

Dashboards

Special Initiatives

<p>Board Attainment Goal Progress</p> <p>See Data</p>	<p>Concurrent Enrollment</p> <p>See Data</p>	<p>Key Student Indicators</p> <p>See Data</p>
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Enrollments

<p>Headcount</p> <p>See Data</p>	<p>County of Origin</p> <p>See Data</p>	<p>Full-time Enrollment (FTE)</p> <p>See Data</p>
<p>High School Feedback Report</p> <p>See Data</p>		

Outcomes

<p>Completions</p> <p>See Data</p>	<p>Graduate Workforce Outcomes</p> <p>See Data</p>
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Finance & Facilities

<p>Expenditures</p> <p>See Data</p>	<p>Space Inventory</p> <p>See Data</p>
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Utah System of Higher Education
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Strategic Plan Attainment Goals

Select an institution type

All Colleges/Universities

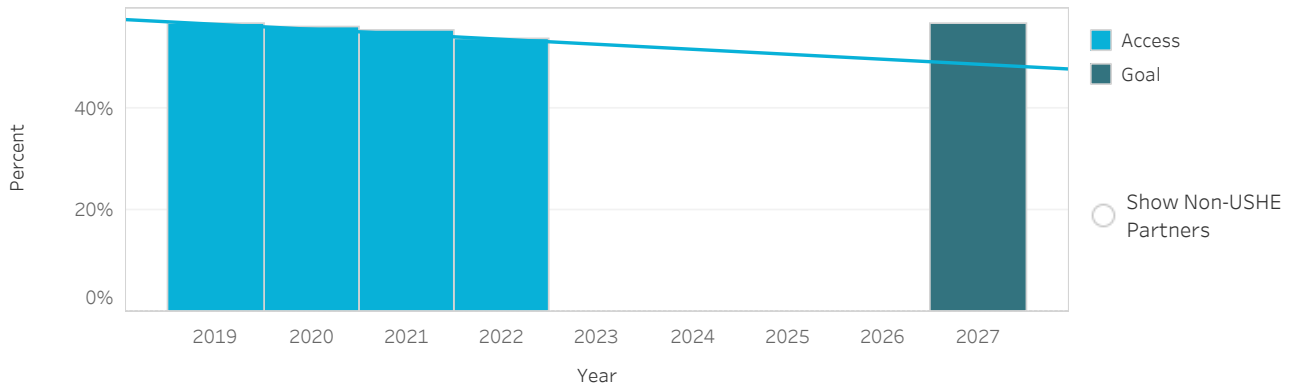
Select a student cohort

All Students

Underrepresented Students

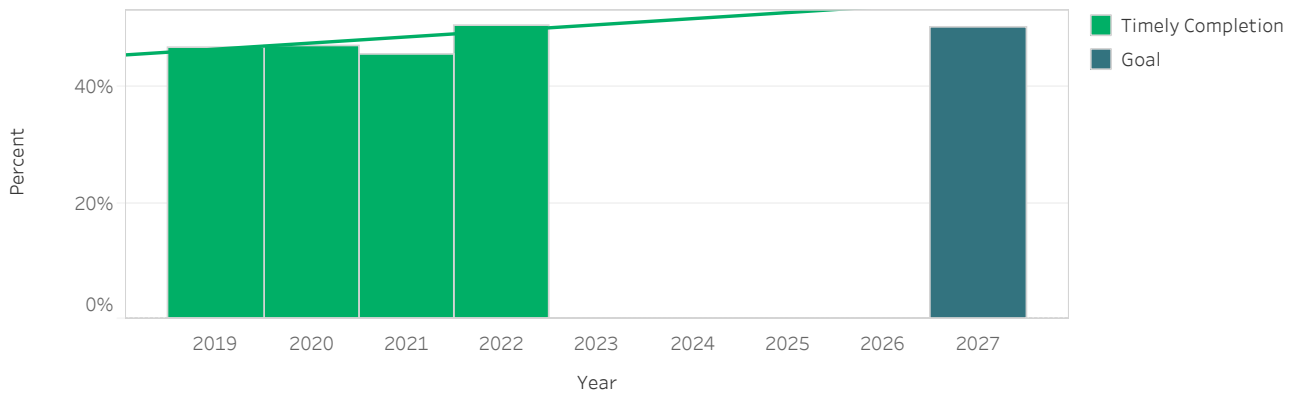
Access

Share of Utah High School Graduates who Enroll in College within 3 Years



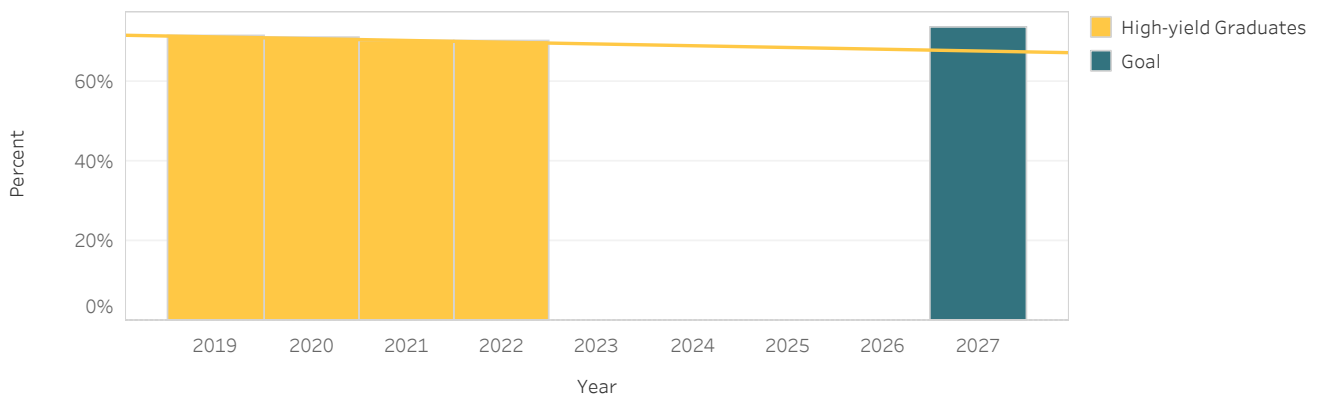
Timely Completion

Share of Entering Students who Complete their Programs within 150% of Expected Time



High-yield Graduates

Share of Graduates from Programs Leading to In-demand Jobs. Click [here](#) for more details.





USHE CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. WHO TAKES CE?

3. DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS

4. TECHNICAL COLLEGES

What is Concurrent Enrollment (CE)?

Utah's concurrent enrollment (CE) program allows prepared high school students to earn credit toward a college certificate or degree as part of their secondary school experience. Through completion of these CE courses, students gain first-hand knowledge about admissions and registering for courses, and about the expectations of college-level instruction. CE students also save money by fulfilling general education or introductory courses in academic and technical subjects. College credit earned in high school helps students complete postsecondary programs in less time. Most CE students enrolled in college or university coursework taught in local high schools so the CE course matches their high school's bell schedule, but there are options to enroll as CE students on college or university campuses.

Main Findings

Who Takes CE?

- o In the 2021-22 school year, 54% of degree-granting schools' concurrent enrollment students were female. Females comprised only 46% of technical college concurrent enrollment students.
- o Concurrent enrollment students at both degree-granting and technical institutions are predominantly white. Technical colleges boast a greater share of Hispanic and Native American students, while degree-granting schools have a higher share of Asian students.
- o 83% of concurrent enrollment students are in grades 11 and 12, though the share of participants from younger grades has significantly increased over the last five years.

Degree Granting Institution Metrics

Annual Activity

- o Total appropriations for Concurrent Enrollment have increased annually, reaching \$13.6 million in FY 2021.
- o Concurrent enrollment course passing rates have fluctuated between 94.6% and 95.5% over the past five years.
- o 88% of all concurrent enrollment courses in the 2021-22 school year were taught face-to-face, while interactive audio/video instruction comprised the next most popular instructional delivery method.

Students' Performance

- o The average concurrent enrollment student takes more than one college class per year. In the 2021-22 school year, the average student earned 7.5 college credits.
- o 76% of credits earned through concurrent enrollment fulfill general education degree requirements, with Written Communication, Quantitative Literacy, and Social Science being the three most popular GE requirements completed.
- o A majority of Quantitative Literacy (QL) students enroll in Math 1050, which boasts a 94% pass rate. The next most popular QL courses are Math 1030 and Math 1040, which have similar pass rates.

Benefits of Taking CE

- o The total tuition saved has been increasing year by year, reaching \$77.7 million in the 2021-2022 academic year. On average, each student saved \$1,586 in tuition.
- o Among students who did not take concurrent enrollment coursework, the college going rate for low income students is nine percentage points lower than for non-low income students. Among students who participated in concurrent enrollment, this gap is only three percentage points.
- o Systemwide, approximately 22% of concurrent enrollment students enroll in the same college/university that awarded their concurrent enrollment credit.

Technical College Metrics

- o Approximately 20% of high school students enrolled in technical colleges earn postsecondary certificates even before graduating from high school. Approximately 30% of high school students enrolled in technical colleges will earn a certificate within one year after high school graduation.



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3.1 Annual Activity

3.2 Students' Performance

3.3 Benefits of Taking CE

Filters

Credit Hours Taught by

Delivery Method

Academic Year

2017-2018

Institution Name

All

High School Teacher

University Faculty

Total



Attempted

237,693
Credit Hours

43,622
Credit Hours

281,315
Credit Hours

Earned

227,459
Credit Hours

41,038
Credit Hours

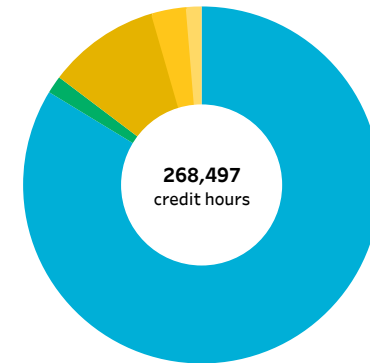
268,497
Credit Hours

Pass Rate

95.7%

94.1%

95.4%



Total Appropriation

\$11,934,400

in Fiscal Year 2018

- Face-to-Face
- Technology-Enhanced
- Hybrid/Blended
- Online/Internet
- Interactive Audio/Video
- Remote Virtual



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Academic Year
2021-2022

CE Students Enrolled by Grade and Type of Institution

Grade 12 22,089 39.7%	Grade 11 16,734 30.1%	Grade 10 8,250 14.8%	Grade 12 3,850 6.9%
		Grade 9	Grade 11 1,666

Degree Granting Institutions

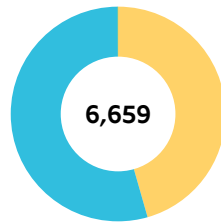
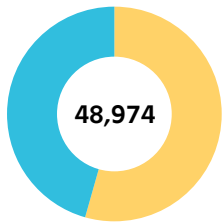
Technical Colleges

Total Distinct Headcount of Students Enrolled in Concurrent Enrollment

48,974

6,659

Distinct Headcount by Gender



Female Male Unspecified

Distinct Headcount by Ethnicity

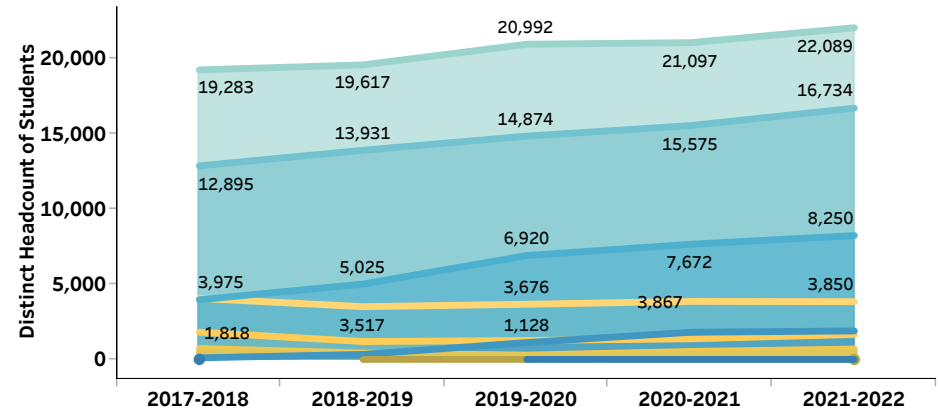


White Asian Native American
Hispanic Black Unspecified
Two or more races Pacific Islander U.S. Nonresident

Headcount or Percent of Total CE Students
Headcounts

Institution Type
All

Grade
All



Degree Granting Institutions Technical Colleges

Note: The headcount of Technical Colleges represents only students enrolled in classes that count toward a postsecondary certificate.



