

the condition of education 2008



INDICATOR 41

Degrees Conferred by Public and Private Institutions

The indicator and corresponding tables are taken directly from *The Condition of Education 2008*. Therefore, the page numbers may not be sequential.

Additional information about the survey data and supplementary notes can be found in the full report. For a copy of *The Condition of Education 2008*, visit the NCES website (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2008031>) or contact ED PUBs at 1-877-4ED-PUBS.

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Programs and Courses

Degrees Conferred by Public and Private Institutions

The number of associate's, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees conferred by private for-profit institutions increased by a larger percentage between 1995–96 and 2005–06 than the number conferred by private not-for-profit and public institutions.

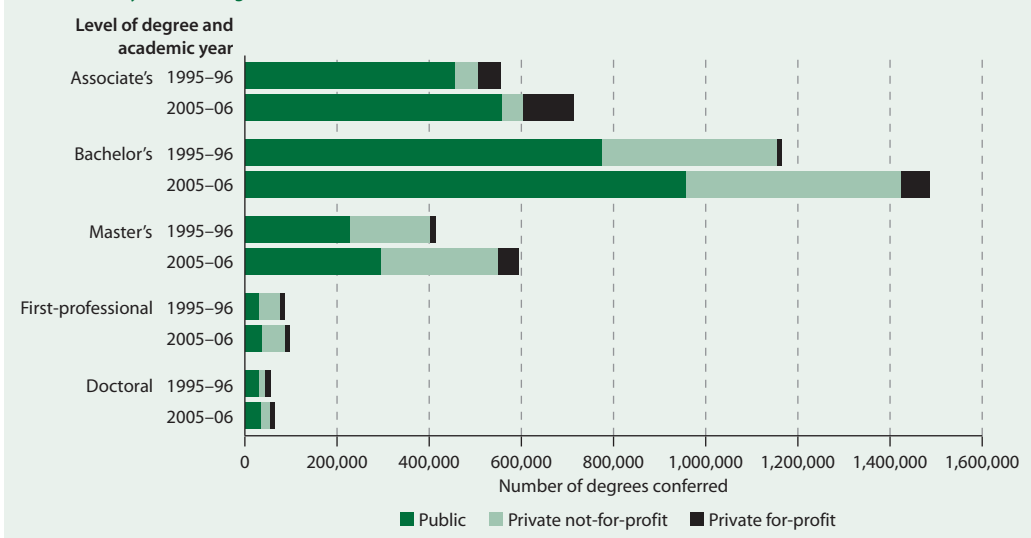
Although the number of degrees conferred increased between 1995–96 and 2005–06, the percentage increase varied among types of institutions. For associate's, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees, the percentage increases were slower for public and private not-for-profit institutions than for private for-profit institutions. For example, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by public and private not-for-profit institutions increased by 23 percent between 1995–96 and 2005–06 (from 774,100 to 995,400 at public institutions and from 379,900 to 467,800 at private not-for-profit institutions), compared with 474 percent (10,800 to 62,000) at private for-profit institutions (see supplemental table 41-1). At the master's degree level, the number of degrees conferred by public institutions increased 29 percent (from 227,200 to 293,500), compared with 46 percent at private not-for-profit institutions (175,300 to 255,400) and 1,069 percent at private for-profit institutions (3,900 to 45,100).

The shift was evident in the share of degrees awarded. Between 1995–96 and 2005–06, the percentage of associate's degrees decreased

from 82 to 78 percent for public institutions and from 9 to 7 percent for private not-for-profit institutions. In contrast, the percentage of these degrees conferred by private for-profit institutions increased from 9 to 15 percent. The percentage of bachelor's degrees conferred decreased from 66 to 64 percent for public institutions and from 33 to 31 percent for private not-for-profit institutions, while it increased from 1 to 4 percent for private for-profit institutions. The largest shift at the advanced degree level was in the percentage of master's degrees conferred by private for-profit institutions, which increased from 1 to 8 percent during this period. The percentage of master's degrees conferred by public institutions decreased from 56 to 49 percent, while the percentage conferred by private not-for-profit institutions remained at about 43 percent.

