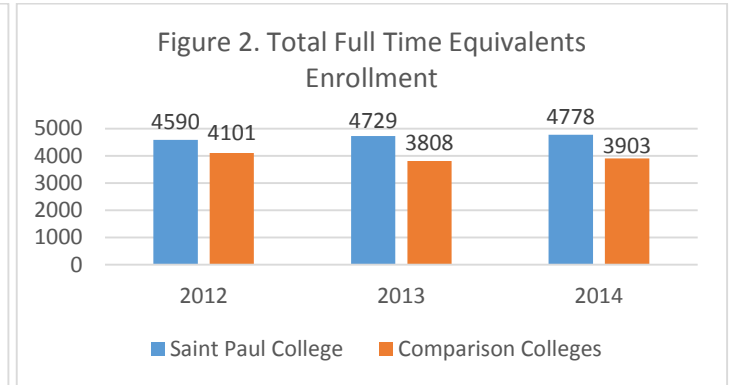
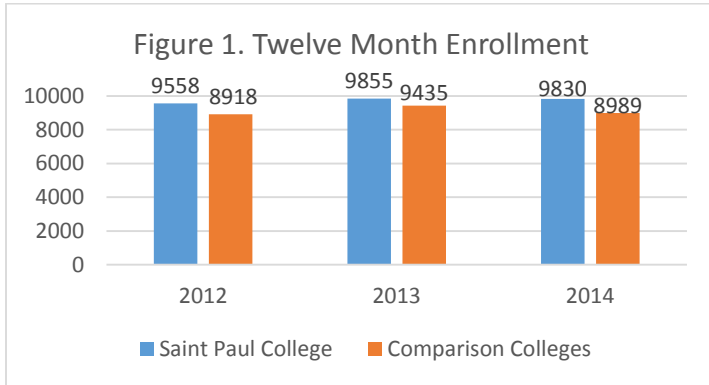


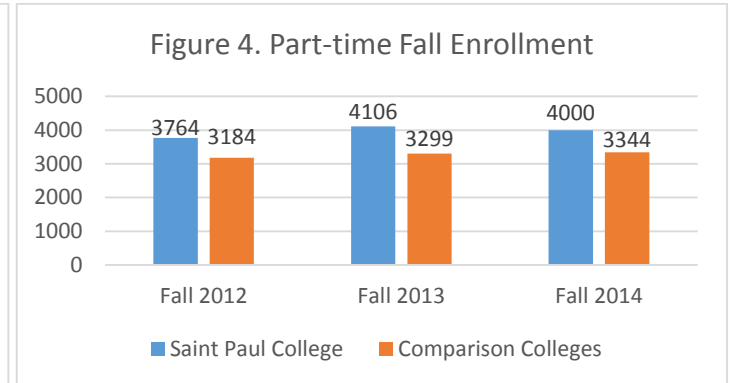
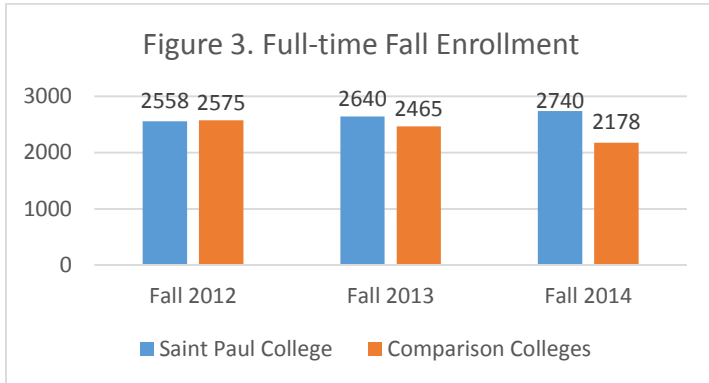
# Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2012, 2013, and 2014)

