

Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2012; Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2012; Graduation Rates, Selected Cohorts, 2004-09; and Employees in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2012

First Look (Provisional Data)



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Introduction

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) collects institution-level data from postsecondary institutions in the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia) and other U.S. jurisdictions (see appendix A for a list of other U.S. jurisdictions). This *First Look* presents findings from the provisional data of the IPEDS spring 2013 data collection, which included five survey components: Enrollment at postsecondary institutions during fall 2012; Finance, for the 2012 fiscal year; Graduation Rates of selected cohorts within 150 and 200 percent of normal program completion time; and Human Resources at postsecondary institutions during fall 2012. Data for all components were collected through the IPEDS web-based data collection system. Detailed information about the study methodology can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013293>.

This *First Look* provides users with an opportunity to access fully reviewed, edited, and imputed IPEDS data. Final data, including revisions to the provisional data submitted by institutions after the close of data collection, will be available during the following collection year (2013-14).

The purpose of this report is to introduce new data through the presentation of tables containing descriptive information. Selected findings have been chosen to demonstrate the range of information available when using the IPEDS data rather than to discuss all of the observed differences, and they are not meant to emphasize any particular issue. Not all data collected during the spring 2013 collection are displayed in this *First Look*; however, all data from the spring 2013 collection are publicly available through the IPEDS Data Center, found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter>.

IPEDS 2012-13

Participation in IPEDS was required for institutions and administrative offices that participated in Title IV federal student financial aid programs such as Pell Grants or Stafford Loans during the 2012-13 academic year.¹ A total of 7,416 institutions and 80 administrative offices (central or system offices) in the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions were expected to participate in the spring collection. Tables in this report focus on the 7,253 institutions and 77 administrative offices in the United States; however, data from institutions and administrative offices in both the United States and the other U.S. jurisdictions are available for download.

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

Fall Enrollment

The 2013 Fall Enrollment component collected student enrollment data for fall 2012. Data were collected on the race/ethnicity and gender of students, attendance status, and student level (undergraduate or graduate). Institutions were also required to report data by state of residency, while student age reporting was optional. In addition, data were collected on the number of students enrolled exclusively in distance education courses, in any distance education courses, or

¹ Institutions participating in Title IV programs are accredited by an agency or organization recognized by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, have a program of more than 300 clock hours or 8 credit hours, have been in business for at least 2 years, and have a signed Program Participation Agreement with the Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education.

in no distance education courses. These data were reported by student level, undergraduate degree-seeking status, and student residence location (i.e., in the same state or jurisdiction as the institution; in a different state or jurisdiction as the institution; outside the U.S.; or unknown). Retention rates and student-faculty ratios were also collected via the Fall Enrollment component.

Finance

The 2013 Finance component collected financial statistics, such as institutional revenues and expenses, for the most recent fiscal year ending prior to October 2012 (fiscal year 2012). The Finance component is designed to follow the format of institutional financial statements suggested by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Most public institutions and administrative offices follow GASB, so the figures in this report for public entities² represent those following GASB standards.³ Aggregate totals for public entities using FASB standards are included in the footnotes of tables displaying Finance data. All private entities use FASB standards.

Graduation Rates

The 2013 Graduation Rates (GR) component collected counts of full-time, first-time⁴ degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning their postsecondary education in the specific cohort year and their completion status as of August 31, 2012 (150 percent of normal program completion time) at the same institution where the students started. Four-year institutions used 2006 as the cohort year, while less-than-4-year institutions used 2009 as the cohort year. For 4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms (semester, trimester, quarter), students beginning in cohort year 2006 are those who were first-time students in the fall of the 2006-07 academic year. For 4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2006 are those who were first-time students between September 1, 2006, and August 31, 2007. Similarly, for less-than-4-year institutions operating on standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2009 are those who were first-time students in the fall of the 2009-10 academic year. For less-than-4-year institutions operating on other than standard academic terms, students beginning in cohort year 2009 are those who were first-time students between September 1, 2009, and August 31, 2010.

200 Percent Graduation Rates

The 200 Percent Graduation Rates (GR200) component was designed to provide information on how the graduation rates of institutions change when examined at 200 percent of normal program completion time instead of 150 percent time. Because of the longer period under examination, this component examines outcomes of students entering the institutions in a different cohort year than the GR component. Four-year institutions use cohort year 2006 for the GR component, but cohort year 2004 for the GR200 component; less-than-4-year institutions use cohort year 2009 for the GR component, but cohort year 2008 for the GR200 component. Data for the GR200 component cohorts of students at 150 percent time were reported in prior IPEDS GR component collections, so for the GR200 component collection, previously reported data are combined with

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

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

⁴ Throughout this publication, the term “first-time” refers to students with no prior postsecondary experience attending any institution for the first time at the undergraduate level. See appendix B, Glossary, for further definition of a first-time student.

new items measuring changes in outcomes between 151 and 200 percent time. From the GR component data about the GR200 cohort (collected during the 2010-11 IPEDS collection for 4-year institutions and during the 2011-12 IPEDS collection for less-than-4-year institutions), the following elements were obtained: the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in a cohort year; the number of students in this cohort completing within 100 and 150 percent of normal program completion time; and the number of cohort exclusions. Then the count of additional cohort exclusions and additional program completers between 151 and 200 percent of normal program completion time was collected. Four-year institutions only report on bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking students in the 2004 cohort, while less-than-4-year institutions report on all students in the 2008 cohort.

