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Institute of Education Sciences
NCES 2006-155

Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2004; Graduation Rates, 1998 & 2001 Cohorts; and Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2004

E.D. TAB



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February 2006

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Foreword

This E.D. TAB presents findings from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) spring 2005 data collection, which included four components: Student Financial Aid for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students for the 2003-04 academic year, Enrollment for fall 2004 and 12-month counts for 2003-04, Graduation Rates for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in 1998 at 4-year institutions or in 2001 at less-than-4-year institutions, and Finance for fiscal year 2004. These data were collected through the IPEDS web-based data collection system.

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

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

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National Center for Education Statistics

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

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Introduction

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

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

IPEDS 2004-05

Participation in IPEDS was a requirement for the 6,548 institutions and 83 administrative offices (central or system offices) that participated in Title IV federal student financial aid programs, such as Pell Grants or Stafford Loans during the 2004-05 academic year.² Because 7 of these institutions were not eligible for any component of the spring collection, 6,541 institutions and 83 administrative offices (central or system offices) in the United States and other jurisdictions were expected to participate in the spring 2005 collection. Four of the U.S. service academies are included in the IPEDS universe as if they were Title IV institutions.³ Institutions that do not participate in Title IV programs may participate in the IPEDS data collection on a voluntary basis.

The spring 2005 collection included enrollment data for fall 2004, student financial aid data for the 2003-04 academic year, financial statistics for fiscal year (FY) 2004, and graduation rate information for students beginning college in 1998 at 4-year institutions and in 2001 at less-than-4-year institutions. The 83 administrative offices were required to participate in the Finance component if they had their own separate budget; the other three components—Enrollment (EF), Student Financial Aid (SFA), and Graduation Rates (GRS)—were not applicable to them. The EF component was required of 6,539 Title IV institutions (two closed institutions were eligible for Finance but not Enrollment) and 6,534, or 99.9 percent, responded. The SFA and GRS components were required of all Title IV institutions that had first-time, full-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate level students. As a result, for the spring 2005 collection, 6,037 institutions were required to complete the SFA component. Of these, 6,017, or 99.7 percent,

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

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

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

responded. For the GRS component, 5,829 institutions were required to respond; of these, 5,813, or 99.7 percent, responded. The Finance component was required of all Title IV institutions and administrative offices. Thus, for the spring 2005 collection, 6,603 institutions and administrative offices were required to complete the Finance component, and of these, 6,566, or 99.4 percent, responded.

Focus of This Report

Tabulations in this report present selected data items collected from the 6,376 Title IV institutions in the United States (excluding those in other jurisdictions) that were eligible for at least one component of the spring 2005 collection. In addition, 80 administrative offices in the United States were eligible for the Finance component and are included in the Finance tabulations. Additional detailed information is available through the various IPEDS web tools, such as the Peer Analysis System.

Selected Findings

Characteristics of Enrolled Students

- Title IV institutions in the United States enrolled 18 million students in fall 2004 (table 1). Of these, 61 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions, 38 percent were enrolled in 2-year institutions, and 2 percent were enrolled in less-than-2-year institutions.
- During the fall of 2004, 13 million students were enrolled in public institutions, 3 million were enrolled in private not-for-profit institutions, and 1 million students were enrolled in private for-profit institutions (table 1).
- Net migration is the difference between the number of students entering the state to attend school and the number of students who leave the state to attend school elsewhere. In fall 2004, Florida had the highest net migration, with 19,786 more first-time undergraduate students entering the state than leaving the state to attend college (table 2). New Jersey had the lowest net migration, with 26,584 more first-time undergraduate students leaving the state than entering the state to attend college.

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Institutions

- For public institutions during FY 2004, the proportion of revenues originating from tuition and fees varied by the type of accounting method employed by the institution (table 3). Four-year public institutions using Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards received 16 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, while those using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards received 24 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees.
- Two-year public institutions using GASB standards received 16 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, while those using FASB standards received 16 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees (table 3).
- Tuition and fees was the largest single source of revenue for private 4-year institutions in fiscal year 2004 (table 3). Private not-for-profit 4-year institutions received 29 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, while private for-profit 4-year institutions received 91 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees.
- During this same period, private not-for-profit 2-year institutions received 46 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, and private for-profit 2-year institutions received 85 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees (table 3).

Table 1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control and level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2004

Level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private not-for-profit		Private for-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total students	17,710,798	100.0	13,081,358	100.0	3,440,559	100.0	1,188,881	100.0
4-year	10,726,683	60.6	6,736,576	51.5	3,369,849	97.9	620,258	52.2
Undergraduate	8,235,301	46.5	5,407,236	41.3	2,347,309	68.2	480,756	40.4
Full time	6,601,064	37.3	4,286,257	32.8	1,936,016	56.3	378,791	31.9
Part time	1,634,237	9.2	1,120,979	8.6	411,293	12.0	101,965	8.6
Men	3,642,603	20.6	2,426,351	18.5	989,394	28.8	226,858	19.1
Women	4,592,698	25.9	2,980,885	22.8	1,357,915	39.5	253,898	21.4
White, non-Hispanic	5,324,716	30.1	3,580,017	27.4	1,554,654	45.2	190,045	16.0
Black, non-Hispanic	945,164	5.3	602,490	4.6	263,999	7.7	78,675	6.6
Hispanic	640,088	3.6	453,033	3.5	137,517	4.0	49,538	4.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	473,323	2.7	344,579	2.6	111,400	3.2	17,344	1.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	73,702	0.4	55,067	0.4	15,013	0.4	3,622	0.3
Race/ethnicity unknown	555,752	3.1	252,960	1.9	189,685	5.5	113,107	9.5
Nonresident alien	222,556	1.3	119,090	0.9	75,041	2.2	28,425	2.4
Graduate	2,156,853	12.2	1,193,584	9.1	825,093	24.0	138,176	11.6
Full time	1,024,505	5.8	528,171	4.0	387,316	11.3	109,018	9.2
Part time	1,132,348	6.4	665,413	5.1	437,777	12.7	29,158	2.5
Men	878,756	5.0	485,540	3.7	341,084	9.9	52,132	4.4
Women	1,278,097	7.2	708,044	5.4	484,009	14.1	86,044	7.2
White, non-Hispanic	1,255,811	7.1	734,248	5.6	465,504	13.5	56,059	4.7
Black, non-Hispanic	197,472	1.1	103,366	0.8	71,102	2.1	23,004	1.9
Hispanic	111,069	0.6	65,225	0.5	39,587	1.2	6,257	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	100,836	0.6	53,217	0.4	42,149	1.2	5,470	0.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	12,110	0.1	7,857	0.1	3,426	0.1	827	0.1
Race/ethnicity unknown	211,526	1.2	68,579	0.5	110,378	3.2	32,569	2.7
Nonresident alien	268,029	1.5	161,092	1.2	92,947	2.7	13,990	1.2
First-professional	334,529	1.9	135,756	1.0	197,447	5.7	1,326	0.1
Full time	301,543	1.7	129,423	1.0	171,166	5.0	954	0.1
Part time	32,986	0.2	6,333	#	26,281	0.8	372	#
Men	168,438	1.0	64,636	0.5	103,120	3.0	682	0.1
Women	166,091	0.9	71,120	0.5	94,327	2.7	644	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	223,012	1.3	94,891	0.7	127,393	3.7	728	0.1
Black, non-Hispanic	24,336	0.1	8,760	0.1	15,478	0.4	98	#
Hispanic	15,661	0.1	6,071	#	9,502	0.3	88	#
Asian/Pacific Islander	39,661	0.2	16,104	0.1	23,453	0.7	104	#
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,289	#	1,205	#	1,071	#	13	#
Race/ethnicity unknown	21,389	0.1	6,736	0.1	14,382	0.4	271	#
Nonresident alien	8,181	#	1,989	#	6,168	0.2	24	#
2-year	6,656,105	37.6	6,282,576	48.0	56,705	1.6	316,824	26.6
Undergraduate	6,655,812	37.6	6,282,344	48.0	56,705	1.6	316,763	26.6
Full time	2,773,407	15.7	2,452,577	18.7	40,983	1.2	279,847	23.5
Part time	3,882,405	21.9	3,829,767	29.3	15,722	0.5	36,916	3.1
Men	2,746,557	15.5	2,602,623	19.9	19,148	0.6	124,786	10.5
Women	3,909,255	22.1	3,679,721	28.1	37,557	1.1	191,977	16.1
White, non-Hispanic	3,903,159	22.0	3,712,654	28.4	33,144	1.0	157,361	13.2
Black, non-Hispanic	882,537	5.0	806,827	6.2	8,385	0.2	67,325	5.7
Hispanic	926,926	5.2	875,493	6.7	4,475	0.1	46,958	3.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control and level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2004—Continued

Level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private not-for-profit		Private for-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Asian/Pacific Islander	403,432	2.3	390,360	3.0	3,121	0.1	9,951	0.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	79,604	0.4	74,536	0.6	2,048	0.1	3,020	0.3
Race/ethnicity unknown	368,362	2.1	333,192	2.5	4,212	0.1	30,958	2.6
Nonresident alien	91,792	0.5	89,282	0.7	1,320	#	1,190	0.1
Graduate ¹	293	#	232	#	0	0.0	61	#
Full time	49	#	21	#	0	0.0	28	#
Part time	244	#	211	#	0	0.0	33	#
Men	89	#	72	#	0	0.0	17	#
Women	204	#	160	#	0	0.0	44	#
White, non-Hispanic	255	#	211	#	0	0.0	44	#
Black, non-Hispanic	20	#	4	#	0	0.0	16	#
Hispanic	1	#	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	#
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	#	3	#	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Race/ethnicity unknown	1	#	1	#	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonresident alien	13	#	13	#	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less-than-2-year	328,010	1.9	62,206	0.5	14,005	0.4	251,799	21.2
Full time	266,633	1.5	37,371	0.3	12,533	0.4	216,729	18.2
Part time	61,377	0.3	24,835	0.2	1,472	#	35,070	2.9
Men	87,510	0.5	26,874	0.2	5,148	0.1	55,488	4.7
Women	240,500	1.4	35,332	0.3	8,857	0.3	196,311	16.5
White, non-Hispanic	138,407	0.8	41,232	0.3	3,715	0.1	93,460	7.9
Black, non-Hispanic	71,572	0.4	8,205	0.1	2,945	0.1	60,422	5.1
Hispanic	71,132	0.4	6,669	0.1	4,273	0.1	60,190	5.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	15,831	0.1	2,755	#	1,065	#	12,011	1.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,214	#	1,742	#	66	#	1,406	0.1
Race/ethnicity unknown	24,928	0.1	1,197	#	1,366	#	22,365	1.9
Nonresident alien	2,926	#	406	#	575	#	1,945	0.2

Rounds to zero.

¹ Nine 2-year institutions reported students enrolled in graduate-level courses.

