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Institute of Education Sciences
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Postsecondary Institutions in the United States: Fall 2004 and Degrees and Other Awards Conferred: 2003-04

E.D. TAB



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September 2005

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Foreword

This E.D. TAB presents findings from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall 2004 data collection, which included two survey components: Institutional Characteristics for the 2004–05 academic year, and Completions covering the period July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004. These data were collected through the IPEDS web-based data collection system.

The data on which this report is based are available to researchers and the public through the IPEDS Peer Analysis System and College Opportunities On-Line. Both of these sources can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds>. This E.D. TAB report continues a series of E.D. TABs based on the collection of data from over 6,500 postsecondary education institutions that participate in Title IV federal student financial aid programs.

We hope that the information provided in the report will be useful to a wide range of interested readers. Further, we hope that the results reported here will encourage researchers and others to make full use of the IPEDS data for analysis, peer comparisons, or to help answer questions about postsecondary education institutions.

Grover J. Whitehurst

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The information presented in this publication was provided by either state coordinators for the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) or officials at individual institutions. In addition, these persons provided much assistance in resolving questions on the data, which resulted in more accurate information. Although it is not possible to list the names of all these people, their assistance was invaluable and is much appreciated.

The U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), and the Office for Civil Rights, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, cooperate in the collection of racial/ethnic and gender information from all postsecondary institutions that participate in the Fall Enrollment, Completions, and Fall Staff components of IPEDS. In this collaboration, data provided by postsecondary institutions are designated as Compliance Reports pursuant to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (34 CFR 100.6(b)).

The authors are grateful to Patricia Brown, Andrew Mary, Paula Knepper, and Dennis Carroll of the Postsecondary Studies Division, NCES, for their valuable comments during the review of this publication. We also appreciate the thoughtful review provided by Tom Snyder, NCES; Mary Schifferli, Office for Civil Rights; and Kimberly Thompson, Academic Policy Officer, Colorado Commission on Higher Education. At RTI International, in addition to the authors, Seungho Huh, Scott Ginder, Jiantong (Jean) Wang, Luhua Zhao, James Isaac, and Joanne Studders contributed to the production of this report.

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Introduction

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is designed to collect institution-level data from postsecondary institutions in the United States (the 50 states and the District of Columbia) and other jurisdictions, such as Puerto Rico.¹ For IPEDS, a postsecondary institution is defined as an organization that is open to the public and has as its primary mission the provision of postsecondary education. IPEDS defines postsecondary education as formal instructional programs with a curriculum designed primarily for students who are beyond the compulsory age for high school. This includes academic, vocational, and continuing professional education programs and excludes institutions that offer only avocational (leisure) and adult basic education programs.

Prior to the inception of IPEDS, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collected data from approximately 3,600 institutions of higher education through its Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) program. HEGIS was conducted from 1966 until 1985, when the mission of NCES was expanded to include all postsecondary institutions.

IPEDS 2004–05

Participation in IPEDS was a requirement for the 6,548 institutions that participated in Title IV federal student financial aid programs such as Pell Grants or Stafford Loans during the 2004–05 academic year.² Title IV institutions include traditional colleges and universities, 2-year institutions, and for-profit degree- and non-degree-granting institutions (such as schools of cosmetology), among others. In addition, 83 administrative offices (central and system offices) listed in the IPEDS universe were expected to provide minimal data through a shortened version of the Institutional Characteristics component. Four of the U.S. service academies are included in the IPEDS universe as if they were Title IV institutions.³ Institutions that do not participate in Title IV programs may participate in the IPEDS data collection on a voluntary basis.

Focus of This Report

Tabulations in this report present selected data items collected in fall 2004 from the 6,383 Title IV institutions in the United States. One table also includes the 165 Title IV institutions in the other jurisdictions. Additional detailed information is available through the various IPEDS web tools.⁴ Institutions provided data on institutional characteristics, price of attendance, and tuition

¹ The other jurisdictions surveyed in IPEDS are American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

² Institutions participating in Title IV programs are accredited by an agency or organization recognized by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, have a program of over 300 clock hours or 8 credit hours, have been in business for at least 2 years, and have a signed Program Participation Agreement (PPA) with the Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE), U.S. Department of Education.

³ The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV–eligible are the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy. One academy, the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, is Title IV–eligible. Data for all five institutions are included in the tables and counts of institutions.

⁴ See <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds>.

and fees for the 2004–05 academic year and completions data (degrees, certificates, and other formal awards conferred) for the 2003–04 academic year.

Selected Findings

Institutional Characteristics

The Institutional Characteristics component of IPEDS collects and maintains information used to classify postsecondary institutions based on a variety of characteristics. Data on sector, level, control, and affiliation allow classification within general categories. More specific categories of institutions can be defined by using additional data, such as types of programs offered, levels of degrees and awards, accreditation, calendar system, admission requirements, student charges, and basic enrollment information.

In addition, this component collects data on tuition and fees (by level of program: undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional) and room and board charges. Price of attendance is also collected for full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students.

Basic Characteristics

- Among the 6,548 Title IV postsecondary institutions, 40 percent were classified as 4-year institutions, 33 percent were 2-year institutions, and the remaining 27 percent were less-than-2-year institutions (table 1).
- The southeast region of the United States contains the greatest proportion of Title IV institutions, 23 percent of the total (table 1). The fewest number of Title IV institutions were found in the Rocky Mountains and the other jurisdictions, with 3 percent each. U.S. service academies accounted for less than 1 percent.
- Considering public degree-granting institutions, 41 percent offered an associate's degree as their highest degree, 6 percent offered a bachelor's degree as their highest, 10 percent offered a master's degree as their highest, and 16 percent offered a doctor's degree as their highest degree (table 2). Considering private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions, 6 percent offered an associate's degree as their highest degree, 27 percent offered a bachelor's degree as their highest, 32 percent offered a master's degree as their highest, and 23 percent offered a doctor's degree as their highest degree. Considering private for-profit degree-granting institutions, 52 percent offered an associate's degree as their highest degree, 24 percent offered a bachelor's degree as their highest, 14 percent offered a master's degree as their highest, and 3 percent offered a doctor's degree as their highest degree.
- Considering non-degree-granting institutions, public institutions and private for-profit institutions were most likely to offer programs of at least 1 but less than 2 years (71 percent and 68 percent, respectively; table 2). Alternatively, private not-for-profit institutions were most likely to offer programs of at least 2 but less than 4 years (47 percent).

Table 1. Number and percent distribution of Title IV institutions within control of institution, by level of institution and region: United States, academic year 2004–05

Level of institution and region	Number of institutions				Percent of institutions			
	Total	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit	Total	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit
Total institutions	6,548	2,056	1,925	2,567	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total U.S. institutions	6,383	2,027	1,875	2,481	97.5	98.6	97.4	96.6
Level of institution								
4-year	2,615	658	1,580	377	39.9	32.0	82.1	14.7
U.S.	2,553	640	1,543	370	39.0	31.1	80.2	14.4
Other jurisdictions	62	18	37	7	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.3
2-year	2,190	1,154	229	807	33.4	56.1	11.9	31.4
U.S.	2,161	1,143	225	793	33.0	55.6	11.7	30.9
Other jurisdictions	29	11	4	14	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5
Less-than-2-year	1,743	244	116	1,383	26.6	11.9	6.0	53.9
U.S.	1,669	244	107	1,318	25.5	11.9	5.6	51.3
Other jurisdictions	74	0	9	65	1.1	0.0	0.5	2.5
Region								
New England	389	92	176	121	5.9	4.5	9.1	4.7
Mid East	1,114	281	438	395	17.0	13.7	22.8	15.4
Great Lakes	964	284	326	354	14.7	13.8	16.9	13.8
Plains	593	203	205	185	9.1	9.9	10.6	7.2
Southeast	1,525	588	364	573	23.3	28.6	18.9	22.3
Southwest	669	244	96	329	10.2	11.9	5.0	12.8
Rocky Mountains	220	81	29	110	3.4	3.9	1.5	4.3
Far West	904	249	241	414	13.8	12.1	12.5	16.1
U.S. service academies	5	5	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other jurisdictions	165	29	50	86	2.5	1.4	2.6	3.4

NOTE: Data are not imputed. The item response rates for all cells in this table are 100 percent. The other jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004.

