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**NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS**

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**E.D. Tabs**

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**Fall Enrollment in  
Postsecondary Institutions, 1996**

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**U.S. Department of Education  
Office of Educational Research and Improvement**

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# HIGHLIGHTS

## **Enrollment in All Postsecondary Institutions**

This report focuses on degree-granting postsecondary institutions that were eligible for Title IV federal financial aid in 1996, rather than on postsecondary institutions that were accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education (ED). Among postsecondary institutions, almost 9 percent more were degree-granting eligible institutions in 1996 than were accredited higher education institutions in 1995. This difference in the number of institutions translates into a difference in total enrollment of about 0.5 percent in 1996. For more information on the change in universe definition, please see the introduction to the report and the Methodology section.

- In the fall of 1996, 14.8 million students were enrolled in the nation's 6,404 postsecondary institutions that were eligible for Title IV financial aid. Of these, 97 percent were enrolled in degree-granting institutions, that is, institutions that award at least an associate's degree (table 1-1).
- Of the U.S. citizens and resident aliens who were enrolled in any eligible postsecondary institution, 73.5 percent were white, non-Hispanic; 11.1 percent were black, non-Hispanic; 8.6 percent were Hispanic; 5.9 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander; and 1.0 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native (table 1-2).
- Minority students represented a higher proportion of students in non-degree-granting postsecondary institutions than in degree-granting institutions (table 1-2).

## **Enrollment in Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions**

- Black students composed 11.0 percent of undergraduates but only 7.2 percent of first-professional and 7.2 percent of graduate students. Hispanics composed 8.8 percent of undergraduates but only 4.7 percent of first-professional and 4.2 percent of graduate students (table 1-3). Asians, on the other hand, accounted for 10.5 percent of first-professional students, although they composed only 5.8 percent of all students.
- Women composed the majority of all students in degree-granting institutions (55.8 percent) in 1996 as well as the majority of undergraduate (56.0 percent) and graduate (56.4 percent) students (table 1-4). However, women made up only 42.1 percent of first-professional students.

## **Types of Institutions**

- Among all students, 77.4 percent attended public degree-granting institutions in 1996 (table 2-1). Of undergraduates, 80.6 percent attended public institutions, as did 61.3 percent of graduate students. However, only 39.1 percent of first-professional students attended public institutions.

- The majority of students (61.3 percent) attended 4-year institutions, as did more than half of all undergraduates (54.9 percent) (figure 2-1). However, among undergraduates attending public institutions, more than half (53.5 percent) attended 2-year institutions. Among students attending private institutions, 92.3 percent attended 4-year institutions, as did 89.6 percent of undergraduates.
- Private institutions were less likely to enroll minority students and more likely to enroll nonresident aliens than were public institutions when both undergraduate and postbaccalaureate students are considered (table 2-2).
- Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian undergraduates were more likely to attend public institutions (ranging from 83.7 percent for Asians to 88.0 percent for American Indians) than were white and black undergraduates (79.9 percent and 80.2 percent, respectively) (table 2-3). In addition, while the majority of white, black, and Asian undergraduates attended 4-year institutions (ranging from 53.2 percent for blacks to 56.9 percent for whites), only 39.1 percent of Hispanic and 44.5 percent of American Indian undergraduates attended 4-year institutions.

### **Attendance Status**

- Overall, 59.2 percent of undergraduate students, 89.6 percent of first-professional students, and 42.3 percent of graduate students attended school full time (table 3-1).
- Over three-fourths of undergraduates in private institutions and in 4-year institutions attended school full time (table 3-1). This compares with 54.6 percent of undergraduates in public institutions and 37.3 percent of students in 2-year institutions who attended full time. Of all types of institutions, public 2-year institutions served the smallest percentage of full-time students—35.2 percent.
- Among undergraduates, Asian/Pacific Islanders were most likely to attend full time (61.1 percent) (table 3-2). Barely half (50.5 percent) of Hispanic undergraduates attended full time. Men were more likely to attend school full time than women.

### **Changes in Enrollment**

- In degree-granting, Title IV-eligible institutions, enrollment increased between 1995 and 1996 by 0.6 percent (table 4-1b). This was the first increase in enrollment since 1992. This increase in enrollment between 1995 and 1996 was observed in every institutional sector except for public 4-year institutions and private, nonprofit 2-year institutions.
- There was a decline in public 4-year institutions' enrollment between 1995 and 1996. However, there was an increase in public 2-year institutions' enrollment resulting in an overall increase of 0.3 percent in public institutions (table 4-1b).
- Among degree-granting private institutions, private, for-profit 4-year institutions experienced a 46.9 percent increase in enrollment from 1992 to 1996, while private, nonprofit 4-year institutions' enrollments rose 3.7 percent (table 4-1b). On the other hand, private, nonprofit 2-year institutions have seen declining enrollments every

year since 1994, for a total decline of 5.6 percent among degree-granting private, nonprofit 2-year institutions.

- First-professional enrollment increased by 0.7 percent between 1995 and 1996 in degree-granting institutions (table 4-3b). Graduate student enrollment also increased between 1995 and 1996 by 0.7 percent in degree-granting institutions. Over the period 1992 to 1996, first-professional enrollments increased by 8.4 percent in degree-granting institutions while graduate enrollments increased 3.9 percent.
- Even though total undergraduate enrollment and enrollment of minority undergraduates increased between 1995 and 1996, the enrollment of white undergraduates continued to decline (tables 4-4a and 4-4b). Minority enrollments increased in almost every institutional sector between 1995 and 1996, and also between 1992 and 1996.
- The increase in enrollment between 1995 and 1996 occurred only among full-time students (table 4-5b). The number of part-time students decreased by 0.6 percent in degree-granting institutions, with a declining number of part-time students in public and private nonprofit 4-year institutions and private nonprofit 2-year institutions.

### **Enrollment by State**

- Over 77 percent of all students enrolled in degree-granting institutions were enrolled in public degree-granting institutions, with 40.4 percent enrolled in 4-year institutions and 37.0 percent enrolled in 2-year institutions (table 5-1). By state, the percentage of undergraduates in public institutions ranged from a high of 97.8 percent in Nevada to a low of 17.4 percent in the District of Columbia, with 18 states and the District of Columbia below the national average (table 5-2).



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# Fall Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, 1996

## Introduction

This report presents detailed tabulations for fall 1996, and historical comparisons with previous years' of student enrollment in postsecondary education institutions in the United States. The report focuses primarily on higher education institutions defined in this report as degree-granting institutions that are eligible for Title IV federal financial aid. Summary data are also presented for non-degree-granting eligible institutions.<sup>1</sup> The data are from the Fall Enrollment survey, a component of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) of the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

This report is a significant departure from previous reports on enrollment in postsecondary education published by NCES. Previous reports were concerned primarily with enrollment in postsecondary institutions that were accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education (ED). This change from reporting on higher education institutions as defined by accreditation status to reporting on higher education institutions as defined by degree-granting status and Title IV eligibility is necessary because ED no longer distinguishes among institutions based upon accreditation status. Thus, it is no longer possible for NCES to obtain updated lists of "higher education" institutions as defined in previous reports. In lieu of this designation, NCES has subsetted the postsecondary institutional universe on the basis of whether or not institutions grant a degree, information that is available directly from IPEDS data. In addition, because eligibility for Title IV federal financial aid has reporting implications and is of particular policy interest, the postsecondary institution universe is further subdivided into those schools that are eligible for Title IV federal financial aid and those that are not, based on lists of eligible institutions maintained by ED's Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE).

NCES has published annual data on fall enrollment in higher education since 1966. The changes in the reporting universe noted above could represent a significant discontinuity in college and university enrollment trends. To examine the effect of changes in the reporting universe on enrollment trends, table A indicates the number of schools and their enrollments that were classified as institutions of higher education (IHE) in 1995, the last year accreditation was used as the criterion, and the number that were degree-granting, eligible<sup>2</sup> postsecondary institutions in 1995. In 1995 there were 5 percent more degree-granting, eligible higher education institutions than accredited higher education institutions. While this difference in the number of schools may seem large, it represents only a small difference in total enrollment. For example, in 1995 NCES reported a total fall enrollment in higher education of 14,261,781 based on institutions' accreditation

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<sup>1</sup> In the remainder of the report institutions that are eligible for Title IV federal financial aid will be designated simply as "eligible."

<sup>2</sup> Eligibility in 1995 is based on 1996 eligibility; degree-granting status is as of fall 1995.

status. If NCES had reported fall enrollment in higher education based on degree-granting, eligible institutions, the reported enrollment would have been 14,279,299 or a difference of about 0.1 percent. Public institutions' enrollment would have been affected to an even lesser extent (0.06 percent) by the change in reporting universe, while enrollment in private institutions would have been about 0.8 percent higher. As table A indicates, most of the differences observed in the private institutional sector are due to the relatively large increase in enrollments in private, for-profit institutions (13 percent).

**Table A.—Differences in enrollment in postsecondary institutions accredited at a college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary, ED, and enrollment in degree-granting, Title IV-eligible postsecondary institutions, fall 1995 and 1996**

Level and control of institutions	Postsecondary institutions			Enrollment		
	Accredited institutions	Eligible degree-granting institutions	Percent difference	In accredited institutions	In eligible degree-granting institutions	Percent difference
<b>1995</b>						
All institutions .....	3,676	3,862	5.06	14,261,781	14,279,299	0.12
Public.....	1,649	1,651	0.12	11,092,374	11,085,746	-0.06
Private.....	2,027	2,211	9.08	3,169,407	3,193,553	0.76
Nonprofit .....	1,697	1,661	-2.12	2,929,044	2,922,033	-0.24
For-profit .....	330	550	66.67	240,363	271,520	12.96
4-year.....	2,226	2,210	-0.72	8,769,252	8,764,924	-0.05
Public.....	607	610	0.49	5,814,545	5,813,690	-0.01
Private.....	1,619	1,600	-1.17	2,954,707	2,951,234	-0.12
Nonprofit .....	1,511	1,482	-1.92	2,853,890	2,845,135	-0.31
For-profit .....	108	118	9.26	100,817	106,099	5.24
2-year.....	1,450	1,652	13.93	5,492,529	5,514,375	0.40
Public.....	1,042	1,041	-0.10	5,277,829	5,272,056	-0.11
Private.....	406	611	49.75	214,700	242,319	12.86
Nonprofit .....	186	179	-3.76	75,154	76,898	2.32
For-profit .....	222	432	94.59	139,546	165,421	18.54
<b>1996</b>						
All institutions .....	3,647	3,956	8.47	14,300,255	14,367,520	0.47
Public.....	1,644	1,693	2.98	11,090,171	11,120,499	0.27
Private.....	2,003	2,263	12.98	3,210,084	3,247,021	1.15
Nonprofit .....	1,684	1,679	-0.30	2,940,557	2,942,556	0.07
For-profit .....	319	584	83.07	269,527	304,465	12.96
4-year.....	2,243	2,249	0.27	8,802,835	8,804,193	0.02
Public.....	609	613	0.66	5,806,904	5,806,036	-0.01
Private.....	1,634	1,636	0.12	2,995,931	2,998,157	0.07
Nonprofit .....	1,513	1,498	-0.99	2,871,693	2,867,181	-0.16
For-profit .....	121	138	14.05	124,238	130,976	5.42
2-year.....	1,404	1,707	21.58	5,497,420	5,563,327	1.20
Public.....	1,035	1,080	4.35	5,283,267	5,314,463	0.59
Private.....	369	627	69.92	214,153	248,864	16.21
Nonprofit .....	171	181	5.85	68,864	75,275	9.31
For-profit .....	198	446	125.25	145,289	173,489	19.41

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1995 and 1996.

Among 4-year and 2-year institutions changing from accredited higher education institutions to degree-granting, eligible institutions affects 2-year institution enrollments much more than 4-year institution enrollments. Enrollment in 4-year institutions would have been 0.05 percent lower in 1995, while enrollment in 2-year institutions would have been 0.4 percent higher. However, within the 2-year sector, enrollments in private 2-year institutions would have been almost 13 percent higher, with private, nonprofit institutions 2.3 percent higher, and private, for-profit 2-year institutions almost 19 percent higher.

Table A also shows the number of institutions in 1996 that were classified as higher education institutions in 1995 because of their accreditation status and the number of degree-granting, eligible institutions in 1996. In 1996 almost 9 percent more schools were degree-granting, eligible institutions than were accredited institutions in 1995. This difference in the number of institutions translates into a difference in total enrollment of about 0.5 percent. So, in 1996 there were 14,367,520 students enrolled in the nation's degree-granting, eligible institutions as compared to 14,300,255 students enrolled in accredited higher education institutions.

