

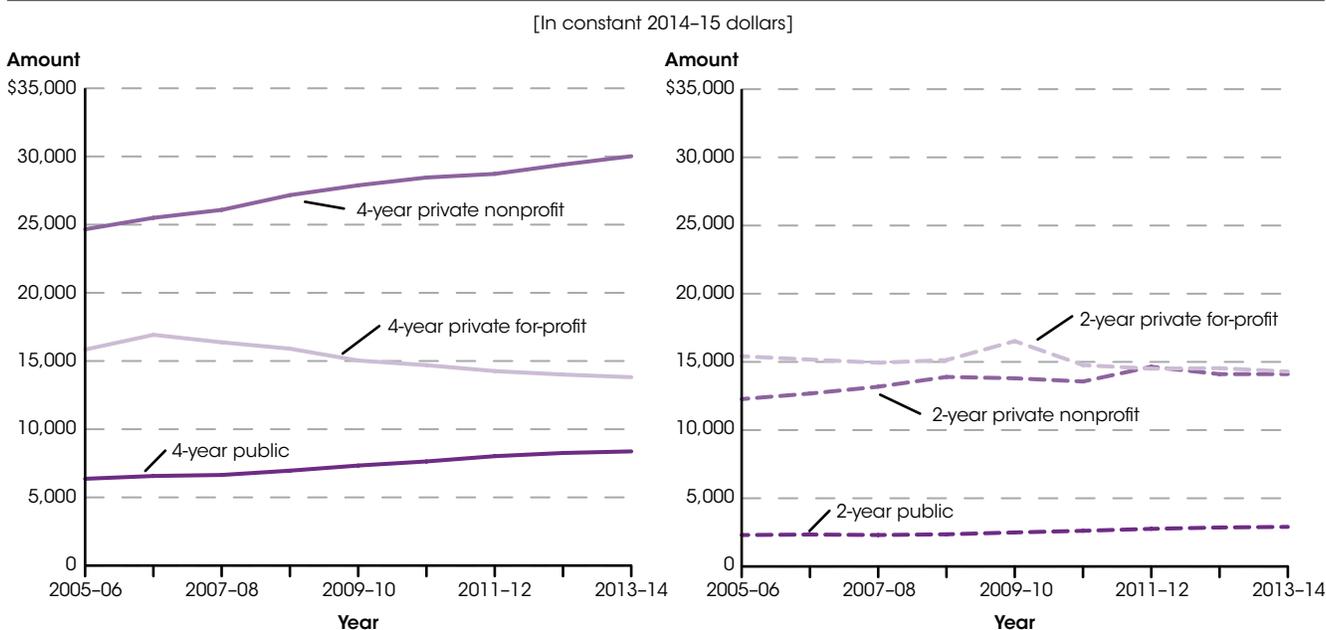
Loans for Undergraduate Students

In 2013–14, the average annual student loan amount of \$7,100 was 23 percent higher than the average of \$5,700 in 2005–06 (in constant 2014–15 dollars). For undergraduate students ages 18 to 24 in their 4th year of college or above, the average cumulative amount borrowed was \$26,400 in 2011–12.

To help offset the cost of attending a postsecondary institution, Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 authorized several student financial assistance programs—including federal grants, loans, and work study. The largest federal loan program is the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program; the federal government is the lender for this program. Interest on

the loans made under the Direct Loan Program may be subsidized, based on need, while the student is in school. Most loans are payable over 10 years, beginning 6 months after the student does one of the following: graduates, drops below half-time enrollment, or withdraws from the academic program.

Figure 1. Average tuition and fees for full-time students at degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by level and control of institution: 2005–06 through 2013–14



NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Data on in-state tuition and required fees are used for public institutions. Data for private 2-year colleges must be interpreted with caution because of the low response rate of these institutions. Tuition and fees were weighted by the number of full-time-equivalent undergraduates. Constant dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, adjusted to a school-year basis.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2005 through Fall 2013, Institutional Characteristics component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2015*, table 330.10.

