

Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2010; Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2010; and Graduation Rates, Selected Cohorts, 2002–07

First Look



Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2010; Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2010; and Graduation Rates, Selected Cohorts, 2002-07

First Look

March 2012

Laura G. Knapp
Janice E. Kelly-Reid
Scott A. Ginder
RTI International

U.S. Department of Education

Arne Duncan
Secretary

Institute of Education Sciences

John Q. Easton
Director

National Center for Education Statistics

Jack Buckley
Commissioner

Postsecondary, Adult, and Career Education Division

Thomas Weko
Associate Commissioner

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.

NCES activities are designed to address high-priority education data needs; provide consistent, reliable, complete, and accurate indicators of education status and trends; and report timely, useful, and high-quality data to the U.S. Department of Education, the Congress, the states, other education policymakers, practitioners, data users, and the general public. Unless specifically noted, all information contained herein is in the public domain.

We strive to make our products available in a variety of formats and in language that is appropriate to a variety of audiences. You, as our customer, are the best judge of our success in communicating information effectively. If you have any comments or suggestions about this or any other NCES product or report, we would like to hear from you. Please direct your comments to

NCES, IES, U.S. Department of Education
1990 K Street NW
Washington, DC 20016-5651

March 2012

The NCES Home Page address is <http://nces.ed.gov>.

The NCES Publications and Products address is <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>.

This publication is only available online. To download, view, and print the report as a PDF file, go to the NCES Publications and Products address shown above.

This report was prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics under Contract No. ED-IES-09-C-0006 with RTI International. Mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Suggested Citation

Knapp, L.G., Kelly-Reid, J.E., and Ginder, S.A. (2012). *Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2010; Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2010; and Graduation Rates, Selected Cohorts, 2002-07* (NCES 2012-280). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved [date] from <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>.

Content Contact

Aurora D'Amico
(202) 502-7334
Aurora.DAmico@ed.gov

Foreword

This *First Look* presents findings from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) spring 2011 data collection. This collection included five components: Student Financial Aid for the 2009-10 academic year; Enrollment for fall 2010; Graduation Rates within 150 percent of normal program completion time for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in 2004 at 4-year institutions or in 2007 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 2002 at 4-year institutions or in 2006 at less-than-4-year institutions; and Finance for fiscal year 2010, such as revenues and operating expenditures.

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 7,000 postsecondary education institutions that participate in Title IV federal student financial aid programs.

We hope that the information provided in the report will be useful to a wide range of 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

This page intentionally left blank.

Acknowledgments

The information presented in this publication was provided by either state or jurisdiction 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)).

This page intentionally left blank.

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iii
Acknowledgments	v
List of Tables	viii
Introduction	1
IPEDS 2010-11	1
Changes in Reporting Categories	1
Student Enrollment	2
Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Institutions.....	2
Graduation Rates.....	2
Graduation Rates 200.....	3
Student Financial Aid	3
Focus of This Report.....	4
Selected Findings	5
Characteristics of Enrolled Students.....	5
Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Institutions.....	5
Graduation Rates.....	5
Student Financial Aid	6
Appendix A: Survey Methodology	A-1
Overview.....	A-1
Universe, Institutions Surveyed, and Response Rates.....	A-1
Survey Components.....	A-13
Changes in Reporting Categories	A-15
Survey Procedures	A-16
Edit Procedures	A-17
Imputation Procedures	A-19
Graduation Rates 200.....	A-31
Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms	B-1

List of Tables

Table	Page
1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control and student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2010	7
2. Undergraduate enrollment at Title IV institutions, by first-time degree/certificate-seeking student status, attendance status, level of institution, institutional category, and control of institution: United States, fall 2010	9
3. Enrollment, residence, and migration of all first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by state or jurisdiction: United States, fall 2010	10
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 2010	12
5. Revenues of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2010	14
6. Expenses of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and type of expense: United States, fiscal year 2010	16
7. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, gender, degree sought, and degree completed at the institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students: United States, cohort years 2004 and 2007	17
8. Graduation rates of bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking students at the Title IV 4-year 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 2004	19
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 Title IV 4-year degree-granting institutions, by cohort year, control of institution, and institutional category: United States, cohort years 1998, 2001, and 2004	20
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 2002 and 2006	22
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 2008-09 and 2009-10	23

List of Tables—Continued

Table	Page
12. Number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates, number and percentage of 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 2009-10	24
13. Average academic year price of attendance before aid, average grant/scholarship aid, and 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 family income level: United States, academic year 2009-10	25
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 2011 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other U.S. jurisdictions	A-3
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 2011 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States	A-6
A-2. Number of Title IV institutions in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2011 Enrollment component, by selected part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States and other U.S. jurisdictions	A-9
A-2a. Number of Title IV institutions in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2011 Enrollment component, by selected part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States	A-11
A-3. Enrollment and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and degree-granting status: United States, fall 2010.....	A-21
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 2010.....	A-21
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 2010	A-22

List of Tables—Continued

Table	Page
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 2010.....	A-24
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 2004 and 2007	A-27
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 2009-10.....	A-30
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 2002 and 2006	A-32

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 U.S. jurisdictions (see appendix A for a list of other U.S. jurisdictions). 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 certificates conferred, number of students enrolled, number of employees, financial statistics, graduation rates, and student financial aid. The Higher Education Amendments of 1992 make the submission of data to IPEDS mandatory for any institution that participates in or is an applicant for participation 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 2010-11

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 2010-11 academic year.¹ Title IV institutions include 4-year colleges and universities, 2-year institutions, and non-degree-granting institutions (such as schools of cosmetology), among others. Accordingly, 7,173 institutions and 80 administrative offices (central or system offices) in the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions were expected to participate in the spring 2011 collection.² See the Survey Components section of appendix A for further details regarding which institutions were required to complete each component.

Changes in Reporting Categories

Title IV participating institutions that are not primarily postsecondary were required to respond to the IPEDS survey starting in fall 2010. These institutions report data pertinent to the postsecondary portion of the institution. This *First Look* contains data from 48 such institutions in the United States. One additional Title IV not primarily postsecondary institution in the other U.S. jurisdictions is also included in table A-1. See the Changes in Reporting Categories section of appendix A for details.

Beginning in fall 2008, several changes began to take effect regarding reporting of data by race/ethnicity for all components of IPEDS that collect data by race/ethnicity. These changes are

¹ 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.

² Five additional institutions and one additional administrative office were not expected to participate because they closed during the 2010-11 academic year.

being phased in over several IPEDS collections.³ Data presented in this report on graduation rates of 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 graduation rates by race/ethnicity reported in this *First Look* should be interpreted with caution. The count of institutions using the new categories is included in each applicable table in this report and in the Changes in Reporting Categories section of appendix A. All institutions were required to use the new race/ethnicity categories to report data on fall enrollment. Comparisons of race/ethnicity data from prior IPEDS collections to the data presented in this *First Look* should be undertaken with caution as a result of these changes.

Student Enrollment

The 2011 Enrollment component collected enrollment data for fall 2010. This component was required of 7,171⁴ Title IV institutions in the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions, and 7,165, or 99.9 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other U.S. jurisdictions), 7,014 were required to complete this component and 7,009, or 99.9 percent, responded.

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Institutions

The 2011 Finance component collected financial statistics for fiscal year 2010. This component was required of 7,159⁵ institutions and 80 administrative offices in the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions, and 7,228, or 99.8 percent of the 7,239 Title IV entities, responded. Of the institutions and administrative offices in the United States (excluding any other U.S. jurisdictions), 7,080 were required to complete this component and 7,070, or 99.9 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 2011 Graduation Rates (GRS) component collected counts of full-time, first-time⁷ degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in the cohort year and their completion status as of August 31, 2010 (150 percent of normal program completion time) at the same institution where the students started. Four-year institutions use 2004 as the cohort year,

³ For more information, see <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/reic/resource.asp>.

⁴ Of the 7,173 institutions eligible for at least one component of the spring data collection, 2 were not eligible for the Enrollment component because they closed.

⁵ Of the 7,173 institutions eligible for at least one component of the spring data collection, 14 were not eligible for the Finance component because they were not in operation during fiscal year 2010.

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 appendix B, Glossary, for further definition of a first-time student.

while less-than-4-year institutions use 2007 as the cohort year. For 4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter), students beginning in cohort year 2004 are those who first attended college in the fall of the 2004-05 academic year. For 4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2004 are those who first attended college between September 1, 2004, and August 31, 2005. Similarly, for less-than-4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2007 are those who first attended college in the fall of the 2007-08 academic year. For less-than-4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2007 are those who first attended college between September 1, 2007, and August 31, 2008.

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, 6,182 institutions in the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions were required to respond; of these, 6,172, or 99.8 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other U.S. jurisdictions), 6,038 were required to complete this component and 6,029, or 99.9 percent, responded.

Graduation Rates 200

The 2011 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, 2010 (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 2002 as the reference period, while less-than-4-year institutions use cohort year 2006 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 2002 are those who first attended college in the fall of the 2002-03 academic year. For 4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2002 are those who first attended college between September 1, 2002, and August 31, 2003. 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 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, 5,700 institutions in the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions were required to respond; of these, 5,696, or 99.9 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other U.S. jurisdictions), 5,563 were required to complete this component and 5,560, or 99.9 percent, responded.

Student Financial Aid

The 2011 Student Financial Aid (SFA) component collected data on the number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate financial aid recipients for the 2009-10 academic year. The SFA component was required of all Title IV institutions that had

undergraduate students. As a result, for this collection, 6,807 institutions in the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions were required to complete the SFA component. Of these, 6,797, or 99.9 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other U.S. jurisdictions), 6,657 were required to complete this component and 6,648, or 99.9 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 7,016 Title IV institutions in the United States (excluding those in other U.S. jurisdictions) that were required to respond to one or more components of the spring 2011 collection. In addition, 77 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 IPEDS Compendium and State Tables, as well as 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.

The purpose of this report is to introduce new data through the presentation of tables containing descriptive information. As a result 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.

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 2010, Title IV institutions enrolled 19 million undergraduate and 3 million graduate students (table 1). Of the 19 million undergraduates, 56 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions, 42 percent in 2-year institutions, and 2 percent in less-than-2-year institutions.
- Overall, 15 percent of undergraduate students were full-time, first-time⁸ students and 4 percent were part-time, first-time students (table 2).
- Considering the proportion of first-time undergraduates enrolled in an institution within their state or jurisdiction of residence,⁹ Texas (92.5 percent) and New Jersey (92.0 percent) had the highest proportions (table 3). Conversely, the District of Columbia (11.9 percent) and Vermont (36.8 percent) had the lowest proportions.
- Overall, first-time undergraduate student 1-year retention rates were higher for full-time students (72 percent) than for part-time students (44 percent) (table 4).

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Institutions

- Public 4-year institutions received 19 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, compared with 33 percent at private nonprofit institutions, and 91 percent at private for-profit institutions (table 5).
- At public 4-year institutions, 30 percent of expenses were for instruction, compared with 42 percent at public 2-year institutions and 52 percent at public less-than-2-year institutions (table 6).

Graduation Rates

- Approximately 58 percent of full-time, first-time students attending 4-year institutions in 2004 who were seeking a bachelor's or equivalent degree completed a bachelor's or equivalent degree within 6 years at the institution where they began their studies (table 7).
- The percentage of full-time, first-time students attending 4-year institutions in 2004 who were seeking a bachelor's or equivalent degree who graduated in 4 years was higher at nonprofit institutions (52 percent) than at public (31 percent) or for-profit institutions (20 percent) (table 8).
- The proportion of the total cohort made up of bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking students at 4-year institutions in 2004 varied by control of institution: 91 percent at public institutions, 94 percent at nonprofit institutions, and 29 percent at for-profit institutions (table 9).

⁸ First-time students include those seeking any degree or certificate that had not previously attended college at any institution.

⁹ State or jurisdiction of residence is defined as the state or jurisdiction identified by the student as his/her permanent address at the time of application to the institution.

- Graduation rates of full-time, first-time students in 2006 increased from 23 percent to 37 percent at 2-year institutions and from 45 percent to 70 percent at less-than-2-year institutions when the time students were tracked was extended from within 100 percent of normal time to program completion within 200 percent of normal time (table 10).

Student Financial Aid

- Of the 3.3 million full-time, first-time undergraduate students attending Title IV institutions during the 2009-10 academic year, about 82 percent received financial aid (table 11).
- Institutions reported that roughly 53 percent of full-time, first-time undergraduate students borrowed through a student education loan program during the 2009-10 academic year (table 12).
- Among full-time, first time undergraduate students receiving any grant aid, differences in average price of attendance before aid and net price of attendance¹⁰ varied by institutional sector. For those attending public 4-year institutions, average price before aid was approximately \$16,900 and net price was about \$10,200; for those attending nonprofit 4-year institutions, average price before aid was roughly \$32,700 and net price was about \$16,700; and for those attending for-profit 4-year institutions, average price before aid was approximately \$27,900 and net price was about \$23,800 (table 13).

