Natural Resources

Department Data Summary

Navigation Center

Select a department from the menu below

Natural Resources

For details, hover over these report icons:

Section Description | Metric definition | Graphic Hover | Additional Data

Faculty Data

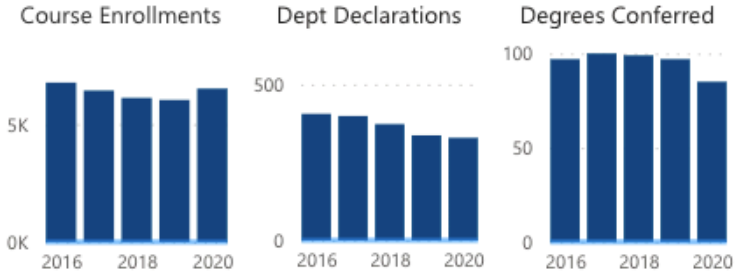
Faculty Count

Appointment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tenured	19	17	14	13	15
Probationary	7	10	10	10	9
Fixed Term	3	4	3	1	2
Total	**29**	**31**	**27**	**24**	**26**
Adjunct	30	30	31	29	27

Trend: Awards and Declarations per Faculty

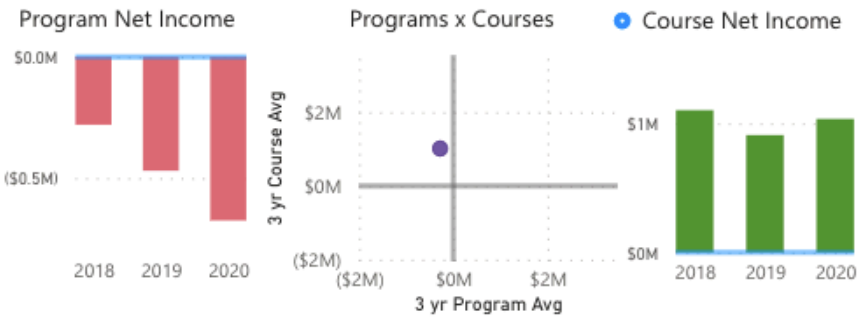
Academic Data

Annual Demand for Department Offerings

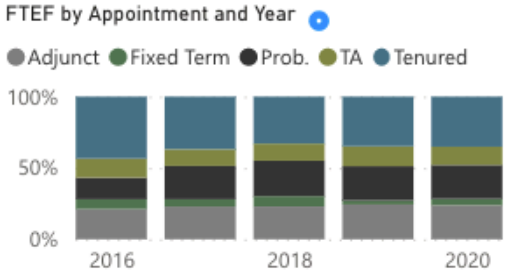


Financial Data

Department Net Income

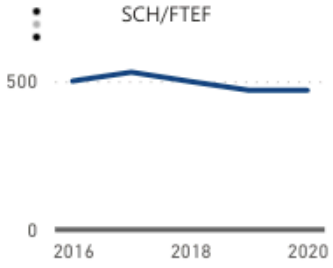


Full-Time Equivalent Faculty (FTEF)