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

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

Table 2. Enrollment, residence, and migration of all first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by state: fall 2004

State	Enrollment in institutions located in the designated state	Residents of the designated state attending any institution	Residents of the designated state attending an institution in the same state	Migration of students		
				Into designated state	Out of designated state	Net migration ¹
United States	2,910,285	2,808,642	2,388,047	522,238	420,595	101,643
Alabama	43,436	38,477	34,627	8,809	3,850	4,959
Alaska	3,406	5,014	3,076	330	1,938	-1,608
Arizona	55,471	44,297	40,102	15,369	4,195	11,174
Arkansas	25,940	24,690	21,948	3,992	2,742	1,250
California	305,785	297,316	273,728	32,057	23,588	8,469
Colorado	53,331	51,375	43,391	9,940	7,984	1,956
Connecticut	32,992	37,850	23,270	9,722	14,580	-4,858
Delaware	8,815	7,507	5,373	3,442	2,134	1,308
District of Columbia	12,885	4,763	1,582	11,303	3,181	8,122
Florida	166,609	146,823	134,310	32,299	12,513	19,786
Georgia	91,882	88,760	77,066	14,816	11,694	3,122
Hawaii	8,769	9,135	6,293	2,476	2,842	-366
Idaho	12,798	12,489	9,482	3,316	3,007	309
Illinois	113,731	124,192	100,351	13,380	23,841	-10,461
Indiana	63,692	56,917	49,626	14,066	7,291	6,775
Iowa	44,547	36,429	32,212	12,335	4,217	8,118
Kansas	31,383	29,154	25,304	6,079	3,850	2,229
Kentucky	40,963	36,205	32,150	8,813	4,055	4,758
Louisiana	47,610	44,905	41,053	6,557	3,852	2,705
Maine	11,269	12,460	8,342	2,927	4,118	-1,191
Maryland	49,795	56,894	39,148	10,647	17,746	-7,099
Massachusetts	77,973	69,172	50,673	27,300	18,499	8,801
Michigan	96,492	96,918	87,897	8,595	9,021	-426
Minnesota	62,241	64,123	51,469	10,772	12,654	-1,882
Mississippi	34,198	31,435	29,188	5,010	2,247	2,763
Missouri	53,780	51,655	43,749	10,031	7,906	2,125
Montana	8,622	8,799	6,561	2,061	2,238	-177
Nebraska	19,361	19,268	15,940	3,421	3,328	93
Nevada	14,717	15,260	12,672	2,045	2,588	-543
New Hampshire	12,963	12,442	6,928	6,035	5,514	521
New Jersey	71,402	97,986	65,778	5,624	32,208	-26,584
New Mexico	17,369	17,538	14,373	2,996	3,165	-169
New York	200,415	194,598	163,782	36,633	30,816	5,817
North Carolina	83,464	73,604	66,748	16,716	6,856	9,860
North Dakota	9,622	7,847	5,604	4,018	2,243	1,775
Ohio	116,428	117,648	102,190	14,238	15,458	-1,220
Oklahoma	42,471	39,891	36,159	6,312	3,732	2,580
Oregon	31,734	29,804	24,825	6,909	4,979	1,930
Pennsylvania	144,853	132,007	112,973	31,880	19,034	12,846
Rhode Island	16,979	10,144	7,119	9,860	3,025	6,835
South Carolina	39,031	35,572	31,739	7,292	3,833	3,459
South Dakota	9,256	9,087	6,816	2,440	2,271	169
Tennessee	54,915	52,199	44,838	10,077	7,361	2,716
Texas	236,046	237,503	218,422	17,624	19,081	-1,457
Utah	28,876	22,227	20,503	8,373	1,724	6,649
Vermont	6,427	4,940	2,091	4,336	2,849	1,487
Virginia	71,303	66,692	54,416	16,887	12,276	4,611
Washington	42,505	46,185	36,979	5,526	9,206	-3,680
West Virginia	19,055	16,546	14,366	4,689	2,180	2,509
Wisconsin	56,113	57,173	47,538	8,575	9,635	-1,060
Wyoming	6,565	4,727	3,277	3,288	1,450	1,838

¹ Net migration is the difference between the number of students entering the state to attend school (into) and the number of students (residents) who leave the state to attend school elsewhere (out of). A positive net migration indicates more students coming into the state than leaving to attend school elsewhere.

NOTE: State of residence is unknown for 63,346 students attending Title IV institutions in the United States.

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

Table 3. Revenues of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2004

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent
Public institutions using GASB standards						
Total revenues and other sources	\$175,135,264	100.0	\$40,841,224	100.0	\$3,004,145	100.0
Operating revenues	107,474,419	61.4	16,352,157	40.0	1,099,749	36.6
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	27,078,686	15.5	6,457,133	15.8	288,166	9.6
Grants and contracts	34,405,516	19.6	7,230,359	17.7	684,175	22.8
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	23,194,407	13.2	4,744,446	11.6	104,317	3.5
State	4,710,307	2.7	1,850,397	4.5	515,980	17.2
Local	6,500,802	3.7	635,515	1.6	63,879	2.1
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	14,739,631	8.4	1,806,099	4.4	24,139	0.8
Sales and services of hospitals	18,038,139	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	898,352	0.5	4,554	#	0	0.0
Other operating revenues	12,314,095	7.0	854,013	2.1	103,269	3.4
Nonoperating revenues	57,627,670	32.9	22,468,728	55.0	1,086,880	36.2
Federal appropriations	1,451,113	0.8	246,810	0.6	13,745	0.5
State appropriations	41,760,133	23.8	11,686,690	28.6	344,399	11.5
Local appropriations	230,203	0.1	7,648,974	18.7	662,802	22.1
Nonoperating grants	1,586,149	0.9	2,073,624	5.1	34,231	1.1
Federal	1,245,113	0.7	1,338,251	3.3	26,640	0.9
State	313,215	0.2	668,226	1.6	4,772	0.2
Local	27,821	#	67,147	0.2	2,819	0.1
Gifts	3,478,239	2.0	234,738	0.6	5,663	0.2
Investment income	6,407,513	3.7	230,920	0.6	6,567	0.2
Other nonoperating revenues	2,714,320	1.5	346,972	0.8	19,473	0.6
Total other revenues and additions	10,033,175	5.7	2,020,339	4.9	817,516	27.2
Capital appropriations	3,438,251	2.0	1,382,669	3.4	8,619	0.3
Capital grants and gifts	2,672,009	1.5	477,927	1.2	2,230	0.1
Additions to permanent endowments	987,743	0.6	9,522	#	25	#
Other revenues and additions	2,935,172	1.7	150,220	0.4	806,642	26.9
Public institutions using FASB standards						
Total revenues and investment return	6,873,324	100.0	31,109	100.0	147,139	100.0
Tuition and fees	1,660,668	24.2	5,021	16.1	8,609	5.9
Government appropriations	766,656	11.2	12,427	39.9	75,552	51.3
Federal	22,298	0.3	1,022	3.3	6,164	4.2
State	744,358	10.8	8,266	26.6	40,040	27.2
Local	0	0.0	3,140	10.1	29,347	19.9
Government grants and contracts	1,096,015	15.9	8,797	28.3	22,559	15.3
Federal	959,867	14.0	7,461	24.0	5,829	4.0
State	128,049	1.9	520	1.7	9,776	6.6
Local	8,099	0.1	816	2.6	6,955	4.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	478,276	7.0	743	2.4	9	#
Contributions from affiliated entities	0	0.0	39	0.1	0	0.0
Investment return	528,722	7.7	129	0.4	16,002	10.9
Sales and services of educational activities	128,915	1.9	55	0.2	360	0.2
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	456,799	6.6	1,777	5.7	88	0.1
Hospital revenue	1,549,143	22.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	15,869	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other revenue	192,262	2.8	2,121	6.8	23,961	16.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Revenues of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2004—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent
Private not-for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$133,755,382	100.0	\$886,843	100.0	\$279,158	100.0
Tuition and fees	38,186,065	28.5	408,334	46.0	78,308	28.1
Government appropriations	895,812	0.7	15,468	1.7	280	0.1
Federal	414,581	0.3	5,448	0.6	10	#
State	467,358	0.3	7,230	0.8	270	0.1
Local	13,874	#	2,789	0.3	0	0.0
Government grants and contracts	14,624,415	10.9	141,681	16.0	117,753	42.2
Federal	13,202,233	9.9	108,238	12.2	72,826	26.1
State	955,952	0.7	30,124	3.4	31,109	11.1
Local	466,230	0.3	3,320	0.4	13,818	4.9
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	14,776,238	11.0	58,801	6.6	17,932	6.4
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,016,748	0.8	14,228	1.6	2,130	0.8
Investment return	30,888,090	23.1	52,515	5.9	2,256	0.8
Sales and services of educational activities	3,277,989	2.5	18,947	2.1	33,820	12.1
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	10,288,377	7.7	49,931	5.6	2,405	0.9
Hospital revenue	9,657,753	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	4,627,964	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other revenue	5,515,931	4.1	126,938	14.3	24,275	8.7
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	6,017,253	100.0	3,516,170	100.0	2,281,558	100.0
Tuition and fees	5,490,082	91.2	3,004,175	85.4	1,763,489	77.3
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	212,022	3.5	274,781	7.8	245,664	10.8
Federal	196,945	3.3	227,813	6.5	226,697	9.9
State and local	15,076	0.3	46,968	1.3	18,968	0.8
Private grants and contracts	3,696	0.1	3,798	0.1	4,967	0.2
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	10,931	0.2	7,282	0.2	11,425	0.5
Sales and services of educational activities	104,314	1.7	76,956	2.2	119,459	5.2
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	164,260	2.7	80,054	2.3	22,129	1.0
Other revenue	31,948	0.5	69,124	2.0	114,424	5.0

Rounds to zero.

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

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

- Approximately one-fourth to one-third of expenses were for instruction at 4-year institutions (table 4). Instruction accounted for 25 percent of expenses at public 4-year institutions using GASB standards and 27 percent of expenses at public 4-year institutions using FASB standards. Instruction accounted for 33 percent of expenses at private not-for-profit 4-year institutions and for 24 percent of expenses at private for-profit institutions.
- Approximately one-third of expenses were for instruction at 2-year institutions (table 4). Instruction accounted for 39 percent of expenses at public 2-year institutions using GASB standards and 34 percent of expenses at public 2-year institutions using FASB standards. Instruction accounted for 36 percent of expenses at private not-for-profit 2-year institutions and for 30 percent of expenses at private for-profit 2-year institutions.

