

Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2013; Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2013; and Employees in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2013

First Look (Provisional Data)

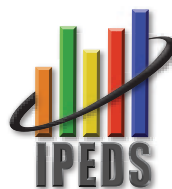


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OCTOBER 2014

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Introduction

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) collects institution-level data from postsecondary institutions in the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia) and other U.S. jurisdictions (see appendix A for a list of other U.S. jurisdictions). This *First Look* presents findings from the provisional data of the IPEDS spring¹ 2014 data collection, which included three survey components: Enrollment at postsecondary institutions during fall 2013; Finance, for the 2013 fiscal year; and Human Resources at postsecondary institutions during fall 2013. Data for all components were collected through the IPEDS web-based data collection system. Detailed information about the study methodology can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014067>.

This *First Look* provides users with an opportunity to access fully reviewed, edited, and imputed IPEDS data. Final data, including revisions to the provisional data submitted by institutions after the close of data collection, will be available during the following collection year (2014-15).

The purpose of this report is to introduce new data through the presentation of tables containing descriptive information. Selected 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. They are not meant to emphasize any particular issue. Not all data collected during the spring 2014 collection are displayed in this *First Look*; however, all data from the spring 2014 collection are publicly available through the IPEDS Data Center, found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter>.

IPEDS 2013-14

Participation in IPEDS was required for institutions and administrative offices that participated in Title IV federal student financial aid programs such as Federal Pell Grants or Federal Stafford Loans during the 2013-14 academic year.² A total of 7,397 institutions and 79 administrative offices (central or system offices) in the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions were expected to participate in the spring collection. Tables in this report focus on the 7,236 institutions and 76 administrative offices in the United States and exclude Title IV entities³ in other U.S. jurisdictions; however, data from institutions and administrative offices in both the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions are available for download.

Detailed definitions of terms used in this report are available in the glossary (appendix B).

¹ The spring 2013 data collection cycle included the Graduation Rates and Graduation Rates components; however, these survey components have been moved to the winter data collection beginning in 2013-14.

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

³ Throughout this publication, the term “entity” refers to both institutions and administrative offices.

Fall Enrollment

The 2014 Fall Enrollment component collected student enrollment data for fall 2013.⁴ Data were collected on the race/ethnicity and gender of students, attendance status, and student level (undergraduate or graduate). Institutions were also required to report data by student age, while state of residency reporting was optional. In addition, data were collected on the number of students enrolled exclusively in distance education courses, in any distance education courses, or in no distance education courses. These data were reported by student level, undergraduate degree-seeking status, and student residence location (i.e., in the same state or jurisdiction as the institution; in a different state or jurisdiction as the institution; outside the United States; or unknown). Retention rates and student-faculty ratios were also collected via the Fall Enrollment component.

Finance

The 2014 Finance component collected financial statistics, such as institutional revenues and expenses, for the most recent fiscal year ending prior to October 2013 (fiscal year 2013). 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 and administrative offices follow GASB standards.⁵ While the figures in this report for public entities only include those entities following GASB standards, aggregate totals for public entities using FASB standards are included in table footnotes. All private entities use FASB standards.

Human Resources

The Human Resources (HR) component of IPEDS collected data on the number of staff on the institution's payroll as of November 1, 2013. Institutions were required to report staff counts by employment status (full- or part-time), occupational category, race/ethnicity, and gender. Degree-granting institutions with 15 or more full-time staff are also required to report staff counts by faculty status. In addition to counts of staff, the HR component collects salary information for full-time staff.

During collections that start in an odd-numbered year, such as this year (2013-14), the reporting of data by race/ethnicity and gender is required, while during collections that start in an even-numbered year (e.g., 2014-15), the reporting of these data is optional.

⁴ For institutions using traditional academic year calendars, fall 2013 is defined as either the institution's fall reporting date or as of October 15, 2013. For institutions using nontraditional academic calendars, fall 2013 is defined as the period between August 1 and October 31, 2013.

⁵ Ninety-nine percent of public institutions used GASB, and 1 percent used FASB.

