE (Objective A) | | | | | | |
| Baccalaureate graduates per undergraduate FTE[[25]](#endnote-25) | actual | 22.1 | 23.8 | 24.7 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *22.2* | *22.2* | *22.3* | *24.0* |  |
| Baccalaureate graduates per junior/senior FTE[[26]](#endnote-26) | actual | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.47 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | *0.43* | *0.43* | *0.43* | *0.44* |  |
| Graduate degree graduates per graduate FTE[[27]](#endnote-27) | actual | 45.3 | 48.5 | 48.9 | ---------- |  |
| *target* | 22.1 | 23.8 | 24.7 | ---------- |  |

**Performance Measure Explanatory Notes**

\*Measure required by SBOE

1. Student credit hours (SCH) earned are based on an end-of-term snapshot. Due to the snapshot timing, some earned credits (e.g., concurrent enrollment credits) may not be included in the total, resulting in the ratio of earned to attempted credits being underreported. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Dual enrollment credits and students are measures of activity that occur over the entire year at multiple locations using various delivery methods. When providing measures of this activity, counts over the full year (instead of by term) provide the most complete picture of the number of unduplicated students that are enrolled and the number of credits earned. The credits and students align to the totals in the annual Dual Credit Report. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Distance Education is characterized by: the use of one or more technologies to deliver instruction to students who are separated from the instructor and to support regular and substantive interaction between the students and the instructor, either synchronously or asynchronously. (Summarized from the language in the Higher Education Opportunity Act.) Courses that are taught at a distance using educational technology are referred to as distance education classes; includes course modes of Internet-E, Online, and Remote (which was introduced in 2020-21). Distance education was affected significantly due to the global pandemic and data may continue to shift. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. The count of awards reflects data submitted to IPEDS. Bachelor’s awards and others include first plus second major. These figures are greater than the total number of graduating students because some graduating students receive multiple awards. 2014-15 was the first year that Boise State transcripted all undergraduate certificates and, therefore, began reporting these to IPEDS in that year. Data presented for 2021-2022 are preliminary as they have not yet been reported to IPEDS. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Note that although the Education Specialist degree is a distinct degree type, it is categorized by IPEDS as a “post-master’s certificate.” Boise State awarded the first Ed.S. degrees in 2015-16. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. “Sponsored Projects” refers to externally funded projects of all types (research, instructional, and public service) funded from all sources (federal, state, local, and private). [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. Reflects the percentage of research grants that have investigators from more than one department. Includes only initial awards in the Research-Basic and Research-Applied categories. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. The distinct (unduplicated) graduates reflects completers by award level as submitted to IPEDS. The total of distinct graduates does not equal the sum of the graduates at each level because there is some duplication of individuals between levels (e.g., earning both a graduate certificate and a master’s degree). Data presented for 2021-22 are preliminary as they have not yet been reported to IPEDS. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Retention is a measure of entering cohorts returning to enroll one year later (e.g., the percent of the Fall 2018 cohort of first time, full-time baccalaureate-seeking freshmen that return to enroll in Fall of 2019). Retention rate is calculated in a manner consistent with IPEDS. The four columns of data represent numbers from Fall 2018 through Fall 2021 cohorts, with the Fall 2021 cohort data being a preliminary estimate as of August 1, 2022. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. Four-year graduation rate is a measure of entering cohorts graduating within a four-year time frame (e.g., the percent of the Fall 2015 cohort of first-time, full-time baccalaureate-seeking freshmen that graduated before the beginning of the fall 2019 semester). Graduation rate is calculated in a manner consistent with IPEDS. The four columns of data represent the rates for the Fall 2015 through Fall 2018 cohorts, with the Fall 2018 cohort data being a preliminary estimate as of August 1, 2022. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. Six-year graduation rate is a measure of entering cohorts graduating within a six-year time frame (e.g., the percent of the Fall 2013 cohort of first-time, full-time baccalaureate-seeking freshmen that graduated before the beginning of the fall 2019 semester). Graduation rate is calculated in a manner consistent with IPEDS. The four columns of data represent the rates for the Fall 2013 through Fall 2016 cohorts, with the Fall 2016 cohort data being a preliminary estimate as of August 1, 2022. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. SBOE required metric: timely degree completion. Percent of undergraduate, degree-seeking students completing 30 or more credits across one year (defined as summer, fall, and spring term). Based on end-of-term data version. Degree-seeking status is determined as of fall semester unless the student was not enrolled in fall, in which case summer is used. Spring term is used to determine degree-seeking status of students enrolled only for the spring term. Excludes students who earned degrees during the reported year and who did not reach the 30-credit threshold. Includes students meeting the criteria regardless of full- or part-time status and the number of terms enrolled in that year. Students enrolled part-time or for a partial year, especially for only one term, would not be expected to complete 30 credits; thus, the denominator may be inflated resulting in a lower percentage reported. As methodology has been clarified and refined by OSBE over time, the data and targets have been updated accordingly. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. SBOE required metric: math pathways. Based on cohorts of incoming first-time bachelor degree seeking students (full- plus part-time) who complete a gateway course (Math 123 or higher) within two years (e.g., students who entered in fall 2017 and completed Math 123 or higher by the end of summer 2019 are reported for FY19). Note: the target presented for FY19 was set and reported in the spring 2018 BSU Strategic Plan Report. Since that time, the methodology for this measure has been clarified and refined by OSBE; all years reflect the updated methodology. The FY20 target follows from the new methodology, thus, replacing the prior target shown for FY19. All years’ data were updated in 2022 as some higher-level math courses earned through dual credit or AP had been excluded from the count previously, thus, undercounting gateway course completion in the prior years. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. SBOE required metric: reform remediation. Percent of undergraduate, degree-seeking students who took a remedial course and completed a subsequent credit-bearing, gateway, course within one year of completing the remedial course. Boise State uses a corequisite model for English, therefore, this measure is calculated as the number of students who took and completed English 101P in the given academic year. As methodology has been clarified and refined by OSBE over time, the data and targets have been updated accordingly. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. SBOE required metric: reform remediation. Percent of undergraduate, degree-seeking students who took a remedial course (Math defined as Math 025, 103, or 108) and completed (C- or above) a subsequent credit-bearing, gateway, course (Math 123, 143, 153, 157, or 254) or higher within one year of completing the remedial course (e.g., students who took a remedial course in fall 2017 and completed a subsequent course by the end of fall 2018). As methodology has been clarified and refined by OSBE over time, the data and targets have been updated accordingly. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. Total Research and Development Expenditures are submitted to NSF approximately in March for the previous fiscal year. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. Boise State tracks a number of demographic categories of students that are important to Idaho’s college completion rates. Note that graduates may fall into more than one category and are counted one time in each of the relevant categories. As such, the numbers across categories cannot be summed to achieve a total. Data have been updated across years to represent an unduplicated count in each category shown. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. Distinct number of graduates who began college as residents from a rural county in Idaho. The definition for this measure was updated in 2020 to align with Boise State’s new efforts to serve rural communities in Idaho. Rural is defined as all places outside of “Urban Areas and their Places” as specified by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data for all reported years were updated in 2021 to align with a new campus data warehouse reporting field. [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. Distinct number of graduates who are American Indian/Alaska Native or Hispanic/Latino. [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. Includes baccalaureate recipients in transfer cohorts whose institution prior to their initial Boise State enrollment was one of the four Idaho community colleges. Method captures most recent transfer institution for all students, even those whose transcripts are processed sometime after their Boise State enrollment has started. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. WICHE average from Table 1a of annual Tuition and Fees report. We use the average excluding California and the values were as follows: FY19 $8,630; FY20 $8,934, FY21 $9,154, FY22 $9,305. A typical report can be found at https://www.wiche.edu/policy-research/ [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. Expense information is from the Cost of College study, which is produced yearly by Boise State’s Controller’s Office. Includes the all categories of expense: Instruction/Student Services (Instruction, Academic Support, Student Services, Library), Institutional/Facilities (Cultural, Religious Life and Recreation, Museums, Gardens, etc., Net Cost of Intercollegiate Athletics, Net Cost of Other Auxiliary Operations, Plant Operations, Depreciation: Facilities, Depreciation: Equipment, Facility Fees Charged Directly to Students, Interest, Institutional Support), and Financial Aid. “Undergraduate only” uses Undergraduate costs and the sum of EWA weighted credit hours for remedial, lower division, upper division for residents and nonresidents. “Undergraduate and graduate” uses undergraduate and graduate expenses, and includes EWA weighed credit hours from the undergraduate and graduate levels for residents and nonresidents. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. Consumer Price Index is used to adjust for inflation and makes use of a calculator such as that found at http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. Consumer Price Index is used to adjust for inflation and makes use of a calculator such as that found at http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. Includes the unduplicated number of annual baccalaureate degree graduates per 100 IPEDS annual undergraduate FTE. It should be noted that IPEDS includes the credits taken by degree seeking and non-degree seeking students in calculating FTE. [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. Includes the unduplicated number of annual baccalaureate degree graduates divided by the fall semester FTE of juniors and seniors. FTE are determined using total fall credits of juniors and seniors divided by 15. This measure depicts the relative efficiency with which upper-division students graduate by controlling for full and part-time enrollment. This measure was computed as a ratio rather than a percent. [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. Includes the unduplicated number of annual graduate certificates and master’s and doctoral degree graduates per 100 IPEDS annual graduate FTE. It should be noted that IPEDS includes credits taken by degree seeking and non-degree seeking students in calculating FTE.

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    [↑](#endnote-ref-27)