



U.S. Department of Education  
Institute of Education Sciences  
NCES 2005-177

# Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2003; Graduation Rates 1997 & 2000 Cohorts; and Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2003

E.D. TAB





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**E.D. TAB**

July 2005

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## Foreword

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This E.D. TAB presents findings from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Spring 2004 data collection, which included four survey components: Student Financial Aid for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students for the 2002–03 academic year, Enrollment for fall 2003, Graduation Rates for full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students beginning college in 1997 at 4-year institutions or in 2000 at less-than-4-year institutions, and Finance for fiscal year 2003. These data were collected through the IPEDS web-based data collection system.

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

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

**Grover J. Whitehurst**  
*Acting Commissioner*  
*National Center for Education Statistics*

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

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# Introduction

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

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

## IPEDS 2003–04

Participation in IPEDS was a requirement for the 6,568 institutions that participated in Title IV<sup>2</sup> federal student financial aid programs such as Pell Grants or Stafford Loans during the 2003–04 academic year. Title IV schools include traditional colleges and universities, 2-year institutions, and for-profit degree- and non-degree-granting institutions (such as schools of cosmetology), among others. In addition, four of the five U.S. service academies are not Title IV eligible, but are included in the IPEDS universe as if they were Title IV institutions.

As the fall and winter surveys were being conducted, information was received that 14 of these institutions closed or lost their Title IV eligibility after the 2003–04 collection cycle began; thus, the Spring 2004 collection universe comprised 6,554 institutions and 83 administrative (central and system) offices. The 83 administrative offices were required to participate in the Finance component if they had their own separate budget; the other three components—Enrollment (EF), Student Financial Aid (SFA), and Graduation Rates (GRS)—were not applicable to them. The EF component was required of 6,551 Title IV institutions (three institutions were new and did not have enrollment in the fall, and 6,544, or 99.9 percent, responded). The SFA and GRS components were required of all Title IV institutions that had first-time, full-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate level students. As a result, for the Spring 2004 collection, 6,068 institutions were required to complete the SFA component. Of these, 6,032, or 99.4 percent, responded. For the GRS component, 5,812 institutions were required to respond; of these, 5,781, or 99.5 percent, responded. The Finance component was required of all Title IV institutions and administrative offices. Thus, for the Spring 2004 collection, 6,607 institutions and administrative offices were required to complete the Finance component and of these, 6,554, or 99.2 percent, responded.

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

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

## **Focus of This Report**

Tabulations in this report present selected data items collected from Title IV institutions in the United States eligible for at least one spring 2004 IPEDS component. Additional detailed information is available through the various IPEDS web tools, such as the Peer Analysis System.

## Selected Findings

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### Characteristics of Enrolled Students

- Title IV institutions in the United States enrolled 17.3 million students in fall 2003 (table 1). Of these, 86.0 percent were enrolled in undergraduate programs, 12.1 percent were enrolled in graduate programs, and 1.9 percent were enrolled in first-professional programs.
- In fall 2003, the majority of students, 61.5 percent, were enrolled full time and 38.5 percent were enrolled part time (table 1).
- Of the students enrolled at Title IV institutions in fall 2003, females represented 57.4 percent while 42.6 percent were males.
- White, non-Hispanic students accounted for 62.0 percent of all students enrolled in Title IV institutions in fall 2003, while 11.8 percent were Black, non-Hispanic, 9.7 percent were Hispanic, 5.8 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.0 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native (table 1). The race/ethnicity of 6.3 percent was unknown and 3.4 percent were nonresident aliens.

### Characteristics of Students at Degree-Granting and Non-Degree-Granting Institutions

- Of the 17.3 million students attending Title IV institutions within the United States, about 16.9 million attended degree-granting institutions and 429,000 attended non-degree-granting institutions (table 1).
- The majority of students in degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions attended school full time (61.0 percent and 78.7 percent, respectively) and were women (57.1 percent and 68.8 percent, respectively) (table 1).
- At degree-granting institutions, 62.4 percent of students were White, non-Hispanic, while 27.9 percent of students were races other than White, 6.3 percent were students whose race/ethnicity was unknown, and 3.5 percent were nonresident aliens (table 1). At non-degree-granting institutions, 47.1 percent of students were White, non-Hispanic, while 44.8 percent of students were races other than White, 6.8 percent were students whose race/ethnicity was unknown, and 1.2 percent were nonresident aliens.

### First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduates

- In fall 2003, there were nearly 3 million first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates at Title IV institutions (table 2). Of these, 56.4 percent were women and 43.6 percent were men.
- The majority of these students, 81.2 percent, were enrolled full time; 18.8 percent were enrolled part time (table 2).

- White, non-Hispanic students accounted for 62.0 percent of all first-time degree/certificate-seeking students enrolled in Title IV institutions in fall 2003, while 14.1 percent were Black, non-Hispanic, 10.8 percent were Hispanic, 5.1 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.0 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native (table 2). The race/ethnicity of 5.4 percent was unknown and 1.6 percent were nonresident aliens.

Table 1. Enrollment in Title IV institutions, by degree-granting status, level and control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2003

Level and control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	All institutions		Degree-granting		Non-degree-granting	
	Total students	Percent	Total students	Percent	Total students	Percent
Total students	17,329,462	100.0	16,900,471	100.0	428,991	100.0
Level of institution						
4-year	10,407,986	60.1	10,407,553	61.6	433	0.1
2-year	6,605,409	38.1	6,492,918	38.4	112,491	26.2
Less-than-2-year	316,067	1.8	†	†	316,067	73.7
Control of institution						
Public	12,964,554	74.8	12,857,059	76.1	107,495	25.1
Private not-for-profit	3,381,391	19.5	3,340,718	19.8	40,673	9.5
Private for-profit	983,517	5.7	702,694	4.2	280,823	65.5
Student level						
Undergraduate	14,902,640	86.0	14,473,884	85.6	428,756	99.9
Graduate	2,097,746	12.1	2,097,511	12.4	235	0.1
First-professional	329,076	1.9	329,076	1.9	†	†
Attendance status						
Full time	10,649,597	61.5	10,311,814	61.0	337,783	78.7
Part time	6,679,865	38.5	6,588,657	39.0	91,208	21.3
Gender						
Men	7,389,548	42.6	7,255,551	42.9	133,997	31.2
Women	9,939,914	57.4	9,644,920	57.1	294,994	68.8
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	10,740,886	62.0	10,538,922	62.4	201,964	47.1
Black, non-Hispanic	2,041,941	11.8	1,952,722	11.6	89,219	20.8
Hispanic	1,682,830	9.7	1,602,484	9.5	80,346	18.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,005,647	5.8	987,033	5.8	18,614	4.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	167,455	1.0	162,997	1.0	4,458	1.0
Race/ethnicity unknown	1,094,354	6.3	1,065,125	6.3	29,229	6.8
Nonresident alien	596,349	3.4	591,188	3.5	5,161	1.2

† Not applicable.

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

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



Table 2. Enrollment of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in Title IV institutions, by degree-granting status, level and control of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, fall 2003

Level and control of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	All institutions		Degree-granting		Non-degree-granting	
	Total students	Percent	Total students	Percent	Total students	Percent
Total students	2,913,832	100.0	2,604,714	100.0	309,118	100.0
Level of institution						
4-year	1,460,350	50.1	1,460,239	56.1	111	#
2-year	1,203,867	41.3	1,144,475	43.9	59,392	19.2
Less-than-2-year	249,615	8.6	†	†	249,615	80.8
Control of institution						
Public	1,995,266	68.5	1,931,763	74.2	63,503	20.5
Private not-for-profit	500,382	17.2	482,155	18.5	18,227	5.9
Private for-profit	418,184	14.4	190,796	7.3	227,388	73.6
Attendance status						
Full time	2,365,691	81.2	2,107,321	80.9	258,370	83.6
Part time	548,141	18.8	497,393	19.1	50,748	16.4
Gender						
Men	1,270,207	43.6	1,181,233	45.3	88,974	28.8
Women	1,643,625	56.4	1,423,481	54.7	220,144	71.2
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	1,807,911	62.0	1,669,367	64.1	138,544	44.8
Black, non-Hispanic	411,413	14.1	344,444	13.2	66,969	21.7
Hispanic	313,504	10.8	250,056	9.6	63,448	20.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	147,369	5.1	134,112	5.1	13,257	4.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	30,559	1.0	27,314	1.0	3,245	1.0
Race/ethnicity unknown	156,865	5.4	136,486	5.2	20,379	6.6
Nonresident alien	46,211	1.6	42,935	1.6	3,276	1.1

† Not applicable.

# Rounds to zero.

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

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

## First-Time Degree/Certificate-Seeking Undergraduate Financial Aid Recipients

- In academic year 2002–03, there were 2.5 million full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates attending Title IV institutions located in the United States (table 3). Of these, more than 1.8 million, or 73.0 percent, received financial aid.
- The proportion of students receiving financial aid varied by control of institution. About 66.2 percent of undergraduates at public institutions received aid, as did 83.4 percent of undergraduates at private not-for-profit institutions and 83.1 percent of those at private for-profit institutions (table 3).

Table 3. Full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled and those receiving financial aid at Title IV institutions, by control and level of institution: United States, academic year 2002–03

Control and level of institution	Academic year 2002–03 <sup>1</sup>		
	Number enrolled	Number of financial aid recipients	Percent receiving financial aid
Total students	2,520,166	1,839,004	73.0
Public	1,515,844	1,002,951	66.2
4-year	850,580	621,289	73.0
2-year	624,212	358,229	57.4
Less-than-2-year	41,052	23,433	57.1
Private not-for-profit	484,354	403,969	83.4
4-year	448,945	377,419	84.1
2-year	17,571	14,017	79.8
Less-than-2-year	17,838	12,533	70.3
Private for-profit	519,968	432,084	83.1
4-year	80,759	66,054	81.8
2-year	195,010	166,268	85.3
Less-than-2-year	244,199	199,762	81.8

<sup>1</sup> The numbers shown reflect those institutions that reported having financial aid recipients in academic year 2002–03, even if reporting no aid from federal grants, state/local grants, institutional grants, or student loans. Excluded are institutions that granted no financial aid such as military academies and some seminaries and allied health schools associated with hospitals. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2004.

- On average, 52.0 percent of financial aid recipients received one or more federal grants during the 2002–03 academic year (table 4). Considering enrollment by institutional control, 74.7 percent of undergraduate aid recipients attending private for-profit institutions received federal grants, compared to 48.5 percent of those attending public institutions and 36.5 percent of those attending private not-for-profit institutions.
- Undergraduate financial aid recipients at public institutions were more likely to receive state and local grants than those attending private not-for-profit or private for-profit institutions (48.1 percent compared to 37.7 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively) (table 4).