Selected Findings

Characteristics of Enrolled Students

- In fall 2013, Title IV institutions enrolled approximately 17.9 million undergraduate and about 2.9 million graduate students (table 1). Of the approximately 17.9 million undergraduates, about 59 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions, nearly 40 percent in 2-year institutions, and nearly 2 percent in less-than-2-year institutions.

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Entities

- In fiscal year 2013, public 4-year institutions and administrative offices received about 21 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, compared with just over 32 percent at private nonprofit entities and nearly 91 percent at private for-profit entities (table 2).
- During the same period, about 29 percent of expenses at public 4-year entities were for instruction, compared with approximately 43 percent at public 2-year entities and nearly 50 percent at public less-than-2-year entities (table 2).

Employees in Postsecondary Institutions

- Title IV institutions and administrative offices reported employing approximately 4.0 million individuals in fall 2013 (table 3). Of the 4.0 million individuals, about 2.5 million were employed full-time and about 1.4 million were employed part-time.

Table 1. Number and percentage of students enrolled at all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2013

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Private							
	Total		Public		Nonprofit		For-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total students	20,847,787	100.0	14,855,412	100.0	3,993,462	100.0	1,998,913	100.0
4-year	13,407,463	64.3	8,120,461	54.7	3,942,175	98.7	1,344,827	67.3
2-year	7,097,068	34.0	6,677,519	45.0	41,499	1.0	378,050	18.9
Less-than-2-year	343,256	1.6	57,432	0.4	9,788	0.2	276,036	13.8
Full time	12,965,148	62.2	8,526,174	57.4	3,003,284	75.2	1,435,690	71.8
Part time	7,882,639	37.8	6,329,238	42.6	990,178	24.8	563,223	28.2
Men	9,015,068	43.2	6,624,332	44.6	1,699,239	42.6	691,497	34.6
Women	11,832,719	56.8	8,231,080	55.4	2,294,223	57.4	1,307,416	65.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	159,660	0.8	123,195	0.8	20,363	0.5	16,102	0.8
Asian	1,148,404	5.5	872,481	5.9	220,635	5.5	55,288	2.8
Black or African American	2,790,255	13.4	1,831,062	12.3	447,858	11.2	511,335	25.6
Hispanic or Latino	3,023,461	14.5	2,400,044	16.2	330,028	8.3	293,389	14.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	59,438	0.3	38,620	0.3	9,379	0.2	11,439	0.6
White	11,103,704	53.3	8,068,115	54.3	2,271,499	56.9	764,090	38.2
Two or more races	542,293	2.6	401,604	2.7	94,791	2.4	45,898	2.3
Race/ethnicity unknown	1,180,020	5.7	586,534	3.9	315,932	7.9	277,554	13.9
Nonresident alien	840,552	4.0	533,757	3.6	282,977	7.1	23,818	1.2
Undergraduate	17,946,514	100.0	13,456,812	100.0	2,776,630	100.0	1,713,072	100.0
4-year	10,506,190	58.5	6,721,861	50.0	2,725,343	98.2	1,058,986	61.8
Full time	8,105,672	45.2	5,155,712	38.3	2,237,762	80.6	712,198	41.6
Part time	2,400,518	13.4	1,566,149	11.6	487,581	17.6	346,788	20.2
Men	4,661,727	26.0	3,084,865	22.9	1,169,725	42.1	407,137	23.8
Women	5,844,463	32.6	3,636,996	27.0	1,555,618	56.0	651,849	38.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	72,628	0.4	48,956	0.4	14,975	0.5	8,697	0.5
Asian	585,212	3.3	425,315	3.2	135,898	4.9	23,999	1.4
Black or African American	1,330,700	7.4	755,156	5.6	314,384	11.3	261,160	15.2
Hispanic or Latino	1,295,303	7.2	922,806	6.9	242,952	8.7	129,545	7.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	28,644	0.2	16,058	0.1	6,593	0.2	5,993	0.3
White	5,901,508	32.9	3,881,732	28.8	1,609,945	58.0	409,831	23.9
Two or more races	299,140	1.7	200,802	1.5	73,631	2.7	24,707	1.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	603,068	3.4	227,009	1.7	193,643	7.0	182,416	10.6
Nonresident alien	389,987	2.2	244,027	1.8	133,322	4.8	12,638	0.7
2-year	7,097,068	39.5	6,677,519	49.6	41,499	1.5	378,050	22.1
Full time	2,932,944	16.3	2,561,701	19.0	32,146	1.2	339,097	19.8
Part time	4,164,124	23.2	4,115,818	30.6	9,353	0.3	38,953	2.3
Men	3,057,641	17.0	2,914,248	21.7	14,413	0.5	128,980	7.5
Women	4,039,427	22.5	3,763,271	28.0	27,086	1.0	249,070	14.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	69,726	0.4	65,000	0.5	811	#	3,915	0.2
Asian	379,748	2.1	365,931	2.7	1,626	0.1	12,191	0.7
Black or African American	1,044,610	5.8	947,324	7.0	9,607	0.3	87,679	5.1
Hispanic or Latino	1,450,160	8.1	1,367,026	10.2	4,828	0.2	78,306	4.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	23,064	0.1	20,179	0.1	166	#	2,719	0.2
White	3,525,775	19.6	3,358,553	25.0	21,615	0.8	145,607	8.5
Two or more races	185,759	1.0	174,742	1.3	708	#	10,309	0.6
Race/ethnicity unknown	325,967	1.8	289,296	2.1	1,282	#	35,389	2.1
Nonresident alien	92,259	0.5	89,468	0.7	856	#	1,935	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and percentage of students enrolled at all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2013—Continued

