

Web Tables

AUTHORS

Christina Chang Wei
Jolene Wun
MPR Associates, Inc.

Thomas Weko

Project Officer
National Center for Education Statistics

CONTENTS

Introduction

Data

Related NCES Reports

Tables

Glossary

Technical Notes

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact:
Aurora D'Amico
(202) 502-7334
aurora.d'amico@ed.gov

Undergraduate Financial Aid Estimates for Six States: 2007–08

Introduction

The National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), a comprehensive, nationally representative survey on student financial aid, has been conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics every 3 to 4 years since 1987. The NPSAS database provides a wide range of information on how financial aid is distributed among both undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in Title IV eligible¹ postsecondary institutions. This information includes the sources, types, and amounts of financial aid received, the price of attendance for students and their families, and the demographic characteristics of those who receive aid and those who do not.

In addition, the 2007–08 NPSAS survey (NPSAS:08) includes representative samples of undergraduates enrolled in institutions located in each of six states: California, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, and Texas. Representative samples from these states allow researchers to analyze undergraduate student financing at the state level, and to obtain more detailed information about average tuition and fees, state-funded grants, and the role of state grant programs in the awarding of financial aid. The samples are also representative within each of the six states by major type of institution: public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and both 4-year and less-than-4-year private for-profit institutions.

¹ Institutions that are eligible for funding from one or more of the Title IV federal financial aid programs, which include the Pell Grant, federal student loan programs, work-study, and other federal aid.

Each of the six states represented in these tables administers a major grant program that is available to undergraduates attending postsecondary institutions in that state. These programs vary considerably in their size and eligibility requirements, awarding grants that are based upon need or merit or both. In California, for example, Cal Grants are awarded based on both need and merit; in Georgia, the Hope Scholarship program is merit based, while the Hope Grant program is awarded to all students enrolled in the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG). The Monetary Award Program (MAP) in Illinois is a need-based grant program, as is Minnesota's State Grant program. In New York, the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) is the largest need-based state grant program in the nation. Texas provides a need- and merit-based program known as the Texas Grant for undergraduates enrolled in state public institutions, while it offers the Tuition Equalization Grant (TEG) to those enrolled in private not-for-profit institutions in Texas.

Table 1.0 shows the percentage distribution by dependency status, income, and type of institution attended for undergraduates enrolled in public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit institutions in each of the six states and for those enrolled in institutions located in all of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Tables 1.1–1.12 present data for all in-state undergraduates in the United States while the following sets of tables (tables 2.1–7.12) present the same estimates for each of the six states, arranged in alphabetical order. Each set of tables shows the average in-state tuition and fees; price of attendance (tuition and fees plus living expenses); and total aid, grants, and loans awarded in 2007–08. The tables present both the percentage of undergraduates who received aid and the average amount received by those receiving a particular type of aid. Grants are presented by source (federal, state, institutional, or other) and program eligibility

(need-based or merit-based), and loans are shown by source (federal or private) and cumulative amounts. The tables also provide information on net price after grants, net price after total aid, average federal Expected Family Contribution (EFC), and remaining need after financial aid. In addition, the tables show students' level of work while enrolled in school and their annual earnings.

Data

All of the data shown in these tables are from the 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08). NPSAS uses a two-stage sampling design. Institutions are selected for inclusion in the institution sample in the first stage, and then from these institutions, students are selected for the student sample population during the second stage. The NPSAS:08 target population consisted of all eligible students enrolled at any time between July 1, 2007, and June 30, 2008 at Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Approximately 114,000 undergraduates were study respondents for NPSAS:08.

Related NCES Reports

2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08): Student Financial Aid Estimates: First Look (NCES 2009-166).

Undergraduate Financial Aid Estimates by Type of Institution in 2007–08 (NCES 2009-201).

Undergraduate Student Financial Aid in 2007–08 (NCES 2009-175).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.0. Percentage distribution of undergraduates enrolled at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by selected student characteristics and institution type: United States, California, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, and Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	United States		California		Georgia		Illinois		Minnesota		New York		Texas	
	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI
All undergraduates														
Total	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]
Residency status														
In-state resident	88.1	[87.2–89.0]	96.5	[96.0–97.1]	92.9	[89.3–96.5]	86.0	[83.7–88.2]	87.1	[85.0–89.3]	87.9	[84.3–91.5]	92.3	[90.6–94.1]
Out-of-state resident	11.9	[11.0–12.8]	3.5	[2.9–4.0]	7.1	[3.5–10.7]	14.0	[11.8–16.3]	12.9	[10.7–15.0]	12.1	[8.5–15.7]	7.7	[5.9–9.4]
All in-state undergraduates														
Total	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]	100.0	[†]
Attendance status														
Full-time/full-year ¹	36.3	[35.7–37.0]	26.8	[25.5–28.0]	36.9	[35.0–38.7]	29.3	[27.0–31.6]	46.9	[44.2–49.6]	46.4	[44.0–48.8]	34.1	[32.6–35.7]
Part-time or part-year	63.7	[63.0–64.3]	73.2	[72.0–74.5]	63.1	[61.3–65.0]	70.7	[68.4–73.0]	53.1	[50.4–55.8]	53.6	[51.2–56.0]	65.9	[64.3–67.4]
Dependency status														
Dependent	51.9	[51.2–52.6]	48.0	[46.0–49.9]	48.9	[47.0–50.7]	46.9	[44.4–49.4]	56.7	[54.6–58.8]	59.9	[57.7–62.1]	54.2	[51.6–56.7]
Independent	48.1	[47.4–48.8]	52.0	[50.1–54.0]	51.1	[49.3–53.0]	53.1	[50.6–55.6]	43.3	[41.2–45.4]	40.1	[37.9–42.3]	45.8	[43.3–48.4]
Dependent student family income ²														
Lowest 25 percent	26.7	[25.7–27.7]	32.2	[29.4–34.9]	30.8	[28.6–33.0]	24.0	[21.2–26.8]	18.5	[15.6–21.3]	31.7	[29.5–34.0]	29.1	[26.5–31.7]
25 to 50 percent	26.0	[25.4–26.6]	27.6	[25.7–29.5]	23.4	[21.0–25.7]	26.2	[23.5–29.0]	26.5	[24.3–28.7]	26.6	[25.0–28.2]	25.3	[23.2–27.4]
50 to 75 percent	24.9	[24.1–25.6]	21.8	[19.8–23.8]	21.8	[19.2–24.5]	24.6	[21.9–27.4]	29.4	[26.9–31.9]	19.8	[18.6–21.1]	22.5	[20.0–25.0]
Highest 25 percent	22.4	[21.6–23.2]	18.5	[16.9–20.0]	24.0	[21.8–26.2]	25.1	[22.5–27.8]	25.6	[22.2–29.1]	21.8	[20.2–23.4]	23.1	[20.3–25.9]
Independent student income ³														
Lower 50 percent	50.1	[48.9–51.3]	47.6	[44.5–50.8]	56.3	[54.0–58.6]	41.9	[36.8–47.0]	46.2	[42.6–49.9]	51.6	[48.8–54.5]	52.7	[49.9–55.6]
Upper 50 percent	49.9	[48.7–51.1]	52.4	[49.2–55.5]	43.7	[41.4–46.0]	58.1	[53.0–63.2]	53.8	[50.1–57.4]	48.4	[45.5–51.2]	47.3	[44.4–50.1]
Institution type														
Public 2-year	47.6	[47.0–48.1]	70.6	[69.8–71.5]	43.7	[42.5–44.8]	67.1	[64.9–69.4]	47.4	[45.9–49.0]	36.0	[34.0–37.9]	52.9	[49.9–55.9]
Public 4-year	33.4	[33.1–33.8]	19.6	[19.0–20.2]	43.0	[42.0–44.0]	16.8	[16.1–17.5]	31.4	[29.7–33.0]	30.9	[27.7–34.0]	34.5	[33.1–35.8]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	10.8	[10.5–11.1]	4.3	[4.0–4.6]	6.8	[6.1–7.4]	12.5	[10.7–14.3]	13.4	[11.8–15.0]	24.7	[21.8–27.5]	6.7	[6.2–7.2]
Private for-profit degree-granting	8.2	[7.4–9.0]	5.5	[5.0–6.0]	6.6	[6.3–6.8]	3.6	[2.6–4.5]	7.8	[6.6–8.9]	8.5	[4.4–12.5]	5.9	[4.4–7.4]

† Not applicable.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Estimates for the United States include undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. The table excludes students attending more than one institution. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, 88.1 percent of undergraduates were in-state residents.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.1. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, average price of attendance, percentage receiving any aid, and average amount of total aid received, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average tuition and fees		Average price of attendance		Total aid			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent		Average amount	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$4,700	[4,650–4,845]	\$12,600	[12,506–12,744]	65.0	[62.4–67.6]	\$8,500	[8,258–8,763]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	8,600	[8,447–8,764]	20,200	[20,022–20,428]	81.0	[79.6–82.5]	12,200	[12,030–12,392]
Part-time or part-year	2,500	[2,428–2,660]	8,300	[8,146–8,424]	55.8	[52.3–59.4]	5,400	[5,203–5,681]
Dependency status								
Dependent	6,200	[6,050–6,300]	14,900	[14,699–15,035]	66.7	[64.1–69.3]	10,000	[9,765–10,256]
Independent	3,200	[3,086–3,326]	10,200	[10,045–10,363]	63.2	[60.4–66.0]	6,800	[6,524–7,078]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	5,200	[4,989–5,427]	13,200	[12,912–13,577]	80.3	[78.3–82.2]	9,600	[9,202–10,040]
25 to 50 percent	5,500	[5,338–5,748]	13,700	[13,449–14,024]	65.9	[62.2–69.6]	10,000	[9,635–10,343]
50 to 75 percent	6,300	[6,143–6,540]	15,300	[15,039–15,613]	62.6	[60.3–64.8]	10,200	[9,839–10,471]
Highest 25 percent	7,900	[7,665–8,198]	17,700	[17,356–18,041]	55.4	[52.6–58.3]	10,600	[10,185–10,929]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	3,800	[3,643–4,018]	11,200	[11,003–11,495]	71.7	[68.7–74.8]	7,600	[7,212–8,012]
Upper 50 percent	2,600	[2,454–2,681]	9,100	[8,902–9,373]	54.5	[52.0–56.9]	5,700	[5,490–5,927]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	1,100	[1,062–1,136]	7,000	[6,861–7,117]	48.6	[44.0–53.3]	3,400	[3,182–3,588]
Public 4-year	4,800	[4,635–4,940]	14,500	[14,278–14,668]	72.7	[71.4–74.0]	9,100	[9,026–9,269]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	16,500	[15,952–16,967]	26,600	[26,132–27,102]	89.5	[87.6–91.4]	17,200	[16,709–17,786]
Private for-profit degree-granting	10,300	[9,488–11,122]	19,300	[18,470–20,207]	96.2	[95.7–96.8]	10,900	[10,468–11,258]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. The price of attendance includes tuition and fees charged by the institution and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Total aid includes grants, loans, work-study, and any other aid, including federal Parent PLUS loans. Average aid amounts are for those students who received any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, the average amount of in-state tuition and fees was \$4,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.2. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any grants, percentage receiving any student loans, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Grants				Student loans			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	51.9	[49.6–54.3]	\$4,600	[4,467–4,713]	36.6	[36.0–37.1]	\$6,800	[6,762–6,938]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	66.9	[65.5–68.2]	6,900	[6,755–6,991]	52.8	[52.0–53.5]	7,700	[7,617–7,879]
Part-time or part-year	43.4	[40.3–46.5]	2,600	[2,496–2,669]	27.3	[26.3–28.3]	5,900	[5,733–5,982]
Dependency status								
Dependent	52.1	[49.6–54.7]	6,000	[5,799–6,118]	39.2	[38.5–39.9]	6,700	[6,587–6,839]
Independent	51.7	[49.5–54.0]	3,100	[3,001–3,200]	33.7	[32.7–34.6]	7,000	[6,884–7,159]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	75.3	[73.1–77.5]	6,200	[5,962–6,497]	40.8	[38.9–42.6]	5,900	[5,787–6,106]
25 to 50 percent	51.9	[48.5–55.3]	5,600	[5,350–5,809]	41.7	[40.0–43.3]	6,700	[6,442–7,007]
50 to 75 percent	40.6	[38.5–42.7]	5,700	[5,398–5,989]	41.3	[40.1–42.6]	7,100	[6,844–7,266]
Highest 25 percent	36.7	[34.6–38.9]	6,200	[5,981–6,483]	32.0	[30.2–33.9]	7,400	[7,155–7,658]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	62.7	[60.0–65.4]	3,500	[3,372–3,709]	42.0	[40.5–43.5]	6,800	[6,670–6,952]
Upper 50 percent	40.5	[38.7–42.3]	2,400	[2,316–2,494]	25.2	[24.0–26.4]	7,400	[7,136–7,623]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	40.6	[36.8–44.4]	2,200	[2,084–2,314]	13.3	[12.6–14.0]	4,100	[3,820–4,281]
Public 4-year	54.4	[53.3–55.4]	5,000	[4,934–5,116]	47.3	[46.8–47.9]	6,500	[6,367–6,622]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	79.6	[77.8–81.4]	10,000	[9,619–10,301]	64.7	[63.2–66.2]	8,900	[8,633–9,148]
Private for-profit degree-granting	71.2	[68.7–73.7]	3,200	[3,109–3,361]	90.5	[89.3–91.7]	8,100	[7,728–8,414]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. Average grant and loan amounts are for those students who received the specified type of aid. Grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers. Student loans may be from any source, but exclude federal Parent PLUS loans. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, 51.9 percent of in-state undergraduates had grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.3. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any federal grants, percentage receiving any state grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal grants				State grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	28.3	[26.9–29.7]	\$2,800	[2,729–2,890]	19.2	[18.1–20.3]	\$2,500	[2,395–2,564]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	35.8	[35.1–36.4]	3,700	[3,661–3,766]	33.0	[31.5–34.5]	3,000	[2,950–3,110]
Part-time or part-year	24.0	[21.9–26.2]	2,000	[1,990–2,093]	11.2	[10.2–12.3]	1,600	[1,491–1,622]
Dependency status								
Dependent	23.7	[22.4–25.1]	3,100	[3,046–3,211]	24.9	[23.4–26.3]	2,800	[2,709–2,912]
Independent	33.3	[31.6–34.9]	2,600	[2,479–2,649]	13.0	[12.1–14.0]	1,800	[1,719–1,875]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	65.1	[63.6–66.7]	3,500	[3,402–3,581]	36.6	[35.2–37.9]	2,900	[2,815–3,026]
25 to 50 percent	22.1	[20.2–23.9]	2,100	[1,981–2,127]	28.0	[25.9–30.1]	2,900	[2,727–2,973]
50 to 75 percent	0.5	[0.3–0.7]	2,000	[1,316–2,677]	18.1	[16.4–19.7]	2,500	[2,341–2,681]
Highest 25 percent	0.5	[0.3–0.6]	1,800	[1,289–2,283]	14.3	[12.7–15.9]	2,800	[2,623–2,969]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	51.4	[49.7–53.1]	2,700	[2,648–2,834]	17.9	[16.9–18.8]	1,900	[1,792–1,956]
Upper 50 percent	14.7	[13.5–16.0]	1,900	[1,856–2,008]	8.1	[7.0–9.2]	1,600	[1,494–1,753]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	21.9	[19.6–24.2]	2,300	[2,201–2,497]	12.3	[11.1–13.5]	1,300	[1,198–1,317]
Public 4-year	27.1	[26.1–28.0]	3,200	[3,138–3,244]	25.6	[24.4–26.7]	3,000	[2,895–3,075]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	32.5	[31.3–33.8]	3,400	[3,340–3,525]	36.5	[34.3–38.8]	3,200	[3,034–3,409]
Private for-profit degree-granting	65.1	[62.3–67.9]	2,700	[2,583–2,720]	9.8	[7.8–11.8]	2,400	[2,051–2,716]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Federal grants are Pell Grants, Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACG), National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG), and a small number of grants and scholarships from other federal programs. State grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by a state. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, 28.3 percent of in-state undergraduates had federal grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.4. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving institutional grants, percentage receiving other grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Institutional grants				Other grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	18.8	[17.8–19.9]	\$4,200	[4,085–4,399]	12.5	[12.1–12.9]	\$2,500	[2,440–2,582]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	32.5	[31.3–33.6]	5,600	[5,469–5,791]	14.1	[13.6–14.7]	3,100	[2,963–3,245]
Part-time or part-year	11.1	[9.8–12.3]	1,900	[1,743–2,095]	11.6	[11.1–12.1]	2,100	[2,008–2,188]
Dependency status								
Dependent	25.7	[24.5–26.9]	5,200	[5,047–5,366]	11.2	[10.7–11.7]	2,900	[2,810–3,044]
Independent	11.4	[10.3–12.6]	1,900	[1,738–2,063]	13.9	[13.3–14.6]	2,100	[2,062–2,238]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	27.8	[26.6–29.0]	4,000	[3,741–4,201]	9.0	[8.3–9.7]	2,700	[2,518–2,976]
25 to 50 percent	26.8	[24.9–28.6]	4,900	[4,697–5,194]	11.4	[10.4–12.4]	2,800	[2,588–3,044]
50 to 75 percent	24.8	[23.3–26.4]	6,000	[5,599–6,336]	13.3	[12.3–14.3]	2,800	[2,544–2,990]
Highest 25 percent	22.9	[21.0–24.8]	6,500	[6,227–6,763]	11.4	[10.6–12.2]	3,400	[3,167–3,724]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	14.9	[13.5–16.3]	2,000	[1,785–2,202]	7.4	[6.9–8.0]	2,400	[2,190–2,614]
Upper 50 percent	7.9	[6.9–8.8]	1,700	[1,518–1,924]	20.5	[19.5–21.6]	2,100	[1,961–2,153]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	11.0	[9.3–12.7]	700	[675–759]	10.4	[9.8–11.0]	1,400	[1,317–1,472]
Public 4-year	22.2	[21.4–22.9]	3,200	[3,145–3,346]	14.0	[13.5–14.6]	2,800	[2,642–2,881]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	53.0	[50.2–55.9]	9,000	[8,700–9,224]	21.8	[20.5–23.0]	4,000	[3,802–4,287]
Private for-profit degree-granting	5.8	[4.5–7.2]	1,600	[1,220–2,023]	6.4	[5.6–7.2]	3,900	[3,435–4,421]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Institutional grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by the institution attended. Other grants include grants and scholarships from private sources outside of the institution, including tuition aid from employers. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, 18.8 percent of in-state undergraduates had institutional grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.5. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any need-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Need-based grants				Merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	37.2	[35.1–39.3]	\$3,900	[3,756–4,047]	11.7	[11.0–12.3]	\$4,100	[3,982–4,280]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	49.9	[48.8–51.1]	5,600	[5,445–5,671]	22.6	[21.5–23.6]	4,900	[4,748–5,094]
Part-time or part-year	30.0	[27.1–32.9]	2,300	[2,244–2,407]	5.4	[4.9–5.9]	2,200	[2,086–2,409]
Dependency status								
Dependent	36.3	[34.2–38.4]	4,800	[4,633–4,975]	18.6	[17.7–19.6]	4,600	[4,397–4,716]
Independent	38.3	[36.0–40.5]	3,000	[2,852–3,102]	4.1	[3.7–4.5]	2,100	[1,892–2,227]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	70.8	[68.9–72.8]	5,300	[5,066–5,505]	14.0	[12.9–15.1]	3,800	[3,569–4,102]
25 to 50 percent	38.7	[35.8–41.6]	4,300	[4,086–4,525]	17.6	[16.3–18.9]	4,200	[3,976–4,428]
50 to 75 percent	17.7	[16.4–19.0]	4,100	[3,763–4,449]	21.3	[19.8–22.8]	4,700	[4,490–4,972]
Highest 25 percent	11.5	[10.3–12.7]	4,300	[4,020–4,643]	22.5	[20.8–24.3]	5,300	[4,997–5,507]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	56.6	[54.1–59.1]	3,200	[3,088–3,397]	5.0	[4.6–5.5]	2,300	[2,062–2,457]
Upper 50 percent	19.5	[17.9–21.2]	2,200	[2,087–2,293]	3.2	[2.8–3.6]	1,700	[1,502–1,970]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	28.4	[25.0–31.9]	2,300	[2,154–2,496]	4.7	[3.9–5.6]	1,200	[1,159–1,297]
Public 4-year	36.1	[34.9–37.3]	4,500	[4,383–4,554]	16.6	[15.8–17.4]	3,500	[3,380–3,654]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	57.1	[55.2–59.0]	7,100	[6,837–7,416]	33.7	[31.1–36.3]	7,000	[6,753–7,281]
Private for-profit degree-granting	66.9	[64.2–69.6]	2,900	[2,789–3,035]	2.6	[1.6–3.7]	1,400	[908–1,980]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Need-based grants are grants from any source awarded on the basis of family income or some other measure of ability to pay, such as the federal expected family contribution (EFC). They include grants that are based on both need and merit. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include grants from private sources because the merit basis of private grants cannot be identified. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, 37.2 percent of in-state undergraduates had need-based grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.6. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants from state or institutional sources, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Total merit-based grants				State merit-based grants				Institutional merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	11.7	[11.0–12.3]	\$4,100	[3,982–4,280]	5.0	[4.6–5.5]	\$2,100	[2,005–2,294]	7.8	[7.4–8.2]	\$4,800	[4,615–4,982]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	22.6	[21.5–23.6]	4,900	[4,748–5,094]	8.2	[7.6–8.9]	2,600	[2,489–2,777]	17.0	[16.0–17.9]	5,300	[5,088–5,477]
Part-time or part-year	5.4	[4.9–5.9]	2,200	[2,086–2,409]	3.2	[2.7–3.6]	1,400	[1,294–1,576]	2.6	[2.3–2.8]	3,000	[2,690–3,238]
Dependency status												
Dependent	18.6	[17.7–19.6]	4,600	[4,397–4,716]	7.8	[7.2–8.5]	2,400	[2,211–2,504]	13.0	[12.3–13.7]	5,100	[4,943–5,317]
Independent	4.1	[3.7–4.5]	2,100	[1,892–2,227]	2.0	[1.6–2.3]	1,300	[1,164–1,366]	2.2	[2.0–2.4]	2,700	[2,418–2,981]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	14.0	[12.9–15.1]	3,800	[3,569–4,102]	6.4	[5.6–7.2]	2,100	[1,911–2,297]	9.0	[8.2–9.7]	4,500	[4,206–4,848]
25 to 50 percent	17.6	[16.3–18.9]	4,200	[3,976–4,428]	7.5	[6.5–8.5]	2,200	[2,024–2,365]	12.0	[11.1–12.8]	4,800	[4,532–5,084]
50 to 75 percent	21.3	[19.8–22.8]	4,700	[4,490–4,972]	8.6	[7.7–9.5]	2,400	[2,233–2,611]	15.4	[14.1–16.7]	5,200	[4,917–5,483]
Highest 25 percent	22.5	[20.8–24.3]	5,300	[4,997–5,507]	9.1	[8.2–10.0]	2,700	[2,488–2,851]	16.4	[14.7–18.0]	5,700	[5,446–6,039]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	5.0	[4.6–5.5]	2,300	[2,062–2,457]	2.3	[1.9–2.6]	1,300	[1,169–1,397]	2.9	[2.5–3.2]	2,900	[2,623–3,267]
Upper 50 percent	3.2	[2.8–3.6]	1,700	[1,502–1,970]	1.7	[1.3–2.0]	1,200	[1,114–1,365]	1.5	[1.3–1.8]	2,200	[1,774–2,689]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	4.7	[3.9–5.6]	1,200	[1,159–1,297]	3.6	[2.9–4.3]	1,100	[1,079–1,198]	1.3	[1.0–1.6]	1,300	[1,165–1,507]
Public 4-year	16.6	[15.8–17.4]	3,500	[3,380–3,654]	8.4	[7.7–9.2]	2,800	[2,645–2,918]	10.6	[10.0–11.1]	3,300	[3,169–3,475]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	33.7	[31.1–36.3]	7,000	[6,753–7,281]	4.2	[3.2–5.2]	2,100	[1,830–2,318]	32.1	[29.7–34.6]	7,100	[6,827–7,356]
Private for-profit degree-granting	2.6	[1.6–3.7]	1,400	[908–1,980]	0.5	[0.0–1.0]	1,800	[963–2,548]	2.2	[1.2–3.2]	1,300	[693–1,987]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include federal grants or grants from private sources. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, 11.7 percent of in-state undergraduates had a merit-based grant.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.7. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who took out any federal loans; percentage who took out any private student loans, with average amounts borrowed; and percentage of students who ever took out any student loans, with cumulative amount borrowed to date; by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal loans				Private loans				Cumulative total loans borrowed to date			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	32.8	[32.3–33.3]	\$5,100	[5,032–5,124]	12.9	[12.5–13.3]	\$6,200	[5,988–6,316]	49.5	[48.7–50.4]	\$13,500	[13,240–13,672]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	49.1	[48.4–49.9]	5,400	[5,350–5,477]	18.0	[17.4–18.5]	7,500	[7,209–7,714]	59.3	[58.6–60.0]	14,500	[14,208–14,848]
Part-time or part-year	23.5	[22.5–24.4]	4,700	[4,618–4,736]	10.0	[9.5–10.6]	4,800	[4,643–4,980]	44.0	[42.5–45.4]	12,600	[12,391–12,871]
Dependency status												
Dependent	35.1	[34.5–35.8]	4,500	[4,438–4,559]	14.1	[13.6–14.6]	7,000	[6,777–7,259]	47.8	[46.9–48.7]	12,200	[11,792–12,519]
Independent	30.3	[29.3–31.3]	5,800	[5,730–5,878]	11.6	[11.0–12.3]	5,000	[4,840–5,190]	51.4	[50.3–52.4]	14,800	[14,503–15,024]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	37.7	[35.8–39.7]	4,700	[4,588–4,754]	11.8	[10.9–12.7]	5,200	[4,878–5,519]	50.4	[49.0–51.9]	10,700	[10,237–11,063]
25 to 50 percent	37.7	[36.1–39.2]	4,500	[4,421–4,592]	15.3	[14.3–16.4]	6,900	[6,284–7,513]	50.4	[48.7–52.1]	12,300	[11,802–12,718]
50 to 75 percent	36.4	[35.1–37.6]	4,400	[4,261–4,496]	16.4	[15.6–17.3]	7,600	[7,251–7,875]	49.4	[47.9–50.9]	12,800	[12,289–13,370]
Highest 25 percent	27.6	[25.8–29.5]	4,400	[4,282–4,461]	13.0	[12.1–13.8]	8,500	[8,043–8,881]	39.8	[37.8–41.8]	13,400	[12,712–14,131]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	38.0	[36.4–39.6]	5,700	[5,615–5,798]	13.7	[12.9–14.6]	4,800	[4,635–5,032]	58.3	[57.1–59.4]	14,600	[14,221–14,889]
Upper 50 percent	22.4	[21.3–23.6]	6,000	[5,853–6,092]	9.5	[8.7–10.3]	5,300	[5,003–5,565]	44.3	[42.8–45.8]	15,000	[14,639–15,450]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	10.4	[9.8–11.0]	3,700	[3,397–4,004]	4.3	[3.9–4.7]	3,500	[3,307–3,656]	30.1	[28.8–31.5]	8,700	[8,430–9,009]
Public 4-year	42.7	[42.2–43.2]	5,100	[4,998–5,248]	13.7	[13.2–14.2]	5,900	[5,732–6,149]	58.8	[57.9–59.8]	14,500	[14,036–14,922]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	60.2	[59.0–61.4]	5,500	[5,440–5,659]	26.2	[24.7–27.6]	8,800	[8,379–9,292]	72.8	[71.1–74.4]	18,900	[18,336–19,452]
Private for-profit degree-granting	86.3	[84.4–88.3]	5,500	[5,297–5,736]	42.2	[39.4–44.9]	5,800	[5,520–6,136]	93.4	[92.4–94.3]	14,100	[13,500–14,721]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. Average loan amounts are for students who received the specified type of loan. The estimates for federal and private loans are for student loans taken out in 2007–08. Federal student loans are Stafford subsidized and unsubsidized loans, Perkins loans, and a small number of Public Health Service loans. They do not include federal Parent PLUS loans. Loans from family or friends are not included. Private (also called “alternative”) loans are offered by a variety of commercial organizations. Cumulative loans borrowed indicates the percentage of students (at all class levels) who took out loans at any time (in 2007–08 or before) and the cumulative total amount borrowed through June 2008. Because continuing students may accumulate more loans later, the cumulative loan amounts in this table are an underestimate of the cumulative amounts that undergraduates might have when they complete or leave postsecondary education. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, 32.8 percent of in-state undergraduates had federal loans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.8. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, percentage with zero net tuition after grants, and average amount of net tuition after grants, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Net tuition after grants					
	Average tuition and fees		Percent zero net tuition		Average amount including those with zero net tuition	
	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$4,700	[4,650–4,845]	24.3	[22.7–25.9]	\$2,900	[2,805–3,024]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	8,600	[8,447–8,764]	26.7	[25.9–27.5]	4,900	[4,768–5,073]
Part-time or part-year	2,500	[2,428–2,660]	22.9	[20.7–25.1]	1,800	[1,655–1,882]
Dependency status						
Dependent	6,200	[6,050–6,300]	22.4	[20.9–23.9]	3,700	[3,589–3,854]
Independent	3,200	[3,086–3,326]	26.4	[24.5–28.2]	2,000	[1,928–2,158]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	5,200	[4,989–5,427]	46.8	[44.7–48.9]	1,900	[1,787–2,108]
25 to 50 percent	5,500	[5,338–5,748]	19.5	[17.7–21.4]	3,200	[2,992–3,336]
50 to 75 percent	6,300	[6,143–6,540]	10.7	[9.5–11.8]	4,300	[4,165–4,456]
Highest 25 percent	7,900	[7,665–8,198]	8.7	[8.0–9.5]	5,900	[5,707–6,128]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	3,800	[3,643–4,018]	32.6	[30.0–35.2]	2,200	[2,062–2,393]
Upper 50 percent	2,600	[2,454–2,681]	19.9	[18.7–21.2]	1,900	[1,753–1,956]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	1,100	[1,062–1,136]	29.4	[26.8–31.9]	700 ⁴	[634–676]
Public 4-year	4,800	[4,635–4,940]	25.2	[24.3–26.1]	2,900	[2,752–3,039]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	16,500	[15,952–16,967]	14.6	[13.4–15.9]	9,000	[8,602–9,386]
Private for-profit degree-granting	10,300	[9,488–11,122]	3.9	[3.0–4.8]	8,100	[7,285–8,883]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