- Undergraduate financial aid recipients at private not-for-profit institutions were more likely to receive institutional grants (80.8 percent) than those at public or private for-profit institutions (33.5 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively) (table 4).
- Undergraduate financial aid recipients at private for-profit institutions were more likely than those attending public or private not-for-profit institutions to borrow money to attend college; 80.6 percent of aid recipients at private for-profit institutions had student loans, compared to 45.0 percent at public institutions and 68.7 percent at private not-for-profit institutions (table 4).

Table 4. Types and average amounts of financial aid received by full-time, first-time undergraduate students in Title IV institutions, by control and level of institution: United States, academic year 2002–03

Control and level of institution	Number of financial aid recipients	Number receiving	Percent receiving	Average amount <sup>1</sup>	Number receiving	Percent receiving	Average amount <sup>1</sup>
		Federal grants			State/local grants		
Total students	1,838,961	956,540	52.0	\$2,928	685,999	37.3	\$2,189
Public	1,002,951	486,383	48.5	2,791	482,625	48.1	1,885
4-year	621,289	237,923	38.3	2,950	307,636	49.5	2,305
2-year	358,229	230,663	64.4	2,654	168,891	47.1	1,139
Less-than-2-year	23,433	17,797	75.9	2,450	6,098	26.0	1,397
Private not-for-profit	403,969	147,476	36.5	3,360	152,347	37.7	3,021
4-year	377,419	128,583	34.1	3,359	143,462	38.0	3,012
2-year	14,017	8,533	60.9	3,223	5,406	38.6	2,900
Less-than-2-year	12,533	10,360	82.7	3,492	3,479	27.8	3,572
Private for-profit	432,041	322,681	74.7	2,937	51,027	11.8	2,584
4-year	66,011	39,344	59.6	3,262	13,437	20.4	3,291
2-year	166,268	117,014	70.4	2,958	27,766	16.7	2,383
Less-than-2-year	199,762	166,323	83.3	2,844	9,824	4.9	2,185
		Institutional grants			Student loans <sup>2</sup>		
Total students	1,838,961	689,353	37.5	5,159	1,077,740	58.6	4,365
Public	1,002,951	335,618	33.5	2,423	451,715	45.0	3,254
4-year	621,289	267,121	43.0	2,761	353,303	56.9	3,409
2-year	358,229	66,609	18.6	1,118	92,028	25.7	2,589
Less-than-2-year	23,433	1,888	8.1	730	6,384	27.2	4,317
Private not-for-profit	403,969	326,469	80.8	8,273	277,661	68.7	4,483
4-year	377,419	320,226	84.8	8,385	265,203	70.3	4,523
2-year	14,017	5,097	36.4	2,844	8,697	62.0	3,565
Less-than-2-year	12,533	1,146	9.1	1,366	3,761	30.0	3,804
Private for-profit	432,041	27,266	6.3	1,548	348,364	80.6	5,712
4-year	66,011	9,459	14.3	2,254	58,542	88.7	7,162
2-year	166,268	7,815	4.7	1,370	138,582	83.3	6,917
Less-than-2-year	199,762	9,992	5.0	1,018	151,240	75.7	4,046

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

<sup>2</sup> Student loans include only loans made directly to students; federal loans to parents (PLUS) and other loans made directly to parents are not included.

NOTE: The numbers shown reflect only those institutions that reported the number of recipients by types of financial aid and the average amounts received. Data collected in the SFA component of IPEDS are perturbed to protect the confidentiality of individuals.

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

## Revenues of Title IV Institutions

- During fiscal year 2003, the proportion of revenues originating from tuition and fees at public institutions varied by the type of accounting method employed by the institution. Four-year public institutions using Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 35 standards received 14.6 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, those using GASB standards prior to Statement 35 received 13.3 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, and those using Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards received 24.1 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees (table 5).
- Two-year public institutions using GASB Statement 35 standards received 16.8 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, those using GASB standards prior to Statement 35 received 19.3 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, and those using FASB standards received 8.6 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees (table 5).
- The largest single source of revenue for private 4-year institutions in fiscal year 2003 was tuition and fees. Private not-for-profit 4-year institutions received 33.9 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, while private for-profit institutions received 91.6 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees (table 6).
- During this same period, private not-for-profit 2-year institutions received 18.5 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, while private for-profit 2-year institutions received 85.4 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees (table 6).

Table 5. Revenues of Title IV public institutions, by level of institution, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2003

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent
Institutions using GASB 35 standards						
Total revenues and other sources	\$159,791,326	100.0	\$32,299,733	100.0	\$858,753	100.0
Operating revenues	94,200,991	59.0	10,696,321	33.1	350,301	40.8
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	23,291,057	14.6	5,429,515	16.8	66,969	7.8
Grants and contracts	27,638,154	17.3	2,911,495	9.0	162,343	18.9
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	17,356,681	10.9	715,276	2.2	34,942	4.1
State	4,237,839	2.7	1,659,669	5.1	70,388	8.2
Local	6,043,634	3.8	536,550	1.7	57,013	6.6
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	13,660,022	8.5	1,565,753	4.8	11,010	1.3
Sales and services of hospitals	17,209,425	10.8	3,281	#	3,168	0.4
Independent operations	725,628	0.5	51,021	0.2	5,648	0.7
Other operating revenues	11,676,705	7.3	735,256	2.3	101,163	11.8
Nonoperating revenues	53,714,553	33.6	20,136,391	62.3	463,401	54.0
Federal appropriations	189,708	0.1	211,105	0.7	12,829	1.5
State appropriations	41,819,854	26.2	10,867,294	33.6	247,574	28.8
Local appropriations	211,197	0.1	6,831,324	21.1	182,856	21.3
Nonoperating grants	1,366,239	0.9	1,502,293	4.7	13,561	1.6
Federal	1,068,122	0.7	1,046,032	3.2	10,055	1.2
State	263,293	0.2	410,461	1.3	2,196	0.3
Local	34,824	#	45,800	0.1	1,309	0.2
Gifts	3,713,158	2.3	172,183	0.5	552	0.1
Investment income	4,701,751	2.9	264,053	0.8	3,522	0.4
Other nonoperating revenues	1,712,648	1.1	288,138	0.9	2,507	0.3
Total other revenues and additions	11,875,781	7.4	1,467,022	4.5	45,051	5.2
Capital appropriations	3,494,518	2.2	961,721	3.0	2,595	0.3
Capital grants and gifts	2,456,610	1.5	279,867	0.9	97	#
Additions to permanent endowments	903,104	0.6	9,387	#	0	0.0
Other revenues and additions	5,021,549	3.1	216,047	0.7	42,359	4.9
Public institutions using pre-GASB 35 standards						
Total revenues and investment return	3,394,370	100.0	2,787,591	100.0	1,420,805	100.0
Tuition and fees	452,523	13.3	536,936	19.3	112,459	7.9
Government appropriations	1,911,674	56.3	1,374,485	49.3	1,188,004	83.6
Federal	1,165,345	34.3	31,144	1.1	25,136	1.8
State	737,186	21.7	1,006,485	36.1	575,351	40.5
Local	9,142	0.3	336,856	12.1	587,517	41.4
Government grants and contracts	324,894	9.6	558,420	20.0	58,605	4.1
Federal	223,960	6.6	131,928	4.7	32,489	2.3
State	83,472	2.5	234,911	8.4	21,435	1.5
Local	17,462	0.5	191,580	6.9	4,681	0.3
Private gifts, grants and contracts	178,068	5.2	60,049	2.2	617	#
Endowment income	45,737	1.3	1,143	#	3,039	0.2
Sales and services of education activities	51,810	1.5	30,881	1.1	3,935	0.3
Auxiliary enterprises	262,741	7.7	164,881	5.9	13,583	1.0
Hospitals	149,745	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations	17	#	8,804	0.3	2,333	0.2
Other sources	17,160	0.5	51,992	1.9	38,229	2.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Revenues of Title IV public institutions, by level of institution, accounting standards utilized and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2003—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less than 2-year	
	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent
Institutions using FASB standards						
Total revenues and investment return	6,339,224	100.0	59,433	100.0	9,977	100.0
Tuition and fees	1,528,141	24.1	5,101	8.6	1,892	19.0
Government appropriations	784,448	12.4	27,400	46.1	158	1.6
Federal	24,274	0.4	1,124	1.9	0	0.0
State	760,174	12.0	17,465	29.4	158	1.6
Local	0	0.0	8,810	14.8	0	0.0
Government grants and contracts	1,058,136	16.7	22,038	37.1	1,748	17.5
Federal	867,507	13.7	14,636	24.6	1,637	16.4
State	182,571	2.9	7,246	12.2	110	1.1
Local	8,057	0.1	155	0.3	0	0.0
Private gifts, grants and contracts	474,948	7.5	599	1.0	#	#
Contributions from affiliated entities	0	0.0	39	0.1	0	0.0
Investment return	302,648	4.8	60	0.1	2	#
Sales and services of educational activities	113,873	1.8	62	0.1	91	0.9
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	442,923	7.0	1,624	2.7	4	#
Hospital revenue	1,428,088	22.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Independent operations revenue	15,609	0.2	0	0.0	2,731	27.4
Other revenue	190,411	3.0	2,510	4.2	3,351	33.6

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: The source of funds categories differ based on the accounting standards used. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

Table 6. Revenues of Title IV private institutions, by level and control of institution and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2003

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues (in thousands)	Percent
Private not-for-profit institutions						
Total revenues and investment return	\$105,193,361	100.0	\$2,258,652	100.0	\$605,595	100.0
Tuition and fees	35,685,774	33.9	418,279	18.5	77,545	12.8
Government appropriations	935,527	0.9	19,280	0.9	269	#
Federal	414,159	0.4	8,510	0.4	127	#
State	507,371	0.5	6,879	0.3	142	#
Local	13,997	#	3,891	0.2	0	0.0
Government grants and contracts	13,332,256	12.7	118,084	5.2	75,782	12.5
Federal	11,890,195	11.3	91,072	4.0	48,162	8.0
State	984,675	0.9	25,773	1.1	22,346	3.7
Local	457,386	0.4	1,239	0.1	5,273	0.9
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	13,382,763	12.7	59,952	2.7	22,263	3.7
Contributions from affiliated entities	935,656	0.9	13,051	0.6	3,423	0.6
Investment return	9,328,557	8.9	355	#	4,125	0.7
Sales and services of educational activities	3,041,451	2.9	17,337	0.8	37,034	6.1
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	9,779,275	9.3	63,586	2.8	2,903	0.5
Hospital revenue	8,942,047	8.5	0	0.0	59	#
Independent operations revenue	4,228,913	4.0	26,288	1.2	487	0.1
Other revenue	5,601,143	5.3	1,522,441	67.4	381,705	63.0
Private for-profit institutions						
Total revenues and investment return	4,756,640	100.0	3,183,758	100.0	2,018,524	100.0
Tuition and fees	4,356,876	91.6	2,718,081	85.4	1,552,087	76.9
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	118,563	2.5	235,036	7.4	196,199	9.7
Federal	108,806	2.3	192,676	6.1	170,546	8.4
State and local	9,757	0.2	42,359	1.3	25,654	1.3
Private grants and contracts	3,064	0.1	3,025	0.1	6,446	0.3
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	5,875	0.1	10,942	0.3	17,330	0.9
Sales and services of educational activities	58,281	1.2	71,022	2.2	109,700	5.4
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	173,280	3.6	83,417	2.6	23,458	1.2
Other revenue	40,703	0.9	62,235	2.0	113,303	5.6