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3.1 Annual Activity

3.2 Students' Performance

3.3 Benefits of Taking CE

Filter

Distribution of Students' Grades

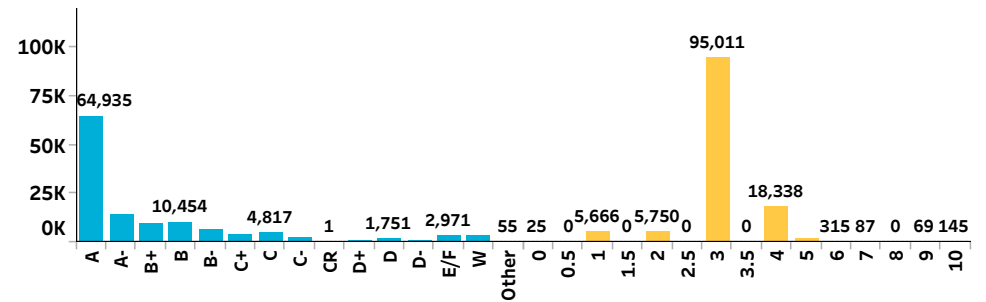
Academic Year
2021-2022

Total Credits Earned

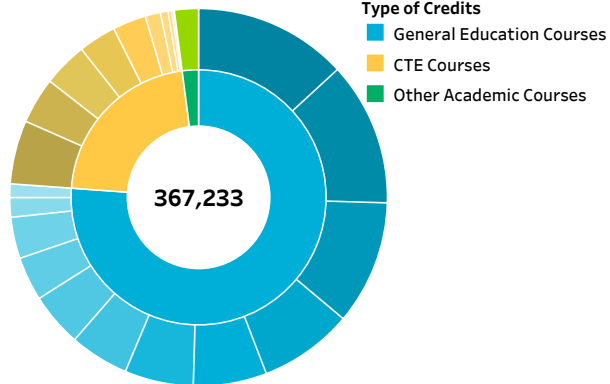
TOTAL Earned Concurrent Credits	Distinct Headcount	Average Credits Earned per Student
367,233	48,974	7.5

Grades (Enrollments)

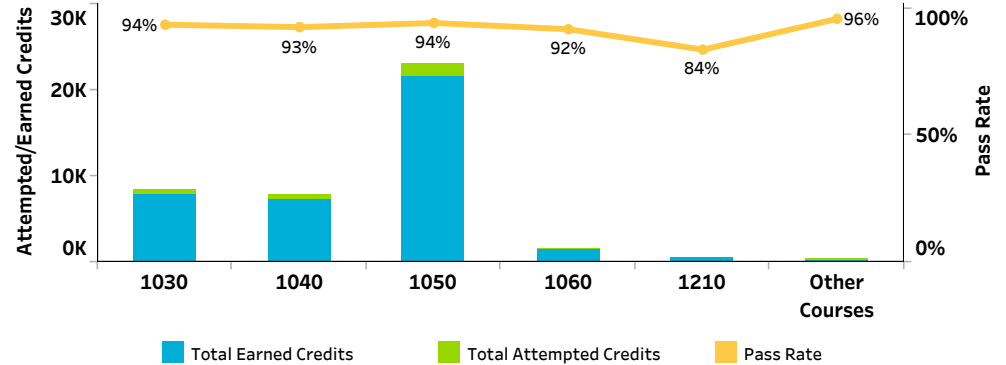
Credits per Course (Enrollments)



Credits Earned by Type of Credits



Pass Rate For Quantitative Literacy





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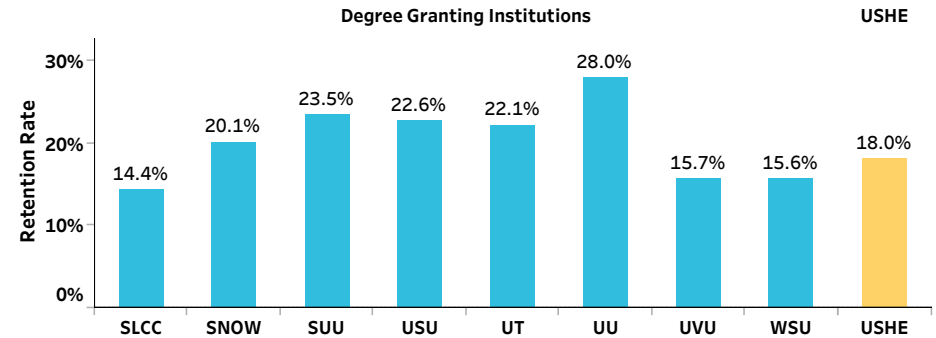
Filter

Students Attending the Same Institution that Provided CE Instruction

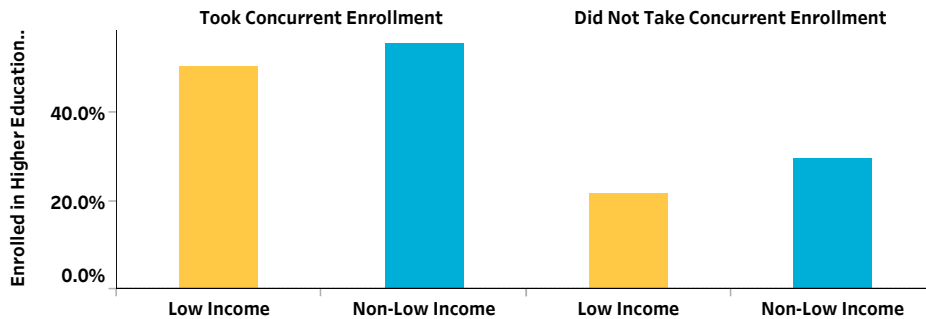
Academic Year
2021-2022

Income Type	Low Income Headcount	Total Distinct Headcount	Low Income Percent	Total Tuition Saved
Low Income	6,562	48,974	13.4%	\$77,689,294
Non-Low Income	42,412	48,974	86.6%	\$1,586

Tuition Saved per Student



Percent of High School Graduates Enrolled in Higher Education within One Year



The percent difference between **CE Students** from low Income and non-low income families is:

5.2%

The percent difference between **Non-CE Students** from low Income and non-low income families is:

8.2%



USHE CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2. WHO TAKES CE?	3. DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS	4. TECHNICAL COLLEGES
----------------------	------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------

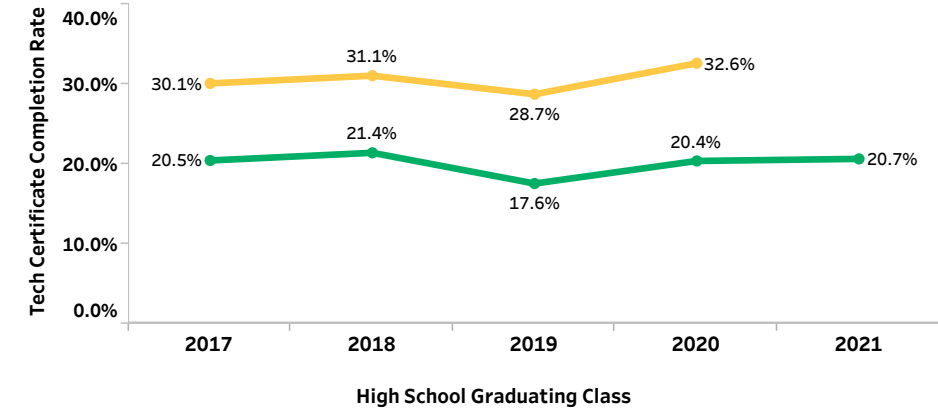
Filter		Total Tuition Saved	Tuition Saved per Student
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Academic Year	College Name		
2021-2022	All	\$3,394,986	\$510

Headcount	Clock Hours	# of Graduates	Avg. Award Length
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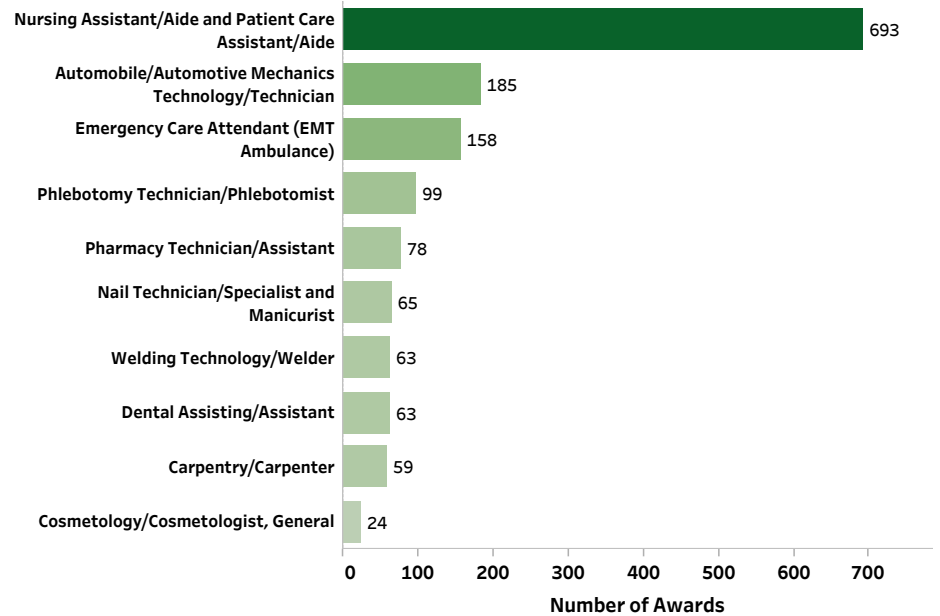
6,659	1,641,781	1,752	307
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Technical College Secondary Student Certificate Completion Rates



■ Certificate Completion Rate Prior to HS Graduation
■ Certificate Completion Rate Prior to/Within One year of HS Graduation

Top 10 Awards



Note: The headcount of Technical Colleges represents only students enrolled in classes that count toward a postsecondary certificate.

