

PROFILING UAA COMPARATOR PEERS

Topic Paper 2007-07

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following are highlights revealed when UAA was examined relative to its current comparator peers:

- UAA is becoming much more selective in its admission of applicants (Selectivity Ratio) over the years compared to its peers while still remaining true to its bipartite mission. Once the student has been admitted, UAA is one of the strongest of its peers (3rd) over the years in getting its admitted students to enroll (Yield Ratio). UAA is getting a greater proportion of its first time students to complete the matriculation process than its peers.
- Average tuition costs for out-state full-time undergraduates was \$11,100. That was basically even with the corresponding peer median out-of-state tuition cost. In sum tuition and fees costs, compared to UAA peers, are a good deal for an in-state full time undergraduate, a bad deal for in-state, full-time graduate student, and about a wash for an out-state full-time undergraduate.
- UAA ranked 16th out of 23 (near the bottom of the 3rd quartile) in the number of its first-time-full-time degree seekers who were receiving any financial aid. Average amount of student loan aid received was \$5,313 (Rank = 1). UAA students were essentially using loans as the primary means of financing their education.
- Nearly all of the UAA students are undergraduates. The UAA gap was 67% above the peer median and growing at the undergraduate level but the gap was -46% below the peer median in UAA graduate enrollment and widening.
- UAA has the 3rd largest total enrollment among its peers but ranks 7th in FTE enrollment. This is reflective of the very large number of part time students. UAA ranks 1st in number of fall entering undergraduate students yet falls to 10th in the number of first-time, full-time degree seekers.
- UAA ranks in the upper quartile (6th) in the number of traditional age undergraduates (36% above the peer median). UAA has the second highest number of non-traditional age undergraduates in AY 06 (74% above the peer median).
- UAA student body is growing overall at a slow pace while peer student bodies are also growing but at a slower pace. The net gap between UAA and its peers is widening.

- The most striking, although not unexpected, finding is the small proportion of Black students attending UAA. The number of Black students attending UAA is not in line with college-age participation rates for UAA's service area. Currently the typical peer university has 46% more black students attending than the number going to UAA.
- UAA ranks 8th among its peers in terms of number of full-time undergraduate students but has the largest number of part-time undergraduates. Currently UAA's part-time undergraduate enrollment is almost three times the size of the typical peer cohort.
- The type of student who initially attends UAA typically has scores about one-third of a standard deviation below the top scoring Alaska high school students. There is also internal evidence that a growing number of those who initially left the state come back and enter UAA after a year of experiencing the higher costs and challenging living adjustments.
- In AY 06, 93% of the first-time degree seeking undergraduates at UAA were residents of Alaska. That ranked UAA 7th among its 17 peers, including UAA, who provided that data to IPEDS.
- For the past four successive years the Retention Rate has been going up so UAA strategies have been achieving some measure of success. The peer rate has been going up at the same time but UAA is narrowing the gap. Note: IPEDS Retention Rates are prepared by SW using its cohort selection method which produces a somewhat smaller rate than the Cohort Selection Method employed by OPRA over the years.
- One-third or less of UAA's peers reported offering certificates less than two years. UAA was near the top (Rank = 3) in Associate degrees granted but near the bottom in numbers of Baccalaureate (Rank = 19) and Masters degrees (Rank = 18).
- UAA needs to significantly improve its Graduation rates at all degree levels but the national standard, favoring the lower 48 institutions, will always place UAA and other Alaska MAU's with low Graduation Rate rankings.
- UAA had 25% of its declared degree seekers transfer out to another institution before earning the award at UAA. The peer median transfer out rate was 19% and ranged 3% to 38%.
- UAA spent \$8.6 million paying its 9/10-month faculty which ranked in the upper third among its peers. Although the trend at UAA and peers has been ascending over the years the gap between the two trend lines has been narrowing as UAA closes on the peer median (ranked 10th in AY 03 to 7th in AY06).

- UAA ranks highest among all comparator peers in average dollars expended in employee retirement plan (Social Security excluded). The average expenditure was \$11,820 per employee at UAA compared with \$5,877 peer median (N =13). Overall, the picture is one of strength. UAA is best among its peers in supporting the long-term financial stability of its employees with its retirement incentives. Lower average expenditures tied to disability plus both unemployment and workers compensation leads to the conclusion that UAA provides a safe and secure work environment and supports both preventive health practices and encourages healthy lifestyles.
- Living costs for both in state and out state students living on campus or living off campus alone are nearly the same for UAA as for the typical peer. The difference comes when either in- or out-of -state students live off campus with family. It appears less expensive for a student to live with family in Alaska than in the other parts of the country. This is a somewhat surprising finding given the cost of housing and living in Alaska but it doesn't negate the fact that a student can significantly stretch his/her educational dollars by living at home, especially in Alaska.
- Anchorage campus has a total on-campus student dormitory capacity of 956. That capacity ranks UAA 13th compared to the median peer dorm capacity (1,250).
- UAA had total net assets of \$204 million in FY05 which ranked it 7th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median value was \$146.5 million. UAA's ranking has been declining relative to its peers for the past 3 years.
- UAA had total operating revenues of \$99.6 million in FY05 which ranked it 9th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median value was \$88.3 million. UAA's ranking has been stable relative to its peers even while it has been steadily rising.
- UAA's state appropriation was \$82.6 million in FY05 which ranked it 4th highest among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median value was \$52 million. UAA's ranking has held stable relative to its peers even while it has been steadily rising.

INTRODUCTION

What is a university “Peer” and why do we need to have them? Every university is unique but a peer is an educational institution that is “most like” us based on an integrated combination of variables, e.g. mission, program mix, size of E & G budget, funding sources, student body size, types and number of degrees granted, retention and graduation rates, service area location, student body characteristics, faculty degrees/salaries, admission selectivity, student-faculty ratio, library holdings, campus residence/commuter mix, faculty publications/citations, etc. Generally peers are selected and utilized for 3 general purpose comparisons: (1) Accountability, (2) Context and (3) Assessment. The same set of peers is typically used for all general comparisons a university may make. However, some colleges or programs within the university may have one set of peers for institutional comparisons and another set of peers for specialized purposes e.g., setting tuition, programs reviews, establishing faculty/staff compensation, institutional funding, comparing specialized programs of study, etc.

There are two types of peers: (1) Comparator—those institutions that are similar, but not identical, in fundamental characteristics, and (2) Aspiration—those institutions one aspires to be like.

PEER SELECTION METHODOLOGY

A combination of two statistical analysis techniques; Principal Components Analysis followed by iterative Cluster Analysis, was employed to ultimately determine the two peer groups in Fall 2002. The first step was to identify 43 different variables, some weighted, that in combination best described UAA. A tolerance range of +/-5% for each variable separately was considered to be equivalent for inclusion as a peer. These variables, as an integrated whole, were computer-matched against a national database maintained by NCHEMS (their Comparison Group Selection Service) that contained IPEDS records of every college and university in the United States. This was preceded by a separate run utilizing our then existing peer set to see how good a fit they were. In order to cast the widest possible net, there were only two global delimiters on the initial pass: (1) 4-year public university, and (2) no professional schools. There were 143 universities out of the 3,500+ institutions that collectively comprised U. S. higher education that rose to that multi-faceted criterion.

A Principal Components Analysis was performed on this initial cohort to determine which variables, in combination, provided the best set of criteria for screening institutions down to a manageable number. This analysis produced three fundamental components: (1) Size—FTE students and E&G budget, (2) Applied—number of health awards, and (negative weight) science degrees, and (3) Academics—proportion of Baccalaureate degrees, proportion of Business degrees, and proportion of science degrees. The remaining 36 variables all made contributions but, like a multiple regression equation, their weights were not sufficiently large individually to influence the outcome.

The final step was to include the three principal components in an iterative Cluster Analysis (See Figure 1 in Appendix). The first iteration identified a series of clusters among comparator peers. Clusters that were most distant from the one containing UAA were eliminated and the remaining institutions were reclustered. This ‘cohort survival’ method was performed twice more to produce the clustering seen in Figure 1. Aspiration peers were identified the same way. The figure reveals the comparator and aspiration cohorts fell into two cohesive but distinct clusters. There were 22 comparator and 20 aspiration peers that were determined, as Gestalts, to be quantitatively very similar to UAA.

As a side request, the Chancellor asked that a similar cluster analysis be performed to identify two-year peers for that portion of UAA’s mission. This was done but there are significant caveats. UAA is not solely a 2-year college in mission, operation, or control so comparing to colleges that are will produce skewed results. That being said, a few major variables were identified to make UAA look like a community college and a similar simulation was conducted. That separated information is not part of this profile

Note: it is important to keep in mind the final peer cluster (comparator and aspiration) arrived at represents universities that come as close as possible to UAA AS A TOTALITY. No one is exactly like UAA. One cannot just change one variable without changing the cluster e.g. saying “Let’s add 15% increase to our FTE” or “assume we graduate 20% more students” and rerun the cluster analysis. That single change will quite likely change the entire configuration of similar institutions. One can simulate iterations ad infinitum and each picture will be accurate for that simulation but, at some point, one has to select and say the peers represent the best fit with UAA. The list of comparator and aspiration peers seen in Tables 1 and 2 was presented to and approved by the Cabinet. Decisions to remove an institution from this list will not significantly detract from the remaining comparators but decisions to add institutions will change the mix.

Subsequent to formal Cabinet approval, the Chancellor requested and received approval from SW to formally recognize the comparator peers for purposes of information sharing and comparisons. Initial contact was made with each comparator peer at the Chancellor level with the request they join a data-sharing network, centrally coordinated by OPRA, with each institution’s IR office serving as the filter for information requests. There was no initial assurance they would wish to share data if they used a different methodology to determine their comparator cohort. To date, between 10-12 comparator peers have participated in joint data sharing on some large projects of common concern and the results have been gratifying for all participants. This data sharing arrangement has not yet been expanded to include the UAA aspiration peers. The data sharing consortium exchanges information beyond IPEDS for addressing special topics but utilizing IPEDS greatly reduces the volume and number of information requests that overload scarce peer IR resources and take them away from their own institutional priorities.

PROJECT PURPOSE

UAA is constructing and plans to maintain an annual/trend database of available IPEDS data items about each comparator and aspiration peer to compare with UAA. This database within OPRA now contains 600+ separate items of information about every peer since AY 2001 through AY 2006. Partial information is currently available for AY 2007 but, as indicated earlier, there is a significant time lag in official IPEDS data availability. For that reason, AY 06 was chosen as the most current complete information and each element was extracted from the earliest point it was available starting with AY 2001. Note: from this point the term “peer” will represent comparator peers in this report.

This project purpose is to develop a deeper understanding of how UAA currently compares to a composite average (median) of its peers on selected characteristics and what trend changes in peers vs. UAA have been for the past 5 years. This paper will concentrate solely on the comparator peers although the same profile can be prepared for aspiration peers. IPEDS data is utilized because all institutions must follow the same data definitions in providing such data annually to the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) that maintains IPEDS. Note: IPEDS data availability always lags about 18 months behind initial data submission so information in this report will also lag that far behind currency. However, what is most important is the 5-year trend and UAA’s changing position relative to the peer group median over time.

A large volume of numerical resource data has been converted to six year trend tables by individual peer institution and UAA’s relative rank order to each of its peers on each information item to prepare this report. This numeric information is available and will be maintained and updated by OPRA for the interested reader. In an effort to make this information volume digestible, the remainder of this report will consist of a series of graphic trends for selected significant variables, grouped into broad categories, between UAA and the comparator group median. Each graphic reveals (1) hi-lo range of values for each variable, (2) middle 50% range of peer values, (3) median peer value, (4) UAA’s position above or below the peer median and (5) the trend in peer and peer values over time relative to each other.

INSERT TABLE 1 HERE

Comparator Peer Overview

Who are UAA's Comparator peers? Table 1 provides a comparison of several characteristics these 22 institutions and UAA possess.

- Seven of the 22 peers were previous comparator peers who survived this current selection procedure: Boise State, Indiana-Purdue-Fort Wayne, Northern Kentucky, Arkansas-Little Rock, Southern Maine, Univ. Massachusetts-Boston, and Nebraska-Omaha.
- Four of the 22 peers were previous aspiration peers who were now determined to be UAA comparator peers through this current selection procedure: Cleveland State, Alabama-Huntsville, Missouri-St. Louis, and Wichita State. The remaining eleven universities were identified to be additional comparator peers through the expanded selection process.
- They are located in 18 different states and across 6 regions of the country: New England = 3; Southeast = 7, Great Lakes = 6, Plains = 3, Rocky Mountains = 2 and Southwest = 1. UAA is in the Far West region but none of its comparators are located in that same region.
- The comparator peer universities are located in different urbanization areas: Large city = 4, Midsize city = 10, Small city = 5, Large suburb = 2 and Rural fringe = 1. UAA is considered to be in a large city according to the IPEDS urban-centric locale criteria even though we tend to think of ourselves as serving a rural constituency.
- Eight of UAA's 22 comparator peers (36%) were found to be Doctoral/Research Universities-Intensive according to the most current national Carnegie Classification. This is a significant finding because the selection design previously described made no point of selecting variables that would favor doctoral-granting universities. The fact that one-third of UAA's comparator peers grant doctoral degrees indicates UAA operates like universities that grant the terminal degree even though considered a Masters University I by Carnegie Commission. UAA has been seeking authorization to grant doctoral degrees for some time and these finding documents that we are very much like those who already do so. Additionally, observe there is also precedence because 6 of the comparator peers are Masters University I universities like UAA but offer Doctorates as their highest degree: Boise State, Lamar, Southern Connecticut State, West Florida, Nebraska-Omaha, and Southern Maine.
- Five of the 22 comparator peers offer both Doctoral and first professional degrees, e.g. medicine, law, veterinary, dentistry, etc.
- UAA is ranked #3 in total enrollment (43% above the peer enrollment median). Only Weber State and Boise State universities are larger. That ranking places UAA at the top of the cohort in terms of size and complexity of mission.

INSERT TABLE 2 HERE

Aspiration Peer Overview

Who are UAA's Aspiration peers? Although these peers are not profiled in this report, Table 2 provides a brief comparison of several characteristics these 20 institutions and UAA possess as context. Note: UAF is not a mathematically-determined Aspiration institution for UAA. It is a system MAU peer only but included in this report to compare with UAA and doctoral granting peer median statistics and rankings.

- Six of the 20 peers were previous aspiration peers who survived this current selection procedure: Central Florida, Nevada-Las Vegas, New Orleans, Portland State, San Francisco State, and Wright State-Main Campus. The remaining fourteen universities were identified to be additional aspiration peers through the expanded selection process.
- They are located in 13 different states and across 5 regions of the country: South East = 4, Great Lakes = 7, Plains = 1, Southwest = 4 and Far West = 3.
- The aspiration peer universities are located in different urbanization areas: Large city = 5, Midsize city = 4, Small city = 6, Large suburb = 2, Small suburb = 1 and Town fringe = 2. Observe the majority of UAA comparator peers were located in midsize cities while the Aspiration peers are more evenly dispersed over large, midsize and small cities.
- Sixteen of UAA's 20 aspiration peers are Doctoral/Research universities (12 Intensive and 4 Extensive) and 4 are Masters I like UAA. Comparing both peer cohorts, it appears UAA essence is moving toward a Doctoral/Research institution in everything but actual granting of terminal degrees. Five universities offer both Doctoral and first professional degrees.
- UAA was one of the largest in enrollment size among its Comparator peers but is the smallest among Aspiration peers (-23% below the peer enrollment median). Only Wright State-Main is just a fraction smaller (UAF excluded).

UAA VS. COMPARATOR PEER TRENDS

Because the information volume is so huge, this section has been segmented into 7 components to facilitate ease of information location for the interests of different readers. Each segment will be organized in the following manner. First, a summary table provides a global synthesis of UAA's position (ranking) relative to its peers on a selective number of variables. Each item in this table contains the following 12 components:

1. Variable identification (Abbreviated)
2. UAA's value of that variable in AY 06
3. Number of peers who provided data about that variable in AY 06
4. UAA's ranking compared to peers on that variable in AY01 (or earliest available year)
5. UAA's ranking compared to peers (See #3) on that variable in AY 06 (Bold)
6. Indicator whether the value of rank # 1 is highest (H) or lowest (L)
7. Peer AY 06 median value for that variable
8. Indicator that long term UAA trend is Ascending (A), Descending (D), or Stable (S)
9. Indicator that long term Peer trend is Ascending (A), Descending (D), or Stable (S)
10. Indicator that UAA and Peer trend gaps Narrowing (N), Widening (W) or Stable (S)
11. Peer AY06 Range—Minimum Value
12. Peer AY06 Range—Maximum Value

Second, each information item in this table has been converted to a graphic "whiskers and bar" chart to visually portray the trend and show UAA relative to four reference points: (1) the whiskers which show the range between low and high peer values each academic year, (2) a large box that shows the range where the middle 50% of the peers fall, (3) a small square, usually within the center of the larger box but it does not have to always be in the direct center which depicts the peer median for that information item each year, and (4) a horizontal bar which represents UAA's position relative to the previous reference points. At the lower left corner of each graphic an indicator has been placed to indicate whether the highest rank for that item represents the largest or the smallest number relative to UAA's peers. The lower right corner of each graphic indicates UAA's rank order to its peers during the most recent academic year of this study (AY06).

Finally, some highlight bullet points will be cited from the table and graphics. They will not be exhaustive and the reader is encouraged to study both table and graphics in more detail to gain additional insights. There are more-detailed tables by individual peer (comparator and aspiration) plus additional information not profiled here available in the OPRA office.

MATRICULATION

Applicants

Tuition & Fees

Financial Aid

Enrollment

Table 3A
UAA Rank Comparison to Comparator Peer Trends--MATRICULATION

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA			Peer AY06	Long Trend-Value 2			Peer AY06	
			Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1	Median	UAA	Peer	Trends	Min	Max
MATRICULATION											
APPLICANTS											
Total Applicants	2,760	19	16	12	H	3,174	A	A	S	814	7306
Selectivity Ratio	74.5%	19	18	7	L	77.7%	D	D	N	54.1%	98.0%
Yield Ratio	75.9%	19	3	3	H	53.0%	A	S	W	34.9%	95.0%
TUITION & FEES											
In-State Tuition & Fees	3,794	22	8	5	L	4,853	A	A	W	2,782	8,265
Ave Tuition In-State FT Ugrad	3,480	22	11	9	L	4,003	A	A	W	1,714	6,972
Ave Tuition In-State FT Grad	5,856	22	19	19	L	4,345	A	A	W	2,367	7,041
Out-State Tuition & Fees	10,890	22	5	6	L	12,273	A	A	W	9,490	19,320
Ave Tuition Out-State FT Ugrads	11,100	22	9	11	L	11,121	A	A	S	7,408	14,058
Ave Tuition Out-State FT Grads	11,952	22	13	14	L	10,752	A	A	W	7,408	19,476
Application Fee-Ugrad	40	21	18	16	L	30	A	S	W	25	50
Req Fees In-state FT Ugrad	524	19	6	8	L	592	A	A	N	108	6,551
Application Fee-Grad	45	20	20	15	L	35	S	S	S	25	60
Req Fees In-state FT Ggrad	632	18	8	11	L	520	A	A	N	108	6,589
FINANCIAL AID											
Total Receiving Financial Aid	1,153	23	11	10	H	995	A	S	W	399	2,161
In State Receive Financial Aid	1,062	23	11	10	H	876	A	S	W	96	1,935
Out State Receive Financial Aid	91	23	13	13	H	109	A	A	S	3	581
Receiving Financial Aid	646	23	14	16	H	795	D	A	W	314	1,803
Ave \$ Federal Grant Aid	2,812	23	6	15	H	2,869	D	A	N	1,168	4,285
Ave \$ Institutional Grant Aid	2,440	23	4	17	H	2,759	D	A	N	754	4,210
Ave \$ Student Loan Aid.	5,313	23	1	1	H	3,298	A	A	N	1,126	5,313
ENROLLMENT											
Total Enrollment	16,412	23	6	3	H	11,862	A	D	W	4,987	18,385
Undergraduate Enrollment	15,611	23	3	3	H	9,349	A	D	W	4,300	17,738
Graduate Enrollment	801	23	21	20	H	1,485	S	D	W	404	5,176
Undergrad SCH-Annual	305,796	23	6	4	H	231,647	A	A	W	100,884	457,886
Graduate SCH-Annual	14,812	23	19	18	H	25,484	A	D	N	7,186	107,921
FTE Enrollment	10,864	23	10	7	H	8,857	A	S	W	3,525	14,039

* Excludes PWSCC

Source: IPEDS--OPRA Data Warehouse

Prepared: 7/27/07

APPLICANTS

- UAA is becoming much more selective in its admission of applicants (Selectivity Ratio) over the years compared to its peers while still remaining true to its bipartite mission. It ranked at the bottom (18th) in AY01 and moved up to 7th by AY 06. Once the student has been admitted, UAA is one of the strongest of its peers (3rd) over the years in getting its admitted students to enroll (Yield Ratio).

- Selectivity Ratio trends for both UAA and comparator peers are both declining but the gap between the trends is narrowing. This indicates UAA is becoming more selective in its admissions decisions at a faster declining rate than the peer median rate decline. Observe in AY 06 UAA's Selectivity Rate was lower (74.5%) than the peer median (77.7%) although the peer rate has also been falling. Typically, a low Selectivity Ratio is associated with admitting students with higher demonstrated academic aptitude e.g. Ivy League universities.
- There is a wide gap in Yield Ratios between UAA (75.9%) and peer median (53%). The UAA trend has been ascending while the peer trend has been stable so the gap between them is widening. UAA is getting a greater proportion of its first time students to complete the matriculation process than its peers.

TUITION & FEES

- The undergraduate application fees UAA charged in AY 06 were 33% higher and graduate application fee was 29% higher than the peer median. This ranked UAA in the 3rd quartile (BOTTOM HALF) compared to peer median costs.
- Average In-state tuition for an in-state full-time undergraduate at UAA in AY 06 was \$3,480. That was -13% below the corresponding peer median tuition cost (\$4003). It ranks UAA 9th among its peers. Average in-state tuition trends are going up for both UAA and its peers but the rate of increase is faster for the peers so the gap continues to widen. It is still a good buy to come to UAA.
- Required fees for in-state full-time undergraduates at UAA in AY 06 were \$524. That was -12% below the corresponding peer median fee cost (\$592). It ranks UAA 8th among its peers.
- While average tuition costs for full-time undergraduates was -13% below the peers, average tuition costs for the full-time graduates was 35% above the peers. That higher cost ranks UAA 19th out of 23, including UAA.
- Average tuition costs for out-state full-time undergraduates was \$11,100. That was basically even with the corresponding peer median out-of-state tuition cost. In sum tuition and fees costs, compared to UAA peers, are a good deal for an in-state full time undergraduate, a bad deal for in-state, full-time graduate student, and about a wash for an out-state full-time undergraduate.

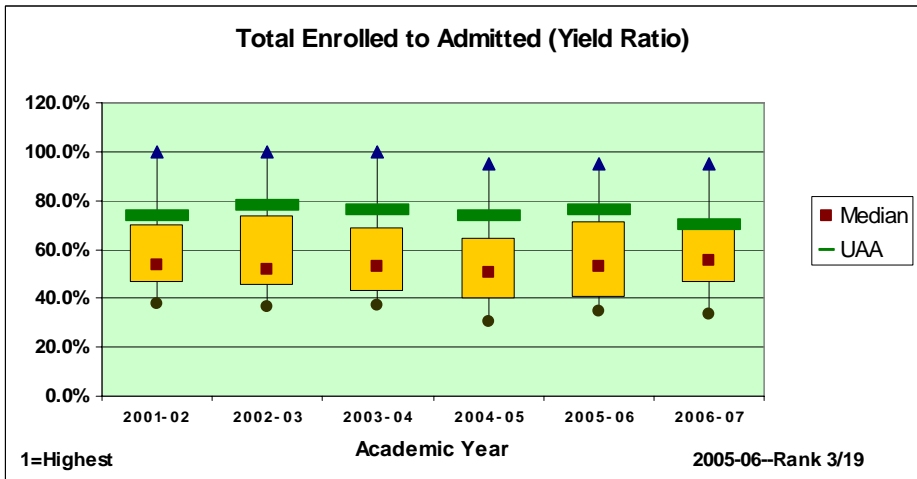
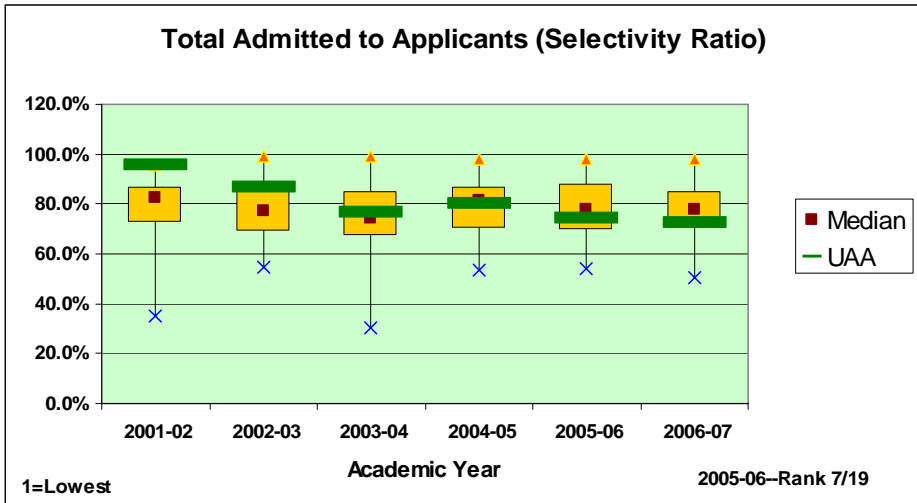
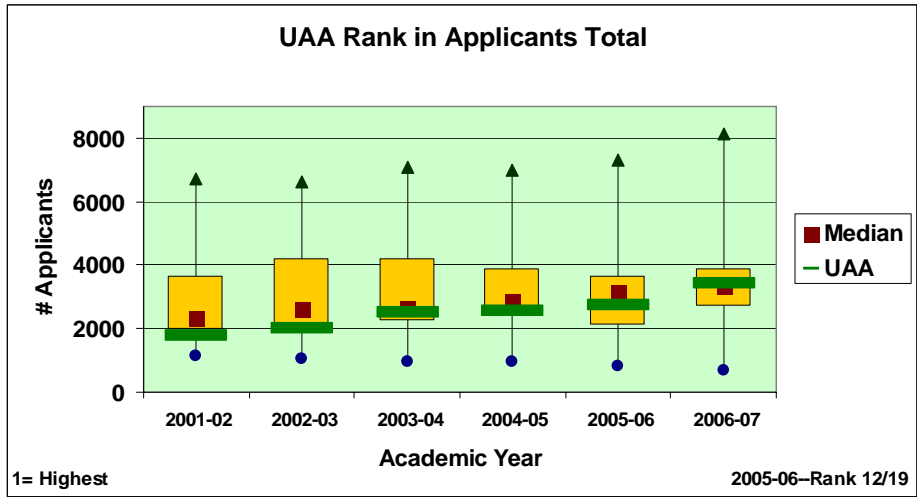
FINANCIAL AID