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Private not-for-profit and private for-profit institutions use different accounting standards, thus the categories differ. When reporting standards for private not-for-profit institutions changed under rules 116 and 117 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), accounting for scholarships changed, requiring that most scholarships be netted against tuition revenue. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

## Graduation Rates

- Graduation rates data were collected on a cohort of first-time, full-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who were enrolled at 4-year institutions as of October 15, 1997 (for institutions on a standard academic terms) or who were enrolled during the period of September 1, 1997 and August 31, 1998 (for institutions operating on a continuous basis). For less-than-4-year institutions, graduation rates data were collected on students who were enrolled as of October 15, 2000 or who were enrolled during the period of September 1, 2000 and August 31, 2001. Overall graduation rates at 4-year institutions were somewhat higher than at less-than-4-year institutions (54.3 percent and 42.0 percent respectively) (tables 7 and 8).

- Considering racial/ethnic groups attending 4-year institutions, Asians/Pacific Islanders had the highest graduation rate, at 63.0 percent, and American Indians/Alaska Natives had the lowest graduation rate, at 35.6 percent (table 7).

Table 7. Graduation rates at 4-year Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, gender, and degree-granting status: United States, cohort year 1997

Degree-granting status and graduation rate component	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Race/ethnicity unknown	Nonresident alien
<b>All students</b>								
All institutions								
Adjusted cohort	1,181,366	837,411	130,246	74,880	66,940	9,631	38,005	24,253
Total completers	641,291	479,875	50,102	32,548	42,156	3,429	20,002	13,179
Graduation rate (%)	54.3	57.3	38.5	43.5	63.0	35.6	52.6	54.3
Degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	1,181,296	837,355	130,245	74,875	66,934	9,629	38,005	24,253
Total completers	641,236	479,829	50,101	32,545	42,152	3,428	20,002	13,179
Graduation rate (%)	54.3	57.3	38.5	43.5	63.0	35.6	52.6	54.3
Non-degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	70	56	1	5	6	2	0	0
Total completers	55	46	1	3	4	1	0	0
Graduation rate (%)	78.6	82.1	100.0	60.0	66.7	50.0	†	†
<b>Men</b>								
All institutions								
Adjusted cohort	538,407	384,742	52,998	32,908	32,007	4,289	18,089	13,374
Total completers	276,065	209,279	17,381	13,150	19,078	1,399	8,787	6,991
Graduation rate (%)	51.3	54.4	32.8	40.0	59.6	32.6	48.6	52.3
Degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	538,399	384,736	52,998	32,907	32,006	4,289	18,089	13,374
Total completers	276,057	209,273	17,381	13,149	19,077	1,399	8,787	6,991
Graduation rate (%)	51.3	54.4	32.8	40.0	59.6	32.6	48.6	52.3
Non-degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	8	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total completers	8	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
Graduation rate (%)	100.0	100.0	†	100.0	100.0	†	†	†
<b>Women</b>								
All institutions								
Adjusted cohort	642,959	452,669	77,248	41,972	34,933	5,342	19,916	10,879
Total completers	365,226	270,596	32,721	19,398	23,078	2,030	11,215	6,188
Graduation rate (%)	56.8	59.8	42.4	46.2	66.1	38.0	56.3	56.9
Degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	642,897	452,619	77,247	41,968	34,928	5,340	19,916	10,879
Total completers	365,179	270,556	32,720	19,396	23,075	2,029	11,215	6,188
Graduation rate (%)	56.8	59.8	42.4	46.2	66.1	38.0	56.3	56.9
Non-degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	62	50	1	4	5	2	0	0
Total completers	47	40	1	2	3	1	0	0
Graduation rate (%)	75.8	80.0	100.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	†	†

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Data collected in the GRS component of IPEDS are perturbed to protect the confidentiality of individuals.

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



Table 8. Graduation rates at less-than-4-year Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity, gender, and degree-granting status: United States, cohort year 2000

Degree-granting status and graduation rate component	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Race/ethnicity unknown	Nonresident alien
All students								
All institutions								
Adjusted cohort	934,564	539,655	153,566	121,011	39,293	11,311	56,057	13,671
Total completers	392,329	220,743	60,055	56,847	18,381	4,429	27,444	4,430
Graduation rate (%)	42.0	40.9	39.1	47.0	46.8	39.2	49.0	32.4
Degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	633,427	408,526	90,008	64,397	24,619	8,195	26,616	11,066
Total completers	193,775	129,482	23,503	19,367	8,179	2,379	8,073	2,792
Graduation rate (%)	30.6	31.7	26.1	30.1	33.2	29.0	30.3	25.2
Non-degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	301,137	131,129	63,558	56,614	14,674	3,116	29,441	2,605
Total completers	198,554	91,261	36,552	37,480	10,202	2,050	19,371	1,638
Graduation rate (%)	65.9	69.6	57.5	66.2	69.5	65.8	65.8	62.9
Men								
All institutions								
Adjusted cohort	395,090	241,959	54,296	45,108	17,313	4,678	24,790	6,946
Total completers	148,677	89,628	18,330	18,102	7,054	1,694	11,830	2,039
Graduation rate (%)	37.6	37.0	33.8	40.1	40.7	36.2	47.7	29.4
Degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	296,980	198,378	36,215	27,634	12,085	3,680	13,362	5,626
Total completers	85,754	59,887	8,391	7,687	3,635	1,033	3,849	1,272
Graduation rate (%)	28.9	30.2	23.2	27.8	30.1	28.1	28.8	22.6
Non-degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	98,110	43,581	18,081	17,474	5,228	998	11,428	1,320
Total completers	62,923	29,741	9,939	10,415	3,419	661	7,981	767
Graduation rate (%)	64.1	68.2	55.0	59.6	65.4	66.2	69.8	58.1
Women								
All institutions								
Adjusted cohort	539,474	297,696	99,270	75,903	21,980	6,633	31,267	6,725
Total completers	243,652	131,115	41,725	38,745	11,327	2,735	15,614	2,391
Graduation rate (%)	45.2	44.0	42.0	51.0	51.5	41.2	49.9	35.6
Degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	336,447	210,148	53,793	36,763	12,534	4,515	13,254	5,440
Total completers	108,021	69,595	15,112	11,680	4,544	1,346	4,224	1,520
Graduation rate (%)	32.1	33.1	28.1	31.8	36.3	29.8	31.9	27.9
Non-degree-granting								
Adjusted cohort	203,027	87,548	45,477	39,140	9,446	2,118	18,013	1,285
Total completers	135,631	61,520	26,613	27,065	6,783	1,389	11,390	871
Graduation rate (%)	66.8	70.3	58.5	69.1	71.8	65.6	63.2	67.8

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

- Considering institution control, private not-for-profit 4-year institutions had higher graduation rates (60.4 percent) than either public or private for-profit 4-year institutions (51.4 percent and 45.3 percent, respectively) (table 9). However, with a graduation rate of 63.7 percent, private for-profit less-than-4-year institutions surpassed both public and private not-for-profit less-than-4-year institutions (28.5 percent and 54.4 percent, respectively) (table 10).

Table 9. Graduation rates at 4-year Title IV institutions, by control of institution, gender, and graduation rate component: United States, cohort year 1997

Gender and graduation rate component	Total	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit
<b>All students</b>				
Adjusted cohort	1,181,366	730,165	408,287	42,914
Total completers	641,291	375,303	246,534	19,454
Graduation rate (%)	54.3	51.4	60.4	45.3
<b>Men</b>				
Adjusted cohort	538,407	333,956	178,453	25,998
Total completers	276,065	160,004	104,456	11,605
Graduation rate (%)	51.3	47.9	58.5	44.6
<b>Women</b>				
Adjusted cohort	642,959	396,209	229,834	16,916
Total completers	365,226	215,299	142,078	7,849
Graduation rate (%)	56.8	54.3	61.8	46.4

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

Table 10. Graduation rates at less-than-4-year Title IV institutions, by control of institution, gender, and graduation rate component: United States, cohort year 2000

Gender and graduation rate component	Total	Public	Private not-for-profit	Private for-profit
<b>All students</b>				
Adjusted cohort	934,564	568,438	33,249	332,877
Total completers	392,329	162,277	18,103	211,949
Graduation rate (%)	42.0	28.5	54.4	63.7
<b>Men</b>				
Adjusted cohort	395,090	270,205	13,483	111,402
Total completers	148,677	72,815	7,206	68,656
Graduation rate (%)	37.6	26.9	53.4	61.6
<b>Women</b>				
Adjusted cohort	539,474	298,233	19,766	221,475
Total completers	243,652	89,462	10,897	143,293
Graduation rate (%)	45.2	30.0	55.1	64.7

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

# Appendix A: Survey Methodology

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## Overview

IPEDS defines a postsecondary institution as an organization that is open to the public and has a primary mission of providing education or training beyond the high school level. The primary focus of the IPEDS Spring 2004 data collection was to collect data from Title IV institutions. These institutions have Program Participation Agreements (PPAs) with the Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) within the U.S. Department of Education and thus are eligible to participate in Title IV student financial aid programs. There were 6,651 Title IV institutions<sup>1</sup> and offices located in the United States and the other jurisdictions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico<sup>2</sup>, in the 2003–04 academic year.

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

The Spring 2004 data collection was entirely web-based. Institutions in the universe were asked to enter their survey responses using the IPEDS data collection website. The spring 2004 IPEDS data were collected between March 10 and May 5, 2004. The collection had four components: Enrollment, Student Financial Aid, Finance, and Graduation Rates. Copies of the data collection instruments are available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/web2000/springdataitems.asp>.

