
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS

ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT DALLAS

Mission:

The University of Texas at Dallas serves the Metroplex and the State of Texas as a global leader in innovative, high quality science, engineering, and business education and research. The University is committed to producing engaged graduates prepared for life, work, and leadership in a constantly changing world; advancing excellent educational and research programs in the natural and social sciences, engineering and technology, management, and the liberal, creative, and practical arts; and transforming ideas into actions that directly benefit the personal, economic, social, and cultural lives of the citizens of Texas.

UT Dallas's achievements include:

- UT Dallas is among the top 50 best values in public colleges in the U.S., one of only three universities in Texas to make *Kiplinger's Personal Finance* 2007 "best values" list.
- *U.S. News and World Report* ranks UT Dallas' graduate audiology program 4th in the nation. Speech language pathology was ranked 12th in the nation.
- *The Financial Times* ranked the school's Executive MBA program No. 1 in Texas.
- *U.S. News & World Report's* 2007 rankings of graduate schools placed the Erik Jonsson School of Engineering and Computer Science first in North Texas and No. 4 in Texas.
- UT Dallas won the 2008 national collegiate chess championship, a repeat of 2007's win.
- UT Dallas consistently ranks among the top 100 colleges and universities in the U.S. in number of freshman National Merit Scholars. UT Dallas is among the most selective public institutions of higher learning in Texas, with average freshman SAT scores above 1200.
- Our graduates include a Truman fellow, a Marshall Scholar, two Golden Key winners, two Goldwater fellows and a Boren fellow. The University's first Fulbright Fellow was recently named. UT Dallas pre-med majors are admitted on first application to medical school at a rate of 61 percent, against a national admission rate of 49 percent. UT Dallas pre-law majors have been admitted to each of the top 10 law schools in the nation.

Education. In fall 2007, UT Dallas enrolled 14,556 students, a record high enrollment, but only 33 students more than fall 2006. However, the institution experienced an enrollment increase of 6.1 percent over the last five years. For fall 2007, UT Dallas admitted nearly 1,400 transfer students, more than half (56.5%) of new undergraduate students. More than three-fourths (77.8%) of the transfer students came from Texas community colleges. Approximately 51 percent of UT Dallas students come from Dallas, Collin, Rockwall, and Kaufman Counties, all of which have median family incomes above the state median of \$44,922. The ethnic composition of the student population mirrors that of the community. The seven schools of UT Dallas educate almost 9,800 undergraduates and nearly 4,800 graduate students. The number of degrees awarded increased by 814 degrees, or 27.3 percent, from FY 2003 to FY 2007.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$33 million in FY 2003 to \$46 million in FY 2007. UT Dallas ranked 171st nationally and 13th among all Texas academic and health institutions (6th among Texas universities) for total research and development expenditures.

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas at Dallas serves the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex area, attracts a traditional undergraduate student population, and is one of the most selective UT System institutions, admitting less than half of the applicants who apply. Undergraduate enrollment represents more than two-thirds of the total enrollment and has been relatively stable, increasing by 2.8 percent between fall 2003 and fall 2007. The demographic characteristics of the undergraduate student population changed very little over that period. In fall 2007, more than half (57%) of the undergraduate students were White, 20 percent were Asian American, and 7 percent were African American, almost the same percentages as fall 2003. The proportion of Hispanic students increased slightly, by 1.5 percentage points, and the proportion of International students declined by 1.3 points. Fewer students at UT Dallas received Pell grants (22%) than students at other Texas public institutions (30.6%).

In the past five years, UT Dallas has become significantly more selective in its admissions practice. UT Dallas guarantees admission to students who graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class. For students not in the top 10 percent, applications are reviewed holistically based on a combination of factors including high school class rank, strength of academic preparation, ACT or SAT scores, special accomplishments in and out of school, essays, special circumstances, the completion of specific high school curriculum requirements, and, for Texas residents, consideration may be given to socioeconomic or geographical characteristics.

