

Enrollment and Employees in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2014; and Financial Statistics and Academic Libraries, Fiscal Year 2014

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 2015 data collection, which included four survey components: *Enrollment* at postsecondary institutions during fall 2014; *Finance*, for the 2014 fiscal year; *Human Resources* at postsecondary institutions during fall 2014, and *Academic Libraries* for the 2014 fiscal year. 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=2015098>.

This *First Look* provides users with access to fully reviewed, edited, and imputed IPEDS data. These provisional data are an update to the previously released preliminary data, which had not been extensively reviewed or edited. Final data, including revisions to the provisional data submitted by institutions after the close of data collection, will be available during the next collection year (2015-16).

The purpose of this report is to introduce new data through tables containing descriptive information. The findings presented here demonstrate the range of information available through IPEDS; they include only a sample of the information collected and are not meant to emphasize any particular issue. While only a few of the data included in the spring 2015 collection are displayed in this *First Look*, all data from the spring 2015 collection are publicly available through the IPEDS Data Center, found at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter>.

IPEDS 2014-15

Participation in IPEDS was required for institutions and administrative offices that participated in Title IV federal student financial aid programs such as Federal Pell Grants or Federal Stafford Loans during the 2014-15 academic year.¹ A total of 7,310 institutions and 79 administrative offices (central or system offices) in the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions were expected to participate in the spring collection. Tables in this report focus on the 7,151 institutions and 76 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 2015 *Fall Enrollment* component collected student enrollment data for fall 2014. 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

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.

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

Finance

The 2015 *Finance* component collected financial statistics, such as institutional revenues and expenses, for the most recent fiscal year ending prior to October 2014 (fiscal year 2014). 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. Private for-profit institutions were required to report more detailed data beginning with the 2015 *Finance* component. This change was implemented to increase data comparability across institutional sectors.

Human Resources

The *Human Resources* (HR) component of IPEDS collected data on the number of staff on the institution's payroll as of November 1, 2014. 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 collected salary information for full-time staff.

During collections that start in an even-numbered year, such as this year (2014-15), the reporting of data by race/ethnicity and gender is optional, while during collections that start in an odd-numbered year (e.g., 2015-16), the reporting of these data is required.

Academic Libraries

The *Academic Libraries* (AL) component collected information from degree-granting institutions on library collections, expenditures, and services for fiscal year 2014. Institutions answer a screening question within the *Institutional Characteristics* component that determines the requirement to complete the AL component and the correct section to complete. The AL component consists of two sections: Section I collects data on the library collections and circulation numbers including physical books, media, digital or electronic books (including government documents), digital or electronic databases, and digital or electronic media and is to be completed by institutions reporting any library expenditures. Section II collects data on the number of branch and independent libraries as well as expenditures—including library staff wages and fringe benefits, materials and service costs, operations and maintenance expenditures, and interlibrary services—and is to be completed by institutions with total library expenditures

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.

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

Selected Findings

Characteristics of Enrolled Students

- In fall 2014, Title IV institutions enrolled approximately 17.7 million undergraduate and about 2.9 million graduate students (table 1). Of the approximately 17.7 million undergraduates, about 60 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions, nearly 39 percent in 2-year institutions, and almost 2 percent in less-than-2-year institutions.

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Entities

- In fiscal year 2014, public 4-year institutions and administrative offices received about 20 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, compared with just over 29 percent at private nonprofit entities and nearly 91 percent at private for-profit entities (table 2).
- During the same period, about 29 percent of expenses at public 4-year entities were for instruction, compared with approximately 43 percent at public 2-year entities and nearly 51 percent at public less-than-2-year entities (table 2).

Employees in Postsecondary Institutions

- Title IV institutions and administrative offices reported employing approximately 4.1 million individuals in fall 2014 (table 3). Of the 4.1 million individuals, about 2.5 million were employed full-time and about 1.6 million were employed part-time.