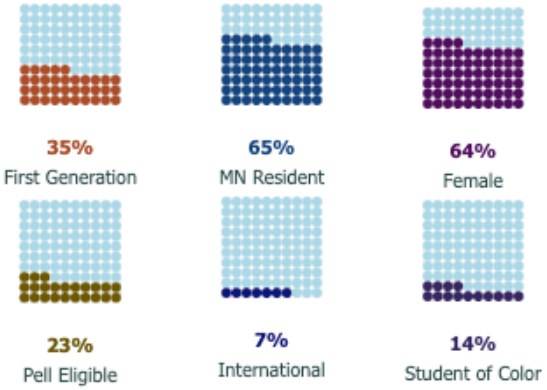


Non-instr. FTEF

SCH/FTEF

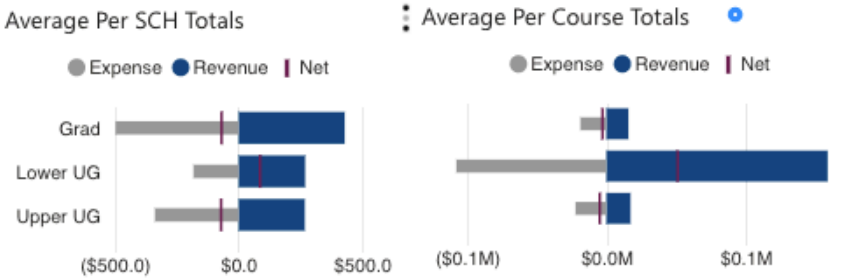


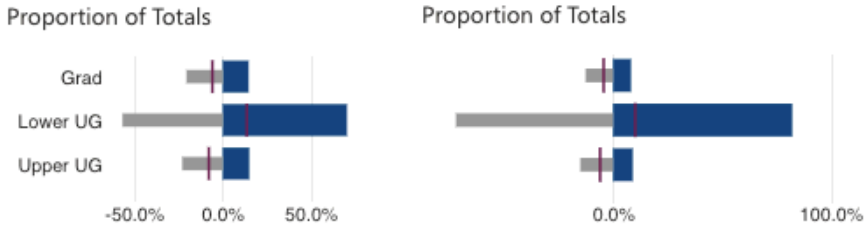
Student Demographics



Instructional Service Index

Department Revenue & Expense





Department Dashboard

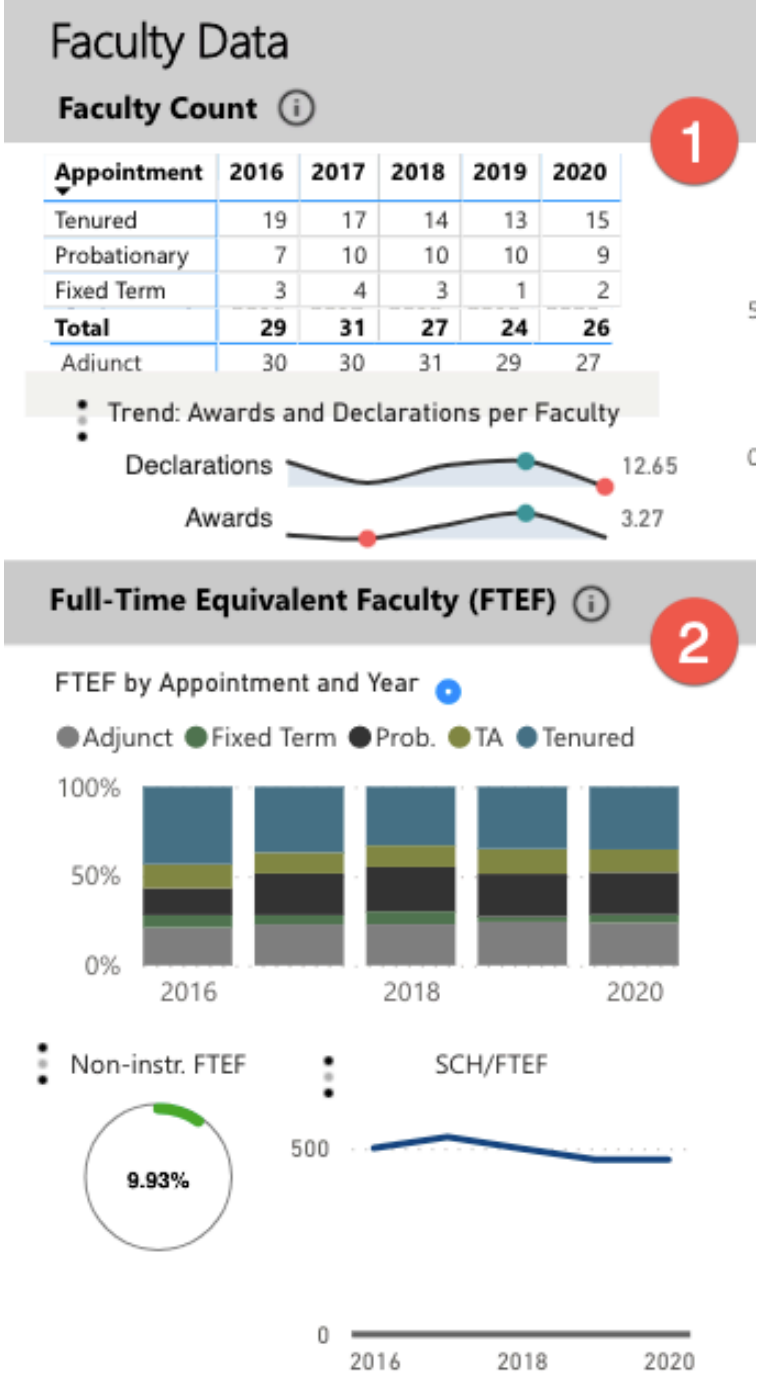
A summary of staffing, tuition income and expenses, and student data for all programs within each department.

How to interpret the Faculty Summary

1. Simple headcount of all faculty in all programs within the department.
2. FTEF is a workload estimate used to make variable teaching loads comparable. It aggregates instructional activities (including adjuncts, graduate assistants, and overload) into 24-credit workload units. Total FTEF is the number of full-time people who would be needed to carry out the department's instruction in a given year.

