

Table 6. Total number and percentage distribution of public and private not-for-profit 4-year degree-granting Title IV institutions, by admissions selectivity, minority-serving status of institution, and population served: Fall 2004

Minority-serving status of institution and population served	Number of institutions ¹	Percentage distribution by admission selectivity ²			
		Very selective	Moderately selective	Minimally selective	Open admission
Total	1,822	12.9	51.4	22.7	13.0
Minority-serving status of institution ³					
Non-minority-serving	1,471	14.5	53.5	22.5	9.4
Minority-serving (total)	351	6.0	42.7	23.6	27.6
Population served					
HBCU	82	2.4	45.1	23.2	29.3
Black-serving, non-HBCU	124	1.6	50.0	25.8	22.6
Hispanic-serving	82	2.4	40.2	26.8	30.5
Asian-serving	34	41.2	41.2	8.8	8.8
American Indian-serving	17	#	#	23.5	76.5
Other minority-serving	12	8.3	33.3	25.0	33.3

Rounds to zero.

¹ Excluding institutions that had missing values for admission selectivity (a total of 101, or 5 percent of all not-for-profit 4-year institutions). See appendix B in the report text for details about how admission selectivity levels are determined in this study.

² Degree-granting Title IV institutions are divided into four groups (very selective, moderately selective, minimally selective, and open admission), based on a methodology developed by Alisa Cunningham at the Institute for Higher Education Policy (<http://www.ihep.org/>). This approach defines all 2-year institutions and all private for-profit institutions as “open admission.” Among 4-year institutions that are public or private not-for-profit, several variables from the IPEDS IC component survey (including percentage of applicants who are admitted, median admission SAT/ACT scores, and admission policy) are used to determine admission selectivity (see detailed explanation in report text).

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 (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.

which is one of the major factors used in determining an institution’s admissions selectivity (as described in appendix B), is well documented (e.g., The College Board 2006)). The data discussed in this report cannot address whether minority students attend MSIs because of their