⁴ Unrounded estimate falls within the 95% CI.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. Net tuition after grants is total tuition and fees charged minus any grant amounts received. Grants may cover living expenses as well as tuition and fees, so grant amounts may be greater than tuition and fees. Negative net tuition amounts were set to zero. Net tuition averages include students with zero net tuition and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, the average tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$4,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.9. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average net price after grants, and average net price after total aid received, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average net price after grants		Average net price after total aid	
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$12,600	[12,506–12,744]	\$10,200	[10,096–10,386]	\$7,100	[6,941–7,245]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	20,200	[20,022–20,428]	15,600	[15,387–15,872]	10,300	[10,064–10,591]
Part-time or part-year	8,300	[8,146–8,424]	7,200	[7,038–7,290]	5,200	[5,148–5,345]
Dependency status						
Dependent	14,900	[14,699–15,035]	11,800	[11,576–11,943]	8,200	[7,993–8,390]
Independent	10,200	[10,045–10,363]	8,600	[8,445–8,758]	5,900	[5,772–6,042]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	13,200	[12,912–13,577]	8,600	[8,299–8,807]	5,500	[5,351–5,692]
25 to 50 percent	13,700	[13,449–14,024]	10,800	[10,617–11,065]	7,200	[6,958–7,353]
50 to 75 percent	15,300	[15,039–15,613]	13,000	[12,796–13,230]	9,000	[8,787–9,161]
Highest 25 percent	17,700	[17,356–18,041]	15,400	[15,116–15,703]	11,800	[11,527–12,167]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	11,200	[11,003–11,495]	9,000	[8,799–9,260]	5,800	[5,606–5,969]
Upper 50 percent	9,100	[8,902–9,373]	8,200	[7,954–8,373]	6,000	[5,873–6,185]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	7,000	[6,861–7,117]	6,100	[5,987–6,205]	5,300	[5,243–5,441]
Public 4-year	14,500	[14,278–14,668]	11,700	[11,541–11,939]	7,800	[7,563–8,081]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	26,600	[26,132–27,102]	18,700	[18,290–19,091]	11,200	[10,781–11,583]
Private for-profit degree-granting	19,300	[18,470–20,207]	17,000	[16,157–17,911]	8,900	[8,126–9,647]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. The net price after grants is the price of attendance minus any grant aid received. The net price after total aid is the price of attendance minus the total amount of financial aid received, including student loans, work-study, Parent PLUS loans, job training, and military and veterans benefits. Net price averages include students with zero net prices and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$12,600.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.10. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average federal expected family contribution (EFC), percentage with financial need, and average amount of need, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average federal EFC		Financial need			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent with need		Average need	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$12,600	[12,506–12,744]	\$9,600	[9,353–9,821]	68.5	[67.4–69.6]	\$10,500	[10,311–10,632]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	20,200	[20,022–20,428]	11,500	[11,250–11,743]	78.4	[77.8–79.0]	15,200	[15,076–15,405]
Part-time or part-year	8,300	[8,146–8,424]	8,500	[8,222–8,771]	62.8	[61.1–64.5]	7,100	[6,915–7,234]
Dependency status								
Dependent	14,900	[14,699–15,035]	13,000	[12,709–13,335]	63.1	[62.0–64.2]	11,300	[11,112–11,435]
Independent	10,200	[10,045–10,363]	5,900	[5,687–6,070]	74.3	[73.0–75.5]	9,700	[9,491–9,983]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	13,200	[12,912–13,577]	1,200	[1,110–1,276]	96.9	[96.4–97.4]	12,600	[12,264–12,902]
25 to 50 percent	13,700	[13,449–14,024]	6,500	[6,295–6,692]	75.2	[73.0–77.3]	11,100	[10,803–11,420]
50 to 75 percent	15,300	[15,039–15,613]	15,000	[14,896–15,171]	49.3	[48.0–50.7]	9,600	[9,215–9,944]
Highest 25 percent	17,700	[17,356–18,041]	33,100	[32,686–33,601]	22.5	[21.4–23.5]	9,100	[8,667–9,545]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	11,200	[11,003–11,495]	1,200	[1,135–1,250]	94.6	[93.8–95.4]	10,800	[10,487–11,105]
Upper 50 percent	9,100	[8,902–9,373]	10,700	[10,376–10,955]	53.5	[52.0–55.0]	7,800	[7,507–8,139]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	7,000	[6,861–7,117]	8,100	[7,850–8,441]	59.3	[57.1–61.5]	5,900	[5,805–6,057]
Public 4-year	14,500	[14,278–14,668]	12,100	[11,744–12,431]	69.3	[68.6–70.0]	10,300	[10,180–10,429]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	26,600	[26,132–27,102]	12,500	[11,998–12,939]	84.6	[83.6–85.6]	19,900	[19,460–20,281]
Private for-profit degree-granting	19,300	[18,470–20,207]	4,000	[3,601–4,307]	97.2	[96.8–97.6]	16,200	[15,422–17,057]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Expected family contribution (EFC) is the amount that students and family are expected to contribute toward the price of attendance, as calculated in federal need analysis. Financial need is the price of attendance minus the EFC. If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Average need amounts exclude students with no financial need. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$12,600.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.11. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage with financial need and average amount of need, percentage with remaining need after grants and average amount of remaining need, and percentage with remaining need after total aid and average amount of remaining need, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Financial need				Remaining need after grants				Remaining need after total aid			
	Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	68.5	[67.4–69.6]	\$10,500	[10,311–10,632]	65.8	[64.8–66.8]	\$7,800	[7,589–7,929]	49.1	[48.4–49.9]	\$5,900	[5,777–6,095]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	78.4	[77.8–79.0]	15,200	[15,076–15,405]	74.7	[74.0–75.3]	10,600	[10,395–10,742]	52.9	[52.2–53.7]	8,000	[7,762–8,170]
Part-time or part-year	62.8	[61.1–64.5]	7,100	[6,915–7,234]	60.8	[59.2–62.4]	5,800	[5,622–5,955]	46.9	[45.8–48.1]	4,600	[4,500–4,757]
Dependency status												
Dependent	63.1	[62.0–64.2]	11,300	[11,112–11,435]	59.5	[58.6–60.4]	7,600	[7,421–7,712]	40.7	[39.9–41.5]	5,900	[5,699–6,036]
Independent	74.3	[73.0–75.5]	9,700	[9,491–9,983]	72.7	[71.5–73.9]	7,900	[7,686–8,173]	58.2	[57.3–59.2]	6,000	[5,799–6,176]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	96.9	[96.4–97.4]	12,600	[12,264–12,902]	94.7	[93.9–95.4]	7,900	[7,716–8,178]	79.4	[78.3–80.5]	5,800	[5,667–6,018]
25 to 50 percent	75.2	[73.0–77.3]	11,100	[10,803–11,420]	71.3	[69.3–73.2]	7,900	[7,604–8,130]	48.1	[46.6–49.6]	5,800	[5,544–6,106]
50 to 75 percent	49.3	[48.0–50.7]	9,600	[9,215–9,944]	44.6	[43.2–46.1]	6,700	[6,477–6,905]	20.8	[19.6–21.9]	5,700	[5,440–5,964]
Highest 25 percent	22.5	[21.4–23.5]	9,100	[8,667–9,545]	18.5	[17.5–19.6]	6,200	[5,822–6,527]	6.3	[5.7–6.9]	7,300	[6,608–7,910]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	94.6	[93.8–95.4]	10,800	[10,487–11,105]	93.5	[92.8–94.2]	8,600	[8,301–8,841]	77.7	[76.8–78.6]	6,400	[6,144–6,566]
Upper 50 percent	53.5	[52.0–55.0]	7,800	[7,507–8,139]	51.5	[50.1–53.0]	6,700	[6,416–7,063]	38.4	[37.2–39.6]	5,200	[4,974–5,480]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	59.3	[57.1–61.5]	5,900	[5,805–6,057]	57.5	[55.4–59.5]	4,800	[4,651–4,904]	50.2	[48.7–51.8]	4,400	[4,311–4,531]
Public 4-year	69.3	[68.6–70.0]	10,300	[10,180–10,429]	65.9	[65.2–66.6]	7,400	[7,298–7,506]	42.4	[41.6–43.2]	5,800	[5,626–5,893]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	84.6	[83.6–85.6]	19,900	[19,460–20,281]	78.6	[77.4–79.8]	12,500	[12,155–12,879]	49.5	[47.6–51.4]	9,500	[9,099–9,844]
Private for-profit degree-granting	97.2	[96.8–97.6]	16,200	[15,422–17,057]	97.1	[96.6–97.5]	13,900	[13,110–14,714]	69.7	[67.0–72.3]	9,400	[8,727–10,071]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. Financial need is the price of attendance minus the expected family contribution (EFC). If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Need and remaining need averages only include the corresponding percentage of students who have need or remaining need after aid (students with zero need and zero remaining need are excluded from averages). Remaining need after grants is need minus grant aid; average remaining need after grants only includes students who still have need after subtracting any grants. Remaining need after total aid is need minus total aid (including both student and Parent PLUS loans and other aid); average remaining need only includes students who have remaining need after subtracting total aid. Average remaining need after total aid may sometimes be greater than average need after grants because it includes all those with need who received no aid, but excludes those whose remaining need after grants has been met by other aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, 68.5 percent of in-state undergraduates had financial need.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.12. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who worked while enrolled, percentage who worked full time while enrolled, average number of hours worked per week, average amount earned while enrolled, percentage who had work-study jobs and average amount of work-study earnings received, by student characteristics: United States 2007–08

Student characteristics	Percent worked while enrolled		Percent worked full time while enrolled		Average number of hours worked per week		Average amount earned while enrolled		Work-study jobs ¹			
	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	80.0	[79.6–80.5]	35.0	[34.3–35.6]	29.9	[29.7–30.1]	\$14,500	[14,249–14,779]	6.8	[6.3–7.3]	\$2,500	[2,402–2,543]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ²	74.2	[73.4–74.9]	16.2	[15.6–16.8]	23.3	[23.1–23.6]	7,700	[7,554–7,940]	12.9	[12.1–13.7]	2,300	[2,251–2,367]
Part-time or part-year	83.4	[83.0–83.9]	45.7	[44.8–46.5]	33.3	[33.0–33.5]	17,900	[17,575–18,324]	3.4	[2.9–3.8]	2,800	[2,654–3,006]
Dependency status												
Dependent	78.1	[77.4–78.9]	19.0	[18.2–19.9]	24.6	[24.2–24.9]	7,300	[7,115–7,464]	10.0	[9.3–10.8]	2,400	[2,322–2,460]
Independent	82.1	[81.5–82.7]	52.2	[51.4–53.0]	35.4	[35.2–35.7]	21,900	[21,411–22,460]	3.4	[3.0–3.7]	2,700	[2,577–2,887]
Dependent student family income ³												
Lowest 25 percent	79.6	[78.7–80.5]	21.5	[20.1–22.9]	25.8	[25.2–26.3]	7,100	[6,818–7,392]	12.7	[11.8–13.5]	2,200	[2,124–2,340]
25 to 50 percent	81.6	[80.6–82.7]	21.5	[20.3–22.6]	25.3	[24.9–25.8]	7,500	[7,230–7,867]	11.3	[10.1–12.5]	2,400	[2,235–2,487]
50 to 75 percent	79.2	[77.7–80.6]	18.5	[17.2–19.8]	24.1	[23.7–24.5]	7,300	[7,065–7,598]	8.7	[7.7–9.8]	2,600	[2,486–2,782]
Highest 25 percent	71.0	[69.6–72.4]	13.6	[12.7–14.6]	22.3	[21.9–22.8]	7,100	[6,853–7,433]	6.7	[5.9–7.5]	2,500	[2,276–2,658]
Independent student income ⁴												
Lower 50 percent	78.1	[77.3–78.9]	38.5	[37.5–39.6]	32.0	[31.7–32.3]	12,600	[12,273–12,848]	5.0	[4.5–5.5]	2,600	[2,384–2,717]
Upper 50 percent	86.2	[85.4–87.1]	66.1	[64.9–67.2]	38.6	[38.3–38.9]	30,600	[29,867–31,347]	1.7	[1.4–2.1]	3,300	[2,904–3,639]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	84.0	[83.4–84.5]	43.8	[42.9–44.7]	32.6	[32.3–32.9]	16,700	[16,299–17,163]	3.4	[2.8–3.9]	3,000	[2,743–3,248]
Public 4-year	76.6	[75.7–77.4]	24.1	[23.1–25.1]	26.4	[26.0–26.7]	11,200	[10,660–11,647]	7.7	[7.0–8.4]	2,500	[2,417–2,573]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	79.2	[77.9–80.5]	29.6	[28.0–31.3]	27.0	[26.4–27.6]	14,400	[13,623–15,234]	22.8	[21.0–24.5]	2,000	[1,965–2,108]
Private for-profit degree-granting	72.6	[71.1–74.1]	35.3	[33.7–36.9]	31.4	[30.8–32.0]	14,200	[13,561–14,873]	2.3	[1.7–3.0]	3,400	[2,811–3,963]

¹ Included in work totals.

² Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

³ Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within the United States.