Academic Library Collections

- Eligible Title IV degree-granting institutions reported approximately 1.1 billion items in physical library collections (books and media) and about 521 million items in electronic library collections (digital/electronic books, databases, and digital electronic media) (table 4).

Tables

Table 1. Number and percentage of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2014

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	20,663,464	100.0	14,765,873	100.0	4,015,094	100.0	1,882,497	100.0
4-year	13,493,388	65.3	8,257,250	55.9	3,966,228	98.8	1,269,910	67.5
2-year	6,845,040	33.1	6,457,732	43.7	39,287	1.0	348,021	18.5
Less-than-2-year	325,036	1.6	50,891	0.3	9,579	0.2	264,566	14.1
Full-time	12,805,895	62.0	8,459,290	57.3	3,020,309	75.2	1,326,296	70.5
Part-time	7,857,569	38.0	6,306,583	42.7	994,785	24.8	556,201	29.5
Men	8,950,025	43.3	6,596,380	44.7	1,710,083	42.6	643,562	34.2
Women	11,713,439	56.7	8,169,493	55.3	2,305,011	57.4	1,238,935	65.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	151,473	0.7	117,343	0.8	19,325	0.5	14,805	0.8
Asian	1,166,770	5.6	886,785	6.0	225,735	5.6	54,250	2.9
Black or African American	2,726,098	13.2	1,790,686	12.1	449,176	11.2	486,236	25.8
Hispanic or Latino	3,138,355	15.2	2,508,830	17.0	344,029	8.6	285,496	15.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	57,327	0.3	37,208	0.3	9,133	0.2	10,986	0.6
White	10,800,216	52.3	7,850,263	53.2	2,245,970	55.9	703,983	37.4
Two or more races	605,912	2.9	440,631	3.0	103,203	2.6	62,078	3.3
Race/ethnicity unknown	1,098,032	5.3	546,524	3.7	311,045	7.7	240,463	12.8
Nonresident alien	919,281	4.4	587,603	4.0	307,478	7.7	24,200	1.3
Undergraduate	17,748,487	100.0	13,355,695	100.0	2,789,951	100.0	1,602,841	100.0
4-year	10,578,411	59.6	6,847,072	51.3	2,741,085	98.2	990,254	61.8
Full-time	8,123,183	45.8	5,222,955	39.1	2,246,928	80.5	653,300	40.8
Part-time	2,455,228	13.8	1,624,117	12.2	494,157	17.7	336,954	21.0
Men	4,692,149	26.4	3,138,928	23.5	1,178,533	42.2	374,688	23.4
Women	5,886,262	33.2	3,708,144	27.8	1,562,552	56.0	615,566	38.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	69,208	0.4	47,161	0.4	14,135	0.5	7,912	0.5
Asian	606,357	3.4	443,232	3.3	139,520	5.0	23,605	1.5
Black or African American	1,323,744	7.5	762,844	5.7	314,043	11.3	246,857	15.4
Hispanic or Latino	1,364,820	7.7	987,826	7.4	252,974	9.1	124,020	7.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	28,812	0.2	16,238	0.1	6,702	0.2	5,872	0.4
White	5,840,987	32.9	3,871,724	29.0	1,593,856	57.1	375,407	23.4
Two or more races	344,508	1.9	225,343	1.7	79,783	2.9	39,382	2.5
Race/ethnicity unknown	567,325	3.2	219,399	1.6	193,410	6.9	154,516	9.6
Nonresident alien	432,650	2.4	273,305	2.0	146,662	5.3	12,683	0.8
2-year	6,845,040	38.6	6,457,732	48.4	39,287	1.4	348,021	21.7
