

Table 3-C. Total undergraduate enrollment and its percentage distribution of degree-granting Title IV institutions, by race/ethnicity of student, minority-serving status of institution, and population served: Fall 2004

Minority-serving status of institution and population served	Total undergraduate enrollment in 2004				Percentage distribution			
	Black	Hispanic	Asian ¹	American Indian ²	Black	Hispanic	Asian ¹	American Indian ²
Total	1,918,465	1,666,859	949,882	160,318	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Minority-serving status of institution ³								
Non-minority-serving	806,300	611,419	447,128	98,410	42.0	36.7	47.1	61.4
Minority-serving (total)	1,112,165	1,055,440	502,754	61,908	58.0	63.3	52.9	38.6
Population served								
HBCU	228,223	7,444	1,800	573	11.9	0.4	0.2	0.4
Black-serving, non-HBCU	586,752	86,205	50,943	8,535	30.6	5.2	5.4	5.3
Hispanic-serving	219,835	836,677	179,701	21,198	11.5	50.2	18.9	13.2
Asian-serving	37,203	82,186	230,853	4,175	1.9	4.9	24.3	2.6
American Indian-serving	1,250	1,779	278	25,517	0.1	0.1	#	15.9
Other minority-serving	38,902	41,149	39,179	1,910	2.0	2.5	4.1	1.2

Rounds to zero.

¹ Including Pacific Islander.

² Including Alaska Native.

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.

Hispanic-serving institutions as one subgroup of MSIs alone enrolled 50 percent of all Hispanic undergraduates, compared with 63 percent enrolled by all subgroups of MSIs as a whole (table 3-C). By way of comparison, relatively large proportions of Asian, American Indian, and Black undergraduates attended other MSIs outside their respective defining subgroup of MSIs. For example, a total of 39 percent of American Indian undergraduates enrolled in various subgroups of MSIs, with 13 percent attending Hispanic-serving institutions and another 16 percent attending American Indian-serving institutions. The corresponding proportions for Asian undergraduates