What Is IPEDS?

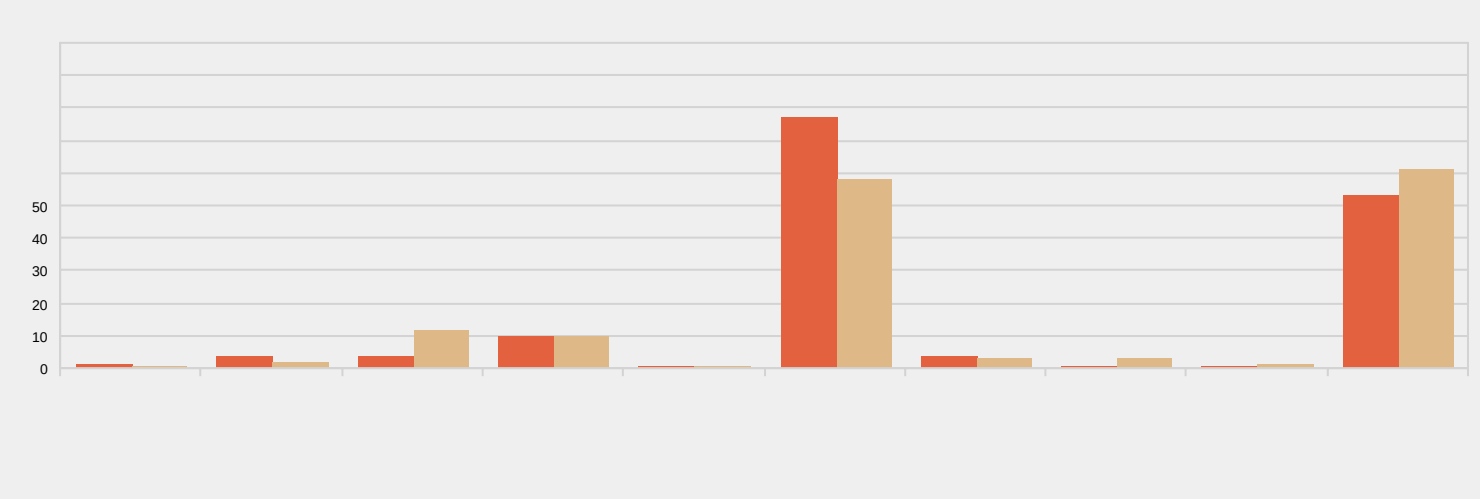
The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) is a system of survey components that collects data from all institutions that provide postsecondary education and are eligible to receive Title IV funding across the United States and other U.S. jurisdictions.

These data are used at the federal and state level for policy analysis and development; at the institutional level for benchmarking and peer analysis; and by students and parents, through the College Navigator (

COMPARISON GROUP

Comparison group data are included to provide a context for interpreting your institution's indicators. If your institution did not define a custom comparison group for this report by July 15, 2022 NCES selected a comparison group for you. (In this case, the characteristics used to define the comparison group appears below.) The customized Data Feedback Report function available at https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/use-the-data/ can be used to reproduce the figures in this report using different peer groups.

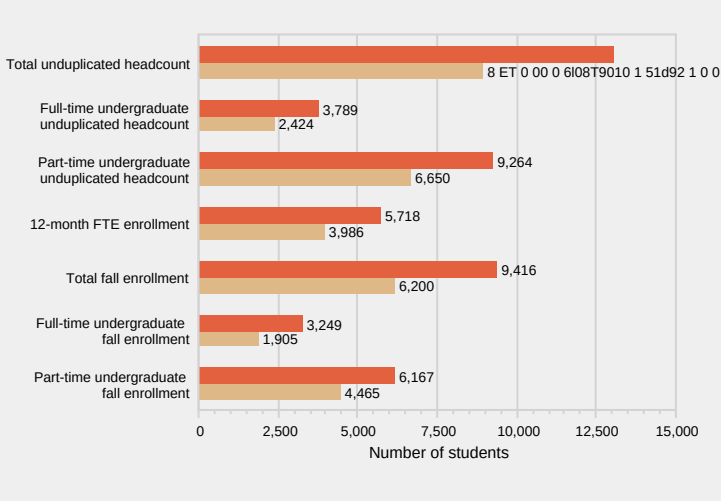
Figure 1. Percent of all students enrolled, by race/ethnicity, and percent of students who are women: Fall 2021



NOTE: For more information about disaggregation of data by race and ethnicity, see the Methodological Notes. Median values for the comparison group will not add to 100%. See 'Use of Median Values for Comparison Group' for how median values are determined. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.
[1]The use of Nonresident is for reporting purposes only and does not reflect a change in the collection of data for this category

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2022, Fall Enrollment survey component.