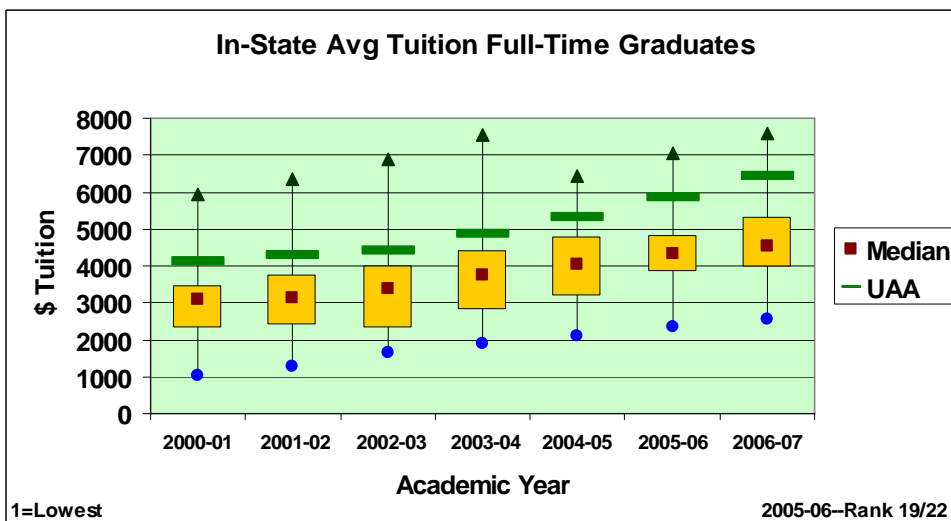
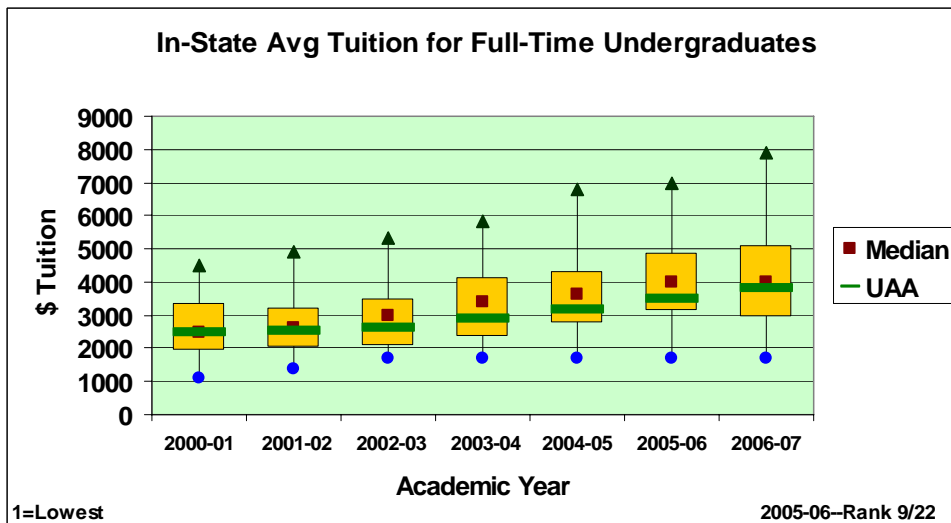
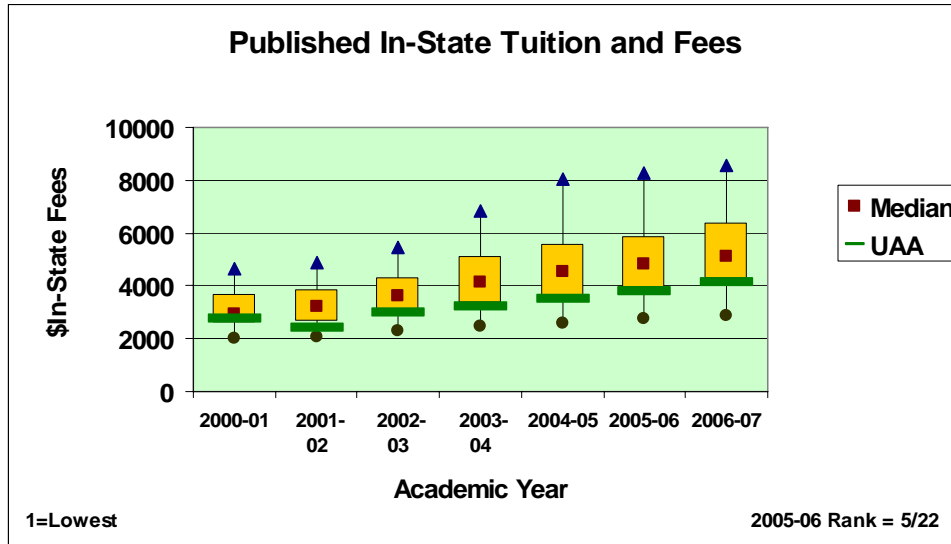
- In AY 05, there were 15,481 undergraduates and 1,153 (92% in-state and 8% out-state) were first-time full-time degree seekers (7%). Of that latter cohort, 646 (56%) received some financial aid. UAA ranked 16th out of 23 (new the bottom of the 3rd quartile) in the number of its first-time-full-time degree seekers who were receiving any financial aid.

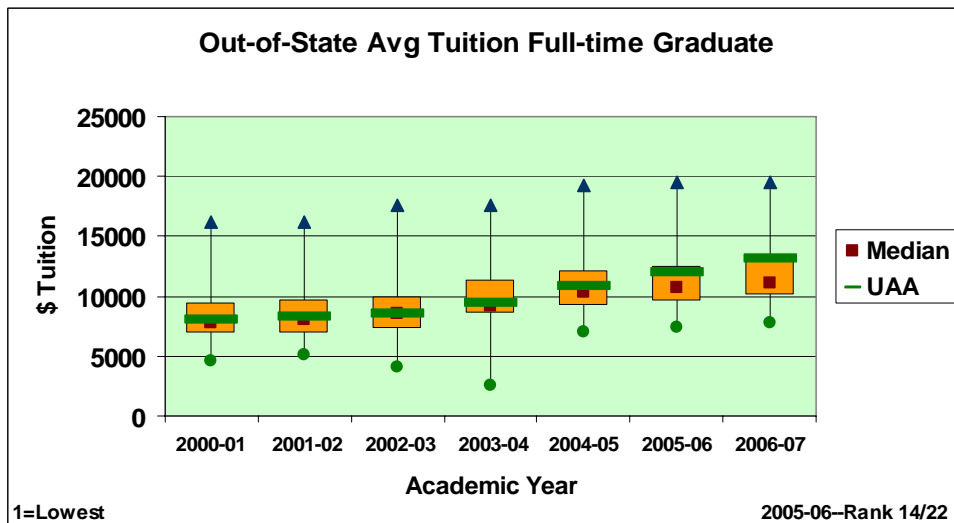
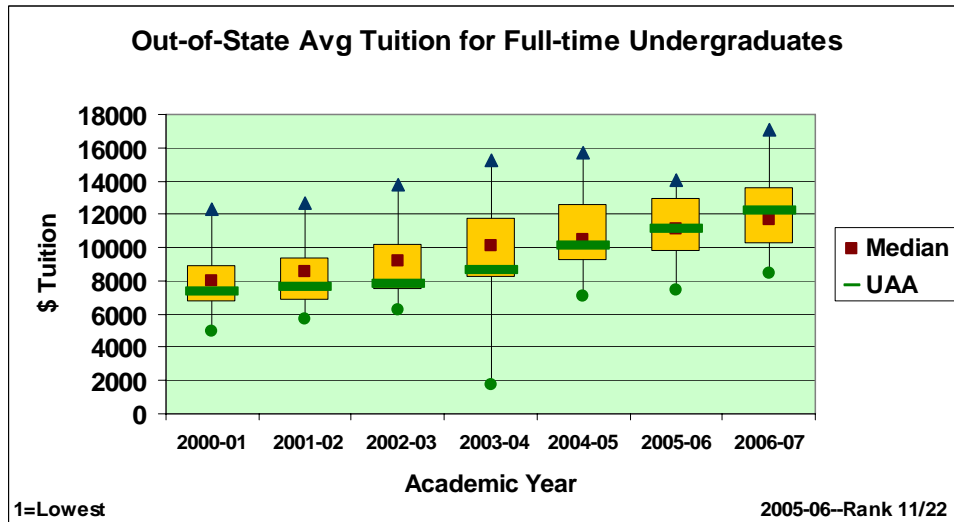
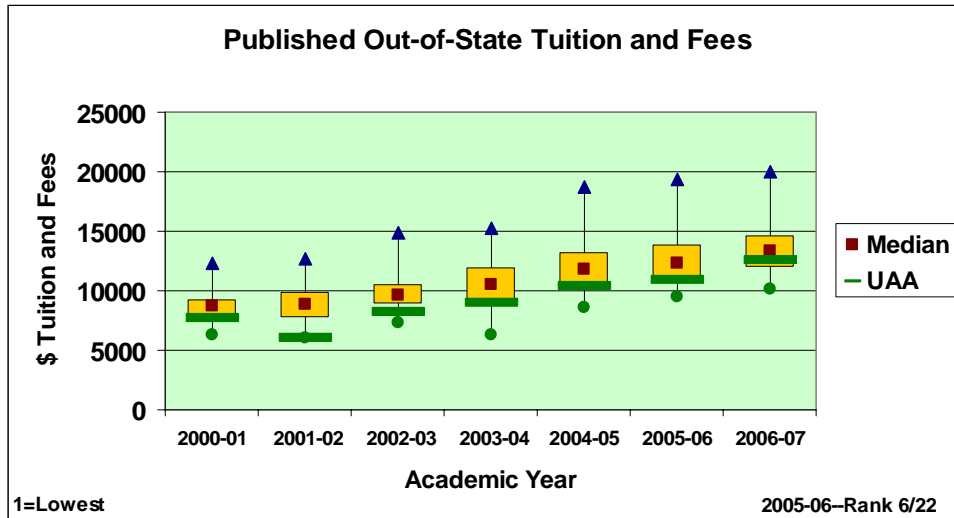
- Average amount of Federal grant aid received by UAA students was \$2,812 (rank =15). Average amount of Institutional grant aid received was \$2,240 (Rank = 17). Average amount of student load aid received was \$5,313 (Rank = 1). UAA students were essentially using loans as the primary means of financing their education.

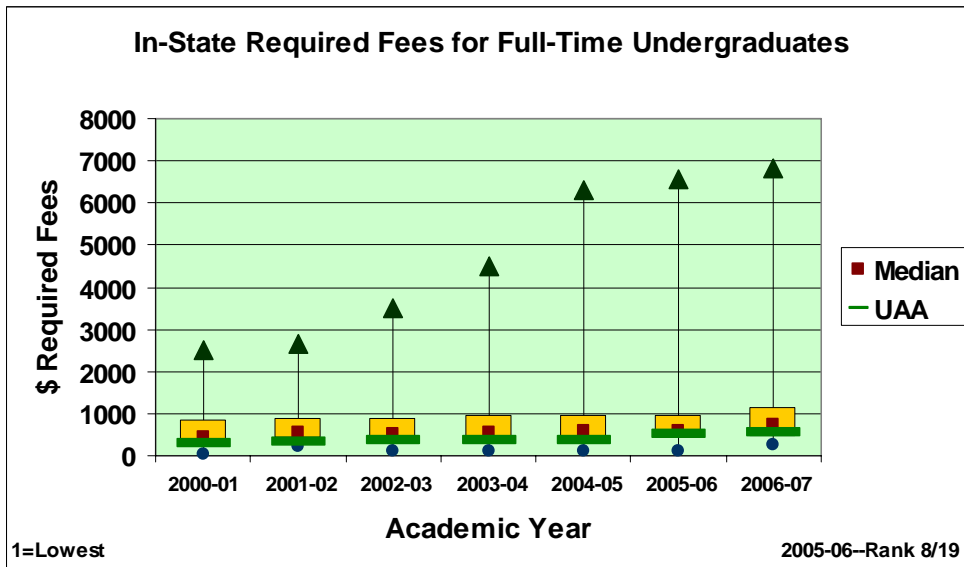
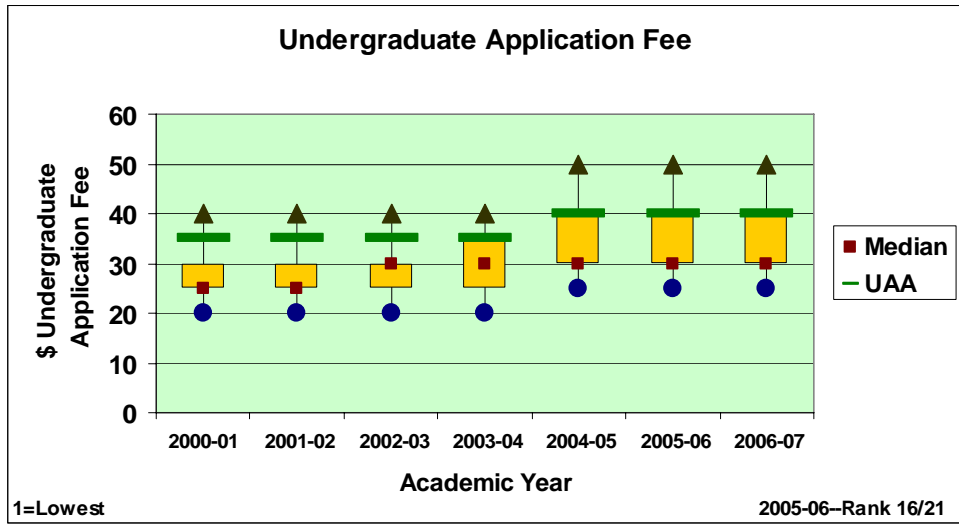
ENROLLMENT

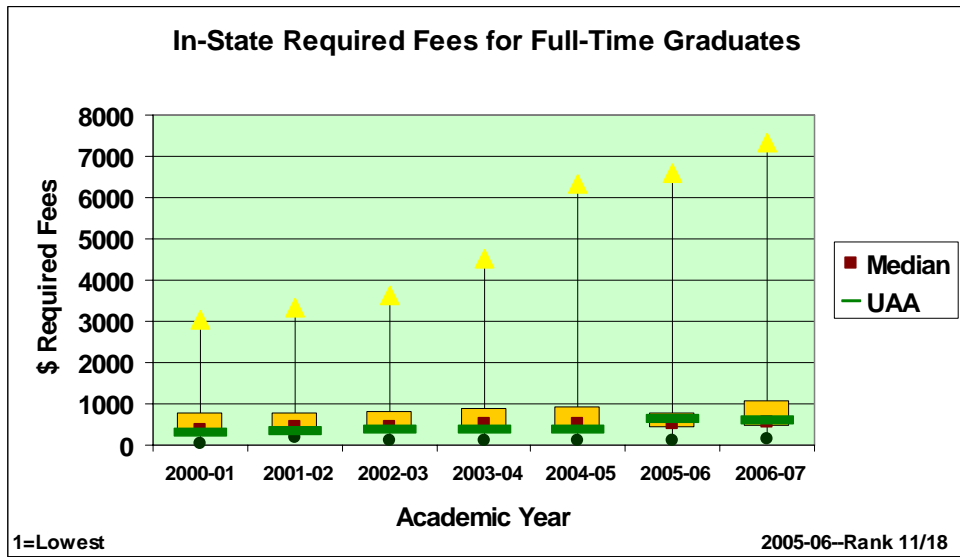
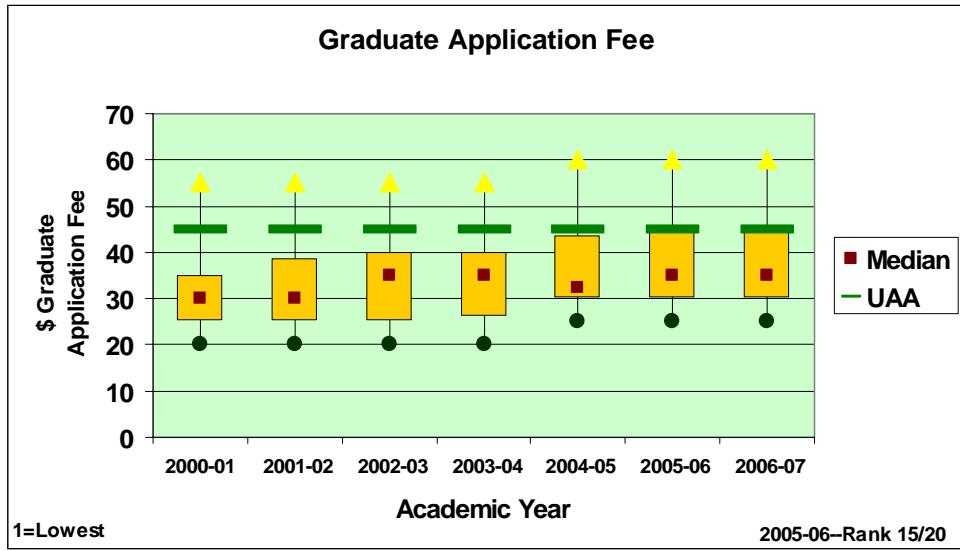
- Nearly all of the UAA students are undergraduates. Undergraduate enrollment trend has been ascending, graduate enrollment trend has remained fairly stable, and the total student body has been growing although at a much slower pace in recent years. By contrast, corresponding enrollment trends gaps among the peers have been widening at both student levels but that is deceptive. The UAA gap was 67% above the peer median and growing at the undergraduate level but the gap was -46% below the peer median in UAA graduate enrollment and widening.
- It has already been noted that UAA has the 3rd largest total enrollment among its peers but ranks 7th in FTE enrollment. This is reflective of the very large number of part-time students who increase the headcount but do not increase the FTE enrollment at a commensurate rate. This is further borne out by UAA ranking 1st in number of fall entering undergraduate students yet falling to 10th in the number of first-time, full-time degree seekers. UAA has a significant number of part-time non-degree seekers in contrast to the trend among comparator peers to have more degree seekers attending college full time.
- The vast majority of UAA students are undergraduates (96%) so the fact that UAA ranks 4th among peers in its undergraduate SCH production and 18th in graduate SCH production comes as no surprise. Efforts and resources over the past two years have been devoted to expanding the scope and depth of the graduate curriculum, programs, and joint student faculty research which has already begun to ascend this SCH trend and narrow the gap between the peer trends.

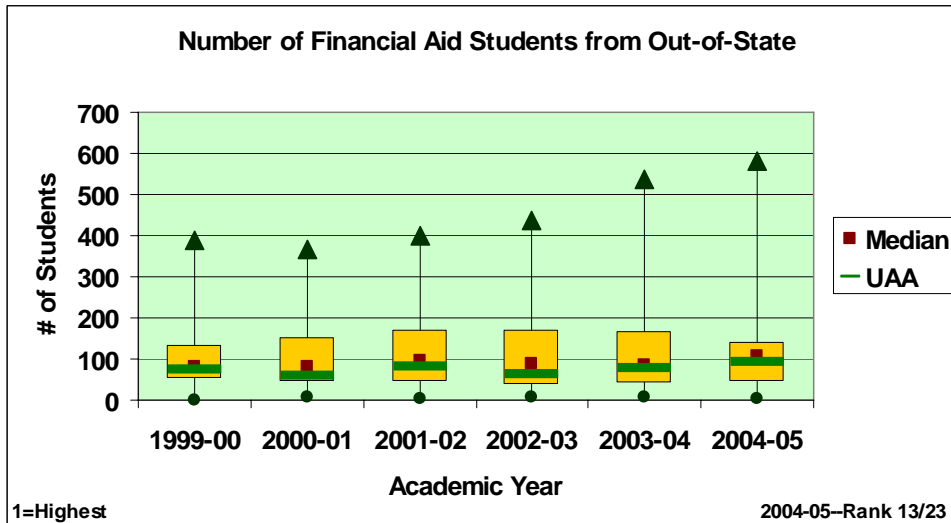
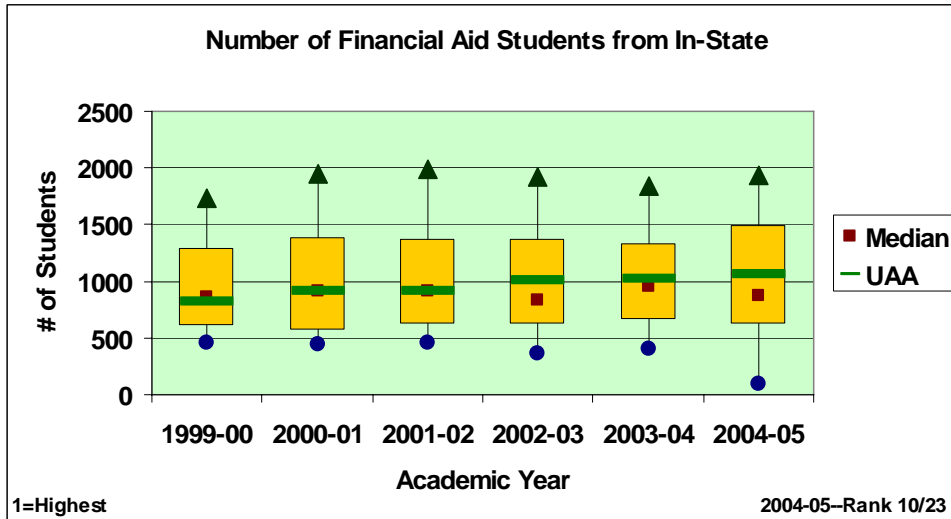
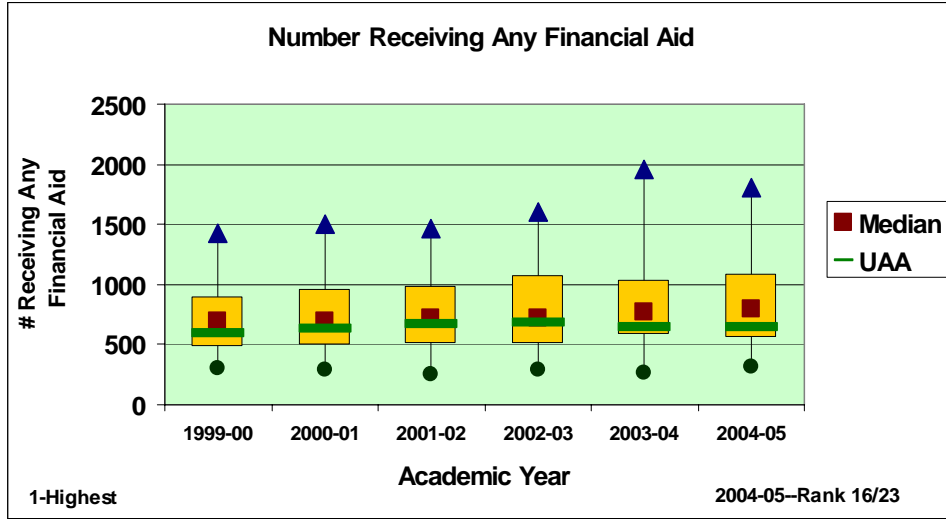


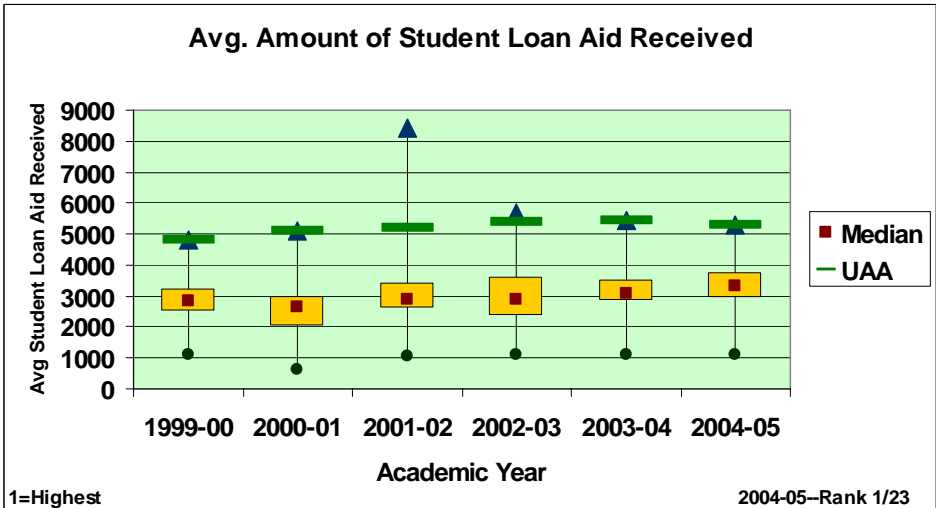
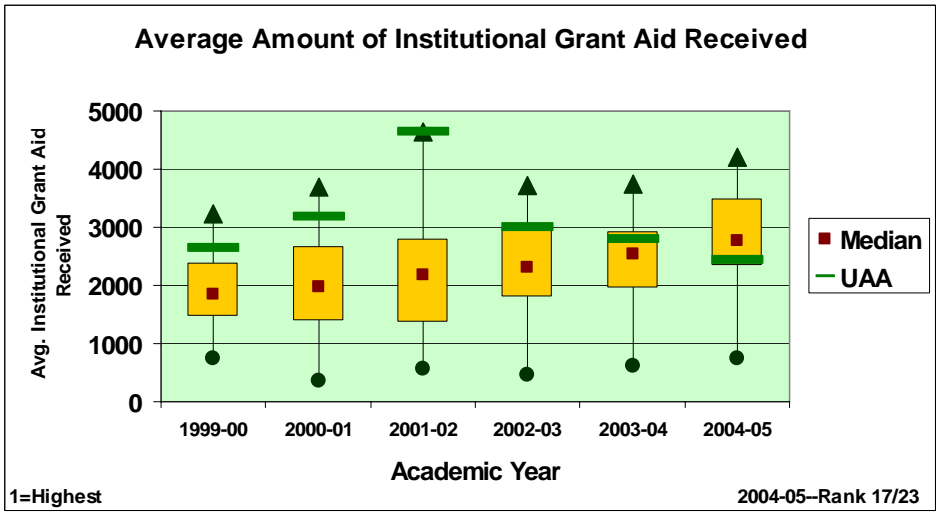
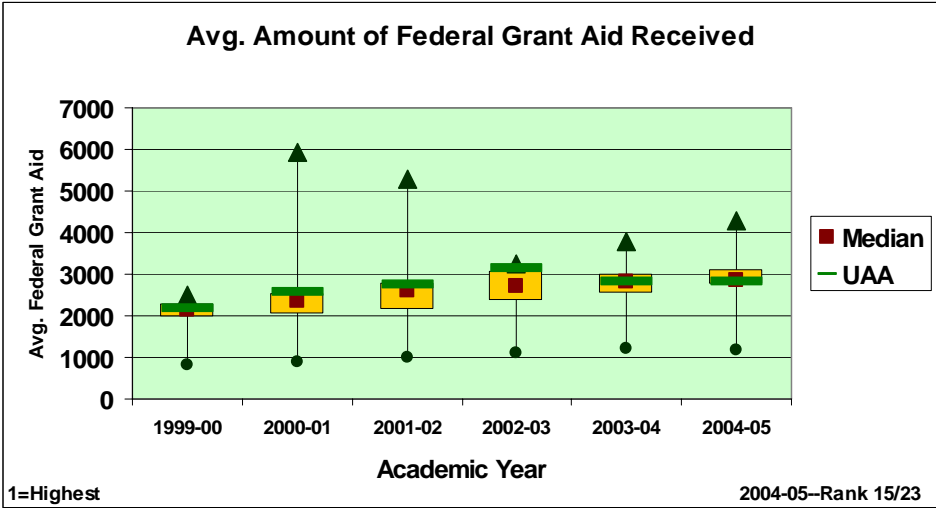