As with 1995 enrollments, the differences between reporting on degree-granting, eligible higher education institutions and accredited institutions were largest among private institutions and 2-year institutions. By reporting on degree-granting, eligible institutions rather than accredited institutions, private, for-profit institution enrollments were almost 13 percent higher and private 2-year institution enrollments were over 16 percent higher.

It must also be noted here that regardless of the definition of a higher education institution that is used to report fall enrollment statistics, a fall enrollment number generally underestimates the number of students enrolled in postsecondary institutions throughout the year, particularly for less-than-4-year institutions. For example, data from the 1996 Institutional Characteristics survey that collected full-year unduplicated enrollments for the 1995-96 full year<sup>3</sup> indicate that fall enrollment in eligible postsecondary institutions represented 69.5 percent of the full-year enrollment—79.9 percent for 4-year institutions and 58.8 percent for 2-year institutions. For degree-granting institutions, fall enrollment represented 70.3 percent of the full-year enrollment—79.9 percent for 4-year institutions and 59.0 percent for 2-year institutions.

## **Information Covered by the Report**

Some enrollment data are presented for all eligible postsecondary institutions, but the primary focus of this report is on enrollment in degree-granting, Title IV-eligible postsecondary institutions (institutions of higher education). A total of 6,404 eligible institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia were included in the report. Of these, 3,956 were classified as degree-granting, eligible institutions and 2,448 as eligible non-degree-granting institutions. All tables and figures are labeled to indicate whether the information is for all eligible postsecondary institutions or for eligible degree-granting institutions only.

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Institutional Characteristics" survey, 1996-97.

Students included in the Fall Enrollment survey fell in one of three categories:

- Enrolled in courses creditable toward a degree or other formal award;
- Enrolled in courses that are part of a vocational or occupational program, including those offered at off-campus centers; or
- Enrolled in high school and taking regular college courses for credit.

Information on resident alien status and race/ethnicity is presented for students enrolled in all postsecondary institutions. For students in degree-granting institutions, the following information is covered in this report.

- Race/ethnicity
- Sex
- Student level
- Institution level (4-year, 2-year)
- Control of institution (public; private, nonprofit; and private, for-profit)
- Attendance status (full or part time)
- Enrollment by state

## **1996 Methodology**

The 1996 Fall Enrollment survey was mailed out in July 1996, and survey results were collected from November 1996 through June 1997. Postsecondary institutions completed either the extensive “EF1” form (for 4-year, degree-granting institutions eligible for Title IV financial aid programs or 4-year institutions offering a bachelor’s, master’s, doctor’s or first-professional degree that are not eligible for Title IV financial aid), or the “EF2,” a less detailed form for all 2-year, degree-granting, eligible postsecondary institutions. Enrollment data were also collected from all remaining Title IV-eligible institutions not receiving the Fall Enrollment survey via the IPEDS Consolidated survey. For institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas, the response rate was 95 percent for all postsecondary institutions and 96.4 percent for degree-granting institutions. Data were imputed for missing institutions and for institutions that had missing individual items. (See technical notes in Appendix E for a description of study methodology.)

## **Structure of the Report**

The report presents the summary of survey findings in five major sections: (1) characteristics of enrolled students, (2) types of institutions attended, (3) attendance status, (4) changes in enrollment, 1992-96, and (5) enrollment by state. Section 1 includes data for all postsecondary institutions and for the subset of degree-granting institutions. Sections 2 through 5 focus on degree-granting institutions.

Detailed statistical tables for degree-granting institutions are presented in Appendices A through D of the report. Appendix E provides technical notes on study methodology.





# Summary of Findings

## I. CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLED STUDENTS

### All Postsecondary Institutions

In the fall of 1996, 14.8 million students were enrolled in the 6,404 postsecondary institutions that were eligible for Title IV financial aid. Of these, 97 percent were enrolled in degree-granting institutions, that is, institutions that award at least an associate's degree (table 1-1). Of the total enrollment in eligible postsecondary institutions, 14.3 million were U.S. citizens or resident aliens and about 0.5 million were nonresident aliens, or individuals who are in the United States on temporary visas (table 1-1). Of the U.S. citizens and resident aliens who were enrolled in any eligible postsecondary institution, 73.5 percent were white, non-Hispanic; 11.1 percent were black, non-Hispanic; 8.6 percent were Hispanic; 5.9 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander; and 1.0 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native (table 1-2). As shown by the racial/ethnic distribution of U.S. citizens and resident aliens in table 1-2, it is evident that minority students represented a higher proportion of students in non-degree-granting postsecondary institutions than in degree-granting institutions.

**Table 1-1.—Total enrollment and percent distribution of students in eligible postsecondary institutions, by residence status and by degree-granting status: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Degree-granting status of institution	All students		U.S. citizens and resident aliens		Nonresident alien	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	14,809,897	100.0	14,337,466	100.0	472,431	100.0
Eligible degree-granting .....	14,367,520	97.0	13,901,261	97.0	466,259	98.7
Eligible non-degree-granting .	442,377	3.0	436,205	3.0	6,172	1.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

**Table 1-2.—Percent distribution of racial/ethnic enrollment of U.S. citizens and resident aliens in eligible postsecondary institutions, by degree-granting status: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Degree-granting status of institution	Total number	White, non-Hispanic	Minorities				
			All	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
Total.....	14,337,466	73.5	26.5	11.1	8.6	5.9	1.0
Eligible degree-granting .....	13,901,261	73.8	26.2	10.8	8.4	6.0	1.0
Eligible non-degree-granting.....	436,205	61.3	38.7	19.7	14.0	4.0	1.0

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

## Degree-Granting Institutions

Across all degree-granting institutions and across all students, whites composed 71.4 percent of the student population; minorities, 25.4 percent; and nonresident aliens, 3.2 percent (table 1-3). However, the racial/ethnic distribution of students within level is somewhat different from the distribution as whole. For example, black students composed 11 percent of undergraduates and 11.9 percent of first-time, first-year undergraduates, but only 7.2 percent of first-professional and 7.2 percent of graduate students. Similarly, Hispanics composed 8.8 percent of undergraduates and 9.1 percent of first-time, first-year undergraduates, but only 4.7 percent of first-professional students and 4.2 percent of graduate students. Enrollments of American Indians showed these same disparities. Asians, on the other hand, accounted for 10.5 percent of first-professional students, although they composed only 5.8 percent of all students. Additionally, 10.5 percent of all graduate students were nonresident aliens.

**Table 1-3.—Percent distribution of total enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and student level: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Student level	Total number	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
All students .....	14,367,520	71.4	10.5	8.1	5.8	1.0	3.2
Undergraduates .....	12,326,948	71.1	11.0	8.8	5.8	1.0	2.2
First-time, first-year .....	2,274,319	70.4	11.9	9.1	5.5	1.1	1.9
Other undergraduates .....	10,052,629	71.3	10.8	8.7	5.9	1.0	2.3
First-professional .....	298,312	74.3	7.2	4.7	10.5	0.7	2.6
Graduate .....	1,742,260	73.0	7.2	4.2	4.5	0.5	10.5

NOTE: Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

Women composed the majority of all students in degree-granting institutions (55.8 percent) in 1996, as well as the majority of undergraduate (56.0 percent) and graduate (56.4 percent) students (table 1-4). However, women made up only 42.1 percent of first-professional students. Within each of the racial/ethnic groups, women composed the majority of undergraduates as well as first-time, first-year undergraduates, although they accounted for 51.4 percent of all Asian undergraduates. Similarly, at the postbaccalaureate level, women made up over half of the graduate students in each racial/ethnic category except Asian, where they composed 49.8 percent of all graduate students. It is notable that women made up more than two-thirds of all black graduate students. At the first-professional level, the picture is quite different for all groups except blacks. While women accounted for just 40.3 percent of white first-professional students, 45.7 percent of Asian students, and 45.2 percent of American Indians, they accounted for 56.3 percent of black first-professional students.

**Table 1-4.—Percent distribution of racial/ethnic enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex and student level: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Sex and student level	Total	White, Non- Hispanic	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native
<b>Total men.....</b>	44.2	44.4	37.5	43.4	49.0	41.6
Undergraduates.....	44.0	44.4	37.8	43.5	48.6	41.4
First-time, first-year.....	46.0	46.5	41.6	45.1	49.1	44.4
Other undergraduates.....	43.5	43.9	36.9	43.1	48.5	40.7
First-professional.....	57.9	59.7	43.7	55.5	54.3	54.8
Graduate.....	43.6	41.6	32.8	40.6	50.2	40.0
<b>Total women.....</b>	55.8	55.6	62.5	56.6	51.0	58.4
Undergraduates.....	56.0	55.6	62.2	56.5	51.4	58.6
First-time, first-year.....	54.0	53.5	58.4	54.9	50.9	55.6
Other undergraduates.....	56.5	56.1	63.1	56.9	51.5	59.3
First-professional.....	42.1	40.3	56.3	44.5	45.7	45.2
Graduate.....	56.4	58.4	67.2	59.4	49.8	60.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

## II. TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED

This section examines the types of postsecondary institutions students attended in 1996. These types are defined in terms of highest level of institution (4-year or 2-year) and control (public; private, nonprofit; or private, for-profit). Private, nonprofit and private, for-profit institutions are distinguished in all the tables since there are a significant number of degree-granting private, for-profit institutions. Interesting differences between the private, nonprofit and private, for-profit sectors are noted in the text.

This section also looks at the interaction between the characteristics of students and the types of institutions they attended. This information can inform many policy questions that are important at the federal, state, and institutional levels. For example, access to higher education has been a significant national issue for many years. As a result, the federal government has increased amounts of student financial aid through legislation such as the Higher Education Act. States also support a wide range of higher education institutions that have relatively low tuition and required fees, offer a wide range of program and degree options, and are strategically placed in the state to afford geographic accessibility. In addition, many institutions have significantly increased institutional financial aid over the past several years in an effort to establish a diverse student body that reflects the college-age population of the nation.<sup>4</sup> While an examination of the characteristics of students enrolled in various types of institutions cannot evaluate these policies, it does provide an indicator of where racial/ethnic minorities, women, and individuals who historically have had limited access to higher education are attending college. Changes in enrollment by student characteristics and institutional type, the focus of Section IV, provide additional data that can inform this issue.

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Higher Education Institutions: 1994*.

## Enrollment by Type of Institution

About 77 percent of all students attending a degree-granting institution attended a public degree-granting institution in 1996, probably reflecting both their lower cost and greater availability (table 2-1). Among all students, 22.6 percent attended private institutions and 20.5 percent attended nonprofit institutions. Almost 81 percent of undergraduate students attended public institutions, although first-time freshmen were less likely to attend public schools than were all other undergraduates (76.1 percent versus 81.6 percent). Among postbaccalaureate students, only 39.1 percent of first-professional students attended public institutions, and 61.3 percent of graduate students attended public institutions.

