

Enrollment and Employees in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2015; and Financial Statistics and Academic Libraries, Fiscal Year 2015

First Look



Enrollment and Employees in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2015; and Financial Statistics and Academic Libraries, Fiscal Year 2015

First Look (Provisional Data)

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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 spring 2016 data collection, which included four survey components: *Enrollment* at postsecondary institutions during fall 2015; *Finance* for the 2015 fiscal year; *Human Resources* at postsecondary institutions during fall 2015, and *Academic Libraries* for the 2015 fiscal year. Data for all components were collected through the IPEDS web-based data collection system. A brief summary of the spring 2016 survey components is included in this report, and detailed information about the study methodology can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2016111>.

This *First Look* provides users with access to 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 next collection year (2016–17).

The purpose of this report is to introduce new data through tables containing descriptive information. The findings presented here demonstrate the range of information available through IPEDS; they include only a sample of the information collected and are not meant to emphasize any particular issue. While only a few of the data included in the spring 2016 collection are displayed in this *First Look*, all data from the spring 2016 collection are publicly available through the IPEDS Data Center, found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter>.

IPEDS 2015–16

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 2015–16 academic year.¹ Response to all applicable survey components of IPEDS was mandatory for such institutions and administrative offices. A total of 7,177 Title IV institutions and 75 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 7,021 institutions and 72 administrative offices in the United States; however, data from institutions and administrative offices in both the United States and the other U.S. jurisdictions are available for download.

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

Fall Enrollment

The 2016 *Fall Enrollment* component collected student enrollment data for fall 2015. All institutions were required to report data 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

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 with the Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education.

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). The *Fall Enrollment* component also collected retention rates and student-faculty ratios. Administrative offices do not complete the *Fall Enrollment* component.

Finance

All institutions and administrative offices were required to report financial statistics, such as institutional revenues and expenses, for the most recent fiscal year ending prior to October 2015 (fiscal year 2015) via the 2016 *Finance* component. 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, so the figures in this report for public entities² represent those following GASB standards.³ Aggregate totals for public entities using FASB standards are included in the footnotes of tables displaying *Finance* data. All private entities use FASB standards. As a result of the implementation of GASB Statement 68 for defined benefit pension plans, starting in the spring 2016 collection cycle, public institutions with defined pension plans and using the GASB accounting standards were required to provide additional information on pension liabilities and expenses.

Human Resources

The *Human Resources* component of IPEDS collected data on the number of staff on the institution's payroll as of November 1, 2015. All institutions and administrative offices 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 employees were also required to report staff counts by faculty status.

In addition, degree-granting institutions and administrative offices are required to report salary information for full-time staff.

Academic Libraries

The *Academic Libraries* (AL) component collected information from degree-granting institutions on library collections, expenditures, and services for fiscal year 2015. Institutions answer a screening question within the *Institutional Characteristics* component during the fall collection period that determines the requirement to complete the AL component. Institutions answer an additional screening question within the AL component to direct them to complete the appropriate sections of the component. The AL component consists of two sections: Section I collects data on the library collections and circulation numbers, including physical books, media, digital or electronic books (including government documents), digital or electronic databases, and digital or electronic media, and is to be completed by institutions reporting any library expenditures. Section II collects data on the number of branch and independent libraries as well as library expenditures—including library staff wages and fringe benefits, materials and service costs, operations and maintenance expenditures, and interlibrary services—and is to be

² Throughout this publication, the term “entity” refers to both institutions and administrative offices.

³ Ninety-nine percent of public institutions used GASB, and 1 percent used FASB.

completed by institutions with total library expenditures greater than \$100,000. Institutions with no library expenditures were not required to respond to the AL component.

Selected Findings

Characteristics of Enrolled Students

- In fall 2015, Title IV institutions enrolled approximately 17.4 million undergraduate and about 2.9 million graduate students (table 1). Of the approximately 17.4 million undergraduates, about 60 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions, nearly 38 percent in 2-year institutions, and almost 2 percent in less-than-2-year institutions.
- In fall 2015, women accounted for most college students, constituting 55 percent of all students at public Title IV institutions, approximately 58 percent of all students at private nonprofit institutions, and 65 of students enrolled at private for-profit institutions.

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Entities

- In fiscal year 2015, public 4-year institutions and administrative offices received about 22 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, compared with nearly 35 percent at private nonprofit entities and just over 90 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 52 percent at public less-than-2-year entities.

