

Enrollment and Employees in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2016; and Financial Statistics and Academic Libraries, Fiscal Year 2016

First Look (Provisional Data)



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Contents

	Page
Acknowledgments	iii
List of Tables	v
Introduction	1
IPEDS 2016–17	1
Fall Enrollment	2
Finance	2
Human Resources	2
Academic Libraries	3
Selected Findings	4
Characteristics of Enrolled Students	4
Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Entities	4
Employees in Postsecondary Institutions	4
Academic Library Collections	5
Tables	6
Appendix A: Data Collection Procedures	A-1
Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms	B-1

List of Tables

	Page
1. Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, attendance status, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2016	6
2. Number of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in the fall 2015 cohort, number still enrolled in fall 2016, and retention rates at Title IV institutions, by attendance status, level of institution, degree-granting status, and control of institution: United States, fall 2015 and fall 2016	8
3. Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, distance education status of student, and distance education status of institution: United States, fall 2016	9
4. Number of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled, state or jurisdiction of residence at application, and migration for attendance at Title IV institutions, by state or jurisdiction: Fall 2016	11
5. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2016	13
6. Number of staff at Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution or administrative office, medical school staff status, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2016	16
7. Number and adjusted 9-month average salaries of full-time instructional staff at Title IV degree-granting institutions, by academic rank, control and level of institution, and gender: United States, academic year 2016–17	18
8. Number of items in library collections at Title IV degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution and type of collection: United States, fiscal year 2016	19

Introduction

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) collects institution-level data from postsecondary institutions in the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia) and other U.S. jurisdictions (see appendix A for a list of other U.S. jurisdictions). This *First Look* presents findings from the provisional data of the IPEDS spring 2017 data collection, which included four survey components: *Fall Enrollment* and *Human Resources* at postsecondary institutions during fall 2016 and *Finance* and *Academic Libraries* for the 2016 fiscal year. Data for all components were collected through the IPEDS web-based data collection system.

The *Fall Enrollment* component collects student enrollment counts by level of student, enrollment status, gender, and race/ethnicity. In addition, first-time student retention rates and the student-to-faculty ratios are collected. The *Finance* component collects summary data on each institution's financial status for the most recent fiscal year, including amounts of revenues and expenses (by type of revenue or expense), changes in net assets, and amounts of scholarships and fellowships. The *Human Resources* component collects data on the number of staff on the institution's payroll as of November 1, 2016. The *Academic Libraries* component collects information from degree-granting institutions on library collections, expenditures, and services for the fiscal year. A brief summary of the spring 2017 survey components is included in this report. Detailed information about the study methodology can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2017078>.

This *First Look* provides users with access to provisional IPEDS data that are fully reviewed, edited, and imputed. Final data, including revisions to the provisional data submitted by institutions after the close of data collection, will be available during the next collection year (2017–18).

The purpose of this report is to introduce new data through tables containing descriptive information, such as totals, averages, and percentages. The findings presented here demonstrate the range of information available through IPEDS; they include only a sample of the information collected and are not meant to emphasize any particular issue. While only a small amount of the data included in the spring 2017 collection are displayed in this *First Look*, all data from the spring 2017 collection are publicly available through the IPEDS “Use the Data” page, found at <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/UseTheData>.

IPEDS 2016–17

Participation in IPEDS was required for institutions and administrative offices that participated in Title IV federal student financial aid programs such as Federal Pell Grants or Direct Stafford Loans during the 2016–17 academic year.¹ Response to the survey components of IPEDS was mandatory for such institutions and administrative offices.² A total of 6,760 Title IV institutions and 74 administrative offices (central or system offices) in the United States and other U.S.

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

² Individual survey components may not be applicable to all institutions or administrative offices (e.g., the *Fall Enrollment* component is not applicable to administrative offices). More information regarding the survey components of IPEDS can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2017078>.

jurisdictions were expected to participate in the spring collection. Tables in this report focus on the 6,606 institutions and 71 administrative offices in the United States; however, data from institutions and administrative offices in both the United States and the other U.S. jurisdictions are available for download.

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

Fall Enrollment

The 2017 *Fall Enrollment* component collected student enrollment data for fall 2016. All institutions were required to report data on the race/ethnicity and gender of students, attendance status, and student level (undergraduate or graduate). Institutions were also required to report data by student state of residency, while age reporting was optional. In addition, data were collected on the number of students enrolled exclusively in distance education courses, in any distance education courses, or in no distance education courses. These data were reported by student level, undergraduate degree-seeking status, and student residence location (i.e., in the same state or jurisdiction as the institution, in a different state or jurisdiction as the institution, outside the U.S., or unknown). The *Fall Enrollment* component also collected retention rates and student-faculty ratios. Administrative offices do not complete the *Fall Enrollment* component.

Finance

All institutions and administrative offices were required to report financial statistics, such as institutional revenues and expenses, for the most recent fiscal year ending prior to October 2016 (fiscal year 2016) via the 2017 *Finance* component. The *Finance* component is designed to follow the format of institutional financial statements suggested by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Most public institutions and administrative offices follow GASB, so the figures in this report for public entities³ represent those following GASB standards.⁴ Aggregate totals for public entities using FASB standards are included in the footnotes of tables displaying *Finance* data. All private entities use FASB standards. As a result of the implementation of GASB Statement 68 for defined benefit pension plans, public institutions with defined pension plans and using the GASB accounting standards were required to provide additional information on pension liabilities and expenses.

Human Resources

The *Human Resources* component of IPEDS collected data on the number of staff on the institution's payroll as of November 1, 2016. All institutions and administrative offices were required to report staff counts by employment status (full- or part-time), occupational category, race/ethnicity, and gender. Degree-granting institutions with 15 or more full-time employees were also required to report staff counts by faculty status.

In addition, degree-granting institutions and administrative offices are required to report salary information for full-time staff.

³ Throughout this publication, the term "entity" refers to both institutions and administrative offices.

⁴ Ninety-nine percent of public institutions used GASB, and 1 percent used FASB.

Academic Libraries

The *Academic Libraries* component collected information from degree-granting institutions on library collections, expenditures, and services for fiscal year 2016. Institutions answer a screening question within the *Institutional Characteristics* component during the fall collection period that determines the requirement to complete the *Academic Libraries* component. Institutions answer an additional screening question within the *Academic Libraries* component to direct them to complete the appropriate sections of the component. The *Academic Libraries* component consists of two sections: Section I collects data on the library collections and circulation numbers, including physical books, media, digital or electronic books (including government documents), digital or electronic databases, and digital or electronic media, and is to be completed by institutions reporting any library expenditures. Section II collects data on the number of branch and independent libraries, as well as library expenditures—including library staff wages and fringe benefits, materials and service costs, operations and maintenance expenditures, and interlibrary services—and is to be completed by institutions with total library expenditures greater than \$100,000. Institutions with no library expenditures were not required to respond to the *Academic Libraries* component.