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private			
					Nonprofit		For-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less-than-2-year	343,256	1.9	57,432	0.4	9,788	0.4	276,036	16.1
Full time	267,596	1.5	29,577	0.2	8,772	0.3	229,247	13.4
Part time	75,660	0.4	27,855	0.2	1,016	#	46,789	2.7
Men	94,463	0.5	26,520	0.2	3,703	0.1	64,240	3.7
Women	248,793	1.4	30,912	0.2	6,085	0.2	211,796	12.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,805	#	2,257	#	39	#	1,509	0.1
Asian	12,056	0.1	1,741	#	1,075	#	9,240	0.5
Black or African American	85,749	0.5	6,531	#	2,119	0.1	77,099	4.5
Hispanic or Latino	77,100	0.4	8,132	0.1	3,375	0.1	65,593	3.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,626	#	414	#	38	#	1,174	0.1
White	139,311	0.8	35,472	0.3	2,770	0.1	101,069	5.9
Two or more races	7,647	#	1,490	#	97	#	6,060	0.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	14,509	0.1	1,388	#	262	#	12,859	0.8
Nonresident alien	1,453	#	7	#	13	#	1,433	0.1
Graduate	2,901,273	100.0	1,398,600	100.0	1,216,832	100.0	285,841	100.0
Full time	1,658,936	57.2	779,184	55.7	724,604	59.5	155,148	54.3
Part time	1,242,337	42.8	619,416	44.3	492,228	40.5	130,693	45.7
Men	1,201,237	41.4	598,699	42.8	511,398	42.0	91,140	31.9
Women	1,700,036	58.6	799,901	57.2	705,434	58.0	194,701	68.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	13,501	0.5	6,982	0.5	4,538	0.4	1,981	0.7
Asian	171,388	5.9	79,494	5.7	82,036	6.7	9,858	3.4
Black or African American	329,196	11.3	122,051	8.7	121,748	10.0	85,397	29.9
Hispanic or Latino	200,898	6.9	102,080	7.3	78,873	6.5	19,945	7.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6,104	0.2	1,969	0.1	2,582	0.2	1,553	0.5
White	1,537,110	53.0	792,358	56.7	637,169	52.4	107,583	37.6
Two or more races	49,747	1.7	24,570	1.8	20,355	1.7	4,822	1.7
Race/ethnicity unknown	236,476	8.2	68,841	4.9	120,745	9.9	46,890	16.4
Nonresident alien	356,853	12.3	200,255	14.3	148,786	12.2	7,812	2.7

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. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Students who self-identify with more than one race are included in the Two or more races category. Students of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are included in the Hispanic or Latino category regardless of race. 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. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2014, Fall Enrollment component (provisional data).