Table 4. Expenses of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and type of expense: United States, fiscal year 2004

Type of expense	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Public institutions using GASB standards						
Total expenses	\$161,473,081	100.0	\$38,285,928	100.0	\$2,100,394	100.0
Operating expenses	155,394,272	96.2	37,582,702	98.2	2,002,123	95.3
Instruction	40,734,164	25.2	14,974,416	39.1	1,079,487	51.4
Research	20,349,447	12.6	14,082	#	305	#
Public service	8,098,718	5.0	691,825	1.8	2,063	0.1
Academic support	10,426,561	6.5	2,783,271	7.3	141,254	6.7
Student services	5,829,127	3.6	3,435,867	9.0	133,978	6.4
Institutional support	11,290,116	7.0	5,221,258	13.6	201,358	9.6
Operation and maintenance of plant	9,159,971	5.7	3,226,177	8.4	195,536	9.3
Depreciation	7,586,394	4.7	1,438,688	3.8	32,540	1.5
Scholarships and fellowships (excluding discounts and allowances)	5,111,076	3.2	3,054,191	8.0	19,464	0.9
Auxiliary enterprises	13,263,218	8.2	2,029,552	5.3	42,939	2.0
Hospital services	16,959,790	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	699,291	0.4	25,612	0.1	10,075	0.5
Other operating expenses and deductions	5,886,400	3.6	687,764	1.8	143,124	6.8
Nonoperating expenses	6,078,810	3.8	703,226	1.8	98,271	4.7
Interest	2,240,096	1.4	448,844	1.2	9,758	0.5
Other nonoperating expenses and deductions	3,838,714	2.4	254,382	0.7	88,513	4.2
Public institutions using FASB standards						
Total expenses	6,181,327	100.0	30,922	100.0	125,778	100.0
Instruction	1,661,669	26.9	10,564	34.2	87,128	69.3
Research	1,100,609	17.8	441	1.4	0	0.0
Public service	203,171	3.3	18	0.1	177	0.1
Academic support	524,262	8.5	2,514	8.1	10,840	8.6
Student services	250,809	4.1	4,279	13.8	11,303	9.0
Institutional support	431,411	7.0	4,953	16.0	6,900	5.5
Auxiliary enterprises	431,955	7.0	1,959	6.3	132	0.1
Net grant aid to students	12,115	0.2	1,732	5.6	1,078	0.9
Hospital services	1,540,494	24.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	11,897	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses	12,934	0.2	4,462	14.4	8,220	6.5
Private not-for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total expenses	103,757,579	100.0	829,248	100.0	282,314	100.0
Instruction	33,725,354	32.5	295,520	35.6	125,788	44.6
Research	12,040,735	11.6	3,280	0.4	35	#
Public service	1,968,967	1.9	7,851	0.9	13,290	4.7
Academic support	8,727,084	8.4	53,349	6.4	8,392	3.0
Student services	7,466,472	7.2	87,587	10.6	12,476	4.4
Institutional support	13,776,031	13.3	231,999	28.0	59,013	20.9
Auxiliary enterprises	10,466,658	10.1	49,422	6.0	220	0.1
Net grant aid to students	1,084,941	1.0	17,365	2.1	1,218	0.4
Hospital services	8,374,128	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	4,221,611	4.1	1,379	0.2	940	0.3
Other expenses	1,905,598	1.8	81,495	9.8	60,944	21.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Expenses of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and type of expense: United States, fiscal year 2004—Continued

Type of expense	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total expenses	\$4,822,488	100.0	\$3,023,634	100.0	\$1,960,447	100.0
Instruction	1,143,248	23.7	907,510	30.0	677,082	34.5
Research and public service	3,705	0.1	5,483	0.2	10,200	0.5
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	3,109,123	64.5	1,710,832	56.6	802,600	40.9
Auxiliary enterprises	168,069	3.5	86,148	2.8	29,338	1.5
Net grant aid to students	32,603	0.7	24,923	0.8	8,861	0.5
Other expenses	365,740	7.6	288,737	9.5	432,367	22.1

Rounds to zero.

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

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

Graduation Rates

Graduation rates data as of August 31, 2004, were collected on a cohort of first-time, full-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who were enrolled at 4-year institutions as of October 15, 1998, (for institutions on a standard academic terms) or who were enrolled during the period of September 1, 1998, to August 31, 1999 (for institutions operating on a continuous basis). For less-than-4-year institutions, graduation rates data were collected on students who were enrolled as of October 15, 2001, or who were enrolled during the period of September 1, 2001, to August 31, 2002. Table 5 reflects graduation rates for all students included in the cohort. Table 6 includes only students originally identified in the cohort as seeking bachelor's degrees.¹

- Overall graduation rates at 4-year institutions were somewhat higher than at 2-year institutions (55 percent and 33 percent respectively); however, graduation rates were highest at less-than-2-year institutions (66 percent) (table 5). Table 5 reflects graduation rates for institutions regardless of the length of the programs.
- Considering graduation rates by racial/ethnic group for 4-year and 2-year institutions, Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest graduation rates, 65 percent at 4-year institutions and 36 percent at 2-year institutions (table 5). American Indians/Alaska Natives had the lowest graduation rate (37 percent) at 4-year institutions, whereas Black, non-Hispanics had the lowest graduation rate (27 percent) at 2-year institutions.
- Graduation rates of bachelor's-seeking students at 4-year institutions increased significantly when measured after 6-years, rather than after 4-years, from time of entry (table 6). The 4-year graduation rate of bachelor's-seeking students was 35 percent, but the 6-year graduation rate was 56 percent. Table 6 reflects only students seeking bachelor's degrees.

¹ See footnotes in tables 5 and 6 for descriptions of how the rates reported in these tables were calculated.

- Graduation rates of bachelor's-seeking students at 4-year institutions varied by control of institution (table 6). The 6-year graduation rate of bachelor's-seeking students at public institutions was 53 percent, whereas it was 64 percent at private not-for-profit institutions, and 25 percent at private for-profit institutions.

Table 5. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, and gender: United States, cohort years 1998 and 2001

Level and control of institution, and gender	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Race/ethnicity unknown	Nonresident alien
4-year institutions (cohort year 1998)	55.3	58.2	39.7	45.8	64.7	36.5	51.7	58.4
Public	51.9	54.6	37.3	40.9	61.3	32.5	53.5	50.0
Men	48.4	51.3	30.7	35.7	56.9	28.6	50.4	48.4
Women	54.8	57.5	41.6	44.8	65.3	35.6	56.3	52.2
Private not-for-profit	63.3	65.8	45.3	56.0	73.3	49.8	60.7	65.1
Men	60.3	62.9	39.3	52.3	71.6	46.6	58.1	62.3
Women	65.6	68.2	49.3	58.6	74.6	52.1	62.8	68.5
Private for-profit	45.0	49.2	37.9	49.5	57.1	33.1	25.1	61.4
Men	46.6	50.9	38.3	49.5	56.6	37.3	26.1	66.5
Women	42.8	46.7	37.5	49.6	58.1	28.2	24.0	50.6
2-year institutions (cohort year 2001)	32.6	33.9	26.6	32.6	35.7	31.0	34.0	29.6
Public	24.1	26.3	16.6	19.3	27.1	23.2	21.0	25.2
Men	22.9	24.9	15.9	18.4	23.9	22.1	20.0	21.5
Women	25.1	27.6	17.1	20.0	30.5	24.0	22.1	28.8
Private not-for-profit	58.4	62.4	50.1	48.7	57.7	37.3	54.2	61.8
Men	59.7	64.6	49.9	48.4	57.5	37.6	54.1	60.6
Women	57.1	60.0	50.3	49.1	57.9	37.0	54.3	62.7
Private for-profit	60.1	65.3	48.8	61.2	64.4	60.3	52.8	64.8
Men	60.6	66.8	46.9	59.6	62.2	62.1	51.3	59.9
Women	59.7	64.2	49.8	62.3	66.2	59.2	54.0	68.8
Less-than-2-year institutions (cohort year 2001)	66.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public	68.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private not-for-profit	64.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private for-profit	65.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not available.

NOTE: The rates in this table reflect graduation rates at institutions regardless of the length of programs. The graduation rate was calculated as required for disclosure and reporting purposes under the Student Right-to-Know Act. This rate was calculated as the total number of completers within 150 percent of normal time divided by the revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions. The revised cohort is the current (spring 2005) estimate of the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates in the reference year. Allowable exclusions include those students who died or were totally and permanently disabled; those who left school to serve in the armed forces; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; and those who left to serve on official church missions.

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

Table 6. Graduation rates of bachelor's-seeking students at 4-year Title IV institutions, by control of institution, gender, and time to degree: United States, cohort year 1998

Gender and time to degree	Total	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit
All students				
4-year graduation rate (%)	34.5	26.8	49.8	19.9
5-year graduation rate (%)	51.5	47.4	60.5	23.1
6-year graduation rate (%)	56.4	53.2	63.7	24.5
Men				
4-year graduation rate (%)	29.3	21.4	44.9	22.2
5-year graduation rate (%)	47.7	43.2	57.4	25.1
6-year graduation rate (%)	53.1	49.8	60.8	26.4
Women				
4-year graduation rate (%)	38.8	31.2	53.8	17.5
5-year graduation rate (%)	54.6	50.8	62.9	20.9
6-year graduation rate (%)	59.0	56.1	66.0	22.5

NOTE: The rates in this table reflect only students seeking bachelor's degrees, rather than all students at 4-year institutions. The graduation rate was calculated as required for disclosure and reporting purposes under the Student Right-to-Know Act. This rate was calculated as the total number of completers within the specified time to degree divided by the revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions. The revised cohort is the current (spring 2005) estimate of the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates in the reference year. Allowable exclusions include those students who died or were totally and permanently disabled; those who left school to serve in the armed forces; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; and those who left to serve on official church missions. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2005.

Full-time, First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Financial Aid Recipients

- In academic year 2003-04, there were 2.6 million full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates attending Title IV institutions located in the United States (table 7). Of these, more than 1.9 million, or 74 percent, received financial aid.
- The proportion of students receiving financial aid varied by sector of institution. About 374,000, or 60 percent of full-time, first-time undergraduates at public 2-year institutions and 23,000, or 61 percent of those at public less-than-2-year institutions received aid (table 7). About 382,000, or 85 percent of comparable undergraduates at private not-for-profit 4-year institutions received aid, as did approximately 173,000, or 86 percent of those at private for-profit 2-year institutions.

Table 7. Full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates enrolled and those receiving financial aid at Title IV institutions, by sector of institution: United States, academic years 2002-03 and 2003-04

Sector of institution	Academic year 2002-03 ¹			Academic year 2003-04 ²		
	Number enrolled	Number of financial aid recipients	Percent receiving financial aid	Number enrolled	Number of financial aid recipients	Percent receiving financial aid
Total students	2,520,166	1,839,004	73.0	2,564,718	1,901,784	74.2
Public 4-year	850,580	621,289	73.0	875,507	658,103	75.2
Public 2-year	624,212	358,229	57.4	628,638	374,146	59.5
Public less-than-2-year	41,052	23,433	57.1	38,011	23,023	60.6
Private not-for-profit 4-year	448,945	377,419	84.1	450,177	382,302	84.9
Private not-for-profit 2-year	17,571	14,017	79.8	16,673	13,496	80.9
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year	17,838	12,533	70.3	13,775	10,704	77.7
Private for-profit 4-year	80,759	66,054	81.8	84,819	63,481	74.8
Private for-profit 2-year	195,010	166,268	85.3	201,549	172,918	85.8
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	244,199	199,762	81.8	255,569	203,611	79.7

¹The numbers shown reflect those institutions that reported having financial aid recipients in academic year 2002-03.

²The numbers shown reflect those institutions that reported having financial aid recipients in academic year 2003-04.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2004 and Spring 2005.