Selected Findings

Characteristics of Enrolled Students

- In fall 2016, of the approximately 20.2 million students enrolled at Title IV institutions, approximately 17.3 million were undergraduates and approximately 3.0 million were enrolled as graduate students (table 1). Of the 17.3 million undergraduate students, 62 percent were enrolled in 4-year institutions, 36 percent in 2-year institutions, and approximately 2 percent in less-than-2-year institutions.
- In fall 2016, women accounted for the majority of college students, constituting 55 percent of all students at public Title IV institutions, almost 58 percent of all students at private nonprofit institutions, and 66 percent of students enrolled at private for-profit institutions.
- Of the nearly 1.5 million full-time, first-time bachelor's degree-seeking undergraduate students in the fall 2015 adjusted cohort at 4-year Title IV institutions, approximately 1.2 million (81 percent) remained enrolled in fall 2016 (table 2). Approximately 826,000 of the 1.0 million students at public 4-year institutions (81 percent), slightly more than 392,000 of the 480,000 students at nonprofit 4-year institutions (82 percent), and approximately 14,000 of the 25,000 students at for-profit 4-year institutions (56 percent) remained enrolled.
- The percentage of students enrolled exclusively in distance education courses in fall 2016 varied by institutional control. Approximately 49 percent of the 1.4 million students enrolled at for-profit institutions were enrolled exclusively in distance education courses, as were 18 percent of the 4.1 million students enrolled at nonprofit institutions and 11 percent of the 14.7 million students enrolled at public institutions (table 3).
- In fall 2016, there were 37 states and the District of Columbia that experienced a positive net migration of first-time undergraduate students; the remaining 13 states had a negative net migration of first-time undergraduate students (table 4).

Revenues and Expenses of Title IV Entities

- In fiscal year 2016, public 4-year institutions and administrative offices received approximately 22 percent of their revenues from tuition and fees, compared with just over 39 percent at nonprofit entities and 90 percent at for-profit entities (table 5).
- During the same period, approximately 29 percent of expenses at public 4-year entities were for instruction, compared with approximately 42 percent at public 2-year entities and nearly 52 percent at public less-than-2-year entities.

Employees in Postsecondary Institutions

- Title IV institutions and administrative offices reported employing approximately 4.0 million individuals in fall 2016 (table 6). Of the 4.0 million individuals, approximately 2.6 million were employed full-time and 1.4 million were employed part-time.
- In fall 2016, the adjusted 9-month average salary for full-time professors at public 4-year institutions was approximately \$121,000 for men and \$107,000 for women (table 7). At public 2-year institutions, the average salary for full-time professors was approximately \$76,000 for men and \$73,000 for women.

Academic Library Collections

- Eligible Title IV degree-granting institutions reported approximately 1.0 billion items in physical library collections (books, media, and serials) and approximately 1.2 billion items in electronic library collections (books, databases, media, and serials) (table 8).

Tables

Table 1. Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, attendance status, and other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2016

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Public		Private			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Nonprofit		For-profit	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total students	20,224,069	100.0	14,692,988	100.0	4,095,815	100.0	1,435,266	100.0
4-year	13,751,054	68.0	8,741,896	59.5	4,027,525	98.3	981,633	68.4
2-year	6,206,013	30.7	5,900,525	40.2	56,285	1.4	249,203	17.4
Less-than-2-year	267,002	1.3	50,567	0.3	12,005	0.3	204,430	14.2
Full-time	12,413,515	61.4	8,386,013	57.1	3,075,826	75.1	951,676	66.3
Part-time	7,810,554	38.6	6,306,975	42.9	1,019,989	24.9	483,590	33.7
Men	8,778,881	43.4	6,572,640	44.7	1,722,946	42.1	483,295	33.7
Women	11,445,188	56.6	8,120,348	55.3	2,372,869	57.9	951,971	66.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	140,734	0.7	110,076	0.7	19,523	0.5	11,135	0.8
Asian	1,210,266	6.0	925,922	6.3	237,345	5.8	46,999	3.3
Black or African American	2,514,568	12.4	1,699,842	11.6	461,884	11.3	352,842	24.6
Hispanic or Latino	3,361,995	16.6	2,745,854	18.7	388,408	9.5	227,733	15.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	51,918	0.3	34,067	0.2	9,979	0.2	7,872	0.5
White	10,313,703	51.0	7,548,518	51.4	2,238,851	54.7	526,334	36.7
Two or more races	646,983	3.2	492,191	3.3	118,411	2.9	36,381	2.5
Race/ethnicity unknown	985,905	4.9	503,576	3.4	280,534	6.8	201,795	14.1
Nonresident alien	997,997	4.9	632,942	4.3	340,880	8.3	24,175	1.7
Undergraduate	17,252,046	100.0	13,251,102	100.0	2,830,566	100.0	1,170,378	100.0
4-year	10,779,031	62.5	7,300,010	55.1	2,762,276	97.6	716,745	61.2
Full-time	8,120,388	47.1	5,427,044	41.0	2,255,395	79.7	437,949	37.4
Part-time	2,658,643	15.4	1,872,966	14.1	506,881	17.9	278,796	23.8
Men	4,777,796	27.7	3,339,612	25.2	1,179,708	41.7	258,476	22.1
Women	6,001,235	34.8	3,960,398	29.9	1,582,568	55.9	458,269	39.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	66,598	0.4	47,020	0.4	13,898	0.5	5,680	0.5
Asian	664,200	3.8	498,688	3.8	145,673	5.1	19,839	1.7
Black or African American	1,274,418	7.4	797,050	6.0	312,788	11.1	164,580	14.1
Hispanic or Latino	1,589,062	9.2	1,214,132	9.2	280,828	9.9	94,102	8.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	27,568	0.2	16,273	0.1	7,126	0.3	4,169	0.4
White	5,778,150	33.5	3,935,958	29.7	1,579,757	55.8	262,435	22.4
Two or more races	377,350	2.2	268,632	2.0	90,278	3.2	18,440	1.6
Race/ethnicity unknown	526,752	3.1	217,601	1.6	174,114	6.2	135,037	11.5
Nonresident alien	474,933	2.8	304,656	2.3	157,814	5.6	12,463	1.1
2-year	6,206,013	36.0	5,900,525	44.5	56,285	2.0	249,203	21.3
Full-time	2,394,771	13.9	2,126,241	16.0	44,194	1.6	224,336	19.2
Part-time	3,811,242	22.1	3,774,284	28.5	12,091	0.4	24,867	2.1
Men	2,696,935	15.6	2,588,887	19.5	15,785	0.6	92,263	7.9
Women	3,509,078	20.3	3,311,638	25.0	40,500	1.4	156,940	13.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	57,864	0.3	54,239	0.4	1,170	#	2,455	0.2
Asian	351,531	2.0	341,076	2.6	1,603	0.1	8,852	0.8
Black or African American	853,215	4.9	772,616	5.8	17,335	0.6	63,264	5.4
Hispanic or Latino	1,469,482	8.5	1,404,878	10.6	6,730	0.2	57,874	4.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	17,536	0.1	15,905	0.1	281	#	1,350	0.1
White	2,923,987	16.9	2,807,851	21.2	24,926	0.9	91,210	7.8
Two or more races	197,723	1.1	188,904	1.4	1,442	0.1	7,377	0.6
Race/ethnicity unknown	240,336	1.4	224,265	1.7	1,651	0.1	14,420	1.2
Nonresident alien	94,339	0.5	90,791	0.7	1,147	#	2,401	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, attendance status, other selected characteristics: United States, fall 2016—Continued