¹⁰ Net price of attendance is calculated as the 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 student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2010

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private nonprofit		Private for-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total students	21,588,124	100.0	15,280,273	100.0	3,881,906	100.0	2,425,945	100.0
4-year	13,335,777	61.8	7,924,813	51.9	3,822,683	98.5	1,588,281	65.5
2-year	7,847,996	36.4	7,284,613	47.7	44,060	1.1	519,323	21.4
Less-than-2-year	404,351	1.9	70,847	0.5	15,163	0.4	318,341	13.1
Full time	13,537,645	62.7	8,843,309	57.9	2,909,668	75.0	1,784,668	73.6
Part time	8,050,479	37.3	6,436,964	42.1	972,238	25.0	641,277	26.4
Men	9,240,120	42.8	6,744,888	44.1	1,647,887	42.5	847,345	34.9
Women	12,348,004	57.2	8,535,385	55.9	2,234,019	57.5	1,578,600	65.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	189,017	0.9	147,095	1.0	23,245	0.6	18,677	0.8
Asian	1,138,531	5.3	872,346	5.7	208,399	5.4	57,786	2.4
Black or African American	2,902,749	13.4	1,904,016	12.5	427,704	11.0	571,029	23.5
Hispanic or Latino	2,643,952	12.2	2,061,933	13.5	264,579	6.8	317,440	13.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	60,772	0.3	42,608	0.3	8,761	0.2	9,403	0.4
White	11,943,403	55.3	8,723,156	57.1	2,289,156	59.0	931,091	38.4
Two or more races	312,127	1.4	226,904	1.5	52,390	1.3	32,833	1.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	1,689,804	7.8	848,345	5.6	380,924	9.8	460,535	19.0
Nonresident alien	707,769	3.3	453,870	3.0	226,748	5.8	27,151	1.1
Undergraduate total	18,650,251	100.0	13,841,712	100.0	2,680,074	100.0	2,128,465	100.0
4-year	10,397,904	55.8	6,486,252	46.9	2,620,851	97.8	1,290,801	60.6
Full time	8,086,482	43.4	5,043,049	36.4	2,174,391	81.1	869,042	40.8
Part time	2,311,422	12.4	1,443,203	10.4	446,460	16.7	421,759	19.8
Men	4,570,050	24.5	2,965,138	21.4	1,117,974	41.7	486,938	22.9
Women	5,827,854	31.2	3,521,114	25.4	1,502,877	56.1	803,863	37.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	84,937	0.5	57,584	0.4	16,646	0.6	10,707	0.5
Asian	549,268	2.9	396,806	2.9	127,364	4.8	25,098	1.2
Black or African American	1,337,325	7.2	745,958	5.4	304,883	11.4	286,484	13.5
Hispanic or Latino	1,053,700	5.6	735,154	5.3	188,962	7.1	129,584	6.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	26,525	0.1	15,298	0.1	5,977	0.2	5,250	0.2
White	6,058,845	32.5	3,957,862	28.6	1,601,011	59.7	499,972	23.5
Two or more races	161,685	0.9	103,188	0.7	40,207	1.5	18,290	0.9
Race/ethnicity unknown	829,001	4.4	294,354	2.1	233,863	8.7	300,784	14.1
Nonresident alien	296,618	1.6	180,048	1.3	101,938	3.8	14,632	0.7
2-year	7,847,996	42.1	7,284,613	52.6	44,060	1.6	519,323	24.4
Full time	3,497,257	18.8	2,991,971	21.6	32,724	1.2	472,562	22.2
Part time	4,350,739	23.3	4,292,642	31.0	11,336	0.4	46,761	2.2
Men	3,346,603	17.9	3,146,609	22.7	15,634	0.6	184,360	8.7
Women	4,501,393	24.1	4,138,004	29.9	28,426	1.1	334,963	15.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	84,587	0.5	78,432	0.6	1,943	0.1	4,212	0.2
Asian	409,605	2.2	394,280	2.8	1,855	0.1	13,470	0.6
Black or African American	1,152,180	6.2	1,025,841	7.4	8,738	0.3	117,601	5.5
Hispanic or Latino	1,320,084	7.1	1,218,926	8.8	3,712	0.1	97,446	4.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	26,936	0.1	24,604	0.2	188	#	2,144	0.1
White	4,110,981	22.0	3,878,766	28.0	24,647	0.9	207,568	9.8
Two or more races	117,823	0.6	109,310	0.8	312	#	8,201	0.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	525,764	2.8	458,378	3.3	1,332	#	66,054	3.1
Nonresident alien	100,036	0.5	96,076	0.7	1,333	#	2,627	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control and student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2010—Continued

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private nonprofit		Private for-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less-than-2-year	404,351	2.2	70,847	0.5	15,163	0.6	318,341	15.0
Full time	322,790	1.7	39,926	0.3	11,105	0.4	271,759	12.8
Part time	81,561	0.4	30,921	0.2	4,058	0.2	46,582	2.2
Men	113,722	0.6	29,720	0.2	5,610	0.2	78,392	3.7
Women	290,629	1.6	41,127	0.3	9,553	0.4	239,949	11.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,257	#	2,250	#	91	#	1,916	0.1
Asian	13,746	0.1	2,570	#	1,213	#	9,963	0.5
Black or African American	99,024	0.5	7,576	0.1	3,346	0.1	88,102	4.1
Hispanic or Latino	96,421	0.5	17,491	0.1	4,914	0.2	74,016	3.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,661	#	574	#	96	#	991	#
White	156,852	0.8	36,534	0.3	4,683	0.2	115,635	5.4
Two or more races	4,061	#	440	#	49	#	3,572	0.2
Race/ethnicity unknown	25,969	0.1	3,063	#	447	#	22,459	1.1
Nonresident alien	2,360	#	349	#	324	#	1,687	0.1
Graduate total	2,937,873	100.0	1,438,561	100.0	1,201,832	100.0	297,480	100.0
Full time	1,631,116	55.5	768,363	53.4	691,448	57.5	171,305	57.6
Part time	1,306,757	44.5	670,198	46.6	510,384	42.5	126,175	42.4
Men	1,209,745	41.2	603,421	41.9	508,669	42.3	97,655	32.8
Women	1,728,128	58.8	835,140	58.1	693,163	57.7	199,825	67.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	15,236	0.5	8,829	0.6	4,565	0.4	1,842	0.6
Asian	165,912	5.6	78,690	5.5	77,967	6.5	9,255	3.1
Black or African American	314,220	10.7	124,641	8.7	110,737	9.2	78,842	26.5
Hispanic or Latino	173,747	5.9	90,362	6.3	66,991	5.6	16,394	5.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5,650	0.2	2,132	0.1	2,500	0.2	1,018	0.3
White	1,616,725	55.0	849,994	59.1	658,815	54.8	107,916	36.3
Two or more races	28,558	1.0	13,966	1.0	11,822	1.0	2,770	0.9
Race/ethnicity unknown	309,070	10.5	92,550	6.4	145,282	12.1	71,238	23.9
Nonresident alien	308,755	10.5	177,397	12.3	123,153	10.2	8,205	2.8

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding count in the appropriate total row of each section as the denominator. 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 2011, Enrollment component.

Table 2. Undergraduate enrollment at Title IV institutions, by first-time degree/certificate-seeking student status, attendance status, level of institution, institutional category, and control of institution: United States, fall 2010

Level of institution, institutional category, and control	All students		First-time degree/certificate-seeking students				Other than first-time degree/certificate-seeking students			
	Total	Percent	Full-time	Percent	Part-time	Percent	Full-time	Percent	Part-time	Percent
All institutions	18,650,251	100.0	2,723,602	14.6	661,443	3.5	9,182,927	49.2	6,082,279	32.6
Public	13,841,712	100.0	1,838,138	13.3	563,263	4.1	6,236,808	45.1	5,203,503	37.6
Private nonprofit	2,680,074	100.0	516,080	19.3	16,959	0.6	1,702,140	63.5	444,895	16.6
Private for-profit	2,128,465	100.0	369,384	17.4	81,221	3.8	1,243,979	58.4	433,881	20.4
4-year	10,397,904	100.0	1,643,366	15.8	143,357	1.4	6,443,116	62.0	2,168,065	20.9
Public	6,486,252	100.0	1,037,401	16.0	73,274	1.1	4,005,648	61.8	1,369,929	21.1
Private nonprofit	2,620,851	100.0	500,989	19.1	14,258	0.5	1,673,402	63.8	432,202	16.5
Private for-profit	1,290,801	100.0	104,976	8.1	55,825	4.3	764,066	59.2	365,934	28.3
2-year	7,847,996	100.0	950,560	12.1	490,855	6.3	2,546,697	32.5	3,859,884	49.2
Public	7,284,613	100.0	782,540	10.7	480,200	6.6	2,209,431	30.3	3,812,442	52.3
Private nonprofit	44,060	100.0	10,701	24.3	1,047	2.4	22,023	50.0	10,289	23.4
Private for-profit	519,323	100.0	157,319	30.3	9,608	1.9	315,243	60.7	37,153	7.2
Less-than-2-year	404,351	100.0	129,676	32.1	27,231	6.7	193,114	47.8	54,330	13.4
Public	70,847	100.0	18,197	25.7	9,789	13.8	21,729	30.7	21,132	29.8
Private nonprofit	15,163	100.0	4,390	29.0	1,654	10.9	6,715	44.3	2,404	15.9
Private for-profit	318,341	100.0	107,089	33.6	15,788	5.0	164,670	51.7	30,794	9.7
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees	1,225	100.0	241	19.7	13	1.1	692	56.5	279	22.8
Public	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†
Private nonprofit	1,133	100.0	241	21.3	13	1.1	600	53.0	279	24.6
Private for-profit	92	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100.0	0	0.0
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above	9,112,272	100.0	1,481,697	16.3	77,619	0.9	5,918,090	64.9	1,634,866	17.9
Public	5,759,504	100.0	950,591	16.5	32,717	0.6	3,763,481	65.3	1,012,715	17.6
Private nonprofit	2,487,061	100.0	482,524	19.4	11,198	0.5	1,621,606	65.2	371,733	14.9
Private for-profit	865,707	100.0	48,582	5.6	33,704	3.9	533,003	61.6	250,418	28.9
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above	1,259,201	100.0	158,788	12.6	63,533	5.0	517,042	41.1	519,838	41.3
Public	701,815	100.0	84,226	12.0	38,365	5.5	235,092	33.5	344,132	49.0
Private nonprofit	132,550	100.0	18,203	13.7	3,047	2.3	51,110	38.6	60,190	45.4
Private for-profit	424,836	100.0	56,359	13.3	22,121	5.2	230,840	54.3	115,516	27.2
Degree-granting, associate's and certificates	7,705,974	100.0	892,132	11.6	482,926	6.3	2,482,886	32.2	3,848,030	49.9
Public	7,242,971	100.0	767,120	10.6	474,133	6.5	2,195,019	30.3	3,806,699	52.6
Private nonprofit	32,660	100.0	8,773	26.9	855	2.6	14,328	43.9	8,704	26.7
Private for-profit	430,343	100.0	116,239	27.0	7,938	1.8	273,539	63.6	32,627	7.6
Non-degree-granting, above the baccalaureate	107	100.0	21	19.6	0	0.0	86	80.4	0	0.0
Public	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†
Private nonprofit	107	100.0	21	19.6	0	0.0	86	80.4	0	0.0
Private for-profit	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†	0	†
Non-degree-granting, sub-baccalaureate	571,472	100.0	190,723	33.4	37,352	6.5	264,131	46.2	79,266	13.9
Public	137,422	100.0	36,201	26.3	18,048	13.1	43,216	31.4	39,957	29.1
Private nonprofit	26,563	100.0	6,318	23.8	1,846	6.9	14,410	54.2	3,989	15.0
Private for-profit	407,487	100.0	148,204	36.4	17,458	4.3	206,505	50.7	35,320	8.7

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. Percentages in the rows of this table use the corresponding count in the "All students" column as the denominator. Primarily baccalaureate refers to institutions where the total number of degrees/certificates awarded at or above the bachelor's level is more than 50 percent of the total number of degrees/certificates awarded. Associate's and certificates refers to institutions with an associate's degree as the only degree offering, but that may also offer postsecondary certificates of any level. Details may not sum to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2011, Enrollment component.