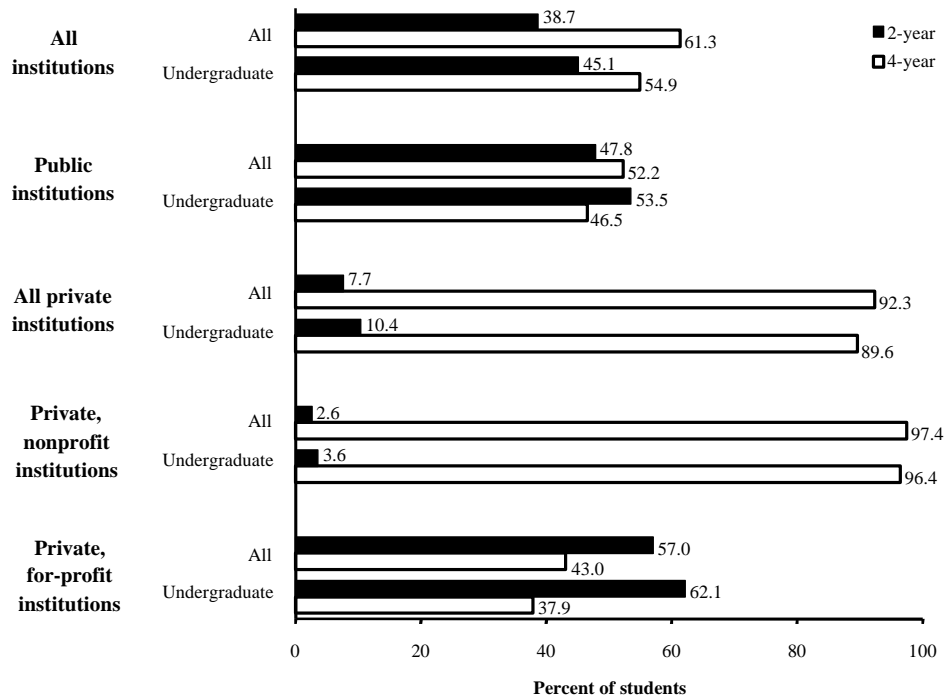
**Table 2-1.—Percent distribution of students enrolled in degree-granting institutions, by student level and by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Control and level of institution	All students	Undergraduate			First-professional	Graduate
		Total	First-time, first-year	Other		
All institutions .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4-year .....	61.3	54.9	51.4	55.7	100.0	100.0
2-year .....	38.7	45.1	48.6	44.3	0.0	0.0
Public .....	77.4	80.6	76.1	81.6	39.1	61.3
4-year .....	40.4	37.5	32.6	38.6	39.1	61.3
2-year .....	37.0	43.1	43.5	43.0	0.0	0.0
Private .....	22.6	19.4	23.9	18.4	60.9	38.7
4-year .....	20.9	17.4	18.8	17.1	60.9	38.7
2-year .....	1.7	2.0	5.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
Nonprofit .....	20.5	17.1	18.8	16.8	60.3	37.3
4-year .....	20.0	16.5	17.6	16.3	60.3	37.3
2-year .....	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
For-profit .....	2.1	2.3	5.1	1.6	0.6	1.3
4-year .....	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3
2-year .....	1.2	1.4	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

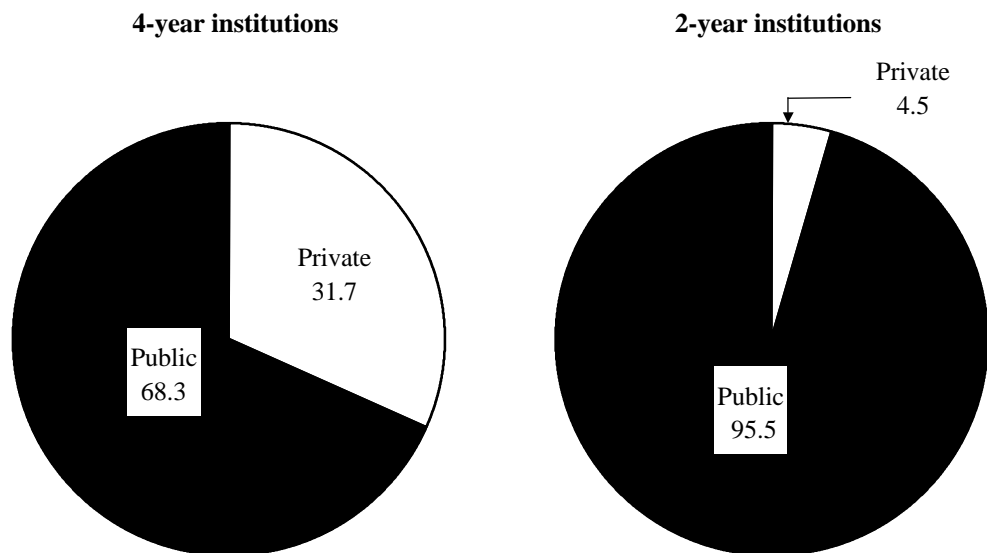
Among all students in degree-granting institutions, 61.3 percent attended 4-year institutions, as did more than half of all undergraduates (54.9 percent) (figure 2-1). Among all students attending public institutions, more than half (52.2 percent) attended 4-year institutions. However, among undergraduates attending public institutions, more than half (53.5 percent) attended 2-year institutions. In contrast, among all students attending private institutions, 92.3 percent attended 4-year institutions, as did 89.6 percent of undergraduates. Finally, of the undergraduates attending 4-year institutions, 68.3 percent attended public institutions; of those attending 2-year institutions, 95.5 percent attended public institutions (figure 2-2).

**Figure 2-1.—Percent of undergraduate and all students in degree-granting 2- and 4-year institutions, by control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

**Figure 2-2.—Percent of undergraduate students attending public and private degree-granting institutions, by level of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

## Enrollment by Student Characteristics

Table 2-2 presents the distribution of undergraduate, first-professional, and graduate students by race/ethnicity within different types of institutions. These data illustrate the degree to which the distribution of students within institutions reflects the college-going population as a whole. For example, private institutions were less likely to enroll black, Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian students than were public institutions.

When only undergraduates are considered, blacks composed a slightly higher percentage of the undergraduate students in private institutions than in public institutions, primarily because of the high percentage of black students in private, for-profit institutions (16.9 percent). Hispanics, on the other hand, composed 8.8 percent of the total undergraduate population in 1996, but only 5.9 percent of those in private institutions and 5.1 percent of those in private, nonprofit institutions.

These differences between public and private institutions are not as striking among 4-year institutions, although many are still evident. Two-year institutions enrolled higher concentrations of black, Hispanic, and American Indian undergraduates than did 4-year institutions, and lower concentrations of white undergraduates. Public 2-year institutions had especially high concentrations of Hispanic undergraduates (11.9 percent compared to 8.8 percent Hispanic undergraduates in all institutions) while private 2-year institutions had higher concentrations of black students (15.5 percent compared to 11 percent black undergraduates in all institutions). The distribution of postbaccalaureate students by race/ethnicity was fairly similar in public and private institutions, although public

institutions tended to serve slightly higher proportions of black, Hispanic, and American Indian students than did private institutions (table 2-2).

**Table 2-2.—Percent distribution of racial/ethnic enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by student level and level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Student level and level and control of institution	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Non-resident alien
<b>All students</b>						
All institutions .....	71.4	10.5	8.1	5.8	1.0	3.2
Public .....	70.8	10.6	8.9	5.9	1.1	2.7
Private .....	73.7	10.1	5.4	5.2	0.6	5.0
Nonprofit.....	74.6	9.5	4.8	5.3	0.6	5.3
For-profit.....	65.1	16.3	11.4	4.3	0.8	2.1
4-year.....	73.6	9.9	5.8	5.7	0.8	4.3
Public .....	73.3	10.0	6.2	5.9	0.9	3.7
Private .....	74.2	9.7	5.0	5.4	0.5	5.3
Nonprofit.....	74.7	9.4	4.7	5.4	0.5	5.4
For-profit.....	64.0	15.5	10.6	5.3	0.8	3.7
2-year.....	68.0	11.4	11.8	5.9	1.3	1.7
Public .....	68.0	11.2	11.9	6.0	1.3	1.7
Private .....	67.3	15.5	10.6	3.8	1.4	1.3
Nonprofit.....	70.7	12.2	7.5	4.4	2.9	2.2
For-profit.....	65.9	16.9	11.9	3.6	0.8	0.9
<b>Undergraduate</b>						
All institutions .....	71.1	11.0	8.8	5.8	1.0	2.2
Public .....	70.5	11.0	9.4	6.0	1.1	1.9
Private .....	73.8	11.2	5.9	4.9	0.6	3.5
Nonprofit.....	75.0	10.5	5.1	5.0	0.6	3.8
For-profit.....	64.4	16.9	11.9	4.2	0.8	1.9
4-year.....	73.8	10.7	6.2	5.8	0.8	2.7
Public .....	73.4	10.7	6.6	6.1	1.0	2.2
Private .....	74.5	10.7	5.4	5.0	0.5	3.8
Nonprofit.....	75.2	10.4	5.1	5.0	0.5	3.8
For-profit.....	62.0	16.7	11.7	5.1	0.9	3.5
2-year.....	68.0	11.4	11.8	5.9	1.3	1.7
Public .....	68.0	11.2	11.9	6.0	1.3	1.7
Private .....	67.3	15.5	10.6	3.8	1.4	1.3
Nonprofit.....	70.7	12.3	7.5	4.4	2.9	2.2
For-profit.....	65.9	16.9	11.9	3.6	0.8	0.9
<b>First-professional</b>						
All institutions .....	74.3	7.2	4.7	10.5	0.7	2.6
Public .....	75.1	7.2	4.9	10.5	0.9	1.4
Private .....	73.8	7.2	4.5	10.6	0.6	3.3
Nonprofit.....	73.8	7.2	4.5	10.6	0.6	3.3
For-profit.....	70.8	5.9	11.7	10.6	0.9	0.1
<b>Graduate</b>						
All institutions .....	73.0	7.2	4.2	4.5	0.5	10.5
Public .....	72.9	7.4	4.4	4.2	0.6	10.5
Private .....	73.3	6.9	3.8	5.0	0.4	10.6
Nonprofit.....	73.3	6.8	3.7	5.0	0.4	10.8
For-profit.....	72.2	10.8	5.5	6.0	0.6	4.8

NOTE: Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996



The enrollment patterns of students in different racial/ethnic groups varied somewhat from the undergraduate population as a whole and from each other (table 2-3). For example, Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian undergraduates were more likely to attend public institutions (ranging from 83.7 percent for Asians to 88 percent for American Indians) than were white and black undergraduates (79.9 percent and 80.2 percent, respectively). In addition, while the majority of white, black, and Asian undergraduates attended 4-year institutions (ranging from 53.2 percent for blacks to 56.9 percent for whites), only 39.1 percent of Hispanic and 44.5 percent of American Indian undergraduates attended 4-year institutions.

**Table 2-3.—Percent distribution of racial/ethnic enrollment within level and control of degree-granting institutions, by student level: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

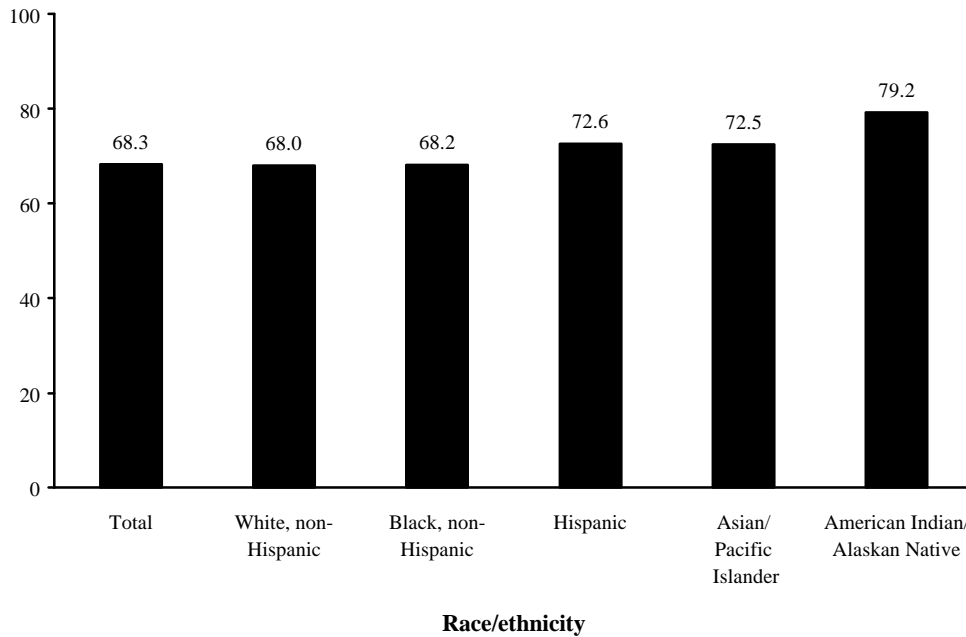
Student level and level and control of institution	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
<b>Undergraduate</b>						
All institutions .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public .....	80.6	79.9	80.2	86.9	83.7	88.0
Private .....	19.4	20.1	19.8	13.1	16.3	12.0
Nonprofit.....	17.1	18.1	16.3	10.1	14.7	10.2
For-profit.....	2.3	2.1	3.5	3.1	1.6	1.8
4-year.....	54.9	56.9	53.2	39.1	54.4	44.5
Public .....	37.5	38.7	36.3	28.4	39.4	35.2
Private .....	17.4	18.2	16.9	10.7	15.0	9.3
Nonprofit.....	16.5	17.5	15.6	9.5	14.2	8.5
For-profit.....	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
2-year.....	45.1	43.1	46.8	60.9	45.6	55.5
Public .....	43.1	41.2	44.0	58.5	44.2	52.8
Private .....	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.4	1.3	2.8
Nonprofit.....	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.7
For-profit.....	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.9	0.9	1.1
<b>First-professional</b>						
All institutions .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public .....	39.1	39.5	39.1	40.8	39.0	49.1
Private .....	60.9	60.5	60.9	59.2	61.0	50.9
Nonprofit.....	60.3	59.9	60.5	57.8	60.5	50.2
For-profit.....	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.7
<b>Graduate</b>						
All institutions .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public .....	61.3	61.2	62.8	65.2	57.1	72.3
Private .....	38.7	38.8	37.2	34.8	42.9	27.7
Nonprofit.....	37.3	37.5	35.2	33.0	41.1	26.2
For-profit.....	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996

Of those undergraduates attending 4-year institutions, a higher percentage of Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian students (72.5 percent to 79.2 percent) attended public institutions, compared to 68.0 percent of white and 68.2 percent of black undergraduates (figure 2-3).