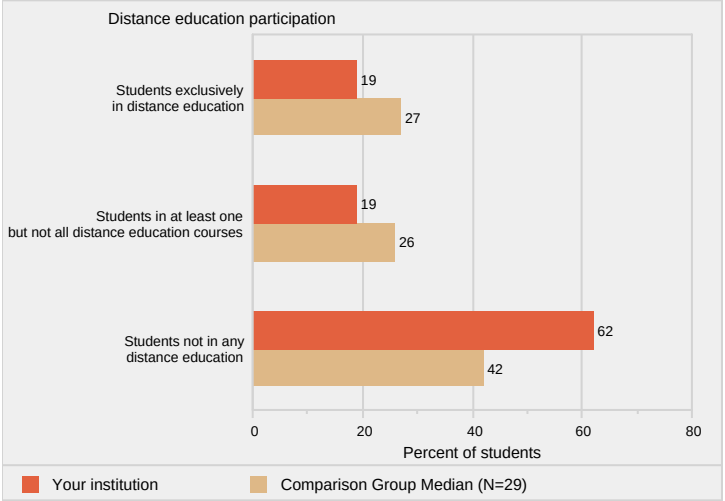
Figure 2. Total unduplicated headcount, full- and part-time undergraduate headcount, 12-month FTE enrollment (2020-21), and total fall enrollment, full-time and part-time undergraduate fall enrollment (Fall 2021)



NOTE: For details on calculating full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, see Calculating FTE in the Methodological Notes. Total headcount, FTE, and full- and part-time fall enrollment include both undergraduate and postbaccalaureate students, when applicable. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Fall 2021, 12-month Enrollment survey component and Spring 2022, Fall Enrollment survey component.

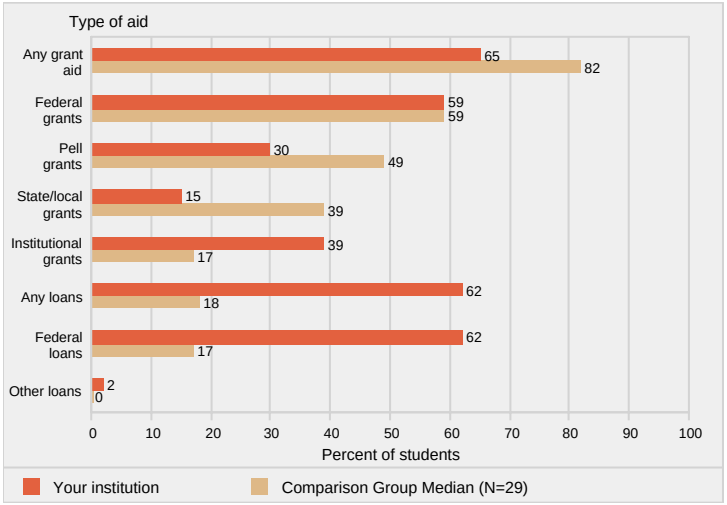
Figure 3. Percent of students enrolled in distance education courses, by amount of distance education: Fall 2021



NOTE: N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Spring 2022, Fall Enrollment survey component.

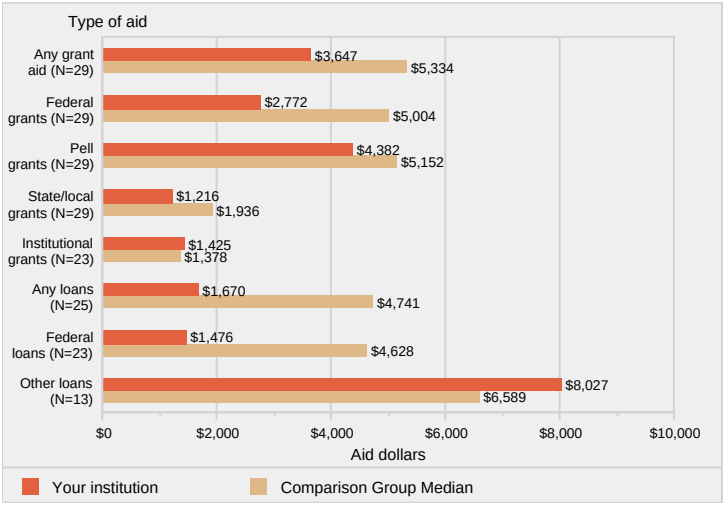
Figure 8. Percent of full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who were awarded grant or scholarship aid, or loans, by type of aid: 2020-21



NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid awarded from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution. Federal grants include Federal Pell grants and other federal grants. Any loans include federal loans and other loans awarded to students. For details on how students are counted for financial aid reporting, see Cohort Determination in the Methodological Notes. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Winter 2021-22, Student Financial Aid survey component.

