

PPD:26 Data Supplements

January 8, 2026

This document provides a summary of four data supplements added to the PPD:26 dataset upon request from negotiators. These additions include information on:

- Programs in CIP code 28 (“Reserve officer training corps”)
- Geography and Rurality
- Delinquency and Default Rates
- Student Income

Programs in CIP 28 (“Reserve officer training corps”)

This data supplement to the PPD:26 dataset is in response to a request by Matthew Feehan, the negotiator representing students who are veterans and U.S. military service members.

This data supplement includes 25 programs classified as “Reserve officer training corps (JROTC, ROTC),” which fall under the two-digit CIP category 28. The privacy suppression protocols utilized in this data supplement are identical to those that were utilized in the main PPD:26 dataset. See the Technical Data Appendix and Variable Codebook for additional details.

Note that the original version of the PPD:26 dataset included programs in “Military Technologies (2-digit CIP=29). However, the Technical Data Appendix included an inadvertent typo that indicated Military Technologies programs were excluded from the data, when in fact, they were included. The Technical Data Appendix has now been updated to fix this issue.

Geography and Rurality

This data supplement to the PPD:26 dataset is in response to a request by David Kafafian, the negotiator representing groups representing the business community, including small, medium, and large businesses.

The supplemental data provided includes more detailed information about the geographic locations of colleges, including counties, CBSAs, CSAs, and Congressional District. This geographic data was obtained from IPEDS data (Institutional Characteristics—Directory Information). To determine the geographic location, we use the most recently reported geographic data that is closest to 2024. For example, if geographic data is not reported in 2024, we iteratively check data for 2023, 2022, 2021, [...], 2010, to determine the most recently reported location of the college. For colleges with more than one UNITID per OPEID6, we use UNITID-OPEID crosswalk, keeping the location of the main campus.

Lastly, we include publicly available data from the US Census Bureau about county-level rurality. This data is obtained from the file “County-level 2020 Census Urban and Rural Information for the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Island Areas sorted by state and county FIPS codes.xlsx,” which can be downloaded at this [link](#). This Census data corresponds to the 2020 Census, and provides

information about the share of each county's population and housing units that are located in rural Census Blocks.

Because all data included in this supplement is from publicly available sources, no privacy suppression protocols were needed to produce this data.

Delinquency and Default Rates

This data supplement to the PPD:26 dataset is in response to a request by the Preston Cooper, negotiator representing taxpayers and the public interest.

This data contains information on the number and percentage of borrowers who ever entered into delinquency or default within three years of entering repayment.

Due to the payment pause during the Covid-19 pandemic, this data is only available for borrowers who entered repayment during the 2015-16 award year, and the data captures if these borrowers ever entered into delinquency or default by the end of the 2018-19 award year.

See the Technical Data Appendix for additional details on how these variables are measured. Privacy suppression protocols utilized in this data supplement are identical to those that were utilized in the main PPD:26 dataset.

Student Income

Pre-program student income data comes from income information reported by students on the FAFSA. These data cover Title IV students who entered their program during the 2015, 2016, or 2017 award years.

Several caveats apply to this data. First, data are conditional on the program having at least one Title IV completer between the 2015-2017 award years. Second, income data is for the *student's* reported income, not family income. Third, when measuring pre-program student income, student income is captured only for students whose pre-program earnings are equivalent to full-time work for three quarters of the year at the Federal minimum wage, and we only compute the average pre-program income of students if there are at least 30 Title IV students in the program who meet these criteria.

Lastly, data are privacy suppressed if fewer than 30 students enrolled in a program during the 2016 and 2017 award years.

Updates to Variable Codebook and Technical Data Appendix

The Variable Codebook and Technical Data Appendix have been updated to include information about the added data elements from these supplemental data requests