## ENROLLMENT TRENDS

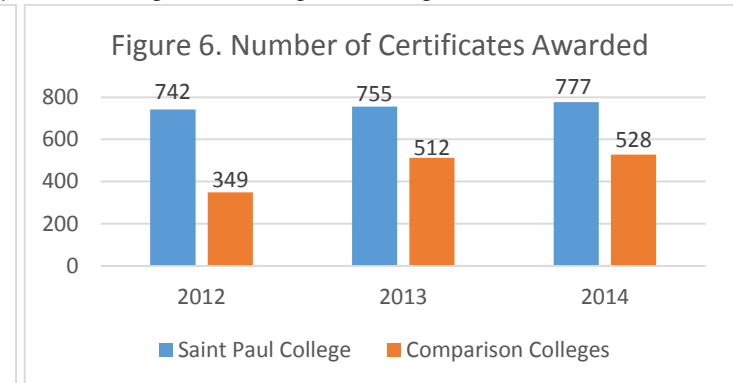
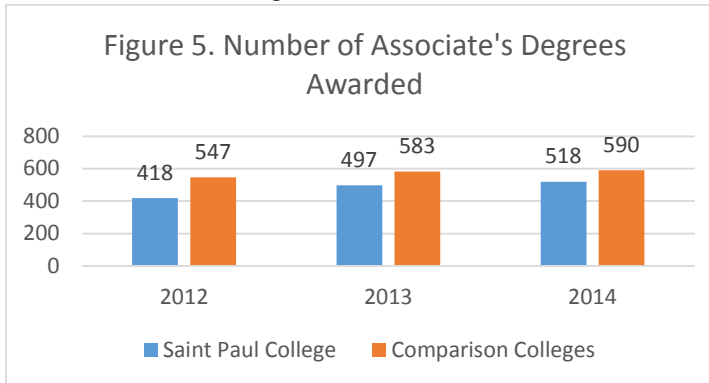
Saint Paul College experienced a slight enrollment increase from 9,558 students in 2012 to 9,830 students in 2014 (Figure 1). During the same time period, full time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of credit students grew from 4,590 in 2012 to 4,778 in 2014, which was an increase of 4.1% (Figure 2). Twelve month enrollment and FTE enrollment at Saint Paul College surpassed that of comparison colleges, which are primarily located in Minnesota and other areas of the Midwestern United States.



Full-time fall enrollment grew from 2012 to 2014 by 7.1% (Figure 3), while part-time enrollment increased by 6.3% (Figure 4) during the same time period. Despite the three year increasing data trend for part-time enrollment, this population showed a slight decrease from fall 2013 to fall 2014 of 106 students or -2.58%.