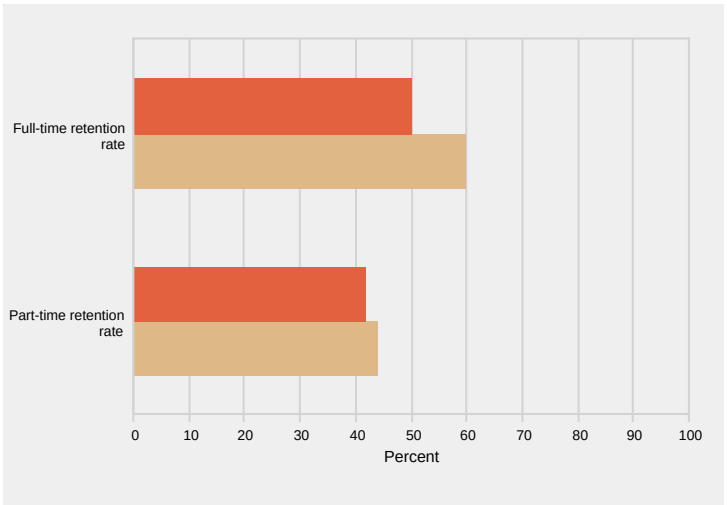
Figure 9. Average amounts of awarded grant or scholarship aid, or loans awarded to full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students, by type of aid: 2020-21



NOTE: Any grant aid above includes grant or scholarship aid awarded from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution. Federal grants include Federal Pell grants and other federal grants. Any loans include federal loans and other loans awarded to students. Average amounts of aid were calculated by dividing the total aid awarded by the unduplicated count of recipients at each institution. N is the number of institutions in the comparison group.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Winter 2021-22, Student Financial Aid survey component.

Figure 10. Retention rates of first-time degree/certificate seeking students, attendance status: Fall 2020 cohort



NOTE: Retention rates are measured from the fall of first enrollment to the following fall. Academic reporting institutions report retention data for the Fall 2019 cohort of students who are still enrolled as of the institution's official fall reporting date or as of October 15, 2021. Program reporters determine the cohort with enrollment any time between August 1 and October 31, 2020. N

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Educat = s determine the cohort with enrollment any time between August 1

Figure 17. Award and enrollment rates of non-first-time, full-time, degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students after 8 years of entry, by Pell status: 2013-14 cohort

Pell (N=29)	Non-Pell (N=29)

Figure 19. Percent distril on off ¥ st ƭ

Southeast Community College Area

Student Enrollment

Enrollment Counts

12-month Enrollment captures a cumulative unduplicated headcount of enrollment over the full 12-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30. In contrast, Fall Enrollment captures number of students enrolled on a particular date in the fall. Fall enrollment is often referred to as a "snapshot" of an institution's enrollment at a specific time.

FTE Enrollment

The full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment used in this report is the sum of the institution's FTE undergraduate enrollment and FTE graduate enrollment (as calculated from or reported on the 12-month Enrollment survey component). Undergraduate and graduate FTE are estimated using 12-month instructional activity (credit and/or clock hours). See "Calculation of FTE Students (using instructional activity)" in the IPEDS Glossary at https://surveys.nces.ed.gov/ipeds/VisGlossaryAll.aspx.

Completions

Completions and Completers

Completions collects data on undergraduate and graduate completions and completers in a 12-month period. Completions are the counts of postsecondary awards granted where each award reported once but multiple awards may be reported for one recipient. Completers are the counts of students granted postsecondary awards. The count of completers is collected in two ways. The first way counts all completers, while the second way counts completers by award level (e.g., number of associate's completers, number of bachelor's completers).

Student Financial Aid

Financial Aid Recipients and Amounts

Student Financial Aid collects the counts of undergraduate students awarded different types of financial aid and the total amounts of aid awarded. The average dollar amount of aid awarded is then calculated. In addition, Student Financial Aid collects counts of full-time, first-time undergraduate students awarded aid and amounts of aid, and counts and disbursed amounts for undergraduate and graduate students receiving military education benefits.

Charges and Average Net Price

Tuition and Required Fees

Tuition is defined as the amount of money charged to students for instructional services, and required fees are those fixed sum charges to students for items not covered by tuition and that are required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception. The amounts used in this report are for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students and are those used by the financial aid office to determine the financial need. For institutions that have differential tuition rates for in-district or in-state students, the lowest tuition rate is used in the figure. Only institutions that operate on standard academic terms will have tuition figures included in their report.

Average Institutional Net Price

IPEDS collects data to calculate average net price at each institution for two groups of undergraduate students: those awarded grant and scholarship aid and those awarded Title IV federal aid.