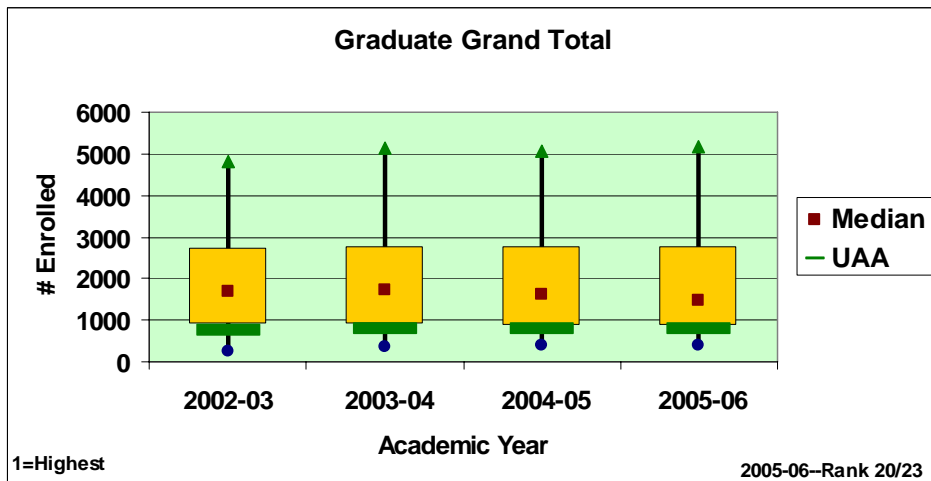
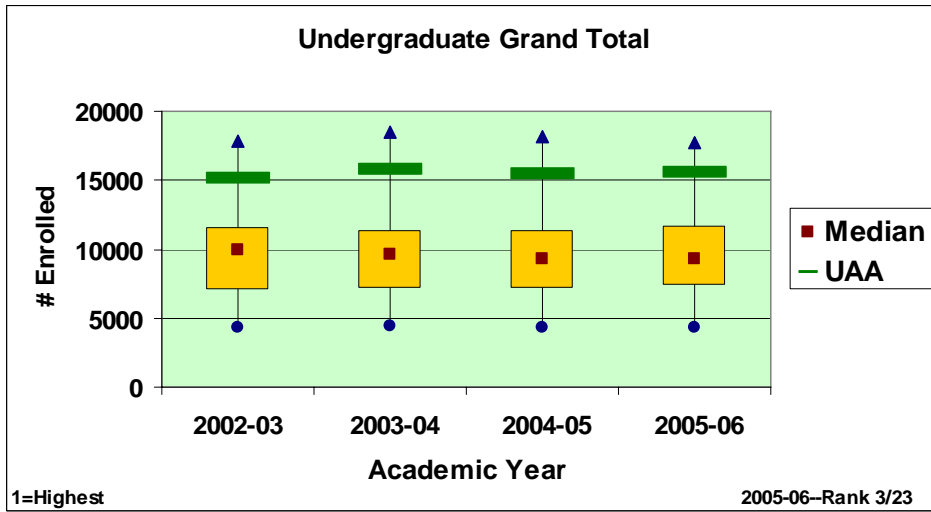
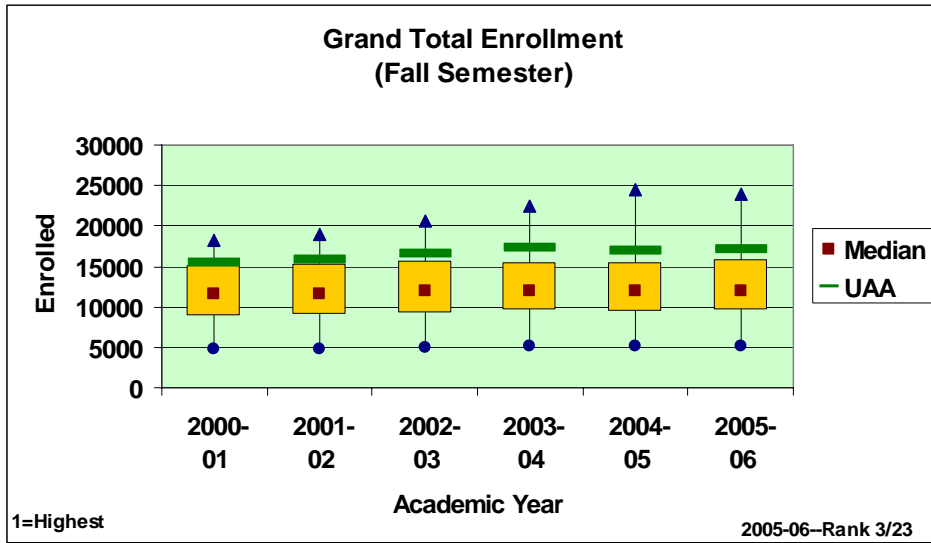


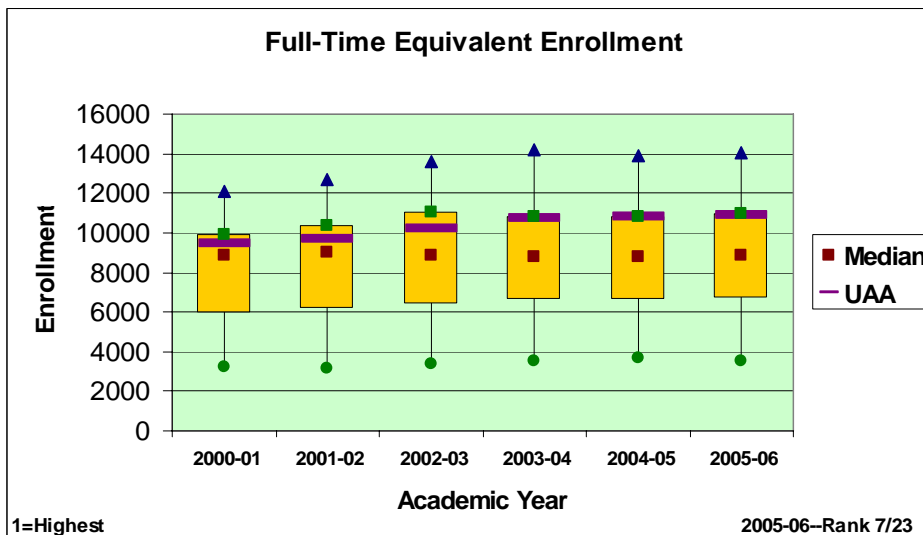
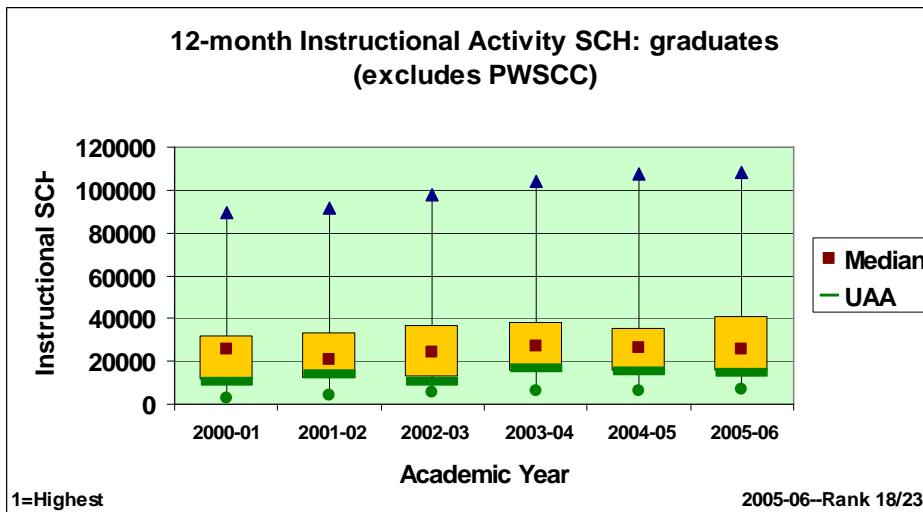
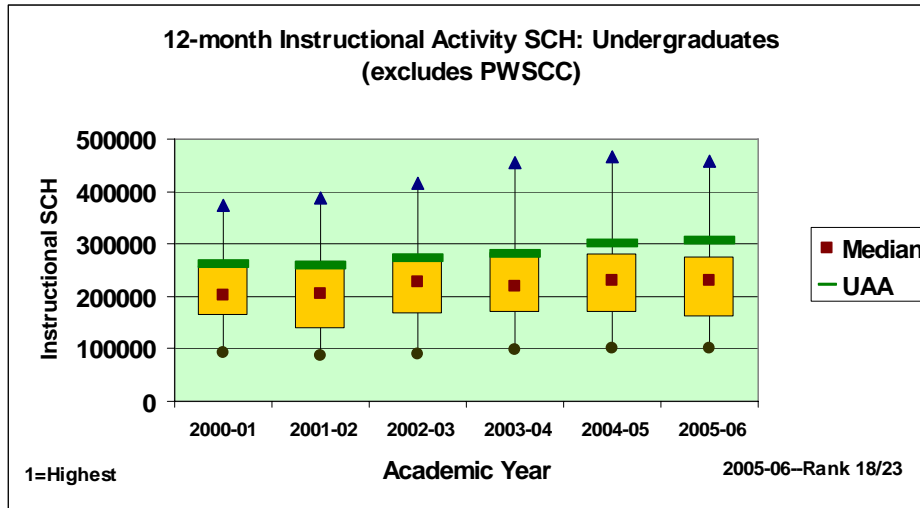












STUDENTS

Age

Gender

Minority

Full-Part (Class Load)

First Time

SAT Scores

State of Residence (AY06)

Table 3B
UAA Rank Comparison to Comparator Peer Trends--STUDENTS

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

	Value 06	N*	UAA			Peer AY06					
			Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1	Median	UAA	Peer	2 Trends	Min	Max
STUDENTS											
AGE											
Ugrad 18-24	8,000	23	8	6	H	5,881	A	D	W	2,406	10,232
Ugrad 25+	7,044	23	1	2	H	2,571	D	D	S	1,137	7,115
Grad 18-24	69	23	17	20	H	250	A	D	N	49	794
Grad 25+	730	23	17	18	H	1,299	A	D	N	351	4,377
GENDER											
Total Men	6,339	23	7	5	H	4,706	A	S	W	1,472	9,065
Total Women	10,073	23	3	2	H	7,156	A	A	W	3,334	10,980
ETHNICITY											
Alaska Native/American Indian	1,369	23	1	1	H	49	A	S	W	17	1,369
Black	640	23	17	18	H	933	D	S	W	138	3,466
Asian/Pacific Islander	896	23	3	2	H	287	A	D	W	56	1,045
Hispanic	691	23	4	2	H	317	A	A	W	64	1,043
White	11,641	23	7	3	H	8,668	S	D	W	3,022	15,058
Non-Resident Alien	438	23	9	8	H	252	A	D	W	1	1,133
CLASS LOAD											
Total Full-Time	7,150	23	14	11	H	6,916	A	A	N	2,571	11,900
Ugrad Full-Time	6,908	23	10	8	H	6,536	A	A	W	2,469	10,751
Grad Full-Time	242	23	16	16	H	484	D	D	S	44	1,315
Total Part-Time	9,262	23	2	1	H	4,398	A	D	W	2,214	9,262
Ugrad Part-Time	8,703	23	1	1	H	2,897	S	D	W	1,042	8,703
Grad Part-Time	559	23	22	19	H	1,145	A	D	N	306	13,885
FIRST TIME											
Total Enrolled (First Time)	1,561	19	8	7	H	1,222	A	A	S	531	2178
Total Full Time (First Time)	1,262	19	8	8	H	1,035	A	A	S	472	2161
Total Part Time (First Time)	299	19	4	2	H	76	A	D	W	17	404
SAT SCORES											
% Submit SAT (First time)	52.0%	17		10	H	68.0%		D		8	98
SAT Verbal-25th %ile	440	17		11	H	450		A		400	520
SAT Verbal-75th %ile	580	17		7	H	560		S		510	630
SAT Math-25th %ile	450	17		9	H	450		A		390	510
SAT Math-75th %ile	570	17		9	H	570		A		510	650

Source: IPEDS--OPRA Data Warehouse

Prepared: 7/27/07

AGE

- UAA ranks in the upper quartile (6th) in the number of traditional age undergraduates (36% above the peer median). During the past few years the number of 18-24 year olds at UAA has been increasing while the peer trend has been declining to produce a widening gap. By contrast, UAA has the second highest number of non-traditional age undergraduates in AY 06 (74% above the peer median). Both UAA and its peers have been declining in proportion of 25+ age undergraduate students but their rates of decline have been similar. Even with the growth of traditional age students attending UAA, the non-traditional age cohort will continue to be a dominant portion of the student body for many years to come.

- UAA is increasing the proportion of both non-traditional and traditional graduate students while the peer trends are declining for both of these cohorts. Although the trend gaps are narrowing UAA has a ways to go to reach the peer medians. The growth of emphasis on graduate education at UAA will be important in maintaining the continued convergence of these trends.

GENDER

- UAA has 55% more undergraduate males and 82% more undergraduate females than the respective peer medians. Although the gap is large favoring undergraduate males at UAA vs. its peers, that gap is narrowing. UAA is not attracting undergraduate males at the same rate as at counterpart institutions in the “lower 48”. We know undergraduate females outnumber males 3:2 at UAA and the data shows their trend is growing while it is declining among peers. This changing undergraduate proportional male: female mix has been a source of genuine concern throughout higher education for several years and it is mirrored at UAA.
- At the UAA graduate level women still outnumber men about 3:2 but, in contrast to the undergraduate trend, the male trend is increasing while the female trend is fairly stable. The graduate peer trend is also different. While peer undergraduate males were increasing the graduate male trend is decreasing and peer undergraduate female trend was declining but graduate female trend is remaining somewhat constant. Why UAA male and female trends by student level are running counter to peer trends remains a puzzle.
- When both genders are put together, UAA student body is growing overall at a slow pace while peer student bodies are also growing but at a slower pace. The net gap between UAA and its peers is widening.

MINORITY

- The most striking, although not unexpected, finding is the small proportion of Black students attending UAA. Ranking numbers will be high based on size of enrollment compared to peers alone but the fact that the proportion of Black students ranks 18th out of the 23 institutions clearly identifies an area for concern. Although the proportion of Black Americans living in Alaska is much smaller than in other states, the number of Black students attending UAA is not in line with college-age participation rates for UAA’s service area. Observe the trend line for each UAA minority group, except Blacks, has been increasing over the years while the trend line for Blacks has declined. Currently the typical peer university has 46% more black students attending than the number going to UAA.

CLASS LOAD

- UAA ranks 8th among its peers in terms of number of full-time undergraduate students but has the largest number of part-time undergraduates. This is one of the significant differences between UAA and its peers, primarily the result of its bipartite mission and the educational needs/priorities of those this university serves. The UAA full-time undergraduate student trend is increasing as is the peer trend for this cohort but gap between these trends continues to widen because the peer growth rate is slightly faster. Currently UAA's part-time undergraduate enrollment is almost three times the size of the typical peer cohort. UAA's part-time undergraduate trend rate has stabilized but the peer trend is declining so that gap is expanding as well but for a different reason than for full-timers.
- UAA's full-time graduate student cohort trend has been declining as has the peer trend but the rates of decline appear to be fairly similar. The number of part-time graduate students at UAA has been growing over the past few years while the peer median for this cohort has gone down. Although the gap between them is narrowing the peers typically have slightly more than double the number of part time graduate students.

FIRST TIME

- UAA was 6th largest in number of both first time men and women who enrolled. This is not surprising given UAA's ranking as the 3rd largest in total enrollment among all peers.
- The very high ranking (2nd) of total part-time students is not surprising given the student body makeup at UAA but it does show that our peers are more likely to have a greater proportion of full-time students comprising their student body.

SAT PERFORMANCE

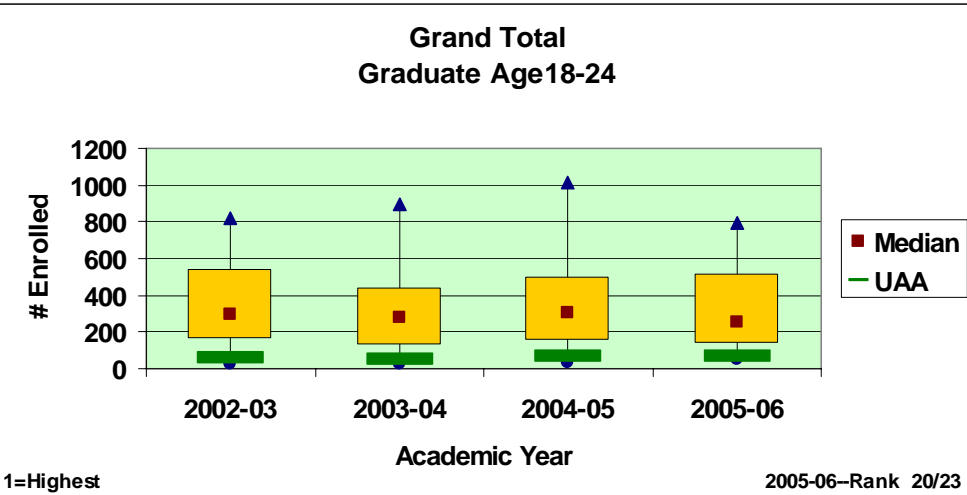
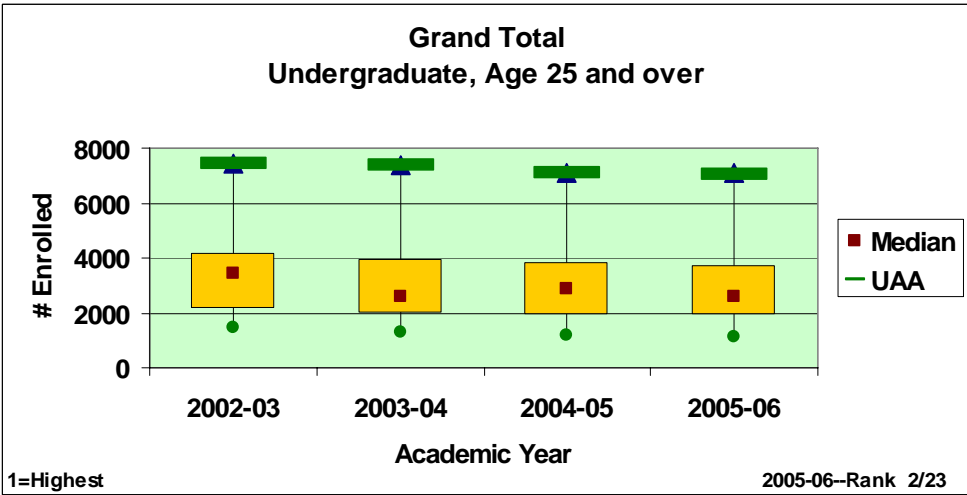
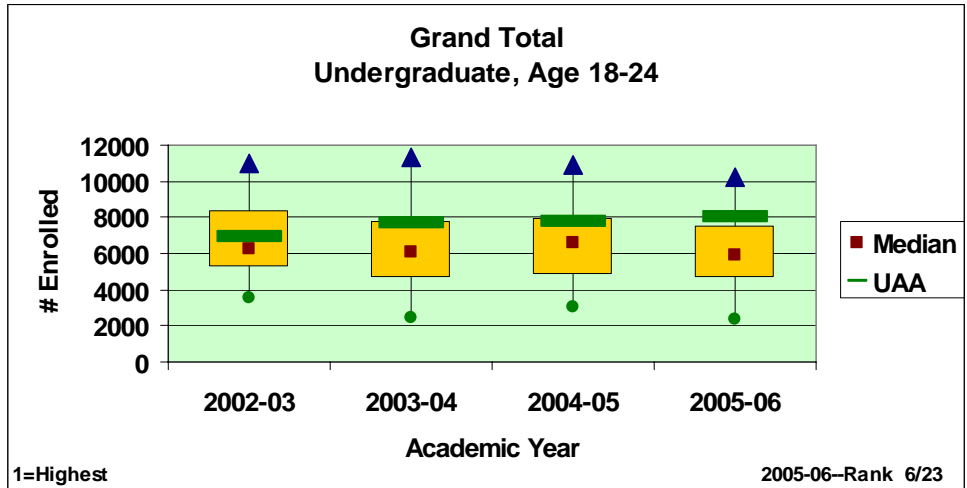
- A much smaller proportion of UAA first-time students are submitting either SAT or ACT test scores than at the peer institutions. A large part of the reason for this is the large number of students who initially enter UAA as non-degree seekers. They are not required to provide such test results. Those that subsequently change their mind (about 8-10%) and do seek a degree then provide test results but they are not included with the first-time cohort. Note: there was insufficient trend information reported to IPEDS to determine a UAA trend.

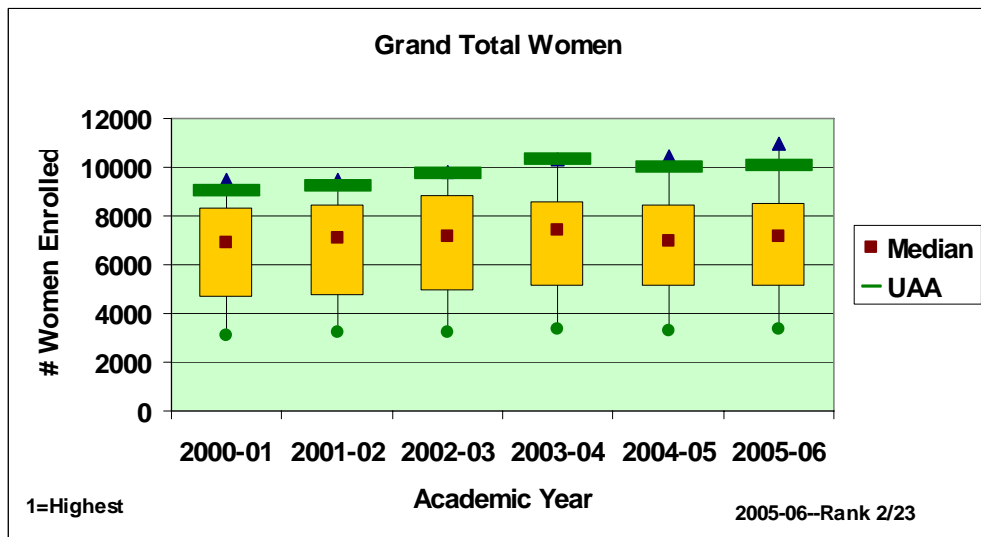
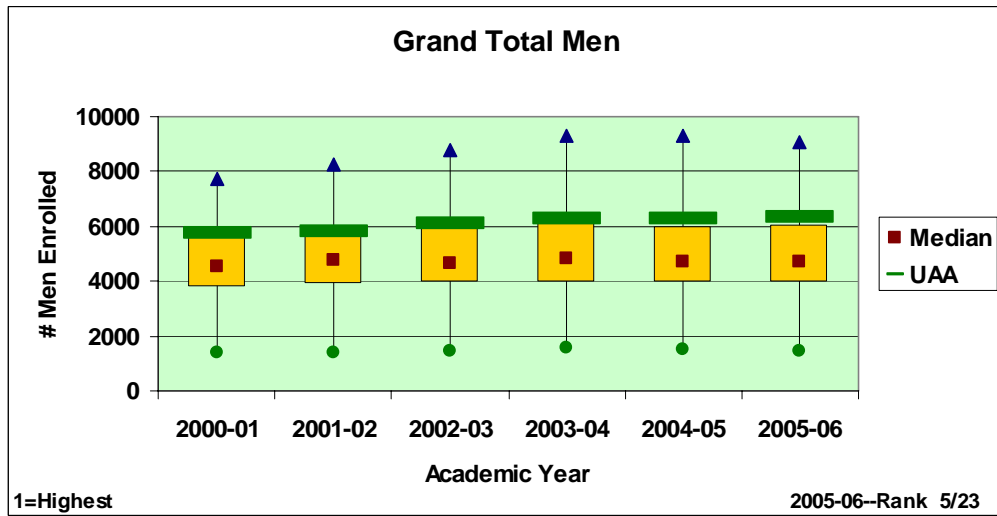
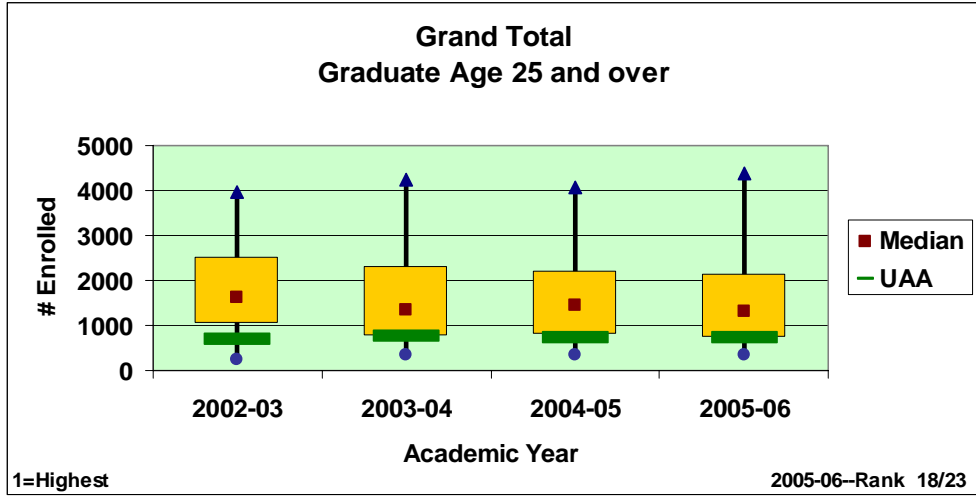
- The rankings for both SAT and ACT are consistent with internally-maintained information that reveals the type of student who initially attends UAA typically has scores about one-third of a standard deviation below the top scoring Alaska high school students. Top tier students usually seek to leave Alaska following high school graduation to enter universities/college in the “lower 48” and the second tier students come to UAA because of lower tuition and lower living costs by living at home. There is also internal evidence that a growing number of those who initially left the state come back and enter UAA after a year of experiencing the higher costs and challenging living adjustments.
- UAA students had a slightly larger 25-75%ile range in SAT verbal scores (440-580) than the typical peer (450-560) in AY 06. The SAT math 25-75%ile range was identical with the peers. Although UAA is not initially attracting the “top tier” students in assessed academic aptitude it is consistent with the middle of its typical peers. Some peers will have higher ranges while others will have lower ones but the type of student UAA is attracting in academic potential to be successful is in concert with its peers.

