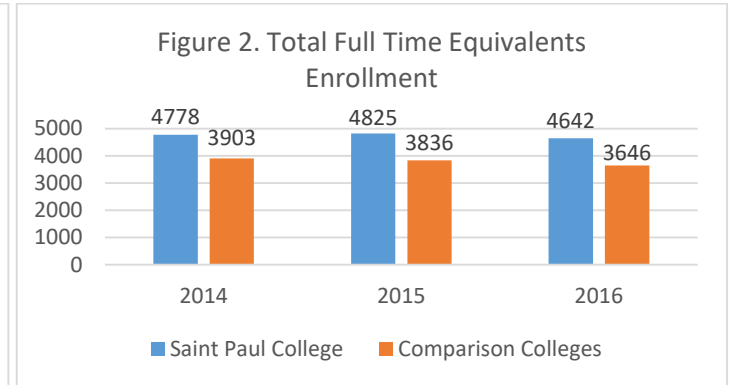
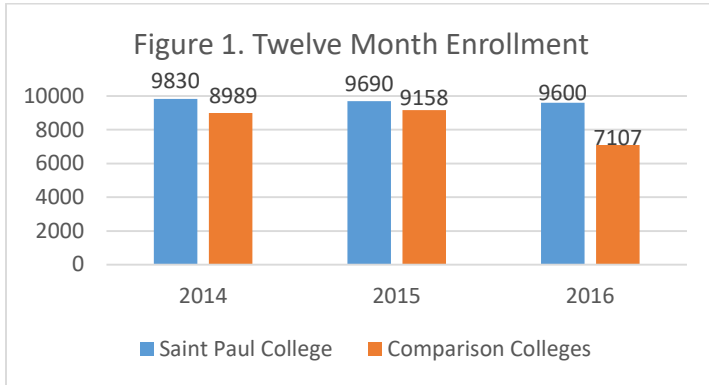


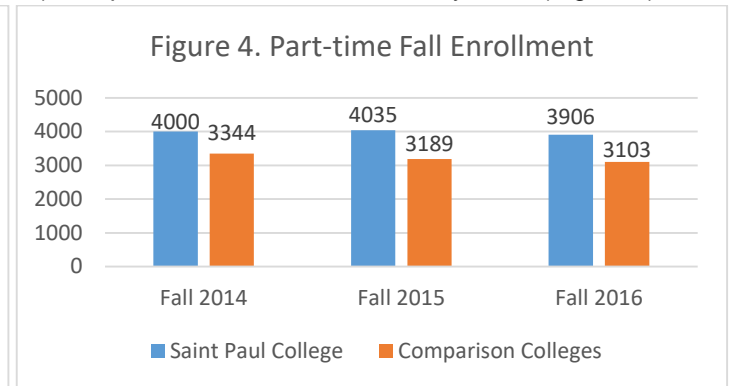
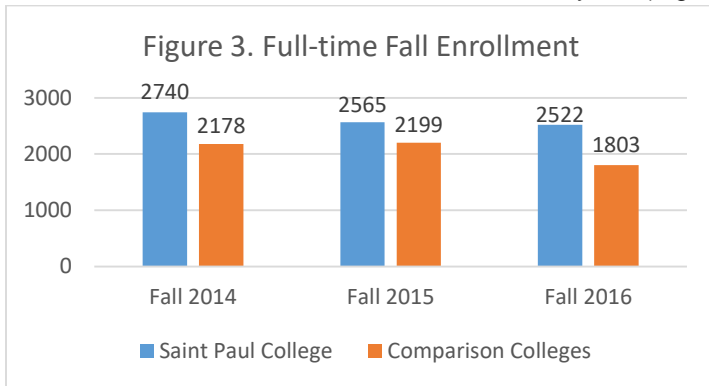
Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2014, 2015, and 2016)