In fall 2003 more than 60 percent of the first-time undergraduate applicants were admitted while less than half (49.4%) were admitted in fall 2007. Even though the admissions process has become more selective, about the same proportion (one-third) of first-time students were in the top 10 percent of their high school class in 2003 and 2007. Slightly less than half (48.9%) of the admitted students enrolled in fall 2007 and their average admissions test scores were substantially higher than the state and national averages. Consequently, the first-time students at UT Dallas are well prepared and very few need developmental remediation (1%). Nearly all (97.4%) of the first-time undergraduates are full-time degree-seeking students.

The University of Texas at Dallas also provides an educational opportunity for students who start college elsewhere and then transfer. For fall 2007, UT Dallas admitted nearly 1,400 transfer students, more than half (56.5%) of new undergraduate students. More than three-fourths (77.8%) of the transfer students came from Texas community colleges.

College Costs & Financial Aid To help students with financial need, UT Dallas provided more than \$46 million in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. Seventy-two percent of financial aid at UT Dallas was given in the form of loans. One third of all full-time undergraduates (33.6%) received need-based aid, which covered more than half (57.2%) of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

In academic year 2005-06, roughly half (49%) of the seniors at UT Dallas graduated with an average debt of \$16,895, lower than the statewide average of Texas public universities (\$18,334).

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
	13,718	14,556

First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2003	2007
Applicants	3,669	4,377
% Admitted	63.2%	49.4%
Enrolled	1,091	1,057
TX Top 10%	316	298
% TX Top 10%	34.4%	33.4%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007) 97.4%

Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)		
	SAT	ACT
UTD	1240	26
Texas	999	20.5
Nation	1017	21.2

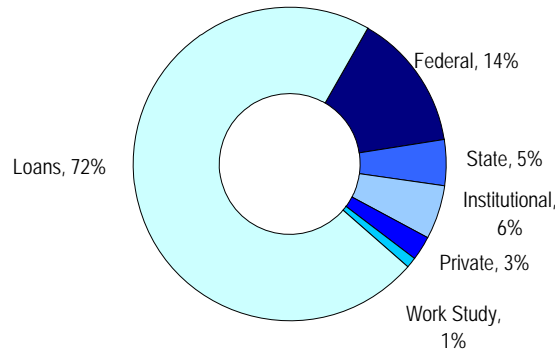
Transfer Students (Fall 2007)	
Total	1,371
% from TX commty colleges	77.8%

Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total	9,523	9,793
White	57.6%	56.6%
African-Am.	7.4%	7.3%
Hispanic	9.3%	10.8%
Asian-Am.	19.3%	20.1%
International	5.3%	4.0%

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount AY 2006-07

Average in-state total academic cost	\$7,690
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	33.6%
Average % discount	57.2%
Average net academic cost	\$3,292
All full-time students	
Average % discount	19.2%
Average net academic cost	\$6,214

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2006-07



UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates

UT Dallas has initiated various programs to improve graduation rates. As part of the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, the institution plans to graduate 38 percent of students within four years and 65 percent within six years by 2010, increasing the rates to 47 percent and 72 percent, respectively, by 2015. First year persistence rates for UT Dallas are higher than the average of other public institutions in the state of Texas, but lower than all but one of its ten peer institutions. Similarly, the four and six year graduation rates for UT Dallas (31% and 55%, respectively) are higher than the national average for public four-year institutions, but lower than the graduation rates of all 10 of its selected peer institutions.

When looking at the 2000 cohort graduation rates from any Texas institution in six years, UT Dallas has a higher graduation rate (64%) than the state average of 57 percent.

Graduation rates for transfer students at UT Dallas have increased substantially. The rate improved from 54.4 percent to 61.8 percent and these rates are well above the state average of 52.5 percent.

Based on prior enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 46.7 percent from 2003 to 2007. UT Dallas also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. Though the proportion of baccalaureate degrees awarded in STEM majors has declined from 30.7 percent to 22.6 percent in the last five years, UT Dallas remains above the national average of 18.3 percent.

