

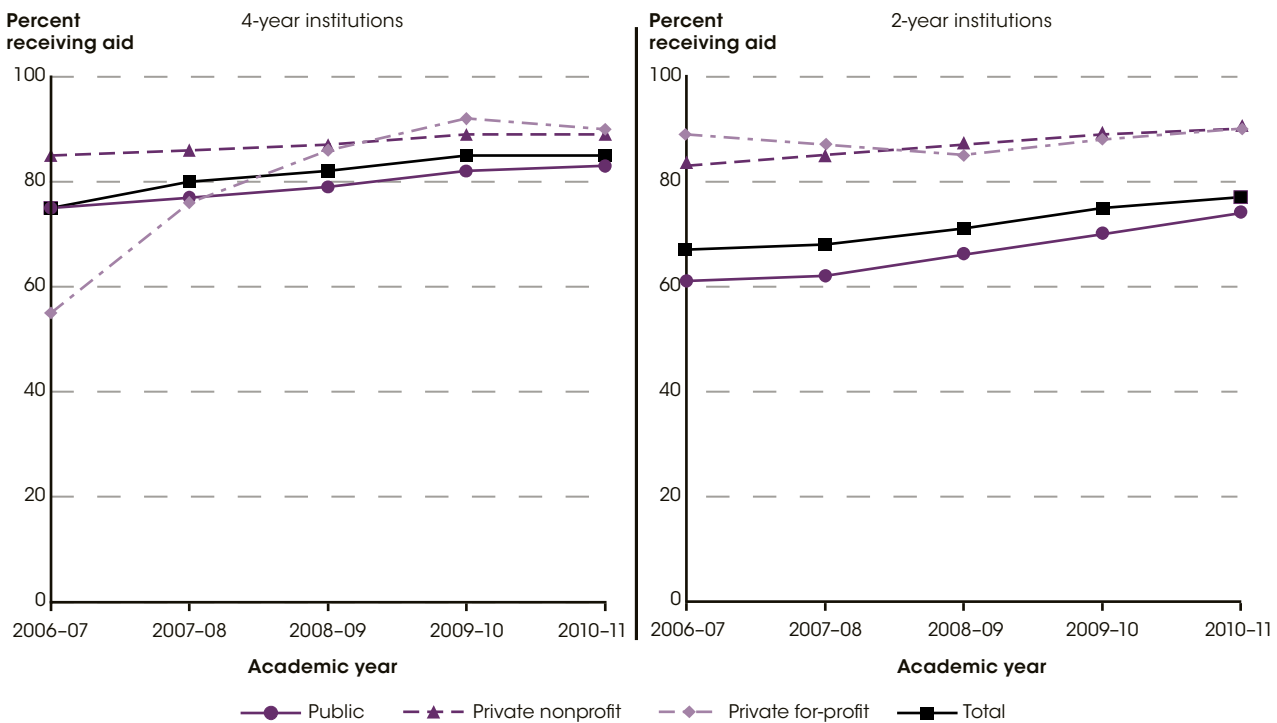
## Grants and Loan Aid to Undergraduate Students

From academic years 2006–07 to 2010–11, the percentage of first-time, full-time undergraduate students at 4-year degree-granting institutions receiving any financial aid increased from 75 to 85 percent.

Grants and loans are the major forms of federal financial aid for degree-seeking undergraduate students. The largest federal grant program available to undergraduate students is the Pell Grant program. In order to qualify for a Pell Grant, a student must demonstrate financial need. Federal

loans, on the other hand, are available to all students. In addition to federal financial aid, there are also grants from state and local governments, institutions, and private sources, as well as private loans.

**Figure 1. Percentage of first-time, full-time undergraduate students in degree-granting institutions receiving any financial aid, by level and control of institution: Academic years 2006–07 through 2010–11**



NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Any student financial aid includes any Federal Work-Study, loans to students, or grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, the institution, or other sources known to the institution. Includes only loans made directly to students. Does not include Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) and other loans made directly to parents.