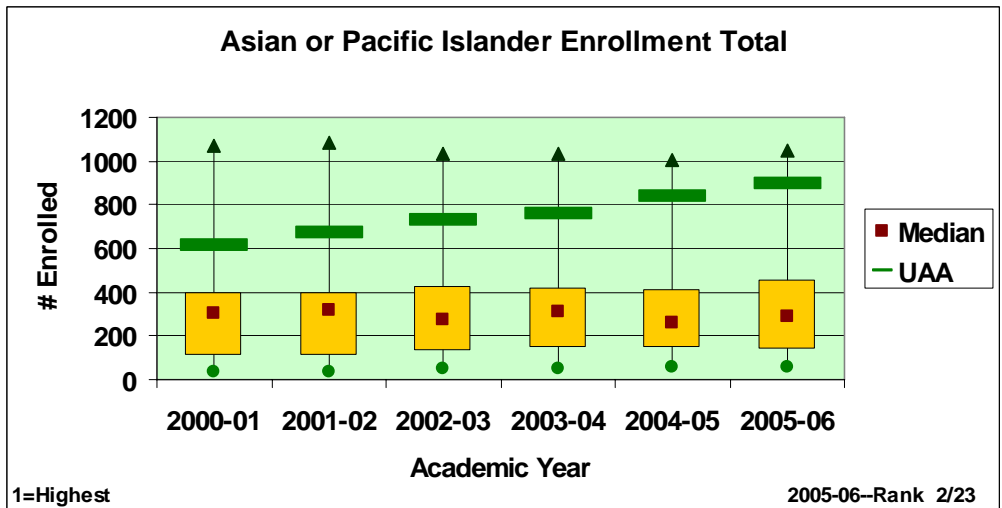
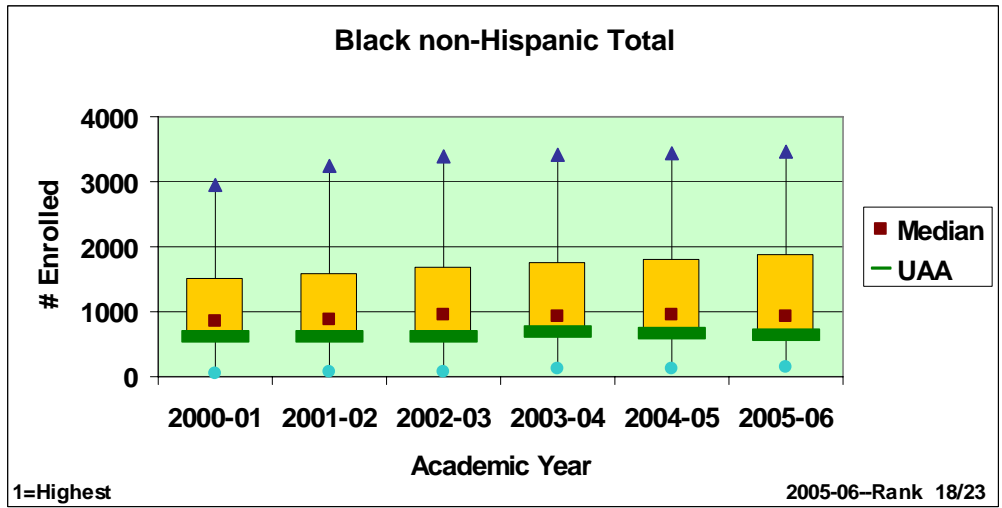
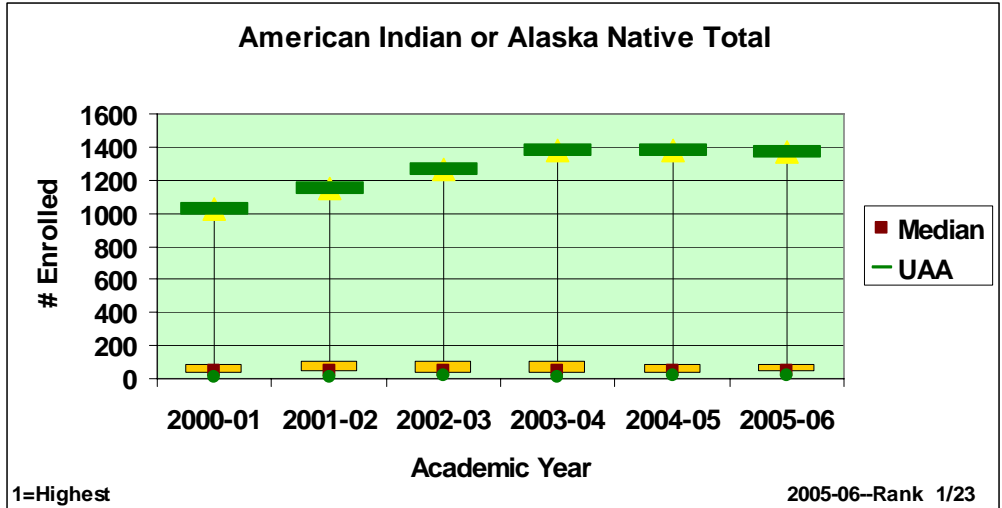
STATE OF RESIDENCE – AY 06

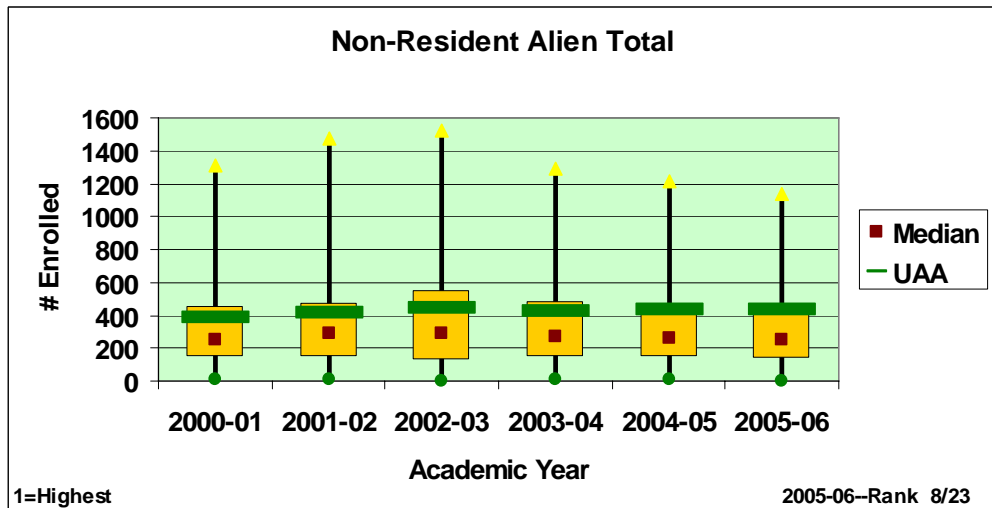
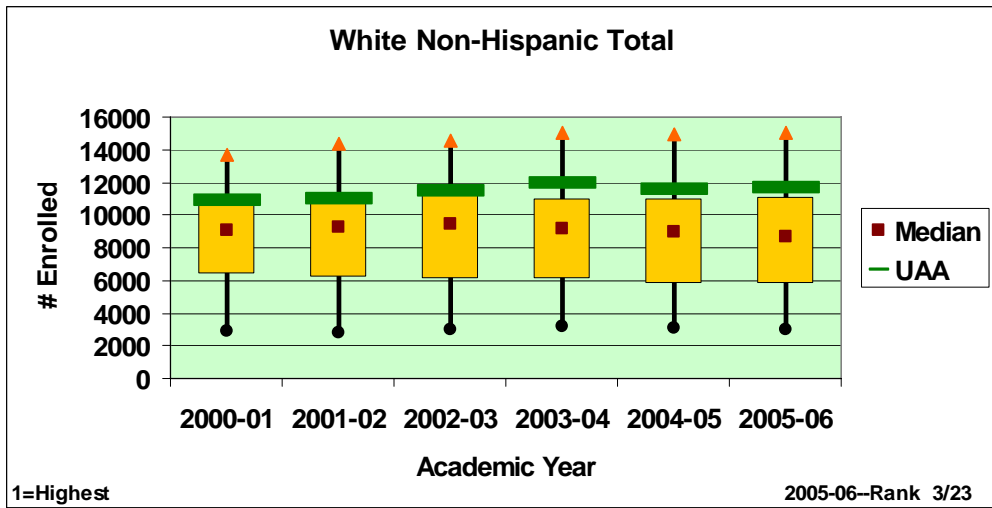
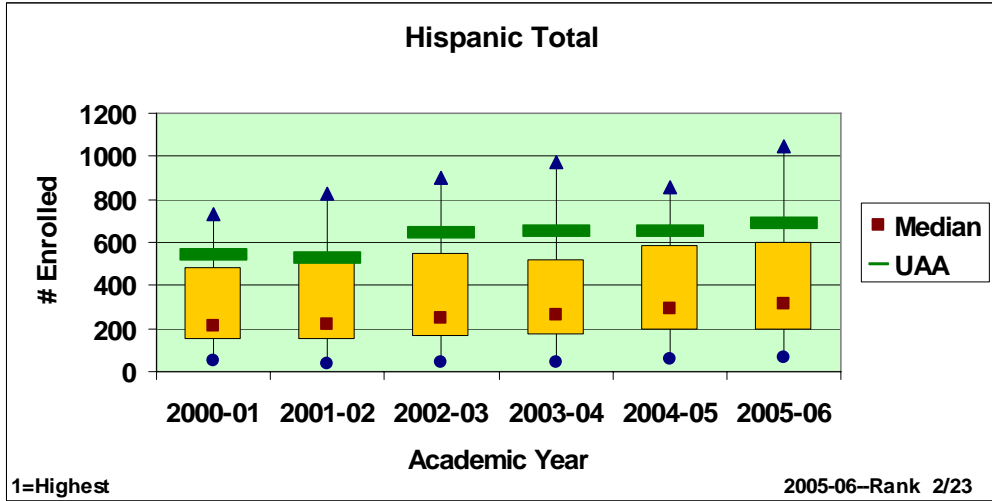
What percent of UAA and its peer universities first time degree seeking undergraduate students are residents of its own state? What percent of students attended high school in their own state and enrolled within 12 months of their high school graduation? What percent of this cohort are international students? Note: Because of information volume, only one year (AY 06) was profiled to illustrate this student characteristic.

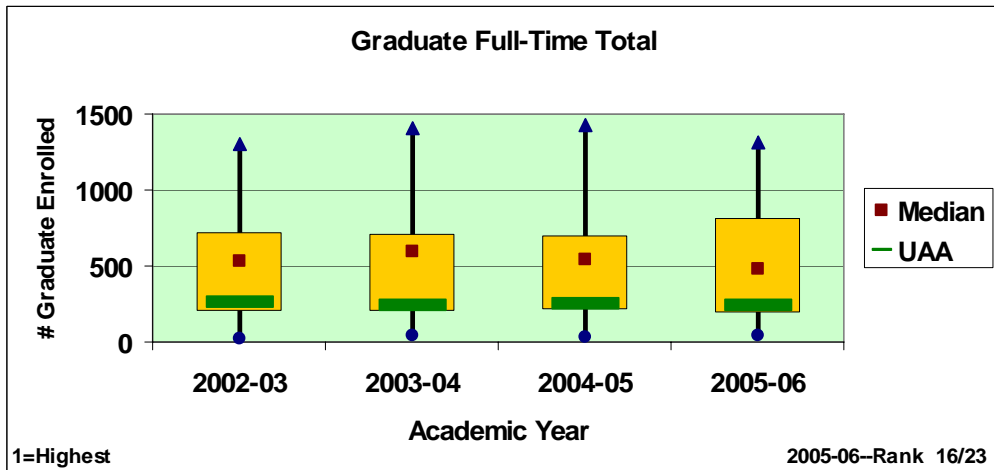
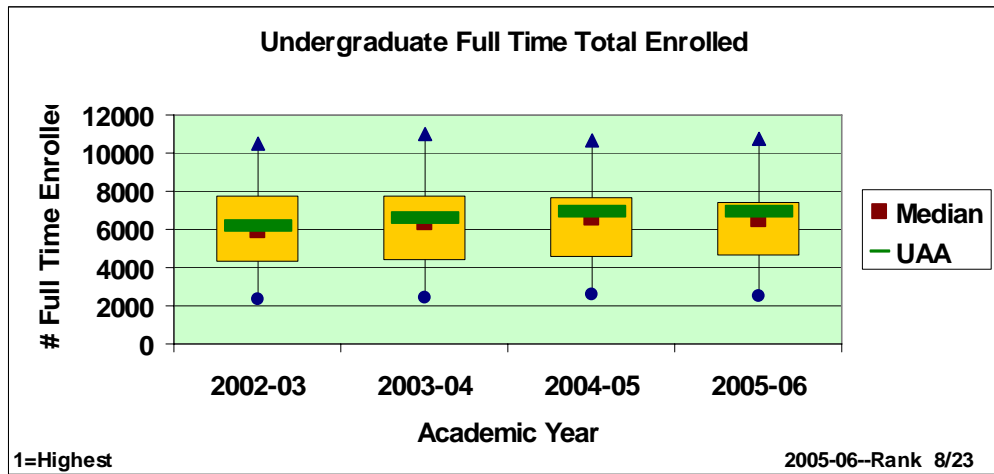
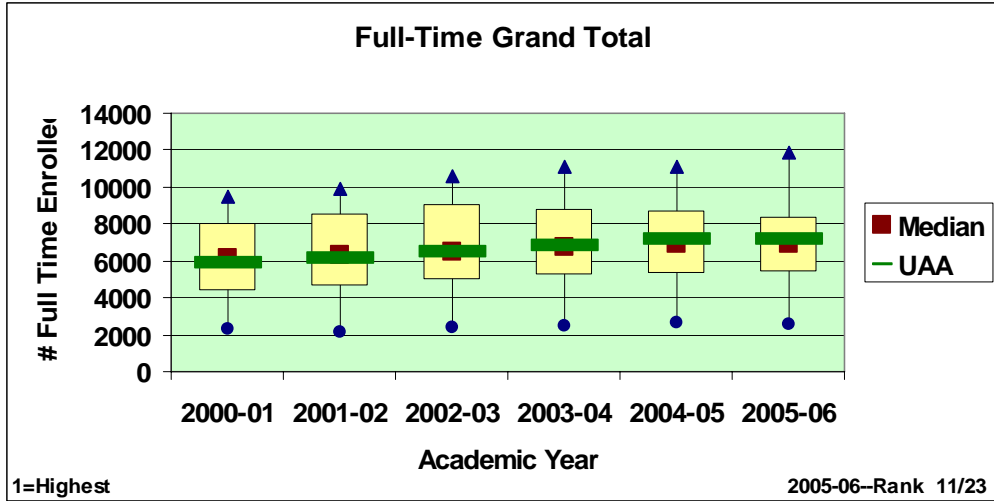
- In AY 06, 93% of the first-time degree seeking undergraduates at UAA were residents of Alaska. That ranked UAA 7th among its 17 peers, including UAA, who provided that data to IPEDS. The range went from 100% state residents at Univ. Michigan-Dearborn to 71% at Northern Kentucky Univ. Alaska would be expected to draw most of its first-time students from within its own borders given its location and cost for out-state undergraduates students to come and live/attend UAA.
- International students comprised about 2% of UAA’s first-time degree seeking undergraduates. The peer range for this cohort went from 0.2% at Boise State Univ. to about 11% at Weber State. UAA ranks 6th among its peers for this cohort as well. Most of this cohort comes to UAA from Russia and the Pacific Rim countries.
- UAA is drawing over 9 of every 10 first time degree seeking undergraduates from newly graduated Alaska high school students. It is only 2.6% below Indiana-Purdue-Fort Wayne who ranks 1st at 96.2%, newly graduated Indiana high school students going immediately to college in state. Northern Kentucky ranks at the bottom of the peer group drawing only 70% of its first time degree seeking undergraduate students from its own state.

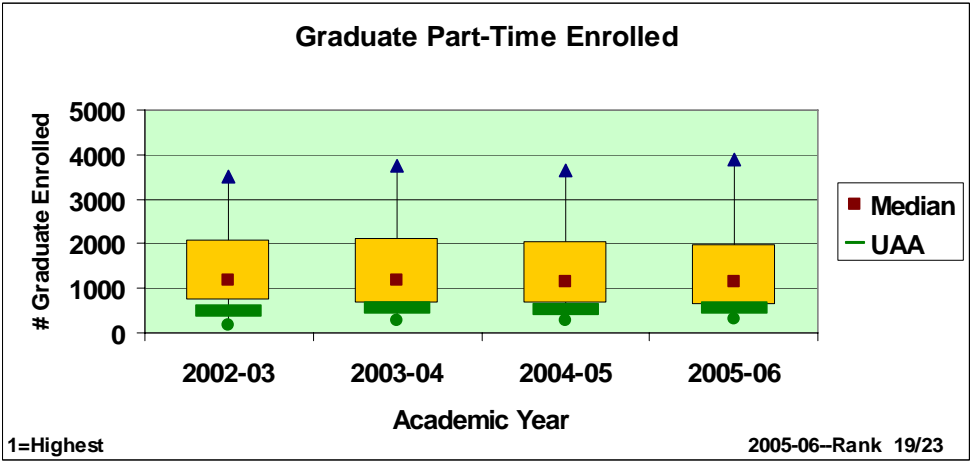
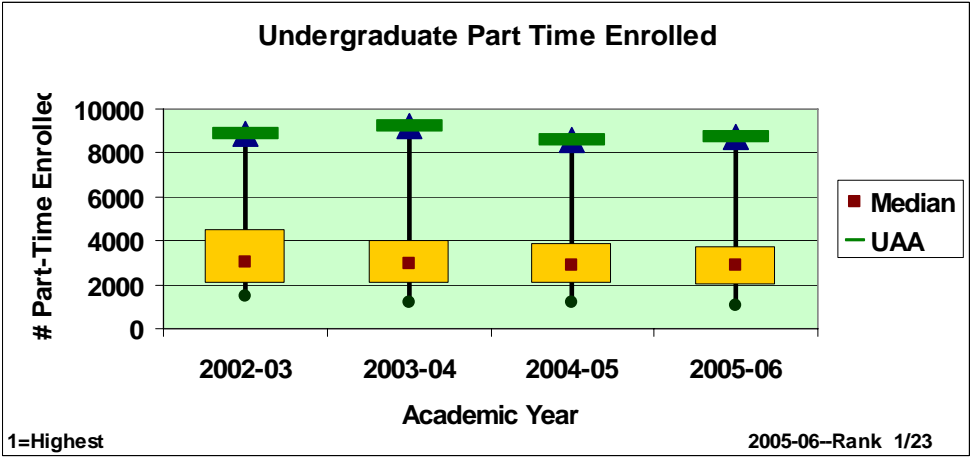
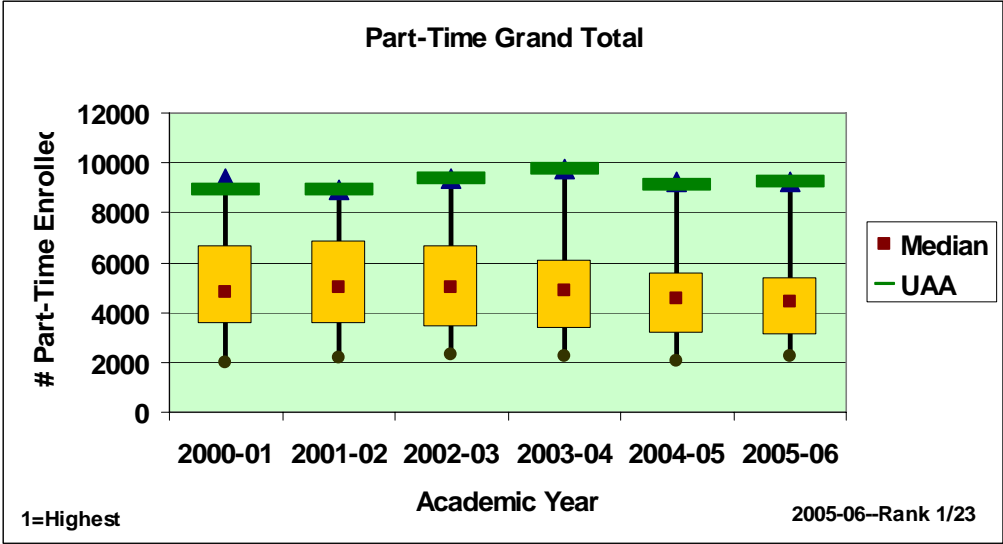


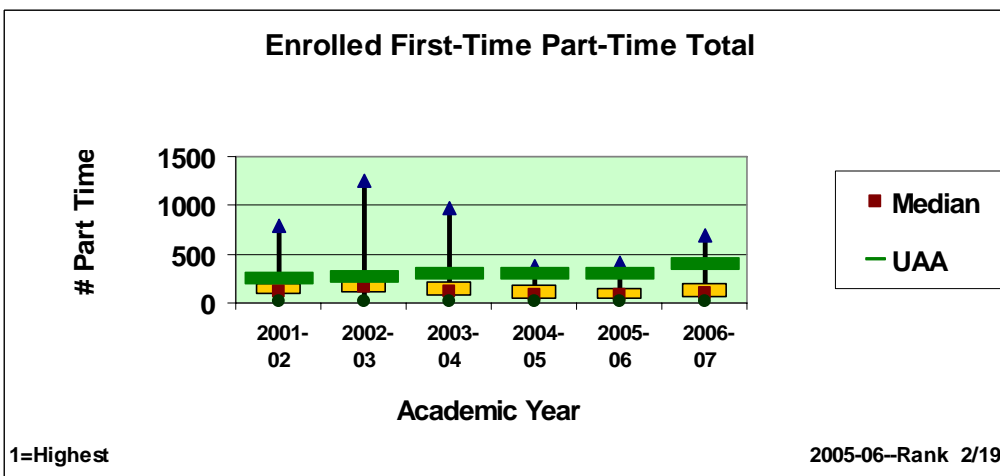
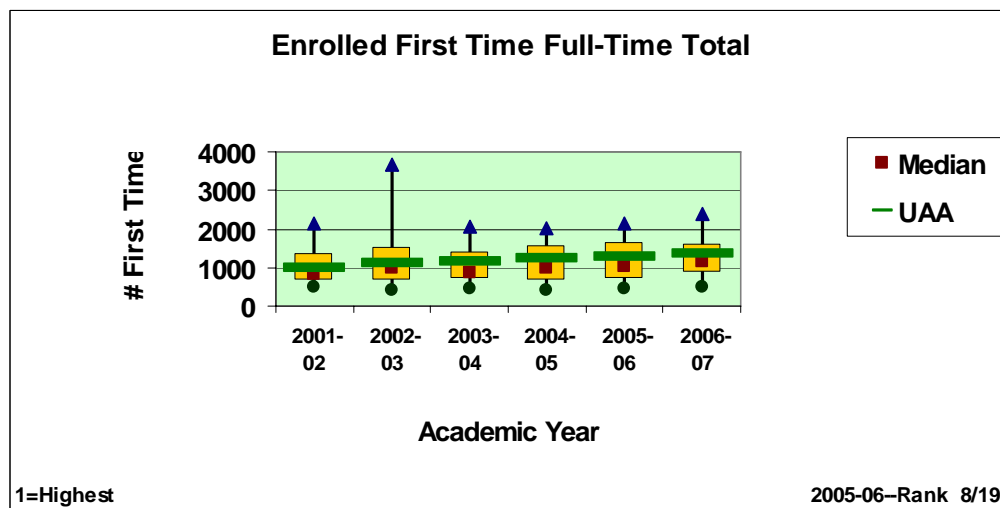
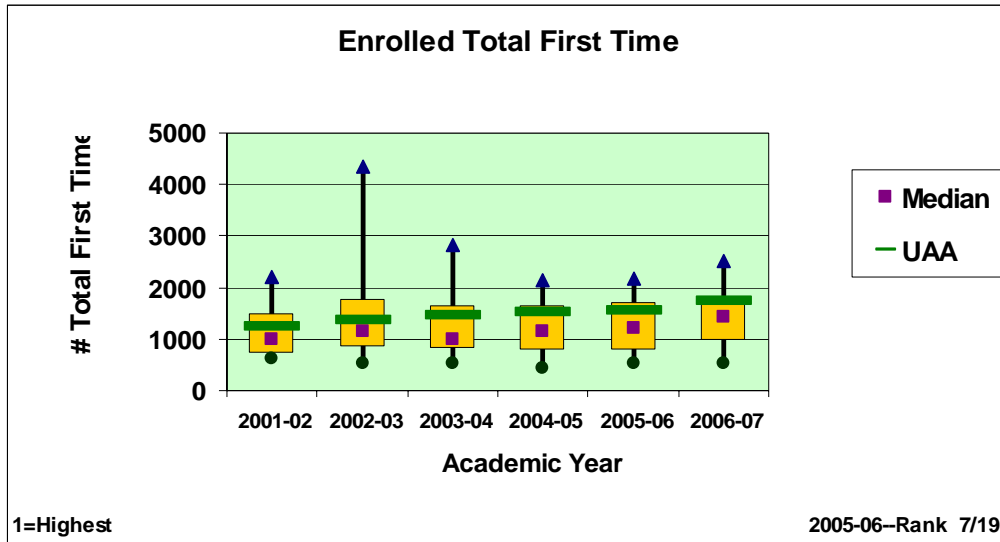


