

IMIR

# *Enrollment Reports and Analysis*

Volume 2 Number 1, October 1996

## Fall 1996 Enrollment

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## Overview

The modest increase in Fall 1996 enrollment at IUPUI was especially welcome given enrollment declines in the recent past and continuing declines at other IU campuses. With the growing number of entering freshmen, IUPUI appears to be loading the enrollment pipeline just as a record number of graduating students emerge from the other end.

Several factors suggest that IUPUI's efforts to sustain enrollments over the coming years will be more dependent on our ability to retain students than ever before. We may expect our new student numbers to remain strong over the next two to three years but our upperclass student population has declined steadily over the past four years. Unless we attract large numbers of upperclass transfers, our overall enrollment will depend on retaining lowerclass students through the junior and senior years. Because of the current distribution of students by class level, we may also expect to see a decline over the next few years in the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded annually.

The largest enrollment increase at IUPUI is in the UEC preparatory program. Our ongoing efforts to improve academic support services for these students appears to be having a modest effect on increasing overall retention. Data on specific support programs demonstrate the success of these programs for those students who participate. The growing emphasis on college preparatory courses among Indiana high schools and other ongoing reforms may also positively affect the level of preparedness among entering students. The challenge for IUPUI in the coming years is to provide appropriate support and guidance to a large enough proportion of our student body to make a significant difference in our overall retention rates.

Enrollment in IUPUI's first professional programs-Medicine, Law, and Dentistry-has been fairly stable over the past five years. However, enrollment in master's and doctoral programs decreased this past year, as have non-degree graduate enrollments, which often serve as a feeder to master's and doctoral programs. Graduate non-degree and master's program enrollments may be negatively affected by the strong local economy. IUPUI's master's programs may also be susceptible to competition from the job-market oriented programs administered in the Indianapolis area by such institutions as Indiana Wesleyan, ITT, and Ball State University. A prudent strategy for avoiding additional enrollment declines might be for IUPUI to align its graduate offerings more closely with the specific demands for higher levels of knowledge and skills in the local workforce.

After four years of steady growth, doctoral program enrollments at IUPUI declined by over 7% this past year. In addition, one in seven of these enrollments is in a program for which degree completion is not credited to IUPUI (Ph.D.s conferred at IUPUI in Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, and Physics are credited to the Purdue, West Lafayette campus.) For IUPUI to achieve the goal of Research I classification, these enrollments need to increase significantly so that annual doctoral degree conferrals increase from the current rate of about 30 per year to above 50 per year. Relatively new Ph.D. programs in Social Work and Psychobiology, as well as the conversion of the DSN to a Ph.D. program should help, but further program development and expansion may be required to reach this goal in the foreseeable future.

**Display 1. Fall 1996 IU Enrollment by Campus**

	Headcount		Credit Hours		Pct. Change in Headcount & Credit Hours				
	No.	% Chg	No.	% Chg.	-4	-2	0	2	4
Bloomington	34,700	-1.0	448,834.5	-0.7					
Indianapolis*	27,011	0.3	260,907.5	2.6					
East	2,351	-3.3	20,303.0	-3.4					
Fort Wayne	5,861	-1.4	52,643.5	0.1					
Kokomo	2,965	-3.3	24,854.0	0.9					
Northwest	5,149	-2.8	47,189.0	-3.6					
South Bend	7,088	-2.5	59,130.0	-1.6					
Southeast	5,396	0.3	47,995.0	1.0					

\*Includes IUPU Columbus

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## Introduction

IUPUI was one of only two IU campuses to experience an increase in headcount enrollment this year (see Display 1). IUPUI and three other campuses experienced increases in credit hour enrollments, but IUPUI's increase was the largest by far in terms of both number and percentage. Overall headcount enrollment at IUPUI increased by 0.3 percent to 27,011. Credit hour enrollment increased by 2.6% to the highest level of all time, 260,907.5.

The large growth in credit hours relative to headcount continues a two-year trend at IUPUI toward a higher proportion of full-time students. For the first time in its history, IUPUI's undergraduate student body includes more full-time students than part-time students. The trend toward higher average course loads is reflected at all but the East and Northwest campuses.

IUPUI's enrollment increases were most notable at the undergraduate level. Headcount enrollment for graduate/professional students decreased overall and especially among non-degree graduate level students. However, graduate credit hour enrollment experienced slight increases at the master's and professional levels. Thus the shift toward full-time enrollments occurred for graduate as well as undergraduate programs.

The remainder of this report describes some of the elements of this year's student enrollment in the context of recent trends. This analysis is followed by our Fall 1996 enrollment profile and trends report which contains many specific views of the numbers.

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## A Second Year of Large Increases in New Undergraduates

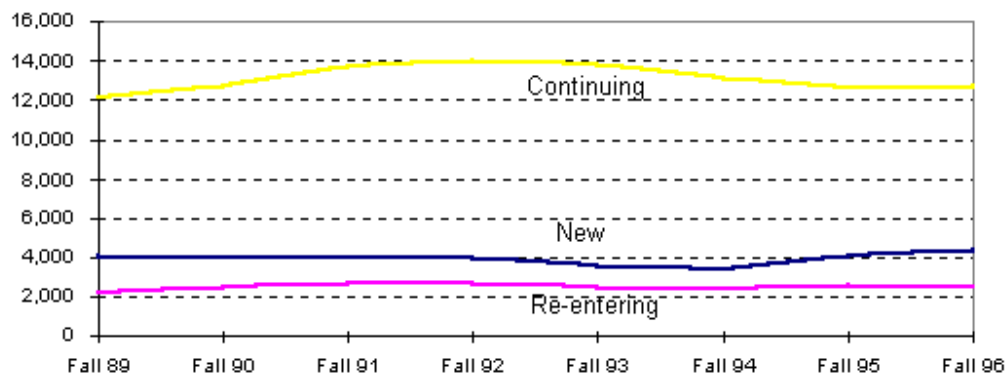
For the second year in a row, the number of "new" undergraduate students increased substantially to an all-time high. The two most recent years of increases followed two years of decline in the number of new students resulting in little overall change in the undergraduate headcount. Display 2 illustrates

these trends and shows an increase this year in the number of students "continuing" from last Spring and a decrease in the numbers of students "returning" to IUPUI after at least a one semester absence.