Human Resources

The Human Resources (HR) component of IPEDS collects data on the number of staff on the institution's payroll as of November 1, 2012. Institutions were required to report staff counts by employment status (full or part time), faculty status, and occupational category; reporting of staff counts by race/ethnicity and gender was optional. In addition to counts of staff, the HR component collects salary information for full-time staff.

In 2012-13, new occupational categories replaced the primary function/occupational activity categories previously used in the IPEDS HR component. The change was required to align the IPEDS HR categories with the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Detailed information on the IPEDS HR component and how it relates to the 2010 SOC system can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/resource/soc.asp>.

Selected Findings

Characteristics of Enrolled Students

- In fall 2012, Title IV institutions enrolled 18.2 million undergraduate and 2.9 million graduate students (table 1). Of the 18.2 million undergraduates, 58 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions, 40 percent in 2-year institutions, and 2 percent in less-than-2-year institutions.

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Entities

- In fiscal year 2012, public 4-year institutions and administrative offices received 21 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, compared with 39 percent at private nonprofit entities and 89 percent at private for-profit entities (table 2).
- During the same period, 29 percent of expenses at public 4-year entities were for instruction, compared with 42 percent at public 2-year entities and 50 percent at public less-than-2-year entities (table 2).

Graduation Rates

- Approximately 59 percent of full-time, first-time students at 4-year institutions in 2006 who were seeking a bachelor's or equivalent degree completed a bachelor's or equivalent degree within 6 years at the institution where they began their studies (table 3).
- Graduation rates for undergraduates who were full-time, first-time students in 2008 increased from 21 percent to 38 percent at 2-year institutions and from 46 percent to 69 percent at less-than-2-year institutions when the time students were tracked for program completion was extended from within 100 percent of normal time to within 200 percent of normal time (table 4).

Employees in Postsecondary Institutions

- Title IV institutions and administrative offices reported employing approximately 4.0 million individuals in fall 2012 (table 5). Of the 4.0 million individuals, about 2.5 million were reported to be employed full time and about 1.5 million were reported to be employed part time.

Table 1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2012

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Nonprofit		For-profit	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total students	21,147,055	100.0	14,996,482	100.0	3,975,542	100.0	2,175,031	100.0
4-year	13,479,274	63.7	8,092,727	54.0	3,916,356	98.5	1,470,191	67.6
2-year	7,306,075	34.5	6,845,174	45.6	47,524	1.2	413,377	19.0
Less-than-2-year	361,706	1.7	58,581	0.4	11,662	0.3	291,463	13.4
Full time	13,130,697	62.1	8,589,613	57.3	2,977,670	74.9	1,563,414	71.9
Part time	8,016,358	37.9	6,406,869	42.7	997,872	25.1	611,617	28.1
Men	9,083,424	43.0	6,638,326	44.3	1,687,770	42.5	757,328	34.8
Women	12,063,631	57.0	8,358,156	55.7	2,287,772	57.5	1,417,703	65.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	168,880	0.8	130,023	0.9	21,057	0.5	17,800	0.8
Asian	1,140,790	5.4	864,775	5.8	217,553	5.5	58,462	2.7
Black or African American	2,864,723	13.5	1,871,340	12.5	451,950	11.4	541,433	24.9
Hispanic or Latino	2,910,150	13.8	2,284,365	15.2	310,573	7.8	315,212	14.5
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	61,641	0.3	40,433	0.3	9,456	0.2	11,752	0.5
White	11,441,554	54.1	8,304,704	55.4	2,292,434	57.7	844,416	38.8
Two or more races	486,171	2.3	358,313	2.4	82,762	2.1	45,096	2.1
Race/ethnicity unknown	1,290,772	6.1	644,509	4.3	329,496	8.3	316,767	14.6
Nonresident alien	782,374	3.7	498,020	3.3	260,261	6.5	24,093	1.1
Undergraduate	18,236,340	100.0	13,589,838	100.0	2,766,756	100.0	1,879,746	100.0
4-year	10,568,559	58.0	6,686,083	49.2	2,707,570	97.9	1,174,906	62.5
Full time	8,155,303	44.7	5,136,736	37.8	2,220,761	80.3	797,806	42.4
Part time	2,413,256	13.2	1,549,347	11.4	486,809	17.6	377,100	20.1
Men	4,669,209	25.6	3,060,289	22.5	1,157,393	41.8	451,527	24.0
Women	5,899,350	32.3	3,625,794	26.7	1,550,177	56.0	723,379	38.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	77,623	0.4	51,640	0.4	15,593	0.6	10,390	0.6
Asian	572,686	3.1	413,636	3.0	133,368	4.8	25,682	1.4
Black or African American	1,360,832	7.5	762,312	5.6	318,133	11.5	280,387	14.9
Hispanic or Latino	1,231,567	6.8	867,851	6.4	226,669	8.2	137,047	7.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	29,273	0.2	16,254	0.1	6,733	0.2	6,286	0.3
White	6,014,384	33.0	3,928,809	28.9	1,620,251	58.6	465,324	24.8
Two or more races	266,427	1.5	176,324	1.3	63,321	2.3	26,782	1.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	660,433	3.6	249,148	1.8	201,749	7.3	209,536	11.1
Nonresident alien	355,334	1.9	220,109	1.6	121,753	4.4	13,472	0.7
2-year	7,306,075	40.1	6,845,174	50.4	47,524	1.7	413,377	22.0
Full time	3,053,552	16.7	2,649,669	19.5	37,970	1.4	365,913	19.5
Part time	4,252,523	23.3	4,195,505	30.9	9,554	0.3	47,464	2.5
Men	3,112,031	17.1	2,954,302	21.7	15,597	0.6	142,132	7.6
Women	4,194,044	23.0	3,890,872	28.6	31,927	1.2	271,245	14.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	73,250	0.4	68,466	0.5	936	#	3,848	0.2
Asian	384,182	2.1	369,422	2.7	1,829	0.1	12,931	0.7
Black or African American	1,085,771	6.0	979,272	7.2	11,784	0.4	94,715	5.0
Hispanic or Latino	1,403,619	7.7	1,309,047	9.6	5,549	0.2	89,023	4.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	24,446	0.1	21,803	0.2	185	#	2,458	0.1
White	3,712,719	20.4	3,526,559	25.9	24,362	0.9	161,798	8.6
Two or more races	168,035	0.9	158,643	1.2	654	#	8,738	0.5
Race/ethnicity unknown	360,134	2.0	320,755	2.4	1,312	#	38,067	2.0
Nonresident alien	93,919	0.5	91,207	0.7	913	#	1,799	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Enrollment at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2012—Continued