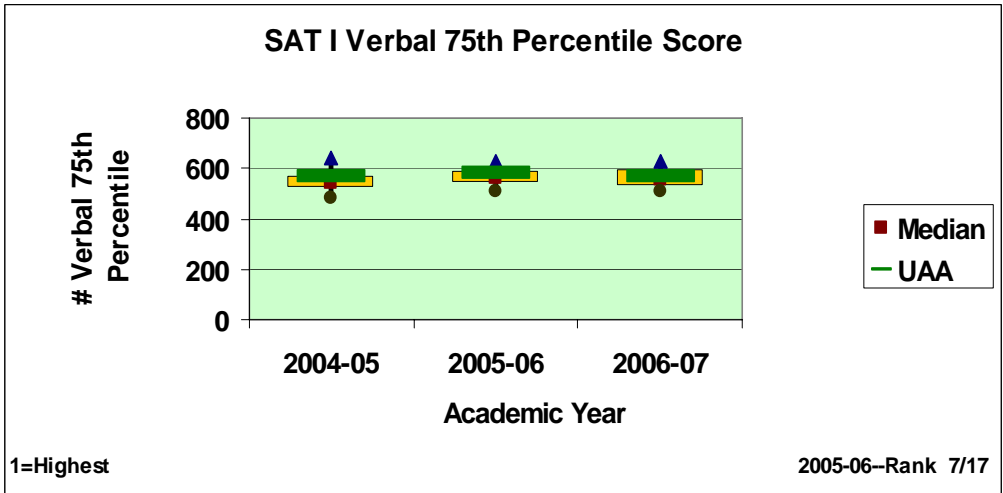
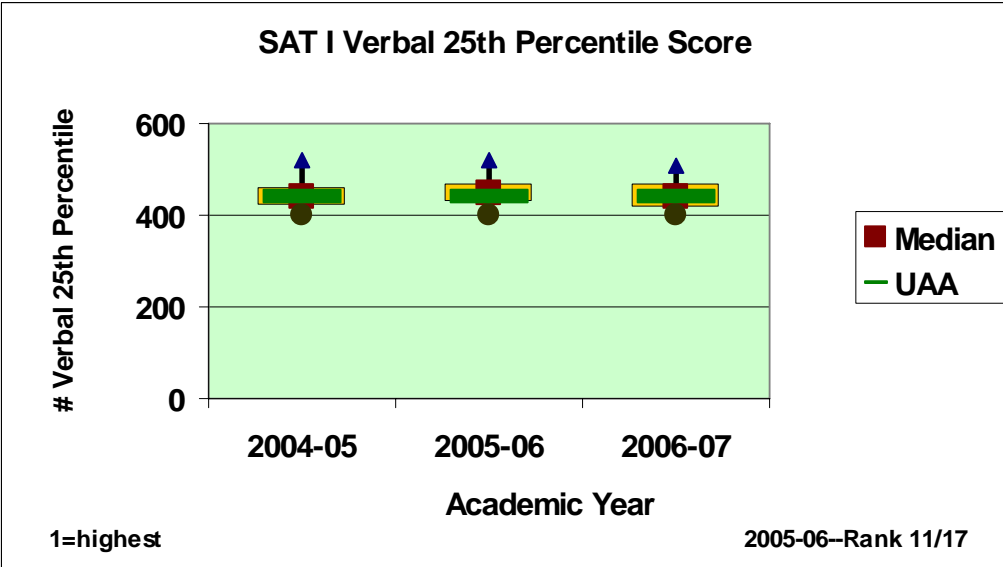
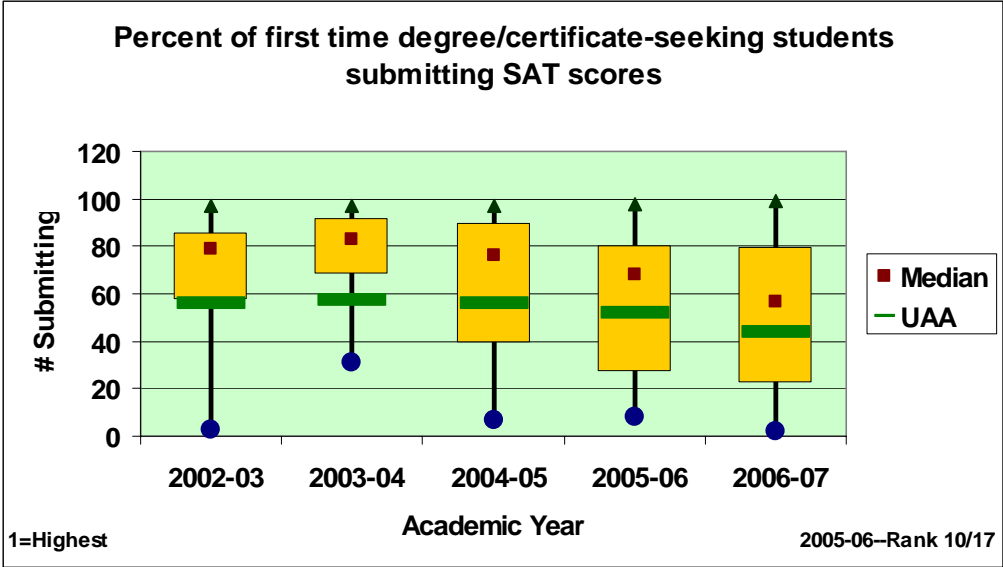


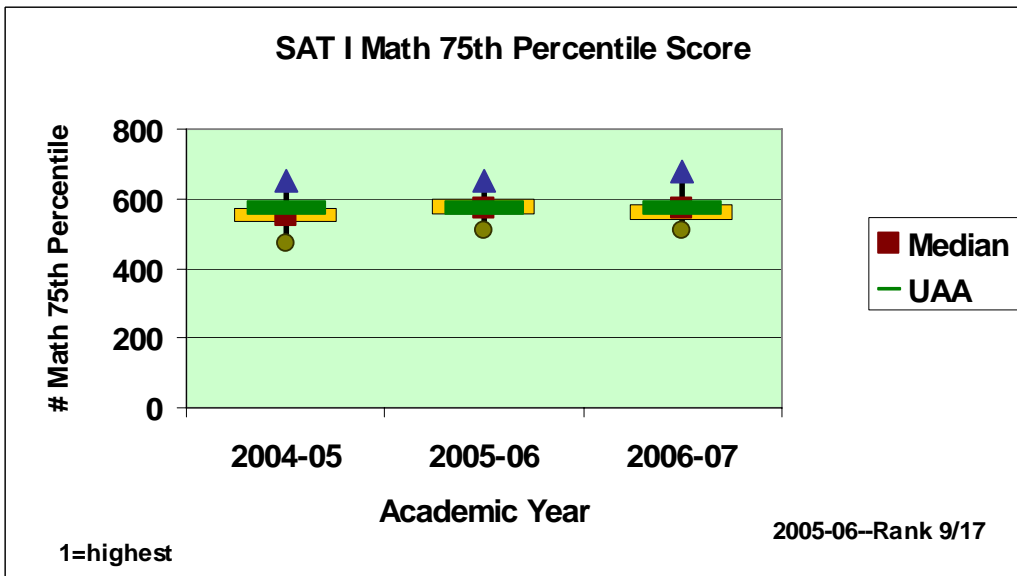
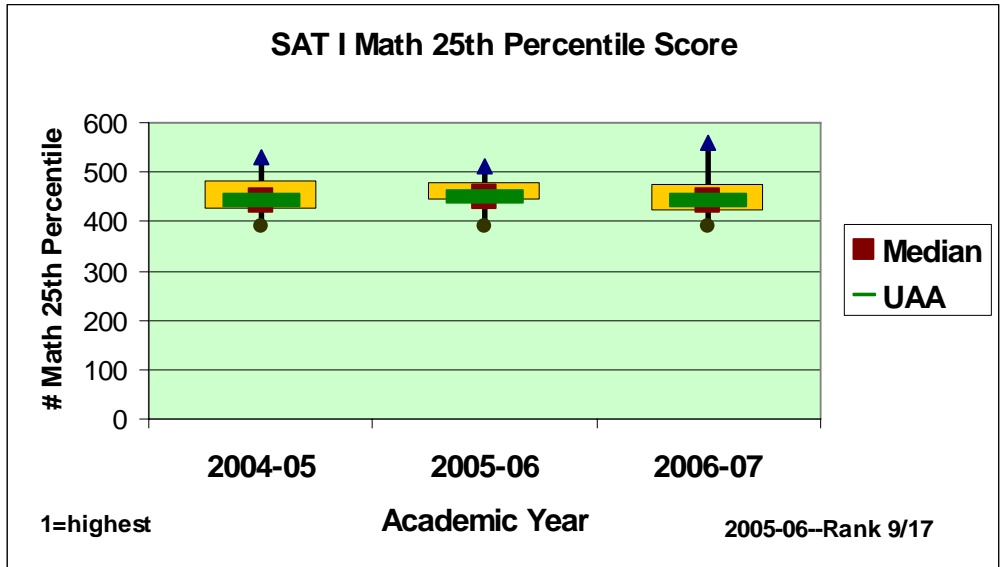












RETENTION

Retention Rates

Table 3C

UAA Rank Comparison to Comparator Peer Trends--RETENTION

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

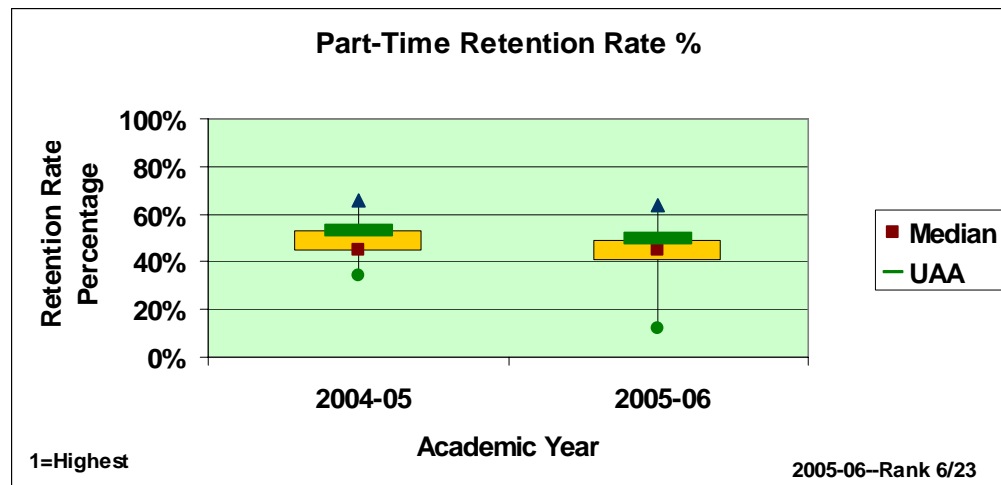
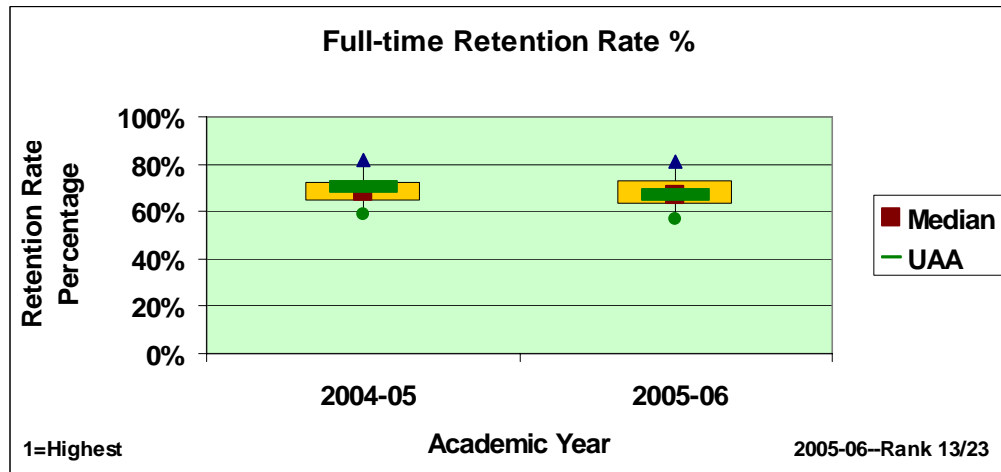
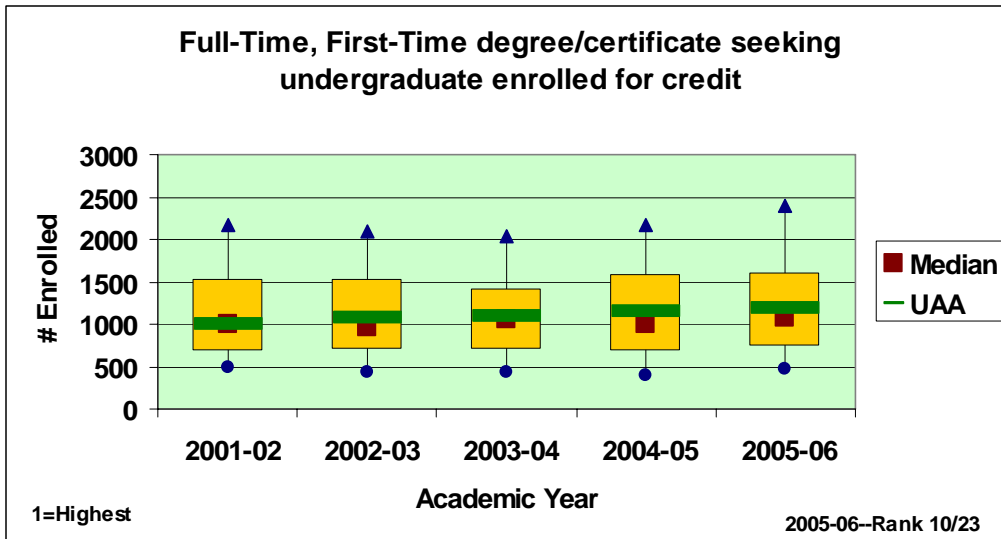
Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA			Peer AY06 Median	Long Trend-Value 2			Peer AY06	
			Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1		UAA	Peer	Trends	Min	Max
RETENTION											
Tot First, Full Degree Seekers	1191	23		10	H	1083				472	2,401
Full Time Students	67.0%	23		13	H	67.0%				57.0%	82.0%
Part Time Students	50.0%	23		6	H	45.0%				12.0%	64.0%

Source: IPEDS--OPRA Data Warehouse

Prepared: 7/27/07

RETENTION RATE %

- Students cannot successfully attain their educational degree goal if they do not come back to school. UAA considers second year retention of its students a critical success indicator and been implementing university-wide strategies to raise its Retention Rate. In AY 01 the retention rate was 65% but that had been raised to 67% in AY 07 (See Table 4). For the past four successive years the Retention Rate has been going up so UAA strategies have been achieving some measure of success. The peer rate has been going up at the same time but UAA is narrowing the gap. Note: IPEDS Retention Rates are prepared by SW using its cohort selection method which produces a somewhat smaller rate than the Cohort Selection Method employed by OPRA over the years.



COMPLETERS

Degrees Granted

Graduation Rates

Table 3D

UAA Rank Comparison to Comparator Peer Trends--COMPLETERS

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA			Peer AY06 Median	Long Trend-Value 2			Peer AY06	
			Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1		UAA	Peer	Trends	Min	Max
COMPLETERS											
DEGREES GRANTED											
Associate Degree	512	15	2	3	H	137	A	A	S	5	1,542
Bachelors Degree	778	23	19	19	H	1,180	A	A	S	367	2,070
Masters Degree	263	23	19	18	H	396	A	A	W	102	1,381
GRADUATION RATE											
Bachelor in 4 Years	7.2%	23		19	H	12.2%	S	A	W	3.1%	28.3%
Bachelor in 5 Years	11.0%	23		21	H	15.8%	A	A	N	9.3%	24.6%
Bachelor in 6 Years	7.4%	23		7	H	5.5%	A	S	N	3.7%	18.1%
Bachelor in 150%	25.7%	23		21	H	35.0%	S	A	W	18.3%	51.0%
Transfers Out	25.3%	14		6	H	18.7%	S	S	S	2.7%	37.8%

Source: IPEDS--OPRA Data Warehouse

Prepared: 7/27/07

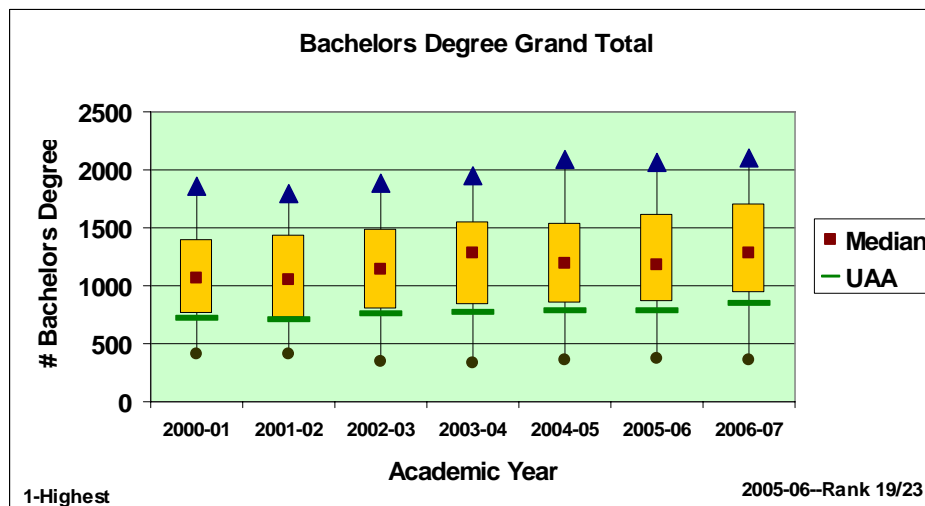
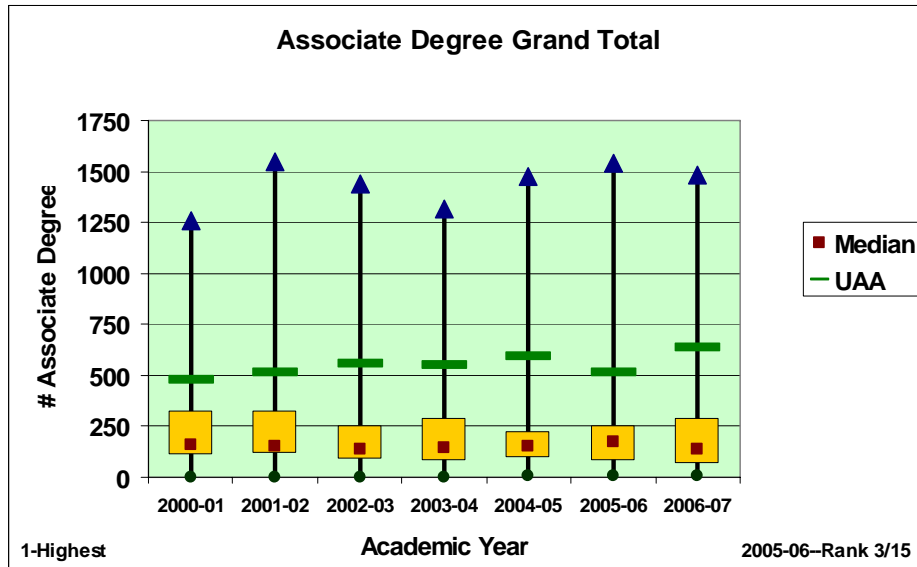
DEGREES GRANTED

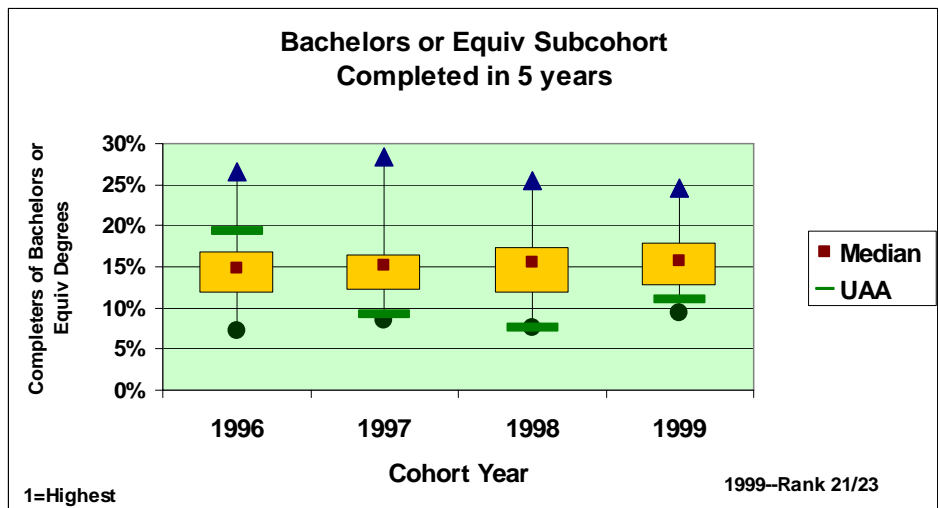
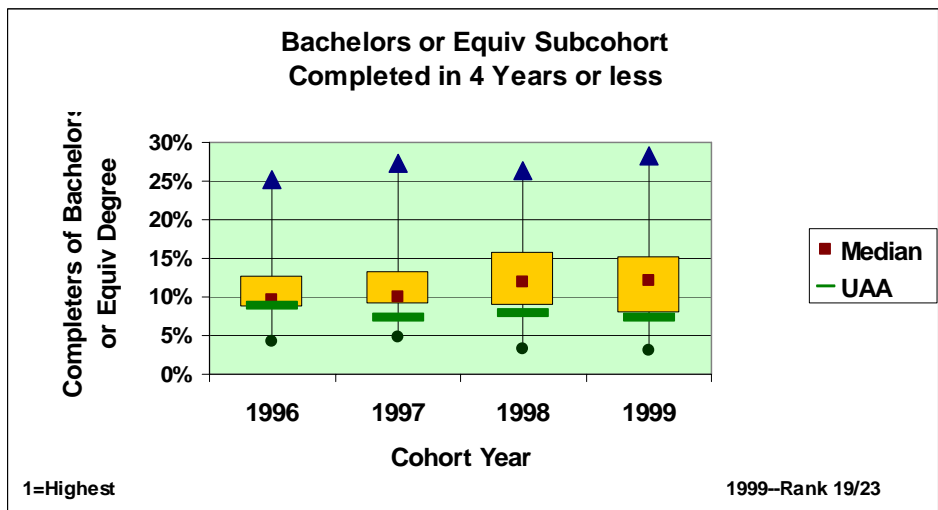
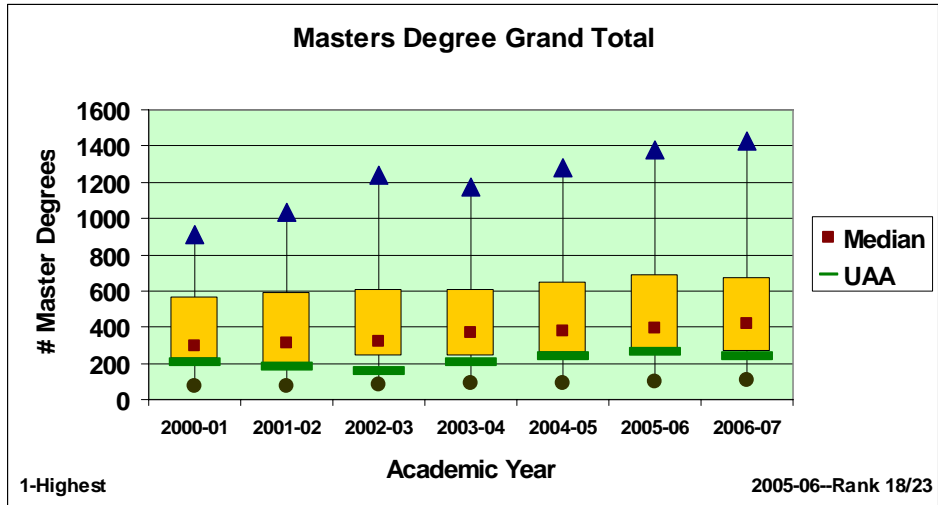
- One-third or less of UAA's peers reported offering certificates less than two years. UAA was near the top (Rank = 3) in Associate degrees granted but near the bottom in numbers of Baccalaureate (Rank = 19) and Masters degrees (Rank = 18). Note: UAA peers were determined from an integrated suite of variables that were more than just awards granted.

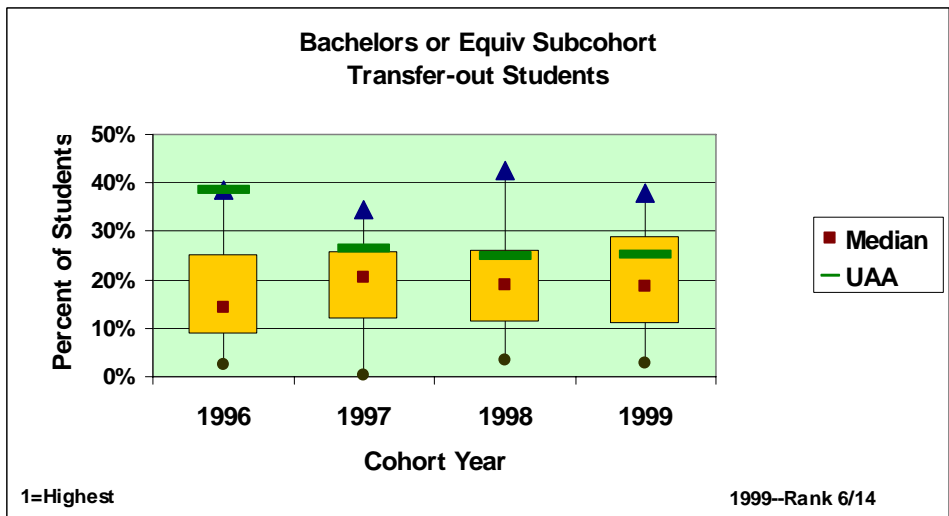
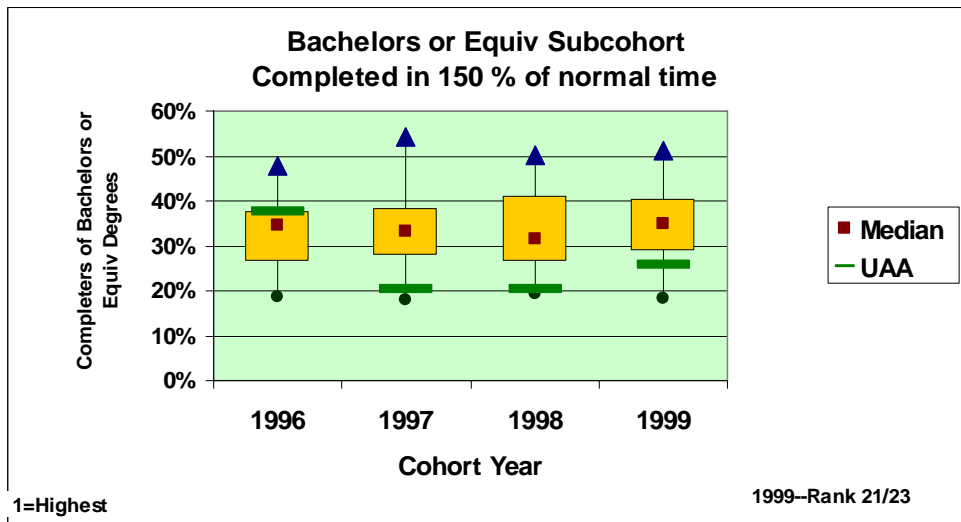
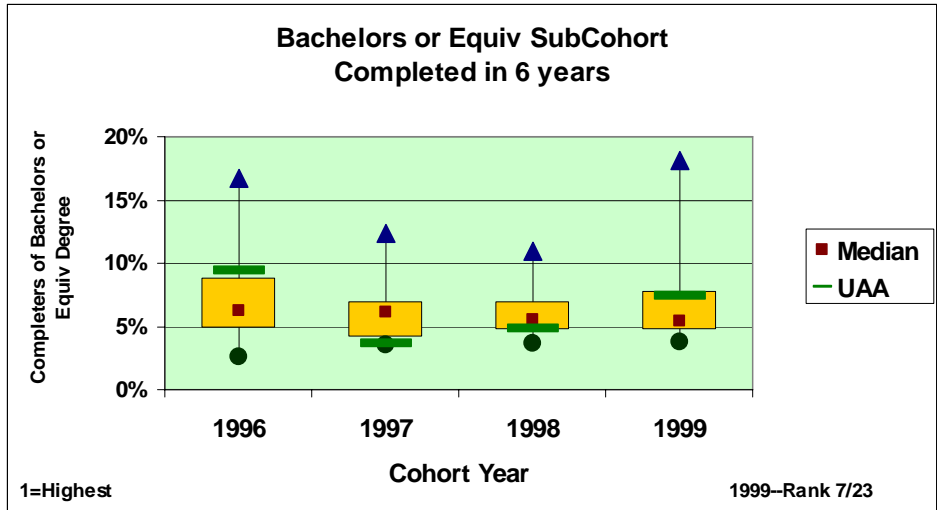
GRADUATION RATES %

UAA's unique mission and students served compared to the peer universities in the 'Lower 48' place the university at a disadvantage when graduation rates are compared. Students, for a variety of reasons take longer than the "150% rule" standard but they do graduate if the rule were extended to 200%. UAA needs to significantly improve its Graduation rates at all degree levels but the national standard, favoring the lower 48 institutions, will always place UAA and other Alaska MAU's with low Graduation Rate rankings.