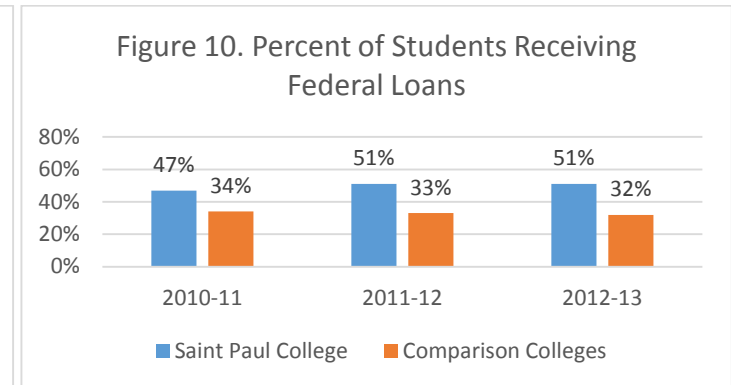
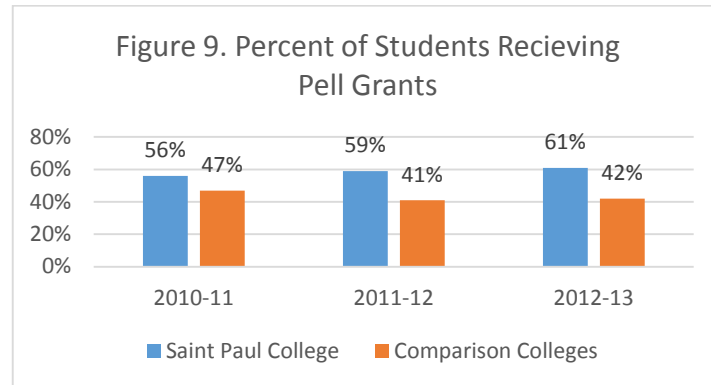
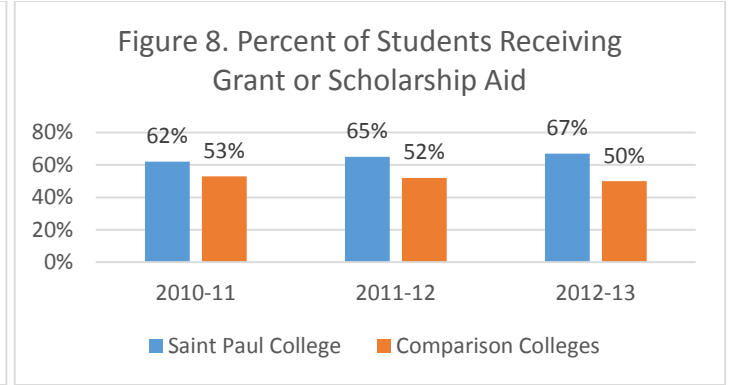
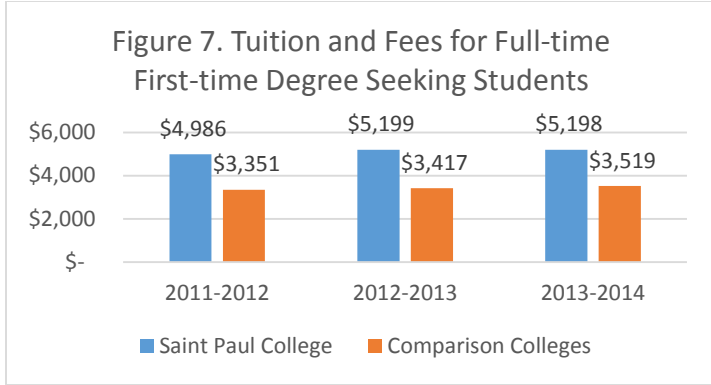
From 2012 to 2014, the number of Associate's degrees conferred by Saint Paul College grew by 23.9% (Figure 5). Comparison colleges awarded more degrees on average, but only grew by 7.86% within the same time period. From 2012 to 2014, the number of certificates conferred by Saint Paul College grew from 742 to 777 certificates, a growth of 4.7% (Figure 6). The College awarded more certificates, of any length, than comparison colleges during the past three years. In 2014, Saint Paul College awarded 777 certificates with comparison colleges awarding on average 528 certificates.



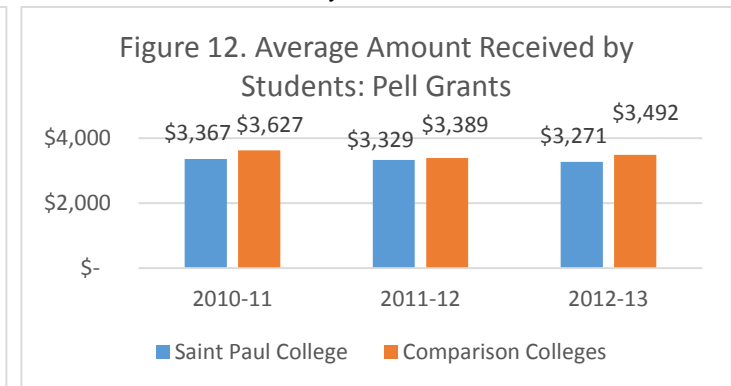
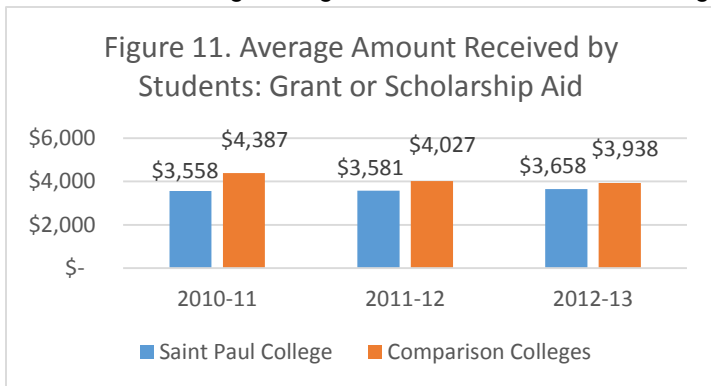
# Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2012, 2013, and 2014)

