

### Why “G” status was not applied to a student’s record?

For schools that participate in G from DV in order to have degree data converted into enrollment records, there are several reasons why a “G” or graduated status was not transferred to a student’s enrollment history, these include:

- Award date was after the transmission date of the DegreeVerify file
- Degree award date is more than 120 days after the end of the last enrollment term
- Degree record does not contain a valid Social Security number
- Award date is older than 180 days (6 months), as compared to the file’s receipt date
- Student had more than one degree/certificate in the file. Graduated status is only generated once.
- Enrollment record already has a graduated status
- Student is enrolled in the current or a future term. We cannot accept future award dates.\*\*

*\*\*If only the program status is to be updated to “G,” please enter it on the Clearinghouse secure site by going to Student Look-Up > Update Student record> Update Program Indicator and/or Program Information OR Other changes.*

- CIP Code and/or Credential Level on degree do not match an open program on the enrollment record

If you have questions or need assistance, please contact our Data Excellence & Operations Department at [service@studentclearinghouse.org](mailto:service@studentclearinghouse.org).

### What are the Degree Level values displayed on the Degree Transmission Detail page?

- “A” Associate
- “B” Bachelor’s
- “C” Certificate (undergraduate), including students enrolled in certificate-granting programs. Industry certifications and professional licensures should be reported under the “R” value credential, NOT the “C” value.
  - If the degree-level indicator is “C,” please include the certificate type in optional field 3287.
- “T” Postbaccalaureate certificate
- “R” Credential, which includes industry certifications and professional licensures. “R” credentials are different than educational certificates, which come with college credit.
- “M” Master’s (graduate)
- “D” Doctoral (graduate), which includes a Ph.D. or other doctor's degree that requires advanced work beyond the master's level, such as preparing and defending a dissertation based on original research or planning and executing an original project that demonstrates substantial artistic or scholarly achievement. Examples of this type of degree includes Ed.D., D.M.A., D.B.A., D.Sc., D.A., D.M, and others, as designated by the awarding institution.
- “P” Professional (graduate). A doctor's degree conferred upon the completion of a program that provides the knowledge and skills for the recognition, credential, or license required for professional practice. The degree is awarded after a period of study such that the total time to the degree, including both pre-professional and professional preparation, equals at least six full-time equivalent academic years. Some degrees formerly classified as first-professional include: Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), Law (L.L.B. or J.D.), Medicine (M.D.), Optometry (O.D.), Osteopathic Medicine (D.O), Pharmacy (Pharm.D.), Podiatry (D.P.M., Pod.D., D.P.), Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.), and others, as designated by the awarding institution.