## Terminology Used in the IPEDS Web Collection

Please refer to excerpts from the IPEDS Glossary provided in Appendix B for definitions of various terms.

## Universe, Institutions Surveyed, and Response Rates

The IPEDS universe is established during the fall collection period. For the 2003–04 cycle, 64 institutions included in prior IPEDS data collections were declared to be outside the scope of

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<sup>1</sup> Includes 6,568 institutions and 83 administrative offices (central or system offices). The administrative offices are required to complete the Institutional Characteristics component in the fall, the Fall Staff component in the winter (if they have more than 15 full-time staff), and the Finance component in the spring (if they have their own separate budget).

<sup>2</sup> The other jurisdictions surveyed in IPEDS are American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

IPEDS. This happened because (1) they were duplicates of other institutions on the file, (2) they closed or were merged with other institutions and thus were no longer legitimate institutions or branches, or (3) they no longer offered a full program of study at the postsecondary level. In addition, 177 institutions were added to the universe. These schools were identified from several sources, including a universe review by state coordinators, a review of the data file maintained by the OPE, and information provided by the institutions themselves.

The list of 6,568 institutions was validated by matching the IPEDS universe file with OPE's Postsecondary Education Participation System (PEPS) file. Because most of the studies that use IPEDS data concentrate on the Title IV institutions, this group is the main focus of IPEDS. Also, according to Section 490 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 (P.L. 102-325), IPEDS is mandatory for any institutions that participate in or are applicants for participation in any federal financial assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 USC 1094(a)(17)).

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

Not all Title IV postsecondary institutions were required to participate in all components of the spring data collection. For example, the Finance component applies to all institutions and administrative offices; however, some of the institutions and administrative offices were not required to respond because they did not have separate budgets to report, and some institutions were not required to report because they were newly formed and did not have financial data for the fiscal year reported. Also, the Student Financial Aid (SFA) component is applicable only to those institutions that have full-time, first-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate level students. See the Survey Components section for further details on which institutions were required to complete each component.

Table A-1 provides the number of Title IV institutions and administrative offices and the survey response rates by degree-granting status and by level and control of institution for the United States and other jurisdictions for each of the four spring components. Because Title IV institutions are the primary focus of IPEDS and they are required to respond, response rates for Title IV institutions in the spring 2004 IPEDS collection were quite high. The response rate for all spring survey components were over 99.0 percent. For all four components, less-than-2-year institutions had lower response rates than other institutions. Public institutions had the highest response rates for all components except Finance. Private for-profit institutions had slightly lower response rates than public or private not-for-profit institutions.

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

Table A-1. Response rates of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2004 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Enrollment			Student Financial Aid		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions/offices	6,551	6,544	99.9	6,068	6,032	99.4
Public	2,075	2,075	100.0	2,008	2,004	99.8
Private not-for-profit	1,960	1,959	99.9	1,629	1,622	99.6
Private for-profit	2,516	2,510	99.8	2,431	2,406	99.0
4-year	2,608	2,608	100.0	2,193	2,190	99.9
Public	653	653	100.0	596	596	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,601	1,601	100.0	1,290	1,287	99.8
Private for-profit	354	354	100.0	307	307	100.0
2-year	2,201	2,198	99.9	2,169	2,160	99.6
Public	1,173	1,173	100.0	1,171	1,168	99.7
Private not-for-profit	235	234	99.6	220	217	98.6
Private for-profit	793	791	99.7	778	775	99.6
Less-than-2-year	1,742	1,738	99.8	1,706	1,682	98.6
Public	249	249	100.0	241	240	99.6
Private not-for-profit	124	124	100.0	119	118	99.2
Private for-profit	1,369	1,365	99.7	1,346	1,324	98.4
Degree-granting	4,318	4,317	100.0	3,909	3,902	99.8
4-year	2,588	2,588	100.0	2,191	2,188	99.9
Public	652	652	100.0	596	596	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,583	1,583	100.0	1,288	1,285	99.8
Private for-profit	353	353	100.0	307	307	100.0
2-year	1,730	1,729	99.9	1,718	1,714	99.8
Public	1,097	1,097	100.0	1,096	1,094	99.8
Private not-for-profit	121	120	99.2	119	118	99.2
Private for-profit	512	512	100.0	503	502	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,233	2,227	99.7	2,159	2,130	98.7
4-year	20	20	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	18	18	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	471	469	99.6	451	446	98.9
Public	76	76	100.0	75	74	98.7
Private not-for-profit	114	114	100.0	101	99	98.0
Private for-profit	281	279	99.3	275	273	99.3
Less-than-2-year	1,742	1,738	99.8	1,706	1,682	98.6
Public	249	249	100.0	241	240	99.6
Private not-for-profit	124	124	100.0	119	118	99.2
Private for-profit	1,369	1,365	99.7	1,346	1,324	98.4

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Response rates of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2004 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office: United States and other jurisdictions—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Finance			Graduation Rates		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions/offices	6,607	6,554	99.2	5,812	5,781	99.5
Public	2,139	2,128	99.5	1,993	1,990	99.8
Private not-for-profit	1,952	1,948	99.8	1,597	1,592	99.7
Private for-profit	2,516	2,478	98.5	2,222	2,199	99.0
4-year	2,649	2,648	100.0	2,090	2,088	99.9
Public	691	691	100.0	589	589	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,601	1,600	99.9	1,265	1,263	99.8
Private for-profit	357	357	100.0	236	236	100.0
2-year	2,222	2,212	99.5	2,124	2,118	99.7
Public	1,204	1,201	99.8	1,166	1,164	99.8
Private not-for-profit	227	225	99.1	219	217	99.1
Private for-profit	791	786	99.4	739	737	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,736	1,694	97.6	1,598	1,575	98.6
Public	244	236	96.7	238	237	99.6
Private not-for-profit	124	123	99.2	113	112	99.1
Private for-profit	1,368	1,335	97.6	1,247	1,226	98.3
Degree-granting	4,392	4,386	99.9	3,766	3,761	99.9
4-year	2,634	2,633	100.0	2,088	2,086	99.9
Public	691	691	100.0	589	589	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,587	1,586	99.9	1,264	1,262	99.8
Private for-profit	356	356	100.0	235	235	100.0
2-year	1,758	1,753	99.7	1,678	1,675	99.8
Public	1,128	1,126	99.8	1,090	1,089	99.9
Private not-for-profit	120	119	99.2	118	116	98.3
Private for-profit	510	508	99.6	470	470	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,215	2,168	97.9	2,046	2,020	98.7
4-year	15	15	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	1	1	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	464	459	98.9	446	443	99.3
Public	76	75	98.7	76	75	98.7
Private not-for-profit	107	106	99.1	101	101	100.0
Private for-profit	281	278	98.9	269	267	99.3
Less-than-2-year	1,736	1,694	97.6	1,598	1,575	98.6
Public	244	236	96.7	238	237	99.6
Private not-for-profit	124	123	99.2	113	112	99.1
Private for-profit	1,368	1,335	97.6	1,247	1,226	98.3

† Not applicable.

NOTE: For the Finance component response rates, administrative offices are included in the counts according to the level of the institution(s) they serve because they complete the Finance component. The other jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2004.

Table A-1a. Response rates of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2004 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office: United States

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Enrollment			Student Financial Aid		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions/offices	6,395	6,388	99.9	5,921	5,886	99.4
Public	2,046	2,046	100.0	1,980	1,977	99.8
Private not-for-profit	1,911	1,910	99.9	1,586	1,579	99.6
Private for-profit	2,438	2,432	99.8	2,355	2,330	98.9
4-year	2,546	2,546	100.0	2,138	2,135	99.9
Public	635	635	100.0	579	579	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,564	1,564	100.0	1,259	1,256	99.8
Private for-profit	347	347	100.0	300	300	100.0
2-year	2,175	2,172	99.9	2,144	2,136	99.6
Public	1,162	1,162	100.0	1,160	1,158	99.8
Private not-for-profit	231	230	99.6	216	213	98.6
Private for-profit	782	780	99.7	768	765	99.6
Less-than-2-year	1,674	1,670	99.8	1,639	1,615	98.5
Public	249	249	100.0	241	240	99.6
Private not-for-profit	116	116	100.0	111	110	99.1
Private for-profit	1,309	1,305	99.7	1,287	1,265	98.3
Degree-granting	4,231	4,230	100.0	3,830	3,824	99.8
4-year	2,526	2,526	100.0	2,136	2,133	99.9
Public	634	634	100.0	579	579	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,546	1,546	100.0	1,257	1,254	99.8
Private for-profit	346	346	100.0	300	300	100.0
2-year	1,705	1,704	99.9	1,694	1,691	99.8
Public	1,086	1,086	100.0	1,085	1,084	99.9
Private not-for-profit	117	116	99.1	115	114	99.1
Private for-profit	502	502	100.0	494	493	99.8
Non-degree-granting	2,164	2,158	99.7	2,091	2,062	98.6
4-year	20	20	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	18	18	100.0	2	2	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	0	0	†
2-year	470	468	99.6	450	445	98.9
Public	76	76	100.0	75	74	98.7
Private not-for-profit	114	114	100.0	101	99	98.0
Private for-profit	280	278	99.3	274	272	99.3
Less-than-2-year	1,674	1,670	99.8	1,639	1,615	98.5
Public	249	249	100.0	241	240	99.6
Private not-for-profit	116	116	100.0	111	110	99.1
Private for-profit	1,309	1,305	99.7	1,287	1,265	98.3

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1a. Response rates of Title IV institutions and administrative offices responding to the IPEDS spring 2004 data collection, by degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office: United States—Continued

Degree-granting status and level and control of institution/office	Finance			Graduation Rates		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate (%)
All institutions/offices	6,448	6,395	99.2	5,669	5,638	99.5
Public	2,109	2,098	99.5	1,965	1,962	99.8
Private not-for-profit	1,901	1,897	99.8	1,555	1,550	99.7
Private for-profit	2,438	2,400	98.4	2,149	2,126	98.9
4-year	2,584	2,583	100.0	2,036	2,034	99.9
Public	672	672	100.0	572	572	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,562	1,561	99.9	1,235	1,233	99.8
Private for-profit	350	350	100.0	229	229	100.0
2-year	2,196	2,186	99.5	2,099	2,093	99.7
Public	1,193	1,190	99.7	1,155	1,153	99.8
Private not-for-profit	223	221	99.1	215	213	99.1
Private for-profit	780	775	99.4	729	727	99.7
Less-than-2-year	1,668	1,626	97.5	1,534	1,511	98.5
Public	244	236	96.7	238	237	99.6
Private not-for-profit	116	115	99.1	105	104	99.0
Private for-profit	1,308	1,275	97.5	1,191	1,170	98.2
Degree-granting	4,302	4,296	99.9	3,688	3,683	99.9
4-year	2,569	2,568	100.0	2,034	2,032	99.9
Public	672	672	100.0	572	572	100.0
Private not-for-profit	1,548	1,547	99.9	1,234	1,232	99.8
Private for-profit	349	349	100.0	228	228	100.0
2-year	1,733	1,728	99.7	1,654	1,651	99.8
Public	1,117	1,115	99.8	1,079	1,078	99.9
Private not-for-profit	116	115	99.1	114	112	98.2
Private for-profit	500	498	99.6	461	461	100.0
Non-degree-granting	2,146	2,099	97.8	1,981	1,955	98.7
4-year	15	15	100.0	2	2	100.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	14	14	100.0	1	1	100.0
Private for-profit	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
2-year	463	458	98.9	445	442	99.3
Public	76	75	98.7	76	75	98.7
Private not-for-profit	107	106	99.1	101	101	100.0
Private for-profit	280	277	98.9	268	266	99.3
Less-than-2-year	1,668	1,626	97.5	1,534	1,511	98.5
Public	244	236	96.7	238	237	99.6
Private not-for-profit	116	115	99.1	105	104	99.0
Private for-profit	1,308	1,275	97.5	1,191	1,170	98.2

† Not applicable.

