

Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2009; Graduation Rates, 2003 & 2006 Cohorts; and Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2009

First Look



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Foreword

This *First Look* presents findings from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) spring 2010 data collection. This collection included five components: Student Financial Aid for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students for the 2008-09 academic year; Enrollment for fall 2009; Graduation Rates within 150 percent of normal program completion time for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in 2003 at 4-year institutions or in 2006 at less-than-4-year institutions; Graduation Rates within 200 percent of normal program completion time for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in 2001 at 4-year institutions or in 2005 at less-than-4-year institutions; and Finance for fiscal year 2009. The data on which this report is based are available to researchers and the public through the IPEDS Data Center and the College Navigator. Both of these sources can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds>. This *First Look* report is based on the collection of data from more than 6,700 postsecondary education institutions that participate in Title IV federal student financial aid programs.

The purpose of this report is to introduce new data through the presentation of tables containing descriptive information, only selected findings are presented. These findings have been chosen to demonstrate the range of information available when using the IPEDS data rather than to discuss all of the observed differences, and they are not meant to emphasize any particular issue.

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

Thomas Weko
Associate Commissioner
Postsecondary, Adult, and Career Education Division

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Acknowledgments

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 about their submitted data, which resulted in more accurate information. 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 Enrollment and Completions components, and the Fall Staff section of the Human Resources component of the IPEDS survey. 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)).

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Introduction

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) collects institution-level data from postsecondary institutions in the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia) and other jurisdictions.¹ For IPEDS, a postsecondary institution is defined as an organization that is open to the public and has a primary mission of providing postsecondary education or training beyond the high school level. This definition includes institutions that offer academic, vocational, and continuing professional education programs and excludes institutions that offer only avocational (leisure) and adult basic education programs. IPEDS provides basic statistics on postsecondary institutions regarding tuition and fees, number and types of degrees and awards conferred, number of students enrolled, number of employees, financial statistics, graduation rates, and student financial aid. The Higher Education Amendments of 1992 makes the submission of data to IPEDS mandatory for any institution that participates or is applying to participate in any federal financial assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. As a result of this mandate, IPEDS response rates are nearly 100 percent, and the resulting database is used as the principal sampling frame for other postsecondary surveys.

IPEDS 2009-10

Participation in IPEDS was required for institutions and administrative offices (central or system offices) that participated in Title IV federal student financial aid programs, such as Pell Grants or Stafford Loans, during the 2009-10 academic year.² Accordingly, 6,896 institutions and 83 administrative offices (central or system offices) in the United States and other jurisdictions were expected to participate in the spring 2010 collection.³ See the Survey Components section of appendix A for further details regarding which institutions were required to complete each component.

Changes in Reporting Categories

Beginning in fall 2008, several changes began to take effect regarding reporting of data (1) by race/ethnicity, (2) by student level of study (undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional), and (3) within the Finance component. These changes are being phased in over several IPEDS collections. For more information regarding these changes, please see http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/submit_data/changes0809.asp. Data presented in this report on students of Two or more races are based on only those institutions that reported using the optional new race/ethnicity categories and are not representative of all students who could be classified into Two or more races. As a result, data on race/ethnicity distributions reported in this *First Look* should be interpreted with caution. The percentage of institutions using new race/ethnicity

¹ The other jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. 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 more than 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 Ten additional institutions were not expected to participate because they closed during the 2009-10 academic year.

categories varies by component. The count of institutions using the new categories is included in each applicable table in this report and on page A-16 of appendix A. Data on first-professional enrollment is no longer collected; students previously reported in the first-professional category are now reported under the graduate category. Revisions to the Finance component are intended to facilitate comparison between public and private institutions, and consist of additions to and deletions of the categories to which revenues and expenses are allocated. No additional sources of revenue or expenses are being reported, so total revenues and expenses will not be affected. Comparisons of race/ethnicity data, enrollment counts, and financial characteristics from prior IPEDS collections to the data presented in this *First Look* should be undertaken with caution as a result of these changes. Please see the Changes in Reporting Categories section of appendix A for details.

Student Enrollment

The 2010 Enrollment (EF) component collected enrollment data for fall 2009. The EF component was required of 6,883⁴ Title IV institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions, and 6,876, or 99.9 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other jurisdictions), 6,730 were required to complete this component and 6,724, or 99.9 percent, responded.

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Institutions

The 2010 Finance (F) component collected financial statistics for fiscal year 2009. This component was required of 6,875⁵ institutions and 83 administrative offices in the United States and other jurisdictions, and 6,944, or 99.8 percent of the 6,958 Title IV entities, responded. Of the institutions and administrative offices in the United States (excluding any other jurisdictions), 6,802 were required to complete this component and 6,789, or 99.8 percent, responded.

The Finance component is designed to follow the format of institutional financial statements suggested by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Most public institutions follow GASB, so the figures in this report for public institutions represent those following GASB standards.⁶ Aggregate totals for public institutions using FASB standards are included in the footnotes of tables displaying Finance data. All private institutions use FASB standards.

Graduation Rates

The 2010 Graduation Rates (GRS) component collected counts of full-time, first-time⁷ degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in the reference period, and their completion status as of August 31, 2009 (150 percent of normal program completion time) at the same institution where the students started. Four-year institutions use cohort year 2003 as the reference period, while less-than-4-year institutions use cohort year 2006 as the reference

⁴ Of the 6,888 institutions eligible for at least one component of the spring data collection, 5 were not eligible for the Enrollment component because they closed.

⁵ Of the 6,888 institutions eligible for at least one component of the spring data collection, 13 were not eligible for the Finance component because they were not in operation during fiscal year 2009.

⁶ Ninety-nine percent of public institutions used GASB, and 1 percent used FASB.

⁷ Throughout this publication, the term “first-time” refers to students who have not attended any institution previously. See the glossary for further definition of a first-time student.

period. For 4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter), students beginning in cohort year 2003 are those who first attended college in the fall of the 2003-04 academic year. For 4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2003 are those who first attended college between September 1, 2003, and August 31, 2004. Similarly, for less-than-4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2006 are those who first attended college in the fall of the 2006-07 academic year. For less-than-4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2006 are those who first attended college between September 1, 2006, and August 31, 2007. The GRS component was required of all Title IV institutions that had full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in the reference period. For this collection, 6,093 institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions were required to respond; of these, 6,081, or 99.8 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other jurisdictions), 5,949 were required to complete this component and 5,938, or 99.8 percent, responded.

Graduation Rates 200

The 2010 Graduation Rates 200 (GR200) component collected counts of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in the reference period, and their completion status as of August 31, 2009 (200 percent of normal program completion time) at the same institution where the students started. Four-year institutions report on bachelor's or equivalent degree seeking students and use cohort year 2001 as the reference period, while less-than-4-year institutions use cohort year 2005 as the reference period and report on all students in the cohort. For 4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2001 are those who first attended college in the fall of the 2001-02 academic year. For 4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2001 are those who first attended college between September 1, 2001, and August 31, 2002. Similarly, for less-than-4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2005 are those who first attended college in the fall of the 2005-06 academic year. For less-than-4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2005 are those who first attended college between September 1, 2005, and August 31, 2006. The GR200 component was required of all Title IV institutions that had full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in the reference period. For this collection, 5,638 institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions were required to respond; of these, 5,626, or 99.8 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other jurisdictions), 5,505 were required to complete this component and 5,494, or 99.8 percent, responded.

Student Financial Aid

The 2010 Student Financial Aid (SFA) component collected data on the number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate financial aid recipients for the 2008-09 academic year. The SFA component was required of all Title IV institutions that had undergraduate students. As a result, for this collection, 6,565 institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions were required to complete the SFA component. Of these, 6,547, or 99.7 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other jurisdictions), 6,417 were required to complete this component and 6,400, or 99.7 percent, responded.

See the Survey Components section of appendix A for further details regarding which institutions were required to complete each component. In addition, a response and applicability indicator variable for each component is available for each institution in the data available for download from the IPEDS Data Center.

Focus of This Report

Tabulations in this report present selected data items collected from the 6,735 Title IV institutions in the United States (excluding those in other jurisdictions) that were required to respond to one or more components of the spring 2010 collection. In addition, 80 administrative offices in the United States were required to complete the Finance component and are included in the Finance tabulations. Additional detailed information is available through the various IPEDS web tools, such as the IPEDS Data Center. Information regarding IPEDS survey procedures and response rates is provided in appendix A. Detailed definitions of terms used in this report are provided in appendix B.

Table 9 in this *First Look* displays trends over time. The time points displayed were chosen to demonstrate the range of data available from IPEDS for trend analysis, not to emphasize any particular period of change.

Selected Findings

Characteristics of Enrolled Students

- In fall 2009, Title IV institutions in the United States enrolled a total of 21 million undergraduate and graduate students; 62 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions, 37 percent were enrolled in 2-year institutions, and 2 percent were enrolled in less-than-2-year institutions (table 1).
- Overall, 15 percent of undergraduates were first-time students enrolled full-time (table 2). An additional 4 percent of undergraduates were first-time students enrolled part-time; 49 percent were other than first-time students enrolled full-time; and 32 percent were other than first-time students enrolled part-time.
- Among 9.3 million 18- to 24 year-olds enrolled full-time, 49 percent were enrolled at public 4-year institutions, 22 percent at public 2-year institutions, 22 percent at private not-for-profit 4-year institutions, and the remaining 7 percent were enrolled across the other sectors (table 3). The distribution across sectors changes when considering the 2.6 million 18- to 24 year-olds enrolled part-time; 24 percent were enrolled at public 4-year institutions, 65 percent at public 2-year institutions, 6 percent at private not-for-profit 4-year institutions, and the remaining 5 percent were enrolled across the other sectors.
- Overall, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate first-year retention rates were higher for students attending full-time (72 percent) than for students attending part-time (42 percent) (table 4).

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Institutions

- Four-year public institutions received 20 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, compared to 78 percent at private not-for-profit institutions, and 88 percent at private for-profit institutions (table 5).
- At public 4-year institutions, 27 percent of expenses were for instruction, compared to 40 percent of expenses at public 2-year institutions and 55 percent of expenses at public less-than-2-year institutions (table 6).

Graduation Rates

- Approximately 57 percent of full-time, first-time bachelor's or equivalent degree-seekers in 2003 attending 4-year institutions completed a bachelor's or equivalent degree at the institution where they began their studies within 6 years (table 7).
- Institutional graduation rates of full-time, first-time bachelor's or equivalent-seeking students attending 4-year institutions in 2003 were higher at private not-for-profit institutions than at public or private for-profit institutions (table 8). For example, the 4-year graduation rate of all bachelor's-seeking students was 51 percent at private not-for-profit institutions, 31 percent at public institutions, and 13 percent at private, for-profit institutions.
- The proportion of the total cohort made up of bachelors or equivalent degree-seeking students at 4-year institutions varied by control of institution. For example, 92 percent of

those attending public institutions in 2003 were seeking a bachelor's or equivalent degree, as were 94 percent of those attending private not-for-profit institutions and 45 percent of those attending private for-profit institutions (table 9).

- Institutional graduation rates of students at 2-year institutions who were full-time, first-time students in 2005 doubled from 18 percent to 37 percent when the time students were tracked was extended from within 100 percent of normal time to program completion to within 200 percent of normal time (table 10). At less-than-2-year institutions, graduation rates increased from 44 percent (at 100 percent of normal completion time) to 71 percent (at 200 percent of normal program completion time).

Student Financial Aid

- During the 2008-09 academic year, institutions reported that 79 percent of the 3.1 million full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates attending Title IV institutions located in the United States received financial aid (table 11).
- Proportions of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates reported by institutions to be receiving aid in academic year 2008-09 varied by institution sector: 79 percent of those attending public 4-year institutions; 87 percent of those attending private not-for-profit 4-year institutions; and 86 percent of those attending private for-profit 4-year institutions received some type of financial aid (table 11).
- Institutions reported that approximately 51 percent of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students borrowed through an education loan program during the 2008-09 academic year (table 12). Borrowing varied by institution sector: 47 percent of those attending public 4-year institutions; 61 percent of those attending private not-for-profit 4-year institutions; and 81 percent of those attending private for-profit 4-year institutions borrowed through an education loan program during the 2008-09 academic year.
- Proportions of undergraduates reported by institutions to be receiving Pell Grants varied by institution sector: 26 percent of those attending public 4-year institutions; 24 percent of those attending private not-for-profit 4-year institutions; and 43 percent of those attending private for-profit 4-year institutions received a Pell Grant (table 13). Likewise, proportions of undergraduates reported by institutions to be receiving Pell Grants varied by type of undergraduate: 40 percent of full-time, first-time undergraduates and 26 percent of other undergraduates received a Pell Grant.
- Differences in average price of attendance before aid and average net price of attendance⁸ after grant aid varied by institution sector for full-time, first-time undergraduate students receiving any grant aid. For those attending public 4-year institutions, average price before aid was \$16,271 and average net price was \$10,747; for those attending private not-for-profit 4-year institutions, average price before aid was \$31,401 and average net price was \$19,009; and for those attending private for-profit 4-year institutions, average price before aid was \$26,976 and average net price was \$23,057 (table 14).

⁸ Net price of attendance is calculated as the institution's price of attendance before aid minus the average grant aid received by the students whose net price is being described. The calculation of net price of attendance does not include loan aid.

Table 1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control and level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2009

Level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private not-for-profit		Private for-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total students	20,966,826	100.0	14,936,382	100.0	3,791,418	100.0	2,239,026	100.0
4-year	12,906,743	61.6	7,709,240	51.6	3,730,666	98.4	1,466,837	65.5
Undergraduate	10,044,034	47.9	6,285,149	42.1	2,558,713	67.5	1,200,172	53.6
Full time	7,894,895	37.7	4,904,272	32.8	2,119,990	55.9	870,633	38.9
Part time	2,149,139	10.3	1,380,877	9.2	438,723	11.6	329,539	14.7
Men	4,398,939	21.0	2,867,053	19.2	1,090,851	28.8	441,035	19.7
Women	5,645,095	26.9	3,418,096	22.9	1,467,862	38.7	759,137	33.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	90,160	0.4	62,676	0.4	17,354	0.5	10,130	0.5
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	582,604	2.8	420,373	2.8	133,286	3.5	28,945	1.3
Black or African American	1,271,636	6.1	726,377	4.9	294,799	7.8	250,460	11.2
Hispanic or Latino	949,304	4.5	664,245	4.4	171,152	4.5	113,907	5.1
White	5,928,302	28.3	3,889,351	26.0	1,589,786	41.9	449,165	20.1
Two or more races ¹	40,759	0.2	26,812	0.2	8,270	0.2	5,677	0.3
Race/ethnicity unknown	907,005	4.3	329,786	2.2	250,063	6.6	327,156	14.6
Nonresident alien	274,264	1.3	165,529	1.1	94,003	2.5	14,732	0.7
Graduate	2,862,709	13.7	1,424,091	9.5	1,171,953	30.9	266,665	11.9
Full time	1,579,602	7.5	745,484	5.0	663,522	17.5	170,596	7.6
Part time	1,283,107	6.1	678,607	4.5	508,431	13.4	96,069	4.3
Men	1,174,107	5.6	592,286	4.0	495,034	13.1	86,787	3.9
Women	1,688,602	8.1	831,805	5.6	676,919	17.9	179,878	8.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	16,356	0.1	9,705	0.1	4,858	0.1	1,793	0.1
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	168,242	0.8	80,649	0.5	77,382	2.0	10,211	0.5
Black or African American	296,751	1.4	123,719	0.8	104,864	2.8	68,168	3.0
Hispanic or Latino	159,616	0.8	84,429	0.6	61,125	1.6	14,062	0.6
White	1,587,912	7.6	847,564	5.7	640,418	16.9	99,930	4.5
Two or more races ¹	5,811	#	2,712	#	2,567	0.1	532	#
Race/ethnicity unknown	322,466	1.5	97,321	0.7	161,606	4.3	63,539	2.8
Nonresident alien	305,555	1.5	177,992	1.2	119,133	3.1	8,430	0.4
2-year ²	7,674,744	36.6	7,160,665	47.9	46,579	1.2	467,500	20.9
Full time	3,372,543	16.1	2,918,050	19.5	33,483	0.9	421,010	18.8
Part time	4,302,201	20.5	4,242,615	28.4	13,096	0.3	46,490	2.1
Men	3,271,579	15.6	3,082,714	20.6	15,157	0.4	173,708	7.8
Women	4,403,165	21.0	4,077,951	27.3	31,422	0.8	293,792	13.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	85,651	0.4	80,555	0.5	1,415	#	3,681	0.2
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	444,999	2.1	427,096	2.9	2,150	0.1	15,753	0.7
Black or African American	1,090,172	5.2	973,438	6.5	8,357	0.2	108,377	4.8
Hispanic or Latino	1,200,618	5.7	1,109,397	7.4	3,585	0.1	87,636	3.9
White	4,097,963	19.5	3,878,491	26.0	26,495	0.7	192,977	8.6
Two or more races ¹	41,008	0.2	35,808	0.2	195	#	5,005	0.2
Race/ethnicity unknown	614,993	2.9	559,894	3.7	3,206	0.1	51,893	2.3
Nonresident alien	99,340	0.5	95,986	0.6	1,176	#	2,178	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control and level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2009—Continued

Level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private not-for-profit		Private for-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less-than-2-year	385,339	1.8	66,477	0.4	14,173	0.4	304,689	13.6
Full time	316,180	1.5	40,507	0.3	11,723	0.3	263,950	11.8
Part time	69,159	0.3	25,970	0.2	2,450	0.1	40,739	1.8
Men	107,952	0.5	28,461	0.2	5,418	0.1	74,073	3.3
Women	277,387	1.3	38,016	0.3	8,755	0.2	230,616	10.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,384	#	2,228	#	116	#	2,040	0.1
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	13,938	0.1	2,231	#	1,001	#	10,706	0.5
Black or African American	94,105	0.4	9,660	0.1	3,630	0.1	80,815	3.6
Hispanic or Latino	94,925	0.5	16,246	0.1	5,070	0.1	73,609	3.3
White	146,237	0.7	34,381	0.2	3,891	0.1	107,965	4.8
Two or more races ¹	1,978	#	169	#	28	#	1,781	0.1
Race/ethnicity unknown	27,319	0.1	1,446	#	336	#	25,537	1.1
Nonresident alien	2,453	#	116	#	101	#	2,236	0.1

Rounds to zero.