Table 2. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses at all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2013

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Public (GASB standards¹)						
Total revenues and other sources	\$260,799,729	100.0	\$56,199,798	100.0	\$861,392	100.0
Operating revenues	166,838,302	64.0	16,325,774	29.0	355,987	41.3
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	55,486,129	21.3	9,567,955	17.0	162,670	18.9
Grants and contracts	40,382,512	15.5	3,906,551	7.0	130,346	15.1
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	25,181,554	9.7	1,844,213	3.3	27,918	3.2
State	4,955,104	1.9	1,521,602	2.7	63,151	7.3
Local	2,290,461	0.9	300,152	0.5	37,739	4.4
Private	7,955,393	3.1	240,584	0.4	1,539	0.2
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	21,983,267	8.4	1,950,014	3.5	0	0.0
Sales and services of hospitals	32,141,605	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	7,716,433	3.0	166,728	0.3	7,323	0.9
Independent operations	1,324,194	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other operating revenues	7,804,161	3.0	734,525	1.3	55,649	6.5
Nonoperating revenues	81,924,834	31.4	37,268,082	66.3	487,438	56.6
Appropriations	47,278,823	18.1	23,382,400	41.6	355,471	41.3
Federal	1,611,471	0.6	113,778	0.2	12,397	1.4
State	45,116,944	17.3	12,997,627	23.1	153,732	17.8
Local	550,409	0.2	10,270,995	18.3	189,343	22.0
Nonoperating grants	13,796,295	5.3	12,811,253	22.8	111,231	12.9
Federal	11,126,358	4.3	11,357,405	20.2	103,300	12.0
State	2,516,165	1.0	1,327,179	2.4	7,272	0.8
Local	153,773	0.1	126,669	0.2	659	0.1
Gifts	6,177,089	2.4	250,514	0.4	4,040	0.5
Investment income	10,316,214	4.0	172,634	0.3	1,715	0.2
Other nonoperating revenues	4,356,413	1.7	651,281	1.2	14,981	1.7
Total other revenues and additions ²	12,036,593	4.6	2,605,942	4.6	17,967	2.1
Capital appropriations	3,619,996	1.4	1,575,688	2.8	—	—
Capital grants and gifts	3,260,502	1.3	353,588	0.6	—	—
Additions to permanent endowments	899,534	0.3	29,394	0.1	—	—
Other revenues and additions	4,256,561	1.6	647,271	1.2	—	—
Total expenses	\$247,481,423	100.0	\$54,460,791	100.0	\$750,797	100.0
Instruction	72,319,556	29.2	23,186,688	42.6	374,335	49.9
Research	32,787,715	13.2	21,903	#	0	0.0
Public service	12,380,859	5.0	889,267	1.6	5,087	0.7
Academic support	20,376,263	8.2	4,611,221	8.5	61,068	8.1
Student services	11,709,283	4.7	5,609,009	10.3	72,021	9.6
Institutional support	21,431,997	8.7	8,804,845	16.2	154,714	20.6
Scholarships and fellowships (excluding discounts and allowances)	9,802,519	4.0	6,451,209	11.8	26,013	3.5
Auxiliary enterprises	25,652,749	10.4	2,664,476	4.9	0	0.0
Hospital services	31,428,925	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	1,288,081	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses and deductions	8,303,475	3.4	2,222,173	4.1	57,559	7.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses at all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2013—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Private nonprofit (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$201,579,095	100.0	\$649,857	100.0	\$139,717	100.0