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Nonprofit		For-profit	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less-than-2-year	361,706	2.0	58,581	0.4	11,662	0.4	291,463	15.5
Full time	282,282	1.5	29,702	0.2	10,379	0.4	242,201	12.9
Part time	79,424	0.4	28,879	0.2	1,283	#	49,262	2.6
Men	96,927	0.5	25,871	0.2	4,285	0.2	66,771	3.6
Women	264,779	1.5	32,710	0.2	7,377	0.3	224,692	12.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	4,038	#	2,478	#	84	#	1,476	0.1
Asian	13,164	0.1	2,139	#	1,331	#	9,694	0.5
Black or African American	89,490	0.5	6,162	#	2,886	0.1	80,442	4.3
Hispanic or Latino	82,617	0.5	8,412	0.1	4,052	0.1	70,153	3.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,807	#	254	#	53	#	1,500	0.1
White	145,342	0.8	36,513	0.3	2,882	0.1	105,947	5.6
Two or more races	6,194	#	1,004	#	110	#	5,080	0.3
Race/ethnicity unknown	18,134	0.1	1,512	#	216	#	16,406	0.9
Nonresident alien	920	#	107	#	48	#	765	#
Graduate	2,910,715	100.0	1,406,644	100.0	1,208,786	100.0	295,285	100.0
Full time	1,639,560	56.3	773,506	55.0	708,560	58.6	157,494	53.3
Part time	1,271,155	43.7	633,138	45.0	500,226	41.4	137,791	46.7
Men	1,205,257	41.4	597,864	42.5	510,495	42.2	96,898	32.8
Women	1,705,458	58.6	808,780	57.5	698,291	57.8	198,387	67.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	13,969	0.5	7,439	0.5	4,444	0.4	2,086	0.7
Asian	170,758	5.9	79,578	5.7	81,025	6.7	10,155	3.4
Black or African American	328,630	11.3	123,594	8.8	119,147	9.9	85,889	29.1
Hispanic or Latino	192,347	6.6	99,055	7.0	74,303	6.1	18,989	6.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6,115	0.2	2,122	0.2	2,485	0.2	1,508	0.5
White	1,569,109	53.9	812,823	57.8	644,939	53.4	111,347	37.7
Two or more races	45,515	1.6	22,342	1.6	18,677	1.5	4,496	1.5
Race/ethnicity unknown	252,071	8.7	73,094	5.2	126,219	10.4	52,758	17.9
Nonresident alien	332,201	11.4	186,597	13.3	137,547	11.4	8,057	2.7

Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the Secretary of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Students who self-identify with more than one race are included in the Two or more races category. Students of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are included in the Hispanic or Latino category regardless of race. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding count in the appropriate total row of each section as the denominator. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2013, Enrollment component (provisional data).