¹Two or more races was an optional reporting category in IPEDS 2009-10, and a total of 1,931 institutions reported an enrollment of 89,556 students of Two or more races (0.4 percent of the 20,966,826 total students) using this option. The figures reported here should not be considered representative of the total number of individuals who could be classified into Two or more races.

²Includes one student enrolled in graduate-level courses at one 2-year institution.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding count in the 'Total students' row as the denominator.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Enrollment component.

Table 2. Undergraduate enrollment at Title IV institutions, by first-time student status, attendance status, level of institution, institutional category, and control of institution: United States, fall 2009

Level of institution, institutional category, and control	All students		First-time students				Other than first-time students			
	Total	Percent	Full-time	Percent	Part-time	Percent	Full-time	Percent	Part-time	Percent
All institutions	18,104,116	100.0	2,766,099	15.3	657,781	3.6	8,817,519	48.7	5,862,717	32.4
4-year	10,044,034	100.0	1,670,801	16.6	133,274	1.3	6,224,094	62.0	2,015,865	20.1
Public	6,285,149	100.0	1,019,228	16.2	71,541	1.1	3,885,044	61.8	1,309,336	20.8
Private not-for-profit	2,558,713	100.0	491,139	19.2	14,028	0.5	1,628,851	63.7	424,695	16.6
Private for-profit	1,200,172	100.0	160,434	13.4	47,705	4.0	710,199	59.2	281,834	23.5
2-year	7,674,743	100.0	959,210	12.5	499,497	6.5	2,413,333	31.4	3,802,703	49.5
Public	7,160,664	100.0	812,064	11.3	488,151	6.8	2,105,986	29.4	3,754,463	52.4
Private not-for-profit	46,579	100.0	10,839	23.3	1,216	2.6	22,644	48.6	11,880	25.5
Private for-profit	467,500	100.0	136,307	29.2	10,130	2.2	284,703	60.9	36,360	7.8
Less-than-2-year	385,339	100.0	136,088	35.3	25,010	6.5	180,092	46.7	44,149	11.5
Public	66,477	100.0	17,242	25.9	8,150	12.3	23,265	35.0	17,820	26.8
Private not-for-profit	14,173	100.0	4,925	34.7	780	5.5	6,798	48.0	1,670	11.8
Private for-profit	304,689	100.0	113,921	37.4	16,080	5.3	150,029	49.2	24,659	8.1
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees	1,198	100.0	253	21.1	14	1.2	882	73.6	49	4.1
Public	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†
Private not-for-profit	1,198	100.0	253	21.1	14	1.2	882	73.6	49	4.1
Private for-profit	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above	8,888,520	100.0	1,495,989	16.8	73,622	0.8	5,762,021	64.8	1,556,888	17.5
Public	5,642,583	100.0	938,264	16.6	32,859	0.6	3,674,321	65.1	997,139	17.7
Private not-for-profit	2,423,996	100.0	471,080	19.4	11,316	0.5	1,577,019	65.1	364,581	15.0
Private for-profit	821,941	100.0	86,645	10.5	29,447	3.6	510,681	62.1	195,168	23.7
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above	1,130,281	100.0	171,628	15.2	57,745	5.1	454,149	40.2	446,759	39.5
Public	618,784	100.0	78,075	12.6	36,789	5.9	203,892	33.0	300,028	48.5
Private not-for-profit	133,400	100.0	19,784	14.8	2,698	2.0	50,853	38.1	60,065	45.0
Private for-profit	378,097	100.0	73,769	19.5	18,258	4.8	199,404	52.7	86,666	22.9
Degree-granting, associate's and certificates	7,545,321	100.0	918,970	12.2	492,016	6.5	2,339,607	31.0	3,794,728	50.3
Public	7,125,226	100.0	797,767	11.2	482,645	6.8	2,092,584	29.4	3,752,230	52.7
Private not-for-profit	34,767	100.0	8,885	25.6	977	2.8	14,598	42.0	10,307	29.6
Private for-profit	385,328	100.0	112,318	29.1	8,394	2.2	232,425	60.3	32,191	8.4
Non-degree-granting, above the baccalaureate	119	100.0	22	18.5	0	0.0	97	81.5	0	0.0
Public	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†
Private not-for-profit	119	100.0	22	18.5	0	0.0	97	81.5	0	0.0
Private for-profit	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†
Non-degree-granting, sub-baccalaureate	538,677	100.0	179,237	33.3	34,384	6.4	260,763	48.4	64,293	11.9
Public	125,697	100.0	34,428	27.4	15,549	12.4	43,498	34.6	32,222	25.6
Private not-for-profit	25,985	100.0	6,879	26.5	1,019	3.9	14,844	57.1	3,243	12.5
Private for-profit	386,995	100.0	137,930	35.6	17,816	4.6	202,421	52.3	28,828	7.4

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Percentages in the rows of this table use the corresponding count in the 'All students' column as the denominator.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Enrollment component.

Table 3. Enrollment in Title IV institutions, by attendance status, student age, and sector of institution: United States, fall 2009

Student age and sector of institution	Total students		Full-time		Part-time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total students	20,966,826	100.0	13,163,220	100.0	7,803,606	100.0
Under 18	775,037	100.0	183,327	100.0	591,710	100.0
Public 4-year	183,963	23.7	68,954	37.6	115,009	19.4
Public 2-year	507,742	65.5	73,583	40.1	434,159	73.4
Public less-than-2-year	6,199	0.8	620	0.3	5,579	0.9
Private not-for-profit 4-year	65,185	8.4	31,142	17.0	34,043	5.8
Private not-for-profit 2-year	994	0.1	315	0.2	679	0.1
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year	217	#	132	0.1	85	#
Private for-profit 4-year	3,267	0.4	2,248	1.2	1,019	0.2
Private for-profit 2-year	3,259	0.4	2,979	1.6	280	#
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	4,211	0.5	3,354	1.8	857	0.1
18-24	11,867,176	100.0	9,300,763	100.0	2,566,413	100.0
Public 4-year	5,148,882	43.4	4,534,695	48.8	614,187	23.9
Public 2-year	3,752,821	31.6	2,078,856	22.4	1,673,965	65.2
Public less-than-2-year	23,225	0.2	14,907	0.2	8,318	0.3
Private not-for-profit 4-year	2,174,611	18.3	2,024,572	21.8	150,039	5.8
Private not-for-profit 2-year	23,726	0.2	19,744	0.2	3,982	0.2
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year	4,786	#	4,098	#	688	#
Private for-profit 4-year	367,824	3.1	285,914	3.1	81,910	3.2
Private for-profit 2-year	227,539	1.9	210,404	2.3	17,135	0.7
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	143,762	1.2	127,573	1.4	16,189	0.6
25-39	5,919,985	100.0	2,874,887	100.0	3,045,098	100.0
Public 4-year	1,831,883	30.9	906,657	31.5	925,226	30.4
Public 2-year ¹	1,934,696	32.7	572,278	19.9	1,362,418	44.7
Public less-than-2-year	23,358	0.4	16,630	0.6	6,728	0.2
Private not-for-profit 4-year	1,057,429	17.9	580,251	20.2	477,178	15.7
Private not-for-profit 2-year	15,920	0.3	10,105	0.4	5,815	0.2
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year	5,914	0.1	4,933	0.2	981	#
Private for-profit 4-year	758,587	12.8	530,036	18.4	228,551	7.5
Private for-profit 2-year	176,333	3.0	155,830	5.4	20,503	0.7
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	115,865	2.0	98,167	3.4	17,698	0.6
40 and over	2,322,863	100.0	769,660	100.0	1,553,203	100.0
Public 4-year	535,446	23.1	135,728	17.6	399,718	25.7
Public 2-year	946,031	40.7	188,741	24.5	757,290	48.8
Public less-than-2-year	12,074	0.5	7,642	1.0	4,432	0.3
Private not-for-profit 4-year	399,559	17.2	136,345	17.7	263,214	16.9
Private not-for-profit 2-year	5,723	0.2	3,168	0.4	2,555	0.2
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year	3,137	0.1	2,443	0.3	694	#
Private for-profit 4-year	330,890	14.2	219,178	28.5	111,712	7.2
Private for-profit 2-year	54,923	2.4	46,837	6.1	8,086	0.5
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	35,080	1.5	29,578	3.8	5,502	0.4
Age unknown	81,765	100.0	34,583	100.0	47,182	100.0
Public 4-year	9,066	11.1	3,722	10.8	5,344	11.3
Public 2-year	19,375	23.7	4,592	13.3	14,783	31.3
Public less-than-2-year	1,621	2.0	708	2.0	913	1.9
Private not-for-profit 4-year	33,882	41.4	11,202	32.4	22,680	48.1
Private not-for-profit 2-year	216	0.3	151	0.4	65	0.1
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year	119	0.1	117	0.3	2	#
Private for-profit 4-year	6,269	7.7	3,853	11.1	2,416	5.1
Private for-profit 2-year	5,446	6.7	4,960	14.3	486	1.0
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	5,771	7.1	5,278	15.3	493	1.0

Rounds to zero.

¹Includes one student enrolled in graduate-level courses at one institution.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding count in the appropriate student age subtotal row as the denominator.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Enrollment component.

Table 4. First-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate retention rates at Title IV institutions, by attendance status, level of institution, institutional category, and control of institution: United States, fall 2009

Level of institution, institutional category, and control	Full-time adjusted cohort, fall 2008	Still enrolled fall 2009	Full-time retention rate (%)	Part-time adjusted cohort, fall 2008	Still enrolled fall 2009	Part-time retention rate (%)
All institutions	2,438,579	1,752,561	71.9	553,658	235,283	42.5
4-year	1,512,005	1,176,994	77.8	97,051	45,678	47.1
Public	973,089	765,163	78.6	63,932	31,910	49.9
Private not-for-profit	468,249	373,373	79.7	9,883	4,772	48.3
Private for-profit	70,667	38,458	54.4	23,236	8,996	38.7
2-year	826,354	501,171	60.6	432,391	171,718	39.7
Public	697,721	412,751	59.2	420,794	165,108	39.2
Private not-for-profit	9,833	5,982	60.8	1,571	877	55.8
Private for-profit	118,800	82,438	69.4	10,026	5,733	57.2
Less-than-2-year	100,220	74,396	74.2	24,216	17,887	73.9
Public	15,290	11,809	77.2	9,094	6,949	76.4
Private not-for-profit	7,145	5,728	80.2	1,046	862	82.4
Private for-profit	77,785	56,859	73.1	14,076	10,076	71.6
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees	243	220	90.5	8	5	62.5
Public	0	†	†	0	†	†
Private not-for-profit	243	220	90.5	8	5	62.5
Private for-profit	0	†	†	0	†	†
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above	1,412,042	1,117,162	79.1	55,461	25,983	46.8
Public	917,538	729,594	79.5	29,441	15,417	52.4
Private not-for-profit	459,931	368,069	80.0	9,174	4,366	47.6
Private for-profit	34,573	19,499	56.4	16,846	6,200	36.8
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above	93,988	56,541	60.2	31,892	15,379	48.2
Public	49,856	32,524	65.2	24,801	12,182	49.1
Private not-for-profit	8,046	5,063	62.9	701	401	57.2
Private for-profit	36,086	18,954	52.5	6,390	2,796	43.8
Degree-granting, associate's and certificates	790,032	473,275	59.9	432,258	169,469	39.2
Public	687,385	405,062	58.9	423,000	164,626	38.9
Private not-for-profit	7,933	4,759	60.0	1,330	705	53.0
Private for-profit	94,714	63,454	67.0	7,928	4,138	52.2
Non-degree-granting, above the baccalaureate	29	21	72.4	0	†	†
Public	0	†	†	0	†	†
Private not-for-profit	29	21	72.4	0	†	†
Private for-profit	0	†	†	0	†	†
Non-degree-granting, sub-baccalaureate	142,245	105,342	74.1	34,039	24,447	71.8
Public	31,321	22,543	72.0	16,578	11,742	70.8
Private not-for-profit	9,045	6,951	76.8	1,287	1,034	80.3
Private for-profit	101,879	75,848	74.4	16,174	11,671	72.2

† Not applicable.

NOTE: For 4-year institutions, retention rate is the percentage of first-time bachelor's (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduates from the previous fall who are again enrolled in the current fall. For all other institutions, retention rate is the percentage of first-time degree/certificate-seeking students from the previous fall who either re-enrolled or successfully completed their program by the current fall. Attendance status (full- or part-time) was determined in fall 2008.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Enrollment component.

Table 5. Revenues of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2009

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent
Public institutions using GASB standards ¹						
Total revenues and other sources	\$209,210,654	100.0	\$51,624,874	100.0	\$691,145	100.0
Operating revenues	136,240,127	65.1	15,758,431	30.5	300,902	43.5
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	41,013,004	19.6	8,438,517	16.3	138,513	20.0
Grants and contracts	37,318,508	17.8	4,456,899	8.6	125,254	18.1
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	23,066,318	11.0	1,933,218	3.7	33,129	4.8
State	5,226,855	2.5	1,921,640	3.7	53,029	7.7
Local	9,025,335	4.3	602,042	1.2	39,096	5.7
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	18,741,573	9.0	1,965,459	3.8	0	0.0
Sales and services of hospitals	25,274,181	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	1,014,727	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other operating revenues ²	12,878,134	6.2	897,556	1.7	37,136	5.4
Nonoperating revenues	59,623,058	28.5	33,064,312	64.0	370,381	53.6
Federal appropriations	1,912,583	0.9	87,445	0.2	2,611	0.4
State appropriations	50,062,161	23.9	14,836,329	28.7	177,852	25.7
Local appropriations	484,689	0.2	9,458,674	18.3	112,429	16.3
Nonoperating grants	8,286,846	4.0	7,537,384	14.6	61,807	8.9
Federal	6,425,434	3.1	6,396,444	12.4	55,981	8.1
State	1,729,985	0.8	1,006,432	1.9	3,984	0.6
Local	131,427	0.1	134,508	0.3	1,842	0.3
Gifts	5,049,570	2.4	258,947	0.5	3,132	0.5
Investment income	-8,774,562	†	474,050	0.9	2,822	0.4
Other nonoperating revenues	2,601,770	1.2	411,483	0.8	9,728	1.4
Total other revenues and additions ³	13,347,469 ⁴	6.4	2,802,131 ⁵	5.4	19,861	2.9
Capital appropriations	4,987,773	2.4	2,050,885	4.0	—	—
Capital grants and gifts	2,554,107	1.2	384,498	0.7	—	—
Additions to permanent endowments	830,264	0.4	13,263	#	—	—
Other revenues and additions	4,975,326	2.4	342,236	0.7	—	—
Private not-for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$68,608,216	100.0	\$559,369	100.0	\$132,088	100.0
Tuition and fees	53,411,156	77.8	361,961	64.7	97,807	74.0
Government appropriations	1,016,643	1.5	22,176	4.0	750	0.6
Federal	497,337	0.7	14,002	2.5	0	0.0
State	516,460	0.8	7,735	1.4	750	0.6
Local	2,846	#	439	0.1	0	0.0
Government grants and contracts	16,929,714	24.7	86,699	15.5	37,726	28.6
Federal	15,078,087	22.0	66,919	12.0	26,810	20.3
State	1,280,237	1.9	19,018	3.4	9,335	7.1
Local	571,389	0.8	762	0.1	1,581	1.2
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	16,359,876	23.8	34,882	6.2	6,478	4.9
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,267,840	1.8	29,592	5.3	597	0.5
Investment return	-64,200,292	†	-32,372	†	-21,675	†
Sales and services of educational activities	4,786,214	7.0	7,572	1.4	10,140	7.7
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	13,522,267	19.7	36,816	6.6	0	0.0
Hospital revenue	14,802,999	21.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	5,399,557	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other revenue	5,312,242	7.7	12,043	2.2	264	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Revenues of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2009—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$14,766,434	100.0	\$5,543,906	100.0	\$3,094,809	100.0
Tuition and fees	12,955,013	87.7	4,532,274	81.8	2,534,731	81.9
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	977,524	6.6	659,899	11.9	279,862	9.0
Federal	897,503	6.1	605,506	10.9	264,912	8.6
State and local	80,021	0.5	54,393	1.0	14,950	0.5
Private grants and contracts	71,601	0.5	9,227	0.2	4,469	0.1
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	35,464	0.2	4,418	0.1	8,150	0.3
Sales and services of educational activities	327,513	2.2	95,730	1.7	177,039	5.7
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	297,764	2.0	97,964	1.8	0	0.0
Other revenue	101,555	0.7	144,394	2.6	90,558	2.9

† Not applicable. Percentages are not calculated for negative revenues (losses).