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of Title IV institutions within control of institution, by degree-granting status and levels of offering: United States, academic year 2004–05

Degree-granting status and levels of offering	Number of institutions				Percent of institutions			
	Total	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit	Total	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit
Highest level of offering								
All institutions	6,383	2,027	1,875	2,481	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year	275	12	29	234	4.3	0.6	1.5	9.4
At least 1 but less than 2 years	1,394	232	78	1,084	21.8	11.4	4.2	43.7
Associate's degree	1,258	705	100	453	19.7	34.8	5.3	18.3
At least 2 but less than 4 years	903	438	125	340	14.1	21.6	6.7	13.7
Bachelor's degree	751	101	441	209	11.8	5.0	23.5	8.4
Post-baccalaureate certificate	59	5	50	4	0.9	0.2	2.7	0.2
Master's degree	820	162	532	126	12.8	8.0	28.4	5.1
Post-master's certificate	214	98	110	6	3.4	4.8	5.9	0.2
Doctor's degree	673	268	382	23	10.5	13.2	20.4	0.9
First-professional degree ¹	36	6	28	2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1
Degree-granting	4,216	1,700	1,637	879	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Associate's degree	1,258	705	100	453	29.8	41.5	6.1	51.5
At least 2 but less than 4 years	425	356	12	57	10.1	20.9	0.7	6.5
Bachelor's degree	751	101	441	209	17.8	5.9	26.9	23.8
Post-baccalaureate certificate	39	4	32	3	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.3
Master's degree	820	162	532	126	19.4	9.5	32.5	14.3
Post-master's certificate	214	98	110	6	5.1	5.8	6.7	0.7
Doctor's degree	673	268	382	23	16.0	15.8	23.3	2.6
First-professional degree ¹	36	6	28	2	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.2
Non-degree-granting	2,167	327	238	1,602	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year	275	12	29	234	12.7	3.7	12.2	14.6
At least 1 but less than 2 years	1,394	232	78	1,084	64.3	70.9	32.8	67.7
At least 2 but less than 4 years	478	82	113	283	22.1	25.1	47.5	17.7
Post-baccalaureate certificate	20	1	18	1	0.9	0.3	7.6	0.1
All levels of offering ²								
All institutions	6,383	2,027	1,875	2,481	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year	2,954	1,171	301	1,482	46.3	57.8	16.1	59.7
At least 1 but less than 2 years	3,612	1,451	432	1,729	56.6	71.6	23.0	69.7
Associate's degree	2,791	1,337	685	769	43.7	66.0	36.5	31.0
At least 2 but less than 4 years	1,102	507	235	360	17.3	25.0	12.5	14.5
Bachelor's degree	2,263	622	1,297	344	35.5	30.7	69.2	13.9
Post-baccalaureate certificate	722	260	420	42	11.3	12.8	22.4	1.7
Master's degree	1,684	528	1,002	154	26.4	26.0	53.4	6.2
Post-master's certificate	537	268	261	8	8.4	13.2	13.9	0.3
Doctor's degree	673	268	382	23	10.5	13.2	20.4	0.9
First-professional degree	537	155	380	2	8.4	7.6	20.3	0.1
First-professional certificate	78	35	43	0	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.0
Other	28	14	11	3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1

¹ The 36 institutions noted here award only first-professional degrees (no other degree levels); 2 of the 36 also grant a certificate.

² Details within columns do not sum to totals because institutions offer programs at more than one level.

NOTE: Data are not imputed. The item response rates for all cells in this table are 100 percent. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004.

Tuition and Fees

- During 2004–05, undergraduates attending private not-for-profit 4-year institutions paid \$16,046 on average for tuition and required fees (table 3). Undergraduates attending private for-profit 4-year institutions paid \$13,063 on average, and out-of-state undergraduates attending public 4-year institutions paid \$12,088 on average for tuition and required fees. Public in-state undergraduates paid \$4,936 in tuition and required fees on average during 2004–05.

Price of Attendance

Price of attendance is an estimate of the total amount an incoming undergraduate-level student should expect to pay to attend college. This price includes tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, and certain other designated expenses such as transportation. IPEDS collects price-of-attendance information for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students from Title IV institutions. These estimates are the amounts provided by the institutions' financial aid offices and are used to determine a student's financial need.

- In all cases, private institutions were more expensive to attend than public institutions (tables 4 and 5).
- Private for-profit 4-year institutions reported the highest overall average price of attendance during 2004–05 for undergraduates living on campus (\$27,852), while private not-for-profit 4-year institutions reported an average price of \$26,292 (table 5). Public 4-year institutions reported an average price of \$14,320 for in-state undergraduates living on campus and \$21,621 for out-of-state undergraduates living on campus (table 4).
- During 2004–05, private not-for-profit 4-year institutions reported an average price of \$26,288 for undergraduates living off campus and not with family and \$19,994 for undergraduates living off campus with family (table 5).
- Two-year public institutions offered the lowest price of attendance overall in 2004–05: \$6,346 for in-state students living off campus with family (table 4).
- Between 2001–02 and 2004–05, the average price of attendance for undergraduates attending 4-year public institutions and living on campus rose 22 percent for in-state and 23 percent for out-of-state students (table 4). Likewise, the price for undergraduates living on campus at 4-year private not-for-profit institutions rose 16 percent over the same 4-year period, while the price for undergraduates living on campus at 4-year private for-profit institutions rose 20 percent (table 5).

Table 3. Average and median academic year tuition and required fees for full-time students at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, and first-professional program: United States, academic year 2004–05

Student level, level of institution, and first professional program	Public		Private not-for-profit ¹	Private for-profit ¹
	In-state	Out-of-state		
Average tuition and required fees per institution				
Undergraduate				
4-year	\$4,936	\$12,088	\$16,046	\$13,063
2-year	2,412	5,332	8,182	11,248
Less-than-2-year	5,497	5,829	8,226	9,826
Graduate	5,805 ²	12,475 ²	11,972	12,635
First-professional				
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	†	†	18,758	†
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	17,029	34,432	40,595	†
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	11,854	21,926	26,149	‡
Medicine (M.D.)	17,668	34,637	34,499	†
Optometry (O.D.)	12,614	26,852	23,499	†
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	16,873	32,241	31,659	†
Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)	10,430	21,243	23,279	†
Podiatry (D.P.M., D.P., or Pod.D.)	‡	‡	23,186	†
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D., or Ordination)	†	†	10,109	†
Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.)	12,690	28,918	26,251	†
Median tuition and required fees per institution				
Undergraduate				
4-year	4,558	11,762	16,010	12,170
2-year	2,203	5,166	8,000	9,973
Less-than-2-year	4,900	4,904	6,652	9,988
Graduate	5,236 ²	11,758 ²	10,160	11,250
First-professional				
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	†	†	20,570	†
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	17,702	33,801	40,797	†
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	10,906	21,479	26,747	‡
Medicine (M.D.)	18,510	34,243	35,422	†
Optometry (O.D.)	12,291	27,419	24,258	†
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	16,150	30,957	32,704	†
Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)	10,205	21,755	22,353	†
Podiatry (D.P.M., D.P., or Pod.D.)	‡	‡	23,491	†
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D., or Ordination)	†	†	9,360	†
Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.)	12,732	28,768	30,795	†

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met; fewer than three respondents.