Student level, level of institution, attendance status, gender, and race/ethnicity	Total		Private					
			Public		Nonprofit		For-profit	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Undergraduate—Continued								
Less-than-2-year	267,002	1.5	50,567	0.4	12,005	0.4	204,430	17.5
Full-time	202,375	1.2	24,562	0.2	11,700	0.4	166,113	14.2
Part-time	64,627	0.4	26,005	0.2	305	#	38,317	3.3
Men	82,702	0.5	24,892	0.2	4,310	0.2	53,500	4.6
Women	184,300	1.1	25,675	0.2	7,695	0.3	150,930	12.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,616	#	2,248	#	60	#	1,308	0.1
Asian	9,098	0.1	841	#	935	#	7,322	0.6
Black or African American	59,436	0.3	5,538	#	2,817	0.1	51,081	4.4
Hispanic or Latino	65,987	0.4	6,741	0.1	4,212	0.1	55,034	4.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,329	#	184	#	59	#	1,086	0.1
White	111,126	0.6	32,256	0.2	3,187	0.1	75,683	6.5
Two or more races	6,734	#	1,508	#	274	#	4,952	0.4
Race/ethnicity unknown	8,610	#	1,156	#	413	#	7,041	0.6
Nonresident alien	1,066	#	95	#	48	#	923	0.1
Graduate	2,972,023	100.0	1,441,886	100.0	1,265,249	100.0	264,888	100.0
Full-time	1,695,981	57.1	808,166	56.0	764,537	60.4	123,278	46.5
Part-time	1,276,042	42.9	633,720	44.0	500,712	39.6	141,610	53.5
Men	1,221,448	41.1	619,249	42.9	523,143	41.3	79,056	29.8
Women	1,750,575	58.9	822,637	57.1	742,106	58.7	185,832	70.2
American Indian or Alaska Native	12,656	0.4	6,569	0.5	4,395	0.3	1,692	0.6
Asian	185,437	6.2	85,317	5.9	89,134	7.0	10,986	4.1
Black or African American	327,499	11.0	124,638	8.6	128,944	10.2	73,917	27.9
Hispanic or Latino	237,464	8.0	120,103	8.3	96,638	7.6	20,723	7.8
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5,485	0.2	1,705	0.1	2,513	0.2	1,267	0.5
White	1,500,440	50.5	772,453	53.6	630,981	49.9	97,006	36.6
Two or more races	65,176	2.2	33,147	2.3	26,417	2.1	5,612	2.1
Race/ethnicity unknown	210,207	7.1	60,554	4.2	104,356	8.2	45,297	17.1
Nonresident alien	427,659	14.4	237,400	16.5	181,871	14.4	8,388	3.2

Rounds to zero.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2017, Fall Enrollment component (provisional data).

Table 2. Number of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students in the fall 2015 cohort, number still enrolled in fall 2016, and retention rates at Title IV institutions, by attendance status, level of institution, degree-granting status, and control of institution: United States, fall 2015 and fall 2016

Level of institution, degree-granting status, and control of institution	Full-time			Part-time		
	Adjusted cohort, fall 2015	Still enrolled fall 2016	Retention rate	Adjusted cohort, fall 2015	Still enrolled fall 2016	Retention rate
4-year ¹	1,524,088	1,231,920	80.8	48,716	23,845	48.9
Public	1,018,253	825,885	81.1	28,096	15,374	54.7
Private nonprofit	481,241	392,330	81.5	9,686	4,612	47.6
Private for-profit	24,594	13,705	55.7	10,934	3,859	35.3
2-year	686,097	429,473	62.6	387,290	173,241	44.7
Public	617,087	383,355	62.1	381,649	170,408	44.7
Private nonprofit	11,515	7,774	67.5	786	359	45.7
Private for-profit	57,495	38,344	66.7	4,855	2,474	51.0
Degree-granting	656,587	409,043	62.3	380,393	168,682	44.3
Public	601,515	372,724	62.0	376,183	166,619	44.3
Private nonprofit	10,657	7,104	66.7	760	339	44.6
Private for-profit	44,415	29,215	65.8	3,450	1,724	50.0
Non-degree-granting	29,510	20,430	69.2	6,897	4,559	66.1
Public	15,572	10,631	68.3	5,466	3,789	69.3
Private nonprofit	858	670	78.1	26	20	76.9
Private for-profit	13,080	9,129	69.8	1,405	750	53.4
Less-than-2-year	68,617	50,411	73.5	15,998	10,910	68.2
Public	10,384	7,362	70.9	6,094	3,934	64.6
Private nonprofit	3,174	2,412	76.0	216	142	65.7
Private for-profit	55,059	40,637	73.8	9,688	6,834	70.5

¹Four-year institutions report retention rates for bachelor's degree-seeking undergraduates in the fall 2015 cohort.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the U.S. Department of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. For 4-year institutions, retention rate is the percentage of first-time bachelor's (or equivalent) degree-seeking undergraduates from the previous fall who are again enrolled in the current fall. For all other institutions, retention rate is the percentage of first-time degree/certificate-seeking students from the previous fall who either reenrolled or successfully completed their program by the current fall. Attendance status (full-time or part-time) was determined by the institutions in fall 2015, but the fall 2015 adjusted cohort and the number of students in the cohort still enrolled in fall 2016 were both reported during the Spring 2017 data collection. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2017, Fall Enrollment component (provisional data).

Table 3. Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, distance education status of student, and distance education status of institution: United States, fall 2016

Student level, level of institution, distance education status of student, and distance education status of institution	Total		Public		Private			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Nonprofit		For-profit	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total students	20,224,069	100.0	14,692,988	100.0	4,095,815	100.0	1,435,266	100.0
Enrolled exclusively in distance education courses	2,974,836	14.7	1,546,287	10.5	728,620	17.8	699,929	48.8
Exclusively distance education institutions	396,202	2.0	28,839	0.2	132,991	3.2	234,372	16.3
Not exclusively distance education institutions	2,578,634	12.8	1,517,448	10.3	595,629	14.5	465,557	32.4
Enrolled in some, but not all, distance education courses	3,325,750	16.4	2,830,891	19.3	368,508	9.0	126,351	8.8
Not enrolled in any distance education courses	13,923,483	68.8	10,315,810	70.2	2,998,687	73.2	608,986	42.4
Undergraduate	17,252,046	85.3	13,251,102	90.2	2,830,566	69.1	1,170,378	81.5
4-year	10,779,031	53.3	7,300,010	49.7	2,762,276	67.4	716,745	49.9
Enrolled exclusively in distance education courses	1,418,642	7.0	545,646	3.7	405,420	9.9	467,576	32.6
Exclusively distance education institutions	244,002	1.2	19,860	0.1	105,721	2.6	118,421	8.3
Not exclusively distance education institutions	1,174,640	5.8	525,786	3.6	299,699	7.3	349,155	24.3
Enrolled in some, but not all, distance education courses	1,913,646	9.5	1,569,845	10.7	249,918	6.1	93,883	6.5
Not enrolled in any distance education courses	7,446,743	36.8	5,184,519	35.3	2,106,938	51.4	155,286	10.8
2-year	6,206,013	30.7	5,900,525	40.2	56,285	1.4	249,203	17.4
Enrolled exclusively in distance education courses	736,469	3.6	708,887	4.8	17,547	0.4	10,035	0.7
Exclusively distance education institutions	2,605	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	2,605	0.2
Not exclusively distance education institutions	733,864	3.6	708,887	4.8	17,547	0.4	7,430	0.5
Enrolled in some, but not all, distance education courses	1,134,074	5.6	1,111,900	7.6	2,944	0.1	19,230	1.3
Not enrolled in any distance education courses	4,335,470	21.4	4,079,738	27.8	35,794	0.9	219,938	15.3
Less-than-2-year	267,002	1.3	50,567	0.3	12,005	0.3	204,430	14.2
Enrolled exclusively in distance education courses	1,150	#	176	#	0	0.0	974	0.1
Exclusively distance education institutions	85	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	85	#
Not exclusively distance education institutions	1,065	#	176	#	0	0.0	889	0.1
Enrolled in some, but not all, distance education courses	2,078	#	146	#	57	#	1,875	0.1
Not enrolled in any distance education courses	263,774	1.3	50,245	0.3	11,948	0.3	201,581	14.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled at Title IV institutions, by control of institution, student level, level of institution, distance education status of student, and distance education status of institution: United States, fall 2016—Continued