Outcomes

Comparing UT Dallas with other public research universities on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) provides some context for how seniors at UT Dallas viewed their educational experience. Based on the responses of seniors in 2007, more than eight out of ten UT Dallas students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and more than three out of four seniors said they

	UTD		
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	2001	2005	2005, TX
	79.4%	79.9%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1997	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	31.7%	30.6%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTD	56.2%	55.3%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	62.9%	64.0%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	1999	2003	2003, TX
	54.4%	61.8%	52.5%

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	1,605	2,355	46.7%

STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded

	AY	00-01	05-06
UTD	30.7%	22.6%	
U.S.	18.3%	18.3%	

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	UTD	Texas
Teacher Certification	100%	97%

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent	UTD	Peers
Educational Experience	83%	86%
Academic Advising	68%	60%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	77%	82%

Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2007	UTD		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1348	1330	1195
Analytic Writing Task	1334	1333	1224
CLA Total Score	1339	1332	1192

would attend the institution again, somewhat lower than their national peers. However, academic advising was viewed more positively at UT Dallas than among its selected peers. More than two-thirds of UT Dallas seniors thought the academic advising was good or excellent, compared with 60 percent of their peer group institutions.

Seniors at UT Dallas scored slightly lower than expected on the CLA Performance Task and as expected on the Analytic Writing Task. However, relative to other students in the national sample, the results indicate that by the end of the senior year, UT Dallas students performed substantially higher on measures of critical and analytical reasoning and analytical writing tasks. These data suggest that UT Dallas has admitted well-prepared students and performed well in teaching them to think and write analytically.

Post-Baccalaureate Experience All of the UT Dallas students passed the teaching certification licensure exam, above the statewide average of 97 percent.

The majority of graduates from UT Dallas (86%) are either employed in the state of Texas, are enrolled in a Texas graduate school or both. Of the graduates who are not enrolled in a graduate or professional school, more than 60 percent work in Texas. The percentage of students who graduated from UT Dallas, enrolled in graduate school and also worked in Texas was 20 percent, compared to the 4.5 percent who enrolled in graduate school and did not work.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	01-02	05-06	05-06, TX
% employed in TX		62.8%	61.4%	67.5%
% enrolled in TX grad school		2.8%	4.5%	3.6%
% employed and enrolled		22.2%	20.0%	13.9%
% employed or enrolled		87.7%	86.0%	85.0%

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees At UT Dallas, the number of graduate students increased from 4,195 to 4,763 (13.5%) from fall 2003 to fall 2007. The majority of these students enrolled in master's level programs. Between fall 2003 and fall 2007, the proportion of African American, Hispanic and White graduate students increased, while the proportion of International students decreased.

The diversity of the graduate student population differs from the undergraduate population at UT Dallas. The graduate population has a much higher proportion of International students and a lower proportion of African American, Asian American, Hispanic and White students than the undergraduate population.

The quality of graduate students admitted to UT Dallas, as measured by the GRE exam, was essentially the same in 2007 and 2003. In contrast, the average GMAT, used for admissions to graduate business programs, increased slightly from 540 to 555. The number of master's degrees awarded remained relatively stable between 2003 and 2006, but the number of doctoral degrees increased by nearly 90 percent, from 70 to 131 awards during that time period.

While the proportion of master's degrees granted in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas was essentially unchanged between 2001 and 2006, UT Dallas consistently awarded a substantially higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (27.7% vs. 16.9% in 2006).

UT Dallas not only increased the number of doctoral degrees between 2003 and 2006, but awarded a substantially higher proportion (59.5%) of them in the science, engineering and technology fields than the national average (43.2%) in 2006.