¹ Average and median tuition and required fees for private institutions were calculated using rates reported for out-of-state students.

² Three 2-year institutions reported graduate-level tuition and/or fees in 2004–05.

NOTE: Tuition and required fees are average institutional charges, not average amounts paid by students (i.e., charges are not weighted by enrollment). Institutions that report tuitions by program are not included. U.S. service academies are not included. Averages and medians for first-professional programs were calculated based on only those institutions that offer degrees at the first-professional level. Medians were calculated using SAS, Version 8, Proc Univariate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004.

Table 4. Changes in academic year average price of attendance and components of price for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates at Title IV public institutions, by level of institution, residency, and student housing: United States, academic years 2001–02 and 2004–05

Residency and student housing	4-year			2-year			Less-than-2-year		
	2001–02	2004–05	Percent change	2001–02	2004–05	Percent change	2001–02	2004–05	Percent change
Average price of attendance									
In-district									
On campus ¹	\$11,704	\$14,319	22.3	\$7,877	\$9,257	17.5	‡	†	†
Off campus (not with family)	12,746	15,407	20.9	10,150	11,707	15.3	\$11,661	\$13,791	18.3
Off campus (with family)	7,224	8,950	23.9	5,118	5,947	16.2	7,229	9,116	26.1
In-state									
On campus ¹	11,700	14,320	22.4	8,003	9,417	17.7	‡	†	†
Off campus (not with family)	12,744	15,408	20.9	10,486	12,105	15.4	11,747	13,858	18.0
Off campus (with family)	7,222	8,951	23.9	5,454	6,346	16.3	7,315	9,182	25.5
Out-of-state									
On campus ¹	17,576	21,621	23.0	10,077	11,876	17.9	‡	†	†
Off campus (not with family)	18,470	22,462	21.6	13,081	15,032	14.9	12,081	14,190	17.5
Off campus (with family)	12,948	16,005	23.6	8,049	9,273	15.2	7,649	9,515	24.4
Components of price									
Tuition and required fees									
In-district	3,688	4,918	33.3	1,539	2,000	30.0	4,122	5,131	24.5
In-state	3,687	4,920	33.4	1,875	2,399	27.9	4,208	5,197	23.5
Out-of-state	9,412	11,973	27.2	4,470	5,326	19.1	4,543	5,530	21.7
Books and supplies									
On campus ¹	787	943	19.8	772	932	20.8	691	785	13.6
Room and board	5,025	5,874	16.9	3,576	4,046	13.1	‡	†	†
Other expenses	2,223	2,561	15.2	1,905	2,224	16.7	‡	†	†
Off campus (not with family)									
Room and board	5,687	6,539	15.0	5,314	5,926	11.5	4,571	5,486	20.0
Other expenses	2,584	3,006	16.3	2,525	2,849	12.8	2,276	2,390	5.0
Off campus (with family)									
Other expenses	2,749	3,089	12.4	2,807	3,015	7.4	2,415	3,200	32.5

† Not applicable; there were no less-than-2-year academic year institutions offering on-campus housing and/or meal service for 2004–05.

‡ Reporting standards not met; fewer than three respondents.

¹ On-campus average price is based on those institutions that offer on-campus housing and/or meal service.

NOTE: Price data for 2001–02 are not imputed. The item response rates for all cells for 2001–02 range from 85.5 percent to 100.0 percent. Price of attendance includes tuition and required fees, room and board charges, books and supplies, and other expenses. Prices are average institutional prices, not average amounts paid by students (i.e., charges are not weighted by enrollment).

Institutions that report tuitions by program are not included. U.S. service academies are not included. All amounts are in current dollars. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2001 and Fall 2004.

Table 5. Changes in academic year average price of attendance and components of price for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates at Title IV private institutions, by level and control of institution and student housing: United States, academic years 2001–02 and 2004–05

Control of institution and student housing	4-year			2-year			Less than 2-year		
	2001–02	2004–05	Percent change	2001–02	2004–05	Percent change	2001–02	2004–05	Percent change
Private not-for-profit									
Average price of attendance									
On campus ¹	\$22,606	\$26,292	16.3	\$15,487	\$17,889	15.5	‡	‡	‡
Off campus (not with family)	22,814	26,288	15.2	17,141	19,496	13.7	\$17,692	\$18,616	5.2
Off campus (with family)	17,262	19,994	15.8	10,839	12,789	18.0	12,050	12,241	1.6
Components of price									
Tuition and required fees	13,748	16,222	18.0	7,082	8,325	17.5	7,803	8,796	12.7
Books and supplies	796	883	10.8	904	1,025	13.4	799	626	21.6
On campus ¹									
Room and board	5,590	6,386	14.2	4,329	4,668	7.8	‡	‡	‡
Other expenses	1,860	2,085	12.1	1,916	2,426	26.6	‡	‡	‡
Off campus (not with family)									
Room and board	5,993	6,657	11.1	6,276	7,015	11.8	6,913	6,601	4.5
Other expenses	2,277	2,527	11.0	2,879	3,131	8.7	2,178	2,592	19.0
Off campus (with family)									
Other expenses	2,718	2,889	6.3	2,853	3,439	20.6	3,449	2,819	18.3
Private for-profit									
Average price of attendance									
On campus ¹	23,192	27,852	20.1	18,952	23,150	22.1	‡	‡	‡
Off campus (not with family)	20,860	25,900	24.2	19,038	21,727	14.1	17,423	20,306	16.5
Off campus (with family)	15,504	18,336	18.3	13,982	15,644	11.9	12,179	13,866	13.9
Components of price									
Tuition and required fees	10,641	12,965	21.8	9,510	10,910	14.7	8,683	9,863	13.6
Books and supplies	1,197	1,127	5.9	1,011	1,201	18.8	923	833	9.8
On campus ¹									
Room and board	6,149	6,613	7.5	4,534	5,729	26.4	‡	‡	‡
Other expenses	3,041	3,608	18.6	3,009	3,030	0.7	‡	‡	‡
Off campus (not with family)									
Room and board	6,230	8,273	32.8	5,623	6,449	14.7	5,340 ²	6,510	21.9
Other expenses	2,791	3,536	26.7	2,895	3,168	9.5	2,477 ³	3,100	25.2
Off campus (with family)									
Other expenses	3,665	4,244	15.8	3,461	3,533	2.1	2,573 ⁴	3,170	23.2

‡ Reporting standards not met; fewer than three respondents.

¹ On-campus average price is based on those institutions that offer on-campus housing and/or meal service.

² The response rate for this item is 83.3 percent.

³ The response rate for this item is 81.8 percent.

⁴ The response rate for this item is 84.8 percent.

NOTE: Price data for 2001–02 are not imputed. The item response rates for all cells for 2001–02 range from 90.7 percent to 100.0 percent, except where indicated. Price of attendance includes tuition and required fees, room and board charges, books and supplies, and other expenses. Prices are average institutional prices, not average amounts paid by students (i.e., charges are not weighted by enrollment). Average tuition and required fees for private institutions were calculated using rates reported for out-of-state students. Institutions that report tuitions by program are not included. All amounts are in current dollars. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data

Completions

The Completions component collects data annually on recognized program completions in postsecondary education programs by level of degree (associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, and first-professional) and on other formal awards by length of program. Data are collected on the race/ethnicity and gender of recipients and their fields of study. In addition, completions data on the number of students with multiple majors are collected by field of study, degree level, race/ethnicity, and gender from those schools that award degrees with multiple majors. Data reflect all formal awards (i.e., degrees, diplomas, certificates) conferred between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2004.

