

# Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2008; Graduation Rates, 2002 and 2005 Cohorts; and Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2008

First Look





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**APRIL 2010**

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## Foreword

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This First Look report presents findings from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) spring 2009 data collection. This collection included five components: Student Financial Aid for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students for the 2008-09 academic year; Enrollment for fall 2008; Graduation Rates within 150 percent of normal program completion time for full-time, first-time degree/ certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in 2002 at 4-year institutions or in 2005 at less-than-4-year institutions; Graduation Rates within 200 percent of normal program completion time for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in 2000 at 4-year institutions or in 2004 at less-than-4-year institutions; and Finance for fiscal year 2008.

The data on which this report is based are available to researchers and the public through the IPEDS Data Center and the College Navigator. Both of these sources can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds>. This First Look report is based on the collection of data from more than 6,700 postsecondary education institutions that participate in Title IV federal student financial aid programs.

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

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

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## Acknowledgments

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The information presented in this publication was provided by either state coordinators for the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) or officials at individual institutions. In addition, these persons provided much assistance in resolving questions about their submitted data, which resulted in more accurate information. Their assistance was invaluable and is much appreciated.

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

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# Introduction

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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.<sup>1</sup> 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 institutions that offer academic, vocational, and continuing professional education programs and excludes institutions that offer only avocational (leisure) and adult basic education programs.

## IPEDS 2008-09

Participation in IPEDS was required for institutions and administrative offices (central or system offices) that participated in Title IV federal student financial aid programs, such as Pell Grants or Stafford Loans, during the 2008-09 academic year.<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, 6,777 institutions and 84 administrative offices (central or system offices) in the United States and other jurisdictions were expected to participate in the spring 2009 collection.<sup>3</sup> Four of the U.S. service academies are included in the IPEDS universe as if they were Title IV institutions.<sup>4</sup> Institutions that do not participate in Title IV programs may participate in the IPEDS data collection on a voluntary basis. See the Survey Components section of appendix A for further details regarding which institutions were required to complete each component.

## Changes in Reporting Categories

Beginning in fall 2008, several changes began to take effect regarding reporting of data (1) by race/ethnicity, (2) by level of study, and (3) within the Finance component.<sup>5</sup> These changes are being phased in, beginning with the option during the 2008-09 IPEDS collection year to report race/ethnicity, level of study, and the Finance component data using the historical categories or using the new categories. Regarding the changes to race/ethnicity reporting, institutions can report via the historical categories, with seven race/ethnicity categories; the new categories, with nine race/ethnicity categories;<sup>6</sup> or a combination of the old and new categories. The seven

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Ten additional institutions were not expected to participate because they closed during the 2008-09 academic year.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> For more information, see [http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/submit\\_data/changes0809.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/submit_data/changes0809.asp).

<sup>6</sup> The Department of Education's final guidance on implementing the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity officially adopted the new categories and prescribed the implementation schedule. This guidance took effect on December 3, 2007.

historic categories are American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander; Black or African American; Hispanic or Latino; White; race/ethnicity unknown; and nonresident alien. The nine new categories are American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Hispanic/Latino; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; White; two or more races; race/ethnicity unknown; and nonresident alien. During the phase-in period, the new Asian and new Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander categories will not be displayed separately for reporting purposes, but will be combined to correspond to the historic category of Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander. For the spring 2009 collection, the Enrollment and Graduation Rates components are both affected by these race/ethnicity reporting options.

The use of the two or more races category will likely decrease aggregate counts in the other race/ethnicity categories because students classified into the two or more races category might previously have been classified into one of the other categories. For the Enrollment component, 651 institutions utilized the two or more races category and reported a total of 1,198,045 students enrolled, of which 16,519 (1.4 percent) were classified into the two or more races category. The total number of students reported at these institutions make up 6.1 percent of the 19,574,395 students reported to be enrolled at all Title IV institutions, and students classified into the two or more races category represent 0.1 percent of the total enrollment at Title IV institutions. For the Graduation Rates component, 156 institutions utilized the two or more races category, reporting an adjusted cohort of 1,377 students and 735 completers in that category. The students in the adjusted cohort who were classified into the two or more races category represent 2.1 percent of the 65,542 total students in the adjusted cohort at these institutions, and the completers classified into the two or more races category make up 1.9 percent of the 37,300 completers at these institutions. The total adjusted cohort at these 156 institutions represents 2.9 percent of the 2,252,517 students in the adjusted cohort at all Title IV institutions, and the total completers make up 3.6 percent of the 1,037,907 completers at all Title IV institutions. Individuals classified into the two or more races category form 0.1 percent of the total adjusted cohort at Title IV institutions, and 0.1 percent of the total completers.

The change to level of study eliminates the first-professional category and affects only the Enrollment component. As this change is optional for the spring 2009 collection, institutions can identify students as first-professional students using the old classification scheme or can classify the students who would have previously been identified as first-professional students as graduate students using the new categories. Each institution must choose either the old categories or the new categories; there is no option to report using a mixture of the categories.

Reporting using the new categories that eliminate the first-professional designation changes the relationship between the aggregate counts of graduate and first-professional students. For the Enrollment component, 744 institutions chose to report students formerly classified as first-professional students as graduate students, accounting for 34.5 percent of the 2,483,214 graduate students reported by all Title IV institutions. In the prior year, graduate and first-professional student counts were reported for 729 of the 744 institutions, and 822,464 students were reported. Of these students, 100,619 (12.2 percent) were classified as first-professional.

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

The lengths of the optional reporting periods for these changes differ by component and by the type of change. For the 2009-10 IPEDS collection, the first-professional designation will no

longer be available for the Enrollment component; for the 2010-11 IPEDS collection, the use of the new race/ethnicity categories will become mandatory for the Enrollment component and the changes to the Finance component will be required; and for the 2011-12 IPEDS collection, the use of the new race/ethnicity categories will become mandatory for the Graduation Rates component.

As a result of these optional reporting categories, caution should be exercised when drawing conclusions from the data presented in this First Look. Data presented in this report on students of two or more races are based on only those institutions that reported using the optional new race/ethnicity categories and are not representative of all students who could be classified into two or more races. Also, data in this First Look regarding first-professional students are based solely on those institutions that reported using the old level of student categories and cannot be considered representative of all students enrolled in programs that were formerly classified as first-professional. Comparisons between data from prior IPEDS collections and the data presented in this First Look should also be undertaken with caution for these same reasons.

## **Student Enrollment**

The 2009 Enrollment (EF) component collected enrollment data for fall 2008. The EF component was required of 6,767<sup>7</sup> Title IV institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions, and 6,751, or 99.8 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other jurisdictions), 6,612 were required to complete this component and 6,596, or 99.8 percent, responded.

## **Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Institutions**

The 2009 Finance (F) component collected financial statistics for fiscal year 2008. This component was required of 6,753<sup>8</sup> institutions and 84 administrative offices in the United States and other jurisdictions, and 6,816, or 99.7 percent of the 6,837 Title IV entities, responded. Of the institutions and administrative offices in the United States (excluding any other jurisdictions), 6,679 were required to complete this component and 6,658, or 99.7 percent, responded.

The Finance component is designed to follow the format of institutional financial statements suggested by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Most public institutions follow GASB, so the figures in this report for public institutions represent those following GASB standards.<sup>9</sup> Aggregate totals for public institutions using FASB standards are included in the footnotes of tables displaying Finance data. All private institutions use FASB standards.

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<sup>7</sup> Ten institutions eligible for at least one component of the spring data collection were not eligible for the Enrollment component; 9 of the 10 institutions were determined to be ineligible because they closed; and for the remaining institution, the Enrollment component was considered not applicable due to natural disaster.

<sup>8</sup> Twenty-four institutions eligible for at least one component of the spring data collection were not eligible for the Finance component; 22 of the 24 institutions were ineligible because they were child institutions whose parents were not a part of the IPEDS universe; and the remaining 2 institutions lost their Title IV eligibility during 2008-09.

<sup>9</sup> Ninety-nine percent of public institutions used GASB, and 1 percent used FASB.

## Graduation Rates

The 2009 Graduation Rates (GRS) component collected counts of full-time, first-time<sup>10</sup> degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in the reference period, and their completion status as of August 31, 2008 (150 percent of normal program completion time) at the same institution where the students started. Four-year institutions use cohort year 2002 as the reference period, while less-than-4-year institutions use cohort year 2005 as the reference period. For 4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter), students beginning in cohort year 2002 are those that first attended college in the fall of the 2002-03 academic year. For 4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2002 are those that first attended college between September 1, 2002 and August 31, 2003. Similarly, for less-than-4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter), students beginning in cohort year 2005 are those that first attended college in the fall of the 2005-06 academic year. For less-than-4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2005 are those that first attended college between September 1, 2005 and August 31, 2006. The GRS component was required of all Title IV institutions that had full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in the reference period. For this collection, 6,009 institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions were required to respond; of these, 5,989, or 99.7 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other jurisdictions), 5,865 were required to complete this component and 5,845, or 99.7 percent, responded.

## Graduation Rates 200

The 2009 Graduation Rates 200 (GR200) component collected counts of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in the reference period, and their completion status as of August 31, 2008 (200 percent of normal program completion time) at the same institution where the students started. Four-year institutions report on bachelor's or equivalent degree seeking students and use cohort year 2000 as the reference period, while less-than-4-year institutions use cohort year 2004 as the reference period and report on all students in the cohort. For 4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter), students beginning in cohort year 2000 are those that first attended college in the fall of the 2000-01 academic year. For 4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2000 are those that first attended college between September 1, 2000 and August 31, 2001. Similarly, for less-than-4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter), students beginning in cohort year 2004 are those that first attended college in the fall of the 2004-05 academic year. For less-than-4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2004 are those that first attended college between September 1, 2004 and August 31, 2005. The GR200 component was required of all Title IV institutions that had full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in the reference period. For this collection, 5,567 institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions were required to respond; of these, 5,543, or 99.6 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other

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<sup>10</sup> Throughout this publication, the term "first-time" refers to students who have not attended any institution previously. See the glossary for further definition of a first-time student.



jurisdictions), 5,435 were required to complete this component and 5,412, or 99.6 percent, responded.

### **Student Financial Aid**

The 2009 Student Financial Aid (SFA) component collected data on the number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate financial aid recipients for the 2007-08 academic year. The SFA component was required of all Title IV institutions that had undergraduate students. As a result, for this collection, 6,456 institutions in the United States and other jurisdictions were required to complete the SFA component. Of these, 6,428, or 99.6 percent, responded. Of the institutions in the United States (excluding any other jurisdictions), 6,306 were required to complete this component and 6,278, or 99.6 percent, responded.

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

### **Focus of This Report**

Tabulations in this report present selected data items collected from the 6,622 Title IV institutions in the United States (excluding those in other jurisdictions) that were required to respond to one or more components of the spring 2009 collection. In addition, 81 administrative offices in the United States were required to complete the Finance component and are included in the Finance tabulations. Additional detailed information is available through the various IPEDS web tools, such as the IPEDS Data Center. Information regarding IPEDS survey procedures and response rates is provided in appendix A. Detailed definitions of terms used in this report are provided in appendix B.

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

# Selected Findings

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## Characteristics of Enrolled Students

- In fall 2008, Title IV institutions in the United States enrolled a total of 19.6 million graduate, undergraduate, and first-professional students; 62 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions, 36 percent were enrolled in 2-year institutions, and 2 percent were enrolled in less-than-2-year institutions (table 1).
- More than 90 percent of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who were enrolled in institutions in Alaska, California, Michigan, New Jersey, and Texas were residents of the state<sup>11</sup> (table 2). Conversely, less than 50 percent of the first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled in institutions in the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and Vermont were state residents.

## Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Institutions

- Four-year public institutions received 18 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, compared to 36 percent at private not-for-profit institutions, and 88 percent at private for-profit institutions (table 3).
- At public 4-year institutions, 26 percent of expenses were for instruction, compared to 39 percent of expenses at public 2-year institutions (table 4).

## Graduation Rates

- Approximately 57 percent of full-time, first-time bachelor's or equivalent degree-seekers in 2002 attending 4-year institutions completed a bachelor's or equivalent degree at the institution where they began their studies within 6 years (table 5).
- Institutional graduation rates of full-time, first-time bachelor's or equivalent-seeking students attending 4-year institutions in 2002 were higher at private not-for-profit institutions than at public or private for-profit institutions (table 6). For example, the 4-year graduation rate of all bachelor's-seeking students was 51 percent at private not-for-profit institutions, 30 percent at public institutions, and 14 percent at private, for-profit institutions.
- Institutional graduation rates of full-time, first-time students in 2004 nearly doubled from 19 percent to 37 percent at 2-year institutions when the time students were tracked was extended from within 100 percent of normal time to program completion to within 200 percent of normal time. At less-than-two year institutions, graduation rates increased from 47 percent (at 100 percent of normal completion time) to 71 percent (at 200 percent of normal program completion time) (table 7).