Student level, level of institution, distance education status of student, and distance education status of institution	Total		Public		Private			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Nonprofit		For-profit	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Graduate	2,972,023	14.7	1,441,886	9.8	1,265,249	30.9	264,888	18.5
Enrolled exclusively in distance education courses	818,575	4.0	291,578	2.0	305,653	7.5	221,344	15.4
Exclusively distance education institutions	149,510	0.7	8,979	0.1	27,270	0.7	113,261	7.9
Not exclusively distance education institutions	669,065	3.3	282,599	1.9	278,383	6.8	108,083	7.5
Enrolled in some, but not all, distance education courses	275,952	1.4	149,000	1.0	115,589	2.8	11,363	0.8
Not enrolled in any distance education courses	1,877,496	9.3	1,001,308	6.8	844,007	20.6	32,181	2.2

Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met. There were no institutions in these categories during 2016–17.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the U.S. Department of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Students who self-identify with more than one race are included in the Two or more races category.

Individuals who are in the United States on a visa or temporary basis, and who are not authorized to remain indefinitely, are included in the Nonresident alien category regardless of race or ethnicity. Students of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are included in the Hispanic or Latino category regardless of race. Percentages in the columns of this table use the corresponding count in the Total students row as the denominator. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2017, Fall Enrollment component (provisional data).

Table 4. Number of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled, state or jurisdiction of residence at application, and migration for attendance at Title IV institutions, by state or jurisdiction: Fall 2016

State or jurisdiction	Enrollment in institutions located in the state or jurisdiction	Residents of the state or jurisdiction enrolled in any state or jurisdiction ¹	Residents of the state or jurisdiction enrolled in the same state or jurisdiction	Percent enrolled in the state or jurisdiction who are residents of the same state or jurisdiction	Students of unknown residency enrolled in institutions located in the state or jurisdiction	Migration of students ²		
						Into the state or jurisdiction ³	Out of the state or jurisdiction	Net migration ⁴
Alabama	50,303	41,410	35,890	71.3	439	13,974	5,520	8,454
Alaska	4,137	5,716	3,834	92.7	14	289	1,882	-1,593
Arizona	68,950	53,495	47,785	69.3	402	20,763	5,710	15,053
Arkansas	28,213	24,767	21,449	76.0	387	6,377	3,318	3,059
California	410,259	406,099	363,372	88.6	9,376	37,511	42,727	-5,216
Colorado	47,117	44,080	33,992	72.1	241	12,884	10,088	2,796
Connecticut	34,677	38,764	23,123	66.7	73	11,481	15,641	-4,160
Delaware	10,101	8,753	6,070	60.1	74	3,957	2,683	1,274
District of Columbia	9,324	3,603	963	10.3	111	8,250	2,640	5,610
Florida	178,180	164,479	145,257	81.5	7,252	25,671	19,222	6,449
Georgia	86,706	90,059	72,609	83.7	513	13,584	17,450	-3,866
Hawaii	8,486	10,452	6,507	76.7	101	1,878	3,945	-2,067
Idaho	15,012	12,415	9,192	61.2	87	5,733	3,223	2,510
Illinois	97,670	116,707	80,891	82.8	553	16,226	35,816	-19,590
Indiana	65,269	54,072	46,517	71.3	940	17,812	7,555	10,257
Iowa	38,720	27,496	23,950	61.9	507	14,263	3,546	10,717
Kansas	32,586	27,572	23,347	71.6	288	8,951	4,225	4,726
Kentucky	37,213	34,404	29,443	79.1	99	7,671	4,961	2,710
Louisiana	42,840	40,855	36,042	84.1	383	6,415	4,813	1,602
Maine	12,356	11,162	8,059	65.2	100	4,197	3,103	1,094
Maryland	48,625	54,695	37,098	76.3	822	10,705	17,597	-6,892
Massachusetts	75,403	67,632	46,001	61.0	480	28,922	21,631	7,291
Michigan	89,916	88,616	78,397	87.2	353	11,166	10,219	947
Minnesota	45,691	50,678	35,752	78.2	230	9,709	14,926	-5,217
Mississippi	32,968	28,402	25,258	76.6	267	7,443	3,144	4,299
Missouri	55,094	52,029	42,330	76.8	252	12,512	9,699	2,813
Montana	9,163	7,574	6,005	65.5	30	3,128	1,569	1,559
Nebraska	18,645	17,115	14,010	75.1	207	4,428	3,105	1,323
Nevada	17,101	19,304	14,917	87.2	55	2,129	4,387	-2,258
New Hampshire	16,045	11,737	6,492	40.5	122	9,431	5,245	4,186
New Jersey	69,811	98,559	63,278	90.6	562	5,971	35,281	-29,310
New Mexico	19,566	19,341	16,305	83.3	226	3,035	3,036	-1
New York	196,982	185,939	152,748	77.5	1,141	43,093	33,191	9,902
North Carolina	90,296	85,720	73,773	81.7	657	15,866	11,947	3,919
North Dakota	8,848	6,109	4,551	51.4	12	4,285	1,558	2,727
Ohio	109,427	102,071	87,404	79.9	429	21,594	14,667	6,927
Oklahoma	42,084	36,436	32,866	78.1	1,195	8,023	3,570	4,453
Oregon	31,422	26,994	22,053	70.2	241	9,128	4,941	4,187
Pennsylvania	130,052	113,123	93,134	71.6	844	36,074	19,989	16,085
Rhode Island	15,619	9,177	5,974	38.2	24	9,621	3,203	6,418

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled, state or jurisdiction of residence at application, and migration for attendance at Title IV institutions, by state or jurisdiction: Fall 2016—Continued

State or jurisdiction	Enrollment in institutions located in the state or jurisdiction	Residents of the state or jurisdiction enrolled in any state or jurisdiction ¹	Residents of the state or jurisdiction enrolled in the same state or jurisdiction	Percent enrolled in the state or jurisdiction who are residents of the same state or jurisdiction	Students of unknown residency enrolled in institutions located in the state or jurisdiction	Migration of students ²		
						Into the state or jurisdiction ³	Out of the state or jurisdiction	Net migration ⁴
						South Carolina	46,036	40,340
South Dakota	8,368	6,744	5,167	61.7	52	3,149	1,577	1,572
Tennessee	62,951	60,712	51,682	82.1	438	10,831	9,030	1,801
Texas	246,887	258,247	229,842	93.1	1,809	15,236	28,405	-13,169
Utah	35,136	27,492	25,206	71.7	1,192	8,738	2,286	6,452
Vermont	7,521	4,493	2,263	30.1	436	4,822	2,230	2,592
Virginia	80,178	74,692	61,070	76.2	1,214	17,894	13,622	4,272
Washington	48,907	50,731	39,951	81.7	181	8,775	10,780	-2,005
West Virginia	19,861	14,283	12,341	62.1	103	7,417	1,942	5,475
Wisconsin	51,200	48,436	39,100	76.4	70	12,030	9,336	2,694
Wyoming	5,263	4,755	3,604	68.5	61	1,598	1,151	447

¹Although the rows of this table are restricted to the United States, in order to calculate the number of students from each state or jurisdiction enrolled in a postsecondary institution, institutions in the other U.S. jurisdictions are included in this column. The other U.S. jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²The Migration of students columns refer to students whose permanent address at the time of application to the institution is located in a different state or jurisdiction than the institution. These columns do not indicate a permanent change of address has occurred.