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		4,195	4,763
White		39.5%	41.0%
African-Am.		4.0%	4.8%
Hispanic		3.7%	5.2%
Asian-Am.		12.5%	12.3%
International		39.6%	35.7%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		1163	1165
Average GMAT		540	555

Degrees

	2002-03	2005-06	% Change
Master's	1,299	1,294	-0.4%
Doctoral	70	131	87.1%
Prof'l	--	8	--

STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded

	AY	00-01	05-06
Master's			
UTD		31.4%	27.7%
U.S.		12.8%	16.9%
Doctoral			
UTD		55.1%	59.5%
U.S.		32.6%	43.2%

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

Between 2003 and 2007, the number of total full-time equivalent students increased from 9,797 to 10,841 or nearly 11 percent. To meet these additional demands, UT Dallas added 88 faculty, an increase of 13 percent. The largest growth occurred among tenured faculty, with an increase of 52 faculty members (21.8%). Tenure-track faculty increased by 13 faculty representing a 14.1 percent increase. Other professional faculty increased by 6.6 percent or 23 faculty members. However, the number of full-time equivalent faculty only increased from 468 to 514, representing a 9.8 percent increase. Because the resulting increase in full-time equivalent faculty was slightly lower than the increase in full-time equivalent students, the student faculty ratio at UT Dallas remained unchanged at 21:1.

Faculty Diversity

Faculty diversity at UT Dallas changed between fall 2003 and fall 2007, primarily as a result in the increased number of women in tenure-track faculty positions. In fall 2003, less than one-fourth of the tenure-track faculty were women, but in 2007 that proportion increased to 37.1 percent. Changes in the ethnic diversity of the UT Dallas faculty were less pronounced. Among the tenured faculty, the proportion of White faculty declined from 75.7 percent to 70.8 percent, and the number of Asian-American tenured faculty increased from 17.6 percent to 20.6 percent. The proportion of Hispanic tenured faculty increased slightly from 2.9 percent to 4.8 percent. Ethnic diversity among the tenure-track faculty changed very little. The proportion of tenure-track faculty who were African American dropped slightly (3.3% to 1.9%), while the proportions of Asian-American and Hispanic tenure-track faculty increased slightly (31.5% to 33.3% and 5.4% to 6.7%, respectively). The largest change among tenure-track faculty was the decline in International faculty, dropping from 6.5 percent to 2.9 percent. Among other professional faculty, the largest change was the proportion of women, an increase from 44 percent to 47 percent.

Compared with Texas, the 10 most populous states and nationally for the 2006-07 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Dallas were generally higher than the average at every level of academic rank. These higher rates most likely reflect the salary differential in the fields of business, science and engineering and the higher proportion of UT Dallas faculty teaching in these fields.

Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTD (FY 2008)	\$123,725	\$91,322	\$87,256
<i>FY 2007</i>			
UTD	\$114,345	\$88,096	\$85,043
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2003	2007
Total	679	767
Tenured	239	291
% Female	15.1%	14.4%
White	75.7%	70.8%
African-Am.	2.1%	2.1%
Hispanic	2.9%	4.8%
Asian-Am.	17.6%	20.6%
International	1.7%	1.7%
Tenure-Track	92	105
% Female	23.9%	37.1%
White	53.3%	55.2%
African-Am.	3.3%	1.9%
Hispanic	5.4%	6.7%
Asian-Am.	31.5%	33.3%
International	6.5%	2.9%
Other Prof'l	348	371
% Female	44.0%	47.2%
White	81.3%	80.6%
African-Am.	2.6%	3.2%
Hispanic	3.7%	3.5%
Asian-Am.	10.6%	10.8%
International	1.4%	1.6%

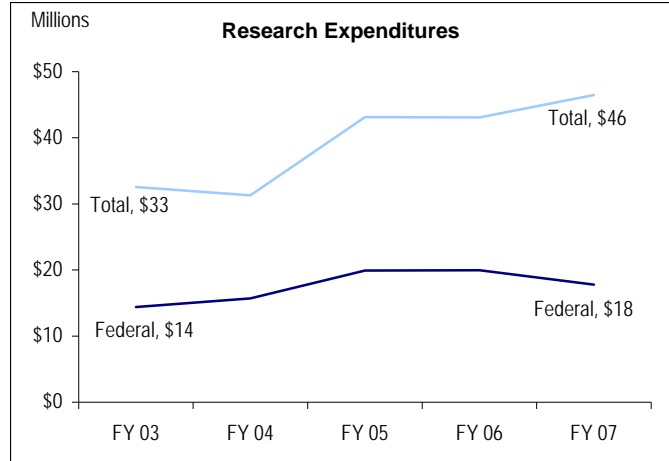
Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall 2003	2007
FTE Students	9,797	10,841
FTE Faculty	468	514
Ratio	21 to 1	21 to 1

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding UT Dallas substantially improved its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, total research expenditures increased by nearly 42.8 percent to more than \$46 million. In 2006, UT Dallas ranked 171st in total R&D dollars, lower than eight of its ten peers.