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<sup>11</sup> State of residence is defined as the state identified by the student as his/her permanent address at the time of application to the institution.

## **Student Financial Aid**

- During 2007-08 academic year, institutions reported that 76 percent of the 2.9 million full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates attending Title IV institutions located in the United States received financial aid (table 8).
- Proportions of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates reported by institutions to be receiving aid varied by institution sector: 77 percent of those attending public 4-year institutions; 86 percent of those attending private not-for-profit 4-year institutions; and 76 percent of those attending private for-profit 4-year institutions received some type of financial aid (table 9).
- Institutions reported that approximately 48 percent of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students borrowed through an education loan program during the 2007-08 academic year. Borrowing varied by institution sector: 45 percent of those attending public 4-year institutions; 60 percent of those attending private not-for-profit 4-year institutions; and 69 percent of those attending private for-profit 4-year institutions borrowed through an education loan program during the 2007-08 academic year (table 9).

Table 1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control and level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2008

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	19,574,395	100.0	14,092,109	100.0	3,684,723	100.0	1,797,563	100.0
4-year	12,131,855	62.0	7,331,849	52.0	3,626,547	98.4	1,173,459	65.3
Undergraduate	9,394,747	48.0	5,951,146	42.2	2,501,295	67.9	942,306	52.4
Full time	7,422,934	37.9	4,668,373	33.1	2,070,486	56.2	684,075	38.1
Part time	1,971,813	10.1	1,282,773	9.1	430,809	11.7	258,231	14.4
Men	4,130,848	21.1	2,708,303	19.2	1,065,545	28.9	357,000	19.9
Women	5,263,899	26.9	3,242,843	23.0	1,435,750	39.0	585,306	32.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	83,606	0.4	59,426	0.4	16,034	0.4	8,146	0.5
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	560,716	2.9	403,973	2.9	129,953	3.5	26,790	1.5
Black or African American	1,137,342	5.8	667,753	4.7	278,713	7.6	190,876	10.6
Hispanic or Latino	845,600	4.3	592,540	4.2	159,001	4.3	94,059	5.2
White	5,732,447	29.3	3,760,991	26.7	1,594,088	43.3	377,368	21.0
Two or more races <sup>1</sup>	6,150	#	3,702	#	1,941	0.1	507	#
Race/ethnicity unknown	773,670	4.0	312,736	2.2	233,101	6.3	227,833	12.7
Nonresident alien	255,216	1.3	150,025	1.1	88,464	2.4	16,727	0.9
Graduate	2,482,941	12.7	1,272,612	9.0	982,898	26.7	227,431	12.7
Full time	1,260,786	6.4	606,148	4.3	501,991	13.6	152,647	8.5
Part time	1,222,155	6.2	666,464	4.7	480,907	13.1	74,784	4.2
Men	993,765	5.1	516,411	3.7	402,925	10.9	74,429	4.1
Women	1,489,176	7.6	756,201	5.4	579,973	15.7	153,002	8.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	13,975	0.1	8,419	0.1	3,977	0.1	1,579	0.1
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	127,729	0.7	62,202	0.4	55,971	1.5	9,556	0.5
Black or African American	257,422	1.3	112,199	0.8	88,569	2.4	56,654	3.2
Hispanic or Latino	134,819	0.7	73,764	0.5	49,392	1.3	11,663	0.6
White	1,381,468	7.1	756,564	5.4	538,222	14.6	86,682	4.8
Two or more races <sup>1</sup>	806	#	269	#	508	#	29	#
Race/ethnicity unknown	273,095	1.4	86,524	0.6	134,167	3.6	52,404	2.9
Nonresident alien	293,627	1.5	172,671	1.2	112,092	3.0	8,864	0.5
First-professional <sup>2</sup>	254,167	1.3	108,091	0.8	142,354	3.9	3,722	0.2
Full time	232,245	1.2	103,642	0.7	126,721	3.4	1,882	0.1
Part time	21,922	0.1	4,449	#	15,633	0.4	1,840	0.1
Men	128,492	0.7	52,061	0.4	74,480	2.0	1,951	0.1
Women	125,675	0.6	56,030	0.4	67,874	1.8	1,771	0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,760	#	970	#	760	#	30	#
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	32,832	0.2	14,286	0.1	18,364	0.5	182	#
Black or African American	17,937	0.1	7,005	#	10,696	0.3	236	#
Hispanic or Latino	13,297	0.1	5,324	#	7,815	0.2	158	#
White	156,301	0.8	70,092	0.5	84,846	2.3	1,363	0.1
Two or more races <sup>1</sup>	73	#	0	0.0	73	#	0	0.0
Race/ethnicity unknown	25,464	0.1	8,857	0.1	14,860	0.4	1,747	0.1
Nonresident alien	6,503	#	1,557	#	4,940	0.1	6	#
2-year <sup>3</sup>	7,100,631	36.3	6,693,185	47.5	46,355	1.3	361,091	20.1
Full time	2,934,713	15.0	2,581,290	18.3	32,325	0.9	321,098	17.9
Part time	4,165,918	21.3	4,111,895	29.2	14,030	0.4	39,993	2.2
Men	2,992,111	15.3	2,851,631	20.2	14,795	0.4	125,685	7.0
Women	4,108,520	21.0	3,841,554	27.3	31,560	0.9	235,406	13.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control and level of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2008—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
2-year—Continued								
American Indian or Alaska Native	82,066	0.4	77,129	0.5	1,596	#	3,341	0.2
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	441,239	2.3	425,764	3.0	2,050	0.1	13,425	0.7
Black or African American	982,143	5.0	889,021	6.3	7,740	0.2	85,382	4.7
Hispanic or Latino	1,111,383	5.7	1,049,454	7.4	3,384	0.1	58,545	3.3
White	3,901,242	19.9	3,711,797	26.3	27,809	0.8	161,636	9.0
Two or more races <sup>1</sup>	8,540	#	7,403	0.1	127	#	1,010	0.1
Race/ethnicity unknown	468,879	2.4	429,987	3.1	2,524	0.1	36,368	2.0
Nonresident alien	105,139	0.5	102,630	0.7	1,125	#	1,384	0.1
Less-than-2-year	341,909	1.7	67,075	0.5	11,821	0.3	263,013	14.6
Full time	274,748	1.4	38,938	0.3	10,528	0.3	225,282	12.5
Part time	67,161	0.3	28,137	0.2	1,293	#	37,731	2.1
Men	94,279	0.5	27,977	0.2	4,134	0.1	62,168	3.5
Women	247,630	1.3	39,098	0.3	7,687	0.2	200,845	11.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,799	#	2,148	#	75	#	1,576	0.1
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	12,735	0.1	2,522	#	712	#	9,501	0.5
Black or African American	81,680	0.4	9,058	0.1	3,236	0.1	69,386	3.9
Hispanic or Latino	84,470	0.4	17,947	0.1	4,663	0.1	61,860	3.4
White	129,553	0.7	33,742	0.2	2,824	0.1	92,987	5.2
Two or more races <sup>1</sup>	950	#	100	#	33	#	817	#
Race/ethnicity unknown	25,568	0.1	1,416	#	137	#	24,015	1.3
Nonresident alien	3,154	#	142	#	141	#	2,871	0.2

# Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>Two or more races was an optional reporting category in IPEDS 2008-09, and a total of 651 institutions reported an enrollment of 16,519 students of two or more races (0.1 percent of the 19,574,395 total students) using this option. The figures reported here should not be considered representative of the total number of individuals who could be classified into two or more races.

<sup>2</sup>A total of 744 institutions reported fall enrollment using the optional revised levels of study that eliminated the first-professional category. For these institutions, students formerly classified as first-professional students are now classified as graduate students. In the prior year, graduate and first-professional student counts were reported for 729 of the 744 institutions, and 822,464 total graduate and first-professional students were reported. Of these students, 100,619 (12.2 percent) were classified as first-professional.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 273 students enrolled in graduate-level courses at seven 2-year institutions.

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 2009, Enrollment component.

Table 2. Enrollment, residence, and migration of all first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by state: fall 2008

State	Enrollment in institutions located in the designated state	Residents of the designated state attending an institution in any state	Residents of the designated state attending an institution in the same state	Percent of students enrolled in the designated state who are residents of the same state	Students of unknown residency enrolled in institutions located in the designated state	Migration of students		
						Into designated state <sup>1</sup>	Out of designated state	Net migration <sup>2</sup>
Alabama	51,762	43,005	37,840	73.1	1,772	12,150	5,165	6,985
Alaska	3,953	5,889	3,656	92.5	5	292	2,233	-1,941
Arizona	92,839	52,924	48,038	51.7	2,412	42,389	4,886	37,503
Arkansas	27,977	26,541	22,851	81.7	226	4,900	3,690	1,210
California	465,313	454,533	424,028	91.1	23,479	17,806	30,505	-12,699
Colorado	59,007	50,834	41,851	70.9	370	16,786	8,983	7,803
Connecticut	35,747	41,214	25,229	70.6	74	10,444	15,985	-5,541
Delaware	9,605	8,346	5,698	59.3	79	3,828	2,648	1,180
District of Columbia	14,713	4,589	1,282	8.7	427	13,004	3,307	9,697
Florida	174,360	163,724	145,071	83.2	9,477	19,812	18,653	1,159
Georgia	92,382	96,557	79,133	85.7	1,575	11,674	17,424	-5,750
Hawaii	9,827	11,507	8,017	81.6	155	1,655	3,490	-1,835
Idaho	12,556	12,541	8,869	70.6	60	3,627	3,672	-45
Illinois	126,133	128,585	99,042	78.5	416	26,675	29,543	-2,868
Indiana	74,684	66,608	58,061	77.7	590	16,033	8,547	7,486
Iowa	45,439	31,241	26,838	59.1	375	18,226	4,403	13,823
Kansas	31,265	28,983	24,458	78.2	143	6,664	4,525	2,139
Kentucky	41,280	39,261	33,761	81.8	131	7,388	5,500	1,888
Louisiana	41,172	39,901	35,188	85.5	167	5,817	4,713	1,104
Maine	12,613	13,026	9,155	72.6	70	3,388	3,871	-483
Maryland	51,973	61,844	40,936	78.8	275	10,762	20,908	-10,146
Massachusetts	80,509	72,688	51,707	64.2	1,190	27,612	20,981	6,631
Michigan	102,339	106,669	94,090	91.9	323	7,926	12,579	-4,653
Minnesota	56,217	59,718	45,286	80.6	759	10,172	14,432	-4,260
Mississippi	34,182	33,394	29,379	85.9	308	4,495	4,015	480
Missouri	59,786	58,104	48,300	80.8	945	10,541	9,804	737
Montana	8,651	8,535	6,472	74.8	113	2,066	2,063	3
Nebraska	18,421	18,217	14,934	81.1	107	3,380	3,283	97
Nevada	19,987	21,825	17,901	89.6	378	1,708	3,924	-2,216
New Hampshire	13,588	13,858	7,449	54.8	128	6,011	6,409	-398
New Jersey	74,767	105,790	68,769	92.0	441	5,557	37,021	-31,464
New Mexico	19,974	19,435	16,209	81.2	814	2,951	3,226	-275
New York	208,996	203,400	168,250	80.5	2,005	38,741	35,150	3,591
North Carolina	90,335	84,694	73,622	81.5	1,863	14,850	11,072	3,778
North Dakota	8,913	6,788	4,966	55.7	6	3,941	1,822	2,119
Ohio	121,093	125,456	105,494	87.1	559	15,040	19,962	-4,922
Oklahoma	38,483	35,661	31,413	81.6	466	6,604	4,248	2,356
Oregon	35,100	32,507	26,963	76.8	255	7,882	5,544	2,338
Pennsylvania	151,500	134,049	111,486	73.6	4,123	35,891	22,563	13,328
Rhode Island	17,815	11,619	8,110	45.5	111	9,594	3,509	6,085
South Carolina	43,983	39,638	34,221	77.8	254	9,508	5,417	4,091
South Dakota	9,064	8,307	6,272	69.2	272	2,520	2,035	485
Tennessee	59,989	59,819	50,284	83.8	358	9,347	9,535	-188
Texas	217,085	228,065	201,098	92.6	1,912	14,075	26,967	-12,892
Utah	31,553	25,608	23,390	74.1	699	7,464	2,218	5,246
Vermont	7,808	5,510	2,588	33.1	47	5,173	2,922	2,251
Virginia	82,946	79,443	64,062	77.2	1,591	17,293	15,381	1,912
Washington	43,372	46,343	36,305	83.7	1,051	6,016	10,038	-4,022
West Virginia	21,325	15,663	13,245	62.1	552	7,528	2,418	5,110
Wisconsin	59,601	59,499	48,931	82.1	213	10,457	10,568	-111
Wyoming	6,260	4,659	3,464	55.3	79	2,717	1,195	1,522

<sup>1</sup>Migration into the state may include students who are nonresident aliens, who are from the outlying areas (such as Puerto Rico), or who reside outside the state and are enrolled exclusively in online or distance education programs. Migration into the state does not include individuals whose state of residence is unknown.