- Approximately 52 percent of financial aid recipients received one or more federal grants during the 2003-04 academic year (table 8). Considering enrollment by institutional sector, 34 percent of undergraduate aid recipients attending private not-for-profit 4-year institutions received federal grants, compared to 82 percent of those attending private for-profit less-than-2-year institutions.
- Undergraduate financial aid recipients at public institutions were more likely to receive state and local grants than those attending private not-for-profit or private for-profit institutions (table 8). Considering 4-year institutions, approximately 323,000, or 49 percent of undergraduate aid recipients attending public institutions received state and local grants, compared to 37 percent at private not-for-profit institutions, and 21 percent at private for-profit institutions.
- Undergraduate financial aid recipients at private not-for-profit institutions were more likely to receive institutional grants than those at public or private for-profit institutions (table 8). Considering 4-year institutions, 86 percent of undergraduate aid recipients attending private not-for-profit institutions received institutional grants, compared to 43 percent at public institutions, and 17 percent at for-profit institutions.
- Nearly 60 percent of undergraduate financial aid recipients borrowed money to attend postsecondary institutions. Undergraduate financial aid recipients at private for-profit institutions were more likely than those attending public or private not-for-profit institutions to borrow money to attend college (table 8). Considering financial aid recipients at 4-year institutions, 89 percent of aid recipients at private for-profit institutions had student loans, compared to 59 percent at public institutions and 71 percent at private not-for-profit institutions (table 8).

Table 8. Types and average amounts of financial aid received by full-time, first-time undergraduates at Title IV institutions, by sector of institution: United States, academic year 2003-04

Sector of institution	Number of financial aid recipients	Federal grants			State/local grants		
		Number receiving	Percent of aid recipients receiving	Average amount ¹	Number receiving	Percent of aid recipients receiving	Average amount ¹
Total students	1,901,784	984,717	51.8	\$2,914	703,164	37.0	\$2,228
Public 4-year	658,103	248,343	37.7	2,992	322,838	49.1	2,436
Public 2-year	374,146	242,294	64.8	2,737	176,486	47.2	1,184
Public less-than-2-year	23,023	17,846	77.5	2,425	5,104	22.2	1,772
Private not-for-profit 4-year	382,302	128,482	33.6	3,406	142,206	37.2	2,976
Private not-for-profit 2-year	13,496	8,570	63.5	3,142	5,223	38.7	3,121
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year	10,704	9,321	87.1	3,365	2,112	19.7	3,227
Private for-profit 4-year	63,481	40,298	63.5	2,776	13,476	21.2	2,469
Private for-profit 2-year	172,918	122,502	70.8	2,725	25,332	14.6	2,290
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	203,611	167,061	82.0	2,860	10,387	5.1	2,366
		Institutional grants			Loans to students ²		
Total students		714,351	37.6	5,512	1,138,373	59.9	4,248
Public 4-year		280,288	42.6	2,990	390,773	59.4	3,629
Public 2-year		65,866	17.6	1,200	106,529	28.5	2,712
Public less-than-2-year		1,879	8.2	1,085	6,396	27.8	4,576
Private not-for-profit 4-year		327,554	85.7	9,047	271,893	71.1	4,726
Private not-for-profit 2-year		5,281	39.1	2,814	8,624	63.9	4,917
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year		1,029	9.6	928	4,302	40.2	4,178
Private for-profit 4-year		10,696	16.8	1,795	56,294	88.7	6,681
Private for-profit 2-year		8,517	4.9	1,391	140,904	81.5	5,166
Private for-profit less-than-2-year		13,241	6.5	595	152,658	75.0	4,258

¹ Each average grant (or loan) value was calculated by dividing the total grants (or loans) awarded by the total number of recipients.

² Loans to students include only loans made directly to students; federal loans to parents (PLUS) and other loans made directly to parents are not included.

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

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

Appendix A: Survey Methodology

Overview

IPEDS defines a postsecondary institution as an organization that is open to the public and has a primary mission of providing education or training beyond the high school level. The primary focus of the IPEDS spring 2005 collection was to collect data from Title IV institutions. These institutions have Program Participation Agreements (PPAs) with the Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) within the U.S. Department of Education and thus are eligible to participate in Title IV student financial aid programs. There were 6,631 Title IV institutions¹ and administrative offices located in the United States and the other jurisdictions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico,² in the 2004-05 academic year.

IPEDS began collecting data from all postsecondary institutions in 1986, when it superseded the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), which was directed at institutions of higher education only. HEGIS data were collected from 1966 through 1985. In 1992, the focus of IPEDS became the Title IV institutions, when the Higher Education Amendments made reporting to IPEDS mandatory for these institutions. In 2000, IPEDS implemented a web-based data collection system with the capability of tailoring data collection screens to each institution. Edits were also built into the system to give immediate feedback to the institutions when problems were detected. This system has allowed for earlier release of data to institutions and the public, primarily through the IPEDS Peer Analysis System and College Opportunities On-Line.

The spring 2005 collection was entirely web-based. Institutions in the universe were asked to enter their survey responses using the IPEDS data collection website. The spring 2005 IPEDS data were collected between March 9 and May 4, 2005. The collection had four components: Enrollment, Student Financial Aid, Finance, and Graduation Rates.

Terminology Used in the IPEDS Web Collection

Please refer to the Glossary provided at the end of this document for definitions of various terms.

Universe, Institutions Surveyed, and Response Rates

The IPEDS universe is established during the fall collection period. For the 2004-05 cycle, 30 institutions included in prior IPEDS data collections were declared to be outside the scope of IPEDS because they were closed or were merged with another institution. Furthermore, another 136 institutions included separately in prior IPEDS data collections were re-classified and are now reported by a parent institution. In addition, 182 institutions were added to the universe.

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

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

These schools were identified from several sources, including a universe review by state coordinators, a review of the data file maintained by OPE, and information provided by the institutions themselves.

The full set of 6,631 Title IV entities was validated by matching the IPEDS universe file with OPE's Postsecondary Education Participation System (PEPS) file. Because most of the studies that use IPEDS data concentrate on the Title IV institutions, this group is the main focus of IPEDS. Also, according to Section 490 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 (P.L. 102-325), IPEDS is mandatory for any institutions that participate in or are applicants for participation in any federal financial assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 USC 1094(a)(17)). Four of the U.S. service academies are included in the IPEDS universe as if they were Title IV institutions.³

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

Not all 6,631 Title IV postsecondary entities were required to participate in all components of the spring data collection. For example, the Student Financial Aid (SFA) and Graduation Rates (GRS) components are applicable only to those institutions that have full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students. The Finance component applies to all institutions and administrative (central/system) offices; however one administrative office was not required to respond because it did not have a separate budget to report. See the Survey Components section below for further details regarding which institutions were required to complete each component.

Table A-1 provides the number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices and the survey response rates by degree-granting status and by level and control of institution for the United States and other jurisdictions for each of the four spring components. Because Title IV institutions are the primary focus of IPEDS and they are required to respond, response rates for Title IV institutions in the spring 2005 IPEDS collection were quite high. The response rate for the Enrollment component was 99.9 percent, the response rate for the Student Financial Aid component was 99.7 percent, the response rate for the Finance component was 99.4 percent, and the response rate for the Graduation Rates component was 99.7 percent. Overall, less-than-2-year institutions had the lowest response rates of all institution levels. Public institutions had the highest response rates for all components. Private for-profit institutions had slightly lower response rates than public or private not-for-profit institutions.

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

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

Table A-1. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS Spring 2005 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Fall Enrollment			Student Financial Aid		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,539	6,534	99.9	6,037	6,017	99.7
Public	2,055	2,054	100.0	1,992	1,990	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,923	1,922	99.9	1,582	1,580	99.9
Private for-profit	2,561	2,558	99.9	2,463	2,447	99.4
4-year	2,614	2,614	100.0	2,187	2,187	100.0
Public	658	658	100.0	601	601	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,580	1,580	100.0	1,263	1,263	100.0
Private for-profit	376	376	100.0	323	323	100.0
2-year	2,186	2,184	99.9	2,148	2,138	99.5
Public	1,153	1,152	99.9	1,150	1,150	100.0
Private not-for-profit	227	226	99.6	209	207	99.0
Private for-profit	806	806	100.0	789	781	99.0
Less-than-2-year	1,739	1,736	99.8	1,702	1,692	99.4
Public	244	244	100.0	241	239	99.2
Private not-for-profit	116	116	100.0	110	110	100.0
Private for-profit	1,379	1,376	99.8	1,351	1,343	99.4
Degree-granting	4,302	4,300	100.0	3,884	3,883	100.0
4-year	2,594	2,594	100.0	2,184	2,184	100.0
Public	657	657	100.0	601	601	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,562	1,562	100.0	1,261	1,261	100.0
Private for-profit	375	375	100.0	322	322	100.0
2-year	1,708	1,706	99.9	1,700	1,699	99.9
Public	1,071	1,070	99.9	1,070	1,070	100.0
Private not-for-profit	115	114	99.1	113	112	99.1
Private for-profit	522	522	100.0	517	517	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,237	2,234	99.9	2,153	2,134	99.1
4-year	20	20	100.0	3	3	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	18	18	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	478	478	100.0	448	439	98.0
Public	82	82	100.0	80	80	100.0
Private not-for-profit	112	112	100.0	96	95	99.0
Private for-profit	284	284	100.0	272	264	97.1
Less-than-2-year	1,739	1,736	99.8	1,702	1,692	99.4
Public	244	244	100.0	241	239	99.2
Private not-for-profit	116	116	100.0	110	110	100.0
Private for-profit	1,379	1,376	99.8	1,351	1,343	99.4

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS Spring 2005 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Finance			Graduation Rates		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,603	6,566	99.4	5,829	5,813	99.7
Public	2,121	2,114	99.7	1,982	1,981	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,915	1,908	99.6	1,563	1,561	99.9
Private for-profit	2,567	2,544	99.1	2,284	2,271	99.4
4-year	2,654	2,651	99.9	2,100	2,099	100.0
Public	696	696	100.0	594	594	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,580	1,577	99.8	1,247	1,246	99.9
Private for-profit	378	378	100.0	259	259	100.0
2-year	2,206	2,191	99.3	2,113	2,104	99.6
Public	1,183	1,181	99.8	1,149	1,149	100.0
Private not-for-profit	218	215	98.6	213	212	99.5
Private for-profit	805	795	98.8	751	743	98.9
Less-than-2-year	1,743	1,724	98.9	1,616	1,610	99.6
Public	242	237	97.9	239	238	99.6
Private not-for-profit	117	116	99.1	103	103	100.0
Private for-profit	1,384	1,371	99.1	1,274	1,269	99.6
Degree-granting	4,377	4,371	99.9	3,756	3,754	99.9
4-year	2,639	2,636	99.9	2,097	2,096	100.0
Public	696	696	100.0	594	594	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,566	1,563	99.8	1,245	1,244	99.9
Private for-profit	377	377	100.0	258	258	100.0
2-year	1,738	1,735	99.8	1,659	1,658	99.9
Public	1,102	1,101	99.9	1,068	1,068	100.0
Private not-for-profit	114	112	98.2	113	112	99.1
Private for-profit	522	522	100.0	478	478	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,226	2,195	98.6	2,073	2,059	99.3
4-year	15	15	100.0	3	3	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	468	456	97.4	454	446	98.2
Public	81	80	98.8	81	81	100.0
Private not-for-profit	104	103	99.0	100	100	100.0
Private for-profit	283	273	96.5	273	265	97.1
Less-than-2-year	1,743	1,724	98.9	1,616	1,610	99.6
Public	242	237	97.9	239	238	99.6
Private not-for-profit	117	116	99.1	103	103	100.0
Private for-profit	1,384	1,371	99.1	1,274	1,269	99.6

† Not applicable.