Employees in Postsecondary Institutions

- Title IV institutions and administrative offices reported employing approximately 4.0 million individuals in fall 2015 (table 3). Of the 4.0 million individuals, about 2.6 million were employed full-time and about 1.4 million were employed part-time.

Academic Library Collections

- Eligible Title IV degree-granting institutions reported approximately 1.3 billion items in physical library collections (books and media) and about 839 million items in electronic library collections (digital/electronic books, databases, and digital electronic media) (table 4).

Tables

Table 1. Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, attendance status, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2015

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Nonprofit		For-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total students	20,389,307	100.0	14,678,270	100.0	4,085,928	100.0	1,625,109	100.0
4-year	13,486,699	66.1	8,352,437	56.9	4,013,680	98.2	1,120,582	69.0
2-year	6,611,111	32.4	6,274,648	42.7	56,459	1.4	280,004	17.2
Less-than-2-year	291,497	1.4	51,185	0.3	15,789	0.4	224,523	13.8
Full-time	12,604,579	61.8	8,413,528	57.3	3,069,981	75.1	1,121,070	69.0
Part-time	7,784,728	38.2	6,264,742	42.7	1,015,947	24.9	504,039	31.0
Men	8,869,515	43.5	6,575,544	44.8	1,727,359	42.3	566,612	34.9
Women	11,519,792	56.5	8,102,726	55.2	2,358,569	57.7	1,058,497	65.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	145,437	0.7	113,712	0.8	19,507	0.5	12,218	0.8
Asian	1,184,188	5.8	902,948	6.2	230,328	5.6	50,912	3.1
Black or African American	2,606,038	12.8	1,727,548	11.8	464,337	11.4	414,153	25.5
Hispanic or Latino	3,238,838	15.9	2,617,389	17.8	371,110	9.1	250,339	15.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	54,074	0.3	35,265	0.2	9,884	0.2	8,925	0.5
White	10,513,986	51.6	7,654,480	52.1	2,244,811	54.9	614,695	37.8
Two or more races	636,023	3.1	471,724	3.2	111,837	2.7	52,462	3.2
Race/ethnicity unknown	1,026,023	5.0	528,054	3.6	303,216	7.4	194,753	12.0
Nonresident alien	984,700	4.8	627,150	4.3	330,898	8.1	26,652	1.6
Undergraduate	17,448,545	100.0	13,255,887	100.0	2,841,460	100.0	1,351,198	100.0
4-year	10,545,937	60.4	6,930,054	52.3	2,769,212	97.5	846,671	62.7
Full-time	8,093,858	46.4	5,280,550	39.8	2,265,180	79.7	548,128	40.6
Part-time	2,452,079	14.1	1,649,504	12.4	504,032	17.7	298,543	22.1
Men	4,683,682	26.8	3,174,475	23.9	1,186,177	41.7	323,030	23.9
Women	5,862,255	33.6	3,755,579	28.3	1,583,035	55.7	523,641	38.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	66,375	0.4	46,107	0.3	13,867	0.5	6,401	0.5
Asian	623,962	3.6	459,004	3.5	142,388	5.0	22,570	1.7
Black or African American	1,290,504	7.4	764,928	5.8	318,375	11.2	207,201	15.3
Hispanic or Latino	1,426,105	8.2	1,047,861	7.9	269,120	9.5	109,124	8.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	27,505	0.2	15,227	0.1	7,115	0.3	5,163	0.4
White	5,757,208	33.0	3,841,741	29.0	1,589,232	55.9	326,235	24.1
Two or more races	359,382	2.1	243,099	1.8	85,697	3.0	30,586	2.3
Race/ethnicity unknown	535,369	3.1	222,038	1.7	187,462	6.6	125,869	9.3
Nonresident alien	459,527	2.6	290,049	2.2	155,956	5.5	13,522	1.0
2-year	6,611,111	37.9	6,274,648	47.3	56,459	2.0	280,004	20.7
Full-time	2,601,501	14.9	2,307,746	17.4	41,472	1.5	252,283	18.7
Part-time	4,009,610	23.0	3,966,902	29.9	14,987	0.5	27,721	2.1
Men	2,876,760	16.5	2,759,457	20.8	16,243	0.6	101,060	7.5
Women	3,734,351	21.4	3,515,191	26.5	40,216	1.4	178,944	13.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	62,310	0.4	58,437	0.4	1,187	#	2,686	0.2
Asian	371,646	2.1	360,802	2.7	1,622	0.1	9,222	0.7
Black or African American	919,509	5.3	834,760	6.3	15,351	0.5	69,398	5.1
Hispanic or Latino	1,520,173	8.7	1,451,225	10.9	6,896	0.2	62,052	4.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20,092	0.1	18,244	0.1	354	#	1,494	0.1
White	3,141,070	18.0	3,011,223	22.7	26,100	0.9	103,747	7.7
Two or more races	208,005	1.2	196,352	1.5	1,455	0.1	10,198	0.8
Race/ethnicity unknown	262,925	1.5	241,542	1.8	2,392	0.1	18,991	1.4
Nonresident alien	105,381	0.6	102,063	0.8	1,102	#	2,216	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, attendance status, other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2015—Continued