Tuition and fees	65,249,737	32.4	433,574	66.7	82,437	59.0
Government appropriations	879,983	0.4	20,589	3.2	155	0.1
Federal	476,959	0.2	12,350	1.9	21	#
State	401,242	0.2	7,721	1.2	0	0.0
Local	1,782	#	517	0.1	134	0.1
Government grants and contracts	18,528,164	9.2	57,024	8.8	40,276	28.8
Federal	17,005,708	8.4	47,519	7.3	35,296	25.3
State	1,059,249	0.5	8,706	1.3	3,948	2.8
Local	463,207	0.2	799	0.1	1,032	0.7
Private gifts	15,791,733	7.8	33,891	5.2	2,000	1.4
Private grants and contracts	4,834,627	2.4	7,495	1.2	2,730	2.0
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,673,078	0.8	18,371	2.8	1,794	1.3
Investment return	38,526,339	19.1	14,099	2.2	2,201	1.6
Sales and services of educational activities	5,532,200	2.7	8,927	1.4	3,230	2.3
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	15,928,400	7.9	29,498	4.5	0	0.0
Hospital revenue	19,011,711	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	6,186,209	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other revenue ³	9,436,912	4.7	26,389	4.1	4,893	3.5
Total expenses	\$165,081,051	100.0	\$650,258	100.0	\$131,127	100.0
Instruction	54,081,864	32.8	271,157	41.7	64,265	49.0
Research	17,514,466	10.6	350	0.1	67	0.1
Public service	2,316,357	1.4	1,865	0.3	372	0.3
Academic support	14,883,569	9.0	49,634	7.6	10,638	8.1
Student services	13,618,008	8.2	78,046	12.0	8,159	6.2
Institutional support	21,720,793	13.2	164,463	25.3	33,466	25.5
Net grant aid to students	847,159	0.5	4,973	0.8	0	#
Auxiliary enterprises	15,304,071	9.3	26,505	4.1	0	0.0
Hospital services	16,701,193	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	5,436,746	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses	2,656,826	1.6	53,266	8.2	14,160	10.8
Private for-profit (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$19,574,783	100.0	\$6,241,061	100.0	\$3,844,760	100.0
Tuition and fees	17,783,754	90.9	5,561,198	89.1	3,139,902	81.7
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	873,828	4.5	383,213	6.1	351,631	9.1
Federal	809,567	4.1	348,206	5.6	342,295	8.9
State and local	64,261	0.3	35,008	0.6	9,336	0.2
Private grants and contracts	12,233	0.1	2,618	#	3,769	0.1
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	49,224	0.3	9,617	0.2	5,232	0.1
Sales and services of educational activities	265,836	1.4	114,045	1.8	240,164	6.2
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	395,722	2.0	89,025	1.4	0	0.0
Other revenue ³	194,187	1.0	81,343	1.3	104,062	2.7
Total expenses	\$16,779,710	100.0	\$6,101,563	100.0	\$3,396,813	100.0
Instruction	3,897,632	23.2	1,841,815	30.2	1,300,233	38.3
Research and public service	24,432	0.1	5,074	0.1	11,984	0.4
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	11,443,167	68.2	3,425,503	56.1	1,620,017	47.7
See notes at end of table.						