<sup>2</sup>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 defined as the state identified by the student as his or her permanent address at the time of application to the institution.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Enrollment component.

Table 3. Revenues of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2008

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 <sup>1</sup>						
Total revenues and other sources	\$215,455,175	100.0	\$50,397,076	100.0	\$796,732	100.0
Operating revenues	128,834,202	59.8	15,888,279	31.5	288,740	36.2
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	37,839,098	17.6	8,061,907	16.0	131,326	16.5
Grants and contracts	35,952,826	16.7	4,841,509	9.6	127,523	16.0
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	22,428,583	10.4	2,033,764	4.0	40,771	5.1
State	5,423,485	2.5	2,169,066	4.3	54,750	6.9
Local	8,100,757	3.8	638,680	1.3	32,001	4.0
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	17,906,134	8.3	1,992,799	4.0	9,490	1.2
Sales and services of hospitals	23,250,422	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	1,149,136	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other operating revenues <sup>2</sup>	12,736,587	5.9	992,064	2.0	20,401	2.6
Nonoperating revenues	72,460,783	33.6	31,788,889	63.1	477,945	60.0
Federal appropriations	1,751,071	0.8	116,425	0.2	6,640	0.8
State appropriations	52,430,449	24.3	15,357,423	30.5	201,575	25.3
Local appropriations	453,280	0.2	9,022,484	17.9	186,271	23.4
Nonoperating grants	6,482,787	3.0	5,684,693	11.3	50,068	6.3
Federal	5,177,569	2.4	4,889,236	9.7	42,386	5.3
State	1,201,394	0.6	720,431	1.4	5,493	0.7
Local	103,824	#	75,027	0.1	2,189	0.3
Gifts	5,157,727	2.4	270,519	0.5	5,135	0.6
Investment income	4,415,360	2.0	854,063	1.7	9,214	1.2
Other nonoperating revenues	1,770,108	0.8	483,282	1.0	19,042	2.4
Total other revenues and additions	14,160,191	6.6	2,719,908	5.4	30,047	3.8
Capital appropriations	5,637,968	2.6	2,020,264	4.0	12,948	1.6
Capital grants and gifts	2,762,277	1.3	341,145	0.7	15,894	2.0
Additions to permanent endowments	1,120,806	0.5	12,978	#	0	0.0
Other revenues and additions	4,639,141	2.2	345,522	0.7	1,206	0.2
Private not-for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$138,754,054	100.0	\$633,120	100.0	\$149,583	100.0
Tuition and fees	50,432,882	36.3	363,034	57.3	65,594	43.9
Government appropriations	1,047,235	0.8	17,704	2.8	850	0.6
Federal	463,175	0.3	11,456	1.8	0	0.0
State	575,100	0.4	5,813	0.9	850	0.6
Local	8,960	#	435	0.1	0	0.0
Government grants and contracts	16,232,847	11.7	91,653	14.5	58,024	38.8
Federal	14,455,336	10.4	66,456	10.5	36,916	24.7
State	1,259,466	0.9	23,447	3.7	10,821	7.2
Local	518,045	0.4	1,750	0.3	10,286	6.9
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	19,649,722	14.2	50,537	8.0	12,658	8.5
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,290,369	0.9	26,070	4.1	1,169	0.8
Investment return	6,460,486	4.7	-383	-0.1	1,904	1.3
Sales and services of educational activities	4,838,936	3.5	13,094	2.1	2,104	1.4
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	12,890,431	9.3	43,361	6.8	3,185	2.1
Hospital revenue	13,299,928	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	5,225,365	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other revenue	7,385,853	5.3	28,049	4.4	4,096	2.7

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 2008—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$12,174,363	100.0	\$4,757,710	100.0	\$3,075,117	100.0
Tuition and fees	10,751,121	88.3	3,985,272	83.8	2,299,514	74.8
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	674,750	5.5	391,226	8.2	326,434	10.6
Federal	644,062	5.3	350,585	7.4	306,995	10.0
State and local	30,688	0.3	40,641	0.9	19,439	0.6
Private grants and contracts	2,638	#	2,291	#	3,581	0.1
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	50,771	0.4	15,202	0.3	10,659	0.3
Sales and services of educational activities	246,419	2.0	96,284	2.0	180,956	5.9
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	269,771	2.2	88,160	1.9	92,675	3.0
Other revenue	178,894	1.5	179,274	3.8	161,298	5.2

# Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 25 public Title IV institutions not displayed in this table reported \$8.2 billion in revenue and investment return using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

<sup>2</sup>A total of 385 institutions reported finance data for fiscal year 2008 using the optional aligned GASB form. The aligned form added the Sales and services of educational activities operating revenue category, allowing public institutions to separate this revenue from other operating revenues. Of the 385 institutions utilizing the aligned form, 180 institutions reported a total of \$951.3 million in the Sales and services of educational activities category. This \$951.3 million is reported here for consistency with public institutions not using the aligned form.

NOTE: Due to differences between GASB standards and FASB standards, figures from public institutions are not comparable to figures from private institutions, even in categories with identical labels. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Finance component.



Table 4. Expenses of Title IV institutions, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and type of expense: United States, fiscal year 2008

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 <sup>1</sup>						
Total expenses	\$207,676,786	100.0	\$46,288,003	100.0	\$726,734	100.0
Operating expenses	195,617,808	94.2	45,133,154	97.5	715,789	98.5
Instruction	54,223,453	26.1	18,283,734	39.5	396,997	54.6
Research	24,734,032	11.9	19,163	#	0	0.0
Public service	10,081,229	4.9	768,045	1.7	357	#
Academic support	14,603,785	7.0	3,545,650	7.7	40,125	5.5
Student services	8,063,066	3.9	4,310,254	9.3	54,868	7.5
Institutional support	16,025,895	7.7	6,682,270	14.4	108,216	14.9
Operation and maintenance of plant	9,949,985	4.8	3,367,225	7.3	57,298	7.9
Depreciation <sup>2</sup>	7,518,719	3.6	1,422,625	3.1	13,930	1.9
Scholarships and fellowships (excluding discounts and allowances)	6,451,619	3.1	3,220,929	7.0	7,400	1.0
Auxiliary enterprises	17,671,976	8.5	2,306,648	5.0	7,267	1.0
Hospital services	22,388,426	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	939,430	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other operating expenses and deductions	2,966,194	1.4	1,206,609	2.6	29,332	4.0
Nonoperating expenses	12,058,978	5.8	1,154,849	2.5	10,945	1.5
Interest	3,523,683	1.7	781,654	1.7	640	0.1
Other nonoperating expenses and deductions	8,535,296	4.1	373,195	0.8	10,305	1.4
Private not-for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total expenses	\$132,972,661	100.0	\$901,898	100.0	\$148,099	100.0
Instruction	44,044,764	33.1	492,493	54.6	69,293	46.8
Research	14,473,394	10.9	1,042	0.1	39	#
Public service	2,176,695	1.6	7,048	0.8	28,457	19.2
Academic support	11,848,263	8.9	44,607	4.9	7,509	5.1
Student services	10,286,934	7.7	84,518	9.4	7,352	5.0
Institutional support	18,217,171	13.7	174,859	19.4	29,411	19.9
Auxiliary enterprises	13,281,697	10.0	42,959	4.8	131	0.1
Net grant aid to students	711,930	0.5	10,057	1.1	18	#
Hospital services	10,754,966	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	4,887,609	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses	2,289,238	1.7	44,315	4.9	5,888	4.0
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total expenses	\$10,424,536	100.0	\$4,320,148	100.0	\$2,795,922	100.0
Instruction	2,149,651	20.6	1,359,769	31.5	1,005,768	36.0
Research and public service	7,534	0.1	2,779	0.1	5,890	0.2
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	7,335,592	70.4	2,412,692	55.8	1,214,046	43.4
Auxiliary enterprises	312,834	3.0	119,062	2.8	57,495	2.1
Net grant aid to students	71,324	0.7	12,841	0.3	3,265	0.1
Other expenses	547,602	5.3	413,005	9.6	509,457	18.2

# Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 25 public Title IV institutions not displayed in this table reported \$7.8 billion in expenses using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

<sup>2</sup>A total of 385 institutions reported finance data for fiscal year 2008 using the optional aligned GASB form. The aligned form forced the allocation of depreciation as a natural classification of the expense functions and eliminated the depreciation function. Data in this row do not represent the 385 institutions that reported via the aligned form.

NOTE: Due to difference between GASB standards and FASB standards, figures from public institutions are not comparable to figures from private institutions, even in categories with identical labels. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Finance component.

Table 5. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, gender, and degree at the institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students: United States, cohort years 2002 and 2005

Level and control of institution, gender, degree sought, and degree completed	Total	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	White	Two or more races <sup>1</sup>	Race/ethnicity unknown	Nonresident alien
Total 4-year institutions (cohort year 2002) <sup>2</sup>	55.9	37.9	66.1	38.9	46.5	59.3	43.6	52.1	54.7
Public	53.3	34.6	63.6	37.3	43.1	56.2	50.0	53.4	53.4
Men	50.1	31.4	60.1	31.0	38.5	53.2	100.0	50.2	50.5
Women	56.0	36.9	66.8	41.6	46.6	58.9	0.0	56.3	56.7
Private not-for-profit	64.4	48.9	74.7	44.2	57.5	67.3	45.9	60.6	68.7
Men	61.6	45.7	73.0	38.1	53.6	64.8	38.9	58.4	65.7
Women	66.5	51.2	76.0	48.5	60.2	69.3	50.0	62.5	72.0
Private for-profit	38.1	36.9	47.7	32.8	42.4	42.9	40.3	30.8	16.9
Men	39.4	40.1	48.9	31.6	41.8	44.9	42.9	30.8	19.0
Women	36.9	34.4	46.3	33.7	43.0	40.8	38.6	30.7	15.5
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seekers attending 4-year institutions and completing bachelor's or equivalent degree (cohort year 2002)	57.2	38.3	67.1	40.1	48.9	60.2	43.7	53.4	55.3
Public	54.9	35.7	64.7	39.4	46.3	57.4	50.0	54.8	55.5
Men	51.7	32.2	61.3	32.9	41.4	54.4	100.0	51.7	52.5
Women	57.5	38.3	67.7	43.7	50.0	59.9	0.0	57.6	59.0
Private not-for-profit	64.6	49.8	75.3	44.9	59.5	67.2	47.0	60.4	68.3
Men	61.9	46.6	73.8	38.6	55.4	64.8	39.4	57.8	65.4
Women	66.7	52.1	76.3	49.4	62.2	69.1	52.0	62.4	71.5
Private for-profit	22.0	17.1	35.5	16.3	27.5	25.5	27.8	18.1	12.5
Men	23.6	23.5	38.4	16.6	26.7	27.8	25.0	18.4	11.7
Women	20.5	12.0	31.3	16.1	28.3	23.1	28.6	17.8	13.0
Total 2-year institutions (cohort year 2005)	30.5	27.0	33.4	25.5	28.7	31.7	54.8	33.3	32.8
Public	22.0	20.2	26.5	14.4	16.8	24.5	40.0	20.1	29.9
Men	21.3	21.0	24.4	14.0	15.8	23.6	60.0	19.1	27.4
Women	22.7	19.6	28.8	14.7	17.6	25.4	20.0	21.2	32.2
Private not-for-profit	51.4	16.0	37.2	40.6	45.0	58.1	75.0	62.0	52.6
Men	47.8	12.3	41.4	38.3	45.6	53.9	66.7	54.1	47.8
Women	54.0	18.7	34.9	42.9	44.6	61.1	100.0	66.1	56.3
Private for-profit	59.7	56.1	66.7	49.1	62.6	64.8	55.0	54.3	60.4
Men	60.8	57.3	67.1	46.0	61.0	66.8	59.1	55.7	59.4
Women	59.1	55.5	66.3	50.4	63.5	63.5	52.6	53.2	61.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, gender, and degree at the institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students: United States, cohort years 2002 and 2005—Continued

Level and control of institution, gender, degree sought, and degree completed	Total	American	Asian, Native	Black or	Hispanic	White	Two or	Race/ ethnicity	Nonresident alien
		Indian or Alaska Native	Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander	African American	or Latino		more races <sup>1</sup>	unknown	
Less-than-2-year institutions (cohort year 2005)	66.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public	74.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private not-for-profit	73.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private for-profit	65.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

<sup>1</sup>Two or more races was an optional reporting category in IPEDS 2008-09, and a total of 156 institutions reported graduation rates using this option. The figures reported here should not be considered representative of all individuals who could be classified into two or more races.

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

NOTE: The rates in this table reflect graduation rates at institutions regardless of the length of programs, unless otherwise indicated. The graduation rate was calculated as required for disclosure and reporting purposes under the Student Right-to-Know Act. This rate was calculated as the total number of completers within 150 percent of normal time divided by the revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions. The revised cohort is the current (spring 2009) 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 2009, Graduation Rates component.