- For the 2003–04 academic year, about 2.2 million degrees were awarded by 4-year Title IV institutions and 542,177 were awarded by 2-year institutions (table 6).
- Of the total number of degrees awarded in 2003–04 by 4-year institutions, 6 percent were associate's degrees, 63 percent were bachelor's degrees, 25 percent were master's degrees, 2 percent were doctor's degrees, and 4 percent were first-professional degrees (table 6).
- More degrees were awarded to women than to men in academic year 2003–04, about 57 percent of all degrees awarded by 4-year institutions and 62 percent of all degrees awarded by 2-year institutions (table 6).
- At 4-year institutions, approximately two-thirds (66 percent) of all degrees conferred during the 2003–04 academic year went to White, non-Hispanic students; 21 percent to members of groups other than Whites (includes Black, non-Hispanics; Hispanics; Asians/Pacific Islanders; and American Indians/Alaska Natives); and the remainder were awarded to nonresident aliens (6 percent) or individuals whose race/ethnicity was unknown (7 percent) (table 6).
- At 2-year institutions, approximately two-thirds (66 percent) of all degrees conferred during the 2003–04 academic year went to White, non-Hispanic students; 28 percent went to students of other race or ethnicity (Black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; Asian/Pacific Islander; or American Indian/Alaska Native); and the remainder went to nonresident aliens (2 percent) or individuals whose race/ethnicity was unknown (5 percent) (table 6).
- For the 2003–04 academic year, about 3.5 million postsecondary awards were conferred by Title IV institutions (table 7).

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of degrees conferred at Title IV institutions within control of institution, by level of institution, gender, race/ethnicity, and level of award: United States, academic year 2003–04

Level of institution, ¹ gender, race/ethnicity, and level of degree	All institutions		Public		Private not-for profit		Private for-profit	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
4-year institutions								
Total degrees	2,213,225	100.0	1,304,327	100.0	797,312	100.0	111,586	100.0
Gender								
Men	946,700	42.8	555,319	42.6	334,901	42.0	56,480	50.6
Women	1,266,525	57.2	749,008	57.4	462,411	58.0	55,106	49.4
Race/ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	1,456,657	65.8	889,220	68.2	519,395	65.1	48,042	43.1
Black, non-Hispanic	193,648	8.7	108,812	8.3	69,812	8.8	15,024	13.5
Hispanic	133,838	6.0	82,034	6.3	41,610	5.2	10,194	9.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	129,928	5.9	80,700	6.2	43,905	5.5	5,323	4.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	15,275	0.7	10,311	0.8	3,913	0.5	1,051	0.9
Race/ethnicity unknown	146,861	6.6	54,470	4.2	64,086	8.0	28,305	25.4
Nonresident alien	137,018	6.2	78,780	6.0	54,591	6.8	3,647	3.3
Degree level								
Associate's degrees	123,324	5.6	49,266	3.8	34,453	4.3	39,605	35.5
Bachelor's degrees	1,399,542	63.2	905,718	69.4	451,518	56.6	42,306	37.9
Master's degrees	558,940	25.3	285,138	21.9	245,562	30.8	28,240	25.3
Doctor's degrees	48,378	2.2	29,706	2.3	17,501	2.2	1,171	1.0
First-professional degrees ²	83,041	3.8	34,499	2.6	48,278	6.1	264	0.2
2-year institutions								
Total degrees	542,177	100.0	475,781	100.0	11,316	100.0	55,080	100.0
Gender								
Men	205,860	38.0	176,055	37.0	4,921	43.5	24,884	45.2
Women	336,317	62.0	299,726	63.0	6,395	56.5	30,196	54.8
Race/ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	356,589	65.8	319,367	67.1	5,984	52.9	31,238	56.7
Black, non-Hispanic	60,214	11.1	49,102	10.3	1,480	13.1	9,632	17.5
Hispanic	55,632	10.3	46,632	9.8	1,171	10.3	7,829	14.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	27,234	5.0	23,812	5.0	1,223	10.8	2,199	4.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	6,035	1.1	5,389	1.1	259	2.3	387	0.7
Race/ethnicity unknown	24,552	4.5	20,168	4.2	954	8.4	3,430	6.2
Nonresident alien	11,921	2.2	11,311	2.4	245	2.2	365	0.7
Degree level								
Associate's degrees	542,177	100.0	475,781	100.0	11,316	100.0	55,080	100.0

¹Institutions are classified as 4-year or 2-year based on the highest level of awards offered in the collection year.

²First-professional degrees are awarded after completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the following professions: 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., D.P., or Pod.D.); theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D., or Ordination); or veterinary medicine (D.V.M.).

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004.

Table 7. Awards conferred by Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, level of award, and gender: United States, academic year 2003–04

Level of award and gender	Total awards	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Race/ethnicity unknown	Nonresident alien
Total awards	3,476,732	2,211,602	378,361	291,764	189,351	29,334	218,211	158,109
Men	1,421,053	919,278	120,439	107,670	82,302	10,909	93,201	87,254
Women	2,055,679	1,292,324	257,922	184,094	107,049	18,425	125,010	70,855
Less than 1 year	355,452	188,185	63,562	53,889	17,932	3,691	24,533	3,660
Men	136,743	79,535	21,363	17,158	6,795	1,312	9,020	1,560
Women	218,709	108,650	42,199	36,731	11,137	2,379	15,513	2,100
At least 1 but less than 2 years	303,377	169,517	55,120	43,355	11,549	3,860	17,519	2,457
Men	107,434	63,462	15,832	14,825	4,438	1,499	6,458	920
Women	195,943	106,055	39,288	28,530	7,111	2,361	11,061	1,537
Associate's degrees	665,508 ¹	431,529	76,922	68,324	31,308	7,692	35,200	14,533
Men	260,103	172,414	24,317	26,071	13,039	2,569	15,915	5,778
Women	405,405	259,115	52,605	42,253	18,269	5,123	19,285	8,755
At least 2 but less than 4 years	28,958	19,785	3,059	3,017	1,329	295	1,093	380
Men	12,961	8,484	1,138	1,732	658	133	656	160
Women	15,997	11,301	1,921	1,285	671	162	437	220
Bachelor's degrees	1,399,542	967,899	123,464	89,060	86,438	10,020	77,829	44,832
Men	595,425	418,664	41,127	34,993	38,727	3,986	34,729	23,199
Women	804,117	549,235	82,337	54,067	47,711	6,034	43,100	21,633
Post-baccalaureate certificates	19,932	12,531	1,242	1,573	1,027	127	2,029	1,403
Men	6,787	4,224	370	529	371	48	738	507
Women	13,145	8,307	872	1,044	656	79	1,291	896
Master's degrees	558,940	330,193	45,116	26,486	27,434	2,856	51,964	74,891
Men	229,545	126,962	12,897	9,544	12,612	999	21,753	44,778
Women	329,395	203,231	32,219	16,942	14,822	1,857	30,211	30,113
Post-master's certificates	12,699	7,969	1,478	426	245	49	1,586	946
Men	4,070	2,473	308	131	95	19	522	522
Women	8,629	5,496	1,170	295	150	30	1,064	424
Doctor's degrees	48,378	26,425	2,725	1,557	2,464	206	2,248	12,753
Men	25,323	12,645	947	713	1,204	84	1,138	8,592
Women	23,055	13,780	1,778	844	1,260	122	1,110	4,161
First-professional degrees	83,041	57,207	5,635	4,043	9,518	536	4,172	1,930
Men	42,169	30,211	2,127	1,961	4,311	260	2,255	1,044
Women	40,872	26,996	3,508	2,082	5,207	276	1,917	886
First-professional certificates	905	362	38	34	107	2	38	324
Men	493	204	13	13	52	0	17	194
Women	412	158	25	21	55	2	21	130

¹ Includes seven associate's degrees awarded by two institutions that were 2-year institutions in the reporting year (2003–04) but became less-than-2-year institutions in the collection year (2004–05).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004.

