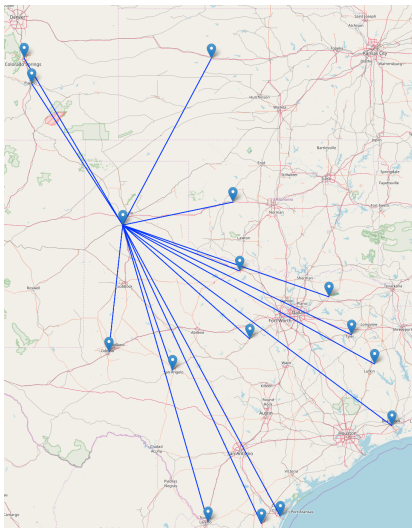


## Geographic Peers: Distance of Peers from WT



## Geographic Peers: Table

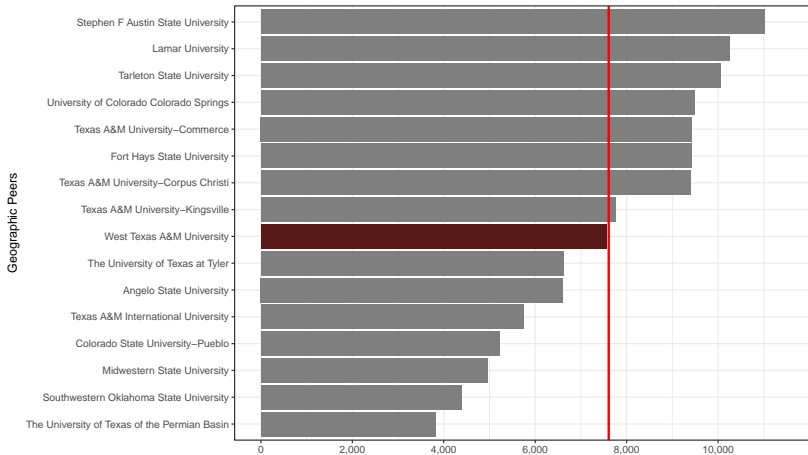
Institution	State	Carnegie	SACSCOC	FTE	Ret Rate	6yr Grad Rate	Doc Degrees	Degrees/FTE
Angelo State University	TX	Master's: Larger	1	6609	63	30	18	0.24
Colorado State University-Pueblo	CO	Master's: Medium	0	5213	64	33	0	0.15
Fort Hays State University	KS	Master's: Larger	0	9412	70	44	0	0.34
Lamar University	TX	Doctoral: Moderate	1	10256	58	34	92	0.26
Midwestern State University	TX	Master's: Medium	1	4949	70	44	0	0.24
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	OK	Master's: Larger	0	4396	66	30	76	0.19
Stephen F Austin State University	TX	Master's: Larger	1	11022	71	43	23	0.25
Tarleton State University	TX	Master's: Larger	1	10056	66	43	9	0.19
Texas A&M International University	TX	Master's: Larger	1	5745	76	43	1	0.23
Texas A&M University-Commerce	TX	Doctoral: Higher	1	9430	73	45	45	0.32
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	TX	Doctoral: Moderate	1	9398	59	40	31	0.21
Texas A&M University-Kingsville	TX	Doctoral: Moderate	1	7752	69	34	15	0.25
The University of Texas at Tyler	TX	Master's: Larger	1	6620	62	44	17	0.28
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	TX	Master's: Medium	1	3823	71	27	0	0.23
University of Colorado Colorado Springs	CO	Master's: Larger	0	9480	68	46	26	0.21
West Texas A&M University	TX	Master's: Larger	1	7565	64	40	2	0.25

## Technical Notes for Data Slides

- Data for WTAMU are represented by **MAROON** bars.
- Data for all peers are represented by **GRAY** bars.
- The vertical **RED** line on each slide represents the mean value for that specific data point.

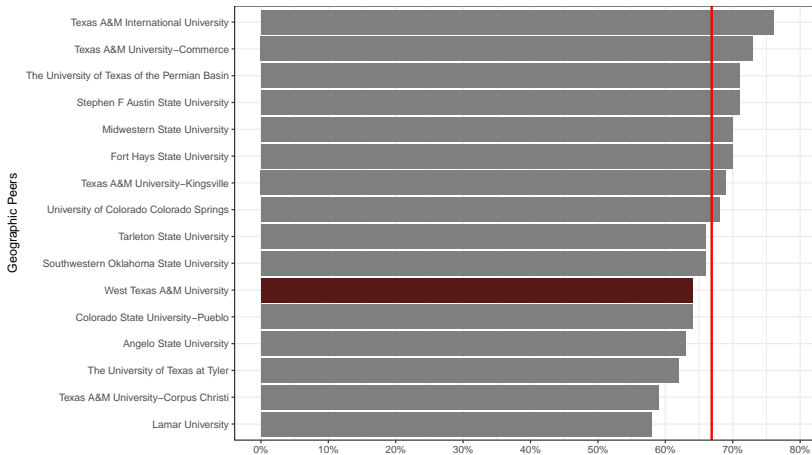
## Geographic Peers: Full-time Equivalent Enrollment