**Figure 2-3.—Percent of undergraduates enrolled in 4-year degree-granting institutions attending public institutions, by race/ethnicity: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

Graduate students were more likely to attend public than private institutions (61.3 percent versus 38.7 percent) (table 2-3). In contrast, first-professional students were more likely to attend private rather than public institutions (60.9 percent versus 39.1 percent). However, lower percentages of white and Asian graduate students (61.2 percent and 57.1 percent, respectively) attended public institutions than graduate students in other minority groups (62.8 percent to 72.3 percent).

The attendance patterns of men and women indicate that undergraduate men were somewhat more likely than undergraduate women to attend public institutions (80.9 percent versus 80.4 percent), and they were more likely to attend 4-year institutions (56.5 percent versus 53.6 percent) (table 2-4). At the first-professional and graduate levels, however, women were more likely than men to attend public institutions.

**Table 2-4.—Percent distribution of students enrolled in degree-granting institutions, by student level, sex, and by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Level and control of institutions	Undergraduate		First-professional		Graduate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
All institutions .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public .....	80.9	80.4	36.9	42.1	60.0	62.3
Private .....	19.1	19.6	63.1	57.9	40.0	37.7
4-year.....	56.5	53.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public .....	39.2	36.1	36.9	42.1	60.0	62.3
Private .....	17.3	17.5	63.1	57.9	40.0	37.7
2-year.....	43.5	46.4	0.0	0.0	--	--
Public .....	41.6	44.3	0.0	0.0	--	--
Private .....	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	--	--

-- Less than 0.05 percent

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

### III. ATTENDANCE STATUS

This section examines full- and part-time attendance at degree-granting higher education institutions from two perspectives. First, it presents the distribution of students by attendance status within different types of institutions to address the question of whether certain institutions tend to serve full- or part-time students. Second, it examines the attendance patterns of students characterized by racial/ethnic status and sex to determine whether certain types of students are more likely to attend college full time or part time.

#### Attendance by Type of Institution

Overall, 59.2 percent of undergraduate students, 89.6 percent of first-professional students, and 42.3 percent of graduate students attended school full time (table 3-1). The percentage of full-time students varied significantly by type of institution, especially among undergraduates. In private institutions and in 4-year institutions, over three-fourths of undergraduate students attended full time. This compares with only 54.6 percent of undergraduates in public institutions and 37.3 percent of students in 2-year institutions who attended full time. Of all types of institutions, public 2-year institutions served the smallest percentage of full-time students—35.2 percent.

In all institutions, first-professional students overwhelmingly attended school full time, although the percentage was somewhat lower in private institutions than in public institutions (85.6 percent versus 95.7 percent). On the other hand, the majority of graduate students attended school part time, except for those in private, for-profit institutions.

**Table 3-1.—Percent distribution of students enrolled in degree-granting institutions, by student level and attendance status, and by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Level and control of institution	All students		Undergraduate		First-professional		Graduate	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
All institutions.....	57.8	42.2	59.2	40.8	89.6	10.4	42.3	57.7
Public.....	53.8	46.2	54.6	45.4	95.7	4.3	41.4	58.6
Private.....	71.6	28.4	78.4	21.6	85.6	14.4	43.7	56.3
Nonprofit.....	70.6	29.4	77.9	22.1	86.1	13.9	42.6	57.4
For-profit.....	81.0	19.0	81.6	18.4	39.0	61.0	75.9	24.1
4-year.....	70.8	29.2	77.3	22.7	89.6	10.4	42.3	57.7
Public.....	70.7	29.3	76.9	23.1	95.7	4.3	41.4	58.6
Private.....	70.9	29.1	78.1	21.9	85.6	14.4	43.7	56.3
Nonprofit.....	70.5	29.5	78.1	21.9	86.1	13.9	42.6	57.4
For-profit.....	78.4	21.6	79.5	20.5	39.0	61.0	75.9	24.1
2-year.....	37.2	62.8	37.3	62.7	0.0	0.0	16.5	83.5
Public.....	35.2	64.8	35.2	64.8	0.0	0.0	--	100.0
Private.....	80.5	19.5	80.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	73.8	26.2
Nonprofit.....	74.9	25.1	74.9	25.1	0.0	0.0	73.8	26.2
For-profit.....	82.9	17.1	82.9	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

-- Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

## Attendance by Student Characteristics

Among undergraduates, Asian students were more likely to attend school full time than were undergraduates in any other racial/ethnic category (61.1 percent versus 50.5 percent to 59.7 percent), and Hispanic and American Indian undergraduates were less likely to attend full time than were white or black undergraduates (table 3-2). In fact, barely half (50.5 percent) of Hispanic undergraduates attended school full time.

**Table 3-2.—Percent distribution of undergraduate students in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity, and sex and attendance status: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Sex and attendance status	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
All students.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time.....	59.2	59.7	59.3	50.5	61.1	56.5
Part-time.....	40.8	40.3	40.7	49.5	38.9	43.5
Men.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time.....	61.6	62.4	61.0	50.5	62.1	58.2
Part-time.....	38.4	37.6	39.0	49.5	37.9	41.8
Women.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time.....	57.3	57.5	58.2	50.6	60.2	55.3
Part-time.....	42.7	42.5	41.8	49.4	39.8	44.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

Undergraduate men were more likely than undergraduate women to attend school full time (61.6 percent versus 57.3 percent). This was true for all racial/ethnic groups except Hispanics, among whom men and women were equally likely to attend full time.

## **IV. CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT: 1992-96**

The change in the definition of higher education institutions from “institutions accredited at the college level by an agency recognized the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education” to “degree-granting institutions eligible to participate in the Title IV federal financial aid programs” that occurred between 1995 and 1996 clearly will confound any observed differences in enrollment between 1995 and 1996, since it is difficult to sort out if observed changes are due to actual enrollment increases or decreases or to changes in the institutional universe. However, because of the importance of continuing trends in enrollment in higher education, this chapter presents fall enrollment statistics from 1992 to 1996 based on both universe definitions. It must be noted, however, that this approach does have some difficulties because institutions were not distinguished on the basis of their accreditation status in 1996, and eligibility for Title IV financial aid programs was not identified with the IPEDS universe until 1996. As a result, 1996 enrollments for institutions of higher education based on accreditation status are the reported 1996 enrollments of those higher education institutions identified as accredited higher education institutions in 1995; enrollments for 1992-95 are based on higher education institutions with recognized higher education accreditation status in those years. Enrollments for 1996 degree-granting, eligible institutions are based on degree-granting and eligibility status in 1996. Enrollments in degree-granting institutions in 1992-95 are based on eligibility status in 1996 and degree-granting status in 1992-95.

Between 1995 and 1996, total enrollment in all accredited institutions of higher education increased by 0.3 percent (table 4-1a), the first increase in enrollment since 1992. This small increase in enrollment was not sufficient to offset the declines since 1992, and total enrollment in these institutions declined between 1992 and 1996 by 1.3 percent. In degree-granting, eligible institutions, enrollment also decreased every year between 1992 and 1995, but increased between 1995 and 1996 by 0.6 percent (table 4-1b). The increase in enrollment between 1995 and 1996 was observed in every institutional sector except for public 4-year institutions and private, nonprofit 2-year institutions, regardless of which universe definition is examined (tables 4-1a and 4-1b).

### **Enrollment Changes by Type of Institution**

Overall, enrollment in accredited public institutions stayed the same between 1995 and 1996, while public 4-year institutions' enrollments decreased by 0.1 percent and public 2-year institutions' enrollments increased by 0.1 percent (table 4-1a). Enrollment in public, 2-year degree-granting institutions increased by 0.8 percent between these 2 years (table 4-1b). Between 1992 and 1996, enrollments decreased by 3.7 percent in accredited public 2-year institutions and by 1.6 percent in accredited public 4-year institutions (table 4-1a). In public, degree-granting 2-year institutions enrollment decreased by 2.6 percent between 1992 and 1996, while in public, degree-granting 4-year institutions it declined by 1.6 percent (table 4-1b).

**Table 4-1a.—Total enrollment in accredited institutions, by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1992 through fall 1996**

Level and control of institution	Number in thousands					Percent change				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1992-96
All institutions ....	14,487	14,305	14,279	14,262	14,300	-1.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-1.3
Public .....	11,385	11,189	11,134	11,092	11,090	-1.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.0	-2.6
Private .....	3,103	3,116	3,145	3,169	3,210	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	3.5
Nonprofit.....	2,873	2,889	2,910	2,929	2,941	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	2.4
For-profit.....	230	227	235	240	270	-1.5	3.6	2.3	12.1	17.0
4-year .....	8,765	8,739	8,749	8,769	8,803	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Public .....	5,900	5,852	5,825	5,815	5,807	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-1.6
Private .....	2,865	2,887	2,924	2,955	2,996	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	4.6
Nonprofit.....	2,789	2,803	2,825	2,854	2,872	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.0
For-profit.....	76	85	99	101	124	11.8	17.4	1.5	23.2	64.1
2-year .....	5,722	5,566	5,530	5,493	5,497	-2.7	-0.6	-0.7	0.1	-3.9
Public .....	5,485	5,337	5,308	5,278	5,283	-2.7	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	-3.7
Private .....	238	229	221	215	214	-3.9	-3.2	-3.0	-0.3	-10.0
Nonprofit.....	83	86	86	75	69	3.7	-0.9	-12.2	-8.4	-17.3
For-profit.....	155	142	136	140	145	-8.0	-4.6	2.9	4.1	-6.0

NOTE: Because of rounding details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys 1992-96.

**Table 4-1b.—Total enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1992 through fall 1996**

Level and control of institution	Number in thousands					Percent change				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1992-96
All institutions ....	14,453	14,319	14,280	14,279	14,368	-0.9	-0.3	-0.0	0.6	-0.6
Public .....	11,356	11,186	11,125	11,086	11,120	-1.5	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	-2.1
Private .....	3,097	3,134	3,155	3,194	3,247	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.7	4.9
Nonprofit.....	2,845	2,863	2,897	2,922	2,943	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	3.4
For-profit.....	252	271	258	272	304	7.5	-4.9	5.4	12.1	20.9
4-year .....	8,753	8,745	8,742	8,765	8,804	-0.1	-0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6
Public .....	5,899	5,851	5,824	5,814	5,806	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-1.6
Private .....	2,854	2,894	2,918	2,951	2,998	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	5.1
Nonprofit.....	2,765	2,780	2,814	2,845	2,867	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	3.7
For-profit.....	89	114	103	106	131	27.6	-9.1	2.5	23.4	46.9
2-year .....	5,700	5,574	5,538	5,514	5,563	-2.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.9	-2.4
Public .....	5,457	5,335	5,301	5,272	5,314	-2.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.8	-2.6
Private .....	243	240	237	242	249	-1.2	-0.9	2.1	2.7	2.6
Nonprofit.....	80	83	83	77	75	3.4	0.8	-7.6	-2.0	-5.6
For-profit.....	163	157	154	165	173	-3.5	-1.8	7.3	4.9	6.6

NOTE: Because of rounding details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys 1992-96.

Among private institutions, there has been a steady increase in enrollment in private 4-year institutions since 1992. Based on accredited institutions, this increase was 4.6 percent (table 4-1a); based on degree-granting institutions, this increase was 5.1 percent (table 4-1b). Both private, nonprofit 4-year institutions and private, for-profit 4-year institutions had these steady increases, although the rate of enrollment increases in for-profit 4-year institutions was significantly higher than in the private, nonprofit 4-year sector, with a 64.1 percent increase for accredited private, for-profit 4-year institutions and a 3 percent increase for accredited private nonprofit institutions over this time period (table 4-1a). Among degree-granting private institutions, private, for-profit 4-year institutions experienced a 46.9 percent increase in enrollment from 1992 to 1996, while private, nonprofit 4-year institutions' enrollments rose 3.7 percent (table 4-1b). On the other hand, private, nonprofit 2-year institutions have seen declining enrollments every year since 1993, for a total decline of 17.3 percent (table 4-1a) among accredited private, nonprofit 2-year institutions and a 5.6 percent decline among degree-granting private, nonprofit 2-year institutions (table 4-1b).

The change in universe definition from accredited higher education institutions to degree-granting higher education institutions seems to have affected enrollment data for the private, for-profit 2-year sector significantly more than other sectors. In particular, among accredited for-profit 2-year institutions, enrollments between 1992 and 1996 declined by 6 percent, while among eligible degree-granting, for-profit 2-year institutions, enrollments increased between 1992 and 1996 by 6.6 percent (tables 4-1a and 4-1b).