- According to IPEDS numbers, UAA had 25% of its declared degree seekers transfer out to another institution before earning the award at UAA. Note: this percentage includes students who transferred to another Alaska MAU so it overstates the rate in that context but still reflects the students who left UAA and went to some other university or college. The peer median transfer out rate was 19% and ranged 3% to 38%.







PERSONNEL

Faculty Salary

Employee Benefits

Table 3E

UAA Rank Comparison to Comparator Peer Trends--PERSONNEL

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA			Peer AY06	Long Trend-Value			Peer AY06	
			Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1		Median	UAA	Peer	2 Trends	Min
PERSONNEL											
FACULTY SALARY											
Tot 09/10 Mo Contract	8,619,517	23	10	7	H	6,332,908	A	A	N	2,067,617	10,386,928
Tot 11/12 Mo Contract	189,517	23	21	19	H	531,992	A	A	W	65,019	1,654,633
Tot Equated 9-Mo Contract	8,774,578	23	11	7	H	6,936,081	A	A	W	2,443,085	10,886,352
AVE SALARY 9/10 MO											
Tot Full Time Instruct Faculty	59,562	23	11	11	H	59,504	A	A	S	49,831	74,774
Tot FT Professors	75,684	23	13	15	H	78,884	A	A	W	64,887	100,017
Tot FT Associate Professors	62,352	23	15	11	H	61,908	A	A	N	52,907	78,554
Tot FT Assistant Professors	53,906	23	12	11	H	53,761	A	A	S	43,078	62,689
Tot FT Instructors	42,191	21	6	11	H	42,191	A	A	N	31,286	61,056
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS-AVE EXPEND											
Retire Plan (Not Soc Sec)-After 5 yrs	11,820	13	2	1	H	5,877	A	A	W	3,187	11,820
Medical/Dental Plan	5,446	23	12	13	H	5,628	A	A	S	3,820	9,416
Grp Life Insurance	70	22	17	16	H	106	S	A	W	16	592
Disability Income	174	16	12	13	H	207	A	S	N	43	508
Tuition Plan (Dependent only)	95	13		13	H	808					
Unemployment Compensation	143	19	4	4	H	66	S	A	N	6	223
Workers Compensation	240	18	12	7	H	173	A	A	W	55	613
Social Security Taxes	629	22	22	21	H	4,282	A	A	S	543	5,355

Source: IPEDS--OPRA Data Warehouse

Prepared: 7/27/07

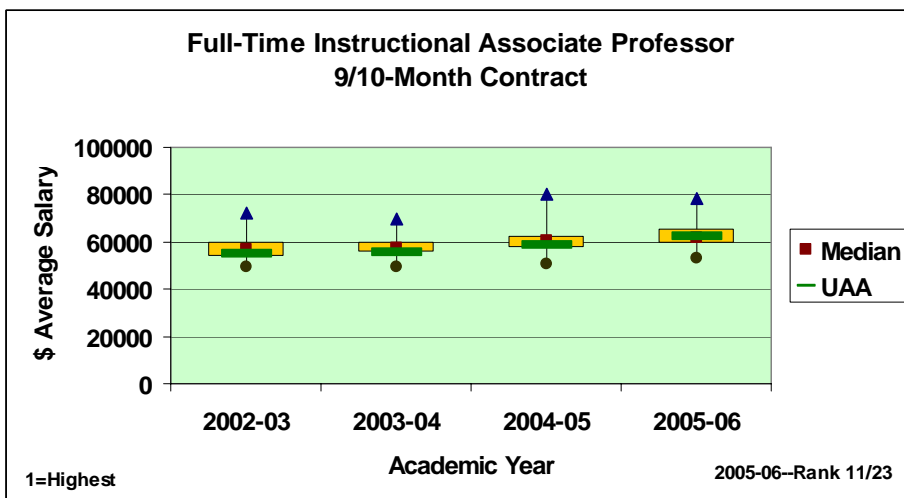
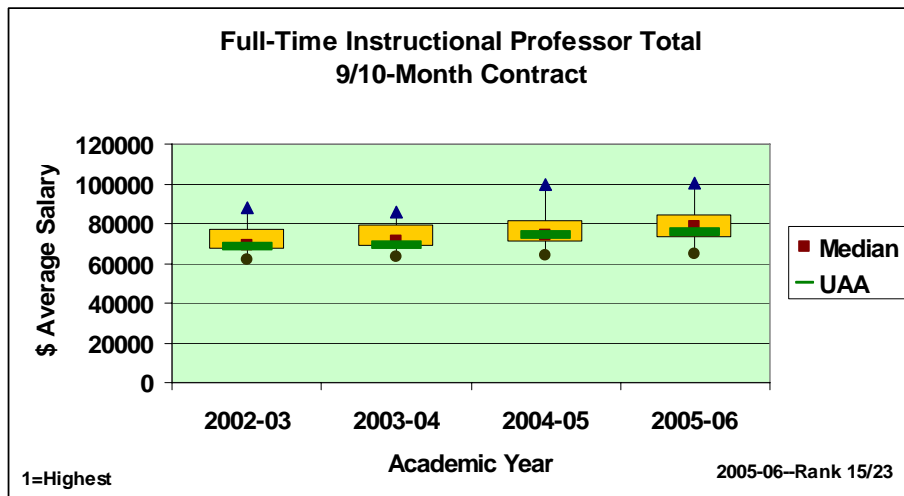
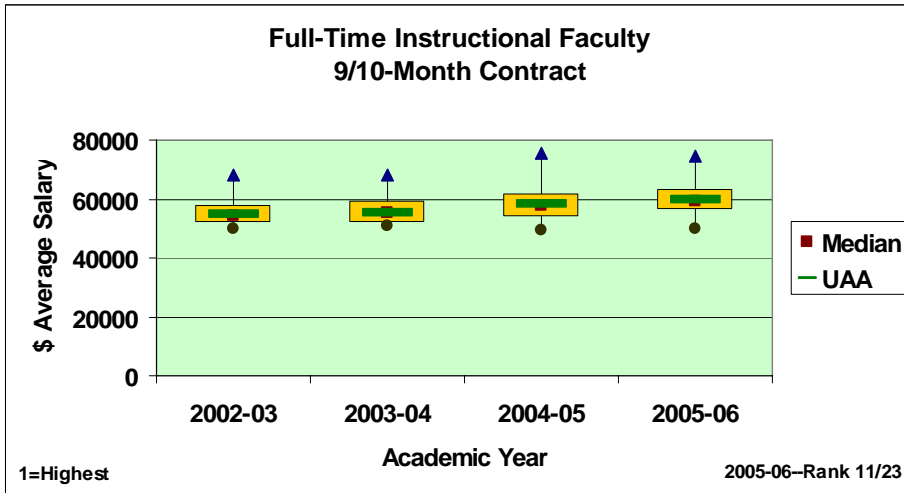
FACULTY SALARY

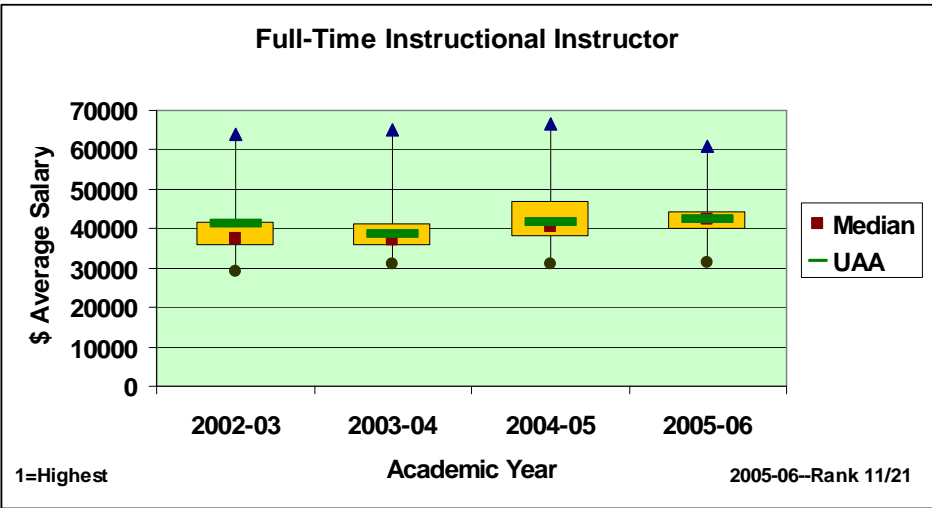
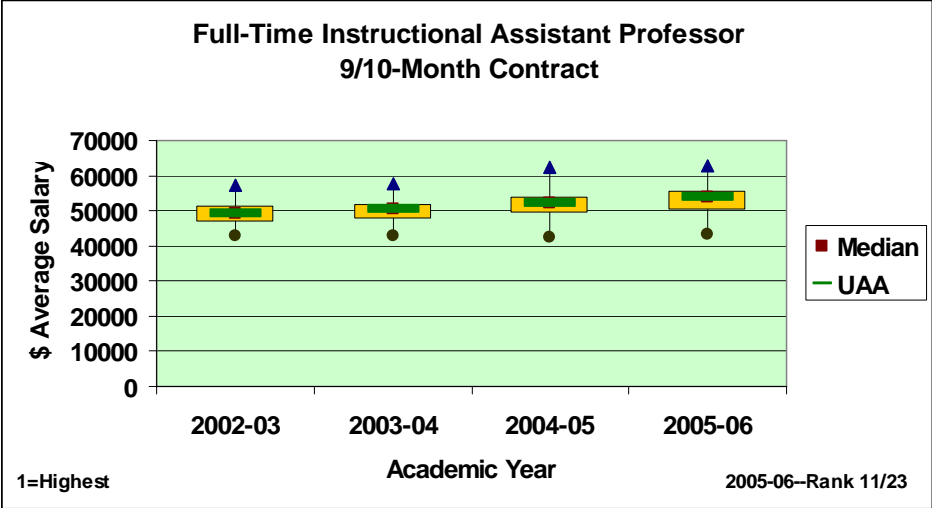
- The average 9/10 month full-time regular faculty salary (all ranks combined) in AY06 was \$59,562 which ranked UAA 11th out of 23 (UAA included). Professors earned an average of \$75,684 (Rank = 15), Associate Professors earned \$62,352 (Rank = 11), Assistant Professors earned \$53,906 (Rank = 11), and Instructors earned \$42,191 (Rank = 11).

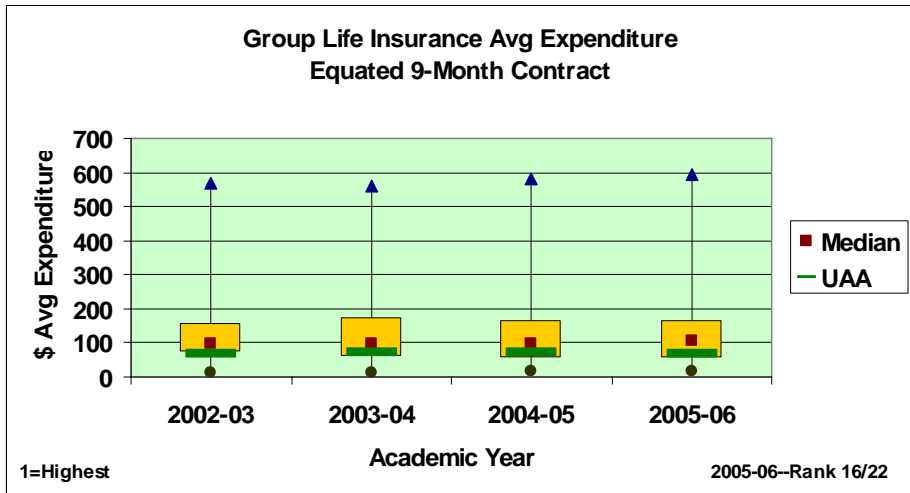
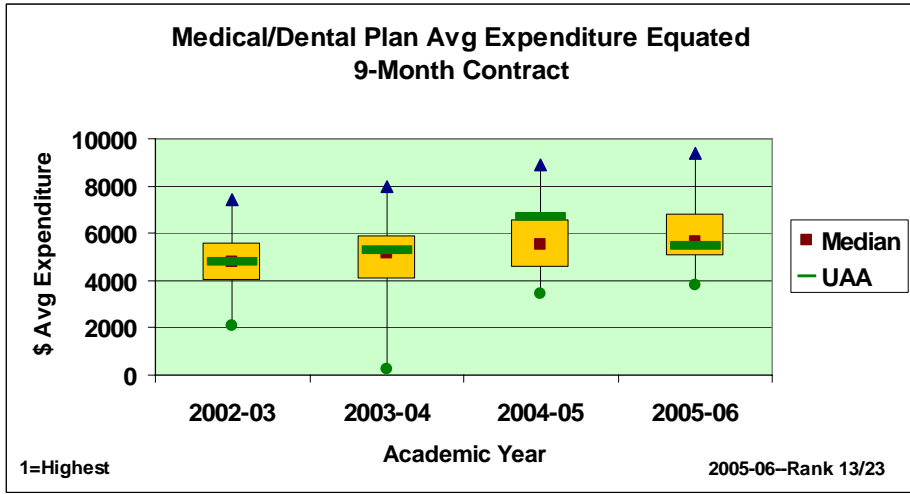
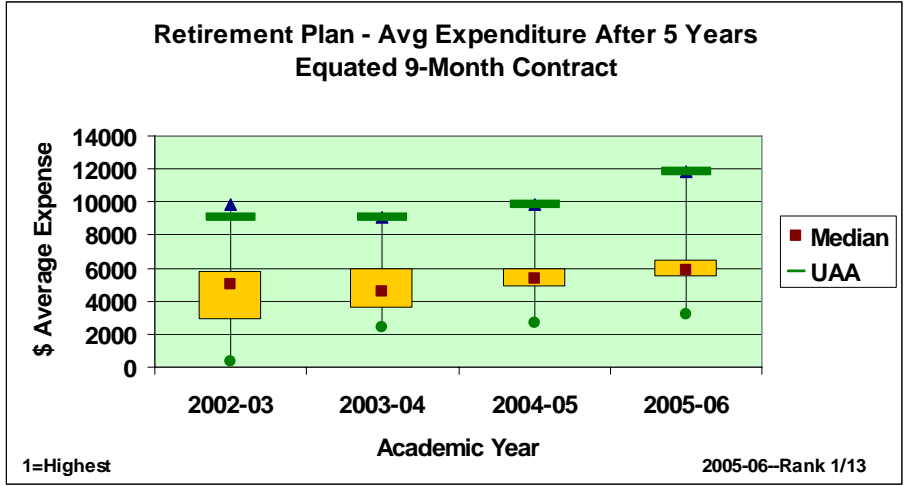
- UAA spent \$8.6 million paying its 9/10-month faculty which ranked in the upper third among its peers. Although the trend at UAA and peers has been ascending over the years the gap between the two trend lines has been narrowing as UAA closes on the peer median (ranked 10th in AY 03 to 7th in AY06).

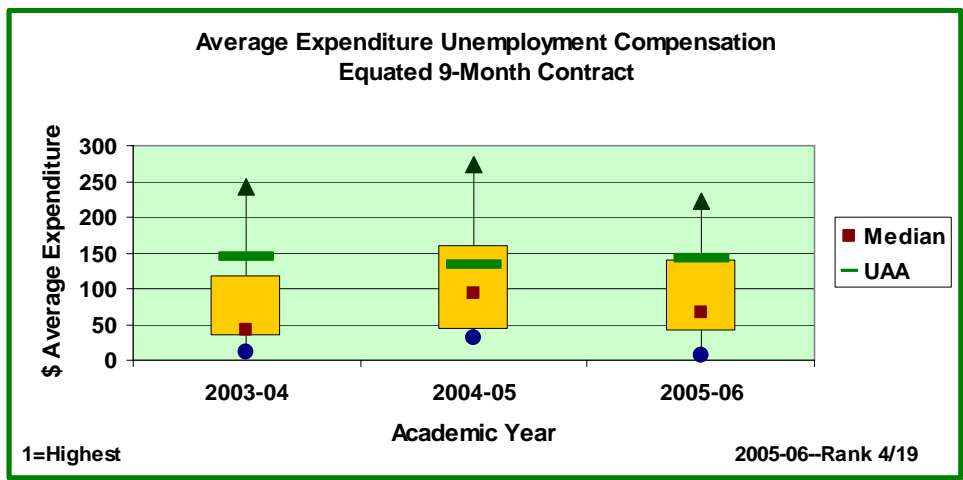
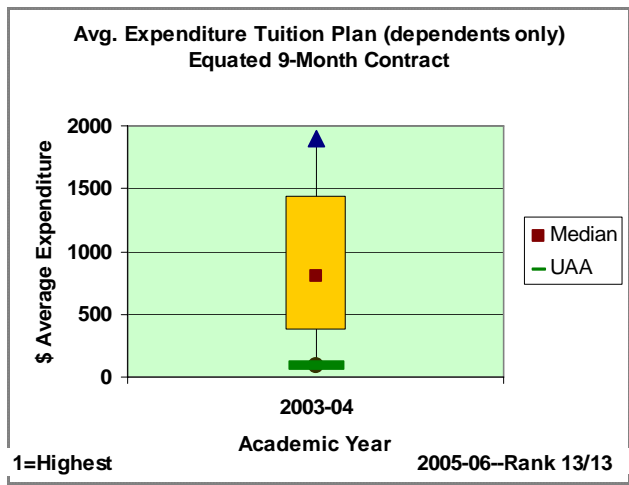
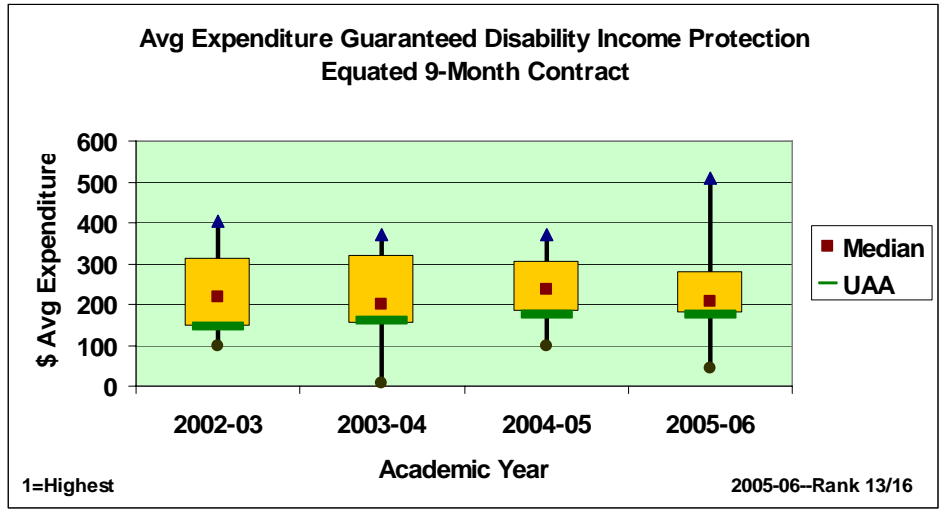
EQUATED EMPLOYEE FRINGE BENEFIT (AVE EXPEND)

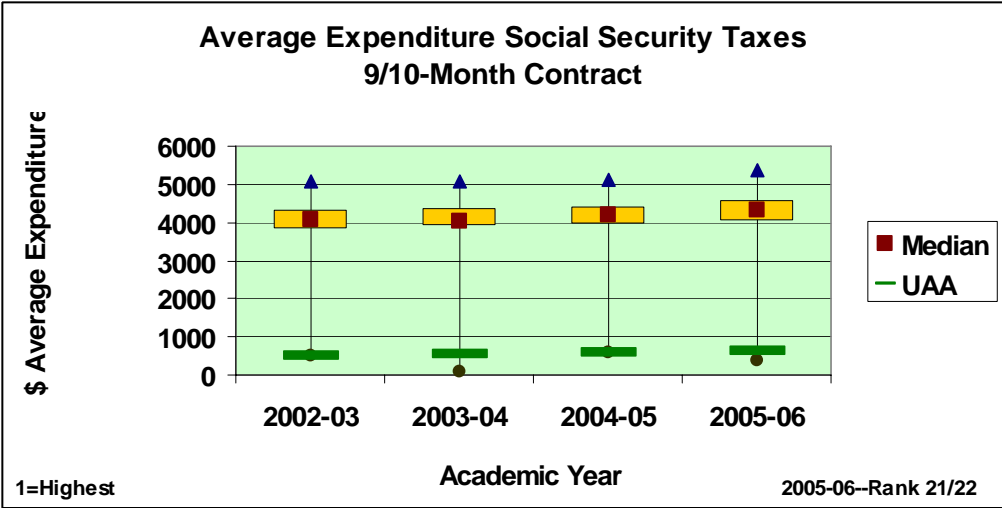
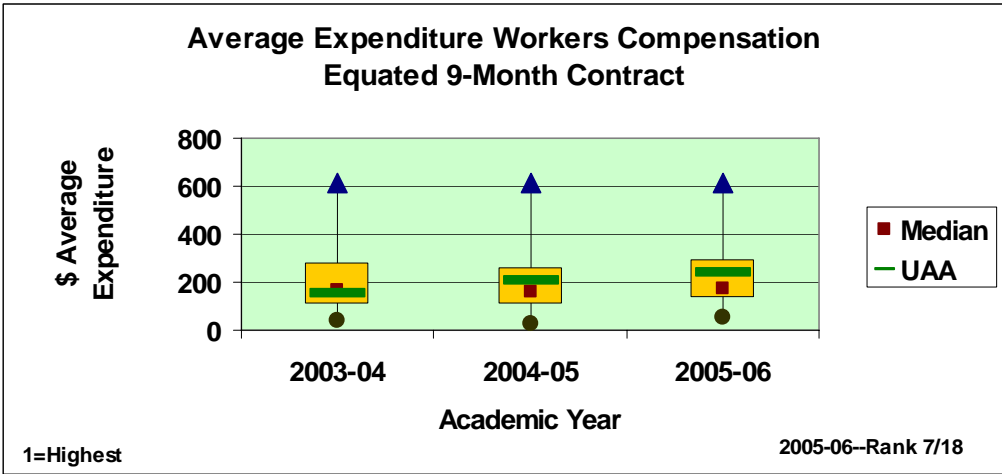
- UAA ranks highest among all comparator peers in average dollars expended in employee retirement plan (Social Security excluded). The average expenditure was \$11,820 per employee at UAA compared with \$5,877 peer median (N =13). This past year the state system shifted from a defined benefit to a defined contribution plan for all newly-hired employees although all previously-hired employees remained on their defined-benefit program. This was done to address the ever-growing gap in available funds to pay the upcoming surge in retirees.
- UAA also ranked at the top quartile of its peers in unemployment compensation average expenditures and in the middle with its medical-dental coverage and workers compensation expenditures. Finally, UAA ranked near the bottom in expenditures for life insurance and disability income. Alaskans do not pay into the Social Security system which accounts for the bottom ranking in that category.
- It appears fewer UAA employees are taking advantage of the tuition for dependents compared to the peers.
- Overall, the picture is one of strength. UAA is best among its peers in supporting the long-term financial stability of its employees with its retirement incentives. Lower average expenditures tied to disability plus both unemployment and workers compensation leads to the conclusion that UAA provides a safe and secure work environment and supports both preventive health practices and encourages healthy lifestyles.