Table 2. Revenues and expenses of Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2012

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Public (GASB standards¹)						
Total revenues and other sources	\$251,253,235	100.0	\$56,778,852	100.0	\$863,956	100.0
Operating revenues	162,115,083	64.5	16,569,678	29.2	340,953	39.5
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	52,915,797	21.1	9,508,664	16.7	169,097	19.6
Grants and contracts	40,572,326	16.1	4,050,114	7.1	128,463	14.9
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	25,852,870	10.3	1,950,112	3.4	29,042	3.4
State	5,152,571	2.1	1,516,098	2.7	62,052	7.2
Local	2,440,218	1.0	330,273	0.6	35,739	4.1
Private	7,126,668	2.8	253,630	0.4	1,630	0.2
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	21,517,565	8.6	2,034,639	3.6	0	0.0
Sales and services of hospitals	31,096,132	12.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	7,304,633	2.9	173,555	0.3	8,086	0.9
Independent operations	1,314,272	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other operating revenues	7,394,358	2.9	802,707	1.4	35,308	4.1
Nonoperating revenues	76,113,114	30.3	37,619,779	66.3	505,932	58.6
Appropriations	47,272,524	18.8	23,158,151	40.8	358,270	41.5
Federal	1,691,937	0.7	120,613	0.2	24,111	2.8
State	45,066,369	17.9	13,245,605	23.3	157,693	18.3
Local	514,218	0.2	9,791,933	17.2	176,467	20.4
Nonoperating grants	13,793,608	5.5	13,313,701	23.4	110,829	12.8
Federal	11,264,322	4.5	12,038,015	21.2	101,878	11.8
State	2,398,688	1.0	1,173,821	2.1	8,010	0.9
Local	130,598	0.1	101,864	0.2	941	0.1
Gifts	5,679,621	2.3	264,424	0.5	3,589	0.4
Investment income	5,875,943	2.3	176,908	0.3	2,206	0.3
Other nonoperating revenues	3,491,418	1.4	706,594	1.2	31,039	3.6
Total other revenues and additions ²	13,025,038	5.2	2,589,395	4.6	17,070	2.0
Capital appropriations	3,884,832	1.5	1,659,672	2.9	—	—
Capital grants and gifts	3,357,088	1.3	367,232	0.6	—	—
Additions to permanent endowments	815,973	0.3	9,614	#	—	—
Other revenues and additions	4,967,146	2.0	543,362	1.0	—	—
Total expenses	\$241,725,140	100.0	\$54,608,113	100.0	\$757,342	100.0
Instruction	69,933,594	28.9	22,959,846	42.0	379,818	50.2
Research	32,499,514	13.4	24,021	#	0	0.0
Public service	12,390,629	5.1	942,378	1.7	3,195	0.4
Academic support	19,351,103	8.0	4,504,178	8.2	58,452	7.7
Student services	11,099,038	4.6	5,513,792	10.1	71,635	9.5
Institutional support	20,473,167	8.5	8,543,192	15.6	161,702	21.4
Scholarships and fellowships (excluding discounts and allowances)	9,722,939	4.0	6,930,195	12.7	26,181	3.5
Auxiliary enterprises	24,940,612	10.3	2,752,191	5.0	0	0.0
Hospital services	30,654,517	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	1,268,838	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses and deductions	9,391,190	3.9	2,438,322	4.5	56,359	7.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Revenues and expenses of Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2012—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Private nonprofit (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$161,281,698	100.0	\$726,348	100.0	\$150,716	100.0
Tuition and fees	62,585,357	38.8	516,418	71.1	89,537	59.4
Government appropriations	912,213	0.6	19,477	2.7	154	0.1
Federal	476,758	0.3	12,406	1.7	5	#
State	433,841	0.3	6,495	0.9	0	0.0
Local	1,615	#	577	0.1	149	0.1
Government grants and contracts	18,952,997	11.8	67,194	9.3	46,997	31.2
Federal	17,435,080	10.8	56,301	7.8	40,153	26.6
State	1,126,336	0.7	9,937	1.4	5,244	3.5
Local	391,580	0.2	955	0.1	1,600	1.1
Private gifts	15,608,913	9.7	29,738	4.1	2,382	1.6
Private grants and contracts	4,446,684	2.8	6,655	0.9	2,243	1.5
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,528,442	0.9	16,434	2.3	1,945	1.3
Investment return	4,540,196	2.8	5,826	0.8	150	0.1
Sales and services of educational activities	5,080,357	3.1	9,218	1.3	3,200	2.1
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	15,471,108	9.6	28,325	3.9	0	0.0
Hospital revenue	18,667,425	11.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	6,187,151	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other revenue	7,300,856	4.5	27,062	3.7	4,108	2.7
Total expenses	\$159,295,254	100.0	\$739,481	100.0	\$140,822	100.0
Instruction	52,015,261	32.7	297,010	40.2	66,075	46.9
Research	17,429,483	10.9	692	0.1	275	0.2
Public service	2,332,440	1.5	2,160	0.3	1,657	1.2
Academic support	14,135,853	8.9	61,250	8.3	12,480	8.9
Student services	12,796,390	8.0	93,971	12.7	9,440	6.7
Institutional support	21,004,823	13.2	180,621	24.4	33,235	23.6
Net grant aid to students	843,429	0.5	2,332	0.3	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	14,924,473	9.4	23,613	3.2	0	0.0
Hospital services	15,483,513	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	5,450,073	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other expenses	2,879,516	1.8	77,833	10.5	17,660	12.5
Private for-profit (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$21,204,816	100.0	\$6,919,595	100.0	\$4,072,231	100.0
Tuition and fees	18,942,669	89.3	6,096,934	88.1	3,279,796	80.5
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	1,214,717	5.7	503,595	7.3	415,597	10.2
Federal	1,143,845	5.4	468,605	6.8	404,874	9.9
State and local	70,872	0.3	34,990	0.5	10,724	0.3
Private grants and contracts	7,298	#	2,600	#	4,158	0.1
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	30,546	0.1	6,134	0.1	6,327	0.2
Sales and services of educational activities	308,909	1.5	112,838	1.6	260,671	6.4
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	404,301	1.9	107,063	1.5	0	0.0
Other revenue	296,375	1.4	90,431	1.3	105,681	2.6
Total expenses	\$17,730,800	100.0	\$6,360,413	100.0	\$3,531,426	100.0
Instruction	4,000,492	22.6	1,973,261	31.0	1,347,137	38.1
Research and public service	37,912	0.2	7,064	0.1	15,402	0.4
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	12,403,955	70.0	3,497,388	55.0	1,677,298	47.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Revenues and expenses of Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2012—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Private for-profit (FASB standards)—Continued						
Total expenses—Continued						
Net grant aid to students	51,818	0.3	3,914	0.1	8,917	0.3
Auxiliary enterprises	349,405	2.0	140,004	2.2	0	0.0
Other expenses	887,218	5.0	738,782	11.6	482,672	13.7