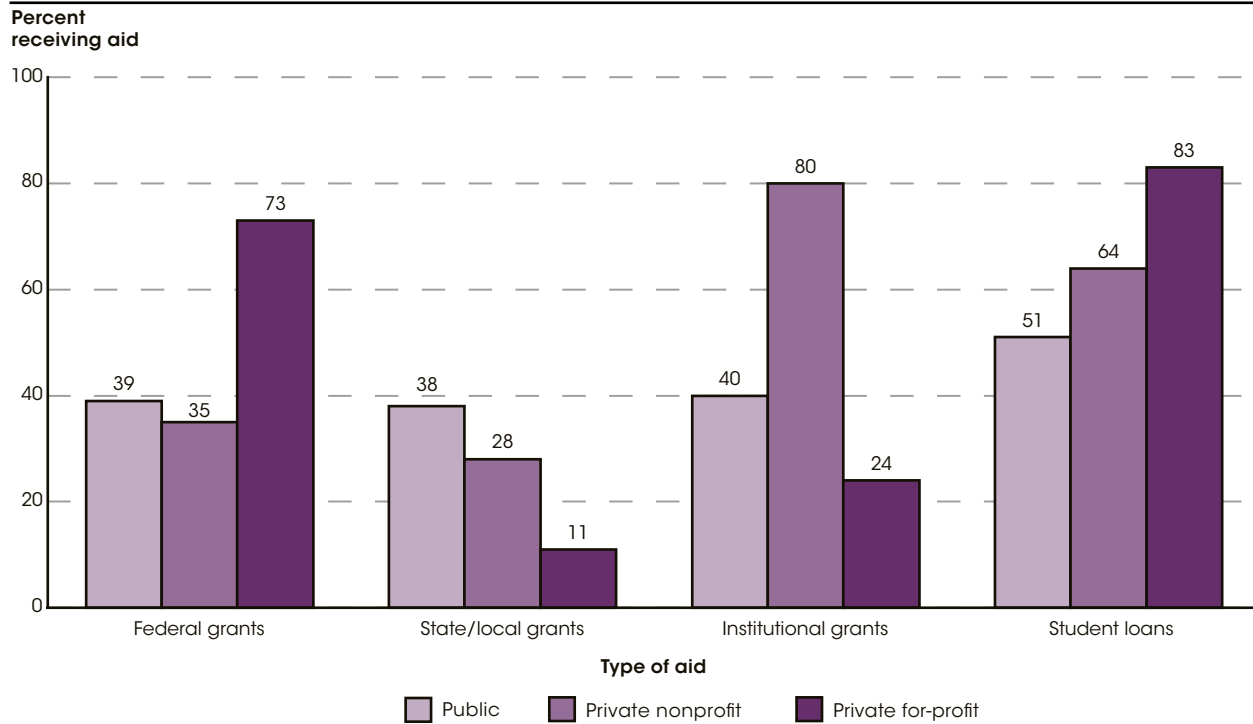
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2008 through Spring 2012, Student Financial Aid component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 387.

From academic years 2006–07 to 2010–11, the percentage of first-time, full-time undergraduate students at 4-year degree-granting institutions receiving any financial aid increased from 75 to 85 percent. During this time, the largest percentage increase in first-time, full-time students receiving aid was at private for-profit institutions, from 55 to 90 percent. The percentage of students receiving aid at 4-year public institutions increased from 75 to 83 percent, while the percentage of students at private nonprofit institutions had the smallest increase, from 85 to 89 percent. For 2-year institutions, the percentage of

first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving aid increased from 67 percent in 2006–07 to 77 percent in 2010–11. For 2-year institutions, the largest percentage increase in first-time, full-time students receiving aid was at public institutions, from 61 to 74 percent. The percentage of students receiving aid at private nonprofit institutions increased from 83 to 90 percent. For students attending private for-profit institutions, the percentage receiving any financial aid was higher in 2010–11 than in 2006–07 (90 vs. 89 percent).

For more information, see the Reader's Guide and the Guide to Sources.