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

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



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

## **Survey Procedures**

The Spring 2004 IPEDS data collection was conducted using the IPEDS web-based data collection system. Each institution designated a keyholder, who was the person responsible for ensuring that survey data submitted by the institution were correct. The keyholder could generate UserIDs and passwords for up to six additional survey respondents who could also enter and review data. For many institutions, keyholders were also required to edit and “lock” the data; locking is equivalent to submitting completed data to NCES. Coordinators are individuals who take responsibility for a specified group of institutions to ensure that all data were entered correctly. Some coordinators may be responsible for a system of institutions (e.g., SUNY—the State University of New York); others may coordinate all or some institutions in a state. Also, coordinators may elect to provide different levels of review. For example, some may only view data provided by their institutions, while others may upload, review, and lock data for their institutions.

For the 2003–04 IPEDS data collections, keyholders were asked to register prior to the Fall 2003 data collection. Registration information, including UserIDs and passwords, was e-mailed to existing keyholders in mid-July. Also in mid-July, letters were sent to chief executive officers (CEOs) at institutions without pre-registered keyholders, requesting that they appoint a keyholder for the 2003–04 collection year. The package included a letter for the keyholder and a registration certificate with the institution’s UserID and password for the entire 2003–04 collection period. Subsequent registration mailings were sent to CEOs at institutions at which a keyholder had still not been registered, in mid-August, mid-September, mid-December, and mid-March. At the beginning of the winter and spring collections (in late November and early March, respectively), e-mail messages were sent to registered keyholders and coordinators requesting that they update or confirm their registration contact information when the collections opened. Schools were allowed to designate a new keyholder at any time during the collection year, if needed. As with previous IPEDS studies, follow-up for nonresponse was conducted with CEOs, coordinators, and keyholders via mail, e-mail, and telephone throughout all three collection periods.

The web-based survey instruments offered many features designed to improve the quality and timeliness of the data. As indicated above, survey respondents were required to register before entering 2003–04 data to ensure a point of contact between NCES/IPEDS and the institution.

Online data entry forms were tailored to each institution based on characteristics such as degree-granting status, public vs. private control, and length of longest program offered. When data from previous years were available for an institution, they were preloaded on the customized forms for easy reference and comparison purposes. Once the 2003–04 data were entered, either manually or through file upload, the keyholders were required to run edit checks and resolve all errors before they were able to lock their data. Once data were locked, they were considered “submitted,” regardless of whether or not the coordinator had reviewed the submission.

Once the data were complete and all locks were applied, IPEDS help desk staff conducted a final review. If any additional problems were detected, the help desk staff contacted the institutions to resolve any remaining questions. Once all problems were resolved, the final data were migrated to the Peer Analysis System (PAS), where they were made available to other responding institutions for comparison purposes. Because of confidentiality issues, Student Financial Aid data and Graduation Rates data were perturbed in the migration process to protect any individually identifiable data.

## Survey Components

**Enrollment**—This component of the web-based survey has seven separate parts. Parts A, B, C, and D data were reported as of the institution’s official fall reporting date (or October 15, 2003) for the Spring 2004 data collection. Part A collects summary data on the number of students enrolled in the fall, including the number of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate (freshmen) students; the total number of degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates; total undergraduates; total graduate students; and total first-professional students—all by race/ethnicity, gender, and enrollment status (full or part time). Part B collects summary data on the number of students enrolled in the fall at each student level (undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional) by age category, gender, and enrollment status. Part C (which was optional for the Spring 2004 collection) collects summary data on the residence of first-time degree/certificate-seeking (undergraduate-level) students and the number of those students enrolled in the fall who completed high school in the last 12 months, by state of residence. Part D collects data on the total number of undergraduate students that entered the institution for the first time in the fall term. This includes both full-time and part-time undergraduate students, whether degree/certificate-seeking or not, and any students who transferred into the institution.

Parts E and F collect data for a 12-month reporting period in the previous year; institutions must indicate the 12-month period for which they are reporting—either July 1, 2002, through June 30, 2003, or September 1, 2002, through August 31, 2003. Part E collects total unduplicated student counts by race/ethnicity, gender, and student level for those students enrolled during the reporting period. Part F collects data on the total amount of instructional activity for those students.

Part G collects data on retention rates. Four-year institutions report one rate for full-time, first-time bachelor’s-seeking undergraduate students, and another for part-time, first-time bachelor’s-seeking undergraduate students. Less-than-4-year institutions report one rate for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students, and another for part-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking students. Part G was optional in the Spring 2004 collection.

**Student Financial Aid**—This component of the web-based survey has two parts: a section on student counts and a section on financial aid. Data are collected based on the 2002–03 academic year for those institutions that are part of the IPEDS universe and indicate that they enroll full-time, first-time students in 2003–04. Student counts are collected based on either a fall 2002 cohort of full-time, first-time undergraduates (for institutions operating on standard academic terms) or on full-year unduplicated counts for 2002–03 (for all other institutions). Institutions that charge tuition based on residency (primarily public institutions) are asked to provide counts by in-district, in-state, and out-of-state students. The number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who received financial aid is collected by type

of aid. For each type of aid, the average amount of aid received by those students for the entire academic year is also collected. Types of aid include federal grants (grants/educational assistance funds), state/local grants (grants/scholarships/waivers), institutional grants (scholarships/fellowships), and loans to students.

**Finance**—This component of the web-based survey collects summary data on each institution's financial status in fiscal year 2003. The Finance component has different versions of the form based mainly on control of the institution: public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit. This year public institutions were allowed to choose among several versions of the survey depending on which standards were used for their internal accounting: (1) Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 35 reporting standards, (2) GASB reporting standards prior to Statement 35, or (3) Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) reporting standards. Note that survey sections or "Parts" are not identified by consecutive indicators (A, B, C, etc.); some Parts are no longer applicable (e.g., Part I) in some versions.

For public institutions that used GASB Statement 35 reporting standards to prepare their financial statements, data were collected on statement of net assets, plant, property, and equipment (Part A); revenues and other additions (Part B); expenses and other deductions (Part C); summary of changes in net assets (Part D); scholarships and fellowships (Part E); component unit using FASB standards (Part F); and component unit using GASB standards (Part G). This year, endowment assets (Part H) were added. Part H was optional for fiscal year 2003 but will be required for fiscal year 2004. Additionally, certain data were collected for the U.S. Bureau of the Census, including revenue data (Part J), expenditure data (Part K), and debts and assets (Part L).

For public institutions that used GASB standards prior to Statement 35 to prepare their financial statements, data were collected on current funds revenues by source (Part A); current funds expenditures by function (Part B), scholarship and fellowship expenditures (Part E); indebtedness on physical plant (Part G); details of endowment assets (Part H); hospital revenues (Part J); and physical plant assets (Part K). Additionally, certain data were collected for the U.S. Bureau of the Census, including fiscal year interest earnings and cash and security (Part L); fiscal year tax receipts and capital outlay expenditures (Part M, for local public institutions only); and fiscal year revenue, expenditure, and indebtedness (Part N, for state public institutions only).

Private not-for-profit institutions and public institutions that used FASB reporting standards to prepare their financial statements report data on their statement of financial position (Part A), summary of changes in net assets (Part B), student grants (Part C), revenues and investment return (Part D), and expenses by functional and natural classification (Part E). This year, endowment assets (Part H) were added. Part H was optional for fiscal year 2003; but will be required for fiscal year 2004. A shortened version of the not-for-profit form has been developed for private for-profit institutions, and data were collected on balance sheet information (Part A); summary of changes in equity (Part B); student grants (Part C); revenues and investment return (Part D); and expenses by function (Part E).

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

athletes completing within 150% of normal time. This survey was developed to help institutions comply with requirements of the Student Right-to-Know legislation. For 4-year institutions, the cohort consists of first-time, full-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates who were enrolled as of October 15, 1997 (for institutions on standard academic terms) or who were enrolled during the period of September 1, 1997, and August 31, 1998 (for institutions operating on a continuous basis). For less-than-4-year institutions, graduation rates data were collected on students who were enrolled as of October 15, 2000, or who were enrolled during the period of September 1, 2000, and August 31, 2001.

The 2003–04 survey forms are available at <http://www.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/survey2003.asp>.

### **Edit Procedures**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Imputation Procedures**

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

- the institution must participate in Title IV student financial aid programs;
- the institution must be currently active<sup>3</sup> in IPEDS.;
- the institution must not be an administrative office;
- the institution must not be a child institution (a child institution's data are reported by another institution, referred to as the "parent");
- for the Finance and Graduation Rates components and Parts E and F of the Enrollment component, the institution must not be new to the IPEDS universe; and
- for the Graduation Rates component, the institution must have enrolled full-time, first-time students for the cohort year.

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<sup>3</sup> Institutions that did not respond were verified as currently active (open for business) prior to imputation through telephone calls and e-mail.

## *Enrollment*

For Part A of the Enrollment component, 111 imputation groups and 48 collapsed imputation groups were formed primarily based on institutional sector and undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional offerings.