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

Rounds to zero.

¹In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 22 public institutions (1.1 percent of public institutions) not displayed in this table reported \$9.9 billion in revenue and investment return and \$9.8 billion in expenses using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

²Non-degree-granting institutions report the total other revenues and additions, but not the details. As a result, the details will not sum to the total.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the Secretary of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Due to differences between GASB standards and FASB standards, figures from public institutions and administrative offices are not comparable to figures from private entities, even in categories with identical labels. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding dollar amount in the appropriate total row of each section as the denominator. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2013, Finance component (provisional data).

Table 3. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions where the students started as full-time, first-time students, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, and gender: United States, cohort years 2006 and 2009

Level and control of institution and gender	Overall (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	Black or African American (%)	Hispanic or Latino (%)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	White (%)	Two or more races (%)	Race/ethnicity unknown (%)	Nonresident alien (%)
Total 4-year institutions (cohort year 2006) ¹	55.7	37.2	69.0	37.4	48.3	42.8	60.0	63.3	45.3	60.3
Public	54.8	35.9	67.1	37.2	45.6	43.1	58.3	53.3	54.4	54.9
Men	52.0	33.2	63.9	32.1	41.3	41.3	55.5	51.9	51.9	51.1
Women	57.2	38.1	70.2	40.5	48.8	44.7	60.7	54.4	56.6	59.5
Private nonprofit	64.6	45.7	76.4	44.0	60.2	52.6	67.4	77.0	59.5	71.7
Men	62.0	42.3	75.1	38.9	57.2	48.5	64.9	75.6	57.4	68.6
Women	66.6	48.0	77.3	47.8	62.1	55.3	69.3	77.8	61.4	75.1
Private for-profit	33.6	31.4	50.2	27.3	42.8	30.6	39.4	41.7	21.3	30.3
Men	35.7	26.5	50.4	28.1	39.8	30.5	41.6	41.9	23.9	35.0
Women	32.4	33.5	50.1	26.8	44.7	30.7	37.9	41.5	20.0	26.8
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seekers attending 4-year institutions and completing bachelor's or equivalent degree (cohort year 2006)	59.2	40.2	70.6	40.2	51.9	48.5	62.5	66.6	53.9	63.6
Public	57.2	38.2	68.5	39.7	49.5	49.1	60.2	57.0	56.5	57.7
Men	54.4	35.2	65.4	34.2	45.0	47.2	57.4	56.1	54.2	53.7
Women	59.6	40.5	71.5	43.3	52.9	50.7	62.7	57.8	58.5	62.6
Private nonprofit	65.5	51.3	77.5	44.5	62.0	52.6	68.1	77.5	60.2	71.9
Men	62.9	48.6	76.3	39.2	58.7	49.2	65.6	76.2	57.7	68.8
Women	67.6	52.9	78.4	48.5	64.2	55.0	70.1	78.3	62.2	75.4
Private for-profit	31.5	18.8	44.4	21.1	33.7	25.2	40.3	32.4	21.1	35.5
Men	35.4	19.6	45.5	23.5	35.3	27.6	43.9	34.6	22.8	37.4
Women	28.0	18.2	43.3	19.5	32.1	23.5	35.8	29.3	19.9	33.9
Total 2-year institutions (cohort year 2009)	33.3	28.6	38.0	28.5	38.6	28.0	32.9	33.1	33.5	34.9
Public	21.2	18.4	28.0	13.2	17.5	13.4	24.0	20.8	18.2	32.7
Men	20.7	19.1	26.1	13.1	16.2	14.2	23.5	18.8	17.4	29.9
Women	21.7	17.8	30.3	13.3	18.6	12.6	24.6	22.6	19.0	35.4
Private nonprofit	62.3	31.0	61.5	58.9	64.6	64.5	67.0	66.5	37.0	50.3
Men	55.6	25.0	52.8	51.4	58.9	44.4	60.2	55.4	45.5	45.3
Women	65.7	34.2	65.7	62.0	67.1	72.7	71.0	71.4	29.3	54.7
Private for-profit	63.0	60.1	72.3	53.2	68.4	64.8	65.6	58.7	59.7	62.4
Men	59.9	58.8	69.4	49.7	64.1	59.1	63.9	53.5	52.1	61.9
Women	64.8	61.1	74.2	55.0	70.8	68.3	66.8	61.8	63.5	62.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Graduation rates at Title IV institutions where the students started as full-time, first-time students, by race/ethnicity, level and control of institution, and gender: United States, cohort years 2006 and 2009—Continued