Table 6. Graduation rates of bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking students at the 4-year Title IV institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students, by control of institution, gender, and time to degree after entry: United States, cohort year 2002

Gender and time to degree	Total	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit
All students				
4-year graduation rate	36.4	29.9	51.0	14.2
5-year graduation rate	52.3	49.2	61.3	17.2
6-year graduation rate	57.2	54.9	64.6	22.0
Men				
4-year graduation rate	31.3	24.5	46.3	17.0
5-year graduation rate	48.7	45.3	58.5	19.9
6-year graduation rate	54.1	51.7	61.9	23.6
Women				
4-year graduation rate	40.5	34.3	54.7	11.6
5-year graduation rate	55.2	52.5	63.5	14.7
6-year graduation rate	59.7	57.5	66.7	20.5

NOTE: The rates in this table reflect only students seeking bachelor's or equivalent degrees, rather than all students at 4-year institutions. The graduation rate was calculated as required for disclosure and reporting purposes under the Student Right-to-Know Act. This rate was calculated as the total number of completers within the specified time to degree divided by the revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions. The revised cohort is the current (spring 2009) 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 2009, Graduation Rates component.

Table 7. Graduation rates of students at the Title IV institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students, by control of institution, level of institution, degree sought, degree completed, and time to degree: United States, cohort years 2000 and 2004

Level of institution, degree sought, degree completed, and time to degree	Total	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seekers attending 4-year institutions and completing bachelor's or equivalent degree (cohort year 2000)				
Graduation rate within 100% of normal program completion time	36.1	28.9	50.3	26.8
Graduation rate within 150% of normal program completion time	57.5	54.8	64.4	33.9
Graduation rate within 200% of normal program completion time	60.6	58.3	66.4	37.8
Degree- or certificate-seekers attending 2-year institutions and completing a degree or certificate (cohort year 2004)				
Graduation rate within 100% of normal program completion time	18.9	11.5	41.9	42.1
Graduation rate within 150% of normal program completion time	31.4	22.0	53.5	61.3
Graduation rate within 200% of normal program completion time	37.3	28.4	58.1	65.4
Certificate-seekers attending less-than-2-year institutions and completing a certificate (cohort year 2004)				
Graduation rate within 100% of normal program completion time	47.3	57.4	54.2	45.8
Graduation rate within 150% of normal program completion time	67.0	71.4	73.8	66.2
Graduation rate within 200% of normal program completion time	71.5	80.1	80.0	70.1

NOTE: The rates in this table reflect graduation rates at institutions regardless of the length of programs, unless otherwise indicated. The graduation rate was calculated as required for disclosure and reporting purposes under the Student Right-to-Know Act. This rate was calculated as the total number of completers within specified time to degree divided by the revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions. The revised cohort is the current (spring 2009) 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 2009, Graduation Rates 200 component.

Table 8. 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 2006-07 and 2007-08

Sector of institution	Academic year 2006-07 <sup>1</sup>			Academic year 2007-08 <sup>2</sup>		
	Number enrolled	Number of financial aid recipients	Percent receiving financial aid	Number enrolled	Number of financial aid recipients	Percent receiving financial aid
Total students	2,769,840	2,033,550	73.4	2,910,614	2,225,061	76.4
Public 4-year	945,216	716,323	75.8	972,855	753,643	77.5
Public 2-year	649,887	397,724	61.2	702,478	439,437	62.6
Public less-than-2-year	30,795	16,870	54.8	28,677	15,890	55.4
Private not-for-profit 4-year	468,845	400,056	85.3	483,959	416,413	86.0
Private not-for-profit 2-year	11,591	9,581	82.7	12,413	10,494	84.5
Private not-for-profit less-than-2-year	9,850	7,620	77.4	9,068	7,117	78.5
Private for-profit 4-year	229,703	127,215	55.4	209,978	159,991	76.2
Private for-profit 2-year	194,762	170,408	87.5	230,238	200,165	86.9
Private for-profit less-than-2-year	229,191	187,753	81.9	260,948	221,911	85.0

<sup>1</sup>The numbers shown reflect the 5,952 institutions that reported having financial aid recipients in academic year 2006-07.

<sup>2</sup>The numbers shown reflect the 6,034 institutions that reported having financial aid recipients in academic year 2007-08.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2008 and Spring 2009, Student Financial Aid component.

Table 9. Number and percentage of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates and financial aid recipients and average amounts of financial aid received by full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates at Title IV institutions, by sector of institution and type of aid: United States, academic year 2007-08

Type of aid	Total students	Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
		4-year	2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year	2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year	2-year	Less-than-2-year
Full-time, first-time undergraduates	2,910,614	972,855	702,478	28,677	483,959	12,413	9,068	209,978	230,238	260,948
Number receiving										
Any financial aid	2,225,061	753,643	439,437	15,890	416,413	10,494	7,117	159,991	200,165	221,911
Federal grants	1,137,996	273,956	276,050	10,684	129,408	6,512	5,860	108,443	147,704	179,379
Pell grants	1,091,817	262,615	263,694	10,173	121,158	6,320	5,546	105,523	140,416	176,372
Other federal grants	491,709	177,151	75,911	1,001	93,008	2,225	1,967	22,969	56,227	61,250
State/local grants	803,025	365,250	234,364	4,999	145,101	3,705	1,671	15,098	23,969	8,868
Institutional grants	878,666	353,572	74,517	1,405	363,737	4,370	779	43,022	18,202	19,062
Loans to students <sup>1</sup>	1,390,524	441,961	131,562	6,102	291,901	6,655	3,345	144,519	179,442	185,037
Federal loans	1,345,062	430,024	128,068	5,912	282,355	6,527	3,298	142,305	168,764	177,809
Other loans	217,241	62,582	7,393	254	60,522	439	109	20,648	29,715	35,579
Percent receiving										
Any financial aid	76.4	77.5	62.6	55.4	86.0	84.5	78.5	76.2	86.9	85.0
Federal grants	39.1	28.2	39.3	37.3	26.7	52.5	64.6	51.6	64.2	68.7
Pell grants	37.5	27.0	37.5	35.5	25.0	50.9	61.2	50.3	61.0	67.6
Other federal grants	16.9	18.2	10.8	3.5	19.2	17.9	21.7	10.9	24.4	23.5
State/local grants	27.6	37.5	33.4	17.4	30.0	29.8	18.4	7.2	10.4	3.4
Institutional grants	30.2	36.3	10.6	4.9	75.2	35.2	8.6	20.5	7.9	7.3
Loans to students <sup>1</sup>	47.8	45.4	18.7	21.3	60.3	53.6	36.9	68.8	77.9	70.9
Federal loans	46.2	44.2	18.2	20.6	58.3	52.6	36.4	67.8	73.3	68.1
Other loans	7.5	6.4	1.1	0.9	12.5	3.5	1.2	9.8	12.9	13.6
Average amount <sup>2</sup>										
Federal grants	\$3,299	\$3,675	\$3,017	\$2,891	\$3,960	\$3,145	\$3,224	\$3,030	\$3,137	\$3,008
Pell grants	2,990	3,085	2,947	2,778	2,947	2,898	2,931	2,939	3,045	2,943
Other federal grants	996	1,110	732	2,625	1,671	974	1,339	805	634	335
State/local grants	2,566	2,963	1,348	2,276	3,391	3,203	3,243	2,922	2,988	2,877
Institutional grants	6,604	3,956	1,442	980	11,539	4,122	2,404	1,235	894	457
Loans to students <sup>1</sup>	6,051	5,190	3,502	5,183	6,435	5,367	5,275	8,799	7,216	6,104
Federal loans	5,006	4,130	3,355	5,149	4,567	5,059	5,091	7,529	6,482	5,579
Other loans	7,739	8,273	4,197	4,680	9,732	6,144	7,839	9,701	6,762	3,863

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

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

NOTE: The numbers shown reflect the 6,034 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 2009, Student Financial Aid component.

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# Appendix A: Survey Methodology

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## Overview

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) defines a postsecondary institution as an organization that is open to the public and has a primary mission of providing education or training beyond the high school level. The primary focus of the IPEDS spring 2009 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 6,871 Title IV institutions<sup>1</sup> and administrative offices located in the United States and the other jurisdictions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico,<sup>2</sup> in the 2008-09 academic year.

The spring 2009 collection was entirely web-based. Institutions in the universe were asked to enter their survey responses using the IPEDS data collection website. The spring 2009 IPEDS data were collected between March 4, 2009 and April 29, 2009. The collection had five components: Enrollment, Finance, Graduation Rates, Graduation Rates 200, and Student Financial Aid.

## Terminology Used in the IPEDS Web Collection

Please refer to the glossary in appendix B for definitions of various terms. Definitions of terms not included in the glossary in this document appear in the IPEDS online glossary (<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Glossary>)

## Universe, Institutions Surveyed, and Response Rates

The IPEDS universe is established during the fall collection period. For the 2008-09 cycle, some 31 postsecondary institutions and one administrative office included in prior IPEDS data collections were declared to be outside the scope of IPEDS because they were closed or were merged with another institution. Another 218 postsecondary institutions were reported exclusively by a parent institution.<sup>3</sup> In addition, 247 postsecondary institutions and one administrative office were added to the universe. These institutions were identified from several sources, including a universe review by state coordinators, a review of the data file maintained by OPE, and information provided by the institutions themselves. After identification of all of the appropriate institutions, the 2008-09 IPEDS universe consisted of 6,871 postsecondary entities. Although they are part of the 2008-09 IPEDS universe, 10 institutions that closed during the 2008-09 academic year were not eligible to complete any of the components collected during the spring 2009 collection, leaving 6,861 postsecondary entities eligible for the spring 2009 components of IPEDS.

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<sup>1</sup> Includes 6,787 institutions and 84 administrative (central or system) offices. The central and system offices are required to complete the Institutional Characteristics component in the fall, the EAP and Staff sections of the HR component in the winter, and the Finance component in the spring (if they have their own separate budget).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> A parent institution reports data for another institution, known as the child institution.

The initial set of 6,871 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.<sup>4</sup>

The IPEDS database includes institutions that do not participate in Title IV financial aid programs. These institutions are invited to participate in the IPEDS program, and if they voluntarily respond to the components, the institutions are included in the College Navigator (<http://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator>). The College Navigator is a website developed to help parents and students make informed decisions about postsecondary education.

Not all 6,861 Title IV postsecondary entities eligible for the spring data collection were required to participate in all components. The Student Financial Aid (SFA) component is applicable only to those institutions that have full-time undergraduate students. The Graduation Rates (GRS) component is applicable to institutions that had full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in the reference years (2002 for 4-year institutions and 2005 for less-than-4-year institutions.) The Finance component applies to all institutions and administrative (central or system) offices. See the Survey Components section of this appendix for further details regarding which institutions were required to complete each component.

Table A-1 provides the number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices and response rates by degree-granting status and by level and control of institution for the United States and other jurisdictions for each of the five spring components. Because Title IV institutions are the primary focus of IPEDS and they are required to respond, response rates for Title IV institutions in the spring 2009 IPEDS collection were high. The response rate for each component was more than 99 percent: 99.8 percent for Enrollment, 99.7 percent for Finance and Graduation Rates, and 99.6 percent for Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates 200.