**Note: FTE enrollment is a measure of institutional size that normalizes the mix of full-time and part-time students.**



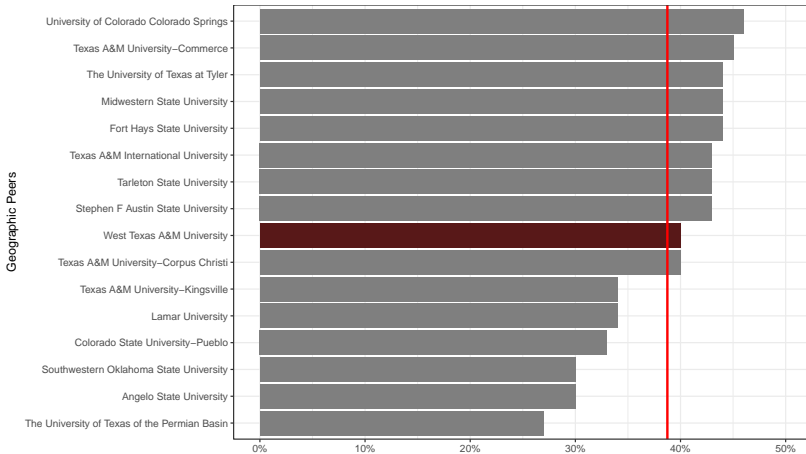
## Geographic Peers: Fall-to-Fall Retention (First-time, Full-time students)

**Note: This retention rate is a key performance indicator of institutional effectiveness used by many universities and organizations across higher education.**



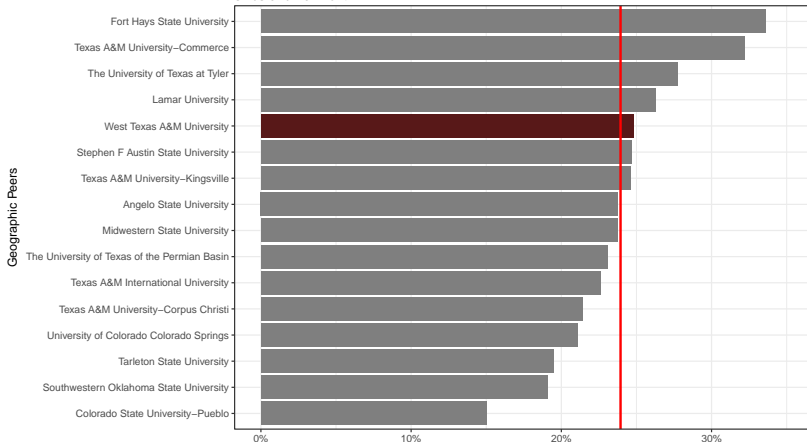
## Geographic Peers: 6-year Graduation Rate

**Note: Graduation rate is a key performance indicator of institutional effectiveness used by many universities and organizations across higher education.**

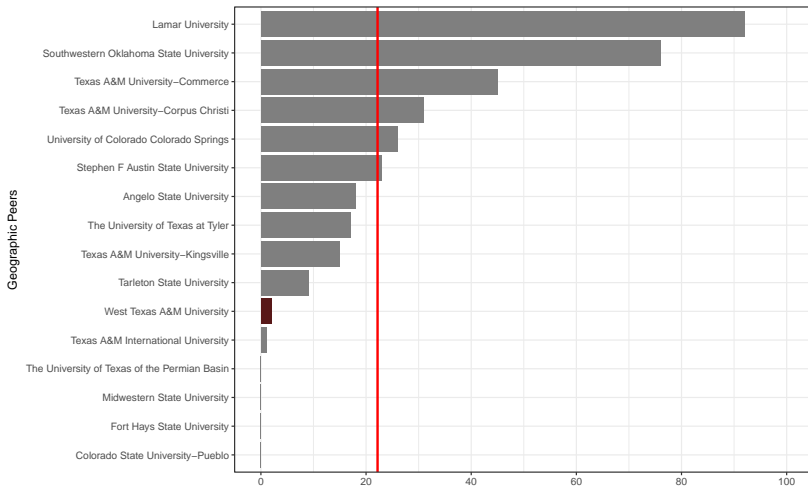


## Geographic Peers: Degrees Awarded per FTE

**Note: This locally-created metric divides total degrees awarded by student FTE to make 'apples-to-apples' comparisons across institutions with different sizes of enrollment.**