**Display 2.** Undergraduate Enrollment\* by Entry Status, Fall Semesters 1989-96

	Fall 89	Fall 90	Fall 91	Fall 92	Fall 93	Fall 94	Fall 95	Fall 96	% chg 95-96
New	4,098	3,952	3,988	3,997	3,587	3,340	4,055	4,408	8.7%
Returning	2,159	2,528	2,735	2,718	2,486	2,390	2,570	2,453	-4.6%
Continuing	12,041	12,729	13,640	14,022	13,794	13,119	12,569	12,689	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,298</b>	<b>19,209</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>20,737</b>	<b>19,867</b>	<b>18,849</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>19,550</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

Note: Excludes a small number of students whose prior status could not be determined



\*New students are those who first matriculated at IU (and specifically IUPUI) during either the fall or preceding summer semester. The numbers in this table may differ slightly from numbers of "new" students displayed in other tables. Definitions may vary slightly (e.g., whether new students include summer matriculants) in different presentations, in order to match historical data.

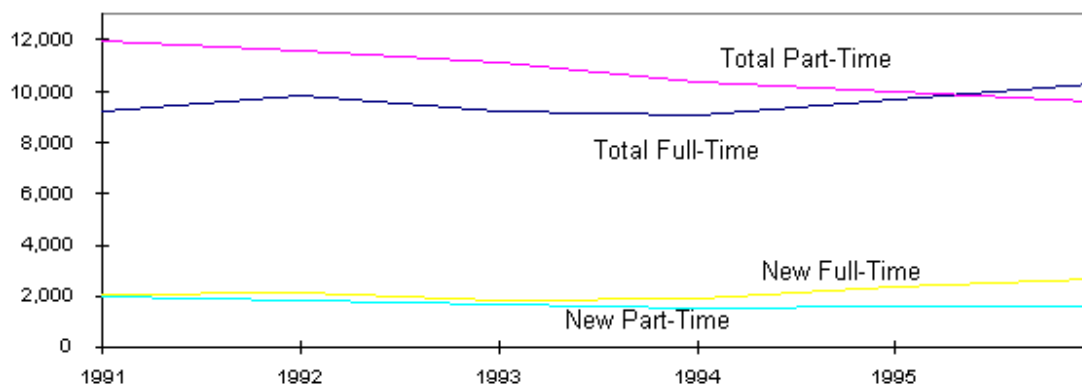
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## A Shift Toward Full-Time Students

For the third consecutive year, IUPUI continues to experience a shift towards more full-time students relative to part-timers. Part of this shift can be attributed to the increase in new beginners who are enrolled full-time in higher proportions than our upperclass population. Display 3 shows the upsurge in full-time enrollments, especially among new students, over the past two years. Part-time enrollments have steadily declined over the past five years, but the number of new part-timers increased slightly this semester. Display 3 also shows the "crossover" in trend lines this year representing the first time IUPUI's full-time undergraduate enrollment exceeds its part-time enrollments.

**Display 3.** Trends in Undergraduate Enrollment by Course Load, Fall 1991-96

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% Chg 95-96
<b>Total Undergraduate Enrollment</b>							
Full-Time	9,241	9,825	9,216	9,081	9,676	10,356	7.0 %
Part-Time	11,916	11,621	11,176	10,402	9,991	9,594	-4.0 %
<b>Matriculants</b>							
Full-Time	2,036	2,094	1,837	1,877	2,337	2,661	13.9 %
Part-Time	1,950	1,804	1,658	1,475	1,586	1,593	0.4 %



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The shift toward freshman and sophomore full-time undergraduate students is also reflected in a reduction in the average age of IUPUI undergraduate students from 26.5 to 26.1 this past year. Also, IUPUI is attracting larger proportions of out-of-state students at both the undergraduate and graduate/professional levels who tend to follow more "traditional" age and enrollment patterns. The non-Indiana resident student population increased by nearly 10% this past year from 1,029 to 1,125. Although this still represents a relatively small proportion (4.2%) of the total IUPUI student population, it is significant to note that IUPUI's Indiana resident population actually decreased over the past year from 25,910 to 25,886.

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## A Banner Year for Undergraduate Admissions

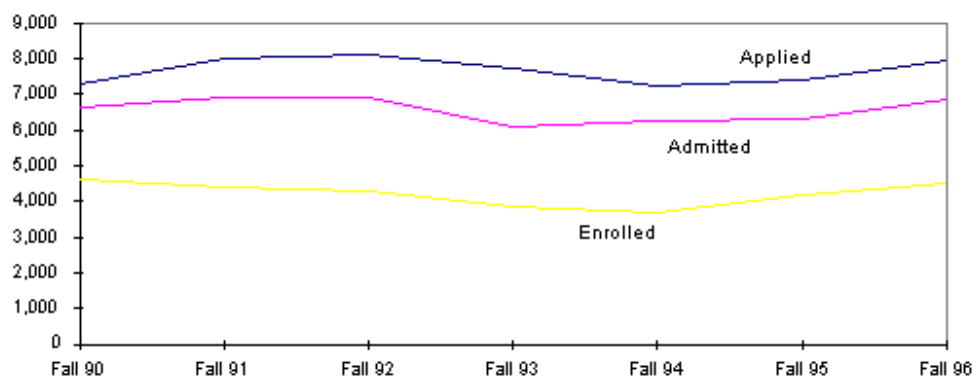
Last year's increase in new students was characterized not so much by an increase in applications as by a large increase in the number of admitted students who chose to enroll at IUPUI (i.e., the yield rate). This year, the number of applications to IUPUI increased substantially-8% overall and 12.8% among first-time college students ("beginners"). At the same time, the yield rate remained at last year's high level. Together, these two factors resulted in one of the largest entering undergraduate classes in IUPUI's history. When one includes students who transferred from other IU campuses but had not previously enrolled at IUPUI, nearly 5,500 undergraduate students began their IUPUI studies this semester.

Display 4 summarizes undergraduate admissions activity at IUPUI over the past seven fall semesters. The increasing number of new degree-seeking beginner and transfer students is partially offset by significant decreases in the number of non-degree students. These changes are due, in part, to our allowing students to enter as degree-seeking at a later date than previously possible. However, the

decrease in non-degree students may also reflect a declining interest in non-degree pursuits. Further evidence for this decline is apparent at the graduate level, where non-degree enrollments declined from 2,308 in Fall 1995 to 2,177—a 5.7% decrease. Results of several studies conducted last year of non-returning students and of the relationship between local economic conditions and student enrollments suggest that the strength of the Central Indiana economy, especially the job market, has contributed significantly to this decline.