Sponsored revenue, which is a more comprehensive measure of an institution's success in securing funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities, increased by more than \$21 million to \$47.3 million in FY 2007.



Research Rankings

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	Total R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
George Mason Univ	165	155	188	218	350	44
Georgia Inst of Tech (all campuses)	32	35	184	164	76	15
Miami Univ (all campuses)	232	260	--	233	162	241
Ohio Univ (all campuses)	179	193	208	179	170	177
SUNY Albany	62	91	69	91	98	66
SUNY Binghamton	202	224	304	282	442	151
UC-Riverside	112	123	132	108	64	157
UC-Santa Barbara	98	88	203	220	85	84
UC-Santa Cruz	121	119	179	175	96	184
Univ of Maryland, Baltimore Cnty	152	141	178	184	155	132
UT Dallas	171	191	224	191	138	88

Faculty Research The number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty increased by more than 50 percent from FY 2003 to FY 2007. Not only did number of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants increase by nearly one-third, but the average research dollars per faculty member increased by more than 11 percent to more than \$140,000.

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT Dallas increased significantly from 39 postdoctoral fellows in FY 2003 to 47 in FY 2007.

Faculty Research

	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	218	330	51.4%
# of T/TT holding grants	112	148	32.1%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	44.1%	45.4%	1.3
Research \$ per T/TT faculty	\$128,138	\$142,568	11.3%
# of postdoctoral fellows	39	47	20.5%

Technology Transfer

	FY 2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures	12	28	133.3%
U.S. Patents Issued	5	5	0.0%
Licenses & Options Executed	0	2	--
Gross Revenue from IP	\$48.0 K	\$46.7 K	-2.7%

Technology Transfer From 2002 to 2006, the number of new invention disclosures increased significantly from 12 to 28 reflecting a 133 percent change. The total gross revenue received from intellectual property declined by less than 3 percent from \$47,971 to \$46,663 over the same time period.

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends and Efficiencies

Enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures all contributed to an increase in both revenues and expenses at UT Dallas between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

In FY 2007, state appropriations accounted for 28.8 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 37.8 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 16.6 percent. The primary expenses for UT Dallas in FY 2007 were instruction (34.8%), institutional support and physical plant (15.7%), and research (14.8%).

State support per FTE student for higher education declined between FY 2003 and FY 2007. Over that time period, state support per student dropped from \$5,630 to \$5,320 when adjusting for inflation. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$4,650 to \$6,200 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT Dallas is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$1.21. In FY 2007, the state provided a \$0.86 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. Relative to 10 peers, UT Dallas has a lower state appropriations plus tuition and fee revenue per FTE student than all but one of its peers. This means that UT Dallas has less funding than its peers when considering the two major revenue streams that support instruction and academic operations.

Between FY2003 and FY2007 sources supporting the work of faculty also changed. In FY 2003, approximately \$143,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$118,000 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees. In FY 2007, the pattern reversed: more money per FTE faculty came from student tuition and fees than from state appropriations.

UT Dallas lowered administrative costs slightly over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 8.7 percent compared with 8.5 percent in FY 2007.