## EXPENSES, LOANS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS

From 2012 to 2014, the cost of tuition and fees for full-time, first-time students at Saint Paul College grew by 4.25%, while this cost at comparison colleges grew by 5% (Figure 7). In 2013, 67% of students received grant or scholarship aid (Figure 8), 61% received a Pell grant (Figure 9), and 51% received a federal loan (Figure 10). The percentage of Saint Paul College students financing their education through federal, state, or private dollars exceeded the percentage of students using these funding sources at comparison colleges.

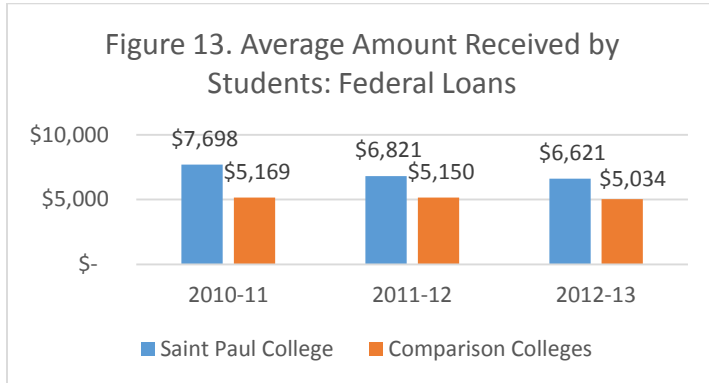


In 2013, the average grant or scholarship award for Saint Paul College students was \$3,658, which was \$280 less than the average award received by students at comparison colleges (Figure 11). The average grant or scholarship award at Saint Paul College increased slightly by 2.8% from 2010-11 to 2012-13. The average Pell grant award at Saint Paul College was \$3,271 and was \$221 less than the average Pell grant award at comparison colleges (Figure 12). Since 2010-11, the average Pell grant award for Saint Paul College students has decreased by 2.9%.



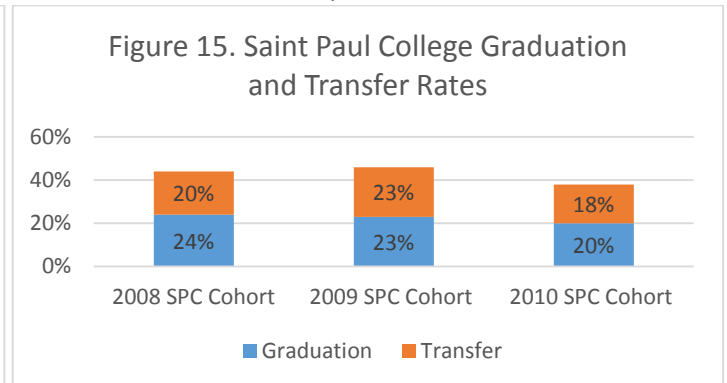
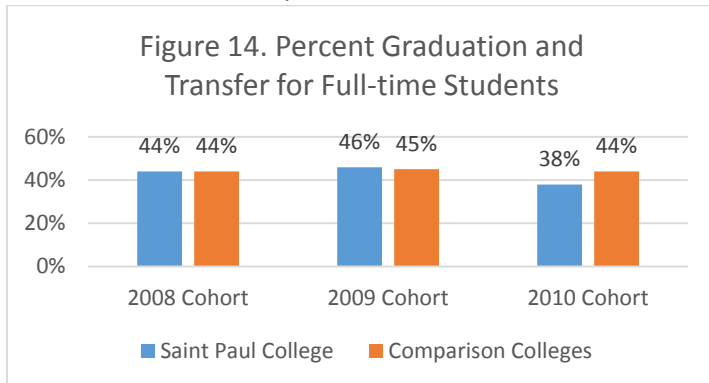
## Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2012, 2013, and 2014)

In contrast, the average amount of federal loans awarded at Saint Paul College surpassed the average amount of aid awarded at comparison colleges. The average Saint Paul College federal loan award was \$6,621 versus an average of \$5,034 at comparison colleges (Figure 13). The difference between Saint Paul College and its peers may be due to the higher cost of tuition and fees at Saint Paul College. Saint Paul College's tuition and fees for 2013 were \$1,679 more than the tuition and fees at comparison colleges (Figure 7).