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

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

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

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

Table A-1. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Enrollment			Student Financial Aid		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,767	6,751	99.8	6,456	6,428	99.6
Public	2,022	2,021	100.0	2,003	2,002	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,861	1,857	99.8	1,617	1,613	99.8
Private for-profit	2,884	2,873	99.6	2,836	2,813	99.2
4-year	2,793	2,790	99.9	2,493	2,491	99.9
Public	671	671	100.0	653	653	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,586	1,583	99.8	1,346	1,344	99.9
Private for-profit	536	536	100.0	494	494	100.0
2-year	2,222	2,220	99.9	2,218	2,215	99.9
Public	1,135	1,135	100.0	1,134	1,134	100.0
Private not-for-profit	189	189	100.0	186	186	100.0
Private for-profit	898	896	99.8	898	895	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,752	1,741	99.4	1,745	1,722	98.7
Public	216	215	99.5	216	215	99.5
Private not-for-profit	86	85	98.8	85	83	97.6
Private for-profit	1,450	1,441	99.4	1,444	1,424	98.6
Degree-granting	4,488	4,485	99.9	4,198	4,195	99.9
4-year	2,778	2,775	99.9	2,490	2,488	99.9
Public	670	670	100.0	653	653	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,572	1,569	99.8	1,343	1,341	99.9
Private for-profit	536	536	100.0	494	494	100.0
2-year	1,710	1,710	100.0	1,708	1,707	99.9
Public	1,031	1,031	100.0	1,030	1,030	100.0
Private not-for-profit	98	98	100.0	98	98	100.0
Private for-profit	581	581	100.0	580	579	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,279	2,266	99.4	2,258	2,233	98.9
4-year	15	15	100.0	3	3	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	3	3	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	512	510	99.6	510	508	99.6
Public	104	104	100.0	104	104	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	88	88	100.0
Private for-profit	317	315	99.4	318	316	99.4
Less-than-2-year	1,752	1,741	99.4	1,745	1,722	98.7
Public	216	215	99.5	216	215	99.5
Private not-for-profit	86	85	98.8	85	83	97.6
Private for-profit	1,450	1,441	99.4	1,444	1,424	98.6

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Finance			Graduation Rates		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,837	6,816	99.7	6,008	5,988	99.7
Public	2,079	2,078	100.0	1,951	1,950	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,862	1,859	99.8	1,499	1,494	99.7
Private for-profit	2,896	2,879	99.4	2,558	2,544	99.5
4-year	2,840	2,837	99.9	2,231	2,228	99.9
Public	710	710	100.0	618	618	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,589	1,586	99.8	1,251	1,248	99.8
Private for-profit	541	541	100.0	362	362	100.0
2-year	2,254	2,252	99.9	2,146	2,144	99.9
Public	1,165	1,165	100.0	1,124	1,124	100.0
Private not-for-profit	187	187	100.0	167	167	100.0
Private for-profit	902	900	99.8	855	853	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,743	1,727	99.1	1,631	1,616	99.1
Public	204	203	99.5	209	208	99.5
Private not-for-profit	86	86	100.0	81	79	97.5
Private for-profit	1,453	1,438	99.0	1,341	1,329	99.1
Degree-granting	4,572	4,569	99.9	3,899	3,895	99.9
4-year	2,828	2,825	99.9	2,229	2,226	99.9
Public	710	710	100.0	618	618	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,577	1,574	99.8	1,249	1,246	99.8
Private for-profit	541	541	100.0	362	362	100.0
2-year	1,744	1,744	100.0	1,670	1,669	99.9
Public	1,063	1,063	100.0	1,021	1,021	100.0
Private not-for-profit	97	97	100.0	96	96	100.0
Private for-profit	584	584	100.0	553	552	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,265	2,247	99.2	2,109	2,093	99.2
4-year	12	12	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	12	12	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	510	508	99.6	476	475	99.8
Public	102	102	100.0	103	103	100.0
Private not-for-profit	90	90	100.0	71	71	100.0
Private for-profit	318	316	99.4	302	301	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,743	1,727	99.1	1,631	1,616	99.1
Public	204	203	99.5	209	208	99.5
Private not-for-profit	86	86	100.0	81	79	97.5
Private for-profit	1,453	1,438	99.0	1,341	1,329	99.1

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Graduation Rates 200		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	5,567	5,543	99.6
Public	1,898	1,897	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,444	1,439	99.7
Private for-profit	2,225	2,207	99.2
4-year	1,941	1,939	99.9
Public	567	567	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,199	1,197	99.8
Private for-profit	175	175	100.0
2-year	2,103	2,100	99.9
Public	1,125	1,125	100.0
Private not-for-profit	168	167	99.4
Private for-profit	810	808	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,523	1,504	98.8
Public	206	205	99.5
Private not-for-profit	77	75	97.4
Private for-profit	1,240	1,224	98.7
Degree-granting	3,578	3,574	99.9
4-year	1,941	1,939	99.9
Public	567	567	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,199	1,197	99.8
Private for-profit	175	175	100.0
2-year	1,637	1,635	99.9
Public	1,023	1,023	100.0
Private not-for-profit	94	93	98.9
Private for-profit	520	519	99.8
Non-degree-granting	1,989	1,969	99.0
4-year	0	0	†
Public	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†
Private for-profit	0	0	†
2-year	466	465	99.8
Public	102	102	100.0
Private not-for-profit	74	74	100.0
Private for-profit	290	289	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,523	1,504	98.8
Public	206	205	99.5
Private not-for-profit	77	75	97.4
Private for-profit	1,240	1,224	98.7

† Not applicable.

NOTE: For the Finance component response rates, administrative offices are included in the counts according to the level of the institution(s) they serve because they complete the Finance component. Administrative offices do not complete the Enrollment, Graduation Rates, Graduation Rates 200, or Student Financial Aid components. Data were imputed for all total nonrespondents. In addition, data were imputed for institutions that did not respond to all Parts of the Enrollment component (partial nonrespondents). The other jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009.

Table A-1a. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Enrollment			Student Financial Aid		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,612	6,596	99.8	6,306	6,278	99.6
Public	1,996	1,995	99.9	1,977	1,976	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,806	1,802	99.8	1,567	1,563	99.7
Private for-profit	2,810	2,799	99.6	2,762	2,739	99.2
4-year	2,729	2,726	99.9	2,434	2,432	99.9
Public	653	653	100.0	635	635	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,548	1,545	99.8	1,313	1,311	99.8
Private for-profit	528	528	100.0	486	486	100.0
2-year	2,198	2,196	99.9	2,194	2,191	99.9
Public	1,127	1,127	100.0	1,126	1,126	100.0
Private not-for-profit	183	183	100.0	180	180	100.0
Private for-profit	888	886	99.8	888	885	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,685	1,674	99.3	1,678	1,655	98.6
Public	216	215	99.5	216	215	99.5
Private not-for-profit	75	74	98.7	74	72	97.3
Private for-profit	1,394	1,385	99.4	1,388	1,368	98.6
Degree-granting	4,402	4,399	99.9	4,117	4,114	99.9
4-year	2,714	2,711	99.9	2,431	2,429	99.9
Public	652	652	100.0	635	635	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,534	1,531	99.8	1,310	1,308	99.8
Private for-profit	528	528	100.0	486	486	100.0
2-year	1,688	1,688	100.0	1,686	1,685	99.9
Public	1,024	1,024	100.0	1,023	1,023	100.0
Private not-for-profit	92	92	100.0	92	92	100.0
Private for-profit	572	572	100.0	571	570	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,210	2,197	99.4	2,189	2,164	98.9
4-year	15	15	100.0	3	3	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	3	3	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	510	508	99.6	508	506	99.6
Public	103	103	100.0	103	103	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	88	88	100.0
Private for-profit	316	314	99.4	317	315	99.4
Less-than-2-year	1,685	1,674	99.3	1,678	1,655	98.6
Public	216	215	99.5	216	215	99.5
Private not-for-profit	75	74	98.7	74	72	97.3
Private for-profit	1,394	1,385	99.4	1,388	1,368	98.6

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1a. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Finance			Graduation Rates		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,679	6,658	99.7	5,864	5,844	99.7
Public	2,052	2,051	100.0	1,926	1,925	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,805	1,802	99.8	1,451	1,446	99.7
Private for-profit	2,822	2,805	99.4	2,487	2,473	99.4
4-year	2,773	2,770	99.9	2,175	2,172	99.9
Public	691	691	100.0	601	601	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,549	1,546	99.8	1,219	1,216	99.8
Private for-profit	533	533	100.0	355	355	100.0
2-year	2,230	2,228	99.9	2,122	2,120	99.9
Public	1,157	1,157	100.0	1,116	1,116	100.0
Private not-for-profit	181	181	100.0	161	161	100.0
Private for-profit	892	890	99.8	845	843	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,676	1,660	99.0	1,567	1,552	99.0
Public	204	203	99.5	209	208	99.5
Private not-for-profit	75	75	100.0	71	69	97.2
Private for-profit	1,397	1,382	98.9	1,287	1,275	99.1
Degree-granting	4,483	4,480	99.9	3,821	3,817	99.9
4-year	2,761	2,758	99.9	2,173	2,170	99.9
Public	691	691	100.0	601	601	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,537	1,534	99.8	1,217	1,214	99.8
Private for-profit	533	533	100.0	355	355	100.0
2-year	1,722	1,722	100.0	1,648	1,647	99.9
Public	1,056	1,056	100.0	1,014	1,014	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	90	90	100.0
Private for-profit	575	575	100.0	544	543	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,196	2,178	99.2	2,043	2,027	99.2
4-year	12	12	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	12	12	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	508	506	99.6	474	473	99.8
Public	101	101	100.0	102	102	100.0
Private not-for-profit	90	90	100.0	71	71	100.0
Private for-profit	317	315	99.4	301	300	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,676	1,660	99.0	1,567	1,552	99.0
Public	204	203	99.5	209	208	99.5
Private not-for-profit	75	75	100.0	71	69	97.2
Private for-profit	1,397	1,382	98.9	1,287	1,275	99.1

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1a. Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 data collection, by survey component, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution/office: United States—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Graduation Rates 200		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	5,435	5,412	99.6
Public	1,877	1,876	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,398	1,393	99.6
Private for-profit	2,160	2,143	99.2
4-year	1,894	1,892	99.9
Public	553	553	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,168	1,166	99.8
Private for-profit	173	173	100.0
2-year	2,081	2,078	99.9
Public	1,118	1,118	100.0
Private not-for-profit	163	162	99.4
Private for-profit	800	798	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,460	1,442	98.8
Public	206	205	99.5
Private not-for-profit	67	65	97.0
Private for-profit	1,187	1,172	98.7
Degree-granting	3,510	3,506	99.9
4-year	1,894	1,892	99.9
Public	553	553	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,168	1,166	99.8
Private for-profit	173	173	100.0
2-year	1,616	1,614	99.9
Public	1,016	1,016	100.0
Private not-for-profit	89	88	98.9
Private for-profit	511	510	99.8
Non-degree-granting	1,925	1,906	99.0
4-year	0	0	†
Public	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†
Private for-profit	0	0	†
2-year	465	464	99.8
Public	102	102	100.0
Private not-for-profit	74	74	100.0
Private for-profit	289	288	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,460	1,442	98.8
Public	206	205	99.5
Private not-for-profit	67	65	97.0
Private for-profit	1,187	1,172	98.7

† Not applicable.

NOTE: For the Finance component response rates, administrative offices are included in the counts according to the level of the institution(s) they serve because they complete the Finance component. Administrative offices do not complete the Enrollment, Graduation Rates, Graduation Rates 200, or Student Financial Aid components. Data were imputed for all total nonrespondents. In addition, data were imputed for institutions that did not respond to all Parts of the Enrollment component (partial nonrespondents). SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009.



Table A-2. Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 Enrollment component, by part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States and other jurisdictions

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Part A, by race/ethnicity and gender			Part C, by state of residence		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,767	6,751	99.8	6,271	6,257	99.8
Public	2,022	2,021	100.0	1,968	1,967	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,861	1,857	99.8	1,502	1,500	99.9
Private for-profit	2,884	2,873	99.6	2,801	2,790	99.6
4-year	2,793	2,790	99.9	2,377	2,376	100.0
Public	671	671	100.0	626	626	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,586	1,583	99.8	1,265	1,264	99.9
Private for-profit	536	536	100.0	486	486	100.0
2-year	2,222	2,220	99.9	2,161	2,159	99.9
Public	1,135	1,135	100.0	1,130	1,130	100.0
Private not-for-profit	189	189	100.0	156	156	100.0
Private for-profit	898	896	99.8	875	873	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,752	1,741	99.4	1,733	1,722	99.4
Public	216	215	99.5	212	211	99.5
Private not-for-profit	86	85	98.8	81	80	98.8
Private for-profit	1,450	1,441	99.4	1,440	1,431	99.4
Degree-granting	4,488	4,485	99.9	4,066	4,065	100.0
4-year	2,778	2,775	99.9	2,375	2,374	100.0
Public	670	670	100.0	626	626	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,572	1,569	99.8	1,263	1,262	99.9
Private for-profit	536	536	100.0	486	486	100.0
2-year	1,710	1,710	100.0	1,691	1,691	100.0
Public	1,031	1,031	100.0	1,030	1,030	100.0
Private not-for-profit	98	98	100.0	94	94	100.0
Private for-profit	581	581	100.0	567	567	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,279	2,266	99.4	2,205	2,192	99.4
4-year	15	15	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	512	510	99.6	470	468	99.6
Public	104	104	100.0	100	100	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	62	62	100.0
Private for-profit	317	315	99.4	308	306	99.4
Less-than-2-year	1,752	1,741	99.4	1,733	1,722	99.4
Public	216	215	99.5	212	211	99.5
Private not-for-profit	86	85	98.8	81	80	98.8
Private for-profit	1,450	1,441	99.4	1,440	1,431	99.4

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2. Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 Enrollment component, by part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States and other jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Part D, total entering class <sup>1</sup>			Part E, retention rates <sup>2</sup>		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	3,935	3,933	99.9	6,090	6,078	99.8
Public	1,712	1,711	99.9	1,968	1,967	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,408	1,407	99.9	1,508	1,507	99.9
Private for-profit	815	815	100.0	2,614	2,604	99.6
4-year	2,270	2,268	99.9	2,413	2,413	100.0
Public	626	625	99.8	627	627	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,262	1,261	99.9	1,277	1,277	100.0
Private for-profit	382	382	100.0	509	509	100.0
2-year	1,533	1,533	100.0	2,189	2,187	99.9
Public	1,044	1,044	100.0	1,133	1,133	100.0
Private not-for-profit	130	130	100.0	165	165	100.0
Private for-profit	359	359	100.0	891	889	99.8
Less-than-2-year	132	132	100.0	1,488	1,478	99.3
Public	42	42	100.0	208	207	99.5
Private not-for-profit	16	16	100.0	66	65	98.5
Private for-profit	74	74	100.0	1,214	1,206	99.3
Degree-granting	3,704	3,702	99.9	4,116	4,116	100.0
4-year	2,270	2,268	99.9	2,411	2,411	100.0
Public	626	625	99.8	627	627	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,262	1,261	99.9	1,275	1,275	100.0
Private for-profit	382	382	100.0	509	509	100.0
2-year	1,434	1,434	100.0	1,705	1,705	100.0
Public	1,020	1,020	100.0	1,030	1,030	100.0
Private not-for-profit	82	82	100.0	96	96	100.0
Private for-profit	332	332	100.0	579	579	100.0
Non-degree-granting	231	231	100.0	1,974	1,962	99.4
4-year	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	99	99	100.0	484	482	99.6
Public	24	24	100.0	103	103	100.0
Private not-for-profit	48	48	100.0	69	69	100.0
Private for-profit	27	27	100.0	312	310	99.4
Less-than-2-year	132	132	100.0	1,488	1,478	99.3
Public	42	42	100.0	208	207	99.5
Private not-for-profit	16	16	100.0	66	65	98.5
Private for-profit	74	74	100.0	1,214	1,206	99.3

† Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>These data are not required for program-reporting institutions.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Enrollment component.

