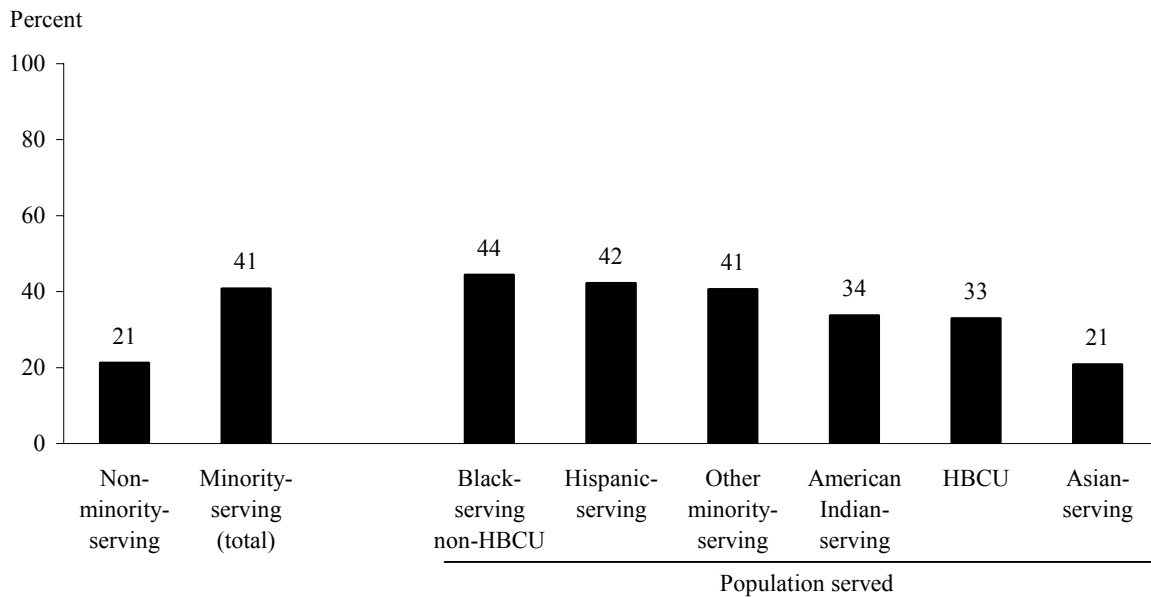


**Figure G. Average percentage of total undergraduate enrollment that were low-income students in degree-granting Title IV institutions, by minority-serving status of institution and population served: Fall 2004**



NOTE: 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). Data are for institutions that were located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and had reported undergraduate enrollment in the survey year. Public 2-year institutions are excluded, because many of their dependent low-income students are known to choose not to apply for financial aid.

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

their counterparts in non-MSIs (figure H); the corresponding proportions were 71 vs. 43 percent among those in the private not-for-profit 4-year sector.

Likewise, among Hispanic students enrolled in the private not-for-profit 4-year sector, a higher proportion of those enrolled in Hispanic-serving institutions possessed characteristics common to nontraditional students than Hispanics enrolled in

comparable non-MSIs. For example, 21 percent were single parents, compared with 8 percent of Hispanics in non-MSIs (figure I). However, such differences were generally not observed in the public 4-year sector (table 16-A).<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> One exception in the public 4-year sector is that the proportion of Hispanic students who were age 24 or older was higher in Hispanic-serving institutions than in non-MSIs (36 vs. 29 percent).