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Nonprofit		For-profit	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less-than-2-year	291,497	1.7	51,185	0.4	15,789	0.6	224,523	16.6
Full-time	223,156	1.3	24,289	0.2	15,130	0.5	183,737	13.6
Part-time	68,341	0.4	26,896	0.2	659	#	40,786	3.0
Men	87,451	0.5	24,654	0.2	5,360	0.2	57,437	4.3
Women	204,046	1.2	26,531	0.2	10,429	0.4	167,086	12.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,904	#	2,499	#	79	#	1,326	0.1
Asian	9,601	0.1	947	#	1,050	#	7,604	0.6
Black or African American	67,209	0.4	5,812	#	4,483	0.2	56,914	4.2
Hispanic or Latino	70,217	0.4	6,638	0.1	5,224	0.2	58,355	4.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,076	#	128	#	67	#	881	0.1
White	117,765	0.7	32,125	0.2	3,813	0.1	81,827	6.1
Two or more races	6,986	#	1,615	#	350	#	5,021	0.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	12,165	0.1	1,394	#	693	#	10,078	0.7
Nonresident alien	2,574	#	27	#	30	#	2,517	0.2
Graduate	2,940,762	100.0	1,422,383	100.0	1,244,468	100.0	273,911	100.0
Full-time	1,686,064	57.3	800,943	56.3	748,199	60.1	136,922	50.0
Part-time	1,254,698	42.7	621,440	43.7	496,269	39.9	136,989	50.0
Men	1,221,622	41.5	616,958	43.4	519,579	41.8	85,085	31.1
Women	1,719,140	58.5	805,425	56.6	724,889	58.2	188,826	68.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,848	0.4	6,669	0.5	4,374	0.4	1,805	0.7
Asian	178,979	6.1	82,195	5.8	85,268	6.9	11,516	4.2
Black or African American	328,816	11.2	122,048	8.6	126,128	10.1	80,640	29.4
Hispanic or Latino	222,343	7.6	111,665	7.9	89,870	7.2	20,808	7.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5,401	0.2	1,666	0.1	2,348	0.2	1,387	0.5
White	1,497,943	50.9	769,391	54.1	625,666	50.3	102,886	37.6
Two or more races	61,650	2.1	30,658	2.2	24,335	2.0	6,657	2.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	215,564	7.3	63,080	4.4	112,669	9.1	39,815	14.5
Nonresident alien	417,218	14.2	235,011	16.5	173,810	14.0	8,397	3.1

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the U.S. Department of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible 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. Individuals who are in the United States on a visa or temporary basis, and who are not authorized to remain indefinitely, are included in the Nonresident alien category regardless of race or ethnicity. 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 **Total students** row 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 <https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2016, Fall Enrollment component (provisional data).

Table 2. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of 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 2015