KEY STUDENT INDICATORS

Filters

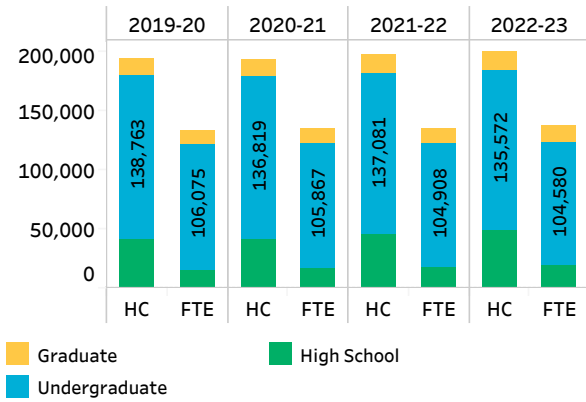
Select an Institution Type
Degree Granting Institution

Select an Institution Name
All

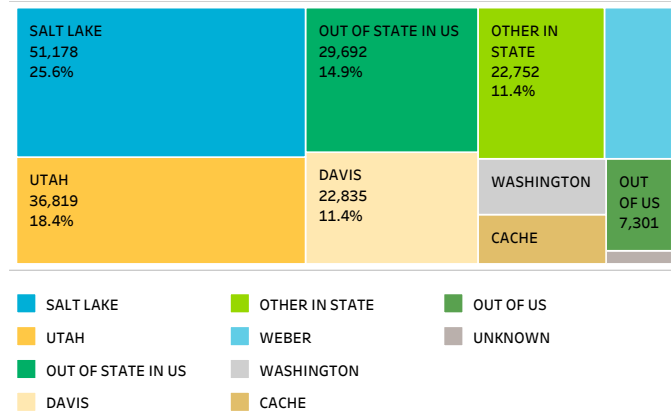
Select a Year
2022-23

Student Enrollments: Fall Term

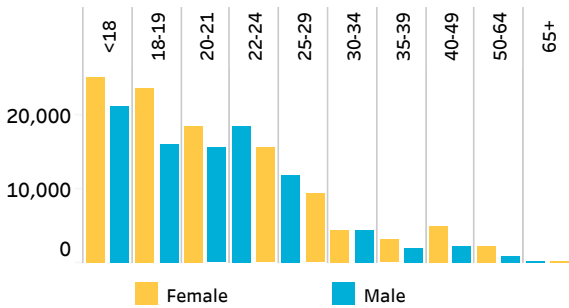
Headcount (HC) and Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment



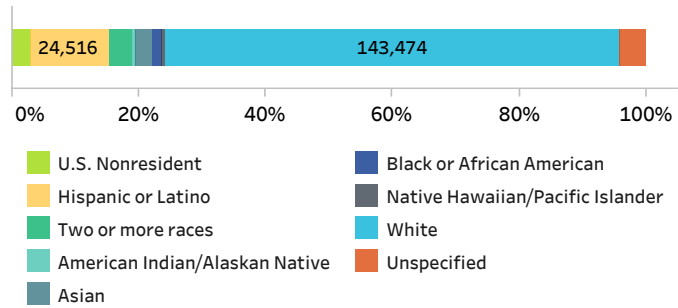
Headcount by County of Origin



Headcount by Age/Gender

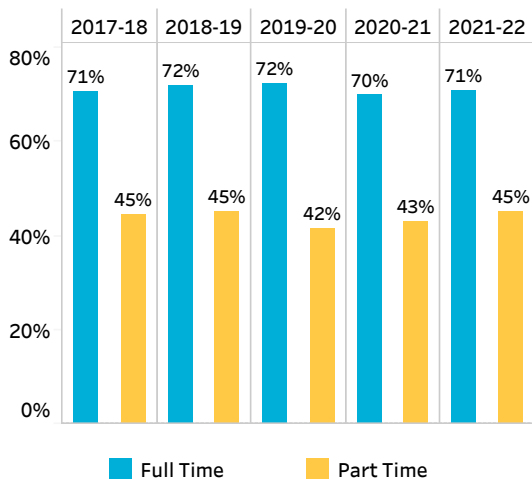


Headcount by Race/Ethnicity

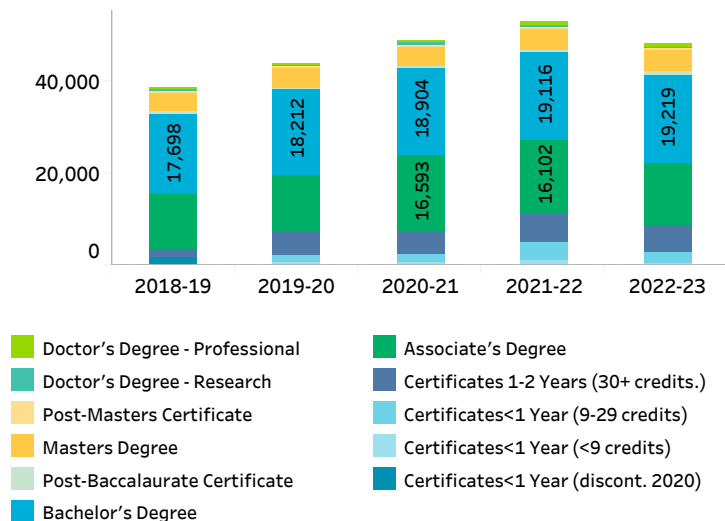


Retention and Awards

Fall-to-fall Retention Rates (First-time Students Only)



Awards by Level: Full Year



Degree-granting Institutions

Technical Colleges

Select an Institution
All

Select a Year Type
Academic Year

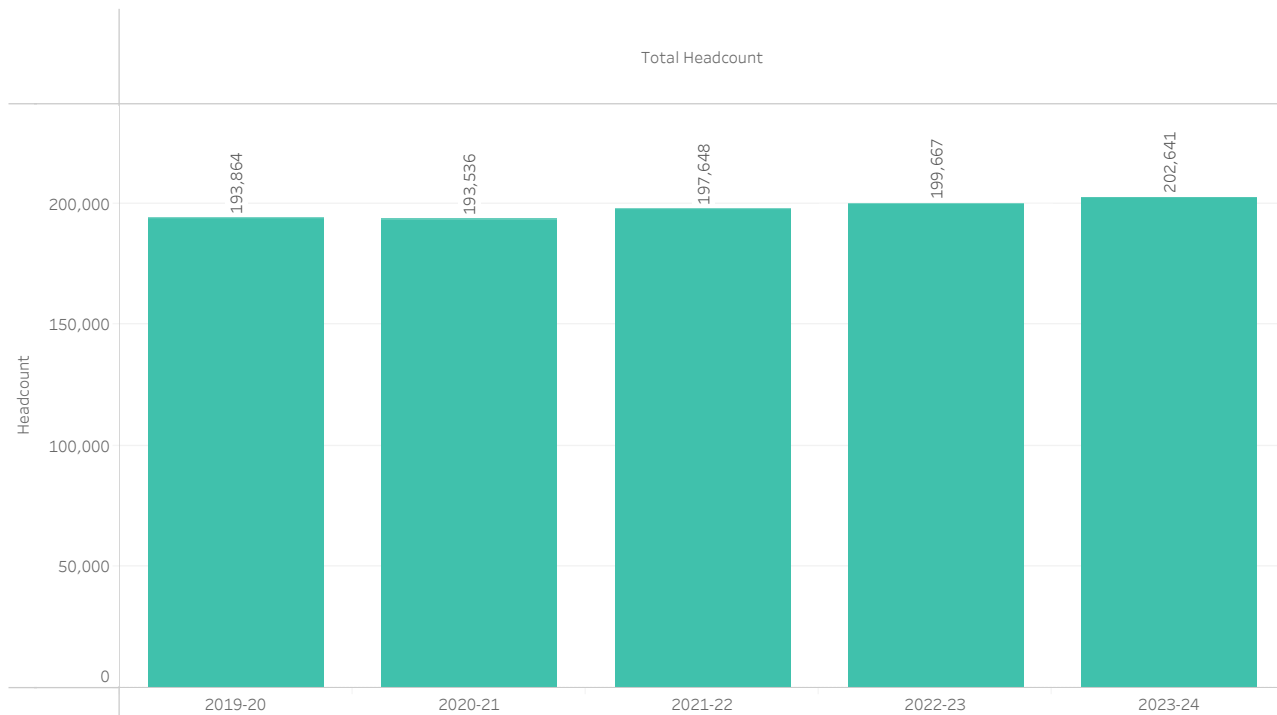
Select a Term
Fall

Select an Extract
End of Term

Select a Measure
Total Headcount

Select a Number Format
Number

Headcount



*NOTE: 3rd Week data is unavailable for all Summer Terms

Degree-granting Institutions

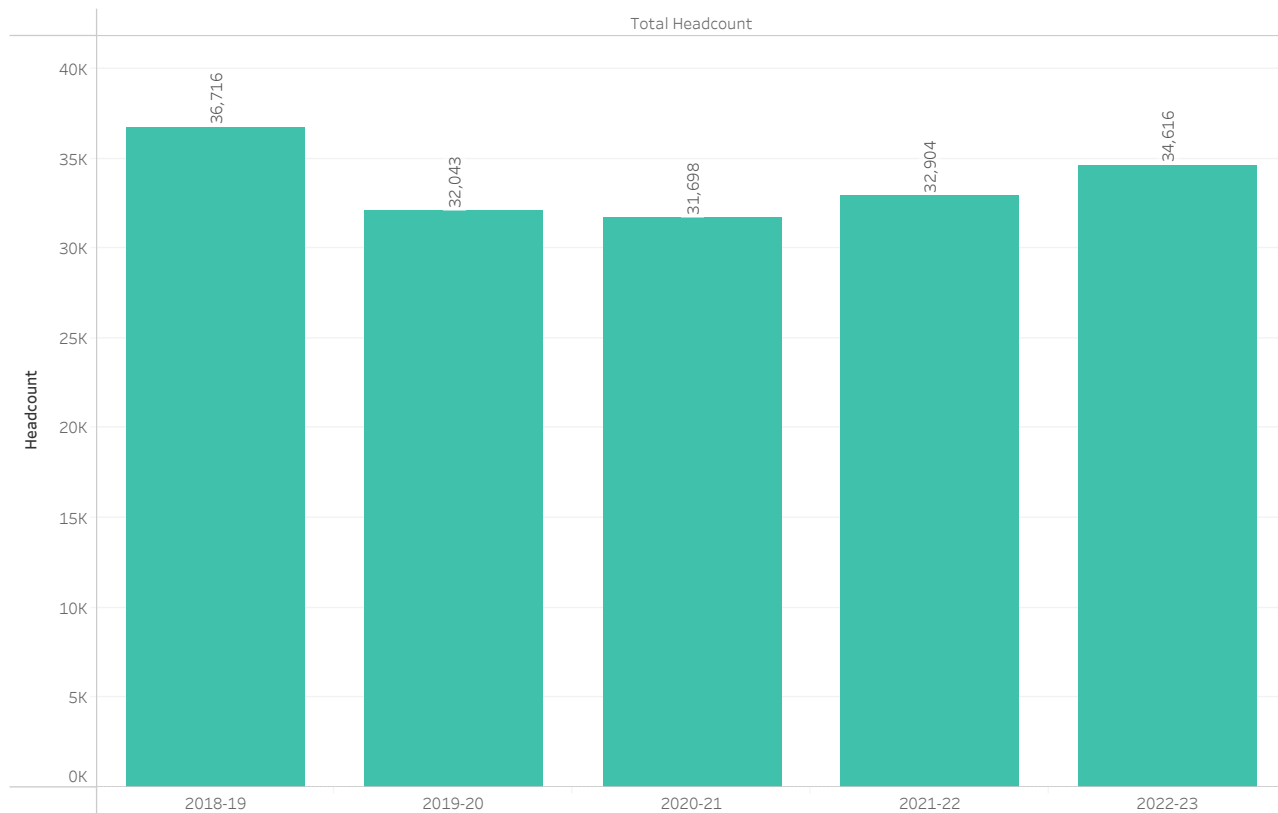
Technical Colleges

Select an Institution
(All)