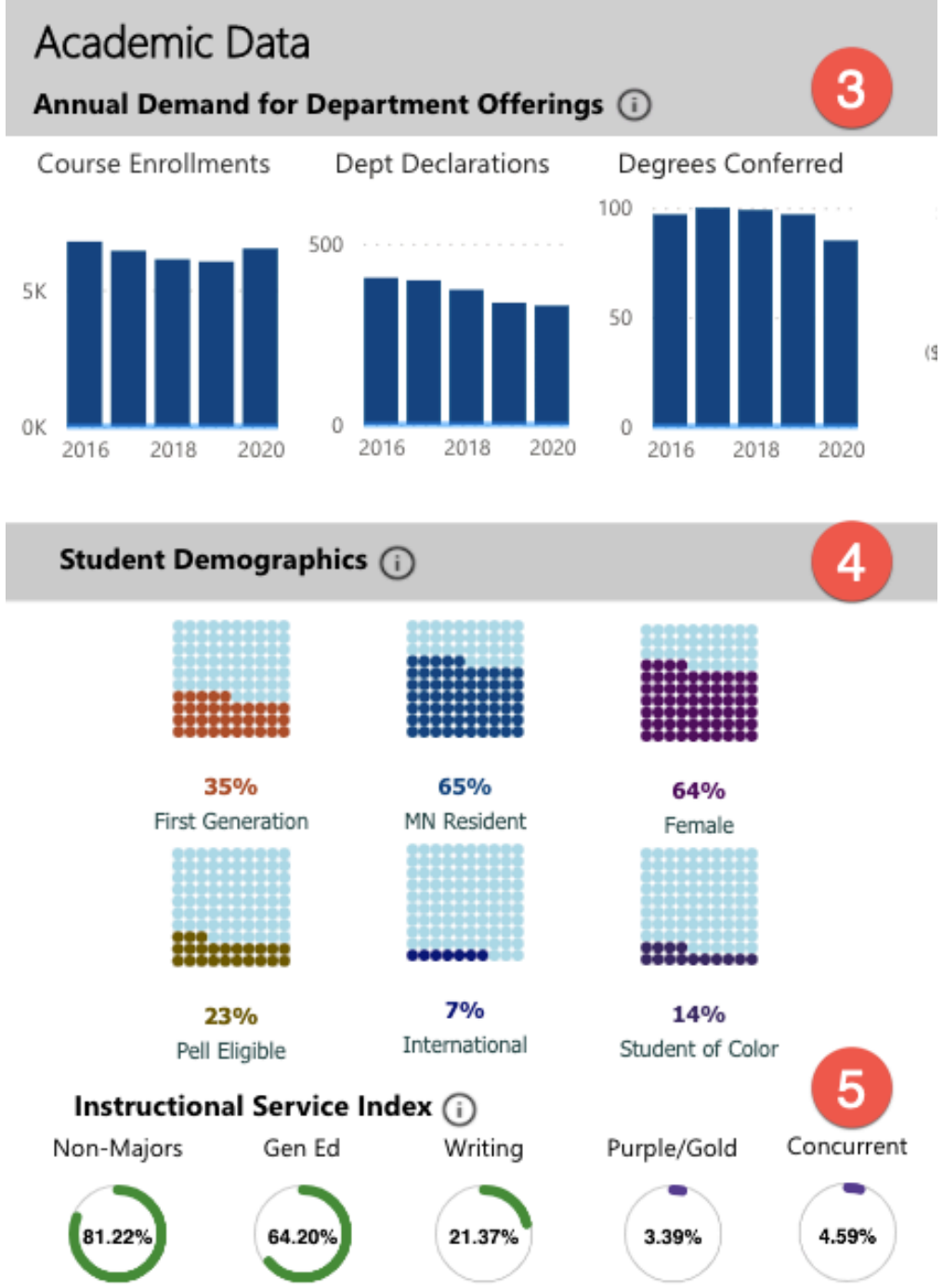
   Non-instructional FTEF is reassigned time (e.g. department chair, program directors, research, special projects).

   SCH/FTEF is a ratio of the total student credit hours generated by the department to the number of FTEF.



How to interpret the Academic Metrics

3. Annual demand consists of traditional measures of academic performance: the number of students enrolled in all courses, declared majors, and degrees conferred each year.
4. Student Demographics help department understand some of the particular groups within its population. As part of the Equity 2030 initiative, some of the demographics we are focusing on include students of color, Minnesota resident, international, first generation, and Pell-eligiblity.
5. Instructional Service recognizes external contributions toward to the University curriculum. Credits that are required by award producing programs (e.g. minors and service courses), the General Education curriculum, and/or University graduation requirements are considered “instructional service.”