Appendix A: Survey Methodology

Overview

IPEDS defines a postsecondary institution as an organization that is open to the public and has a primary mission of providing education or training beyond the high school level. The primary focus of the IPEDS fall 2004 data collection was to collect data from Title IV institutions. These institutions have Program Participation Agreements (PPAs) with the Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) within the U.S. Department of Education and thus are eligible to participate in Title IV student financial aid programs. There were 6,631 Title IV entities¹ located in the United States and the other jurisdictions,² at the beginning of the 2004–05 academic year.

The fall 2004 data collection was entirely web-based. Institutions in the universe were asked to enter their survey responses using the IPEDS data collection website. The fall 2004 IPEDS data were collected between September 8, 2004, and October 20, 2004. The collection had two components: Institutional Characteristics and Completions.

Terminology Used in the IPEDS Web Collection

Please refer to the Glossary in Appendix B for definitions of various terms.

Universe, Institutions Surveyed, and Response Rates

Each year, the IPEDS universe is established during the fall collection period. For the 2004–05 cycle, 30 institutions included in prior IPEDS data collections were declared to be outside the scope of IPEDS. This happened because they were closed or were merged with another institution. Furthermore, another 136 institutions included separately in prior IPEDS data collections were reclassified and are now reported by a parent institution. In addition, 182 institutions were added to the universe. These schools were identified from several sources, including a universe review by state coordinators, a review of the data file maintained by OPE, and information provided by the institutions themselves.

The full set of 6,631 Title IV entities was validated by matching the IPEDS universe file with OPE's Postsecondary Education Participation System (PEPS) file. Because most of the studies that use IPEDS data concentrate on the Title IV institutions, this group is the main focus of IPEDS. Also, according to Section 490 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 (P.L. 102-325), IPEDS is mandatory for any institutions that participate in or are applicants for

¹ Includes 6,548 institutions and 83 administrative offices (central or system offices). The administrative offices are required to complete the Institutional Characteristics component in the fall, the Staff component in the winter (if they have more than 15 full-time staff), and the Finance component in the spring (if they have their own separate budget). Also includes the U.S. service academies.

² The other jurisdictions surveyed in IPEDS are American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

participation in any federal financial assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 USC 1094(a)(17)). Non–Title IV institutions are not required to respond to IPEDS but are encouraged to provide data.

The IPEDS database includes institutions that do not participate in Title IV financial aid programs. These institutions are invited to participate in the IPEDS program, and if they voluntarily respond to the surveys, the institutions are included in College Opportunities On-Line (IPEDS COOL). IPEDS COOL is a website developed to help parents and students make informed decisions about postsecondary education.

Table A-1 provides the number of Title IV institutions and the survey response rates by degree-granting status and level and control of institution for the United States and other jurisdictions. Because Title IV institutions are the primary focus of IPEDS and they are required to respond, response rates for the Title IV institutions in the fall 2004 IPEDS collection were quite high. The final universe counts for the Institutional Characteristics component include 6,548 institutions and 83 administrative offices (central and system offices). The Institutional Characteristics component response rate among all Title IV entities was almost 100 percent (6,628 of the 6,631 Title IV entities responded). The response rate for the Completions component was 99.8 percent; 6,536 out of 6,548 eligible institutions responded. Private for-profit less-than-2-year institutions had the lowest response rate for completions data (99.4 percent). The following types of institutions had a response rate of exactly 100 percent for Completions data: public 4-year, private for-profit 4-year, public 2-year, public less-than-2-year, and private not-for-profit less-than-2-year institutions.

Table A-1a provides the number of Title IV institutions and the survey response rates by degree-granting status and level and control of institution for those institutions located in the United States (excluding the other jurisdictions).

NCES requires that the potential for nonresponse bias for all institutions (including those in the other jurisdictions) be analyzed for sectors for which the response rate was less than 90 percent. As shown in table A-1, no sectors require this analysis.

Survey Procedures

The fall 2004 IPEDS data collection was a web-based IPEDS data collection. Each institution appointed a keyholder who was responsible for ensuring that survey data submitted by the institution were correct. The keyholder could generate UserIDs and passwords for up to six additional survey respondents who could also enter or review data. For many institutions, keyholders were also required to edit and “lock” the data; locking is equivalent to submitting completed data to NCES. Additionally, many states or systems had one or more coordinators.

Coordinators are individuals who take responsibility for a specified group of institutions to ensure that all data were entered correctly. Some coordinators may be responsible for a system of institutions (e.g., SUNY—the State University of New York); others may coordinate all or some institutions in a state. Also, coordinators may elect to provide different levels of review. For example, some may only view data provided by their institutions, while others may upload, review, or lock data for their institutions.

Table A-1. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS fall 2004 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution: United States and other jurisdictions

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution	Institutional Characteristics			Completions		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,631	6,628	100.0	6,548	6,536	99.8
Public	2,126	2,126	100.0	2,056	2,056	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,933	1,931	99.9	1,925	1,922	99.8
Private for-profit	2,572	2,571	100.0	2,567	2,558	99.6
4-year	2,663	2,663	100.0	2,615	2,613	99.9
Public	697	697	100.0	658	658	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,587	1,587	100.0	1,580	1,578	99.9
Private for-profit	379	379	100.0	377	377	100.0
2-year	2,221	2,220	100.0	2,190	2,188	99.9
Public	1,185	1,185	100.0	1,154	1,154	100.0
Private not-for-profit	229	228	99.6	229	228	99.6
Private for-profit	807	807	100.0	807	806	99.9
Less-than-2-year	1,747	1,745	99.9	1,743	1,735	99.5
Public	244	244	100.0	244	244	100.0
Private not-for-profit	117	116	99.1	116	116	100.0
Private for-profit	1,386	1,385	99.9	1,383	1,375	99.4
Degree-granting	4,385	4,385	100.0	4,306	4,303	99.9
4-year	2,643	2,643	100.0	2,595	2,593	99.9
Public	696	696	100.0	657	657	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,569	1,569	100.0	1,562	1,560	99.9
Private for-profit	378	378	100.0	376	376	100.0
2-year	1,742	1,742	100.0	1,711	1,710	99.9
Public	1,103	1,103	100.0	1,072	1,072	100.0
Private not-for-profit	116	116	100.0	116	116	100.0
Private for-profit	523	523	100.0	523	522	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,246	2,243	99.9	2,242	2,233	99.6
4-year ¹	20	20	100.0	20	20	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
Private not-for-profit	18	18	100.0	18	18	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	479	478	99.8	479	478	99.8
Public	82	82	100.0	82	82	100.0
Private not-for-profit	113	112	99.1	113	112	99.1
Private for-profit	284	284	100.0	284	284	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,747	1,745	99.9	1,743	1,735	99.5
Public	244	244	100.0	244	244	100.0
Private not-for-profit	117	116	99.1	116	116	100.0
Private for-profit	1,386	1,385	99.9	1,383	1,375	99.4

¹ These institutions grant certificates only at the post-baccalaureate, post-master's, and post-doctorate levels.

