# The University of North Carolina Enrollment Report 

 Fall 2014

The University of North Carolina General Administration

January 2015

## Executive Summary

In accordance with the University of North Carolina General Administration's (UNC-GA) responsibility to report to the Board of Governors (BOG), elected officials, and the general public, the Fall 2014 Enrollment Report presents the trends in enrollment across the system, focusing on total headcount and strategic areas of interest.

- Enrollment. The Fall 2014 total UNC headcount enrollment was 221,968 students, an increase of 1,847 students or $+0.8 \%$ from the previous fall.
» Eleven campuses saw their total student headcount increase and five saw headcount decreases.
» Undergraduate, doctoral, and professional enrollment increased across the system. Master's level enrollment decreased for the fifth consecutive year, driven largely by declines in the Education field of study.
- Full-Time and Part-Time Students. Approximately one in five UNC students are enrolled part-time.
» One in eight undergraduates and approximately half of graduate students are enrolled part-time.
- Enrollment by Race. The total enrollment of non-white students for Fall 2014 was 89,406 , an increase of 2,155 students (3.0\%) from the previous year.
» When comparing racial and ethnic groups in the UNC student body with the North Carolina general population, the representation of Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, and American Indian students remain under-represented at UNC institutions.
- Enrollment by Gender and Age. More than half of all UNC students are female ( $56.4 \%$ ). The average age of undergraduate students is 22 and the average age of graduate students is 31 .
- Resident/Non-Resident First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen. Of new freshmen, $86.1 \%$ were from North Carolina and $13.9 \%$ were from out-of- state.
- Transfer Students. Overall, approximately one in four students began their UNC career by transferring from another institution. The number of new transfer students entering UNC institutions grew to 15,884 in Fall 2014, an increase of $6.2 \%$.
- Online Enrollment. 39\% of UNC students take at least one course online and 9\% of students are fully online. Online courses are an essential option for older and parttime students. In academic year 2013-14, the majority of part time students (53\%) studied at least partially online. African-American and female students are overrepresented among online course takers.


## Fall 2014 Headcount Enrollment

## Overall Enrollment

UNC's Fall 2014 total headcount enrollment was 221,968 students, an increase of 1,847 students (+0.8\%) from Fall 2013. This is the highest increase and largest total enrollment the system has seen since 2009 and as seen in Figure 1, is on par with enrollment trends over the past 5 years.

Figure 1: Headcount Enrollment Trends of All University Students, Fall 2004 - Fall 2014


The following are highlights from the Fall 2014 enrollment data for the overall UNC student population.

- Fall 2014 undergraduate enrollment increased from 175,328 in Fall 2013 to 177,744 (+1.4\%).
» Ten institutions increased their undergraduate enrollments: UNCSA had the largest increase (+7.2\%) followed by UNCW (+4.2\%).
» ECSU, FSU, NCCU, NCSU, UNC-CH, and WSSU saw decreased enrollments.
- Fall 2014 graduate enrollment decreased from 44,793 in Fall 2013 to 44,224 (-1.2\%)
» A large share of this decrease is due to declines in Master's level enrollment, which has been driven by Master's in Education programs, which have seen a $31.9 \%$ decrease in enrollments across the system
in the last five years. These decreases have been partially offset by increases in the fields of Engineering (+21.8\%) and Computer/Information Sciences (+62.8\%) over the same time period.
- Enrollment at UNC institutions with high school students remained stable.
» Enrollment at UNCSA increased from 270 to 272 and enrollment at NCSSM increased from 679 to 681.
- Approximately $25 \%$, or 26,277 , of recent (2013-14) North Carolina high school graduates enrolled at UNC institutions in Fall 2014. This is a slight increase of 382 students from Fall 2013.
» 82.8\% of the Fall 2014 entering cohort graduated from North Carolina high schools.


## Enrollment by Degree Type

Across the system, undergraduates represent $80 \%$ of all students, a proportion consistent with previous years. Undergraduate enrollments increased $1.4 \%$ while Master's level enrollments decreased for the fifth consecutive year, dropping 2.8\%. Doctoral and Professional enrollments increased $4.2 \%$ and $2.0 \%$, respectively. Figure 2 displays the data by institution and degree type and are also available in Appendix A.