— Not available. Non-degree-granting institutions report the total other revenues and additions, but not the details.

Rounds to zero.

¹In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 24 public Title IV institutions not displayed in this table reported \$7.3 billion in revenue and investment return using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

²A total of 854 institutions reported finance data for fiscal year 2009 using the optional aligned GASB form. The aligned form added the Sales and services of educational activities operating revenue category, allowing public institutions to separate this revenue from other operating revenues. Of the 854 institutions utilizing the aligned form, 369 institutions reported a total of \$1.78 billion in the Sales and services of educational activities category. This \$1.78 billion is reported here for consistency with public institutions not using the aligned form.

³Non-degree-granting institutions report the total other revenues and additions, but not the details. As a result, the details will not sum to the total.

⁴No public 4-year non-degree-granting institutions reported revenue in the Other revenues and additions category, hence the details for public 4-year institutions are all included in the total.

⁵Includes \$11.2 million reported by non-degree-granting institutions that is not included in the details.

NOTE: Due to differences between GASB standards and FASB standards, figures from public institutions are not comparable to figures from private institutions, even in categories with identical labels. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding dollar amount in the appropriate total row of each section as the denominator.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Finance component.

Table 6. Expenses of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and type of expense: United States, fiscal year 2009

Type of expense	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Public institutions using GASB standards ¹						
Total expenses	\$217,117,141	100.0	\$48,325,706	100.0	\$573,164	100.0
Instruction	58,029,359	26.7	19,102,738	39.5	314,408	54.9
Research	26,359,220	12.1	22,542	#	0	0.0
Public service	10,635,258	4.9	795,081	1.6	1,167	0.2
Academic support	15,756,932	7.3	3,732,934	7.7	48,965	8.5
Student services	8,819,672	4.1	4,604,132	9.5	42,560	7.4
Institutional support	17,303,455	8.0	7,136,328	14.8	90,788	15.8
Operation and maintenance of plant	8,892,226	4.1	2,661,043	5.5	0	0.0
Depreciation ²	6,620,637	3.0	1,213,468	2.5	0	0.0
Scholarships and fellowships (excluding discounts and allowances)	7,142,022	3.3	3,979,277	8.2	10,092	1.8
Auxiliary enterprises	19,092,953	8.8	2,397,789	5.0	0	0.0
Hospital services	24,440,745	11.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	1,194,098	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses and deductions	12,830,563	5.9	2,680,374	5.5	65,186	11.4
Private not-for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total expenses	\$140,922,980	100.0	\$830,053	100.0	\$198,463	100.0
Instruction	46,302,124	32.9	259,343	31.2	85,710	43.2
Research	15,262,603	10.8	381	#	2,381	1.2
Public service	2,342,045	1.7	3,651	0.4	2,006	1.0
Academic support	12,538,860	8.9	52,111	6.3	11,608	5.8
Student services	10,943,871	7.8	77,721	9.4	13,364	6.7
Institutional support	19,265,256	13.7	342,327	41.2	72,704	36.6
Auxiliary enterprises	13,670,550	9.7	37,372	4.5	0	0.0
Net grant aid to students	750,842	0.5	7,645	0.9	358	0.2
Hospital services	11,930,840	8.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	5,158,480	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses	2,757,510	2.0	49,503	6.0	10,333	5.2
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total expenses	\$12,399,655	100.0	\$4,805,424	100.0	\$2,630,814	100.0
Instruction	2,580,339	20.8	1,583,200	32.9	1,052,859	40.0
Research and public service	7,629	0.1	3,686	0.1	8,196	0.3
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	8,832,401	71.2	2,625,984	54.6	1,175,242	44.7
Auxiliary enterprises	276,200	2.2	120,504	2.5	0	0.0
Net grant aid to students	33,417	0.3	14,053	0.3	5,134	0.2
Other expenses	669,669	5.4	457,997	9.5	389,382	14.8

Rounds to zero.

¹In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 24 public Title IV institutions not displayed in this table reported \$8.3 billion in expenses using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

²A total of 854 institutions reported finance data for fiscal year 2009 using the optional aligned GASB form. The aligned form forced the allocation of depreciation as a natural classification of the expense functions and eliminated the depreciation function. Data in this row do not represent the 854 institutions that reported via the aligned form.

NOTE: Due to difference between GASB standards and FASB standards, figures from public institutions are not comparable to figures from private institutions, even in categories with identical labels. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding dollar amount in the appropriate total row of each section as the denominator.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Finance component.

Table 7. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, gender, and degree at the institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students: United States, cohort years 2003 and 2006

Level and control of institution, gender, degree sought, and degree completed	Total (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander (%)	Black or African American (%)	Hispanic or Latino (%)	White (%)	Two or more races ¹ (%)	Race/ ethnicity unknown (%)	Nonresident alien (%)
Total 4-year institutions (cohort year 2003) ²	55.5	37.7	66.4	37.7	46.2	59.3	38.8	51.2	52.5
Public	53.5	34.5	64.5	36.2	43.0	56.8	23.2	54.3	53.8
Men	50.7	33.0	61.3	30.9	38.6	53.9	21.6	51.5	51.1
Women	55.9	35.7	67.5	39.9	46.3	59.2	24.3	56.9	56.8
Private not-for-profit	64.4	46.5	75.2	43.8	57.4	67.4	45.7	63.5	69.3
Men	61.8	45.2	73.4	37.9	54.7	64.9	42.2	61.0	65.5
Women	66.5	47.4	76.6	47.8	59.2	69.4	49.0	65.7	73.5
Private for-profit	35.4	41.1	41.8	31.0	42.6	39.9	42.6	28.1	12.1
Men	35.5	35.9	43.7	29.2	40.3	40.2	44.0	29.3	13.0
Women	35.4	43.7	40.3	32.0	44.6	39.6	40.8	27.1	11.5
Bachelor's or equivalent degree- seekers attending 4-year institutions and completing bachelor's or equivalent degree (cohort year 2003)	57.4	38.3	68.0	39.1	48.7	60.8	40.3	53.7	53.3
Public	55.7	37.1	65.8	38.6	46.9	58.6	37.9	56.4	56.2
Men	52.9	34.9	62.7	32.9	42.3	55.9	38.1	53.8	53.3
Women	58.1	38.8	68.7	42.4	50.4	61.0	37.8	58.9	59.5
Private not-for-profit	65.1	47.6	75.9	45.0	59.4	67.7	48.8	63.7	69.1
Men	62.4	45.4	74.2	38.9	56.6	65.2	43.9	61.1	65.6
Women	67.1	49.2	77.2	49.2	61.2	69.7	53.3	65.8	73.0
Private for-profit	20.4	11.9	31.3	16.1	24.9	24.5	34.0	16.9	9.3
Men	22.7	16.0	33.6	16.6	25.2	26.7	35.6	20.6	9.3
Women	18.7	9.3	29.1	15.8	24.7	22.7	31.4	13.5	9.4
Total 2-year institutions (cohort year 2006)	32.4	26.8	36.3	27.1	32.8	32.0	63.7	35.4	30.6
Public	22.1	19.8	26.6	14.6	17.0	24.7	35.4	19.7	24.9
Men	21.4	19.5	24.7	14.4	16.3	23.8	10.9	19.0	22.5
Women	22.7	20.0	28.6	14.7	17.7	25.6	41.5	20.4	27.3
Private not-for-profit	55.3	25.7	45.7	47.2	51.0	59.4	8.3	69.1	63.9
Men	53.7	27.0	52.2	44.2	53.8	56.9	12.5	66.3	63.7
Women	56.4	24.7	41.2	49.9	49.2	61.1	0.0	70.7	64.0
Private for-profit	60.9	57.7	73.1	48.9	63.7	64.8	67.2	57.5	65.1
Men	58.0	57.1	70.3	45.3	59.1	63.1	69.2	56.2	63.5
Women	61.4	58.0	74.9	50.5	65.9	65.6	66.3	58.3	66.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, gender, and degree at the institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students: United States, cohort years 2003 and 2006—Continued

Level and control of institution, gender, degree sought, and degree completed	Total (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander (%)	Black or African American (%)	Hispanic or Latino (%)	White (%)	Two or more races ¹ (%)	Race/ ethnicity unknown (%)	Nonresident alien (%)
Less-than-2-year institutions (cohort year 2006)	67.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public	67.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private not-for-profit	74.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private for-profit	66.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not available. Graduation rates data are not collected by race/ethnicity for less-than-2-year institutions.

¹Two or more races was an optional reporting category in IPEDS 2009-10, and a total of 295 institutions reported graduation rates using this option. The figures reported here should not be considered representative of all individuals who could be classified into Two or more races.

²The total 4-year institution cohort contains all full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates, regardless of the level of the award sought.

NOTE: The rates in this table reflect graduation rates at institutions regardless of the length of programs, unless otherwise indicated. The graduation rate was calculated as required for disclosure and reporting purposes under the Student Right-to-Know Act. This rate was calculated as the total number of completers within 150 percent of normal time divided by the revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions. The revised cohort is the current (spring 2010) estimate of the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates in the reference year. Allowable exclusions include those students who died or were totally and permanently disabled; those who left school to serve in the armed forces; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; and those who left to serve on official church missions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Graduation Rates component.

Table 8. Graduation rates of bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking students at the 4-year Title IV institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students, by control of institution, gender, and time to degree after entry: United States, cohort year 2003

Gender and time to degree	Total (%)	Public (%)	Private not-for-profit (%)	Private for-profit (%)
All students				
4-year graduation rate	36.7	30.7	51.5	12.7
5-year graduation rate	52.8	50.2	62.1	17.7
6-year graduation rate	57.4	55.7	65.1	20.4
Men				
4-year graduation rate	31.9	25.6	46.9	15.3
5-year graduation rate	49.6	46.6	59.3	20.0
6-year graduation rate	54.8	52.9	62.4	22.7
Women				
4-year graduation rate	40.6	34.9	55.1	10.6
5-year graduation rate	55.4	53.2	64.4	15.9
6-year graduation rate	59.5	58.1	67.1	18.7

NOTE: The rates in this table reflect only students seeking bachelor's or equivalent degrees, rather than all students at 4-year institutions. The graduation rate was calculated as required for disclosure and reporting purposes under the Student Right-to-Know Act. This rate was calculated as the total number of completers within the specified time to degree divided by the revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions. The revised cohort is the current (spring 2010) estimate of the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates in the reference year. Allowable exclusions include those students who died or were totally and permanently disabled; those who left school to serve in the armed forces; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; and those who left to serve on official church missions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Graduation Rates component.

Table 9. Number and percentage of students in the full-time, first-time student cohort, bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort, and other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort at 4-year Title IV degree-granting institutions, by cohort year, control of institution, and institutional category: United States, cohort years 1997, 2000, and 2003

Control of institution and institutional category	Cohort year 1997			Cohort year 2000			Cohort year 2003		
	Total Cohort	Bachelors or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Total Cohort	Bachelors or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Total Cohort	Bachelors or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort
Public									
Number	729,665	686,766	42,899	810,088	758,713	51,375	900,589	826,039	74,550
Percent	100.0	94.1	5.9	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	91.7	8.3
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees									
Number	11	0	11	†	†	†	†	†	†
Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above									
Number	700,295	682,847	17,448	772,785	754,412	18,373	842,284	818,832	23,452
Percent	100.0	97.5	2.5	100.0	97.6	2.4	100.0	97.2	2.8
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above									
Number	29,359	3,919	25,440	37,303	4,301	33,002	58,305	7,207	51,098
Percent	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	12.4	87.6
Private not-for-profit									
Number	407,975	368,592	39,383	421,958	396,206	25,752	443,556	418,165	25,391
Percent	100.0	90.3	9.7	100.0	93.9	6.1	100.0	94.3	5.7
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees									
Number	190	127	63	902	701	201	241	10	231
Percent	100.0	66.8	33.2	100.0	77.7	22.3	100.0	4.1	95.9
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above									
Number	389,936	365,506	24,430	406,002	392,758	13,244	425,883	414,350	11,533
Percent	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	96.7	3.3	100.0	97.3	2.7
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above									
Number	17,849	2,959	14,890	15,054	2,747	12,307	17,432	3,805	13,627
Percent	100.0	16.6	83.4	100.0	18.2	81.8	100.0	21.8	78.2
Private for-profit									
Number	41,836	10,904	30,932	84,013	26,498	57,515	111,028	50,171	60,857
Percent	100.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	31.5	68.5	100.0	45.2	54.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 9. Number and percentage of students in the full-time, first-time student cohort, bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort, and other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort at 4-year Title IV degree-granting institutions, by cohort year, control of institution, and institutional category: United States, cohort years 1997, 2000, and 2003—Continued

Control of institution and institutional category	Cohort year 1997			Cohort year 2000			Cohort year 2003		
	Total Cohort	Bachelors or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Total Cohort	Bachelors or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Total Cohort	Bachelors or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort
Private for-profit—Continued									
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees									
Number	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Percent	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above									
Number	14,145	9,960	4,185	28,834	20,353	8,481	54,588	44,331	10,257
Percent	100.0	70.4	29.6	100.0	70.6	29.4	100.0	81.2	18.8
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above									
Number	27,691	944	26,747	55,179	6,145	49,034	56,440	5,840	50,600
Percent	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	10.3	89.7

† Not applicable.

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), Spring 2004, 2007, and 2010, Graduation Rates component.

Table 10. Graduation rates of students at the Title IV institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students, by control of institution, degree sought, level of institution, degree completed, and time to degree: United States, cohort years 2001 and 2005

Degree sought, level of institution, degree completed, and time to degree	Total (%)	Public (%)	Private not-for-profit (%)	Private for-profit (%)
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seekers attending 4-year institutions and completing bachelor's or equivalent degree (cohort year 2001)				
Graduation rate within 100% of normal program completion time	36.4	29.5	51.0	19.1
Graduation rate within 150% of normal program completion time	57.4	55.0	64.5	27.0
Graduation rate within 200% of normal program completion time	60.2	58.4	66.1	29.1
Degree- or certificate-seekers attending 2-year institutions and completing a degree or certificate (cohort year 2005)				
Graduation rate within 100% of normal program completion time	17.9	11.9	38.6	36.4
Graduation rate within 150% of normal program completion time	31.2	22.0	52.7	60.2
Graduation rate within 200% of normal program completion time	36.6	28.1	58.5	63.3
Certificate-seekers attending less-than-2-year institutions and completing a certificate (cohort year 2005)				
Graduation rate within 100% of normal program completion time	43.7	56.4	58.2	41.3
Graduation rate within 150% of normal program completion time	67.4	73.5	75.2	66.2
Graduation rate within 200% of normal program completion time	70.8	79.3	78.9	69.3

NOTE: The rates in this table reflect graduation rates at institutions regardless of the length of programs, unless otherwise indicated. The graduation rate was calculated as required for disclosure and reporting purposes under the Student Right-to-Know Act. This rate was calculated as the total number of completers within specified time to degree divided by the revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions. The revised cohort is the current (spring 2010) estimate of the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates in the reference year. Allowable exclusions include those students who died or were totally and permanently disabled; those who left school to serve in the armed forces; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; and those who left to serve on official church missions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Graduation Rates 200 component.

Table 11. Number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates enrolled and number and percentage of those receiving financial aid at Title IV institutions, by sector of institution: United States, academic years 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sector of institution	Academic year 2007-08 ¹			Academic year 2008-09 ²		
	Number enrolled	Number of financial aid recipients	Percent receiving financial aid	Number enrolled	Number of financial aid recipients	Percent receiving financial aid
Total students	2,916,745	2,225,061	76.3	3,096,036	2,432,887	78.6
Public 4-year	976,830	753,643	77.2	1,007,609	792,028	78.6
Public 2-year	702,499	439,437	62.6	725,248	474,742	65.5
Public less-than-2-year	29,201	15,890	54.4	29,075	16,537	56.9
Private not-for-profit 4-year	484,041	416,413	86.0	487,079	424,892	87.2
Private not-for-profit 2-year	12,473	10,494	84.1	12,105	10,425	86.1
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year	9,222	7,117	77.2	11,307	9,473	83.8
Private for-profit 4-year	210,468	159,991	76.0	258,498	221,487	85.7
Private for-profit 2-year	230,318	200,165	86.9	274,855	234,264	85.2
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	261,693	221,911	84.8	290,260	249,039	85.8

¹The numbers shown reflect the 6,034 institutions that reported having financial aid recipients in academic year 2007-08.

²The numbers shown reflect the 6,124 institutions that reported having financial aid recipients in academic year 2008-09.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009 and Spring 2010, Student Financial Aid component.