Table 2. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses at all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2013—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Private for-profit (FASB standards)—Continued						
Total expenses—Continued						
Net grant aid to students	46,446	0.3	8,458	0.1	8,623	0.3
Auxiliary enterprises	356,202	2.1	107,986	1.8	0	0.0
Other expenses	1,011,832	6.0	712,726	11.7	455,955	13.4

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

Rounds to zero.

¹In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 20 public institutions (1 percent of public institutions) not displayed in this table reported \$11.6 billion in revenue and investment return and \$10.1 billion in expenses 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. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Due to differences between GASB standards and FASB standards, figures from public institutions and administrative offices are not comparable to figures from private entities, 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. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2014, Finance component (provisional data).

Table 3. Number of staff at all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2013

Staff by occupation	All institutions	Public				Private							
						Nonprofit				For-profit			
		4-year				4-year				4-year			
		Staff not in medical schools	Medical school staff	2-year	Less-than-2-year	Staff not in medical schools	Medical school staff	2-year	Less-than-2-year	Staff not in medical schools	Medical school staff	2-year	Less-than-2-year
Total staff	3,969,396	1,659,928	224,627	652,492	12,803	985,827	166,003	7,781	1,813	167,556	†	52,815	37,751
Full-time	2,524,885	1,088,300	184,038	305,245	7,327	659,187	140,092	4,718	1,248	73,630	†	34,558	26,542
Part-time	1,444,511	571,628	40,589	347,247	5,476	326,640	25,911	3,063	565	93,926	†	18,257	11,209
Instruction	1,473,325	472,419	61,863	369,477	6,407	365,145	42,259	4,068	880	104,319	†	27,514	18,974
Full-time	725,912	296,180	51,388	113,374	2,747	184,747	35,392	1,932	471	16,146	†	12,580	10,955
Part-time	747,413	176,239	10,475	256,103	3,660	180,398	6,867	2,136	409	88,173	†	14,934	8,019
Research	81,665	36,812	14,586	81	†	18,502	11,563	9	†	55	†	57	†
Full-time	67,965	29,318	12,808	65	†	15,623	10,075	4	†	27	†	45	†
Part-time	13,700	7,494	1,778	16	†	2,879	1,488	5	†	28	†	12	†
Public service	25,942	10,459	3,876	3,204	†	1,732	6,577	4	†	64	†	26	†
Full-time	17,606	7,923	3,134	295	†	1,086	5,143	2	†	5	†	18	†
Part-time	8,336	2,536	742	2,909	†	646	1,434	2	†	59	†	8	†
Librarians, curators, and archivists	44,885	18,700	322	5,748	46	17,820	388	140	14	1,150	†	466	91
Full-time	37,801	17,008	294	3,923	23	14,896	347	87	11	849	†	300	63
Part-time	7,084	1,692	28	1,825	23	2,924	41	53	3	301	†	166	28
Student and academic affairs and other education services occupations	165,061	55,977	2,257	48,541	1,687	37,531	1,915	562	239	10,372	†	3,163	2,817
Full-time	104,878	38,855	1,802	20,963	1,129	26,725	1,272	374	205	8,489	†	2,726	2,338
Part-time	60,183	17,122	455	27,578	558	10,806	643	188	34	1,883	†	437	479
Management occupations	259,580	97,528	9,918	32,837	822	86,629	9,206	739	213	11,717	†	5,654	4,317
Full-time	251,479	94,380	9,397	31,619	759	84,210	8,907	708	204	11,601	†	5,535	4,159
Part-time	8,101	3,148	521	1,218	63	2,419	299	31	9	116	†	119	158
Business and financial operations occupations	196,014	95,842	13,309	18,123	283	50,480	8,028	265	71	4,765	†	3,208	1,640
Full-time	181,208	88,620	12,056	15,374	233	47,876	7,670	218	59	4,584	†	3,039	1,479
Part-time	14,806	7,222	1,253	2,749	50	2,604	358	47	12	181	†	169	161
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	232,396	116,885	25,163	16,687	236	50,866	19,431	129	9	2,344	†	441	205
Full-time	210,652	106,311	22,308	13,899	149	46,957	18,079	112	7	2,264	†	399	167
Part-time	21,744	10,574	2,855	2,788	87	3,909	1,352	17	2	80	†	42	38

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of staff at all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2013—Continued