Table A-2a. Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 Enrollment component, by part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Part A, by race/ethnicity and gender			Part C, by state of residence		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	6,612	6,596	99.8	6,124	6,110	99.8
Public	1,996	1,995	99.9	1,943	1,942	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,806	1,802	99.8	1,454	1,452	99.9
Private for-profit	2,810	2,799	99.6	2,727	2,716	99.6
4-year	2,729	2,726	99.9	2,320	2,319	100.0
Public	653	653	100.0	609	609	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,548	1,545	99.8	1,233	1,232	99.9
Private for-profit	528	528	100.0	478	478	100.0
2-year	2,198	2,196	99.9	2,137	2,135	99.9
Public	1,127	1,127	100.0	1,122	1,122	100.0
Private not-for-profit	183	183	100.0	150	150	100.0
Private for-profit	888	886	99.8	865	863	99.8
Less-than-2-year	1,685	1,674	99.3	1,667	1,656	99.3
Public	216	215	99.5	212	211	99.5
Private not-for-profit	75	74	98.7	71	70	98.6
Private for-profit	1,394	1,385	99.4	1,384	1,375	99.3
Degree-granting	4,402	4,399	99.9	3,987	3,986	100.0
4-year	2,714	2,711	99.9	2,318	2,317	100.0
Public	652	652	100.0	609	609	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,534	1,531	99.8	1,231	1,230	99.9
Private for-profit	528	528	100.0	478	478	100.0
2-year	1,688	1,688	100.0	1,669	1,669	100.0
Public	1,024	1,024	100.0	1,023	1,023	100.0
Private not-for-profit	92	92	100.0	88	88	100.0
Private for-profit	572	572	100.0	558	558	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,210	2,197	99.4	2,137	2,124	99.4
4-year	15	15	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	510	508	99.6	468	466	99.6
Public	103	103	100.0	99	99	100.0
Private not-for-profit	91	91	100.0	62	62	100.0
Private for-profit	316	314	99.4	307	305	99.3
Less-than-2-year	1,685	1,674	99.3	1,667	1,656	99.3
Public	216	215	99.5	212	211	99.5
Private not-for-profit	75	74	98.7	71	70	98.6
Private for-profit	1,394	1,385	99.4	1,384	1,375	99.3

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2a. Title IV institutions responding to the IPEDS spring 2009 Enrollment component, by part, degree-granting status, and level and control of institution: United States—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Part D, total entering class <sup>1</sup>			Part E, retention rates <sup>2</sup>		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions	3,837	3,835	99.9	5,944	5,932	99.8
Public	1,687	1,686	99.9	1,943	1,942	99.9
Private not-for-profit	1,365	1,364	99.9	1,461	1,460	99.9
Private for-profit	785	785	100.0	2,540	2,530	99.6
4-year	2,214	2,212	99.9	2,356	2,356	100.0
Public	609	608	99.8	610	610	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,230	1,229	99.9	1,245	1,245	100.0
Private for-profit	375	375	100.0	501	501	100.0
2-year	1,512	1,512	100.0	2,165	2,163	99.9
Public	1,036	1,036	100.0	1,125	1,125	100.0
Private not-for-profit	125	125	100.0	159	159	100.0
Private for-profit	351	351	100.0	881	879	99.8
Less-than-2-year	111	111	100.0	1,423	1,413	99.3
Public	42	42	100.0	208	207	99.5
Private not-for-profit	10	10	100.0	57	56	98.2
Private for-profit	59	59	100.0	1,158	1,150	99.3
Degree-granting	3,628	3,626	99.9	4,037	4,037	100.0
4-year	2,214	2,212	99.9	2,354	2,354	100.0
Public	609	608	99.8	610	610	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,230	1,229	99.9	1,243	1,243	100.0
Private for-profit	375	375	100.0	501	501	100.0
2-year	1,414	1,414	100.0	1,683	1,683	100.0
Public	1,013	1,013	100.0	1,023	1,023	100.0
Private not-for-profit	77	77	100.0	90	90	100.0
Private for-profit	324	324	100.0	570	570	100.0
Non-degree-granting	209	209	100.0	1,907	1,895	99.4
4-year	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	0	0	†	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	98	98	100.0	482	480	99.6
Public	23	23	100.0	102	102	100.0
Private not-for-profit	48	48	100.0	69	69	100.0
Private for-profit	27	27	100.0	311	309	99.4
Less-than-2-year	111	111	100.0	1,423	1,413	99.3
Public	42	42	100.0	208	207	99.5
Private not-for-profit	10	10	100.0	57	56	98.2
Private for-profit	59	59	100.0	1,158	1,150	99.3

† Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>These data are not required for program-reporting institutions.

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Enrollment component.

## Survey Components

### Enrollment

This component of the web-based survey has six separate parts. Parts A, B, C, and D data are reported as of the institution's official fall reporting date (or October 15, 2008) for this data collection. Part A collects summary data on the number of students enrolled in the fall, including the number of first-time<sup>1</sup> 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 is optional this year, but is required when data correspond to the fall of an odd-numbered year) collects summary data on the number of students enrolled in the fall in each student level (undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional) by age category, gender, and enrollment status. Part C (which is required this year, but is optional when data correspond to the fall of an odd-numbered year) collects summary data on the residence of first-time degree/certificate-seeking (undergraduate) students and the number of those students enrolled in the fall who completed high school in the last 12 months, by state of residence. Part D collects data on the total number of undergraduate students who entered the institution for the first time in the fall term. This includes both full-time and part-time undergraduate students, whether degree/certificate-seeking or not, and any students who transferred into the institution.

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

Part F requests data to use in calculating an estimated undergraduate program student-to-faculty ratio. Total full-time students, total part-time students, number of full-time instructional staff, and number of part-time instructional staff are collected from the Enrollment part A and the EAP section of the HR component and carried forward into part F. Institutions report the number of full-time and part-time students enrolled in graduate or first-professional programs in which faculty teach virtually only graduate-level students; institutions also report the number of full-time and part-time instructional staff teaching in graduate or professional programs that teach virtually only graduate-level students. These reported graduate and first-professional student and staff counts are subtracted from the relevant enrollment or staff totals, and the estimated undergraduate program student-to-faculty ratio is then calculated by the data collection system.

### Finance

This component of the web-based survey collects summary data on each institution's financial status in fiscal year 2008. The Finance component has different versions of the form based mainly on control of the institution: public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. This year public institutions were allowed to choose between two versions of the component depending on which standards they used for their internal accounting: (1) Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements 34 and 35 reporting standards or (2) Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) reporting standards.

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout this publication, the term "first-time" refers to students who have not attended any institution previously. See the glossary for further definition of a first-time student.

For public institutions that use GASB reporting standards to prepare their financial statements, data are collected on statement of net assets, plant, property, and equipment (Part A), revenues and other additions (Part B), expenses and other deductions (Part C), summary of changes in net assets (Part D), scholarships and fellowships (Part E), component units<sup>2</sup> 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).<sup>3</sup>

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

### **Graduation Rates**

This component collects the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in a particular year (cohort), by race/ethnicity and gender; the number of students in this cohort completing within 150 percent of normal time to program completion; and the number who transferred to other institutions. This component was developed to help institutions comply with requirements of the Student Right-to-Know legislation. In 2008-09, for 4-year institutions, the cohort consists of those students who first started in the 2002-03 academic year, and for 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions, the cohort is those students starting in the 2005-06 academic year. Institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter) report on a fall cohort; all other institutions report on a full 12-month cohort (September 1 through August 31).

### **Graduation Rates 200**

This component collects the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in a particular year (cohort); the number of students in this cohort completing within 100, 150, and 200 percent of normal program completion time; and the number of cohort exclusions. In 2008-09, for 4-year institutions, the cohort consists of those students who first started in the 2000-01 academic year, and for 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions, the cohort is those students starting in the 2004-05 academic year. For 4-year institutions the information collected is limited to bachelor's degree-seeking students only, while less-than-4-year institutions report on the entire cohort. Institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter) report on a fall cohort; all other institutions report on a full 12-month cohort (September 1 through August 31).

### **Student Financial Aid**

This component of the web-based survey has two parts: a section on student counts and a section on financial aid. Data were collected based on the 2007-08 academic year for those institutions

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<sup>2</sup> Component units are separate entities for which the institution is financially accountable. These units may not use the same accounting standards as the institution, i.e., an institution using GASB accounting standards may have a component unit that uses GASB or FASB standards.

<sup>3</sup> Part I has been discontinued and is no longer applicable.

that were part of the IPEDS universe and indicated that they enrolled full-time undergraduate students in 2007-08. Student counts were collected based on fall 2007 enrollment or unduplicated counts for 2007-08, and institutions that charge tuition based on residency were asked to provide student counts by in-district, in-state, and out-of-state residency status. 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.

The 2008-09 survey forms are available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/web2000/SpringDataItems.asp>.

## **Survey Procedures**

The IPEDS spring 2009 data collection was entirely web-based. Each institution designated a keyholder, who was the person responsible for ensuring that data submitted by the institution were correct. The keyholder could generate UserIDs and passwords for up to six additional survey respondents who could also enter and review data. For most institutions, keyholders were also required to edit and “lock” the data; locking is equivalent to submitting completed data to NCES.

Additionally, many states or systems had one or more coordinators who took responsibility for a specified group of institutions to ensure that all data were entered correctly. Some coordinators may be responsible for a system of institutions (e.g., SUNY—the State University of New York); others may coordinate all or some institutions in a state. Also, coordinators may elect to provide different levels of review. For example, some may only view data provided by their institutions, while others may upload data from state databases, review, and/or lock data for their institutions.

For the 2008-09 IPEDS data collections, keyholders were asked to register prior to the fall 2008 data collection. Registration information, including UserIDs and passwords, were e-mailed to existing keyholders in early August. Also in early August, letters were sent to chief executive officers (CEOs) at institutions without preregistered keyholders requesting that they appoint a keyholder for the 2008-09 collection year. The package included a letter for the keyholder and a registration certificate with the institution’s UserID and password for the entire 2008-09 collection period. Subsequent registration mailings were sent to CEOs at institutions at which a keyholder had still not been registered in late August and late September. At the beginning of the winter and spring collections (in early December and early March, respectively), e-mail messages were sent to registered keyholders and coordinators requesting that they update or confirm their registration contact information when the collections opened. Schools were allowed to designate a new keyholder at any time during the collection year, if needed. As with previous IPEDS studies, follow-up for nonresponse was conducted with CEOs, coordinators, and keyholders via mail, e-mail, and telephone throughout all three collection periods.

The web-based survey instruments offered many features designed to improve the quality and timeliness of the data. As indicated above, survey respondents were required to register before entering 2008-09 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 2008-09 data were entered, either manually or through file upload, the keyholders were required to run edit checks (programmed into the web system based on criteria determined by NCES) and resolve all identified errors before they were able to lock (submit) their data. Once data were locked, they were considered submitted, regardless of whether or not the coordinator had reviewed the submission.

Once the data were complete and all locks were applied, IPEDS help desk staff conducted a final review of all edit error explanations and of all caveats. Additionally, a randomly selected sample of institutions had their complete data visually reviewed. If any additional problems were detected, the help desk staff contacted the institutions to resolve any remaining questions. Once the data were reviewed and, if necessary, problems resolved, most data were migrated to the IPEDS Data Center, where they were made available to other responding institutions for comparison purposes. Because of confidentiality issues, Student Financial Aid and Graduation Rates data were not immediately available in the Data Center, but were made available after the application of perturbation procedures.