⁴ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within the United States.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Includes only students who are attending an institution in their legal state of residence. The percentage who worked while enrolled includes students with work-study jobs. Full-time work is 35 or more hours per week. Average hours per week worked while enrolled is only calculated for students who worked, including those who worked full time or held work-study jobs. Average earnings per year are the average amount earned while enrolled during the 2007–08 academic year. The percentage with work-study jobs and the average work-study amount earned per academic year are included in the total percentage who worked and the total average earnings per academic year. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. Estimates for the United States include in-state undergraduates in the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This table shows, for example, that in the United States in 2007–08, 80.0 percent of in-state undergraduates worked while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.1. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, average price of attendance, percentage receiving any aid, and average amount of total aid received, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average tuition and fees		Average price of attendance		Total aid			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent		Average amount	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$2,700	[2,624–2,843]	\$10,300	[10,094–10,503]	50.0	[44.1–56.0]	\$7,000	[6,458–7,518]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	7,000	[6,548–7,526]	20,000	[19,409–20,631]	69.1	[65.9–72.3]	12,100	[11,503–12,781]
Part-time or part-year	1,200	[1,013–1,309]	6,700	[6,499–6,994]	43.1	[35.8–50.4]	4,000	[3,662–4,273]
Dependency status								
Dependent	3,900	[3,578–4,165]	12,500	[12,006–13,006]	52.5	[46.8–58.2]	8,600	[7,880–9,410]
Independent	1,700	[1,492–1,876]	8,300	[7,936–8,589]	47.8	[41.2–54.3]	5,300	[4,868–5,750]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	2,900	[2,411–3,333]	10,700	[9,828–11,481]	72.5	[67.9–77.1]	7,600	[6,734–8,555]
25 to 50 percent	3,100	[2,638–3,547]	11,000	[10,346–11,664]	61.5	[53.9–69.2]	7,500	[6,560–8,461]
50 to 75 percent	3,600	[3,303–3,955]	12,400	[11,852–13,007]	41.1	[33.8–48.5]	9,000	[7,969–10,059]
Highest 25 percent	6,000	[5,300–6,609]	16,000	[15,096–16,973]	34.7	[30.4–38.9]	12,400	[11,127–13,693]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	2,200	[1,960–2,355]	9,200	[8,915–9,572]	61.7	[53.7–69.6]	5,800	[5,206–6,381]
Upper 50 percent	1,200	[924–1,505]	7,300	[6,853–7,729]	34.0	[29.4–38.6]	4,400	[3,758–5,121]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	300	[247–284]	6,200	[5,978–6,389]	40.5	[33.0–47.9]	2,200	[1,961–2,412]
Public 4-year	4,300	[4,181–4,469]	16,000	[15,625–16,295]	64.6	[61.9–67.3]	10,500	[10,050–10,917]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	22,800	[20,866–24,832]	34,600	[32,414–36,824]	80.1	[75.8–84.4]	22,000	[19,768–24,287]
Private for-profit degree-granting	13,100	[12,243–14,042]	24,100	[22,365–25,844]	98.0	[96.7–99.3]	14,700	[13,610–15,791]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees charged by the institution and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Total aid includes grants, loans, work-study, and any other aid, including federal Parent PLUS loans. Average aid amounts are for those students who received any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, the average amount of in-state tuition and fees was \$2,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.2. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any grants, percentage receiving any student loans, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Grants				Student loans			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	42.3	[36.4–48.1]	\$3,900	[3,529–4,202]	17.8	[17.1–18.5]	\$7,600	[7,161–8,116]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	56.3	[53.0–59.7]	7,300	[6,882–7,759]	37.4	[35.3–39.5]	8,100	[7,578–8,644]
Part-time or part-year	37.2	[30.0–44.4]	2,000	[1,810–2,095]	10.6	[9.4–11.8]	7,000	[6,431–7,631]
Dependency status								
Dependent	42.9	[37.0–48.8]	5,400	[4,894–5,901]	20.2	[19.0–21.5]	7,000	[6,491–7,429]
Independent	41.7	[35.5–47.9]	2,400	[2,196–2,626]	15.6	[14.1–17.0]	8,500	[7,773–9,130]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	68.5	[63.5–73.6]	5,600	[4,982–6,287]	21.3	[18.3–24.4]	5,900	[5,385–6,397]
25 to 50 percent	54.9	[46.9–63.0]	5,000	[4,290–5,682]	20.2	[17.6–22.7]	6,700	[6,037–7,291]
50 to 75 percent	30.7	[24.3–37.1]	5,100	[4,285–5,908]	18.6	[15.3–21.9]	7,100	[6,300–7,937]
Highest 25 percent	17.3	[13.3–21.3]	6,300	[5,393–7,295]	20.9	[18.5–23.3]	8,200	[7,166–9,285]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	56.1	[48.0–64.3]	2,800	[2,480–3,111]	21.3	[19.6–22.9]	8,100	[7,537–8,721]
Upper 50 percent	27.4	[23.3–31.5]	1,600	[1,428–1,834]	9.9	[7.9–11.9]	9,100	[7,965–10,309]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	37.2	[29.8–44.7]	1,700	[1,461–1,845]	2.9	[2.3–3.4]	4,000	[3,624–4,447]
Public 4-year	49.5	[47.0–52.1]	7,100	[6,814–7,468]	39.9	[38.6–41.1]	5,900	[5,551–6,181]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	65.0	[58.7–71.3]	13,200	[12,226–14,270]	62.1	[59.2–64.9]	10,000	[8,988–10,978]
Private for-profit degree-granting	63.9	[60.5–67.2]	4,000	[3,603–4,316]	96.8	[95.2–98.5]	10,400	[9,132–11,763]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant and loan amounts are for those students who received the specified type of aid. Grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers. Student loans may be from any source, but exclude federal Parent PLUS loans. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, 42.3 percent of in-state undergraduates had grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.3. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any federal grants, percentage receiving any state grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal grants				State grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	19.9	[17.6–22.3]	\$2,900	[2,762–3,057]	9.0	[8.4–9.5]	\$3,900	[3,696–4,061]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	35.1	[32.8–37.3]	3,800	[3,650–3,853]	23.0	[21.5–24.4]	4,600	[4,405–4,749]
Part-time or part-year	14.4	[11.5–17.3]	2,200	[2,042–2,282]	3.9	[3.0–4.7]	2,400	[1,936–2,774]
Dependency status								
Dependent	20.7	[18.3–23.0]	3,200	[3,077–3,389]	14.1	[13.0–15.3]	4,300	[4,099–4,515]
Independent	19.3	[16.4–22.1]	2,600	[2,435–2,744]	4.2	[3.5–4.9]	2,600	[2,207–2,912]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	49.8	[46.0–53.5]	3,700	[3,565–3,930]	24.9	[21.9–27.9]	3,800	[3,783–3,783]
25 to 50 percent	29.9	[24.7–35.1]	2,600	[2,382–2,722]	20.4	[16.8–24.0]	4,300	[4,322–4,322]
50 to 75 percent	2.8	[1.5–4.2]	1,600	[364–2,767]	8.6	[7.0–10.3]	5,900	[5,854–5,854]
Highest 25 percent	0.1	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]	2.3	[0.9–3.7]	‡	[†]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	32.5	[29.0–35.9]	2,700	[2,556–2,897]	7.2	[6.0–8.3]	2,500	[2,534–2,534]
Upper 50 percent	6.2	[4.4–8.0]	1,900	[1,606–2,150]	1.3	[0.8–1.9]	2,700	[2,699–2,699]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	13.6	[11.1–16.2]	2,500	[2,252–2,673]	3.7	[3.1–4.2]	1,200	[1,054–1,397]
Public 4-year	31.5	[29.2–33.7]	3,400	[3,288–3,562]	23.9	[22.6–25.1]	4,500	[4,321–4,703]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	22.0	[19.8–24.2]	4,000	[3,558–4,439]	24.3	[21.6–26.9]	7,700	[7,206–8,118]
Private for-profit degree-granting	58.6	[55.5–61.7]	2,900	[2,796–3,088]	12.1	[7.6–16.7]	3,900	[2,870–4,842]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Federal grants are Pell Grants, Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACG), National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG), and a small number of grants and scholarships from other federal programs. State grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by a state. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, 19.9 percent of in-state undergraduates had federal grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.4. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving institutional grants, percentage receiving other grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Institutional grants				Other grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	30.5	[24.5–36.4]	\$1,800	[1,566–1,966]	7.6	[6.6–8.6]	\$2,200	[1,970–2,486]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	40.2	[36.7–43.7]	3,600	[3,258–3,972]	9.1	[8.0–10.2]	3,300	[2,788–3,897]
Part-time or part-year	26.9	[19.7–34.1]	800	[668–848]	7.0	[5.7–8.3]	1,700	[1,456–1,945]
Dependency status								
Dependent	32.6	[27.0–38.2]	2,600	[2,324–2,927]	6.6	[5.6–7.6]	2,800	[2,324–3,319]
Independent	28.5	[21.8–35.2]	900	[774–948]	8.5	[6.7–10.2]	1,800	[1,532–2,072]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	54.6	[48.4–60.8]	1,600	[1,380–1,905]	5.6	[3.8–7.4]	2,800	[1,927–3,726]
25 to 50 percent	42.9	[35.2–50.6]	2,200	[1,797–2,671]	6.3	[4.8–7.8]	2,200	[1,369–2,970]
50 to 75 percent	21.9	[16.7–27.2]	3,900	[3,113–4,613]	7.1	[4.5–9.7]	2,300	[1,414–3,249]
Highest 25 percent	10.6	[7.0–14.1]	6,800	[5,394–8,141]	7.5	[5.4–9.6]	3,900	[2,732–5,016]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	42.6	[34.3–50.9]	900	[828–1,053]	5.3	[3.8–6.7]	1,900	[1,200–2,671]
Upper 50 percent	14.6	[10.1–19.0]	600	[525–736]	11.6	[9.4–13.9]	1,700	[1,470–2,014]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	31.3	[23.4–39.2]	500	[450–516]	6.5	[5.2–7.8]	1,300	[1,019–1,553]
Public 4-year	31.6	[29.2–34.0]	3,400	[3,220–3,640]	9.6	[8.5–10.7]	3,100	[2,521–3,677]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	46.8	[36.7–56.9]	10,800	[9,874–11,693]	17.0	[13.5–20.5]	4,900	[4,070–5,668]
Private for-profit degree-granting	3.1	[0.3–6.0]	1,700	[74–3,276]	6.4	[4.7–8.1]	4,500	[3,546–5,383]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Institutional grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by the institution attended. Other grants include grants and scholarships from private sources outside of the institution, including tuition aid from employers. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, 30.5 percent of in-state undergraduates had institutional grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.5. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any need-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Need-based grants				Merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	36.1	[30.0–42.3]	\$3,600	[3,184–3,981]	1.5	[1.2–1.9]	\$6,300	[5,432–7,232]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	49.4	[46.1–52.8]	6,700	[6,239–7,164]	4.6	[3.5–5.6]	6,800	[5,827–7,737]
Part-time or part-year	31.2	[23.6–38.9]	1,800	[1,640–1,920]	0.4	[0.2–0.6]	4,600	[2,873–6,292]
Dependency status								
Dependent	37.3	[31.8–42.8]	4,900	[4,374–5,429]	2.9	[2.2–3.6]	6,800	[5,745–7,765]
Independent	35.0	[27.8–42.2]	2,300	[2,035–2,537]	0.3	[0.1–0.5]	2,400	[1,253–3,612]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	66.4	[61.6–71.3]	5,300	[4,668–5,849]	1.6	[0.8–2.3]	4,800	[2,785–6,848]
25 to 50 percent	51.5	[43.2–59.8]	4,600	[3,968–5,318]	2.2	[1.6–2.8]	6,400	[4,127–8,659]
50 to 75 percent	23.9	[18.0–29.8]	4,600	[3,625–5,521]	2.8	[1.6–4.0]	7,500	[6,072–8,932]
Highest 25 percent	7.0	[4.5–9.5]	4,600	[3,150–6,012]	5.0	[3.1–7.0]	7,100	[5,288–8,895]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	53.2	[44.4–62.0]	2,600	[2,297–2,932]	0.4	[0.0–0.8]	‡	[†]
Upper 50 percent	17.0	[12.3–21.6]	1,300	[1,091–1,436]	0.1	[0.0–0.3]	‡	[†]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	32.1	[24.1–40.1]	1,600	[1,444–1,842]	0.1	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]
Public 4-year	42.0	[39.4–44.6]	7,000	[6,711–7,334]	2.9	[2.0–3.8]	3,300	[2,340–4,216]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	45.0	[39.9–50.2]	12,100	[10,704–13,570]	20.9	[13.7–28.2]	8,700	[7,448–9,961]
Private for-profit degree-granting	59.9	[56.2–63.5]	3,400	[3,023–3,679]	0.4	[0.0–0.9]	‡	[†]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Need-based grants are grants from any source awarded on the basis of family income or some other measure of ability to pay, such as the federal expected family contribution (EFC). They include grants that are based on both need and merit. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include grants from private sources because the merit basis of private grants cannot be identified. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, 36.1 percent of in-state undergraduates had need-based grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.6. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants from state or institutional sources, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Total merit-based grants				State merit-based grants				Institutional merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	1.5	[1.2–1.9]	\$6,300	[5,432–7,232]	0.2	[0.1–0.3]	‡	[†]	1.4	[1.1–1.7]	\$6,900	[5,967–7,905]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	4.6	[3.5–5.6]	6,800	[5,827–7,737]	0.4	[0.1–0.7]	‡	[†]	4.2	[3.2–5.2]	7,200	[6,172–8,201]
Part-time or part-year	0.4	[0.2–0.6]	4,600	[2,873–6,292]	0.1	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]	0.3	[0.1–0.5]	5,700	[3,702–7,726]
Dependency status												
Dependent	2.9	[2.2–3.6]	6,800	[5,745–7,765]	0.3	[0.1–0.5]	‡	[†]	2.6	[2.0–3.3]	7,200	[6,202–8,295]
Independent	0.3	[0.1–0.5]	2,400	[1,253–3,612]	0.1	[0.0–0.3]	‡	[†]	0.2	[0.1–0.3]	‡	[†]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	1.6	[0.8–2.3]	4,800	[2,785–6,848]	0.5	[0.0–1.0]	‡	[†]	1.1	[0.5–1.7]	6,400	[4,427–8,289]
25 to 50 percent	2.2	[1.6–2.8]	6,400	[4,127–8,659]	0.2	[0.0–0.6]	‡	[†]	2.0	[1.4–2.6]	6,900	[4,652–9,204]
50 to 75 percent	2.8	[1.6–4.0]	7,500	[6,072–8,932]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	2.8	[1.6–4.0]	7,500	[6,072–8,932]
Highest 25 percent	5.0	[3.1–7.0]	7,100	[5,288–8,895]	0.5	[0.0–1.5]	‡	[†]	4.6	[3.0–6.3]	7,400	[5,712–9,164]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	0.4	[0.0–0.8]	‡	[†]	0.2	[0.0–0.5]	‡	[†]	0.3	[0.1–0.5]	‡	[†]
Upper 50 percent	0.1	[0.0–0.3]	‡	[†]	0.0	[0.0–0.1]	‡	[†]	0.1	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	0.1	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]	0.0	[0.0–0.1]	‡	[†]	0.0	[0.0–0.1]	‡	[†]
Public 4-year	2.9	[2.0–3.8]	3,300	[2,340–4,216]	0.9	[0.2–1.5]	‡	[†]	2.1	[1.5–2.7]	3,800	[2,666–4,942]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	20.9	[13.7–28.2]	8,700	[7,448–9,961]	0.0	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]	20.9	[13.7–28.2]	8,700	[7,444–9,957]
Private for-profit degree-granting	0.4	[0.0–0.9]	‡	[†]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	0.4	[0.0–0.9]	‡	[†]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include federal grants or grants from private sources. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, 1.5 percent of in-state undergraduates had a merit-based grant.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.7. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who took out any federal loans; percentage who took out any private student loans, with average amounts borrowed; and percentage of students who ever took out any student loans, with cumulative amount borrowed to date; by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal loans				Private loans				Cumulative total loans borrowed to date			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	15.6	[14.9–16.3]	\$5,500	[5,308–5,698]	6.9	[6.3–7.4]	\$6,700	[6,158–7,159]	30.4	[28.9–31.9]	\$13,300	[12,586–13,962]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	34.8	[32.7–37.0]	5,500	[5,272–5,754]	12.2	[10.8–13.6]	8,400	[7,550–9,244]	43.8	[41.6–46.0]	14,300	[13,294–15,241]
Part-time or part-year	8.6	[7.3–9.8]	5,500	[5,230–5,748]	4.9	[4.2–5.6]	5,100	[4,444–5,716]	25.5	[23.3–27.6]	12,600	[11,797–13,501]
Dependency status												
Dependent	18.0	[16.8–19.2]	4,700	[4,518–4,841]	6.9	[6.1–7.8]	7,600	[6,791–8,413]	27.4	[25.8–29.1]	11,400	[10,427–12,309]
Independent	13.4	[12.1–14.8]	6,500	[6,291–6,751]	6.8	[5.9–7.6]	5,800	[5,123–6,413]	33.1	[30.5–35.6]	14,700	[13,881–15,581]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	19.8	[16.7–22.9]	4,700	[4,440–5,014]	6.1	[4.5–7.7]	4,500	[3,745–5,217]	30.9	[27.4–34.5]	9,500	[8,285–10,751]
25 to 50 percent	17.9	[15.6–20.2]	4,700	[4,345–5,056]	6.6	[5.0–8.2]	7,200	[6,054–8,384]	27.2	[23.7–30.6]	10,800	[9,211–12,425]
50 to 75 percent	17.2	[14.2–20.2]	4,600	[4,282–4,842]	6.3	[4.3–8.3]	8,000	[6,652–9,317]	25.3	[21.2–29.3]	12,000	[10,329–13,715]
Highest 25 percent	16.9	[14.4–19.4]	4,700	[4,435–5,014]	8.9	[6.8–10.9]	9,800	[7,974–11,656]	26.5	[23.5–29.4]	13,500	[11,844–15,176]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	18.4	[17.0–19.8]	6,400	[6,177–6,673]	8.8	[7.7–9.9]	5,500	[4,799–6,250]	38.0	[35.3–40.7]	14,100	[12,936–15,293]
Upper 50 percent	8.4	[6.6–10.3]	6,700	[6,365–7,091]	4.7	[3.3–6.2]	6,200	[5,174–7,258]	28.2	[24.8–31.6]	15,600	[14,125–16,982]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	1.1	[0.9–1.4]	3,900	[3,127–4,596]	1.8	[1.3–2.3]	4,100	[3,324–4,882]	17.3	[15.6–18.9]	9,900	[8,793–10,958]
Public 4-year	36.7	[35.3–38.0]	5,000	[4,735–5,171]	8.5	[7.3–9.8]	6,000	[5,206–6,797]	50.0	[47.6–52.3]	12,300	[11,002–13,558]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	55.9	[52.7–59.2]	6,000	[5,596–6,340]	26.9	[21.3–32.5]	10,000	[7,730–12,233]	70.4	[67.4–73.3]	21,300	[19,024–23,582]
Private for-profit degree-granting	95.5	[93.3–97.6]	6,300	[5,960–6,625]	50.8	[46.3–55.2]	6,800	[6,093–7,561]	98.1	[96.8–99.4]	18,300	[15,969–20,633]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average loan amounts are for students who received the specified type of loan. The estimates for federal and private loans are for student loans taken out in 2007–08. Federal student loans are Stafford subsidized and unsubsidized loans, Perkins loans, and a small number of Public Health Service loans. They do not include federal Parent PLUS loans. Loans from family or friends are not included. Private (also called “alternative”) loans are offered by a variety of commercial organizations. Cumulative loans borrowed indicates the percentage of students (at all class levels) who took out loans at any time (in 2007–08 or before) and the cumulative total amount borrowed through June 2008. Because continuing students may accumulate more loans later, the cumulative loan amounts in this table are an underestimate of the cumulative amounts that undergraduates might have when they complete or leave postsecondary education. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, 15.6 percent of in-state undergraduates had federal loans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.8. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, percentage with zero net tuition after grants, and average amount of net tuition after grants, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Net tuition after grants					
	Average tuition and fees		Percent zero net tuition		Average amount including those with zero net tuition	
	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$2,700	[2,624–2,843]	30.4	[25.7–35.0]	\$1,800	[1,656–1,897]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	7,000	[6,548–7,526]	34.4	[31.8–37.0]	4,400	[3,929–4,856]
Part-time or part-year	1,200	[1,013–1,309]	28.9	[23.2–34.7]	800	[730–912]
Dependency status						
Dependent	3,900	[3,578–4,165]	29.4	[24.7–34.0]	2,400	[2,139–2,709]
Independent	1,700	[1,492–1,876]	31.4	[26.2–36.6]	1,200	[1,024–1,336]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	2,900	[2,411–3,333]	56.3	[51.2–61.4]	1,100	[802–1,356]
25 to 50 percent	3,100	[2,638–3,547]	40.6	[34.1–47.1]	1,400	[1,071–1,662]
50 to 75 percent	3,600	[3,303–3,955]	14.0	[9.3–18.8]	2,300	[2,020–2,613]
Highest 25 percent	6,000	[5,300–6,609]	6.2	[3.3–9.2]	5,000	[4,366–5,646]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	2,200	[1,960–2,355]	42.9	[36.2–49.7]	1,400	[1,230–1,564]
Upper 50 percent	1,200	[924–1,505]	19.9	[16.2–23.6]	1,000	[714–1,216]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	300	[247–284]	32.5	[26.3–38.8]	200 ⁴	[139–172]
Public 4-year	4,300	[4,181–4,469]	35.2	[33.2–37.3]	2,300	[2,140–2,526]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	22,800	[20,866–24,832]	9.5	[5.5–13.4]	14,600	[12,464–16,720]
Private for-profit degree-granting	13,100	[12,243–14,042]	1.8	[0.5–3.2]	10,700	[9,743–11,602]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

⁴ Unrounded estimate falls within the 95% CI.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Net tuition after grants is total tuition and fees charged minus any grant amounts received. Grants may cover living expenses as well as tuition and fees, so grant amounts may be greater than tuition and fees. Negative net tuition amounts were set to zero. Net tuition averages include students with zero net tuition and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, the average tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$2,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.9. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average net price after grants, and average net price after total aid received, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average net price after grants		Average net price after total aid	
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$10,300	[10,094–10,503]	\$8,700	[8,453–8,874]	\$6,800	[6,562–7,041]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	20,000	[19,409–20,631]	15,900	[15,287–16,506]	11,600	[11,014–12,243]
Part-time or part-year	6,700	[6,499–6,994]	6,000	[5,848–6,195]	5,000	[4,893–5,183]
Dependency status						
Dependent	12,500	[12,006–13,006]	10,200	[9,689–10,688]	8,000	[7,516–8,419]
Independent	8,300	[7,936–8,589]	7,300	[6,977–7,537]	5,700	[5,517–5,936]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	10,700	[9,828–11,481]	6,800	[6,242–7,343]	5,100	[4,751–5,477]
25 to 50 percent	11,000	[10,346–11,664]	8,300	[7,760–8,774]	6,400	[5,946–6,820]
50 to 75 percent	12,400	[11,852–13,007]	10,900	[10,385–11,348]	8,700	[8,159–9,284]
Highest 25 percent	16,000	[15,096–16,973]	14,900	[14,011–15,869]	11,700	[10,984–12,482]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	9,200	[8,915–9,572]	7,700	[7,381–7,968]	5,700	[5,403–5,940]
Upper 50 percent	7,300	[6,853–7,729]	6,800	[6,430–7,258]	5,800	[5,500–6,061]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	6,200	[5,978–6,389]	5,600	[5,376–5,760]	5,300	[5,113–5,485]
Public 4-year	16,000	[15,625–16,295]	12,400	[11,995–12,852]	9,200	[8,752–9,621]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	34,600	[32,414–36,824]	26,000	[23,598–28,415]	17,000	[14,693–19,258]
Private for-profit degree-granting	24,100	[22,365–25,844]	21,600	[19,789–23,361]	9,700	[7,771–11,624]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. The net price after grants is the price of attendance minus any grant aid received. The net price after total aid is the price of attendance minus the total amount of financial aid received, including student loans, work-study, Parent PLUS loans, job training, and military and veterans benefits. Net price averages include students with zero net prices and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$10,300.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.10. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average federal expected family contribution (EFC), percentage with financial need, and average amount of need, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average federal EFC		Financial need			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent with need		Average need	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$10,300	[10,094–10,503]	\$8,900	[8,405–9,351]	63.9	[61.2–66.6]	\$9,100	[8,785–9,319]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	20,000	[19,409–20,631]	11,100	[10,286–11,889]	79.2	[77.1–81.3]	15,400	[14,900–15,979]
Part-time or part-year	6,700	[6,499–6,994]	8,100	[7,581–8,560]	58.3	[54.8–61.8]	5,900	[5,654–6,111]
Dependency status								
Dependent	12,500	[12,006–13,006]	11,300	[10,580–12,052]	62.0	[58.9–65.0]	10,000	[9,472–10,546]
Independent	8,300	[7,936–8,589]	6,600	[6,146–7,113]	65.6	[62.4–68.8]	8,200	[7,889–8,547]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	10,700	[9,828–11,481]	600	[464–744]	99.3	[98.5–100.0]	10,100	[9,358–10,942]
25 to 50 percent	11,000	[10,346–11,664]	3,900	[3,600–4,277]	78.5	[74.3–82.6]	9,900	[9,051–10,660]
50 to 75 percent	12,400	[11,852–13,007]	11,700	[11,030–12,290]	46.9	[41.7–52.1]	10,100	[9,346–10,934]
Highest 25 percent	16,000	[15,096–16,973]	29,600	[28,331–30,769]	22.6	[19.7–25.5]	9,600	[8,262–11,023]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	9,200	[8,915–9,572]	1,500	[1,295–1,663]	89.3	[86.7–91.9]	9,000	[8,634–9,377]
Upper 50 percent	7,300	[6,853–7,729]	11,700	[10,916–12,546]	42.2	[39.1–45.2]	6,600	[5,995–7,140]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	6,200	[5,978–6,389]	8,000	[7,428–8,547]	57.1	[53.5–60.7]	5,300	[5,143–5,485]
Public 4-year	16,000	[15,625–16,295]	11,400	[10,370–12,448]	74.3	[71.6–76.9]	11,700	[11,208–12,129]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	34,600	[32,414–36,824]	16,600	[13,859–19,395]	83.6	[77.8–89.4]	25,000	[23,461–26,550]
Private for-profit degree-granting	24,100	[22,365–25,844]	5,300	[4,546–5,977]	98.6	[97.2–100.0]	19,300	[17,753–20,935]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Expected family contribution (EFC) is the amount that students and family are expected to contribute toward the price of attendance, as calculated in federal need analysis. Financial need is the price of attendance minus the EFC. If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Average need amounts exclude students with no financial need. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$10,300.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.11. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage with financial need and average amount of need, percentage with remaining need after grants and average amount of remaining need, and percentage with remaining need after total aid and average amount of remaining need, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Financial need				Remaining need after grants				Remaining need after total aid			
	Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	63.9	[61.2–66.6]	\$9,100	[8,785–9,319]	62.2	[59.5–64.9]	\$6,900	[6,578–7,133]	53.3	[51.0–55.6]	\$5,500	[5,200–5,744]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	79.2	[77.1–81.3]	15,400	[14,900–15,979]	77.9	[75.8–80.0]	10,700	[10,192–11,128]	62.3	[59.8–64.8]	8,300	[7,816–8,776]
Part-time or part-year	58.3	[54.8–61.8]	5,900	[5,654–6,111]	56.5	[52.9–60.0]	4,900	[4,724–5,155]	50.0	[47.0–52.9]	4,200	[3,976–4,395]
Dependency status												
Dependent	62.0	[58.9–65.0]	10,000	[9,472–10,546]	60.1	[57.2–63.1]	6,700	[6,294–7,198]	49.3	[46.5–52.1]	5,400	[4,982–5,861]
Independent	65.6	[62.4–68.8]	8,200	[7,889–8,547]	64.1	[60.8–67.5]	7,000	[6,639–7,261]	56.9	[54.0–59.8]	5,500	[5,244–5,782]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	99.3	[98.5–100.0]	10,100	[9,358–10,942]	96.7	[95.0–98.3]	6,400	[5,933–6,963]	89.2	[86.9–91.5]	5,200	[4,823–5,598]
25 to 50 percent	78.5	[74.3–82.6]	9,900	[9,051–10,660]	76.6	[72.5–80.8]	6,600	[6,005–7,120]	66.7	[62.5–70.8]	5,000	[4,471–5,596]
50 to 75 percent	46.9	[41.7–52.1]	10,100	[9,346–10,934]	45.1	[40.2–49.9]	7,400	[6,724–8,106]	32.5	[29.0–35.9]	5,900	[5,052–6,712]
Highest 25 percent	22.6	[19.7–25.5]	9,600	[8,262–11,023]	21.5	[18.5–24.5]	7,300	[6,123–8,512]	8.2	[6.7–9.8]	9,100	[6,987–11,189]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	89.3	[86.7–91.9]	9,000	[8,634–9,377]	88.1	[85.5–90.8]	7,400	[7,034–7,698]	78.8	[76.2–81.4]	5,800	[5,529–6,133]
Upper 50 percent	42.2	[39.1–45.2]	6,600	[5,995–7,140]	40.3	[37.3–43.4]	6,100	[5,509–6,593]	35.2	[32.0–38.5]	4,800	[4,375–5,239]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	57.1	[53.5–60.7]	5,300	[5,143–5,485]	55.4	[51.7–59.0]	4,500	[4,291–4,696]	52.7	[49.3–56.1]	4,300	[4,134–4,536]
Public 4-year	74.3	[71.6–76.9]	11,700	[11,208–12,129]	72.6	[70.1–75.2]	7,300	[6,970–7,627]	52.5	[49.2–55.7]	6,300	[5,894–6,612]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	83.6	[77.8–89.4]	25,000	[23,461–26,550]	80.8	[73.8–87.8]	16,200	[14,683–17,667]	51.4	[44.3–58.6]	13,400	[11,526–15,341]
Private for-profit degree-granting	98.6	[97.2–100.0]	19,300	[17,753–20,935]	98.6	[97.1–100.0]	16,800	[15,143–18,493]	64.9	[56.3–73.5]	10,200	[8,637–11,740]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Financial need is the price of attendance minus the expected family contribution (EFC). If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Need and remaining need averages only include the corresponding percentage of students who have need or remaining need after aid (students with zero need and zero remaining need are excluded from averages). Remaining need after grants is need minus grant aid; average remaining need after grants only includes students who still have need after subtracting any grants. Remaining need after total aid is need minus total aid (including both student and Parent PLUS loans and other aid); average remaining need only includes students who have remaining need after subtracting total aid. Average remaining need after total aid may sometimes be greater than average need after grants because it includes all those with need who received no aid, but excludes those whose remaining need after grants has been met by other aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, 63.9 percent of in-state undergraduates had financial need.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 2.12. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who worked while enrolled, percentage who worked full time while enrolled, average number of hours worked per week, average amount earned while enrolled, percentage who had work-study jobs and average amount of work-study earnings received, by student characteristics: California 2007–08

Student characteristics	Percent worked while enrolled		Percent worked full time while enrolled		Average number of hours worked per week		Average amount earned while enrolled		Work-study jobs ¹			
	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent		Average amount	
									Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	79.5	[78.2–80.8]	35.8	[34.2–37.3]	30.5	[30.0–31.0]	\$17,000	[16,303–17,746]	5.1	[3.8–6.5]	\$2,700	[2,245–3,159]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ²	72.1	[69.7–74.4]	14.1	[12.5–15.7]	23.1	[22.4–23.8]	8,500	[7,887–9,035]	9.9	[8.5–11.3]	2,700	[2,454–2,958]
Part-time or part-year	82.2	[80.9–83.6]	43.7	[41.7–45.7]	32.9	[32.3–33.5]	19,800	[18,838–20,694]	3.4	[1.9–4.9]	2,700	[1,806–3,589]
Dependency status												
Dependent	77.9	[75.9–80.0]	19.7	[17.6–21.7]	25.3	[24.5–26.0]	8,100	[7,620–8,593]	7.6	[6.0–9.2]	2,600	[2,276–2,944]
Independent	81.0	[79.6–82.4]	50.6	[48.5–52.7]	35.2	[34.6–35.7]	24,900	[23,859–26,014]	2.9	[1.7–4.1]	2,900	[1,934–3,920]
Dependent student family income ³												
Lowest 25 percent	80.0	[76.2–83.8]	19.1	[15.4–22.9]	25.1	[24.0–26.3]	7,400	[6,730–8,031]	9.2	[6.5–12.0]	2,300	[1,798–2,818]
25 to 50 percent	79.6	[76.3–82.9]	26.1	[22.3–30.0]	27.0	[25.7–28.2]	8,900	[7,716–9,993]	8.7	[5.9–11.6]	2,000	[1,540–2,549]
50 to 75 percent	79.1	[75.4–82.8]	17.6	[13.8–21.5]	25.2	[23.9–26.6]	8,300	[7,382–9,155]	6.9	[4.6–9.3]	3,200	[2,630–3,726]
Highest 25 percent	72.8	[69.0–76.6]	15.7	[13.3–18.1]	23.5	[22.7–24.3]	7,900	[7,164–8,625]	5.5	[3.5–7.6]	3,300	[2,832–3,765]
Independent student income ⁴												
Lower 50 percent	77.3	[75.1–79.4]	36.6	[34.2–39.0]	31.8	[31.0–32.5]	13,800	[13,250–14,422]	4.2	[2.6–5.8]	2,800	[1,913–3,598]
Upper 50 percent	84.7	[82.5–86.9]	64.5	[61.5–67.5]	38.3	[37.6–39.0]	35,000	[33,215–36,719]	1.5	[0.5–2.5]	†	[†]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	81.5	[79.9–83.0]	41.4	[39.2–43.6]	32.2	[31.5–32.9]	18,800	[17,887–19,761]	3.8	[2.0–5.5]	2,600	[1,710–3,587]
Public 4-year	74.6	[71.9–77.3]	17.5	[15.3–19.7]	24.8	[23.9–25.6]	10,600	[9,533–11,626]	6.8	[5.4–8.2]	3,000	[2,721–3,306]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	74.6	[70.1–79.1]	24.5	[17.9–31.0]	25.1	[22.6–27.6]	15,300	[10,494–20,028]	23.6	[19.5–27.8]	2,300	[2,028–2,549]
Private for-profit degree-granting	76.1	[72.4–79.7]	37.1	[32.2–42.0]	31.6	[30.2–32.9]	16,100	[14,196–18,079]	2.6	[0.4–4.9]	3,700	[2,686–4,740]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Included in work totals.

² Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

³ Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within California.