Table 3. Enrollment, residence, and migration of all first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by state or jurisdiction: United States, fall 2010

State or jurisdiction	Enrollment in institutions located in the state or jurisdiction	Residents of the state or jurisdiction enrolled in any state or jurisdiction ¹	Residents of the state or jurisdiction enrolled in the same state or jurisdiction	Percent enrolled in the state or jurisdiction who are residents of the same state or jurisdiction	Students of unknown residency enrolled in institutions located in the state or jurisdiction	Migration of students ²		
						Into the state or jurisdiction ³	Out of the state or jurisdiction	Net migration ⁴
Alabama	53,676	46,650	40,526	75.5	1,419	11,731	6,124	5,607
Alaska	5,331	6,774	4,573	85.8	66	692	2,201	-1,509
Arizona	82,938	62,900	57,328	69.1	2,046	23,564	5,572	17,992
Arkansas	31,018	29,067	25,667	82.7	141	5,210	3,400	1,810
California	436,190	435,737	400,042	91.7	8,566	27,582	35,695	-8,113
Colorado	58,326	53,617	44,153	75.7	656	13,517	9,464	4,053
Connecticut	38,328	43,198	27,112	70.7	79	11,137	16,086	-4,949
Delaware	9,693	8,710	5,999	61.9	234	3,460	2,711	749
District of Columbia	11,526	4,473	1,367	11.9	300	9,859	3,106	6,753
Florida	205,848	192,786	174,368	84.7	2,728	28,752	18,418	10,334
Georgia	103,693	104,283	86,691	83.6	473	16,529	17,592	-1,063
Hawaii	11,162	12,468	9,036	81.0	197	1,929	3,432	-1,503
Idaho	13,300	13,129	9,255	69.6	83	3,962	3,874	88
Illinois	123,949	134,527	103,462	83.5	428	20,059	31,065	-11,006
Indiana	84,208	76,370	67,619	80.3	468	16,121	8,751	7,370
Iowa	47,981	34,436	30,094	62.7	344	17,543	4,342	13,201
Kansas	34,897	32,551	27,844	79.8	247	6,806	4,707	2,099
Kentucky	44,701	42,743	37,031	82.8	177	7,493	5,712	1,781
Louisiana	45,131	43,690	38,661	85.7	302	6,168	5,029	1,139
Maine	12,539	13,264	9,297	74.1	28	3,214	3,967	-753
Maryland	56,135	64,773	45,024	80.2	269	10,842	19,749	-8,907
Massachusetts	83,898	74,830	54,006	64.4	691	29,201	20,824	8,377
Michigan	107,479	109,893	97,989	91.2	455	9,035	11,904	-2,869
Minnesota	56,977	59,801	45,342	79.6	413	11,222	14,459	-3,237
Mississippi	37,703	36,984	32,024	84.9	349	5,330	4,960	370
Missouri	66,990	63,801	54,191	80.9	611	12,188	9,610	2,578
Montana	10,193	9,483	7,535	73.9	18	2,640	1,948	692
Nebraska	19,543	19,002	15,908	81.4	190	3,445	3,094	351
Nevada	20,013	22,693	18,353	91.7	110	1,550	4,340	-2,790
New Hampshire	14,182	14,069	8,040	56.7	229	5,913	6,029	-116
New Jersey	81,969	111,657	75,431	92.0	336	6,202	36,226	-30,024
New Mexico	23,308	22,110	18,925	81.2	510	3,873	3,185	688
New York	214,547	208,488	173,189	80.7	1,757	39,601	35,299	4,302
North Carolina	97,273	92,249	80,523	82.8	624	16,126	11,726	4,400
North Dakota	9,359	7,014	5,195	55.5	4	4,160	1,819	2,341
Ohio	135,158	133,471	116,049	85.9	955	18,154	17,422	732
Oklahoma	46,939	43,086	38,729	82.5	1,163	7,047	4,357	2,690
Oregon	36,985	33,687	28,192	76.2	214	8,579	5,495	3,084
Pennsylvania	153,539	133,200	112,365	73.2	747	40,427	20,835	19,592
Rhode Island	16,744	11,112	7,664	45.8	25	9,055	3,448	5,607
South Carolina	49,206	45,012	38,961	79.2	252	9,993	6,051	3,942
South Dakota	10,370	8,989	7,109	68.6	410	2,851	1,880	971
Tennessee	65,980	65,790	56,016	84.9	401	9,563	9,774	-211
Texas	249,332	257,369	230,519	92.5	3,207	15,606	26,850	-11,244
Utah	37,453	31,036	28,860	77.1	575	8,018	2,176	5,842
Vermont	8,315	5,806	3,059	36.8	42	5,214	2,747	2,467
Virginia	84,563	78,592	64,023	75.7	1,752	18,788	14,569	4,219
Washington	43,083	47,308	36,077	83.7	235	6,771	11,231	-4,460
West Virginia	24,923	17,812	15,315	61.4	613	8,995	2,497	6,498

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Enrollment, residence, and migration of all first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by state or jurisdiction: United States, fall 2010—
Continued

State or jurisdiction	Enrollment in institutions located in the state or jurisdiction	Residents of the state or jurisdiction enrolled in any state or jurisdiction ¹	Residents of the state or jurisdiction enrolled in the same state or jurisdiction	Percent enrolled in the state or jurisdiction who are residents of the same state or jurisdiction	Students of unknown residency enrolled in institutions located in the state or jurisdiction	Migration of students ²		
						Into the state or jurisdiction ³	Out of the state or jurisdiction	Net migration ⁴
Wisconsin	62,366	61,424	50,824	81.5	348	11,194	10,600	594
Wyoming	6,085	5,031	3,854	63.3	75	2,156	1,177	979

¹Although the rows of this table are restricted to the United States, in order to calculate the number of students from each state or jurisdiction enrolled in a postsecondary institution, institutions in the other U.S. jurisdictions are included in this column. The other U.S. jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²The migration of students columns refer to students whose permanent address at the time of application to the institution is located in a different state or jurisdiction than the institution. These columns do not indicate a permanent change of address has occurred.

³Migration into the state or jurisdiction may include students who are nonresident aliens, who are from the other U.S. jurisdictions, or who reside outside the state or jurisdiction and are enrolled exclusively in online or distance education programs. Migration into the state or jurisdiction does not include individuals whose state or jurisdiction of residence is unknown.

⁴Net migration is the difference between the number of students entering the state or jurisdiction to attend school (into) and the number of students (residents) who leave the state or jurisdiction to attend school elsewhere (out of). A positive net migration indicates more students coming into the state or jurisdiction than leaving to attend school elsewhere.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. State or jurisdiction of residence is defined as the state or jurisdiction identified by the student as his or her permanent address at the time of application to the institution.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2011, 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 2010

Level of institution, institutional category, and control	Full-time			Part-time		
	Adjusted cohort, fall 2009	Still enrolled fall 2010	Retention rate (%)	Adjusted cohort, fall 2009	Still enrolled fall 2010	Retention rate (%)
All institutions	2,552,266	1,834,040	71.9	587,664	256,618	43.7
4-year	1,465,690	1,153,993	78.7	73,376	32,720	44.6
Public	945,951	751,623	79.5	34,504	17,240	50.0
Private nonprofit	470,769	376,744	80.0	9,609	4,499	46.8
Private for-profit	48,970	25,626	52.3	29,263	10,981	37.5
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees	245	219	89.4	5	5	100.0
Public	0	†	†	0	†	†
Private nonprofit	245	219	89.4	5	5	100.0
Private for-profit	0	†	†	0	†	†
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above	1,416,032	1,124,476	79.4	62,261	27,911	44.8
Public	921,967	736,748	79.9	29,797	15,342	51.5
Private nonprofit	462,867	371,802	80.3	8,730	4,003	45.9
Private for-profit	31,198	15,926	51.0	23,734	8,566	36.1
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above	48,941	29,030	59.3	10,850	4,722	43.5
Public	23,533	14,625	62.1	4,447	1,816	40.8
Private nonprofit	7,636	4,705	61.6	874	491	56.2
Private for-profit	17,772	9,700	54.6	5,529	2,415	43.7
Degree-granting, associate's and certificates	451	250	55.4	260	82	31.5
Public	451	250	55.4	260	82	31.5
Private nonprofit	0	†	†	0	†	†
Private for-profit	0	†	†	0	†	†
Non-degree-granting, above the baccalaureate	21	18	85.7	0	†	†
Public	0	†	†	0	†	†
Private nonprofit	21	18	85.7	0	†	†
Private for-profit	0	†	†	0	†	†
2-year	968,946	595,303	61.4	488,291	205,572	42.1
Public	815,679	489,957	60.1	476,501	198,901	41.7
Private nonprofit	10,089	5,843	57.9	939	537	57.2
Private for-profit	143,178	99,503	69.5	10,851	6,134	56.5
Degree-granting, associate's and certificates	920,928	560,038	60.8	477,805	198,873	41.6
Public	797,717	477,653	59.9	468,321	193,853	41.4
Private nonprofit	7,960	4,697	59.0	760	400	52.6
Private for-profit	115,251	77,688	67.4	8,724	4,620	53.0
Non-degree-granting, sub-baccalaureate	48,018	35,265	73.4	10,486	6,699	63.9
Public	17,962	12,304	68.5	8,180	5,048	61.7
Private nonprofit	2,129	1,146	53.8	179	137	76.5
Private for-profit	27,927	21,815	78.1	2,127	1,514	71.2

See notes at end of table.

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 2010—Continued

Level of institution, institutional category, and control	Full-time			Part-time		
	Adjusted cohort, fall 2009	Still enrolled fall 2010	Retention rate (%)	Adjusted cohort, fall 2009	Still enrolled fall 2010	Retention rate (%)
Less-than-2-year	117,630	84,744	72.0	25,997	18,326	70.5
Public	18,092	13,448	74.3	9,574	6,520	68.1
Private nonprofit	3,598	2,855	79.3	570	399	70.0
Private for-profit	95,940	68,441	71.3	15,853	11,407	72.0
Non-degree-granting, sub-baccalaureate [†]	117,630	84,744	72.0	25,997	18,326	70.5
Public	18,092	13,448	74.3	9,574	6,520	68.1
Private nonprofit	3,598	2,855	79.3	570	399	70.0
Private for-profit	95,940	68,441	71.3	15,853	11,407	72.0

† Not applicable.

¹All less-than-2-year institutions were classified into the non-degree-granting, sub-baccalaureate category.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. 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 reenrolled or successfully completed their program by the current fall. Attendance status (full- or part-time) was determined by the institutions in fall 2009, but the fall 2009 adjusted cohort and the number of students in the cohort still enrolled in fall 2010 were both reported during the spring 2011 data collection. Primarily baccalaureate refers to institutions where the total number of degrees/certificates awarded at or above the bachelor's level is more than 50 percent of the total number of degrees/certificates awarded. Associate's and certificates refers to institutions with an associate's degree as the only degree offering, but that may also offer postsecondary certificates of any level.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2011, 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 2010

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 (GASB standards ¹)						
Total revenues and other sources	\$238,384,712	100.0	\$55,996,203	100.0	\$754,660	100.0
Operating revenues	144,634,639	60.7	16,500,430	29.5	356,466	47.2
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	44,277,510	18.6	9,088,279	16.2	162,145	21.5
Grants and contracts	39,054,419	16.4	4,384,755	7.8	143,097	19.0
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	24,996,765	10.5	2,152,596	3.8	42,400	5.6
State	5,001,562	2.1	1,643,572	2.9	60,409	8.0
Local	2,565,752	1.1	342,629	0.6	38,554	5.1
Private	6,490,340	2.7	245,959	0.4	1,734	0.2
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	19,429,078	8.2	2,072,876	3.7	0	0.0
Sales and services of hospitals	27,125,159	11.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	4,598,612	1.9	148,289	0.3	9,828	1.3
Independent operations	1,320,068	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other operating revenues	8,829,792	3.7	806,231	1.4	41,396	5.5
Nonoperating revenues	81,407,285	34.1	36,707,981	65.6	381,609	50.6
Federal appropriations	1,983,176	0.8	158,375	0.3	2,571	0.3
State appropriations	47,887,957	20.1	13,957,011	24.9	160,290	21.2
Local appropriations	431,615	0.2	9,684,785	17.3	99,617	13.2
Nonoperating grants	12,541,741	5.3	11,672,396	20.8	100,506	13.3
Federal	10,318,977	4.3	10,523,782	18.8	93,193	12.3
State	2,088,155	0.9	1,051,912	1.9	5,830	0.8
Local	134,608	0.1	96,702	0.2	1,482	0.2
Gifts	5,031,866	2.1	230,377	0.4	3,042	0.4
Investment income	8,935,036	3.7	382,030	0.7	3,810	0.5
Other nonoperating revenues	4,595,894	1.9	623,007	1.1	11,773	1.6
Total other revenues and additions ²	12,342,789	5.2	2,787,792	5.0	16,586	2.2
Capital appropriations	4,003,617	1.7	2,037,393	3.6	—	—
Capital grants and gifts	3,312,753	1.4	467,258	0.8	—	—
Additions to permanent endowments	853,705	0.4	16,245	#	—	—
Other revenues and additions	4,172,713	1.8	254,532	0.5	—	—
Private nonprofit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$168,177,924	100.0	\$639,864	100.0	\$160,341	100.0
Tuition and fees	56,060,136	33.3	364,256	56.9	92,717	57.8
Government appropriations	1,216,877	0.7	16,985	2.7	259	0.2
Federal	734,408	0.4	10,435	1.6	107	0.1
State	476,381	0.3	6,105	1.0	56	#
Local	6,088	#	445	0.1	96	0.1
Government grants and contracts	18,073,235	10.7	99,574	15.6	53,103	33.1
Federal	16,376,032	9.7	82,958	13.0	43,084	26.9
State	1,232,746	0.7	15,699	2.5	8,244	5.1
Local	464,458	0.3	916	0.1	1,775	1.1
Private gifts	12,431,232	7.4	35,173	5.5	1,560	1.0
Private grants and contracts	4,185,886	2.5	5,014	0.8	3,066	1.9
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,350,877	0.8	24,478	3.8	1,008	0.6
Investment return	28,406,600	16.9	21,538	3.4	1,317	0.8
Sales and services of educational activities	4,814,955	2.9	12,827	2.0	3,948	2.5
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	14,044,652	8.4	35,677	5.6	0	0.0
Hospital revenue	16,541,461	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	5,733,221	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other revenue ³	5,318,792	3.2	24,342	3.8	3,362	2.1

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 2010—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	\$18,984,054	100.0	\$6,914,017	100.0	\$3,702,291	100.0
Tuition and fees	17,321,882	91.2	6,041,884	87.4	3,082,402	83.3
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	1,295,283	6.8	835,061	12.1	368,755	10.0
Federal	1,226,115	6.5	787,014	11.4	350,390	9.5
State and local	69,168	0.4	48,047	0.7	18,365	0.5
Private grants and contracts	35,634	0.2	3,006	#	3,798	0.1
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	36,026	0.2	4,248	0.1	9,564	0.3
Sales and services of educational activities	376,481	2.0	122,630	1.8	197,968	5.3
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	372,285	2.0	112,930	1.6	0	0.0
Other revenue ³	-453,538	†	-205,743	†	39,805	1.1

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

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

Rounds to zero.