Full-time	2,760,633	15.6	2,421,022	18.1	30,508	1.1	309,103	19.3
Part-time	4,084,407	23.0	4,036,710	30.2	8,779	0.3	38,918	2.4
Men	2,955,965	16.7	2,824,594	21.1	13,661	0.5	117,710	7.3
Women	3,889,075	21.9	3,633,138	27.2	25,626	0.9	230,311	14.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	65,354	0.4	61,097	0.5	830	#	3,427	0.2
Asian	374,663	2.1	361,785	2.7	1,199	#	11,679	0.7
Black or African American	991,448	5.6	900,881	6.7	8,629	0.3	81,938	5.1
Hispanic or Latino	1,487,126	8.4	1,406,618	10.5	4,874	0.2	75,634	4.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	21,259	0.1	18,626	0.1	129	#	2,504	0.2
White	3,318,506	18.7	3,169,001	23.7	20,570	0.7	128,935	8.0
Two or more races	196,843	1.1	186,151	1.4	749	#	9,943	0.6
Race/ethnicity unknown	293,444	1.7	259,991	1.9	1,387	#	32,066	2.0
Nonresident alien	96,397	0.5	93,582	0.7	920	#	1,895	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and percentage of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2014—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	325,036	1.8	50,891	0.4	9,579	0.3	264,566	16.5
Full-time	251,512	1.4	25,562	0.2	8,865	0.3	217,085	13.5
Part-time	73,524	0.4	25,329	0.2	714	#	47,481	3.0
Men	90,670	0.5	23,811	0.2	3,853	0.1	63,006	3.9
Women	234,366	1.3	27,080	0.2	5,726	0.2	201,560	12.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,732	#	2,097	#	51	#	1,584	0.1
Asian	10,894	0.1	1,175	#	984	#	8,735	0.5
Black or African American	81,372	0.5	5,656	#	2,066	0.1	73,650	4.6
Hispanic or Latino	76,307	0.4	7,483	0.1	3,227	0.1	65,597	4.1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,388	#	278	#	26	#	1,084	0.1
White	129,523	0.7	31,160	0.2	2,792	0.1	95,571	6.0
Two or more races	7,519	#	1,383	#	127	#	6,009	0.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	12,505	0.1	1,649	#	279	#	10,577	0.7
Nonresident alien	1,796	#	10	#	27	#	1,759	0.1
Graduate	2,914,977	100.0	1,410,178	100.0	1,225,143	100.0	279,656	100.0
Full-time	1,670,567	57.3	789,751	56.0	734,008	59.9	146,808	52.5
Part-time	1,244,410	42.7	620,427	44.0	491,135	40.1	132,848	47.5
Men	1,211,241	41.6	609,047	43.2	514,036	42.0	88,158	31.5
Women	1,703,736	58.4	801,131	56.8	711,107	58.0	191,498	68.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	13,179	0.5	6,988	0.5	4,309	0.4	1,882	0.7
Asian	174,856	6.0	80,593	5.7	84,032	6.9	10,231	3.7
Black or African American	329,534	11.3	121,305	8.6	124,438	10.2	83,791	30.0
Hispanic or Latino	210,102	7.2	106,903	7.6	82,954	6.8	20,245	7.2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5,868	0.2	2,066	0.1	2,276	0.2	1,526	0.5
White	1,511,200	51.8	778,378	55.2	628,752	51.3	104,070	37.2
Two or more races	57,042	2.0	27,754	2.0	22,544	1.8	6,744	2.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	224,758	7.7	65,485	4.6	115,969	9.5	43,304	15.5
Nonresident alien	388,438	13.3	220,706	15.7	159,869	13.0	7,863	2.8