Level and control of institution and gender	Overall (%)	American Indian or Alaska Native (%)	Asian (%)	Black or African American (%)	Hispanic or Latino (%)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	White (%)	Two or more races (%)	Race/ethnicity unknown (%)	Nonresident alien (%)
Less-than-2-year institutions (cohort year 2009)	66.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public	71.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private nonprofit	75.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private for-profit	65.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

¹The total 4-year institution cohort contains all full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates, regardless of the level of the award sought.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the Secretary of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. 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 adjusted cohort (revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions). The revised cohort is the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates in the reference year. Allowable exclusions include those students who died or were totally and permanently disabled; those who left school to serve in the armed forces; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; and those who left to serve on official church missions. Students who self-identify with more than one race are included in the Two or more races category. Students of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are included in the Hispanic or Latino category regardless of race. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2013, Graduation Rates component (provisional data).

Table 4. Graduation rates of students at the Title IV institution where the students started as full-time, first-time students, by control of institution, degree or certificate sought, level of institution, and specified time to graduation: United States, cohort years 2004 and 2008

Degree or certificate sought, level of institution, and specified time to graduation	Overall (%)	Public (%)	Private	
			Nonprofit (%)	For-profit (%)
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seekers attending 4-year institutions and completing bachelor's or equivalent degree (cohort year 2004)				
Within 100% of normal program completion time	38.1	31.4	52.7	20.3
Within 150% of normal program completion time	58.4	56.1	65.5	28.2
Within 200% of normal program completion time	60.9	59.2	66.9	29.6
Degree- or certificate-seekers attending 2-year institutions and completing a degree or certificate (cohort year 2008)				
Within 100% of normal program completion time	21.2	12.2	37.1	43.1
Within 150% of normal program completion time	33.9	22.0	57.4	62.9
Within 200% of normal program completion time	38.3	27.5	59.6	64.6
Certificate-seekers attending less-than-2-year institutions and completing a certificate (cohort year 2008)				
Within 100% of normal program completion time	45.7	59.0	53.5	43.5
Within 150% of normal program completion time	67.0	69.6	76.6	66.2
Within 200% of normal program completion time	69.0	74.7	78.0	67.8

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the Secretary of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. 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 the specified program completion time divided by the adjusted cohort (revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions). The revised cohort is the number of students entering the institution as full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates in the reference year. Allowable exclusions include those students who died or were totally and permanently disabled; those who left school to serve in the armed forces; those who left to serve with a foreign aid service of the federal government, such as the Peace Corps; and those who left to serve on official church missions. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2013, 200 Percent Graduation Rates component (provisional data).

Table 5. Number of staff at Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2012

Staff by occupation	Private													
	Public					Nonprofit				For-profit				
	All institutions	4-year		Less-than-2-year	2-year	Staff not in medical schools	Medical school staff	2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		2-year	Less-than-2-year	
Staff not in medical schools		Medical school staff	Staff not in medical schools							Medical school staff				
Total staff	3,976,803	1,648,006	224,192	649,982	12,668	962,075	171,982	9,001	2,282	180,182	†	78,734	37,699	
Full-time	2,512,839	1,076,251	181,258	305,450	7,226	642,980	146,704	5,602	1,590	80,778	†	37,899	27,101	
Part-time	1,463,964	571,755	42,934	344,532	5,442	319,095	25,278	3,399	692	99,404	†	40,835	10,598	
Postsecondary teachers	1,565,493	510,871	77,484	372,698	6,071	376,916	58,981	4,627	995	109,418	†	28,862	18,570	
Full-time	800,213	326,216	64,923	114,911	2,458	197,442	50,300	2,250	495	16,325	†	13,548	11,345	
Part-time	765,280	184,655	12,561	257,787	3,613	179,474	8,681	2,377	500	93,093	†	15,314	7,225	
Librarians, curators, and archivists	67,278	18,820	307	6,042	33	17,705	490	142	14	1,158	†	22,479	88	
Full-time	38,112	17,156	278	4,068	27	14,795	450	93	13	863	†	309	60	
Part-time	29,166	1,664	29	1,974	6	2,910	40	49	1	295	†	22,170	28	
Other teaching and instructional support occupations	135,337	51,748	2,330	40,230	2,039	26,247	2,477	331	114	6,130	†	2,054	1,637	
Full-time	82,353	36,419	1,807	17,221	1,351	17,057	1,865	102	68	4,094	†	1,536	833	
Part-time	52,984	15,329	523	23,009	688	9,190	612	229	46	2,036	†	518	804	
Management occupations	260,943	97,163	10,138	33,028	824	86,125	8,828	960	295	12,753	†	6,450	4,379	
Full-time	252,156	93,902	9,549	31,668	770	83,434	8,515	917	286	12,588	†	6,298	4,229	
Part-time	8,787	3,261	589	1,360	54	2,691	313	43	9	165	†	152	150	
Business and financial operations occupations	196,225	92,848	12,529	19,688	257	49,955	8,327	457	169	6,427	†	3,689	1,879	
Full-time	180,117	85,785	11,316	15,685	214	47,161	7,895	390	150	6,255	†	3,519	1,747	
Part-time	16,108	7,063	1,213	4,003	43	2,794	432	67	19	172	†	170	132	
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	237,342	119,263	26,513	16,875	184	51,661	19,509	152	17	2,486	†	476	206	
Full-time	214,969	108,263	23,519	14,040	134	47,707	18,196	134	16	2,370	†	415	175	
Part-time	22,373	11,000	2,994	2,835	50	3,954	1,313	18	1	116	†	61	31	
Community service, legal, arts, and media occupations	170,334	69,975	4,160	24,408	182	53,515	2,111	142	24	14,648	†	1,018	151	
Full-time	138,533	60,297	3,420	16,306	138	41,325	1,799	114	21	14,083	†	920	110	
Part-time	31,801	9,678	740	8,102	44	12,190	312	28	3	565	†	98	41	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	125,509	35,157	43,397	1,863	248	12,106	32,266	92	6	144	†	155	75	
Full-time	99,538	26,316	36,179	847	122	9,270	26,595	52	4	97	†	15	41	
Part-time	25,971	8,841	7,218	1,016	126	2,836	5,671	40	2	47	†	140	34	