³Migration into the state or jurisdiction may include students who are nonresident aliens, who are from the other U.S. jurisdictions, or who reside outside the state or jurisdiction and are enrolled exclusively in online or distance education programs. Migration into the state or jurisdiction does not include individuals whose state or jurisdiction of residence is unknown.

⁴Net migration is the difference between the number of students entering the state or jurisdiction to attend school (into) and the number of students (residents) who leave the state or jurisdiction to attend school elsewhere (out of). A positive net migration indicates more students coming into the state or jurisdiction than leaving to attend school elsewhere.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the U.S. Department of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. State or jurisdiction of residence is defined as the state or jurisdiction identified by the student as his or her permanent address at the time of application to the institution. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2017, Fall Enrollment component (provisional data).

Table 5. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2016

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Public institutions (GASB standards^{1,2})						
Total revenues and investment return	\$297,034,193	100.0	\$56,197,314	100.0	\$798,240	100.0
Operating revenues	194,719,440	65.6	15,577,261	27.7	306,962	38.5
Tuition and fees (net of allowances and discounts)	64,006,812	21.5	9,145,548	16.3	153,966	19.3
Grants and contracts	42,691,976	14.4	3,937,728	7.0	110,532	13.8
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	24,753,846	8.3	1,590,049	2.8	23,355	2.9
State	5,799,095	2.0	1,828,431	3.3	57,585	7.2
Local	1,804,100	0.6	281,846	0.5	28,373	3.6
Private	10,334,935	3.5	237,402	0.4	1,219	0.2
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises after deducting discounts and allowances	25,133,349	8.5	1,595,472	2.8	†	†
Sales and services of hospitals	42,211,593	14.2	†	†	†	†
Sales and services of educational activities	9,492,214	3.2	158,954	0.3	5,538	0.7
Independent operations	1,504,142	0.5	†	†	†	†
Other operating revenues	9,679,354	3.3	739,559	1.3	36,925	4.6
Nonoperating revenues	86,216,753	29.0	38,004,813	67.6	446,261	55.9
Appropriations	54,984,212	18.5	25,683,137	45.7	336,549	42.2
Federal	1,591,969	0.5	49,955	0.1	12,171	1.5
State	52,341,861	17.6	14,319,407	25.5	175,129	21.9
Local	1,050,382	0.4	11,313,775	20.1	149,248	18.7
Nonoperating grants	14,703,614	5.0	11,128,722	19.8	93,651	11.7
Federal	11,523,721	3.9	9,050,459	16.1	82,671	10.4
State	3,008,914	1.0	1,865,760	3.3	9,889	1.2
Local	170,979	0.1	212,503	0.4	1,090	0.1
Gifts	7,856,500	2.6	284,879	0.5	6,357	0.8
Investment income	3,949,313	1.3	155,652	0.3	1,698	0.2
Other nonoperating revenues	4,723,114	1.6	752,423	1.3	8,007	1.0
Total other revenues and additions ³	16,097,999	5.4	2,615,240	4.7	45,016	5.6
Capital appropriations	4,741,254	1.6	1,722,714	3.1	—	—
Capital grants and gifts	3,457,001	1.2	299,061	0.5	—	—
Additions to permanent endowments	1,105,998	0.4	12,720	#	—	—
Other revenues and additions	6,793,747	2.3	568,471	1.0	—	—
Total expenses	\$289,517,596	100.0	\$54,089,104	100.0	\$698,492	100.0
Instruction	82,979,832	28.7	22,641,774	41.9	362,584	51.9
Research	34,246,054	11.8	26,178	#	0	#
Public service	13,701,512	4.7	805,296	1.5	2,893	0.4
Academic support	24,003,190	8.3	4,721,885	8.7	57,382	8.2
Student services	13,946,584	4.8	5,878,897	10.9	60,156	8.6
Institutional support	24,795,329	8.6	8,950,159	16.5	127,426	18.2
Scholarships and fellowships (excluding discounts and allowances)	10,383,051	3.6	5,158,904	9.5	20,103	2.9
Auxiliary enterprises	28,311,688	9.8	2,232,412	4.1	†	†
Hospital services	41,431,492	14.3	†	†	†	†
Independent operations	1,658,039	0.6	†	†	†	†
Other expenses and deductions	14,060,824	4.9	3,673,600	6.8	67,948	9.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2016—Continued

Source of funds	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Private nonprofit institutions (FASB standards¹)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$181,739,830	100.0	\$958,983	100.0	\$170,865	100.0
Tuition and fees	71,444,158	39.3	744,650	77.6	118,062	69.1
Government appropriations	1,082,690	0.6	14,314	1.5	599	0.4
Federal	467,786	0.3	11,595	1.2	481	0.3
State	613,273	0.3	2,106	0.2	119	0.1
Local	1,630	#	613	0.1	0	0.0
Government grants and contracts	17,839,992	9.8	48,558	5.1	29,057	17.0
Federal	16,299,351	9.0	41,659	4.3	24,337	14.2
State	1,014,121	0.6	6,392	0.7	3,914	2.3
Local	526,520	0.3	507	0.1	805	0.5
Private gifts	20,959,930	11.5	28,733	3.0	2,191	1.3
Private grants and contracts	5,817,323	3.2	3,828	0.4	5,801	3.4
Contributions from affiliated entities	1,808,478	1.0	28,134	2.9	1,016	0.6
Investment return	-2,737,707	†	1,327	0.1	441	0.3
Sales and services of educational activities	7,039,455	3.9	8,749	0.9	3,930	2.3
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	17,546,533	9.7	46,058	4.8	†	†
Hospital revenue	24,107,516	13.3	†	†	†	†
Independent operations revenue	6,646,850	3.7	†	†	†	†
Other revenue ⁴	10,184,613	5.6	34,632	3.6	9,769	5.7
Total expenses	\$187,845,351	100.0	\$987,756	100.0	\$188,390	100.0
Instruction	59,939,346	31.9	336,867	34.1	81,270	43.1
Research	18,383,358	9.8	967	0.1	0	0.0
Public service	2,727,534	1.5	2,336	0.2	370	0.2
Academic support	15,904,722	8.5	114,215	11.6	25,383	13.5
Student services	15,829,435	8.4	223,458	22.6	16,893	9.0
Institutional support	24,655,215	13.1	204,158	20.7	33,783	17.9
Net grant aid to students	914,347	0.5	3,591	0.4	236	0.1
Auxiliary enterprises	16,677,847	8.9	39,660	4.0	†	†
Hospital services	21,267,887	11.3	†	†	†	†
Independent operations	6,209,651	3.3	†	†	†	†
Other expenses	5,336,009	2.8	62,503	6.3	30,454	16.2
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards¹)						
Total revenues and investment return	\$13,584,785	100.0	\$4,299,894	100.0	\$2,928,192	100.0
Tuition and fees	12,232,686	90.0	3,841,509	89.3	2,524,711	86.2
Government appropriations	8,635	0.1	41,909	1.0	17,482	0.6
Federal	5,571	#	41,770	1.0	17,017	0.6
State	2,396	#	33	#	308	#
Local	668	#	107	#	157	#
Government grants and contracts	542,861	4.0	185,278	4.3	66,371	2.3
Federal (excludes FDSL loans)	513,828	3.8	170,356	4.0	61,906	2.1
State	28,843	0.2	13,820	0.3	2,421	0.1
Local	190	#	1,102	#	2,044	0.1
Private gifts, grants and contracts	13,708	0.1	1,521	#	2,136	0.1
Investment income and investment gains (losses)	21,959	0.2	6,886	0.2	7,606	0.3
Sales and services of educational activities	304,279	2.2	83,203	1.9	195,109	6.7
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	254,981	1.9	57,130	1.3	†	†
Hospital services	127	#	†	†	†	†
Other revenue ⁴	205,549	1.5	82,457	1.9	114,776	3.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 5. Amount and percentage distribution of revenues and expenses of all Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by level and control of institution or administrative office, accounting standards utilized, and source of funds: United States, fiscal year 2016—Continued