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

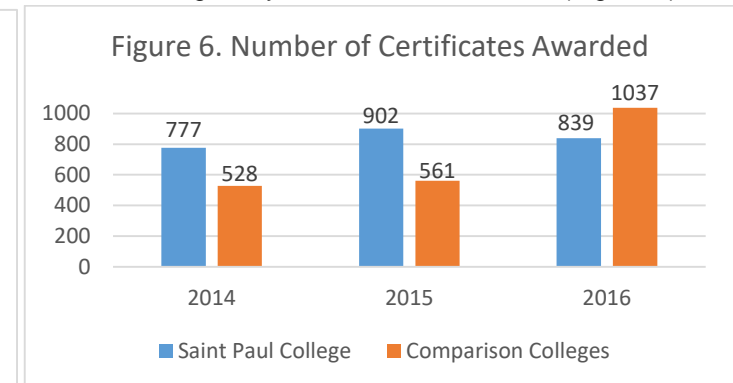
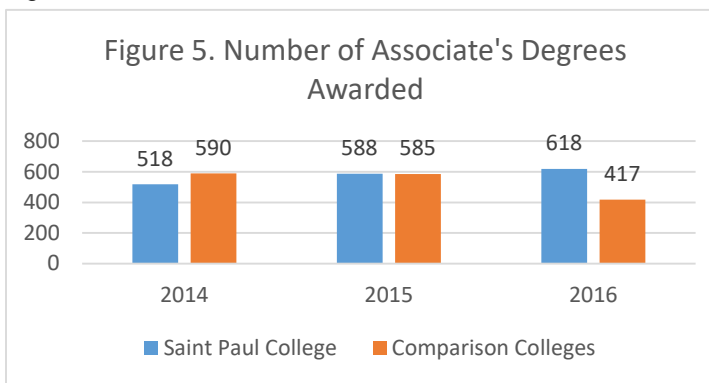
Saint Paul College experienced a slight enrollment decrease from 9,830 students in 2014 to 9,600 students in 2016 (Figure 1). During the same time period, full time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of credit students declined from 4,778 in 2014 to 4,642 in 2016, which was a decrease of 3.2% (Figure 2). Twelve-month 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.



From 2014 to 2016, full-time fall enrollment fell by 8% (Figure 3) and part-time fall enrollment fell by 2.4% (Figure 4).



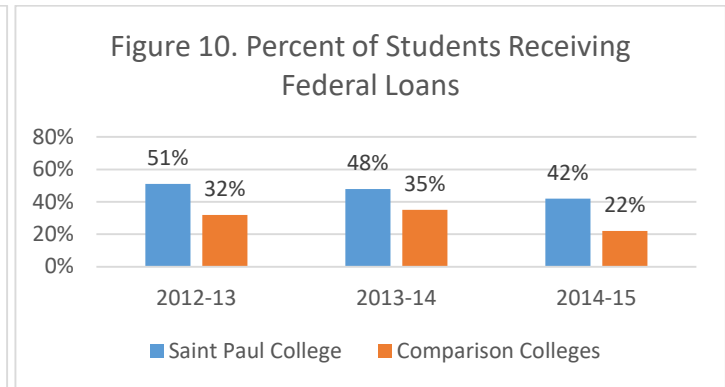
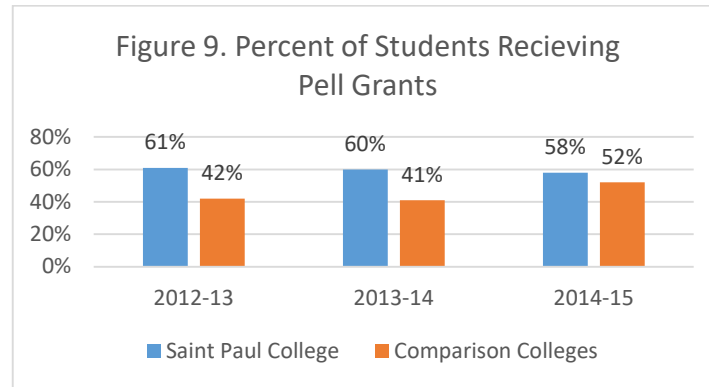
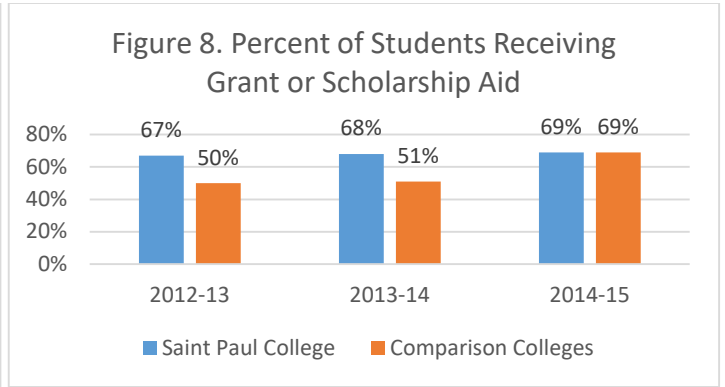
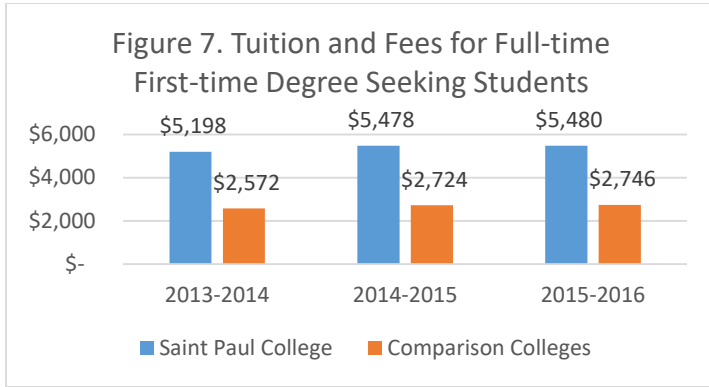
From 2014 to 2016, the number of Associate's degrees conferred by Saint Paul College grew by 19.3%, while comparison colleges fell by 29.3% within the same time period (Figure 5). However, that same time period, comparison colleges saw a significant increase of 96.4% in certificates conferred, while Saint Paul College only saw an increase of 8% (Figure 6).