⁴ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within California.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The percentage who worked while enrolled includes students with work-study jobs. Full-time work is 35 or more hours per week. Average hours per week worked while enrolled is only calculated for students who worked, including those who worked full time or held work-study jobs. Average earnings per year are the average amount earned while enrolled during the 2007–08 academic year. The percentage with work-study jobs and the average work-study amount earned per academic year are included in the total percentage who worked and the total average earnings per academic year. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in California in 2007–08, 79.5 percent of in-state undergraduates worked while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.1. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, average price of attendance, percentage receiving any aid, and average amount of total aid received, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average tuition and fees		Average price of attendance		Total aid			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent		Average amount	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$3,800	[3,686–3,909]	\$12,100	[11,885–12,286]	80.9	[76.9–84.8]	\$7,100	[6,833–7,363]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	6,300	[6,090–6,555]	18,400	[18,097–18,718]	90.2	[88.3–92.0]	10,900	[10,392–11,374]
Part-time or part-year	2,300	[2,182–2,464]	8,400	[8,205–8,584]	75.4	[70.0–80.8]	4,500	[4,002–4,908]
Dependency status								
Dependent	4,600	[4,432–4,756]	13,600	[13,225–13,894]	80.4	[76.3–84.5]	8,600	[8,218–8,967]
Independent	3,000	[2,851–3,221]	10,700	[10,381–10,974]	81.3	[77.2–85.4]	5,700	[5,338–6,033]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	5,200	[4,740–5,719]	13,700	[12,899–14,499]	89.4	[84.5–94.2]	9,600	[8,929–10,253]
25 to 50 percent	4,300	[3,831–4,698]	12,800	[12,114–13,553]	83.1	[77.6–88.7]	8,700	[7,894–9,556]
50 to 75 percent	4,300	[4,021–4,582]	13,500	[12,963–14,032]	77.7	[72.1–83.2]	7,700	[7,022–8,323]
Highest 25 percent	4,600	[4,284–4,886]	14,200	[13,328–15,145]	71.2	[64.7–77.6]	8,200	[7,282–9,071]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	3,800	[3,473–4,094]	11,800	[11,333–12,308]	84.8	[81.8–87.9]	6,700	[6,215–7,099]
Upper 50 percent	2,300	[2,144–2,453]	9,500	[9,227–9,871]	77.8	[71.6–84.0]	4,600	[4,291–4,986]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	1,000	[995–1,064]	7,300	[7,115–7,509]	78.0	[70.8–85.2]	2,600	[2,371–2,812]
Public 4-year	3,500	[3,387–3,632]	12,900	[12,462–13,374]	79.0	[76.1–81.9]	8,100	[7,475–8,645]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	13,300	[12,324–14,188]	25,200	[24,245–26,098]	92.7	[90.6–94.8]	17,800	[16,739–18,800]
Private for-profit degree-granting	14,300	[13,555–15,087]	24,900	[23,727–26,035]	99.4	[99.0–99.8]	15,300	[14,642–16,048]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees charged by the institution and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Total aid includes grants, loans, work-study, and any other aid, including federal Parent PLUS loans. Average aid amounts are for those students who received any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, the average amount of in-state tuition and fees was \$3,800.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.2. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any grants, percentage receiving any student loans, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Grants				Student loans			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	70.3	[65.8–74.9]	\$3,900	[3,762–4,087]	36.1	[35.0–37.3]	\$6,500	[6,269–6,801]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	79.4	[77.2–81.7]	6,300	[5,938–6,655]	52.9	[50.3–55.5]	6,900	[6,582–7,253]
Part-time or part-year	65.0	[59.0–71.0]	2,200	[1,999–2,465]	26.4	[24.2–28.5]	6,100	[5,771–6,403]
Dependency status								
Dependent	69.0	[64.5–73.5]	5,300	[5,002–5,551]	40.0	[37.9–42.1]	5,900	[5,590–6,153]
Independent	71.6	[66.7–76.5]	2,700	[2,494–2,867]	32.4	[30.0–34.8]	7,300	[6,934–7,699]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	86.9	[81.6–92.3]	5,300	[4,863–5,826]	51.5	[46.8–56.2]	6,400	[5,914–6,910]
25 to 50 percent	71.8	[64.2–79.5]	5,100	[4,595–5,605]	42.8	[38.1–47.6]	5,900	[5,466–6,319]
50 to 75 percent	59.3	[53.5–65.0]	5,000	[4,533–5,409]	36.5	[32.6–40.5]	5,600	[4,988–6,238]
Highest 25 percent	57.6	[51.7–63.4]	5,700	[4,598–6,845]	28.8	[23.7–34.0]	5,200	[4,667–5,703]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	77.7	[73.6–81.8]	3,100	[2,831–3,391]	37.1	[34.0–40.2]	7,600	[7,146–8,082]
Upper 50 percent	65.6	[59.0–72.2]	2,200	[2,024–2,330]	27.8	[24.7–31.0]	6,900	[6,363–7,486]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	73.9	[65.9–82.0]	1,900	[1,776–2,073]	10.0	[8.5–11.5]	3,800	[3,571–4,013]
Public 4-year	60.9	[58.1–63.6]	4,800	[4,380–5,145]	47.9	[45.7–50.1]	5,600	[5,196–5,920]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	83.5	[80.6–86.5]	10,800	[9,698–11,869]	69.2	[64.3–74.1]	8,100	[7,421–8,779]
Private for-profit degree-granting	94.6	[92.7–96.4]	4,600	[4,351–4,753]	98.7	[98.2–99.2]	10,300	[9,794–10,900]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant and loan amounts are for those students who received the specified type of aid. Grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers. Student loans may be from any source, but exclude federal Parent PLUS loans. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, 70.3 percent of in-state undergraduates had grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.3. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any federal grants, percentage receiving any state grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal grants				State grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	34.0	[32.3–35.7]	\$2,800	[2,668–2,856]	48.9	[44.1–53.6]	\$2,300	[2,095–2,406]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	42.5	[39.7–45.3]	3,700	[3,548–3,796]	55.0	[52.0–58.0]	3,700	[3,524–3,816]
Part-time or part-year	29.0	[27.2–30.8]	2,000	[1,819–2,147]	45.3	[38.0–52.6]	1,200	[1,149–1,342]
Dependency status								
Dependent	28.4	[26.0–30.8]	3,200	[2,988–3,318]	51.7	[47.5–55.9]	3,100	[2,965–3,329]
Independent	39.3	[37.3–41.4]	2,500	[2,367–2,618]	46.1	[40.1–52.2]	1,300	[1,206–1,375]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	74.2	[69.6–78.8]	3,600	[3,450–3,760]	48.9	[42.5–55.4]	2,500	[2,152–2,769]
25 to 50 percent	37.9	[31.7–44.0]	2,300	[2,101–2,509]	51.9	[44.8–59.0]	2,800	[2,492–3,040]
50 to 75 percent	0.4	[0.0–0.9]	‡	[†]	54.1	[48.6–59.5]	3,500	[3,178–3,730]
Highest 25 percent	0.2	[0.0–0.3]	‡	[†]	52.0	[45.9–58.0]	3,900	[3,610–4,144]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	55.6	[52.3–59.0]	2,700	[2,587–2,868]	45.5	[40.4–50.6]	1,300	[1,204–1,415]
Upper 50 percent	23.2	[20.4–26.0]	1,900	[1,805–2,069]	46.8	[39.1–54.5]	1,300	[1,177–1,369]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	30.4	[28.9–31.9]	1,900	[1,805–2,051]	60.9	[51.2–70.5]	1,200	[1,087–1,214]
Public 4-year	28.1	[25.6–30.5]	3,100	[2,871–3,289]	36.5	[33.4–39.7]	4,100	[3,975–4,325]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	40.0	[35.2–44.8]	3,400	[3,090–3,722]	62.4	[57.6–67.2]	2,500	[2,314–2,683]
Private for-profit degree-granting	90.0	[85.4–94.7]	3,700	[3,488–3,891]	36.1	[31.4–40.7]	1,600	[1,362–1,775]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Federal grants are Pell Grants, Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACG), National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG), and a small number of grants and scholarships from other federal programs. State grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by a state. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, 34.0 percent of in-state undergraduates had federal grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.4. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving institutional grants, percentage receiving other grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Institutional grants				Other grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	8.2	[7.2–9.2]	\$5,900	[5,088–6,626]	9.2	[8.3–10.2]	\$2,600	[2,026–3,165]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	16.6	[14.4–18.9]	6,500	[5,562–7,494]	11.8	[9.5–14.1]	2,900	[1,851–3,886]
Part-time or part-year	3.3	[2.7–4.0]	3,900	[3,077–4,728]	7.7	[6.5–8.9]	2,400	[1,885–2,816]
Dependency status								
Dependent	13.2	[11.2–15.1]	6,500	[5,599–7,451]	9.2	[7.5–10.9]	2,800	[2,037–3,582]
Independent	3.5	[2.8–4.2]	3,500	[2,892–4,045]	9.3	[7.8–10.7]	2,400	[1,526–3,258]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	10.6	[6.8–14.4]	5,700	[4,011–7,403]	6.3	[3.3–9.2]	2,600	[1,338–3,826]
25 to 50 percent	16.4	[12.4–20.4]	6,700	[5,023–8,377]	10.6	[6.9–14.2]	2,400	[1,611–3,212]
50 to 75 percent	11.9	[8.6–15.1]	6,200	[4,491–7,943]	10.9	[7.6–14.1]	3,100	[2,069–4,076]
Highest 25 percent	13.7	[9.1–18.3]	7,200	[4,729–9,721]	9.0	[5.9–12.1]	3,100	[452–5,814]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	3.7	[2.7–4.8]	3,900	[2,990–4,759]	5.0	[3.2–6.7]	3,200	[305–6,177]
Upper 50 percent	3.3	[2.4–4.2]	3,000	[2,281–3,762]	13.5	[11.4–15.7]	2,100	[1,780–2,392]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	1.0	[0.7–1.4]	1,100	[876–1,366]	7.4	[6.1–8.7]	1,700	[1,327–2,046]
Public 4-year	8.8	[6.8–10.7]	3,100	[1,730–4,399]	9.8	[7.8–11.7]	2,600	[1,785–3,345]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	48.8	[44.5–53.1]	10,500	[9,446–11,567]	21.0	[17.0–25.1]	4,600	[1,902–7,226]
Private for-profit degree-granting	10.7	[7.0–14.4]	2,100	[1,427–2,750]	5.9	[4.1–7.7]	3,300	[2,219–4,330]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Institutional grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by the institution attended. Other grants include grants and scholarships from private sources outside of the institution, including tuition aid from employers. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, 8.2 percent of in-state undergraduates had institutional grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.5. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any need-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Need-based grants				Merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	37.5	[35.9–39.1]	\$3,200	[3,028–3,361]	45.4	[40.1–50.7]	\$2,700	[2,517–2,963]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	48.6	[45.8–51.3]	4,300	[4,068–4,598]	52.1	[49.2–55.0]	4,700	[4,313–5,019]
Part-time or part-year	31.0	[29.5–32.6]	2,200	[1,952–2,356]	41.5	[33.7–49.3]	1,300	[1,187–1,466]
Dependency status								
Dependent	33.5	[31.1–35.9]	4,000	[3,650–4,261]	49.7	[45.0–54.5]	4,000	[3,640–4,273]
Independent	41.3	[39.6–43.1]	2,600	[2,474–2,738]	41.3	[34.9–47.6]	1,300	[1,244–1,433]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	75.4	[71.0–79.9]	4,100	[3,861–4,419]	42.1	[33.7–50.5]	3,000	[2,624–3,366]
25 to 50 percent	42.2	[35.9–48.6]	3,700	[3,033–4,305]	50.5	[43.6–57.3]	3,400	[2,972–3,761]
50 to 75 percent	7.4	[5.1–9.8]	4,100	[2,603–5,659]	54.5	[48.7–60.3]	4,100	[3,781–4,474]
Highest 25 percent	8.1	[4.1–12.0]	3,600	[2,679–4,481]	51.9	[45.8–57.9]	5,200	[4,197–6,145]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	56.7	[53.9–59.5]	2,900	[2,738–3,019]	38.9	[33.2–44.6]	1,400	[1,270–1,549]
Upper 50 percent	26.2	[23.4–29.0]	2,000	[1,877–2,167]	43.6	[35.9–51.3]	1,300	[1,178–1,374]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	31.1	[29.6–32.5]	1,900	[1,802–2,060]	58.4	[48.2–68.6]	1,100	[1,063–1,175]
Public 4-year	30.2	[27.6–32.8]	3,100	[2,859–3,271]	37.9	[35.0–40.7]	4,400	[4,180–4,546]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	70.9	[66.7–75.2]	6,100	[5,141–7,024]	44.5	[40.2–48.8]	7,800	[5,945–9,751]
Private for-profit degree-granting	93.6	[91.3–95.9]	4,000	[3,871–4,131]	9.2	[6.8–11.6]	2,000	[1,443–2,485]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Need-based grants are grants from any source awarded on the basis of family income or some other measure of ability to pay, such as the federal expected family contribution (EFC). They include grants that are based on both need and merit. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include grants from private sources because the merit basis of private grants cannot be identified. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, 37.5 percent of in-state undergraduates had need-based grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.6. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants from state or institutional sources, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Total merit-based grants				State merit-based grants				Institutional merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	45.4	[40.1–50.7]	\$2,700	[2,517–2,963]	43.4	[38.4–48.4]	\$2,300	[2,144–2,499]	4.5	[3.7–5.3]	\$5,300	[4,113–6,419]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	52.1	[49.2–55.0]	4,700	[4,313–5,019]	47.9	[44.9–50.9]	3,900	[3,780–4,065]	10.3	[8.3–12.2]	5,400	[4,011–6,760]
Part-time or part-year	41.5	[33.7–49.3]	1,300	[1,187–1,466]	40.8	[33.1–48.5]	1,200	[1,127–1,320]	1.1	[0.8–1.4]	4,600	[2,703–6,533]
Dependency status												
Dependent	49.7	[45.0–54.5]	4,000	[3,640–4,273]	46.7	[42.5–51.0]	3,300	[3,080–3,481]	7.9	[6.4–9.3]	5,500	[4,194–6,884]
Independent	41.3	[34.9–47.6]	1,300	[1,244–1,433]	40.2	[33.8–46.6]	1,300	[1,172–1,344]	1.3	[0.7–1.8]	3,600	[2,884–4,416]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	42.1	[33.7–50.5]	3,000	[2,624–3,366]	38.6	[31.6–45.6]	2,700	[2,341–3,060]	5.3	[2.5–8.1]	4,200	[2,616–5,742]
25 to 50 percent	50.5	[43.6–57.3]	3,400	[2,972–3,761]	46.7	[40.0–53.4]	2,900	[2,572–3,154]	8.7	[5.9–11.6]	4,200	[2,785–5,542]
50 to 75 percent	54.5	[48.7–60.3]	4,100	[3,781–4,474]	51.6	[46.2–57.0]	3,500	[3,209–3,786]	8.6	[5.7–11.5]	5,200	[3,995–6,341]
Highest 25 percent	51.9	[45.8–57.9]	5,200	[4,197–6,145]	50.1	[43.9–56.3]	3,900	[3,643–4,184]	8.9	[6.2–11.5]	8,100	[4,537–11,755]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	38.9	[33.2–44.6]	1,400	[1,270–1,549]	37.6	[32.1–43.2]	1,300	[1,153–1,372]	1.6	[0.7–2.4]	4,700	[3,727–5,639]
Upper 50 percent	43.6	[35.9–51.3]	1,300	[1,178–1,374]	42.8	[35.0–50.6]	1,300	[1,155–1,351]	1.0	[0.5–1.5]	2,000	[1,173–2,900]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	58.4	[48.2–68.6]	1,100	[1,063–1,175]	58.1	[47.8–68.4]	1,100	[1,059–1,169]	0.4	[0.2–0.7]	‡	[†]
Public 4-year	37.9	[35.0–40.7]	4,400	[4,180–4,546]	35.8	[32.7–38.8]	4,200	[4,039–4,336]	4.9	[3.5–6.4]	3,100	[2,174–4,094]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	44.5	[40.2–48.8]	7,800	[5,945–9,751]	33.3	[29.1–37.4]	3,100	[2,924–3,342]	28.3	[22.5–34.2]	8,700	[6,636–10,673]
Private for-profit degree-granting	9.2	[6.8–11.6]	2,000	[1,443–2,485]	5.8	[4.2–7.4]	2,700	[1,879–3,482]	4.3	[1.8–6.7]	600	[389–822]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include federal grants or grants from private sources. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, 45.4 percent of in-state undergraduates had a merit-based grant.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.7. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who took out any federal loans; percentage who took out any private student loans, with average amounts borrowed; and percentage of students who ever took out any student loans, with cumulative amount borrowed to date; by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal loans				Private loans				Cumulative total loans borrowed to date			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	32.2	[31.1–33.2]	\$5,200	[4,952–5,543]	11.9	[11.0–12.9]	\$5,600	[5,222–5,968]	48.5	[47.1–49.8]	\$13,100	[12,419–13,760]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	49.7	[47.2–52.3]	5,500	[5,191–5,744]	14.1	[12.6–15.6]	6,600	[6,013–7,106]	59.1	[56.7–61.5]	13,500	[12,469–14,447]
Part-time or part-year	21.9	[19.9–23.9]	5,000	[4,578–5,334]	10.7	[9.2–12.1]	4,800	[4,484–5,215]	42.2	[39.6–44.9]	12,800	[12,062–13,515]
Dependency status												
Dependent	36.3	[34.3–38.3]	4,500	[4,335–4,760]	11.6	[10.0–13.1]	6,000	[5,421–6,581]	47.8	[45.7–49.9]	10,700	[9,933–11,440]
Independent	28.2	[26.2–30.2]	6,100	[5,648–6,567]	12.3	[10.5–14.1]	5,200	[4,797–5,664]	49.1	[46.2–51.9]	15,300	[14,351–16,301]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	49.3	[44.8–53.8]	4,900	[4,550–5,232]	14.2	[11.5–16.9]	6,300	[5,285–7,223]	58.9	[54.6–63.1]	10,900	[9,937–11,782]
25 to 50 percent	39.7	[35.1–44.4]	4,700	[4,349–4,988]	12.7	[9.1–16.3]	5,200	[4,284–6,060]	53.3	[48.5–58.1]	10,500	[8,742–12,164]
50 to 75 percent	30.6	[27.0–34.1]	4,100	[3,785–4,416]	11.9	[9.2–14.5]	6,700	[5,569–7,888]	42.6	[39.1–46.1]	10,900	[9,612–12,203]
Highest 25 percent	25.2	[20.0–30.4]	4,200	[3,976–4,457]	7.4	[4.8–9.9]	5,800	[4,567–7,016]	36.1	[31.0–41.2]	10,500	[9,240–11,739]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	34.3	[31.0–37.5]	6,100	[5,492–6,609]	13.5	[11.0–15.9]	5,500	[4,893–6,198]	54.0	[50.0–58.0]	15,100	[13,777–16,466]
Upper 50 percent	22.3	[19.4–25.1]	6,200	[5,673–6,713]	11.2	[9.0–13.3]	4,900	[4,253–5,459]	44.2	[40.4–48.0]	15,600	[14,374–16,772]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	6.4	[5.2–7.6]	3,700	[3,369–3,968]	4.1	[3.4–4.7]	3,500	[3,097–3,966]	26.4	[24.2–28.6]	7,300	[6,583–7,924]
Public 4-year	42.9	[40.8–45.0]	4,900	[4,584–5,294]	12.2	[10.5–14.0]	4,400	[3,809–5,048]	58.6	[56.5–60.6]	12,800	[11,582–13,938]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	66.5	[61.6–71.4]	5,800	[5,356–6,305]	18.1	[15.3–20.9]	9,400	[8,239–10,649]	77.0	[72.1–81.9]	20,500	[18,316–22,779]
Private for-profit degree-granting	97.8	[96.7–99.0]	6,400	[6,191–6,633]	56.0	[51.5–60.4]	7,000	[6,384–7,568]	99.3	[98.9–99.6]	18,700	[17,584–19,861]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average loan amounts are for students who received the specified type of loan. The estimates for federal and private loans are for student loans taken out in 2007–08. Federal student loans are Stafford subsidized and unsubsidized loans, Perkins loans, and a small number of Public Health Service loans. They do not include federal Parent PLUS loans. Loans from family or friends are not included. Private (also called “alternative”) loans are offered by a variety of commercial organizations. Cumulative loans borrowed indicates the percentage of students (at all class levels) who took out loans at any time (in 2007–08 or before) and the cumulative total amount borrowed through June 2008. Because continuing students may accumulate more loans later, the cumulative loan amounts in this table are an underestimate of the cumulative amounts that undergraduates might have when they complete or leave postsecondary education. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, 32.2 percent of in-state undergraduates had federal loans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.8. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, percentage with zero net tuition after grants, and average amount of net tuition after grants, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Net tuition after grants					
	Average tuition and fees		Percent zero net tuition		Average amount including those with zero net tuition	
	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$3,800	[3,686–3,909]	45.0	[40.9–49.2]	\$1,900	[1,739–1,981]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	6,300	[6,090–6,555]	45.5	[42.1–48.8]	2,700	[2,546–2,930]
Part-time or part-year	2,300	[2,182–2,464]	44.8	[39.3–50.2]	1,300	[1,222–1,472]
Dependency status						
Dependent	4,600	[4,432–4,756]	42.7	[38.4–46.9]	2,000	[1,904–2,183]
Independent	3,000	[2,851–3,221]	47.3	[42.6–51.9]	1,700	[1,527–1,842]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	5,200	[4,740–5,719]	56.4	[51.5–61.4]	2,300	[2,046–2,644]
25 to 50 percent	4,300	[3,831–4,698]	44.0	[37.0–50.9]	1,700	[1,440–2,030]
50 to 75 percent	4,300	[4,021–4,582]	38.9	[33.4–44.4]	2,000	[1,798–2,248]
Highest 25 percent	4,600	[4,284–4,886]	31.2	[25.3–37.0]	2,100	[1,820–2,331]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	3,800	[3,473–4,094]	49.8	[45.4–54.3]	2,100	[1,822–2,298]
Upper 50 percent	2,300	[2,144–2,453]	44.7	[38.5–50.9]	1,300	[1,169–1,459]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	1,000	[995–1,064]	62.3	[55.1–69.5]	300	[215–368]
Public 4-year	3,500	[3,387–3,632]	36.8	[34.0–39.6]	1,500	[1,372–1,572]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	13,300	[12,324–14,188]	23.3	[18.3–28.4]	6,400	[5,767–7,013]
Private for-profit degree-granting	14,300	[13,555–15,087]	6.2	[4.0–8.3]	10,100	[9,357–10,929]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Net tuition after grants is total tuition and fees charged minus any grant amounts received. Grants may cover living expenses as well as tuition and fees, so grant amounts may be greater than tuition and fees. Negative net tuition amounts were set to zero. Net tuition averages include students with zero net tuition and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, the average tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$3,800.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.9. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average net price after grants, and average net price after total aid received, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average net price after grants		Average net price after total aid	
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$12,100	[11,885–12,286]	\$9,300	[9,141–9,511]	\$6,300	[6,160–6,533]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	18,400	[18,097–18,718]	13,400	[12,997–13,814]	8,600	[8,105–9,084]
Part-time or part-year	8,400	[8,205–8,584]	6,900	[6,778–7,109]	5,000	[4,874–5,194]
Dependency status						
Dependent	13,600	[13,225–13,894]	9,900	[9,654–10,187]	6,700	[6,370–6,934]
Independent	10,700	[10,381–10,974]	8,800	[8,512–9,004]	6,100	[5,846–6,265]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	13,700	[12,899–14,499]	9,100	[8,585–9,521]	5,100	[4,728–5,529]
25 to 50 percent	12,800	[12,114–13,553]	9,200	[8,670–9,669]	5,600	[5,200–5,959]
50 to 75 percent	13,500	[12,963–14,032]	10,600	[10,057–11,047]	7,500	[7,076–8,003]
Highest 25 percent	14,200	[13,328–15,145]	10,900	[9,966–11,921]	8,400	[7,709–9,129]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	11,800	[11,333–12,308]	9,400	[9,023–9,783]	6,200	[5,824–6,520]
Upper 50 percent	9,500	[9,227–9,871]	8,100	[7,830–8,412]	5,900	[5,716–6,164]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	7,300	[7,115–7,509]	5,900	[5,729–6,049]	5,300	[5,117–5,463]
Public 4-year	12,900	[12,462–13,374]	10,000	[9,721–10,316]	6,500	[6,244–6,854]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	25,200	[24,245–26,098]	16,200	[15,035–17,291]	8,700	[7,715–9,677]
Private for-profit degree-granting	24,900	[23,727–26,035]	20,600	[19,397–21,755]	9,600	[8,388–10,863]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. The net price after grants is the price of attendance minus any grant aid received. The net price after total aid is the price of attendance minus the total amount of financial aid received, including student loans, work-study, Parent PLUS loans, job training, and military and veterans benefits. Net price averages include students with zero net prices and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$12,100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.10. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average federal expected family contribution (EFC), percentage with financial need, and average amount of need, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average federal EFC		Financial need			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent with need		Average need	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$12,100	[11,885–12,286]	\$9,000	[8,428–9,473]	70.3	[68.7–72.0]	\$10,500	[10,277–10,775]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	18,400	[18,097–18,718]	11,500	[10,459–12,513]	76.1	[73.8–78.4]	15,000	[14,484–15,430]
Part-time or part-year	8,400	[8,205–8,584]	7,500	[6,882–8,059]	66.9	[64.3–69.5]	7,600	[7,318–7,844]
Dependency status								
Dependent	13,600	[13,225–13,894]	13,400	[12,593–14,272]	60.4	[58.2–62.6]	10,900	[10,448–11,448]
Independent	10,700	[10,381–10,974]	4,700	[4,232–5,106]	79.8	[77.6–82.1]	10,200	[9,869–10,573]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	13,700	[12,899–14,499]	600	[401–747]	99.4	[99.0–99.9]	13,300	[12,472–14,097]
25 to 50 percent	12,800	[12,114–13,553]	4,800	[4,380–5,257]	81.4	[77.9–84.8]	10,600	[9,831–11,436]
50 to 75 percent	13,500	[12,963–14,032]	14,400	[13,850–14,858]	47.2	[42.5–52.0]	7,600	[6,900–8,393]
Highest 25 percent	14,200	[13,328–15,145]	34,600	[32,487–36,746]	11.9	[8.1–15.7]	6,600	[5,064–8,121]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	11,800	[11,333–12,308]	900	[611–1,171]	97.2	[95.5–98.9]	11,500	[10,978–11,984]
Upper 50 percent	9,500	[9,227–9,871]	8,400	[7,649–9,152]	62.6	[58.9–66.3]	8,300	[7,894–8,686]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	7,300	[7,115–7,509]	6,700	[5,978–7,325]	66.2	[62.9–69.4]	6,800	[6,636–6,983]
Public 4-year	12,900	[12,462–13,374]	12,200	[11,307–12,994]	67.6	[65.4–69.8]	9,400	[8,846–9,885]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	25,200	[24,245–26,098]	11,000	[8,460–13,441]	85.5	[80.5–90.5]	19,900	[18,427–21,423]
Private for-profit degree-granting	24,900	[23,727–26,035]	1,300	[722–1,787]	99.7	[99.4–99.9]	23,800	[22,838–24,664]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Expected family contribution (EFC) is the amount that students and family are expected to contribute toward the price of attendance, as calculated in federal need analysis. Financial need is the price of attendance minus the EFC. If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Average need amounts exclude students with no financial need. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$12,100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.11. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage with financial need and average amount of need, percentage with remaining need after grants and average amount of remaining need, and percentage with remaining need after total aid and average amount of remaining need, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Financial need				Remaining need after grants				Remaining need after total aid			
	Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	70.3	[68.7–72.0]	\$10,500	[10,277–10,775]	66.4	[64.7–68.0]	\$7,900	[7,727–8,119]	51.2	[49.2–53.2]	\$6,000	[5,738–6,212]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	76.1	[73.8–78.4]	15,000	[14,484–15,430]	70.5	[67.9–73.1]	10,700	[10,306–11,095]	50.6	[47.8–53.4]	7,900	[7,396–8,363]
Part-time or part-year	66.9	[64.3–69.5]	7,600	[7,318–7,844]	64.0	[61.3–66.6]	6,100	[5,951–6,321]	51.5	[48.2–54.9]	4,900	[4,701–5,067]
Dependency status												
Dependent	60.4	[58.2–62.6]	10,900	[10,448–11,448]	54.7	[52.5–57.0]	7,400	[7,082–7,700]	37.4	[35.3–39.5]	5,400	[5,029–5,676]
Independent	79.8	[77.6–82.1]	10,200	[9,869–10,573]	77.5	[75.2–79.7]	8,300	[7,993–8,571]	64.4	[61.4–67.4]	6,300	[5,994–6,647]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	99.4	[99.0–99.9]	13,300	[12,472–14,097]	98.6	[97.7–99.4]	8,700	[8,204–9,193]	80.0	[75.9–84.0]	5,900	[5,507–6,287]
25 to 50 percent	81.4	[77.9–84.8]	10,600	[9,831–11,436]	75.0	[71.4–78.6]	7,000	[6,447–7,467]	49.4	[45.4–53.5]	4,700	[4,211–5,282]
50 to 75 percent	47.2	[42.5–52.0]	7,600	[6,900–8,393]	35.6	[30.8–40.5]	5,500	[4,777–6,191]	17.1	[13.0–21.2]	4,900	[3,631–6,071]
Highest 25 percent	11.9	[8.1–15.7]	6,600	[5,064–8,121]	8.3	[5.2–11.3]	3,900	[2,921–4,939]	1.9	[0.4–3.4]	‡	[†]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	97.2	[95.5–98.9]	11,500	[10,978–11,984]	95.6	[93.5–97.7]	9,200	[8,764–9,569]	82.9	[79.6–86.1]	6,800	[6,375–7,224]
Upper 50 percent	62.6	[58.9–66.3]	8,300	[7,894–8,686]	59.6	[56.2–62.9]	6,900	[6,550–7,210]	46.2	[42.4–49.9]	5,500	[5,075–5,869]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	66.2	[62.9–69.4]	6,800	[6,636–6,983]	63.5	[60.4–66.5]	5,300	[5,142–5,447]	58.1	[55.2–61.1]	5,100	[4,923–5,224]
Public 4-year	67.6	[65.4–69.8]	9,400	[8,846–9,885]	62.4	[60.0–64.8]	6,900	[6,603–7,244]	41.1	[38.1–44.2]	5,100	[4,660–5,449]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	85.5	[80.5–90.5]	19,900	[18,427–21,423]	77.6	[72.2–83.0]	12,500	[11,771–13,254]	47.3	[42.1–52.4]	9,300	[8,526–10,114]
Private for-profit degree-granting	99.7	[99.4–99.9]	23,800	[22,838–24,664]	99.6	[99.3–99.9]	19,500	[18,515–20,394]	74.7	[70.5–78.9]	11,800	[10,438–13,097]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Financial need is the price of attendance minus the expected family contribution (EFC). If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Need and remaining need averages only include the corresponding percentage of students who have need or remaining need after aid (students with zero need and zero remaining need are excluded from averages). Remaining need after grants is need minus grant aid; average remaining need after grants only includes students who still have need after subtracting any grants. Remaining need after total aid is need minus total aid (including both student and Parent PLUS loans and other aid); average remaining need only includes students who have remaining need after subtracting total aid. Average remaining need after total aid may sometimes be greater than average need after grants because it includes all those with need who received no aid, but excludes those whose remaining need after grants has been met by other aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, 70.3 percent of in-state undergraduates had financial need.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 3.12. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who worked while enrolled, percentage who worked full time while enrolled, average number of hours worked per week, average amount earned while enrolled, percentage who had work-study jobs and average amount of work-study earnings received, by student characteristics: Georgia 2007–08