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Number of staff at Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2012—Continued

Staff by occupation	Private													
	Public					Nonprofit				For-profit				
	All institutions	4-year		2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		2-year	Less-than-2-year	
Staff not in medical schools		Medical school staff	Staff not in medical schools			Medical school staff	Staff not in medical schools			Medical school staff				
Service occupations	246,026	118,343	7,095	36,006	849	70,672	8,159	477	248	2,185	†	1,084	908	
Full-time	204,306	102,388	6,109	25,372	546	59,044	7,560	285	223	1,614	†	675	490	
Part-time	41,720	15,955	986	10,634	303	11,628	599	192	25	571	†	409	418	
Sales and related occupations	18,402	2,640	92	2,143	17	4,195	41	232	49	3,839	†	3,204	1,950	
Full-time	15,300	2,023	77	1,231	10	3,324	39	221	48	3,770	†	2,916	1,641	
Part-time	3,102	617	15	912	7	871	2	11	1	69	†	288	309	
Office and administrative support occupations	501,941	202,344	25,614	88,062	1,658	121,892	24,453	1,264	317	20,000	†	8,854	7,483	
Full-time	398,870	160,353	23,205	56,934	1,273	101,478	22,435	959	253	18,322	†	7,487	6,171	
Part-time	103,071	41,991	2,409	31,128	385	20,414	2,018	305	64	1,678	†	1,367	1,312	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	76,701	47,610	625	7,732	215	18,648	823	102	12	241	†	344	349	
Full-time	71,790	45,562	605	6,274	148	17,637	778	78	10	198	†	248	252	
Part-time	4,911	2,048	20	1,458	67	1,011	45	24	2	43	†	96	97	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	20,075	13,460	329	1,196	91	4,312	284	15	22	302	†	40	24	
Full-time	16,582	11,571	271	893	35	3,306	277	7	3	199	†	13	7	
Part-time	3,493	1,889	58	303	56	1,006	7	8	19	103	†	27	17	
Graduate assistants – teaching plus various categories	355,197	267,764	13,579	11	†	68,126	5,233	8	†	451	†	25	†	
Full-time	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Part-time	355,197	267,764	13,579	11	†	68,126	5,233	8	†	451	†	25	†	

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the Secretary of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Military-specific occupations (SOC code 55-0000) are part of the SOC system but are not applicable to the IPEDS Human Resources (HR) Survey because IPEDS HR collects data on civilian staff. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2013, Human Resources component (provisional data).

Appendix A: Data Collection Procedures

The spring 2013 collection was entirely web-based; data were collected between December 5, 2012, and April 10, 2013. Data were provided by “keyholders,” institutional representatives appointed by institutional chief executives, who were responsible for ensuring that survey data submitted by the institution were correct and complete. No problems were noted during the spring 2012 data collection. During the collection period, the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) help desk was available to assist respondents with reporting the necessary data.

The IPEDS universe is established during the fall collection period. There were 7,496 Title IV institutions and administrative offices¹ located in the United States and the other jurisdictions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico,² in the 2012-13 academic year. Though they are not Title IV eligible, four of the U.S. service academies are included in the IPEDS universe as if they were Title IV institutions since they are federally funded and open to the public.³ Data for all four institutions are included in the tables and counts of institutions unless otherwise indicated.