Yet, despite relatively large percentage increases in the number and share of degrees conferred by private for-profit institutions, the number of degrees awarded remained substantially smaller than at public or private not-for-profit institutions, with the exception of associate's degrees.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS: Number of degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and control of institution: 1995–96 and 2005–06



NOTE: Includes institutions that participated in Title IV federal financial aid programs. See supplemental note 9 for more information on these programs. See supplemental note 3 for more information on the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). See the glossary for definitions of first-professional degree programs. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1995–96 and 2005–06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, “Completions Survey” (IPEDS-C:96), and Fall 2006.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Supplemental Notes 3, 9
Supplemental Table 41-1



Degrees Conferred by Public and Private Institutions

Table 41-1. Number and percentage distribution of degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and control of institution: 1995–96 through 2005–06

Level of degree and academic year	Number of degrees conferred					Percentage distribution of degrees conferred				
	Total	Public	Private			Total	Public	Private		
			Total	Not-for-profit	For-profit			Total	Not-for-profit	For-profit
Associate's										
1995–96	555,216	454,291	100,925	50,678	50,247	100.0	81.8	18.2	9.1	9.0
1996–97	571,226	465,494	105,732	49,168	56,564	100.0	81.5	18.5	8.6	9.9
1997–98	558,555	455,084	103,471	47,625	55,846	100.0	81.5	18.5	8.5	10.0
1998–99	559,954	448,334	111,620	47,611	64,009	100.0	80.1	19.9	8.5	11.4
1999–2000	564,933	448,446	116,487	46,337	70,150	100.0	79.4	20.6	8.2	12.4
2000–01	578,865	456,487	122,378	45,711	76,667	100.0	78.9	21.1	7.9	13.2
2001–02	595,133	471,660	123,473	45,761	77,712	100.0	79.3	20.7	7.7	13.1
2002–03	634,016	498,279	135,737	46,183	89,554	100.0	78.6	21.4	7.3	14.1
2003–04	665,301	524,875	140,426	45,759	94,667	100.0	78.9	21.1	6.9	14.2
2004–05	696,660	547,519	149,141	45,344	103,797	100.0	78.6	21.4	6.5	14.9
2005–06	713,066	557,134	155,932	46,442	109,490	100.0	78.1	21.9	6.5	15.4
Bachelor's										
1995–96	1,164,792	774,070	390,722	379,916	10,806	100.0	66.5	33.5	32.6	0.9
1996–97	1,172,879	776,677	396,202	384,086	12,116	100.0	66.2	33.8	32.7	1.0
1997–98	1,184,406	784,296	400,110	386,455	13,655	100.0	66.2	33.8	32.6	1.2
1998–99	1,200,303	790,287	410,016	393,680	16,336	100.0	65.8	34.2	32.8	1.4
1999–2000	1,237,875	810,855	427,020	406,958	20,062	100.0	65.5	34.5	32.9	1.6
2000–01	1,244,171	812,438	431,733	408,701	23,032	100.0	65.3	34.7	32.8	1.9
2001–02	1,291,900	841,180	450,720	424,322	26,398	100.0	65.1	34.9	32.8	2.0
2002–03	1,348,811	875,596	473,215	442,060	31,155	100.0	64.9	35.1	32.8	2.3
2003–04	1,399,542	905,718	493,824	451,518	42,306	100.0	64.7	35.3	32.3	3.0
2004–05	1,439,264	932,443	506,821	457,963	48,858	100.0	64.8	35.2	31.8	3.4
2005–06	1,485,242	955,369	529,873	467,836	62,037	100.0	64.3	35.7	31.5	4.2
Master's										
1995–96	406,301	227,179	179,122	175,263	3,859	100.0	55.9	44.1	43.1	0.9
1996–97	419,401	233,237	186,164	181,104	5,060	100.0	55.6	44.4	43.2	1.2
1997–98	430,164	235,922	194,242	188,175	6,067	100.0	54.8	45.2	43.7	1.4
1998–99	439,986	238,501	201,485	192,152	9,333	100.0	54.2	45.8	43.7	2.1
1999–2000	457,056	243,157	213,899	203,591	10,308	100.0	53.2	46.8	44.5	2.3
2000–01	468,476	246,054	222,422	210,789	11,633	100.0	52.5	47.5	45.0	2.5
2001–02	482,118	249,820	232,298	218,034	14,264	100.0	51.8	48.2	45.2	3.0
2002–03	513,339	265,643	247,696	232,709	14,987	100.0	51.7	48.3	45.3	2.9
2003–04	558,940	285,138	273,802	245,562	28,240	100.0	51.0	49.0	43.9	5.1
2004–05	574,618	291,505	283,113	248,031	35,082	100.0	50.7	49.3	43.2	6.1
2005–06	594,065	293,517	300,548	255,424	45,124	100.0	49.4	50.6	43.0	7.6