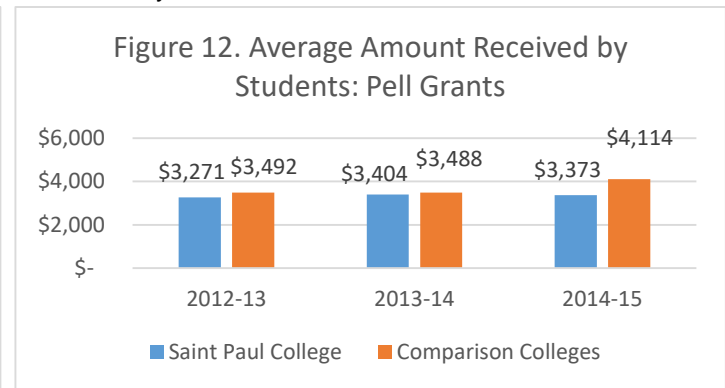
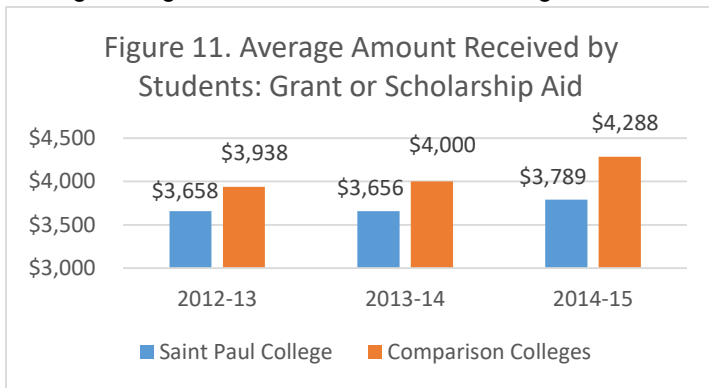
Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2014, 2015, and 2016)

EXPENSES, LOANS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS

From 2014 to 2016, the cost of tuition and fees for full-time, first-time students at Saint Paul College grew by 5.4%, while this cost at comparison colleges grew by 6.8% (Figure 7). In 2014-2015, 69% of students received grant or scholarship aid (Figure 8), 58% received a Pell grant (Figure 9), and 42% 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.