¹In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 22 public institutions (1 percent of public institutions) not displayed in this table reported \$9.8 billion in revenue and investment return using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

²Non-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.

³Other revenue is a calculated value and may be negative if the total revenue and investment return reported is less than the sum of the reported data in the detail revenue and investment return categories.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. 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.

Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding dollar amount in the appropriate total row of each section as the denominator. 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 2011, 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 2010

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 (GASB standards ¹)						
Total expenses	\$221,590,159	100.0	\$51,805,979	100.0	\$637,800	100.0
Instruction	65,379,375	29.5	21,945,558	42.4	333,691	52.3
Research	30,675,424	13.8	24,331	#	0	0.0
Public service	11,814,495	5.3	912,148	1.8	1,605	0.3
Academic support	17,772,913	8.0	4,312,067	8.3	60,086	9.4
Student services	10,065,346	4.5	5,307,964	10.2	52,711	8.3
Institutional support	19,038,678	8.6	8,038,728	15.5	101,964	16.0
Scholarships and fellowships (excluding discounts and allowances)	9,079,204	4.1	6,392,147	12.3	25,957	4.1
Auxiliary enterprises	22,643,552	10.2	2,712,107	5.2	0	0.0
Hospital services	26,321,449	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	1,288,762	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses and deductions	7,510,962	3.4	2,160,929	4.2	61,786	9.7
Private nonprofit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total expenses	\$144,658,856	100.0	\$648,515	100.0	\$153,629	100.0
Instruction	47,325,505	32.7	259,497	40.0	84,477	55.0
Research	16,154,889	11.2	619	0.1	50	#
Public service	2,084,704	1.4	5,088	0.8	2,096	1.4
Academic support	12,897,324	8.9	53,361	8.2	11,123	7.2
Student services	11,347,164	7.8	79,405	12.2	9,552	6.2
Institutional support	19,299,736	13.3	165,431	25.5	33,938	22.1
Net grant aid to students	825,027	0.6	7,490	1.2	138	0.1
Auxiliary enterprises	13,852,640	9.6	34,402	5.3	0	0.0
Hospital services	13,174,405	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	5,154,851	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses	2,542,611	1.8	43,222	6.7	12,254	8.0
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total expenses	\$15,287,115	100.0	\$5,719,255	100.0	\$2,975,381	100.0
Instruction	3,259,808	21.3	1,862,059	32.6	1,185,168	39.8
Research and public service	10,726	0.1	3,573	0.1	8,922	0.3
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	10,588,125	69.3	3,008,740	52.6	1,314,490	44.2
Net grant aid to students	72,265	0.5	51,057	0.9	6,643	0.2
Auxiliary enterprises	337,501	2.2	128,542	2.2	0	0.0
Other expenses	1,018,691	6.7	665,284	11.6	460,157	15.5

Rounds to zero.

¹In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 22 public institutions (1 percent of public institutions) not displayed in this table reported \$8.7 billion in expenses using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. 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.

Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding dollar amount in the appropriate total row of each section as the denominator. 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 2011, Finance component.

Table 7. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, gender, degree sought, and degree completed at the institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students: United States, cohort years 2004 and 2007

Level and control of institution, gender, degree sought, and degree completed	Overall (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other 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 2004) ²	55.1	38.3	67.1	37.7	46.7	59.7	56.4	42.1	56.1
Public	53.6	35.0	64.7	35.9	43.6	56.9	54.5	55.3	54.1
Men	50.7	33.2	61.3	30.6	39.2	54.0	52.6	52.3	50.7
Women	56.1	36.5	67.8	39.5	46.9	59.5	56.0	58.1	58.0
Private nonprofit	64.6	48.8	75.5	44.5	58.6	67.3	72.3	63.2	71.3
Men	62.2	46.5	73.5	38.9	55.3	65.1	73.6	61.0	68.3
Women	66.5	50.5	77.0	48.5	60.8	69.0	71.6	65.0	74.5
Private for-profit	32.3	38.4	45.0	31.3	41.2	44.8	41.9	18.1	21.5
Men	34.4	35.5	48.6	29.2	38.8	45.4	43.4	19.3	25.5
Women	30.9	40.2	41.5	32.7	43.2	44.2	40.1	17.6	19.2
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seekers attending 4-year institutions and completing bachelor's or equivalent degree (cohort year 2004)	58.3	39.4	68.7	39.5	50.1	61.5	58.8	56.4	61.5
Public	56.0	37.0	66.2	38.3	47.8	58.9	59.7	57.9	57.2
Men	53.0	34.9	62.9	32.7	43.0	56.0	56.9	54.9	53.0
Women	58.5	38.5	69.2	42.1	51.4	61.4	61.9	60.6	62.2
Private nonprofit	65.4	50.7	76.2	44.9	60.5	67.9	71.9	64.0	71.2
Men	63.0	49.3	74.4	39.2	57.0	65.7	72.9	61.9	68.2
Women	67.3	51.6	77.6	49.1	62.8	69.6	71.3	65.6	74.4
Private for-profit	28.4	19.2	38.9	21.3	28.9	35.3	29.2	20.8	21.7
Men	30.2	18.5	43.5	21.2	29.1	37.0	31.6	21.8	23.6
Women	26.8	19.6	33.3	21.3	28.7	33.4	24.4	19.9	20.3
Total 2-year institutions (cohort year 2007)	33.2	28.6	36.7	28.5	36.8	32.8	61.7	35.8	31.6
Public	22.5	19.9	27.3	14.7	19.5	24.7	57.1	20.4	25.5
Men	21.8	22.0	25.2	14.5	17.4	24.0	58.3	19.3	22.0
Women	23.2	18.1	29.6	14.9	21.2	25.4	56.0	21.4	28.9
Private nonprofit	53.1	18.8	46.1	43.3	47.5	60.2	66.7	64.6	63.5
Men	53.0	14.0	50.9	44.4	47.6	60.5	66.7	50.7	60.7
Women	53.3	22.2	43.4	42.2	47.5	60.0	66.7	69.8	66.1
Private for-profit	61.7	59.4	69.8	50.6	65.2	66.5	66.1	59.8	66.8
Men	60.0	57.9	67.6	47.3	60.3	66.1	65.9	57.2	66.1
Women	62.6	60.3	71.2	52.0	67.7	66.7	66.1	61.6	67.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, gender, degree sought, and degree completed at the institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students: United States, cohort years 2004 and 2007—Continued

Level and control of institution, gender, degree sought, and degree completed	Overall (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other 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 2007)	66.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public	70.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private nonprofit	75.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private for-profit	66.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

¹Two or more races was an optional reporting category in IPEDS 2010-11, and a total of 504 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: Title IV institutions are those with 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. 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 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 2011, Graduation Rates component.

Table 8. Graduation rates of bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking students at the Title IV 4-year 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 2004

Gender and time to degree	Overall (%)	Public (%)	Private nonprofit (%)	Private for-profit (%)
All students				
4 years	37.9	31.3	52.4	20.4
5 years	53.9	50.6	62.9	25.8
6 years	58.3	56.0	65.4	28.4
Men				
4 years	32.9	26.1	47.7	23.3
5 years	50.5	46.8	60.0	27.6
6 years	55.5	53.0	63.0	30.2
Women				
4 years	42.1	35.7	56.2	17.7
5 years	56.8	53.7	65.2	24.1
6years	60.6	58.5	67.3	26.8

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. 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 number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates in the cohort 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 2011, 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 Title IV 4-year degree-granting institutions, by cohort year, control of institution, and institutional category: United States, cohort years 1998, 2001, and 2004

Control of institution and institutional category	Cohort year 1998 ¹						Cohort year 2001 ²						Cohort year 2004					
	Total cohort		Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Total cohort		Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Total cohort		Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public	758,902	100.0	714,986	94.2	43,916	5.8	838,752	100.0	779,950	93.0	58,802	7.0	913,084	100.0	831,125	91.0	81,959	9.0
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above	728,664	100.0	711,081	97.6	17,583	2.4	794,549	100.0	774,566	97.5	19,983	2.5	845,592	100.0	822,274	97.2	23,318	2.8
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above	30,238	100.0	3,905	12.9	26,333	87.1	41,830	100.0	5,384	12.9	36,446	87.1	65,137	100.0	8,851	13.6	56,286	86.4
Degree-granting, associate's and certificates	†	†	†	†	†	†	2,373	100.0	†	†	2,373	100.0	2,355	100.0	†	†	2,355	100.0
Private nonprofit	403,170	100.0	378,912	94.0	24,258	6.0	422,873	100.0	399,806	94.5	23,067	5.5	452,737	100.0	425,797	94.0	26,940	6.0
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees	146	100.0	86	58.9	60	41.1	15	100.0	†	†	15	100.0	15	100.0	9	60.0	6	40.0
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above	384,930	100.0	374,689	97.3	10,241	2.7	407,966	100.0	396,577	97.2	11,389	2.8	434,035	100.0	422,168	97.3	11,867	2.7
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above	18,094	100.0	4,137	22.9	13,957	77.1	14,892	100.0	3,229	21.7	11,663	78.3	18,687	100.0	3,620	19.4	15,067	80.6
Degree-granting, associate's and certificates	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

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 Title IV 4-year degree-granting institutions, by cohort year, control of institution, and institutional category: United States, cohort years 1998, 2001, and 2004—Continued

Control of institution and institutional category	Cohort year 1998 ¹						Cohort year 2001 ²						Cohort year 2004					
	Total cohort		Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Total cohort		Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Total cohort		Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort		Other than bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Private for-profit	61,885	100.0	17,265	27.9	44,620	72.1	83,493	100.0	30,952	37.1	52,541	62.9	129,426	100.0	37,124	28.7	92,302	71.3
Degree-granting, graduate with no undergraduate degrees	44	100.0	†	†	44	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Degree-granting, primarily baccalaureate or above	19,968	100.0	14,152	70.9	5,816	29.1	35,546	100.0	25,773	72.5	9,773	27.5	72,782	100.0	31,618	43.4	41,164	56.6
Degree-granting, not primarily baccalaureate or above	41,873	100.0	3,113	7.4	38,760	92.6	47,455	100.0	5,179	10.9	42,276	89.1	56,612	100.0	5,506	9.7	51,106	90.3
Degree-granting, associate's and certificates	†	†	†	†	†	†	492	100.0	†	†	492	100.0	32	100.0	†	†	32	100.0

† Not applicable.

¹Prior to 2010-11, Title IV not primarily postsecondary institutions were not required to respond to the IPEDS survey. No such institutions in 2004-05 met the criteria to be included in this table.

²Prior to 2010-11, Title IV not primarily postsecondary institutions were not required to respond to the IPEDS survey. No such institutions in 2007-08 met the criteria to be included in this table.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. Cohort year 1998 data were collected during the spring 2005 data collection. Cohort year 2001 data were collected during the spring 2008 data collection. Cohort year 2004 data were collected during the spring 2011 data collection. Primarily baccalaureate refers to institutions where the total number of degrees/certificates awarded at or above the bachelor's level is more than 50 percent of the total number of degrees/certificates awarded. Associate's and certificates refers to institutions with an associate's degree as the only degree offering that may also offer postsecondary certificates of any level. Percentages in the rows of this table use the count in the appropriate total column of each section as the denominator. Details may not sum to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2005, 2008, and 2011, 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 2002 and 2006

Degree sought, level of institution, degree completed, and time to degree	Overall (%)	Public (%)	Private nonprofit (%)	Private for-profit (%)
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seekers attending 4-year institutions and completing bachelor's or equivalent degree (cohort year 2002)				
Within 100% of normal program completion time	36.8	30.1	51.8	15.1
Within 150% of normal program completion time	57.7	55.3	65.2	24.3
Within 200% of normal program completion time	60.3	58.6	66.6	26.1
Degree- or certificate-seekers attending 2-year institutions and completing a degree or certificate (cohort year 2006)				
Within 100% of normal program completion time	22.5	13.1	46.0	47.0
Within 150% of normal program completion time	32.9	22.1	54.4	61.4
Within 200% of normal program completion time	37.4	27.6	57.9	63.0
Certificate-seekers attending less-than-2-year institutions and completing a certificate (cohort year 2006)				
Within 100% of normal program completion time	44.7	45.9	65.4	43.5
Within 150% of normal program completion time	67.3	67.0	76.2	66.9
Within 200% of normal program completion time	69.5	71.9	77.8	68.8

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. 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 number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates in the cohort 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 2011, 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 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sector of institution	Academic year 2008-09 ^{1,2}			Academic year 2009-10 ³		
	Number enrolled	Number of financial aid recipients	Percent receiving financial aid	Number enrolled	Number of financial aid recipients	Percent receiving financial aid
Total students	3,098,761	2,435,189	78.6	3,325,264	2,713,765	81.6
Public 4-year	1,007,609	792,028	78.6	1,021,259	832,561	81.5
Public 2-year	725,718	474,991	65.5	819,966	576,339	70.3
Public less-than-2-year	30,398	17,684	58.2	31,567	19,147	60.7
Private nonprofit 4-year	487,079	424,892	87.2	491,157	436,305	88.8
Private nonprofit 2-year	12,249	10,566	86.3	12,676	11,238	88.7
Private nonprofit less-than-2-year	11,307	9,473	83.8	11,731	10,895	92.9
Private for-profit 4-year	258,498	221,487	85.7	243,429	223,526	91.8
Private for-profit 2-year	274,855	234,264	85.2	390,024	343,163	88.0
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	291,048	249,804	85.8	303,455	260,591	85.9

¹The numbers shown reflect the 6,146 institutions that reported having financial aid recipients in academic year 2008-09.