Average net price is calculated for full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students who were awarded grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, or the institution anytime during the academic year. For public institutions, this includes only students who paid the in-state or in-district tuition rate. Other sources of grant aid are excluded. Average net price is generated by subtracting the average amount of federal, state/local government, and institutional grant and scholarship aid from the total cost of attendance. Total cost of attendance is the sum of published tuition and required fees (lower of in-district or in-state for public institutions), books and supplies, and the weighted average of room and board, and other expenses.

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Retention, Graduation Rates, and Outcome Measures

Retention Rates

Core revenues for private, not-for-profit institutions (and a small number of public institutions) reporting under FASB reporting standards include tuition and fees; government (federal, state, and local) appropriations and grants/contracts; private gifts, grants and contracts (including contributions from affiliated entities); investment return; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources (a generated category of total revenues minus the sum of core and noncore categories on the Finance survey component). ñOther core revenuesò include government (federal, state, and local) appropriations, sales and services of educational activities, and other sources.

Core revenues for private, for-profit institutions reporting under FASB reporting standards include tuition and fees; government (federal, state, and local) appropriations and grants/contracts; private grants/ contracts; investment income; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources (a generated category of total revenues minus the sum of core and noncore categories on the Finance survey component). ñOther core revenuesò include government (federal, state, and local) appropriations and other sources.

At degree-granting institutions, core revenues exclude revenues from auxiliary enterprises (e.g., bookstores and dormitories), hospitals, and independent operations. Non-degree-granting institutions do no report revenue from auxiliary enterprises in a separate category, and thus may include these amounts in the core revenues from other sources.

Core Expenses

Core expenses include expenses for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, scholarships and fellowships (GASB) or net grant aid to students (FASB) and other expenses. Core expenses exclude expenses for auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations. ñOther core expensesò is the sum of grant aid/scholarships and fellowships and other expenses.

Endowment Assets

Endowment assets, for public institutions under GASB reporting standards, and private, not-for-profit institutions under FASB reporting standards, include gross investments of endowment funds, term endowment funds, and funds functioning as endowment for the institution and any of its foundations and other affiliated organizations. Private, for-profit institutions under FASB do not hold or report endowment assets.

Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages for public institutions under GASB reporting standards and private (not-for-profit and for-profit) institutions under FASB reporting standards, include amounts paid as compensation for services to all employees regardless of the duration of service, including all regular or periodic payments to a person for the regular or periodic performance of work or a service and payment to a person for more sporadic performance of work or a services (e.g., overtime, extra compensation, summer compensation, bonuses, sick or annual leave, etc.)

Staff

FTE Staff

The full-time-equivalent (FTE) by occupational category is calculated by summing the total number of full-time staff and adding one-third of the total number of part-time staff. Occupational categories include instructional staff, research staff, public service staff, instructional support staff, management staff, and other occupations. Instructional staff are primarily engaged in teaching and do a combination of teaching, research, and/or public service. Research staff are staff whose primary function is research while public service staff are staff whose primary function is public service. Instructional support occupations include archivists, curators, and museum technicians; librarians and media collections specialists; librarian technicians; student and academic affairs and other education services occupations. Other staff include staff in service occupations; sales and related occupations; office and administrative support occupations; natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations; production, transportation and material moving occupations; and military specific occupations. Graduate assistants are not included.

Equated Non-Medical Instructional Staff Salaries

Institutions report the number of full-time non-medical instructional staff and their salary outlays by academic rank, gender, and the number of months worked (9-, 10-, 11-, and 12-months). Salary outlays for staff who worked 10-, 11-, and 12-months were equated to 9-months of work by multiplying the outlays reported for 10-months by 0.90, the outlays reported for 11 months by 0.818, and the outlays reported for 12-months by 0.75. The equated 10-, 11-, and 12-outlays were then added to the outlays for instructional staff that worked 9-months to generate a total 9-month equated salary outlay. The total 9-month equated outlay was then divided by total number of non-medical instructional staff to determine an equated 9-month average salary. This calculation was done for each academic rank. Salary outlays were not reported for staff that work less than 9-months and were excluded.

Student-to-Faculty Ratio

Institutions can provide their institution's student-to-faculty ratio (i.e., student-to-instructional staff) for undergraduate programs or follow the NCES guidance in calculating their student-to-faculty ratio, which is as follows: the number of FTE students (using Fall Enrollment survey component data) divided by total FTE instructional staff (using the total primarily instruction + instruction/research/public service staff reported in Human Resources survey component and adding any not primarily instructional staff that are teaching a credit course). For this calculation, FTE for students is equal to the number of the full-time students plus one-third the number of part-time students; FTE for instructional staff is similarly calculated. Students in "stand-alone" graduate or professional programs (such as, medicine, law, veterinary, dentistry, social work, or public health) and instructional staff teaching in these programs are excluded from the FTE calculations.