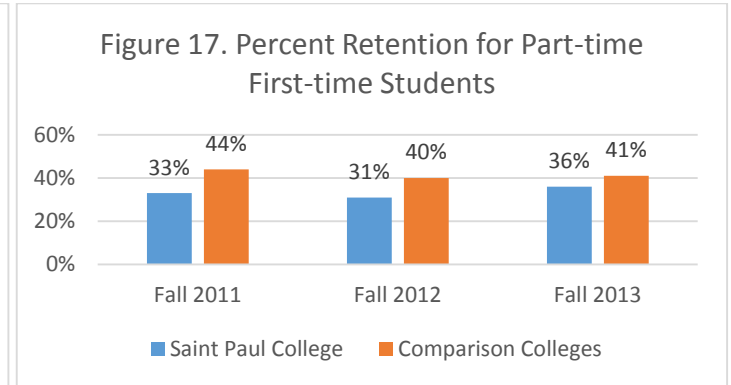
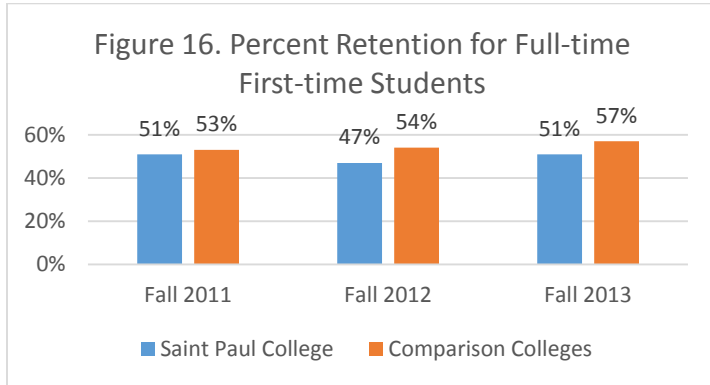
### GRADUATION, TRANSFER, AND RETENTION RATES

The U.S. Department of Education calculates graduation and transfer rates of full-time, first-time degree-seeking students by their year of entry. The combined graduation and transfer rate for full-time, first-time students who were part of the 2010 entry cohort was 38%. Graduation and transfer rates for the Saint Paul College 2009 cohort were 46% and for the 2008 cohort were 44%. The graduation and transfer rate for the 2010 cohort decreased from the previous cohorts (Figure 14). Over the past three years, the graduation and transfer rates of full-time students remains proportionately consistent. Approximately half of Saint Paul College cohort students are graduating and half are transferring. The 2010 Saint Paul College cohort reported an 18% transfer rate and 20% graduation rate (Figure 15). The graduation and transfer rates of students at comparison institutions has been relatively similar to that of Saint Paul College until the most recent feedback report. The 2010 cohort, showed a larger difference between Saint Paul College's combined graduation and transfer rate, which was 38%, in comparison to a combined rate of 44% for the 2010 cohort at similar peer institutions.