Student characteristics	Percent worked while enrolled		Percent worked full time while enrolled		Average number of hours worked per week		Average amount earned while enrolled		Work-study jobs ¹			
	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	79.3	[77.8–80.8]	35.9	[34.3–37.5]	30.3	[29.9–30.8]	\$13,800	[13,012–14,634]	4.7	[4.1–5.4]	\$2,800	[2,452–3,194]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ²	73.5	[71.1–75.9]	21.1	[18.8–23.5]	25.6	[24.7–26.5]	8,600	[8,121–9,041]	8.6	[6.8–10.3]	2,600	[2,304–2,885]
Part-time or part-year	82.7	[80.8–84.6]	44.5	[41.9–47.2]	32.8	[32.2–33.4]	16,500	[15,379–17,709]	2.5	[1.8–3.2]	3,300	[2,446–4,110]
Dependency status												
Dependent	77.1	[74.9–79.2]	19.8	[18.1–21.5]	24.9	[24.3–25.5]	6,700	[6,286–7,050]	6.8	[5.8–7.8]	2,700	[2,251–3,061]
Independent	81.5	[79.5–83.4]	51.3	[48.7–54.0]	35.2	[34.6–35.9]	20,300	[18,763–21,818]	2.8	[2.0–3.5]	3,200	[2,479–3,948]
Dependent student family income ³												
Lowest 25 percent	77.3	[71.9–82.6]	22.1	[18.5–25.7]	26.5	[25.2–27.7]	6,800	[6,143–7,468]	7.8	[5.1–10.4]	2,200	[1,758–2,574]
25 to 50 percent	82.5	[78.6–86.5]	22.0	[18.7–25.3]	25.0	[23.7–26.3]	6,500	[6,011–7,076]	10.0	[6.9–13.0]	2,900	[2,114–3,675]
50 to 75 percent	76.9	[72.8–80.9]	21.9	[18.3–25.6]	24.9	[23.8–26.1]	6,800	[6,081–7,548]	4.6	[2.6–6.7]	2,900	[2,222–3,672]
Highest 25 percent	71.4	[65.8–77.0]	12.9	[9.1–16.7]	23.0	[21.4–24.6]	6,500	[5,333–7,677]	4.7	[3.1–6.3]	2,700	[1,693–3,631]
Independent student income ⁴												
Lower 50 percent	76.7	[73.8–79.5]	38.9	[35.6–42.1]	32.4	[31.5–33.2]	12,000	[10,899–13,152]	4.2	[2.7–5.7]	3,200	[2,188–4,198]
Upper 50 percent	86.2	[83.8–88.6]	63.6	[60.1–67.1]	37.8	[36.9–38.6]	27,600	[25,201–29,902]	1.4	[0.9–1.9]	3,300	[2,366–4,184]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	80.5	[78.2–82.7]	43.5	[40.9–46.2]	33.0	[32.3–33.7]	15,600	[14,614–16,658]	2.0	[1.4–2.6]	3,200	[2,699–3,794]
Public 4-year	78.1	[75.5–80.6]	27.2	[24.4–30.1]	27.4	[26.6–28.1]	11,800	[10,384–13,177]	5.4	[4.2–6.6]	3,000	[2,255–3,717]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	82.9	[79.8–85.9]	35.2	[30.6–39.8]	28.1	[26.0–30.1]	14,300	[12,601–16,050]	19.4	[16.1–22.8]	2,200	[1,788–2,538]
Private for-profit degree-granting	76.1	[71.0–81.1]	42.9	[38.8–46.9]	34.1	[32.9–35.3]	14,200	[13,002–15,477]	3.3	[1.7–4.8]	3,400	[1,908–4,799]

¹ Included in work totals.

² Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

³ Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Georgia.

⁴ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Georgia.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The percentage who worked while enrolled includes students with work-study jobs. Full-time work is 35 or more hours per week. Average hours per week worked while enrolled is only calculated for students who worked, including those who worked full time or held work-study jobs. Average earnings per year are the average amount earned while enrolled during the 2007–08 academic year. The percentage with work-study jobs and the average work-study amount earned per academic year are included in the total percentage who worked and the total average earnings per academic year. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Georgia in 2007–08, 79.3 percent of in-state undergraduates worked while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.1. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, average price of attendance, percentage receiving any aid, and average amount of total aid received, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average tuition and fees		Average price of attendance		Total aid			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent		Average amount	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$4,700	[4,318–5,118]	\$11,200	[10,628–11,838]	51.9	[49.2–54.6]	\$8,700	[7,802–9,664]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	11,600	[10,849–12,427]	22,500	[21,534–23,387]	73.9	[70.5–77.2]	14,800	[14,038–15,558]
Part-time or part-year	1,800	[1,743–1,946]	6,600	[6,342–6,801]	42.8	[38.0–47.6]	4,400	[3,883–4,887]
Dependency status								
Dependent	7,200	[6,441–7,975]	15,100	[13,971–16,179]	55.2	[51.9–58.4]	11,500	[10,446–12,567]
Independent	2,500	[2,348–2,691]	7,800	[7,481–8,200]	49.0	[44.0–54.0]	6,000	[5,262–6,689]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	5,900	[5,045–6,841]	12,600	[11,107–14,098]	66.3	[61.2–71.4]	11,200	[9,533–12,894]
25 to 50 percent	6,000	[5,198–6,794]	13,000	[11,928–14,126]	48.8	[42.4–55.2]	11,400	[9,766–13,087]
50 to 75 percent	7,700	[6,745–8,730]	16,400	[14,937–17,932]	53.6	[48.7–58.6]	12,200	[10,418–13,939]
Highest 25 percent	9,200	[7,966–10,484]	18,400	[16,681–20,031]	51.6	[45.4–57.8]	11,300	[9,873–12,653]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	3,000	[2,653–3,375]	8,700	[8,002–9,374]	58.0	[51.3–64.8]	6,800	[5,665–7,886]
Upper 50 percent	2,000	[1,803–2,263]	7,000	[6,564–7,454]	40.2	[35.1–45.3]	4,800	[4,219–5,460]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	1,000	[972–1,067]	5,800	[5,627–6,007]	37.5	[32.9–42.0]	2,800	[2,460–3,186]
Public 4-year	7,100	[6,953–7,243]	17,600	[16,960–18,226]	72.6	[70.7–74.6]	10,900	[10,308–11,421]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	19,600	[18,412–20,807]	29,000	[27,624–30,447]	88.5	[85.3–91.6]	18,500	[17,258–19,734]
Private for-profit degree-granting	11,000	[8,944–12,997]	20,900	[18,280–23,473]	98.0	[97.3–98.7]	13,000	[11,339–14,562]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees charged by the institution and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Total aid includes grants, loans, work-study, and any other aid, including federal Parent PLUS loans. Average aid amounts are for those students who received any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, the average amount of in-state tuition and fees was \$4,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.2. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any grants, percentage receiving any student loans, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Grants				Student loans			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	41.8	[39.5–44.0]	\$5,000	[4,478–5,620]	24.5	[22.9–26.1]	\$7,300	[7,003–7,697]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	59.7	[56.1–63.3]	8,700	[8,061–9,291]	49.6	[46.4–52.7]	8,500	[8,018–8,900]
Part-time or part-year	34.3	[30.5–38.2]	2,400	[2,166–2,700]	14.1	[12.6–15.6]	5,700	[5,302–6,158]
Dependency status								
Dependent	41.5	[38.6–44.3]	7,100	[6,355–7,865]	32.5	[29.3–35.6]	7,400	[6,995–7,774]
Independent	42.1	[37.9–46.3]	3,300	[2,895–3,616]	17.5	[15.5–19.4]	7,300	[6,715–7,869]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	60.9	[55.8–65.9]	7,900	[6,645–9,197]	31.4	[26.0–36.8]	6,400	[5,795–7,076]
25 to 50 percent	38.5	[32.9–44.0]	6,500	[5,476–7,435]	33.3	[28.3–38.3]	7,200	[6,465–7,981]
50 to 75 percent	34.2	[28.7–39.7]	6,800	[5,068–8,632]	33.7	[28.7–38.7]	8,000	[7,280–8,643]
Highest 25 percent	31.6	[25.6–37.6]	6,600	[5,499–7,632]	31.5	[26.4–36.6]	7,900	[6,884–8,956]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	51.0	[44.9–57.0]	3,700	[3,109–4,278]	23.9	[20.2–27.6]	7,000	[6,482–7,463]
Upper 50 percent	33.3	[29.3–37.3]	2,600	[2,217–2,977]	11.1	[9.0–13.2]	8,000	[6,665–9,275]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	31.5	[28.1–34.9]	2,100	[1,804–2,352]	5.7	[4.6–6.7]	3,600	[3,070–4,056]
Public 4-year	49.4	[46.2–52.6]	6,300	[5,943–6,688]	53.0	[50.9–55.1]	6,500	[6,059–6,984]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	80.3	[74.3–86.3]	10,500	[9,586–11,479]	67.0	[62.6–71.5]	9,200	[8,621–9,693]
Private for-profit degree-granting	64.8	[57.9–71.7]	3,900	[3,016–4,718]	95.9	[93.9–98.0]	9,300	[8,358–10,223]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant and loan amounts are for those students who received the specified type of aid. Grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers. Student loans may be from any source, but exclude federal Parent PLUS loans. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, 41.8 percent of in-state undergraduates had grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.3. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any federal grants, percentage receiving any state grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal grants				State grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	20.8	[18.0–23.6]	\$2,500	[2,161–2,833]	18.2	[17.0–19.5]	\$2,800	[2,574–2,929]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	29.0	[26.5–31.5]	3,600	[3,368–3,802]	32.7	[30.2–35.3]	3,800	[3,627–4,051]
Part-time or part-year	17.4	[12.8–21.9]	1,700	[1,538–1,946]	12.2	[10.6–13.8]	1,500	[1,368–1,712]
Dependency status								
Dependent	18.6	[16.1–21.1]	3,000	[2,512–3,415]	19.7	[17.9–21.5]	3,300	[3,067–3,531]
Independent	22.7	[19.0–26.4]	2,200	[1,900–2,419]	16.9	[14.9–19.0]	2,200	[1,946–2,433]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	55.5	[50.6–60.5]	3,300	[2,803–3,818]	44.5	[37.7–51.3]	3,200	[2,961–3,456]
25 to 50 percent	15.5	[11.4–19.7]	1,900	[1,520–2,208]	22.8	[19.3–26.3]	3,400	[3,080–3,791]
50 to 75 percent	1.6	[0.0–4.5]	‡	[†]	6.9	[3.4–10.4]	3,800	[2,637–4,986]
Highest 25 percent	0.4	[0.0–0.9]	‡	[†]	3.6	[1.1–6.1]	‡	[†]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	37.6	[32.1–43.0]	2,300	[1,998–2,648]	26.2	[23.5–28.9]	2,300	[1,993–2,562]
Upper 50 percent	8.1	[5.9–10.3]	1,400	[1,176–1,649]	7.9	[5.4–10.3]	1,900	[1,446–2,357]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	16.5	[12.8–20.1]	2,000	[1,597–2,415]	11.0	[9.5–12.5]	1,100	[947–1,259]
Public 4-year	27.7	[26.0–29.5]	3,000	[2,828–3,260]	30.2	[28.0–32.3]	4,000	[3,715–4,262]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	27.3	[23.1–31.6]	3,400	[3,130–3,701]	40.6	[36.3–44.9]	3,900	[3,619–4,199]
Private for-profit degree-granting	46.1	[37.1–55.1]	2,300	[1,850–2,835]	19.6	[13.7–25.4]	2,800	[2,438–3,206]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Federal grants are Pell Grants, Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACG), National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG), and a small number of grants and scholarships from other federal programs. State grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by a state. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, 20.8 percent of in-state undergraduates had federal grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.4. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving institutional grants, percentage receiving other grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Institutional grants				Other grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	14.1	[12.2–15.9]	\$5,500	[4,922–6,170]	13.5	[11.9–15.0]	\$2,300	[2,027–2,569]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	36.3	[32.6–40.1]	6,700	[5,925–7,391]	13.1	[11.3–15.0]	3,500	[2,935–4,090]
Part-time or part-year	4.8	[3.8–5.8]	2,100	[1,640–2,463]	13.6	[11.6–15.6]	1,800	[1,518–2,105]
Dependency status								
Dependent	23.1	[19.9–26.2]	6,400	[5,644–7,084]	10.2	[8.4–11.9]	2,700	[2,219–3,246]
Independent	6.1	[4.8–7.3]	2,800	[2,187–3,415]	16.4	[13.7–19.1]	2,100	[1,735–2,385]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	23.1	[18.9–27.4]	5,900	[5,041–6,774]	6.7	[3.9–9.4]	2,800	[1,534–4,070]
25 to 50 percent	20.3	[15.7–24.9]	5,700	[4,736–6,722]	8.7	[5.2–12.1]	2,800	[1,726–3,963]
50 to 75 percent	26.0	[21.0–31.1]	6,700	[4,986–8,371]	12.7	[8.5–16.9]	2,500	[1,754–3,262]
Highest 25 percent	22.8	[17.7–28.0]	7,100	[5,982–8,127]	12.8	[9.8–15.8]	2,800	[1,805–3,885]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	7.3	[5.5–9.1]	3,100	[2,190–3,924]	10.7	[7.7–13.6]	1,800	[1,229–2,344]
Upper 50 percent	4.9	[3.4–6.5]	2,400	[1,689–3,167]	22.0	[17.7–26.3]	2,200	[1,732–2,649]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	3.8	[2.9–4.8]	1,200	[886–1,422]	12.1	[10.3–14.0]	1,300	[1,006–1,600]
Public 4-year	20.2	[18.2–22.1]	3,200	[2,667–3,718]	13.7	[11.0–16.4]	3,100	[2,462–3,771]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	60.8	[49.7–71.9]	8,300	[7,534–9,008]	21.4	[17.0–25.7]	4,300	[3,409–5,109]
Private for-profit degree-granting	14.3	[7.4–21.2]	2,600	[1,692–3,449]	9.8	[6.9–12.6]	5,200	[4,206–6,108]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Institutional grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by the institution attended. Other grants include grants and scholarships from private sources outside of the institution, including tuition aid from employers. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, 14.1 percent of in-state undergraduates had institutional grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.5. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any need-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Need-based grants				Merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	26.3	[23.6–29.0]	\$4,800	[4,103–5,409]	7.9	[6.1–9.6]	\$4,900	[4,263–5,446]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	43.1	[40.6–45.7]	7,200	[6,695–7,686]	20.9	[16.8–25.0]	5,800	[5,074–6,457]
Part-time or part-year	19.3	[14.8–23.9]	2,500	[2,136–2,861]	2.5	[1.6–3.4]	1,600	[1,177–2,122]
Dependency status								
Dependent	28.2	[25.7–30.7]	6,100	[5,301–6,897]	14.0	[11.1–16.9]	5,300	[4,645–5,955]
Independent	24.6	[20.9–28.4]	3,400	[2,939–3,860]	2.4	[1.4–3.5]	2,600	[1,739–3,455]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	58.2	[52.9–63.5]	6,800	[5,760–7,926]	10.7	[7.4–14.1]	4,800	[3,644–6,047]
25 to 50 percent	29.7	[24.9–34.5]	5,500	[4,619–6,336]	10.5	[6.9–14.1]	4,800	[3,823–5,750]
50 to 75 percent	15.3	[10.9–19.6]	5,300	[3,209–7,356]	17.1	[12.9–21.4]	5,200	[4,148–6,171]
Highest 25 percent	8.4	[5.4–11.3]	4,400	[2,556–6,306]	17.9	[13.0–22.8]	6,000	[4,744–7,315]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	39.8	[34.4–45.2]	3,700	[3,078–4,227]	2.7	[1.4–4.1]	2,700	[1,738–3,638]
Upper 50 percent	9.8	[7.6–11.9]	2,400	[1,988–2,780]	2.2	[1.0–3.3]	2,500	[1,165–3,802]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	17.9	[14.0–21.7]	2,400	[1,924–2,967]	2.1	[1.5–2.8]	1,300	[969–1,596]
Public 4-year	34.1	[31.3–36.8]	6,400	[5,820–6,892]	8.8	[6.0–11.7]	2,400	[1,422–3,313]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	53.0	[47.4–58.5]	8,100	[7,244–8,882]	37.7	[26.0–49.4]	6,900	[6,123–7,664]
Private for-profit degree-granting	55.0	[46.6–63.5]	3,100	[2,425–3,715]	7.2	[1.1–13.3]	1,600	[435–2,858]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Need-based grants are grants from any source awarded on the basis of family income or some other measure of ability to pay, such as the federal expected family contribution (EFC). They include grants that are based on both need and merit. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include grants from private sources because the merit basis of private grants cannot be identified. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, 26.3 percent of in-state undergraduates had need-based grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.6. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants from state or institutional sources, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Total merit-based grants				State merit-based grants				Institutional merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	7.9	[6.1–9.6]	\$4,900	[4,263–5,446]	0.3	[0.1–0.6]	‡	[†]	7.6	[5.9–9.3]	\$5,000	[4,354–5,566]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	20.9	[16.8–25.0]	5,800	[5,074–6,457]	0.5	[0.0–1.0]	‡	[†]	20.5	[16.4–24.6]	5,800	[5,085–6,490]
Part-time or part-year	2.5	[1.6–3.4]	1,600	[1,177–2,122]	0.3	[0.0–0.5]	‡	[†]	2.2	[1.3–3.0]	1,700	[1,204–2,251]
Dependency status												
Dependent	14.0	[11.1–16.9]	5,300	[4,645–5,955]	0.3	[0.1–0.5]	‡	[†]	13.8	[10.9–16.7]	5,300	[4,647–5,972]
Independent	2.4	[1.4–3.5]	2,600	[1,739–3,455]	0.4	[0.1–0.8]	‡	[†]	2.0	[1.1–3.0]	2,900	[1,858–3,865]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	10.7	[7.4–14.1]	4,800	[3,644–6,047]	0.6	[0.0–1.2]	‡	[†]	10.3	[7.0–13.6]	4,800	[3,563–6,123]
25 to 50 percent	10.5	[6.9–14.1]	4,800	[3,823–5,750]	0.5	[0.1–0.8]	‡	[†]	10.1	[6.6–13.7]	4,800	[3,773–5,832]
50 to 75 percent	17.1	[12.9–21.4]	5,200	[4,148–6,171]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	17.1	[12.9–21.4]	5,200	[4,148–6,171]
Highest 25 percent	17.9	[13.0–22.8]	6,000	[4,744–7,315]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	17.9	[13.0–22.8]	6,000	[4,744–7,315]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	2.7	[1.4–4.1]	2,700	[1,738–3,638]	0.7	[0.2–1.2]	‡	[†]	2.1	[0.9–3.3]	3,100	[1,943–4,328]
Upper 50 percent	2.2	[1.0–3.3]	2,500	[1,165–3,802]	0.2	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]	2.0	[0.9–3.1]	2,600	[1,139–4,033]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	2.1	[1.5–2.8]	1,300	[969–1,596]	0.3	[0.0–0.6]	‡	[†]	1.9	[1.4–2.3]	‡	[†]
Public 4-year	8.8	[6.0–11.7]	2,400	[1,422–3,313]	0.8	[0.3–1.3]	‡	[†]	8.0	[5.3–10.7]	2,300	[1,303–3,232]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	37.7	[26.0–49.4]	6,900	[6,123–7,664]	0.3	[0.0–0.7]	‡	[†]	37.6	[25.8–49.4]	6,900	[6,101–7,669]
Private for-profit degree-granting	7.2	[1.1–13.3]	1,600	[435–2,858]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	7.2	[1.1–13.3]	1,600	[435–2,858]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include federal grants or grants from private sources. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, 7.9 percent of in-state undergraduates had a merit-based grant.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.7. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who took out any federal loans; percentage who took out any private student loans, with average amounts borrowed; and percentage of students who ever took out any student loans, with cumulative amount borrowed to date; by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal loans				Private loans				Cumulative total loans borrowed to date			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	21.4	[19.7–23.0]	\$5,200	[5,020–5,395]	10.1	[9.1–11.0]	\$6,700	[6,194–7,305]	39.3	[37.3–41.3]	\$13,400	[12,509–14,263]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	46.1	[42.9–49.3]	5,500	[5,236–5,755]	19.3	[17.2–21.3]	8,500	[7,802–9,194]	55.7	[52.8–58.7]	16,000	[14,978–16,963]
Part-time or part-year	11.1	[9.7–12.4]	4,700	[4,429–4,991]	6.3	[5.4–7.2]	4,500	[4,064–4,981]	32.5	[29.5–35.6]	11,500	[10,232–12,864]
Dependency status												
Dependent	29.1	[26.1–32.1]	4,800	[4,580–4,924]	13.0	[11.2–14.7]	7,700	[7,026–8,426]	42.6	[39.8–45.4]	13,100	[12,165–13,980]
Independent	14.5	[12.8–16.2]	6,000	[5,647–6,384]	7.6	[6.3–8.8]	5,300	[4,589–5,948]	36.5	[33.0–40.0]	13,700	[12,188–15,229]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	27.9	[23.3–32.6]	5,200	[4,847–5,581]	11.6	[8.7–14.6]	4,800	[3,485–6,061]	44.5	[38.5–50.5]	10,900	[9,812–11,897]
25 to 50 percent	29.3	[24.1–34.5]	4,700	[4,398–5,023]	14.0	[10.6–17.4]	7,300	[5,901–8,628]	46.7	[42.0–51.3]	12,800	[11,442–14,140]
50 to 75 percent	30.4	[25.9–35.0]	4,500	[4,273–4,809]	13.8	[10.2–17.5]	9,200	[8,029–10,336]	40.6	[35.4–45.7]	15,100	[13,180–17,112]
Highest 25 percent	28.8	[23.5–34.1]	4,600	[4,219–4,887]	12.5	[9.2–15.7]	9,500	[8,198–10,779]	38.4	[32.3–44.6]	13,900	[11,511–16,244]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	20.0	[16.6–23.3]	6,000	[5,614–6,399]	9.7	[7.6–11.7]	4,800	[4,202–5,391]	42.2	[38.3–46.1]	13,900	[12,369–15,398]
Upper 50 percent	9.1	[7.6–10.6]	6,000	[5,446–6,624]	5.5	[4.0–7.0]	6,100	[4,550–7,626]	30.9	[25.3–36.5]	13,500	[11,165–15,786]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	2.8	[2.2–3.4]	3,300	[2,744–3,782]	3.1	[2.3–3.9]	3,600	[2,875–4,255]	24.1	[20.7–27.5]	7,600	[5,752–9,445]
Public 4-year	49.2	[47.3–51.1]	5,000	[4,817–5,208]	16.3	[14.3–18.4]	6,000	[5,233–6,758]	62.1	[59.4–64.8]	14,600	[13,531–15,716]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	62.7	[58.2–67.3]	5,700	[5,241–6,172]	28.3	[24.7–31.9]	8,900	[7,751–10,063]	73.7	[69.6–77.8]	19,600	[17,587–21,597]
Private for-profit degree-granting	94.8	[92.5–97.1]	5,600	[5,200–6,015]	48.8	[44.5–53.2]	7,400	[6,282–8,418]	97.5	[96.4–98.6]	20,200	[17,111–23,349]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average loan amounts are for students who received the specified type of loan. The estimates for federal and private loans are for student loans taken out in 2007–08. Federal student loans are Stafford subsidized and unsubsidized loans, Perkins loans, and a small number of Public Health Service loans. They do not include federal Parent PLUS loans. Loans from family or friends are not included. Private (also called “alternative”) loans are offered by a variety of commercial organizations. Cumulative loans borrowed indicates the percentage of students (at all class levels) who took out loans at any time (in 2007–08 or before) and the cumulative total amount borrowed through June 2008. Because continuing students may accumulate more loans later, the cumulative loan amounts in this table are an underestimate of the cumulative amounts that undergraduates might have when they complete or leave postsecondary education. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, 21.4 percent of in-state undergraduates had federal loans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.8. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, percentage with zero net tuition after grants, and average amount of net tuition after grants, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Net tuition after grants					
	Average tuition and fees		Percent zero net tuition		Average amount including those with zero net tuition	
	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$4,700	[4,318–5,118]	20.2	[18.3–22.1]	\$3,000	[2,724–3,225]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	11,600	[10,849–12,427]	19.2	[16.8–21.5]	7,000	[6,571–7,517]
Part-time or part-year	1,800	[1,743–1,946]	20.6	[17.8–23.4]	1,300	[1,198–1,372]
Dependency status						
Dependent	7,200	[6,441–7,975]	14.9	[12.9–16.8]	4,600	[4,136–5,098]
Independent	2,500	[2,348–2,691]	24.9	[21.6–28.1]	1,500	[1,399–1,649]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	5,900	[5,045–6,841]	36.2	[30.7–41.6]	2,100	[1,758–2,523]
25 to 50 percent	6,000	[5,198–6,794]	8.4	[5.8–11.0]	3,700	[3,233–4,150]
50 to 75 percent	7,700	[6,745–8,730]	5.1	[2.6–7.7]	5,500	[4,826–6,116]
Highest 25 percent	9,200	[7,966–10,484]	9.0	[5.2–12.8]	7,300	[6,304–8,259]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	3,000	[2,653–3,375]	32.2	[27.6–36.7]	1,600	[1,420–1,859]
Upper 50 percent	2,000	[1,803–2,263]	17.7	[13.8–21.6]	1,400	[1,232–1,590]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	1,000	[972–1,067]	22.7	[20.0–25.4]	700	[646–735]
Public 4-year	7,100	[6,953–7,243]	21.7	[19.2–24.3]	4,600	[4,346–4,850]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	19,600	[18,412–20,807]	8.4	[5.8–10.9]	11,500	[10,653–12,253]
Private for-profit degree-granting	11,000	[8,944–12,997]	6.8	[4.0–9.5]	8,600	[6,909–10,355]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Net tuition after grants is total tuition and fees charged minus any grant amounts received. Grants may cover living expenses as well as tuition and fees, so grant amounts may be greater than tuition and fees. Negative net tuition amounts were set to zero. Net tuition averages include students with zero net tuition and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, the average tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$4,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.9. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average net price after grants, and average net price after total aid received, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average net price after grants		Average net price after total aid	
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$11,200	[10,628–11,838]	\$9,100	[8,675–9,572]	\$6,700	[6,406–6,994]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	22,500	[21,534–23,387]	17,300	[16,634–17,931]	11,500	[11,012–12,047]
Part-time or part-year	6,600	[6,342–6,801]	5,700	[5,514–5,958]	4,700	[4,496–4,895]
Dependency status						
Dependent	15,100	[13,971–16,179]	12,100	[11,296–12,958]	8,700	[8,201–9,249]
Independent	7,800	[7,481–8,200]	6,500	[6,168–6,775]	4,900	[4,683–5,142]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	12,600	[11,107–14,098]	7,800	[6,999–8,565]	5,200	[4,666–5,673]
25 to 50 percent	13,000	[11,928–14,126]	10,500	[9,770–11,318]	7,500	[6,931–7,971]
50 to 75 percent	16,400	[14,937–17,932]	14,100	[12,810–15,375]	9,900	[9,087–10,717]
Highest 25 percent	18,400	[16,681–20,031]	16,300	[14,848–17,715]	12,500	[11,368–13,720]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	8,700	[8,002–9,374]	6,800	[6,306–7,306]	4,800	[4,454–5,060]
Upper 50 percent	7,000	[6,564–7,454]	6,100	[5,745–6,542]	5,100	[4,750–5,381]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	5,800	[5,627–6,007]	5,200	[4,979–5,347]	4,800	[4,605–4,915]
Public 4-year	17,600	[16,960–18,226]	14,500	[13,735–15,215]	9,700	[9,073–10,331]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	29,000	[27,624–30,447]	20,600	[19,505–21,650]	12,700	[11,630–13,712]
Private for-profit degree-granting	20,900	[18,280–23,473]	18,400	[16,049–20,695]	8,200	[6,780–9,580]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. The net price after grants is the price of attendance minus any grant aid received. The net price after total aid is the price of attendance minus the total amount of financial aid received, including student loans, work-study, Parent PLUS loans, job training, and military and veterans benefits. Net price averages include students with zero net prices and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$11,200.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.10. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average federal expected family contribution (EFC), percentage with financial need, and average amount of need, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average federal EFC		Financial need			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent with need		Average need	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$11,200	[10,628–11,838]	\$10,000	[9,170–10,888]	63.3	[59.8–66.8]	\$9,200	[8,532–9,937]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	22,500	[21,534–23,387]	13,000	[12,104–13,855]	77.4	[74.5–80.2]	16,200	[15,377–16,929]
Part-time or part-year	6,600	[6,342–6,801]	8,800	[7,615–9,993]	57.4	[52.2–62.7]	5,400	[5,087–5,640]
Dependency status								
Dependent	15,100	[13,971–16,179]	13,600	[12,616–14,556]	61.5	[57.9–65.1]	11,300	[10,239–12,283]
Independent	7,800	[7,481–8,200]	6,900	[5,755–8,022]	64.9	[60.2–69.5]	7,500	[7,027–8,048]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	12,600	[11,107–14,098]	1,300	[673–1,920]	97.3	[93.5–100.0]	11,800	[10,432–13,099]
25 to 50 percent	13,000	[11,928–14,126]	6,900	[6,372–7,485]	65.6	[57.5–73.8]	11,700	[10,055–13,289]
50 to 75 percent	16,400	[14,937–17,932]	14,800	[14,135–15,505]	52.1	[45.7–58.6]	11,300	[9,932–12,756]
Highest 25 percent	18,400	[16,681–20,031]	32,000	[29,884–34,054]	29.3	[24.7–34.0]	8,400	[7,268–9,573]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	8,700	[8,002–9,374]	1,600	[1,204–1,926]	89.9	[85.7–94.2]	8,300	[7,528–9,069]
Upper 50 percent	7,000	[6,564–7,454]	12,100	[10,703–13,531]	40.2	[34.9–45.6]	5,900	[5,176–6,559]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	5,800	[5,627–6,007]	8,700	[7,554–9,776]	54.6	[49.4–59.8]	4,600	[4,370–4,906]
Public 4-year	17,600	[16,960–18,226]	13,300	[12,224–14,413]	73.7	[70.7–76.7]	11,300	[10,883–11,644]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	29,000	[27,624–30,447]	13,800	[12,541–15,145]	85.8	[82.7–89.0]	20,900	[19,602–22,140]
Private for-profit degree-granting	20,900	[18,280–23,473]	6,900	[4,676–9,028]	98.2	[97.6–98.9]	14,600	[12,535–16,566]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Expected family contribution (EFC) is the amount that students and family are expected to contribute toward the price of attendance, as calculated in federal need analysis. Financial need is the price of attendance minus the EFC. If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Average need amounts exclude students with no financial need. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$11,200.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.11. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage with financial need and average amount of need, percentage with remaining need after grants and average amount of remaining need, and percentage with remaining need after total aid and average amount of remaining need, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Financial need				Remaining need after grants				Remaining need after total aid			
	Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	63.3	[59.8–66.8]	\$9,200	[8,532–9,937]	61.1	[57.6–64.7]	\$6,500	[6,153–6,897]	48.3	[45.0–51.6]	\$4,900	[4,609–5,101]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	77.4	[74.5–80.2]	16,200	[15,377–16,929]	74.5	[71.4–77.6]	10,500	[9,971–10,950]	52.5	[49.7–55.2]	7,400	[7,023–7,775]
Part-time or part-year	57.4	[52.2–62.7]	5,400	[5,087–5,640]	55.6	[50.4–60.8]	4,300	[4,130–4,543]	46.5	[41.7–51.3]	3,700	[3,447–3,881]
Dependency status												
Dependent	61.5	[57.9–65.1]	11,300	[10,239–12,283]	58.8	[55.1–62.5]	7,300	[6,796–7,840]	41.1	[37.7–44.5]	5,500	[5,048–5,904]
Independent	64.9	[60.2–69.5]	7,500	[7,027–8,048]	63.2	[58.2–68.2]	5,900	[5,508–6,240]	54.6	[49.7–59.5]	4,400	[4,201–4,684]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	97.3	[93.5–100.0]	11,800	[10,432–13,099]	94.7	[89.4–100.0]	7,000	[6,364–7,627]	81.1	[77.2–85.1]	5,100	[4,491–5,635]
25 to 50 percent	65.6	[57.5–73.8]	11,700	[10,055–13,289]	63.9	[56.0–71.8]	8,100	[7,119–9,175]	46.8	[40.3–53.3]	6,000	[5,219–6,809]
50 to 75 percent	52.1	[45.7–58.6]	11,300	[9,932–12,756]	49.4	[43.4–55.4]	7,800	[6,896–8,688]	26.1	[21.6–30.6]	5,900	[5,140–6,582]
Highest 25 percent	29.3	[24.7–34.0]	8,400	[7,268–9,573]	25.6	[21.1–30.2]	5,500	[4,970–6,107]	8.6	[6.3–10.9]	5,400	[4,430–6,375]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	89.9	[85.7–94.2]	8,300	[7,528–9,069]	89.3	[85.4–93.2]	6,300	[5,793–6,844]	78.2	[73.5–82.9]	4,800	[4,434–5,137]
Upper 50 percent	40.2	[34.9–45.6]	5,900	[5,176–6,559]	37.6	[31.8–43.3]	4,800	[4,204–5,467]	31.4	[25.6–37.2]	3,600	[3,083–4,125]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	54.6	[49.4–59.8]	4,600	[4,370–4,906]	53.2	[48.0–58.4]	3,800	[3,566–3,966]	48.6	[43.7–53.5]	3,600	[3,360–3,751]
Public 4-year	73.7	[70.7–76.7]	11,300	[10,883–11,644]	71.6	[68.8–74.3]	7,700	[7,412–8,026]	45.3	[42.9–47.7]	5,700	[5,238–6,094]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	85.8	[82.7–89.0]	20,900	[19,602–22,140]	79.4	[75.3–83.5]	13,100	[12,157–13,955]	49.0	[44.8–53.3]	9,700	[9,078–10,421]
Private for-profit degree-granting	98.2	[97.6–98.9]	14,600	[12,535–16,566]	97.4	[96.0–98.8]	12,100	[10,530–13,763]	53.1	[46.2–60.1]	8,200	[6,427–9,887]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Financial need is the price of attendance minus the expected family contribution (EFC). If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Need and remaining need averages only include the corresponding percentage of students who have need or remaining need after aid (students with zero need and zero remaining need are excluded from averages). Remaining need after grants is need minus grant aid; average remaining need after grants only includes students who still have need after subtracting any grants. Remaining need after total aid is need minus total aid (including both student and Parent PLUS loans and other aid); average remaining need only includes students who have remaining need after subtracting total aid. Average remaining need after total aid may sometimes be greater than average need after grants because it includes all those with need who received no aid, but excludes those whose remaining need after grants has been met by other aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, 63.3 percent of in-state undergraduates had financial need.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 4.12. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who worked while enrolled, percentage who worked full time while enrolled, average number of hours worked per week, average amount earned while enrolled, percentage who had work-study jobs and average amount of work-study earnings received, by student characteristics: Illinois 2007–08

