

Table 2. Number and percentage distribution of degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by minority-serving status of institution and population served: Fall 1984, 1994, and 2004

Minority-serving status of institution and population served	Total number of institutions			Percentage distribution of institutions		
	1984 ¹	1994 ¹	2004 ²	1984 ¹	1994 ¹	2004 ²
Total	3,060	3,299	3,935	100.0	100.0	100.0
Minority-serving status of institution ³						
Non-minority-serving	2,646	2,702	2,681	86.5	81.9	68.1
Minority-serving (total)	414	597	1,254	13.5	18.1	31.9
Population served						
HBCU ⁴	96	99	94	3.1	3.0	2.4
Black-serving, non-HBCU	200	253	622	6.5	7.7	15.8
Hispanic-serving ⁵	58	125	366	1.9	3.8	9.3
Asian-serving	21	48	76	0.7	1.5	1.9
American Indian-serving	26	33	46	0.8	1.0	1.2
Other minority-serving	13	39	50	0.4	1.2	1.3

¹ Data are for 2- and 4-year institutions that were accredited by an agency or organization that was recognized by the U.S. Department of Education or recognized directly by the Secretary of Education.

² Data are for 2- and 4-year institutions that were participating in Title IV federal financial aid programs.

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: (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); (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]).

⁴ Of the total 102, 105, and 100 HBCUs in 1984, 1994 and 2004, respectively, as reported in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), few either reported no undergraduate enrollment or were out of the institution coverage of this study, resulting in the number of HBCUs totaling 96, 99 and 94 in 1984, 1994, and 2004, respectively, in this table.

⁵ For 2004, this category also includes a few (11) institutions that were designated as Hispanic-serving in 2003 by the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) but in which Hispanics accounted for less than 25 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment in 2004.

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. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 1984, 1994, and 2004.

The percentage of HBCUs in the universe of degree-granting postsecondary institutions decreased from 3 percent in both 1984 and 1994 to 2 percent in 2004. The decline in proportion of HBCUs resulted from the combination of two factors. First, the establishment of HBCUs status was set by law prior to 1964, meaning that their total number will not change over time. Second, the universe of degree-granting Title IV institutions was larger in 2004 than in either 1994 or 1984 (totaling 3,060 in 1984, 3,299 in 1994, and 3,935 in 2004).