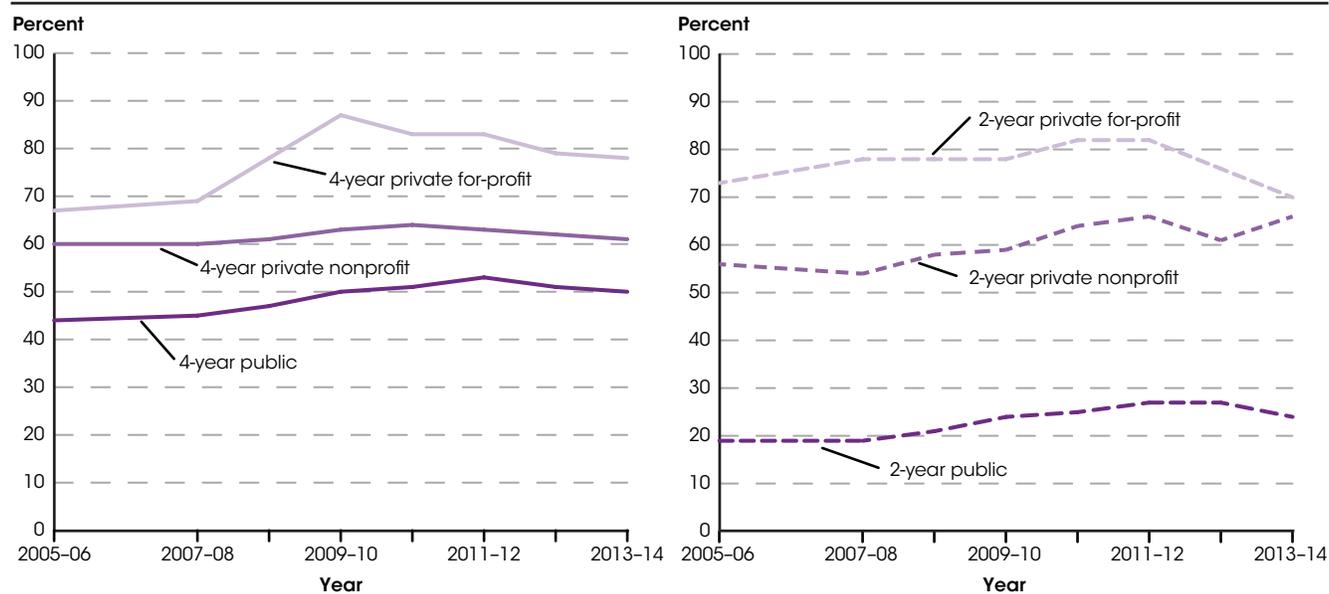
Average undergraduate tuition and fees for full-time students across all degree-granting postsecondary institutions in 2013–14 were \$11,200—a 23 percent increase over the 2005–06 amount (\$9,000).¹ Average tuition and fees at 4-year institutions in 2013–14 were \$14,700—a 20 percent increase over the 2005–06 amount (\$12,200). Among 4-year institutions, tuition and fees

at public institutions had the largest percentage increase (32 percent, from \$6,400 to \$8,400) between 2005–06 and 2013–14; however, the largest dollar amount increase was at private nonprofit institutions (a \$5,400 increase, to \$30,000). Tuition and fees at private for-profit 4-year institutions decreased 13 percent between 2005–06 and 2013–14 (from \$15,800 to \$13,800).

At 2-year institutions, average undergraduate tuition and fees were \$3,400 in 2013–14—an 18 percent increase over the 2005–06 amount (\$2,900).¹ As with 4-year institutions, the largest percentage increase in tuition and fees among 2-year institutions between 2005–06 and 2013–14 occurred at public institutions (26 percent,

from \$2,300 to \$2,900), while the largest dollar amount increase was at private nonprofit institutions (a \$1,800 increase, from \$12,300 to \$14,100). The tuition and fees at private for-profit 2-year institutions were 7 percent lower in 2013–14 than in 2005–06 (\$14,300 versus \$15,400).

Figure 2. Percentage of first-time, full-time students receiving loan aid at degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 2005–06 through 2013–14