Student characteristics	Percent worked while enrolled		Percent worked full time while enrolled		Average number of hours worked per week		Average amount earned while enrolled		Work-study jobs ¹			
	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	82.1	[80.1–84.0]	40.8	[38.1–43.6]	31.7	[30.8–32.6]	\$16,400	[15,151–17,707]	6.0	[5.0–7.0]	\$2,800	[2,548–3,080]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ²	74.9	[72.0–77.9]	15.8	[13.3–18.4]	23.1	[21.9–24.2]	7,700	[7,224–8,168]	13.5	[11.4–15.6]	2,500	[2,289–2,753]
Part-time or part-year	85.1	[82.5–87.6]	51.2	[47.6–54.7]	34.8	[33.8–35.8]	19,600	[17,925–21,322]	2.9	[1.9–3.9]	3,400	[2,646–4,106]
Dependency status												
Dependent	78.7	[75.6–81.9]	20.0	[17.6–22.5]	25.0	[24.0–26.0]	7,400	[6,866–7,853]	9.9	[8.1–11.7]	2,700	[2,346–3,066]
Independent	85.0	[82.4–87.7]	59.2	[54.7–63.6]	37.1	[35.9–38.4]	23,800	[21,557–26,131]	2.6	[1.6–3.6]	3,200	[2,418–3,926]
Dependent student family income ³												
Lowest 25 percent	79.5	[73.9–85.2]	24.0	[17.9–30.2]	26.6	[24.5–28.7]	7,000	[6,205–7,852]	13.5	[9.8–17.2]	2,600	[2,051–3,197]
25 to 50 percent	82.1	[76.9–87.4]	21.5	[16.2–26.7]	26.2	[24.6–27.9]	7,300	[6,416–8,234]	7.8	[4.9–10.7]	2,300	[1,906–2,681]
50 to 75 percent	83.3	[79.4–87.2]	18.9	[13.5–24.4]	23.8	[21.7–25.9]	7,700	[6,436–8,911]	10.2	[6.3–14.0]	3,300	[2,621–4,057]
Highest 25 percent	69.8	[64.1–75.6]	15.6	[9.8–21.4]	23.3	[21.1–25.5]	7,400	[6,097–8,733]	7.9	[5.0–10.7]	2,400	[1,272–3,593]
Independent student income ⁴												
Lower 50 percent	81.7	[77.0–86.5]	43.3	[38.9–47.7]	33.4	[31.8–35.0]	14,400	[12,629–16,096]	4.2	[2.6–5.7]	2,800	[2,136–3,374]
Upper 50 percent	88.3	[85.0–91.6]	74.7	[69.5–80.0]	40.5	[39.4–41.6]	32,500	[29,849–35,073]	1.1	[0.1–2.1]	‡	[†]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	84.9	[82.1–87.7]	47.8	[44.0–51.5]	33.9	[32.9–34.9]	18,300	[16,551–20,073]	2.9	[1.8–4.1]	3,800	[3,113–4,389]
Public 4-year	71.5	[68.8–74.3]	19.5	[15.4–23.6]	24.2	[22.0–26.3]	9,800	[8,521–11,002]	8.2	[6.0–10.4]	2,300	[1,897–2,742]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	80.4	[77.3–83.5]	29.4	[23.6–35.1]	26.9	[24.5–29.3]	13,200	[11,136–15,215]	20.3	[15.2–25.5]	2,300	[2,029–2,487]
Private for-profit degree-granting	84.6	[78.4–90.7]	50.5	[41.5–59.6]	35.6	[33.4–37.9]	18,200	[15,736–20,748]	3.6	[1.7–5.4]	4,700	[4,102–5,373]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Included in work totals.

² Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

³ Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Illinois.