Select a Measure
Total Headcount

Select a Number Format
Number

Headcount



Degree-granting Institutions

Technical Colleges

Select an Institution
All

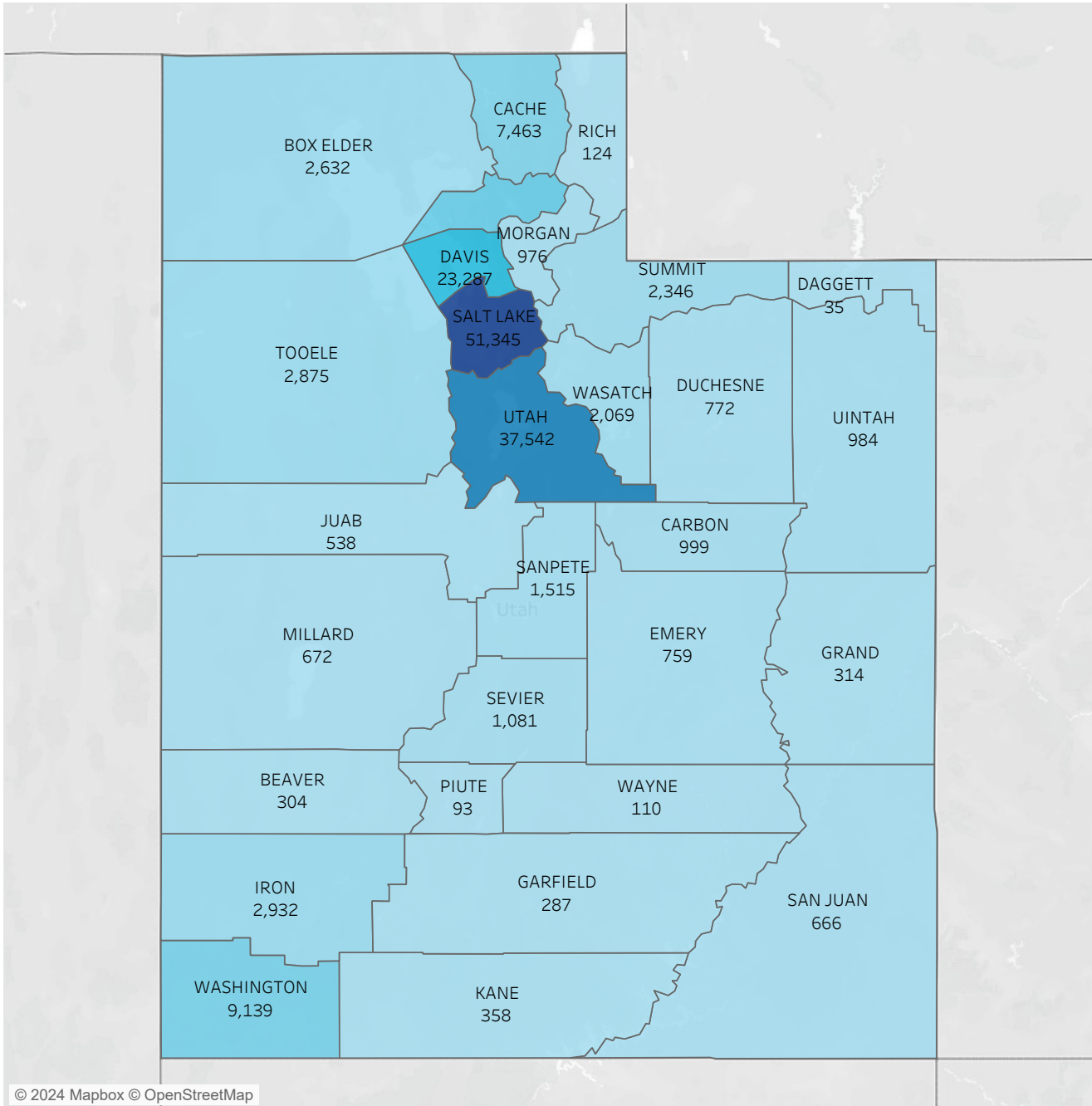
Select a Year Type
Academic Year

Select a Year
2023-24

Select a Term
Fall

Select an Extract
End of Term

County of Origin: Fall End of Term 2023-24



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Headcount



OUT OF STATE IN US	31,461
OUT OF STATE OUT OF US	6,565
UNKNOWN	531

*NOTE: 3rd Week data is unavailable for all Summer Terms

Degree-granting Institutions

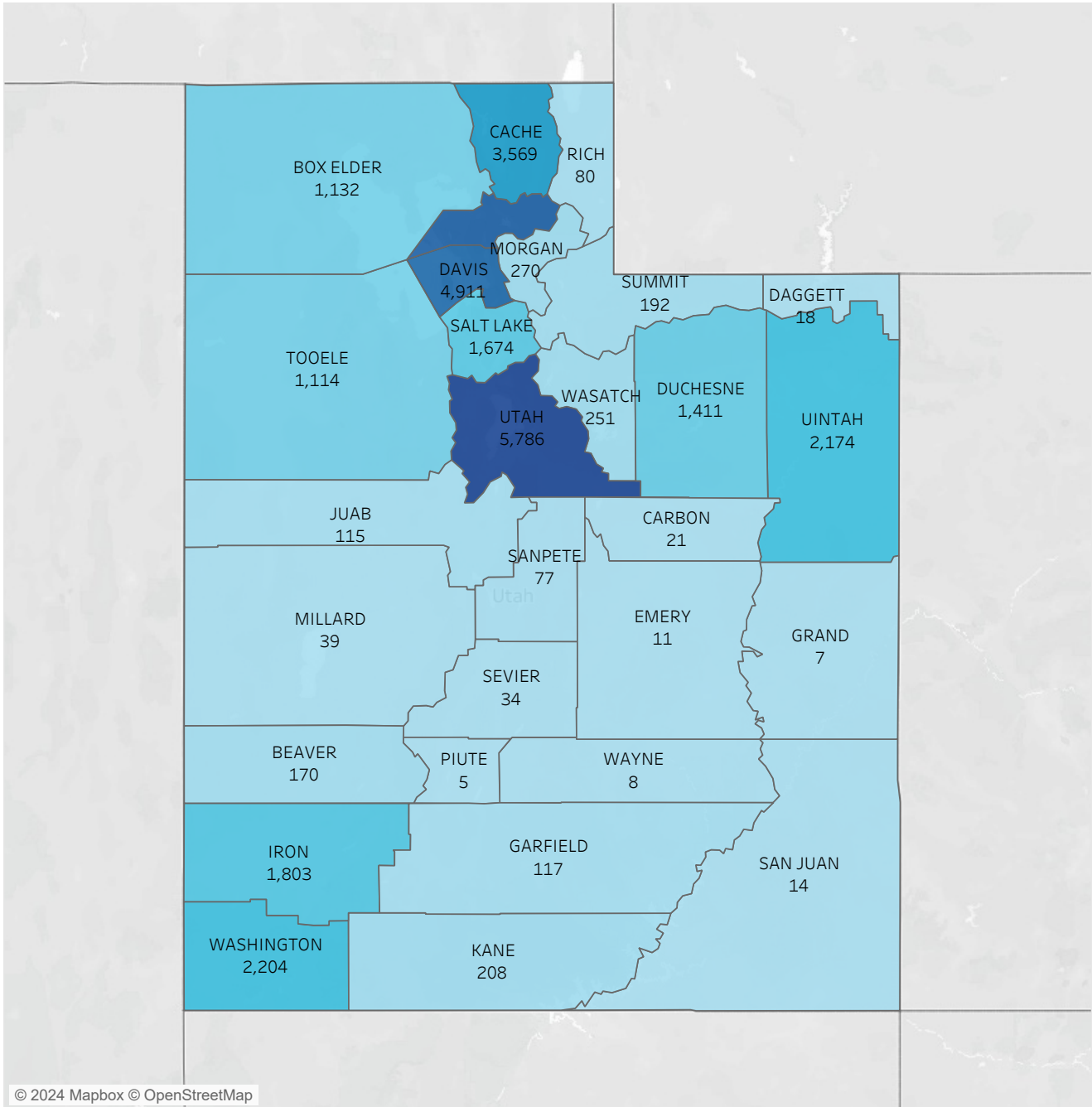
Technical Colleges

Select an Institution
(All)