As with total enrollment, undergraduate enrollment increased between 1995 and 1996 by 0.2 percent, the first increase since 1992. Changes in undergraduate enrollment in the various institutional sectors mirrored quite closely the changes in total enrollment described above (table 4-2a and 4-2b).

**Table 4-2a.—Undergraduate enrollment in accredited institutions, by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1992 through fall 1996**

Level and control of institution	Number in thousands					Percent change				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1992-96
All institutions...	12,538	12,324	12,263	12,232	12,259	-1.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	-2.2
Public .....	10,216	10,012	9,945	9,904	9,905	-2.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-3.0
Private .....	2,321	2,312	2,317	2,328	2,354	-0.4	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.4
Nonprofit ....	2,102	2,099	2,100	2,105	2,108	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
For-profit ....	220	213	217	223	246	-3.1	1.9	2.9	10.3	12.2
4-year .....	6,815	6,758	6,733	6,740	6,763	-0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.8
Public .....	4,732	4,675	4,637	4,626	4,622	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-2.3
Private .....	2,084	2,084	2,096	2,113	2,140	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.7
Nonprofit ....	2,018	2,013	2,015	2,030	2,039	-0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.0
For-profit ....	65	71	81	84	101	8.7	15.0	3.0	20.7	55.3
2-year .....	5,722	5,566	5,530	5,492	5,497	-2.7	-0.6	-0.7	0.1	-3.9
Public .....	5,485	5,337	5,308	5,277	5,283	-2.7	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	-3.7
Private .....	238	229	221	215	214	-3.9	-3.2	-3.0	-0.3	-10.0
Nonprofit ....	83	86	86	75	69	3.7	-0.9	-12.2	-8.5	-17.5
For-profit ....	155	142	136	140	145	-8.0	-4.6	2.9	4.1	-6.0

NOTE: Because of rounding details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys 1992-96.

**Table 4-2b.—Undergraduate enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1992 through fall 1996**

Level and control of institution	Number in thousands					Percent change				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1992-96
All institutions.....	12,501	12,345	12,268	12,253	12,327	-1.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.6	-1.4
Public.....	10,188	10,008	9,936	9,897	9,935	-1.8	-0.7	-0.4	0.4	-2.5
Private.....	2,313	2,337	2,332	2,357	2,392	1.0	-0.2	1.1	1.5	3.4
Nonprofit.....	2,084	2,083	2,093	2,103	2,112	-0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3
For-profit.....	229	253	239	254	279	10.6	-5.8	6.4	10.0	21.9
4-year.....	6,801	6,771	6,730	6,740	6,764	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.4	-0.5
Public.....	4,731	4,674	4,636	4,625	4,621	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-2.3
Private.....	2,071	2,097	2,094	2,115	2,143	1.3	-0.1	1.0	1.3	3.5
Nonprofit.....	2,004	2,001	2,010	2,026	2,037	-0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.6
For-profit.....	66	96	84	88	106	45.2	-12.4	4.7	19.7	59.5
2-year.....	5,700	5,574	5,538	5,514	5,563	-2.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.9	-2.4
Public.....	5,457	5,334	5,301	5,272	5,314	-2.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.8	-2.6
Private.....	243	240	237	242	249	-1.2	-0.9	2.1	2.7	2.5
Nonprofit.....	80	83	83	77	75	3.4	0.8	-7.6	-2.1	-5.8
For-profit.....	163	157	154	165	173	-3.5	-1.8	7.3	4.9	6.6

NOTE: Because of rounding details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys 1992-96.

First-professional enrollment was unchanged between 1995 and 1996 when accredited institutions are considered and increased by 0.7 percent between these 2 years in degree-granting institutions (tables 4-3a and 4-3b). Graduate student enrollment increased between 1995 and 1996 by 0.6 percent and 0.7 percent in accredited and degree-granting institutions, respectively. Over the period 1992 to 1996, first-professional enrollments increased by 6.0 percent in accredited institutions and 8.4 percent in degree-granting institutions. Graduate enrollments increased by 4.5 percent in accredited institutions and 3.9 percent in degree-granting institutions over this 5-year period.

**Table 4-3a.—Percent change in first-professional and graduate enrollment in accredited institutions, by race/ethnicity: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1992 through fall 1996**

Student level and year	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
<b>First-professional students</b>						
1992-93.....	4.1	2.4	11.0	6.8	11.2	14.0
1993-94.....	0.8	-0.8	2.5	4.9	10.4	10.0
1994-95.....	1.0	-0.4	3.7	3.2	7.0	17.4
1995-96.....	--	-1.0	-0.2	0.9	6.2	0.8
1992-96.....	6.0	0.3	17.8	16.6	39.5	48.3
<b>Graduate students</b>						
1992-93.....	1.2	0.5	8.6	4.7	6.0	4.7
1993-94.....	2.0	1.0	8.2	10.3	11.2	11.0
1994-95.....	0.6	-0.3	7.2	6.5	4.2	3.9
1995-96.....	0.6	-0.7	5.8	6.8	4.5	5.1
1992-96.....	4.5	0.5	33.3	31.4	28.4	26.8

--Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1992-96.



**Table 4-3b.—Percent change in first-professional and graduate enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1992 through fall 1996**

Student level and year	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
<b>First-professional students</b>						
1992-93 .....	4.4	2.8	11.4	6.6	11.1	14.1
1993-94 .....	1.7	--	2.8	6.7	11.5	9.8
1994-95 .....	1.4	--	4.4	3.3	7.8	18.0
1995-96 .....	0.7	-0.3	0.0	1.5	6.8	1.3
1992-96 .....	8.4	2.6	19.4	19.3	42.7	49.8
<b>Graduate students</b>						
1992-93 .....	0.6	--	7.8	4.3	3.3	4.1
1993-94 .....	2.0	1.0	8.2	10.0	11.4	11.3
1994-95 .....	0.6	-0.5	7.0	6.5	4.2	3.9
1995-96 .....	0.7	-0.6	5.9	7.1	4.9	5.2
1992-96 .....	3.9	--	32.3	30.9	25.7	26.6

--Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1992-96.

## Enrollment Changes by Race/Ethnicity

It is noteworthy that even though total undergraduate enrollment increased between 1995 and 1996 and the enrollment of minority undergraduates increased, the enrollment of white undergraduates continued to decline (tables 4-4a and 4-4b). In fact, the number of white undergraduates declined 0.8 percent between these 2 years and declined 7 percent in accredited institutions in the period from 1992 to 1996 (table 4-4a). In degree-granting institutions, white enrollment decreased 0.5 percent between 1995 and 1996 and 6.4 percent in the 5 years between 1992 and 1996 (table 4-4b). Only in the for-profit sector did white enrollment increase between 1995 and 1996 and over the 5-year period.

Minority enrollments, on the other hand, increased in almost every institutional sector between 1995 and 1996 and also between 1992 and 1996. The only observed decreases in minority undergraduate enrollment occurred among blacks, Hispanics, and Asian/Pacific Islander in accredited 2-year for-profit institutions and among American Indian/Alaskan Natives in private, nonprofit 2-year institutions (table 4-4a). Generally, the increases in minority undergraduate enrollments were larger in degree-granting institutions than in accredited institutions.

From 1995 to 1996, the number of Hispanic undergraduates increased by over 5 percent for all types of institutions, and ranged from a decrease of 14.8 percent in accredited 2-year for-profit institutions to a 42.6 percent increase in accredited for-profit 4-year institutions (table 4-4a). Across the 5 years from 1992 to 1996, the number of Hispanic undergraduates increased by 20 percent in accredited institutions and by 21.4 percent in degree-granting institutions. Over this same 5-year period, the number of Asian undergraduates increased by 16.4 percent and 17.1 percent in accredited and degree-granting institutions, respectively, while the number of American Indian undergraduates increased by 10.9 percent and 12.9 percent, and the number of black undergraduates increased by 5.6 and 7.8 percent.

**Table 4-4a.—Percent change in undergraduate enrollment in accredited institutions, by race/ethnicity and by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995 to 1996 and 1992 to 1996**

Level and control of institution	1995 to 1996					1992 to 1996				
	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
All institutions .....	-0.8	1.4	5.3	3.0	1.8	-7.0	5.6	20.0	16.4	10.9
Public.....	-1.2	1.3	5.4	3.0	2.0	-8.2	5.6	19.6	15.3	11.8
Private.....	0.5	2.0	4.6	3.4	0.3	-1.9	5.8	23.1	22.2	4.7
Nonprofit .....	-0.6	1.5	4.1	3.0	-1.5	-3.2	6.5	24.0	21.6	2.2
For-profit .....	12.3	4.6	7.2	7.4	16.7	12.9	2.4	19.1	29.1	28.8
4-year .....	-0.5	1.6	4.4	3.5	1.9	-5.1	6.5	23.0	20.7	21.0
Public.....	-0.9	1.0	3.5	3.4	2.1	-6.9	5.4	20.7	19.9	20.3
Private.....	0.5	2.8	7.0	3.5	1.3	-1.1	9.0	29.4	22.7	24.2
Nonprofit .....	-0.1	1.3	3.9	2.7	0.3	-2.4	6.3	23.9	21.2	20.9
For-profit .....	16.1	27.1	42.6	23.9	14.8	47.2	57.4	109.5	64.6	84.7
2-year .....	-1.4	1.3	5.9	2.5	1.7	-9.4	4.6	18.2	11.5	3.6
Public.....	-1.5	1.6	6.4	2.6	2.0	-9.4	5.7	19.1	11.5	6.5
Private.....	1.4	-3.9	-9.4	1.2	-3.7	-9.4	-12.7	-8.4	14.0	-39.6
Nonprofit .....	-13.2	7.8	6.9	21.4	-11.0	-23.1	10.1	26.2	43.6	-47.8
For-profit .....	10.2	-7.6	-14.8	-7.8	19.1	-1.0	-18.8	-17.7	1.8	-5.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1992 and 1996.

**Table 4-4b.—Percent change in undergraduate enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1995 to 1996 and 1992 to 1996**

Level and control of institution	1995 to 1996					1992 to 1996				
	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native
All institutions .....	-0.5	2.2	5.7	3.5	1.5	-6.4	7.8	21.4	17.1	12.9
Public.....	-0.8	1.8	5.5	3.2	1.6	-7.7	6.8	20.0	15.6	13.0
Private.....	0.4	4.1	7.3	5.0	0.7	-0.9	11.8	30.8	25.5	12.5
Nonprofit .....	-0.3	2.1	4.7	4.1	-2.0	-2.4	8.7	25.7	23.6	6.8
For-profit .....	7.5	14.5	16.7	14.9	19.5	14.9	29.6	50.9	45.9	62.6
4-year .....	-0.5	1.7	4.4	3.5	2.0	-4.9	7.1	23.2	20.8	21.2
Public.....	-0.9	1.0	3.5	3.4	2.1	-6.9	5.4	20.7	19.9	20.3
Private.....	0.5	3.2	7.0	3.5	1.5	-0.4	10.9	30.5	23.3	24.7
Nonprofit .....	-0.1	1.7	3.9	2.7	0.3	-1.9	7.9	24.5	21.4	20.8
For-profit .....	15.3	25.9	42.2	21.4	17.6	52.7	65.0	117.8	74.4	97.9
2-year .....	-0.7	2.9	6.6	3.6	1.2	-8.3	8.5	20.2	13.0	7.1
Public.....	-0.7	2.5	6.5	3.0	1.3	-8.4	8.0	19.7	12.0	8.6
Private.....	-0.5	9.3	8.3	25.9	-1.7	-4.9	17.8	32.3	57.7	-15.2
Nonprofit .....	-8.1	11.6	20.3	73.2	-11.9	-14.9	28.8	53.5	179.8	-32.4
For-profit .....	3.5	8.7	5.4	9.8	20.9	0.6	14.7	27.5	27.9	44.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1992 and 1996.

These percentage increases in the number of minority undergraduates are encouraging. However, they do not reflect the increases in the number of high school graduates of Hispanic or black origin. For example, from 1991 to 1995 the number of Hispanic high school graduates increased from 154,000 to 288,000, or 87 percent, while the number of black high school graduates increased from 320,000 to 356,000, or 11.2 percent. The number of white high school graduates also increased during this period, from 1,867,000 to 2,088,000, or 12 percent.<sup>5</sup>

Postbaccalaureate enrollments increased for all racial/ethnic groups between 1995 and 1996 except for whites in both accredited and degree-granting institutions and for blacks in accredited institutions (tables 4-3a and 4-3b).