Figure 2: Headcount Enrollments by Degree Type and Institution, Fall 2014


## Enrollment by Status: Full-Time and Part-Time

Approximately one in five of all UNC students (19\%) are enrolled part-time. This proportion changes dramatically when comparing undergraduate and graduate populations. At the undergraduate level, around one in eight students (13\%) are part-time versus about half of graduate students (47\%). Figures 3 and 4 show full-time and part-time enrollment by institution and degree level.

Figure 3: Percent of Undergraduate Students by Full or Part-time Enrollment and by Institution, Fall 2014


Figure 4: Percent of Graduate Students by Full or Part-time Enrollment and by Institution, Fall 2014


## Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

UNC institutions enroll students from a variety of racial and ethnic backgrounds. The total non-white student enrollment in Fall 2014 was 89,406 , an increase of 2,155 students (3.0\%) from the previous year. Total headcounts and percent increases by race/ethnicity are included below and the total UNC enrollment by race/ethnicity is shown in Figure 5.

- White: 132,562 (-0.6\% or 807 students)
- Black/African American: 45,426 (-0.6\% or 303 students)
- Hispanic/Latino: 11,545 (+10.8\% or 1,121 students)
- Asian: 8,175 (+5.9\% or 459 students)
- Two or More: 6,822 (+15.5\% or 915 students)
- American Indian: 1,997 (-1.9\% or 39 students)
- Other: ${ }^{1}$ 15,441 (+3.4\% or 501 students)

Figure 5: Percent of All University Students by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 2014


System-wide, Black/African American enrollment decreased for the fifth consecutive year. Of all Black/African American students, $51 \%$ were enrolled at historically black institutions (down from $53.4 \%$ in Fall 2013) and $49 \%$ enrolled in predominantly white institutions (up from 46.6\% in Fall 2013).

Hispanic/Latino enrollment continues to increase at UNC institutions, with overall UNC enrollment at $5.2 \%$. The largest shares of Hispanic/Latino student enrollment are at UNCC (7.3\%), UNCSA (7.1\%), and UNC-CH (6.5\%).

1 The category "Other" includes non-resident Aliens, race unknown, and asian/pacific islander.

When comparing racial and ethnic groups in the UNC student body with the North Carolina general population, the representation of Black/African American, American Indian, and Hispanic/Latino students remain under-represented at UNC institutions. ${ }^{2}$ Disaggregating these categories by age yields additional insight when comparing to US Census numbers.

- Asians make up a larger share of the UNC population, or are overrepresented. A pattern that persists across all age categories.
- Hispanic/Latino students comprise a smaller share of the UNC population, or are underrepresented. A pattern persisting across all age categories, despite enrollment gains.
- Black/African American and American Indians remain underrepresented in UNC's 18-34 year-old college-going population.
» Between the ages of 35 and 65, Black/African American and American Indian students comprise larger shares of the UNC population.

Speaking broadly, racial compositions of student populations reflect the historical mission and geographic location of institutions, as well as the changing population of North Carolina.

## Enrollment by Gender

Male student enrollment increased by 1,364 students across the system, but only increased their proportion in the UNC student population by $0.2 \%$. Reflective of national trends, female enrollment continues to be larger than male students, comprising 56.4\% of Fall 2014 enrollment. Figure 6 shows overall UNC enrollment by gender.

Figure 6: Percent of All University Students by Gender, Fall 2014


2 Comparisons are made using the US Census, 2010: www.census.gov/2010census/data/

## Enrollment by Age

The following summary provides some highlights of the UNC student population by age. Figure 7 illustrates enrollment by age group.

- The average undergraduate student is 22 years old.
- The average graduate student is 31 years old.
- As a percentage of each institution's enrollment total, FSU serves the largest percentage of students over the age of 24 (49\%).
» FSU also serves the largest percentage of students 35 years of age or older (22\%) when comparing individual institution percentages.
- ASU (13\%) and UNCSA (11\%) serve the lowest percentages of students over the age of 24 .

Figure 7: Percentage of All University Students by Age Group, Fall $2014^{3}$


3 Excluded from this analysis are 5 students for whom we do not have a record of birthday.

## UNC Policy Requirements

UNC Policy 700.1.3 states that UNC institutions must regulate enrollment patterns of North Carolina residents and out-of-state students. Two measures are used to ensure a residency balance, allowing well-qualified North Carolinians opportunities to attend a UNC institution while welcoming academically accomplished out-of-state students.