Select a Year
2022-23

Select a Number Format
Number

County of Origin: 2022-23



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Headcount 5  5,786

OUT OF STATE IN US	1,159
OUT OF STATE OUT OF US	23
UNKNOWN	892

Select an Institution
All

Year Type
Academic Year

Select a Term
All

FTE Type
Annualized FTE

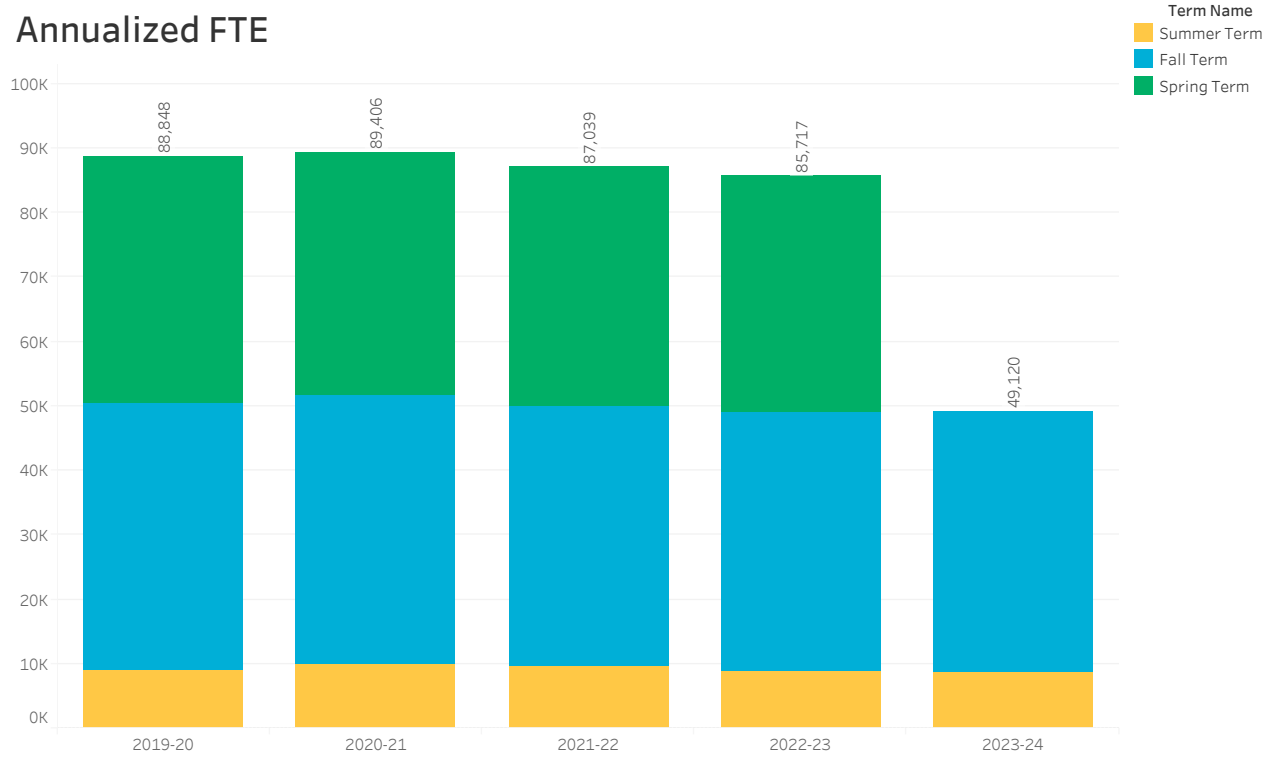
Course Level
All

Program Type
Regular

Residency Status
Resident

Budget Related
Budget-Related

Annualized FTE



*NOTE: Non-Annualized FTE is unavailable when all Terms are selected

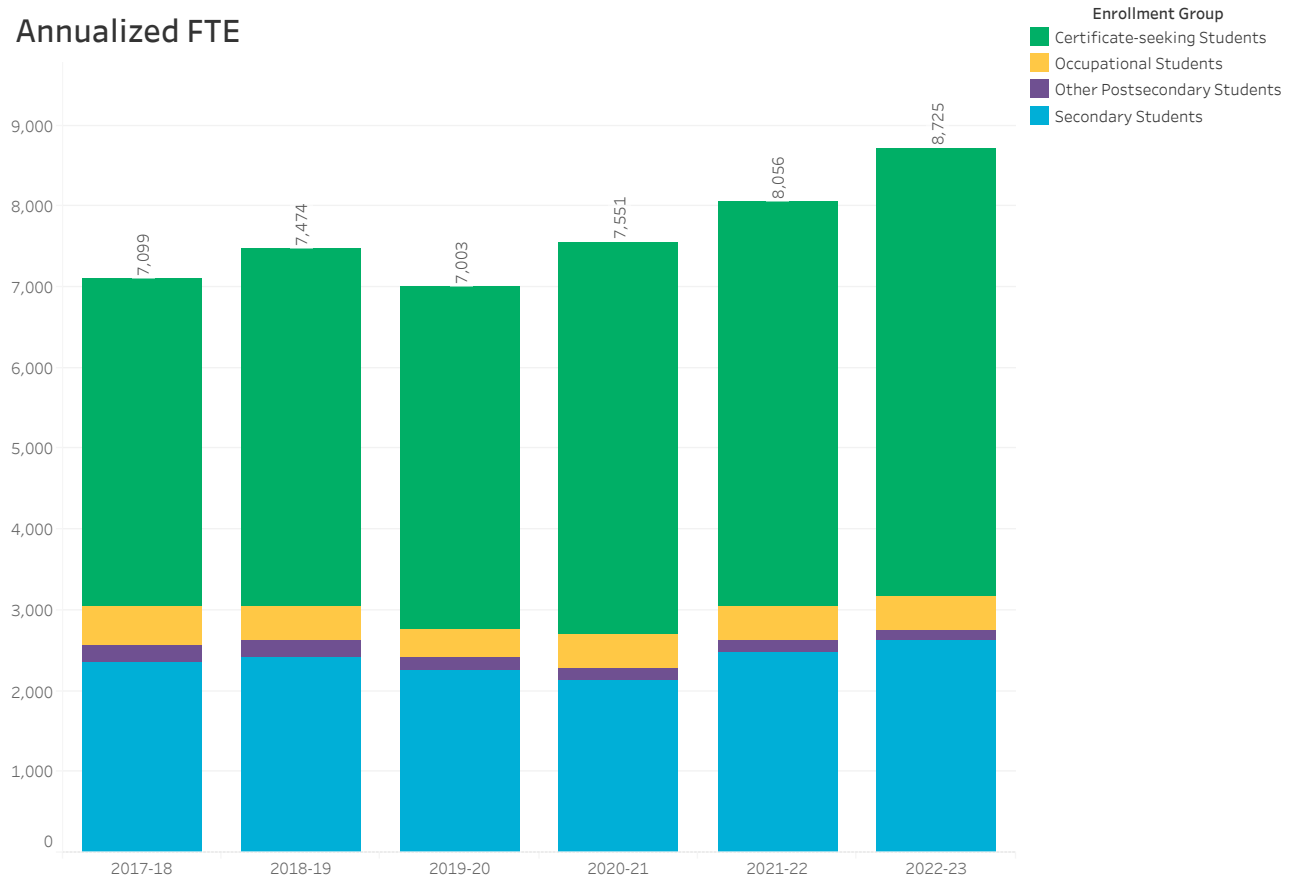
Degree-granting Institutions

Technical Colleges

Select an Institution
All

Select an Enrollment Group
All

Annualized FTE





Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) High School Feedback Report High School Graduating Class of 2020 - All Students

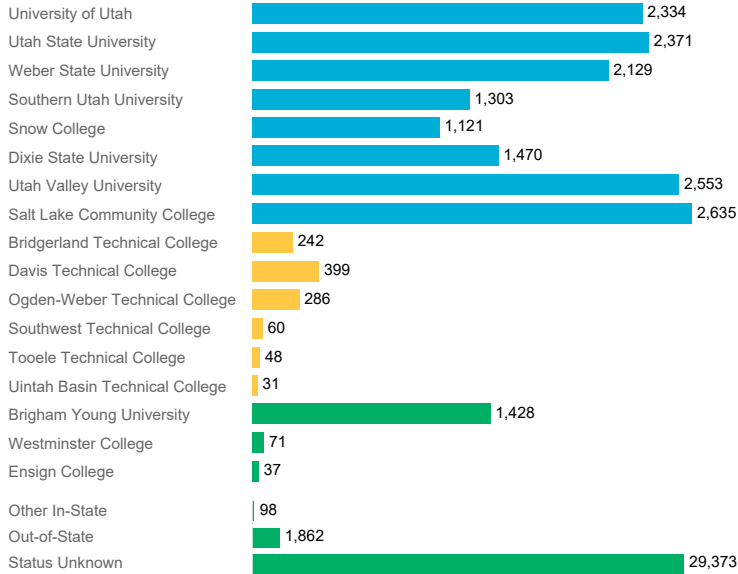
UTAH SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

*NOTE: Blank values appear when N<10

Select a Report Level
State

Select a Student Type
All Students

First Year Enrollments (2020-2021)



Enrollment Detail

	State
Graduates	43,390
Enrolled First Year	19,824

Students Earning Credentials at a USHE Institution

Certificates	360
Associates	677
Bachelors	N<10

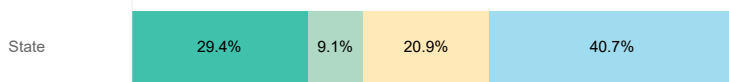
USHE Enrollment

Enrolled Fall & Spring	11,389
Enrolled Fall Only	3,058

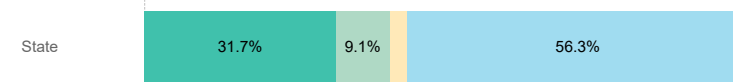
College Performance Measures for USHE Students

College Level Previous Credit Remedial No Enrollment

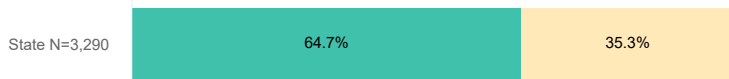
Students Taking Math by Highest Level Attempted



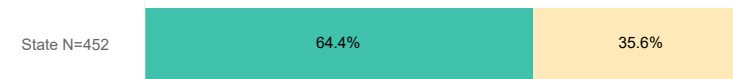
Students Taking English by Highest Level Attempted



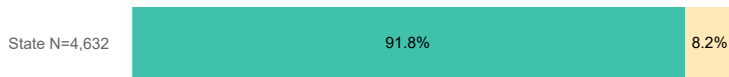
% Earning C or Higher in Remedial Math



% Earning C or Higher in Remedial English



% Earning C or Higher in College Math



% Earning C or Higher in College English



Select CIP Type
CIP Family (2-digit CIP)

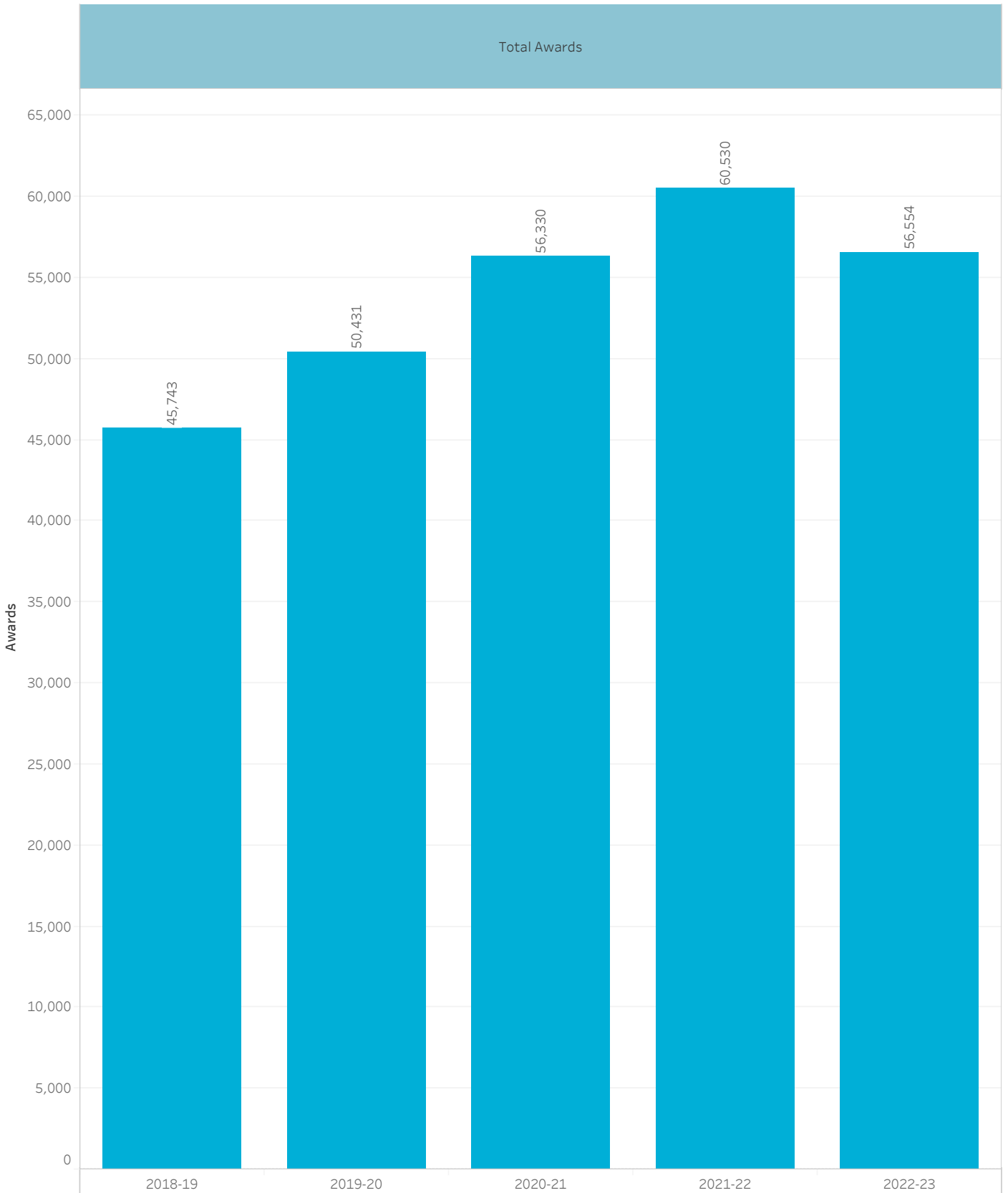
Select a CIP Code
All

Select an Institution
All

Award Level
All

Select a Measure
Total Awards

Completions



USHE Graduates' Workforce Outcomes

How to use this tool	How much do college graduates earn after finishing their certificate/degree?	How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	What industry fields do graduates of specific programs ent..
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How to use this tool

The dashboards that follow allow users to examine Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) graduates' workforce outcomes. Analyses include:

1. Graduates' wages one year after graduation;
2. Graduates' wage growth from one year before to one year after graduation (expressed in interquartile ranges and real/nominal growth);
3. Graduates' wage growth from one year to five years after graduation (expressed in interquartile ranges and real/nominal growth);
4. Graduates' primary industries of employment one year after graduation; and
5. Graduates' unemployment insurance participation rates one year before to two years after graduation.