### **Edit Procedures**

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

### **Enrollment**

The Enrollment component had several automated edit checks designed to ensure internal consistency. Among them, the number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students had to be less than or equal to the total number of students. Student counts, by level, were compared to activity hours reported in earlier components to ensure that the numbers of undergraduate and graduate students were reported in a way that was consistent with previously reported data. For this collection cycle, Part B (reported by age) data were optional. However, if reported, total students from Part B had to equal the number reported in Part A (reported by race/ethnicity), by full-time/part-time status. In addition, total first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in Part A (reported by race/ethnicity) had to equal total first-



time degree/certificate-seeking students in Part C (reported by state 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. Additionally, current year data for all sections were compared to data from previous years, and large discrepancies (typically 25 percent or greater) had to be justified by the keyholder in the edit explanations.

### **Finance**

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

### **Graduation Rates**

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

### **Graduation Rates 200**

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

### **Student Financial Aid**

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 public institutions that charged by residency, the sum of in-district, in-state, and out-of-state full-time, first-time undergraduate students could not exceed the number of full-time, first-time undergraduate students. 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.

## **Imputation Procedures**

The Enrollment data, Finance data, Graduation Rates data, Graduation Rates 200 data, and Student Financial Aid data were all subject to imputation for nonresponse—both institutional nonresponse and item nonresponse. In addition, the 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 active<sup>4</sup> in IPEDS.
- The institution must not be an administrative office.
- The institution must not be a child institution (a child institution's data are reported by another institution, referred to as the parent).
- For the Graduation Rates and Graduation Rates 200 components, the institution must have enrolled full-time, first-time students for the appropriate cohort year.

## **Enrollment**

For the Enrollment component, 98 imputation groups were formed primarily based on institutional sector and undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional offerings.

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

- *Carry Forward*—Reported 2007 (or 2006) enrollment data were carried forward to the current year. The number of students reported in 2007 (or 2006) was used as the base value for the imputation. This base value was then multiplied by either the ratio of current year to past year median part-time students or the ratio of current year to past year median full-time students (whichever was applicable) within the imputation group to adjust for year-to-year change. Medians were determined within imputation groups.
- *Nearest Neighbor*—The completions data for academic year 2007-08 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 were multiplied by the ratio of the imputee's award count to the donor's award count to adjust for the difference between the two institutions. These adjusted values were used as the imputed values.
- *Group Median*—For each imputation group, the median enrollment count of all responding institutions was calculated. The responding institution that had the closest enrollment count to this median was designated as the median institution. Enrollment counts were imputed using the values from the median institution. For public institutions, if there were at least three donors from the imputee's state, the median institution was chosen from the institutions

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<sup>4</sup> Institutions that did not respond were verified as currently active (open for business) prior to imputation through telephone calls and e-mail.

within the same state as the imputee. Otherwise, the median institution was chosen from the entire imputation group.

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

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

Table A-4 provides the fall enrollment counts of first-time, first-year undergraduate students (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 region of residency of student.

Table A-5 provides counts of students enrolling for the first time at an institution (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV academic year institutions, by control of institution and degree-granting status.

Table A-6 provides the number and percentage of institutions with imputed 1-year retention rates for first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control, degree-granting status, and attendance status.

Table A-3. Enrollment and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and degree-granting status: United States, fall 2008

Student level, attendance status, gender, and degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Fall enrollment	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Fall enrollment	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Fall enrollment	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Fall enrollment	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent
All students	19,574,395	8,153	#	14,092,109	2,358	#	3,684,723	3,936	0.1	1,797,563	1,859	0.1
Undergraduate	16,837,014	6,472	#	12,711,133	1,528	#	2,559,471	3,085	0.1	1,566,410	1,859	0.1
First-time, first-year	3,218,242	2,536	0.1	2,286,973	907	#	518,414	680	0.1	412,855	949	0.2
Other undergraduate	13,618,772	3,299	#	10,424,160	621	#	2,041,057	2,405	0.1	1,153,555	273	#
Graduate	2,483,214	754	#	1,272,885	327	#	982,898	427	#	227,431	0	0.0
First-professional <sup>1</sup>	254,167	424	0.2	108,091	0	0.0	142,354	424	0.3	3,722	0	0.0
Full time	12,125,426	5,407	#	7,998,391	1,573	#	2,742,051	3,173	0.1	1,384,984	661	#
Part time	7,448,969	1,813	#	6,093,718	785	#	942,672	763	0.1	412,579	265	0.1
Men	8,339,495	2,941	#	6,156,383	1,096	#	1,561,879	1,473	0.1	621,233	372	0.1
Women	11,234,900	5,212	#	7,935,726	1,262	#	2,122,844	2,463	0.1	1,176,330	1,487	0.1
Degree-granting	19,102,814	5,851	#	13,972,153	830	#	3,661,519	3,897	0.1	1,469,142	1,124	0.1
Non-degree-granting	471,581	2,302	0.5	119,956	1,528	1.3	23,204	39	0.2	328,421	735	0.2

# Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>A total of 744 institutions reported fall enrollment using the optional revised levels of study that eliminated the first-professional category. For these institutions, students formerly classified as first-professional students are now classified as graduate students. In the prior year, graduate and first-professional student counts were reported for 729 of the 744 institutions, and 822,464 total graduate and first-professional students were reported. Of these students, 100,619 (12.2 percent) were classified as first-professional.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Enrollment component.

Table A-4. Enrollment and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, degree-granting status, and region of residency for first-time, first-year undergraduate students: United States, fall 2008

Degree-granting status and region of residency	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	3,218,242	2,536	0.1	2,286,973	907	#	518,414	680	0.1	412,855	949	0.2
Degree-granting	3,024,723	1,128	#	2,240,414	0	0.0	511,309	641	0.1	273,000	487	0.2
Non-degree-granting	193,519	1,408	0.7	46,559	907	1.9	7,105	39	0.5	139,855	462	0.3
Region of residency of student												
New England	157,915	0	0.0	85,616	0	0.0	54,963	0	0.0	17,336	0	0.0
Mid East	518,018	41	#	314,501	0	0.0	136,140	0	0.0	67,377	41	0.1
Great Lakes	486,817	506	0.1	335,074	0	0.0	91,293	0	0.0	60,450	506	0.8
Plains	211,358	96	#	153,958	0	0.0	36,488	0	0.0	20,912	96	0.5
Southeast	721,640	755	0.1	534,832	0	0.0	83,690	528	0.6	103,118	227	0.2
Southwest	336,085	3	#	257,108	0	0.0	30,201	0	0.0	48,776	3	#
Rocky Mountains	102,177	2	#	77,010	0	0.0	12,130	0	0.0	13,037	2	#
Far West	572,604	929	0.2	453,427	830	0.2	48,231	35	0.1	70,946	64	0.1
Other jurisdictions	1,765	0	0.0	428	0	0.0	924	0	0.0	413	0	0.0
Foreign countries	45,663	0	0.0	25,690	0	0.0	18,441	0	0.0	1,532	0	0.0
Residence unknown	64,200	204	0.3	49,329	77	0.2	5,913	117	2.0	8,958	10	0.1

# Rounds to zero.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Enrollment component.

Table A-5. Entering class of undergraduate students and percentage imputed for all Title IV academic year institutions, by control of institution and degree-granting status: United States, fall 2008

Degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Entering class	Imputed Number	Percent	Entering class	Imputed Number	Percent	Entering class	Imputed Number	Percent	Entering class	Imputed Number	Percent
All institutions	4,851,269	1,551	#	3,882,511	233	#	710,932	868	0.1	257,826	450	0.2
Degree-granting	4,828,656	1,551	#	3,873,032	233	#	707,307	868	0.1	248,317	450	0.2
Non-degree-granting	22,613	0	0.0	9,479	0	0.0	3,625	0	0.0	9,509	0	0.0

# Rounds to zero.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Enrollment component.

Table A-6. Number and percentage of Title IV institutions with imputed 1-year retention rates for first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students, by control, degree-granting status, and attendance status: United States, fall 2008

Degree-granting status and attendance status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	All institutions	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	All institutions	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	All institutions	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	All institutions	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent
All institutions	5,821	30	0.5	1,929	12	0.6	1,437	1	0.1	2,455	17	0.7
Full-time students	5,789	17	0.3	1,925	2	0.1	1,430	1	0.1	2,434	14	0.6
Part-time students	3,853	18	0.5	1,784	11	0.6	785	0	0.0	1,284	7	0.5
Degree-granting	3,945	10	0.3	1,623	10	0.6	1,312	0	0.0	1,010	0	0.0
Full-time students	3,930	0	0.0	1,622	0	0.0	1,305	0	0.0	1,003	0	0.0
Part-time students	2,890	10	0.3	1,573	10	0.6	750	0	0.0	567	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	1,876	20	1.1	306	2	0.7	125	1	0.8	1,445	17	1.2
Full-time students	1,859	17	0.9	303	2	0.7	125	1	0.8	1,431	14	1.0
Part-time students	963	8	0.8	211	1	0.5	35	0	0.0	717	7	1.0

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No institutions in other jurisdictions required imputation. This table is based on the retention rate section (Part E) of the Enrollment component.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Enrollment component.

## Finance

For the Finance component, Parts A through E of the public GASB reporting form, the private not-for-profit FASB reporting form, and the private for-profit F-3 reporting form were subject to imputation. The imputation groups were created separately for public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit institutions. Fifty-eight 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 (Full-Time Equivalent)*—Data from a nearest neighbor of the imputee based on previous years' FTE enrollment values within the imputation group were used as the imputed values. An imputee/donor FTE adjustment for variables closely related to FTE was made to the imputed values. For public imputees, only institutions within the same state as the imputee were considered as potential donors. If there were no potential donors within the same state, then this restriction did not apply.
- *Nearest Neighbor EAP (Employees by Assigned Position)*—Data from a nearest neighbor of the imputee based on the current or previous year EAP data within the imputation group were used as the imputed values. The number of total employees reported in the EAP dataset was used in defining the distance measure. An imputee/donor adjustment, based on the EAP data,

was made to the imputed values. For public imputees, only institutions within the same state as the imputee were considered as potential donors. If there were no potential donors within the same state, then this restriction did not apply.

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

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

Table A-7 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.

### **Graduation Rates**

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

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

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

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

- *Carry Forward*—The imputed school's previous year's data were used as the donor values. No year-to-year adjustment was necessary because the graduation rate for last year's cohort is the best estimate of the graduation rate for this year's cohort.

Table A-7. Revenues and expenses and the percentages imputed for Title IV institutions, by control of institution and type of funds: United States, fiscal year 2008

[Amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of funds	Total			Public (GASB) <sup>1</sup>			Public (FASB) <sup>2</sup>		
	Total funds	Imputed		Total funds	Imputed		Total funds	Imputed	
		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent
Total revenues and investment returns	\$434,350,139	\$72,207	#	\$266,648,983	\$19,676	#	\$8,157,208	\$0	0.0
Tuition and fees	116,182,543	38,938	#	46,032,331	2,078	#	2,252,796	0	0.0
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	153,789,661	17,258	#	132,665,024	16,412	#	2,283,914	0	0.0
Federal	53,945,603	9,356	#	36,486,446	8,510	#	1,124,177	0	0.0
State and local	99,844,057	7,901	#	96,178,579	7,901	#	1,159,738	0	0.0
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	25,797,837	1,970	#	5,433,381	55	#	643,029	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	5,532,010	2,862	0.1	†	†	†	154,217	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	33,899,670	337	#	19,908,423	0	0.0	603,664	0	0.0
Hospitals	38,483,307	0	0.0	23,250,422	0	0.0	1,932,957	0	0.0
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,317,615	831	0.1	†	†	†	7	0	0.0
Investment return	11,832,784	446	#	5,278,637	0	0.0	15,507	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	6,400,200	0	0.0	1,149,136	0	0.0	25,700	0	0.0
Other revenue	41,114,512	10,220	#	32,931,629	1,132	#	245,418	0	0.0
Total expenses	414,094,271	98,386	#	254,691,523	49,518	#	7,839,484	0	0.0
Instruction	124,045,853	58,333	#	72,904,184	42,500	0.1	2,019,931	0	0.0
Research and public service	53,921,176	327	#	35,602,825	0	0.0	1,615,474	0	0.0
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	106,690,489	34,736	#	53,434,129	5,440	#	1,593,405	0	0.0
Operation and maintenance of plant	13,374,508	1,214	#	13,374,508	1,214	#	†	†	†
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	10,505,165	377	#	9,679,948	364	#	15,781	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	34,360,839	484	#	19,985,890	0	0.0	560,771	0	0.0
Hospitals	35,139,409	0	0.0	22,388,426	0	0.0	1,996,017	0	0.0
Independent operations	5,848,799	0	0.0	939,430	0	0.0	21,760	0	0.0
Other expenses	30,208,033	8,756	#	26,382,182	0	0.0	16,345	0	0.0

See notes at end of table.