## Resident/Non-Resident First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen

UNC Policy states that no more than $18 \%$ of an entering freshman class shall be out-of-state residents. ${ }^{4}$ In Fall 2014, 86.1\% of first-time students were from North Carolina and $13.9 \%$ were from out-of-state. All institutions except three, UNCSA, NCA\&T, and UNC-CH, were below the mandated $18 \%$ enrollment cap for out-of-state students. Two of those institutions, however, have special provisions. UNCSA (56.6\%) has an exception to the out-of-state student enrollment restriction. North Carolina A\&T (20.1\%) has two special provisions: 1) allowance to exclude engineering majors when calculating residency comparisons (when engineering majors are included, the percentage of out-of-state first-time, full-time admitted students was $24.0 \%$ ) and 2 ) a pilot program that allows for admission of more out-of-state students while not excluding qualified North Carolina residents.

The third institution is UNC-CH, with $18.8 \%$ of their incoming first-time, full-time freshmen classified as out-of-state students. UNC Policy states that if an institution exceeds the cap for two consecutive years, they will be subject to a financial penalty. UNC-CH's Fall 2013 admitted out-of-state first-time, full-time freshmen percentage was $17.3 \%$, therefore no penalty applies. Figure 8 shows percentages of out-of-state enrollment by institution and the data can be found in Appendix $B$.

Figure 8: Percentage of Out-of-State First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen, Fall 2014


4 See UNC Policy 700.1.3. Out-of-state students include international students.

## In-State/Out-Of-State SAT Scores

The second measure used to monitor UNC Policy 700.1.3 is to review the average combined SAT scores of admitted in-state students compared to those of out-ofstate students to ensure the out-of-state average is higher than the in-state average. Figure 9 displays the average combined math and reading SAT scores for all students with a detailed comparison found in Appendix C. One institution, UNCSA, is out of compliance with this policy. The chancellor has provided a report to UNC-GA and will ensure compliance for the Fall 2015 admitted class.

Figure 9: Average Combined Math and Reading SAT Scores for In-State and Out-ofState Freshmen, Fall 2014


## Enrollment for Student Populations of Interest

Along with traditional first-time, full-time freshmen that enroll in classes within a year of graduating from high school, an increasing number of UNC students are enrolling in online courses or come to the University as transfer students. The following sections provide enrollment information for these two groups.

When reviewing these groups and the first-time, full-time freshmen discussed in previous sections, it is important to note differences in the timing of the data. For the first-time, full-time freshmen enrollment numbers discussed earlier, as well as the transfer students discussed below, the numbers provided are for the Fall 2014 semester and any comparisons made are done across fall semesters. For online students, analyses herein use data from the 2013-14 academic year (Fall, Spring, and Summer terms).

## Transfer Students

Annually, UNC-GA provides a detailed transfer report to the BOG and will continue to produce this report, but given the importance of transfer students to UNC's strategic planning, a brief snapshot is offered using Fall 2014 numbers. In general, most transfer students matriculate from the North Carolina Community College System (NCCCS), reflecting a long-standing and nationally recognized articulation agreement. The share of transfer students originating from the community college sector has continued to grow steadily and students transferring from other institutions have increased this year after a short period of decline. The following are some of the key transfer student headcount numbers for Fall 2014 (Figure 10 displays these graphically).

- Overall, approximately one in four students began their UNC career by transferring from another institution. The number of new transfer students entering UNC institutions in Fall 2014 grew to 15,884 over the previous year (+6.2\%). This is the third year in a row of overall increases for transfer enrollments.
" The total number of transfer students new to the UNC system saw a large increase from 12,722 in Fall 2013 to 13,655 in Fall 2014 (+7.3\%).
» UNC to UNC transfer students slightly declined ( $-0.2 \%$ ) to 2,228 .
- NCCCS to UNC transfers increased to 8,864 (+5.7\%), a trend that has continued over the past 6 years.
- Transfers from NC Private institutions to UNC institutions increased to 1,228 (+6.6\%) since Fall 2013, which more than makes up for the $1.7 \%$ decrease in in Fall 2013.
- Out-of-state student transfers increased to 3,564 (+11.8\%), which also makes up for last years decline of 6.1\%.

Figure 10: Percent of All University Transfers by Transfer Type, Fall 2014


## Online Learning

UNC institutions are making progress in expanding educational opportunities to meet the needs and interests of students. Through a variety of campus-led efforts and the overhaul of UNC Online (online.northcarolina.edu), opportunities are expanding and more students are enrolling in online courses and programs. The University offers 325 online degree and certificate programs (see programs.northcarolina.edu), and UNC Online currently lists 1,770 online courses for the Spring 2015 semester (see courses. northcarolina.edu).