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

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

Table A-1a. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS Spring 2005 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office: United States

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Fall Enrollment			Student Financial Aid		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,374	6,369	99.9	5,881	5,862	99.7
Public	2,026	2,025	100.0	1,964	1,962	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,873	1,872	99.9	1,538	1,536	99.9
Private for-profit	2,475	2,472	99.9	2,379	2,364	99.4
4-year	2,552	2,552	100.0	2,132	2,132	100.0
Public	640	640	100.0	584	584	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,543	1,543	100.0	1,232	1,232	100.0
Private for-profit	369	369	100.0	316	316	100.0
2-year	2,157	2,155	99.9	2,119	2,109	99.5
Public	1,142	1,141	99.9	1,139	1,139	100.0
Private not-for-profit	223	222	99.6	205	203	99.0
Private for-profit	792	792	100.0	775	767	99.0
Less-than-2-year	1,665	1,662	99.8	1,630	1,621	99.4
Public	244	244	100.0	241	239	99.2
Private not-for-profit	107	107	100.0	101	101	100.0
Private for-profit	1,314	1,311	99.8	1,288	1,281	99.5
Degree-granting	4,212	4,210	100.0	3,801	3,800	100.0
4-year	2,532	2,532	100.0	2,129	2,129	100.0
Public	639	639	100.0	584	584	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,525	1,525	100.0	1,230	1,230	100.0
Private for-profit	368	368	100.0	315	315	100.0
2-year	1,680	1,678	99.9	1,672	1,671	99.9
Public	1,060	1,059	99.9	1,059	1,059	100.0
Private not-for-profit	111	110	99.1	109	108	99.1
Private for-profit	509	509	100.0	504	504	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,162	2,159	99.9	2,080	2,062	99.1
4-year	20	20	100.0	3	3	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	18	18	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	477	477	100.0	447	438	98.0
Public	82	82	100.0	80	80	100.0
Private not-for-profit	112	112	100.0	96	95	99.0
Private for-profit	283	283	100.0	271	263	97.0
Less-than-2-year	1,665	1,662	99.8	1,630	1,621	99.4
Public	244	244	100.0	241	239	99.2
Private not-for-profit	107	107	100.0	101	101	100.0
Private for-profit	1,314	1,311	99.8	1,288	1,281	99.5

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1a. Title IV institutions and offices responding to the IPEDS Spring 2005 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution: United States—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Finance			Graduation Rates		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,435	6,399	99.4	5,681	5,665	99.7
Public	2,091	2,084	99.7	1,954	1,953	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,863	1,856	99.6	1,522	1,520	99.9
Private for-profit	2,481	2,459	99.1	2,205	2,192	99.4
4-year	2,589	2,586	99.9	2,047	2,046	100.0
Public	677	677	100.0	577	577	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,541	1,538	99.8	1,218	1,217	99.9
Private for-profit	371	371	100.0	252	252	100.0
2-year	2,177	2,162	99.3	2,085	2,076	99.6
Public	1,172	1,170	99.8	1,138	1,138	100.0
Private not-for-profit	214	211	98.6	209	208	99.5
Private for-profit	791	781	98.7	738	730	98.9
Less-than-2-year	1,669	1,651	98.9	1,549	1,543	99.6
Public	242	237	97.9	239	238	99.6
Private not-for-profit	108	107	99.1	95	95	100.0
Private for-profit	1,319	1,307	99.1	1,215	1,210	99.6
Degree-granting	4,284	4,278	99.9	3,676	3,674	99.9
4-year	2,574	2,571	99.9	2,044	2,043	100.0
Public	677	677	100.0	577	577	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,527	1,524	99.8	1,216	1,215	99.9
Private for-profit	370	370	100.0	251	251	100.0
2-year	1,710	1,707	99.8	1,632	1,631	99.9
Public	1,091	1,090	99.9	1,057	1,057	100.0
Private not-for-profit	110	108	98.2	109	108	99.1
Private for-profit	509	509	100.0	466	466	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,151	2,121	98.6	2,005	1,991	99.3
4-year	15	15	100.0	3	3	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	467	455	97.4	453	445	98.2
Public	81	80	98.8	81	81	100.0
Private not-for-profit	104	103	99.0	100	100	100.0
Private for-profit	282	272	96.5	272	264	97.1
Less-than-2-year	1,669	1,651	98.9	1,549	1,543	99.6
Public	242	237	97.9	239	238	99.6
Private not-for-profit	108	107	99.1	95	95	100.0
Private for-profit	1,319	1,307	99.1	1,215	1,210	99.6

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

Survey Procedures

The IPEDS Spring 2005 data collection was an IPEDS web-based data collection. Each institution designated a keyholder, who was the person responsible for ensuring that survey data submitted by the institution were correct. The keyholder could generate UserIDs and passwords for up to six additional survey respondents who could also enter and review data. For many institutions, keyholders were also required to edit and “lock” the data; locking is equivalent to submitting completed data to NCES. Additionally, many states or systems had one or more coordinators.

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

For the 2004-05 IPEDS data collections, keyholders were asked to register prior to the fall 2004 data collection. Registration information, including UserIDs and passwords, was e-mailed to existing keyholders in mid-July. Also in mid-July, letters were sent to chief executive officers (CEOs) at institutions without pre-registered keyholders, requesting that they appoint a keyholder for the 2004-05 collection year. The package included a letter for the keyholder and a registration certificate with the institution’s UserID and password for the entire 2004-05 collection period. Subsequent registration mailings were sent to CEOs at institutions at which a keyholder had still not been registered, in mid-August, mid-September, mid-December, and mid-March. At the beginning of the winter and spring collections (in late November and early March, respectively), e-mail messages were sent to registered keyholders and coordinators requesting that they update or confirm their registration contact information when the collections opened. Schools were allowed to designate a new keyholder at any time during the collection year, if needed. As with previous IPEDS studies, follow-up for nonresponse was conducted with CEOs, coordinators, and keyholders via mail, e-mail, and telephone throughout all three collection periods.

The web-based survey instruments offered many features designed to improve the quality and timeliness of the data. As indicated above, survey respondents were required to register before entering 2004-05 data to ensure a point of contact between NCES/IPEDS and the institution. Online data entry forms were tailored to each institution based on characteristics such as degree-granting status, control of institution (public, private not-for-profit, private for-profit), and level of institution (4-year, 2-year, and less-than-2-year).

When data from previous years were available for an institution, they were preloaded on the customized forms for easy reference and comparison purposes. Once the 2004-05 data were entered, either manually or through file upload, the keyholders were required to run edit checks and resolve all errors before they were able to lock their data. Once data were locked, they were

considered “submitted,” regardless of whether or not the coordinator had reviewed the submission.

Once the data were complete and all locks were applied, IPEDS help desk staff conducted a final review. If any additional problems were detected, the help desk staff contacted the institutions to resolve any remaining questions. Once the data were reviewed and, if necessary, problems resolved, most data were migrated to the Peer Analysis System (PAS), where they were made available to other responding institutions for comparison purposes. Because of confidentiality issues, Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates data were not immediately available in the PAS.

Survey Components

Enrollment

This component of the web-based survey has seven separate parts. Parts A, B, C, and D data are reported as of the institution’s official fall reporting date (or October 15, 2004) for the spring 2005 data collection. Part A collects summary data on the number of students enrolled in the fall, including the number of first-time, first-year degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate (freshmen) students; the total number of degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates; total undergraduates; total graduate students; and total first-professional students—all by race/ ethnicity, gender, and enrollment status (full or part time). Part B (which was optional for the spring 2005 collection) collects summary data on the number of students enrolled in the fall in each student level (undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional) by age category, gender, and enrollment status. Part C (which was required this year, but is optional for collections in even numbered years) collects summary data on the residence of first-time, first-year degree/ certificate-seeking (undergraduate-level) students and the number of those students enrolled in the fall who completed high school in the last 12 months, by state of residence. Part D collects data on the total number of undergraduate students that entered the institution for the first time in the fall term. This includes both full-time and part-time undergraduate students, whether degree/certificate-seeking or not, and any students who transferred into the institution.

Parts E and F collect data for a 12-month reporting period in the previous year; institutions must indicate the 12-month period for which they are reporting—either July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2004, or September 1, 2003, through August 31, 2004. Part E collects total unduplicated student counts by race/ethnicity, gender, and student level for those students enrolled during the reporting period. Students who attend at different levels in one year are counted at the highest level attained by the student. Part F collects data on the total amount of instructional activity and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment for those students.

Part G collects data on retention rates. Four-year institutions report one rate for full-time, first-time bachelor’s-seeking undergraduate students and another for part-time, first-time bachelor’s-seeking undergraduate students. Less-than-4-year institutions report one rate for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students and another for part-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students. Part G was required for the first time in the spring 2005 collection.

Student Financial Aid

This component of the web-based survey has two parts: a section on student counts and a section on financial aid. Data are collected based on the 2003-04 academic year for those institutions that are part of the IPEDS universe and indicate that they enrolled full-time, first-time students in 2003-04. Student counts are collected based on fall 2003 enrollment or unduplicated counts for 2003-04, and institutions that charge tuition based on residency are asked to provide counts by in-district, in-state, and out-of-state students. The number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who received financial aid is collected by type of aid. For each type of aid, the average amount of aid received by those students for the entire academic year is also collected. Types of aid include federal grants (grants/educational assistance funds), state/local grants (grants/scholarships/waivers), institutional grants (scholarships/fellowships), and loans to students.

Finance

This component of the web-based survey collects summary data on each institution's financial status in fiscal year 2004. The Finance component has different versions of the form based mainly on control of the institution: public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. This year public institutions were allowed to choose between two versions of the survey depending on which standards were used for their internal accounting: (1) Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements 34 and 35 reporting standards or (2) Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) reporting standards.

For public institutions that used GASB reporting standards to prepare their financial statements, data are collected on statement of net assets, plant, property, and equipment (Part A), revenues and other additions (Part B), expenses and other deductions (Part C), summary of changes in net assets (Part D), scholarships and fellowships (Part E), component units that report using FASB standards (Part F), component units that report using GASB standards (Part G), and endowment assets (Part H). Additionally, certain data are collected for the U.S. Bureau of the Census, including revenue data (Part J), expenditure data (Part K), and debts and assets (Part L).⁴

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

Graduation Rates

This component collects the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in a particular year (cohort), by race/ethnicity and gender; the number of students in this cohort completing within 150 percent of normal time to program completion; the number that transferred to other institutions; the number receiving athletically

⁴ Part I has been discontinued and is no longer applicable.

related student aid; and the number of athletes completing within 150 percent of normal time. This survey was developed to help institutions comply with requirements of the Student Right-to-Know legislation. For 4-year institutions, the cohort consists of those students who first started in the 1998-99 academic year, and for 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions, the cohort is those students starting in the 2001-02 academic year. Institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter) report on a fall cohort; all other institutions report on a full 12-month period (September 1 through August 31).

The 2004-05 survey forms are available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/survey2004.asp>.

