

Table 5. Total number and percentage distribution of 4-year degree-granting Title IV institutions, by Carnegie classification, minority-serving status of institution, and population served: Fall 2004

Minority-serving status of institution and population served	Number of institutions	Carnegie classification of institution ¹					
		Doctorate	Master's	Bachelor's	Associate's	Specialized	Tribal
Total	2,026	12.4	29.3	28.2	8.4	21.2	0.4
Minority-serving status of institution ²							
Non-minority-serving	1,573	12.9	29.4	30.1	6.4	21.2	#
Minority-serving (total)	453	10.8	28.7	21.6	15.7	21.2	2.0
Population served							
HBCU	82	8.5	34.1	54.9	#	2.4	#
Black-serving, non-HBCU	175	6.9	25.1	21.1	20.6	26.3	#
Hispanic-serving	119	6.7	37.8	7.6	23.5	24.4	#
Asian-serving	43	46.5	16.3	9.3	4.7	23.3	#
American Indian-serving	17	#	17.6	5.9	11.8	11.8	52.9
Other minority-serving	17	11.8	17.6	11.8	17.6	41.2	#

Rounds to zero.

¹ Referring to the 2000 Carnegie classification. (Note: This is a condensed version by collapsing certain categories—e.g., the “Bachelor’s” group here is an aggregate of the three original baccalaureate categories. See text for more details.) Excluded from this table are 4-year institutions that were not classified for the basic Carnegie classification (a total of 242).

² 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]).

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. “Title IV institutions” are those that have signed Title IV participation agreements with the U.S. Department of Education, making them eligible for the federal student aid programs.

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

minimally selective. In contrast, among Asian-serving 4-year institutions that were public or private not-for-profit, 9 percent were minimally selective, and another 9 percent were open admissions. Also, among these Asian-serving 4-year institutions, 41 percent were very selective, a much higher proportion than that for their non-MSI counterparts (15 percent).

The lower admissions selectivity observed here for MSIs (except Asian-serving institutions) relative to non-MSIs is descriptive in nature and thus should be interpreted with caution. Differences among racial/ethnic groups of students in standardized test performance,