It is important to understand the variety of online offerings and how students access them. Some students supplement traditional campus-based schedules with a handful of online courses, while others enroll in entirely online programs and never visit campus. While students increasingly chart their own paths to completion, there are four broad student types that reflect the predominant course-taking patterns:

1. Face-to-Face Students: Students who took $100 \%$ of their classes through face-to-face instruction. ${ }^{5}$
2. Partially Online Students: Students who took at least one online class, but less than $50 \%$ of their classes online.
3. Mostly Online Students: Students who took $50 \%$ or more of their classes through online instruction.
4. Online Only Students: Students who took $100 \%$ of their classes through online delivery methods.

## Online Learning: Overall Enrollment

In the 2013-14 academic year, ${ }^{6} 39 \%$ of the total UNC student population took at least one online course and $9 \%$ took exclusively online courses. Figure 11 shows the percentage of students taking these different courses during the 2013-14 academic year.

Note that site-based distance education (DE) courses offered through face-to-face instruction are
included in this category. This population is very small. These 5,567 DE students make up 2\% of
the entire student population and 3\% of the Face-to-Face category. Also included in the Face-
to-Face category is a small group of 318 students ( $0.1 \%$ overall and $0.2 \%$ of the Face-to-Face
category) who took a majority of their courses through alternate methods of delivery such as DVD
or two-way video, but took at least one face-to-face course and no online courses. Excluded from
this report altogether is an even smaller group of 43 students ( $0.01 \%$ overall) who only took alter-
nate methods of delivery such as DVD or two-way video.
$6 \quad$ The 2013-14 school year includes Summer II 2013, Fall 2013, Spring 2014, and Summer I 2014 .

Figure 11: Unduplicated Overall Student Headcount by Course-Taking Type, Academic Year 2013-14


The percentage of students taking at least one online course increased from 34\% to $39 \%$ over the past five years. Enrollments in online courses in Fall/Spring semesters have remained relatively stable during this time, while Summer enrollments in online courses increased from $37 \%$ to $40 \%$. Figure 12 shows enrollment by course-taking type over the past five years.

Figure 12: Percentage of All Students by Course-Taking Type, Academic Years 2009-10 through 2013-14 ${ }^{7}$


[^0]As a result of the redesign of UNC Online, which launched in September 2014, degree searches have almost tripled (+286\%) and requests for information have nearly quintupled ( $+486 \%$ ) as compared to the same period last year. Both are leading indicators of future enrollments. Additionally, the UNC Online team operates a global Proctoring Network to support online students' test-taking. In 2013-14, UNC Online proctored 31,694 exams, which represents growth of $34.7 \%$ over the previous year. See Appendix E for a map of UNC Online program searches and Appendix F for more detail on proctoring.

## Online Learning: Undergraduate and Graduate Enrollment

In the 2013-14 academic year, 39\% of undergraduate students and 38\% of graduate students enrolled in at least one online course. Graduate students represented a higher proportion of students exclusively taking online courses: $20 \%$ of graduate students were fully online compared to only $6 \%$ of undergraduates. Figure 13 displays these percentages of courses by degree level.

Figure 13: Percentage of Undergraduate and Graduate Students by Course-Taking Type, Academic Year 2013-14


## Online Learning: Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Following local and national trends, more female students are enrolling in online courses at UNC institutions. Females account for $62 \%$ of the total student population taking at least one online course. This number is higher than the proportion of females exclusively taking face-to-face courses (53\%). Females represent 59\% of online program searches on UNC Online.

By and large, the racial/ethnic composition of online enrollments mirror face-toface enrollments with only a few exceptions:

- Black/African American students represent a higher proportion of online course-takers than exclusively face-to-face students: $24 \%$ compared to $22 \%$ at the undergraduate level and 17\% compared to $13 \%$ at the graduate level.
- International graduate students represent a lower proportion of online coursetakers (5\%) versus face-to-face only students (17\%).


## Online Learning: Full-Time and Part-Time Students

Online courses are important for part-time students. Of the total student population, ${ }^{8} 52 \%$ of part-time students are enrolled in at least one online course compared to only $35 \%$ of full-time students. More strikingly, $34 \%$ of part-time students are enrolled exclusively in online courses compared to just $2 \%$ of full-time students.