Because Title IV institutions are the primary focus of IPEDS and they are required to respond, response rates for Title IV institutions in the spring 2013 IPEDS collection were high. The Fall Enrollment component response rate among all eligible Title IV institutions was 99.9 percent (7,404 institutions responded).⁴ For the Finance component, the response rate was 99.8 percent (7,461 Title IV entities responded).⁵ The Graduation Rates component response rate was 99.9 percent (6,349 institutions responded).⁶ The response rate for the 200 Percent Graduation Rates component was 99.9 percent (5,851 institutions responded).⁷ The Human Resources component response rate among all Title IV entities was 99.9 percent (7,490 Title IV entities responded).⁸

¹ Title IV institutions and administrative offices include 7,416 institutions and 80 administrative (central or system) offices. The central and system offices are required to complete the Institutional Characteristics component in the fall, the Human Resources component in the spring, and the Finance component in the spring (if they have their own separate budget).

² The other U.S. jurisdictions surveyed in IPEDS are American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

³ The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are the U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy. The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy is Title IV eligible.

⁴ Five Title IV institutions that were included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the Enrollment component because the institutions either closed or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 7,411 institutions were expected to respond.

⁵ Twenty-three institutions that were included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the Finance component because they were not in operation during fiscal year 2012 or they closed during the collection year; hence, a total of 7,473 eligible Title IV entities were expected to respond.

⁶ A total of 6,356 institutions were expected to respond to the Graduation Rates component.

⁷ A total of 5,859 institutions were expected to respond to the Graduation Rates 200 component.

⁸ All 7,496 institutions and administrative offices were expected to respond to the Human Resources component.

The National Center for Education Statistics statistical standards require 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 85 percent. Because response rates were at least 99.9 percent for each of the survey components, no such analysis was necessary.

Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms

adjusted cohort: In the Graduation Rates component of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), an institution's revised cohort minus any allowable exclusions.

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

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

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

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

cohort: A specific group of students identified and tracked over time.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

first-time student (undergraduate): A student with no prior postsecondary experience attending any institution for the first time at the undergraduate level. Includes students enrolled in academic or occupational programs. Also includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term, as well as students who entered with advanced standing (college credits earned before graduation from high school).

full-time student: *Undergraduate*—A student enrolled for 12 or more semester credits, or 12 or more quarter credits, or 24 or more contact hours a week each term. *Graduate*—A student enrolled for 9 or more semester credits, or 9 or more quarter credits, or a student involved in thesis or dissertation preparation that is considered full time by the institution.

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 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.

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.)

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

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

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

graduation rate: The rate required for disclosure and/or reporting purposes under the Student Right-to-Know Act. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

library and instructional support occupations: The occupational category Library and Instructional Support Occupations consists of the following four categories:

1. Archivists, Curators, and Museum Technicians
2. Librarians
3. Library Technicians
4. Other Teachers and Instructional Support Staff

library technicians: An occupational category based on the broad occupation Library Technicians in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254030.htm>).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE): OPE formulates federal postsecondary education policy and administers programs that address critical national needs in support of its mission to increase access to quality postsecondary education.

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

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

postsecondary education: The provision of a formal instructional program whose curriculum is designed primarily for students beyond the compulsory age for high school. This includes programs whose purpose is academic, vocational, and continuing professional education, and excludes avocational and adult basic education programs.

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

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

postsecondary teachers (instruction combined with research and/or public service): An occupational category used to classify persons for whom it is not possible to differentiate between instruction or teaching, research, and public service because each of these functions is an integral component of his/her regular assignment. Regardless of title, academic rank, or tenure status, these employees formally spend the majority of their time providing instruction, research, and/or public service.

postsecondary teachers (instruction only): An occupational category used to classify persons whose specific assignments are customarily made for the purpose of providing instruction or teaching. Regardless of title, academic rank, or tenure status, these employees formally spend the majority of their time providing instruction or teaching.

postsecondary teachers (public service): An occupational category used to classify persons whose specific assignments customarily are made for the purpose of carrying out public service activities such as agricultural extension services, clinical services, or continuing education. Regardless of title, academic rank, or tenure status, these employees formally spend the majority of their time carrying out public service activities. This category includes employees with a public service assignment regardless of the location of the assignment (e.g., in the field rather than on campus).

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

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

private nonprofit institution: A private institution in which the individual(s) or agency in control receives no compensation, other than wages, rent, or other expenses for the assumption of risk. These include both independent nonprofit schools and those affiliated with a religious organization.

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

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

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

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

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

Individuals are asked to first designate ethnicity as

- Hispanic or Latino; or
- Not Hispanic or Latino.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

sector: One of nine institutional categories resulting from dividing the universe according to control and level. Control categories are public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit. Level categories are 4 years and higher (4-year), at least 2 but less than 4 years (2-year), and less than 2 years (less-than-2-year). For example: public 4-year institutions.

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

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

Student 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 of Education. 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 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).

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

2-year institution: A postsecondary institution that offers programs of at least 2 but less than 4 years' duration. Includes occupational and vocational schools with programs of at least 1,800 hours and academic institutions with programs of less than 4 years. Does not include bachelor's degree-granting institutions where the baccalaureate program can be completed in 3 years.

4-year institution: A postsecondary institution that offers programs of at least 4 years' duration or one that offers programs at or above the baccalaureate level. Includes institutions that do not offer undergraduate programs, but do offer programs at the postbaccalaureate certificate level or above. Also includes freestanding medical, law, or other professional schools.