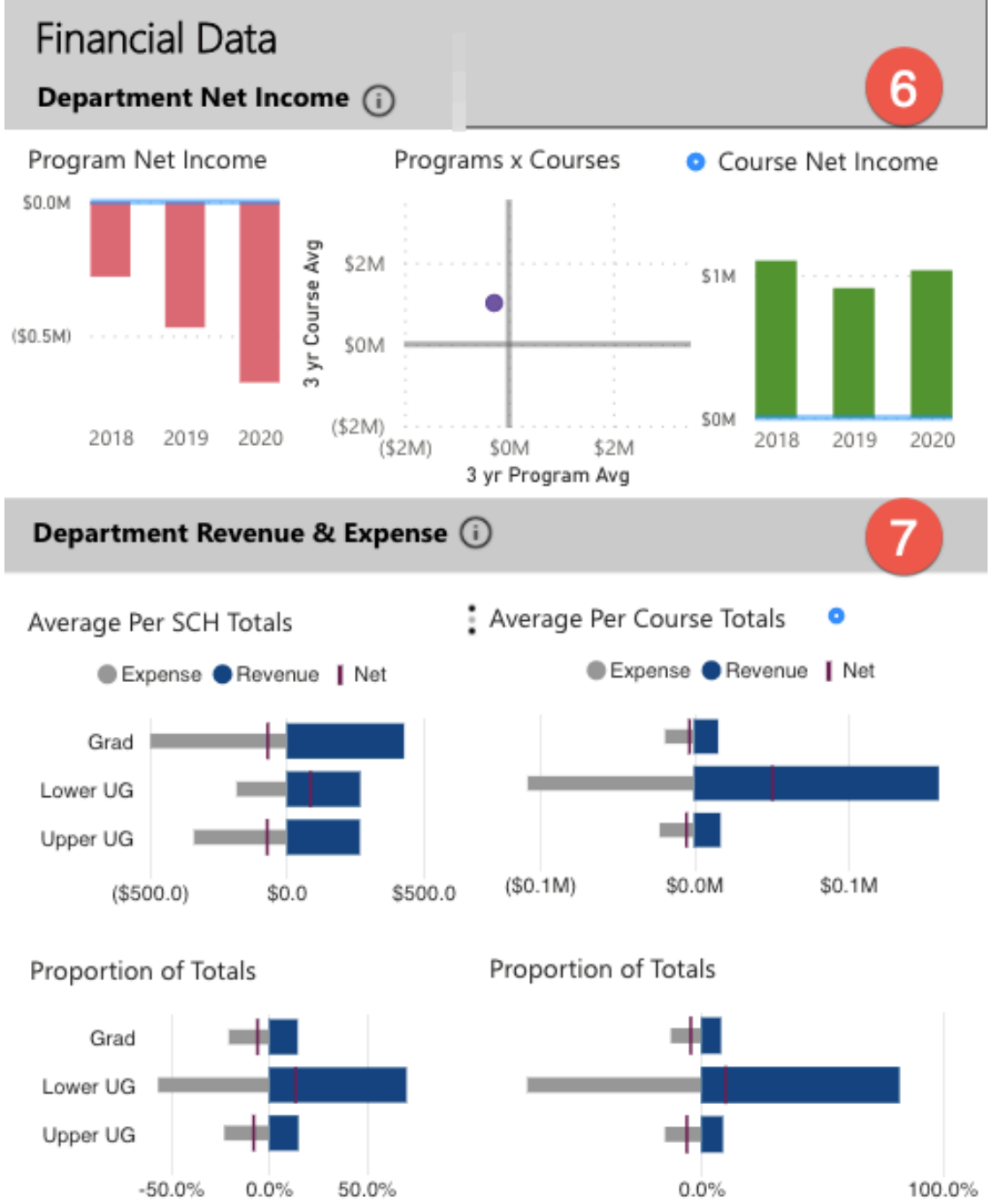
How to interpret the Financial Metrics

The financial metrics are indicators of the department's cost effectiveness or viability. *Income* is all tuition generated by a department's activities. *Direct expenses* are related to our primary purpose of providing instruction (faculty salaries). *Indirect expenses,* or overhead, are everything else that supports academic activities.

6. Department net income focuses on all majors whereas course income includes all students (minors, general education, etc.). While one might expect departments to break even in both metrics, it is possible to offset high expenses in one by revenues in the other.

7. The *net* line shows the point at which student credit hour generation and entire courses begin breaking even. If the net line appears within the gray expense bar, a loss is being incurred.

Economies of scale and balancing instructional costs can help departments break even.



Program Data Summary

Forestry

- BS

Navigation Center

Select a department from the menu below

Forestry B.S.

For details, hover over these report icons:

Section Description | Metric definition | Graphic Hover | Additional Data

Program Data

Program and Employment Data

Start Date: Pre 1980 | 120 Degree Credits

End Date: NA

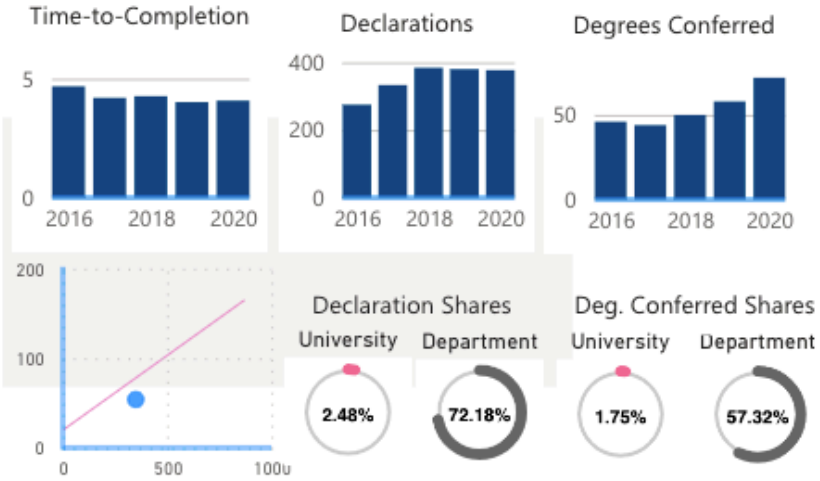
1 Competing MinnState Institutions

1 Competing MinnState Programs

9791.0 **2018 MN Jobs**	10597.0 **2028 MN Jobs**	8.2 **% Chg**
414400.0 **2018 US Jobs**	461100.0 **2028 US Jobs**	11.20 **% Chg**