Edit Procedures

Edit checks were built into the web-based instrument to detect major reporting errors. The system automatically generated percentages and totals on each component, and edit checks compared current responses to previously reported data. The edit checks could be run by the keyholder at any time during the collection, and all edit failures were required to be resolved before the keyholder could lock the data. As edit checks were executed, survey respondents were allowed to correct any errors detected by the system. If data were entered correctly but failed the edit checks, the survey respondents were asked either to confirm that the data were correct as entered or to explain why the data appeared to be out of the expected data range. Additionally, some edit failures were “fatal”; in these cases, the data had to be corrected rather than confirmed or explained. For the Graduation Rates component, respondents were permitted to change the initial cohort (previously reported numbers brought forward from responses to the Enrollment component) if the data were incorrectly reported. Survey respondents were also provided with a caveats box on each survey component and were encouraged to use this area to explain any special circumstances that might not be evident in their reported data. Finally, the data were manually reviewed for additional inconsistencies by coordinators (when applicable) and the IPEDS help desk staff. When necessary, keyholders were contacted to verify the accuracy of the data.

The Enrollment survey had several automated edit checks. Among them, the number of full-time, first-time, first-year degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students had to be less than or equal to the total number of students. Current year data were compared to data from previous years, and large discrepancies had to be justified in the edit explanations. Student counts, by level, were compared to activity hours to ensure hours were reported if students were reported at the undergraduate and graduate levels. For this collection cycle, Part B data were optional; however, if provided, total first-time, first-year degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in Part A (reported by race/ethnicity) had to equal the number reported in Part B (reported by age). Total first-time, first-year degree/certificate-seeking students in Part A (reported by race/ethnicity) had to equal total first-time, first-year degree/certificate-seeking students in Part C (reported by state of residence, U.S. territory, or foreign country). If the system detected discrepancies in the numbers reported in Parts A, B, and C, balance amounts were generated and these balances were entered into “unknown” fields. This resulted in some negative numbers in the “unknown” fields, which were subsequently corrected prior to data cleaning and imputation.

Edits were also applied to the Student Financial Aid component of the survey. For example, the number of full-time, first-time students had to be less than or equal to the total number of undergraduate students enrolled. The number of full-time, first-time students who received any

financial aid during the full academic year had to be less than or equal to the number of full-time, first-time undergraduate students. For institutions that charged by residency, the sum of in-district, in-state, and out-of-state full-time, first-time undergraduate students could not exceed the number of full-time, first-time undergraduate students. The number of full-time, first-time undergraduate students receiving federal grants could not exceed the number of full-time, first-time undergraduate students who received any financial aid during the full academic year. The same criteria applied to state/local grants, institutional grants, and loans to students.

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

For the Graduation Rates component, individual cells were summed to ensure that they did not exceed the revised cohort for any race/ethnicity or gender classification. Additionally, counts for athletic subcohorts were summed to ensure that they did not exceed the total cohort for any race/ethnicity or gender classification. Finally, if cohort members were reported for either section of the Graduation Rates component (bachelor's-seeking or other-than-bachelor's-seeking), at least one cell had to be completed in each applicable section.

Imputation Procedures

The Enrollment data, Finance data, Graduation Rates data, and Student Financial Aid data were all subject to imputation for nonresponse—both total (institutional) nonresponse and partial (item) nonresponse. In addition, the imputation base was restricted to institutions satisfying all of the following conditions:

- The institution must participate in Title IV student financial aid programs.
- The institution must be currently active⁵ in IPEDS.
- The institution must not be an administrative office.
- The institution must not be a child institution (a child institution's data are reported by another institution, referred to as the "parent").
- For the Graduation Rates component, the institution must have enrolled full-time, first-time students for the cohort year.

Enrollment

For Part A of the Enrollment component, 115 imputation groups and 48 collapsed imputation groups were formed primarily based on institutional sector and undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional offerings.

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

The following imputation methods were used (in order of preference) to impute missing data in enrollment Parts A, B, E, and F:

- *Carry Forward*—Reported 2003 (or 2002) enrollment data were carried forward to the current year. The number of students reported in 2003 (or 2002) was used as the base value for the imputation. This base value was then multiplied by either the ratio of current year to past year median part-time students or the ratio of current year to past year median full-time students (whichever was applicable) within the imputation group to adjust for year-to-year change. Medians were determined within imputation groups.
- *Nearest Neighbor Fall Enrollment Part A*—Reported 2004 enrollment Part A data were used in defining the distance measure for this method. In particular, the distance between two institutions was defined as the maximum relative difference in enrollment count among the levels of study (undergraduate, graduate, first-professional). The nearest neighbor of the imputee was selected from the responding institutions in the same imputation group as the donor. The donor’s unduplicated enrollment counts (or instructional activity hours) were multiplied by the ratio of the imputee’s fall enrollment count to the donor’s fall enrollment count to adjust for the difference between the two institutions. These adjusted values were used as the imputed values.
- *Nearest Neighbor Completions*—The completions data for academic year 2003-04 were used in defining the distance measure for this method. In particular, the distance between two institutions was defined as the maximum relative difference in award count among the levels of study (undergraduate, graduate, first-professional). The nearest neighbor of the imputee was selected from the responding institutions in the same imputation group as the donor. The donor’s fall enrollment counts (or unduplicated enrollment counts or instructional activity hours) were multiplied by the ratio of the imputee’s award count to the donor’s award count to adjust for the difference between the two institutions. These adjusted values were used as the imputed values. The identified donor’s award counts were used to impute for Part A and Part E data simultaneously, where applicable. Donors for Part B were identified after Part A was imputed in order to ensure that the total enrollment in a given institution was the same across all parts of the Fall Enrollment survey.
- *Ratio Adjustment Based on Part A Data*—The Fall Enrollment Part A dataset for academic year 2004-05 was used to determine the median contact or credit hours per full-time equivalent (FTE) student. This ratio was calculated for each collapsed imputation group for undergraduate credit hours, undergraduate contact hours, and graduate credit hours. An institution’s FTE, based on the institution’s Part A data, is equal to an institution’s full-time students plus one-third its part-time students. The median ratio for each collapsed imputation group was applied to the Part F nonrespondent’s Part A enrollment. For institutions that had undergraduate offerings, the institution’s calendar year indicator determined whether the imputed activity hours were assigned to contact or credit hours.
- *Group Median*—For each imputation group, the median enrollment count of all responding institutions was calculated. The responding institution that had the closest enrollment count to this median was designated as the “median” institution. Enrollment counts were imputed using the values from the median institution. For public institutions,

if there were at least three donors from the imputee's state, the median institution was chosen from the institutions within the same state as the imputee. Otherwise, the median institution was chosen from the entire imputation group. The median institution used to impute for enrollment counts was used to impute for the unduplicated enrollment counts and the instructional activity hours, where applicable.

For total nonrespondents, if there were past enrollment data, then the Carry Forward method was used. Alternately, if there were past completions data, the Nearest Neighbor method was used. Otherwise the Group Median method was used. Partial nonresponse was determined by comparison with the existing past fall enrollment data. The three types of partial nonrespondents imputed using the Carry Forward method were

- missing a whole level—institutions missing all the lines for undergraduate, graduate, or first-professional offering;
- missing a half level—full-time data were present but part-time data were missing, or part-time data were present and full-time data were missing; and
- missing data within undergraduate level—first-time, first-year data were present, but total undergraduates data were missing, or total undergraduates data were present, but first-time, first-year data were missing.

Table A-2 provides the fall enrollment counts (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and degree-granting status.

Table A-3 provides fall enrollment counts (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for first-time, first-year undergraduate students at Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution, degree-granting status, and residency.

Table A-4 provides the same counts as Table A-3 except that it is for only those first-time, first-year students who graduated from high school in the past 12 months.

Table A-5 provides the unduplicated headcount data (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution, student level, gender, and degree-granting status.

Table A-6 provides the instructional activity (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution, degree-granting status, and type of instructional activity (credit or contact hour).

Table A-7 provides the number and percentage of institutions with imputed 1-year retention rates for first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control, degree-granting status, and attendance status.

Table A-2. Fall enrollment and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and degree-granting status: United States, fall 2004

Student level, attendance status, gender, and degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All students	17,710,798	707	#	13,081,358	190	#	3,440,559	214	#	1,188,881	303	#
Undergraduate	15,219,123	707	#	11,751,786	190	#	2,418,019	214	#	1,049,318	303	#
First-time, first-year	2,910,285	461	#	1,993,143	68	#	498,851	171	#	418,291	222	#
Other undergraduate	12,308,838	246	#	9,758,643	122	#	1,919,168	43	#	631,027	81	#
Graduate	2,157,146	0	0.0	1,193,816	0	0.0	825,093	0	0.0	138,237	0	0.0
First-professional	334,529	0	0.0	135,756	0	0.0	197,447	0	0.0	1,326	0	0.0
Full time	10,967,201	521	#	7,433,820	98	#	2,548,014	208	#	985,367	215	#
Part time	6,743,597	186	#	5,647,538	92	#	892,545	6	#	203,514	88	#
Men	7,523,953	232	#	5,606,096	60	#	1,457,894	160	#	459,963	12	#
Women	10,186,845	475	#	7,475,262	130	#	1,982,665	54	#	728,918	291	#
Degree-granting	17,272,044	404	#	12,980,112	190	#	3,411,685	214	#	880,247	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	438,754	303	#	101,246	0	0.0	28,874	0	0.0	308,634	303	#

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No students were imputed for institutions in other jurisdictions. This table is based on the enrollment by race/ethnicity and gender component (Part A) of the Enrollment component.

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

Table A-3. Fall enrollment and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and degree-granting status for first-time, first-year undergraduate students: United States, fall 2004

Degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All students	2,910,285	2,515	0.1	1,993,143	150	#	498,851	238	#	418,291	2,127	0.5
Degree-granting	2,630,243	1,432	#	1,934,331	68	#	485,820	171	#	210,092	1,193	0.3
Non-degree-granting	280,042	1,083	#	58,812	82	#	13,031	67	#	208,199	934	0.2

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No students were imputed for institutions in other jurisdictions. This table is based on the enrollment by state of residency section (Part C) of the Enrollment component.

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

Table A-4. Fall enrollment and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and degree-granting status for first-time, first-year students who graduated from high school in the past 12 months: United States, fall 2004

Degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Fall enrollment	Imputed Number	Percent	Fall enrollment	Imputed Number	Percent	Fall enrollment	Imputed Number	Percent	Fall enrollment	Imputed Number	Percent
All students	1,768,796	45	#	1,322,629	0	0.0	365,389	4	#	80,778	41	0.1
Degree-granting	1,731,100	4	#	1,317,253	0	0.0	363,045	4	#	50,802	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	37,696	41	#	5,376	0	0.0	2,344	0	0.0	29,976	41	0.1

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No students were imputed for institutions in other jurisdictions. This table is based on the enrollment by state of residency section (Part C) of the Enrollment component.