## **Enrollment Changes by Attendance Status**

The increase in enrollment between 1995 and 1996 occurred only among full-time students in both accredited and degree-granting institutions (tables 4-5a and 4-5b). The number of part-time students decreased by 0.8 percent and 0.6 percent in accredited and degree-granting institutions, respectively, between 1995 and 1996. In accredited institutions, the increase in full-time enrollment was evident in all sectors except for private 2-year institutions. In degree-granting institutions, the increase in the number of full-time students was evident in all institutional sectors. The decreases in part-time enrollment were experienced by public 4-year and 2-year institutions and by private, nonprofit 4- and 2-year institutions. For-profit institutions, in contrast, had an increase in part-time enrollment of almost 19 percent (table 4-5a). Among degree-granting institutions, part-time enrollment decreased in public and private nonprofit 4-year institutions and private nonprofit 2-year institutions, but increased in for-profit institutions and public 2-year institutions (table 4-5b).

Over the 5-year period from 1992 to 1996, total full-time enrollment increased less than 1 percent in accredited institutions and by 1.8 percent in degree-granting institutions. At the same time, however, full-time enrollment decreased in accredited 2-year institutions by 4.5 percent and by 0.8 percent in degree-granting institutions. Part-time enrollment decreased 3.8 percent and 3.7 percent in accredited and degree-granting institutions, respectively (tables 4-5a and 4-5b).

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<sup>5</sup>U.S. Department of Labor, College Enrollment of High School Graduates, various years, in U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1996*, table 179, p. 187.

**Table 4-5a.—Total enrollment in accredited institutions, by attendance status, and by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1992 through fall 1996**

Attendance status and level and control of institution	Number in thousands					Percent change				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1992-96
<b>Full-time students</b>										
All institutions.....	8,162	8,128	8,138	8,129	8,213	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.6
Public .....	6,011	5,963	5,951	5,925	5,964	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.7	-0.8
Private.....	2,151	2,165	2,187	2,204	2,249	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.1	4.6
Nonprofit .....	1,986	2,006	2,022	2,043	2,075	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.5	4.5
For-profit .....	165	159	165	160	174	-3.9	4.1	-3.1	8.9	5.6
4-year .....	6,082	6,084	6,106	6,152	6,227	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.4
Public .....	4,095	4,074	4,065	4,085	4,106	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Private.....	1,987	2,010	2,041	2,067	2,121	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.6	6.7
Nonprofit .....	1,930	1,946	1,963	1,989	2,025	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.8	4.9
For-profit .....	56	64	78	78	96	13.4	22.5	-0.8	23.6	70.2
2-year .....	2,080	2,043	2,032	1,977	1,987	-1.8	-0.6	-2.7	0.5	-4.5
Public .....	1,916	1,889	1,886	1,841	1,858	-1.4	-0.1	-2.4	1.0	-3.0
Private.....	164	155	146	136	129	-5.9	-5.7	-6.5	-5.8	-21.8
Nonprofit .....	56	60	59	54	50	7.7	-1.6	-8.5	-7.1	-9.9
For-profit .....	109	95	87	82	78	-12.8	-8.3	-5.2	-5.0	-28.0
<b>Part-time students</b>										
All institutions.....	6,325	6,177	6,141	6,133	6,087	-2.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.8	-3.8
Public .....	5,374	5,227	5,183	5,167	5,126	-2.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.8	-4.6
Private.....	952	951	958	966	961	-0.1	0.8	0.8	-0.5	1.0
Nonprofit .....	886	883	888	886	865	-0.4	0.7	-0.3	-2.3	-2.4
For-profit .....	65	68	70	80	95	4.5	2.5	15.1	18.6	46.2
4-year .....	2,683	2,655	2,643	2,617	2,576	-1.1	-0.4	-1.0	-1.6	-4.0
Public .....	1,805	1,778	1,760	1,730	1,701	-1.5	-1.0	-1.7	-1.7	-5.8
Private.....	878	877	883	888	875	-0.1	0.7	0.5	-1.4	-0.3
Nonprofit .....	859	856	862	864	847	-0.3	0.6	0.3	-2.0	-1.4
For-profit .....	19	21	21	23	28	7.0	1.8	10.0	21.9	46.1
2-year .....	3,642	3,523	3,498	3,515	3,511	-3.3	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	-3.6
Public .....	3,569	3,449	3,423	3,437	3,425	-3.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.4	-4.0
Private.....	73	74	75	78	86	0.5	2.1	3.9	9.4	16.6
Nonprofit .....	28	26	27	21	19	-4.5	0.9	-20.6	-11.6	-32.4
For-profit .....	46	47	49	57	67	3.4	2.8	17.3	17.2	46.2

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1992-96.

**Table 4-5b.—Total enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, and by level and control of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1992 through fall 1996**

Attendance status and level and control of institution	Number in thousands					Percent change				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1992-96
<b>Full-time students</b>										
All institutions.....	8,153	8,158	8,168	8,180	8,303	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.8
Public .....	5,998	5,961	5,947	5,923	5,978	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	0.9	-0.3
Private .....	2,155	2,197	2,221	2,258	2,324	2.0	1.1	1.6	3.0	7.9
Nonprofit .....	1,965	1,986	2,012	2,039	2,078	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	5.7
For-profit .....	190	211	209	219	246	11.0	-0.9	4.8	12.8	30.0
4-year .....	6,064	6,085	6,103	6,150	6,231	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.8
Public .....	4,096	4,074	4,065	4,085	4,106	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Private .....	1,968	2,011	2,037	2,065	2,124	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.9	7.9
Nonprofit .....	1,912	1,930	1,955	1,983	2,022	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.9	5.7
For-profit .....	56	81	82	82	103	43.6	1.2	0.2	25.0	82.0
2-year .....	2,089	2,073	2,065	2,030	2,072	-0.8	-0.4	-1.7	2.1	-0.8
Public .....	1,903	1,887	1,882	1,838	1,872	-0.8	-0.3	-2.3	1.9	-1.6
Private .....	187	186	184	192	200	-0.2	-1.3	4.7	4.2	7.4
Nonprofit .....	53	57	57	56	56	6.2	0.8	-2.1	1.0	5.9
For-profit .....	133	130	127	136	144	-2.7	-2.3	7.7	5.4	8.0
<b>Part-time students</b>										
All institutions.....	6,300	6,161	6,112	6,099	6,065	-2.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	-3.7
Public .....	5,358	5,224	5,178	5,163	5,142	-2.5	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4	-4.0
Private .....	942	937	934	936	923	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	-1.4	-2.0
Nonprofit .....	880	877	885	883	865	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	-2.1	-1.7
For-profit .....	62	60	49	53	58	-3.3	-18.7	8.1	9.5	-6.9
4-year .....	2,689	2,660	2,639	2,615	2,574	-1.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.6	-4.3
Public .....	1,804	1,777	1,759	1,729	1,700	-1.5	-1.0	-1.7	-1.7	-5.8
Private .....	886	883	880	886	874	-0.3	-0.3	0.6	-1.4	-1.3
Nonprofit .....	853	851	859	862	846	-0.3	1.0	0.4	-1.9	-0.9
For-profit .....	33	33	22	24	28	0.1	-34.4	11.5	18.2	-13.5
2-year .....	3,611	3,501	3,473	3,484	3,491	-3.0	-0.8	0.3	0.2	-3.3
Public .....	3,555	3,448	3,419	3,434	3,442	-3.0	-0.8	0.5	0.2	-3.2
Private .....	56	53	54	50	49	-4.7	0.5	-6.8	-2.9	-13.3
Nonprofit .....	27	26	26	21	19	-2.2	0.7	-19.6	-10.0	-28.7
For-profit .....	29	27	27	29	30	-7.0	0.3	5.5	2.3	0.5

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys, 1992-96.

## V. ENROLLMENT BY STATE

### Enrollment by Type of Institution

IT was noted previously that over 77 percent of all students enrolled in degree-granting institutions were enrolled in public degree-granting institutions. Of this 77.4 percent, 40.4 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions and 37.0 percent were enrolled in 2-year institutions (table 5-1). However, the percentage of students enrolled in public 4- and 2-year institutions varied considerably by state. This variation probably results from a confluence of state policies, including the following: the level of state support for public higher education, the relative number and capacities of public 4-year and 2-year institutions, the tuition and fees charged in states' public institutions, and the availability and portability of state financial aid. The distribution of public and private institutions within each state also affects student enrollment patterns.

The distribution of undergraduate enrollment by control of institution (public or private) provides an indicator of many of these state policies. Nationally, almost 81 percent of undergraduates were enrolled in public institutions, 37.5 percent in 4-year public institutions and 43.1 percent in 2-year public institutions (table 5-2). By state, the percentage of undergraduates in public institutions ranged from a high of 97.8 percent in Nevada to a low of 17.4 percent in the District of Columbia, with 18 states and the District of Columbia below the national average. Additionally, although 43.1 percent of all undergraduates in the nation attended public 2-year institutions, within states this percentage varied from a high of 66.6 percent in California to a low of 2.8 percent in Alaska.

### Minority Enrollment

The distribution of minority<sup>6</sup> enrollment in the individual states probably reflects to a great extent the distribution of minority residents within each state. To illustrate, in 1996 states differed greatly in the distribution of minority and white students, both from the national average and from each other. For example, in California fewer than half of the students enrolled in its colleges and universities were white, while blacks, who had a 10.5 percent share of enrollment in the nation, composed only 7.7 percent of California's enrollment (appendix table B-1b). On the other hand, Hispanics composed 20.4 percent of California's enrollment, and Asians another 17.4 percent. Similarly, in Alabama, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and South Carolina, blacks' share of enrollment was more than double their share in the nation as a whole (22 to 30.5 percent). In New Mexico and Texas, Hispanics composed 32.7 and 21.3 percent of total enrollment, respectively, compared to their 8.1 percent share of enrollment in the nation as a whole. In Hawaii, Asian/Pacific Islanders composed almost 59.8 percent of total enrollment, while in Alaska, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, American Indians had a significant share of total enrollment (4.0 percent to 10 percent).

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<sup>6</sup> Non-resident aliens are not included in minority enrollment, but are categorized separately.

**Table 5-1.—Percent of all students enrolled in public degree-granting institutions, by level of institution and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia**

State	All public institutions	4-year public	2-year public
Total.....	77.4	40.4	37.0
Alabama.....	91.5	43.3	48.2
Alaska.....	96.6	94.0	2.6
Arizona.....	90.0	35.6	54.4
Arkansas.....	89.7	57.2	32.5
California.....	85.5	26.6	58.9
Colorado.....	85.6	54.7	30.9
Connecticut.....	62.7	36.2	26.5
Delaware.....	81.6	55.1	26.5
District of Columbia.....	10.9	10.9	*
Florida.....	82.0	32.7	49.3
Georgia.....	76.5	52.9	23.7
Hawaii.....	75.4	34.5	40.9
Idaho.....	82.4	68.4	14.0
Illinois.....	73.8	26.7	47.2
Indiana.....	76.1	63.0	13.1
Iowa.....	70.4	37.2	33.2
Kansas.....	90.0	49.7	40.3
Kentucky.....	82.4	58.3	24.1
Louisiana.....	86.6	68.8	17.8
Maine.....	68.3	55.3	13.0
Maryland.....	83.6	44.4	39.2
Massachusetts.....	42.2	24.7	17.5
Michigan.....	83.8	47.4	36.4
Minnesota.....	74.8	41.4	33.5
Mississippi.....	91.2	48.1	43.1
Missouri.....	64.7	39.9	24.7
Montana.....	87.3	72.8	14.5
Nebraska.....	82.6	47.4	35.2
Nevada.....	97.2	41.9	55.3
New Hampshire.....	56.5	41.2	15.2
New Jersey.....	80.6	41.9	38.7
New Mexico.....	93.7	45.8	47.9
New York.....	55.9	32.3	23.6
North Carolina.....	81.2	42.0	39.3
North Dakota.....	89.4	68.2	21.2
Ohio.....	74.8	47.5	27.3
Oklahoma.....	87.1	52.9	34.2
Oregon.....	84.9	38.6	46.2
Pennsylvania.....	57.1	39.5	17.5
Rhode Island.....	51.8	30.7	21.0
South Carolina.....	85.1	50.1	35.0
South Dakota.....	82.5	71.2	11.3
Tennessee.....	78.4	46.6	31.8
Texas.....	87.4	43.1	44.3
Utah.....	74.7	53.4	21.3
Vermont.....	56.3	43.5	12.7
Virginia.....	82.3	47.2	35.1
Washington.....	86.5	28.8	57.7
West Virginia.....	86.2	78.1	8.1
Wisconsin.....	81.8	47.1	34.8
Wyoming.....	97.4	36.5	60.8

\* State does not have public 2-year degree-granting institutions.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.