Table 12. Number and percentage of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates and financial aid recipients and average amounts of financial aid received by full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates at Title IV institutions, by sector of institution and type of aid: United States, academic year 2008-09

Type of aid	Total students	Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
		4-year	2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year	2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year	2-year	Less-than-2-year
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	3,096,036	1,007,609	725,248	29,075	487,079	12,105	11,307	258,498	274,855	290,260
Number receiving										
Any financial aid	2,432,887	792,028	474,742	16,537	424,892	10,425	9,473	221,487	234,264	249,039
Federal grants	1,291,795	285,851	301,476	11,616	130,461	6,835	8,157	161,954	183,368	202,077
Pell grants	1,249,125	273,995	291,881	10,678	121,630	6,626	7,816	160,783	176,772	198,944
Other federal grants	546,665	192,225	85,404	1,849	97,327	2,223	2,066	28,557	75,107	61,907
State/local grants	838,096	381,633	255,678	5,036	146,790	3,557	2,121	14,913	18,238	10,130
Institutional grants	935,249	374,537	77,900	1,472	376,914	4,274	644	60,710	24,524	14,274
Loans to students ¹	1,564,830	472,222	147,217	6,532	295,339	6,855	4,784	210,337	211,691	209,853
Federal loans	1,528,271	460,544	145,637	6,391	286,788	6,753	4,741	208,254	205,130	204,033
Other loans	191,045	57,562	3,495	148	53,290	284	55	16,967	28,206	31,038
Percent receiving										
Any financial aid	78.6	78.6	65.5	56.9	87.2	86.1	83.8	85.7	85.2	85.8
Federal grants	41.7	28.4	41.6	40.0	26.8	56.5	72.1	62.7	66.7	69.6
Pell grants	40.3	27.2	40.2	36.7	25.0	54.7	69.1	62.2	64.3	68.5
Other federal grants	17.7	19.1	11.8	6.4	20.0	18.4	18.3	11.0	27.3	21.3
State/local grants	27.1	37.9	35.3	17.3	30.1	29.4	18.8	5.8	6.6	3.5
Institutional grants	30.2	37.2	10.7	5.1	77.4	35.3	5.7	23.5	8.9	4.9
Loans to students ¹	50.5	46.9	20.3	22.5	60.6	56.6	42.3	81.4	77.0	72.3
Federal loans	49.4	45.7	20.1	22.0	58.9	55.8	41.9	80.6	74.6	70.3
Other loans	6.2	5.7	0.5	0.5	10.9	2.3	0.5	6.6	10.3	10.7
Average amount ²										
Federal grants	\$3,846	\$4,157	\$3,539	\$3,150	\$4,488	\$3,537	\$3,418	\$3,745	\$3,768	\$3,668
Pell grants	3,499	3,541	3,432	2,970	3,421	3,367	3,120	3,632	3,575	3,461
Other federal grants	1,092	1,135	764	2,639	1,741	839	1,692	790	784	850
State/local grants	2,686	3,152	1,445	1,903	3,523	3,520	2,953	3,139	3,163	2,847
Institutional grants	7,099	4,186	1,620	1,077	12,780	3,952	2,597	1,296	858	609
Loans to students ¹	6,973	5,972	4,162	5,527	7,638	6,223	5,294	9,660	7,886	6,759
Federal loans	6,148	5,065	4,098	5,547	5,810	6,056	5,195	9,031	7,452	6,320
Other loans	7,938	8,465	4,529	4,428	11,063	6,205	12,615	8,909	4,986	4,153

¹Loans to students include only loans made directly to students; federal loans to parents (Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students [PLUS]) and other loans made directly to parents are not included.

²Average grants (or loans) were calculated by dividing the total amount of grants (or loans) awarded by the total number of recipients of grants (or loans).

NOTE: The numbers shown reflect the 6,124 institutions that reported the number of recipients by types of financial aid and the average amounts received.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Student Financial Aid component.

Table 13. Number of undergraduates enrolled, number receiving a Pell grant, percentage receiving a Pell grant, and average Pell grant amount at Title IV institutions, by control and level of institution and type of undergraduate: United States, academic year 2008-09

Control and level of institution and type of undergraduate	Students enrolled	Students receiving a Pell grant	Percent receiving a Pell grant	Average Pell grant amount ¹
All institutions	17,744,195	5,049,622	28.5	\$3,217
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	3,096,036	1,249,125	40.3	3,499
Other undergraduates	14,648,159	3,800,497	25.9	3,125
Public				
4-year	6,074,256	1,569,000	25.8	3,333
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	1,007,609	273,995	27.2	3,541
Other undergraduates	5,066,647	1,295,005	25.6	3,289
2-year	6,659,764	1,656,745	24.9	2,989
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	725,248	291,881	40.2	3,432
Other undergraduates	5,934,516	1,364,864	23.0	2,894
Less-than-2-year	101,443	17,217	17.0	2,930
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	29,075	10,678	36.7	2,970
Other undergraduates	72,368	6,539	9.0	2,866
Private not-for-profit				
4-year	2,500,991	606,902	24.3	3,252
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	487,079	121,630	25.0	3,421
Other undergraduates	2,013,912	485,272	24.1	3,209
2-year	45,473	20,213	44.5	3,074
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	12,105	6,626	54.7	3,367
Other undergraduates	33,368	13,587	40.7	2,932
Less-than-2-year	22,995	10,721	46.6	3,177
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	11,307	7,816	69.1	3,120
Other undergraduates	11,688	2,905	24.9	3,332
Private for-profit				
4-year	1,284,827	550,624	42.9	3,352
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	258,498	160,783	62.2	3,632
Other undergraduates	1,026,329	389,841	38.0	3,236
2-year	577,920	332,630	57.6	3,450
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	274,855	176,772	64.3	3,575
Other undergraduates	303,065	155,858	51.4	3,307
Less-than-2-year	476,526	285,570	59.9	3,331
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	290,260	198,944	68.5	3,461
Other undergraduates	186,266	86,626	46.5	3,032

¹Average Pell grant amount was calculated by dividing the total amount of the Pell grants awarded by the total number of recipients of Pell grants.

NOTE: The numbers shown reflect the 6,124 institutions that reported the number of recipients by types of financial aid and the average amounts received.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Student Financial Aid component.

Table 14. Average academic year price of attendance before aid and average academic year net price of attendance for full-time, first-time undergraduate students at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, level of institution, type of aid received, and income level: United States, academic year 2008-09

Level of institution, type of aid received, and income level ¹	Public ²		Private not-for-profit ³		Private for-profit ³	
	Average price before aid	Average net price	Average price before aid	Average net price	Average price before aid	Average net price
4-year						
Students receiving any grant aid	\$16,271	\$10,747	\$31,401	\$19,009	\$26,976	\$23,057
Students receiving Title IV aid						
\$0-30,000	16,287	8,245	31,439	15,163	26,962	23,164
\$30,001-48,000	16,287	9,938	31,439	16,329	26,962	24,108
\$48,001-75,000	16,287	12,740	31,439	18,999	26,962	25,824
\$75,001-110,000	16,287	14,371	31,439	21,795	26,962	26,475
\$110,001 and more	16,287	14,840	31,439	24,939	26,962	27,203
2-year						
Students receiving any grant aid	10,493	6,780	20,088	14,906	23,804	19,635
Students receiving Title IV aid						
\$0-30,000	10,518	5,842	20,096	14,021	23,777	19,768
\$30,001-48,000	10,518	6,936	20,096	14,363	23,777	20,979
\$48,001-75,000	10,518	8,407	20,096	16,506	23,777	22,789
\$75,001-110,000	10,518	9,696	20,096	18,145	23,777	23,464
\$110,001 and more	10,518	10,113	20,096	18,971	23,777	24,271
Less-than-2-year						
Students receiving any grant aid	13,015	9,337	19,075	14,879	21,144	17,782
Students receiving Title IV aid						
\$0-30,000	12,591	8,798	19,782	15,204	21,166	17,859
\$30,001-48,000	12,591	11,204	19,782	17,375	21,166	20,201
\$48,001-75,000	12,591	13,715	19,782	17,769	21,166	22,846
\$75,001-110,000	12,591	10,923	19,782	17,555	21,166	23,376
\$110,001 and more	12,591	17,752	19,782	22,883	21,166	24,737

¹Income level is assigned based on the income used by the institution's financial aid office to calculate the student's expected family contribution.

²Average price before aid and average net price for public institutions is displayed for students paying in-state tuition.

³Average price before aid and average net price for private not-for-profit and private for-profit institutions is displayed for all students.

NOTE: Average price before aid is calculated using the tuition and required fees, books and supplies, room and board, and other expenses data from the Institutional Characteristics component. A weighted average of on-campus; off-campus, not with family; and off-campus, with family room and board and other expenses values were used to calculate a single average price before aid instead of individual prices by living arrangement. The factors used to generate this weighted average were reported in the Student Financial Aid component and were identical to the factors used to generate the same weighted average used in calculating the average net price. Institutions with academic calendars that differ by program or allow continuous enrollment are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2009, Institutional Characteristics component and Spring 2010, Student Financial Aid component.

Appendix A:

Survey Methodology

Overview

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (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 spring 2010 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 6,979 Title IV institutions¹ and administrative offices located in the United States and the other jurisdictions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico,² in the 2009-10 academic year.

The spring 2010 collection was entirely web-based. Institutions in the universe were asked to enter their survey responses using the IPEDS data collection website. The spring 2010 IPEDS data were collected between December 2, 2009 and April 28, 2010. The collection had five components: Enrollment, Finance, Graduation Rates (GRS), Graduation Rates 200 (GR200), and Student Financial Aid (SFA).

Universe, Institutions Surveyed, and Response Rates

The IPEDS universe is established during the fall collection period. For the 2009-10 cycle, 56 postsecondary institutions and one administrative office included in prior IPEDS data collections were declared to be outside the scope of IPEDS because they were closed or were merged with another institution. Another 251 postsecondary institutions were reported exclusively by a parent institution.³ In addition, 252 postsecondary institutions were added to the universe. Four of the U.S. service academies are included in the IPEDS universe as if they were Title IV institutions.⁴ These institutions 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. After identification of all of the appropriate institutions, the 2009-10 IPEDS universe consisted of 6,979 postsecondary entities. Although they are part of the 2009-10 IPEDS universe, eight institutions that closed during the 2009-10 academic year were not

¹ Includes 6,896 institutions and 83 administrative (central or system) offices. The central and system offices are required to complete the Institutional Characteristics component in the fall, the Employees by Assigned Position (EAP) and Fall Staff sections of the Human Resources (HR) component in the winter, and the Finance component in the spring (if they have their own separate budget).

² 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.

³ A parent institution reports data for another institution, known as the child institution.

⁴ 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 each of the tables and counts of institutions.

eligible to complete any of the components collected during the spring 2010 collection, leaving 6,971 postsecondary entities eligible for the spring 2010 components of IPEDS.

The initial set of 6,979 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 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)).

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 components, the institutions are included in the College Navigator (<http://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator>). The College Navigator is a website developed to help parents and students make informed decisions about postsecondary education.

Not all 6,971 Title IV postsecondary entities eligible for the spring data collection were required to participate in all components. The SFA component is applicable only to those institutions that have full-time undergraduate students. The GRS component is applicable to institutions that had full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in the reference years (2003 for 4-year institutions and 2006 for less-than-4-year institutions.) The Finance component applies to all institutions and administrative (central or system) offices. See the Survey Components section of this appendix for further details regarding which institutions were required to complete each component.

Table A-1 provides the number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices and response rates by degree-granting status and by level and control of institution for the United States and other jurisdictions for each of the five spring components. Because Title IV institutions are the primary focus of IPEDS and they are required to respond, response rates for Title IV institutions in the spring 2010 IPEDS collection were high. The response rate for each component was more than 99 percent: 99.9 percent for Enrollment; 99.8 percent for Finance, Graduation Rates, and Graduation Rates 200; and 99.7 percent for Student Financial Aid.

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

Some responding institutions did not report data for all parts of the Enrollment component,⁵ and the missing parts were imputed. Hence, response rates for the Enrollment component are provided in table A-2 for the entire IPEDS universe and in table A-2a for those institutions located in the United States only (excluding any other jurisdictions). Part C, full-time, first-time undergraduate enrollment by state of residency, is not included because Part C was optional this year.

⁵ Please refer to the Survey Components section of this appendix for a description of the parts of the Enrollment component.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) requires that the potential for nonresponse bias for all institutions (including those in other jurisdictions) be analyzed for sectors for which the response rate is less than 85 percent. As shown in table A-1, no sectors required this analysis.

Table A-1. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Enrollment			Student Financial Aid		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,883	6,876	99.9	6,565	6,547	99.7
Public	2,015	2,015	100.0	1,997	1,997	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,862	1,861	99.9	1,617	1,615	99.9
Private for-profit	3,006	3,000	99.8	2,951	2,935	99.5
4-year	2,851	2,850	100.0	2,550	2,549	100.0
Public	690	690	100.0	673	673	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,590	1,589	99.9	1,347	1,346	99.9
Private for-profit	571	571	100.0	530	530	100.0
2-year	2,250	2,250	100.0	2,239	2,236	99.9
Public	1,103	1,103	100.0	1,103	1,103	100.0
Private not-for-profit	182	182	100.0	181	180	99.4
Private for-profit	965	965	100.0	955	953	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,782	1,776	99.7	1,776	1,762	99.2
Public	222	222	100.0	221	221	100.0
Private not-for-profit	90	90	100.0	89	89	100.0
Private for-profit	1,470	1,464	99.6	1,466	1,452	99.0
Degree-granting	4,571	4,570	100.0	4,273	4,271	100.0
4-year	2,835	2,834	100.0	2,546	2,545	100.0
Public	689	689	100.0	673	673	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,576	1,575	99.9	1,343	1,342	99.9
Private for-profit	570	570	100.0	530	530	100.0
2-year	1,736	1,736	100.0	1,727	1,726	99.9
Public	1,008	1,008	100.0	1,008	1,008	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	91	91	100.0
Private for-profit	637	637	100.0	628	627	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,312	2,306	99.7	2,292	2,276	99.3
4-year	16	16	100.0	4	4	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	4	4	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	514	514	100.0	512	510	99.6
Public	95	95	100.0	95	95	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	90	89	98.9
Private for-profit	328	328	100.0	327	326	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,782	1,776	99.7	1,776	1,762	99.2
Public	222	222	100.0	221	221	100.0
Private not-for-profit	90	90	100.0	89	89	100.0
Private for-profit	1,470	1,464	99.6	1,466	1,452	99.0

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Finance			Graduation Rates		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,958	6,944	99.8	6,093	6,081	99.8
Public	2,086	2,085	100.0	1,951	1,951	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,868	1,866	99.9	1,491	1,491	100.0
Private for-profit	3,004	2,993	99.6	2,651	2,639	99.5
4-year	2,898	2,898	100.0	2,276	2,276	100.0
Public	730	730	100.0	635	635	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,595	1,595	100.0	1,252	1,252	100.0
Private for-profit	573	573	100.0	389	389	100.0
2-year	2,286	2,285	100.0	2,165	2,164	100.0
Public	1,134	1,134	100.0	1,101	1,101	100.0
Private not-for-profit	182	182	100.0	156	156	100.0
Private for-profit	970	969	99.9	908	907	99.9
Less-than-2-year	1,774	1,761	99.3	1,652	1,641	99.3
Public	222	221	99.5	215	215	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	89	97.8	83	83	100.0
Private for-profit	1,461	1,451	99.3	1,354	1,343	99.2
Degree-granting	4,654	4,653	100.0	3,967	3,966	100.0
4-year	2,882	2,882	100.0	2,274	2,274	100.0
Public	729	729	100.0	635	635	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,581	1,581	100.0	1,250	1,250	100.0
Private for-profit	572	572	100.0	389	389	100.0
2-year	1,772	1,771	99.9	1,693	1,692	99.9
Public	1,039	1,039	100.0	1,006	1,006	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	88	88	100.0
Private for-profit	642	641	99.8	599	598	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,304	2,291	99.4	2,126	2,115	99.5
4-year	16	16	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	514	514	100.0	472	472	100.0
Public	95	95	100.0	95	95	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	68	68	100.0
Private for-profit	328	328	100.0	309	309	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,774	1,761	99.3	1,652	1,641	99.3
Public	222	221	99.5	215	215	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	89	97.8	83	83	100.0
Private for-profit	1,461	1,451	99.3	1,354	1,343	99.2

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Graduation Rates 200		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	5,638	5,626	99.8
Public	1,888	1,888	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,423	1,423	100.0
Private for-profit	2,327	2,315	99.5
4-year	2,000	2,000	100.0
Public	584	584	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,189	1,189	100.0
Private for-profit	227	227	100.0
2-year	2,115	2,114	100.0
Public	1,093	1,093	100.0
Private not-for-profit	158	158	100.0
Private for-profit	864	863	99.9
Less-than-2-year	1,523	1,512	99.3
Public	211	211	100.0
Private not-for-profit	76	76	100.0
Private for-profit	1,236	1,225	99.1
Degree-granting	3,661	3,660	100.0
4-year	2,000	2,000	100.0
Public	584	584	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,189	1,189	100.0
Private for-profit	227	227	100.0
2-year	1,661	1,660	99.9
Public	998	998	100.0
Private not-for-profit	88	88	100.0
Private for-profit	575	574	99.8
Non-degree-granting	1,977	1,966	99.4
4-year	0	0	†
Public	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†
Private for-profit	0	0	†
2-year	454	454	100.0
Public	95	95	100.0
Private not-for-profit	70	70	100.0
Private for-profit	289	289	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,523	1,512	99.3
Public	211	211	100.0
Private not-for-profit	76	76	100.0
Private for-profit	1,236	1,225	99.1

† Not applicable.