Staff by occupation	All institutions	Public				Private							
						Nonprofit				For-profit			
		4-year	Medical	Less-		4-year	Medical	Less-		4-year	Medical	Less-	
		Staff not in	school	than-2-	2-year	Staff not in	school	than-2-	2-year	Staff not in	school	than-2-	2-year
		medical	staff	year		medical	staff	year		medical	staff	year	
		schools				schools				schools			
Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	167,907	73,226	4,306	23,675	179	55,829	2,397	239	26	7,265	†	655	110
Full-time	135,462	63,433	3,545	16,023	136	42,679	2,081	160	24	6,727	†	574	80
Part-time	32,445	9,793	761	7,652	43	13,150	316	79	2	538	†	81	30
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	122,682	35,049	44,392	1,887	328	13,222	27,338	55	4	137	†	150	120
Full-time	98,433	27,688	37,767	825	135	9,175	22,635	41	0	68	†	30	69
Part-time	24,249	7,361	6,625	1,062	193	4,047	4,703	14	4	69	†	120	51
Service occupations	244,608	118,536	6,873	35,872	866	71,465	6,956	356	60	1,574	†	960	1,090
Full-time	202,483	102,073	5,938	25,310	536	59,691	6,302	195	48	1,124	†	634	632
Part-time	42,125	16,463	935	10,562	330	11,774	654	161	12	450	†	326	458
Sales and related occupations	17,801	2,798	84	2,146	7	4,373	41	122	27	3,330	†	2,948	1,925
Full-time	14,468	2,151	79	1,127	7	3,403	40	109	26	3,259	†	2,689	1,578
Part-time	3,333	647	5	1,019	0	970	1	13	1	71	†	259	347
Office and administrative support occupations	481,889	193,710	24,896	85,471	1,570	119,841	22,426	972	248	19,519	†	7,165	6,071
Full-time	388,872	158,111	22,554	55,365	1,207	101,344	20,814	690	181	18,100	†	5,736	4,770
Part-time	93,017	35,599	2,342	30,106	363	18,497	1,612	282	67	1,419	†	1,429	1,301
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	76,415	47,626	668	7,430	267	18,226	1,087	101	14	270	†	360	366
Full-time	71,389	45,253	647	6,219	206	17,242	1,030	80	7	227	†	240	238
Part-time	5,026	2,373	21	1,211	61	984	57	21	7	43	†	120	128
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	19,680	12,595	377	1,300	105	4,671	314	13	8	244	†	28	25
Full-time	16,277	10,996	321	864	60	3,533	305	6	5	160	†	13	14
Part-time	3,403	1,599	56	436	45	1,138	9	7	3	84	†	15	11

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of staff at all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2013—Continued

Staff by occupation	All institutions	Public				Private							
						Nonprofit				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
		Staff not in medical schools	Medical school staff			Staff not in medical schools	Medical school staff			Staff not in medical schools	Medical school staff		
Graduate assistants – teaching plus various categories	359,546	271,766	11,737	13	†	69,495	6,077	7	†	431	†	20	†
Full-time	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Part-time	359,546	271,766	11,737	13	†	69,495	6,077	7	†	431	†	20	†

† 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. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Military-specific occupations (Standard Occupational Classification [SOC] code 55-0000) are part of the SOC system but are not applicable to the IPEDS Human Resources (HR) Survey because IPEDS HR collects data on civilian staff. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2014, Human Resources component (provisional data).

Appendix A: Data Collection Procedures

The spring 2014 collection was entirely web-based; data were collected between December 11, 2013, and April 9, 2014. Data were provided by “keyholders,” institutional representatives appointed by campus chief executives, who were responsible for ensuring that survey data submitted by the institution were correct and complete. No problems were noted during the spring 2014 data collection. During the collection period, the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) help desk was available to assist respondents with reporting the necessary data.

The IPEDS universe is established during the fall collection period. There were 7,477 Title IV institutions and administrative offices¹ located in the United States and the other jurisdictions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico,² in the 2013-14 academic year. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the IPEDS universe as if they were Title IV institutions since they are federally funded and open to the public.³ Data for all five institutions are included in the tables and counts of institutions unless otherwise indicated.

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 2014 IPEDS collection were high. The Fall Enrollment (EF) component response rate among all eligible Title IV institutions was 99.9 percent (7,385 institutions responded).⁴ For the Finance component, the response rate was 99.9 percent (7,452 Title IV entities responded).⁵ The HR component response rate among all Title IV entities was 99.9 percent (7,461 Title IV entities responded).⁶

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) statistical standards require that the potential for nonresponse bias for all institutions (including those in other U.S. jurisdictions) is analyzed for sectors for which the response rate is less than 85 percent. Because response rates

¹ Title IV institutions and administrative offices include 7,397 institutions and 80 administrative (central or system) offices. The central and system offices are required to complete the Institutional Characteristics component in the fall, the Human Resources (HR) component in the spring, and the Finance component in the spring (if they have their own separate budget).

² The other U.S. jurisdictions surveyed in IPEDS are 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 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. The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy is Title IV eligible.

⁴ Seven Title IV institutions that were included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the EF component because the institutions either closed or did not enroll students during the fall; hence, a total of 7,390 institutions were expected to respond.