²Prior to 2010-11, Title IV not primarily postsecondary institutions were not required to respond to the IPEDS survey; however, 23 out of 43 such institutions meeting the criteria to be included in this table responded voluntarily to the spring 2010 Student Financial Aid component. Data for the nonresponding institutions were not imputed, and the 20 nonresponding institutions represent 0.3 percent of the total institutions included in this table.

³The numbers shown reflect the 6,406 institutions that reported having financial aid recipients in academic year 2009-10.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. Percentages in the rows of this table use the corresponding count in the appropriate number enrolled column 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 and Spring 2011, Student Financial Aid component.

Table 12. Number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates, number and percentage of 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 2009-10

Type of aid	Total students	Public			Private nonprofit			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	3,325,264	1,021,259	819,966	31,567	491,157	12,676	11,731	243,429	390,024	303,455
Number receiving										
Any financial aid	2,713,765	832,561	576,339	19,147	436,305	11,238	10,895	223,526	343,163	260,591
Federal grants	1,636,916	351,237	408,767	13,828	158,806	8,377	9,842	183,220	281,644	221,195
Pell grants	1,597,705	341,638	399,431	12,813	151,236	8,258	8,020	179,713	277,632	218,964
Other federal grants	648,247	239,552	102,734	2,360	118,107	2,200	3,031	37,996	92,814	49,453
State/local grants	848,690	381,542	272,802	4,895	136,255	3,788	1,929	16,020	21,372	10,087
Institutional grants	972,136	396,389	79,914	1,518	387,821	4,798	597	57,320	32,133	11,646
Loans to students ¹	1,758,375	510,992	187,630	7,643	309,399	6,935	4,986	209,656	302,924	218,210
Federal loans	1,731,731	501,953	186,162	7,437	304,387	6,849	4,974	208,623	297,617	213,729
Other loans	176,306	46,278	3,846	219	42,192	278	36	17,311	39,479	26,667
Percent receiving										
Any financial aid	81.6	81.5	70.3	60.7	88.8	88.7	92.9	91.8	88.0	85.9
Federal grants	49.2	34.4	49.9	43.8	32.3	66.1	83.9	75.3	72.2	72.9
Pell grants	48.0	33.5	48.7	40.6	30.8	65.1	68.4	73.8	71.2	72.2
Other federal grants	19.5	23.5	12.5	7.5	24.0	17.4	25.8	15.6	23.8	16.3
State/local grants	25.5	37.4	33.3	15.5	27.7	29.9	16.4	6.6	5.5	3.3
Institutional grants	29.2	38.8	9.7	4.8	79.0	37.9	5.1	23.5	8.2	3.8
Loans to students ¹	52.9	50.0	22.9	24.2	63.0	54.7	42.5	86.1	77.7	71.9
Federal loans	52.1	49.2	22.7	23.6	62.0	54.0	42.4	85.7	76.3	70.4
Other loans	5.3	4.5	0.5	0.7	8.6	2.2	0.3	7.1	10.1	8.8
Average amount ²										
Federal grants	\$4,588	\$4,965	\$4,387	\$3,967	\$5,099	\$4,299	\$3,720	\$4,547	\$4,524	\$4,197
Pell grants	4,254	4,338	4,281	3,749	4,043	4,090	3,667	4,322	4,319	4,139
Other federal grants	1,101	1,093	810	2,890	1,680	1,018	2,377	1,484	810	448
State/local grants	2,752	3,300	1,456	2,949	3,658	3,076	3,498	2,715	3,528	2,942
Institutional grants	7,529	4,339	1,625	894	13,733	4,608	2,394	1,311	1,023	931
Loans to students ¹	7,062	6,063	4,627	6,245	7,466	6,126	5,825	9,641	8,139	7,037
Federal loans	6,456	5,434	4,571	6,272	6,129	5,917	5,752	9,074	7,666	6,767
Other loans	7,018	8,011	4,474	4,983	10,534	7,063	12,020	7,408	4,659	3,349

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: Title IV institutions are those with 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. The numbers shown reflect the 6,406 institutions that reported the number of recipients by types of financial aid and the average amounts received. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding count in the full-time, first-time undergraduates row as the denominator. Detail may not sum to total because students with more than one source of financial aid were counted for each type of aid they received but were included only once in the total count.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2011, Student Financial Aid component.

Table 13. Average academic year price of attendance before aid, average grant/scholarship aid, and 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 family income level: United States, academic year 2009-10

Level of institution, type of aid received, and family income level ¹	Public ²			Private nonprofit ³			Private for-profit ³		
	Average price before aid	Average grant/scholarship aid	Net price	Average price before aid	Average grant/scholarship aid	Net price	Average price before aid	Average grant/scholarship aid	Net price
4-year									
Students receiving any grant aid	\$16,873	\$6,698	\$10,175	\$32,689	\$16,027	\$16,662	\$27,937	\$4,167	\$23,771
Students receiving Title IV aid									
All family income levels	16,897	5,962	10,935	32,705	15,291	17,415	27,812	3,566	24,246
\$0-30,000	16,897	9,063	7,834	32,705	17,144	15,561	27,812	3,935	23,877
\$30,001-48,000	16,897	8,270	8,627	32,705	18,374	14,331	27,812	3,523	24,289
\$48,001-75,000	16,897	4,881	12,016	32,705	16,422	16,283	27,812	1,893	25,919
\$75,001-110,000	16,897	2,295	14,601	32,705	14,354	18,351	27,812	1,031	26,781
\$110,001 and more	16,897	1,677	15,220	32,705	11,405	21,300	27,812	901	26,911
2-year									
Students receiving any grant aid	11,018	4,478	6,540	21,680	7,534	14,146	24,315	4,246	20,069
Students receiving Title IV aid									
All family income levels	11,077	4,507	6,570	21,708	6,693	15,015	24,263	3,719	20,545
\$0-30,000	11,077	5,389	5,688	21,708	7,254	14,454	24,263	4,005	20,259
\$30,001-48,000	11,077	4,480	6,597	21,708	6,880	14,827	24,263	3,907	20,356
\$48,001-75,000	11,077	2,246	8,831	21,708	5,371	16,336	24,263	2,102	22,161
\$75,001-110,000	11,077	701	10,376	21,708	4,535	17,172	24,263	741	23,523
\$110,001 and more	11,077	471	10,607	21,708	5,845	15,862	24,263	356	23,907
Less-than-2-year									
Students receiving any grant aid	13,130	4,025	9,105	18,674	4,998	13,676	22,357	3,599	18,758
Students receiving Title IV aid									
All family income levels	13,115	4,204	8,911	18,507	4,739	13,768	22,399	3,040	19,359
\$0-30,000	13,115	4,381	8,734	18,507	5,753	12,754	22,399	3,491	18,908
\$30,001-48,000	13,115	3,830	9,284	18,507	3,512	14,995	22,399	2,718	19,681
\$48,001-75,000	13,115	3,777	9,338	18,507	3,644	14,863	22,399	1,593	20,806
\$75,001-110,000	13,115	2,541	10,574	18,507	2,484	16,023	22,399	552	21,847
\$110,001 and more	13,115	4,321	8,794	18,507	1,571	16,935	22,399	196	22,203

¹ Students are classified into a family income category by the institution they attend based on the income used by the institution's financial aid office to calculate the student's expected family contribution.

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

³ Average price before aid, average grant/scholarship aid, and net price for private nonprofit and private for-profit institutions is displayed for all students.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. The net price of attendance is the price actually charged to first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving financial aid at an institution after deducting federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid. Because not all institutions have students at each income level, for the purposes of this table the net price is calculated as the average price before aid minus the average grant/scholarship aid. 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 was 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 separately for the group of students receiving any grant aid and the group of students receiving Title IV aid. Hence the resulting average price before aid values may differ between the groups. Some 254 institutions reported grant/scholarship aid for a 12-month period, but reported data on the price before aid based on an academic year (9 months). The reported grant/scholarship aid amounts for these institutions were multiplied by 0.75 to align with the 9-month academic year period used to report the price before aid. 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 2010, Institutional Characteristics component and Spring 2011, Student Financial Aid component.

This page intentionally left blank.

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 2011 collection was to collect data from Title IV institutions. These institutions each have a Program Participation Agreement (PPA) 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 7,259 Title IV institutions and administrative offices¹ located in the United States and the other jurisdictions of the United States² in the 2010-11 academic year.

The spring 2011 collection was entirely web-based. Institutions in the universe were asked to enter their survey responses using the IPEDS data collection website. The spring 2011 IPEDS data were collected between December 8, 2010, and April 27, 2011. 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 2010-11 cycle, 60 postsecondary institutions and two administrative offices included in prior IPEDS data collections were declared to be outside the scope of IPEDS because they were closed, were merged with another institution, or no longer offered postsecondary programs. Another 258 postsecondary institutions were reported exclusively by a parent institution.³ In addition, 345 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 or jurisdiction 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 2010-11 IPEDS universe consisted of 7,259 postsecondary entities. Although they are part of the 2010-11 IPEDS universe, five institutions and one administrative office that closed during the 2010-11 academic year were

¹ Includes 7,178 institutions and 81 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 U.S. jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. 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.

not eligible to complete any of the components collected during the spring 2011 collection, leaving 7,253 postsecondary entities eligible for the spring 2011 components of IPEDS.

The initial set of 7,259 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 7,253 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 (2004 for 4-year institutions and 2007 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 U.S. 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 2011 IPEDS collection were high. The response rate for each component was 99.9 percent.

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 U.S. 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 U.S. jurisdictions). Part B, enrollment by age of student, is not included because Part B was optional this year.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) requires that the potential for nonresponse bias for all institutions (including those in other U.S. 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.

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

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 2011 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other U.S. 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	7,171	7,165	99.9	6,807	6,797	99.9
Public	2,043	2,042	100.0	2,023	2,021	99.9
Private nonprofit	1,867	1,865	99.9	1,612	1,610	99.9
Private for-profit	3,261	3,258	99.9	3,172	3,166	99.8
4-year	2,948	2,948	100.0	2,614	2,614	100.0
Public	696	696	100.0	676	676	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,597	1,597	100.0	1,343	1,343	100.0
Private for-profit	655	655	100.0	595	595	100.0
2-year	2,299	2,297	99.9	2,285	2,282	99.9
Public	1,093	1,093	100.0	1,093	1,093	100.0
Private nonprofit	177	176	99.4	176	175	99.4
Private for-profit	1,029	1,028	99.9	1,016	1,014	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,924	1,920	99.8	1,908	1,901	99.6
Public	254	253	99.6	254	252	99.2
Private nonprofit	93	92	98.9	93	92	98.9
Private for-profit	1,577	1,575	99.9	1,561	1,557	99.7
Degree-granting	4,685	4,685	100.0	4,352	4,352	100.0
4-year	2,933	2,933	100.0	2,611	2,611	100.0
Public	695	695	100.0	676	676	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,584	1,584	100.0	1,340	1,340	100.0
Private for-profit	654	654	100.0	595	595	100.0
2-year	1,752	1,752	100.0	1,741	1,741	100.0
Public	987	987	100.0	987	987	100.0
Private nonprofit	91	91	100.0	91	91	100.0
Private for-profit	674	674	100.0	663	663	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,486	2,480	99.8	2,455	2,445	99.6
4-year	15	15	100.0	3	3	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	13	13	100.0	3	3	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	547	545	99.6	544	541	99.4
Public	106	106	100.0	106	106	100.0
Private nonprofit	86	85	98.8	85	84	98.8
Private for-profit	355	354	99.7	353	351	99.4
Less-than-2-year	1,924	1,920	99.8	1,908	1,901	99.6
Public	254	253	99.6	254	252	99.2
Private nonprofit	93	92	98.9	93	92	98.9
Private for-profit	1,577	1,575	99.9	1,561	1,557	99.7