Source of funds ¹	4-year		2-year		Less-than-2-year	
	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent	Revenues or expenses (in thousands)	Percent
Private for-profit institutions (FASB standards¹)—Continued						
Total expenses	\$12,573,619	100.0	\$4,236,445	100.0	\$2,625,672	100.0
Instruction	3,201,221	25.5	1,299,587	30.7	1,018,183	38.8
Research	3,711	#	682	#	1,832	0.1
Public service	12,009	0.1	2,160	0.1	3,003	0.1
Academic support	1,393,583	11.1	411,848	9.7	223,981	8.5
Student services	2,531,820	20.1	719,060	17.0	317,536	12.1
Institutional support	4,287,916	34.1	1,186,981	28.0	709,833	27.0
Net grant aid to students	32,325	0.3	3,728	0.1	7,158	0.3
Auxiliary enterprises	323,346	2.6	75,857	1.8	†	†
Hospital services	63	#	†	†	†	†
Other expenses	787,625	6.3	536,541	12.7	344,146	13.1

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

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

¹Due to differences between Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards, figures from public institutions are not comparable with figures from private institutions, even in categories with identical labels.

²In addition to the public institutions using GASB standards, 17 public institutions (0.9 percent of public institutions) not displayed in this table reported \$11.8 billion in revenue and investment return and \$11.7 billion in expenses using FASB standards.

³Non-degree-granting institutions report the total other revenues and additions, but not the details. As a result, the details will not sum to the total.

⁴Other revenue is a calculated value and may be negative if the total revenue and investment return reported is less than the sum of the reported data in the detail revenues and investment return categories.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2017, Finance component (provisional data).

Table 6. Number of staff at Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution or administrative office, medical school staff status, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2016

Occupational category and employment status	Public					Private							
	All institutions	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		Less-than-2-year	
		Staff not in medical schools ¹	Medical school ¹ staff			Staff not in medical schools ¹	Medical school ¹ staff			Staff not in medical schools ¹	Medical school ¹ staff		
Total staff	3,991,160	1,748,155	238,016	602,457	11,855	1,026,729	160,582	10,254	1,883	121,869	67	38,464	30,829
Full-time	2,565,967	1,154,549	193,896	290,829	6,700	680,854	134,096	7,096	1,426	52,108	38	23,352	21,023
Part-time	1,425,193	593,606	44,120	311,628	5,155	345,875	26,486	3,158	457	69,761	29	15,112	9,806
Instruction	1,463,082	511,158	65,975	329,793	6,175	384,748	45,995	4,489	832	76,706	67	21,439	15,705
Full-time	737,122	314,418	54,215	107,009	2,682	189,155	37,536	2,114	498	12,080	38	8,732	8,645
Part-time	725,960	196,740	11,760	222,784	3,493	195,593	8,459	2,375	334	64,626	29	12,707	7,060
Research	89,627	39,466	16,104	110	†	21,096	12,747	19	†	51	†	34	†
Full-time	75,620	32,267	14,266	99	†	18,298	10,615	9	†	34	†	32	†
Part-time	14,007	7,199	1,838	11	†	2,798	2,132	10	†	17	†	2	†
Public service	28,715	10,958	5,238	3,613	†	1,726	7,069	9	†	92	†	10	†
Full-time	20,267	8,447	4,487	454	†	947	5,847	7	†	70	†	8	†
Part-time	8,448	2,511	751	3,159	†	779	1,222	2	†	22	†	2	†
Librarians, curators, and archivists	42,212	18,124	360	5,273	20	16,718	375	133	20	813	†	298	78
Full-time	35,948	16,618	326	3,573	11	14,188	351	85	19	545	†	188	44
Part-time	6,264	1,506	34	1,700	9	2,530	24	48	1	268	†	110	34
Student and academic affairs and other education services occupations	185,434	62,553	3,011	50,556	1,353	45,736	2,150	2,393	286	11,845	†	2,913	2,638
Full-time	126,076	47,107	2,438	21,978	972	34,284	1,470	2,220	260	10,463	†	2,625	2,259
Part-time	59,358	15,446	573	28,578	381	11,452	680	173	26	1,382	†	288	379
Management occupations	265,316	106,605	10,934	32,263	741	87,965	9,572	997	191	8,388	†	4,045	3,615
Full-time	257,894	103,722	10,456	31,149	679	85,819	9,254	965	186	8,258	†	3,966	3,440
Part-time	7,422	2,883	478	1,114	62	2,146	318	32	5	130	†	79	175
Business and financial operations occupations	213,318	109,233	15,644	17,073	254	55,022	8,578	357	87	3,980	†	1,684	1,406
Full-time	199,544	101,892	14,312	15,276	216	52,641	8,194	307	79	3,849	†	1,559	1,219
Part-time	13,774	7,341	1,332	1,797	38	2,381	384	50	8	131	†	125	187
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	234,310	119,150	26,701	16,262	175	52,247	17,431	207	18	1,679	†	293	147
Full-time	214,699	109,770	23,946	13,586	147	48,664	16,417	198	17	1,608	†	242	104
Part-time	19,611	9,380	2,755	2,676	28	3,583	1,014	9	1	71	†	51	43
Community, social service, legal, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	181,234	83,160	4,644	23,560	209	61,949	1,986	284	57	4,370	†	859	156
Full-time	146,483	71,921	3,944	16,172	137	47,429	1,816	191	51	3,953	†	757	112
Part-time	34,751	11,239	700	7,388	72	14,520	170	93	6	417	†	102	44

See notes at end of table.