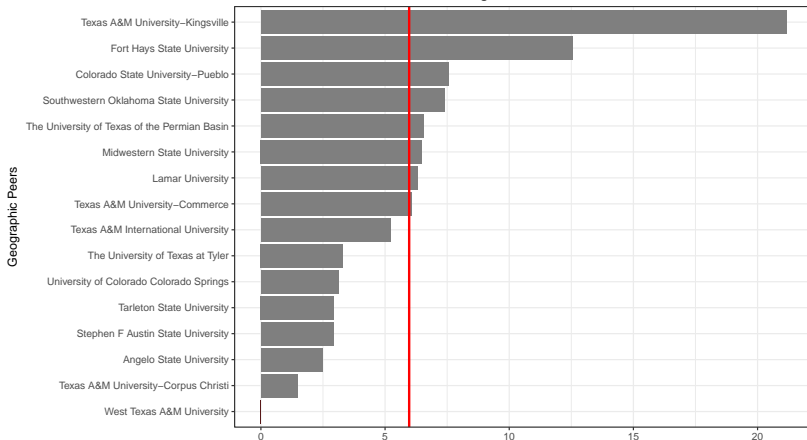
## Geographic Peers: Doctoral Degrees Awarded





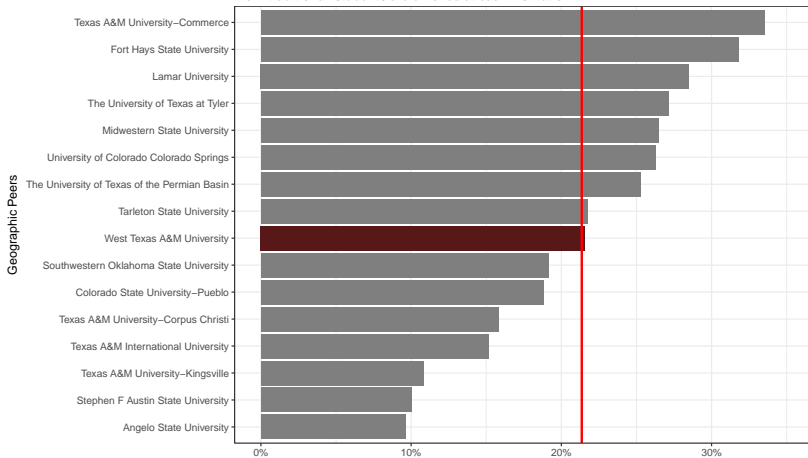
## Geographic Peers: Academic Program Similarity Score

**Note: This locally-created metric calculates how similar an institution's academic program mix is when compared to the target institution (WTAMU), which is why WTAMU does not have a score. Score range is 0-100. Lower scores are better.**



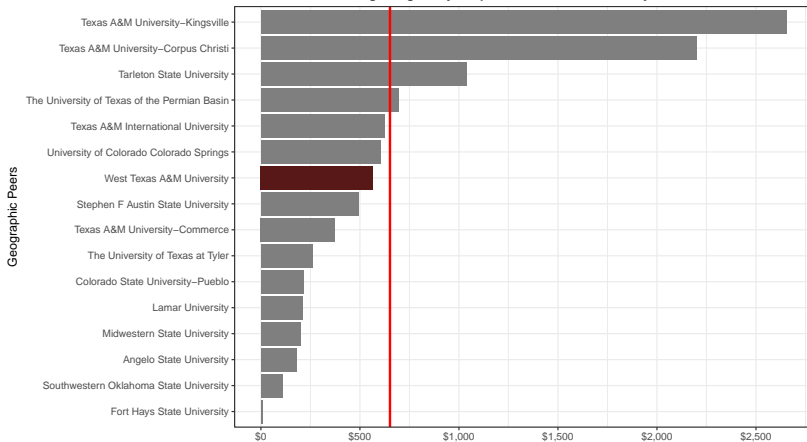
## Geographic Peers: % of Adult Undergraduates (25-64)

**Note: This percentage provides a rough estimate of how many 'non-traditional' students are enrolled at each institution.**



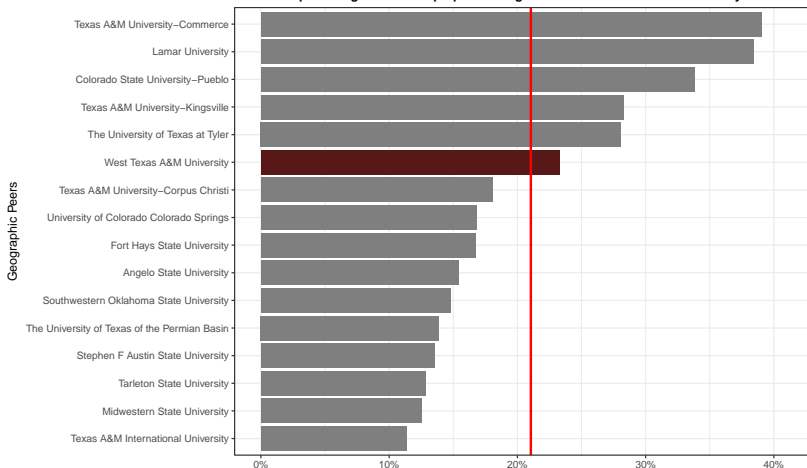
## Geographic Peers: Research Expenditures per FTE

**Note: This metric shows how much an institution spends per FTE student to produce research outcomes. This is an outcome that will need to increase as WTAMU works toward becoming a Regionally Responsive Research University.**