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 institutions (GASB standards^{1,2})						
Total revenues and investment return	\$278,990,106	100.0	\$57,245,272	100.0	\$777,939	100.0
Operating revenues	183,582,455	65.8	16,261,498	28.4	317,922	40.9
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	60,663,433	21.7	9,425,290	16.5	158,061	20.3
Grants and contracts	41,165,146	14.8	4,182,710	7.3	107,168	13.8
Federal (excludes Federal Direct Student Loans)	24,251,665	8.7	1,736,562	3.0	22,846	2.9
State	5,336,850	1.9	1,884,164	3.3	55,499	7.1
Local	2,600,095	0.9	308,298	0.5	27,720	3.6
Private	8,976,535	3.2	253,686	0.4	1,103	0.1
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	24,014,660	8.6	1,755,051	3.1	†	†
Sales and services of hospitals	38,377,649	13.8	†	†	†	†
Sales and services of educational activities	9,024,749	3.2	162,085	0.3	4,976	0.6
Independent operations	1,476,595	0.5	†	†	†	†
Other operating revenues	8,860,223	3.2	736,362	1.3	47,716	6.1
Nonoperating revenues	79,823,985	28.6	38,393,622	67.1	439,947	56.6
Appropriations	52,617,710	18.9	25,195,852	44.0	327,413	42.1
Federal	1,650,355	0.6	104,516	0.2	12,270	1.6
State	50,386,091	18.1	14,290,289	25.0	157,876	20.3
Local	581,264	0.2	10,801,047	18.9	157,267	20.2
Nonoperating grants	14,354,798	5.1	12,040,242	21.0	97,818	12.6
Federal	11,330,325	4.1	10,350,404	18.1	87,561	11.3
State	2,866,382	1.0	1,556,721	2.7	9,654	1.2
Local	158,091	0.1	133,117	0.2	604	0.1
Gifts	7,415,279	2.7	316,434	0.6	5,291	0.7
Investment income	967,535	0.3	148,041	0.3	1,228	0.2
Other nonoperating revenues	4,468,663	1.6	693,053	1.2	8,196	1.1
Total other revenues and additions ³	15,583,666	5.6	2,590,152	4.5	20,071	2.6
Capital appropriations	4,632,561	1.7	1,659,859	2.9	—	—
Capital grants and gifts	3,383,607	1.2	326,095	0.6	—	—
Additions to permanent endowments	998,917	0.4	14,047	#	—	—
Other revenues and additions	6,568,581	2.4	590,151	1.0	—	—
Total expenses	\$270,184,915	100.0	\$55,062,399	100.0	\$693,593	100.0
Instruction	79,152,943	29.3	23,716,136	43.1	358,251	51.7
Research	33,374,210	12.4	23,923	#	0	0.0
Public service	13,016,977	4.8	850,723	1.5	2,457	0.4
Academic support	22,636,700	8.4	4,885,977	8.9	59,379	8.6
Student services	13,128,497	4.9	5,999,049	10.9	58,673	8.5
Institutional support	23,511,961	8.7	9,120,421	16.6	124,718	18.0
Scholarships and fellowships (excluding discounts and allowances)	10,015,015	3.7	5,877,601	10.7	21,185	3.1
Auxiliary enterprises	27,752,967	10.3	2,468,157	4.5	†	†
Hospital services	36,749,014	13.6	†	†	†	†
Independent operations	1,569,137	0.6	†	†	†	†
Other expenses and deductions	9,277,493	3.4	2,120,412	3.9	68,931	9.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of 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 2015—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 institutions (FASB standards¹)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$199,549,567	100.0	\$1,054,094	100.0	\$189,492	100.0
Tuition and fees	69,695,201	34.9	802,506	76.1	128,965	68.1
Government appropriations	825,434	0.4	18,818	1.8	121	0.1
Federal	442,350	0.2	11,821	1.1	2	#
State	381,439	0.2	6,630	0.6	119	0.1
Local	1,645	#	368	#	0	0.0
Government grants and contracts	17,904,640	9.0	74,933	7.1	31,113	16.4
Federal	16,350,087	8.2	67,248	6.4	25,522	13.5
State	1,093,976	0.5	7,008	0.7	4,806	2.5
Local	460,576	0.2	677	0.1	785	0.4
Private gifts	19,504,704	9.8	35,659	3.4	1,738	0.9
Private grants and contracts	5,517,889	2.8	3,766	0.4	4,439	2.3
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,802,140	0.9	27,561	2.6	4,881	2.6
Investment return	21,275,000	10.7	9,347	0.9	871	0.5
Sales and services of educational activities	6,719,037	3.4	11,559	1.1	3,520	1.9
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	16,925,946	8.5	35,522	3.4	†	†
Hospital revenue	23,883,795	12.0	†	†	†	†
Independent operations revenue	7,351,628	3.7	†	†	†	†
Other revenue ⁴	8,144,153	4.1	34,425	3.3	13,844	7.3
Total expenses	\$180,766,403	100.0	\$1,031,327	100.0	\$194,927	100.0
Instruction	58,636,364	32.4	381,296	37.0	77,927	40.0
Research	18,286,347	10.1	1,546	0.1	459	0.2
Public service	2,634,454	1.5	3,100	0.3	954	0.5
Academic support	15,494,722	8.6	106,545	10.3	24,630	12.6
Student services	15,197,168	8.4	217,465	21.1	17,429	8.9
Institutional support	23,745,067	13.1	224,490	21.8	50,012	25.7
Net grant aid to students	896,231	0.5	4,871	0.5	17	#
Auxiliary enterprises	16,298,691	9.0	29,873	2.9	†	†
Hospital services	20,529,450	11.4	†	†	†	†
Independent operations	6,063,555	3.4	†	†	†	†
Other expenses	2,984,356	1.7	62,140	6.0	23,498	12.1
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards¹)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$15,844,144	100.0	\$4,709,525	100.0	\$3,460,628	100.0
Tuition and fees	14,281,153	90.1	4,198,895	89.2	2,951,012	85.3
Government appropriations	29,178	0.2	58,529	1.2	33,784	1.0
Federal	26,523	0.2	56,917	1.2	33,252	1.0
State	2,069	#	1,425	#	366	#
Local	586	#	187	#	166	#
Government grants and contracts	634,703	4.0	204,865	4.4	112,601	3.3
Federal (excludes Federal Direct Student Loans)	599,788	3.8	190,134	4.0	108,230	3.1
State	34,783	0.2	13,125	0.3	2,152	0.1
Local	132	#	1,606	#	2,218	0.1
Private gifts, grants and contracts	14,474	0.1	1,509	#	2,900	0.1
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	37,565	0.2	8,324	0.2	4,525	0.1
Sales and services of educational activities	198,393	1.3	88,169	1.9	214,569	6.2
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	370,969	2.3	63,430	1.3	†	†
Hospital services	122	#	†	†	†	†
Other revenue ⁴	277,587	1.8	85,804	1.8	141,237	4.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of 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 2015—Continued