Figure 14: Percentage of All University Students by Course-Taking Types and Enrollment Status, Academic Year 2013-14


This figure illustrates that online course-taking, whether complete or partial, is now an essential educational option for part-time students. The data support the notion that online courses are serving a population who are balancing competing priorities in their lives and are seeking the flexibility that online courses offer.

[^1]
## Online Learning: Age of Students

Online courses are important for older, non-traditional aged students. ${ }^{9}$ Over half ( $51 \%$ ) of non-traditional aged students take at least one online course compared to only a third (36\%) of 18-24 year old students. Moreover, $23 \%$ of older students take exclusively online courses compared to only $2 \%$ of the 18-24 year old student population. Figure 16 displays these percentages of courses by age of student.

Figure 16: Percentage of Undergraduate Students: Traditional Age vs. Non-Traditional Age by Course-Taking Type, Academic Year 2013-14


UNC-GA plans on providing an additional online learning report in the fall of 2015 to complement the data presented in this report.

[^2]UNC Headcount Enrollment Fall 2013 \& Fall 2014

|  | Total Headcount Enrollment |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | Change | $\%$ <br> Change |
| ASU | 17,838 | 18,026 | 188 | $1.1 \%$ |
| ECSU | 2,421 | 1,867 | -554 | $-22.9 \%$ |
| ECU | 26,887 | 27,511 | 624 | $2.3 \%$ |
| FSU | 6,179 | 5,899 | -280 | $-4.5 \%$ |
| NCA\&T | 10,561 | 10,725 | 164 | $1.6 \%$ |
| NCCU | 8,093 | 7,687 | -406 | $-5.0 \%$ |
| NCSU | 34,009 | 33,989 | -20 | $-0.1 \%$ |
| UNC-CH | 29,127 | 29,135 | 8 | $0.0 \%$ |
| UNCA | 3,784 | 3,845 | 61 | $1.6 \%$ |
| UNCC | 26,571 | 27,238 | 667 | $2.5 \%$ |
| UNCG | 18,074 | 18,647 | 573 | $3.2 \%$ |
| UNCP | 6,222 | 6,269 | 47 | $0.8 \%$ |
| UNCSA | 912 | 958 | 46 | $5.0 \%$ |
| UNCW | 13,937 | 14,570 | 633 | $4.5 \%$ |
| WCU | 10,107 | 10,382 | 275 | $2.7 \%$ |
| WSSU | 5,399 | 5,220 | -179 | $-3.3 \%$ |
| UNC Total | 220,121 | 221,968 | 1,847 | $0.8 \%$ |


| Undergraduate Enrollment |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | Change | $\%$ <br> Change |
| 16,025 | 16,255 | 230 | $1.4 \%$ |
| 2,336 | 1,805 | -531 | $-22.7 \%$ |
| 21,508 | 22,252 | 744 | $3.5 \%$ |
| 5,410 | 5,247 | -163 | $-3.0 \%$ |
| 8,872 | 9,203 | 331 | $3.7 \%$ |
| 6,220 | 5,917 | -303 | $-4.9 \%$ |
| 24,536 | 24,473 | -63 | $-0.3 \%$ |
| 18,370 | 18,350 | -20 | $-0.1 \%$ |
| 3,736 | 3,804 | 68 | $1.8 \%$ |
| 21,503 | 22,216 | 713 | $3.3 \%$ |
| 14,753 | 15,313 | 560 | $3.8 \%$ |
| 5,429 | 5,511 | 82 | $1.5 \%$ |
| 797 | 854 | 57 | $7.2 \%$ |
| 12,447 | 12,964 | 517 | $4.2 \%$ |
| 8,448 | 8,787 | 339 | $4.0 \%$ |
| 4,938 | 4,793 | -145 | $-2.9 \%$ |
| 175,328 | 177,744 | 2,416 | $1.4 \%$ |