⁴ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Illinois.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The percentage who worked while enrolled includes students with work-study jobs. Full-time work is 35 or more hours per week. Average hours per week worked while enrolled is only calculated for students who worked, including those who worked full time or held work-study jobs. Average earnings per year are the average amount earned while enrolled during the 2007–08 academic year. The percentage with work-study jobs and the average work-study amount earned per academic year are included in the total percentage who worked and the total average earnings per academic year. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Illinois in 2007–08, 82.1 percent of in-state undergraduates worked while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.1. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, average price of attendance, percentage receiving any aid, and average amount of total aid received, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average tuition and fees		Average price of attendance		Total aid			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent		Average amount	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$7,100	[6,832–7,401]	\$16,500	[16,045–16,941]	73.9	[71.1–76.7]	\$10,400	[10,119–10,740]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	11,300	[10,828–11,743]	23,100	[22,540–23,614]	83.7	[81.5–85.8]	14,200	[13,722–14,669]
Part-time or part-year	3,400	[3,084–3,798]	10,700	[10,323–11,052]	65.3	[61.3–69.3]	6,200	[5,853–6,496]
Dependency status								
Dependent	9,500	[9,189–9,901]	19,900	[19,333–20,439]	76.3	[73.0–79.5]	12,400	[11,876–12,948]
Independent	3,900	[3,550–4,330]	12,100	[11,586–12,522]	70.8	[66.7–74.9]	7,600	[7,179–8,090]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	8,100	[7,629–8,616]	17,900	[17,345–18,358]	82.0	[76.9–87.2]	12,200	[11,251–13,125]
25 to 50 percent	8,600	[7,719–9,413]	18,400	[17,431–19,300]	78.0	[73.7–82.3]	12,900	[11,538–14,213]
50 to 75 percent	9,900	[8,935–10,921]	20,800	[19,160–22,413]	75.1	[71.8–78.4]	12,300	[10,668–13,856]
Highest 25 percent	11,500	[10,448–12,577]	22,500	[21,326–23,602]	70.1	[64.8–75.5]	12,300	[10,389–14,264]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	4,700	[4,072–5,335]	13,100	[12,228–13,874]	75.1	[68.9–81.3]	8,900	[8,262–9,460]
Upper 50 percent	3,200	[2,922–3,440]	11,100	[10,592–11,532]	66.5	[62.6–70.4]	6,300	[5,821–6,691]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	2,300	[2,203–2,388]	11,300	[11,088–11,485]	63.7	[59.7–67.7]	5,200	[5,018–5,392]
Public 4-year	7,500	[7,117–7,891]	17,300	[16,258–18,372]	75.0	[71.8–78.1]	11,300	[10,702–11,873]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	21,300	[20,131–22,398]	30,800	[29,480–32,049]	92.9	[90.2–95.7]	20,800	[19,453–22,076]
Private for-profit degree-granting	10,600	[9,387–11,818]	20,400	[19,110–21,616]	98.8	[98.3–99.3]	11,600	[10,899–12,330]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees charged by the institution and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Total aid includes grants, loans, work-study, and any other aid, including federal Parent PLUS loans. Average aid amounts are for those students who received any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, the average amount of tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$7,100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.2. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any grants, percentage receiving any student loans, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Grants				Student loans			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	57.4	[54.5–60.3]	\$5,000	[4,810–5,276]	53.4	[50.7–56.0]	\$7,200	[6,961–7,509]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	69.6	[66.8–72.3]	6,900	[6,568–7,284]	65.0	[62.0–67.9]	8,200	[7,820–8,655]
Part-time or part-year	46.6	[42.3–50.9]	2,600	[2,366–2,764]	43.1	[39.8–46.5]	5,900	[5,689–6,116]
Dependency status								
Dependent	58.6	[55.1–62.1]	6,500	[6,027–6,887]	57.6	[54.2–61.0]	7,400	[7,012–7,764]
Independent	55.7	[52.0–59.5]	3,100	[2,674–3,522]	47.9	[44.6–51.1]	7,000	[6,667–7,321]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	79.1	[74.2–84.1]	6,800	[6,209–7,488]	54.4	[50.9–57.9]	6,500	[5,240–7,795]
25 to 50 percent	61.3	[57.5–65.2]	6,700	[5,730–7,708]	64.4	[59.6–69.2]	7,000	[6,249–7,836]
50 to 75 percent	47.4	[40.7–54.1]	5,700	[4,620–6,795]	64.2	[58.8–69.6]	7,600	[6,762–8,433]
Highest 25 percent	47.0	[41.2–52.9]	6,200	[4,670–7,795]	47.3	[41.3–53.4]	8,500	[6,860–10,222]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	64.4	[59.0–69.9]	3,600	[3,095–4,080]	56.4	[50.7–62.1]	6,800	[6,295–7,309]
Upper 50 percent	47.1	[43.1–51.0]	2,400	[2,037–2,824]	39.4	[36.4–42.3]	7,300	[6,924–7,611]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	47.3	[43.9–50.7]	2,500	[2,436–2,645]	37.7	[35.8–39.5]	4,900	[4,738–5,034]
Public 4-year	58.6	[52.6–64.5]	4,400	[4,156–4,739]	59.0	[53.2–64.8]	7,800	[7,169–8,383]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	87.9	[84.7–91.1]	11,400	[10,538–12,319]	70.1	[65.2–75.1]	9,600	[8,931–10,178]
Private for-profit degree-granting	61.5	[57.4–65.6]	3,400	[3,154–3,548]	97.3	[96.5–98.1]	8,600	[8,063–9,090]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant and loan amounts are for those students who received the specified type of aid. Grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers. Student loans may be from any source, but exclude federal Parent PLUS loans. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, 57.4 percent of in-state undergraduates received grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.3. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any federal grants, percentage receiving any state grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal grants				State grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	26.0	[24.0–28.1]	\$2,600	[2,536–2,726]	25.8	[24.0–27.6]	\$2,000	[1,905–2,119]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	26.1	[23.2–29.0]	3,600	[3,427–3,842]	33.3	[30.2–36.4]	2,700	[2,497–2,855]
Part-time or part-year	26.0	[23.5–28.4]	1,700	[1,662–1,819]	19.2	[16.8–21.6]	1,000	[874–1,123]
Dependency status								
Dependent	19.9	[17.3–22.6]	3,000	[2,778–3,317]	27.7	[25.6–29.7]	2,500	[2,313–2,654]
Independent	34.0	[31.0–37.0]	2,300	[2,178–2,446]	23.4	[21.0–25.9]	1,300	[1,094–1,476]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	60.2	[55.2–65.2]	3,400	[3,115–3,630]	58.8	[47.1–70.5]	2,500	[2,269–2,648]
25 to 50 percent	20.1	[14.2–25.9]	2,100	[1,852–2,303]	41.4	[34.6–48.2]	2,800	[2,275–3,403]
50 to 75 percent	0.1	[0.0–0.3]	‡	[†]	10.8	[7.2–14.4]	1,400	[961–1,750]
Highest 25 percent	0.1	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]	0.6	[0.0–1.3]	‡	[†]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	51.8	[47.2–56.3]	2,500	[2,386–2,694]	36.6	[32.9–40.3]	1,300	[1,083–1,543]
Upper 50 percent	16.3	[14.2–18.5]	1,600	[1,471–1,714]	10.3	[8.5–12.0]	1,200	[978–1,390]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	27.6	[25.7–29.4]	2,300	[2,175–2,327]	24.5	[22.6–26.4]	1,100	[1,024–1,112]
Public 4-year	18.6	[15.5–21.7]	3,400	[3,024–3,770]	22.4	[20.1–24.8]	2,900	[2,554–3,337]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	25.5	[20.7–30.3]	3,400	[2,946–3,930]	30.9	[26.7–35.1]	3,400	[3,188–3,700]
Private for-profit degree-granting	47.4	[44.4–50.3]	2,000	[1,892–2,144]	38.8	[34.1–43.5]	1,500	[1,344–1,676]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Federal grants are Pell Grants, Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACG), National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG), and a small number of grants and scholarships from other federal programs. State grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by a state. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, 26.0 percent of in-state undergraduates received federal grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.4. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving institutional grants, percentage receiving other grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Institutional grants				Other grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	24.3	[22.6–26.0]	\$5,200	[4,708–5,719]	18.9	[17.3–20.4]	\$2,200	[1,943–2,539]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	44.6	[41.9–47.3]	5,500	[4,966–6,114]	21.2	[19.2–23.2]	2,400	[2,055–2,706]
Part-time or part-year	6.3	[4.2–8.4]	3,200	[2,236–4,129]	16.8	[14.7–18.8]	2,100	[1,674–2,498]
Dependency status								
Dependent	36.2	[32.9–39.4]	5,800	[5,247–6,361]	17.7	[15.6–19.8]	2,200	[1,872–2,557]
Independent	8.7	[6.1–11.4]	2,000	[1,589–2,440]	20.4	[18.2–22.5]	2,300	[1,867–2,675]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	30.3	[19.9–40.8]	5,400	[3,786–6,918]	14.7	[10.5–19.0]	2,200	[1,531–2,805]
25 to 50 percent	36.0	[30.5–41.5]	6,000	[4,683–7,226]	19.4	[13.8–25.1]	2,000	[1,427–2,554]
50 to 75 percent	38.9	[32.5–45.4]	5,700	[4,510–6,826]	14.2	[10.3–18.1]	2,500	[1,887–3,034]
Highest 25 percent	39.3	[32.6–46.0]	6,100	[4,028–8,266]	22.3	[15.2–29.4]	2,300	[1,595–2,962]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	11.9	[6.5–17.3]	2,200	[1,736–2,740]	11.7	[9.3–14.1]	2,100	[1,721–2,526]
Upper 50 percent	5.6	[3.8–7.3]	1,500	[899–2,182]	29.0	[26.1–31.9]	2,300	[1,750–2,911]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	1.9	[1.2–2.7]	800	[593–952]	17.6	[15.5–19.8]	1,700	[1,591–1,849]
Public 4-year	39.8	[35.5–44.2]	2,200	[1,260–3,068]	19.0	[15.6–22.4]	2,400	[1,537–3,183]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	76.7	[70.5–82.9]	9,500	[8,931–10,086]	29.0	[23.6–34.3]	2,800	[2,280–3,318]
Private for-profit degree-granting	7.4	[5.3–9.6]	1,900	[1,368–2,512]	8.2	[5.9–10.5]	4,600	[3,809–5,330]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Institutional grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by the institution attended. Other grants include grants and scholarships from private sources outside of the institution, including tuition aid from employers. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, 24.3 percent of in-state undergraduates received institutional grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.5. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any need-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Need-based grants				Merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	44.3	[42.0–46.7]	\$4,100	[3,887–4,286]	9.7	[7.6–11.9]	\$5,700	[5,151–6,153]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	58.5	[54.5–62.5]	5,200	[4,781–5,544]	19.0	[15.2–22.7]	5,900	[5,425–6,444]
Part-time or part-year	31.8	[28.3–35.3]	2,300	[2,158–2,526]	1.6	[0.9–2.2]	2,600	[1,973–3,247]
Dependency status								
Dependent	48.0	[44.8–51.1]	4,800	[4,418–5,168]	15.9	[12.2–19.6]	5,800	[5,310–6,333]
Independent	39.6	[36.4–42.8]	3,000	[2,587–3,348]	1.6	[0.7–2.6]	3,500	[2,181–4,767]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	76.3	[71.9–80.7]	5,800	[5,157–6,492]	11.7	[7.6–15.8]	5,100	[3,545–6,635]
25 to 50 percent	52.9	[48.6–57.3]	5,500	[4,376–6,701]	12.9	[9.0–16.7]	5,100	[4,044–6,145]
50 to 75 percent	34.6	[30.9–38.2]	3,000	[2,326–3,634]	18.4	[9.7–27.1]	5,700	[4,050–7,270]
Highest 25 percent	28.7	[20.8–36.5]	2,900	[1,644–4,244]	20.5	[14.7–26.3]	6,800	[5,390–8,247]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	58.7	[53.4–63.9]	3,300	[2,854–3,719]	2.8	[1.0–4.5]	‡	[†]
Upper 50 percent	20.6	[18.1–23.1]	2,100	[1,775–2,354]	0.5	[0.0–1.0]	‡	[†]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	34.2	[31.6–36.8]	2,600	[2,543–2,693]	0.1	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]
Public 4-year	48.7	[44.1–53.3]	3,600	[3,151–3,992]	8.8	[2.9–14.8]	4,600	[3,512–5,677]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	65.0	[60.2–69.7]	8,300	[7,595–9,063]	51.5	[43.7–59.3]	6,100	[5,479–6,737]
Private for-profit degree-granting	53.1	[49.3–57.0]	2,800	[2,601–3,059]	0.1	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Need-based grants are grants from any source awarded on the basis of family income or some other measure of ability to pay, such as the federal expected family contribution (EFC). They include grants that are based on both need and merit. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include grants from private sources because the merit basis of private grants cannot be identified. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, 44.3 percent of in-state undergraduates received need-based grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.6. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants from state or institutional sources, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Total merit-based grants				State merit-based grants				Institutional merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	9.7	[7.6–11.9]	5,700	[5,151–6,153]	0.0	[0.0–0.1]	‡	[†]	9.7	[7.6–11.9]	5,700	[5,148–6,152]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	19.0	[15.2–22.7]	5,900	[5,425–6,444]	0.0	[0.0–0.1]	‡	[†]	19.0	[15.2–22.7]	5,900	[5,422–6,443]
Part-time or part-year	1.6	[0.9–2.2]	2,600	[1,973–3,247]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	1.6	[0.9–2.2]	2,600	[1,973–3,247]
Dependency status												
Dependent	15.9	[12.2–19.6]	5,800	[5,310–6,333]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	15.9	[12.2–19.6]	5,800	[5,310–6,333]
Independent	1.6	[0.7–2.6]	3,500	[2,181–4,767]	0.0	[0.0–0.1]	‡	[†]	1.6	[0.7–2.6]	3,400	[2,169–4,726]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	11.7	[7.6–15.8]	5,100	[3,545–6,635]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	11.7	[7.6–15.8]	5,100	[3,545–6,635]
25 to 50 percent	12.9	[9.0–16.7]	5,100	[4,044–6,145]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	12.9	[9.0–16.7]	5,100	[4,044–6,145]
50 to 75 percent	18.4	[9.7–27.1]	5,700	[4,050–7,270]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	18.4	[9.7–27.1]	5,700	[4,050–7,270]
Highest 25 percent	20.5	[14.7–26.3]	6,800	[5,390–8,247]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	20.5	[14.7–26.3]	6,800	[5,390–8,247]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	2.8	[1.0–4.5]	‡	[†]	0.1	[0.0–0.3]	‡	[†]	2.8	[1.0–4.5]	‡	[†]
Upper 50 percent	0.5	[0.0–1.0]	‡	[†]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	0.5	[0.0–1.0]	‡	[†]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	0.1	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	0.1	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]
Public 4-year	8.8	[2.9–14.8]	4,600	[3,512–5,677]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	8.8	[2.9–14.8]	4,600	[3,512–5,677]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	51.5	[43.7–59.3]	6,100	[5,479–6,737]	0.1	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]	51.5	[43.7–59.3]	6,100	[5,474–6,736]
Private for-profit degree-granting	0.1	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	0.1	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include federal grants or grants from private sources. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, 9.7 percent of in-state undergraduates received a merit-based grant.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.7. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who took out any federal loans; percentage who took out any private student loans, with average amounts borrowed; and percentage of students who ever took out any student loans, with cumulative amount borrowed to date; by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal loans				Private loans				Cumulative total loans borrowed to date			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	49.9	[47.4–52.4]	\$4,800	[4,498–5,006]	17.3	[15.2–19.5]	\$5,600	[5,136–5,996]	66.1	[63.0–69.2]	\$14,900	[13,763–15,948]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	62.2	[59.5–64.9]	5,000	[4,687–5,223]	20.9	[17.6–24.1]	6,200	[5,399–6,962]	71.8	[67.4–76.1]	15,700	[13,555–17,776]
Part-time or part-year	39.0	[35.8–42.3]	4,500	[4,186–4,746]	14.2	[12.2–16.2]	4,800	[4,493–5,049]	61.1	[57.8–64.5]	14,000	[13,192–14,844]
Dependency status												
Dependent	54.1	[51.0–57.2]	4,100	[3,816–4,354]	19.9	[16.7–23.0]	6,000	[5,258–6,684]	66.7	[62.5–70.9]	13,500	[11,640–15,338]
Independent	44.4	[41.2–47.6]	5,800	[5,589–6,040]	14.0	[12.5–15.5]	4,800	[4,477–5,151]	65.3	[62.5–68.2]	16,700	[15,257–18,104]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	53.7	[50.1–57.2]	4,300	[3,866–4,642]	11.2	[8.5–13.8]	4,800	[3,826–5,719]	64.6	[60.7–68.6]	13,400	[6,713–20,072]
25 to 50 percent	60.6	[55.9–65.2]	4,000	[3,491–4,424]	26.7	[19.6–33.9]	5,400	[4,333–6,492]	72.5	[68.3–76.7]	12,200	[10,895–13,566]
50 to 75 percent	61.0	[55.3–66.8]	4,000	[3,420–4,578]	19.8	[15.8–23.9]	7,300	[6,483–8,031]	71.0	[63.5–78.5]	14,200	[12,578–15,732]
Highest 25 percent	41.3	[36.0–46.6]	4,200	[3,819–4,540]	21.7	[14.8–28.6]	6,100	[4,250–7,900]	58.7	[51.2–66.2]	14,300	[12,325–16,282]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	52.6	[47.0–58.1]	5,700	[5,432–5,981]	14.7	[11.4–17.9]	4,700	[4,176–5,127]	71.7	[67.7–75.8]	16,600	[14,484–18,800]
Upper 50 percent	36.3	[33.3–39.3]	6,000	[5,661–6,279]	13.3	[11.0–15.7]	5,000	[4,308–5,678]	59.0	[55.5–62.4]	16,700	[15,652–17,802]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	33.8	[32.4–35.3]	4,200	[4,021–4,314]	9.0	[7.7–10.3]	4,300	[4,114–4,561]	54.2	[52.2–56.2]	9,900	[9,508–10,301]
Public 4-year	55.3	[50.5–60.1]	4,500	[4,015–5,067]	17.1	[11.4–22.7]	4,400	[3,134–5,660]	71.6	[62.8–80.4]	16,900	[13,886–19,912]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	67.3	[61.6–73.1]	5,600	[5,266–5,952]	30.9	[26.0–35.7]	7,800	[7,030–8,513]	76.5	[72.1–80.9]	20,400	[17,983–22,835]
Private for-profit degree-granting	96.0	[94.6–97.5]	5,500	[5,149–5,772]	46.1	[42.5–49.7]	6,200	[5,663–6,789]	98.8	[98.3–99.2]	18,000	[17,092–18,989]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average loan amounts are for students who received the specified type of loan. The estimates for federal and private loans are for student loans taken out in 2007–08. Federal student loans are Stafford subsidized and unsubsidized loans, Perkins loans, and a small number of Public Health Service loans. They do not include federal Parent PLUS loans. Loans from family or friends are not included. Private (also called “alternative”) loans are offered by a variety of commercial organizations. Cumulative loans borrowed indicates the percentage of students (at all class levels) who took out loans at any time (in 2007–08 or before) and the cumulative total amount borrowed through June 2008. Because continuing students may accumulate more loans later, the cumulative loan amounts in this table are an underestimate of the cumulative amounts that undergraduates might have when they complete or leave postsecondary education. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, 49.9 percent of in-state undergraduates took out federal loans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.8. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, percentage with zero net tuition after grants, and average amount of net tuition after grants, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Net tuition after grants					
	Average tuition and fees		Percent zero net tuition		Average amount including those with zero net tuition	
	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$7,100	[6,832–7,401]	17.3	[16.2–18.4]	\$4,500	[4,320–4,745]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	11,300	[10,828–11,743]	14.7	[13.4–16.0]	6,900	[6,462–7,279]
Part-time or part-year	3,400	[3,084–3,798]	19.7	[18.0–21.3]	2,500	[2,198–2,745]
Dependency status						
Dependent	9,500	[9,189–9,901]	12.5	[10.7–14.2]	6,100	[5,769–6,348]
Independent	3,900	[3,550–4,330]	23.7	[21.3–26.0]	2,500	[2,160–2,915]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	8,100	[7,629–8,616]	36.1	[28.7–43.4]	3,400	[2,895–4,000]
25 to 50 percent	8,600	[7,719–9,413]	7.6	[4.5–10.7]	4,600	[4,098–5,098]
50 to 75 percent	9,900	[8,935–10,921]	2.5	[1.1–3.9]	7,300	[6,785–7,810]
Highest 25 percent	11,500	[10,448–12,577]	4.2	[1.0–7.4]	8,800	[7,774–9,834]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	4,700	[4,072–5,335]	28.0	[25.5–30.4]	2,800	[2,123–3,393]
Upper 50 percent	3,200	[2,922–3,440]	19.4	[16.2–22.6]	2,300	[2,079–2,558]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	2,300	[2,203–2,388]	25.6	[23.6–27.6]	1,400	[1,355–1,438]
Public 4-year	7,500	[7,117–7,891]	12.0	[10.2–13.7]	5,300	[5,013–5,593]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	21,300	[20,131–22,398]	6.3	[4.0–8.7]	11,400	[10,478–12,367]
Private for-profit degree-granting	10,600	[9,387–11,818]	7.7	[4.6–10.9]	8,700	[7,544–9,839]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Net tuition after grants is total tuition and fees charged minus any grant amounts received. Grants may cover living expenses as well as tuition and fees, so grant amounts may be greater than tuition and fees. Negative net tuition amounts were set to zero. Net tuition averages include students with zero net tuition and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, the average tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$7,100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.9. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average net price after grants, and average net price after total aid received, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average net price after grants		Average net price after total aid	
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$16,500	[16,045–16,941]	\$13,600	[13,266–13,934]	\$8,800	[8,354–9,218]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	23,100	[22,540–23,614]	18,300	[17,787–18,731]	11,200	[10,418–11,987]
Part-time or part-year	10,700	[10,323–11,052]	9,500	[9,212–9,772]	6,700	[6,362–6,949]
Dependency status						
Dependent	19,900	[19,333–20,439]	16,100	[15,669–16,533]	10,400	[9,697–11,142]
Independent	12,100	[11,586–12,522]	10,300	[9,816–10,840]	6,700	[6,216–7,084]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	17,900	[17,345–18,358]	12,400	[11,701–13,165]	7,900	[7,180–8,525]
25 to 50 percent	18,400	[17,431–19,300]	14,200	[13,696–14,792]	8,300	[7,556–9,093]
50 to 75 percent	20,800	[19,160–22,413]	18,100	[16,962–19,199]	11,600	[10,193–12,969]
Highest 25 percent	22,500	[21,326–23,602]	19,500	[18,224–20,840]	13,800	[11,513–16,121]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	13,100	[12,228–13,874]	10,700	[9,948–11,531]	6,400	[5,729–7,067]
Upper 50 percent	11,100	[10,592–11,532]	9,900	[9,446–10,390]	6,900	[6,512–7,291]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	11,300	[11,088–11,485]	10,100	[9,844–10,327]	8,000	[7,623–8,316]
Public 4-year	17,300	[16,258–18,372]	14,700	[13,958–15,462]	8,900	[7,846–9,859]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	30,800	[29,480–32,049]	20,700	[19,646–21,788]	11,500	[10,038–12,894]
Private for-profit degree-granting	20,400	[19,110–21,616]	18,300	[17,102–19,504]	8,900	[7,981–9,793]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. The net price after grants is the price of attendance minus any grant aid received. The net price after total aid is the price of attendance minus the total amount of financial aid received, including student loans, work-study, Parent PLUS loans, job training, and military and veterans benefits. Net price averages include students with zero net prices and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$16,500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.10. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average federal expected family contribution (EFC), percentage with financial need, and average amount of need, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average federal EFC		Financial need			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent with need		Average need	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$16,500	[16,045–16,941]	\$10,600	[9,934–11,222]	75.5	[73.3–77.7]	\$11,800	[11,223–12,350]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	23,100	[22,540–23,614]	12,900	[11,482–14,279]	80.5	[75.6–85.4]	15,700	[15,222–16,269]
Part-time or part-year	10,700	[10,323–11,052]	8,500	[8,196–8,899]	71.1	[68.9–73.3]	7,800	[7,194–8,472]
Dependency status								
Dependent	19,900	[19,333–20,439]	13,800	[12,448–15,241]	72.4	[68.0–76.9]	13,000	[12,236–13,763]
Independent	12,100	[11,586–12,522]	6,300	[5,838–6,771]	79.5	[76.8–82.2]	10,300	[9,734–10,949]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	17,900	[17,345–18,358]	2,000	[1,816–2,235]	98.7	[98.0–99.4]	16,000	[15,485–16,614]
25 to 50 percent	18,400	[17,431–19,300]	7,200	[6,753–7,663]	87.4	[84.5–90.4]	13,500	[12,319–14,599]
50 to 75 percent	20,800	[19,160–22,413]	15,100	[14,601–15,675]	73.4	[69.5–77.4]	10,100	[8,345–11,908]
Highest 25 percent	22,500	[21,326–23,602]	30,600	[28,233–32,986]	31.0	[22.4–39.7]	9,000	[7,877–10,155]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	13,100	[12,228–13,874]	1,500	[1,396–1,680]	96.7	[95.7–97.7]	12,000	[11,139–12,807]
Upper 50 percent	11,100	[10,592–11,532]	11,000	[10,423–11,676]	62.4	[58.5–66.4]	7,800	[7,324–8,328]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	11,300	[11,088–11,485]	8,800	[8,495–9,042]	70.3	[68.9–71.7]	8,500	[8,310–8,701]
Public 4-year	17,300	[16,258–18,372]	12,600	[10,817–14,393]	72.4	[66.1–78.7]	11,200	[9,618–12,753]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	30,800	[29,480–32,049]	14,400	[12,750–16,032]	88.1	[83.6–92.6]	20,700	[19,404–22,007]
Private for-profit degree-granting	20,400	[19,110–21,616]	6,900	[6,173–7,575]	97.8	[96.6–99.1]	14,100	[12,383–15,881]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Expected family contribution (EFC) is the amount that students and family are expected to contribute toward the price of attendance, as calculated in federal need analysis. Financial need is the price of attendance minus the EFC. If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Average need amounts exclude students with no financial need. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$16,500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.11. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage with financial need and average amount of need, percentage with remaining need after grants and average amount of remaining need, and percentage with remaining need after total aid and average amount of remaining need, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Financial need				Remaining need after grants				Remaining need after total aid			
	Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	75.5	[73.3–77.7]	\$11,800	[11,223–12,350]	73.0	[71.2–74.7]	\$8,700	[8,241–9,140]	47.9	[46.6–49.1]	\$6,800	[6,436–7,073]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	80.5	[75.6–85.4]	15,700	[15,222–16,269]	76.8	[72.5–81.1]	10,900	[10,438–11,311]	48.5	[46.5–50.6]	7,900	[7,307–8,432]
Part-time or part-year	71.1	[68.9–73.3]	7,800	[7,194–8,472]	69.6	[67.5–71.6]	6,600	[6,034–7,092]	47.3	[45.6–48.9]	5,700	[5,287–6,203]
Dependency status												
Dependent	72.4	[68.0–76.9]	13,000	[12,236–13,763]	69.1	[65.1–73.1]	8,800	[8,300–9,364]	41.3	[39.1–43.6]	7,100	[6,415–7,688]
Independent	79.5	[76.8–82.2]	10,300	[9,734–10,949]	78.0	[75.5–80.6]	8,500	[7,937–9,115]	56.4	[54.1–58.7]	6,500	[5,877–7,062]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	98.7	[98.0–99.4]	16,000	[15,485–16,614]	97.4	[95.7–99.0]	10,700	[9,854–11,623]	74.4	[67.9–80.9]	8,300	[7,287–9,223]
25 to 50 percent	87.4	[84.5–90.4]	13,500	[12,319–14,599]	86.4	[83.4–89.3]	8,900	[8,292–9,580]	50.9	[46.4–55.4]	6,600	[5,953–7,331]
50 to 75 percent	73.4	[69.5–77.4]	10,100	[8,345–11,908]	69.7	[65.6–73.8]	7,200	[5,702–8,654]	33.5	[27.4–39.5]	5,300	[4,430–6,104]
Highest 25 percent	31.0	[22.4–39.7]	9,000	[7,877–10,155]	23.9	[15.8–31.9]	5,700	[4,848–6,489]	7.4	[4.6–10.1]	6,000	[4,310–7,659]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	96.7	[95.7–97.7]	12,000	[11,139–12,807]	96.3	[95.2–97.3]	9,600	[8,769–10,498]	75.5	[72.1–78.9]	6,900	[6,109–7,666]
Upper 50 percent	62.4	[58.5–66.4]	7,800	[7,324–8,328]	59.9	[55.9–63.9]	6,800	[6,274–7,234]	37.4	[33.2–41.6]	5,600	[5,018–6,241]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	70.3	[68.9–71.7]	8,500	[8,310–8,701]	69.3	[67.9–70.7]	7,100	[6,839–7,284]	54.8	[53.3–56.3]	6,200	[5,868–6,540]
Public 4-year	72.4	[66.1–78.7]	11,200	[9,618–12,753]	69.9	[65.3–74.5]	8,500	[7,285–9,761]	39.6	[36.6–42.6]	6,600	[5,729–7,547]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	88.1	[83.6–92.6]	20,700	[19,404–22,007]	78.9	[73.0–84.7]	11,700	[10,945–12,389]	41.5	[37.4–45.5]	7,800	[6,702–8,989]
Private for-profit degree-granting	97.8	[96.6–99.1]	14,100	[12,383–15,881]	97.7	[96.4–99.0]	12,100	[10,435–13,721]	49.9	[43.6–56.2]	9,300	[8,162–10,339]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Financial need is the price of attendance minus the expected family contribution (EFC). If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Need and remaining need averages only include the corresponding percentage of students who have need or remaining need after aid (students with zero need and zero remaining need are excluded from averages). Remaining need after grants is need minus grant aid; average remaining need after grants only includes students who still have need after subtracting any grants. Remaining need after total aid is need minus total aid (including both student and Parent PLUS loans and other aid); average remaining need only includes students who have remaining need after subtracting total aid. Average remaining need after total aid may sometimes be greater than average need after grants because it includes all those with need who received no aid, but excludes those whose remaining need after grants has been met by other aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, 75.5 percent of in-state undergraduates had financial need.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 5.12. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who worked while enrolled, percentage who worked full time while enrolled, average number of hours worked per week, average amount earned while enrolled, percentage who had work-study jobs and average amount of work-study earnings received, by student characteristics: Minnesota 2007–08

Student characteristics	Percent worked while enrolled		Percent worked full time while enrolled		Average number of hours worked per week		Average amount earned while enrolled		Work-study jobs ¹			
	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	84.5	[82.4–86.7]	31.7	[30.2–33.1]	28.1	[27.4–28.8]	\$13,500	[12,790–14,167]	16.3	[12.7–19.8]	\$2,400	[2,257–2,476]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ²	81.2	[76.8–85.6]	12.8	[11.1–14.4]	21.7	[21.0–22.4]	7,000	[6,622–7,441]	30.4	[24.4–36.5]	2,400	[2,285–2,518]
Part-time or part-year	87.5	[85.8–89.2]	48.3	[45.8–50.8]	33.3	[32.5–34.1]	18,800	[17,538–19,969]	3.8	[2.4–5.2]	2,100	[1,800–2,446]
Dependency status												
Dependent	82.8	[79.2–86.4]	15.5	[14.0–17.0]	22.9	[22.2–23.5]	6,900	[6,530–7,294]	25.2	[19.2–31.2]	2,400	[2,238–2,494]
Independent	86.8	[85.2–88.5]	52.8	[50.3–55.2]	34.6	[33.9–35.3]	21,700	[20,599–22,739]	4.6	[3.5–5.7]	2,400	[2,101–2,646]
Dependent student family income ³												
Lowest 25 percent	86.3	[81.5–91.2]	19.9	[16.5–23.3]	24.3	[22.1–26.5]	6,800	[6,101–7,535]	34.3	[26.5–42.0]	2,500	[2,266–2,637]
25 to 50 percent	86.5	[83.1–89.9]	20.4	[17.4–23.4]	24.5	[23.2–25.8]	6,800	[6,225–7,424]	24.2	[16.5–31.9]	2,300	[2,122–2,532]
50 to 75 percent	84.2	[78.5–89.9]	12.4	[9.4–15.4]	23.0	[20.9–25.0]	7,000	[6,254–7,821]	23.9	[15.2–32.6]	2,500	[2,266–2,671]
Highest 25 percent	74.3	[63.6–85.0]	9.6	[6.8–12.3]	19.2	[17.4–21.0]	7,000	[5,827–8,125]	18.5	[11.7–25.3]	2,100	[1,670–2,588]
Independent student income ⁴												
Lower 50 percent	83.6	[80.5–86.6]	40.2	[36.7–43.7]	31.3	[30.3–32.3]	13,700	[12,843–14,491]	7.4	[5.5–9.2]	2,300	[2,050–2,611]
Upper 50 percent	90.1	[88.6–91.5]	65.3	[62.4–68.1]	37.7	[36.7–38.7]	29,100	[27,910–30,208]	1.8	[0.9–2.7]	2,500	[1,839–3,252]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	86.6	[85.4–87.8]	41.4	[39.7–43.1]	31.6	[31.2–32.0]	15,700	[15,084–16,307]	4.9	[3.8–6.0]	2,200	[1,912–2,409]
Public 4-year	82.8	[77.1–88.5]	16.3	[14.0–18.6]	22.9	[21.6–24.3]	9,700	[8,331–11,168]	23.6	[12.9–34.3]	2,600	[2,507–2,769]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	79.0	[72.7–85.3]	20.8	[15.0–26.6]	22.8	[20.4–25.2]	10,000	[8,003–12,045]	47.1	[42.0–52.1]	2,100	[1,976–2,269]
Private for-profit degree-granting	88.6	[84.6–92.5]	52.9	[46.1–59.7]	34.8	[33.1–36.6]	19,600	[17,613–21,596]	3.1	[1.5–4.7]	2,400	[1,400–3,480]

¹ Included in work totals.

² Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

³ Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Minnesota.