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. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Students who self-identify with more than one race are included in the Two or more races category. Individuals who are in the United States on a visa or temporary basis, and who are not authorized to remain indefinitely, are included in the Nonresident alien category regardless of race or ethnicity. Students of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are included in the Hispanic or Latino category regardless of race. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding count in the **Total students** row as the denominator. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2015, Fall Enrollment component (provisional data).

Table 2. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2014

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Public institutions (GASB standards¹)						
Total revenues and other sources	\$284,825,215	100.0	\$56,563,937	100.0	\$769,329	100.0
Operating revenues	173,694,284	61.0	16,133,397	28.5	345,595	44.9
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	57,882,090	20.3	9,448,808	16.7	157,426	20.5
Grants and contracts	40,286,623	14.1	3,946,056	7.0	120,749	15.7
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	24,427,493	8.6	1,795,547	3.2	25,888	3.4
State	5,208,575	1.8	1,606,029	2.8	66,326	8.6
Local	2,352,499	0.8	309,840	0.5	27,647	3.6
Private	8,298,056	2.9	234,640	0.4	887	0.1
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	22,866,860	8.0	1,831,244	3.2	†	†
Sales and services of hospitals	34,628,117	12.2	†	†	†	†
Sales and services of educational activities	8,213,202	2.9	156,939	0.3	6,241	0.8
Independent operations	1,399,047	0.5	†	†	†	†
Other operating revenues	8,418,346	3.0	750,350	1.3	61,180	8.0
Nonoperating revenues	95,961,542	33.7	38,111,087	67.4	411,012	53.4
Appropriations	50,752,941	17.8	24,513,829	43.3	301,058	39.1
Federal	1,705,882	0.6	113,230	0.2	12,015	1.6
State	48,485,918	17.0	13,720,703	24.3	140,150	18.2
Local	561,140	0.2	10,679,896	18.9	148,894	19.4
Nonoperating grants	14,025,465	4.9	12,349,183	21.8	96,255	12.5
Federal	11,187,296	3.9	10,837,272	19.2	88,943	11.6
State	2,659,043	0.9	1,389,730	2.5	6,551	0.9
Local	179,126	0.1	122,181	0.2	761	0.1
Gifts	7,076,065	2.5	243,340	0.4	4,740	0.6
Investment income	18,233,228	6.4	315,038	0.6	1,470	0.2
Other nonoperating revenues	5,873,842	2.1	689,697	1.2	7,488	1.0
Total other revenues and additions ²	15,169,389	5.3	2,319,454	4.1	12,722	1.7
Capital appropriations	3,867,745	1.4	1,445,711	2.6	—	—
Capital grants and gifts	3,563,297	1.3	272,641	0.5	—	—
Additions to permanent endowments	1,106,470	0.4	17,236	#	—	—
Other revenues and additions	6,631,877	2.3	583,866	1.0	—	—
Total expenses	\$259,469,759	100.0	\$54,639,999	100.0	\$675,080	100.0
Instruction	75,558,634	29.1	23,415,420	42.9	342,811	50.8
Research	32,485,116	12.5	29,249	0.1	0	0.0
Public service	12,809,163	4.9	865,667	1.6	2,235	0.3
Academic support	21,480,777	8.3	4,789,804	8.8	59,169	8.8
Student services	12,595,381	4.9	5,731,547	10.5	61,888	9.2
Institutional support	22,819,392	8.8	8,987,974	16.4	130,237	19.3
Scholarships and fellowships (excluding discounts and allowances)	9,881,832	3.8	6,116,073	11.2	25,843	3.8
Auxiliary enterprises	26,719,166	10.3	2,557,446	4.7	†	†
Hospital services	34,033,875	13.1	†	†	†	†
Independent operations	1,487,800	0.6	†	†	†	†