| Master's Enrollment |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | Change | \% <br> Change |
| 1,722 | 1,687 | -35 | $-2.0 \%$ |
| 85 | 62 | -23 | $-27.1 \%$ |
| 4,388 | 4,158 | -230 | $-5.2 \%$ |
| 703 | 598 | -105 | $-14.9 \%$ |
| 1,390 | 1,212 | -178 | $-12.8 \%$ |
| 1,247 | 1,162 | -85 | $-6.8 \%$ |
| 5,967 | 5,873 | -94 | $-1.6 \%$ |
| 4,754 | 4,772 | 18 | $0.4 \%$ |
| 48 | 41 | -7 | $-14.6 \%$ |
| 4,247 | 4,182 | -65 | $-1.5 \%$ |
| 2,537 | 2,542 | 5 | $0.2 \%$ |
| 793 | 758 | -35 | $-4.4 \%$ |
| 115 | 104 | -11 | $-9.6 \%$ |
| 1,369 | 1,449 | 80 | $5.8 \%$ |
| 1,528 | 1,456 | -72 | $-4.7 \%$ |
| 375 | 343 | -32 | $-8.5 \%$ |
| 31,268 | 30,399 | -869 | $-2.8 \%$ |


|  <br> Professional Enrollment |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | Change | $\%$ <br> Change |
| 91 | 84 | -7 | $-7.7 \%$ |
| - | - | - | - |
| 991 | 1,101 | 110 | $11.1 \%$ |
| 66 | 54 | -12 | $-18.2 \%$ |
| 299 | 310 | 11 | $3.7 \%$ |
| 626 | 608 | -18 | $-2.9 \%$ |
| 3,506 | 3,643 | 137 | $3.9 \%$ |
| 6,003 | 6,013 | 10 | $0.2 \%$ |
| - | - | - | - |
| 821 | 840 | 19 | $2.3 \%$ |
| 784 | 792 | 8 | $1.0 \%$ |
| - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - |
| 121 | 157 | 36 | $29.8 \%$ |
| 131 | 139 | 8 | $6.1 \%$ |
| 86 | 84 | -2 | $-2.3 \%$ |
| 13,525 | 13,825 | 300 | $2.2 \%$ |

## Appendix B

Number and Percentage of New Undergraduate Degree-Seeking Students by Residency, Fall $2014^{10}$

|  | Total Number of <br> New Students | Number of New <br> In-State <br> Students | Number of New <br> Out-of-State <br> Students | Out-of-State <br> Student <br> Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASU | 3,033 | 2,680 | 353 | $11.6 \%$ |
| ECSU | 209 | 192 | 17 | $8.1 \%$ |
| ECU | 4,226 | 3,556 | 670 | $15.9 \%$ |
| FSU | 476 | 443 | 33 | $6.9 \%$ |
| NCA\&T* | 1,638 | 1,308 | 330 | $20.1 \%$ |
| NCCU | 925 | 796 | 129 | $13.9 \%$ |
| NCSU | 4,499 | 3,767 | 732 | $16.3 \%$ |
| UNC-CH | 3,976 | 3,227 | 749 | $18.8 \%$ |
| UNCA | 633 | 534 | 99 | $15.6 \%$ |
| UNCC | 3,319 | 3,007 | 312 | $9.4 \%$ |
| UNCG | 2,593 | 2,395 | 198 | $7.6 \%$ |
| UNCP | 1,074 | 1,026 | 48 | $4.5 \%$ |
| UNCSA | 219 | 95 | 124 | $56.6 \%$ |
| UNCW | 2,159 | 1,773 | 386 | $17.9 \%$ |
| WCU | 1,756 | 778 | 144 | $8.2 \%$ |
| WSSU | 850 | 21,189 | 72 | $8.5 \%$ |
| UNC Total | 31,585 |  | 4,396 | $13.9 \%$ |

*Out-of-State engineering students at NCA\&T are excluded per UNC policy.

## Appendix C

Average Combined Math and Reading SAT Scores for Admitted Freshmen: In-State vs. Out-of-State, Fall $2014{ }^{11}$

|  | Average SAT Score |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In-State <br> Students | Out-of-State <br> Students | Total |
| ASU | 1160 | 1160 | 1160 |
| ECSU | 889 | 891 | 890 |
| ECU | 1064 | 1072 | 1066 |
| FSU | 897 | 933 | 906 |
| NCA\&T | 926 | 991 | 946 |
| NCCU | 922 | 978 | 936 |
| NCSU | 1259 | 1265 | 1261 |
| UNCA | 1201 | 1215 | 1206 |
| UNC-CH | 1316 | 1428 | 1360 |
| UNCC | 1118 | 1118 | 1118 |
| UNCG | 1050 | 1079 | 1055 |
| UNCP | 954 | 992 | 960 |
| UNCSA | 1156 | 1125 | 1135 |
| UNCW | 1155 | 1198 | 1167 |
| WCU | 1040 | 1056 | 1042 |
| WSSU | 898 | 916 | 900 |
| UNC Total | 1103 | 1165 | 1118 |