NOTE: For the Institutional Characteristics response rates, administrative offices (central and system offices) are included in the counts according to the highest level of the institution(s) they serve because they complete the Institutional Characteristics component. The other jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004.

Table A-1a. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS fall 2004 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution: United States

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution	Institutional Characteristics			Completions		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,463	6,460	100.0	6,383	6,371	99.8
Public	2,096	2,096	100.0	2,027	2,027	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,881	1,879	99.9	1,875	1,872	99.8
Private for-profit	2,486	2,485	100.0	2,481	2,472	99.6
4-year	2,598	2,598	100.0	2,553	2,551	99.9
Public	678	678	100.0	640	640	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,548	1,548	100.0	1,543	1,541	99.9
Private for-profit	372	372	100.0	370	370	100.0
2-year	2,192	2,191	100.0	2,161	2,159	99.9
Public	1,174	1,174	100.0	1,143	1,143	100.0
Private not-for-profit	225	224	99.6	225	224	99.6
Private for-profit	793	793	100.0	793	792	99.9
Less-than-2-year	1,673	1,671	99.9	1,669	1,661	99.5
Public	244	244	100.0	244	244	100.0
Private not-for-profit	108	107	99.1	107	107	100.0
Private for-profit	1,321	1,320	99.9	1,318	1,310	99.4
Degree-granting	4,292	4,292	100.0	4,216	4,213	99.9
4-year	2,578	2,578	100.0	2,533	2,531	99.9
Public	677	677	100.0	639	639	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,530	1,530	100.0	1,525	1,523	99.9
Private for-profit	371	371	100.0	369	369	100.0
2-year	1,714	1,714	100.0	1,683	1,682	99.9
Public	1,092	1,092	100.0	1,061	1,061	100.0
Private not-for-profit	112	112	100.0	112	112	100.0
Private for-profit	510	510	100.0	510	509	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,171	2,168	99.9	2,167	2,158	99.6
4-year ¹	20	20	100.0	20	20	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
Private not-for-profit	18	18	100.0	18	18	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	478	477	99.8	478	477	99.8
Public	82	82	100.0	82	82	100.0
Private not-for-profit	113	112	99.1	113	112	99.1
Private for-profit	283	283	100.0	283	283	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,673	1,671	99.9	1,669	1,661	99.5
Public	244	244	100.0	244	244	100.0
Private not-for-profit	108	107	99.1	107	107	100.0
Private for-profit	1,321	1,320	99.9	1,318	1,310	99.4

¹ These institutions grant certificates only at the post-baccalaureate, post-master's, and post-doctorate levels.

NOTE: For the Institutional Characteristics response rates, administrative units are included in the counts according to the level of the institution(s) they serve because they complete the Institutional Characteristics component.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004.

In mid-July, letters were sent to chief executive officers (CEOs) at institutions without preexisting keyholders requesting that they appoint a keyholder for the 2004–05 collection year. The package included a letter for the keyholder and a registration certificate with the institution's UserID and password for the entire 2004–05 collection period. Additionally, in mid-July, e-mail messages were sent to keyholders and coordinators who were continuing in their respective roles, providing them with their new UserID and password and requesting that they update or confirm their registration information beginning July 30, 2004. As with previous IPEDS studies, follow-up for nonresponse was conducted. Follow-up activities began September 3, 2004, with a letter to CEOs of institutions where the keyholder had not registered. Additional follow-ups were conducted via mail, e-mail, and telephone throughout the collection period with CEOs, coordinators, and keyholders. Due to severe hurricanes in the fall of 2004, several institutions in Florida were given extensions to enter the Completions data; all responses were complete by December 2004.

The web-based survey instruments offered many features to improve the quality and timeliness of the data. As indicated above, survey respondents were required to register before entering 2004–05 data to provide a point of contact between NCES/IPEDS and the institution.

Online data entry forms were tailored to each institution based on characteristics such as institutional control (public, private not-for-profit, private for-profit), level of institution (4-year, 2-year, and less-than-2-year), and calendar system (standard academic terms vs. enrollment by program).

When data from previous years were available for an institution, they were preloaded on the customized forms for easy reference and comparison purposes. Once the 2004–05 data were entered, either manually or through file upload, the keyholders were required to run edit checks and resolve all errors before they were able to lock their data. Once data were locked, they were considered “submitted,” regardless of whether or not the coordinator had reviewed the submission.

Once the data were complete and all locks were applied, IPEDS help desk staff conducted a final review. If any additional problems were detected, the help desk staff contacted the institutions to resolve any remaining questions. When all problems were resolved, the final data were migrated to the Peer Analysis Tool, where they were available to other responding institutions for comparison purposes.

Survey Components

Institutional Characteristics—This component of the web-based survey collects basic data on each institution, such as identification, educational offerings, control or affiliation, admission requirements, and student services. In addition, data are collected on student charges for academic year 2004–05 for each level of enrollment (undergraduate, graduate, first-professional) or for the institution's six largest programs (if programs are primarily occupational/vocational). Finally, price of attendance for full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking (undergraduate) students is requested, which includes tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, and other expenses (such as transportation, laundry, and entertainment). Price data are those used by the institutions' financial aid office to determine student need.

Completions—This component of the web-based survey collects detailed data on the number of degrees or other formal awards conferred in academic year 2003–04—by race/ethnicity and gender and 6-digit Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code. Completions data on the number of students with multiple majors are collected by 6-digit CIP code, degree level, race/ethnicity, and gender from institutions that award degrees with multiple majors.

Edit Procedures

Edit checks were built into the web-based instrument to detect major reporting errors. The system automatically generated percentages and totals on each collection component (i.e., Completions and Institutional Characteristics); edit checks compared current responses to data reported the previous year. The edit checks could be run at any time during the collection. As edit checks were executed, survey respondents were allowed to correct any errors detected by the system. If data were entered correctly but failed the edit checks, the survey respondents were asked either to confirm the data were correct as entered or to explain why the data appeared to be out of the expected data range. All edit checks had to be resolved (confirmed or explained) before each survey was permitted to be locked. Survey respondents were also provided with one or more caveats boxes on each survey component and were encouraged to use this area to explain any special circumstances that might not be evident in their reported data. In addition, the data were manually reviewed for additional errors by coordinators and the IPEDS help desk staff. When necessary, keyholders were contacted to verify the accuracy of the data.

For the Completions component of the collection, CIP codes were preloaded using the 2000 edition of the *Classification of Instructional Programs*. Institutions that chose to use the 1990 version of the CIP for responding in fall 2004 were provided with the list of programs they reported last year to facilitate their response. While the choice of the CIP edition was at the discretion of each institution this year, all institutions will be required to use CIP:2000 for reporting Completions data in fall 2005. Award levels reported for each CIP code were checked against a predetermined list (of valid award levels for each 6-digit CIP code) developed by subject matter experts. Award levels also were checked against those indicated on the prior year's Institutional Characteristics component. CIP codes and award levels were compared to the prior year's data for consistency. For each award level except first-professional,³ the gender totals for each two-digit CIP were compared to the information from the prior year. The first-professional categories were compared to the prior year's response at the six-digit CIP level, by gender. For large current year and prior year values, the absolute relative percent difference of current year values versus prior year values was not expected to be more than 50 percent. Small values, numbers less than 20 for both years, were not subjected to comparisons. Also, the number of awards for each race/ethnicity and gender combination, within each award level, was compared to values from the prior year. Finally, the number of awards was expected to be less than the total enrollment reported on the fall 2003 Enrollment component, by level of enrollment (undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional) and by gender.