Other expenses and deductions	9,598,623	3.7	2,146,819	3.9	52,896	7.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2014—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Private nonprofit institutions (FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$228,245,902	100.0	\$703,208	100.0	\$138,168	100.0
Tuition and fees	67,330,536	29.5	442,266	62.9	80,660	58.4
Government appropriations	834,702	0.4	20,335	2.9	25	#
Federal	469,510	0.2	12,632	1.8	25	#
State	362,825	0.2	7,295	1.0	0	0.0
Local	2,367	#	408	0.1	0	0.0
Government grants and contracts	17,961,680	7.9	74,905	10.7	34,267	24.8
Federal	16,363,048	7.2	65,572	9.3	28,903	20.9
State	1,161,811	0.5	8,687	1.2	4,337	3.1
Local	436,821	0.2	646	0.1	1,027	0.7
Private gifts	18,932,512	8.3	34,984	5.0	2,462	1.8
Private grants and contracts	5,133,308	2.2	3,935	0.6	4,097	3.0
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,708,707	0.7	21,874	3.1	5,684	4.1
Investment return	57,109,230	25.0	42,873	6.1	3,391	2.5
Sales and services of educational activities	6,278,758	2.8	8,440	1.2	4,135	3.0
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	16,374,118	7.2	30,991	4.4	†	†
Hospital revenue	20,667,484	9.1	†	†	†	†
Independent operations revenue	6,761,831	3.0	†	†	†	†
Other revenue ³	9,153,035	4.0	22,604	3.2	3,448	2.5
Total expenses	\$172,000,999	100.0	\$710,964	100.0	\$137,779	100.0
Instruction	56,514,305	32.9	292,356	41.1	67,172	48.8
Research	17,734,396	10.3	441	0.1	2	#
Public service	2,458,106	1.4	1,846	0.3	564	0.4
Academic support	15,401,452	9.0	59,270	8.3	12,515	9.1
Student services	14,460,555	8.4	101,853	14.3	12,137	8.8
Institutional support	22,501,214	13.1	149,356	21.0	32,435	23.5
Net grant aid to students	863,327	0.5	4,641	0.7	59	#
Auxiliary enterprises	15,944,610	9.3	30,438	4.3	†	†
Hospital services	17,377,766	10.1	†	†	†	†
Independent operations	5,693,990	3.3	†	†	†	†
Other expenses	3,051,280	1.8	70,761	10.0	12,894	9.4
Private for-profit institutions(FASB standards)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$17,845,848	100.0	\$5,766,509	100.0	\$3,710,052	100.0
Tuition and fees	16,187,061	90.7	5,110,351	88.6	3,149,990	84.9
Government appropriations	50,956	0.3	63,165	1.1	39,006	1.1
Federal	48,643	0.3	61,355	1.1	38,540	1.0
State	1,722	#	1,262	#	231	#
Local	591	#	548	#	235	#
Government grants and contracts	710,290	4.0	225,394	3.9	114,646	3.1
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	660,773	3.7	200,568	3.5	111,007	3.0
State	48,975	0.3	14,176	0.2	2,114	0.1
Local	542	#	10,650	0.2	1,525	#
Private gifts, grants and contracts	10,232	0.1	2,087	#	2,850	0.1
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	36,012	0.2	8,543	0.1	7,368	0.2
Sales and services of educational activities	222,739	1.2	100,123	1.7	242,206	6.5
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	395,510	2.2	87,050	1.5	†	†
Hospital services	144	#	0	0.0	†	†
Other revenue ³	232,905	1.3	169,796	2.9	153,986	4.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2014—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	\$16,031,478	100.0	\$5,529,570	100.0	\$3,312,968	100.0
Instruction	4,077,757	25.4	1,779,603	32.2	1,348,584	40.7
Research	5,136	#	364	#	3,438	0.1
Public service	10,057	0.1	1,962	#	2,282	0.1
Academic support	1,462,951	9.1	458,698	8.3	308,885	9.3
Student services	3,433,300	21.4	859,347	15.5	357,502	10.8
Institutional support	5,643,922	35.2	1,706,274	30.9	875,515	26.4
Net grant aid to students	32,306	0.2	5,899	0.1	13,581	0.4
Auxiliary enterprises	371,014	2.3	101,186	1.8	†	†
Hospital services	27	#	0	0.0	†	†
Other expenses	995,008	6.2	616,237	11.1	403,181	12.2

