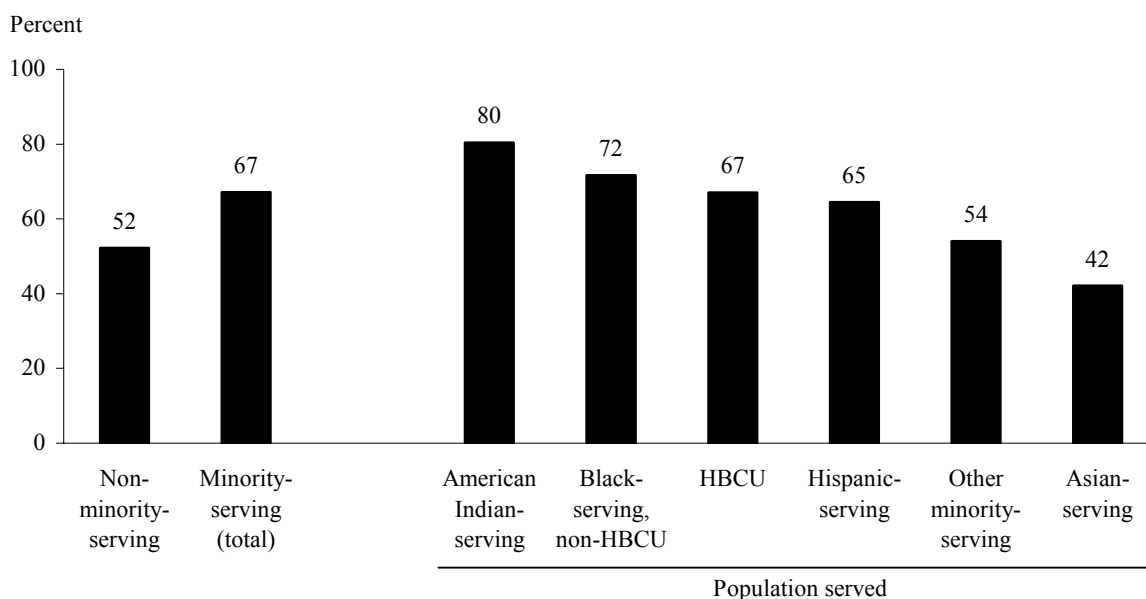


Figure F. Percentage of degree-granting Title IV institutions with female undergraduate enrollment above the national level, by minority-serving status of institution and population served: Fall 2004



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. In 2004, undergraduate women constituted 57 percent of the total U.S. undergraduate enrollment.

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

non-MSIs to examine differences in their major demographic and enrollment characteristics.

Among Black undergraduates enrolled in 4-year Black-serving non-HBCU institutions (either public or private not-for-profit), a higher proportion possessed characteristics common to nontraditional students¹⁸ than did Black students

enrolled in comparable non-MSIs. For instance, among those in the public 4-year sector, about half (49 percent) of Black students in MSIs that were Black-serving non-HBCUs were age 24 or older, compared with roughly one-third (36 percent) of

enrollment into postsecondary education, attended part time, were financially independent, worked full time while enrolled, had dependents other than a spouse, were single parents, or did not obtain a standard high school diploma (Horn 1996; Choy 2002).

¹⁸ “Nontraditional students” refers to those with the presence of one or more of the following characteristics: delayed