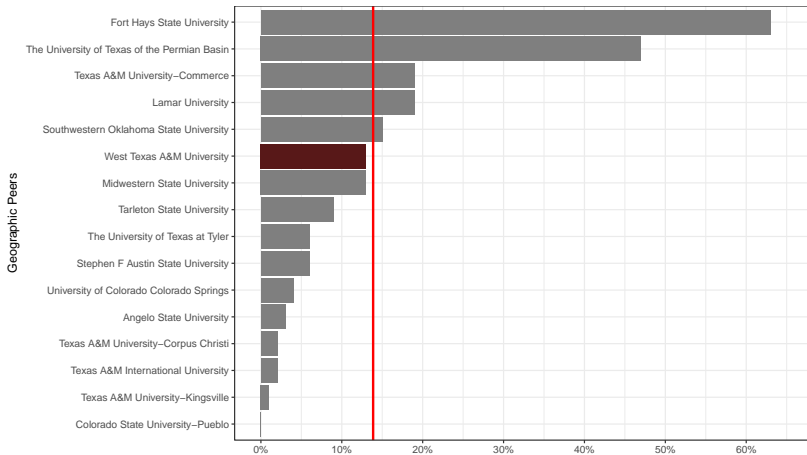
## Geographic Peers: Graduate Enrollment as Percentage of Total Enrollment

**Note: This percentage shows the proportion of graduate students in the student body.**



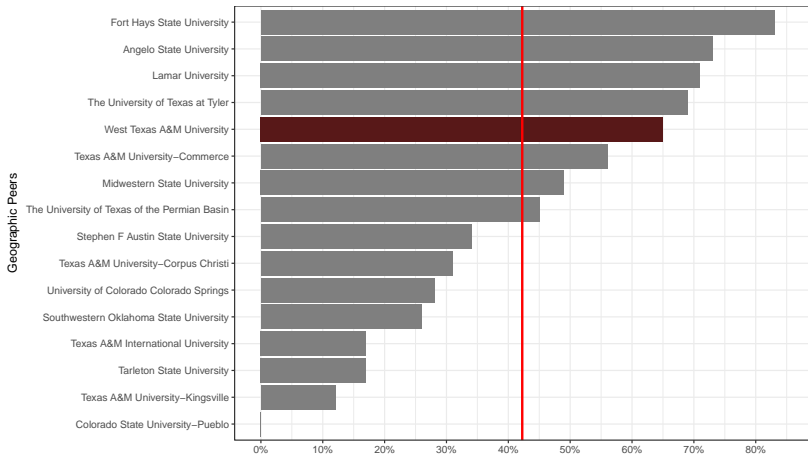
## Geographic Peers: % Undergraduates Enrolled Only in Distance Courses

**Note: This is an important metric as WTAMU explores potential growth in distance education at the undergraduate level.**



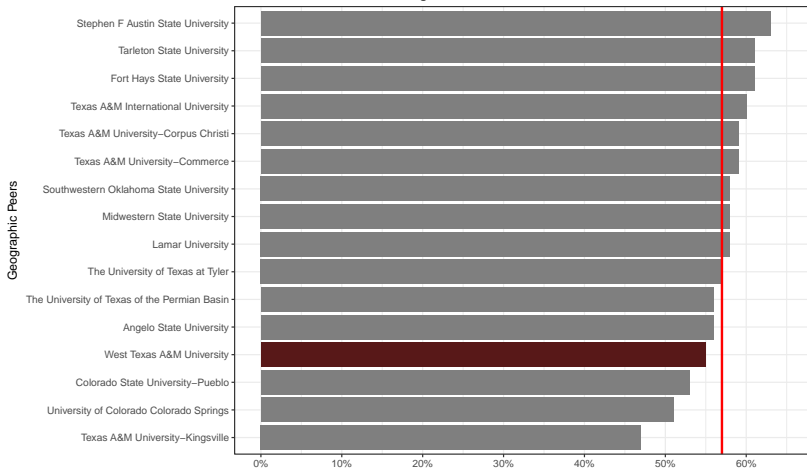
## Geographic Peers: % Graduate Students Enrolled Only in Distance Courses

**Note: This is an important metric as WTAMU explores potential growth in distance education at the graduate level.**



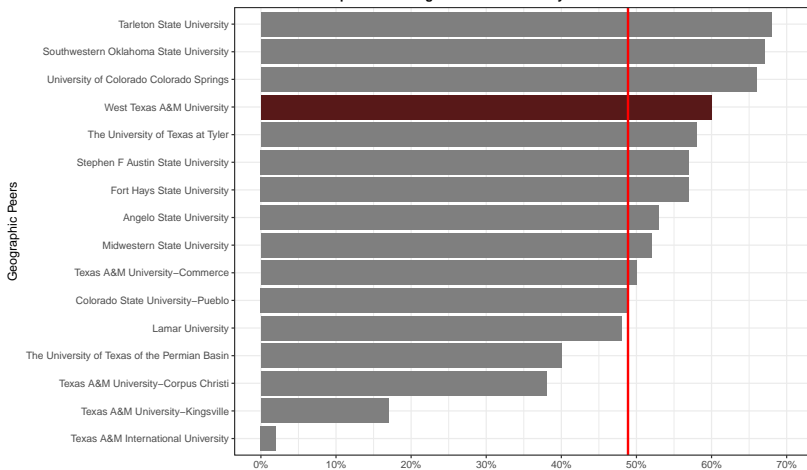
## Geographic Peers: % of Undergraduate Students who are Women