Source of funds ¹	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 institutions (FASB standards¹)—Continued						
Total expenses	\$14,629,805	100.0	\$4,665,119	100.0	\$2,921,308	100.0
Instruction	3,733,254	25.5	1,471,425	31.5	1,154,221	39.5
Research	4,803	#	752	#	1,772	0.1
Public service	12,926	0.1	2,334	0.1	3,197	0.1
Academic support	1,423,432	9.7	377,743	8.1	251,255	8.6
Student services	3,042,479	20.8	723,337	15.5	324,944	11.1
Institutional support	5,149,424	35.2	1,373,847	29.4	786,297	26.9
Net grant aid to students	33,089	0.2	4,038	0.1	11,009	0.4
Auxiliary enterprises	336,326	2.3	169,774	3.6	†	†
Hospital services	31	#	†	†	†	†
Other expenses	894,042	6.1	541,868	11.6	388,613	13.3

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

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

¹Due to differences between GASB standards and FASB standards, figures from public institutions are not comparable with figures from private institutions, even in categories with identical labels.

²In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 19 public institutions (1 percent of public institutions) not displayed in this table reported \$11.5 billion in revenue and investment return and \$11 billion in expenses using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

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

⁴Other 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 revenues and investment return categories.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the U.S. Department of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. 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 <https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2016, Finance component (provisional data).

Table 3. Number of staff at Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution or administrative office, medical school staff status, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2015