³ First-professional degrees are awarded after completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the following professions: 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., D.P., or Pod.D.); theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D., or Ordination); or veterinary medicine (D.V.M.).

Edits were also applied to the Institutional Characteristics component of the collection. The types of educational offerings were checked to determine whether the institution qualified as primarily postsecondary and thus should be considered in scope for IPEDS. All levels of offering and levels of awards, admission requirements, application fees, tuition and fees, and room and board charges were compared to the prior year's data for consistency. Large changes in the student charges section were flagged for follow-up; for example, the absolute relative percent differences of current year versus prior year data were not expected to exceed 50 percent for application fees, 30 percent for tuition and fees, and 40 percent for room and board charges.

Inconsistencies noted: Two institutions indicated in the Institutional Characteristics component that they did not award associate's degrees yet together they reported a total of 38 associate's degrees in the Completions component. These two schools are classified in the IPEDS universe as "non-degree-granting" based on their levels of offering reported in the Institutional Characteristics component. The associate's degrees granted by these institutions are not included in tables restricted to institutions classified as "degree-granting."

Imputation Procedures

Institutional Characteristics—Part D, Student Charges, of the Institutional Characteristics component were subject to imputation for nonresponse—both total (institutional) nonresponse and partial (item) nonresponse. In addition, the imputation base was restricted to institutions satisfying the following conditions:

- Institutions must participate in Title IV student financial aid programs.
- Institutions must be currently active⁴ in IPEDS.
- The institution must not be an administrative unit.

For Part D, 31 imputation groups were formed primarily based on institutional sector and levels of offering. Then the following imputation method was used to impute missing data:

- *Carry Forward*—Reported 2003–04 institutional characteristics data were carried forward to the current year. A year-to-year adjustment factor was applied to some variables.

Table A-2 provides the prices of attendance and the percentages imputed for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students at Title IV institutions, by type of institutional reporting and student expenses.

⁴ Institutions that did not respond were verified as currently active (open for business) prior to imputation through telephone calls and/or e-mail.

Table A-2. Average price of attendance and imputed amounts for first-time entering students at Title IV institutions reporting by program, by type of student expense: United States, academic year 2004–05

Student expenses	Average reported amounts	Imputed amounts	
		Minimum	Maximum
Tuition and required fees	\$9,466	\$3,500	\$9,861
Books and supplies	826	100	1,450
On-campus room and board	6,087	†	†
On-campus other expenses	2,226	†	†
Off-campus (not with family) room and board	6,422	1,259	9,144
Off-campus (not with family) other expenses	3,198	1,000	1,200
Off-campus (with family) other expenses	3,486	1,200	4,000

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. All institutions that reported by academic year responded to these items, thus no imputations were required. Average reported amounts are for all largest programs regardless of program length. Student expenses were imputed for 2 institutions that reported by program.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004.

Completions—The completions data were subject to imputation for nonresponse—both total (institutional) nonresponse and partial (item) nonresponse, yet no institutions qualified for partial imputation. In addition, the imputation base was restricted to institutions satisfying the following conditions:

- Institutions must participate in Title IV student financial aid programs.
- Institutions must be currently active⁵ in IPEDS.
- The institution must not be an administrative office.
- The institution must not be a child⁶ institution (a child institution’s data are reported by another institution, referred to as the “parent”).
- The institution must not be new to the IPEDS universe.

For the Completions component, 106 imputation groups were formed primarily based on institutional sector and levels of offering. Then the following imputation methods were used to impute missing data:

- *Carry Forward*—Reported 2002–03 (or 2001–02) completions data, including race/ethnicity and CIP, were carried forward to the current year. The number of awards base value was then multiplied by the ratio of current year mean completions to past year mean completions within the imputation group to adjust for year-to-year change. For the Carry Forward procedure, some of the imputation groups were collapsed. There were a total of 32 collapsed imputation groups.

⁵ Institutions that did not respond were verified as currently active (open for business) prior to imputation through telephone calls and/or e-mail.

⁶ A child institution has all of its data reported by the parent institution.

- *Nearest Neighbor*—The fall enrollment data for 2003 (or 2002, if the 2003 data were not available) were used in defining the distance measure for this method. In particular, the distance between two institutions was defined as the maximum relative difference in fall enrollment among the levels of study (undergraduate, graduate, first-professional). The nearest neighbor, also referred to as the donor, of the imputee was selected from the responding institutions in the same imputation group as the donor. The donor's completions count was multiplied by the ratio of the imputee's fall enrollment to the donor's fall enrollment to adjust for the difference between the two institutions. These adjusted values were used as the imputed values.
- *Group Median*—Within the same imputation group as the imputee, if there were at least three responding institutions offering all the award levels offered by the imputee, then the median values of these institutions were used as the imputed values. Otherwise, the award level was imputed by the median values of all responding institutions in the imputation group.

For total nonrespondents, if there were past completions data, then the Carry Forward method was used. Alternately, if there were past enrollment data, the Nearest Neighbor method was used. Otherwise the Group Median method was used. Partial nonresponse was determined by comparison with the existing past data. It was determined that there were no partial nonrespondents.

Table A-3 provides the total awards and percentages of awards that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution, level of award, and gender. Numbers of students with second majors would have been imputed by the Carry Forward procedure; however, all institutions that reported students with second majors last year also reported students with second majors this year, so no imputation was necessary.

Table A-3. Total awards and percentages of awards imputed for Title IV institutions, by control of institution, level of award, and gender: United States, academic year 2003–04

Level of award and gender	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Degrees/ certificates	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent									
Total	3,476,732	909	#	2,157,299	0	0	863,331	134	#	456,102	775	0.2
Men	1,421,053	371	#	899,525	0	0	359,935	77	#	161,593	294	0.2
Women	2,055,679	538	#	1,257,774	0	0	503,396	57	#	294,509	481	0.2
Less than 1 year	355,452	534	0.2	205,603	0	0	15,706	5	#	134,143	529	0.4
Men	136,743	226	0.2	98,516	0	0	6,542	0	0	31,685	226	0.7
Women	218,709	308	0.1	107,087	0	0	9,164	5	0.1	102,458	303	0.3
At least 1 but less than 2 years	303,377	246	0.1	147,180	0	0	14,277	0	0	141,920	246	0.2
Men	107,434	68	0.1	59,381	0	0	5,218	0	0	42,835	68	0.2
Women	195,943	178	0.1	87,799	0	0	9,059	0	0	99,085	178	0.2
Associate's degrees	665,508 ¹	0	0	525,047	0	0	45,769	0	0	94,692	0	0
Men	260,103	0	0	195,553	0	0	17,694	0	0	46,856	0	0
Women	405,405	0	0	329,494	0	0	28,075	0	0	47,836	0	0
At least 2 but less than 4 years	28,958	52	0.2	11,270	0	0	5,333	52	1.0	12,355	0	0
Men	12,961	2	#	5,980	0	0	1,512	2	0.1	5,469	0	0
Women	15,997	50	0.3	5,290	0	0	3,821	50	1.3	6,886	0	0
Bachelor's degrees	1,399,542	63	#	905,718	0	0	451,518	63	#	42,306	0	0
Men	595,425	62	#	387,034	0	0	186,145	62	#	22,246	0	0
Women	804,117	1	#	518,684	0	0	265,373	1	#	20,060	0	0
Postbaccalaureate certificates	19,932	0	0	5,940	0	0	12,994	0	0	998	0	0
Men	6,787	0	0	1,992	0	0	4,563	0	0	232	0	0
Women	13,145	0	0	3,948	0	0	8,431	0	0	766	0	0
Master's degrees	558,940	14	#	285,138	0	0	245,562	14	#	28,240	0	0
Men	229,545	13	#	115,962	0	0	101,898	13	#	11,685	0	0
Women	329,395	1	#	169,176	0	0	143,664	1	#	16,555	0	0
Post-master's certificates	12,699	0	0	7,025	0	0	5,661	0	0	13	0	0
Men	4,070	0	0	2,174	0	0	1,893	0	0	3	0	0
Women	8,629	0	0	4,851	0	0	3,768	0	0	10	0	0
Doctor's degrees	48,378	0	0	29,706	0	0	17,501	0	0	1,171	0	0
Men	25,323	0	0	15,944	0	0	8,949	0	0	430	0	0
Women	23,055	0	0	13,762	0	0	8,552	0	0	741	0	0
First-professional degrees ²	83,041	0	0	34,499	0	0	48,278	0	0	264	0	0
Men	42,169	0	0	16,881	0	0	25,136	0	0	152	0	0
Women	40,872	0	0	17,618	0	0	23,142	0	0	112	0	0
First-professional certificates	905	0	0	173	0	0	732	0	0	0	0	†
Men	493	0	0	108	0	0	385	0	0	0	0	†
Women	412	0	0	65	0	0	347	0	0	0	0	†