**Figure 2. Percentage of first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving financial aid at 4-year degree-granting institutions, by type of aid and institutional control: Academic year 2010-11**



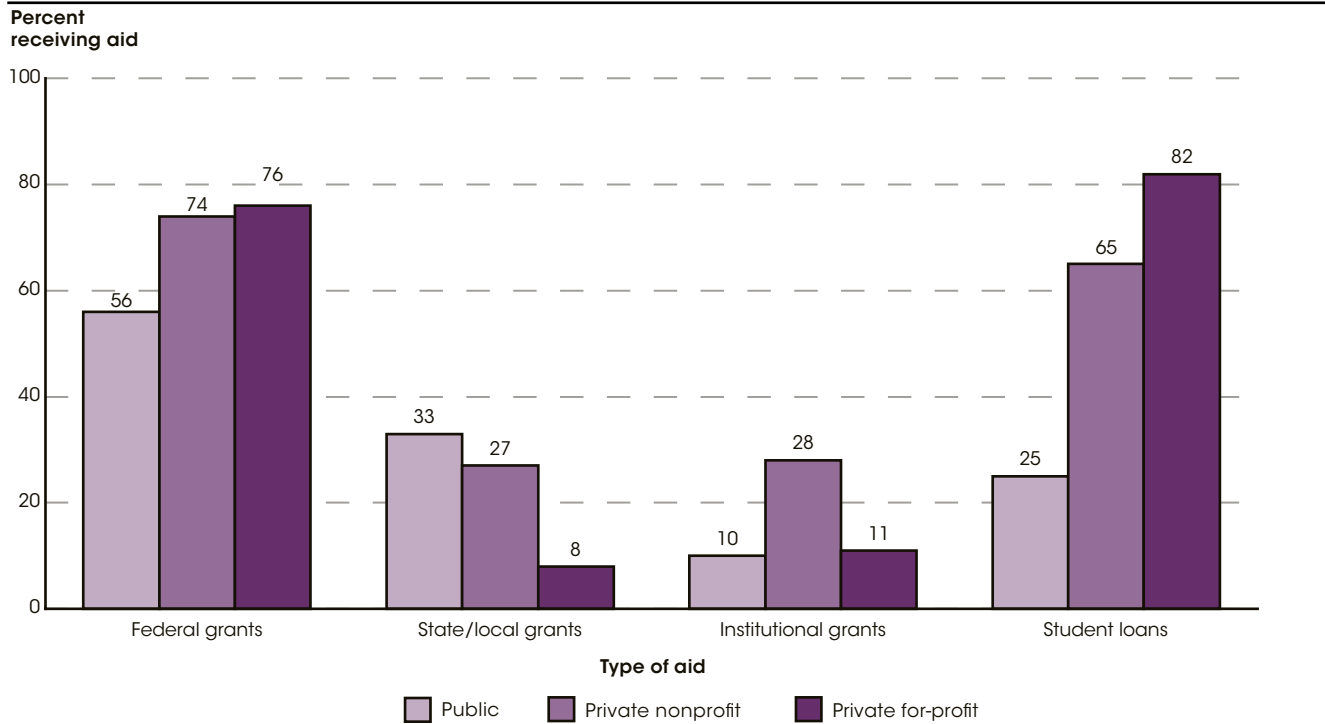
NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Any student financial aid includes any Federal Work-Study, loans to students, or grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, the institution, or other sources known to the institution. 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 2012, Student Financial Aid component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 387.

In 2010–11, the percentage of first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving federal grants at 4-year institutions was highest at private for-profit institutions (73 percent), followed by 39 percent of students at public institutions and 35 percent at private nonprofit institutions. In the same year, the percentage of students at 4-year institutions receiving state or local grants was highest at public institutions (38 percent), followed by 28 percent at private nonprofit institutions and 11 percent at private for-profit institutions. The percentage

of students receiving institutional grants was highest at 4-year private nonprofit institutions (80 percent), followed by 40 percent at public institutions and 24 percent at private for-profit institutions. The percentage of first-time, full-time undergraduate students at 4-year institutions receiving student loan aid was highest at private for-profit institutions (83 percent). In comparison, 64 percent of students at 4-year private nonprofit institutions and 51 percent of students at public institutions received student loan aid.