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

- *Carry Forward*—Reported 2002 (or 2001) enrollment data were carried forward to the current year. The number of students reported in 2002 (or 2001) was used as the base value for the imputation. This base value was then multiplied by either the ratio of current year to past year median part-time students or the ratio of current year to past year median full-time students (whichever was applicable) within the imputation group to adjust for year-to-year change. Medians were determined within imputation groups.
- *Nearest Neighbor Enrollment Part A*—Reported 2003 enrollment Part A data were used in defining the distance measure for this method. In particular, the distance between two institutions was defined as the maximum relative difference in enrollment count among the levels of study (undergraduate, graduate, first-professional). The nearest neighbor of the imputee was selected from the responding institutions in the same imputation group as the donor. The donor's unduplicated enrollment counts (or instructional activity hours) were multiplied by the ratio of the imputee's fall enrollment (part A data) count to the donor's fall enrollment count to adjust for the difference between the two institutions. These adjusted values were used as the imputed values.
- *Nearest Neighbor Completions*—The completions data for academic year 2002–03 were used in defining the distance measure for this method. In particular, the distance between two institutions was defined as the maximum relative difference in award count among the levels of study (undergraduate, graduate, first-professional). The nearest neighbor of the imputee was selected from the responding institutions in the same imputation group as the donor. The donor's fall enrollment counts (or unduplicated enrollment counts or instructional activity hours) were multiplied by the ratio of the imputee's award count to the donor's award count to adjust for the difference between the two institutions. These adjusted values were used as the imputed values. The identified donor's award counts were used to impute for Part A and Part E data simultaneously, where applicable. Donors for Part B were identified after Part A was imputed in order to ensure that the total enrollment in a given institution was the same across all parts of the Enrollment component.
- *Ratio Adjustment Based on Part A Data*—The fall enrollment (Part A) data for academic year 2003–04 was used to determine the median contact or credit hours per full-time equivalent (FTE) student. This ratio was calculated for each collapsed imputation group for undergraduate credit hours, undergraduate contact hours, and graduate credit hours. An institution's FTE, based on the institution's Part A data, is equal to an institution's full-time students plus one-third its part-time students. The median ratio for each collapsed imputation group was applied to the Part F nonrespondent's Part A enrollment.

For institutions that had undergraduate offerings, the institution’s calendar year indicator determined whether the imputed activity hours were assigned to contact or credit hours.

- *Group Median*—For each imputation group, the median enrollment count of all responding institutions was calculated. The responding institution that had the closest enrollment count to this median was designated as the “median” institution. Enrollment counts were imputed using the values from the median institution. For public institutions, if there were at least three donors from the imputee’s state, the median institution was chosen from the institutions within the same state as the imputee. Otherwise, the median institution was chosen from the entire imputation group. The median institution used to impute for enrollment counts was used to impute for the unduplicated enrollment counts and the instructional activity hours, where applicable.

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

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

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

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

Table A-4 provides the unduplicated 12-month headcount data (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution, student level, gender, and degree-granting status.

Table A-5 provides the 12-month instructional activity (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution, degree-granting status, and type of instructional activity.

Table A-2. Fall enrollment and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, and degree-granting status: United States, fall 2003

Student level, attendance status, gender, and degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All students	17,329,462	370	#	12,964,554	0	0.0	3,381,391	34	#	983,517	336	#
Undergraduate	14,902,640	370	#	11,628,921	0	0.0	2,387,045	34	#	886,674	336	#
First-time	2,913,832	274	#	1,995,266	0	0.0	500,382	14	#	418,184	260	0.1
Other undergraduate	11,988,808	96	#	9,633,655	0	0.0	1,886,663	20	#	468,490	76	#
Graduate	2,097,746	0	0.0	1,201,272	0	0.0	800,813	0	0.0	95,661	0	0.0
First-professional	329,076	0	0.0	134,361	0	0.0	193,533	0	0.0	1,182	0	0.0
Full time	10,649,597	364	#	7,331,207	0	0.0	2,500,542	34	#	817,848	330	#
Part time	6,679,865	6	#	5,633,347	0	0.0	880,849	0	0.0	165,669	6	#
Men	7,389,548	87	#	5,562,246	0	0.0	1,439,180	5	#	388,122	82	#
Women	9,939,914	283	#	7,402,308	0	0.0	1,942,211	29	#	595,395	254	#
Degree-granting	16,900,471	34	#	12,857,059	0	0.0	3,340,718	34	#	702,694	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	428,991	336	0.1	107,495	0	0.0	40,673	0	0.0	280,823	336	0.1

# Rounds to zero.

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

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



Table A-3. Fall enrollment and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, attendance status, gender, degree-granting status, and age of student: United States, fall 2003

Student level, attendance status, gender, and degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed		Fall enrollment	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All students	17,329,462	432	#	12,964,554	0	0.0	3,381,391	96	#	983,517	336	#
Undergraduate	14,902,640	376	#	11,628,921	0	0.0	2,387,045	40	#	886,674	336	#
Graduate	2,097,746	0	0.0	1,201,272	0	0.0	800,813	0	0.0	95,661	0	0.0
First-professional	329,076	56	#	134,361	0	0.0	193,533	56	#	1,182	0	0.0
Full time	10,649,597	426	#	7,331,207	0	0.0	2,500,542	96	#	817,848	330	#
Part time	6,679,865	6	#	5,633,347	0	0.0	880,849	0	0.0	165,669	6	#
Men	7,389,548	149	#	5,562,246	0	0.0	1,439,180	67	#	388,122	82	#
Women	9,939,914	283	#	7,402,308	0	0.0	1,942,211	29	#	595,395	254	#
Degree-granting	16,900,471	96	#	12,857,059	0	0.0	3,340,718	96	#	702,694	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	428,991	336	0.1	107,495	0	0.0	40,673	0	0.0	280,823	336	0.1
Age of student												
Under 18	501,006	8	#	437,028	0	0.0	53,538	1	#	10,440	7	0.1
18-19	3,622,584	195	#	2,777,563	0	0.0	723,264	7	#	121,757	188	0.2
20-21	3,442,693	62	#	2,592,362	0	0.0	721,890	13	#	128,441	49	#
22-24	2,873,947	34	#	2,209,213	0	0.0	518,496	9	#	146,238	25	#
25-29	2,344,027	20	#	1,690,130	0	0.0	479,816	4	#	174,081	16	#
30-34	1,406,963	7	#	1,007,966	0	0.0	274,058	3	#	124,939	4	#
35-39	946,993	6	#	682,632	0	0.0	182,404	3	#	81,957	3	#
40-49	1,346,921	4	#	990,318	0	0.0	254,874	0	0.0	101,729	4	#
50-64	574,872	0	0.0	439,505	0	0.0	103,896	0	0.0	31,471	0	0.0
65 and over	75,957	0	0.0	69,429	0	0.0	5,413	0	0.0	1,115	0	0.0
Age unknown	193,499	96	#	68,408	0	0.0	63,742	56	0.1	61,349	40	0.1

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No students were imputed for institutions in other jurisdictions. This table is based on the enrollment by age and gender component (Part B) of the Enrollment component. Institutions reporting enrollment by race/ethnicity and gender (Part A), and not reporting age and gender (Part B) are included in this table and thus the number imputed above is greater than in Table A-2.

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

Table A-4. Unduplicated 12-month count and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, gender, and degree-granting status: United States, 2002-03

Student level, gender, and degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Unduplicated count	Imputed		Unduplicated count	Imputed		Unduplicated count	Imputed		Unduplicated count	Imputed	
		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%		Number	%
All students	24,101,384	2,651	#	18,244,366	0	0.0	4,151,083	1,994	#	1,705,935	657	#
Undergraduate	20,727,635	2,338	#	16,427,997	0	0.0	2,814,213	1,681	0.1	1,485,425	657	#
Graduate	3,028,965	313	#	1,674,694	0	0.0	1,134,989	313	#	219,282	0	0.0
First-professional	344,784	0	0.0	141,675	0	0.0	201,881	0	0.0	1,228	0	0.0
Men	10,348,117	1,279	#	7,890,896	0	0.0	1,750,517	1,172	0.1	706,704	107	#
Women	13,753,267	1,372	#	10,353,470	0	0.0	2,400,566	822	#	999,231	550	0.1
Degree-granting	23,453,504	1,915	#	18,039,146	0	0.0	4,103,660	1,915	#	1,310,698	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	647,880	736	0.1	205,220	0	0.0	47,423	79	0.2	395,237	657	0.2

# Rounds to zero.

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

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

Table A-5. Instructional activity and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution, degree-granting status, and type of instructional activities: United States, 2002–03

Type of instructional activity and degree-granting status	Total			Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Total hours	Imputed Hours	%	Total hours	Imputed Hours	%	Total hours	Imputed Hours	%	Total hours	Imputed Hours	%
All institutions	1,188,497,309	152,148	#	596,058,951	0	0.0	123,548,260	0	0.0	468,890,098	152,148	#
Credit hour activity	385,881,344	4,103	#	275,689,737	0	0.0	81,584,940	0	0.0	28,606,667	4,103	#
Undergraduate	345,567,856	4,103	#	254,077,867	0	0.0	64,655,340	0	0.0	26,834,649	4,103	#
Graduate	40,313,488	0	0.0	21,611,870	0	0.0	16,929,600	0	0.0	1,772,018	0	0.0
Contact hour activity	802,615,965	148,045	#	320,369,214	0	0.0	41,963,320	0	0.0	440,283,431	148,045	#
Degree-granting	772,317,261	0	0.0	517,008,081	0	0.0	96,876,369	0	0.0	158,432,811	0	0.0
Credit hour activity	380,516,934	0	0.0	275,382,409	0	0.0	81,021,179	0	0.0	24,113,346	0	0.0
Undergraduate	340,271,961	0	0.0	253,770,539	0	0.0	64,160,094	0	0.0	22,341,328	0	0.0
Graduate	40,244,973	0	0.0	21,611,870	0	0.0	16,861,085	0	0.0	1,772,018	0	0.0
Contact hour activity	391,800,327	0	0.0	241,625,672	0	0.0	15,855,190	0	0.0	134,319,465	0	0.0
Non-degree-granting	416,180,048	152,148	#	79,050,870	0	0.0	26,671,891	0	0.0	310,457,287	152,148	#
Credit hour activity	5,364,410	4,103	0.1	307,328	0	0.0	563,761	0	0.0	4,493,321	4,103	0.1
Undergraduate	5,295,895	4,103	0.1	307,328	0	0.0	495,246	0	0.0	4,493,321	4,103	0.1
Graduate	68,515	0	0.0	0	0	†	68,515	0	0.0	0	0	†
Contact hour activity	410,815,638	148,045	#	78,743,542	0	0.0	26,108,130	0	0.0	305,963,966	148,045	#

† Not applicable.