Users may navigate through the analyses by clicking on the different question boxes at the top of the dashboard.

Context filters are available in each analysis, allowing users to view workforce outcomes associated with specific area of study and award type combinations, and for all graduates or career and technical education (CTE) graduates only.

Users may also hover their cursor over analyses for more information such as wage values or the number of graduates included in the specified calculation.

(Updated September 29, 2023)



USHE Graduates' Workforce Outcomes

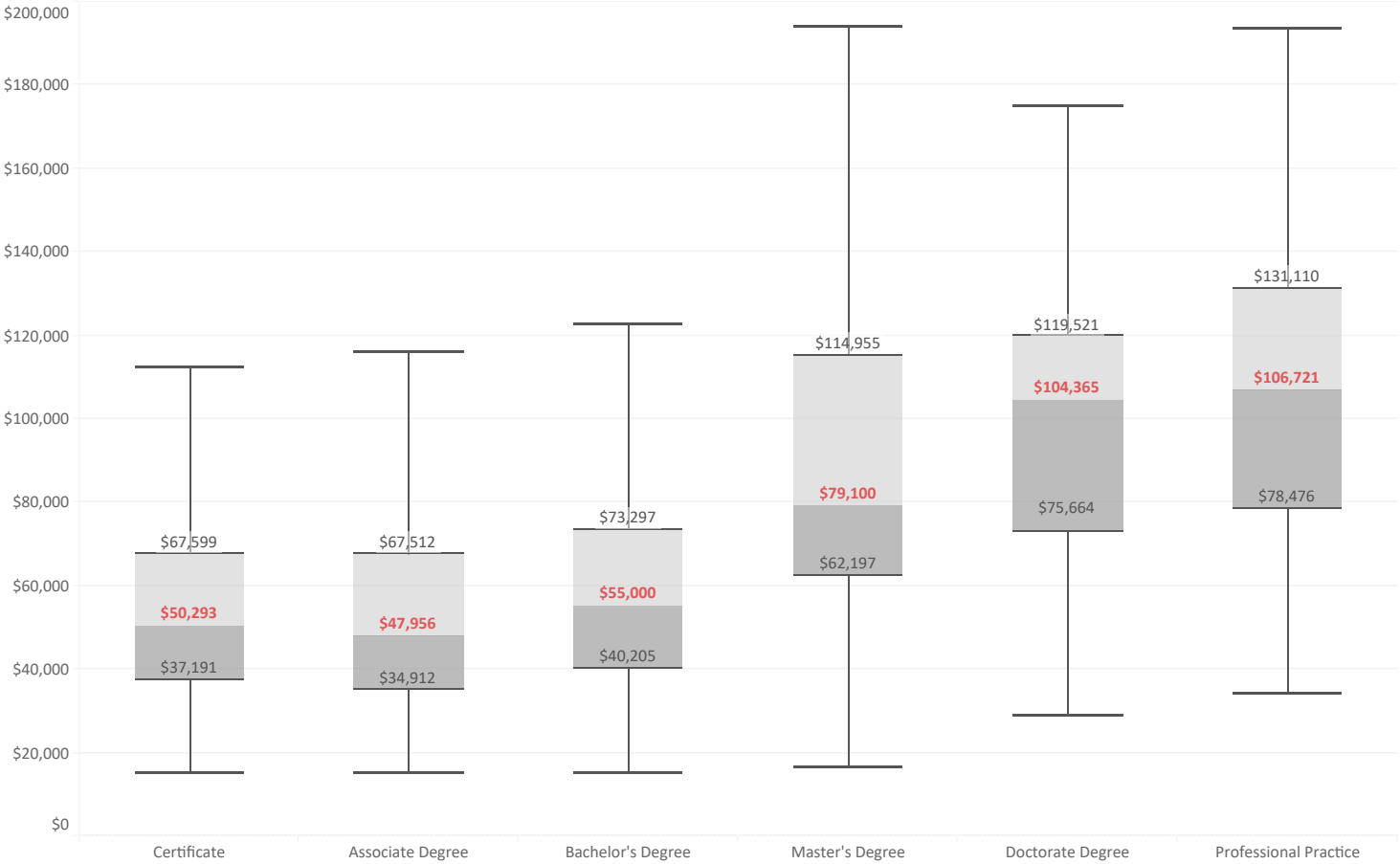
How to use this tool	How much do college graduates earn after finishing their certificate/degree?	How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	What industry fields do graduates of specific programs ent..
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Select an area of study
All

Select a student demographic
 All graduates
 Career & technical education (CTE) graduates

Salaries for All 2021-22 Graduates, One Year After Graduation

*Note: Values represent the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentiles observed within the specified groups.



USHE Graduates' Workforce Outcomes

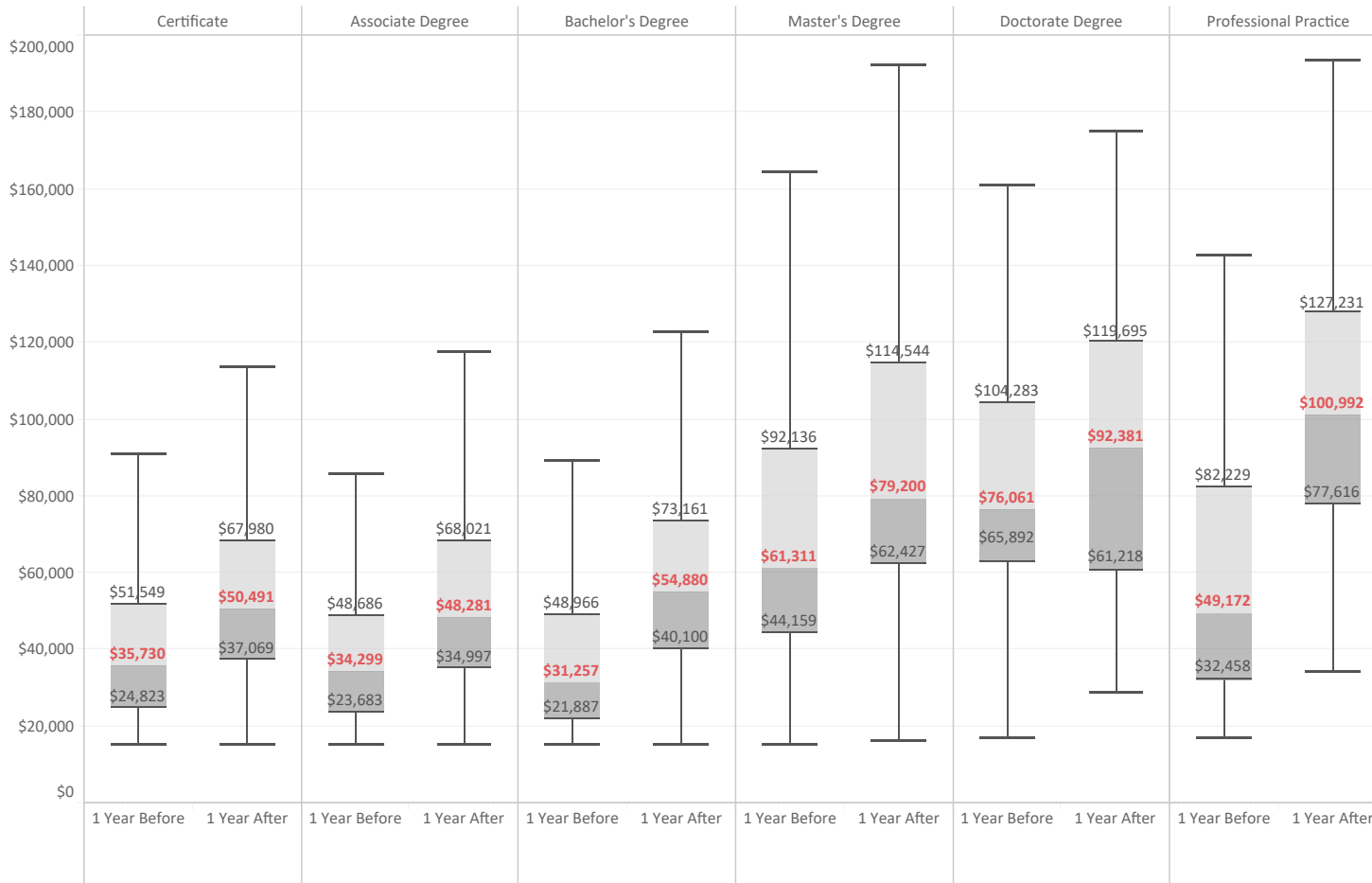
How to use this tool	How much do college graduates earn after finishing their certificate/degree?	How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	What industry fields do graduates of specific programs ent..
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Select an area of study
All

Select a student demographic
 All graduates
 Career & technical education (CTE) graduates

Salaries for All 2021-22 Graduates, One Year Before and After Graduation

*Note: Values represent the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentiles observed within the specified groups.



USHE Graduates' Workforce Outcomes

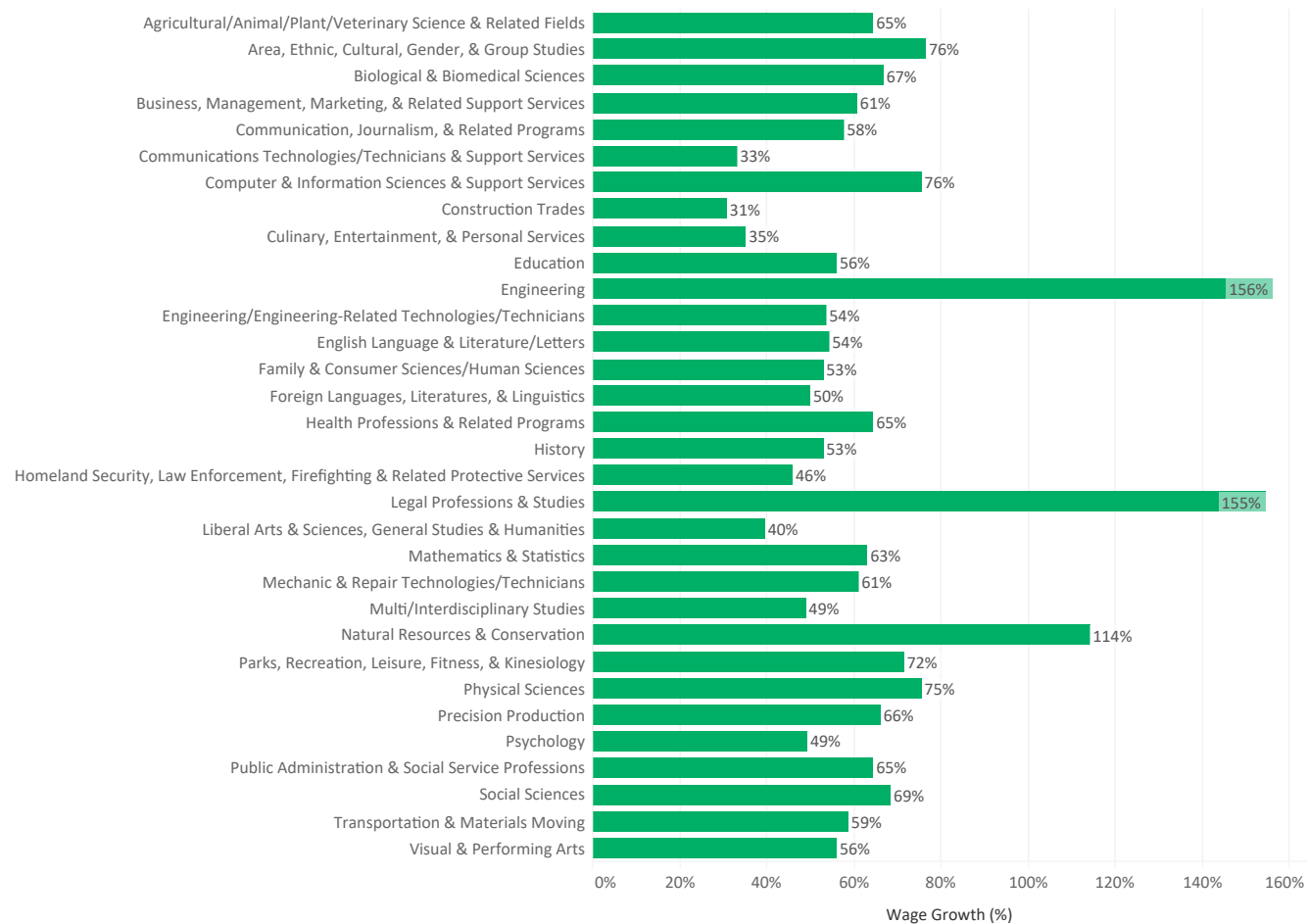
How to use this tool	How much do college graduates earn after finishing their certificate/degree?	How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	What industry fields of graduates of specific programs enter?
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Select an award type
All