**Figure 3. Percentage of first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving financial aid at 2-year degree-granting institutions, by type of aid and institutional control: Academic year 2010-11**



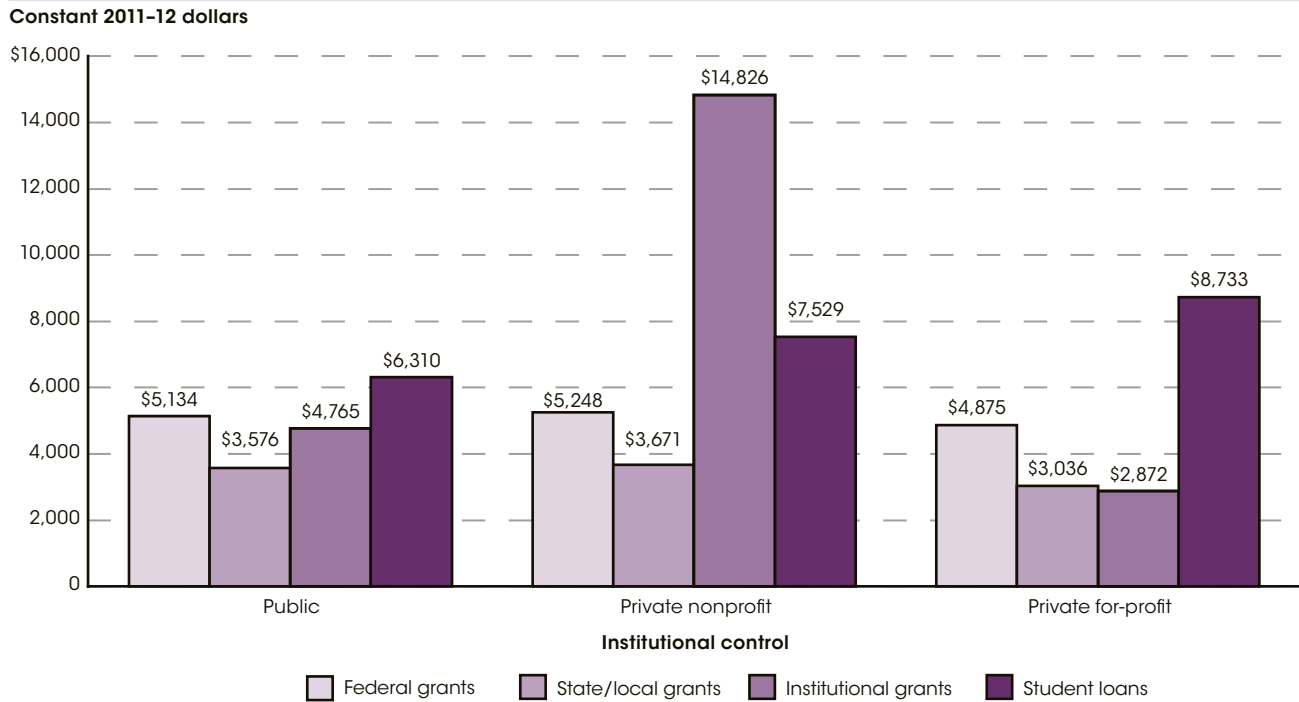
NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Any student financial aid includes any Federal Work-Study, loans to students, or grant or scholarship aid from the federal government, state/local government, the institution, or other sources known to the institution. 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 2012, Student Financial Aid component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 387.

For 2-year institutions in 2010–11, the percentage of first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving federal grants was highest at private for-profit institutions (76 percent), compared with 74 percent at private nonprofit institutions and 56 percent of students at public institutions. In the same year, 33 percent of students at 2-year public institutions received state or local grants, compared with 27 percent at private nonprofit institutions and 8 percent at private for-profit institutions. About 28 percent of first-time, full-time undergraduate students at

2-year private nonprofit institutions received institutional grants, compared with 11 percent at private for-profit institutions and 10 percent at public institutions. The percentage of first-time, full-time undergraduate students at 2-year institutions receiving student loan aid was highest at private for-profit institutions (82 percent), compared with 65 percent of students at private nonprofit institutions and 25 percent of students at public institutions.