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. For institutions in other jurisdictions 0 hours of activity were imputed.

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

## Finance

For the Finance component, Parts A through E of the public GASB Statement 35 reporting form, Parts A, B, E, G, H, J, and K of the public GASB pre-Statement 35 reporting form, and Parts A through E for both private not-for-profit (or public FASB) and private for-profit forms were subject to imputation. The imputation groups were created separately for public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit institutions. Twenty-nine imputation groups were formed based primarily on institutional sector, graduate or first-professional offering, medical degree offering, state (for public only), and religious affiliation (for private not-for-profit only).

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

- *Carry Forward*—Reported prior finance data were carried forward to the current year. The values were then multiplied by a median inflation adjustment from within the imputation group and, for some variables deemed proportional to enrollment, such as total tuition and fees or total student grants, by FTE enrollment ratios to adjust for year-to-year change.
- *Nearest Neighbor FTE*—Previous years' FTE enrollment values were used to determine an imputee's nearest neighbor within the imputation group. Data from the selected nearest neighbor were used as the imputed values. An imputee/donor FTE adjustment for variables closely related to FTE was made to the imputed values. For public imputees,

only institutions within the same state as the imputee were considered as potential donors. If there were no potential donors within the same state, then this restriction did not apply.

- *Nearest Neighbor EAP (Employees by Assigned Position)*—For those institutions for which previous years' FTE enrollment were not available, current or previous year EAP data were used to determine a nearest neighbor of the imputee within the imputation group. The number of total employees reported in the EAP dataset was used in defining the distance measure. An imputee/donor adjustment was made to the imputed values. For public imputees, only institutions within the same state as the imputee were considered as potential donors. If there were no potential donors within the same state, then this restriction did not apply.

For total nonrespondents, if there were past finance data, then the Carry Forward method was used. Alternately, if there were past FTE data, the Nearest Neighbor FTE method was used. If there were current or past EAP data, the Nearest Neighbor EAP method was used. Partial nonresponse was determined by comparison with the existing past data. Partial nonrespondents were imputed by applying the above methods to the missing parts.

Since no information was available on whether an institution used GASB (Statement 35 or pre-Statement 35) or FASB to prepare their financial statements, public imputees without prior year reported data were imputed using data from GASB (Statement 35 or pre-Statement 35) donors. Private not-for-profit imputees were imputed using data from private not-for-profit donors. Private for-profit imputees were imputed using data from private for-profit donors.

Table A-6 provides the revenues and expenditures/expenses (reported and imputed) as well as the percentages of these amounts that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution and type of funds.

### *Graduation Rates*

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

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

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

Table A-6. Revenues and expenditures/expenses, and the percentages imputed, for Title IV institutions, by control of institution and type of funds: United States, fiscal year 2003

[Amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of funds	Total			Public (GASB 35)			Public (pre-GASB 35)		
	Total funds	Imputed		Total funds	Imputed		Total funds	Imputed	
		Amount	%		Amount	%		Amount	%
Total revenues and investment returns	\$277,690,013	\$119,872	#	\$156,399,992	\$1,253	#	\$7,230,592	\$31,426	0.4
Tuition and fees	72,122,020	70,995	0.1	27,570,519	859	#	1,089,999	3,464	0.3
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	101,829,723	38,880	#	81,277,487	380	#	5,029,084	26,958	0.5
Federal	32,020,523	12,330	#	17,687,854	28	#	1,582,628	2,126	0.1
State and local	69,809,200	26,551	#	63,589,633	352	#	3,446,457	24,832	0.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	16,513,556	746	#	3,429,583	0	0.0	238,282	115	#
Endowment income	49,910	0	0.0	†	†	†	49,910	0	0.0
Sales and services of educational activities	3,124,448	2,585	0.1	†	†	†	85,069	5	#
Auxiliary enterprises	25,194,314	2,435	#	14,451,241	0	0.0	440,273	611	0.1
Hospitals	19,647,752	0	0.0	10,511,462	0	0.0	149,745	0	0.0
Contributions from affiliated entities	789,575	0	0.0	†	†	†	†	†	†
Investment return	12,167,565	509	#	2,692,305	0	0.0	†	†	†
Independent operations revenue	4,211,447	0	0.0	343,272	0	0.0	11,005	0	0.0
Other revenue	22,039,703	3,721	#	16,124,124	14	#	137,224	275	0.2
Total expenditures	265,922,962	139,421	0.1	153,090,098	1,520	#	7,062,304	32,435	0.5
Instruction	84,519,813	46,520	0.1	47,398,427	1,197	#	2,889,710	15,530	0.5
Research and public service	35,625,489	758	#	22,632,827	0	0.0	460,433	530	0.1
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	65,007,746	76,045	0.1	31,336,721	294	#	1,951,846	10,684	0.5
Operation and maintenance of plant	10,945,751	2,803	#	10,169,899	0	0.0	775,852	2,803	0.4
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	8,484,280	1,310	#	7,052,608	0	0.0	248,588	1,216	0.5
Mandatory transfers	61,963	0	0.0	†	†	†	61,963	0	0.0
Auxiliary enterprises	24,384,764	3,416	#	13,540,855	0	0.0	467,577	786	0.2
Hospitals	17,514,102	0	0.0	9,474,790	0	0.0	154,468	0	0.0
Independent operations	3,939,077	0	0.0	137,203	0	0.0	9,749	0	0.0
Other expenditures	15,439,975	8,570	0.1	11,346,769	30	#	42,116	886	2.1

See notes at end of table.

Table A-6. Revenues and expenditures/expenses, and the percentages imputed, for Title IV institutions, by control of institution and type of funds: United States, fiscal year 2003—Continued

[Amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Type of funds	Public (FASB)			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Total funds	Imputed Amount	%	Total funds	Imputed Amount	%	Total funds	Imputed Amount	%
Total revenues and investment returns	6,408,320	0	0.0	98,713,621	3,283	#	8,937,489	83,909	0.9
Tuition and fees	1,534,885	0	0.0	34,224,015	794	#	7,702,601	65,879	0.9
Government appropriations, grants, and contracts	1,893,927	0	0.0	13,096,365	936	#	532,860	10,606	2.0
Federal	909,180	0	0.0	11,384,424	903	#	456,438	9,273	2.0
State and local	984,748	0	0.0	1,711,941	34	#	76,422	1,333	1.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	475,547	0	0.0	12,357,904	571	#	12,241	61	0.5
Endowment income	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Sales and services of educational activities	113,963	0	0.0	2,722,034	9	#	203,382	2,571	1.3
Auxiliary enterprises	444,551	0	0.0	9,597,960	27	#	260,289	1,797	0.7
Hospitals	1,428,088	0	0.0	7,558,458	0	0.0	†	†	†
Contributions from affiliated entities	39	0	0.0	789,537	0	0.0	†	†	†
Investment return	302,710	0	0.0	9,142,458	10	#	30,092	499	1.7
Independent operations revenue	18,338	0	0.0	3,838,832	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other revenue	196,272	0	0.0	5,386,058	937	#	196,024	2,496	1.3
Total expenditures	5,851,129	0	0.0	92,691,115	2,504	#	7,228,316	102,962	1.4
Instruction	1,610,386	0	0.0	30,353,709	1,605	#	2,267,580	28,188	1.2
Research and public service	1,214,350	0	0.0	11,272,944	0	0.0	44,935	228	0.5
Academic support, student services, and institutional support	1,153,730	0	0.0	26,701,651	796	#	3,863,799	64,270	1.7
Operation and maintenance of plant	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Scholarships and fellowships/aid	21,570	0	0.0	1,116,974	0	0.0	44,540	93	0.2
Mandatory transfers	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Auxiliary enterprises	419,798	0	0.0	9,704,263	103	#	252,271	2,527	1.0
Hospitals	1,375,601	0	0.0	6,509,244	0	0.0	†	†	†
Independent operations	17,492	0	0.0	3,774,633	0	0.0	†	†	†
Other expenditures	38,202	0	0.0	3,257,698	0	0.0	755,191	7,655	1.0

† Not applicable.

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: All public FASB data are reported and not imputed since public imputees are imputed using data from public GASB 35 or pre-GASB 35 donors. This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. No revenues or expenditures were imputed for institutions in other jurisdictions.

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

The following imputation methods were used to impute missing data in the Graduation Rates component of the survey:

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

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

Table A-7 provides the Graduation Rates (GRS) cohort student counts (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by control of institution and student level.

### *Student Financial Aid*

For the Student Financial Aid component, twenty-eight imputation groups were formed primarily based on institutional sector and calendar system, state FIPS code, and religious affiliation. Medical degree offering was not considered since the existence of a medical school does not impact SFA. Also, graduate or first-professional offering was not considered since SFA only applies to full-time, first-time undergraduate-level students.

The following imputation procedures were used to impute missing data in the Student Financial Aid component of the survey, including number of recipients and average amounts of aid by type.

We first obtained the following information if the corresponding data were available:

- for academic year reporters, total number of undergraduates and number of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates from the enrollment data reported in fall 2002; and
- for program reporters, 12-month unduplicated count of all students enrolled academic year 2002–03 from the prior year’s Enrollment component.

Table A-7. Student counts and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 1997 and 2000

Student level	Total			Public		
	Students	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Students	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent
Section II—Bachelor's degree-seeking						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,069,376	611	0.1	688,308	0	0.0
Total exclusions	3,528	0	0.0	1,541	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	1,065,848	611	0.1	686,767	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	601,451	283	#	363,920	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	495	0	0.0	233	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2<4 years	4,476	0	0.0	1,366	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	596,480	283	#	362,321	0	0.0
Completed the program in 4 years or less	362,909	200	0.1	181,364	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	181,607	66	#	140,781	0	0.0
Completed the program in 6 years	51,964	17	#	40,176	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	84,388	0	0.0	71,422	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	380,009	328	0.1	251,425	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	1,345	0	0.0	743	0	0.0
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	378,664	328	0.1	250,682	0	0.0
Section III—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	116,687	33	#	43,796	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,136	0	0.0	398	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	115,551	33	#	43,398	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	39,873	33	0.1	11,383	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	11,683	33	0.3	952	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2<4 years	23,192	0	0.0	7,798	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	4,998	0	0.0	2,633	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	6,653	0	0.0	5,284	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	69,025	0	0.0	26,731	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	171	0	0.0	83	0	0.0
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	68,854	0	0.0	26,648	0	0.0
Section IV—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	938,151	2,468	0.3	571,592	60	#
Total exclusions	3,620	23	0.6	3,154	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	934,531	2,445	0.3	568,438	60	#
Total completers within 150%	392,296	1,303	0.3	162,277	53	#
Completers of programs of <2 years	280,820	1,259	0.4	71,852	49	0.1
Completers of programs of 2<4 years	111,476	44	#	90,425	4	#
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	91,927	55	0.1	83,694	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	450,308	1,087	0.2	322,467	7	#
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	707	0	0.0	410	0	0.0
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	449,601	1,087	0.2	322,057	7	#
Section V—Total number of students receiving athletically related student aid						
Total students receiving athletically related student aid	180,975	194	0.1	108,902	12	#
Football	32,323	51	0.2	22,275	0	0.0
Basketball	27,743	20	0.1	16,114	0	0.0
Baseball	20,348	20	0.1	12,542	0	0.0
Cross-country/track	20,901	4	#	13,113	4	#
All other sports	79,660	99	0.1	44,858	8	#
Section VI—Subcohort of students receiving athletically related student aid (all sports are grouped together)						
Athletic subcohort	50,276	31	0.1	30,762	4	#
Total exclusions	149	0	0.0	97	0	0.0
Adjusted athletic subcohort	50,127	31	0.1	30,665	4	#
Total completers within 150%	25,104	20	0.1	14,036	4	#
Completers of programs of <2 years	623	4	0.6	541	4	0.7
Completers of programs of 2<4 years	4,459	0	0.0	3,743	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	20,022	16	0.1	9,752	0	0.0
Total transfer-out student (noncompleters)	5,088	0	0.0	3,983	0	0.0
Noncompleters and completers >150%	19,935	11	0.1	12,646	0	0.0

See notes at end of table.