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

† Not applicable. Percentages are not calculated for negative revenues (losses).

Rounds to zero.

¹In addition to the public institutions using Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, 18 public institutions (0.9 percent of public institutions) not displayed in this table reported \$12.4 billion in revenue and investment return and \$10.4 billion in expenses using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards.

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

³Other revenue is a calculated value and may be negative if the total revenue and investment return reported is less than the sum of the reported data in the detail revenues and investment return categories.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2015, Finance component (provisional data).

Table 3. Number of staff at Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution, medical school staff status, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2014

Occupational category and employment status	Private													
	Public					Nonprofit					For-profit			
	4-year		Medical school ¹ staff	2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		Medical school ¹ staff	2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		2-year	Less-than-2-year
All institutions	Staff not in medical schools ¹	Staff not in medical schools ¹				Staff not in medical schools ¹	Staff not in medical schools ¹				Staff not in medical schools ¹			
Total staff	4,127,354	1,680,315	226,511	644,443	11,442	1,145,035	168,794	8,007	1,775	156,930	56	48,242	35,804	
Full-time	2,535,342	1,105,166	182,067	304,309	6,485	664,054	142,089	5,080	1,244	69,430	28	30,745	24,645	
Part-time	1,592,012	575,149	44,444	340,134	4,957	480,981	26,705	2,927	531	87,500	28	17,497	11,159	
Instruction	1,569,207	483,205	61,479	361,434	6,296	463,257	44,538	4,427	893	98,715	56	26,038	18,869	
Full-time	731,828	303,001	50,608	112,685	2,583	185,637	36,738	2,407	492	15,778	28	11,313	10,558	
Part-time	837,379	180,204	10,871	248,749	3,713	277,620	7,800	2,020	401	82,937	28	14,725	8,311	
Research	85,117	37,872	15,552	96	†	19,852	11,593	14	†	58	†	80	†	
Full-time	70,443	29,825	13,623	85	†	16,803	10,041	6	†	31	†	29	†	
Part-time	14,674	8,047	1,929	11	†	3,049	1,552	8	†	27	†	51	†	
Public service	27,271	10,265	4,760	3,600	†	1,881	6,693	4	†	65	†	3	†	
Full-time	18,615	7,798	3,927	321	†	1,110	5,449	4	†	3	†	3	†	
Part-time	8,656	2,467	833	3,279	†	771	1,244	0	†	62	†	0	†	
Librarians, curators, and archivists	43,788	18,589	300	5,726	33	17,240	354	136	24	939	†	377	70	
Full-time	37,057	17,005	276	3,867	15	14,508	329	84	19	678	†	234	42	
Part-time	6,731	1,584	24	1,859	18	2,732	25	52	5	261	†	143	28	
Student and academic affairs and other education services occupations	204,431	58,008	2,420	51,047	1,355	72,302	1,919	499	176	10,318	†	3,426	2,961	
Full-time	114,450	41,182	1,929	21,780	997	31,830	1,345	341	146	9,346	†	3,051	2,503	
Part-time	89,981	16,826	491	29,267	358	40,472	574	158	30	972	†	375	458	
Management occupations	259,381	99,744	10,493	32,857	708	85,573	9,696	704	219	10,583	†	4,787	4,017	
Full-time	251,493	96,626	9,965	31,632	654	83,283	9,396	665	203	10,475	†	4,710	3,884	
Part-time	7,888	3,118	528	1,225	54	2,290	300	39	16	108	†	77	133	
Business and financial operations occupations	216,690	99,785	14,140	17,099	233	68,207	8,034	273	74	4,587	†	2,764	1,494	
Full-time	186,405	92,735	12,863	15,238	198	48,998	7,668	226	67	4,446	†	2,629	1,337	
Part-time	30,285	7,050	1,277	1,861	35	19,209	366	47	7	141	†	135	157	
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	242,040	117,772	25,446	17,003	136	60,633	18,252	110	20	2,108	†	391	169	
Full-time	210,627	107,425	22,551	14,223	116	46,563	17,132	103	16	2,015	†	353	130	
Part-time	31,413	10,347	2,895	2,780	20	14,070	1,120	7	4	93	†	38	39	
Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	172,664	76,783	4,484	23,457	136	57,927	2,389	252	36	6,391	†	533	276	
Full-time	139,600	67,003	3,698	15,918	104	44,069	2,088	157	34	5,881	†	426	222	
Part-time	33,064	9,780	786	7,539	32	13,858	301	95	2	510	†	107	54	