HOUSING

Housing Costs

Campus Housing

Table 3F

UAA Rank Comparison to Comparator Peer Trends--HOUSING

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA			Peer AY06	Long Trend-Value			Peer AY06	
			Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1	Median	UAA	Peer	2 Trends	Min	Max
HOUSING											
HOUSING COSTS											
Tot \$-in state on campus	13,510	18	10	7	L	13,896	A	A	S	12,133	22,098
Tot \$-in state off campus	16,599	21	17	12	L	16,489	A	A	S	13,230	23,418
Tot \$-in state off campus-Family	7,747	21	6	6	L	8,514	A	A	S	6,598	15,196
Tot \$-out state on campus	20,606	18	5	6	L	21,930	A	A	N	18,320	31,875
Room & Board On Campus	6,930	18	17	15	L	6,402	A	A	W	2,950	7,648
Books & Supplies	986	22		7	L	816		A		576	1,510
CAMPUS HOUSING											
Total Dorm Capacity	956	19	9	13	H	1,250	S	A	W	306	4000

Source: IPEDS--OPRA Data Warehouse

Prepared: 7/27/07

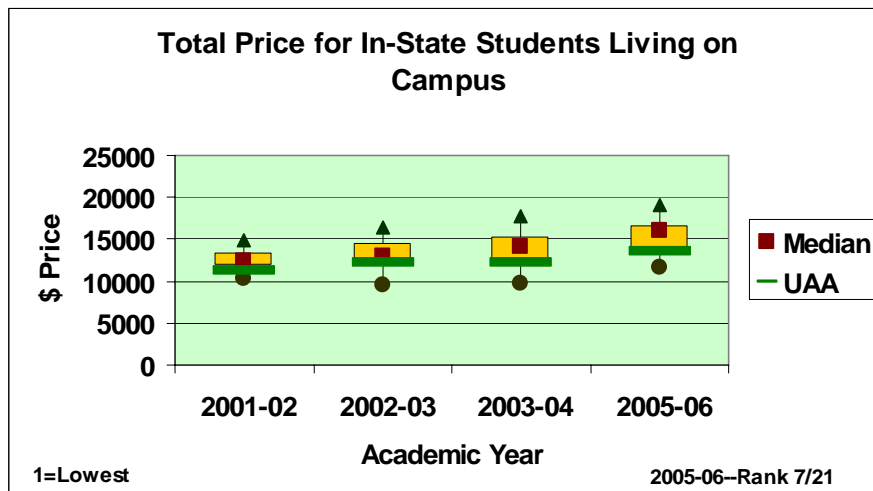
HOUSING COSTS

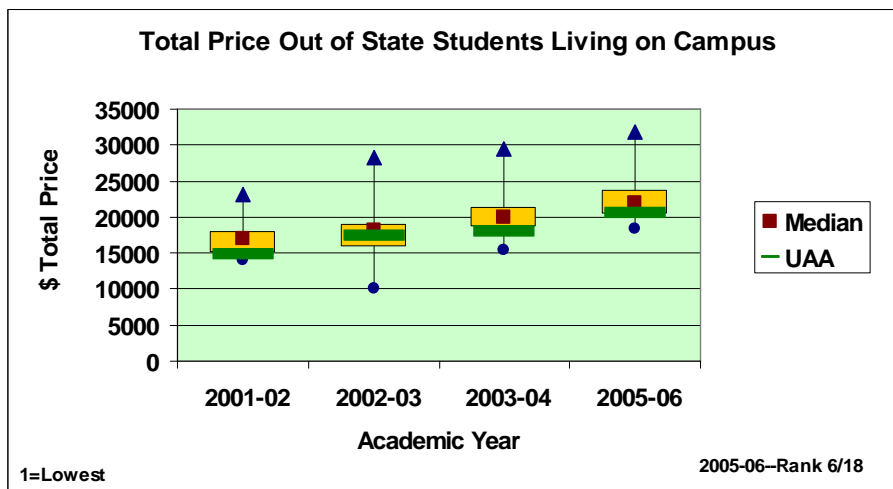
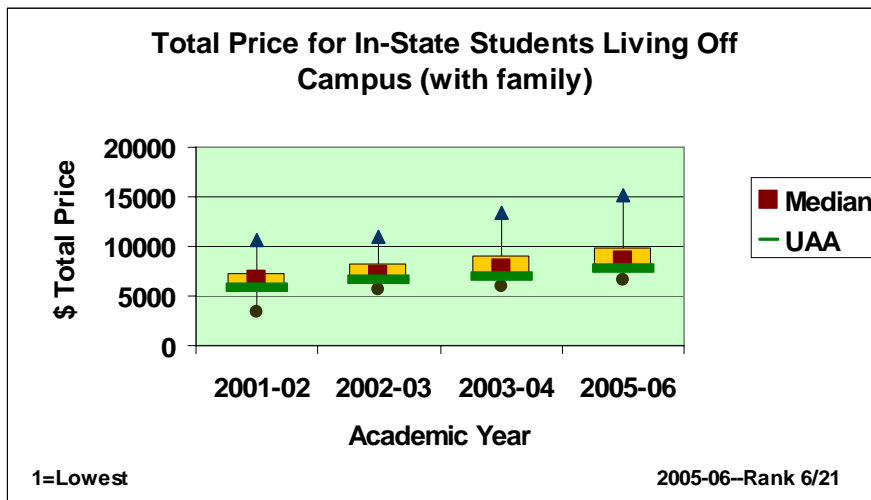
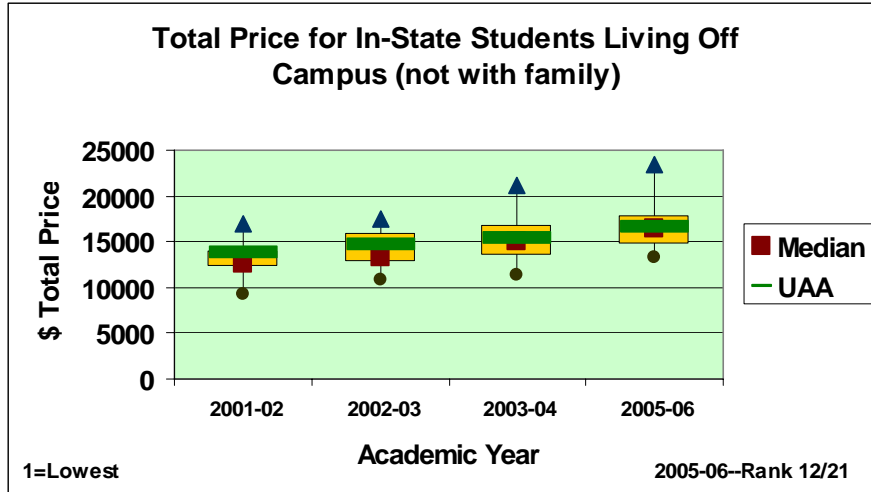
- Living costs for both in-state and out-of- state students living on campus or living off campus alone are nearly the same for UAA as for the typical peer. The difference comes when either in- or out-of-state students live off campus with family. It appears less expensive for a student to live with family in Alaska than in the other parts of the country. This is a somewhat surprising finding given the cost of housing and living in Alaska but it doesn't negate the fact that a student can significantly stretch his/her educational dollars by living at home, especially in Alaska.
- The cost for an in-state student living on campus in AY 06 was \$13,510. That was within \$386 of the peer median cost for that same time. Observe that UAA's ranking has risen from 10th to 7th over the five years indicating that living in the UAA dorm has become a better buy compared to the peers. Both UAA and peer on campus rates have been rising over the years but the growth gap between them, which is already small, has remained stable.
- It costs about \$3,000 more for housing per year to live off campus alone than to live on campus in Alaska. Even though more, this cost too has been becoming a better buy than living off campus at a typical peer (UAA rank has dropped from 17th in AY 01 to 12th in AY 06).

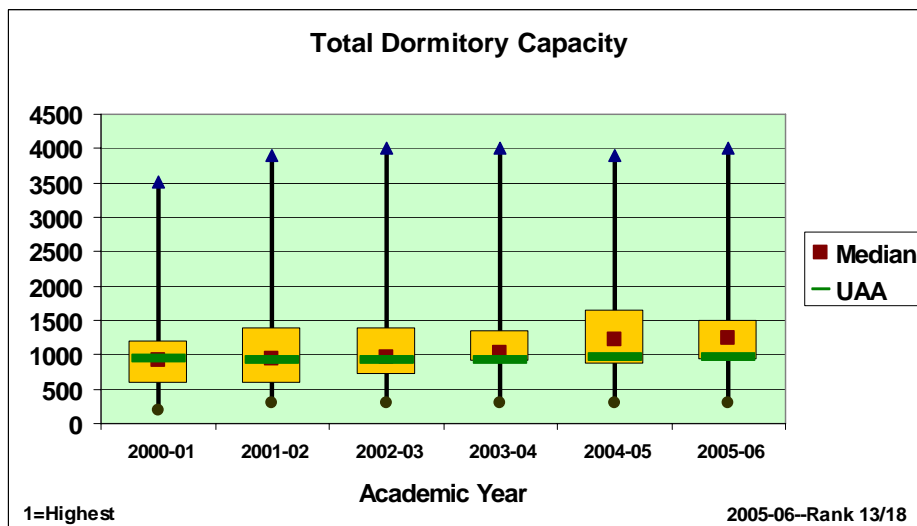
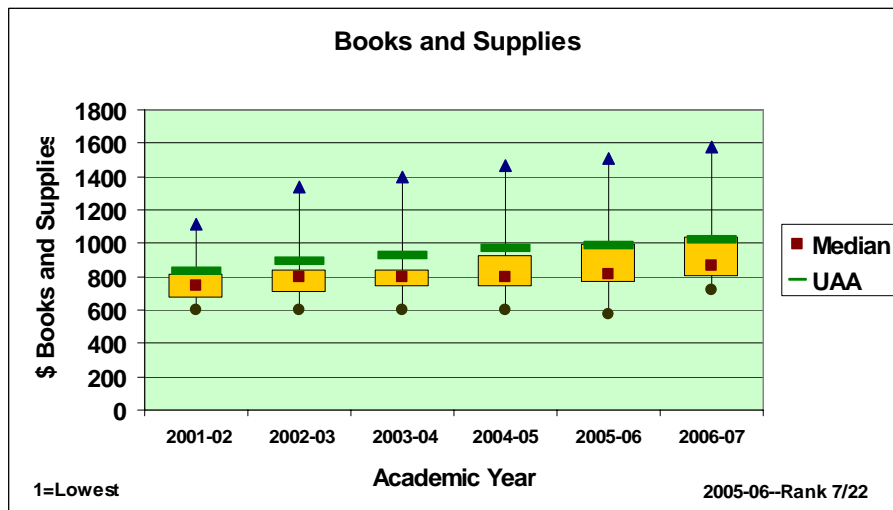
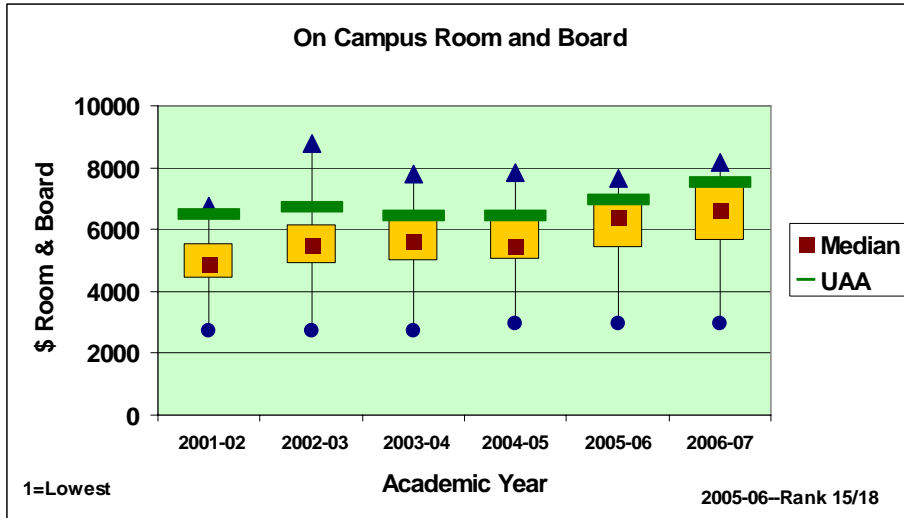
- Housing costs are -47% less for UAA students living at home with family than living on campus and -53% less than living off campus alone.
- It was reported that it costs a UAA student \$986 for books and supplies in AY 06. That is -17% below the peer median books and supplies cost and ranks UAA 7th lowest.
- All ‘Other Expense’ categories, comparing UAA with peer median values, show the cheapest being living on campus (-35%-rank = 2nd), off campus alone (-13%-rank = 8th) and off campus with family (even-rank = 12th).

CAMPUS HOUSING

- UAA Anchorage campus is predominantly a commuter campus currently serving Anchorage MOA, Eagle River, and some commuters from the Wasilla-Palmer areas who are not attending UAA’s Mat-Su community campus. However Anchorage campus has a total on-campus student dormitory capacity of 956. That capacity ranks UAA 13th compared to the median peer dorm capacity (1,250). There are capital expansion plans to increase the number of campus dorms/rooms but, for now the UAA trend has been stable compared to an increasing capacity trend among the peers.







FINANCE

Assets & Liabilities

Revenue & Expenditures

Endowment

Table 3G

UAA Rank Comparison to Comparator Peer Trends--FINANCE

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA			Peer AY06 Median	Long Trend-Value			Peer AY06	
			Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1		UAA	Peer	2 Trends	Min	Max
FINANCE (FY03-05)											
ASSETS & LIABILITIES											
Total Assets	266,924,130	23	6	8	H	220,671,000	D	A	N	68,245,668	598,462,085
Long Term Debt	46,642,902	23	10	11	H	44,810,000	S	A	N	0	138,612,715
Total Liabilities	61,958,814	23	11	14	H	71,877,245	A	A	W	5,984,732	171,156,462
Total Net Assets	204,965,316	23	5	7	H	146,469,589	D	A	N	30,304,888	436,502,906
REVENUE & EXPENDITURES											
Total Operating Revenues	99,556,527	23	7	9	H	88,283,000	A	A	S	27,061,906	144,317,439
State Appropriations	82,605,996	23	4	4	H	52,048,459	A	A	W	20,149,157	108,061,386
Investment Income	1,339,777	23	12	15	H	1,996,954	S	A	W	146,934	16,563,335
Capital Grants & Gifts	2,955,224	23	1	8	H	720,000	D	A	W	0	36,551,985
Instruction Expend	69,733,047	23	5	6	H	52,257,000	A	A	N	18,373,470	86,963,584
Research Expend	12,128,706	23	7	6	H	8,824,897	A	A	S	0	42,234,860
Public Service Expend	9,633,075	23	4	9	H	4,839,000	S	A	W	0	20,131,000
Academic Support Expend	13,165,605	23	12	13	H	13,310,424	A	A	N	2,465,912	26,177,450
Institutional Support Expend	16,141,507	23	9	9	H	13,483,117	A	A	N	5,300,305	25,893,373
Student Services Expend	18,708,455	23	1	1	H	8,047,676	A	A	W	2,570,632	18,708,455
Plant Maintenance Expend	13,881,458	23	6	8	H	11,029,000	A	A	N	3,431,295	26,349,916
ENDOWMENT											
Begin Yr Endowment Assets	11,512,002	23	9	15	H	16,721,000	A	A	W	159,362	129,412,542

Source: IPEDS--OPRA Data Warehouse

Prepared: 7/27/07

ASSETS & LIABILITIES

- In AY 05 UAA reported total assets of \$267 million which ranked it 8th among its comparator peers. The peer median value was \$220 million. UAA has held its position in the upper third of its peers in total assets over the years.
- UAA reported nearly \$47 million in long-term debt which ranked it 11th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median value was \$44.8 million. UAA has held a stable ranking in the middle of its peers for the past 3 years.

- UAA had total liabilities of \$61.9 million in FY05 which ranked it 14th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median value was \$71.8 million. UAA's ranking has been going down as its liabilities have been rising for the past 3 years.
- UAA had total net assets of \$204 million in FY05 which ranked it 7th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median value was \$146.5 million. UAA's ranking has been declining relative to its peers for the past 3 years.

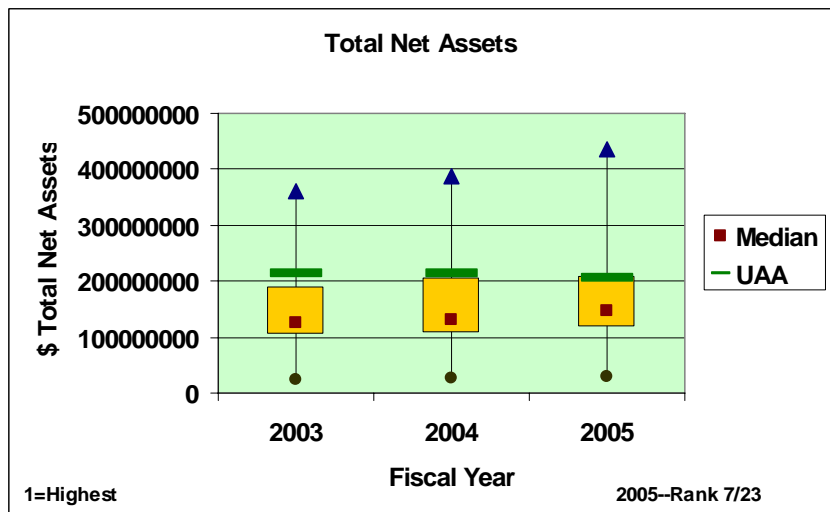
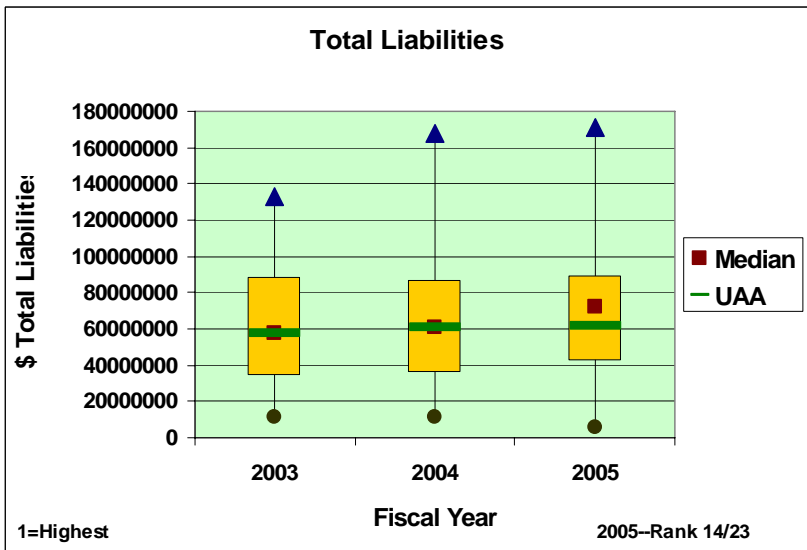
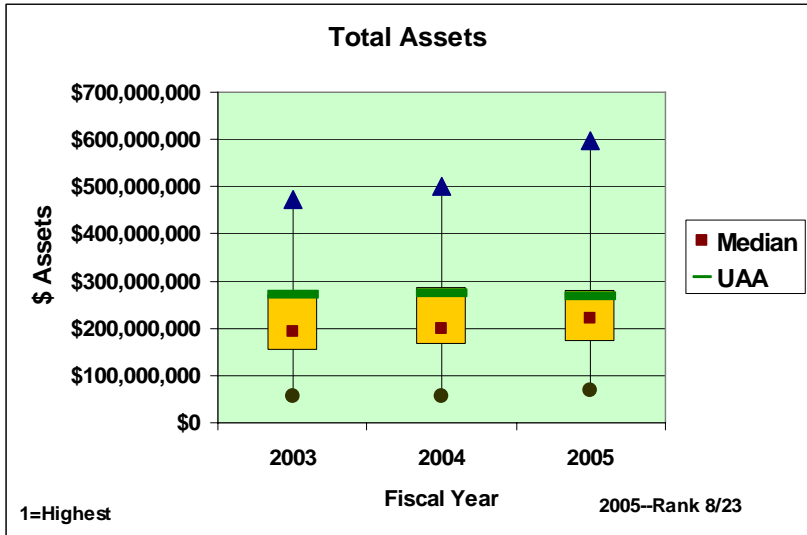
REVENUE & EXPENDITURES

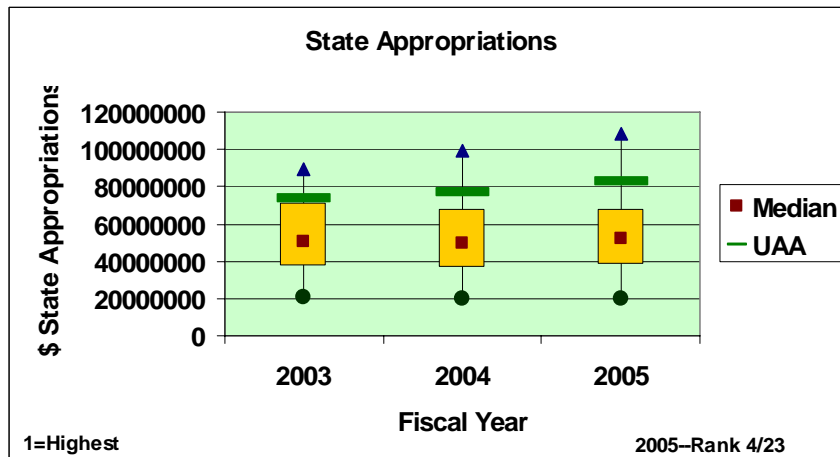
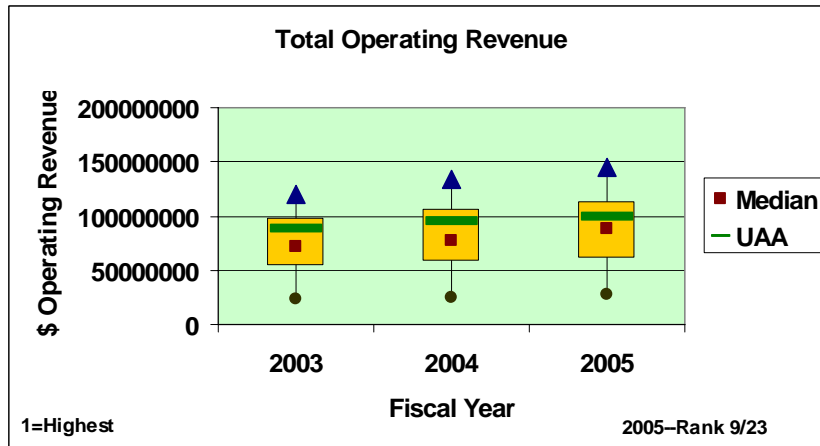
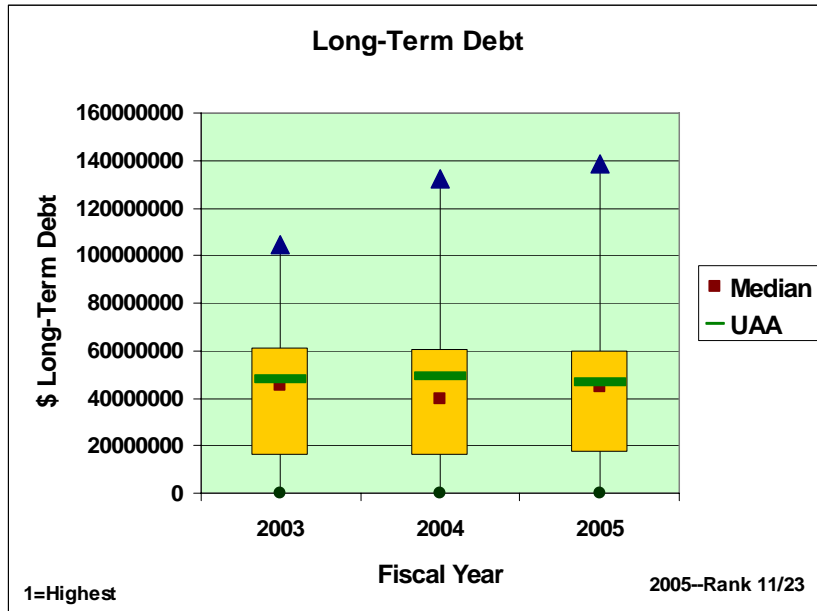
- UAA had total operating revenues of \$99.6 million in FY05 which ranked it 9th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median value was \$88.3 million. UAA's ranking has been stable relative to its peers even while it has been steadily rising.
- UAA's state appropriation was \$82.6 million in FY05 which ranked it 4th highest among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median value was \$52 million. UAA's ranking has held stable relative to its peers even while it has been steadily rising.
- UAA reported \$2.95 million in capital grants and gifts to IPEDS in FY05 which ranked it 8th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median value was \$720 thousand. UAA's ranking dropped precipitously in FY05 back to its FY03 level.
- UAA reported \$69.7 million in instruction expenditures to IPEDS in FY05 which ranked it 6th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median was \$52.3 million. UAA's ranking remained stable relative to its peers even though it has been steadily rising.
- UAA reported \$12.1 million in research expenditures to IPEDS in FY05 which ranked it 6th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median was \$8.8 million. UAA's ranking remained stable relative to its peers even though it has been steadily rising.
- UAA reported \$9.6 million in public service expenditures to IPEDS in FY05 which ranked it 9th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median was \$4.8 million. UAA's ranking has been declining relative to its peers even though it has been recently rising.
- UAA reported \$13.1 million in academic support expenditures to IPEDS in FY05 which ranked it 13th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median was \$13.3 million. UAA's ranking has remained stable relative to its peers even though it has been steadily rising.

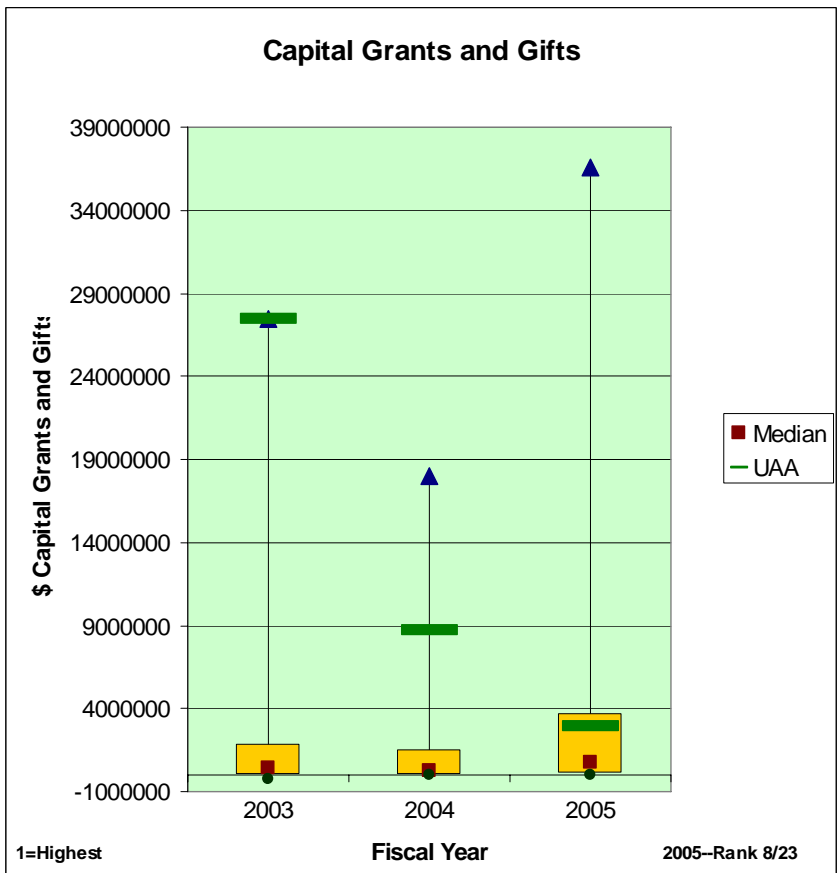
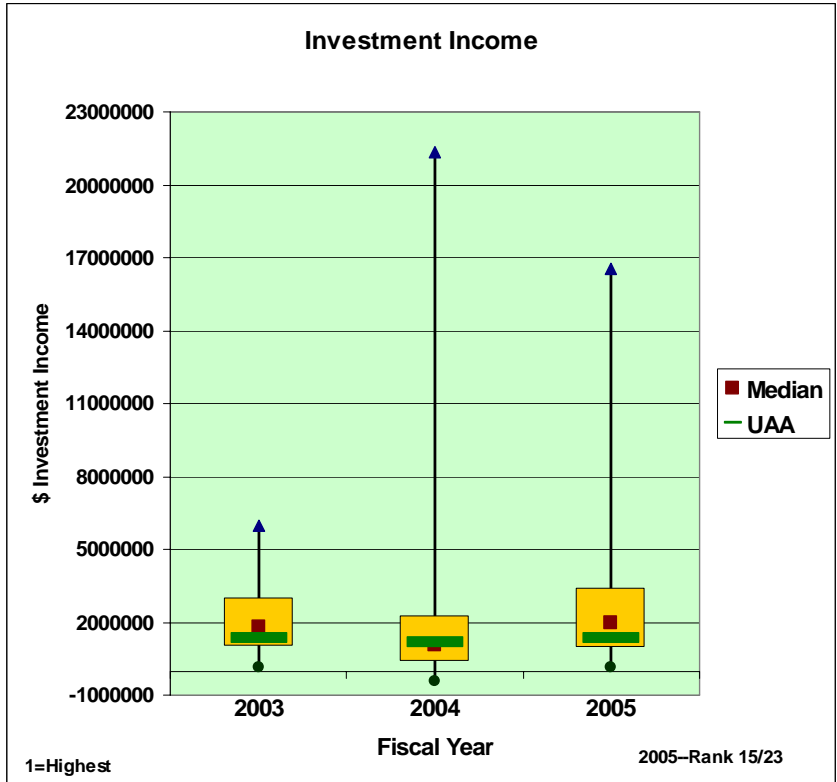
- UAA reported \$16.1 million in institutional support expenditures to IPEDS in FY05 which ranked it 9th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median was \$13.5 million. UAA's ranking has remained stable relative to its peers even though it has been steadily rising.

