

**Seminole State College
Institutional Statistics
2015-16**

INSTITUTIONAL STATISTICS

The Institutional Statistics Report provides a framework for the analysis of every other report at SSC. In order to understand the data collected, one must be familiar with the characteristics of the student body. This report is compiled each semester and provides demographics and statistical descriptors of learners at SSC. The report is compiled by Academic Affairs after receiving the data from the Information Technology Department. The student data supplied by IT covers topics such as age, ethnicity, income level, home city, and ACT scores.

2015-16 Institutional Statistics Results

The data collected for this report arose from three different semesters – summer 2015, fall 2015, and spring 2016. The data has not been aggregated since many of the students are duplicated and would give misleading information. For example, Table 13 shows student classification by gender. Therefore, adding all of the freshman for the three semesters would result in a miscount since some of the freshmen become sophomores during the year.

Statistics from the reports reveal that almost 70% of the students from each semester are under 24 years old with the largest majority under 20 years old. The median age of SSC students was between 20 and 24 years old in all three of the semesters reported. Percentages of part-time students versus full-time students are about the same at 50% for each group per semester. The majority of the students are white or Native American with about 62% of the students white and about 25% Native American. About 40% of the students have incomes less than \$29,000.

Table 14 lists the ACT scores for the 2015 fall semester. All three semesters follow a similar pattern to the fall semester. The majority of students who have taken the ACT and attend SSC have scores that fall between 15 and 24. Notice that over 700 of the students did not have an ACT score.

Table 13. 2015-16 Student Classification by Gender					
Summer 2015	Males	Females	Total	%	
1st Time Freshmen	8	28	36	7%	
First-Time, Full-Time Cohort	8	24	32	6%	
Freshmen	42	104	146	27%	
Sophomores	53	175	228	43%	
Special Students	43	110	162	30%	
TOTAL	147	389	536	27%	73%
Fall 2015	Males	Females	Total	%	
1st Time Freshmen	157	211	368	20%	
First-Time, Full-Time Cohort	135	178	313	17%	
Freshmen	274	469	743	40%	
Sophomores	219	461	680	37%	
Special Students	153	263	416	20%	
TOTAL	646	1839	1839	35%	65%
Spring 2016	Males	Females	Total	%	
1st Time Freshmen	37	54	91	5%	
First-Time, Full-Time Cohort	27	29	84	5%	
Freshmen	187	321	508	30%	
Sophomores	253	481	734	43%	
Special Students	173	277	450	27%	
Total	613	1079	1692	36%	64%

Table 14. Fall 2015-16 Students by Act Scores		
Fall 2015	Number	%
ACT of 10 to 14:	63	3.4%
ACT of 15 to 19:	396	21.5%
ACT of 20 to 24:	513	27.9%
ACT of 25 or more	135	7.3%
Total	1107	60.1%

Representative data for students by home community is given in Table 15 with only the spring semester shown. This data reflects the main ten communities with these changing positions by one or two places each semester. The first three home communities remain constant each time. These ten communities comprise over 70% of the SSC student body each semester.

Spring 2016	CITY	# OF STUDENTS	%
1	Shawnee	409	24.2%
2	Seminole	246	14.5%
3	Tecumseh	121	7.2%
4	Wewoka	88	5.2%
5	Holdenville	80	4.7%
6	Prague	58	3.4%
7	Ada	54	3.2%
7	Okemah	54	3.2%
8	Earlsboro	43	2.5%
9	McCloud	36	2.1%
10	Meeker	31	1.8%
Total		1220	72.1%

2015-16 Institutional Statistics Analysis

The analysis of the data from the 2015-16 Institutional Statistics reveals that the majority of the fall students are freshmen, which could be interpreted to mean that SSC has students who are transferring or quitting before beginning their sophomore year. Through the leadership of the Vice President of Academic Affairs, the SSC faculty, Student Services, and staff have begun a new initiative toward degree completion. With the largest majority of students under twenty and from our five county area, the assessment team will be watching and evaluating the number of sophomores listed in the institutional statistics.

The statistics from fall 2015-16 show student head count to be down slightly from Fall 2014-15. However, when adjusted to exclude career tech enrollment, which dropped suddenly in 2014-15 due to mandated Higher Learning Commission mandated programmatic change and continued to decrease in 2015-16, headcount shows a slight increase when compared to 2014-15 (data not shown). Age, ethnicity, and income levels remained about the same as the 2014-15 statistics.