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of staff at Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution, medical school staff status, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2014—Continued

Occupational category and employment status	Private												
	Public					Nonprofit				For-profit			
	All institutions	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year
Staff not in medical schools ¹		Medical school ¹ staff	Staff not in medical schools ¹			Medical school ¹ staff	Staff not in medical schools ¹			Medical school ¹ staff			
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	116,230	34,116	37,671	1,917	207	13,008	28,900	67	1	169	†	101	73
Full-time	94,143	26,946	32,657	867	107	9,366	24,029	45	1	90	†	12	23
Part-time	22,087	7,170	5,014	1,050	100	3,642	4,871	22	0	79	†	89	50
Service occupations	245,383	118,658	7,489	36,350	707	71,743	6,752	382	45	1,673	†	770	814
Full-time	202,683	102,518	6,377	25,080	477	59,872	6,112	205	35	1,165	†	461	381
Part-time	42,700	16,140	1,112	11,270	230	11,871	640	177	10	508	†	309	433
Sales and related occupations	17,828	2,656	76	2,000	11	3,572	41	105	53	5,227	†	2,506	1,581
Full-time	14,984	2,089	73	1,066	7	2,861	37	91	53	5,158	†	2,239	1,310
Part-time	2,844	567	3	934	4	711	4	14	0	69	†	267	271
Office and administrative support occupations	464,532	188,814	25,131	83,348	1,327	116,188	22,179	917	206	15,286	†	6,054	5,082
Full-time	376,617	155,138	22,660	54,499	1,013	98,944	20,504	656	163	14,050	†	5,015	3,975
Part-time	87,915	33,676	2,471	28,849	314	17,244	1,675	261	43	1,236	†	1,039	1,107
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	74,890	47,254	636	7,197	202	17,476	985	102	25	251	†	390	372
Full-time	70,276	44,939	624	6,203	166	16,598	935	83	12	190	†	262	264
Part-time	4,614	2,315	12	994	36	878	50	19	13	61	†	128	108
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	19,524	12,555	273	1,298	91	4,758	294	15	3	190	†	21	26
Full-time	16,121	10,936	236	845	48	3,612	286	7	3	124	†	8	16
Part-time	3,403	1,619	37	453	43	1,146	8	8	0	66	†	13	10
Graduate assistants ² – teaching plus various categories	368,378	274,239	16,161	14	†	71,418	6,175	†	†	370	†	1	†
Full-time	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Part-time	368,378	274,239	16,161	14	†	71,418	6,175	†	†	370	†	1	†

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2015, Human Resources component (provisional data).

Table 4. Number of items in library collections at Title IV degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution and type of collection: United States, fiscal year 2014

Type of library collection	Total	4-year			2-year		
		Public	Private		Public	Private	
			Nonprofit	For-profit		Nonprofit	For-profit
Total library circulation	1,664,308,048	824,857,115	639,768,941	70,451,618	108,559,369	3,777,125	16,893,880
Physical library collections (books and media)	1,142,808,577	641,141,712	438,504,770	5,685,666	55,586,556	933,416	956,457
Physical books	1,036,004,392	577,566,459	400,506,122	4,841,102	51,320,592	882,258	887,859
Physical media	106,804,185	63,575,253	37,998,648	844,564	4,265,964	51,158	68,598
Electronic library collections (books, databases, and media)	521,499,471	183,715,403	201,264,171	64,765,952	52,972,813	2,843,709	15,937,423
Digital/electronic books	385,051,332	142,213,006	141,199,186	48,142,277	43,530,613	2,798,345	7,167,905
Databases	3,461,586	381,696	1,611,055	668,890	111,851	1,849	686,245
Digital/electronic media	132,986,553	41,120,701	58,453,930	15,954,785	9,330,349	43,515	8,083,273

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. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/glossary>. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2015, Academic Libraries component (provisional data).