**Display 4.** Trends in Undergraduate Applications, Admissions, and Enrollments--Fall 1990-96

	Fall 90	Fall 91	Fall 92	Fall 93	Fall 94	Fall 95	Fall 96	% Chg 95-96
<b>Beginners</b>								
Applied	4,301	4,937	4,823	4,852	4,194	4,427	4,992	12.8%
Admitted	3,994	4,456	4,254	3,888	3,652	3,876	4,387	13.2%
Admit Rate	92.9%	90.3%	88.2%	79.3%	87.1%	87.6%	87.9%	
Enrolled	2,735	2,790	2,563	2,316	2,057	2,523	2,840	12.6%
Yield	68.5%	62.6%	60.2%	62.8%	56.3%	65.1%	64.7%	
<b>Transfers</b>								
Applied	1,861	2,476	2,639	2,567	2,368	2,503	2,625	4.9%
Admitted	1,519	1,882	2,080	1,958	1,936	2,064	2,137	3.5%
Admit Rate	81.6%	76.0%	78.8%	76.3%	81.8%	82.5%	81.4%	
Enrolled	1,154	1,232	1,339	1,196	1,151	1,377	1,454	5.6%
Yield	76.0%	65.5%	64.4%	61.1%	59.5%	66.7%	68.0%	
<b>Non-Degree</b>								
Applied	1,103	566	611	494	681	437	338	-22.7%
Admitted	1,101	564	555	459	628	409	317	-22.5%
Admit Rate	99.8%	99.6%	90.8%	92.9%	92.2%	93.6%	93.8%	
Enrolled	735	358	403	333	455	314	251	-20.1%
Yield	66.8%	63.5%	72.6%	72.5%	72.5%	76.8%	79.2%	
<b>Total</b>								
Applied	7,265	7,979	8,073	7,713	7,243	7,367	7,955	8.0%
Admitted	6,614	6,902	6,889	6,105	6,216	6,349	6,841	7.7%
Admit Rate	91.0%	86.5%	85.3%	79.2%	85.8%	86.2%	86.0%	
Enrolled	4,624	4,380	4,305	3,845	3,683	4,214	4,545	7.9%
Yield	69.9%	63.5%	62.5%	63.0%	58.9%	66.4%	66.4%	
<b>Intercampus</b>								
Transfers					858	866	900	3.9%



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## Changes in Feeder Schools

IUPUI receives most of its "traditional" students from Central Indiana high schools, although more so from the Marion County township school systems and the surrounding counties than from the Indianapolis Public School system. Display 5 shows the trends in new beginner students by county of

high school attended. After a notable increase from Fall 1994 to 1995 in the number of students coming from IPS schools, the Fall 1996 number declined slightly. At the same time, the number of students coming from the counties surrounding Marion increased by over 20 percent. Display 5 includes Fall 1996 beginners who took time off between completing high school and starting college. Therefore, the students originating from high schools outside of Central Indiana include those who moved to the Indianapolis metropolitan area after completing high school and before choosing to attend college.

**Display 5.** Trends in Degree-Seeking Beginners by County of High School Attended

H.S. County	Fall Semester Entering Cohorts					% Chg. 95-96
	92	93	94	95	96	
Marion						
IPS	236	159	154	222	211	-5.0%
Other	834	767	626	795	875	10.1%
Total from Marion County	1070	926	780	1017	1086	6.8%
Surrounding Counties						
Boone	39	42	37	27	38	40.7%
Hamilton	147	146	131	140	179	27.9%
Hancock	73	69	59	64	68	6.3%
Hendricks	156	128	138	171	184	7.6%
Johnson	161	166	156	150	184	22.7%
Shelby	51	53	37	33	55	66.7%
Morgan	83	74	48	86	105	22.1%
Total Surrounding Counties	710	678	606	671	813	21.2%
Other Indiana High School	408	406	397	490	560	14.3%
All Others*	268	214	212	270	314	16.3%
Grand Total	2456	2224	1995	2448	2773	13.3%

\*includes out-of-state, unknown, GED, etc.

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Display 6 shows the trends in major feeder high schools over the past five fall semesters. While Ben Davis remains the top feeder, Carmel has moved into the second position. Other notable increases occurred for Center Grove, Lawrence Central, Franklin Central, and Arsenal Tech. The only notable decrease was among students coming from Warren Central.

**Display 6.** Top High School Feeders, Fall 1992-96

	Fall Semester Entering Cohorts					% Chg. 95-96
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Ben Davis	140	107	96	131	152	16.0%
Carmel	90	78	66	64	95	48.4%
North Central	88	78	62	81	81	0.0%
Center Grove	75	63	68	69	80	15.9%
Warren Central	97	101	71	92	73	-20.7%
Lawrence Central	40	52	28	40	68	70.0%
Columbus North	44	63	44	60	65	8.3%
Brownsburg	52	39	43	61	61	0.0%
Pike	45	48	36	59	59	0.0%
Arsenal Technical	51	38	37	45	58	28.9%
Franklin Central	43	46	45	33	58	75.8%
Southport	55	49	42	53	58	9.4%

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With large increases this past year, Ball State University became the top feeder of transfer students to IUPUI. Display 7 shows the top transfer feeder institutions for IUPUI over the past five fall semesters. For Fall 1996, Vincennes University slipped into second position with the West Lafayette campus of Purdue University just behind and showing a notable increase over the past year. The growth in transfers from the Indianapolis campus of Ivy Tech State College continued this year supported in large part by our ongoing collaboration with Ivy Tech, Indianapolis to facilitate transfer student articulation.

**Display 7.** Top Transfer Student Feeders, Fall 1992-96

	Fall Semester Entering Cohorts					% Chg. 95-96
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Ball State Univ	138	112	100	102	131	28.4%
Vincennes University	101	115	97	106	102	-3.8%
Purdue Univ W Lafayette	105	83	66	88	99	12.5%
Indiana Vo Tec Indnp	57	56	52	73	94	28.8%
Indiana State Univer	49	53	55	82	70	-14.6%
Univ Of Indianapolis	36	38	23	44	35	-20.5%
Butler University	15	15	17	21	23	9.5%
Univ Southrn Indiana	13	11	22	14	21	50.0%
Anderson University	3	2	7	9	16	77.8%
Franklin College	13	9	13	15	14	-6.7%

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## New Students' School Status

The number of new students, both beginners and transfers, entering directly into IUPUI's academic schools declined by nearly 9% this past year, as shown in Display 8. The increases in new students

over the past two years have been largely among students entering the Undergraduate Education Center, and especially UEC's preparatory program (UEC-p). Nearly two out of every five beginners and transfers enter into the UEC-p program. Among beginners, nearly three in five new students (64%) enter the preparatory program. However, as will be shown later, the larger number of students entering the preparatory program is partially offset by higher entrance qualifications among this group. Also, the threshold for entering the regular UEC program was raised this past year to avail more students of the support services of the preparatory program.