11 Out-of-state students includes international students

Appendix D
Percentage of Students by Institution by Course-taking Type, Academic Year 2013-14

|  | Student | All UNC Students (\%) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Student <br> Headcount* | Undergraduate <br> Face- <br> to-Face |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mostly <br> Online | Partially <br> Online |  |  |
|  | 74 | 2 | 1 | 23 |
| 2,554 | 33 | 6 | 10 | 50 |
| 23,338 | 50 | 14 | 4 | 33 |
| 6,356 | 56 | 13 | 10 | 22 |
| 9,835 | 74 | 2 | 2 | 21 |
| 6,806 | 54 | 6 | 7 | 32 |
| 26,471 | 48 | 5 | 2 | 45 |
| 19,042 | 89 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| 4,163 | 95 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 23,784 | 66 | 3 | 2 | 29 |
| 16,672 | 46 | 10 | 5 | 39 |
| 6,244 | 44 | 14 | 9 | 33 |
| 804 | 100 | - | - | - |
| 13,560 | 48 | 3 | 5 | 44 |
| 9,439 | 67 | 15 | 1 | 17 |
| 5,716 | 60 | 8 | 5 | 27 |
| 191,789 | 61 | 6 | 3 | 30 |


| Student <br> Headcount* | Graduate <br> Face- <br> to-Face |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Partially <br> Online | Mostly <br> Online |  |  |
| 2,026 | 59 | 23 | 7 | 10 |
| 113 | 54 | 2 | 26 | 19 |
| 6,219 | 36 | 47 | 8 | 9 |
| 920 | 50 | 19 | 13 | 18 |
| 1,880 | 63 | 14 | 10 | 13 |
| 2,081 | 58 | 16 | 8 | 18 |
| 10,684 | 66 | 19 | 4 | 11 |
| 11,712 | 79 | 8 | 5 | 8 |
| 56 | 100 | - | - | - |
| 6,065 | 67 | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| 3,825 | 64 | 16 | 7 | 13 |
| 899 | 30 | 23 | 12 | 35 |
| 116 | 100 | - | - | - |
| 1,659 | 50 | 26 | 16 | 7 |
| 2,060 | 41 | 39 | 6 | 13 |
| 528 | 67 | 7 | 10 | 16 |
| 50,843 | 62 | 20 | 6 | 11 |

* Unduplicated student headcounts include students from the 2013-2014 school year. This includes Summer II 2013, Fall 2013, Spring 2014, and Summer I 2014.


## Appendix E

$$
\text { Map of UNC Online Program Searches, September through December, } 2014
$$



## Appendix F

Total Number of Appointments for all Proctoring Sites (2010-11 through 2013-14)

| Year | Number of Sites | Number of Appointments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2010-11$ | 10 | 17,018 |
| $2011-12$ | 12 | $23,402(+37.5 \%)$ |
| $2012-13$ | 13 | $23,521(+0.5 \%)$ |
| $2013-14$ | 13 | $31,694(+34.7 \%)$ |

Number of Proctoring Appointments by Site (Fall 2010 - Summer 2014)¹2


12 The category "Other" includes (in descending order of total appointments) UNC Wilmington, NCCU Testing Center, FSU Testing Center, UNC Pembroke, ECU Disability Support Services, UNC Asheville, UNC Chapel Hill Disability Support Services, WCU, SERVE at UNC-G, ASU, NCCU Student Disability Services, ECU Testing Center, and WSSU Specialized Testing.

Number of Requests for Information per Day (2013 versus 2014) ${ }^{13}$


Number of Sessions per Day (2013 versus 2014) ${ }^{14}$


13 Visitors to the UNC Online Programs portal can request information about a particular program by clicking on a "Request Information" link, and these are the requests tracked in this figure.
14 Sessions are counted when a person visits the site and spends time looking around rather than just page hits.


[^0]:    7
    Complete Summer 2014 data not yet available.

[^1]:    $8 \quad$ Full/Part-time status for this analysis is determined by the student's status during the Fall 2013 semester. For this reason, Summer only students (6,255 students or 3\% of the total student population) are excluded from the Full/Part-time student analysis.

[^2]:    9 The age range for traditional aged students is defined by the National Center for Education Statistics to be 18 to 24 years. Excluded from this analysis are 80 students for whom we do not have a record of birthday.