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 2011 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other U.S. 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	7,239	7,228	99.8	6,182	6,172	99.8
Public	2,112	2,110	99.9	1,964	1,963	99.9
Private nonprofit	1,871	1,869	99.9	1,468	1,467	99.9
Private for-profit	3,256	3,249	99.8	2,750	2,742	99.7
4-year	2,993	2,993	100.0	2,325	2,325	100.0
Public	735	735	100.0	642	642	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,601	1,601	100.0	1,242	1,242	100.0
Private for-profit	657	657	100.0	441	441	100.0
2-year	2,328	2,325	99.9	2,173	2,169	99.8
Public	1,123	1,123	100.0	1,090	1,090	100.0
Private nonprofit	177	176	99.4	147	146	99.3
Private for-profit	1,028	1,026	99.8	936	933	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,918	1,910	99.6	1,684	1,678	99.6
Public	254	252	99.2	232	231	99.6
Private nonprofit	93	92	98.9	79	79	100.0
Private for-profit	1,571	1,566	99.7	1,373	1,368	99.6
Degree-granting	4,759	4,758	100.0	3,999	3,999	100.0
4-year	2,978	2,978	100.0	2,323	2,323	100.0
Public	734	734	100.0	642	642	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,588	1,588	100.0	1,240	1,240	100.0
Private for-profit	656	656	100.0	441	441	100.0
2-year	1,781	1,780	99.9	1,676	1,676	100.0
Public	1,017	1,017	100.0	985	985	100.0
Private nonprofit	91	91	100.0	86	86	100.0
Private for-profit	673	672	99.9	605	605	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,480	2,470	99.6	2,183	2,173	99.5
4-year	15	15	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	13	13	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	547	545	99.6	497	493	99.2
Public	106	106	100.0	105	105	100.0
Private nonprofit	86	85	98.8	61	60	98.4
Private for-profit	355	354	99.7	331	328	99.1
Less-than-2-year	1,918	1,910	99.6	1,684	1,678	99.6
Public	254	252	99.2	232	231	99.6
Private nonprofit	93	92	98.9	79	79	100.0
Private for-profit	1,571	1,566	99.7	1,373	1,368	99.6

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 2011 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other U.S. jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Graduation Rates 200		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	5,700	5,696	99.9
Public	1,876	1,875	99.9
Private nonprofit	1,415	1,414	99.9
Private for-profit	2,409	2,407	99.9
4-year	1,990	1,990	100.0
Public	577	577	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,190	1,190	100.0
Private for-profit	223	223	100.0
2-year	2,133	2,130	99.9
Public	1,085	1,085	100.0
Private nonprofit	147	146	99.3
Private for-profit	901	899	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,577	1,576	99.9
Public	214	213	99.5
Private nonprofit	78	78	100.0
Private for-profit	1,285	1,285	100.0
Degree-granting	3,645	3,645	100.0
4-year	1,990	1,990	100.0
Public	577	577	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,190	1,190	100.0
Private for-profit	223	223	100.0
2-year	1,655	1,655	100.0
Public	984	984	100.0
Private nonprofit	85	85	100.0
Private for-profit	586	586	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,055	2,051	99.8
4-year	0	0	†
Public	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	0	0	†
Private for-profit	0	0	†
2-year	478	475	99.4
Public	101	101	100.0
Private nonprofit	62	61	98.4
Private for-profit	315	313	99.4
Less-than-2-year	1,577	1,576	99.9
Public	214	213	99.5
Private nonprofit	78	78	100.0
Private for-profit	1,285	1,285	100.0

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. 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 unit nonrespondents. In addition, data were imputed for institutions that did not respond to all parts of the Enrollment component (partial nonrespondents). The other U.S. jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, 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 2011, 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 2011 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	7,014	7,009	99.9	6,657	6,648	99.9
Public	2,015	2,015	100.0	1,995	1,994	99.9
Private nonprofit	1,810	1,808	99.9	1,561	1,559	99.9
Private for-profit	3,189	3,186	99.9	3,101	3,095	99.8
4-year	2,882	2,882	100.0	2,554	2,554	100.0
Public	679	679	100.0	659	659	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,555	1,555	100.0	1,307	1,307	100.0
Private for-profit	648	648	100.0	588	588	100.0
2-year	2,273	2,271	99.9	2,259	2,256	99.9
Public	1,083	1,083	100.0	1,083	1,083	100.0
Private nonprofit	173	172	99.4	172	171	99.4
Private for-profit	1,017	1,016	99.9	1,004	1,002	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,859	1,856	99.8	1,844	1,838	99.7
Public	253	253	100.0	253	252	99.6
Private nonprofit	82	81	98.8	82	81	98.8
Private for-profit	1,524	1,522	99.9	1,509	1,505	99.7
Degree-granting	4,596	4,596	100.0	4,269	4,269	100.0
4-year	2,867	2,867	100.0	2,551	2,551	100.0
Public	678	678	100.0	659	659	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,542	1,542	100.0	1,304	1,304	100.0
Private for-profit	647	647	100.0	588	588	100.0
2-year	1,729	1,729	100.0	1,718	1,718	100.0
Public	978	978	100.0	978	978	100.0
Private nonprofit	87	87	100.0	87	87	100.0
Private for-profit	664	664	100.0	653	653	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,418	2,413	99.8	2,388	2,379	99.6
4-year	15	15	100.0	3	3	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	13	13	100.0	3	3	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	544	542	99.6	541	538	99.4
Public	105	105	100.0	105	105	100.0
Private nonprofit	86	85	98.8	85	84	98.8
Private for-profit	353	352	99.7	351	349	99.4
Less-than-2-year	1,859	1,856	99.8	1,844	1,838	99.7
Public	253	253	100.0	253	252	99.6
Private nonprofit	82	81	98.8	82	81	98.8
Private for-profit	1,524	1,522	99.9	1,509	1,505	99.7

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 2011 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	7,080	7,070	99.9	6,038	6,029	99.9
Public	2,083	2,082	100.0	1,937	1,937	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,812	1,810	99.9	1,419	1,418	99.9
Private for-profit	3,185	3,178	99.8	2,682	2,674	99.7
4-year	2,924	2,924	100.0	2,268	2,268	100.0
Public	717	717	100.0	626	626	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,557	1,557	100.0	1,207	1,207	100.0
Private for-profit	650	650	100.0	435	435	100.0
2-year	2,302	2,299	99.9	2,147	2,143	99.8
Public	1,113	1,113	100.0	1,080	1,080	100.0
Private nonprofit	173	172	99.4	143	142	99.3
Private for-profit	1,016	1,014	99.8	924	921	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,854	1,847	99.6	1,623	1,618	99.7
Public	253	252	99.6	231	231	100.0
Private nonprofit	82	81	98.8	69	69	100.0
Private for-profit	1,519	1,514	99.7	1,323	1,318	99.6
Degree-granting	4,667	4,666	100.0	3,919	3,919	100.0
4-year	2,909	2,909	100.0	2,266	2,266	100.0
Public	716	716	100.0	626	626	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,544	1,544	100.0	1,205	1,205	100.0
Private for-profit	649	649	100.0	435	435	100.0
2-year	1,758	1,757	99.9	1,653	1,653	100.0
Public	1,008	1,008	100.0	976	976	100.0
Private nonprofit	87	87	100.0	82	82	100.0
Private for-profit	663	662	99.8	595	595	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,413	2,404	99.6	2,119	2,110	99.6
4-year	15	15	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	13	13	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	544	542	99.6	494	490	99.2
Public	105	105	100.0	104	104	100.0
Private nonprofit	86	85	98.8	61	60	98.4
Private for-profit	353	352	99.7	329	326	99.1
Less-than-2-year	1,854	1,847	99.6	1,623	1,618	99.7
Public	253	252	99.6	231	231	100.0
Private nonprofit	82	81	98.8	69	69	100.0
Private for-profit	1,519	1,514	99.7	1,323	1,318	99.6

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 2011 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		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	5,563	5,560	99.9
Public	1,850	1,850	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,369	1,368	99.9
Private for-profit	2,344	2,342	99.9
4-year	1,940	1,940	100.0
Public	562	562	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,158	1,158	100.0
Private for-profit	220	220	100.0
2-year	2,107	2,104	99.9
Public	1,075	1,075	100.0
Private nonprofit	143	142	99.3
Private for-profit	889	887	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,516	1,516	100.0
Public	213	213	100.0
Private nonprofit	68	68	100.0
Private for-profit	1,235	1,235	100.0
Degree-granting	3,572	3,572	100.0
4-year	1,940	1,940	100.0
Public	562	562	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,158	1,158	100.0
Private for-profit	220	220	100.0
2-year	1,632	1,632	100.0
Public	975	975	100.0
Private nonprofit	81	81	100.0
Private for-profit	576	576	100.0
Non-degree-granting	1,991	1,988	99.8
4-year	0	0	†
Public	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	0	0	†
Private for-profit	0	0	†
2-year	475	472	99.4
Public	100	100	100.0
Private nonprofit	62	61	98.4
Private for-profit	313	311	99.4
Less-than-2-year	1,516	1,516	100.0
Public	213	213	100.0
Private nonprofit	68	68	100.0
Private for-profit	1,235	1,235	100.0

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. 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 unit 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 2011, Enrollment, Student Financial Aid, Finance, Graduation Rates, and Graduation Rates 200 components.

Table A-2. Number of Title IV institutions in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2011 Enrollment component, by selected part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States and other U.S. jurisdictions

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution	Part A, summary enrollment			Part C, residence and migration		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	7,171	7,165	99.9	6,678	6,673	99.9
Public	2,043	2,042	100.0	1,987	1,986	99.9
Private nonprofit	1,867	1,865	99.9	1,492	1,491	99.9
Private for-profit	3,261	3,258	99.9	3,199	3,196	99.9
4-year	2,948	2,948	100.0	2,542	2,542	100.0
Public	696	696	100.0	652	652	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,597	1,597	100.0	1,271	1,271	100.0
Private for-profit	655	655	100.0	619	619	100.0
2-year	2,299	2,297	99.9	2,239	2,238	100.0
Public	1,093	1,093	100.0	1,090	1,090	100.0
Private nonprofit	177	176	99.4	137	137	100.0
Private for-profit	1,029	1,028	99.9	1,012	1,011	99.9
Less-than-2-year	1,924	1,920	99.8	1,897	1,893	99.8
Public	254	253	99.6	245	244	99.6
Private nonprofit	93	92	98.9	84	83	98.8
Private for-profit	1,577	1,575	99.9	1,568	1,566	99.9
Degree-granting	4,685	4,685	100.0	4,279	4,279	100.0
4-year	2,933	2,933	100.0	2,540	2,540	100.0
Public	695	695	100.0	652	652	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,584	1,584	100.0	1,269	1,269	100.0
Private for-profit	654	654	100.0	619	619	100.0
2-year	1,752	1,752	100.0	1,739	1,739	100.0
Public	987	987	100.0	986	986	100.0
Private nonprofit	91	91	100.0	86	86	100.0
Private for-profit	674	674	100.0	667	667	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,486	2,480	99.8	2,399	2,394	99.8
4-year	15	15	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	13	13	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	547	545	99.6	500	499	99.8
Public	106	106	100.0	104	104	100.0
Private nonprofit	86	85	98.8	51	51	100.0
Private for-profit	355	354	99.7	345	344	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,924	1,920	99.8	1,897	1,893	99.8
Public	254	253	99.6	245	244	99.6
Private nonprofit	93	92	98.9	84	83	98.8
Private for-profit	1,577	1,575	99.9	1,568	1,566	99.9

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2. Number of Title IV institutions in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2011 Enrollment component, by selected part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States and other U.S. jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution	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	3,713	3,713	100.0	6,501	6,498	100.0
Public	1,631	1,631	100.0	1,988	1,987	99.9
Private nonprofit	1,327	1,327	100.0	1,495	1,495	100.0
Private for-profit	755	755	100.0	3,018	3,016	99.9
4-year	2,370	2,370	100.0	2,557	2,557	100.0
Public	651	651	100.0	653	653	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,253	1,253	100.0	1,285	1,285	100.0
Private for-profit	466	466	100.0	619	619	100.0
2-year	1,343	1,343	100.0	2,251	2,250	100.0
Public	980	980	100.0	1,091	1,091	100.0
Private nonprofit	74	74	100.0	140	140	100.0
Private for-profit	289	289	100.0	1,020	1,019	99.9
Less-than-2-year	0	0	†	1,693	1,691	99.9
Public	0	0	†	244	243	99.6
Private nonprofit	0	0	†	70	70	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	1,379	1,378	99.9
Degree-granting	3,713	3,713	100.0	4,299	4,299	100.0
4-year	2,370	2,370	100.0	2,555	2,555	100.0
Public	651	651	100.0	653	653	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,253	1,253	100.0	1,283	1,283	100.0
Private for-profit	466	466	100.0	619	619	100.0
2-year	1,343	1,343	100.0	1,744	1,744	100.0
Public	980	980	100.0	986	986	100.0
Private nonprofit	74	74	100.0	87	87	100.0
Private for-profit	289	289	100.0	671	671	100.0
Non-degree-granting	0	0	†	2,202	2,199	99.9
4-year	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	0	0	†	507	506	99.8
Public	0	0	†	105	105	100.0
Private nonprofit	0	0	†	53	53	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	349	348	99.7
Less-than-2-year	0	0	†	1,693	1,691	99.9
Public	0	0	†	244	243	99.6
Private nonprofit	0	0	†	70	70	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	1,379	1,378	99.9

† 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: Part B of the Enrollment component was optional during the spring 2011 collection and is not included in this table. The other U.S. jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, 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 2011, Enrollment component.

