

comparable non-MSIs in 2004, graduating, on average, roughly one-fifth (19–21 percent) of the 2001 cohorts.

Table 7. Average enrollment weighted graduation rates in 4- and 2-year degree-granting Title IV institutions, by control, minority-serving status of institution, and population served: Fall 2004

Minority-serving status of institution and population served	4-year institutions ¹				2-year institutions ²			
	Total	Control		Private for-profit	Total	Control		Private for-profit
		Public	Private not-for-profit			Public	Private not-for-profit	
Total	51.2	48.7	60.4	32.4	24.8	23.4	49.2	55.2
Minority-serving status of institution ³								
Non-minority-serving	53.9	51.0	62.8	29.7	24.6	23.5	52.7	60.2
Minority-serving (total)	41.4	41.1	45.9	35.6	25.1	23.4	45.6	51.9
Population served								
HBCU	37.2	34.7	43.5	†	18.6	18.1	‡	†
Black-serving, non-HBCU	34.3	32.6	39.0	32.5	19.7	17.0	47.8	51.7
Hispanic-serving	36.1	33.9	48.0	38.1	27.0	25.5	44.0	52.0
Asian-serving	65.3	64.6	70.2	‡	36.1	36.1	‡	‡
American Indian-serving	27.9	‡	‡	‡	20.7	19.1	‡	‡
Other minority-serving	43.8	‡	‡	‡	21.7	20.1	‡	‡

† Not applicable (not a single HBCU is private for-profit).

‡ Reporting standards not met (fewer than 10 institutions).

¹ Their graduation rate is the 6-year graduation rate in 2004 of the 1998 cohort who enrolled as first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduates.

² Their graduation rate is the 3-year graduation rate in 2004 of the 2001 cohort who enrolled as first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduates.

³ Institutions are classified into the following seven mutually exclusive categories based on their minority-serving status, with the last six categories constituting the universe of minority-serving institutions (MSIs): (1) non-minority-serving (institutions that do not meet the criteria that define the six minority-serving categories explained next); (2) HBCU (Historically Black Colleges and Universities); (3) Black-serving, non-HBCU (institutions that are not HBCU but in which 25 percent or more of the total undergraduate enrollment are Black students); (4) Hispanic-serving (institutions in which 25 percent or more of the total undergraduate enrollment are Hispanic students or institutions designated as Hispanic-serving in 2003 by the Office for Civil Rights); (5) Asian-serving (institutions in which Asian/Pacific Islander undergraduates constitute 25 percent or more of the total undergraduate enrollment); (6) American Indian-serving (Tribal Colleges and Universities [TCU] or institutions in which 25 percent or more of the total undergraduate enrollment are American Indian/Alaska Native students); and (7) Other minority-serving institutions (those that fall into none of the above minority-serving categories but in which students in at least two of the four individual minority groups constitute at least 25 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment or minority students combined constitute at least 50 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment [see detailed definitions in report text]).

NOTE: Data are for degree-granting institutions of higher education that were located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and had reported undergraduate enrollment in the survey year. “Title IV institutions” are those that have signed Title IV participation agreements with the U.S. Department of Education, making them eligible for the federal student aid programs.

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