**Display 8.** Trends in Entering Student Enrollments by Program Type, Fall 1991-96

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% Chg 95-96
<b>Number</b>							
Direct Admits	1093	1,040	880	912	997	909	-8.8%
UEC	1244	1,221	1,094	1,053	1,273	1,383	8.6%
UEC-p	1526	1,513	1,400	1,204	1,520	1,879	23.6%
Transient	123	124	121	183	133	83	-37.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>3,923</b>	<b>4,254</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
<b>Percent</b>							
Direct Admits	27.4%	26.7%	25.2%	27.2%	25.4%	21.4%	
UEC	31.2%	31.3%	31.3%	31.4%	32.4%	32.5%	
UEC-p	38.3%	38.8%	40.1%	35.9%	38.7%	44.2%	
Transient	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	5.5%	3.4%	2.0%	

Notes: Includes beginners and transfers. Columbus students distributed by entry program as appropriate. Columbus students distributed among Direct Admits, UEC, etc.

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## Trends in SAT Scores and High School Rank

Display 9 compares the average SAT score of first-time freshmen at IUPUI to the Indiana and national college-bound senior norms for last year's test takers. Average scores for students entering directly into an academic school or the regular UEC program exceed the state and national norms, while the averages for the UEC-p group are well below those norms. These results follow from IUPUI's admissions policy, since scoring above the Indiana norm is one of the criteria for entrance directly into a school or into the regular UEC program. Ranking in the top half of one's high school class is the other general guideline for entrance into a non-preparatory program. In all cases, evidence other than SAT score and H.S. class rank are taken into account, especially for students who do not enter college directly from high school or who enter programs requiring specific types of skills.

**Display 9.** Average SAT Scores\* IUPUI First-Time Freshmen Compared to Indiana, and National College Bound Seniors

	Math	Verbal	Total
<b>IUPUI</b>			
<b>Direct Admit/UEC</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1020</b>
<b>UEC-Preparatory</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>855</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>926</b>

<b>Indiana</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>988</b>
<b>National</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1013</b>
<b>Note: Columbus students are distributed among entry programs as appropriate</b>			

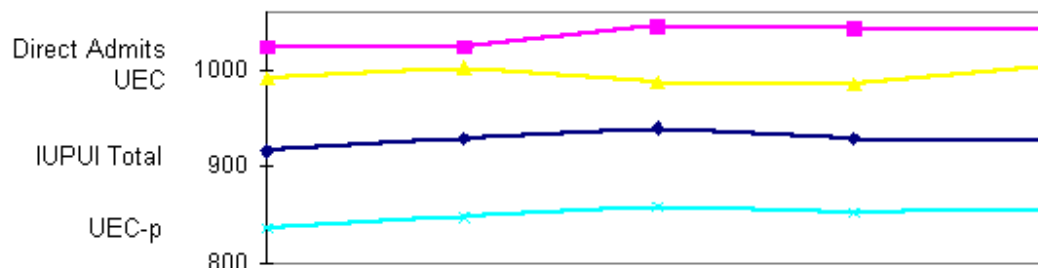
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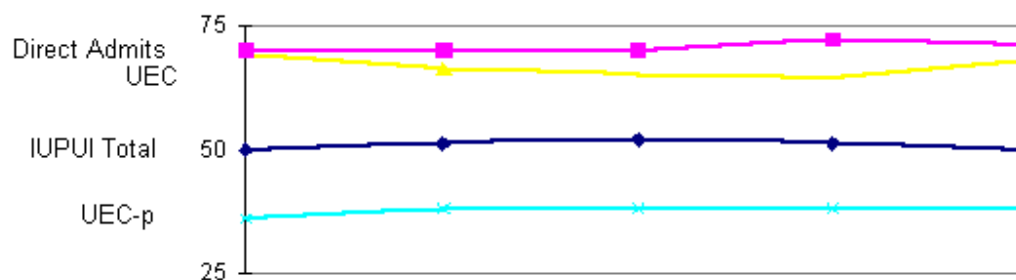
Display 10 shows the average SAT scores and high school percentile class rank of new first-time students at IUPUI over the past five years. Overall, average SAT scores slipped by 13 points over the past two years. However, this decline is mostly attributable to the larger number of students entering the UEC-p program. Within both UEC programs, the average SAT scores and percentile high school rank increased this past year. As the bottom section of Display 10 shows, the number of students entering the preparatory program increased substantially this past year.

**Display 10.** Trends in New Student SAT Scores\* and Percentile H.S. Rank

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Average SAT (Recentered Score)</b>					
IUPUI Total	917	928	939	930	926
Direct Admits	1024	1024	1046	1042	1041
UEC	991	1003	987	984	1004
UEC-Prep	837	848	857	852	855

**Average Percentile Rank in High School**

IUPUI Total	50	51	52	51	50
Direct Admits	70	70	70	72	71
UEC	69	66	65	64	68
UEC-Prep	36	38	38	38	38

**Number of New Students in Each Group**

IUPUI Total	2,442	2,222	1,990	2,442	2,766
Direct Admits	447	387	362	437	416
UEC	625	575	527	610	590
UEC-Prep	1,370	1,260	1,101	1,395	1,760

\*SAT scores are presented according to the "recentered" scale which was implemented over the past two years by The College Board to reestablish a normal distribution with a mean score of 500 and standard deviation of 100 for each component (math and verbal) of the exam.

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Display 11 provides evidence that the increasing emphasis in college preparatory curricula among Indiana high schools is having an effect on the number of college preparatory courses students take. Students entering the preparatory program in Fall 1996 had significantly more units of math and laboratory science than their counterparts over the past two years. Thus while the number of "under-prepared" students entering IUPUI has increased, they are, as a group, more prepared for college study than entering classes in past years.

**Display 11.** College Preparatory Course Units Taken in High School by IUPUI Beginner Students, Fall 1994-96

	Fall Semester	Total	English	Math	Social Studies	Lab Science	Foreign Language	Other	No. in Average
IUPUI Total	1994	14.49	4.21	2.76	2.98	2.37	1.94	0.23	1817
	1995	14.42	4.20	2.70	2.98	2.34	1.96	0.25	2232
	1996	14.62	4.22	2.75	3.05	2.48	1.95	0.18	2521
Direct Admits	1994	16.72	4.37	3.52	3.14	2.89	2.54	0.27	338
	1995	16.66	4.30	3.53	3.06	2.90	2.61	0.27	396
	1996	16.70	4.34	3.53	3.12	2.96	2.55	0.19	389
UEC	1994	16.59	4.35	3.50	3.12	2.86	2.51	0.25	496
	1995	16.50	4.32	3.44	3.16	2.83	2.46	0.28	579
	1996	16.94	4.33	3.56	3.24	2.99	2.61	0.21	554
UEC-Prep	1994	12.66	4.08	2.13	2.86	1.95	1.44	0.21	983
	1995	12.75	4.12	2.09	2.87	1.93	1.53	0.22	1257
	1996	13.29	4.14	2.28	2.96	2.17	1.57	0.17	1578

Note: IUPU Columbus students are distributed among the entry program categories as appropriate.