Table A-2a. Number of Title IV institutions in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2011 Enrollment component, by selected part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution	Part A, summary enrollment			Part C, residence and migration		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	7,014	7,009	99.9	6,529	6,525	99.9
Public	2,015	2,015	100.0	1,960	1,960	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,810	1,808	99.9	1,442	1,441	99.9
Private for-profit	3,189	3,186	99.9	3,127	3,124	99.9
4-year	2,882	2,882	100.0	2,484	2,484	100.0
Public	679	679	100.0	636	636	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,555	1,555	100.0	1,236	1,236	100.0
Private for-profit	648	648	100.0	612	612	100.0
2-year	2,273	2,271	99.9	2,213	2,212	100.0
Public	1,083	1,083	100.0	1,080	1,080	100.0
Private nonprofit	173	172	99.4	133	133	100.0
Private for-profit	1,017	1,016	99.9	1,000	999	99.9
Less-than-2-year	1,859	1,856	99.8	1,832	1,829	99.8
Public	253	253	100.0	244	244	100.0
Private nonprofit	82	81	98.8	73	72	98.6
Private for-profit	1,524	1,522	99.9	1,515	1,513	99.9
Degree-granting	4,596	4,596	100.0	4,198	4,198	100.0
4-year	2,867	2,867	100.0	2,482	2,482	100.0
Public	678	678	100.0	636	636	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,542	1,542	100.0	1,234	1,234	100.0
Private for-profit	647	647	100.0	612	612	100.0
2-year	1,729	1,729	100.0	1,716	1,716	100.0
Public	978	978	100.0	977	977	100.0
Private nonprofit	87	87	100.0	82	82	100.0
Private for-profit	664	664	100.0	657	657	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,418	2,413	99.8	2,331	2,327	99.8
4-year	15	15	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	13	13	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	544	542	99.6	497	496	99.8
Public	105	105	100.0	103	103	100.0
Private nonprofit	86	85	98.8	51	51	100.0
Private for-profit	353	352	99.7	343	342	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,859	1,856	99.8	1,832	1,829	99.8
Public	253	253	100.0	244	244	100.0
Private nonprofit	82	81	98.8	73	72	98.6
Private for-profit	1,524	1,522	99.9	1,515	1,513	99.9

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2a. Number of Title IV institutions in the universe and number and percentage of Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2011 Enrollment component, by selected part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution	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	3,636	3,636	100.0	6,354	6,352	100.0
Public	1,606	1,606	100.0	1,961	1,961	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,289	1,289	100.0	1,447	1,447	100.0
Private for-profit	741	741	100.0	2,946	2,944	99.9
4-year	2,313	2,313	100.0	2,499	2,499	100.0
Public	635	635	100.0	637	637	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,218	1,218	100.0	1,250	1,250	100.0
Private for-profit	460	460	100.0	612	612	100.0
2-year	1,323	1,323	100.0	2,225	2,224	100.0
Public	971	971	100.0	1,081	1,081	100.0
Private nonprofit	71	71	100.0	136	136	100.0
Private for-profit	281	281	100.0	1,008	1,007	99.9
Less-than-2-year	0	0	†	1,630	1,629	99.9
Public	0	0	†	243	243	100.0
Private nonprofit	0	0	†	61	61	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	1,326	1,325	99.9
Degree-granting	3,636	3,636	100.0	4,218	4,218	100.0
4-year	2,313	2,313	100.0	2,497	2,497	100.0
Public	635	635	100.0	637	637	100.0
Private nonprofit	1,218	1,218	100.0	1,248	1,248	100.0
Private for-profit	460	460	100.0	612	612	100.0
2-year	1,323	1,323	100.0	1,721	1,721	100.0
Public	971	971	100.0	977	977	100.0
Private nonprofit	71	71	100.0	83	83	100.0
Private for-profit	281	281	100.0	661	661	100.0
Non-degree-granting	0	0	†	2,136	2,134	99.9
4-year	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private nonprofit	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	0	0	†	504	503	99.8
Public	0	0	†	104	104	100.0
Private nonprofit	0	0	†	53	53	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	347	346	99.7
Less-than-2-year	0	0	†	1,630	1,629	99.9
Public	0	0	†	243	243	100.0
Private nonprofit	0	0	†	61	61	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	1,326	1,325	99.9

† 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: Part B of the Enrollment component was optional during the spring 2011 collection and is not included in this table. Title IV institutions are those with 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.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2011, 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, 2010) 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 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 optional this year, but required when data correspond to the fall of an odd-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 required this year, but is optional when data correspond to the fall of an odd-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 that completed high school in the last 12 months, by state or jurisdiction 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 new to the institution, 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 retention data for full-time, first-time bachelor's-seeking undergraduate students and for part-time, first-time bachelor's-seeking undergraduate students separately. Less-than-4-year institutions report retention data for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students and for part-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students separately.

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 2010. The Finance component has different versions of the form based mainly on control of the institution: public, private nonprofit, 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.⁷

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 units⁸ 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 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.

⁸ Component units are separate entities for which the institution is financially accountable.

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).⁹

Nonprofit 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 nonprofit form has been developed for 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 2010-11, for 4-year institutions, the cohort consists of those students who first started in the 2004-05 academic year, and for 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions, the cohort is those students starting in the 2007-08 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 2010-11, for 4-year institutions, the cohort consists of those students who first started in the 2002-03 academic year, and for 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions, the cohort is those students starting in the 2006-07 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).

⁹ Part I has been discontinued and is no longer applicable.

Data were collected based on the 2009-10 academic year for those institutions that were part of the IPEDS universe and indicated that they enrolled undergraduate students in 2009-10. Student counts were collected based on fall 2009 enrollment or unduplicated counts for 2009-10, 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, like 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 2010-11 survey forms are available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/surveys/2010.asp>.

Changes in Reporting Categories

Title IV participating institutions that are not primarily postsecondary were required to respond to the IPEDS survey starting in fall 2010. These institutions report data pertinent to the postsecondary portion of the institution. Most of these institutions mainly serve students that are the traditional age for high school. These institutions are typically affiliated with a local education agency or affiliated with a community college system and have a substantial dual enrollment program. The 7,178 Title IV institutions in the IPEDS universe include 49 (0.7 percent) not primarily postsecondary institutions. Of the 49 institutions, 46 are public institutions (six 2-year and 40 less-than-2-year), 2 are nonprofit institutions (one 2-year and one less-than-2-year), and 1 is a for-profit less-than-2-year institution.

Beginning in fall 2008, changes began to take effect regarding reporting of data by race/ethnicity.¹⁰ These changes are being phased in and began with the option during the 2008-09 IPEDS collection year to report race/ethnicity using the historical categories or using the new categories. For the 2010-11 IPEDS collection, use of the new race/ethnicity categories is still optional for the GRS component, but it is now required for the Enrollment component.

For the GRS component, institutions can report via the historical categories, with seven race/ethnicity categories; the new categories, with nine race/ethnicity categories;¹¹ 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

¹⁰ For more information, see <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/reic/resource.asp>.

¹¹ 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.

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.

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 GRS component, 504 institutions utilized the Two or more races category, reporting an adjusted cohort of 6,364 students and 3,841 completers in that category. The students in the adjusted cohort who were classified into the Two or more races category represent 1.9 percent of the 342,022 total students in the adjusted cohort at these institutions, and the completers classified into the Two or more races category make up 2.2 percent of the 173,419 completers at these institutions. The total adjusted cohort at these 504 institutions represents 13.9 percent of the 2,468,065 students in the adjusted cohort at all Title IV institutions, and the total completers make up 15.1 percent of the 1,150,628 completers at all Title IV institutions. Individuals classified into the Two or more races category form 0.3 percent of the total adjusted cohort at Title IV institutions, and 0.3 percent of the total completers.

The use of the new race/ethnicity categories will become mandatory for the GRS component during the 2011-12 IPEDS collection.

As a result of these optional reporting categories, caution should be exercised when drawing conclusions from the data presented in this *First Look*. Graduation rates 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 2011 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 or jurisdiction. 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 or jurisdiction databases, review, and/or lock data for their institutions.

For the 2010-11 IPEDS data collections, keyholders were asked to register prior to the fall 2010 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 2010-11 collection year. The package included a letter for the keyholder and a registration certificate with the institution's UserID and password for the entire 2010-11 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 2010-11 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, nonprofit, 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 2010-11 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 percentage difference necessary to trigger an edit check varied depending on the data element being compared, but typically a response was considered out of the expected range if the difference 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 B (reported by age) data were optional. However, if reported, total students from Part B 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 C (reported by state or jurisdiction of residence, U.S. territory, or foreign country). If the system detected discrepancies in the numbers reported in parts A, B, and C, balance amounts were generated and 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 nonprofit 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 active¹² in IPEDS.
- The institution must not be an administrative office.

¹² Institutions that did not respond were verified as currently active (open for business) prior to imputation through telephone calls and e-mail.

- 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 2009 (or 2008) enrollment data were carried forward to the current year. The number of students reported in 2009 (or 2008) 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 2009-10 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.

For unit 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. Partial imputations were also conducted using the above methods when an entire part of the Enrollment component was missing.

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, and degree-granting status.

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, and degree-granting status: United States, fall 2010

Student level, attendance status, gender, and degree- granting status	Total			Public			Private nonprofit			Private for-profit		
	Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed	
		Number	Percent									
All students	21,588,124	373	#	15,280,273	0	0.0	3,881,906	63	#	2,425,945	310	#
Undergraduate	18,650,251	373	#	13,841,712	0	0.0	2,680,074	63	#	2,128,465	310	#
First-time, first-year	3,385,045	279	#	2,401,401	0	0.0	533,039	10	#	450,605	269	0.1
Other	15,265,206	88	#	11,440,311	0	0.0	2,147,035	53	#	1,677,860	35	#
Graduate	2,937,873	0	0.0	1,438,561	0	0.0	1,201,832	0	0.0	297,480	0	0.0
Full time	13,537,645	279	#	8,843,309	0	0.0	2,909,668	20	#	1,784,668	259	#
Part time	8,050,479	94	#	6,436,964	0	0.0	972,238	43	#	641,277	51	#
Men	9,240,120	29	#	6,744,888	0	0.0	1,647,887	16	#	847,345	13	#
Women	12,348,004	344	#	8,535,385	0	0.0	2,234,019	47	#	1,578,600	297	#
Degree-granting	21,016,126	0	0.0	15,142,809	0	0.0	3,854,920	0	0.0	2,018,397	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	571,998	373	0.1	137,464	0	0.0	26,986	63	0.2	407,548	310	0.1

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. One institution in other U.S. jurisdictions required imputation. This table is based on Part A of the Enrollment component.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2011, 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 2010

Degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private nonprofit			Private for-profit		
	Entering class	Imputed		Entering class	Imputed		Entering class	Imputed		Entering class	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All institutions	5,110,216	0	0.0	4,050,862	0	0.0	769,493	0	0.0	289,861	0	0.0
Degree-granting	5,110,216	0	0.0	4,050,862	0	0.0	769,493	0	0.0	289,861	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No institutions in other U.S. 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 2011, 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 2010

Degree-granting status and attendance status	Total			Public			Private nonprofit			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	6,058	6	0.1	1,920	0	0.0	1,403	2	0.1	2,735	4	0.1
Full-time	6,015	6	0.1	1,912	0	0.0	1,395	2	0.1	2,708	4	0.1
Part-time	3,768	4	0.1	1,757	0	0.0	690	2	0.3	1,321	2	0.2
Degree-granting	3,976	2	0.1	1,579	0	0.0	1,293	2	0.2	1,104	0	0.0
Full-time	3,958	2	0.1	1,578	0	0.0	1,287	2	0.2	1,093	0	0.0
Part-time	2,714	2	0.1	1,532	0	0.0	659	2	0.3	523	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	2,082	4	0.2	341	0	0.0	110	0	0.0	1,631	4	0.2
Full-time	2,057	4	0.2	334	0	0.0	108	0	0.0	1,615	4	0.2
Part-time	1,054	2	0.2	225	0	0.0	31	0	0.0	798	2	0.3

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. One institution in other U.S. 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 2011, Enrollment component.