**Figure 4.** Average amount of student aid awarded to first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving aid at 4-year degree-granting institutions, by institutional control and type of financial aid: Academic year 2010-11

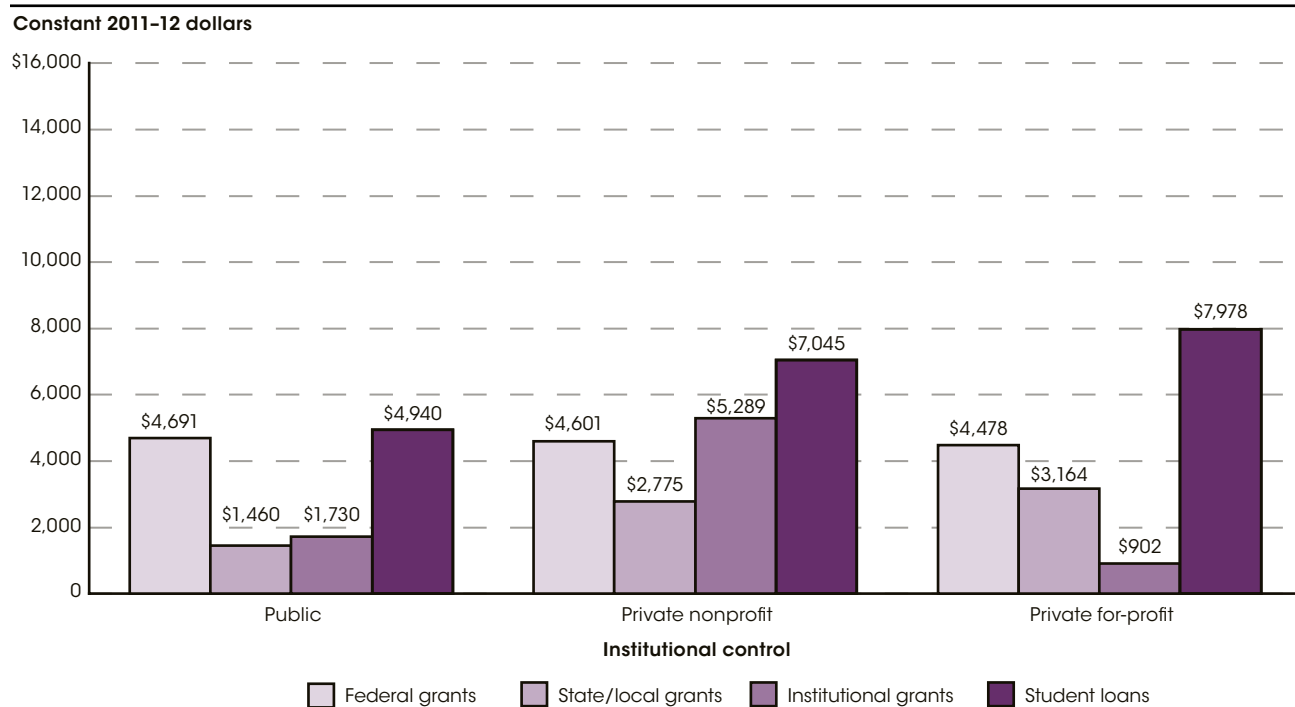


NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Grant award amounts are in constant 2011-12 dollars, based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI).  
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2012, Student Financial Aid component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 387.

Average grant amounts are reported in constant 2011-12 dollars. The average institutional grant award for students receiving institutional grants at 4-year institutions was highest at private nonprofit institutions (\$14,826), compared with the average institutional grant award for those at public institutions (\$4,765) and for those at

private for-profit institutions (\$2,872). The average federal grant award for students receiving federal grants at 4-year institutions was higher for students attending private nonprofit institutions (\$5,248) than for students attending public institutions (\$5,134) and for students attending private for-profit institutions (\$4,875).

**Figure 5.** Average amount of student aid awarded to first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving aid at 2-year degree-granting institutions, by institutional control and type of financial aid: Academic year 2010–11



NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Grant award amounts are in constant 2011–12 dollars, based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI).  
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2012, Student Financial Aid component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 387.

Among 2-year institutions, the average institutional grant award for students receiving institutional grants was highest at private nonprofit institutions (\$5,289), compared with the average institutional grant amount awarded to those at public institutions (\$1,730) and to those at private for-profit institutions (\$902). The average

federal grant award for first-time, full-time undergraduate students receiving federal grants in 2010–11 was higher for students attending public institutions (\$4,691) than for those attending private nonprofit institutions (\$4,601) and for those attending private for-profit institutions (\$4,478).

**Reference tables:** *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 387

**Glossary:** 2-year institution, 4-year institution, Financial aid, Higher education institutions, Private institution, Public school or institution, Undergraduate students