View wage growth in percentage points or dollar values
 Percent
 Dollars

Select a student demographic
 All graduates
 Career & technical education (CTE) graduates

Wage Growth for 2021-22 Graduates of All Programs, One Year Before to One Year After Graduation



USHE Graduates' Workforce Outcomes

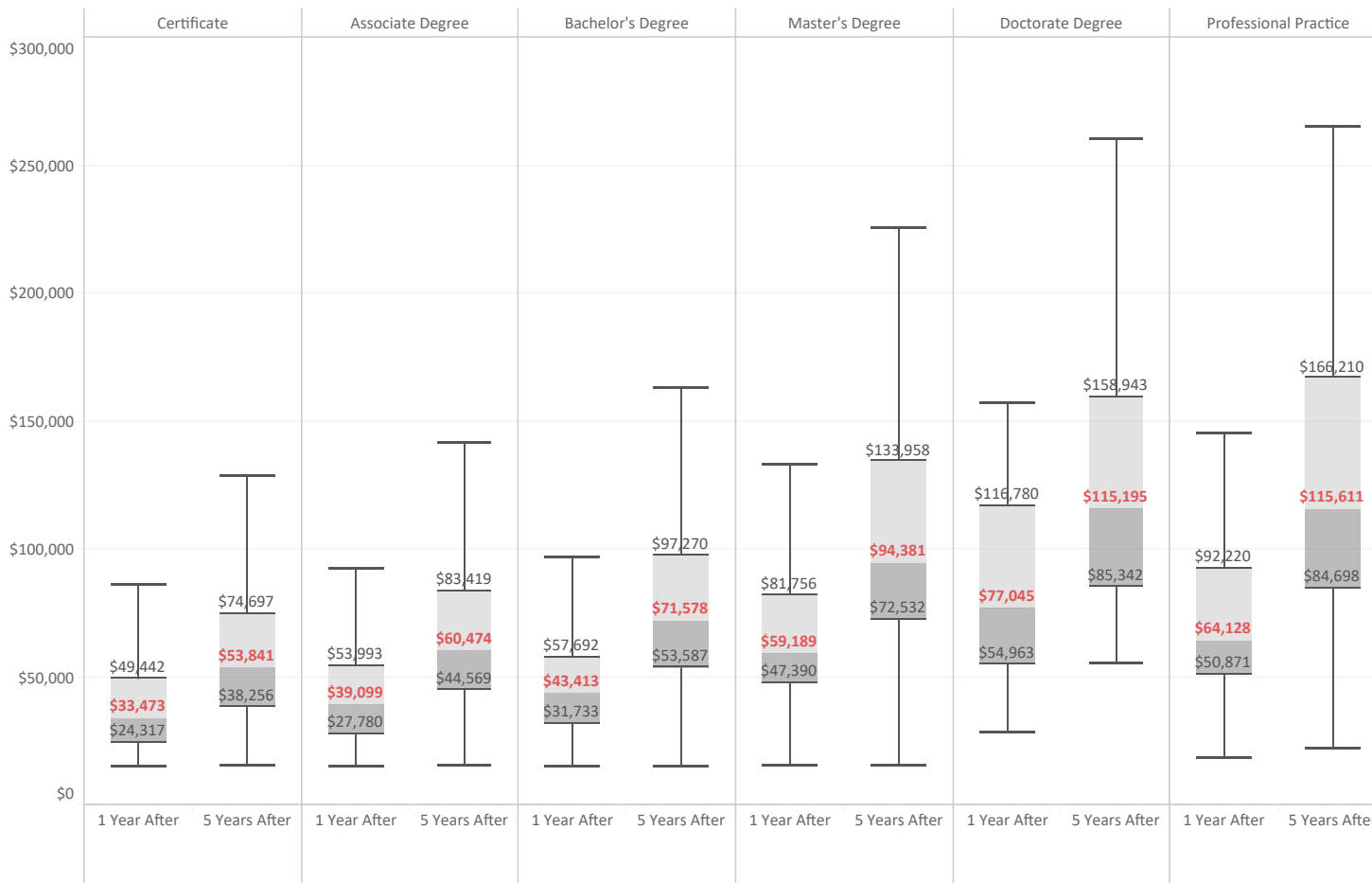
- How much do college graduates earn after finishing their certificate/degree?
- How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (interquartile ranges)
- How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (real and nominal growth)
- How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (interquartile ranges)**
- How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (real and nominal growth)
- What industry fields do graduates of specific programs enter?
- What share of graduates from specific programs are employed by Utah companies?

Select an area of study
All

Select a student demographic
 All graduates
 Career & technical education (CTE) graduates

Salaries for All 2017-18 Graduates, One and Five Years After Graduation

*Note: Values represent the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentiles observed within the specified groups.



USHE Graduates' Workforce Outcomes

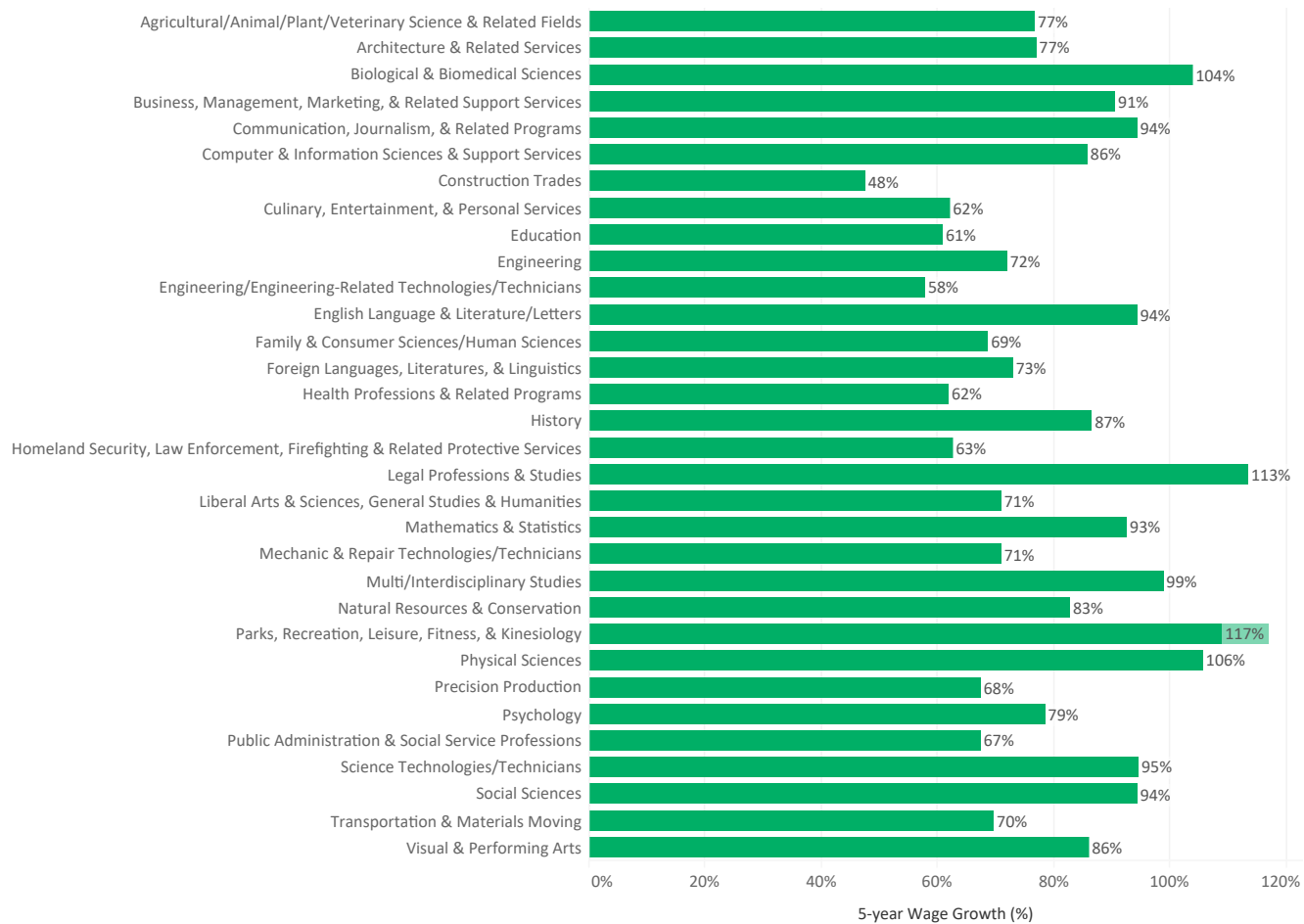
How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How much do students' wages grow from before to after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (interquartile ranges)	How quickly to graduates' wages grow in the years after graduation? (real and nominal growth)	What industry fields do graduates of specific programs enter?	What share of graduates from specific programs are employed by Utah companies?	Notes/Methodology
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Select an award type
All

View wage growth in percentage points or dollar values
 Percent
 Dollars

Select a student demographic
 All graduates
 Career & technical education (CTE) graduates

Wage Growth for 2017-18 Graduates of All Programs, One to Five Years After Graduation