**Note: This metric indicates the gender distribution at each institution.**



## Geographic Peers: % of Undergraduate Students who are White

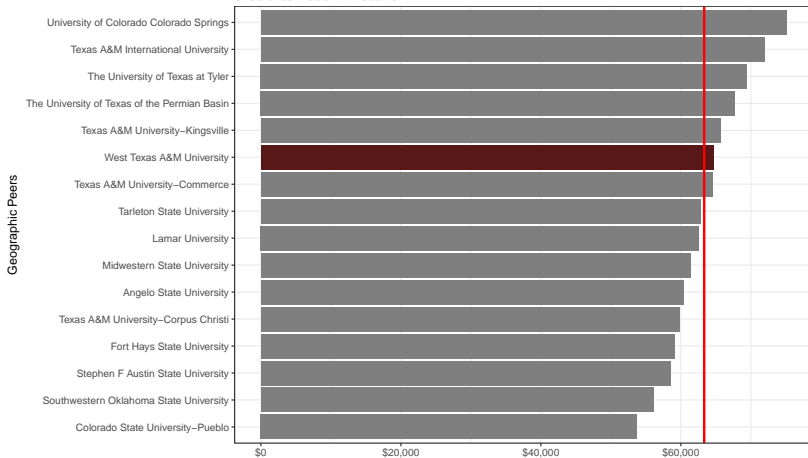
**Note: This metric provides a rough estimate of diversity at each institution.**





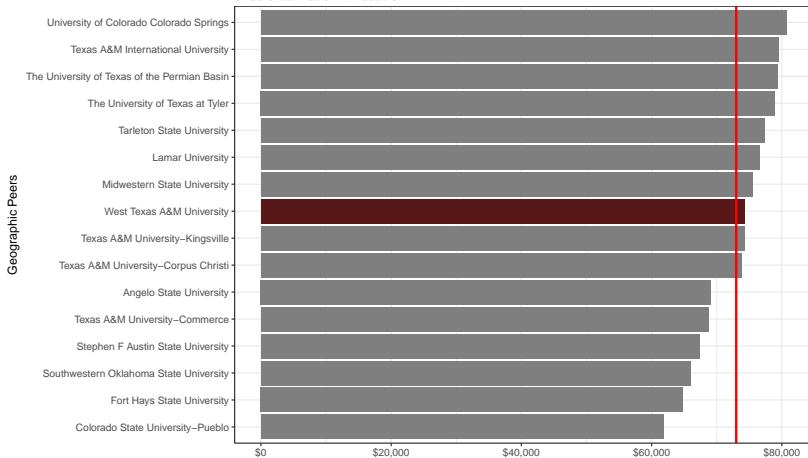
## Geographic Peers: Average Salary of Assistant Professors (9-month equated)

**Note: Salary comparisons across institutions in different states/regions should be made with caution.**



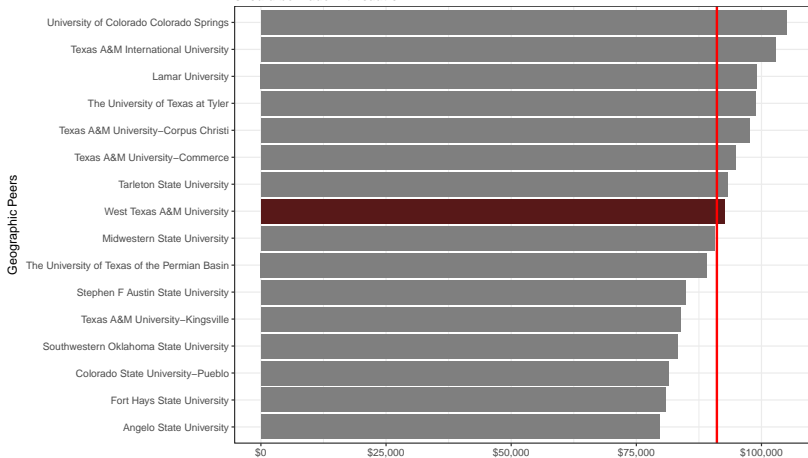
## Geographic Peers: Average Salary of Associate Professors (9-month equated)