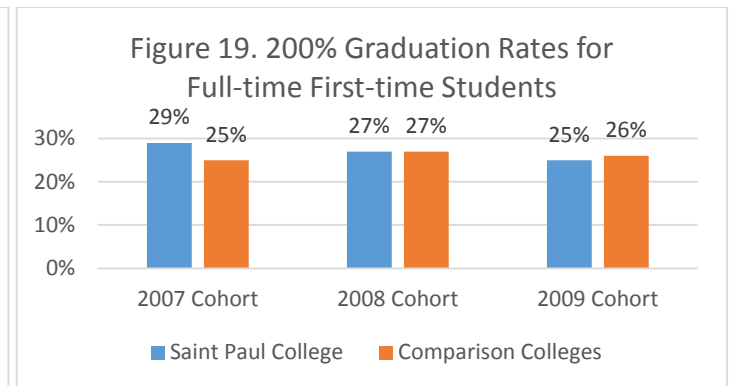
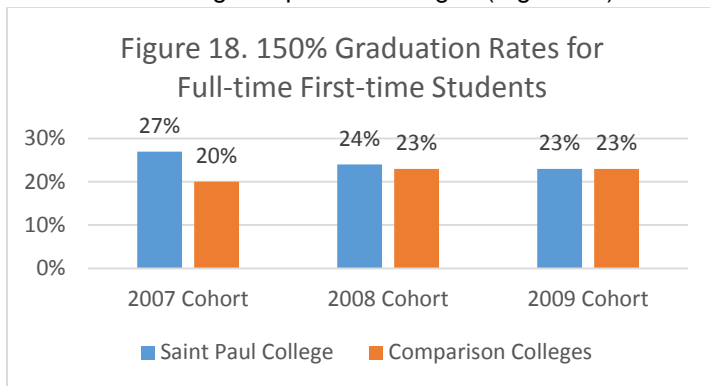


## Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2012, 2013, and 2014)

The fall to fall retention rate for full-time, entering students at Saint Paul College increased from fall 2012 to fall 2013 by 4.0%. In 2013, the fall to fall retention rate of first-time full-time students was 51%. The three year trend from fall 2011 to fall 2013 shows no growth in this indicator (Figure 16). Full-time retention rates in fall 2013 were 6% higher at comparison colleges. Part-time retention rates for entering students at Saint Paul College increased from 33% in fall 2011 to 36% in fall 2013. Part-time retention rates at comparison colleges were 5% higher in fall 2013 (Figure 17).



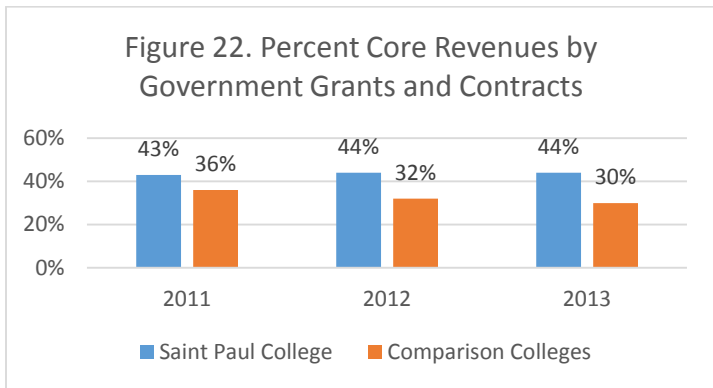
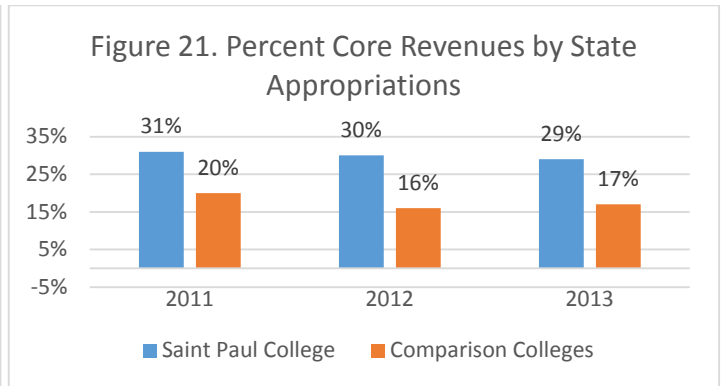
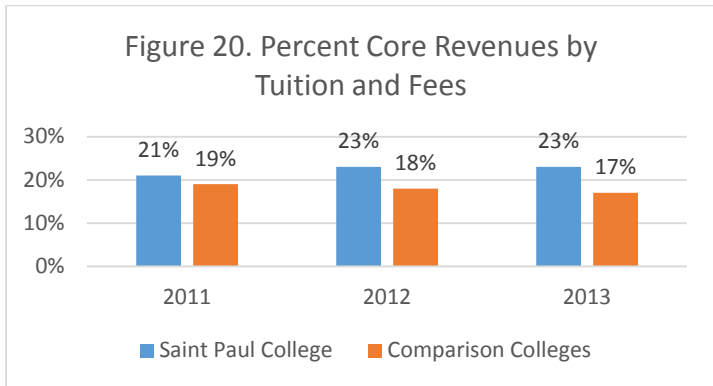
The 150% graduation rate for first-time full-time students was 27% for the 2007 entering cohort and decreased for the 2008 (24%) and 2009 (23%) cohorts (Figure 18). The 150% graduation rates were similar at comparison colleges for the 2009 cohort, with the comparison group reporting a 23% graduation rate. The 200% graduation rate for first-time full-time students was 25% for the 2009 cohort, which shows a 2.0% decline from each of the previous cohorts. Rates were similar for those attending comparison colleges (Figure 19).