Table A-7. Student counts and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by control of institution and student level: United States, cohort years 1997 and 2000—Continued

Student level	Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit		
	Students	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent	Students	Imputed Number	Imputed Percent
Section II—Bachelor's degree-seeking						
Bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	370,047	611	0.2	11,021	0	0.0
Total exclusions	1,965	0	0.0	22	0	0.0
Adjusted bachelor's or equivalent degree-seeking subcohort	368,082	611	0.2	10,999	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	234,429	283	0.1	3,102	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	231	0	0.0	31	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2<4 years	2,760	0	0.0	350	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	231,438	283	0.1	2,721	0	0.0
Completed the program in 4 years or less	179,378	200	0.1	2,167	0	0.0
Completed the program in 5 years	40,449	66	0.2	377	0	0.0
Completed the program in 6 years	11,611	17	0.1	177	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	12,869	0	0.0	97	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	120,784	328	0.3	7,800	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	602	0	0.0	0	0	†
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	120,182	328	0.3	7,800	0	0.0
Section III—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	40,907	0	0.0	31,984	33	0.1
Total exclusions	702	0	0.0	36	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	40,205	0	0.0	31,948	33	0.1
Total completers within 150%	12,105	0	0.0	16,385	33	0.2
Completers of programs of <2 years	2,157	0	0.0	8,574	33	0.4
Completers of programs of 2<4 years	7,860	0	0.0	7,534	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	2,088	0	0.0	277	0	0.0
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	1,240	0	0.0	129	0	0.0
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	26,860	0	0.0	15,434	0	0.0
Still enrolled in programs of 5 years or longer	88	0	0.0	0	0	†
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	26,772	0	0.0	15,434	0	0.0
Section IV—Other than bachelor's degree-seeking						
Other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	33,324	394	1.2	333,235	2,014	0.6
Total exclusions	75	23	30.7	391	0	0.0
Adjusted other than bachelor's degree-seeking subcohort	33,249	371	1.1	332,844	2,014	0.6
Total completers within 150%	18,103	229	1.3	211,916	1,021	0.5
Completers of programs of <2 years	13,857	205	1.5	195,111	1,005	0.5
Completers of programs of 2<4 years	4,246	24	0.6	16,805	16	0.1
Total transfer-out students (noncompleters)	1,930	17	0.9	6,303	38	0.6
Noncompleters enrolled and noncompleters not enrolled	13,216	125	0.9	114,625	955	0.8
Still enrolled in programs of 3 years or longer	19	0	0.0	278	0	0.0
Other noncompleters <sup>1</sup>	13,197	125	0.9	114,347	955	0.8
Section V—Total number of students receiving athletically related student aid						
Total students receiving athletically related student aid	71,674	182	0.3	399	0	0.0
Football	10,048	51	0.5	0	0	†
Basketball	11,529	20	0.2	100	0	0.0
Baseball	7,721	20	0.3	85	0	0.0
Cross-country/track	7,788	0	0.0	0	0	†
All other sports	34,588	91	0.3	214	0	0.0
Section VI—Subcohort of students receiving athletically related student aid (all sports are grouped together)						
Athletic subcohort	19,375	27	0.1	139	0	0.0
Total exclusions	52	0	0.0	0	0	†
Adjusted athletic subcohort	19,323	27	0.1	139	0	0.0
Total completers within 150%	10,999	16	0.1	69	0	0.0
Completers of programs of <2 years	62	0	0.0	20	0	0.0
Completers of programs of 2<4 years	681	0	0.0	35	0	0.0
Completers of bachelor's or equivalent degrees	10,256	16	0.2	14	0	0.0
Total transfer-out student (noncompleters)	1,105	0	0.0	0	0	†
Noncompleters and completers >150%	7,219	11	0.2	70	0	0.0

† Not applicable

# Rounds to zero

<sup>1</sup> This line is calculated from the numbers in the table. It is not represented in the dataset.

NOTE: This table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. For institutions in other jurisdictions no imputations were performed.

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



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

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

Table A-8 provides the financial aid recipients (reported and imputed) and percentages that were imputed for all Title IV institutions in the United States, by type of aid, control and level of institution, and degree-granting status.

### **Data Perturbation and Confidentiality**

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

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

In order to preserve individuals’ confidentiality, data in the Student Financial Aid (SFA) and Graduation Rates data files were subject to perturbation. All SFA and GRS data in this report are based on the perturbed data and the data included in the Peer Analysis System (PAS) are perturbed.

Table A-8. Financial aid recipients and percentage imputed for all Title IV institutions, by type of aid, control and level of institution, and degree-granting status: United States, academic year 2002–03

Control and level of institution and degree-granting status	Federal grants			State/local grants		
	Number receiving	Imputed		Number receiving	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total recipients	956,540	2,604	0.3	685,999	675	0.1
Degree-granting	727,461	834	0.1	659,555	532	0.1
4-year	405,830	604	0.1	464,525	497	0.1
Public	237,923	0	0.0	307,636	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	128,563	604	0.5	143,452	497	0.3
Private for-profit	39,344	0	0.0	13,437	0	0.0
2-year	321,631	230	0.1	195,030	35	#
Public	221,747	145	0.1	166,594	4	#
Private not-for-profit	6,098	45	0.7	4,034	0	0.0
Private for-profit	93,786	40	#	24,402	31	0.1
Non-degree-granting	229,079	1,770	0.8	26,444	143	0.5
4-year	20	0	0.0	10	0	0.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	20	0	0.0	10	0	0.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	34,579	74	0.2	7,033	31	0.4
Public	8,916	28	0.3	2,297	21	0.9
Private not-for-profit	2,435	7	0.3	1,372	4	0.3
Private for-profit	23,228	39	0.2	3,364	6	0.2
Less-than-2-year	194,480	1,696	0.9	19,401	112	0.6
Public	17,797	171	1.0	6,098	18	0.3
Private not-for-profit	10,360	85	0.8	3,479	56	1.6
Private for-profit	166,323	1,440	0.9	9,824	38	0.4

  

Control and level of institution and degree-granting status	Institutional grants			Student loans		
	Number receiving	Imputed		Number receiving	Imputed	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total recipients	689,353	794	0.1	1,077,740	2,048	0.2
Degree-granting	672,080	617	0.1	885,503	753	0.1
4-year	596,804	606	0.1	677,017	649	0.1
Public	267,121	0	0.0	353,303	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	320,224	606	0.2	265,172	649	0.2
Private for-profit	9,459	0	0.0	58,542	0	0.0
2-year	75,276	11	#	208,486	104	#
Public	65,030	7	#	91,125	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	4,378	0	0.0	6,729	62	0.9
Private for-profit	5,868	4	0.1	110,632	42	#
Non-degree-granting	17,273	177	1.0	192,237	1,295	0.7
4-year	2	0	0.0	31	0	0.0
Public	0	0	†	0	0	†
Private not-for-profit	2	0	0.0	31	0	0.0
Private for-profit	0	0	†	0	0	†
2-year	4,245	0	0.0	30,821	29	0.1
Public	1,579	0	0.0	903	0	0.0
Private not-for-profit	719	0	0.0	1,968	7	0.4
Private for-profit	1,947	0	0.0	27,950	22	0.1
Less-than-2-year	13,026	177	1.4	161,385	1,266	0.8
Public	1,888	0	0.0	6,384	113	1.8
Private not-for-profit	1,146	0	0.0	3,761	0	0.0
Private for-profit	9,992	177	1.8	151,240	1,153	0.8

† Not applicable.

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Table is restricted to U.S. institutions only. For institutions in other jurisdictions, 866 recipients were imputed.

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

## **Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms**

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

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

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

allowable 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

federal grants: Transfers of money or property from the Federal government 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).

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

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

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

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

first-time student (undergraduate): A student attending any institution for the first time at the undergraduate level. Includes students enrolled in academic or occupational programs. Also includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term, as well as students who entered with advanced standing (college credits earned before graduation from high school).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

imputee: A nonresponding institution that has its values imputed.

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

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

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

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

instructional activity: The provision of coursework to students.

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

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

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

normal time to completion: The amount of time necessary for a student to complete all requirements for a degree or certificate according to the institution's catalog. This is typically 4

years (8 semesters or trimesters, or 12 quarters, excluding summer terms) for a bachelor's degree in a standard term-based institution; 2 years (4 semesters or trimesters, or 6 quarters, excluding summer terms) for an associate's degree in a standard term-based institution; and the various scheduled times for certificate programs.

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

OPE: Office of Postsecondary Education

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

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

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

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

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

postsecondary institution: An institution that has as its sole purpose, or one of its primary missions, the provision of postsecondary education. Postsecondary education is the provision of a formal instructional program whose curriculum is designed primarily for students beyond the compulsory age for high school. This includes programs whose purpose is academic, vocational, or continuing professional education, and excludes avocational and adult basic education programs. For IPEDS, these institutions 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 not-for-profit institution: A private institution in which the individual(s) or agency in control receives no compensation, other than wages, rent, or other expenses for the assumption of risk. These include both independent nonprofit schools and those affiliated with a religious organization.

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

PPA (Program Participation Agreement): 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

student loans: See loans to students.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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