**Note: Salary comparisons across institutions in different states/regions should be made with caution.**



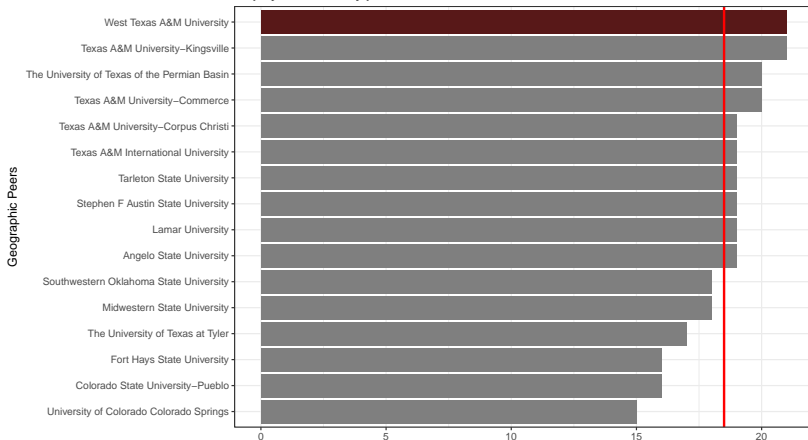
## Geographic Peers: Average Salary of Professors (9-month equated)

**Note: Salary comparisons across institutions in different states/regions should be made with caution.**



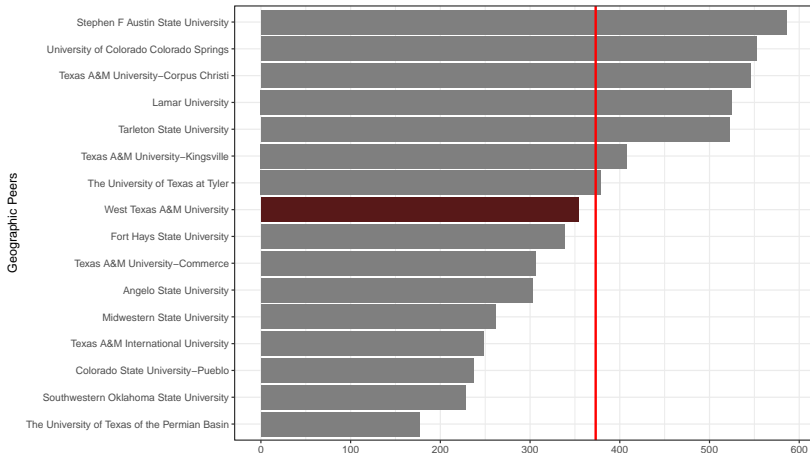
## Geographic Peers: Student-to-Faculty Ratio

**Note:** This ratio shows the number of FTE students to FTE instructional staff. WTAMU's ratio was 22:1 in 2014–2015. Lower ratios indicate the institution employs more faculty per student.



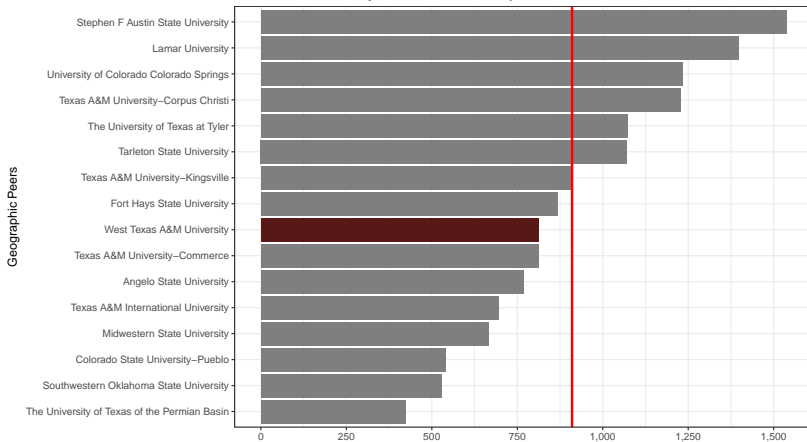
## Geographic Peers: Instructional, Research, and Public Service (Faculty) FTE

**Note: This metric shows how many FTE staff have duties primarily related to instruction, research, and public service.**



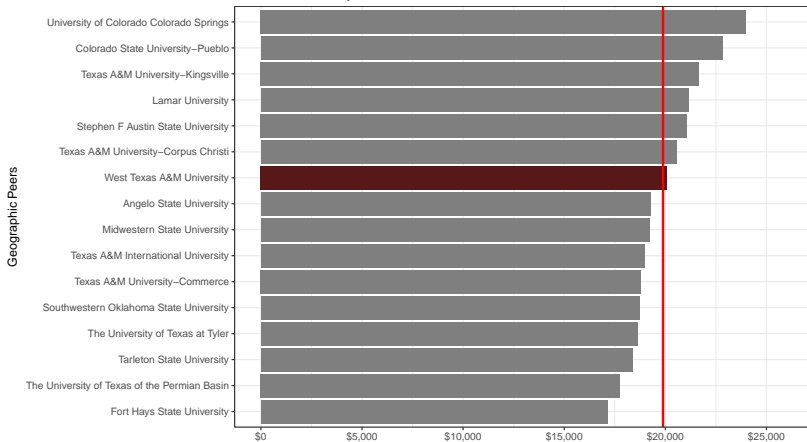
## Geographic Peers: Total Faculty and Staff FTE

**Note: This metric shows how many total FTE staff are employed by each institution. This count includes all occupational categories (administrative staff, instructional/research/public service staff, etc.).**