Occupational category and employment status	Private												
	Public					Nonprofit				For-profit			
	All institutions	4-year Staff not in medical schools ¹	Medical school ¹ staff	2-year	Less-than- 2-year	4-year Staff not in medical schools ¹	Medical school ¹ staff	2-year	Less-than- 2-year	4-year Staff not in medical schools ¹	Medical school ¹ staff	2-year	Less-than- 2-year
Total staff	3,983,174	1,693,560	231,614	633,246	11,482	1,010,399	175,488	10,527	2,294	141,050	58	40,186	33,270
Full-time	2,551,861	1,120,642	186,880	303,378	6,701	669,660	147,736	7,449	1,731	60,158	26	24,719	22,781
Part-time	1,431,313	572,918	44,734	329,868	4,781	340,739	27,752	3,078	563	80,892	32	15,467	10,489
Instruction	1,471,073	487,956	63,499	350,705	5,933	381,182	46,482	5,025	1,063	89,597	58	22,434	17,139
Full-time	733,720	305,375	52,368	111,976	2,652	187,220	38,233	2,748	607	13,555	26	9,402	9,558
Part-time	737,353	182,581	11,131	238,729	3,281	193,962	8,249	2,277	456	76,042	32	13,032	7,581
Research	87,142	38,722	16,252	108	†	19,975	11,979	10	†	64	†	32	†
Full-time	72,721	31,064	14,249	96	†	17,251	9,994	7	†	29	†	31	†
Part-time	14,421	7,658	2,003	12	†	2,724	1,985	3	†	35	†	1	†
Public service	27,531	10,481	4,843	3,466	†	1,934	6,754	1	†	22	†	30	†
Full-time	19,037	7,916	3,999	445	†	1,074	5,569	1	†	12	†	21	†
Part-time	8,494	2,565	844	3,021	†	860	1,185	0	†	10	†	9	†
Librarians, curators, and archivists	42,814	18,101	336	5,576	21	16,909	377	139	22	919	†	328	86
Full-time	36,392	16,666	304	3,744	13	14,266	347	89	19	678	†	208	58
Part-time	6,422	1,435	32	1,832	8	2,643	30	50	3	241	†	120	28
Student and academic affairs and other education services occupations	177,699	59,307	2,245	51,862	1,384	43,620	1,986	557	127	10,454	†	3,094	3,063
Full-time	118,346	44,208	1,747	22,091	1,010	32,867	1,428	414	100	9,029	†	2,818	2,634
Part-time	59,353	15,099	498	29,771	374	10,753	558	143	27	1,425	†	276	429
Management occupations	263,293	102,649	10,608	33,421	736	86,268	10,728	967	313	9,730	†	4,067	3,806
Full-time	255,438	99,599	10,106	32,104	676	84,083	10,407	935	307	9,618	†	3,973	3,630
Part-time	7,855	3,050	502	1,317	60	2,185	321	32	6	112	†	94	176
Business and financial operations occupations	206,787	103,715	14,696	17,662	262	52,840	8,658	1,280	117	4,173	†	1,886	1,498
Full-time	193,041	96,686	13,408	15,772	223	50,203	8,292	1,236	110	4,035	†	1,743	1,333
Part-time	13,746	7,029	1,288	1,890	39	2,637	366	44	7	138	†	143	165
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	232,488	117,559	25,750	16,744	161	50,581	19,091	151	25	1,979	†	299	148
Full-time	212,574	107,722	22,923	14,133	135	47,240	17,991	142	23	1,897	†	257	111
Part-time	19,914	9,837	2,827	2,611	26	3,341	1,100	9	2	82	†	42	37
Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	175,289	78,813	4,513	23,570	185	59,846	2,250	249	53	4,983	†	650	177
Full-time	142,098	69,050	3,768	16,299	119	45,485	1,979	172	48	4,554	†	522	102
Part-time	33,191	9,763	745	7,271	66	14,361	271	77	5	429	†	128	75

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of staff at Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution or administrative office, medical school staff status, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2015—Continued

Occupational category and employment status	Private												
	Public					Nonprofit				For-profit			
	All institutions	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year
Staff not in medical schools ¹		Medical school ¹ staff	Staff not in medical schools ¹			Medical school ¹ staff	Staff not in medical schools ¹			Medical school ¹ staff			
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	121,899	35,459	38,918	1,822	326	16,202	28,731	46	4	159	†	82	150
Full-time	99,385	28,326	33,751	851	130	12,278	23,838	34	1	87	†	13	76
Part-time	22,514	7,133	5,167	971	196	3,924	4,893	12	3	72	†	69	74
Service occupations	246,965	120,120	7,853	35,689	819	71,446	7,486	348	43	1,468	†	731	962
Full-time	204,231	103,459	6,792	24,923	520	59,591	6,781	196	32	1,043	†	374	520
Part-time	42,734	16,661	1,061	10,766	299	11,855	705	152	11	425	†	357	442
Sales and related occupations	15,982	2,525	86	1,928	15	3,891	40	480	70	3,363	†	1,945	1,639
Full-time	13,214	1,979	82	1,062	12	3,160	37	468	68	3,279	†	1,684	1,383
Part-time	2,768	546	4	866	3	731	3	12	2	84	†	261	256
Office and administrative support occupations	449,736	182,468	24,779	82,526	1,286	112,111	23,369	1,148	440	13,166	†	4,275	4,168
Full-time	364,579	152,006	22,529	52,981	976	94,822	21,543	907	403	11,905	†	3,441	3,066
Part-time	85,157	30,462	2,250	29,545	310	17,289	1,826	241	37	1,261	†	834	1,102
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	75,013	47,640	602	6,798	211	17,569	909	103	12	460	†	303	406
Full-time	70,676	45,442	584	6,020	170	16,670	862	93	8	316	†	220	291
Part-time	4,337	2,198	18	778	41	899	47	10	4	144	†	83	115
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	19,873	12,760	309	1,356	143	4,601	445	17	5	179	†	30	28
Full-time	16,409	11,144	270	881	65	3,450	435	7	5	121	†	12	19
Part-time	3,464	1,616	39	475	78	1,151	10	10	0	58	†	18	9
Graduate assistants ² —teaching plus various categories	369,590	275,285	16,325	13	†	71,424	6,203	6	†	334	†	†	†
Full-time	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Part-time	369,590	275,285	16,325	13	†	71,424	6,203	6	†	334	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