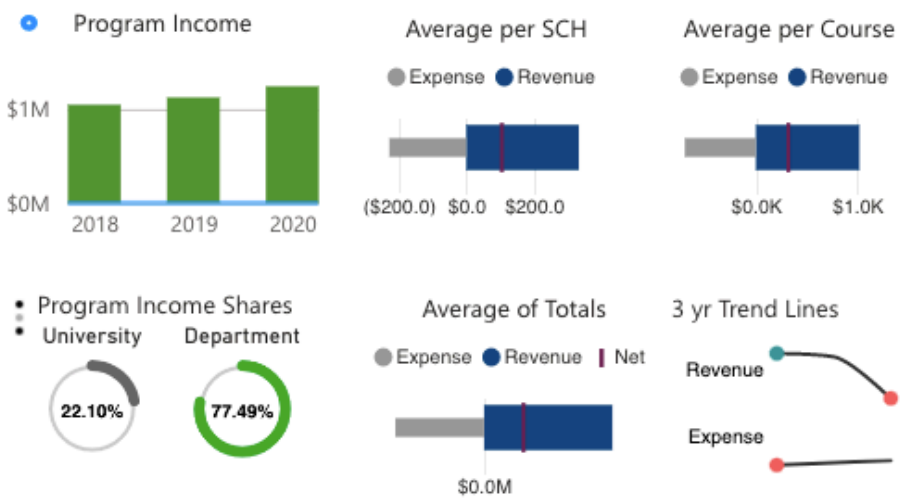
Academic Data

Annual Program Demand

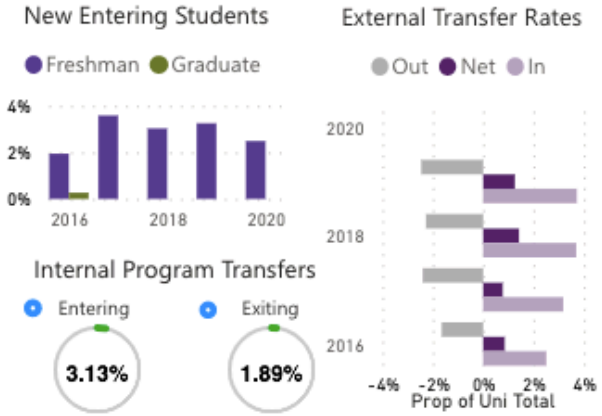


Financial Data

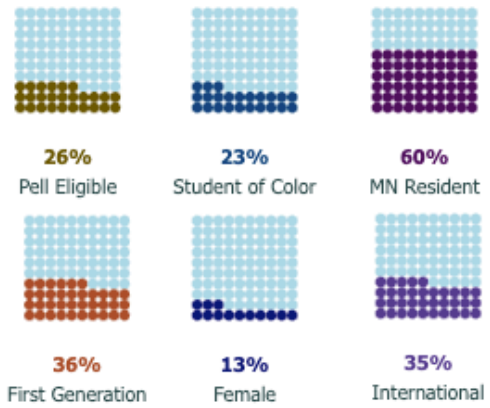
Program Revenue & Expense



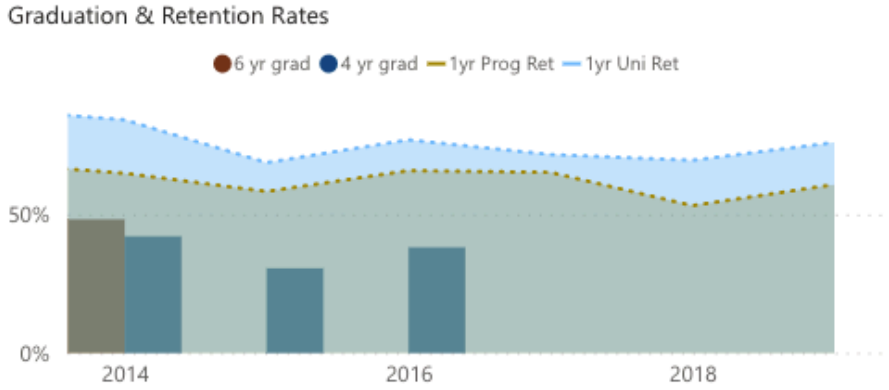
New and Transferring Students



Student Demographics



Graduation & Student Retention



Program Dashboard

Department data is disaggregated to show the staffing, tuition income, expenses and student data for each undergraduate and graduate program.