**Table 5-2.—Percent of undergraduates enrolled in public degree-granting institutions, by level of institution and by state: 50 states and the District of Columbia**

State	All public institutions	4-year public	2-year public
Total.....	80.6	37.5	43.1
Nevada.....	97.8	36.0	61.7
Wyoming.....	97.1	31.1	66.1
Alaska.....	97.1	94.3	2.8
New Mexico.....	94.0	38.8	55.3
Alabama.....	91.9	38.7	53.2
Mississippi.....	91.8	43.4	48.3
Arizona.....	91.3	30.0	61.4
California.....	90.3	23.7	66.6
Kansas.....	89.7	43.2	46.5
Washington.....	89.4	26.2	63.2
Texas.....	89.2	38.5	50.7
Maryland.....	88.9	41.1	47.8
Arkansas.....	88.9	53.2	35.7
North Dakota.....	88.9	65.9	23.0
Louisiana.....	88.7	67.9	20.8
Oklahoma.....	88.4	48.6	39.7
Colorado.....	87.7	51.1	36.6
Oregon.....	87.3	34.4	52.9
Montana.....	86.5	70.8	15.7
Delaware.....	85.4	54.7	30.7
Florida.....	84.8	29.1	55.7
West Virginia.....	84.6	75.1	9.5
South Carolina.....	84.3	43.5	40.8
Michigan.....	84.2	41.5	42.6
New Jersey.....	83.8	38.3	45.5
Wisconsin.....	83.6	44.5	39.1
Nebraska.....	83.4	43.0	40.4
Virginia.....	82.6	41.1	41.6
North Carolina.....	82.5	38.2	44.3
Kentucky.....	82.4	54.5	28.0
South Dakota.....	81.7	69.0	12.7
Idaho.....	80.9	64.9	15.9
Illinois.....	79.8	23.5	56.2
Tennessee.....	79.6	43.1	36.6
Minnesota.....	79.5	40.4	39.2
Georgia.....	79.1	50.8	28.2
Ohio.....	76.0	44.2	31.8
Indiana.....	75.9	60.7	15.2
Hawaii.....	75.5	28.7	46.8
Utah.....	75.1	51.8	23.3
Iowa.....	70.9	32.8	38.2
Missouri.....	69.6	39.8	29.8
Maine.....	69.2	54.5	14.7
Connecticut.....	67.2	33.4	33.8
New York.....	61.5	32.3	29.2
New Hampshire.....	59.8	41.8	18.1
Pennsylvania.....	59.8	38.9	21.0
Vermont.....	58.9	44.2	14.7
Rhode Island.....	52.2	27.7	24.5
Massachusetts.....	48.7	25.9	22.8
District of Columbia.....	17.4	17.4	*

\* State does not have public 2-year degree-granting institutions.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1996.





**APPENDIX A**

**NATIONAL ENROLLMENT TABLES BY RACE/ETHNICITY  
IN DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS**

**APPENDIX B**

**STATE ENROLLMENT TABLES BY  
RACE/ETHNICITY AND ATTENDANCE STATUS IN  
DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS**

**APPENDIX C**

**NATIONAL TRENDS IN ENROLLMENTS OF ACCREDITED  
INSTITUTIONS—FALL 1992-96**

**APPENDIX D**

**STATE TRENDS IN ENROLLMENTS OF  
ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS—FALL 1992-96**

**APPENDIX E**  
**TECHNICAL NOTES**



## APPENDIX E

### TECHNICAL NOTES

#### Data Sources

The enrollment statistics in this report are derived from information reported by all postsecondary institutions through the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" surveys 1992 through 1996. The major emphasis of this report is based on the subset of postsecondary institutions referred to as degree-granting institutions that are eligible for Title IV funds. Institutions that do not award degrees are referred to as "eligible postsecondary institutions." This report includes only those institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

#### Survey Methodology 1996

##### Overview

The 1996 fall enrollment data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics that are included on the public use data file represent 6,840 postsecondary institutions, of which, 6,535 are eligible to participate in Title IV programs (financial aid) in the United States and its outlying areas. There were 305 institutions that had self-reported eligibility and were found to be ineligible based on the Office of Postsecondary Education's PEPS file of March 1997. The 1996 Fall Enrollment survey was sent to the universe of institutions that were accredited at the collegiate level as of the 1995-96 academic year and to all other eligible institutions offering a bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or first-professional degree. Enrollment data were collected from the institutions not receiving the Fall Enrollment survey via the Consolidated survey.<sup>7</sup> The Consolidated survey was sent to all remaining 4-year, 2-but-less-than-4-year, and less-than-2-year institutions eligible for Title IV funding. The enrollment data collected via the Consolidated survey were merged into the Fall Enrollment survey data.

Students **included** in the Fall Enrollment survey:

- Students enrolled in courses creditable toward a degree or other formal award;
- Students enrolled in courses that are part of a vocational or occupational program, including those enrolled in off-campus centers; and
- Students enrolled in high school taking regular college courses for credit.

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<sup>7</sup>The Consolidated survey is designed to collect information from noncollegiate institutions on fall enrollment, finance, fall staff, completions, and occupationally specific enrollment.



Students **excluded** from the Fall Enrollment survey:

- Students enrolled exclusively in courses not creditable toward a formal award and who are not in a postsecondary vocational program;
- Students enrolled exclusively in remedial courses;
- Students exclusively auditing classes;
- Students studying abroad (e.g., at a foreign university) if their enrollment at the institution is only an administrative record and the fee is only nominal;
- Students in any branch campus located in a foreign country; and
- Students earning continuing education units (CEUs) only.

There are two versions of the Fall Enrollment survey. The most extensive form, "EF1," is sent to 4-year institutions that are accredited at the collegiate level in academic year 1995-96 and to other eligible 4-year institutions offering a bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or first-professional degree that are not accredited at the collegiate level in academic year 1995-96. The other version, "EF2," is less detailed and is sent to 2-year postsecondary institutions accredited at the collegiate level in the previous academic year. In addition, enrollment data are collected from all remaining Title IV eligible institutions via the Consolidated (CN) form. The enrollment data collected via the Consolidated survey are integrated into the Fall Enrollment database.

### **Universe, Institutions Surveyed, and Response Rates**

A major subset of all postsecondary institutions are those institutions that are eligible to participate in Title IV aid. It is this group of institutions that annually receive a fall enrollment survey. In past IPEDS surveys, eligible institutions were self-identified and included those institutions accredited at the college level by an agency or association recognized by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education. Any other postsecondary institution that has at least one program of 300 or more clock hours (or 8 credits) and was established for at least 2 years was also included in the subset of eligible institutions. The latter group was based on self-reported responses to items on the Institutional Characteristics survey.

Beginning in 1996, the subset of eligible institutions was validated by matching the IPEDS universe with the Postsecondary Education Participation System (PEPS) file, which contains the "true" eligibility status of postsecondary institutions. This file is maintained by the Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE). OPE grants eligibility to institutions to participate in Title IV federal financial programs. Using the PEPS file as the source for determining eligibility, 7,024 institutions were mailed Fall Enrollment survey forms.

Fall Enrollment survey forms were mailed in July 1996: (1) EF1 forms were mailed to 2,385 institutions; (2) EF2 forms to 1,523 institutions; and (3) CN forms to 3,116 institutions. The survey results were collected from November 1996 through June 1997. During this time period a total of 184 institutions determined to be out-of-scope were deleted from the universe. These deletions resulted from formal notification by IPEDS state coordinators, the Department of Education eligibility notices, and from followup telephone calls. Included in the deletions were (1) duplicates of other institutions on the file; (2) institutions that closed or had merged with another institution, and thus were no longer a legitimate institution or branch; (3) institutions that no longer offered postsecondary programs; or (4) schools that did not conform to the IPEDS definition of an institution or branch. At the conclusion of this process, 6,840 institutions represented

the final 1996 fall enrollment universe. The final universe was also adjusted to reflect institutions that changed from one sector to another subsequent to survey mailout.

Table E-1 shows the number of institutions that were mailed the 1996 Fall Enrollment survey (or the Consolidated form) by level and control of institution; the final in-scope universe of institutions receiving either survey form; the number of in-scope institutions that responded; and the response rates.

**Table E-1.—Number of institutions in the 1996 Fall Enrollment survey and survey response rates by survey form, accreditation status, and sector of institution**

Survey form and sector of institution	Mailed	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate
All postsecondary .....	7,024	6,840	6,495	95.0
EF1 form.....	2,385	2,383	2,275	95.5
EF2 form.....	1,523	1,484	1,423	95.9
Consolidated form .....	3,116	2,973	2,797	94.1
4-year .....	2,427	2,435	2,323	95.4
Public.....	630	631	624	98.9
Nonprofit .....	1,656	1,654	1,562	94.4
For-profit .....	141	150	137	91.3
2-year .....	2,248	2,481	2,391	96.4
Public.....	1,242	1,244	1,223	98.3
Nonprofit .....	425	403	381	94.5
For-profit .....	581	834	787	94.4
Less-than-2-year.....	2,349	1,924	1,781	92.6
Public.....	225	201	197	98.0
Nonprofit .....	99	88	86	97.7
For-profit .....	2,025	1,635	1,498	91.6

Table notes:

1. By definition, 4-year institutions offer a bachelor's degree or postbaccalaureate award of some kind; 2-year institutions offer at least one program of at least 2 years' duration; and less-than-2-year schools offer only programs of less than 2 years' duration. Other postsecondary institutions are those accredited at the occupational/vocational level (not at the college level as higher education institutions).
2. The sector of an institution at the time of mailout may differ from its sector in the final universe because a school's sector may change due to a shift in the highest level of offering, or due to improper classification by sector the prior year. Because of this sector change, some 4-year institutions may return an EF2 form and some 2-year institutions may return an EF1 form.
3. Response rates were calculated as the ratio of the number of completed survey forms divided by the number of schools in the final universe. Any institution was considered a respondent if it supplied total enrollment by sex.

In establishing the PEPS file, ED discontinued its tradition of distinguishing between institutions that are accredited at the college level from other postsecondary institutions. Therefore, it is not possible for NCES to maintain an updated subset of accredited institutions at the college level, also known as higher education institutions.

On the 1996 and subsequent IPEDS files, institutions are identified as (1) degree-granting—those that offer either an associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or first-professional degree; and (2) non-degree-granting (certificate only)—those institutions that offer only certificates at any level. Institutions offering only postbaccalaureate, postmaster's, or first-professional certificates and institutions offering certificates of less than 4 years are included in this group.

Table E-2 provides the number of institutions and survey response rates by eligibility status and degree-granting status by control and level of institution. The eligibility status of an institution was updated in March 1997, and 305 institutions that were sent a Fall Enrollment survey lost eligibility status. On the final file, there are 6,535 eligible institutions. Of these 4,034 are degree-granting. It is this group of institutions that IPEDS will consider as higher education institutions in subsequent data collection activities. The total enrollment of institutions by eligibility and degree-granting status, by their 1995 higher education classification, is provided in table E-3.