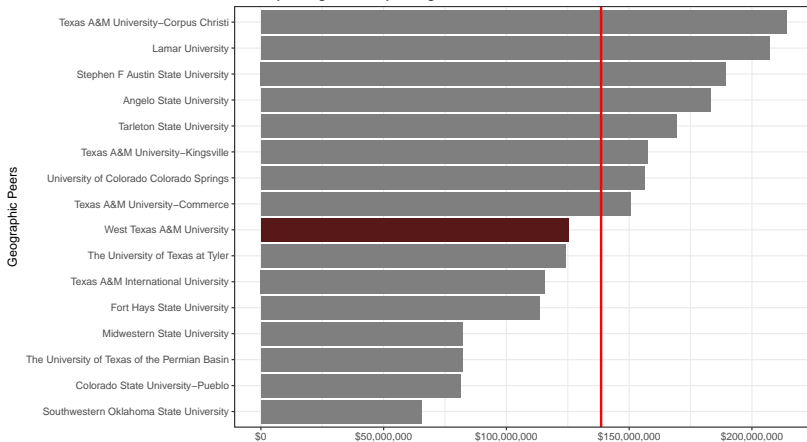
## Geographic Peers: Total Price for In-State Students Living on Campus

**Note: This total price calculation allows inter-institutional comparisons of the average annual cost for students who qualify for in-state tuition and live in on-campus residence halls.**



## Geographic Peers: Core Revenues (Total Dollars)

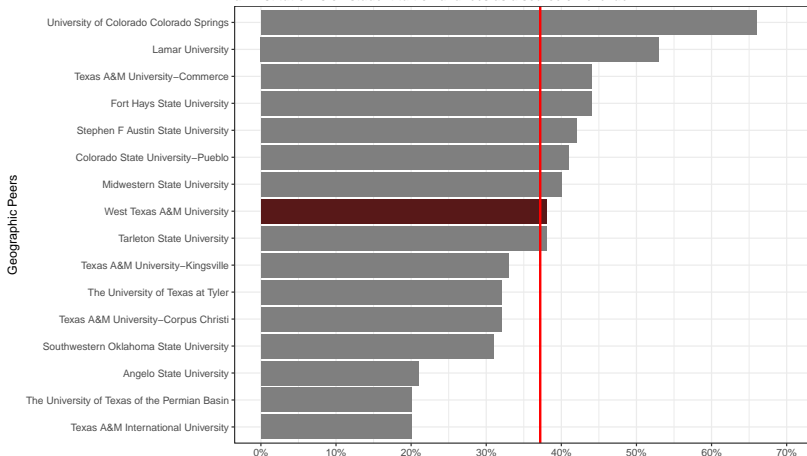
**Note: Core revenues include tuition and fees; government appropriations; government grants and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment income; other operating and nonoperating sources; and other revenues and additions.**





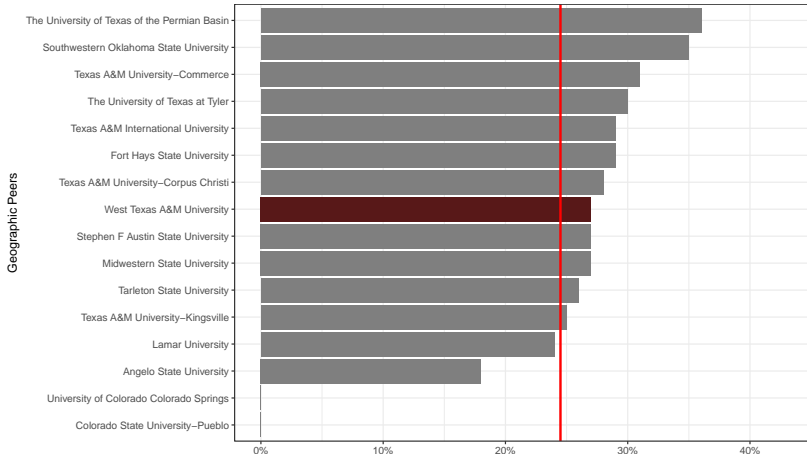
## Geographic Peers: Tuition and Fees as Percent of Core Revenues

**Note: This percentage provides an estimation of how reliant an institution is on student tuition and fees as a source of revenue.**



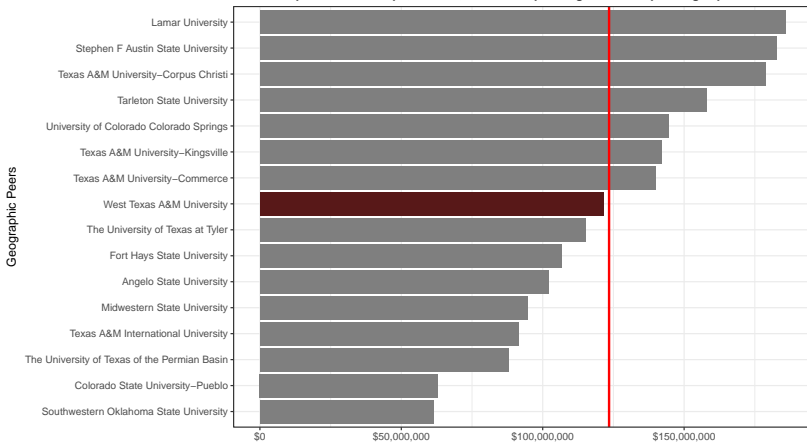
## Geographic Peers: State Appropriations as Percent of Core Revenues