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## Modest Increases in Student Retention

With the growing number of new students entering through the UEC-preparatory program, there has been some concern over student progress, especially through the first year. Display 12 shows, however, that the overall one-year retention rate among all IUPUI first-time freshmen increased from 55.2% to 57.1% this past year. There were notable differences in the trends in this rate according to entry program and course load. Among full-time students, there was nearly a five percent increase in the retention rate among students in the regular UEC program, a phenomenal increase for one year. This increase offset slight declines among students directly admitted to academic schools and students in the UEC-p program. Among part-time students, the retention rate rebounded among all students and especially among students in UEC-p.

**Display 12.** Freshmen Retention to the Second Year

		Fall Semester of Entry				
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Campus Summary	TOTAL	58.9%	54.9%	55.7%	55.2%	57.2%
		(2632)	(2438)	(2216)	(1979)	(2421)
	Directly Admitted to a School	67.7%	63.2%	66.2%	66.9%	66.7%
		(486)	(446)	(382)	(353)	(417)
	UEC - Regular Program	60.9%	60.9%	59.8%	59.8%	64.9%
	(778)	(624)	(574)	(527)	(609)	
	UEC - Preparatory Program	54.7%	49.4%	50.7%	49.3%	51.0%
		(1368)	(1368)	(1260)	(1099)	(1395)
Full-Time	TOTAL	64.2%	58.5%	61.4%	61.4%	62.0%
		(1492)	(1471)	(1332)	(1300)	(1651)
	Directly Admitted to a School	72.2%	64.3%	70.4%	70.3%	70.1%
		(353)	(336)	(314)	(296)	(338)
	UEC - Regular Program	67.7%	63.5%	65.7%	65.4%	70.1%
	(439)	(400)	(379)	(379)	(469)	
	UEC - Preparatory Program	58.0%	53.1%	54.5%	54.7%	54.1%
		(700)	(735)	(639)	(625)	(844)
Part-Time	TOTAL	52.0%	49.4%	47.2%	43.4%	46.9%
		(1140)	(967)	(884)	(679)	(770)
	Directly Admitted to a School	55.6%	60.0%	47.1%	49.1%	51.9%
		(133)	(110)	(68)	(57)	(79)
	UEC - Regular Program	52.2%	56.3%	48.2%	45.3%	47.1%
	(339)	(224)	(195)	(148)	(140)	
	UEC - Preparatory Program	51.2%	45.2%	46.9%	42.2%	46.1%
		(668)	(633)	(621)	(474)	(551)

Notes: The numbers in parentheses indicate the size of the entering freshman cohorts.  
IUPU Columbus students are distributed among the entry program categories as appropriate.

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Within the context of the last five years, the one-year retention rate has rebounded to near the levels of the 1991 entering class, especially among full-time students. Among part-time students, where the local economy has more of an impact, the retention rate of this past year has made up for losses over the prior two years, but has not recovered the losses experienced in the two years prior to that.

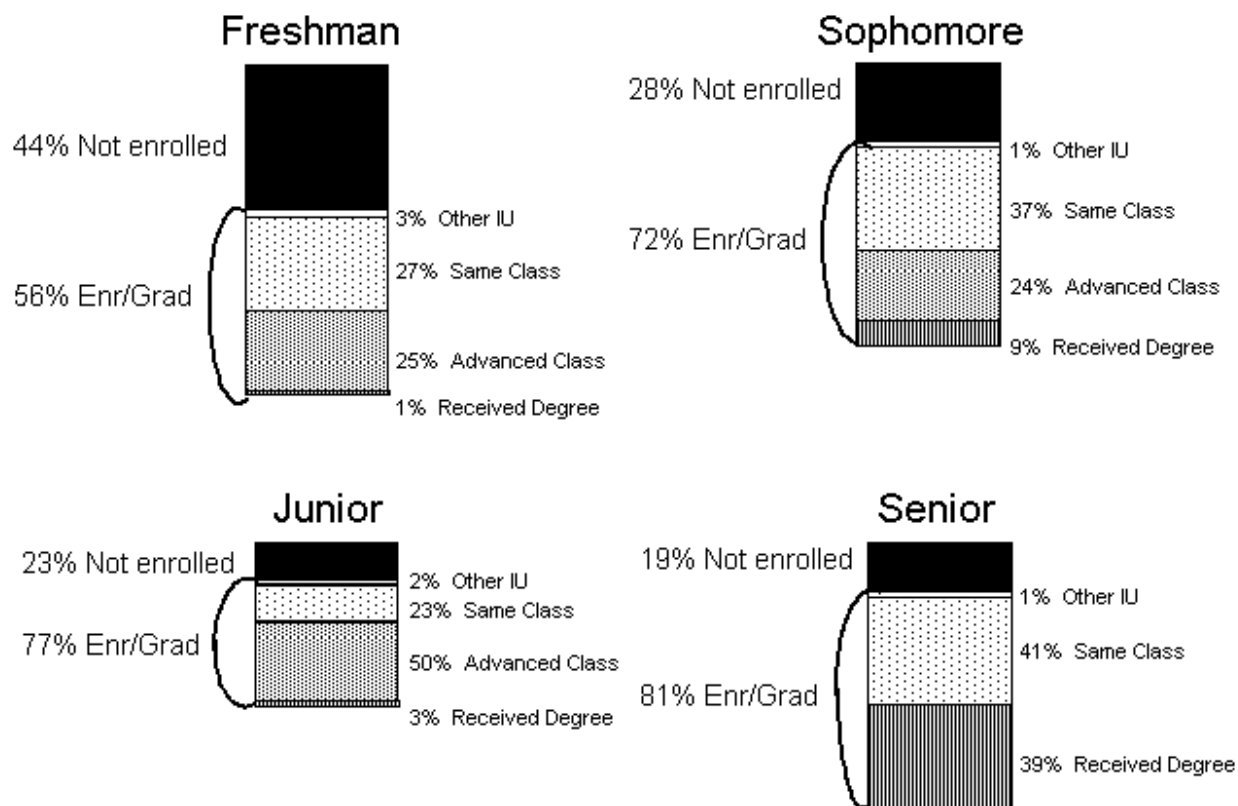
One of the problems in using a retention measure that tracks only first-time fall semester freshmen is that the majority of IUPUI students are not included in this measure. Another way to look at one-year retention is to consider the current enrollment status of all degree-seeking undergraduate students who were at IUPUI in the Fall 1995 semester. Due to large differences in retention by class level, it is best to consider this measure separately among freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors. Display 13 summarizes this analysis, first comparing the proportion of students not currently enrolled to those who either are enrolled or have graduated since last Fall. Students who are currently enrolled or who have graduated are further classified according to whether they graduated, enrolled at IUPUI in the same class level as last fall, enrolled at IUPUI at a higher class level, or enrolled within another IU program.

