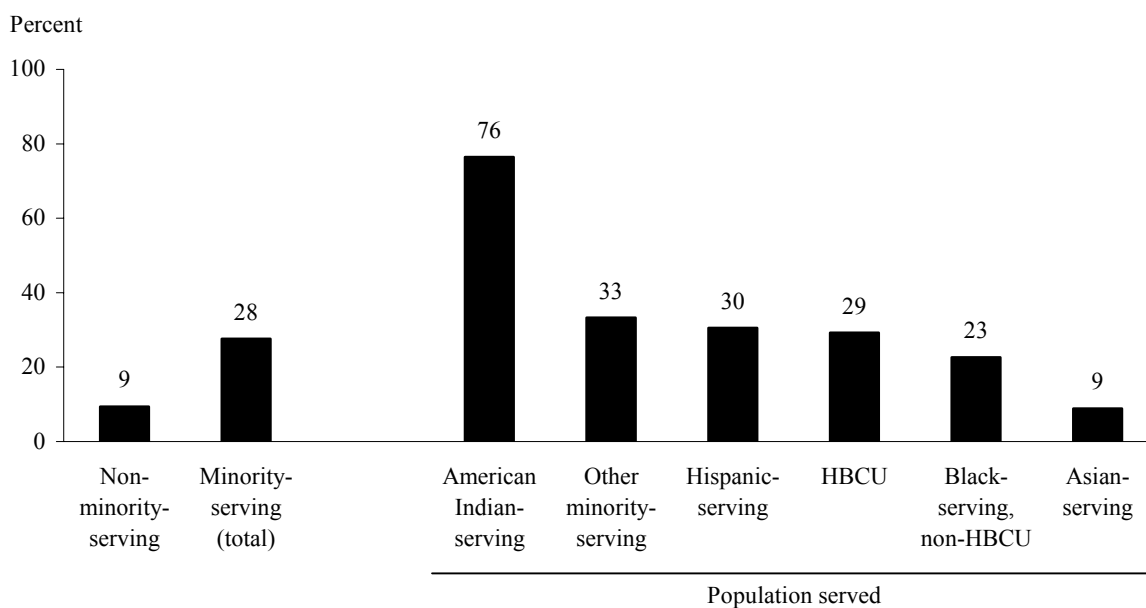


**Figure D. Percentage of degree-granting Title IV institutions that had an open admissions policy, by minority-serving status of institution and population served: Fall 2004**



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 4-year, not-for-profit institutions that were located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and had reported undergraduate enrollment in the survey year.

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

were an exception to this pattern: fewer than half (42 percent) of all Asian-serving institutions exceeded the level at which females were represented nationally in undergraduate student enrollments.

The proportion of total undergraduate enrollment that were low-income students (i.e., those who were Pell Grant recipients<sup>15</sup>) averaged

41 percent among MSIs, compared with approximately one-fifth (21 percent) among non-MSIs (figure G).<sup>16</sup> However, as with other characteristics, there was considerable variation among MSI subgroups. Black-serving non-HBCUs and Hispanic-serving institutions, the two largest subgroups of MSIs, had the highest average enrollments of low-income students (44

<sup>15</sup> Pell Grants are awarded by the federal government exclusively to low-income students.

<sup>16</sup> Public 2-year institutions were excluded from this part of the analysis, because many of their dependent low-income students do not apply for financial aid (Adelman 2005, appendix E).