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

Table A-5. Unduplicated count and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, gender, and degree-granting status: United States, 2003-04

Student level, gender, and degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Unduplicated count	Imputed Number	%	Unduplicated count	Imputed Number	%	Unduplicated count	Imputed Number	%	Unduplicated count	Imputed Number	%
All students	24,114,942	858	#	18,211,198	306	#	4,200,346	162	#	1,703,398	390	#
Undergraduate	20,721,419	858	#	16,375,630	306	#	2,839,794	162	#	1,505,995	390	#
Graduate	3,041,197	0	0.0	1,692,688	0	0.0	1,152,558	0	0.0	195,951	0	0.0
First-professional	352,326	0	0.0	142,880	0	0.0	207,994	0	0.0	1,452	0	0.0
Men	10,251,085	235	#	7,826,002	81	#	1,759,889	127	#	665,194	27	#
Women	13,863,857	623	#	10,385,196	225	#	2,440,457	35	#	1,038,204	363	#
Degree-granting	23,462,718	428	#	18,042,723	266	#	4,158,043	162	#	1,261,952	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	652,224	430	#	168,475	40	#	42,303	0	0.0	441,446	390	#

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No students were imputed for institutions in other jurisdictions.

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

Table A-6. Instructional activity and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, degree-granting status, and type of instructional activity: United States, 2003-04

Degree-granting status and type of instructional activities	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Total amount	Imputed		Total amount	Imputed		Total amount	Imputed		Total amount	Imputed	
		Amount	%		Amount	%		Amount	%		Amount	%
Credit hour activity	452,054,544	7,484	#	294,927,779	3,944	#	92,265,351	3,540	#	64,861,414	0	0.0
Undergraduate	404,541,197	7,484	#	273,328,886	3,944	#	69,007,489	3,540	#	62,204,822	0	0.0
Graduate	47,513,347	0	0.0	21,598,893	0	0.0	23,257,862	0	0.0	2,656,592	0	0.0
Contact hour activity	608,171,039	266,664	#	248,710,691	0	0.0	27,558,406	0	0.0	331,901,942	266,664	0.1
Degree-granting	707,546,028	7,484	#	470,218,656	3,944	#	101,757,452	3,540	#	135,569,920	0	0.0
Credit hour activity	439,754,503	7,484	#	294,611,344	3,944	#	91,731,310	3,540	#	53,411,849	0	0.0
Undergraduate	392,288,773	7,484	#	273,014,557	3,944	#	68,518,959	3,540	#	50,755,257	0	0.0
Graduate	47,465,730	0	0.0	21,596,787	0	0.0	23,212,351	0	0.0	2,656,592	0	0.0
Contact hour activity	267,791,525	0	0.0	175,607,312	0	0.0	10,026,142	0	0.0	82,158,071	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	352,679,555	266,664	#	73,419,814	0	0.0	18,066,305	0	0.0	261,193,436	266,664	0.1
Credit hour activity	12,300,041	0	0.0	316,435	0	0.0	534,041	0	0.0	11,449,565	0	0.0
Undergraduate	12,252,424	0	0.0	314,329	0	0.0	488,530	0	0.0	11,449,565	0	0.0
Graduate	47,617	0	0.0	2,106	0	0.0	45,511	0	0.0	†	†	†
Contact hour activity	340,379,514	266,664	#	73,103,379	0	0.0	17,532,264	0	0.0	249,743,871	266,664	0.1

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No credit hour or contact hour activity data were imputed for institutions in other jurisdictions.

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

Table A-7. Number and percent of Title IV institutions with imputed 1-year retention rates for first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students, by control, degree-granting status, and attendance status: United States, fall 2004

Degree-granting status and attendance status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	All institutions	Imputed		All institutions	Imputed		All institutions	Imputed		All institutions	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All institutions	5,841	5	0.1	1,964	1	0.1	1,536	1	0.1	2,341	3	0.1
Full time students	5,817	5	0.1	1,960	1	0.1	1,529	1	0.1	2,328	3	0.1
Part time students	4,069	5	0.1	1,831	1	0.1	1,005	1	0.1	1,233	3	0.1
Degree-granting	3,796	2	#	1,642	1	0.1	1,347	1	0.1	807	0	0.0
Full time students	3,786	2	#	1,641	1	0.1	1,341	1	0.1	804	0	0.0
Part time students	3,027	2	#	1,612	1	0.1	936	1	0.1	479	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	2,045	3	0.1	322	0	0.0	189	0	0.0	1,534	3	0.1
Full time students	2,031	3	0.1	319	0	0.0	188	0	0.0	1,524	3	0.1
Part time students	1,042	3	0.1	219	0	0.0	69	0	0.0	754	3	0.1

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No retention rates were imputed for institutions in other jurisdictions. This table is based on the retention rate section (Part G) of the Enrollment component.

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

Finance

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

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

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

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

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

Table A-8 provides the revenues and expenditures/expenses (reported and imputed) as well as the percentages of these amounts that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution and type of funds.

Table A-8. Revenues and expenses and the percentages imputed for Title IV institutions, by control of institution and type of funds: United States, fiscal year 2004

[Amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of funds	Total			Public (GASB) ¹			Public (FASB) ²		
	Total funds	Imputed Amount	%	Total funds	Imputed Amount	%	Total funds	Imputed Amount	%
Total revenues and investment returns	\$372,768,569	\$557,068	0.1	\$218,980,633	\$247,760	0.1	\$7,051,572	\$0	0.0
Tuition and fees	84,428,736	41,732	#	33,823,985	3,567	#	1,674,299	0	0.0
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	128,568,805	227,226	0.2	110,058,923	216,038	0.2	1,982,006	0	0.0
Federal	47,822,273	124,921	0.3	32,364,843	114,867	0.4	1,002,641	0	0.0
State and local	80,746,532	102,305	0.1	77,694,080	101,170	0.1	979,366	0	0.0
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	19,063,099	5,986	#	3,718,640	59	#	479,027	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	3,760,814	1,067	#	†	†	†	129,329	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	27,635,688	5,680	#	16,569,869	3,347	#	458,663	0	0.0
Hospitals	29,245,035	0	0.0	18,038,139	0	0.0	1,549,143	0	0.0
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,033,144	1,520	0.1	†	†	†	39	0	0.0
Investment return	38,162,353	1,797	#	6,645,000	1,688	#	544,853	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	5,546,738	0	0.0	902,906	0	0.0	15,869	0	0.0
Other revenue	35,324,155	272,060	0.8	29,223,171	23,061	0.1	218,343	0	0.0
Total expenses	322,873,141	479,016	0.1	201,859,404	199,561	0.1	6,338,027	0	0.0
Instruction	95,421,930	101,389	0.1	56,788,067	85,956	0.2	1,759,361	0	0.0
Research and public service	44,514,402	2,064	#	29,156,440	1,232	#	1,304,416	0	0.0
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	76,755,018	95,830	0.1	39,462,790	60,750	0.2	1,247,271	0	0.0
Operation and maintenance of plant	12,581,684	14,977	0.1	12,581,684	14,977	0.1	†	†	†
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	9,369,568	4,900	0.1	8,184,731	720	#	14,925	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	26,569,611	2,222	#	15,335,709	305	#	434,047	0	0.0
Hospitals	26,874,412	0	0.0	16,959,790	0	0.0	1,540,494	0	0.0
Independent operations	4,970,804	0	0.0	734,977	0	0.0	11,897	0	0.0
Other expenses	25,815,712	257,634	1.0	22,655,216	35,620	0.2	25,616	0	0.0

See notes at end of table.

Table A-8. Revenues and expenses and the percentages imputed for Title IV institutions, by control of institution and type of funds: United States, fiscal year 2004—Continued

[Amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of funds	Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Total funds	Imputed Amount	%	Total funds	Imputed Amount	%
Total revenues and investment returns	134,921,383	272,815	0.2	11,814,981	36,493	0.3
Tuition and fees	38,672,707	11,949	#	10,257,746	26,216	0.3
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	15,795,409	2,637	#	732,467	8,552	1.2
Federal	13,803,335	2,177	#	651,455	7,877	1.2
State and local	1,992,074	460	#	81,012	674	0.8
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	14,852,971	5,807	#	12,461	120	1.0
Sales and services of educational activities	3,330,756	0	0.0	300,729	1,067	0.4
Auxiliary enterprises	10,340,714	1,901	#	266,443	431	0.2
Hospitals	9,657,753	0	0.0	†	†	†
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,033,105	1,520	0.1	†	†	†
Investment return	30,942,861	74	#	29,639	35	0.1
Independent operations revenue	4,627,964	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other revenue	5,667,144	248,927	4.4	215,496	73	#
Total expenses	104,869,141	242,957	0.2	9,806,569	36,498	0.4
Instruction	34,146,661	6,043	#	2,727,840	9,390	0.3
Research and public service	14,034,158	109	#	19,389	723	3.7
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	30,422,402	9,670	#	5,622,555	25,410	0.5
Operation and maintenance of plant	†	†	†	†	†	†
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	1,103,525	4,170	0.4	66,386	10	#
Auxiliary enterprises	10,516,300	1,905	#	283,555	12	#
Hospitals	8,374,128	0	0.0	†	†	†
Independent operations	4,223,929	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other expenses	2,048,037	221,060	10.8	1,086,843	953	0.1

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

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

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

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

This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No revenues or expenditures were imputed for institutions in other jurisdictions.

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

Graduation Rates

The variables used to define imputation groups for the Graduation Rates component were

- sector;
- medical offering;
- first-professional offering;
- graduate offering;
- bachelor's degree (LEVEL5=1); and
- less than 1 year or at least 1 but less than 2 years or associate's degree or at least 2 but less than 4 years (LEVEL1=1 or LEVEL2=1 or LEVEL3=1 or LEVEL4=1).

Each combination of the above criteria formed a unique imputation group. Imputation groups for institutions in sector 9 (private for-profit less-than-2-year institutions) were also defined by the combination of LEVEL1 and LEVEL2. A donor was selected from the same imputation group as the imputee.

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

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

When previous year's data were not available, the Nearest Neighbor imputation method was used if sufficient data were available. Otherwise, the Group Median imputation procedure was used. Group Median and Nearest Neighbor imputations were performed within imputation groups.

Table A-9 provides the GRS cohort student counts (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution and student level. Table A-9 includes counts and percentages for imputation related to data collected regarding students receiving athletically related student aid that are included in the data file. These data were collected as required by the Student Right-to-Know Act, but are not included in the findings reported in this document.

Student Financial Aid

For the Student Financial Aid component, 28 imputation groups were formed primarily based on institutional sector and calendar system, state FIPS code, and religious affiliation. Medical degree offering was not considered since the existence of a medical school does not impact SFA.

Also, graduate or first-professional offering was not considered since SFA only applies to full-time, first-time students.