¹Medical schools are defined as those that grant degrees in Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) and/or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.) programs. Also includes health or allied health schools or departments that are affiliated with (housed in or under the authority of) the medical school.

²By definition, all graduate assistants are part-time.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the U.S. Department of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible 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) component 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 <https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2016, Human Resources component (provisional data).

Table 4. Number of items in library collections at Title IV degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution and type of collection: United States, fiscal year 2015

Type of library collection	Total	4-year			2-year		
		Public	Private		Public	Private	
			Nonprofit	For-profit		Nonprofit	For-profit
Total library collections	2,131,133,599	1,030,284,810	743,570,222	156,254,582	161,543,863	6,158,034	33,322,088
Physical library collections (books and media)	1,292,028,520	780,408,491	450,187,055	5,108,614	54,381,182	1,012,118	931,060
Physical books	1,036,560,465	587,027,061	393,041,575	4,436,909	50,233,066	961,028	860,826
Physical media	255,468,055	193,381,430	57,145,480	671,705	4,148,116	51,090	70,234
Electronic library collections (books, databases, and media)	839,105,079	249,876,319	293,383,167	151,145,968	107,162,681	5,145,916	32,391,028
Digital/electronic books	675,582,333	209,448,194	235,556,196	114,591,955	84,216,093	4,872,339	26,897,556
Databases	4,558,273	252,822	1,074,797	662,285	430,883	2,568	2,134,918
Digital/electronic media	158,964,473	40,175,303	56,752,174	35,891,728	22,515,705	271,009	3,358,554

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the U.S. Department of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2016, Academic Libraries component (provisional data).

Appendix A: Data Collection Procedures

The spring 2016 collection was entirely web-based; data were collected between December 9, 2015, and April 6, 2016. 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 2016 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 7,252 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 2015–16 academic year. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the IPEDS universe because they are federally funded and open to the public.³

Because the Title IV institutions that are the focus of IPEDS are required to participate in IPEDS, the response rates in the spring 2016 IPEDS collection were high, rounding to 100 percent. Responses were missing for 9 institutions in the *Fall Enrollment* component,⁴ 40 institutions in the *Finance* component,⁵ 8 in the *Human Resources* component,⁶ and 1 institution in the *Academic Libraries* component.⁷

The National Center for Education Statistics statistical standards require 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. Because response rates were nearly

¹ Title IV institutions and administrative offices include 7,177 institutions and 75 administrative (central or system) offices. The central and system offices are required to complete the *Institutional Characteristics* component in the fall, the *Human Resources* 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 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall 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. Data for all five institutions are included in the tables and counts of institutions unless otherwise indicated.

⁴ Thirty-one Title IV institutions included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the *Fall Enrollment* component because the institutions either closed or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 7,146 institutions were expected to respond. Of these, 7,137 provided data.

⁵ Twenty-nine Title IV institutions included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the *Finance* component because the institutions were either new, closed, or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 7,223 institutions and administrative offices were expected to respond. Of these, 7,183 provided data.

⁶ Twenty-six Title IV institutions included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the *Human Resources* component because the institutions either closed or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 7,226 institutions and administrative offices were expected to respond. Of these, 7,218 provided data.

