



Assisting Others on Campus with Understanding and Using the New Carnegie Classifications

Panel: The New Carnegie Classifications: Challenges
and Opportunities for the IR Community

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What You Need to Explain

- What the classifications are
- Why we are in the category we are in now
- How the classifications are used
- How our submission of data can potentially affect the classifications



What are the classifications?

- Emphasize that the classifications are not designed as rankings
- Summarize the information on the Carnegie web site
 - 3 different sets of classifications and criteria for each



Why are we in the categories we are in now?

- Summarize the methodologies that caused us to be classified as we currently are
- At BGSU, emphasized that we are close to the border between
 - “high research” and “doctoral/research” for the basic classification
 - “some” and “high” graduate coexistence
 - “lower” and “higher” transfer-in
 - “primarily” and “highly” residential



How are the classifications used?

- Use by 3rd parties (college guidebooks, HIED organizations)
 - “high research” runs contrary to BGSU’s strategic directions
- Use by us in selecting peers
 - More complex now, but multidimensional classifications are probably more useful
 - Multiple considerations for selecting peer institutions (see Teeter and Brinkman chapter in 2003 Primer)



How can our submission of data affect the classifications?

- Underlying data for classifications are from IPEDS and NSF for basic and multidimensional classifications, but are direct from campuses for upcoming elective classifications
- How we complete IPEDS and NSF may affect our classifications (e.g., level of aggregation of degrees conferred by discipline affects “some”/”high” graduate co-existence)
- The ethical question is should we change our data reporting practices solely to affect our Carnegie classifications.