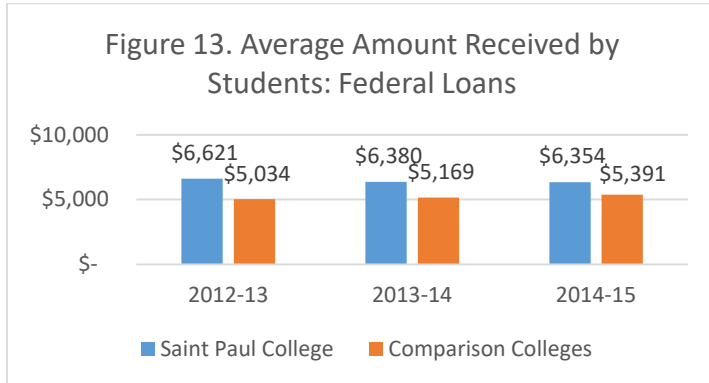


In 2015, the average grant or scholarship award for Saint Paul College students was \$3,789, which was \$499 less than the average award received by students at comparison colleges (Figure 11). The average grant or scholarship award at Saint Paul College increased by 3.6% from 2012-13 to 2014-15. The average Pell grant award at Saint Paul College was \$3,373 and was \$741 less than the average Pell grant award at comparison colleges (Figure 12). Since 2012-13, the average Pell grant award for Saint Paul College students has increased by 3.1%.



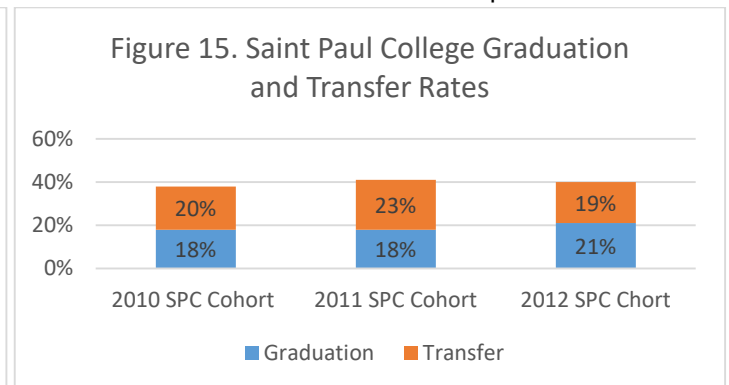
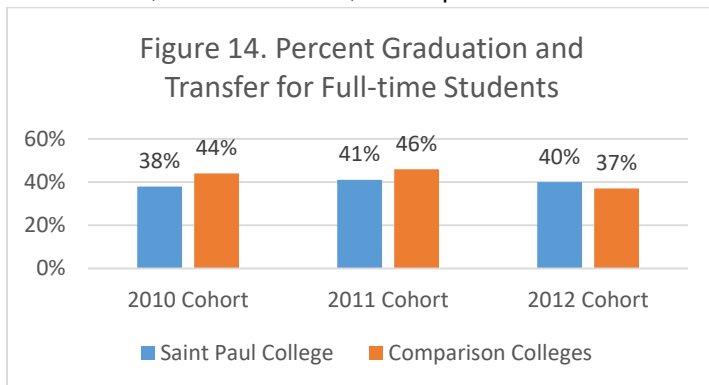
Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2014, 2015, and 2016)

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 \$6,354 versus an average of \$5,391 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 2015 were \$2,734 more than the tuition and fees at comparison colleges (Figure 7).



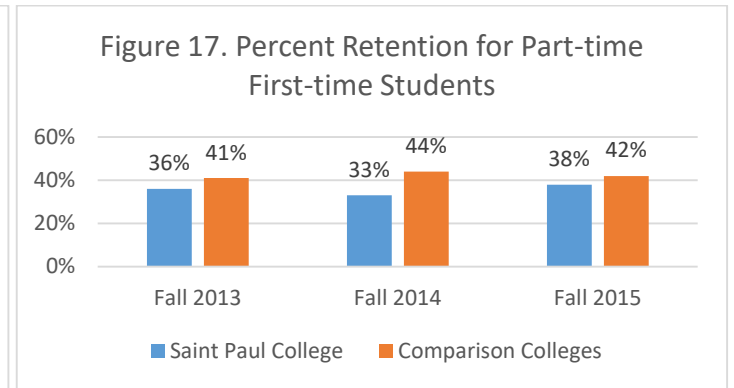
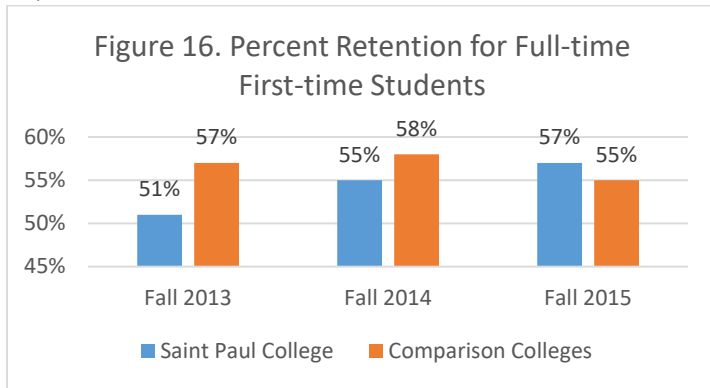
GRADUATION, TRANSFER, AND RETENTION RATES