Table 6. Number of staff at Title IV institutions and administrative offices, by control and level of institution or administrative office, medical school staff status, occupational category, and employment status: United States, fall 2016—Continued

Occupational category and employment status	Public					Private							
						Nonprofit		For-profit					
	All institutions	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		Less-than-2-year	Less-than-2-year	4-year		Less-than-2-year	
Staff not in medical schools ¹		Medical school ¹ staff	Staff not in medical schools ¹			Medical school ¹ staff	Staff not in medical schools ¹			Medical school ¹ staff			
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	116,711	37,005	39,385	1,707	328	17,127	20,635	43	25	149	†	120	187
Full-time	95,207	29,758	34,568	813	123	13,042	16,676	31	13	104	†	44	35
Part-time	21,504	7,247	4,817	894	205	4,085	3,959	12	12	45	†	76	152
Service occupations	248,315	124,347	8,616	34,183	900	71,141	5,656	306	40	1,573	†	748	805
Full-time	204,674	106,504	7,382	23,576	524	59,443	5,116	181	27	1,095	†	369	457
Part-time	43,641	17,843	1,234	10,607	376	11,698	540	125	13	478	†	379	348
Sales and related occupations	14,953	2,893	99	1,873	17	3,738	7	88	70	2,896	†	1,732	1,540
Full-time	12,131	2,219	94	991	12	3,122	3	75	64	2,811	†	1,460	1,280
Part-time	2,822	674	5	882	5	616	4	13	6	85	†	272	260
Office and administrative support occupations	436,825	183,574	24,880	78,246	1,288	109,829	21,526	827	234	8,326	†	3,983	4,112
Full-time	353,298	153,319	22,561	49,543	952	93,260	19,809	633	191	6,744	†	3,162	3,124
Part-time	83,527	30,255	2,319	28,703	336	16,569	1,717	194	43	1,582	†	821	988
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	75,329	47,958	622	6,492	237	18,093	785	85	11	388	†	277	381
Full-time	70,906	45,613	611	5,749	169	17,144	726	72	9	350	†	193	270
Part-time	4,423	2,345	11	743	68	949	59	13	2	38	†	84	111
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	19,736	12,671	314	1,444	158	4,516	274	17	12	242	†	29	59
Full-time	16,098	10,974	290	861	76	3,418	266	8	12	144	†	15	34
Part-time	3,638	1,697	24	583	82	1,098	8	9	0	98	†	14	25
Graduate assistants ² —teaching plus various categories	376,043	279,300	15,489	9	†	75,078	5,796	†	†	371	†	†	†
Full-time	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Part-time	376,043	279,300	15,489	9	†	75,078	5,796	†	†	371	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

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

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

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2017, Human Resources component (provisional data).

Table 7. Number and adjusted 9-month average salaries of full-time instructional staff at Title IV degree-granting institutions, by academic rank, control and level of institution, and gender: United States, academic year 2016–17

Control and level of institution, and gender	Total		Professor		Associate professor		Assistant professor		Instructor		Lecturer		No academic rank ¹	
	Number	Average salary	Number	Average salary	Number	Average salary	Number	Average salary	Number	Average salary	Number	Average salary	Number	Average salary
All institutions	624,323	\$80,567	160,010	\$115,539	138,029	\$82,036	139,094	\$69,724	94,278	\$56,906	41,227	\$60,531	51,685	\$56,694
Public	416,153	78,925	103,636	110,717	88,460	81,323	87,310	70,062	68,715	60,273	30,942	59,324	37,090	56,140
4-year	312,791	84,291	88,973	116,757	78,097	83,709	75,982	72,034	27,322	54,296	30,045	59,508	12,372	56,175
Men	172,605	91,666	61,643	121,247	43,181	86,167	37,491	75,223	11,213	55,938	13,386	63,241	5,691	58,548
Women	140,186	75,210	27,330	106,629	34,916	80,670	38,491	68,928	16,109	53,153	16,659	56,508	6,681	54,154
2-year	103,362	62,686	14,663	74,066	10,363	63,343	11,328	56,835	41,393	64,218	897	53,153	24,718	56,122
Men	46,564	63,637	6,799	75,535	4,441	64,004	4,795	57,409	19,081	64,843	404	53,465	11,044	57,157
Women	56,798	61,907	7,864	72,797	5,922	62,848	6,533	56,414	22,312	63,683	493	52,897	13,674	55,286
Private nonprofit	189,852	87,449	54,855	126,291	48,373	84,057	50,443	69,533	15,497	51,509	10,200	64,262	10,484	61,756
4-year	188,182	87,824	54,765	126,399	48,265	84,108	50,294	69,585	14,400	52,334	10,188	64,268	10,270	62,032
Men	102,606	95,917	37,259	132,020	25,947	86,618	23,567	72,465	6,330	52,166	4,608	67,220	4,895	66,912
Women	85,576	78,120	17,506	114,436	22,318	81,189	26,727	67,046	8,070	52,465	5,580	61,831	5,375	57,588
2-year	1,670	45,203	90	60,230	108	61,304	149	51,889	1,097	40,680	12	58,963	214	48,520
Men	626	44,338	38	59,499	22	59,482	49	46,443	400	42,057	4	58,987	113	42,935
Women	1,044	45,722	52	60,765	86	61,770	100	54,558	697	39,890	8	58,952	101	54,769
Private for-profit	18,318	46,538	1,519	56,253	1,196	52,980	1,341	54,873	10,066	42,230	85	52,154	4,111	48,789
4-year	11,956	50,553	1,444	56,697	1,152	53,348	1,292	55,521	5,318	45,268	83	52,307	2,667	54,094
Men	5,381	49,933	902	57,418	564	52,323	439	54,884	2,224	43,038	65	51,544	1,187	54,110
Women	6,575	51,059	542	55,496	588	54,331	853	55,850	3,094	46,871	18	55,063	1,480	54,082
2-year	6,362	38,994	75	47,701	44	43,335	49	37,765	4,748	38,827	2	45,799	1,444	38,990
Men	2,732	38,220	33	42,462	12	44,631	26	37,393	2,129	37,636	2	45,799	530	40,169
Women	3,630	39,576	42	51,817	32	42,849	23	38,185	2,619	39,795	0	‡	914	38,307

‡ Reporting standards not met. No full-time instructional staff were reported in this category.

¹Includes staff at institutions without standard academic ranks.

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the U.S. Department of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Total full-time instructional staff includes those on 9-, 10-, 11-, or 12-month contracts. Total salary outlays for full-time instructional staff (by rank) on 10-, 11-, and 12-month contracts were adjusted to 9-month outlays by dividing the outlay for the longer contracts by their length and multiplying the result by 9. The "equated" outlays were then added to the outlays for 9-month staff, and the resulting sum was then divided by the total number of staff to determine an average salary for each rank. Salaries for staff on less-than-9-month contracts were not collected. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2017, Human Resources component (provisional data).

Table 8. Number of items in library collections at Title IV degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution and type of collection: United States, fiscal year 2016

Type of library collection	Total	4-year				2-year	
		Public	Private		Public	Private	
			Nonprofit	For-profit		Nonprofit	For-profit
Total library collections	2,194,241,670	978,752,093	780,602,086	162,537,626	215,768,323	6,902,407	49,679,135
Physical library collections (books, media, and serials)	1,037,804,820	609,727,632	371,144,786	3,804,573	51,593,047	649,871	884,911
Physical books	826,672,980	463,137,310	311,999,136	3,290,150	46,905,325	600,454	740,605
Physical media	186,873,597	132,429,360	50,118,367	435,767	3,743,496	37,316	109,291
Physical serials	24,258,243	14,160,962	9,027,283	78,656	944,226	12,101	35,015
Electronic library collections (books, databases, media, and serials)	1,156,436,850	369,024,461	409,457,300	158,733,053	164,175,276	6,252,536	48,794,224
Digital/electronic books	738,742,765	237,075,126	276,749,166	86,810,907	99,017,771	5,250,836	33,838,959
Databases	1,529,523	265,661	650,039	24,373	269,736	5,771	313,943
Digital/electronic media	219,423,853	57,781,297	66,580,757	54,239,400	29,918,151	606,375	10,297,873
Digital/electronic serials	196,740,709	73,902,377	65,477,338	17,658,373	34,969,618	389,554	4,343,449

NOTE: Title IV institutions are those with a written agreement with the U.S. Department of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs. The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) universe because they are federally funded and open to the public. Definitions for terms used in this table may be found in the IPEDS online glossary located at <https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, Spring 2017, Academic Libraries component (provisional data).