NOTE: For the Finance component response rates, administrative offices are included in the counts according to the level of the institution(s) they serve because they complete the Finance component. Administrative offices do not complete the Enrollment, Graduation Rates, Graduation Rates 200, or Student Financial Aid components. Data were imputed for all total nonrespondents. In addition, data were imputed for institutions that did not respond to all Parts of the Enrollment component (partial nonrespondents). 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), Spring 2010, Enrollment, Student Financial Aid, Finance, Graduation Rates, and Graduation Rates 200 components.

Table A-1a. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Enrollment			Student Financial Aid		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,730	6,724	99.9	6,417	6,400	99.7
Public	1,989	1,989	100.0	1,971	1,971	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,806	1,805	99.9	1,566	1,564	99.9
Private for-profit	2,935	2,930	99.8	2,880	2,865	99.5
4-year	2,788	2,787	100.0	2,492	2,491	100.0
Public	673	673	100.0	656	656	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,551	1,550	99.9	1,313	1,312	99.9
Private for-profit	564	564	100.0	523	523	100.0
2-year	2,225	2,225	100.0	2,214	2,211	99.9
Public	1,094	1,094	100.0	1,094	1,094	100.0
Private not-for-profit	176	176	100.0	175	174	99.4
Private for-profit	955	955	100.0	945	943	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,717	1,712	99.7	1,711	1,698	99.2
Public	222	222	100.0	221	221	100.0
Private not-for-profit	79	79	100.0	78	78	100.0
Private for-profit	1,416	1,411	99.6	1,412	1,399	99.1
Degree-granting	4,486	4,485	100.0	4,193	4,191	100.0
4-year	2,772	2,771	100.0	2,488	2,487	100.0
Public	672	672	100.0	656	656	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,537	1,536	99.9	1,309	1,308	99.9
Private for-profit	563	563	100.0	523	523	100.0
2-year	1,714	1,714	100.0	1,705	1,704	99.9
Public	1,000	1,000	100.0	1,000	1,000	100.0
Private not-for-profit	85	85	100.0	85	85	100.0
Private for-profit	629	629	100.0	620	619	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,244	2,239	99.8	2,224	2,209	99.3
4-year	16	16	100.0	4	4	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	4	4	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	511	511	100.0	509	507	99.6
Public	94	94	100.0	94	94	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	90	89	98.9
Private for-profit	326	326	100.0	325	324	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,717	1,712	99.7	1,711	1,698	99.2
Public	222	222	100.0	221	221	100.0
Private not-for-profit	79	79	100.0	78	78	100.0
Private for-profit	1,416	1,411	99.6	1,412	1,399	99.1

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1a. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Finance			Graduation Rates		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,802	6,789	99.8	5,949	5,938	99.8
Public	2,059	2,058	100.0	1,926	1,926	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,810	1,808	99.9	1,442	1,442	100.0
Private for-profit	2,933	2,923	99.7	2,581	2,570	99.6
4-year	2,832	2,832	100.0	2,220	2,220	100.0
Public	712	712	100.0	619	619	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,554	1,554	100.0	1,219	1,219	100.0
Private for-profit	566	566	100.0	382	382	100.0
2-year	2,261	2,260	100.0	2,140	2,139	100.0
Public	1,125	1,125	100.0	1,092	1,092	100.0
Private not-for-profit	176	176	100.0	150	150	100.0
Private for-profit	960	959	99.9	898	897	99.9
Less-than-2-year	1,709	1,697	99.3	1,589	1,579	99.4
Public	222	221	99.5	215	215	100.0
Private not-for-profit	80	78	97.5	73	73	100.0
Private for-profit	1,407	1,398	99.4	1,301	1,291	99.2
Degree-granting	4,566	4,565	100.0	3,889	3,888	100.0
4-year	2,816	2,816	100.0	2,218	2,218	100.0
Public	711	711	100.0	619	619	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,540	1,540	100.0	1,217	1,217	100.0
Private for-profit	565	565	100.0	382	382	100.0
2-year	1,750	1,749	99.9	1,671	1,670	99.9
Public	1,031	1,031	100.0	998	998	100.0
Private not-for-profit	85	85	100.0	82	82	100.0
Private for-profit	634	633	99.8	591	590	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,236	2,224	99.5	2,060	2,050	99.5
4-year	16	16	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	511	511	100.0	469	469	100.0
Public	94	94	100.0	94	94	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	68	68	100.0
Private for-profit	326	326	100.0	307	307	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,709	1,697	99.3	1,589	1,579	99.4
Public	222	221	99.5	215	215	100.0
Private not-for-profit	80	78	97.5	73	73	100.0
Private for-profit	1,407	1,398	99.4	1,301	1,291	99.2

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1a. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Graduation Rates 200		Response rate (%)
	Final universe	Number responded	
All institutions	5,505	5,494	99.8
Public	1,865	1,865	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,377	1,377	100.0
Private for-profit	2,263	2,252	99.5
4-year	1,951	1,951	100.0
Public	569	569	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,159	1,159	100.0
Private for-profit	223	223	100.0
2-year	2,091	2,090	100.0
Public	1,085	1,085	100.0
Private not-for-profit	152	152	100.0
Private for-profit	854	853	99.9
Less-than-2-year	1,463	1,453	99.3
Public	211	211	100.0
Private not-for-profit	66	66	100.0
Private for-profit	1,186	1,176	99.2
Degree-granting	3,591	3,590	100.0
4-year	1,951	1,951	100.0
Public	569	569	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,159	1,159	100.0
Private for-profit	223	223	100.0
2-year	1,640	1,639	99.9
Public	991	991	100.0
Private not-for-profit	82	82	100.0
Private for-profit	567	566	99.8
Non-degree-granting	1,914	1,904	99.5
4-year	0	0	†
Public	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†
Private for-profit	0	0	†
2-year	451	451	100.0
Public	94	94	100.0
Private not-for-profit	70	70	100.0
Private for-profit	287	287	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,463	1,453	99.3
Public	211	211	100.0
Private not-for-profit	66	66	100.0
Private for-profit	1,186	1,176	99.2

† Not applicable.

NOTE: For the Finance component response rates, administrative offices are included in the counts according to the level of the institution(s) they serve because they complete the Finance component. Administrative offices do not complete the Enrollment, Graduation Rates, Graduation Rates 200, or Student Financial Aid components. Data were imputed for all total nonrespondents. In addition, data were imputed for institutions that did not respond to all Parts of the Enrollment component (partial nonrespondents). SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Enrollment, Student Financial Aid, Finance, Graduation Rates, and Graduation Rates 200 components.

Table A-2. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 Enrollment component, by part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States and other jurisdictions

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Part A, by race/ethnicity and gender			Part B, by student age		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,883	6,876	99.9	6,883	6,875	99.9
Public	2,015	2,015	100.0	2,015	2,015	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,862	1,861	99.9	1,862	1,861	99.9
Private for-profit	3,006	3,000	99.8	3,006	2,999	99.8
4-year	2,851	2,850	100.0	2,851	2,850	100.0
Public	690	690	100.0	690	690	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,590	1,589	99.9	1,590	1,589	99.9
Private for-profit	571	571	100.0	571	571	100.0
2-year	2,250	2,250	100.0	2,250	2,250	100.0
Public	1,103	1,103	100.0	1,103	1,103	100.0
Private not-for-profit	182	182	100.0	182	182	100.0
Private for-profit	965	965	100.0	965	965	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,782	1,776	99.7	1,782	1,775	99.6
Public	222	222	100.0	222	222	100.0
Private not-for-profit	90	90	100.0	90	90	100.0
Private for-profit	1,470	1,464	99.6	1,470	1,463	99.5
Degree-granting	4,571	4,570	100.0	4,571	4,570	100.0
4-year	2,835	2,834	100.0	2,835	2,834	100.0
Public	689	689	100.0	689	689	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,576	1,575	99.9	1,576	1,575	99.9
Private for-profit	570	570	100.0	570	570	100.0
2-year	1,736	1,736	100.0	1,736	1,736	100.0
Public	1,008	1,008	100.0	1,008	1,008	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	91	91	100.0
Private for-profit	637	637	100.0	637	637	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,312	2,306	99.7	2,312	2,305	99.7
4-year	16	16	100.0	16	16	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	14	14	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	514	514	100.0	514	514	100.0
Public	95	95	100.0	95	95	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	91	91	100.0
Private for-profit	328	328	100.0	328	328	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,782	1,776	99.7	1,782	1,775	99.6
Public	222	222	100.0	222	222	100.0
Private not-for-profit	90	90	100.0	90	90	100.0
Private for-profit	1,470	1,464	99.6	1,470	1,463	99.5

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 Enrollment component, by part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States and other jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Part D, total entering class ¹			Part E, retention rates ²		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	3,677	3,676	100.0	6,127	6,118	99.9
Public	1,642	1,642	100.0	1,957	1,956	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,326	1,325	99.9	1,476	1,475	99.9
Private for-profit	709	709	100.0	2,694	2,687	99.7
4-year	2,291	2,290	100.0	2,422	2,421	100.0
Public	643	643	100.0	644	644	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,251	1,250	99.9	1,264	1,263	99.9
Private for-profit	397	397	100.0	514	514	100.0
2-year	1,385	1,385	100.0	2,184	2,184	100.0
Public	998	998	100.0	1,099	1,099	100.0
Private not-for-profit	75	75	100.0	140	140	100.0
Private for-profit	312	312	100.0	945	945	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1	1	100.0	1,521	1,513	99.5
Public	1	1	100.0	214	213	99.5
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	72	72	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	1,235	1,228	99.4
Degree-granting	3,676	3,675	100.0	4,145	4,144	100.0
4-year	2,291	2,290	100.0	2,420	2,419	100.0
Public	643	643	100.0	644	644	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,251	1,250	99.9	1,262	1,261	99.9
Private for-profit	397	397	100.0	514	514	100.0
2-year	1,385	1,385	100.0	1,725	1,725	100.0
Public	998	998	100.0	1,007	1,007	100.0
Private not-for-profit	75	75	100.0	87	87	100.0
Private for-profit	312	312	100.0	631	631	100.0
Non-degree-granting	1	1	100.0	1,982	1,974	99.6
4-year	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	0	0	†	459	459	100.0
Public	0	0	†	92	92	100.0
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	53	53	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	314	314	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1	1	100.0	1,521	1,513	99.5
Public	1	1	100.0	214	213	99.5
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	72	72	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	1,235	1,228	99.4

† Not applicable.

¹These data are not required for program-reporting institutions.

²These data are not required for institutions that have only less-than-1-year programs.

NOTE: 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), Spring 2010, Enrollment component.

Table A-2a. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 Enrollment component, by part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Part A, by race/ethnicity and gender			Part B, by student age		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,730	6,724	99.9	6,730	6,723	99.9
Public	1,989	1,989	100.0	1,989	1,989	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,806	1,805	99.9	1,806	1,805	99.9
Private for-profit	2,935	2,930	99.8	2,935	2,929	99.8
4-year	2,788	2,787	100.0	2,788	2,787	100.0
Public	673	673	100.0	673	673	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,551	1,550	99.9	1,551	1,550	99.9
Private for-profit	564	564	100.0	564	564	100.0
2-year	2,225	2,225	100.0	2,225	2,225	100.0
Public	1,094	1,094	100.0	1,094	1,094	100.0
Private not-for-profit	176	176	100.0	176	176	100.0
Private for-profit	955	955	100.0	955	955	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,717	1,712	99.7	1,717	1,711	99.7
Public	222	222	100.0	222	222	100.0
Private not-for-profit	79	79	100.0	79	79	100.0
Private for-profit	1,416	1,411	99.6	1,416	1,410	99.6
Degree-granting	4,486	4,485	100.0	4,486	4,485	100.0
4-year	2,772	2,771	100.0	2,772	2,771	100.0
Public	672	672	100.0	672	672	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,537	1,536	99.9	1,537	1,536	99.9
Private for-profit	563	563	100.0	563	563	100.0
2-year	1,714	1,714	100.0	1,714	1,714	100.0
Public	1,000	1,000	100.0	1,000	1,000	100.0
Private not-for-profit	85	85	100.0	85	85	100.0
Private for-profit	629	629	100.0	629	629	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,244	2,239	99.8	2,244	2,238	99.7
4-year	16	16	100.0	16	16	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	14	14	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	511	511	100.0	511	511	100.0
Public	94	94	100.0	94	94	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	91	91	100.0
Private for-profit	326	326	100.0	326	326	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1,717	1,712	99.7	1,717	1,711	99.7
Public	222	222	100.0	222	222	100.0
Private not-for-profit	79	79	100.0	79	79	100.0
Private for-profit	1,416	1,411	99.6	1,416	1,410	99.6

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2a. Number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2010 Enrollment component, by part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution:
United States—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Part D, total entering class ¹			Part E, retention rates ²		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	3,602	3,601	100.0	5,983	5,975	99.9
Public	1,618	1,618	100.0	1,932	1,931	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,288	1,287	99.9	1,428	1,427	99.9
Private for-profit	696	696	100.0	2,623	2,617	99.8
4-year	2,236	2,235	100.0	2,366	2,365	100.0
Public	627	627	100.0	628	628	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,218	1,217	99.9	1,231	1,230	99.9
Private for-profit	391	391	100.0	507	507	100.0
2-year	1,365	1,365	100.0	2,159	2,159	100.0
Public	990	990	100.0	1,090	1,090	100.0
Private not-for-profit	70	70	100.0	134	134	100.0
Private for-profit	305	305	100.0	935	935	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1	1	100.0	1,458	1,451	99.5
Public	1	1	100.0	214	213	99.5
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	63	63	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	1,181	1,175	99.5
Degree-granting	3,601	3,600	100.0	4,067	4,066	100.0
4-year	2,236	2,235	100.0	2,364	2,363	100.0
Public	627	627	100.0	628	628	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,218	1,217	99.9	1,229	1,228	99.9
Private for-profit	391	391	100.0	507	507	100.0
2-year	1,365	1,365	100.0	1,703	1,703	100.0
Public	990	990	100.0	999	999	100.0
Private not-for-profit	70	70	100.0	81	81	100.0
Private for-profit	305	305	100.0	623	623	100.0
Non-degree-granting	1	1	100.0	1,916	1,909	99.6
4-year	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	0	0	†	456	456	100.0
Public	0	0	†	91	91	100.0
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	53	53	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	312	312	100.0
Less-than-2-year	1	1	100.0	1,458	1,451	99.5
Public	1	1	100.0	214	213	99.5
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	63	63	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	1,181	1,175	99.5

† Not applicable.

¹These data are not required for program-reporting institutions.

²These data are not required for institutions that have only less-than-1-year programs.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Enrollment component.

Survey Components

Enrollment

This component of the web-based survey has six separate parts. Parts A, B, C, and D data are reported as of the institution's official fall reporting date (or October 15, 2009) for this data collection. Part A collects summary data on the number of students enrolled in the fall, including the number of first-time⁶ degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate (freshmen) students; the total number of degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates; total undergraduates; and total graduate students—all by race/ethnicity, gender, and enrollment status (full or part time). Part B (which is required this year, but optional when data correspond to the fall of an even-numbered year) collects summary data on the number of students enrolled in the fall in each student level (undergraduate and graduate) by age category, gender, and enrollment status. Part C (which is optional this year, but is required when data correspond to the fall of an even-numbered year) collects summary data on the residence of first-time degree/certificate-seeking (undergraduate) students and the number of those students enrolled in the fall who completed high school in the last 12 months, by state of residence. Part D collects data on the total number of undergraduate students who entered the institution for the first time in the fall term. This includes both full-time and part-time undergraduate students, whether degree/certificate-seeking or not, and any students who transferred into the institution.

Part E collects data on retention rates. Four-year institutions report one rate for full-time, first-time bachelor's-seeking undergraduate students and another for part-time, first-time bachelor's-seeking undergraduate students. Less-than-4-year institutions report one rate for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students and another for part-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students.

Part F requests an estimated undergraduate program student-to-faculty ratio. A worksheet is provided to assist the institution in calculating the ratio requested.

Finance

This component of the web-based survey collects summary data on each institution's financial status in fiscal year 2009. The Finance component has different versions of the form based mainly on control of the institution: public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. This year public institutions were allowed to choose between two versions of the component depending on which standards they used for their internal accounting: (1) Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements 34 and 35 reporting standards or (2) Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) reporting standards.

For public institutions that use GASB reporting standards to prepare their financial statements, data are collected on statement of net assets, plant, property, and equipment (Part A), revenues and other additions (Part B), expenses and other deductions (Part C), summary of changes in net assets (Part D), scholarships and fellowships (Part E), component units⁷ that report using FASB standards (Part F), component units that report using GASB standards (Part G), and endowment

⁶ Throughout this publication, the term “first-time” refers to students who have not attended any institution previously. See the glossary for further definition of a first-time student.