**Display 13.** Fall 1996 Enrollment Status of Fall 1995 Undergraduate Degree Seeking Students by Class Lev

Fall 1995 Class Standing	n	Total Fall 1995 Enrollment	Fall 1996 Status					
			Not Enrolled	TOTAL Ret/Grad	Enrolled or Received Degree			
					Received Degree*	Advanced Class Level	Same Class Level	Other IU Program**
<b>Freshman</b>	n	6,106	2,678	3,428	46	1,532	1,677	173
	%	100%	44%	56%	1%	25%	27%	3%
<b>Sophomore</b>	n	5,289	1,497	3,792	481	1,276	1,957	78
	%	100%	28%	72%	9%	24%	37%	1%
<b>Junior</b>	n	2,921	664	2,257	73	1,461	669	54
	%	100%	23%	77%	2%	50%	23%	2%
<b>Senior</b>	n	4,890	925	3,965	1,929	0	1,991	45
	%	100%	19%	81%	39%	0%	41%	1%
<b>Total</b>	n	19,206	5,764	13,442	2,529	4,269	6,294	350
	%	100%	30%	70%	13%	22%	33%	2%

\*Includes degrees received at any IU campus prior to the beginning of the Fall 1996 semester.

\*\*Includes transfers to other IU campuses or enrollment as a non-degree student at IUPUI.



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The retention rates in Display 13 and the graphical representation in the bottom portion of the display show several notable aspects of student progress at IUPUI. First, as expected, retention from one fall to the next increases with class level and especially from the freshman to the sophomore year. On the other hand, the likelihood among returning students of advancing to the next class level or attaining a degree is higher among juniors than among sophomores and seniors. The latter difference, along with the significant number of sophomores who graduate and the relative small size of the junior cohort, is largely a result of including enrollments in both associate and baccalaureate programs in this analysis. It appears that students who persist to the highest class level then need extra time to complete their

degree requirements. This may be due in part to the lower credit-hour loads of older and more advanced students. However, this may also reflect the significant number of college credits that many students cannot apply to meeting specific degree requirements. This is especially common among students who switch majors or transfer credits from other colleges and universities.

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## Comparing Retention Rates Across IU Campuses




















The above analyses indicate the importance of taking students' course load, class level, and academic ability into account when considering retention. To extend this idea, Displays 14 and 15 show how controlling for these factors affects the comparison of retention rates among Indiana University's nine campuses (including IUPUI Columbus as a separate campus). Display 14 provides a rather detailed view of one-year retention rates for each campus by class level, cumulative GPA, and course credit load. Looking within a cell of this table, one can see how the retention rate for each campus and at each class level generally increases as one moves from the upper left (low cumulative GPA, low credit hours) to the lower right (high cumulative GPA and high credit hours).

**Display 14.** One-Year Retention Rates at Indiana University by Campus, Credit Load, Class Level and Cumulative Grade-Point Average

Campus	Credit Load	Class/Cumulative Grade-Point Average											
		Freshman			Sophomore			Junior			Senior		
		<2.00	2.00-2.99	3.00 +	<2.00	2.00-2.99	3.00 +	<2.00	2.00-2.99	3.00 +	<2.00	2.00-2.99	3.00 +
BL	< 6	20%	62%	42%	14%	32%	70%	20%	71%	79%	13%	74%	82%
	6-11	27%	74%	77%	8%	78%	79%	40%	84%	88%	23%	78%	90%
	12 +	44%	91%	92%	27%	91%	94%	20%	93%	97%	31%	86%	96%
CO	< 6	14%	50%	48%	8%	55%	65%	0%	61%	57%	0%	63%	67%
	6-11	27%	65%	73%	27%	60%	75%	100%	80%	84%	33%	60%	88%
	12 +	32%	70%	83%	25%	66%	85%	0%	83%	96%	0%	82%	88%
EA	< 6	18%	44%	41%	33%	41%	51%	50%	55%	62%	50%	38%	63%
	6-11	21%	54%	68%	34%	73%	85%	33%	80%	97%	100%	68%	87%
	12 +	28%	72%	82%	31%	73%	91%	50%	79%	95%	0%	90%	93%
FWV	< 6	20%	33%	43%	29%	57%	58%	32%	48%	65%	46%	52%	57%
	6-11	30%	56%	69%	42%	71%	71%	32%	70%	77%	35%	85%	83%
	12 +	36%	75%	80%	48%	79%	85%	9%	79%	90%	40%	88%	91%
IN	< 6	24%	46%	54%	29%	58%	61%	22%	53%	62%	41%	60%	62%
	6-11	26%	67%	74%	35%	74%	82%	43%	74%	84%	29%	80%	87%
	12 +	34%	80%	81%	36%	84%	91%	45%	85%	94%	42%	88%	92%
KO	< 6	13%	42%	54%	19%	45%	59%	0%	58%	70%	25%	64%	69%
	6-11	24%	63%	75%	27%	70%	86%	22%	71%	75%	100%	77%	79%
	12 +	22%	74%	81%	18%	73%	81%	67%	87%	93%	67%	97%	98%
NWV	< 6	22%	60%	56%	29%	56%	71%	25%	67%	52%	40%	60%	75%
	6-11	21%	71%	79%	40%	71%	87%	50%	68%	78%	50%	78%	85%
	12 +	33%	80%	87%	35%	83%	92%	44%	88%	91%	43%	84%	95%
SB	< 6	18%	44%	44%	38%	52%	61%	42%	53%	48%	22%	51%	74%
	6-11	24%	62%	61%	34%	70%	76%	17%	71%	81%	29%	78%	82%
	12 +	35%	74%	81%	42%	81%	90%	41%	88%	91%	25%	89%	95%
SE	< 6	14%	52%	45%	38%	49%	61%	33%	50%	62%	38%	69%	68%
	6-11	24%	61%	56%	36%	65%	76%	44%	67%	82%	0%	83%	89%
	12 +	31%	77%	88%	39%	78%	88%	24%	80%	94%	50%	85%	93%
IU TOTAL	< 6	20%	47%	49%	29%	53%	61%	28%	55%	61%	35%	60%	67%
	6-11	25%	64%	71%	34%	72%	81%	37%	73%	82%	32%	79%	86%
	12 +	36%	83%	89%	34%	87%	92%	31%	90%	96%	37%	87%	94%
<b>Base Cohort N</b>													
BL	< 6	10	26	31	7	31	30	5	34	33	8	135	99
	6-11	45	27	35	25	91	42	10	97	52	13	368	278
	12 +	930	2,771	2,622	424	3,339	2,538	158	2,836	2,568	65	2,804	3,160
CO	< 6	21	36	62	12	47	37	3	23	28	0	16	36
	6-11	59	69	86	11	45	51	1	20	25	3	15	25
	12 +	102	128	72	12	56	48	0	29	26	0	11	16
EA	< 6	62	45	95	12	58	49	2	11	13	2	16	35
	6-11	134	104	107	35	110	135	6	25	33	2	37	62
	12 +	186	161	95	32	93	114	6	39	64	1	68	122
FWV	< 6	86	72	134	45	97	80	19	52	46	13	152	111
	6-11	179	174	156	69	172	122	25	115	91	23	189	155
	12 +	452	451	247	83	359	226	22	197	147	10	216	260
IN	< 6	248	225	360	132	442	369	46	201	164	34	478	383
	6-11	681	559	447	244	860	676	80	452	332	59	735	638
	12 +	1,169	1,107	607	321	1,154	723	121	792	607	59	980	1,421
KO	< 6	47	73	97	16	80	59	0	36	23	4	53	58
	6-11	120	186	150	30	133	106	9	51	55	2	65	67
	12 +	138	208	124	17	123	63	3	76	72	3	78	111
NWV	< 6	45	89	89	21	81	56	8	45	25	10	88	65
	6-11	135	224	171	42	166	97	12	94	51	8	148	106
	12 +	400	483	224	85	329	197	25	205	104	7	218	178
SB	< 6	82	98	144	32	106	115	19	79	69	18	134	90
	6-11	183	151	167	56	170	153	24	112	106	17	185	176
	12 +	382	364	216	84	304	284	29	224	183	12	248	276
SE	< 6	70	56	105	26	83	67	9	70	63	8	105	73
	6-11	153	189	124	33	172	96	18	150	111	6	218	151
	12 +	283	415	220	54	275	208	21	188	208	4	173	303
IU	< 6	718	793	1,214	319	1,105	921	111	587	487	101	1,230	1,008
TOTAL	6-11	1,809	1,869	1,593	575	2,052	1,584	194	1,167	911	135	2,025	1,725
N	12 +	4,180	6,296	4,551	1,129	6,155	4,464	388	4,662	4,051	164	4,874	5,958