See notes at end of table.

Degrees Conferred by Public and Private Institutions

Table 41-1. Number and percentage distribution of degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and control of institution: 1995–96 through 2005–06—Continued

Level of degree and academic year	Number of degrees conferred					Percentage distribution of degrees conferred				
	Total	Public	Private			Total	Public	Private		
			Total	Not-for-profit	For-profit			Total	Not-for-profit	For-profit
First-professional										
1995–96	76,734	29,882	46,852	46,532	320	100.0	38.9	61.1	60.6	0.4
1996–97	78,730	31,243	47,487	47,029	458	100.0	39.7	60.3	59.7	0.6
1997–98	78,598	31,233	47,365	47,018	347	100.0	39.7	60.3	59.8	0.4
1998–99	78,439	31,693	46,746	46,315	431	100.0	40.4	59.6	59.0	0.5
1999–2000	80,057	32,247	47,810	47,301	509	100.0	40.3	59.7	59.1	0.6
2000–01	79,707	32,633	47,074	46,828	246	100.0	40.9	59.1	58.8	0.3
2001–02	80,698	33,439	47,259	47,020	239	100.0	41.4	58.6	58.3	0.3
2002–03	80,897	33,549	47,348	47,116	232	100.0	41.5	58.5	58.2	0.3
2003–04	83,041	34,499	48,542	48,278	264	100.0	41.5	58.5	58.1	0.3
2004–05	87,289	35,768	51,521	51,259	262	100.0	41.0	59.0	58.7	0.3
2005–06	87,655	36,269	51,386	50,902	484	100.0	41.4	58.6	58.1	0.6
Doctoral										
1995–96	44,652	29,516	15,136	14,853	283	100.0	66.1	33.9	33.3	0.6
1996–97	45,876	29,838	16,038	15,694	344	100.0	65.0	35.0	34.2	0.7
1997–98	46,010	29,715	16,295	15,944	351	100.0	64.6	35.4	34.7	0.8
1998–99	44,077	28,134	15,943	15,501	442	100.0	63.8	36.2	35.2	1.0
1999–2000	44,808	28,408	16,400	15,800	600	100.0	63.4	36.6	35.3	1.3
2000–01	44,904	28,187	16,717	15,920	797	100.0	62.8	37.2	35.5	1.8
2001–02	44,160	27,622	16,538	15,882	656	100.0	62.5	37.5	36.0	1.5
2002–03	46,042	28,062	17,980	17,138	842	100.0	60.9	39.1	37.2	1.8
2003–04	48,378	29,706	18,672	17,501	1,171	100.0	61.4	38.6	36.2	2.4
2004–05	52,631	31,743	20,888	19,552	1,336	100.0	60.3	39.7	37.1	2.5
2005–06	56,067	33,767	22,300	20,830	1,470	100.0	60.2	39.8	37.2	2.6

NOTE: Includes institutions that participated in Title IV federal financial aid programs. See *supplemental note 3* for more information on the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). See the glossary for definitions of first-professional degree programs. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1995–96 through 2005–06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Completions Survey" (IPEDS-C:96–99), and Fall 2000 through Fall 2006.