⁷ Component units are separate entities for which the institution is financially accountable. These units may not use the same accounting standards as the institution (i.e., an institution using GASB accounting standards may have a component unit that uses GASB or FASB standards.)

assets (Part H). Additionally, certain data are collected for the U.S. Bureau of the Census, including revenue data (Part J), expenditure data (Part K), and debts and assets (Part L).⁸

Private not-for-profit institutions and public institutions that use FASB reporting standards to prepare their financial statements report data on their statement of financial position (Part A), summary of changes in net assets (Part B), student grants (Part C), revenues and investment return (Part D), expenses by functional and natural classification (Part E), and endowment assets (Part H). A shortened version of the not-for-profit form has been developed for private for-profit institutions, and data are collected on balance sheet information (Part A), summary of changes in equity (Part B), student grants (Part C), revenues and investment return (Part D), and expenses by function (Part E).

Graduation Rates

This component collects the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in a particular year (cohort), by race/ethnicity and gender; the number of students in this cohort completing within 150 percent of normal time to program completion; and the number who transferred to other institutions. This component was developed to help institutions comply with requirements of the Student Right-to-Know legislation. In 2009-10, for 4-year institutions, the cohort consists of those students who first started in the 2003-04 academic year, and for 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions, the cohort is those students starting in the 2006-07 academic year. Institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter) report on a fall cohort; all other institutions report on a full 12-month cohort (September 1 through August 31).

Graduation Rates 200

This component collects the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in a particular year (cohort); the number of students in this cohort completing within 100, 150, and 200 percent of normal program completion time; and the number of cohort exclusions. In 2009-10, for 4-year institutions, the cohort consists of those students who first started in the 2001-02 academic year, and for 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions, the cohort is those students starting in the 2005-06 academic year. For 4-year institutions the information collected is limited to bachelor's degree-seeking students only, while less-than-4-year institutions report on the entire cohort. Institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter) report on a fall cohort; all other institutions report on a full 12-month cohort (September 1 through August 31).

Student Financial Aid

This component of the web-based survey has seven parts: a section to establish student count totals for subsequent parts (part A); sections on financial aid for all undergraduates (part B); full-time, first-time undergraduates (part C); full-time, first-time undergraduates receiving any type of grant aid (part D); full-time, first-time undergraduates receiving Title IV federal aid (part E); and sections on net price of attendance for full-time, first-time undergraduates receiving any type of grant aid (part F) and full-time undergraduates receiving Title IV federal aid (part G).

⁸ Part I has been discontinued and is no longer applicable.

Data were collected based on the 2008-09 academic year for those institutions that were part of the IPEDS universe and indicated that they enrolled full-time undergraduate students in 2008-09. Student counts were collected based on fall 2008 enrollment or unduplicated counts for 2008-09, and institutions that charge tuition based on residency were asked to provide student counts by in-district, in-state, and out-of-state residency status. In part B, student counts and aid totals were collected for overall grant aid, Pell grant aid, and federal student loans. Part C collected student counts and aid totals for Pell grant, other federal grants, total federal grants, state/local grants, institutional grants, federal loans to students, other loans to students, and total loans to students. For part D, student counts by residency (on campus, off campus, and off campus with family) are collected, as well as total grant and scholarship aid. Part E, similarly to part D, collects student counts by residency and total grant and scholarship aid. In addition, part E collects student counts and total grant and scholarship aid by income level. For parts D and E, public institutions report only on students paying in-state tuition and fees. Private institutions report on all full-time, first-time students meeting the criteria for inclusion in the relevant part. Parts F and G don't actually collect any additional data. Instead, they display the calculated net price of attendance for students reported in parts D and E, respectively, and allow institutions to provide comments for contextualizing the net prices.

The 2009-10 survey forms are available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/surveys/2009.asp>.

Changes in Reporting Categories

Beginning in fall 2008, several changes began to take effect regarding reporting of data (1) by race/ethnicity, (2) by level of study, and (3) within the Finance component.⁹ These changes are being phased in, and began with the option during the 2008-09 IPEDS collection year to report race/ethnicity, level of study, and the Finance component data using the historical categories or using the new categories. For the 2009-10 IPEDS collection, use of the new race/ethnicity categories is still optional, as is the new Finance aligned form. However, the change to level of study is now mandatory.

Regarding the changes to race/ethnicity reporting, institutions can report via the historical categories, with seven race/ethnicity categories; the new categories, with nine race/ethnicity categories;¹⁰ or a combination of the old and new categories. The seven historic categories are American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander; Black or African American; Hispanic or Latino; White; race/ethnicity unknown; and nonresident alien. The nine new categories are American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Hispanic or Latino; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; White; Two or more races; race/ethnicity unknown; and nonresident alien. During the phase-in period, the new Asian and new Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories will not be displayed separately for reporting purposes, but will be combined to correspond to the historic category of Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander. For the spring 2010 collection, the Enrollment and Graduation Rates components are both affected by these race/ethnicity reporting options.

⁹ For more information, see http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/submit_data/changes0809.asp.

¹⁰ The Department of Education's final guidance on implementing the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity officially adopted the new categories and prescribed the implementation schedule. This guidance took effect on December 3, 2007.

The use of the Two or more races category will likely decrease aggregate counts in the other race/ ethnicity categories because students classified into the Two or more races category might previously have been classified into one of the other categories. For the Enrollment component, 1,931 institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions utilized the Two or more races category and reported a total of 6,840,256 students enrolled, of which 89,556 (1.3 percent) were classified into the Two or more races category. The total number of students reported at these institutions make up 32.2 percent of the 21,248,394 students reported to be enrolled at all Title IV institutions, and students classified into the Two or more races category represent 0.4 percent of the total enrollment at Title IV institutions. For the Graduation Rates component, 295 institutions utilized the Two or more races category, reporting an adjusted cohort of 2,852 students and 1,675 completers in that category. The students in the adjusted cohort who were classified into the Two or more races category represent 2.0 percent of the 142,919 total students in the adjusted cohort at these institutions, and the completers classified into the Two or more races category make up 2.1 percent of the 79,162 completers at these institutions. The total adjusted cohort at these 295 institutions represents 6.1 percent of the 2,352,984 students in the adjusted cohort at all Title IV institutions, and the total completers make up 7.2 percent of the 1,093,903 completers at all Title IV institutions. Individuals classified into the Two or more races category form 0.1 percent of the total adjusted cohort at Title IV institutions, and 0.2 percent of the total completers.

The change to level of study eliminates the first-professional category and affects only the Enrollment component. This change is required for the spring 2010 collection. All students formerly classified as first-professional students must now be reported as graduate students.

Revisions to the Finance component are intended to facilitate comparison between public and private institutions. No new data are being reported, so aggregate totals will not be affected.

The lengths of the optional reporting periods for these changes differ by component and by the type of change. For the 2010-11 IPEDS collection, the use of the new race/ethnicity categories will become mandatory for the Enrollment component and the changes to the Finance component will be required; and for the 2011-12 IPEDS collection, the use of the new race/ethnicity categories will become mandatory for the Graduation Rates component.

As a result of these optional reporting categories, caution should be exercised when drawing conclusions from the data presented in this First Look. Data presented in this report on students of Two or more races are based on only those institutions that reported using the optional new race/ethnicity categories and are not representative of all students who could be classified into Two or more races. In light of the required reporting changes and remaining optional periods, comparisons between data from prior IPEDS collections and the data presented in this First Look should be undertaken with caution.

Survey Procedures

The IPEDS spring 2010 data collection was entirely web-based. Each institution designated a keyholder, who was the person responsible for ensuring that 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 and review data. For most 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 who took 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 data from state databases, review, and/or lock data for their institutions.

For the 2009-10 IPEDS data collections, keyholders were asked to register prior to the fall 2009 data collection. Registration information, including UserIDs and passwords, were e-mailed to existing keyholders in early August. Also in early August, letters were sent to chief executive officers (CEOs) at institutions without preregistered keyholders requesting that they appoint a keyholder for the 2009-10 collection year. The package included a letter for the keyholder and a registration certificate with the institution's UserID and password for the entire 2009-10 collection period. Subsequent registration mailings were sent to CEOs at institutions at which a keyholder had still not been registered in late August and late September. At the beginning of the winter and spring collections (in early December and early March, respectively), e-mail messages were sent to registered keyholders and coordinators requesting that they update or confirm their registration contact information when the collections opened. Schools were allowed to designate a new keyholder at any time during the collection year, if needed. As with previous IPEDS studies, follow-up for nonresponse was conducted with CEOs, coordinators, and keyholders via mail, e-mail, and telephone throughout all three collection periods.

The web-based survey instruments offered many features designed to improve the quality and timeliness of the data. As indicated above, survey respondents were required to register before entering 2009-10 data to ensure a point of contact between NCES/IPEDS and the institution. Online data entry forms were tailored to each institution based on characteristics such as degree-granting status, control of institution (public, private not-for-profit, private for-profit), and level of institution (4-year, 2-year, and less-than-2-year).

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 2009-10 data were entered, either manually or through file upload, the keyholders were required to run edit checks (programmed into the web system based on criteria determined by NCES) and resolve all identified errors before they were able to lock (submit) 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 of all edit error explanations and of all caveats. Additionally, a randomly selected sample of institutions had their complete data visually reviewed. If any additional problems were detected, the help desk staff contacted the institutions to resolve any remaining questions. Once the data were reviewed and, if necessary, problems resolved, most data were migrated to the IPEDS Data Center, where they were made available to other responding institutions for comparison purposes.

Edit Procedures

Edit checks are built into the web-based data collection instrument to detect major reporting errors. The system automatically generates percentages for many data elements, and totals for each survey page. Based on these calculations, edit checks compared current responses to previously reported data. The percent variance necessary to trigger an edit check varied depending on the data element being compared, but typically were considered out of the expected range if the variance was greater than 25 percent. Edit checks can be run by the keyholder at any time during the collection, and all edit failures were required to be resolved before the keyholder could lock the data. As edit checks are executed, survey respondents are 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 that the data were correct as entered or to key in a text message explaining why the data appeared to be out of the expected data range. Additionally, some edit failures were “fatal”; in these cases, the data had to be corrected by the keyholder rather than confirmed or explained. For the Graduation Rates component, respondents were permitted to change the initial cohort (previously reported numbers brought forward from responses to the Enrollment component) if the data were originally reported incorrectly. Survey respondents are also provided with a caveats box for each survey component and are encouraged to use this area to explain any special circumstances that might not be evident in their reported data.

Enrollment

The Enrollment component had several automated edit checks designed to ensure internal consistency. Among them, the number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students had to be less than or equal to the total number of students. Student counts, by level, were compared to activity hours reported in earlier components to ensure that the numbers of undergraduate and graduate students were reported in a way that was consistent with previously reported data. For this collection cycle, Part C (first time students reported by state of residence, U.S. territory, or foreign country) data were optional. However, if reported, total students from Part C had to equal the number reported in Part A (reported by race/ethnicity), by full-time/part-time status. In addition, total first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in Part A (reported by race/ethnicity) had to equal total first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in Part B (reported by age). If the system detected discrepancies in the numbers reported in Parts A, B, and C, balance amounts were generated and these balances were entered into “unknown” fields. Additionally, current year data for all sections were compared to data from previous years, and large discrepancies (typically 25 percent or greater) had to be justified by the keyholder in the edit explanations.

Finance

For the Finance component, current year data were compared to the previous year’s data and large changes from one year to the next had to be justified in the edit explanations. In the version of the Finance component for private not-for-profit institutions, total net assets had to equal total unrestricted net assets plus total restricted net assets. Total net assets also had to equal total assets minus total liabilities. For all versions of the Finance component, selected fields—such as other sources of revenue, other expenses, and long-term debt outstanding at the end of the fiscal year—were generated by the collection system using predetermined formulas. Institutions were instructed to review the generated totals and resolve any data entry errors.

Graduation Rates

For the Graduation Rates component, the initial cohort of full-time/first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students was preloaded using data collected in the Enrollment survey for the applicable cohort year in order to ensure consistent reporting. Revisions to the initial cohort were permitted if better data had become available, and such revisions were to be explained in the caveat boxes. Individual cells were summed to ensure that they did not exceed the revised cohort for any race/ethnicity or gender classification. Institutions reporting very high or very low numbers of completers (as a percentage of the total cohort) were required to explain this anomaly. Finally, if cohort members were reported for either section of the Graduation Rates component (bachelor's-seeking or other-than-bachelor's-seeking), data had to be reported in each applicable section.

Graduation Rates 200

For the Graduation Rates 200 component, data on the cohort of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking students, exclusions from the cohort, and completers within 150 percent of normal program completion time were preloaded from the Graduation Rates component covering the appropriate cohort year. Individual cells were summed to ensure that they did not exceed the revised cohort. Institutions reporting very high or very low numbers of completers within 150 to 200 percent of normal program completion time, or reporting high numbers of additional cohort exclusions (as a percentage of the cohort), were required to explain this anomaly and make necessary corrections.

Student Financial Aid

For the Student Financial Aid component of the survey, the number of full-time, first-time students had to be less than or equal to the total number of undergraduate students enrolled. The number of full-time, first-time students who received any financial aid during the full academic year had to be less than or equal to the number of full-time, first-time undergraduate students, and the total aid received by the first-time, full-time students had to be less than the total aid received by the total undergraduates. For public institutions that charged by residency, the sum of in-district, in-state, and out-of-state full-time, first-time undergraduate students could not exceed the number of full-time, first-time undergraduate students as reported in Part B. The number of full-time, first-time undergraduate students receiving federal grants could not exceed the number of full-time, first-time undergraduate students who received any financial aid during the full academic year. The same criteria applied to state/local grants, institutional grants, and loans to students. In Part D, the average amount of aid received by first-time, full-time students was compared to the previous year, and large discrepancies (typically 15 percent or greater) had to be justified by the keyholder in the edit explanations. In Part E, average aid received in each income category was compared to the next lower income category, and instances where higher average aid was received by students with higher incomes had to be justified by the keyholder in the edit explanations.

Imputation Procedures

The Enrollment data, Finance data, Graduation Rates data, Graduation Rates 200 data, and Student Financial Aid data were all subject to imputation for nonresponse—both institutional nonresponse and item nonresponse. In addition, the set of institutions eligible for imputation or to serve as a donor was restricted to institutions satisfying all of the following conditions:

- The institution must participate in Title IV student financial aid programs.
- The institution must be currently active¹¹ in IPEDS.
- The institution must not be an administrative office.
- The institution must not be a child institution (a child institution's data are reported by another institution, referred to as the parent).
- For the Graduation Rates and Graduation Rates 200 components, the institution must have enrolled full-time, first-time students for the appropriate cohort year.

Enrollment

For the Enrollment component, 81 imputation groups were formed primarily based on institutional sector and undergraduate, and graduate offerings.

The following imputation methods were used (in order of preference) to impute missing enrollment data:

- *Carry Forward*—Reported 2008 (or 2007) enrollment data were carried forward to the current year. The number of students reported in 2008 (or 2007) was used as the base value for the imputation. This base value was then multiplied by either the ratio of current year to past year median part-time students or the ratio of current year to past year median full-time students (whichever was applicable) within the imputation group to adjust for year-to-year change. Medians were determined within imputation groups.
- *Nearest Neighbor*—The completions data for academic year 2008-09 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 award count among the levels of study (undergraduate and graduate). The nearest neighbor of the imputee was selected from the responding institutions in the same imputation group as the donor. The donor's fall enrollment counts were multiplied by the ratio of the imputee's award count to the donor's award count to adjust for the difference between the two institutions. These adjusted values were used as the imputed values.
- *Group Median*—For each imputation group, the median enrollment count of all responding institutions was calculated. The responding institution that had the closest enrollment count to this median was designated as the median institution. Enrollment counts were imputed using the values from the median institution. For public institutions, if there were at least three donors from the imputee's state, the median institution was chosen from the institutions within the same state as the imputee. Otherwise, the median institution was chosen from the entire imputation group.

For total nonrespondents, if there were past enrollment data, then the Carry Forward method was used. Alternately, if there were past completions data, the Nearest Neighbor method was used. Otherwise the Group Median method was used. Partial imputations were also conducted using the above methods when an entire part of the Enrollment component was missing.

¹¹ Institutions that did not respond were verified as currently active (open for business) prior to imputation through telephone calls and e-mail.

Table A-3 provides the fall enrollment counts (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, degree-granting status, and age of student.

Table A-4 provides counts of students enrolling for the first time at an institution (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV academic year institutions, by control of institution and degree-granting status.

Table A-5 provides the number and percentage of institutions with imputed 1-year retention rates for first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control, degree-granting status, and attendance status.