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 2012 entry cohort was 40%. Graduation and transfer rates for the Saint Paul College 2011 cohort were 41% and for the 2010 cohort were 38%. The graduation and transfer rate for the 2012 cohort slightly decreased from the 2011 cohort (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 2012 Saint Paul College cohort reported a 19% transfer rate and 21% graduation rate (Figure 15). The graduation and transfer rates of students at comparison institutions has been relatively higher than that of Saint Paul College until the most recent feedback report. The 2012 cohort, showed a slight difference between Saint Paul College's combined graduation and transfer rate, which was 40%, in comparison to a combined rate of 37% for the 2012 cohort at similar peer institutions.

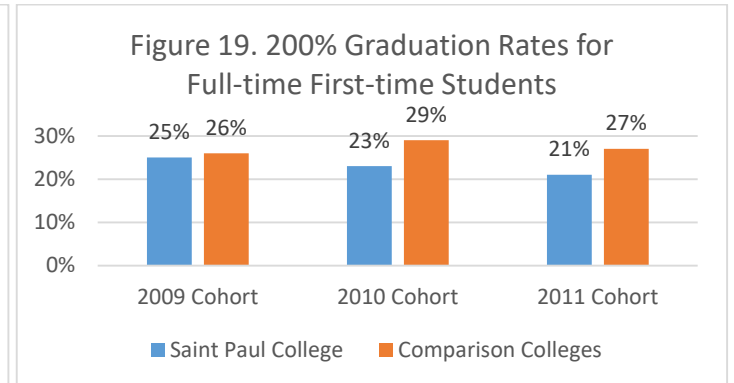
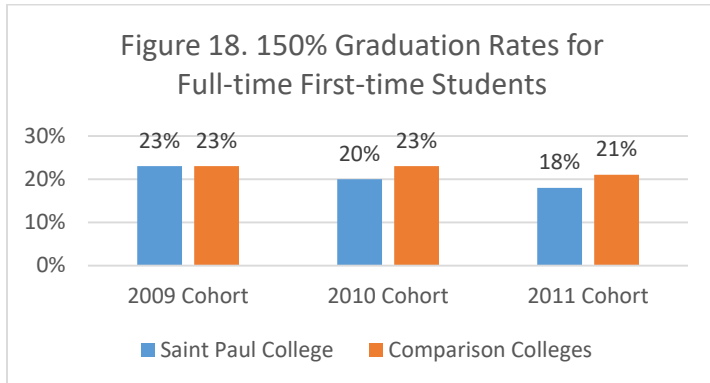


Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2014, 2015, and 2016)

The fall to fall retention rate for full-time, entering students at Saint Paul College increased from fall 2014 to fall 2015 by 3.6%. In 2015, the fall to fall retention rate of first-time full-time students was 57%. The three-year trend from fall 2013 to fall 2015 shows an average annual growth of 3.8% in this indicator (Figure 16). Full-time retention rates in fall 2015 were 3% lower at comparison colleges. Part-time retention rates for entering students at Saint Paul College increased from 36% in fall 2013 to 38% in fall 2015. Part-time retention rates at comparison colleges were 4% higher in fall 2015 (Figure 17).



The 150% graduation rate for first-time full-time students was 23% for the 2009 entering cohort and decreased for the 2010 (20%) and 2011 (18%) cohorts (Figure 18). The 150% graduation rates at comparison colleges were 3% higher for the 2011 cohort. The 200% graduation rate for first-time full-time students was 21% for the 2011 cohort, which shows an average annual decline of 3% from each of the previous cohorts. Rates were 6% higher for those attending comparison colleges for the 2011 cohort (Figure 19).



Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2014, 2015, and 2016)

CORE REVENUES AND EXPENSES

From 2013 to 2015, the percent of core revenues by tuition and fees for Saint Paul College was relatively similar from 23% to 20%, which was slightly higher compared to comparison colleges (Figure 20). In the same time period, revenue from state appropriations increased from 29% to 33% and revenue generated from government grants and contracts decreased slightly from 44% to 42% (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.