Finance

For the Finance component, parts A through E of the public GASB reporting form, the nonprofit FASB reporting form, and the for-profit FASB reporting form were subject to imputation. The imputation groups were created separately for public, nonprofit, and for-profit institutions. Forty-five imputation groups were formed based primarily on institutional sector, graduate offering, medical degree offering, state or jurisdiction (for public only), and religious affiliation (for nonprofit 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 or jurisdiction as the imputee were considered as potential donors. If there were no potential donors within the same state or jurisdiction, 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 Employees by Assigned Position (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. Nonprofit imputees were imputed using data from nonprofit 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 2010

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	\$503,469,486	\$7,426	#	\$295,135,575	\$702	#	\$9,755,419	\$0	0.0
Tuition and fees	139,166,962	5,125	#	53,527,933	620	#	2,675,751	0	0.0
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	166,681,707	373	#	142,262,311	73	#	2,460,264	0	0.0
Federal	71,186,553	120	#	50,271,835	73	#	1,304,175	0	0.0
State and local	95,495,154	253	#	91,990,476	0	0.0	1,156,088	0	0.0
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	22,584,470	858	#	5,265,284	0	0.0	614,816	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	10,477,957	368	#	4,756,729	0	0.0	192,419	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	36,739,245	0	0.0	21,501,955	0	0.0	671,745	0	0.0
Hospitals	45,778,392	0	0.0	27,125,159	0	0.0	2,111,772	0	0.0
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,376,382	0	0.0	†	†	†	19	0	0.0
Investment return	38,531,566	17	#	9,320,876	0	0.0	731,396	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	7,076,451	0	0.0	1,320,068	0	0.0	23,162	0	0.0
Other revenue ³	35,056,354	462	#	30,055,259	10	#	274,075	0	0.0
Total expenses	\$452,135,865	\$6,994	#	\$274,033,938	\$537	#	\$8,659,177	\$0	0.0
Instruction	143,905,530	2,922	#	87,658,624	537	#	2,270,392	0	0.0
Research and public service	63,523,834	42	#	43,428,002	0	0.0	1,825,165	0	0.0
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	125,295,169	3,199	#	64,750,457	0	0.0	1,736,322	0	0.0
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	16,473,684	22	#	15,497,309	0	0.0	13,755	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	40,322,339	0	0.0	25,355,659	0	0.0	613,596	0	0.0
Hospitals	41,659,728	0	0.0	26,321,449	0	0.0	2,163,875	0	0.0
Independent operations	6,465,776	0	0.0	1,288,762	0	0.0	22,163	0	0.0
Other expenses	14,489,805	809	#	9,733,676	0	0.0	13,910	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 2010—Continued

Type of funds	Private nonprofit (FASB)			Private for-profit (FASB)		
	Total funds (in thousands)	Amount (in thousands)	Percent	Total funds (in thousands)	Amount (in thousands)	Percent
Total revenues and investment returns	\$168,978,129	\$1,555	#	\$29,600,362	\$5,168	#
Tuition and fees	56,517,109	381	#	26,446,168	4,123	#
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	19,460,033	147	#	2,499,099	154	#
Federal	17,247,024	15	#	2,363,519	32	#
State and local	2,213,010	131	#	135,580	121	#
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	16,661,932	858	#	42,438	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	4,831,730	0	0.0	697,079	368	#
Auxiliary enterprises	14,080,329	0	0.0	485,216	0	0.0
Hospitals	16,541,461	0	0.0	†	†	†
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,376,363	0	0.0	†	†	†
Investment return	28,429,455	#	#	49,839	17	#
Independent operations revenue	5,733,221	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other revenue ³	5,346,496	169	#	-619,476	283	†
Total expenses	\$145,461,000	\$1,354	#	\$23,981,751	\$5,102	#
Instruction	47,669,479	748	#	6,307,035	1,637	#
Research and public service	18,247,446	0	0.0	23,221	42	#
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	43,897,035	185	#	14,911,355	3,014	#
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	832,656	0	0.0	129,965	22	#
Auxiliary enterprises	13,887,042	0	0.0	466,042	0	0.0
Hospitals	13,174,405	0	0.0	†	†	†
Independent operations	5,154,851	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other expenses	2,598,087	421	#	2,144,132	388	#

† 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.

³Other revenue is a calculated value and is negative if the total revenue and investment return reported is less than the sum of the reported data in the detail revenue and investment return categories.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. 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 U.S. jurisdictions required imputation. 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 2011, 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;
- post baccalaureate offerings;
- bachelor's degree offering; and
- sub-baccalaureate offerings (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).

Each combination of the above criteria formed a unique imputation group. Imputation groups for 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.
- *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. Otherwise, the Group Median imputation procedure was used. Carry Forward and Group Median imputations were performed within the 23 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 2004 and 2007

Student level	Total			Public		
	Students	Imputed		Students	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Bachelor's degree-seeking						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,299,233	0	0.0	833,685	0	0.0
Total exclusions	5,187	0	0.0	2,560	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,294,046	0	0.0	831,125	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	760,407	0	0.0	467,806	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	704	0	0.0	225	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	5,356	0	0.0	2,215	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	754,347	0	0.0	465,366	0	0.0
Completed the program in 4 years or less	490,986	0	0.0	260,117	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	206,715	0	0.0	160,105	0	0.0
Completed the program in 6 years	56,646	0	0.0	45,144	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	115,583	0	0.0	94,380	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	418,056	0	0.0	268,939	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	915	0	0.0	507	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	417,141	0	0.0	268,432	0	0.0
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking at 4-year institutions						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	202,646	0	0.0	82,802	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,411	0	0.0	843	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	201,235	0	0.0	81,959	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	63,520	0	0.0	21,775	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	16,181	0	0.0	1,686	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	39,273	0	0.0	15,435	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	8,066	0	0.0	4,654	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	16,607	0	0.0	14,272	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	121,108	0	0.0	45,912	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	27	0	0.0	7	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	121,081	0	0.0	45,905	0	0.0
Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	921,213	53	#	668,179	0	0.0
Total exclusions	2,174	0	0.0	1,617	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	919,039	53	#	666,562	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	304,725	33	#	149,909	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	181,844	32	#	46,771	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	122,881	1	#	103,138	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	122,981	0	0.0	120,653	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	491,333	20	#	396,000	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	1,345	0	0.0	1,152	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	489,988	20	#	394,848	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 2004 and 2007—Continued

Student level	Private nonprofit			Private for-profit		
	Students	Imputed		Students	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Bachelor's degree-seeking						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	428,307	0	0.0	37,241	0	0.0
Total exclusions	2,510	0	0.0	117	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	425,797	0	0.0	37,124	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	281,428	0	0.0	11,173	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	291	0	0.0	188	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	2,707	0	0.0	434	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	278,430	0	0.0	10,551	0	0.0
Completed the program in 4 years or less	223,288	0	0.0	7,581	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	44,617	0	0.0	1,993	0	0.0
Completed the program in 6 years	10,525	0	0.0	977	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	20,570	0	0.0	633	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	123,799	0	0.0	25,318	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	408	0	0.0	0	0	†
Other noncompleters ¹	123,391	0	0.0	25,318	0	0.0
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking at 4-year institutions						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	27,197	0	0.0	92,647	0	0.0
Total exclusions	223	0	0.0	345	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	26,974	0	0.0	92,302	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	11,076	0	0.0	30,669	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	1,774	0	0.0	12,721	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	6,721	0	0.0	17,117	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	2,581	0	0.0	831	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	1,680	0	0.0	655	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	14,218	0	0.0	60,978	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	20	0	0.0	0	0	†
Other noncompleters ¹	14,198	0	0.0	60,978	0	0.0
Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	11,028	13	0.1	242,006	40	#
Total exclusions	59	0	0.0	498	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	10,969	13	0.1	241,508	40	#
Total completers within 150%	5,830	1	#	148,986	32	#
Completers of programs of <2 years	3,798	0	0.0	131,275	32	#
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	2,032	1	#	17,711	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	981	0	0.0	1,347	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled ¹	4,158	12	0.3	91,175	8	#
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	28	0	0.0	165	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	4,130	12	0.3	91,010	8	#

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

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

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. Cohort year 2004 is applicable to 4-year institutions, while cohort year 2007 is applicable to 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions. One institution in other U.S. jurisdictions required imputation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2011, 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 2009; and
- for program reporters, the unduplicated count of all students enrolled from the 12-Month Enrollment component unduplicated count data for academic year 2009-10.

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 potential year-to-year changes (such as fluctuation in average award amounts resulting from changes to government grant programs) by observing the year-to-year changes for institutions within the nonrespondent's imputation group and applying the median rate of change to the data carried forward.
- *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 2009-10

Level and control of institution	Federal grants			State/local grants		
	Number receiving	Imputed Number	Percent	Number receiving	Imputed Number	Percent
Total recipients	1,636,916	608	#	848,690	1	#
4-year	693,263	0	0.0	533,817	0	0.0
Public	351,237	0	0.0	381,542	0	0.0
Private nonprofit	158,806	0	0.0	136,255	0	0.0
Private for-profit	183,220	0	0.0	16,020	0	0.0
2-year	698,788	109	#	297,962	0	0.0
Public	408,767	0	0.0	272,802	0	0.0
Private nonprofit	8,377	0	0.0	3,788	0	0.0
Private for-profit	281,644	109	#	21,372	0	0.0
Less-than-2-year	244,865	499	0.2	16,911	1	#
Public	13,828	17	0.1	4,895	0	0.0
Private nonprofit	9,842	16	0.2	1,929	0	0.0
Private for-profit	221,195	466	0.2	10,087	1	#
Level and control of institution	Institutional grants			Loans to students		
	Number receiving	Imputed Number	Percent	Number receiving	Imputed Number	Percent
Total recipients	972,136	39	#	1,758,375	523	#
4-year	841,530	0	0.0	1,030,047	0	0.0
Public	396,389	0	0.0	510,992	0	0.0
Private nonprofit	387,821	0	0.0	309,399	0	0.0
Private for-profit	57,320	0	0.0	209,656	0	0.0
2-year	116,845	4	#	497,489	32	#
Public	79,914	0	0.0	187,630	0	0.0
Private nonprofit	4,798	4	0.1	6,935	0	0.0
Private for-profit	32,133	0	0.0	302,924	32	#
Less-than-2-year	13,761	35	0.3	230,839	491	0.2
Public	1,518	0	0.0	7,643	30	0.4
Private nonprofit	597	16	2.7	4,986	0	0.0
Private for-profit	11,646	19	0.2	218,210	461	0.2

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. One institution in other U.S. jurisdictions required imputation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2011, 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;
- post-baccalaureate offerings;
- bachelor's degree offering; and
- sub-baccalaureate offerings (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).

Each combination of the above criteria formed a unique imputation group. Imputation groups for 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 21 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 2002 and 2006

Student level	Total			Public		
	Students	Number	Percent	Students	Number	Percent
Bachelor's degree seeking students at 4-year institutions						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,246,533	0	0.0	803,648	0	0.0
Total exclusions	4,298	0	0.0	2,888	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,242,235	0	0.0	800,760	0	0.0
Total completers within 200%	749,606	0	0.0	469,563	0	0.0
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	456,800	0	0.0	241,231	0	0.0
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	259,574	0	0.0	201,957	0	0.0
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	33,232	0	0.0	26,375	0	0.0
Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	1,096,560	88	#	659,450	0	0.0
Total exclusions	3,477	0	0.0	1,912	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	1,093,083	88	#	657,538	0	0.0
Total completers within 200%	479,946	77	#	194,103	0	0.0
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	295,364	12	#	95,477	0	0.0
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	141,200	65	#	62,457	0	0.0
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	43,382	0	0.0	36,169	0	0.0
Student level	Private nonprofit			Private for-profit		
	Students	Number	Percent	Students	Number	Percent
Bachelor's degree seeking students at 4-year institutions						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	408,294	0	0.0	34,591	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,354	0	0.0	56	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	406,940	0	0.0	34,535	0	0.0
Total completers within 200%	271,040	0	0.0	9,003	0	0.0
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	210,362	0	0.0	5,207	0	0.0
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	54,429	0	0.0	3,188	0	0.0
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	6,249	0	0.0	608	0	0.0
Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	20,034	8	#	417,076	80	#
Total exclusions	94	0	0.0	1,471	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	19,940	8	#	415,605	80	#
Total completers within 200%	13,288	1	#	272,555	76	#
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	10,882	0	0.0	189,005	12	#
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	1,886	1	0.1	76,857	64	0.1
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	520	0	0.0	6,693	0	0.0

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with 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. This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. Cohort year 2002 is applicable to 4-year institutions, while cohort year 2006 is applicable to 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions. For institutions in other U.S. jurisdictions, 56 students in the cohort were imputed and 56 completers were imputed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2011, Graduation Rates 200 component.

Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms

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 institutions that do not offer undergraduate programs, but do offer programs at the postbaccalaureate certificate level or above. Also includes freestanding medical, law, or other professional schools.

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 the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (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 identified and tracked over time.

cohort year: The year that a cohort of full-time, first-time students began attending college.

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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board (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 IPEDS survey-related coordination activities for a specified group of schools within a state or jurisdiction. 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 imputee.

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.

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 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 GASB for the setting of accounting standards for local and state government entities.

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 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 nonprofit institution is associated with a religious group or denomination. Nonprofit institutions may be either independent or religiously affiliated.

institutional category: An indicator derived using the level of offerings reported on the Institutional Characteristics component and the number and level of awards reported on the Completions component.

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 or jurisdiction 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 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.

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

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.

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 or jurisdiction 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.

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 nonprofit 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 nonprofit schools and those affiliated with a religious organization.

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.

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, or certificate.

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 nonprofit, 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.