Table A-3. Enrollment and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, degree-granting status, and age of student: United States, fall 2009

Student level, attendance status, gender, degree- granting status, and age of student	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Imputed			Imputed			Imputed			Imputed		
	Fall enrollment	Number	Percent	Fall enrollment	Number	Percent	Fall enrollment	Number	Percent	Fall enrollment	Number	Percent
All students	20,966,826	615	#	14,936,382	0	0.0	3,791,418	35	#	2,239,026	580	#
Undergraduate	18,104,116	599	#	13,512,290	0	0.0	2,619,465	19	#	1,972,361	580	#
First-time, first-year	3,423,880	244	#	2,416,376	0	0.0	522,927	4	#	484,577	240	#
Other undergraduate	14,680,236	355	#	11,095,914	0	0.0	2,096,538	15	#	1,487,784	340	#
Graduate	2,862,710	16	#	1,424,092	0	0.0	1,171,953	16	#	266,665	0	0.0
Full time	13,163,220	395	#	8,608,313	0	0.0	2,828,718	23	#	1,726,189	372	#
Part time	7,803,606	220	#	6,328,069	0	0.0	962,700	12	#	512,837	208	#
Men	8,952,577	199	#	6,570,514	0	0.0	1,606,460	17	#	775,603	182	#
Women	12,014,249	416	#	8,365,868	0	0.0	2,184,958	18	#	1,463,423	398	#
Degree-granting	20,427,711	35	#	14,810,642	0	0.0	3,765,083	35	#	1,851,986	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	539,115	580	0.1	125,740	0	0.0	26,335	0	0.0	387,040	580	0.1
Age of student												
Under 18	775,037	0	0.0	697,904	0	0.0	66,396	0	0.0	10,737	0	0.0
18-19	4,382,891	42	#	3,390,708	0	0.0	807,949	1	#	184,234	41	#
20-21	4,083,922	93	#	3,038,779	0	0.0	805,680	2	#	239,463	91	#
22-24	3,400,363	204	#	2,495,441	0	0.0	589,494	3	#	315,428	201	0.1
25-29	3,054,863	169	#	2,006,465	0	0.0	577,063	4	#	471,335	165	#
30-34	1,694,576	143	#	1,063,847	0	0.0	298,099	4	#	332,630	139	#
35-39	1,170,546	72	#	719,625	0	0.0	204,101	2	#	246,820	70	#
40-49	1,495,255	53	#	933,567	0	0.0	268,029	6	#	293,659	47	#
50-64	755,796	11	#	498,177	0	0.0	133,853	10	#	123,766	1	#
65 and over	71,812	3	#	61,807	0	0.0	6,537	3	#	3,468	0	0.0
Age unknown	81,765	9	#	30,062	0	0.0	34,217	0	0.0	17,486	9	0.1

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. One institution in other jurisdictions required imputation. This table is based on the enrollment by race/ethnicity and gender section (Part A) of the Enrollment component.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Enrollment component.

Table A-4. Entering class of undergraduate students and percentage imputed for all Title IV academic year institutions, by control of institution and degree-granting status: United States, fall 2009

Degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Entering class	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Entering class	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Entering class	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Entering class	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent
All institutions	5,045,210	7	#	4,039,814	0	0.0	738,619	7	#	266,777	0	0.0
Degree-granting	5,045,210	7	#	4,039,814	0	0.0	738,619	7	#	266,777	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No institutions in other jurisdictions required imputation. This table is based on the total entering class section (Part D) of the Enrollment component. Total entering class consists of all first-time, first-year undergraduate students and students transferring into any undergraduate classification (if the student had not previously attended the institution) enrolling at a particular institution in the fall term, regardless of degree/certificate-seeking status and full/part-time status.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Enrollment component.

Table A-5. Number and percentage of Title IV institutions with imputed 1-year retention rates for first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students, by control, degree-granting status, and attendance status: United States, fall 2009

Degree-granting status and attendance status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	All institutions	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	All institutions	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	All institutions	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	All institutions	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent
All institutions	5,835	9	0.2	1,918	2	0.1	1,414	1	0.1	2,503	6	0.2
Full-time students	5,796	8	0.1	1,913	2	0.1	1,406	1	0.1	2,477	5	0.2
Part-time students	3,680	6	0.2	1,781	2	0.1	707	1	0.1	1,192	3	0.3
Degree-granting	3,949	2	0.1	1,615	1	0.1	1,297	1	0.1	1,037	0	0.0
Full-time students	3,930	2	0.1	1,615	1	0.1	1,290	1	0.1	1,025	0	0.0
Part-time students	2,750	2	0.1	1,570	1	0.1	677	1	0.1	503	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	1,886	7	0.4	303	1	0.3	117	0	0.0	1,466	6	0.4
Full-time students	1,866	6	0.3	298	1	0.3	116	0	0.0	1,452	5	0.3
Part-time students	930	4	0.4	211	1	0.5	30	0	0.0	689	3	0.4

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. One institution in other jurisdictions required imputation. This table is based on the retention rate section (Part E) of the Enrollment component.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Enrollment component.

Finance

For the Finance component, Parts A through E of the public GASB reporting form, the private not-for-profit FASB reporting form, and the private for-profit F-3 reporting form were subject to imputation. The imputation groups were created separately for public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit institutions. Forty-seven imputation groups were formed based primarily on institutional sector, graduate offering, medical degree offering, state (for public only), and religious affiliation (for private not-for-profit only).

The following imputation methods were used (in order of preference) to impute missing data in the Finance component of the survey:

- *Carry Forward*—Reported prior finance data were carried forward to the current year. The values were then multiplied by a median inflation adjustment from within the imputation group to account for year-to-year change. For variables deemed proportional to enrollment, such as total tuition and fees or total student grants, further adjustment by full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment ratios was made.
- *Nearest Neighbor FTE*—Data from a nearest neighbor of the imputee based on previous years' FTE enrollment values within the imputation group were used as the imputed values. An imputee/donor FTE adjustment for variables closely related to FTE was made to the imputed values. For public imputees, only institutions within the same state as the imputee were considered as potential donors. If there were no potential donors within the same state, then this restriction did not apply.
- *Nearest Neighbor EAP (Employees by Assigned Position)*—Data from a nearest neighbor of the imputee based on the current or previous year EAP data within the imputation group were used as the imputed values. The number of total employees reported in the EAP dataset was used in defining the distance measure. An imputee/donor adjustment, based on the EAP data, was made to the imputed values. For public imputees, only institutions within the same state as the imputee were considered as potential donors. If there were no potential donors within the same state, then this restriction did not apply.

If an institution was a nonrespondent and had finance data from at least 1 of the previous 2 years, then the Carry Forward method was used. If finance data from the previous 2 years were not available but enrollment data were, then the Nearest Neighbor-FTE method was used. If neither finance nor enrollment data were available, the Nearest Neighbor-EAP method was used if the EAP data for the previous years were available. Partial nonresponse was determined by comparison with the existing past data. Partial nonrespondents were imputed by applying the above methods to the missing parts.

Because no information was available on whether nonrespondents adopted GASB or FASB to prepare their financial statements, public imputees were imputed using data from public GASB donors. Private not-for-profit imputees were imputed using data from private not-for-profit donors, not from public FASB donors.

Table A-6 provides the revenues and expenditures/expenses (reported and imputed) as well as the percentages of these amounts that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution and type of funds.

Table A-6. Revenues and expenses and the percentages imputed for Title IV institutions, by control of institution and type of funds: United States, fiscal year 2009

Type of funds	Total			Public (GASB) ¹			Public (FASB) ²		
	Total funds (in thousands)	Imputed		Total funds (in thousands)	Imputed		Total funds (in thousands)	Imputed	
		Amount (in thousands)	Percent		Amount (in thousands)	Percent		Amount (in thousands)	Percent
Total revenues and investment returns	\$361,489,368	\$13,419	#	\$261,526,673	\$4,689	#	\$7,257,874	\$0	0.0
Tuition and fees	125,957,274	6,054	#	49,590,033	45	#	2,474,299	0	0.0
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	157,198,621	1,997	#	134,921,471	1,935	#	2,266,157	0	0.0
Federal	58,506,979	60	#	39,913,162	30	#	1,142,739	0	0.0
State and local	98,691,642	1,936	#	95,008,309	1,905	#	1,123,417	0	0.0
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	22,384,340	30	#	5,311,649	0	0.0	586,158	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	5,571,133	71	#	†	†	†	166,924	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	35,313,131	0	0.0	20,707,032	0	0.0	651,288	0	0.0
Hospitals	42,104,882	0	0.0	25,274,181	0	0.0	2,027,702	0	0.0
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,298,036	266	#	†	†	†	7	0	0.0
Investment return	-73,687,562	1	#	-8,297,690	0	0.0	-1,183,564	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	6,436,217	0	0.0	1,014,727	0	0.0	21,933	0	0.0
Other revenue	38,913,296	1,718	#	33,005,269	-422	#	246,971	0	0.0
Total expenses	436,080,805	10,143	#	266,016,012	3,129	#	8,277,403	0	0.0
Instruction	131,464,816	3,099	#	77,446,506	155	#	2,154,737	0	0.0
Research and public service	57,129,163	13	#	37,813,267	0	0.0	1,683,316	0	0.0
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	115,150,213	2,419	#	57,535,766	358	#	1,662,997	0	0.0
Operation and maintenance of plant	11,553,269	0	0.0	11,553,269	0	0.0	†	†	†
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	11,957,128	38	#	11,131,390	12	#	14,289	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	36,218,684	0	0.0	21,490,742	0	0.0	623,317	0	0.0
Hospitals	38,477,845	0	0.0	24,440,745	0	0.0	2,106,259	0	0.0
Independent operations	6,374,918	0	0.0	1,194,098	0	0.0	22,340	0	0.0
Other expenses	27,754,769	2,743	#	23,410,228	1,561	#	10,147	0	0.0

See notes at end of table.

Table A-6. Revenues and expenses and the percentages imputed for Title IV institutions, by control of institution and type of funds: United States, fiscal year 2009—Continued

Type of funds	Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Total funds (in thousands)	Imputed Amount (in thousands)	Percent	Total funds (in thousands)	Imputed Amount (in thousands)	Percent
Total revenues and investment returns	\$69,299,673	\$1,307	#	\$23,405,149	\$7,423	#
Tuition and fees	53,870,924	884	#	20,022,017	5,125	#
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	18,093,709	61	#	1,917,285	0	0.0
Federal	15,683,156	30	#	1,767,921	0	0.0
State and local	2,410,552	31	#	149,364	0	0.0
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	16,401,236	30	#	85,297	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	4,803,926	#	#	600,283	71	#
Auxiliary enterprises	13,559,084	0	0.0	395,728	0	0.0
Hospitals	14,802,999	0	0.0	†	†	†
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,298,029	266	#	†	†	†
Investment return	-64,254,340	0	0.0	48,031	1	#
Independent operations revenue	5,399,557	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other revenue	5,324,549	66	#	336,507	2,074	0.6
Total expenses	141,951,497	1,281	#	19,835,893	5,733	#
Instruction	46,647,176	798	#	5,216,397	2,146	#
Research and public service	17,613,067	0	0.0	19,512	13	0.1
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	43,317,822	447	#	12,633,628	1,614	#
Operation and maintenance of plant	†	†	†	†	†	†
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	758,844	0	0.0	52,604	26	#
Auxiliary enterprises	13,707,921	0	0.0	396,704	0	0.0
Hospitals	11,930,840	0	0.0	†	†	†
Independent operations	5,158,480	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other expenses	2,817,346	35	#	1,517,048	1,147	0.1

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

¹Public institutions that use Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards to prepare their financial statements.

²Public institutions that use Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards to prepare their financial statements.

NOTE: All public FASB data are reported, not imputed, because public imputees are imputed using data from public GASB donors.

This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. One institution in other jurisdictions required imputation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Finance component.

Graduation Rates

For the GRS component, all sections were subject to imputation. Missing data on cohort size, completers, transfers, and exclusions were imputed, as was the associated detailed information (e.g., completers within a specified number of years from entry). The variables used to define imputation groups for the GRS component were

- sector;
- medical offering;
- graduate offering;
- bachelor's degree offering; and
- less-than-1-year or at-least-1-but-less-than-2-years or associate's degree or at-least-2-but-less-than-4-years offerings.

Each combination of the above criteria formed a unique imputation group. Imputation groups for institutions in sector 9 (private for-profit less-than-2-year institutions) were also defined by the combination of less-than-1-year and at-least-1-but-less-than-2-year offerings. A donor was selected from the same imputation group as the imputee.

The following imputation methods were used (in order of preference) to impute missing data in the GRS component of the survey:

- *Carry Forward*—The imputed school's previous year's data were used as the donor values. No year-to-year adjustment was necessary because the graduation rate for last year's cohort is the best estimate of the graduation rate for this year's cohort.
- *Nearest Neighbor*—The responding institution with the nearest "distance" to the imputee within the imputee's imputation group was used as the donor. The distance was calculated from a predicted graduation rate and either the Completions data or the Enrollment data. The predicted rate was developed using a logistic model with covariates from the Completions and Enrollment components.
- *Group Median*—A median institution in each imputation group was determined and used as a donor for imputees in that imputation group.

If a nonrespondent institution had GRS data in either of the previous 2 years, then the Carry Forward procedure was used. When previous years' data were not available, the Nearest Neighbor imputation method was used if sufficient data were available. Otherwise, the Group Median imputation procedure was used. Group Median and Nearest Neighbor imputations were performed within the 24 imputation groups formed for the GRS component.

Table A-7 provides the GRS graduation rate component counts (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution and student level.

Table A-7. Student graduation rate component counts and number and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 2003 and 2006

Student level	Total			Public		
	Students	Imputed Number	Percent	Students	Imputed Number	Percent
Section II—Bachelor's degree-seeking						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,299,560	0	0.0	828,769	0	0.0
Total exclusions	5,185	9	0.2	2,730	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,294,375	116	#	826,039	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	750,069	27	#	463,033	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	1,893	0	0.0	787	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	5,444	4	0.1	1,884	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	742,732	23	#	460,362	0	0.0
Completed the program in 4 years or less	474,921	50	#	253,345	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	208,613	5	#	161,436	0	0.0
Completed the program in 6 years	59,198	0	0.0	45,581	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	109,311	0	0.0	89,917	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	434,995	100	#	273,089	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	1,480	0	0.0	796	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	433,515	100	#	272,293	0	0.0
Section III—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking at 4-year institutions						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	164,613	0	0.0	77,804	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,246	0	0.0	750	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	163,367	0	0.0	77,054	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	58,399	0	0.0	20,231	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	16,227	0	0.0	1,481	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	34,926	0	0.0	14,221	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	7,246	0	0.0	4,529	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	13,734	0	0.0	12,229	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	91,234	0	0.0	44,594	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	41	0	0.0	9	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	91,193	0	0.0	44,585	0	0.0
Section IV—Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	852,818	14	#	635,663	0	0.0
Total exclusions	2,145	0	0.0	1,600	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	850,673	14	#	634,063	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	269,726	11	#	139,881	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	148,173	11	#	39,185	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	121,553	0	0.0	100,696	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	114,153	1	#	111,836	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	466,794	2	#	382,346	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	1,582	0	0.0	1,462	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	465,212	2	#	380,884	0	0.0

See notes at end of table.

Table A-7. Student graduation rate component counts and number and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 2003 and 2006—Continued

Student level	Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Students	Imputed		Students	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Section II—Bachelor's degree-seeking						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	420,546	0	0.0	50,245	0	0.0
Total exclusions	2,381	9	0.4	74	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort						
subcohort	418,165	116	#	50,171	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	275,624	27	#	11,412	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	468	0	0.0	638	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	3,044	4	0.1	516	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	272,112	23	#	10,258	0	0.0
Completed the program in 4 years or less	215,225	50	#	6,351	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	44,664	5	#	2,513	0	0.0
Completed the program in 6 years	12,223	0	0.0	1,394	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	18,781	0	0.0	613	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	123,760	100	0.1	38,146	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	681	0	0.0	3	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	123,079	100	0.1	38,143	0	0.0
Section III—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking at 4-year institutions						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	25,594	0	0.0	61,215	0	0.0
Total exclusions	178	0	0.0	318	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	25,416	0	0.0	60,897	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	10,228	0	0.0	27,940	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	1,246	0	0.0	13,500	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	7,086	0	0.0	13,619	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	1,896	0	0.0	821	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	1,013	0	0.0	492	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	14,175	0	0.0	32,465	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	32	0	0.0	0	0	†
Other noncompleters ¹	14,143	0	0.0	32,465	0	0.0
Section IV—Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	12,019	0	0.0	205,136	14	#
Total exclusions	50	0	0.0	495	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	11,969	0	0.0	204,641	14	#
Total completers within 150%	6,620	0	0.0	123,225	11	#
Completers of programs of <2 years	4,228	0	0.0	104,760	11	#
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	2,392	0	0.0	18,465	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	1,092	0	0.0	1,225	1	0.1
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	4,257	0	0.0	80,191	2	#
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	16	0	0.0	104	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	4,241	0	0.0	80,087	2	#

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

¹This line is calculated from the numbers in the table. It is not represented in the dataset.

NOTE: This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. Cohort year 2003 is applicable to 4-year institutions, while cohort year 2006 is applicable to 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions. One institution in other jurisdictions required imputation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Graduation Rates component.

Student Financial Aid

For the SFA component, all student counts and aid amounts were subject to imputation. To conduct imputations, 66 imputation groups were formed primarily based on institution sector; calendar system; medical degree offering; and graduate, bachelor, associate, and less-than-2-year award offerings.

The following imputation procedures were used to impute missing data in the SFA component of the survey.