Figure 20. Percent Core Revenues by Tuition and Fees

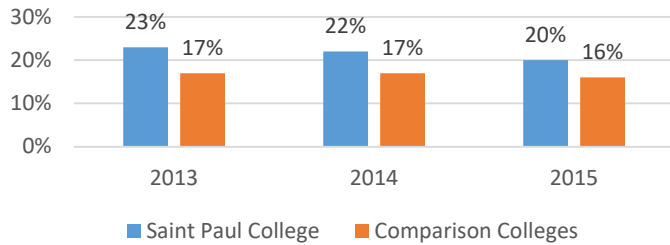


Figure 21. Percent Core Revenues by State Appropriations

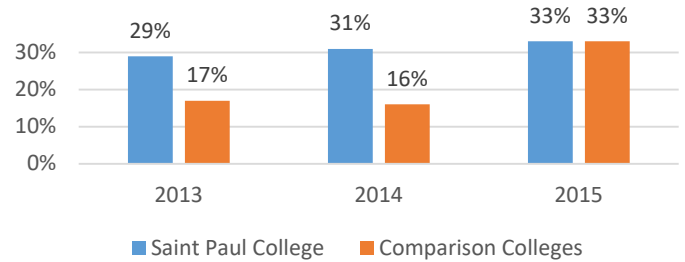
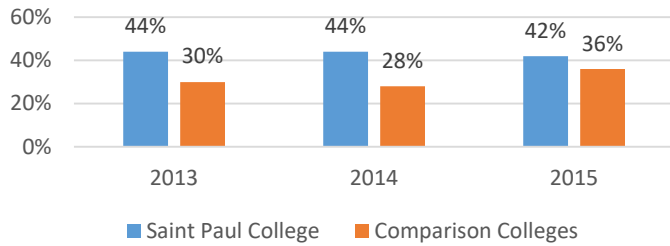


Figure 22. Percent Core Revenues by Government Grants and Contracts



Expenses per full time equivalent (FTE) enrollment for instruction and academic support ranged from \$5,676 per FTE in 2013 to \$6,201 in 2015, an increase of 9.2% per FTE (Figure 23). Expenses per FTE enrollment for institutional support decreased from \$1,220 per FTE in 2013 to \$1,188 per FTE in 2015 (see Figure 24). The three-year trend for expenses per FTE enrollment for institutional support decreased by 2.6% from 2012 to 2014.

Figure 23. Expenses per FTE enrollment for Instruction and Academic Support

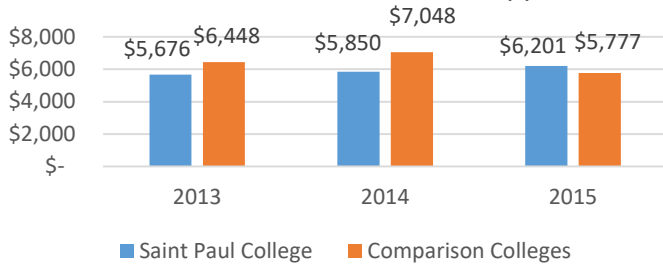
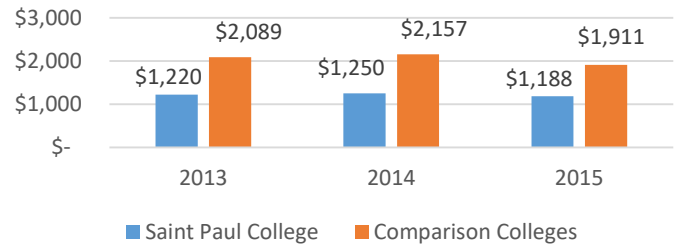


Figure 24. Expenses per FTE enrollment for Institutional Support



Saint Paul College IPEDS Data Comparison (2014, 2015, and 2016)

In the same time frame, expenditures per full time equivalent (FTE) enrollment for student services increased by about 19.3% over the three-year time period. The 2015 expenses per FTE enrollment for student services was more than comparison colleges where in previous years Saint Paul College was slightly below comparison colleges (Figure 25). Student service expenses have seen an increased while FTEs have been relevantly consistent over the past three years.