Table A-9. Student counts and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 1998 and 2001

Student level	Total			Public		
	Students	Number	Percent	Students	Number	Percent
Section II—Bachelor's degree-seeking						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,114,352	41	#	716,970	0	0.0
Total exclusions	3,189	0	0.0	1,984	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,111,163	41	#	714,986	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	630,984	54	#	382,430	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	705	25	3.5	255	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	4,128	0	0.0	1,543	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	626,151	29	#	380,632	0	0.0
Completed the program in 4 years or less	383,637	26	#	191,466	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	188,291	3	#	147,390	0	0.0
Completed the program in 6 years	54,223	0	0.0	41,776	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	91,364	11	#	76,031	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	388,815	1	#	256,525	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	1,144	0	0.0	559	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	387,671	1	#	255,966	0	0.0
Section III—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking at 4-year institutions						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	114,373	5	#	44,459	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,366	0	0.0	543	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	113,007	5	#	43,916	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	46,033	61	0.1	11,426	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	12,921	11	0.1	759	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	28,334	40	0.1	8,243	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	4,778	10	0.2	2,424	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	9,221	5	0.1	6,663	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	57,753	31	0.1	25,827	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	158	0	0.0	81	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	57,595	31	0.1	25,746	0	0.0
Section IV—Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	999,272	3,983	0.4	599,502	175	#
Total exclusions	1,980	2	0.1	1,016	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	997,292	3,981	0.4	598,486	175	#
Total completers within 150%	410,482	2,262	0.6	158,618	160	0.1
Completers of programs of <2 years	292,080	1,995	0.7	61,158	160	0.3
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	118,402	267	0.2	97,460	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	93,375	20	#	88,302	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	493,435	1,664	0.3	351,566	15	#
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	1,804	0	0.0	1,599	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	491,631	1,664	0.3	349,967	15	#
Section V—Total number of students receiving athletically related student aid						
Total students receiving athletically related student aid	186,976	781	0.4	111,694	216	0.2
Football	33,829	215	0.6	22,941	29	0.1
Basketball	28,093	180	0.6	16,127	57	0.4
Baseball	20,883	107	0.5	12,918	42	0.3
Cross-country/track	21,535	105	0.5	13,564	40	0.3
All other sports	82,636	174	0.2	46,144	48	0.1
Section VI—Subcohort of students receiving athletically related student aid (all sports)						
Athletic subcohort	51,724	199	0.4	32,095	44	0.1
Total exclusions	154	0	0.0	111	0	0.0
Adjusted athletic subcohort	51,570	199	0.4	31,984	44	0.1
Total completers within 150%	25,685	43	0.2	14,635	4	#
Completers of programs of <2 years	745	4	0.5	612	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	4,433	6	0.1	3,811	4	0.1
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	20,507	33	0.2	10,212	0	0.0
Total transfer-out student (noncompleters)	5,629	6	0.1	4,461	6	0.1
Not completed within 150%	20,256	150	0.7	12,888	34	0.3

See notes at end of table.

Table A-9. Student counts and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 1998 and 2001—Continued

Student level	Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Students	Imputed		Students	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Section II—Bachelor's degree-seeking						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	380,105	41	#	17,277	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,193	0	0.0	12	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	378,912	41	#	17,265	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	243,943	29	#	4,611	25	0.5
Completers of programs of <2 years	348	0	0.0	102	25	24.5
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	2,312	0	0.0	273	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	241,283	29	#	4,236	0	0.0
Completed the program in 4 years or less	188,729	26	#	3,442	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	40,350	3	#	551	0	0.0
Completed the program in 6 years	12,204	0	0.0	243	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	15,272	11	0.1	61	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	119,697	1	#	12,593	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	584	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	119,113	1	#	12,592	0	0.0
Section III—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking at 4-year institutions						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	25,159	5	#	44,755	0	0.0
Total exclusions	783	0	0.0	40	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	24,376	5	#	44,715	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	11,323	55	0.5	23,284	6	#
Completers of programs of <2 years	2,133	5	0.2	10,029	6	0.1
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	7,392	40	0.5	12,699	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	1,798	10	0.6	556	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	1,480	5	0.3	1,078	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	11,573	19	0.2	20,353	12	0.1
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	77	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other noncompleters ¹	11,496	19	0.2	20,353	12	0.1
Section IV—Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	31,585	90	0.3	368,185	3,718	1.0
Total exclusions	104	0	0.0	860	2	0.2
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	31,481	90	0.3	367,325	3,716	1.0
Total completers within 150%	19,233	71	0.4	232,631	2,031	0.9
Completers of programs of <2 years	15,011	6	#	215,911	1,829	0.8
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	4,222	65	1.5	16,720	202	1.2
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	1,592	0	0.0	3,481	20	0.6
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	10,656	19	0.2	131,213	1,630	1.2
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	58	0	0.0	147	0	0.0
Other noncompleters ¹	10,598	19	0.2	131,066	1,630	1.2
Section V—Total number of students receiving athletically related student aid						
Total students receiving athletically related student aid	74,781	565	0.8	501	0	0.0
Football	10,888	186	1.7	†	†	†
Basketball	11,841	123	1.0	125	0	0.0
Baseball	7,860	65	0.8	105	0	0.0
Cross-country/track	7,966	65	0.8	5	0	0.0
All other sports	36,226	126	0.3	266	0	0.0

See notes at end of table.

Table A-9. Student counts and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 1998 and 2001—Continued

Student level	Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Students	Imputed		Students	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Section VI—Subcohort of students receiving athletically related student (all sports)						
Athletic subcohort	19,446	155	0.8	183	0	0.0
Total exclusions	43	0	0.0	†	†	†
Adjusted athletic subcohort	19,403	155	0.8	183	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	10,948	39	0.4	102	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	96	4	4.2	37	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	567	2	0.4	55	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	10,285	33	0.3	10	0	0.0
Total transfer-out student (noncompleters)	1,168	0	0.0	†	†	†
Not completed within 150%	7,287	116	1.6	81	0	0.0

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

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

NOTE: This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. Cohort year 1998 is applicable to 4-year institutions, while cohort year 2001 is applicable to 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions. For institutions in other jurisdictions, for sections II, III, IV, and VI, there were no imputed students or imputed completers; however, for section V, 72 of 2,503 students were imputed.

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

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

If available, we first obtained

- for academic year reporters, the total number of undergraduates and number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates from the enrollment data for fall 2003; and
- for program reporters, the unduplicated count of all students enrolled from the unduplicated count data for academic year 2003-04.

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

- *Carry Forward*—This method was for institutions that responded to the previous years' Student Financial Aid survey. Reported prior student financial aid data were carried forward to the current year. The values were then adjusted for year-to-year changes.
- *Nearest Neighbor*—The responding institution with the nearest “distance” to the imputee within the imputee’s imputation group was used as the donor. The distance was calculated from the Finance data or the Fall Enrollment data. An imputee/donor adjustment was made to the imputed values.
- *Group Median*—A median institution in each imputation group based on ranks of “student count” and “average aid amount” variables was determined and used as a donor

for imputees in that imputation group. The donor's values were assigned to the imputee with no adjustments.

Table A-10 provides the financial aid recipients (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by type of aid, control and level of institution.

Table A-10. Financial aid recipients and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by type of aid and level and control of institution: United States, academic year 2003-04

Level and control of institution	Federal grants			State/local grants		
	Number receiving	Imputed		Number receiving	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total recipients	984,717	2,124	0.2	703,164	246	#
4-year	417,123	0	0.0	478,520	0	0.0
Public	248,343	0	0.0	322,838	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	128,482	0	0.0	142,206	0	0.0
Private for-profit	40,298	0	0.0	13,476	0	0.0
2-year	373,366	1,215	0.3	207,041	186	0.1
Public	242,294	0	0.0	176,486	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	8,570	133	1.6	5,223	117	2.2
Private for-profit	122,502	1,082	0.9	25,332	69	0.3
Less-than-2-year	194,228	909	0.5	17,603	60	0.3
Public	17,846	69	0.4	5,104	15	0.3
Private not-for-profit	9,321	0	0.0	2,112	0	0.0
Private for-profit	167,061	840	0.5	10,387	45	0.4
Level and control of institution	Institutional grants			Loans to students		
	Number receiving	Imputed		Number receiving	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total recipients	714,351	36	#	1,138,373	1,961	0.2
4-year	618,538	0	0.0	718,960	0	0.0
Public	280,288	0	0.0	390,773	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	327,554	0	0.0	271,893	0	0.0
Private for-profit	10,696	0	0.0	56,294	0	0.0
2-year	79,664	30	#	256,057	1,269	0.5
Public	65,866	0	0.0	106,529	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	5,281	27	0.5	8,624	10	0.1
Private for-profit	8,517	3	#	140,904	1,259	0.9
Less-than-2-year	16,149	6	#	163,356	692	0.4
Public	1,879	0	0.0	6,396	93	1.5
Private not-for-profit	1,029	0	0.0	4,302	0	0.0
Private for-profit	13,241	6	#	152,658	599	0.4

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. For institutions in other jurisdictions, 858 recipients were imputed.

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

Data Perturbation and Confidentiality

Four laws cover protection of the confidentiality of individually identifiable information collected by NCES—the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended; the E-Government Act of 2002; the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002; and the USA Patriot Act of 2001. Therefore,

Under law, public use data collected and distributed by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) may be used only for statistical purposes and may not be disclosed, or used, in identifiable form for any other purpose except as required by law. Any effort to determine the identity of any reported case by public-use data users is prohibited by law. Violations are subject to Class E felony charges of a fine up to \$250,000 and/or a prison term up to 5 years.

In order to preserve individuals' confidentiality, data in the SFA and GRS data files were subject to perturbation. Perturbation techniques directly alter the individual respondent's data for some variables, but preserve the level of detail in all variables included in the data file. Blanking and imputing for randomly selected records; blurring (e.g., combining multiple records through some averaging process into a single record); adding random noise; and data swapping or switching (e.g., switching the sex variable from a predetermined pair of individuals) for a subset of records are all examples of perturbation techniques. All student financial aid and graduation rate data in this report and in the IPEDS Peer Analysis System are based on the perturbed data.

Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms

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

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

administrative office: The system or central office in a multi-campus environment.

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

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

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

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

completers within 150 percent of normal time: Students who completed their program within 150 percent of the normal (or expected) time for completion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

first-professional student: A student enrolled in any of the following degree programs:

Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)
Law (L.L.B., J.D.)	Podiatry (D.P.M., D.P., or Pod.D.)
Medicine (M.D.)	Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D., or Ordination)
Optometry (O.D.)	Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.)

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).

FTE (full-time equivalent): A measurement equal to one student enrolled full time for one academic year. Total FTE enrollment includes full time plus the calculated equivalent of the part-time enrollment. The full-time equivalent of the part-time students can be estimated using different factors depending on the type and control of institution and level of student.

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. First-professional—As defined by the institution.

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

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

government appropriations (revenues): Revenues received by an institution through acts of a legislative body, except grants and contracts. These funds are for meeting current operating expenses and not for specific projects or programs. The most common example is a state's general appropriation. Appropriations primarily to fund capital assets are classified as capital appropriations.

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

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

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

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

imputee: A nonresponding institution that has its values imputed.

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

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

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

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

instructional activity: The provision of coursework to students.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPE: Office of Postsecondary Education

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

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

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

part-time student: Undergraduate—A student enrolled for either 11 semester credits or less, or 11 quarter credits or less, or less than 24 contact hours a week each term. Graduate—A student enrolled for either 8 semester credits or less, or 8 quarter credits or less.

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

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

Program Participation Agreement (PPA): A written agreement between a postsecondary institution and the Secretary of Education. This agreement allows institutions to participate in any of the Title

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

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

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

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

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

race/ethnicity: Categories used to describe groups to which individuals belong, identify with, or belong in the eyes of the community. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. A person may be counted in only one group. The groups used to categorize U.S. citizens, resident aliens, and other eligible noncitizens are as follows:

- White, non-Hispanic
- Black, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- American Indian/Alaska Native

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 either 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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

unduplicated count: The sum of students enrolled for credit with each student counted only once during the reporting period, regardless of when the student enrolled.

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