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**Display 15.** Unadjusted and Adjusted One-Year Retention Rates at Indiana University by Campus and Class Level

	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	TOTAL	
<b>Unadjusted Retention Rates</b>						
BL	84%	87%	92%	89%	88%	
IN	56%	72%	78%	81%	71%	
NW	62%	74%	78%	81%	70%	
SE	56%	70%	75%	84%	69%	
SB	53%	71%	74%	79%	67%	
FW	54%	69%	71%	78%	66%	
KO	55%	65%	77%	83%	65%	
EA	48%	69%	82%	82%	63%	
CO	56%	63%	75%	73%	62%	
IU TOTAL	64%	77%	84%	84%	76%	
<b>Adjusted Retention Rates</b>						
BL	70%	77%	88%	86%	79%	
IN	62%	76%	82%	84%	75%	
NW	63%	77%	82%	84%	75%	
SE	59%	72%	79%	85%	72%	
SB	58%	74%	81%	84%	72%	
FW	58%	73%	76%	83%	71%	
KO	57%	68%	82%	89%	72%	
EA	56%	71%	82%	82%	71%	
CO	59%	65%	82%	78%	69%	

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The top half of Display 15 shows the one year retention rates by campus and class level without taking into account differences by campus in student distribution across all these factors. The bottom half of the table displays a set of retention rates that have been adjusted to compensate for differences in these distributions. The adjusted retention rates within class level and campus were calculated by multiplying each of the nine retention rates—one for each credit load/cum. GPA combination—by the percentage of students within that cell over all campuses, and then adding the resulting figures. For the campus total adjusted retention rate, all 36 retention rates for a given campus were multiplied by the percentage of students at all IU campuses in the corresponding credit load/class level/cum GPA category. Thus each individual retention rate contributes to the total rate according to the percentage of students at IU who fit the particular category. The results in Display 15 are sorted from highest to lowest according to the unadjusted retention rate across all class levels as can be seen by the graphical bars to the right of the chart.

Accounting for differences by class level, credit load, and cumulative GPA reduces the differences in overall retention rates at the nine IU campuses from 26 percentage points to 10 percentage points. The largest change in rates is evident for the Bloomington campus, which differs from the other campuses in the distribution of students according to these criteria, and especially according to credit load. And, whereas IUPUI has an unadjusted overall rate 17 percentage points below that of Bloomington, the difference reduces to only four percentage points when adjusting for these factors. It is also interesting to note that the differences in adjusted retention rates between Bloomington and all other campuses are largest among the freshman cohort and are especially small for the sophomore and senior cohorts.

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## Changes in School Enrollments

### Notable changes in School Major Enrollments

Although overall student headcount enrollments at IUPUI changed little this past year, there were several notable changes among IUPUI's various schools. Display 16 summarizes these changes over the past five fall semesters. The Undergraduate Education Center continues to enroll the largest number of students at IUPUI. With this year's large increase in UEC students, the two programs now account for over one quarter (26%) of the entire IUPUI student body. After experiencing a five percent increase to rebound to enrollment levels of earlier years, Education majors are now the largest group of declared majors as a school. Engineering & Technology and Liberal Arts continue to enroll large numbers of majors but these numbers are on a downward trend. Science, on the other hand, has shown very consistent increases over the past five years in which time it has moved from a rank of eighth to fourth in overall school major enrollments. The large declines in enrollments among Nursing majors is due, in part, to a reclassification of many "pre-nursing" majors. Whereas such students were attributed to the School in past years, they were phased into the UEC over the first three years of this trend. More recent declines reflect changes in the job market and its resulting effects on interest in Nursing as a career path. Significant declines were also found in graduate non-degree and "Transient" (i.e., undergraduate visitors) enrollments this past year. As suggested earlier, this may reflect, in part, the health of the local economy. The largest percentage increase in enrollments this past year in the Indianapolis Music program was due to first-time enrollments in the new Master's of Science in Music Technology program.

Further details on headcount enrollment trends are provided in the five-year trend section of the Fall 1996 IUPUI Student Profile.