⁷ The *Academic Libraries* component was required of the subset of institutions that were degree-granting during the fiscal year and reported a library expenditure in the *Institutional Characteristics* component. As a result, 4,518 institutions were expected to respond to the *Academic Libraries* component. Of these, 4,517 provided data.

100 percent for each survey component, no such analysis was necessary. However, data from 5 institutions that responded to the *Fall Enrollment* component, 1 institution that responded to the *Finance* component, and 1 institution that responded to the *Human Resources* component contained item nonresponse, and these missing items were imputed. Due to unit nonresponse, all data were imputed for 9 institutions in the *Fall Enrollment* component, 40 institutions in the *Finance* component, 8 institutions in the *Human Resources* component, and 1 institution in the *Academic Libraries* component that were expected to respond.

Some data are only required to be reported to IPEDS biennially. For the spring 2016 collection, these data include enrollment data on the state of residency of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in the *Fall Enrollment* component. IPEDS permits institutions to report these data in years when they are not required, should institutions choose to do so. During this collection, around 39 percent of Title IV institutions provided data by state of residency of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. These data are not included in this *First Look* report.

Detailed information about the study methodology including imputation procedures can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2016111>.

Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms

2-year institution: Any postsecondary institution that offers programs of at least 2 but less than 4 years' duration, as well as 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: Any postsecondary institution that offers programs of at least 4 years' duration or one that offers programs at or above the baccalaureate level, as well as schools that offer postbaccalaureate certificates only or those that offer graduate programs only. Also includes freestanding medical, law, or other professional schools.

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.

branch and independent libraries: Auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library that houses the basic collection. The central library administers the branches. Libraries on branch campuses that have separate NCES identification numbers are reported as separate libraries.

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>).

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

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.

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. (This category is used for reporting on the *Finance* component.)

graduate assistants (teaching): An occupational category based on the detailed occupation Graduate Teaching Assistants (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 above, 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>).

instructional staff: An occupational category that consists of the following two functions: (1) instruction only, or (2) instruction combined with research and/or public service.

level of institution: A classification of whether an institution's programs are of at least 4 years' duration or beyond a baccalaureate level (4-year institution), at least 2 but less than 4 years (2-year institution), or less than 2 years (less-than-2-year institution).

librarians: An occupational category based on the broad occupation Librarians in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254020.htm>).

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>).

library: An organized collection of printed, microform, and audiovisual materials which (1) is administered as one or more units; (2) is located in one or more designated places; and (3) makes printed, microform, and audiovisual materials as well as necessary equipment and services of a staff accessible to students and to faculty. Includes units meeting the above definition which are part of a learning resource center.

library collections: Comprising documents held locally and remote resources for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Access rights may be acquired by the library itself, by a consortium, and/or through external funding. Acquisition is to be understood as securing access rights and including the document in the library catalog or other library databases or discovery systems.

library expenditures: Funds expended by the library (regardless of when received) from its regular budget and from all other sources, e.g., research grants, special projects, gifts and endowments, and fees for services.

library technicians: An occupational category based on the broad occupation Library Technicians in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual (<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): Office within the U.S. Department of Education that 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.

part-time student: *Undergraduate*—A student enrolled for either less than 12 semester or quarter credits or less than 24 contact hours a week each term. *Graduate*—A student enrolled for less than 9 semester or quarter credits, excluding students 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 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.

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 institution: An educational institution controlled by a private individual(s) or by a nongovernmental agency, usually supported primarily by other than public funds, and operated by other than publicly elected or appointed officials. These institutions may be either for-profit or nonprofit.

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, certificate, or other formal award.

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.

public service staff: An occupational category used to classify persons whose specific assignments customarily are made for the purpose of carrying out public service activities such as agricultural

extension services, clinical services, or continuing education. Regardless of title, academic rank, or tenure status, these employees formally spend the majority of their time carrying out public service activities. (This category includes employees with a public service assignment regardless of the location of the assignment, e.g., in the field rather than on campus).

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; and
- White.

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

research staff: An occupational category used to classify persons whose specific assignments customarily are made for the purpose of conducting research. Regardless of title, academic rank, or tenure status, these employees formally spend the majority of their time conducting research.

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, nonprofit, and for-profit. Level categories are 4 years and higher (4-year institutions), at least 2 but less than 4 years (2-year institutions), and less than 2 years (less-than-2-year institutions). 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>).

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

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.