Space Utilization

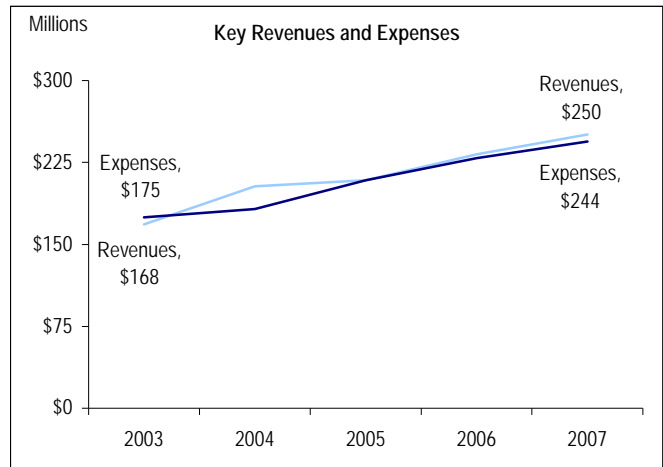
Space utilization at UT Dallas improved dramatically from FY 2003 to FY 2007. While the E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student did not increase, staying at approximately 106 square feet per student, the average hours of weekly utilization of classrooms and class labs increased substantially. By FY 2007, classrooms were utilized an average of 35.1 hours per week, up from 20.0 hours in FY 2003, but below the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 29 hours per week compared to 15 hours in FY 2003, and above the state standard of 25 hours.

UT Dallas increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2007, UT Dallas generated \$258 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$227 in FY 2003.

Philanthropy

Endowments at UT Dallas increased from \$181.7 million in 2003 to \$264.0 million in 2007, a net change of 45 percent. The increase in endowments translated into nearly \$25,000 per FTE student and almost \$500,000 per FTE faculty.

Donor support increased substantially at UT Dallas over the last five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, donations increased from \$6.8 million to \$33.6 million, a 390 percent increase. The most significant increases came from individual donors and from foundations.



Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$5,630	\$5,320	-5.5%
Tuition and Fees		\$4,650	\$6,200	33.3%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$143,020	\$119,480	-16.5%
Tuition and Fees		\$118,050	\$139,220	17.9%

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$566	\$1,179	108.3%
Individuals		\$679	\$17,910	2537.7%
Foundations		\$2,593	\$8,803	239.5%
Corporate		\$2,539	\$5,051	98.9%
Others		\$476	\$650	36.6%
Total		\$6,853	\$33,593	390.2%

UT Dallas Peer Comparison

	UT Dallas	U of California-Riverside	U of California-Santa Barbara	U of California-Santa Cruz	Georgia Institute of Tech	U of Maryland-Baltimore Co.	SUNY-Albany	SUNY-Binghamton	Miami U-Oxford	Ohio U	George Mason U
Total Enrollment	14,523	16,875	21,082	15,364	17,936	11,798	17,434	14,373	16,329	20,610	29,889
Undergrads (%)	65%	88%	86%	91%	--	80%	71%	80%	89%	83%	61%
Full-time undergrads (%)	71%	97%	97%	97%	--	85%	93%	96%	98%	94%	76%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fees / FT Student	\$6,940	\$6,590	\$7,010	\$7,017	\$4,926	\$8,622	\$5,939	\$5,910	\$22,997	\$8,727	\$6,408
SAT Total: 25 th ile	1140	950	1080	1050	1230	1080	1020	1160	1110	980	1010
75 th ile	1360	1200	1320	1270	1400	1300	1200	1350	1300	1200	1210
1st Year Retention	80%	86%	89%	88%	92%	82%	84%	89%	90%	80%	86%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	55%	64%	78%	70%	77%	56%	63%	78%	81%	71%	56%
Student/faculty ratio	19/1	18/1	17/1	19/1	14/1	17/1	20/1	20/1	16/1	19/1	16/1
State Approp per FTE Student (FY06)	\$6,590	\$8,830	\$9,120	\$7,960	\$14,580	\$7,100	\$10,100	\$9,400	\$4,780	\$5,860	\$5,460
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	\$12,980	\$15,740	\$16,630	\$15,130	\$21,190	\$13,340	\$14,610	\$13,950	\$18,400	\$15,040	\$12,040
Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions)	\$44.2	\$124.8	\$174.4	\$114.1	\$440.9	\$65.7	\$274.4	\$29.6	\$19.2	\$38.0	\$50.4

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. U.S. News & World Report (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).