If available, we first obtained

- for academic year reporters, the total number of undergraduates and number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates from the enrollment data for fall 2008; and
- for program reporters, the unduplicated count of all students enrolled from the 12-Month Enrollment component unduplicated count data for academic year 2008-09.

Then the following imputation methods, in order, were used to impute the remaining missing data:

- *Carry Forward*—This method was for institutions that responded to the previous years' SFA component. Reported prior student financial aid data were carried forward to the current year. The values were then adjusted for year-to-year changes.
- *Nearest Neighbor*—The responding institution with the nearest distance to the imputee within the imputee's imputation group was used as the donor. The distance was calculated from the Finance data or the Enrollment data. An imputee/donor adjustment was made to the imputed values, which consists of the ratio of the imputee's distance measure to the donor's distance measure.
- *Group Median*—A median institution in each imputation group based on ranks of "student count" and "average aid amount" variables was determined and used as a donor for imputees in that imputation group. The donor's values were assigned to the imputee with no adjustments.

Table A-8 provides the number of financial aid recipients (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by type of aid and level and control of institution.

Table A-8. Number of financial aid recipients and number and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by type of aid and level and control of institution: United States, academic year 2008-09

Level and control of institution	Federal grants			State/local grants		
	Number receiving	Imputed Number	Percent	Number receiving	Imputed Number	Percent
Total recipients	1,291,795	1,065	0.1	838,096	337	#
4-year	578,266	15	#	543,336	0	0.0
Public	285,851	0	0.0	381,633	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	130,461	15	#	146,790	0	0.0
Private for-profit	161,954	0	0.0	14,913	0	0.0
2-year	491,679	71	#	277,473	32	#
Public	301,476	0	0.0	255,678	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	6,835	16	0.2	3,557	16	0.4
Private for-profit	183,368	55	#	18,238	16	0.1
Less-than-2-year	221,850	979	0.4	17,287	305	1.8
Public	11,616	0	0.0	5,036	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	8,157	0	0.0	2,121	0	0.0
Private for-profit	202,077	979	0.5	10,130	305	3.0
Level and control of institution	Institutional grants			Loans to students		
	Number receiving	Imputed Number	Percent	Number receiving	Imputed Number	Percent
Total recipients	935,249	10	#	1,564,830	1,050	0.1
4-year	812,161	4	#	977,898	18	#
Public	374,537	0	0.0	472,222	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	376,914	4	#	295,339	18	#
Private for-profit	60,710	0	0.0	210,337	0	0.0
2-year	106,698	4	#	365,763	229	0.1
Public	77,900	0	0.0	147,217	224	0.2
Private not-for-profit	4,274	0	0.0	6,855	0	0.0
Private for-profit	24,524	4	#	211,691	5	#
Less-than-2-year	16,390	2	#	221,169	803	0.4
Public	1,472	0	0.0	6,532	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	644	0	0.0	4,784	0	0.0
Private for-profit	14,274	2	#	209,853	803	0.4

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. One institution in other jurisdictions required imputation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Student Financial Aid component.

Graduation Rates 200

For the GR200 component, all fields were subject to imputation. Missing data on cohort size, completers, and exclusions were imputed, as was the associated detailed information (e.g., completers within a specified number of years from entry). The variables used to define imputation groups for the GR200 component were

- sector;
- degree granting status;
- graduate offering;
- bachelor's degree offering; and
- less-than-1-year or at-least-1-but-less-than-2-years or associate's degree or at-least-2-but-less-than-4-years offerings.

Each combination of the above criteria formed a unique imputation group. Imputation groups for institutions in sector 9 (private for-profit less-than-2-year institutions) were also defined by the combination of less-than-1-year and at-least-1-but-less-than-2-year offerings. A donor was selected from the same imputation group as the imputee.

The following imputation methods were used (in order of preference) to impute missing data in the GR200 component of the survey:

- *Carry Forward*—The imputed school's previous year's GRS data were used as the donor values to impute data items pertaining to cohort, exclusions within 150 percent of normal program completion time, and completers within 150 percent of normal program completion time. No year-to-year adjustment was necessary because the graduation rate for the prior cohort is the best estimate of the graduation rate for the current cohort. Variables pertaining to exclusions and completers at 200 percent of normal program completion time were imputed by multiplying the imputed data covering 150 percent of normal program completion time by an adjustment ratio derived from the reported data in the imputee's imputation group.
- *Nearest Neighbor*—The responding institution with the nearest "distance" to the imputee within the imputee's imputation group was used as the donor. The distance was calculated from Completions component data.

If a nonrespondent institution had GRS data in either of the previous two years, then the Carry Forward procedure was used. When previous years' data were not available, the Nearest Neighbor imputation method was used. Imputations were performed within 24 imputation groups formed for the GR200 component.

Table A-9 provides the GR200 graduation rate component counts (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution and student level.

Table A-9. Student graduation rate component counts and number and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 2001 and 2005

Student level	Total			Public		
	Students	Imputed		Students	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Bachelor's degree seeking students at 4-year institutions						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,211,807	0	0.0	779,003	0	0.0
Total exclusions	4,326	0	0.0	2,595	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,207,481	0	0.0	776,408	0	0.0
Total completers within 200%	726,918	0	0.0	453,470	0	0.0
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	438,819	0	0.0	229,226	0	0.0
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	254,293	0	0.0	197,959	0	0.0
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	33,806	0	0.0	26,285	0	0.0
Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	1,096,792	999	0.1	687,824	0	0.0
Total exclusions	3,353	6	0.2	1,793	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	1,093,439	993	0.1	686,031	0	0.0
Total completers within 200%	475,927	854	0.2	206,062	0	0.0
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	253,106	425	0.2	93,416	0	0.0
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	168,829	355	0.2	71,404	0	0.0
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	53,992	74	0.1	41,242	0	0.0
Student level	Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Students	Imputed		Students	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Bachelor's degree seeking students at 4-year institutions						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	401,953	0	0.0	30,851	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,671	0	0.0	60	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	400,282	0	0.0	30,791	0	0.0
Total completers within 200%	264,483	0	0.0	8,965	0	0.0
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	203,701	0	0.0	5,892	0	0.0
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	53,908	0	0.0	2,426	0	0.0
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	6,874	0	0.0	647	0	0.0
Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	18,948	0	0.0	390,020	999	0.3
Total exclusions	119	0	0.0	1,441	6	0.4
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	18,829	0	0.0	388,579	993	0.3
Total completers within 200%	12,582	0	0.0	257,283	854	0.3
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	8,796	0	0.0	150,894	425	0.3
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	2,883	0	0.0	94,542	355	0.4
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	903	0	0.0	11,847	74	0.6

NOTE: This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. Cohort year 2001 is applicable to 4-year institutions, while cohort year 2005 is applicable to 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions. For institutions in other jurisdictions, 161 students in the cohort were imputed and 161 completers were imputed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2010, Graduation Rates 200 component.

Appendix B:

Glossary of IPEDS Terms

academic year: The period of time generally extending from September to June; usually equated to 2 semesters or trimesters, 3 quarters, or the period covered by a 4-1-4 calendar system.

adjusted cohort: In the Graduation Rates component of IPEDS, an institution's revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions.

administrative office: The system or central office in a multicampus environment.

auxiliary enterprises revenues: Revenues generated by or collected from the auxiliary enterprise operations of the institution that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Auxiliary enterprises are managed as essentially self-supporting activities. Examples are residence halls, food services, student health services, intercollegiate athletics, college unions, college stores, and movie theaters.

bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking cohort: In the Graduation Rates component of IPEDS, a cohort of students who were seeking a bachelor's or equivalent degree upon entry.

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

cohort: A specific group of students established for tracking purposes.

completers within 150 percent of normal time: Students who completed their program within 150 percent of the normal (or expected) time for completion at the same institution where the student started.

component unit: This term applies to GASB institutions only. A component unit is a legally separate organization for which the governing board and/or management of the primary institution is financially accountable. It can be another organization for which the nature and significance of its relationship with a primary institution is such that exclusion would cause the primary institution's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

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/certificate-seeking students: Students enrolled in courses for credit who are recognized by the institution as seeking a degree or other formal award. At the undergraduate level, this is intended to include students enrolled in vocational or occupational programs.

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

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

exclusions: Those students who may be removed (deleted) from a cohort (or subcohort). For the Graduation Rates data collection, students may be removed from a cohort if they left the institution for one of the following reasons: died or were totally and permanently disabled; to serve in the armed forces; to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; or to serve on official church missions.

fall cohort: The group of students entering in the fall term established for tracking purposes. For the Graduation Rates component, this includes all students who enter an institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduate students during the fall term of a given year.

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB): FASB is recognized by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) as the body authorized to establish accounting standards. In practice it defers to the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) for the setting of accounting standards for local and state government entities.

federal grants: Grants provided by federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Education, including Title IV Pell Grants and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG). Also includes need-based and merit-based educational assistance funds and training vouchers provided from other federal agencies and/or federally sponsored educational benefits programs, including the Veteran's Administration, Department of Labor, and other federal agencies. (Used for reporting on the Student Financial Aid component.)

financial aid: Grants, loans, assistantships, scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, tuition discounts, veteran's benefits, employer aid (tuition reimbursement) and other monies (other than from relatives/friends) provided to students to meet expenses. This includes Title IV subsidized and unsubsidized loans made directly to students.

first-time student (undergraduate): A student attending any institution for the first time at the undergraduate level. Includes students enrolled in academic or occupational programs. Also includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term, as well as students who entered with advanced standing (college credits earned before graduation from high school).

full-time student: *Undergraduate*—A student enrolled for 12 or more semester credits, or 12 or more quarter credits, or 24 or more contact hours a week each term. *Graduate*—A student enrolled for 9 or more semester credits, or 9 or more quarter credits, or a student involved in thesis or dissertation preparation that is considered full time by the institution.

full-year cohort: The group of students entering at any time during the 12-month period September 1 through August 31 that is established for tracking and reporting Graduation Rate (GRS) data for institutions that primarily offer occupational programs of varying lengths. Students must be full time and first time to be considered in the cohort.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB): The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) establishes accounting standards for local and state entities including governmental colleges and universities.

government appropriations (revenues): Revenues received by an institution through acts of a legislative body, except grants and contracts. These funds are for meeting current operating expenses

and not for specific projects or programs. The most common example is a state's general appropriation. Appropriations primarily to fund capital assets are classified as capital appropriations.

government grants: Transfers of money or property from a government agency to the education institution without a requirement to receive anything in return. These grants may take the form of grants to the institutions to undertake research or they may be in the form of student financial aid. (Used for reporting on the Finance component.)

graduate student: A student who holds a bachelor's degree, or equivalent, and is taking courses at the post-baccalaureate level. These students may or may not be enrolled in graduate programs.

graduation rate: The rate required for disclosure and/or reporting purposes under Student Right-to-Know. This rate is calculated as the total number of completers within 150 percent of normal time divided by the revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions.

imputation: A method of estimating data for an entity that did not respond to a data item or survey.

imputee: A nonresponding institution that has its values imputed.

in-district student: A student who is a legal resident of the locality in which he/she attends school and thus is entitled to reduced tuition charges if offered by the institution.

in-state student: A student who is a legal resident of the state in which he/she attends school and thus is entitled to reduced tuition charges if offered by the institution.

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.

institutional grants: Scholarships and fellowships granted and funded by the institution and/or individual departments within the institution (i.e., instruction, research, public service) that may contribute indirectly to the enhancement of these programs. Includes scholarships targeted to certain individuals (e.g., based on state of residence, major field of study, athletic team participation) for which the institution designates the recipient.

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 years or more (4-year), at least 2 but less than 4 years (2-year), or less than 2 years (less-than-2-year).

loans to students: Any monies that must be repaid to the lending institution for which the student is the designated borrower. Includes all Title IV subsidized and unsubsidized loans and all institutionally and privately sponsored loans. Does not include PLUS and other loans made directly to parents.

nonresident alien: A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely.

normal time to completion: The amount of time necessary for a student to complete all requirements for a degree or certificate according to the institution's catalog. This is typically 4 years (8 semesters or trimesters, or 12 quarters, excluding summer terms) for a bachelor's degree in a standard term-based institution; 2 years (4 semesters or trimesters, or 6 quarters, excluding summer terms) for an associate's degree in a standard term-based institution; and the various scheduled times for certificate programs.

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

Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE): OPE formulates federal postsecondary education policy and administers programs that address critical national needs in support of its mission to increase access to quality postsecondary education.

other degree-seeking subcohort: A cohort of students who were seeking a degree or certificate other than a bachelor's degree upon entry.

out-of-state student: A student who is not a legal resident of the state in which he/she attends school.

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

part-time student: *Undergraduate*—A student enrolled for either 11 semester credits or less, or 11 quarter credits or less, or less than 24 contact hours a week each term. *Graduate*—A student enrolled for either 8 semester credits or less, or 8 quarter credits or less, excluding those involved in thesis or dissertation preparation that is considered full time by the institution.

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

postsecondary institution: An institution that 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.

private for-profit institution: A private institution in which the individual(s) or agency in control receives compensation other than wages, rent, or other expenses for the assumption of risk.

private not-for-profit institution: A private institution in which the individual(s) or agency in control receives no compensation, other than wages, rent, or other expenses for the assumption of risk. These include both independent not-for-profit schools and those affiliated with a religious organization.

programs of less than 2 years: Programs requiring less than 2 years of full-time-equivalent college-level work (4 semesters or 6 quarters) or less than 1,800 contact hours to obtain a degree, diploma, certificate, or quarter in the summer.

public institution: An educational institution whose programs and activities are operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and which is supported largely by public funds.

race/ethnicity: Categories developed in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that are 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. The designations are used to categorize U.S. citizens, resident aliens, and other eligible non-citizens.

Individuals are asked to first designate ethnicity as:

- Hispanic or Latino or
- Not Hispanic or Latino

Second, individuals are asked to indicate all races that apply among the following:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White

resident alien (and other eligible noncitizens): A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States but who has been admitted as a legal immigrant for the purpose of obtaining permanent resident alien status and who holds one of the following: an alien registration card (Form I-551 or I-151), a Temporary Resident Card (Form I-688), or an Arrival-Departure Record (Form I-94) with a notation that conveys legal immigrant status such as Section 207 Refugee, Section 208 Asylee, Conditional Entrant Parolee or Cuban-Haitian.

retention rate: A measure of the rate at which students persist in their educational program at an institution, expressed as a percentage. For 4-year institutions, this is the percentage of first-time bachelors (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduates from the previous fall who are again enrolled in the current fall. For all other institutions, this is the percentage of first-time degree/certificate-seeking students from the previous fall who either reenrolled or successfully completed their program by the current fall.

revised cohort: Initial cohort after revisions are made. This is the number from which graduation and transfer-out rates are calculated. Cohorts may be revised if an institution discovers that incorrect data were reported in an earlier year.

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 years and higher (4-year), at least 2 but less than 4 years (2-year), and less than 2 years (less-than-2-year). For example: public 4-year institutions.

state and local government grants: State and local monies awarded to the institution under state and local student aid programs, including the state portion of State Student Incentives Grants (SSIG) (used for reporting Student Financial Aid data).

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

Student Right-to-Know Act: Also known as the “Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act” (P.L. 101-542), which was passed by Congress November 9, 1990. Title I, Section 103, requires institutions eligible for Title IV funding to disclose completion or graduation rates of certificate- or degree-seeking, full-time students entering an institution to all students and prospective students. Further, Section 104 requires each institution that participates in any Title IV program and is attended by students receiving athletically related student aid to annually submit a report to the Secretary. This report is to contain, among other things, graduation/completion rates of all students as well as students receiving athletically related student aid by race/ethnicity and gender and by sport, and the average completion or graduation rate for the four most recent years. These data are also required to be disclosed to parents, coaches, and potential student athletes when the institution offers athletically related student aid. The Graduation Rates component of IPEDS was developed specifically to help institutions respond to these requirements.

subcohort: A predefined subset of the initial cohort or the revised cohort established for tracking purposes on the Graduation Rates (GRS) component of IPEDS (e.g., athletic subcohort).

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).

transfer-in student: A student entering the reporting institution for the first time but known to have previously attended a postsecondary institution at the same level (e.g., undergraduate, graduate). The student may transfer with or without credit.

transfer-out rate: Total number of students who are known to have transferred out of the reporting institution within 150 percent of normal time to completion divided by the revised cohort minus allowable exclusions.

transfer-out student: A student who leaves the reporting institution and enrolls at another institution.

undergraduate student: A student enrolled in a 4- or 5-year bachelor’s degree program, an associate’s degree program, or a vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate level.

UserID: A series of numbers possibly with an alpha prefix that is created for a specific user to be able to access a system. For security purposes, 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.

2-year institution: A postsecondary institution that offers programs of at least 2 but less than 4 years’ duration. Includes occupational and vocational schools with programs of at least 1,800 hours and academic institutions with programs of less than 4 years. Does not include bachelor’s degree-granting institutions where the baccalaureate program can be completed in 3 years.

4-year institution: A postsecondary institution that offers programs of at least 4 years' duration or one that offers programs at or above the baccalaureate level. Includes schools that offer postbaccalaureate certificates only or those that offer graduate programs only. Also includes free-standing medical, law, or other first-professional schools.