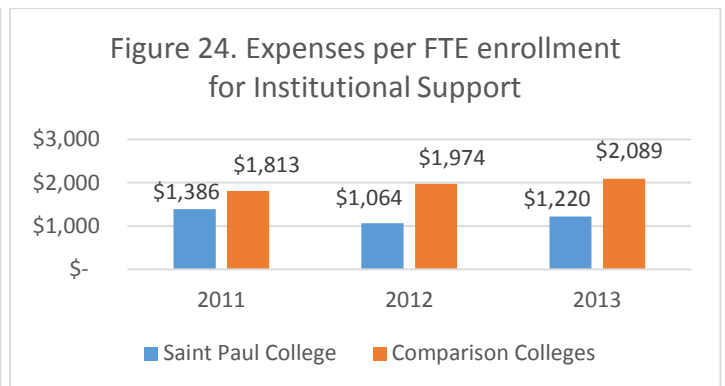
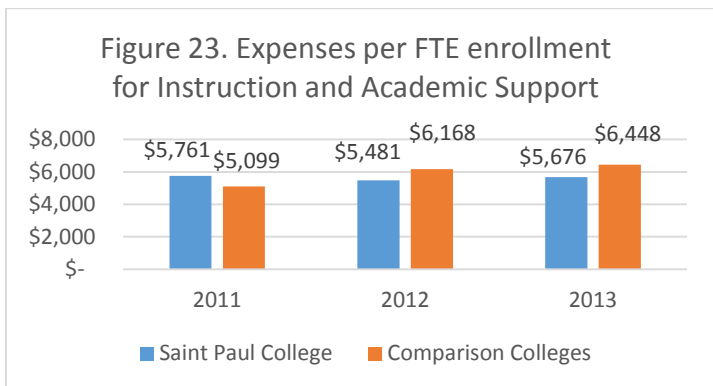
# Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2012, 2013, and 2014)

## CORE REVENUES AND EXPENSES

From 2011 to 2013, the percent of core revenues by tuition and fees for Saint Paul College ranged from 21% to 23%, which was slightly higher compared to comparison colleges (Figure 20). In the same time period, revenue from state appropriations decreased slightly from 31% in 2011 to 29% in 2013 and revenue generated from government grants and contracts increased slightly from 43% in 2011 to 44% in 2013 (Figures 21 and 22). In each case, the percentages of revenues from state appropriations, grants, and contracts were higher at Saint Paul College when compared to the percentages at comparison colleges. The higher percentages associated to Saint Paul College versus comparison colleges is due to the fact that Saint Paul College does not generate revenue from local property tax.



Expenses per full time equivalent (FTE) enrollment for instruction and academic support ranged from \$5,761 per FTE in 2011 to \$5,676 in 2013, a reduction of approximately 1.48% per FTE (Figure 23). In contrast, expenses per FTE enrollment for institutional support decreased from \$1,386 per FTE in 2011 to \$1,220 per FTE in 2013 (see Figure 24). The three-year trend for expenses per FTE enrollment for institutional support decreased by 12% from 2011 to 2013. However, the 2013 institutional cost per FTE increased slightly from 2012 to 2013 by 14.7%.



## Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2012, 2013, and 2014)

In the same time frame, expenditures per full time equivalent (FTE) enrollment for student services declined by about 15.7% over the three year time period. The 2013 expenses per FTE enrollment for student services was less than comparison colleges where in previous years Saint Paul College was slightly above comparison colleges (Figure 25). Student service expenses have remained constant while FTEs have grown over the past three years.