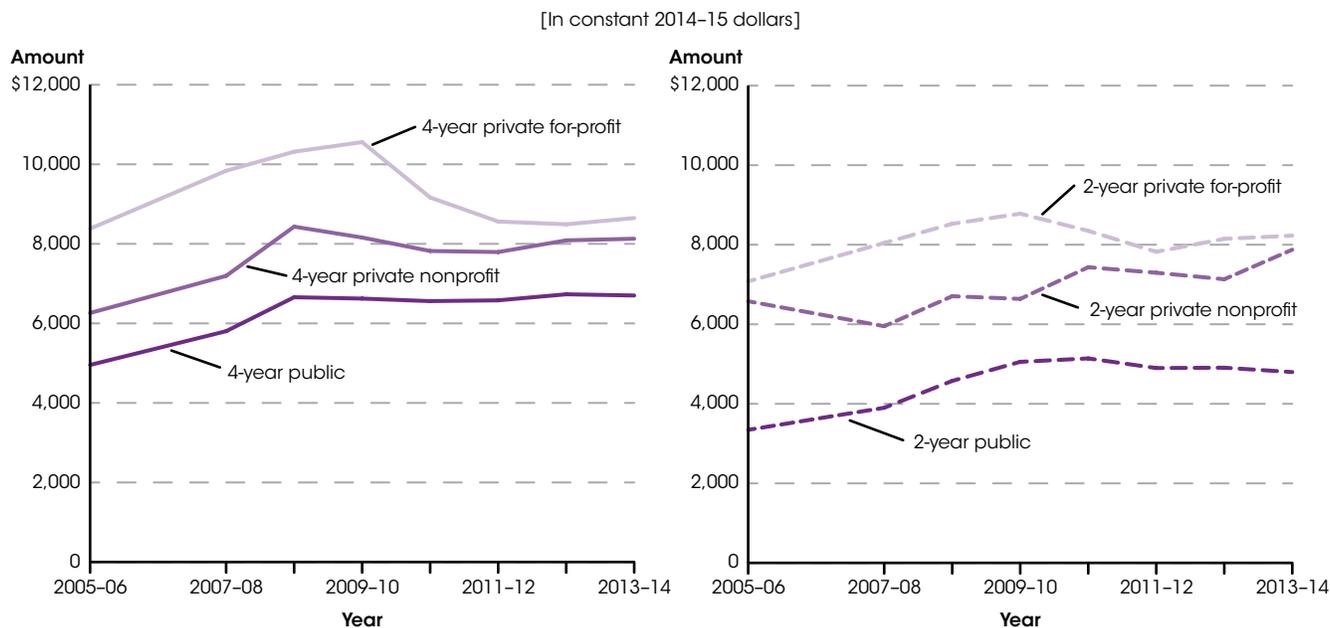


NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Includes only loans made directly to students; does not include Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) and other loans made directly to parents.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2006 through Spring 2011 and Winter 2011–12 through Winter 2013–14, Student Financial Aid component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2015*, table 331.20.

Nearly half (47 percent) of first-time, full-time undergraduate students received loan aid in 2013–14, an increase of 3 percentage points from 2005–06. The percentage of students receiving loan aid was higher in 2013–14 than in 2005–06 for all institution types, except private for-profit 2-year institutions. The largest change among 4-year institutions occurred at private for-profit institutions (11 percentage points), which had a higher percentage of students receiving loan aid in 2013–14 (78 percent) than in 2005–06 (67 percent). Between 2005–06 and 2013–14, the percentage of undergraduates

receiving loans increased from 44 to 50 percent at public 4-year institutions. At private nonprofit 4-year institutions, the percentage of undergraduates receiving loans was higher in 2013–14 (61 percent) than in 2005–06 (60 percent). The percentage of students at 2-year institutions receiving loans between 2005–06 and 2013–14 increased from 19 to 24 percent at public institutions and from 56 to 66 percent at private nonprofit institutions. At private for-profit 2-year institutions, the percentage of undergraduates receiving loans was lower in 2013–14 (70 percent) than in 2005–06 (73 percent).

Figure 3. Average annual loan amounts for first-time, full-time students receiving loan aid at degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 2005–06 through 2013–14



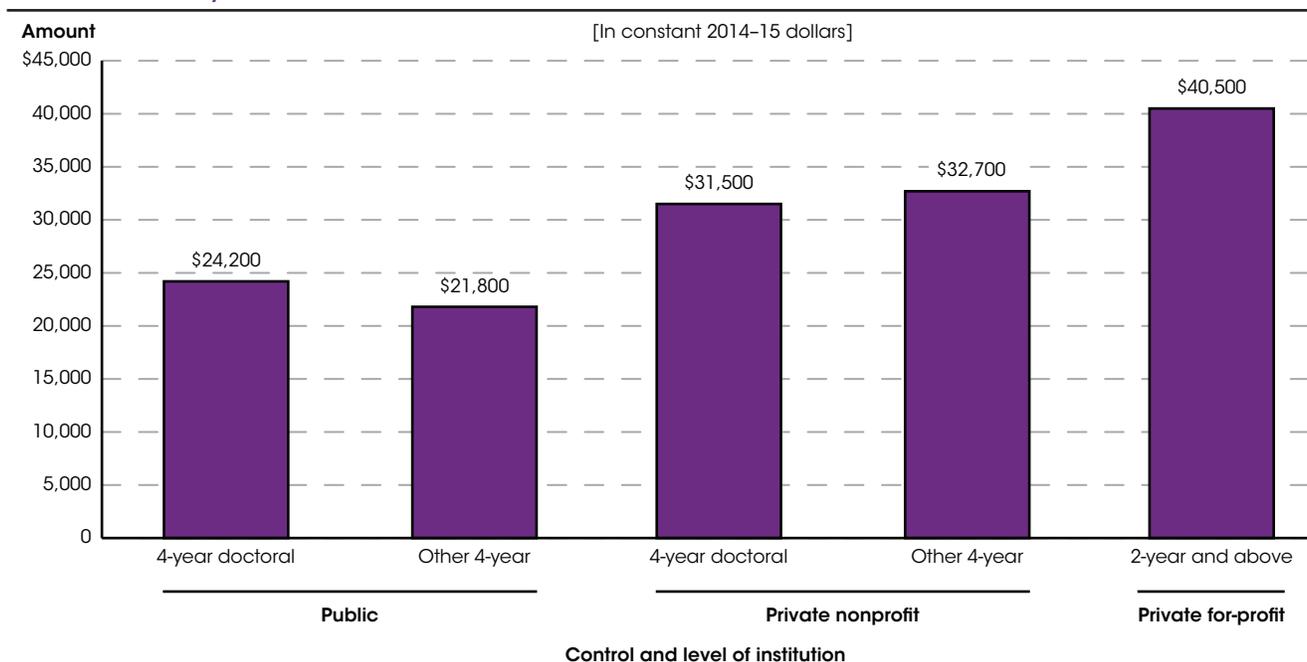
NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Includes only loans made directly to students; does not include Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) and other loans made directly to parents. Constant dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, adjusted to a school-year basis.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2006 through Spring 2011 and Winter 2011–12 through Winter 2013–14, Student Financial Aid component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2015*, table 331.20.