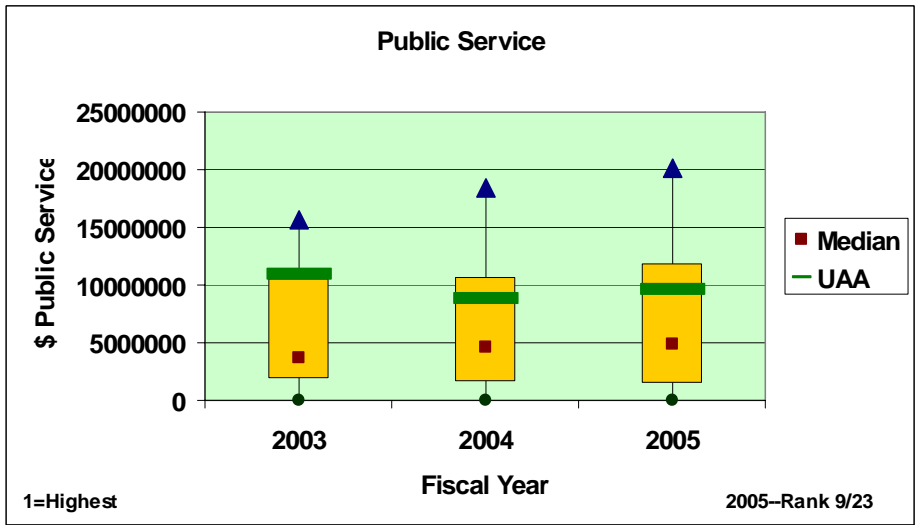
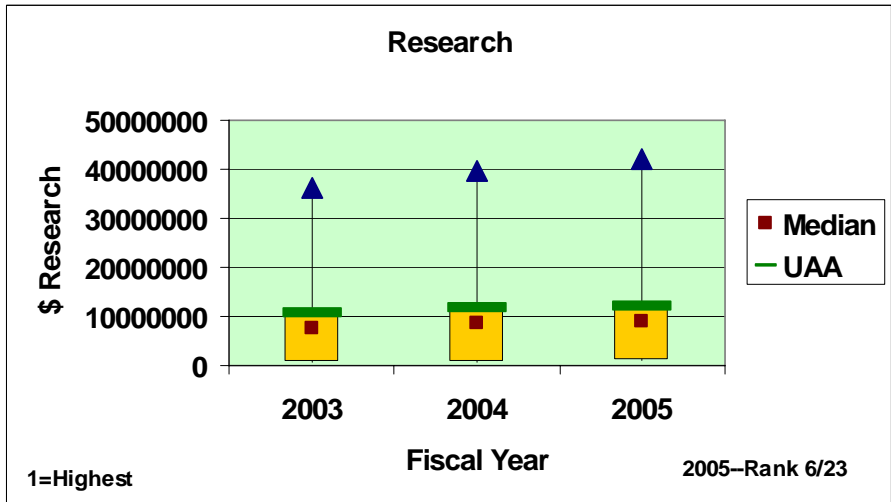
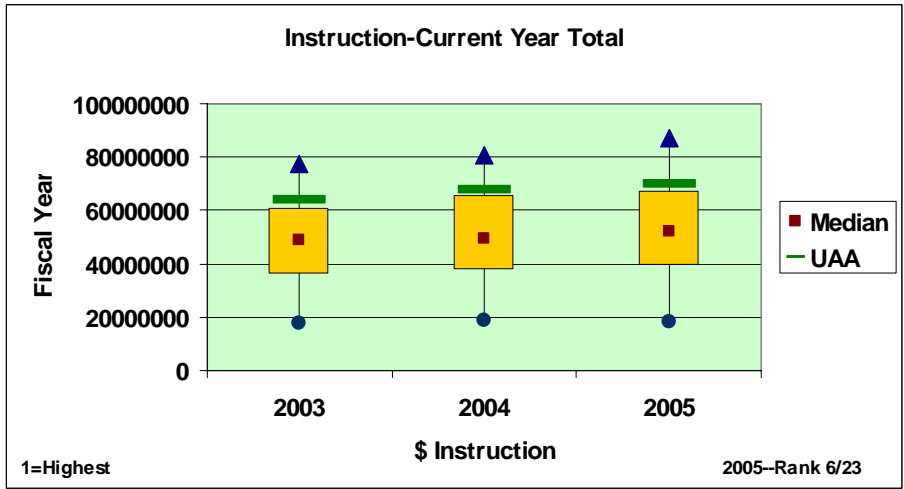
ENDOWMENT

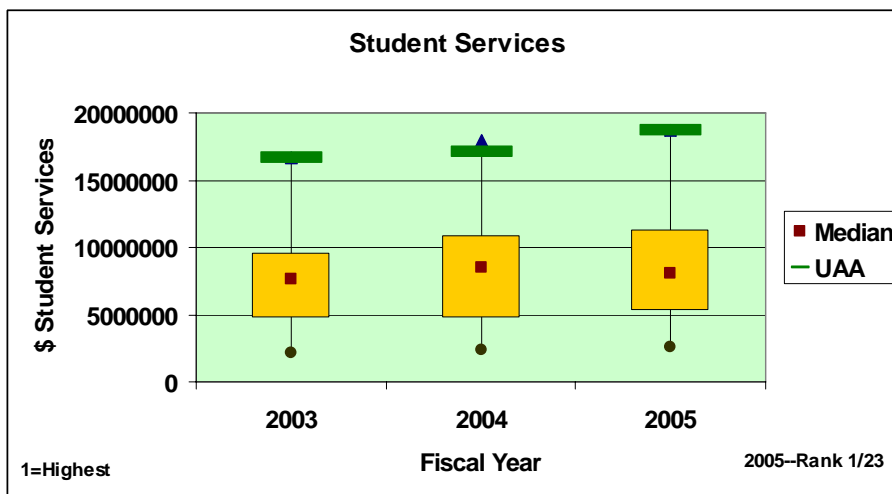
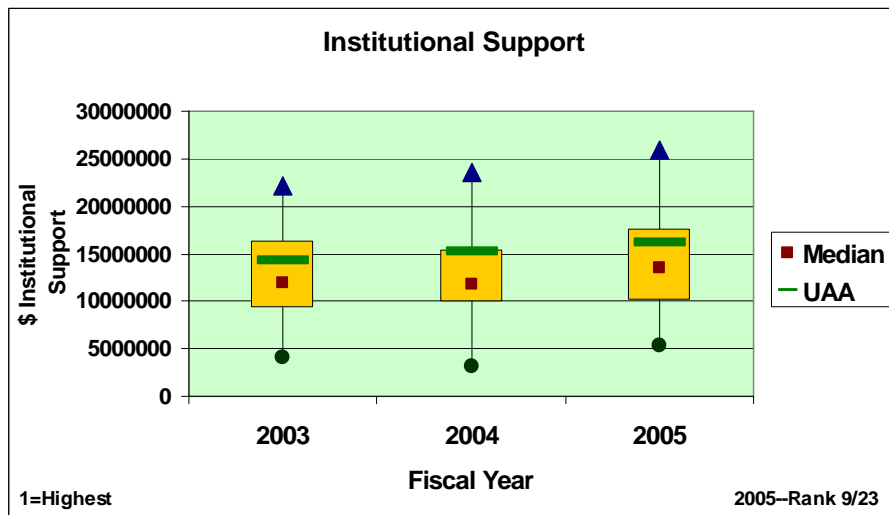
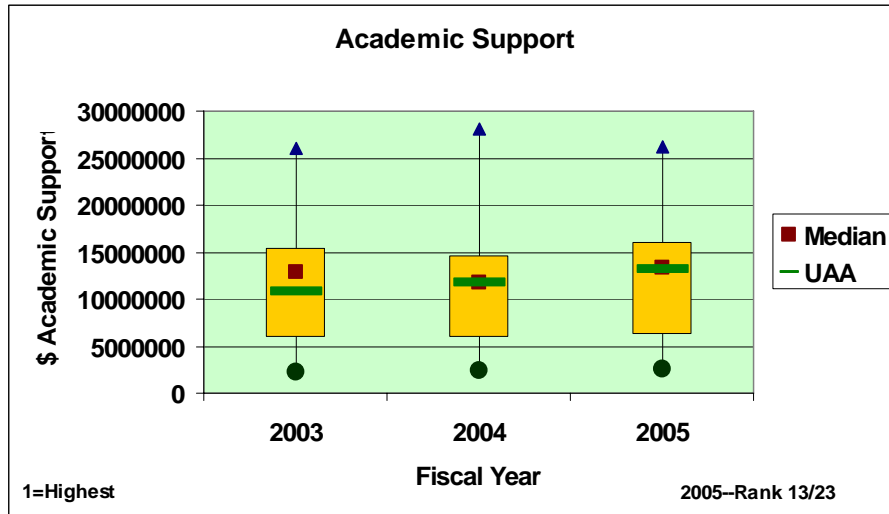
- The IPEDS-reported value of UAA endowment assets at the beginning of FY05 was \$11.5 million which ranked it 15th among its 23 comparator peers (including UAA). The peer median was \$16.7 million. UAA's ranking has held steady at the low end of its peer cohort, even though it has been steadily rising.

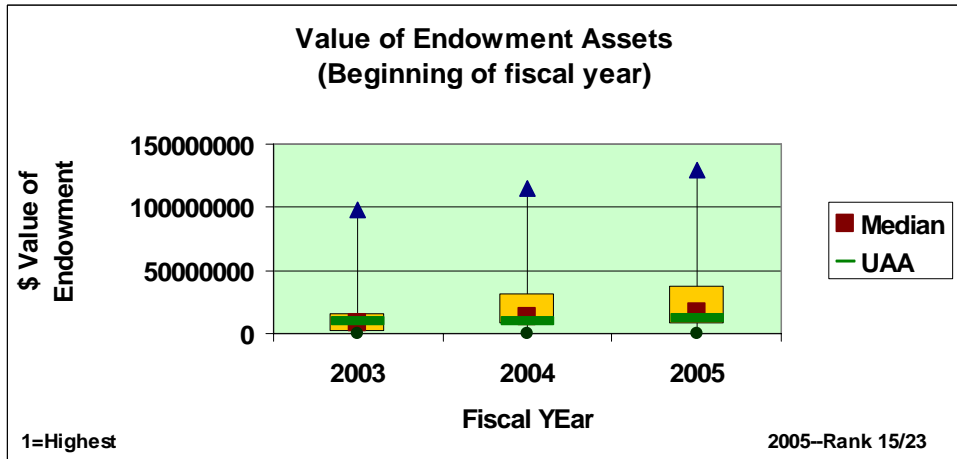
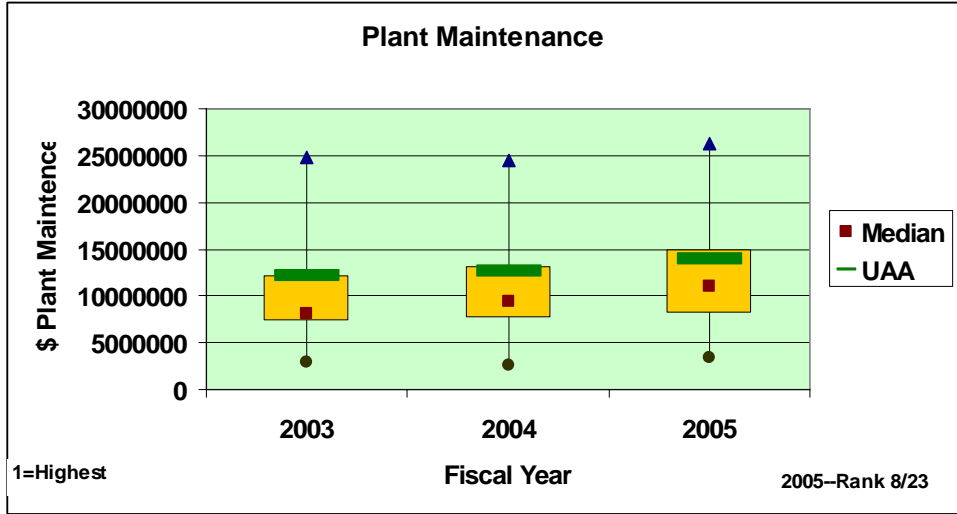












UAA COMPARISON TO UAF

UAF is not a Mathematically-determined peer for UAA (comparator or aspiration) but it is important to obtain comparison information as one of the sister MAU's in our UA system of higher education. Table 4 follows the same format and compares UAA vs. UAF on the same variables as Table 3. In the project UAF was artificially placed with UAA Aspirational institutions to get some idea of its ranking against some doctoral-granting and land-grant universities. It must be noted these are NOT UAF-identified comparator or aspirational universities but their numbers on each variable can be examined against UAA in the context of sister institutions within the same system.

Although this section will be of significant internal interest, the purpose of the report was to compare UAA vs. its comparator peers. For that reason, and in the interest of keeping volume down Table 4, which follows, is included but no highlights are presented. The reader is encouraged to examine each of the information items and extract data of particular interest. Please direct any questions to OPRA.

Table 4
UAA Rank Comparison to UAF Trends

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1	UAF Value 06	Long Trend-Value 2		
							UAA	UAF	Trends
MATRICULATION									
APPLICANTS									
Total Applicants	2,760	19	16	12	H	1,973	A	S	W
Selectivity Ratio	74.5%	19	18	7	L	72.7%	D	D	N
Yield Ratio	75.9%	19	3	3	H	73.5%	A	A	N
TUITION & FEES									
In-State Tuition & Fees	3,794	22	8	5	L	3,946	A	A	N
Ave Tuition In-State FT Ugrad	3,480	22	11	9	L	3,480	A	A	S
Ave Tuition In-State FT Grad	5,856	22	19	19	L	5,856	A	A	S
Out-State Tuition & Fees	10,890	22	5	6	L	10,890	A	A	N
Ave Tuition Out-State FT Ugrads	11,100	22	9	11	L	11,100	A	A	S
Ave Tuition Out-State FT Grads	11,952	22	13	14	L	11,952	A	A	S
Application Fee-Ugrad	40	21	18	16	L	40	A	A	S
Req Fees In-state FT Ugrad	524	19	6	8	L	676	A	A	W
Application Fee-Grad	45	20	20	15	L	50	S	S	S
Req Fees In-state FT Ggrad	632	18	8	11	L	784	A	A	S
FINANCIAL AID									
Total Receiving Financial Aid	1,153	23	11	10	H	790	A	A	W
In State Receive Financial Aid	1,062	23	11	10	H	686	A	A	S
Out State Receive Financial Aid	91	23	13	13	H	104	A	A	N
Receiving Financial Aid	646	23	14	16	H	535	D	A	N
Ave \$ Federal Grant Aid	2,812	23	6	15	H	2,772	D	D	W
Ave \$ Institutional Grant Aid	2,440	23	4	17	H	3,182	D	D	W
Ave \$ Student Loan Aid.	5,313	23	1	1	H	6,928	A	A	W

Table 4 (Cont)
UAA Rank Comparison to UAF Trends

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA			UAF Value 06	Long Trend-Value 2		
			Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1		UAA	UAF	Trends
ENROLLMENT*									
Total Enrollment	16,412	23	6	3	H	8,228	A	D	W
Undergraduate Enrollment	15,611	23	3	3	H	7,134	A	D	W
Graduate Enrollment	801	23	21	20	H	1,094	S	A	W
Undergrad SCH-Annual	305,796	23	6	4	H	151,726	A	A	S
Graduate SCH-Annual	14,812	23	19	18	H	16,118	A	A	N
FTE Enrollment	10,864	23	10	7	H	5,776	A	D	W
STUDENTS									
AGE									
Ugrad 18-24	8,000	23	8	6	H	3,681	A	A	W
Ugrad 25+	7,044	23	1	2	H	3,176	D	D	S
Grad 18-24	69	23	17	20	H	203	A	A	W
Grad 25+	730	23	17	18	H	890	A	A	W
GENDER									
Total Men	6,339	23	7	5	H	3,455	A	D	W
Total Women	10,073	23	3	2	H	4,773	A	A	S
ETHNICITY									
Alaska Native/American Indian	1,369	23	1	1	H	1,403	A	D	N
Black	640	23	17	18	H	213	D	D	S
Asian/Pacific Islander	896	23	3	2	H	250	A	A	W
Hispanic	691	23	4	2	H	192	A	S	W
White	11,641	23	7	3	H	5,213	S	A	N
Non-Resident Alien	438	23	9	8	H	397	A	A	N
CLASS LOAD									
Total Full-Time	7,150	23	14	11	H	4,146	A	S	W
Ugrad Full-Time	6,908	23	10	8	H	3,462	A	D	W
Grad Full-Time	242	23	16	16	H	684	D	A	W
Total Part-Time	9,262	23	2	1	H	4,082	A	S	W
Ugrad Part-Time	8,703	23	1	1	H	3,672	S	D	W
Grad Part-Time	559	23	22	19	H	410	A	A	W
FIRST TIME									
Total Enrolled (First Time)	1,561	19	8	7	H	1,054	A	S	W
Total Full Time (First Time)	1,262	19	8	8	H	855	A	A	A
Total Part Time (First Time)	299	19	4	2	H	199	A	A	S
SAT SCORES									
% Submit SAT (First time)	52.0%	17		10	H	49.0%			
SAT Verbal-25th %ile	440	17		11	H	460			
SAT Verbal-75th %ile	580	17		7	H	600			
SAT Math-25th %ile	450	17		9	H	450			
SAT Math-75th %ile	570	17		9	H	580			

* Excludes PWSCC

Table 4 (Cont)
UAA Rank Comparison to UAF Trends

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

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Source: IPEDS Reports

Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA Rank 01	Rank 06	Rank 1	UAF		Long Trend-Value 2	
						Value 06	UAA	UAF	Trends
RETENTION									
Tot First, Full Degree Seekers	1191	23		10	H	806			
Full Time Students	67.0%	23		13	H	68.0%			
Part Time Students	50.0%	23		6	H	45.0%			
COMPLETERS									
DEGREES GRANTED									
Associate Degree	512	15	2	3	H	206	A	A	W
Bachelors Degree	778	23	19	19	H	432	A	A	W
Masters Degree	263	23	19	18	H	236	A	A	N
GRADUATION RATE									
Bachelor in 4 Years	7.2%	23		19	H	5.3%	S	D	W
Bachelor in 5 Years	11.0%	23		21	H	11.4%	A	S	N
Bachelor in 6 Years	7.4%	23		7	H	4.9%	A	D	W
Bachelor in 150%	25.7%	23		21	H	21.6%	S	D	W
Transfers Out	25.3%	14		6	H	25.8%	S	S	S
PERSONNEL									
FACULTY SALARY									
Tot 09/10 Mo Contract	8,619,517	23	10	7	H	7,317,606	A	A	W
Tot 11/12 Mo Contract	189,517	23	21	19	H	NA	A		
Tot Equated 9-Mo Contract	8,774,578	23	11	7	H	7,317,606	A	A	W
AVE SALARY 9/10 MO									
Full Time Instruct Faculty	59,562	23	11	11	H	62,188	A	A	W
Tot 09/10 Mo Contract	8,619,517	23	10	7	H	7,317,606	A	S	W
Tot 11/12 Mo Contract	189,517	23	21	19	H	NA	A		
Tot Equated 9-Mo Contract	8,774,578	23	11	7	H	7,317,606	A	A	W
AVE SALARY 9/10 MO									
Tot Full Time Instruct Faculty	59,562	23	11	11	H	62,188	A	A	W
Tot FT Professors	75,684	23	13	15	H	81,356	A	A	W
Tot FT Associate Professors	62,352	23	15	11	H	61,602	A	A	N
Tot FT Assistant Professors	53,906	23	12	11	H	54,567	A	A	W
Tot FT Instructors	42,191	21	6	11	H	46,122	A	A	W
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS-AVE EXPEND									
Retire Plan (Not Soc Sec)-After 5 yrs	11,820	13	2	1	H	12,197	A	A	W
Medical/Dental Plan	5,446	23	12	13	H	5,588	A	A	S
Grp Life Insurance	70	22	17	16	H	70	S	S	S
Disability Income	174	16	12	13	H	174	A	A	S
Tuition Plan (Dependent only)	95	13		13	H	96			
Unemployment Compensation	143	19	4	4	H	149	S	A	W
Workers Compensation	240	18	12	7	H	249	A	A	W
Social Security Taxes	629	22	22	21	H	666	A	A	W

Table 4 (Cont)
UAA Rank Comparison to UAF Trends

Trend Legend: A = Ascending; S = Stable; D = Declining; W = Widening Gap; N = Narrowing Gap

* N Peers (23) includes UAA. Smaller number indicates not all peers supplied IPEDS data for that item.

Source: IPEDS Reports

Variable	Value 06	N*	UAA	Rank 06	Rank 1	UAF		Long Trend-Value 2	
			Rank 01			Value 06	UAA	UAF	Trends
HOUSING									
HOUSING COSTS									
Tot \$-in state on campus	13,510	18	10	7	L	12,872	A	S	W
Tot \$-in state off campus	16,599	21	17	12	L	16,118	A	A	N
Tot \$-in state off campus-Family	7,747	21	6	6	L	8,622	A	A	N
Tot \$-out state on campus	20,606	18	5	6	L	19,816	A	A	N
Room & Board On Campus	6,930	18	17	15	L	5,580	A	A	N
Books & Supplies	986	22		7	L	716	A	A	N
CAMPUS HOUSING									
Total Dorm Capacity	956	19	9	13	H	1,467	S	S	S
FINANCE (FY03-05)									
ASSETS & LIABILITIES									
Total Assets	266,924,130	23	6	8	H	442,319,509	D	D	S
Long Term Debt	46,642,902	23	10	11	H	44,256,999	S	S	S
Total Liabilities	61,958,814	23	11	14	H	77,767,710	A	D	N
Total Net Assets	204,965,316	23	5	7	H	364,551,799	D	D	S
REVENUE & EXPENDITURES									
Total Operating Revenues	99,556,527	23	7	9	H	192,053,629	A	A	W
State Appropriations	82,605,996	23	4	4	H	109,931,701	A	A	W
Investment Income	1,339,777	23	12	15	H	1,080,134	S	A	N
Capital Grants & Gifts	2,955,224	23	1	8	H	10,376,640	D	D	W
Instruction Expend	69,733,047	23	5	6	H	60,920,237	A	A	N
Research Expend	12,128,706	23	7	6	H	106,356,019	A	A	W
Public Service Expend	9,633,075	23	4	9	H	17,474,411	S	A	W
Academic Support Expend	13,165,605	23	12	13	H	22,660,263	A	A	W
Institutional Support Expend	16,141,507	23	9	9	H	14,316,461	A	A	N
Student Services Expend	18,708,455	23	1	1	H	14,350,557	A	A	W
Plant Maintenance Expend	13,881,458	23	6	8	H	24,673,368	A	A	S
ENDOWMENT									
Begin Yr Endowment Assets	11,512,002	23	9	15	H	49,523,282	A	A	W

Source: IPEDS--OPRA Data Warehouse

Prepared: 7/27/07

ATTRACTING STATE STUDENTS

A sidebar review of the data sought to determine what percentage of the first time degree seeking students, regardless of where they originally attended high school, at each peer university came from that institution's own home state. UAA has also always been concerned about the "brain drain" of recently-graduated students from Alaska high schools who come to UAA vs. leave the state (even though evidence is emerging that there is an increasing return after a year or so. Table 5 seeks an answer to both of these questions.

Table 5
UAA Rank Comparison to Comparator Peer Trends
Attracting State Students - AY06 Only

UNIVERSITY	State	1st Time Degree/Cert Ugrad Students Own				1st Time Deg/Cert Hi Sch Grads Past 12 Mo Own			
		Head	State	Rank*	% Intrnl	Head	State	Rank*	% Intrnl
UAA	AK	1,378	92.8%	7	1.6%	1,087	93.6%	6	1.1%
Auburn U-Montgomery	AL	ND				ND			
Boise State U	ID	2,296	90.9%	9	0.2%	1,556	88.2%	12	0.2%
Cleveland State U	OH	961	96.4%	2		765	96.0%	2	
Columbus State U	GA	1,111	88.1%	12	2.2%	897	88.5%	11	1.8%
Indiana State U	IN	1,478	90.0%	11	0.8%	1,278	89.4%	10	0.4%
Indiana U-Northwest	IN	ND				ND			
Indiana-Purdue-Ft Wayne	IN	1,705	95.7%	3	0.8%	1,449	96.2%	1	0.3%
Indiana U-Southeast	IN	ND				ND			
Lamar U	TX	ND				ND			
Northern Kentucky U	KY	1,299	70.5%	17	0.6%	1,160	69.5%	16	0.4%
Southern Connecticut State U	CT	1,245	92.9%	6	0.3%	1,203	93.2%	7	
U West Florida	FL	802	85.9%	13	3.1%	777	87.0%	14	2.6%
U Alabama-Huntsville	AL	524	79.4%	16	3.5%	471	80.2%	15	2.6%
U Arkansas-Little Rock	AR	785	94.4%	4	1.3%	600	94.9%	3	0.6%
U Massachusetts-Boston	MA	ND				ND			
U Michigan-Dearborn	MI	830	100.0%	1		ND			
U Missouri-St Louis	MO	451	84.5%	14	6.6%	417	87.1%	13	4.2%
U Nebraska-Omaha	NE	1,637	93.1%	5	0.9%	1,555	93.8%	5	
U North Carolina-Greensboro	NC	2,206	91.0%	8	0.5%	2,104	91.0%	9	0.3%
U Southern Maine	ME	ND				ND			
Weber State U	UT	2,339	82.9%	15	10.5%	1,233	91.7%	8	1.9%
Wichita State U	KS	1,126	90.7%	10	3.6%	973	93.9%	4	0.3%

* Rank 1 = H

Attracting AK Students-AY 06 Only	State	1st Time Degree/Cert Ugrad Students Own				1st Time Deg/Cert HS Grads Past 12 Mo Own			
		Head	State	Rank*	% Intrnl	Head	State	Rank*	% Intrnl
UAA	AK	1,378	92.8%	7	1.6%	1,087	93.6%	6	1.1%
UAF	AK	901	90.1%		1.6%	646	89.3%		0.7%

* Rank 1 = H

Source: IPEDS--OPRA Data Warehouse

Prepared: 7/27/07

- In AY-06 nearly 93% of all first time degree seeking students at UAA were residents of Alaska. That percentage ranked 7th among 17 peers, UAA included. The peer range went from 71% (29% came from other states) at Northern Kentucky to 100% at University of Michigan—Dearborn.
- International students comprised 1.6% of all UAA first-time degree seeking undergraduates. The peers ranged from 0.2% to 10.5%.
- UAA ranked 6th among its peers in the percentage of its first-time degree seeking students who graduated from its state high school within the previous 12 months. 1% of its international students graduated from their respective high school within one year of enrolling at UAA.