**Display 16.** Trends in Student Headcount Enrollment by School

	Fall Semesters					1992 through 1996 Avg. Annual Change		1995-1996 One Year Change	
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
	U.G. Educ Center	4,079	3,788	3,643	3,834	3,945	-34	-0.8%	111
U.G. Ed Ctr (Prep Prg)	2,860	2,624	2,389	2,717	3,039	45	1.5%	322	11.9%
Education	2,083	1,982	2,028	1,977	2,081	-1	0.0%	104	5.3%
Engr And Tech	2,282	2,264	2,085	1,982	1,953	-82	-3.8%	-29	-1.5%
Liberal Arts	1,961	2,017	2,059	1,868	1,643	-80	-4.3%	-225	-12.0%
Science	1,172	1,202	1,300	1,427	1,502	83	6.4%	75	5.3%
Columbus	1,419	1,405	1,455	1,413	1,485	17	1.1%	72	5.1%
Nursing	2,677	2,185	1,716	1,477	1,265	-353	-17.1%	-212	-14.4%
Grad Non-Degree	1,356	1,358	1,366	1,446	1,242	-29	-2.2%	-204	-14.1%
Business	1,371	1,328	1,230	1,188	1,165	-52	-4.0%	-23	-1.9%
Medicine	1,064	1,085	1,098	1,110	1,118	14	1.2%	8	0.7%
Allied Health	1,009	1,122	1,173	1,136	1,056	12	1.1%	-80	-7.0%
Public & Envir Affairs	970	1,122	1,125	1,057	1,045	19	1.9%	-12	-1.1%
Law	836	823	841	835	836	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Continuing Studies	724	719	615	645	724	0	0.0%	79	12.2%
Dentistry	577	571	587	612	626	12	2.1%	14	2.3%
Herron School Of Art	472	500	496	542	586	29	5.6%	44	8.1%
Social Work	468	472	477	544	554	22	4.3%	10	1.8%
Physical Education	290	332	336	374	384	24	7.3%	10	2.7%
Graduate School	239	279	313	338	339	25	9.1%	1	0.3%
Library, Info Science	119	119	125	149	177	15	10.4%	28	18.8%
Transient	234	178	232	201	150	-21	-10.5%	-51	-25.4%
Journalism	83	75	76	65	79	-1	-1.2%	14	21.5%
Music	0	2	1	2	17	4	**	15	750.0%
Grand Total	28,345	27,552	26,766	26,939	27,011	-334	-1.2%	72	0.3%

\*Annualized; \*\*Unable to calculate

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## Changes in Course Credit Hour Enrollments

This year's enrollment report includes a new section on credit hour enrollment trends. Display 17 summarizes these trends across schools over the past five years. Enrollments in the Arts & Sciences account for nearly one-half (44%) of all credit hour enrollments at IUPUI. These enrollments also increased significantly over the past year—a demand created by the increasing numbers of students entering the Undergraduate Education Center. In the School of Liberal Arts, for example, instruction to non-majors accounts for 83% of all credit hours. Thus, the decrease in school majors (12%) this past year was more than offset by the increasing demand for service to new students in the UEC programs, resulting in a 3.3% increase in credit hour enrollments. In the School of Science, increases in school majors and service to UEC students combined for the overall 3.7% increase in credit hour enrollment. For most other schools, the trends in credit hour enrollment generally reflect the changes in major enrollments reviewed above.

**Display 17.** Trends in Student Credit Hour Enrollment by School

	Fall Semesters					1992 through 1996 Avg. Annual Change		1995-1996 One Year Change	
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
	Science	59,985	56,590	55,793	59,278	61,473	372	0.6%	2,195
Liberal Arts	58,473	53,895	49,699	51,419	53,092	-1,345	-2.4%	1,673	3.3%
Medicine	20,952	20,995	20,621	20,791	20,906	-12	-0.1%	115	0.6%
Business	14,420	13,745	14,126	14,343	15,200	195	1.3%	857	6.0%
Engr & Tech	17,776	17,306	15,882	14,810	14,222	-889	-5.4%	-588	-4.0%
Education	13,284	13,184	13,012	13,290	13,803	130	1.0%	513	3.9%
Nursing	12,570	12,836	12,464	12,286	10,810	-440	-3.7%	-1,476	-12.0%
Law	10,031	10,252	10,533	10,839	10,646	154	1.5%	-193	-1.8%
Dentistry	8,577	7,556	7,899	8,157	9,035	115	1.3%	879	10.8%
Publ & Envr Affr	8,065	8,177	8,161	7,570	7,868	-49	-0.6%	298	3.9%
Allied Health	5,237	6,080	7,118	7,348	7,045	452	7.7%	-303	-4.1%
Social Work	5,324	5,309	5,344	6,280	6,665	335	5.8%	385	6.1%
Herron Art	6,261	6,029	5,898	6,076	6,388	32	0.5%	312	5.1%
Physical Education	5,046	4,935	4,944	5,591	5,944	225	4.2%	353	6.3%
Music	1,689	1,651	2,010	2,194	2,446	189	9.7%	252	11.5%
Library & Info Sci	552	617	715	898	981	107	15.5%	83	9.2%
Journalism	753	799	831	844	892	35	4.3%	48	5.7%
Other	319	315	330	387	367	12	3.6%	-20	-5.2%
Military Sci	256	211	248	332	289	8	3.1%	-43	-13.0%
Arts & Sciences	118,458	110,485	105,492	110,697	114,565	-973	-0.8%	3,868	3.5%
Health Programs	47,336	47,467	48,102	48,581	47,796	115	0.2%	-786	-1.6%
All Other	83,776	82,530	82,034	83,454	85,711	484	0.6%	2,257	2.7%
Total Indianapolis	249,569	240,482	235,628	242,732	248,072	-374	-0.2%	5,340	2.2%
Total Columbus	10,863	11,114	11,005	11,487	12,836	493	4.3%	1,349	11.7%
IUPUI TOTAL	260,432	251,596	246,633	254,219	260,908	119	0.0%	6,689	2.6%

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## For Further Details

This enrollment report and analysis provides an overview for the IUPUI campus. The [Office of Information Management and Institutional Research](#) at [Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis](#) provides this analysis as part of its Fall Enrollment Report series. This series also includes a set of tables regarding Fall 1996 enrollments and enrollment trends over the past five years. IMIR also generates profile and trends reports for each academic school as well as for UEC and IUPU Columbus. Copies of these reports are circulated to the campuses executive administrators, school deans, and faculty and staff who serve on campus committees concerned with academic and student affairs.

IMIR also encourages members of the campus community to request more specific views of these and other relevant institutional data by contacting our office by phone, fax, or by using the [Information Request](#) form available from our home page.

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