How to interpret Program Data

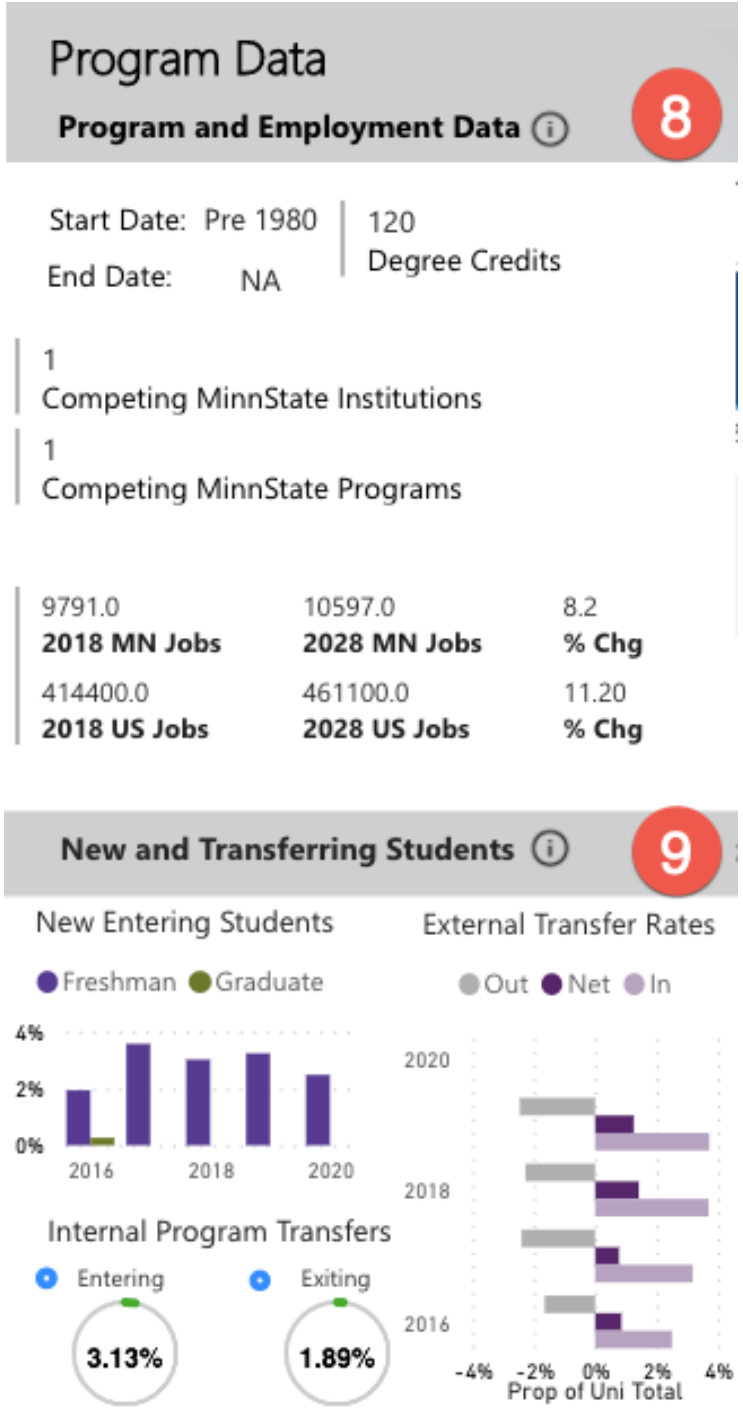
8. **Program and Employment Data** is background information about the program.

Accurate program start dates are available for the last 40 years. Older programs are noted as “Pre 1980.”

Employment data is based on publicly available state and national statistics, including Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development’s Employment Outlook Projections and the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Outlook Handbook.

9. **Entering and Exiting Students** is a new metric that indicates the origin of a program’s majors: new entering students, external transfers from another institution, and internal transfers from (or to) another major within the University.

Clicking on the blue circles will show “streams” that track the movement of students between majors.