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

¹ Includes seven associate's degrees awarded by two institutions that were 2-year institutions in the reporting year (2003–04) but became less-than-2-year institutions in the collection year (2004–05).

² First-professional degrees are awarded after completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the following professions: 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., D.P., or Pod.D.); theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D. or Ordination); or veterinary medicine (D.V.M.).

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. For institutions in other jurisdictions, no awards were imputed. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004.

Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms

academic program: An instructional program leading toward an associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or first-professional degree or resulting in credits that can be applied to one of these degrees.

associate's degree: An award that normally requires at least 2 but less than 4 years of full-time-equivalent college work.

bachelor's degree: An award (baccalaureate or equivalent degree, as determined by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education) that normally requires at least 4 but not more than 5 years of full-time equivalent college-level work. This includes all bachelor's degrees conferred in a 5-year cooperative (work-study) program. A cooperative plan provides for alternate class attendance and employment in business, industry, or government; thus, it allows students to combine actual work experience with their college studies. Also includes bachelor's degrees in which the normal 4 years of work are completed in 3 years.

board charges: charges assessed students for an academic year for meals.

certificate: A formal award certifying the satisfactory completion of a postsecondary education program.

child institution: An institution that has its data reported by another institution, known as the parent institution.

Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP): A taxonomic coding scheme for secondary and postsecondary instructional programs. It is intended to facilitate the organization, collection, and reporting of program data using classifications that capture the majority of reportable data. The CIP is the accepted federal government statistical standard on instructional program classifications and is used in a variety of education information surveys and databases.

Completions: One of nine components in IPEDS. This component collects data annually from all Title IV institutions on the number of recognized degree completions in postsecondary education programs by level (associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, and first-professional).

control of institution: A classification of whether an institution is operated by publicly elected or appointed officials (public control) or by privately elected or appointed officials and derives its major source of funds from private sources (private control).

coordinator: The person responsible for Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) survey related coordination activities for a specified group of schools within a state. This person may have certain viewing, verifying, and locking privileges on the data collection system.

degree: An award conferred by a college, university, or other postsecondary education institution as official recognition for the successful completion of a program of studies.

degree-granting institution: An institution offering an associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or first-professional degree.

doctor's degree: The highest award a student can earn for graduate study. The doctor's degree classification includes such degrees as Doctor of Education, Doctor of Juridical Science, Doctor of Public Health, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in any field such as agronomy, food technology, education, engineering, public administration, ophthalmology, or radiology.

donor: A responding institution whose values are assigned to the imputee.

first-professional certificate (post-degree): An award that requires completion of an organized program of study designed for persons who have completed the first-professional degree. Examples could be refresher courses or additional units of study in a specialty or subspecialty.

first-professional degree: An award that requires completion of a program that meets all of the following criteria: (1) completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession; (2) at least 2 years of college work prior to entering the program; and (3) a total of at least 6 academic years of college work to complete the degree program, including prior required college work plus the length of the professional program itself. First-professional degrees may be awarded in the following 10 fields:

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., D.P., or Pod.D.)

Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D., or Ordination)

Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)

imputee: A nonresponding institution that has its values imputed.

institutional affiliation: A classification that indicates whether a private not-for-profit institution is associated with a religious group or denomination. Private not-for-profit institutions may be either independent or religiously affiliated.

keyholder: The person designated by an official institutional representative to have in their possession the necessary UserID and password to gain access to the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) data collection system to complete the survey. The keyholder is responsible for entering data and locking the site by each survey completion date.

level (of institution): A classification of whether an institution's programs are 4-year or higher (4-year), 2-but-less-than-4-year (2-year), or less-than-2-year.

master's degree: An award that requires the successful completion of a program of study of at least the full-time equivalent of 1 but not more than 2 academic years of work beyond the bachelor's degree.

non-degree-granting institution: An institution offering only postbaccalaureate, post-master's, or first-professional certificates, or certificates or diplomas of 4 years or less.

OPE: Office of Postsecondary Education.

other expenses: The amount of money (estimated by the financial aid office) needed by a student to cover expenses such as laundry, transportation, and entertainment.

parent institution: An institution that reports data for another institution, known as the child institution.

PEPS: Postsecondary Education Participation System (database used by OPE to track all institutions eligible for Title IV federal student financial aid programs).

postsecondary institution: An institution which has as its sole purpose, or one of its primary missions, the provision of postsecondary education. Postsecondary education is the provision of a formal instructional program whose curriculum is designed primarily for students beyond the compulsory age for high school. This includes programs whose purpose is academic, vocational, and continuing professional education, and excludes avocational and adult basic education programs. For IPEDS, these institutions must be open to the public.

Program Participation Agreement (PPA): A written agreement between a postsecondary institution and the Secretary of Education. This agreement allows institutions to participate in any of the Title IV student assistance programs other than the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) and the National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership (NEISP) programs. The PPA conditions the initial and continued participation of an eligible institution in any Title IV program upon compliance with the General Provisions regulations, the individual program regulations, and any additional conditions specified in the program participation agreement that the Department of Education requires the institution to meet. Institutions with such an agreement are referred to as Title IV institutions.

price of attendance: The amount of tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and other expenses that a full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking student can expect to pay to go to college. Prices reported by the institutions are those amounts used by the financial aid office to determine student need.

race/ethnicity: Categories used to describe groups to which individuals belong, identify with, or belong in the eyes of the community. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. A person may be counted in only one group. The groups used to categorize U.S. citizens, resident aliens, and other eligible non-citizens are as follows: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; White, non-Hispanic.

required fees: Fixed sum charged to students for items not covered by tuition and required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception.

room charges: The charges for an academic year for rooming accommodations for a typical student sharing a room with one other student.

sector: One of nine institutional categories resulting from dividing the universe according to control and level. Control categories are public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. Level categories are 4-year and higher (4-year), 2-but-less-than 4-year (2-year), and less-than-2-year. For example: public 4-year institutions.

student charges: Average amount for tuition and fees, room and board charged to all students by the institution. Tuition and fees may vary by the level of student (undergraduate, graduate, or first-professional).

Title IV institution: An institution that has a written agreement with the Secretary of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs (other than the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) and the National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership [NEISP] programs).

tuition: Amount of money charged to students for instructional services. Tuition may be charged per term, per course, or per credit.

UserID: A series of numbers possibly with an alpha prefix that is created for a specific user to be able to access a system. Each user is required to have a UserID and a password in order to access the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) data collection system for security purposes.

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