

Academic Performance Indicators

FOR JOINT MASTER PROGRAMME IN MARINE BIOTECHNOLOGY

Definition of the Academic Performance Indicators

The general concept of **optimal population** is the group of students who begin a degree programme and must complete practically all of the credits for that programme in order to graduate.

The general concept of **full-time population** for the calculation of these indicators refers to students with 45 or more credits enrolled per academic year (regardless of the modality according to the regulations of each university). We consider 60 ECTS per year.

QI (01) 2 Performance rate (at Master level)

For academic year X, the percentage ratio between the number of ordinary credits passed in Degree T and the total number of ordinary credits enrolled.

$$\frac{\sum \text{number of ordinary credits passed in Degree T in the academic year X}}{\sum \text{total number of ordinary credits enrolled in the Degree T in the academic year X}} \times 100$$

- Recognised and transferred credits are not included among either passed or enrolled credits.
- Calculated per academic year.

QI (01) 1 Efficiency rate (at Master level)

Percentage ratio between the total number of credits passed by a student throughout Degree T from which they have graduated and the total number of credits in which they have enrolled in Degree T:

$$\frac{\sum \text{number of credits accumulated by graduates in a T Degree in the graduation cohort G}}{\sum \text{number of credits accumulated by graduates in a T Degree in the graduation cohort G}} \times 10$$

- Only students considered part of the optimal population for the full set of years studied at the time they pass all required credits are included.
- A graduate is understood to be a student who has passed the credits required to complete the Degree in question (regardless of whether they have applied for the official award or are undertaking additional specialisations).
- Calculated each academic year for graduates from the same graduation cohort.

QI (01) 3 Graduate rate

Percentage ratio between students from entry cohort C who complete, within the expected duration plus one academic year, the credits required to obtain Degree T, and the total number of new entrants in the same cohort C in that Degree T.

$$\frac{\text{number of students in an intake cohort } C \text{ in a degree programme } T \text{ who manage to complete that degree within the expected time} + 1 \text{ (or less)}}{\text{number of new students in an intake cohort } C \text{ in a degree programme } T} \times 100$$

- Calculated each academic year considering students from the same entry cohort who belong to the optimal population during their studies (in the year of calculation or previous years) and who study full-time.
- The expected duration refers to the number of academic years established in the curriculum to complete the credits comprising the Degree (with 60 credits as the reference number per academic year).
- Only students who are part of the optimal population and study full-time for the full duration of their studies at the time they complete all required credits are considered graduates. In the case of a University Master's Degree, the full-time criterion applies only to the first year of enrolment.

QI (01) 4 Dropout rate

Percentage ratio of students from entry cohort C in academic year X, enrolled in Degree T, who have not graduated within the expected duration plus one year and have not enrolled during the previous two academic years.

For a four-year Degree, calculation requires data from academic years X, X+1, X+2, X+3 and X+4.

Students who graduate in Degree T in X+1, X+2, X+3 or X+4 are not considered drop-outs.

The Overall Drop-out Rate equals the sum of the First-, Second- and Third-Year Drop-out Rates.