**Note: This percentage provides an estimation of how much support an institution receives from the state.**



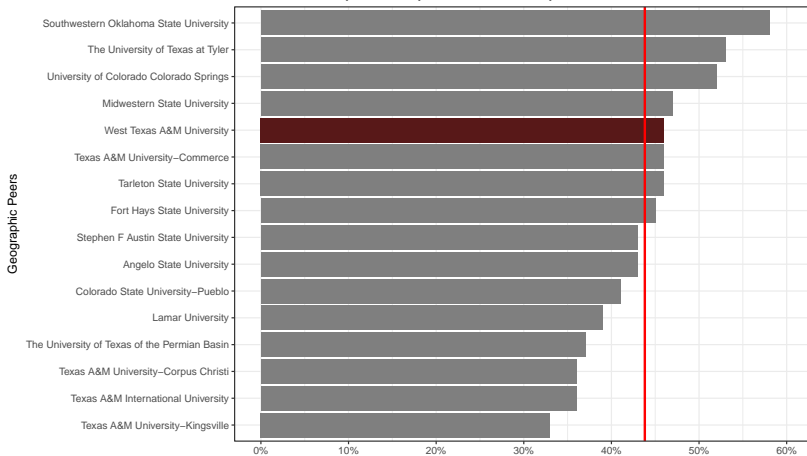
## Geographic Peers: Core Expenses (Total Dollars)

**Note: This total includes expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, depreciation, scholarships and fellowships, interest, and other operating and non-operating expenses.**



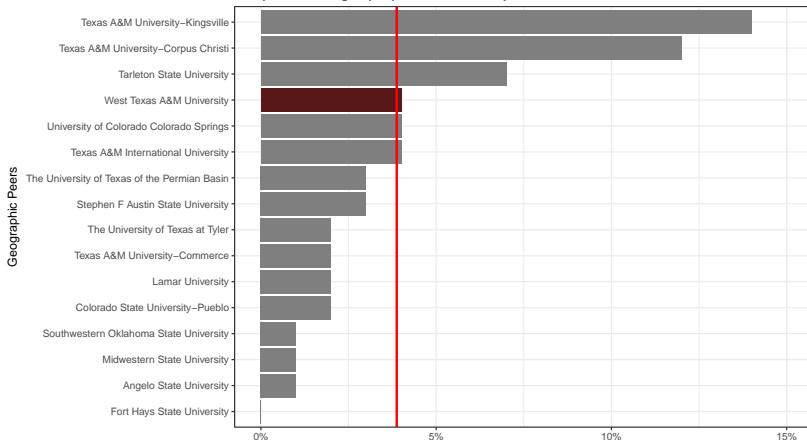
## Geographic Peers: Instruction Expenses as a Percent Core Expenses

**Note: This percentage provides an estimation of how much an institution spends on instructional expenses compared to other core expenses.**



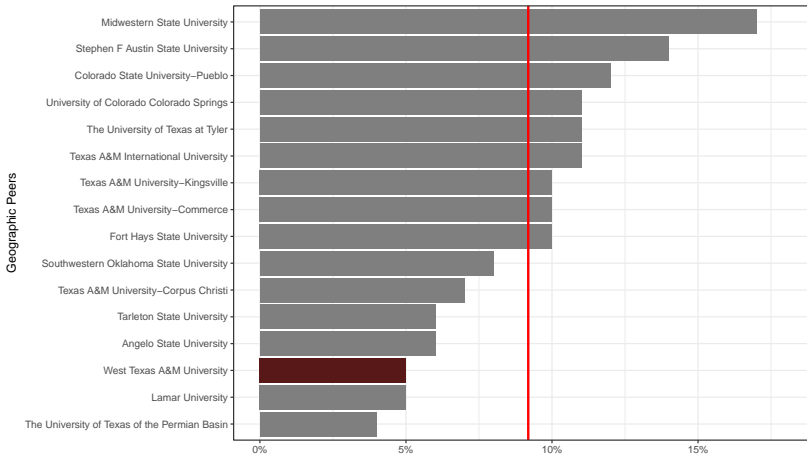
## Geographic Peers: Research Expenses as a Percent Core Expenses

**Note: This percentage provides an estimation of how much an institution spends on research expenses compared to other core expenses. Not all institutions in this Comparison Peer group reported research expenses in 2014–2015.**



## Geographic Peers: Student Service Expenses as a Percent Core Expenses

**Note: This percentage provides an estimation of how much an institution spends on student service expenses compared to other core expenses.**



## Geographic Peers: Core Expenses as a Percent of Core Revenues

**Note: This percentage provides a rough estimate of institutional efficiency. An institution that is close to 100% on this metric is investing most of their core revenues in core areas essential to the successful operation of the university.**