⁵ Seventeen Title IV institutions and one administrative office that were included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the Finance component because the institutions were not in operation during the 2013 fiscal year; hence, a total of 7,459 institutions and administrative offices were expected to respond to the Finance component.

⁶ Eleven Title IV institutions and one administrative office that were included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the HR component because they were closed or had no employees as of November 1, 2013; hence, a total of 7,465 institutions and administrative offices were expected to respond.

were greater than 99.9 percent for each survey component, no such analysis was necessary. However, data from one institution that responded to the HR component and two institutions from the EF component contained item nonresponse, and these missing items were imputed. Four institutions that were expected to respond to the HR component, five institutions that were expected to respond to the EF component, and seven institutions that were expected to respond to the Finance component had all data imputed due to unit nonresponse. Detailed information about the study methodology including imputation procedures can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014067>.

Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms

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.

business and financial operations occupations: An occupational category based on the major group Business and Financial Operations Occupations in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc130000.htm>).

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

community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations: An occupational category based on the following three major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: (1) Community and Social Service Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc210000.htm>); (2) Legal Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc230000.htm>); and (3) Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc270000.htm>).

computer, engineering, and science occupations: An occupational category based on the following three major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: (1) Computer and Mathematical Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc150000.htm>); (2) Architecture and Engineering Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc170000.htm>); and (3) Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc190000.htm>).

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).

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.

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 Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) for the setting of accounting standards for local and state government entities.

first-time student (undergraduate): A student with no prior postsecondary experience 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.

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 assistants (teaching): An occupational category based on the detailed occupation Graduate Assistant - Teaching (SOC code 25-1191) in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc251191.htm>).

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

healthcare practitioners and technical occupations: An occupational category based on the major group Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc290000.htm>).

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).

librarians, curators, and archivists: An occupational category based on the following three broad occupations in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: (1) Librarians (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254020.htm>); (2) Archivists, Curators, and Museum Technicians (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254010.htm>); and (3) Library Technicians (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254030.htm>).

management occupations: An occupational category based on the major group Management Occupations in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc110000.htm>).

medical school staff: Staff employed by or staff working in the medical school (Doctor of Medicine [M.D.] and/or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine [D.O.]) component of a postsecondary institution or in a freestanding medical school. Does not include staff employed by or employees working strictly in a hospital associated with a medical school or those who work in health or allied health schools or departments such as dentistry, veterinary medicine, nursing, or dental hygiene unless the health or allied health schools or departments are affiliated with (housed in or under the authority of) the medical school.

natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations: An occupational category based on the following three major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: (1) Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc450000.htm>); (2) Construction and Extraction Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc470000.htm>); and (3) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc490000.htm>).

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.

office and administrative support occupations: An occupational category based on the major group Office and Administrative Support Occupations in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc430000.htm>).

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.

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: 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.

postsecondary education institution: An institution that has as its sole purpose, or one of its primary missions, the provision of postsecondary education. For IPEDS, this institution must be open to the public.

postsecondary teachers: An occupational category that consists of the following four functions: (1) instruction only; (2) instruction combined with research and/or public service; (3) public service; and (4) research.

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.

production, transportation, and material moving occupations: An occupational category based on the following two major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: (1) Production Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc510000.htm>) and (2) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc530000.htm>).

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 that are used to describe groups to which individuals belong or identify with. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. The designations are used to categorize U.S. citizens, resident aliens, and other eligible noncitizens.

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

For reporting purposes, students that identify with more than one race are included in the Two or more races category.

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.

sales and related occupations: An occupational category based on the major group Sales and Related Occupations in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc410000.htm>).

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.

service occupations: An occupational category based on the following five major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: (1) Healthcare Support Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc310000.htm>); (2) Protective Service Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc330000.htm>); (3) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc350000.htm>); (4) Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc370000.htm>); and (5) Personal Care and Service Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc390000.htm>).

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 and academic affairs and other education services occupations: An occupational category based on the following three minor groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: (1) Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc250000.htm#25-2000>); (2) Other Teachers and Instructors (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc250000.htm#25-3000>); and (3) Other Education, Training, and Library Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc250000.htm#25-9000>).

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).

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.

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.