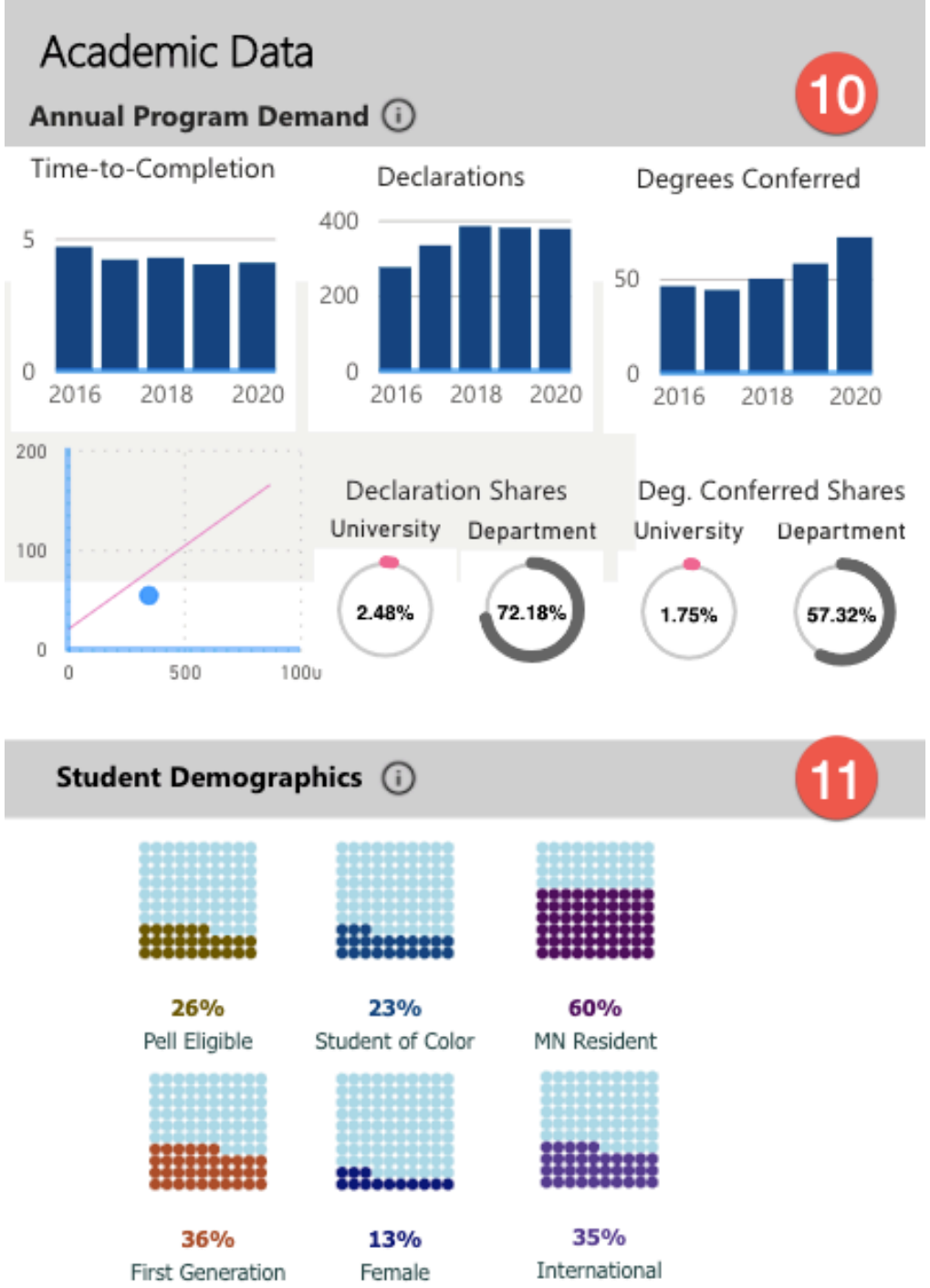


How to interpret Program Academic Data

10. **Annual Program Demand** metrics are traditional measures of academic performance.
    - average number of years students in the program enroll from the time they enter the University to graduation.
    - total number of students enrolled in that program each year, both as a raw number and as a percentage (share) of the department's total majors and University's total.
    - total number of students who graduate from that program each year as a raw number and as a percentage (share) of of the department's total majors and University's total.

The scatterplot shows a ratio comparing 5-year average of declarations to degrees conferred, which suggests how many students are coming and going each year.

11. **Student Demographics** reflects students who declared that program's major within the last year.

