

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

ENROLLMENT DEFINITIONS

Headcount Student Majors is the actual count of individual students who have selected a given major or pre-major. Every student is assigned a “major”, even though it may be only an administrative classification (e.g., “non-degree” or “undeclared”).

At the undergraduate level, the count of student majors includes students’ declared *primary* and *secondary* majors. In the case of multiple majors, the enrollment is attributed to both departments. For example, if a student declares a primary major in Communication and a secondary major in Political Science, both departments in their respective colleges receive credit for the enrollment.

Undergraduate Class level is calculated using the number of credits earned towards graduation. The following credit ranges are used to calculate class level: first-year 0-26; sophomore 27-56; junior 57-86; and senior 87 or more.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student Majors show how many headcount students there would be if all students took a “full” credit load (15 credits for undergraduates; 9 for graduate students, effective Spring 1992). We look at the credits generated by students within each major regardless of where the courses are offered and then divide by 15 or 9, as appropriate. For undergraduate FTE student majors, the number of credits are distributed based on the number of declared majors. As in the previous example, half of the student’s total credits would be assigned to Communication, and half would be assigned to Political Science.

FTE Instructed Students is a measure of instruction offered and consumed, regardless of the majors of the students taught. We look at the credits generated in the courses offered by each discipline, calculate full-time equivalency, and then distribute instruction according to “majors” and “non-majors.” FTE instructed “majors” are defined as students with any declared major within the department or program offering the course; instructional credits for “majors” are assigned when the student taking the course is also a major in the department offering the course. All other students, including those without a declared major or pre-majors, are defined as “non-majors.” In the case of the student with majors in Communication and Political Science, FTE’s generated in Communication and Political Science would be classified as instruction to majors in the respective departments.

Unlike FTE Student Majors, calculation of FTE Instructed Students depends on the level of the course being taken and the level of the student taking the course. For undergraduate courses (those numbered 100-499) we always divide by 15, whether the student is undergraduate or graduate. Similarly, for graduate courses (those numbered 600-899) we always divide by 9 (prior to Spring 1992, the divisor was 12). For courses numbered 500-599, however, we look to see what kind of student is taking the course: undergraduate, we divide by 15; if graduate, we divide by 9.

DATA COMPARABILITY

Admissions and enrollment data presented in this report are based on the current organizational structure of academic units and departments. During the course of any given semester, organizational, departmental or programmatic changes may occur. Therefore, numbers may not be directly comparable to previous semesters due to the consolidation, reassignment, or suspension of selected academic programs. In many cases, these changes (e.g., program name change, addition or consolidation of undergraduate majors) do not affect the numbers at the school or college level. In addition, enrollment numbers are not directly comparable to semesters before Fall 1995 due to the inclusion of students with multiple majors.

The following changes are in effect for Academic Year 2007-2008:

- A new undergraduate graduate program, the Bachelor’s in Public Health Sciences, is being offered by the School of Public Health and Health Sciences.