As with the percentage of students taking out loans for their education, the average amount of money students borrowed was higher in 2013–14 than in 2005–06. Average annual student loan amounts for first-time, full-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students receiving loan aid were \$7,100 in 2013–14, 23 percent higher than in 2005–06 (\$5,700).¹ Average loan amounts were higher in 2013–14 than in 2005–06 for all institution types. Among 4-year institutions, the largest percentage increase between 2005–06 and 2013–14 in the average loan amount was at public institutions (35 percent, from \$5,000 to \$6,700). The average annual loan amount was 30 percent higher at private nonprofit 4-year institutions in 2013–14 (\$8,100) than it was in 2005–06 (\$6,300); during this period, the average loan amount was 3 percent higher at private for-profit institutions (\$8,600 versus \$8,400).

Similar to 4-year institutions, the largest percentage increase in the average annual loan amount between 2005–06 and 2013–14 among 2-year institutions was at public institutions (43 percent, from \$3,300 to \$4,800).¹ The percentage increase at private nonprofit 2-year institutions was 20 percent (from \$6,600 to \$7,900). At private for-profit institutions, the average annual loan amount was 16 percent higher in 2013–14 (\$8,200) than it was in 2005–06 (\$7,100). For both 4-year and 2-year institutions, private for-profit institutions had the largest inflation-adjusted average annual student loan amount in 2013–14 (\$8,600 for 4-year institutions and \$8,200 for 2-year institutions).

Figure 4. Average cumulative amount borrowed for undergraduate students ages 18 to 24 in their 4th (senior) year or above, by control and level of institution: 2011–12



NOTE: Data on public 2-year institutions did not meet reporting standards. Either there were too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) was 50 percent or greater. Total amount borrowed excludes loans from family and friends. Average loan amounts were calculated only for students who took out a loan. Data exclude Puerto Rico. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Constant dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, adjusted to a school-year basis. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2011–12 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:12). See *Digest of Education Statistics 2015*, table 331.95.

For undergraduate students ages 18 to 24 in their 4th year of college and above, the average cumulative amount borrowed was \$26,400 in 2011–12.² This amount varied by control of institution and level. Students at private for-profit 2-year and above institutions borrowed the most, with a cumulative average of \$40,500. Students at other (nondoctoral) public 4-year institutions borrowed

the least, with an average cumulative amount of \$21,800. Students at public 4-year doctoral institutions borrowed a cumulative average of \$24,200, while students at private nonprofit 4-year doctoral institutions borrowed \$31,500 and students at other (nondoctoral) private nonprofit 4-year institutions borrowed \$32,700.

Endnotes:

¹ Dollar amounts are expressed in constant 2014–15 dollars.

² Cumulative amount borrowed excludes loans from family and friends. Average cumulative loan amounts were

calculated only for students who took out a loan, and do not include parent PLUS loans. Dollar amounts are expressed in constant 2014–15 dollars.

Reference tables: *Digest of Education Statistics 2015*, tables 330.10, 331.20, and 331.95

Related indicators: Price of Attending an Undergraduate Institution, Sources of Financial Aid, Financing Postsecondary Education in the United States [*The Condition of Education 2013 Spotlight*]

Glossary: Certificate, College, Constant dollars, Control of institutions, Default rate, Doctor's degree, For-profit institution, Full-time enrollment, Nonprofit institution, Postsecondary institutions (basic classification by level), Private institution, Public school or institution, Title IV eligible institution, Tuition and fees, Undergraduate students