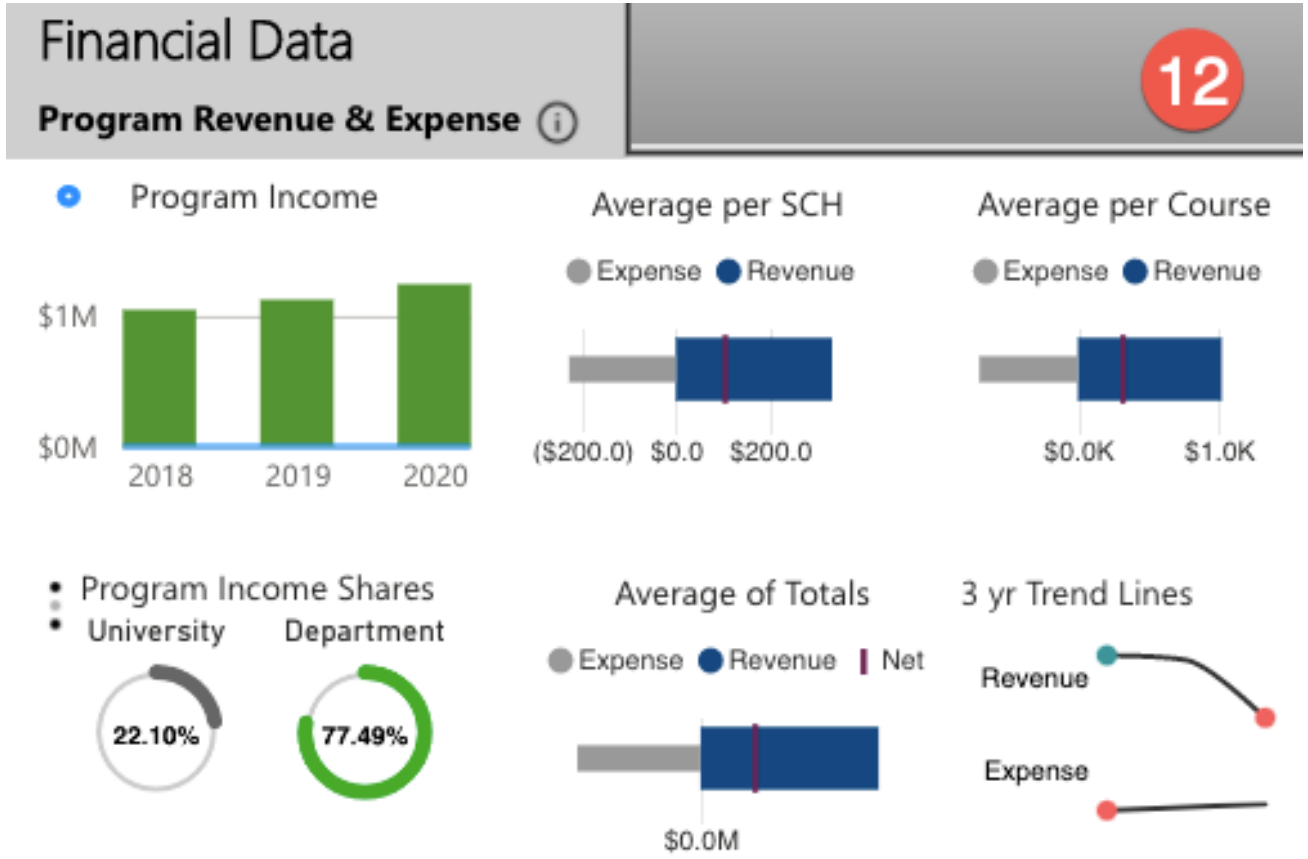


How to interpret Program Financial Data

12. Program Revenue and Expense was referred to as “earned income ratio” in the SBP. These data indicate the estimated tuition revenue and direct costs of providing instruction. (The data model we’re using has been in place for only 3 years, so data is for 2018-present.)

Program revenue and expense are similar to their department counterparts.

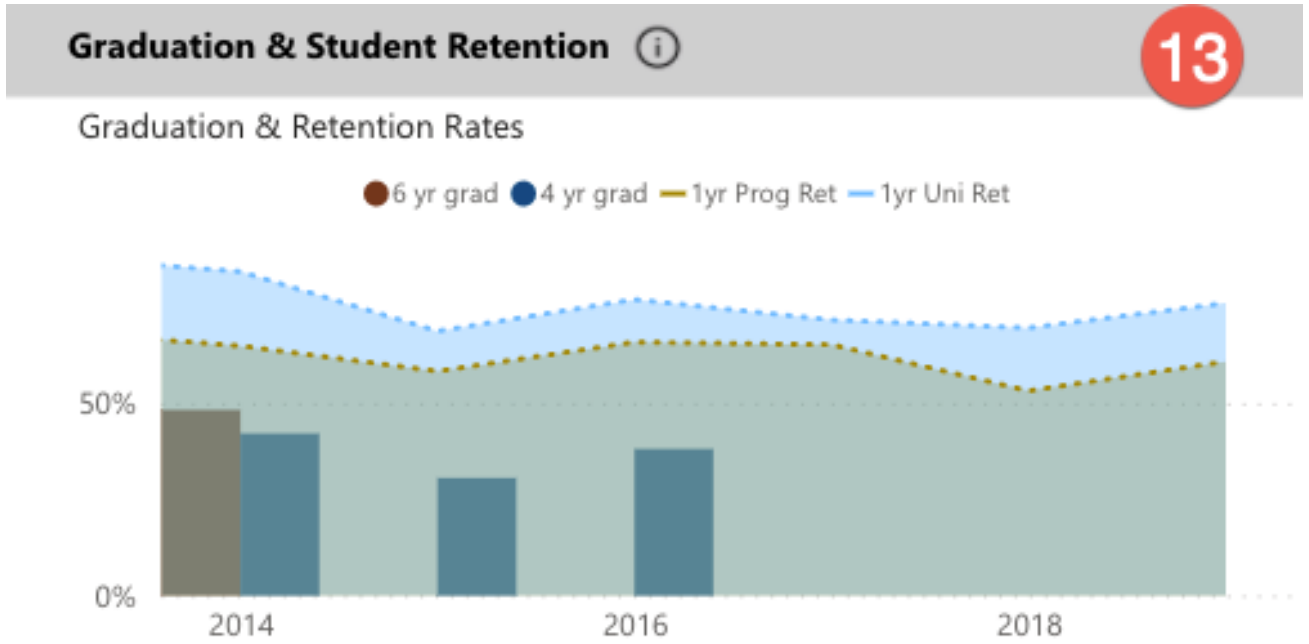
- The *net* line shows the point at which student credit hour generation and entire courses begin breaking even. If the net line appears within the gray expense bar, a loss is being incurred.
- Program income is calculated by comparing total tuition generated by students majoring in a program to the program’s expenses.
- Program income shares compare the program income to the department and university totals.
- Average totals shows whether the program is breaking even on its revenues and expenses.



How to interpret Program Graduation & Retention

13. Graduation and Student Retention are typical metrics for academic programs. Are students re-enrolling or are they leaving the program and University?

The University's undergraduate 6-year graduation rate is 50%.



Change log

- 2021-02-11: wording: revised "release time" to "reassigned time"