Appendix A: Data Collection Procedures

The spring 2017 collection was entirely web-based; data were collected between December 14, 2016 and April 12, 2017. Data were provided by “keyholders,” i.e., representatives appointed by institutional chief executives, who were responsible for ensuring that survey data submitted by the institution were correct and complete. No problems were noted during the spring 2017 data collection. The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) help desk was available to assist respondents with reporting the necessary data.

The IPEDS universe is established during the fall collection period. During the 2016–17 academic year, there were 6,834 Title IV institutions and administrative offices¹ located in the United States and the other jurisdictions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico.² The four U.S. service academies that are not Title IV eligible are included in the IPEDS universe because they are federally funded and open to the public.³

Because the Title IV institutions that are the focus of IPEDS are required to participate in IPEDS, the response rates in the spring 2017 IPEDS collection were high, rounding to 100 percent. Of the 6,834 Title IV entities (institutions and administrative offices), responses were missing for four institutions in the *Fall Enrollment*⁴ and *Human Resources*⁵ components. Responses were missing for nine institutions in the *Finance*⁶ component. No responses were missing for institutions in the *Academic Libraries* component.⁷

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) statistical standards require that the potential for nonresponse bias for all institutions be analyzed for sectors for which the response rate is less than 85 percent. Because response rates were nearly 100 percent for each survey component, no such analysis was necessary. However, missing items were imputed for three

¹ Title IV institutions and administrative offices include 6,760 institutions and 74 administrative (central or system) offices. The central and system offices are required to complete the *Institutional Characteristics* component in the fall, the *Human Resources* component in the spring, and the *Finance* component in the spring (if they have their own separate budget).

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

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

⁴ Eighteen Title IV institutions included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the *Fall Enrollment* component because the institutions were new, were closed, or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 6,742 institutions were expected to respond. Of these, 6,734 provided data.

⁵ Fifteen Title IV institutions included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the *Human Resources* component because the institutions were new, were closed, or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 6,819 institutions and administrative offices were expected to respond. Of these, 6,811 provided data.

⁶ Nine Title IV institutions included in the IPEDS universe were not required to respond to the *Finance* component because the institutions were new, were closed, or did not enroll students; hence, a total of 6,825 institutions and administrative offices were expected to respond. Of these, 6,816 provided data.

⁷ The *Academic Libraries* component was required of the subset of institutions that were degree-granting during the fiscal year and reported a library expenditure in the *Institutional Characteristics* component. As a result, 4,333 institutions were expected to respond to the *Academic Libraries* component. All 4,333 institutions provided data.

institutions that responded to the *Fall Enrollment* component, 19 institutions that responded to the *Human Resources* component, and two institutions that responded to the *Finance* and *Academic Libraries* components. Due to unit nonresponse, all data in the *Fall Enrollment* and *Human Resources* components were imputed for eight institutions that were expected to respond. In addition, all data for nine institutions that were expected to respond to the *Finance* component were imputed due to unit nonresponse.

Some data are only required to be reported to IPEDS biennially. For the spring 2017 collection, these data include enrollment data by student age in the *Fall Enrollment* component. IPEDS permits institutions to report these data in years when they are not required, should institutions choose to do so. During this collection, approximately 43 percent of Title IV institutions provided data by student age. These data are not included in this *First Look* report.

Detailed information about the study methodology including imputation procedures can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2017078>.

Appendix B: Glossary of IPEDS Terms

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

4-year institution: Any postsecondary institution that offers programs of at least 4 years' duration or programs at or above the baccalaureate level, as well as schools that offer postbaccalaureate certificates only and those that offer graduate programs only. Also includes freestanding medical, law, or other professional schools.

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

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

auxiliary enterprises expenses: Expenses for essentially self-supporting operations of the institution that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, student health services, intercollegiate athletics, college unions, college stores, faculty and staff parking, and faculty housing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

degree/certificate-seeking students: Students enrolled in courses for credit who are recognized by the institution as seeking a degree, certificate, or other formal award. At the undergraduate level, this is intended to include students enrolled in vocational or occupational programs. High school students also enrolled in postsecondary courses for credit are not considered degree/certificate seeking.

federal grants: Transfers of money or property from the Federal government to the education institution without a requirement to receive anything in return. These grants may take the form of grants to the institutions to undertake research or they may be in the form of student financial aid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

graduate assistants (teaching): An occupational category based on the detailed occupation in the 2010 SOC Manual called “Graduate Assistant–Teaching” (SOC code 25-1191). For detailed information, refer to the following website:
<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc251191.htm>.

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

healthcare practitioners and technical occupations: An occupational category based on the major group in the 2010 SOC Manual called “Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations.” For detailed information refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc290000.htm>.

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

level of institution: A classification of whether an institution’s programs are of at least 4 years’ duration or beyond a baccalaureate level (4-year institution), at least 2 but less than 4 years (2-year institution), or less than 2 years (less-than-2-year institution).

librarians: An occupational category based on the broad occupation in the 2010 SOC Manual called “Librarians.” For detailed information, refer to the following website:
<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254020.htm>.

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

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

library collections: Physical and electronic books, media, serials, and other resources held locally plus remote resources for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Access rights may be acquired by the library itself, by a consortium, and/or through external funding. Acquisition is to be understood as securing access rights and including the document in the library catalog or other library databases or discovery systems.

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

library technicians: An occupational category based on the broad occupation in the 2010 SOC Manual called “Library Technicians.” For detailed information, refer to the following website:
<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254030.htm>.

management occupations: An occupational category based on the major group in the 2010 SOC Manual called “Management Occupations.” For detailed information refer to the following website:
<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc110000.htm>.

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

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

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

office and administrative support occupations: An occupational category based on the major group in the 2010 SOC Manual called “Office and Administrative Support Occupations.” For detailed information refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc430000.htm>.

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

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

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

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

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

private institution: An educational institution controlled by a private individual(s) or by a nongovernmental agency, usually supported primarily by other than public funds, and operated by other than publicly elected or appointed officials. These institutions may be either for-profit or nonprofit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Individuals are asked to first designate ethnicity as:

- Hispanic or Latino, or
- Not Hispanic or Latino.

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

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

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

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

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

sales and related occupations: An occupational category based on the major group in the 2010 SOC Manual called “Sales and Related Occupations.” For detailed information refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc410000.htm>.

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

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

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

Title IV institution: An institution that is accredited by an agency or organization recognized by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, has at least one program of more than 300 clock hours or 8 credit hours, has been in business for at least 2 years, and has a signed Program Participation Agreement with the Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education.

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