Table A-7. Revenues and expenses and the percentages imputed for Title IV institutions, by control of institution and type of funds: United States, fiscal year 2008—Continued

[Amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of funds	Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Total funds	Imputed		Total funds	Imputed	
		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent
Total revenues and investment returns	\$139,536,758	\$14,465	#	\$20,007,191	\$38,066	0.2
Tuition and fees	50,861,510	10,661	#	17,035,907	26,199	0.2
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	17,448,312	26	#	1,392,410	820	0.1
Federal	15,033,339	26	#	1,301,642	820	0.1
State and local	2,414,973	0	0.0	90,768	0	0.0
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	19,712,917	1,915	#	8,510	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	4,854,134	388	#	523,659	2,475	0.5
Auxiliary enterprises	12,936,977	337	#	450,606	0	0.0
Hospitals	13,299,928	0	0.0	†	†	†
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,317,608	831	0.1	†	†	†
Investment return	6,462,008	274	#	76,633	172	0.2
Independent operations revenue	5,225,365	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other revenue	7,417,999	33	#	519,466	9,056	1.7
Total expenses	134,022,657	20,732	#	17,540,606	28,136	0.2
Instruction	44,606,551	8,840	#	4,515,188	6,994	0.2
Research and public service	16,686,674	278	#	16,203	49	0.3
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	40,700,624	11,204	#	10,962,331	18,092	0.2
Operation and maintenance of plant	†	†	†	†	†	†
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	722,005	11	#	87,430	2	#
Auxiliary enterprises	13,324,787	460	#	489,391	24	#
Hospitals	10,754,966	0	0.0	†	†	†
Independent operations	4,887,609	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other expenses	2,339,442	5,337	0.2	1,470,064	3,418	0.2

† Not applicable.

# Rounds to zero.

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

<sup>2</sup>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 institutions in other jurisdictions required imputation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Finance component.

- *Group Median*—A median institution in each imputation group was determined and used as a donor for imputees in that imputation group.
- *Nearest Neighbor*—The responding institution with the nearest “distance” to the imputee within the imputee’s imputation group was used as the donor. The distance was calculated from a predicted graduation rate and either the Completions data or the Enrollment data. The



predicted rate was developed using a logistic model with covariates from the Completions and Enrollment components.

If a nonrespondent institution had GRS data in either of the previous two years, then the Carry Forward procedure was used. When previous years' data were not available, the Nearest Neighbor imputation method was used if sufficient data were available. Otherwise, the Group Median imputation procedure was used. Group Median and Nearest Neighbor imputations were performed within the 38 imputation groups formed for the GRS component.

Table A-8 provides the GRS graduation rate component counts (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution and student level.

### **Student Financial Aid**

For the Student Financial Aid (SFA) component, all student counts and aid amounts were subject to imputation. To conduct imputations, 68 imputation groups were formed primarily based on institution sector; calendar system; medical degree offering; and first professional, graduate, bachelor, associate, and less-than-2-year award offerings.

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

If available, we first obtained

- for academic year reporters, the total number of undergraduates and number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates from the enrollment data for fall 2007; and
- for program reporters, the unduplicated count of all students enrolled from the unduplicated count data for academic year 2007-08.

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

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

Table A-9 provides the number of financial aid recipients (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by type of aid and level and control of institution.

Table A-8. Student graduation rate component counts and counts and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 2002 and 2005

Student level	Total			Public		
	Students	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Students	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent
<b>Section II—Bachelor's degree-seeking</b>						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,250,081	261	#	804,649	0	0.0
Total exclusions	4,757	0	0.0	2,599	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,245,324	261	#	802,050	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	723,377	169	#	445,592	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	5,060	0	0.0	3,187	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	6,303	15	0.2	2,079	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	712,014	154	#	440,326	0	0.0
Completed the program in 4 years or less	452,954	97	#	239,500	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	198,516	40	#	155,341	0	0.0
Completed the program in 6 years	60,544	17	#	45,485	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	114,810	23	#	95,288	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled <sup>1</sup>	407,137	110	#	261,170	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	925	0	0.0	312	0	0.0
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	406,212	110	#	260,858	0	0.0
<b>Section III—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking at 4-year institutions</b>						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	138,833	218	0.2	65,459	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,019	0	0.0	502	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	137,814	218	0.2	64,957	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	49,492	109	0.2	16,884	5	#
Completers of programs of <2 years	13,910	8	0.1	1,388	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	28,957	101	0.3	11,527	5	#
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	6,625	0	0.0	3,969	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	11,275	0	0.0	9,881	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled <sup>1</sup>	77,047	145	0.2	38,192	7	#
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	112	51	45.5	30	0	0.0
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	76,935	94	0.1	38,162	7	#
<b>Section IV—Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions</b>						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	871,165	457	0.1	673,212	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,786	0	0.0	1,252	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	869,379	457	0.1	671,960	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	265,038	245	0.1	148,102	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	142,224	245	0.2	42,260	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	122,814	0	0.0	105,842	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	122,848	0	0.0	119,894	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled <sup>1</sup>	481,493	228	#	403,964	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	297	0	0.0	181	0	0.0
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	481,196	228	#	403,783	0	0.0

See notes at end of table.

Table A-8. Student graduation rate component counts and counts and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 2002 and 2005—Continued

Student level	Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Students	Imputed		Students	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<b>Section II—Bachelor's degree-seeking</b>						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	410,883	261	0.1	34,549	0	0.0
Total exclusions	2,094	0	0.0	64	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	408,789	261	0.1	34,485	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	268,562	165	0.1	9,223	4	#
Completers of programs of <2 years	1,375	0	0.0	498	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	3,085	15	0.5	1,139	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	264,102	150	0.1	7,586	4	0.1
Completed the program in 4 years or less	208,553	97	#	4,901	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	42,134	36	0.1	1,041	4	0.4
Completed the program in 6 years	13,415	17	0.1	1,644	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	19,198	23	0.1	324	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled <sup>1</sup>	121,029	102	0.1	24,938	8	#
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	613	0	0.0	0	0	†
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	120,416	102	0.1	24,938	8	#
<b>Section III—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking at 4-year institutions</b>						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	24,631	218	0.9	48,743	0	0.0
Total exclusions	258	0	0.0	259	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	24,373	218	0.9	48,484	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	10,183	104	1.0	22,425	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	1,525	8	0.5	10,997	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	6,617	96	1.5	10,813	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	2,041	0	0.0	615	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	968	0	0.0	426	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled <sup>1</sup>	13,222	138	1.0	25,633	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	82	51	62.2	0	0	†
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	13,140	87	0.7	25,633	0	0.0
<b>Section IV—Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions</b>						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	11,917	0	0.0	186,036	457	0.2
Total exclusions	37	0	0.0	497	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	11,880	0	0.0	185,539	457	0.2
Total completers within 150%	6,106	4	0.1	110,830	241	0.2
Completers of programs of <2 years	3,757	4	0.1	96,207	241	0.3
Completers of programs of 2-4 years	2,349	0	0.0	14,623	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	1,248	0	0.0	1,706	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled <sup>1</sup>	4,526	12	0.3	73,003	216	0.3
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	23	0	0.0	93	0	0.0
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	4,503	12	0.3	72,910	216	0.3

† Not applicable.

# Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>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 2002 is applicable to 4-year institutions, while cohort year 2005 is applicable to 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions. No institutions in other jurisdictions required imputation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Graduation Rates component.

Table A-9. Number of financial aid recipients and number and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by type of aid and level and control of institution: United States, academic year 2008-09

Level and control of institution	Federal grants			State/local grants		
	Number receiving	Number	Percent	Number receiving	Number	Percent
Total recipients	1,137,996	464	#	803,025	674	0.1
4-year	511,807	190	#	525,449	484	0.1
Public	273,956	182	0.1	365,250	163	#
Private not-for-profit	129,408	8	#	145,101	197	0.1
Private for-profit	108,443	0	0.0	15,098	124	0.8
2-year	430,266	86	#	262,038	176	0.1
Public	276,050	0	0.0	234,364	147	0.1
Private not-for-profit	6,512	0	0.0	3,705	0	0.0
Private for-profit	147,704	86	0.1	23,969	29	0.1
Less-than-2-year	195,923	188	0.1	15,538	14	0.1
Public	10,684	1	#	4,999	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	5,860	2	#	1,671	0	0.0
Private for-profit	179,379	185	0.1	8,868	14	0.2
Level and control of institution	Institutional grants			Loans to students		
	Number receiving	Number	Percent	Number receiving	Number	Percent
Total recipients	878,666	470	0.1	1,390,524	1,072	0.1
4-year	760,331	463	0.1	878,381	844	0.1
Public	353,572	437	0.1	441,961	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	363,737	26	#	291,901	16	#
Private for-profit	43,022	0	0.0	144,519	828	0.6
2-year	97,089	1	#	317,659	82	#
Public	74,517	0	0.0	131,562	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	4,370	0	0.0	6,655	0	0.0
Private for-profit	18,202	1	#	179,442	82	#
Less-than-2-year	21,246	6	#	194,484	146	0.1
Public	1,405	1	0.1	6,102	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	779	0	0.0	3,345	2	0.1
Private for-profit	19,062	5	#	185,037	144	0.1

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No institutions in other jurisdictions required imputation.

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

## Graduation Rates 200

For the Graduation Rates 200 (GR200) component, all fields were subject to imputation. Missing data on cohort size, completers, and exclusions were imputed, as was the associated detailed information (e.g., completers within a specified number of years from entry). The variables used to define imputation groups for the GR200 component were

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

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

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

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

If a nonrespondent institution had GRS data in either of the previous two years, then the Carry Forward procedure was used. When previous years' data were not available, the Nearest Neighbor imputation method was used. Imputations were performed within 64 imputation groups formed for the GR200 component.

Table A-10 provides the GR200 graduation rate component counts (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution and student level.

Table A-10. Student graduation rate component counts and counts and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 2000 and 2004

Student level	Total			Public		
	Students	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Students	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent
Bachelor's degree seeking students at 4-year institutions						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,183,629	237	#	760,158	0	0.0
Total exclusions	4,052	0	0.0	2,748	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,179,577	237	#	757,410	0	0.0
Total completers within 200%	714,216	132	#	441,716	0	0.0
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	425,063	95	#	219,232	0	0.0
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	253,162	34	#	195,495	0	0.0
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	35,991	3	#	26,989	0	0.0
Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	1,083,277	2,439	0.2	666,379	200	#
Total exclusions	3,738	3	0.1	1,794	0	0.0
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	1,079,539	2,436	0.2	664,585	200	#
Total completers within 200%	482,483	1,360	0.3	201,828	35	#
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	270,831	921	0.3	88,268	35	#
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	151,755	307	0.2	70,646	0	0.0
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	59,897	132	0.2	42,914	0	0.0
Bachelor's degree seeking students at 4-year institutions						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	396,861	237	0.1	26,610	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,227	0	0.0	77	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	395,634	237	0.1	26,533	0	0.0
Total completers within 200%	262,854	132	0.1	9,646	0	0.0
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	198,989	95	#	6,842	0	0.0
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	55,843	34	0.1	1,824	0	0.0
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	8,022	3	#	980	0	0.0
Degree/certificate-seeking at less-than-4-year institutions						
Degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	21,312	668	3.1	395,586	1,571	0.4
Total exclusions	124	0	0.0	1,820	3	0.2
Adjusted degree/certificate-seeking subcohort	21,188	668	3.2	393,766	1,568	0.4
Total completers within 200%	14,024	337	2.4	266,631	988	0.4
Completed the program in 100% of normal program completion time or less	9,962	300	3.0	172,601	586	0.3
Completed the program in 150% of normal program completion time	2,995	30	1.0	78,114	277	0.4
Completed the program in 200% of normal program completion time	1,067	7	0.7	15,916	125	0.8

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. Cohort year 2000 is applicable to 4-year institutions, while cohort year 2004 is applicable to 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions. For institutions in other jurisdictions, 244 students in the cohort were imputed and 141 completers were imputed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009, Graduation Rates 200 component.

## **Data Perturbation and Confidentiality**

IPEDS data are not collected under any pledge of confidentiality. However, NCES takes steps to protect potentially individually identifiable data; the IPEDS Human Resources, Graduation Rates, and Student Financial Aid data files are subject to perturbation. Perturbation of the data is performed in such a manner that the totals and averages at the institutional level are not affected. The data files for the surveys noted above that are included in the IPEDS Data Center are perturbed.

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## Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**degree-granting institution:** An institution offering an associate's, bachelor's, master's, 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).

**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 (Governmental 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.

**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 a bachelor's degree upon entry.

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

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

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

**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 largely by public funds.

**race/ethnicity:** Categories developed in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that are used to describe groups to which individuals belong, identify with, or belong in the eyes of the community. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. The designations are used to categorize U.S. citizens, resident aliens, and other eligible non-citizens.

Individuals are asked to first designate ethnicity as:

- Hispanic or Latino or
- Not Hispanic or Latino

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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