**Table E-2.—Number and survey response rates of postsecondary institutions, by Title IV eligibility, and by degree-granting status and sector of institution: 50 states, District of Columbia, and the outlying areas, fall 1996**

Degree-granting status and sector of institution	All institutions			Eligible			Not eligible		
	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate	Final universe	Number responded	Response rate	Final Universe	Number responded	Response rate
All institutions.....	6,840	6,495	95.0	6,535	6,291	96.3	305	204	66.9
4-year, public.....	631	624	98.9	629	622	98.9	2	2	100.0
4-year, nonprofit.....	1,654	1,562	94.4	1,563	1,494	95.6	91	68	74.7
4-year, for-profit.....	150	137	91.3	145	132	91.0	5	5	100.0
2-year, public.....	1,244	1,223	98.3	1,234	1,214	98.4	10	9	90.0
2-year, nonprofit.....	403	381	94.5	367	350	95.4	36	31	86.1
2-year, for-profit.....	834	787	94.4	804	765	95.1	30	22	73.3
Less-than-2-year, public .....	201	197	98.0	200	196	98.0	1	1	100.0
Less-than-2-year, nonprofit ....	88	86	97.7	87	86	98.9	1	0	0
Less-than-2-year, for-profit ....	1,635	1,498	91.6	1,506	1,432	95.1	129	66	51.2
Degree-granting .....	4,155	3,981	95.8	4,034	3,889	96.4	121	92	76.0
4-year, public.....	628	621	98.9	627	620	98.9	1	1	100.0
4-year, nonprofit.....	1,613	1,526	94.6	1,532	1,466	95.7	81	60	74.1
4-year, for-profit.....	146	133	91.1	141	128	90.8	5	5	100.0
2-year, public.....	1,098	1,081	98.5	1,092	1,075	98.4	6	6	100.0
2-year, nonprofit.....	199	187	94.0	185	176	95.1	14	11	78.6
2-year, for-profit.....	471	433	91.9	457	424	92.8	14	9	64.3
Non-degree-granting.....	2,685	2,514	93.6	2,501	2,402	96.0	184	112	60.9
4-year, public.....	3	3	100.0	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
4-year, nonprofit.....	41	36	87.8	31	28	90.3	10	8	80.0
4-year, for-profit.....	4	4	100.0	4	4	100.0	0	0	0
2-year, public.....	146	142	97.3	142	139	97.9	4	3	75.0
2-year, nonprofit.....	204	194	95.1	182	174	95.6	22	20	90.9
2-year, for-profit.....	363	354	97.5	347	341	98.3	16	13	81.3
Less-than-2-year, public .....	201	197	98.0	200	196	98.0	1	1	100.0
Less-than-2-year, nonprofit ....	88	86	97.7	87	86	98.9	1	0	0
Less-than-2-year, for-profit ....	1,635	1,498	91.6	1,506	1,432	95.1	129	66	51.2
50 states and D.C. ....	6,704	6,369	95.0	6,404	6,170	96.3	300	199	66.3
Degree-granting.....	4,072	3,905	95.9	3,956	3,818	96.5	116	87	75.0
Non-degree-granting.....	2,632	2,464	93.6	2,448	2,352	96.1	184	112	60.9
Outlying areas .....	136	126	92.6	131	121	92.4	5	5	100.0
Degree-granting.....	83	76	91.6	78	71	91.0	5	5	100.0
Non-degree-granting .....	53	50	94.3	53	50	94.3	0	0	--

**Table E-3.—Enrollment in postsecondary institutions, by Title IV eligibility and higher education status, and by degree-granting status and sector of institution: 50 states, District of Columbia, and the outlying areas, fall 1996\***

Degree-granting status and sector of institution	All institutions	Eligible			Not eligible		
		Total	Higher education	Other postsecondary	Total	Higher education	Other postsecondary
All institutions .....	15,107,632	15,006,080	14,418,583	587,497	101,552	63,332	38,220
4-year, public .....	5,874,883	5,873,619	5,873,221	398	1,264	1,252	12
4-year, nonprofit .....	2,976,722	2,958,522	2,949,943	8,579	18,200	11,565	6,635
4-year, for-profit .....	138,279	134,458	125,909	8,549	3,821	1,363	2,458
2-year, public .....	5,443,211	5,433,911	5,294,282	139,629	9,300	778	8,522
2-year, nonprofit .....	95,432	91,998	68,895	23,103	3,434	801	2,633
2-year, for-profit .....	235,289	224,520	103,864	120,656	10,769	7,189	3,580
Less-than-2-year, public .....	84,350	84,328	499	83,829	22	0	22
Less-than-2-year, nonprofit .....	20,123	20,119	242	19,877	4	0	4
Less-than-2-year, for-profit .....	239,343	184,605	1,728	182,877	54,738	40,384	14,354
Degree-granting .....	14,594,330	14,550,056	14,393,518	156,538	44,274	22,448	21,826
4-year, public .....	5,874,857	5,873,605	5,873,221	384	1,252	1,252	0
4-year, nonprofit .....	2,974,647	2,956,996	2,949,398	7,598	17,651	11,121	6,530
4-year, for-profit .....	137,831	134,010	125,909	8,101	3,821	1,363	2,458
2-year, public .....	5,335,231	5,325,977	5,273,519	52,458	9,254	778	8,476
2-year, nonprofit .....	80,224	77,241	67,723	9,518	2,983	745	2,238
2-year, for-profit .....	191,540	182,227	103,748	78,479	9,313	7,189	2,124
Non-degree-granting .....	513,302	456,024	25,065	430,959	57,278	40,884	16,394
4-year, public .....	26	14	0	14	12	0	12
4-year, nonprofit .....	2,075	1,526	545	981	549	444	105
4-year, for-profit .....	448	448	0	448	0	0	0
2-year, public .....	107,980	107,934	20,763	87,171	46	0	46
2-year, nonprofit .....	15,208	14,757	1,172	13,585	451	56	395
2-year, for-profit .....	43,749	42,293	116	42,177	1,456	0	1,456
Less-than-2-year, public .....	84,350	84,328	499	83,829	22	0	22
Less-than-2-year, nonprofit .....	20,123	20,119	242	19,877	4	0	4
Less-than-2-year, for-profit .....	239,343	184,605	1,728	182,877	54,738	40,384	14,354

\* Higher education status was derived from the 1995-96 Institutional Characteristics file.

## Survey Conduct and Editing

The Fall Enrollment survey carries a due date of November 15. Survey forms were collected via paper or transmitted to NCES via the Internet. Some institutions did submit data on diskette. Data for nonresponding CN institutions were collected by the Postsecondary Education Telephone System (PETS). All data, whether received on paper forms, diskettes, electronically via the Internet, or through the PETS system, went through the same editing process.) Extensive followup for survey nonresponse was conducted from November 1996 through April 1997. Initially, reminder letters were mailed, encouraging nonresponding institutions to complete and return their forms; and subsequently, PETS was used to collect only critical data from an institutional representative.

Survey responses were edited for internal and inter-year consistency. The following editing procedures were used:

### Part A: Enrollment by race/ethnicity

- (1) All program entries (submissions by field) were checked for CIP code validity against the 1990 version of *A Classification of Instructional Programs* (CIP) and to confirm these were the fields requested by the Office for Civil Rights (even numbered years only).
- (2) Addition checks were performed by adding down the columns and comparing generated totals with reported totals. If the reported total differed from the generated total but was within a designated range, the reported total was replaced by the generated total and the cell was flagged with the proper impute code. If the difference exceeded the designated range, institutions were contacted for verification/correction. Addition checks were also performed by generating totals for men and women across columns in each line of data submitted on the form. These generated totals by sex were compared to the reported totals. If the reported totals differed from the generated totals but were within a designated range, a balance field was created containing the difference by sex and placed on the data file. Reported detail and totals were not altered. If the difference exceeded the designated range, institutions were contacted for correction.
- (3) Comparisons were also made with the number of students reported for selected items for the prior year. If the differences were sufficiently large to trigger an edit flag, institutions were contacted for verification.

## Data Management and Imputation

Data for part A enrollment by race/ethnicity were imputed for nonresponding institutions. The following imputation procedures were used:

For institutions with reported data on the prior year 1995 enrollment file: All institutions that reported data in both 1995 and 1996 were grouped by level of offering and control of institution. Enrollment data were then aggregated for each group and percent changes were calculated. Then for each nonresponding institution in 1996 their 1995 enrollment data were adjusted by the percent change of the group to which that institution belonged.

Imputations for all items for institutions with no prior year report were based on current year group means or ratios derived for similar institutions with reported data in 1996.

Groups were formed by combining institutions by level of offering and control of institution.

### **Raking of racial/ethnic data**

When data were reported by racial/ethnic categories on a detail line and the generated sum of these enrollments did not equal the reported total enrollment and the difference between the generated total and the reported total exceeded the designated range, the institutions were contacted for correction. If the difference was within the designated range "balance columns" were created. The balance columns were then distributed in the same proportions as the reported racial/ethnic data for that detail line. If there were no racial/ethnic data reported for any detail lines, but racial/ethnic data were reported for the subtotal lines (8=undergraduate full-time, 14=postbaccalaureate full-time, 22=undergraduate part-time, and 28=postbaccalaureate part-time), the total from columns 15 and 16 (male, female ) of each detail line were distributed in proportions as the racial/ethnic enrollments reported on the corresponding subtotal line. If the institution did not report racial/ethnic data on the subtotal lines, but reported racial/ethnic data on the grand total line (29), then line 29 was used to distribute the data on the detail lines. If the institution only reported data in columns 15 and 16 on all lines, data were distributed among racial/ethnic categories based on the distribution of totals of the imputation group in which the institution was a member. Groups were formed by aggregating lines 8, 14, 22, and 28 by survey form, control, and state by sex.

Beginning in 1990, a "race/ethnicity unknown category" was incorporated into the Fall Enrollment survey. To allow for analysis of enrollment trends by race/ethnicity, enrollment reported in the race/ethnicity unknown category were raked across those columns that represent U.S. citizens, that is, columns 3 through 12; race unknown was not distributed to nonresident aliens. The procedure used to distribute the race/unknown category among the race/ethnicity categories was the same procedure used for distributing the balance columns. Note that raking may be done on data that are imputed as well as the reported data. Total columns 15 and 16 were not altered by this process. The original race unknown values are kept on the file as are the original balance columns. Table E-4 contains the enrollment numbers by "race/ethnicity unknown" and balance categories.

**Table E-4.—Total enrollment by race/ethnicity unknown and balance, by Title IV eligibility, and by degree-granting status and sector of institution: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fall 1996**

Degree-granting status and sector of institution	All institutions			Eligible			Not eligible		
	Total enrollment	Percent race/ethnicity unknown	Percent balance	Total enrollment	Percent race/ethnicity unknown	Percent balance	Total enrollment	Percent race/ethnicity unknown	Percent balance
All institutions .....	15,107,632	3.9	0.1	15,006,080	3.6	0.1	101,552	55.2	0.2
4-year, public .....	5,874,883	2.9	--	5,873,619	2.9	--	1,264	6.5	0.0
4-year, nonprofit .....	2,976,722	5.4	--	2,958,522	5.3	--	18,200	22.4	0.0
4-year, for-profit .....	138,279	4.4	--	134,458	2.2	--	3,821	81.0	0.0
2-year, public .....	5,443,211	3.3	--	5,433,911	3.3	--	9,300	0.0	0.0
2-year, nonprofit .....	95,432	3.6	--	91,998	3.4	--	3,434	9.4	0.0
2-year, for-profit .....	235,289	9.6	0.1	224,520	7.2	0.1	10,769	61.2	--
Less-than-2-year, public .....	84,350	2.6	6.2	84,328	2.6	6.2	22	0.0	0.0
Less-than-2-year, nonprofit .....	20,123	24.9	1.4	20,119	24.9	1.4	4	0.0	0.0
Less-than-2-year, for-profit .....	239,343	20.8	1.0	184,605	4.3	1.1	54,738	76.6	0.4
Degree-granting .....	14,594,330	3.6	--	14,550,056	3.5	--	44,274	31.6	0.0
4-year, public .....	5,874,857	2.9	--	5,873,605	2.9	--	1,252	6.4	0.0
4-year, nonprofit .....	2,974,647	5.4	--	2,956,996	5.3	--	17,651	23.1	0.0
4-year, for-profit .....	137,831	4.4	--	134,010	2.2	--	3,821	81.0	0.0
2-year, public .....	5,335,231	3.2	--	5,325,977	3.2	--	9,254	0.0	0.0
2-year, nonprofit .....	80,224	3.1	--	77,241	2.8	--	2,983	10.7	0.0
2-year, for-profit .....	191,540	9.2	--	182,227	6.2	--	9,313	68.8	0.0
Non-degree-granting .....	513,302	13.5	1.6	456,024	6.0	1.7	57,278	73.5	0.4
4-year, public .....	26	7.7	0.0	14	0.0	0.0	12	16.7	0.0
4-year, nonprofit .....	2,075	0.4	0.0	1,526	0.5	0.0	549	0.0	0.0
4-year, for-profit .....	448	2.0	0.0	448	2.0	0.0	--	--	--
2-year, public .....	107,980	6.1	0.1	107,934	6.1	0.1	46	0.0	0.0
2-year, nonprofit .....	15,208	6.2	0.0	14,757	6.4	0.0	451	0.4	0.0
2-year, for-profit .....	43,749	11.3	0.2	42,293	11.3	0.2	1,456	12.5	-0.1
Less-than-2-year, public .....	84,350	2.6	6.2	84,328	2.6	6.2	22	0.0	0.0
Less-than-2-year, nonprofit .....	20,123	24.9	1.4	20,119	24.9	1.4	4	0.0	0.0
Less-than-2-year, for-profit .....	239,343	20.8	1.0	184,605	4.3	1.1	54,738	76.6	0.4

Table notes:

1. Data in table E-4 were compiled using line 29 (total enrollment only).
2. The enrollment in the balance column represents 181 institutions, which had its enrollments by race/ethnicity not equal to the reported total. Thirty-one of these institutions reported no race/ethnicity data and did not report data in the race/ethnicity unknown category. Enrollments imputed from allocating the balance columns is very small, i.e., 0.1 percent.
3. The enrollment in the race/ethnicity unknown category represents 2,441 institutions. Eighty-one of these institutions reported data only in the race/ethnicity unknown category.
4. -- Less than 0.05 percent.