Appendix A: Data Collection Procedures

The spring 2015 collection was entirely web-based; data were collected between December 10, 2014, and April 8, 2015. Data were provided by “keyholders,” institutional representatives appointed by campus chief executives, who were responsible for ensuring that survey data submitted by the institution were correct and complete. No problems were noted during the spring 2015 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 7,389 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 2014-15 academic year. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the IPEDS universe because they are federally funded and open to the public.³

Because the Title IV institutions that are the focus of IPEDS are required to participate in IPEDS, the response rates in the spring 2015 IPEDS collection were high: rounding to 100 percent. Responses were missing for 8 institutions in the *Fall Enrollment* component,⁴ 12 institutions in the *Finance* component,⁵ 5 in the *Human Resources* component,⁶ and 3 in the *Academic Libraries* component.⁷

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) 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

¹ Title IV institutions and administrative offices include 7,310 institutions and 79 administrative (central or system) offices. The central and system offices are required to complete the *Institutional Characteristics* component in the fall, the *Human Resources* component in the spring, and the *Finance* component in the spring (if they have their own separate budget).

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

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

⁴ Eighteen Title IV institutions that were included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the *Fall Enrollment* component because the institutions either closed or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 7,292 institutions were expected to respond. Of these, 7,284 provided data.

⁵ Nine Title IV institutions that were included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the *Finance* component because the institutions either closed or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 7,380 institutions were expected to respond. Of these, 7,368 provided data.

⁶ Eighteen Title IV institutions that were included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the *Human Resources* component because the institutions either closed or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 7,371 institutions and administrative offices were expected to respond. Of these, 7,366 provided data.

⁷ The *Academic Libraries* component was required of the subset of institutions that were degree-granting during the fiscal year and reported a library expenditure in the *Institutional Characteristics* component. As a result, 4,323 institutions were expected to respond to the *Academic Libraries* component. Of these, 4,320 provided data.

were at least 99.8 percent for each survey component, no such analysis was necessary. However, some institutions had all data imputed for the components where they were unit nonrespondents. For the *Human Resources* component there were 5 such institutions, for the *Fall Enrollment* component there were 8 such institutions, for the *Finance* component there were 12 such institutions, and for the *Academic Libraries* component there were 3 such institutions.

Some data are only required to be reported to IPEDS biennially. For the spring 2015 collection, these data include race/ethnicity and gender of employees reported in the *Human Resources* component, and enrollment data by student age in the *Fall Enrollment* component. IPEDS permits institutions to report these data in years when they are not required, should institutions choose to do so. These data are not included in this *First Look* report. Some 45 percent of Title IV institutions and administrative offices provided data by race/ethnicity and gender in the *Human Resources* component, and 42 percent of Title IV institutions submitted data by student age in the *Fall Enrollment* component.

Detailed information about the study methodology including imputation procedures can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2015098>.

Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

library collections: Comprising documents held locally and remote resources for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Access rights may be acquired by the library itself, by a consortium, and/or through external funding. Acquisition is to be understood as securing rights and including it on the OPAC (online public access catalog) or other databases of the library.

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

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

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

medical school staff: Staff employed by or staff working in the medical school (Doctor of Medicine [M.D.] and/or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine [D.O.]) component of a postsecondary institution or in a 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

race/ethnicity: Categories developed in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget that are used to describe groups to which individuals belong or identify with. The categories do not denote

scientific definitions of anthropological origins. The designations are used to categorize U.S. citizens, resident aliens, and other eligible noncitizens.

Individuals are asked to first designate ethnicity as:

- Hispanic or Latino or
- Not Hispanic or Latino

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

4-year institution: Any postsecondary institution that offers programs of at least 4 years’ duration or one that offers programs at or above the baccalaureate level, as well as schools that offer postbaccalaureate certificates only or those that offer graduate programs only.