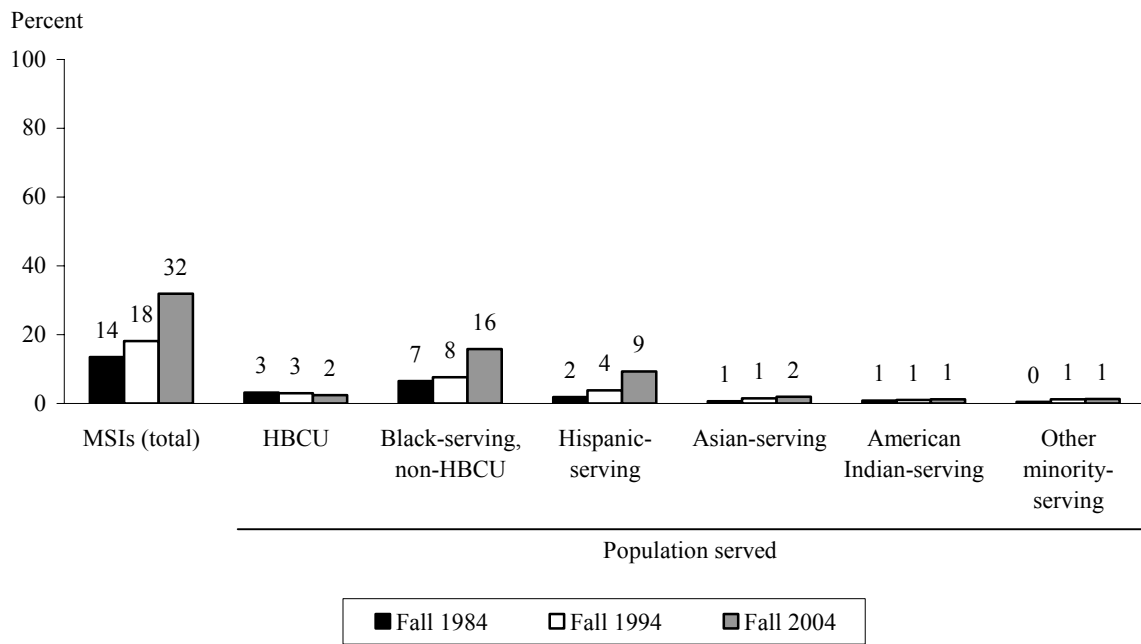


Figure B. Percentage of degree-granting postsecondary institutions that were minority-serving, by population served: Fall 1984, 1994, and 2004



NOTE: “Minority-serving institutions (MSIs)” refers to the following six mutually exclusive categories of institutions: (1) HBCU (Historically Black Colleges and Universities); (2) Black-serving, non-HBCU (institutions that are not HBCU but in which Black undergraduates constitute 25 percent or more of the total undergraduate enrollment); (3) Hispanic-serving (institutions in which Hispanics constitute 25 percent or more of the total undergraduate enrollment or institutions designated as Hispanic-serving in 2003 by the Office for Civil Rights); (4) Asian-serving (institutions in which Asian/Pacific Islander undergraduates constitute 25 percent or more of the total undergraduate enrollment); (5) American Indian-serving (Tribal Colleges and Universities [TCU] or institutions in which American Indian/Alaska Native undergraduates constitute 25 percent or more of the total undergraduate enrollment); and (6) 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 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.

When examined with respect to minority student enrollment, however, the majority (59–64 percent) of students enrolled in Black-serving non-HBCUs and Hispanic-serving institutions attended public 2-year institutions (figure C, table 4-C). Even though the largest proportions of Hispanic-serving institutions and Black-serving

non-HBCUs were in the private for-profit sector, these institutions enrolled proportionally fewer students (8–16 percent) than did the public 2-year sector; about one-quarter (25–27 percent) of their total minority enrollment was distributed in the public and private not-for-profit 4-year sectors.