USHE Graduates' Workforce Outcomes

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Select an area of study
All

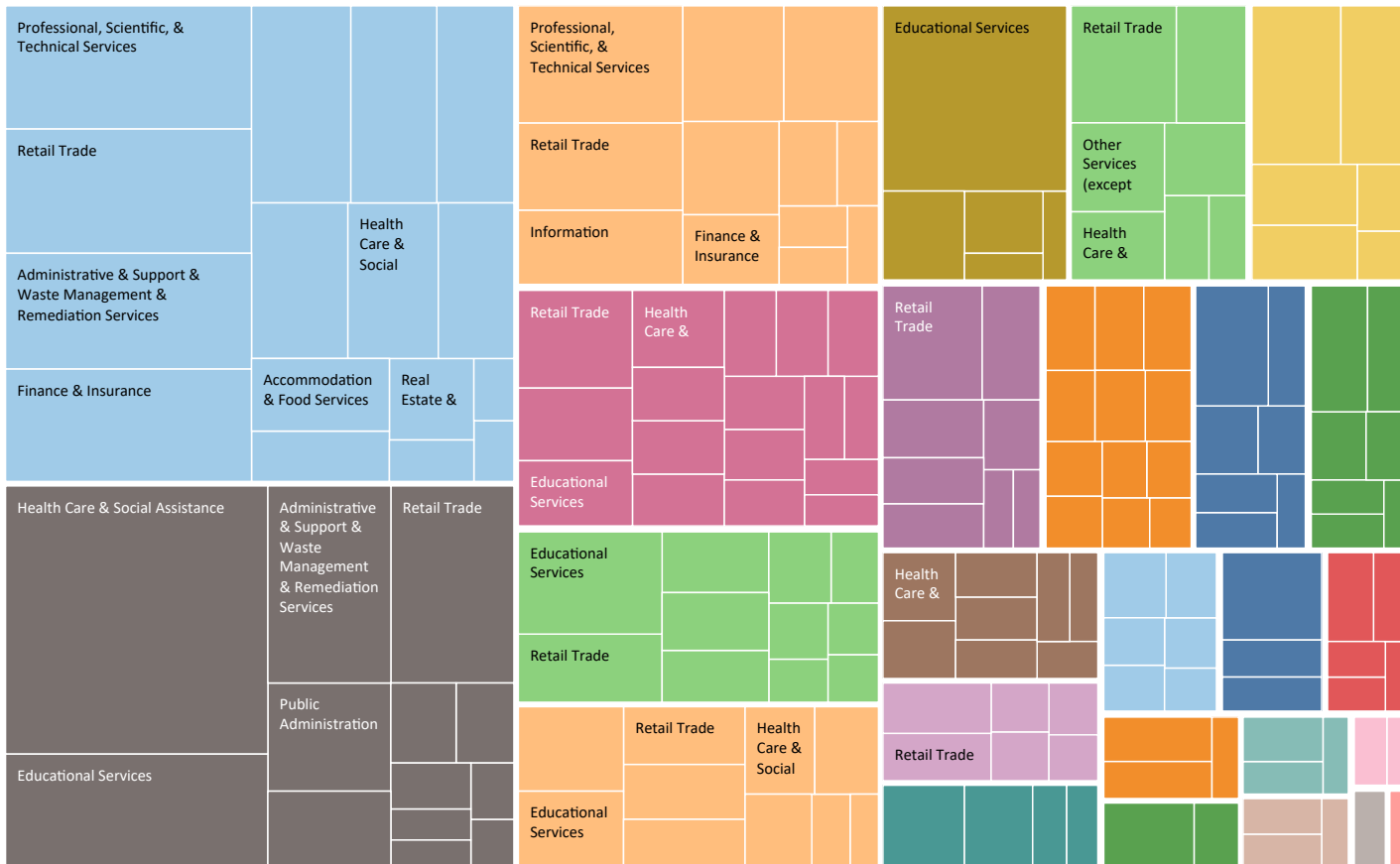
Select an award type
All

Select a student demographic
 All graduates
 Career & technical education (CTE) graduates

2021-22 Graduates' Industries of Employment, One Year After Graduation

**Hover over individual boxes for greater detail*

Area of Study: None
Award Level: None



USHE Graduates' Workforce Outcomes

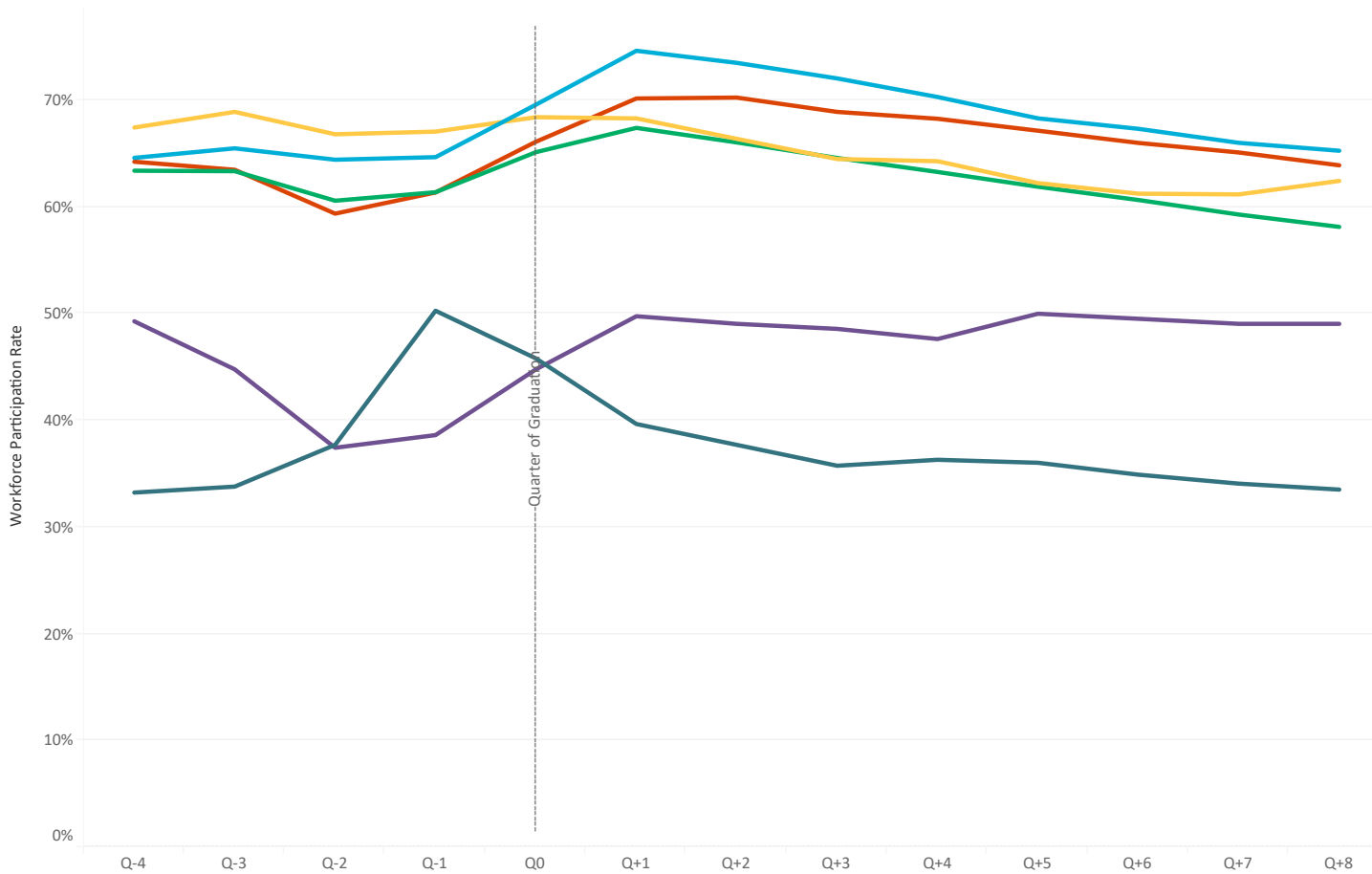
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Select an area of study
All

Select a student demographic
 All graduates
 Career & technical education (CTE) graduates

- Certificate
- Associate Degree
- Bachelor's Degree
- Master's Degree
- Doctorate Degree
- Professional Practice

Percent of 2020-21 Graduates with Utah Unemployment Insurance Wage Records, Four Quarters Before to Eight Quarters After Graduation



USHE Graduates' Workforce Outcomes

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Analysis Notes/Methodology

Data Sources

1. Graduations data. Graduations data are sourced from annual data submissions received by the Office of the Commissioner of the Utah System of Higher Education from Utah's sixteen public colleges and universities. Data elements analyzed include graduates' college/university attended, date of graduation, and the specific award received. Award data include the Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code associated with the credential, and the Integrated Postsecondary Educational Data System (IPEDS) award level (e.g., associate degree, bachelor's degree, etc.).

2. Wage data. Wage data are sourced from the Utah Department of Workforce Services' (DWS) unemployment insurance (UI) data system. Data elements analyzed include USHE graduates' wages in specified calendar quarters, and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code associated with graduates' employer(s).

Because DWS' UI wage records do not include an individual's number of hours worked within a specified quarter, researchers cannot distinguish between full- and part-time employees when aggregating graduates' annual wages. To account for this, individuals whose total annual wages sum to less than \$15,080 (the minimum earnings expected of someone working for 2,080 hours per year at the federal minimum wage of \$7.25/hour) are excluded from all analyses.

UI wage records do not include wages paid by federal or certain exempt employers. Graduates who leave Utah and are employed elsewhere also do not appear in DWS' UI wage system.

Methodology

**In all analyses, cell sizes of fewer than ten graduates are suppressed to protect the confidentiality of students' wage information. If users' desired 2-digit CIP family/IPEDS award level combinations are absent, the specified programs are suppressed for insufficient n-sizes.*

1. Salaries for 2020-21 graduates, one year after graduation. Graduates' aggregate wages are calculated based on only those individuals with wage records from each of the four quarters (Q+1 through Q+4) immediately following the student's quarter of graduation (Q0). If a graduate has wage records for three or fewer quarters, he/she is excluded from the analysis. Graduates earning below \$15,080 per annum are excluded.

Also excluded are graduates who are enrolled at a USHE institution at any time during the four quarters following graduation, as their wages may have been depressed due to their ongoing studies. Lastly, graduates are excluded from the analysis if they received a subsequent award from a USHE institution prior to the end of the 4th quarter after graduation, as the graduates' wages may have been consequent to the subsequent award rather than the credential in question. For example, a graduate from a certificate program who earns an associate degree six months later is excluded from the analysis, as the student's earned wages in quarters Q+3 and Q+4 may be consequent to the associate degree rather than the certificate, the subject of the analysis.

2. Salaries and wage growth for 2020-21 graduates, one year before and after graduation. Graduates are included in the analysis if they have wage records in all four quarters prior to (Q-4 through Q-1) and all four quarters immediately following (Q+1 through Q+4) the student's quarter of graduation (Q0). Graduates earning below \$15,080 per annum are excluded.

Graduates are excluded from the analysis if they are found enrolled at a USHE institution during the four quarters immediately following the specified graduation (potentially depressing wage growth due to ongoing education), or if they received a subsequent award before the end of the 4th quarter after graduating with the credential in question (potentially inflating wage growth associated with the credential in question).

3. Salaries and wage growth for 2016-17 graduates, one and five years after graduation. Graduates are included in the analysis if they have wage records in all four quarters immediately following (Q+1 through Q+4) the student's quarter of graduation (Q0) and in all four quarters in the fifth year (Q+17 through Q+20) after the student's quarter of graduation. Graduates earning below \$15,080 per annum are excluded.

Graduates are excluded from the analysis if they are found enrolled at a USHE institution during the four quarters immediately following the specified graduation (potentially inflating five-year wage growth due to depressed wages in the 1st year after graduation), or in the four quarters of the fifth year after graduation (potentially depressing wage growth due to lower wages in the 5th year after graduation). Graduates are also excluded if they received a subsequent award before the end of the 5th year after graduating with the specified credential (as wage growth may be consequent to the subsequent award rather than the award in question).

4. 2020-21 Graduates' Industries of Employment, One Year After Graduation. Herein researchers sum graduates' wages in the four quarters immediately following (Q+1 through Q+4) the student's quarter of graduation (Q0), partitioned by the 2-digit NAICS code family(ies) associated with graduates' employer(s). We then identify the NAICS family (i.e., industry sector) paying graduates the most money in the year after graduation. Hence, graduates are counted only once in their highest-paying industry sector, regardless of the number of different employers or industry sectors worked in the first year after graduation.

Graduates are excluded if they are enrolled at a USHE institution during the four quarters immediately following graduation, as they may elect to work in temporary jobs unrelated to their studies until they are fully finished with schoolwork. Students are also excluded if they received a subsequent award before the end of the 4th quarter after graduating with the credential in question, as the subsequent award may also influence graduates' selected industry sectors more than the award in question.

Institution
All

Line Item
All

Program
All

Function
All

Account
All

Expenditures by Year