⁴ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Minnesota.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The percentage who worked while enrolled includes students with work-study jobs. Full-time work is 35 or more hours per week. Average hours per week worked while enrolled is only calculated for students who worked, including those who worked full time or held work-study jobs. Average earnings per year are the average amount earned while enrolled during the 2007–08 academic year. The percentage with work-study jobs and the average work-study amount earned per academic year are included in the total percentage who worked and the total average earnings per academic year. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Minnesota in 2007–08, 84.5 percent of in-state undergraduates worked while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.1. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, average price of attendance, percentage receiving any aid, and average amount of total aid received, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average tuition and fees		Average price of attendance		Total aid			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent		Average amount	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$7,900	[7,376–8,358]	\$15,700	[15,188–16,207]	72.4	[70.1–74.6]	\$10,400	[10,037–10,840]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	12,000	[11,168–12,836]	22,500	[21,658–23,442]	85.8	[84.1–87.5]	13,900	[13,362–14,508]
Part-time or part-year	4,300	[3,633–4,930]	9,800	[9,052–10,459]	60.7	[57.5–64.0]	6,200	[5,589–6,720]
Dependency status								
Dependent	9,800	[9,156–10,485]	18,300	[17,543–18,960]	75.1	[72.4–77.8]	12,400	[11,774–12,959]
Independent	4,900	[4,332–5,559]	11,900	[11,230–12,526]	68.3	[65.4–71.2]	7,300	[6,784–7,755]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	8,100	[7,602–8,666]	16,100	[15,375–16,763]	87.1	[85.0–89.1]	11,400	[10,735–12,088]
25 to 50 percent	9,400	[8,185–10,598]	17,300	[15,816–18,690]	79.9	[76.4–83.4]	13,200	[11,421–15,020]
50 to 75 percent	9,500	[8,475–10,494]	18,100	[16,964–19,240]	69.7	[66.5–72.8]	12,100	[11,216–12,920]
Highest 25 percent	12,300	[11,115–13,554]	21,700	[20,373–22,963]	63.3	[57.9–68.8]	13,000	[11,965–13,941]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	5,800	[5,203–6,345]	13,300	[12,559–14,003]	77.2	[74.2–80.2]	7,900	[7,440–8,394]
Upper 50 percent	4,100	[3,285–4,966]	10,500	[9,517–11,461]	59.5	[54.8–64.2]	6,400	[5,404–7,469]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	2,200	[2,165–2,252]	8,000	[7,895–8,181]	56.0	[52.6–59.4]	4,100	[3,962–4,280]
Public 4-year	3,900	[3,712–4,108]	12,300	[11,796–12,781]	74.0	[70.5–77.5]	7,600	[7,359–7,821]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	19,300	[18,495–20,180]	29,400	[28,350–30,510]	85.0	[81.4–88.6]	19,200	[17,752–20,659]
Private for-profit degree-granting	12,900	[11,577–14,259]	20,700	[18,822–22,503]	99.0	[96.6–100.0]	11,500	[9,763–13,170]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees charged by the institution and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Total aid includes grants, loans, work-study, and any other aid, including federal Parent PLUS loans. Average aid amounts are for those students who received any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, the average tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$7,900.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.2. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any grants, percentage receiving any student loans, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Grants				Student loans			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	61.8	[59.2–64.3]	\$6,000	[5,703–6,251]	41.5	[38.9–44.1]	\$7,500	[6,940–8,096]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	77.6	[75.9–79.2]	7,900	[7,548–8,337]	51.9	[49.0–54.8]	8,700	[7,871–9,538]
Part-time or part-year	48.1	[44.7–51.4]	3,200	[2,984–3,471]	32.5	[27.6–37.3]	5,900	[5,302–6,443]
Dependency status								
Dependent	65.8	[63.2–68.4]	7,100	[6,728–7,572]	44.7	[42.2–47.2]	7,800	[6,984–8,594]
Independent	55.7	[52.4–59.0]	3,900	[3,646–4,164]	36.7	[31.2–42.2]	7,000	[6,323–7,725]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	84.8	[82.2–87.3]	8,000	[7,546–8,533]	38.3	[35.5–41.0]	6,500	[5,966–6,959]
25 to 50 percent	73.5	[69.7–77.3]	7,000	[6,105–7,843]	50.5	[46.1–54.9]	8,700	[6,019–11,308]
50 to 75 percent	59.3	[55.7–62.9]	6,000	[5,097–6,895]	46.0	[40.9–51.1]	7,800	[7,274–8,346]
Highest 25 percent	45.1	[40.9–49.3]	7,300	[6,330–8,187]	44.1	[39.7–48.5]	7,900	[7,241–8,622]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	66.4	[62.3–70.4]	4,300	[3,967–4,628]	43.7	[38.8–48.7]	6,800	[6,214–7,329]
Upper 50 percent	45.1	[40.8–49.5]	3,300	[2,866–3,800]	29.7	[22.3–37.1]	7,400	[6,194–8,590]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	47.8	[44.5–51.0]	2,900	[2,748–2,993]	19.2	[18.0–20.3]	3,900	[3,713–4,028]
Public 4-year	63.0	[59.7–66.2]	4,000	[3,824–4,256]	38.1	[36.2–39.9]	6,300	[6,018–6,633]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	77.4	[74.0–80.9]	11,300	[10,408–12,285]	59.1	[51.9–66.3]	10,000	[8,624–11,305]
Private for-profit degree-granting	71.2	[48.4–94.0]	4,100	[2,510–5,620]	97.5	[92.9–100.0]	7,900	[7,052–8,837]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant and loan amounts are for those students who received the specified type of aid. Grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers. Student loans may be from any source, but exclude federal Parent PLUS loans. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, 61.8 percent of in-state undergraduates received grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.3. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any federal grants, percentage receiving any state grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal grants				State grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	33.7	[31.8–35.5]	\$3,000	[2,865–3,092]	32.8	[29.3–36.4]	\$2,600	[2,466–2,662]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	40.2	[38.2–42.2]	3,800	[3,718–3,953]	50.4	[46.5–54.3]	2,800	[2,682–2,912]
Part-time or part-year	28.0	[25.5–30.5]	1,900	[1,819–2,003]	17.6	[15.0–20.2]	2,000	[1,807–2,168]
Dependency status								
Dependent	31.7	[29.5–33.9]	3,300	[3,207–3,467]	41.2	[37.8–44.6]	2,600	[2,477–2,700]
Independent	36.6	[34.2–38.9]	2,500	[2,395–2,631]	20.3	[16.5–24.2]	2,500	[2,315–2,670]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	76.0	[72.7–79.3]	3,900	[3,724–3,979]	51.4	[48.1–54.7]	3,900	[3,731–4,168]
25 to 50 percent	45.5	[41.2–49.8]	2,600	[2,440–2,834]	50.7	[45.7–55.8]	2,700	[2,533–2,835]
50 to 75 percent	4.1	[2.4–5.7]	1,500	[891–2,161]	45.5	[40.9–50.2]	1,300	[1,029–1,517]
Highest 25 percent	0.2	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]	16.6	[13.1–20.1]	1,600	[1,163–2,052]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	55.5	[51.3–59.7]	2,700	[2,513–2,812]	28.6	[23.2–33.9]	2,700	[2,461–2,848]
Upper 50 percent	17.9	[15.5–20.2]	2,100	[1,932–2,177]	12.2	[9.4–15.0]	2,100	[1,802–2,432]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	30.7	[28.1–33.3]	2,500	[2,355–2,609]	25.6	[23.9–27.4]	1,800	[1,695–1,857]
Public 4-year	35.0	[33.6–36.4]	3,200	[3,061–3,258]	38.1	[36.1–40.2]	2,800	[2,561–2,985]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	26.7	[22.4–30.9]	3,900	[3,632–4,169]	36.9	[31.2–42.7]	3,000	[2,778–3,251]
Private for-profit degree-granting	61.8	[40.2–83.4]	2,500	[1,798–3,190]	32.4	[0.0–65.3]	2,800	[2,575–3,072]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Federal grants are Pell Grants, Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACG), National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG), and a small number of grants and scholarships from other federal programs. State grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by a state. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, 33.7 percent of in-state undergraduates received federal grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.4. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving institutional grants, percentage receiving other grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Institutional grants				Other grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	19.0	[17.5–20.5]	\$8,000	[7,465–8,625]	10.2	[8.9–11.5]	\$3,100	[2,724–3,434]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	31.3	[28.8–33.8]	9,100	[8,378–9,782]	10.0	[8.5–11.5]	3,700	[3,163–4,182]
Part-time or part-year	8.4	[7.2–9.7]	4,700	[3,827–5,599]	10.4	[8.6–12.2]	2,600	[2,160–3,008]
Dependency status								
Dependent	26.3	[24.1–28.5]	8,700	[7,986–9,323]	8.2	[6.9–9.6]	3,700	[3,164–4,261]
Independent	8.2	[6.7–9.7]	5,100	[4,035–6,223]	13.2	[10.7–15.6]	2,500	[2,147–2,824]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	20.0	[17.6–22.4]	8,400	[7,220–9,549]	6.6	[4.9–8.3]	2,700	[1,982–3,474]
25 to 50 percent	26.7	[22.3–31.0]	8,600	[7,299–9,823]	8.2	[4.3–12.0]	3,400	[2,451–4,424]
50 to 75 percent	27.9	[23.9–31.8]	9,000	[7,963–9,999]	9.1	[7.2–11.0]	4,500	[2,995–6,046]
Highest 25 percent	30.8	[27.2–34.3]	8,600	[7,710–9,526]	9.1	[7.0–11.3]	3,900	[2,973–4,786]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	9.2	[7.2–11.1]	5,200	[4,027–6,334]	5.2	[3.6–6.9]	2,700	[2,044–3,404]
Upper 50 percent	7.3	[5.0–9.6]	5,100	[2,999–7,130]	21.0	[16.9–25.1]	2,400	[2,067–2,786]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	2.0	[1.4–2.7]	1,000	[763–1,250]	7.7	[6.6–8.9]	1,700	[1,532–1,921]
Public 4-year	6.7	[4.9–8.5]	2,400	[1,979–2,732]	10.1	[7.1–13.1]	2,200	[1,712–2,676]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	62.6	[58.9–66.4]	9,400	[8,675–10,159]	16.1	[13.2–19.0]	4,600	[3,887–5,249]
Private for-profit degree-granting	9.3	[2.0–16.6]	2,600	[1,849–3,304]	4.1	[1.9–6.3]	4,900	[3,419–6,350]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Institutional grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by the institution attended. Other grants include grants and scholarships from private sources outside of the institution, including tuition aid from employers. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, 19.0 percent of in-state undergraduates received institutional grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.5. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any need-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Need-based grants				Merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	50.5	[48.0–53.0]	\$4,800	[4,543–5,087]	12.5	[11.0–14.0]	\$5,200	[4,696–5,703]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	66.3	[63.9–68.7]	6,200	[5,833–6,634]	22.3	[20.0–24.6]	5,600	[5,015–6,144]
Part-time or part-year	36.8	[33.8–39.7]	2,600	[2,402–2,794]	4.0	[3.0–5.0]	3,300	[2,732–3,959]
Dependency status								
Dependent	55.7	[53.0–58.3]	5,500	[5,133–5,951]	18.7	[16.5–21.0]	5,300	[4,763–5,882]
Independent	42.8	[40.0–45.6]	3,400	[3,129–3,671]	3.2	[2.4–4.0]	4,100	[3,271–4,937]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	81.8	[78.9–84.8]	7,000	[6,480–7,465]	13.3	[11.2–15.3]	3,600	[2,870–4,329]
25 to 50 percent	69.1	[65.0–73.2]	5,400	[4,894–5,944]	16.8	[12.9–20.8]	5,300	[4,085–6,500]
50 to 75 percent	47.9	[43.7–52.0]	3,900	[2,977–4,795]	20.1	[16.5–23.7]	5,200	[4,368–5,989]
Highest 25 percent	22.9	[19.7–26.0]	4,200	[3,102–5,243]	25.0	[20.9–29.1]	6,400	[5,685–7,122]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	61.1	[56.8–65.5]	3,700	[3,374–3,999]	4.2	[2.7–5.7]	5,000	[3,733–6,211]
Upper 50 percent	24.6	[21.6–27.5]	2,700	[2,358–3,028]	2.1	[1.4–2.8]	2,400	[1,495–3,286]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	41.7	[38.2–45.2]	2,700	[2,544–2,791]	0.8	[0.5–1.1]	1,100	[729–1,533]
Public 4-year	52.3	[50.4–54.2]	3,500	[3,280–3,659]	10.3	[8.7–11.9]	1,600	[1,427–1,847]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	55.2	[49.7–60.6]	9,300	[8,384–10,142]	35.0	[29.5–40.4]	6,800	[6,118–7,459]
Private for-profit degree-granting	67.8	[44.9–90.7]	3,700	[2,080–5,249]	4.8	[0.6–9.1]	2,300	[1,620–2,906]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Need-based grants are grants from any source awarded on the basis of family income or some other measure of ability to pay, such as the federal expected family contribution (EFC). They include grants that are based on both need and merit. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include grants from private sources because the merit basis of private grants cannot be identified. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, 50.5 percent of in-state undergraduates received any need-based grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.6. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants from state or institutional sources, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Total merit-based grants				State merit-based grants				Institutional merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	12.5	[11.0–14.0]	\$5,200	[4,696–5,703]	2.7	[2.2–3.2]	\$1,700	[1,486–1,907]	10.2	[8.7–11.7]	\$6,100	[5,530–6,682]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	22.3	[20.0–24.6]	5,600	[5,015–6,144]	5.4	[4.4–6.3]	1,700	[1,485–1,935]	17.6	[15.2–20.0]	6,800	[6,112–7,415]
Part-time or part-year	4.0	[3.0–5.0]	3,300	[2,732–3,959]	0.4	[0.2–0.6]	‡	[†]	3.7	[2.8–4.7]	3,400	[2,779–4,079]
Dependency status												
Dependent	18.7	[16.5–21.0]	5,300	[4,763–5,882]	4.5	[3.7–5.3]	1,700	[1,490–1,911]	14.9	[12.5–17.2]	6,400	[5,721–7,049]
Independent	3.2	[2.4–4.0]	4,100	[3,271–4,937]	0.1	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]	3.1	[2.3–3.9]	4,100	[3,280–4,967]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	13.3	[11.2–15.3]	3,600	[2,870–4,329]	5.6	[4.5–6.8]	1,900	[1,424–2,336]	8.0	[5.9–10.1]	5,100	[4,112–6,135]
25 to 50 percent	16.8	[12.9–20.8]	5,300	[4,085–6,500]	4.1	[2.7–5.4]	1,600	[1,372–1,855]	13.4	[9.6–17.2]	6,400	[4,886–7,840]
50 to 75 percent	20.1	[16.5–23.7]	5,200	[4,368–5,989]	4.0	[2.4–5.7]	1,800	[1,499–2,181]	16.6	[13.2–20.0]	6,000	[5,043–6,981]
Highest 25 percent	25.0	[20.9–29.1]	6,400	[5,685–7,122]	4.1	[2.6–5.5]	1,400	[1,164–1,624]	21.8	[17.6–26.0]	7,200	[6,355–7,969]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	4.2	[2.7–5.7]	5,000	[3,733–6,211]	0.1	[0.0–0.3]	‡	[†]	4.2	[2.7–5.6]	5,000	[3,758–6,273]
Upper 50 percent	2.1	[1.4–2.8]	2,400	[1,495–3,286]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	2.1	[1.4–2.8]	2,400	[1,495–3,286]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	0.8	[0.5–1.1]	1,100	[729–1,533]	0.5	[0.2–0.7]	‡	[†]	0.4	[0.2–0.5]	‡	[†]
Public 4-year	10.3	[8.7–11.9]	1,600	[1,427–1,847]	5.5	[4.2–6.8]	2,100	[1,819–2,357]	4.9	[3.2–6.6]	2,200	[1,822–2,580]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	35.0	[29.5–40.4]	6,800	[6,118–7,459]	3.4	[1.8–4.9]	900	[748–1,093]	33.0	[27.5–38.4]	7,100	[6,392–7,813]
Private for-profit degree-granting	4.8	[0.6–9.1]	2,300	[1,620–2,906]	0.0	[0.0–0.2]	‡	[†]	4.8	[0.6–9.0]	2,200	[1,582–2,903]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include federal grants or grants from private sources. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, 12.5 percent of in-state undergraduates received a merit-based grant.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.7. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who took out any federal loans; percentage who took out any private student loans, with average amounts borrowed; and percentage of students who ever took out any student loans, with cumulative amount borrowed to date; by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal loans				Private loans				Cumulative total loans borrowed to date			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	37.4	[34.7–40.0]	\$4,900	[4,725–5,034]	16.9	[14.7–19.1]	\$7,600	[6,402–8,881]	54.8	[52.6–57.0]	\$13,900	[13,249–14,514]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	47.7	[45.5–50.0]	5,200	[5,089–5,383]	20.5	[17.9–23.0]	9,800	[8,087–11,581]	59.7	[56.9–62.4]	14,800	[13,996–15,616]
Part-time or part-year	28.4	[23.0–33.8]	4,400	[4,091–4,627]	13.8	[10.5–17.2]	4,800	[4,361–5,305]	50.7	[47.1–54.2]	12,900	[12,185–13,691]
Dependency status												
Dependent	40.4	[38.1–42.7]	4,600	[4,419–4,703]	18.4	[16.4–20.5]	8,900	[7,241–10,490]	54.2	[51.6–56.8]	13,600	[12,734–14,457]
Independent	32.8	[26.8–38.8]	5,500	[5,121–5,810]	14.6	[9.5–19.7]	5,300	[4,715–5,951]	55.8	[51.8–59.8]	14,300	[13,373–15,223]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	35.1	[32.3–37.8]	4,700	[4,469–5,014]	13.4	[11.0–15.9]	6,000	[5,002–6,916]	48.6	[45.7–51.5]	11,000	[10,176–11,894]
25 to 50 percent	44.8	[40.6–49.1]	4,600	[4,393–4,887]	22.1	[17.5–26.7]	10,400	[5,222–15,492]	61.0	[56.7–65.4]	13,500	[11,529–15,373]
50 to 75 percent	43.0	[38.0–47.9]	4,500	[4,294–4,693]	19.5	[16.4–22.6]	8,500	[7,611–9,443]	53.8	[48.5–59.0]	14,700	[13,420–15,916]
Highest 25 percent	38.7	[34.7–42.8]	4,400	[4,147–4,602]	18.8	[15.7–21.9]	9,600	[8,601–10,547]	53.4	[49.0–57.9]	15,100	[13,408–16,723]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	39.4	[34.0–44.7]	5,500	[5,081–5,936]	15.5	[11.1–20.0]	5,100	[4,212–5,942]	62.4	[58.8–66.1]	13,800	[12,607–14,933]
Upper 50 percent	26.3	[18.5–34.2]	5,400	[4,935–5,869]	13.7	[7.0–20.5]	5,600	[4,641–6,594]	49.2	[43.5–55.0]	15,000	[13,499–16,423]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	15.9	[15.0–16.8]	3,300	[3,210–3,489]	6.5	[5.5–7.4]	3,300	[2,962–3,565]	37.5	[35.6–39.4]	8,200	[7,566–8,899]
Public 4-year	34.2	[32.8–35.6]	5,100	[4,952–5,272]	12.0	[10.5–13.6]	5,400	[4,951–5,946]	51.8	[49.8–53.7]	12,900	[12,215–13,656]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	52.3	[46.6–58.1]	5,300	[4,991–5,602]	27.4	[21.7–33.1]	11,300	[8,957–13,712]	69.0	[61.5–76.6]	19,300	[17,342–21,225]
Private for-profit degree-granting	96.4	[89.8–100.0]	5,000	[4,666–5,310]	48.7	[36.9–60.4]	6,000	[5,342–6,711]	98.4	[95.9–100.0]	13,800	[12,876–14,727]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average loan amounts are for students who received the specified type of loan. The estimates for federal and private loans are for student loans taken out in 2007–08. Federal student loans are Stafford subsidized and unsubsidized loans, Perkins loans, and a small number of Public Health Service loans. They do not include federal Parent PLUS loans. Loans from family or friends are not included. Private (also called “alternative”) loans are offered by a variety of commercial organizations. Cumulative loans borrowed indicates the percentage of students (at all class levels) who took out loans at any time (in 2007–08 or before) and the cumulative total amount borrowed through June 2008. Because continuing students may accumulate more loans later, the cumulative loan amounts in this table are an underestimate of the cumulative amounts that undergraduates might have when they complete or leave postsecondary education. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, 37.4 percent of in-state undergraduates took out federal loans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.8. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, percentage with zero net tuition after grants, and average amount of net tuition after grants, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Net tuition after grants					
	Average tuition and fees		Percent zero net tuition		Average amount including those with zero net tuition	
	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$7,900	[7,376–8,358]	20.4	[18.8–22.1]	\$4,700	[4,144–5,248]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	12,000	[11,168–12,836]	25.3	[23.8–26.8]	6,600	[5,883–7,392]
Part-time or part-year	4,300	[3,633–4,930]	16.2	[13.5–18.8]	3,000	[2,326–3,699]
Dependency status						
Dependent	9,800	[9,156–10,485]	20.3	[18.6–22.1]	5,700	[5,073–6,365]
Independent	4,900	[4,332–5,559]	20.6	[18.2–23.0]	3,200	[2,438–3,895]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	8,100	[7,602–8,666]	51.2	[47.6–54.7]	2,700	[2,363–3,112]
25 to 50 percent	9,400	[8,185–10,598]	20.4	[17.4–23.4]	4,800	[3,590–6,057]
50 to 75 percent	9,500	[8,475–10,494]	6.0	[4.3–7.8]	6,300	[5,551–6,969]
Highest 25 percent	12,300	[11,115–13,554]	3.0	[1.8–4.2]	9,200	[8,134–10,170]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	5,800	[5,203–6,345]	27.0	[23.4–30.5]	3,400	[2,763–4,121]
Upper 50 percent	4,100	[3,285–4,966]	14.3	[11.8–16.7]	2,900	[2,009–3,778]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	2,200	[2,165–2,252]	26.2	[24.2–28.2]	1,300	[1,242–1,368]
Public 4-year	3,900	[3,712–4,108]	25.2	[23.6–26.7]	2,100	[1,900–2,269]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	19,300	[18,495–20,180]	11.5	[8.9–14.1]	11,000	[10,073–12,016]
Private for-profit degree-granting	12,900	[11,577–14,259]	4.5	[0.0–10.4]	10,100	[8,978–11,286]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Net tuition after grants is total tuition and fees charged minus any grant amounts received. Grants may cover living expenses as well as tuition and fees, so grant amounts may be greater than tuition and fees. Negative net tuition amounts were set to zero. Net tuition averages include students with zero net tuition and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, the average tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$7,900.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.9. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average net price after grants, and average net price after total aid received, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average net price after grants		Average net price after total aid	
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$15,700	[15,188–16,207]	\$12,000	[11,424–12,587]	\$8,100	[7,662–8,627]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	22,500	[21,658–23,442]	16,400	[15,537–17,243]	10,600	[9,720–11,472]
Part-time or part-year	9,800	[9,052–10,459]	8,200	[7,457–8,950]	6,000	[5,646–6,391]
Dependency status						
Dependent	18,300	[17,543–18,960]	13,500	[12,836–14,255]	9,000	[8,254–9,681]
Independent	11,900	[11,230–12,526]	9,700	[8,921–10,485]	6,900	[6,580–7,246]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	16,100	[15,375–16,763]	9,300	[8,714–9,795]	6,100	[5,706–6,562]
25 to 50 percent	17,300	[15,816–18,690]	12,100	[10,693–13,561]	6,700	[5,944–7,437]
50 to 75 percent	18,100	[16,964–19,240]	14,500	[13,753–15,341]	9,700	[8,778–10,614]
Highest 25 percent	21,700	[20,373–22,963]	18,400	[17,312–19,476]	13,500	[12,188–14,746]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	13,300	[12,559–14,003]	10,400	[9,619–11,237]	7,200	[6,639–7,697]
Upper 50 percent	10,500	[9,517–11,461]	9,000	[7,963–10,007]	6,700	[6,287–7,035]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	8,000	[7,895–8,181]	6,700	[6,532–6,802]	5,700	[5,592–5,865]
Public 4-year	12,300	[11,796–12,781]	9,700	[9,249–10,241]	6,700	[6,377–6,970]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	29,400	[28,350–30,510]	20,600	[19,451–21,837]	13,100	[11,492–14,725]
Private for-profit degree-granting	20,700	[18,822–22,503]	17,800	[16,629–18,906]	9,300	[8,685–9,930]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. The net price after grants is the price of attendance minus any grant aid received. The net price after total aid is the price of attendance minus the total amount of financial aid received, including student loans, work-study, Parent PLUS loans, job training, and military and veterans benefits. Net price averages include students with zero net prices and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$15,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.10. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average federal expected family contribution (EFC), percentage with financial need, and average amount of need, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average federal EFC		Financial need			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent with need		Average need	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$15,700	[15,188–16,207]	\$9,400	[8,975–9,923]	73.7	[72.0–75.4]	\$13,200	[12,807–13,681]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	22,500	[21,658–23,442]	10,800	[10,092–11,570]	82.5	[80.8–84.1]	17,500	[16,871–18,191]
Part-time or part-year	9,800	[9,052–10,459]	8,300	[7,661–8,839]	66.1	[63.2–69.1]	8,600	[7,982–9,235]
Dependency status								
Dependent	18,300	[17,543–18,960]	12,100	[11,246–12,912]	71.4	[69.4–73.3]	14,700	[14,030–15,379]
Independent	11,900	[11,230–12,526]	5,500	[4,938–6,095]	77.2	[74.1–80.3]	11,200	[10,695–11,758]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	16,100	[15,375–16,763]	800	[515–1,001]	98.1	[97.0–99.3]	15,700	[15,018–16,397]
25 to 50 percent	17,300	[15,816–18,690]	4,200	[3,863–4,492]	87.0	[83.8–90.2]	15,600	[14,252–16,973]
50 to 75 percent	18,100	[16,964–19,240]	11,800	[11,346–12,266]	64.6	[61.0–68.2]	13,600	[12,015–15,206]
Highest 25 percent	21,700	[20,373–22,963]	32,100	[30,462–33,675]	34.7	[30.5–39.0]	11,500	[10,230–12,830]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	13,300	[12,559–14,003]	1,200	[996–1,390]	97.0	[96.0–98.0]	12,500	[11,802–13,240]
Upper 50 percent	10,500	[9,517–11,461]	9,800	[8,853–10,741]	57.7	[52.1–63.2]	9,100	[8,234–9,909]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	8,000	[7,895–8,181]	7,600	[6,905–8,221]	64.4	[60.9–67.8]	6,800	[6,649–6,991]
Public 4-year	12,300	[11,796–12,781]	9,600	[8,479–10,671]	72.4	[69.6–75.2]	9,600	[9,348–9,774]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	29,400	[28,350–30,510]	13,900	[12,031–15,785]	80.3	[75.6–85.0]	23,400	[22,318–24,391]
Private for-profit degree-granting	20,700	[18,822–22,503]	4,000	[1,783–6,245]	99.2	[97.7–100.0]	16,900	[13,114–20,728]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Expected family contribution (EFC) is the amount that students and family are expected to contribute toward the price of attendance, as calculated in federal need analysis. Financial need is the price of attendance minus the EFC. If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Average need amounts exclude students with no financial need. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$15,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.11. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage with financial need and average amount of need, percentage with remaining need after grants and average amount of remaining need, and percentage with remaining need after total aid and average amount of remaining need, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Financial need				Remaining need after grants				Remaining need after total aid			
	Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	73.7	[72.0–75.4]	\$13,200	[12,807–13,681]	70.8	[69.0–72.6]	\$9,100	[8,596–9,598]	53.7	[52.2–55.2]	\$6,900	[6,525–7,326]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	82.5	[80.8–84.1]	17,500	[16,871–18,191]	78.5	[76.7–80.4]	11,200	[10,554–11,941]	56.5	[54.3–58.7]	8,400	[7,769–9,079]
Part-time or part-year	66.1	[63.2–69.1]	8,600	[7,982–9,235]	64.1	[61.0–67.2]	6,800	[6,126–7,499]	51.2	[48.7–53.7]	5,500	[5,179–5,804]
Dependency status												
Dependent	71.4	[69.4–73.3]	14,700	[14,030–15,379]	67.6	[65.5–69.7]	9,300	[8,586–9,929]	47.7	[45.9–49.5]	6,900	[6,292–7,547]
Independent	77.2	[74.1–80.3]	11,200	[10,695–11,758]	75.6	[72.3–78.9]	8,900	[8,254–9,512]	62.7	[59.9–65.4]	6,900	[6,534–7,329]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	98.1	[97.0–99.3]	15,700	[15,018–16,397]	96.2	[94.9–97.6]	9,000	[8,461–9,492]	83.4	[80.8–85.9]	6,800	[6,358–7,338]
25 to 50 percent	87.0	[83.8–90.2]	15,600	[14,252–16,973]	84.0	[80.9–87.1]	10,200	[8,738–11,634]	61.2	[56.7–65.7]	6,200	[5,421–6,959]
50 to 75 percent	64.6	[61.0–68.2]	13,600	[12,015–15,206]	60.5	[56.5–64.4]	9,100	[8,009–10,267]	33.4	[29.3–37.4]	7,900	[6,249–9,518]
Highest 25 percent	34.7	[30.5–39.0]	11,500	[10,230–12,830]	28.6	[24.8–32.4]	7,700	[6,397–9,019]	11.7	[8.7–14.7]	8,600	[6,856–10,248]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	97.0	[96.0–98.0]	12,500	[11,802–13,240]	95.5	[94.1–97.0]	9,800	[9,011–10,491]	82.6	[80.1–85.2]	7,500	[6,980–8,060]
Upper 50 percent	57.7	[52.1–63.2]	9,100	[8,234–9,909]	55.9	[50.1–61.6]	7,400	[6,513–8,316]	42.9	[38.8–47.0]	5,800	[5,351–6,266]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	64.4	[60.9–67.8]	6,800	[6,649–6,991]	62.7	[59.2–66.1]	5,000	[4,859–5,123]	53.4	[50.1–56.7]	4,700	[4,603–4,867]
Public 4-year	72.4	[69.6–75.2]	9,600	[9,348–9,774]	69.3	[66.3–72.3]	6,700	[6,480–6,855]	50.8	[48.3–53.3]	5,300	[5,120–5,531]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	80.3	[75.6–85.0]	23,400	[22,318–24,391]	74.8	[69.9–79.8]	14,700	[13,539–15,830]	50.3	[46.5–54.1]	11,500	[10,351–12,554]
Private for-profit degree-granting	99.2	[97.7–100.0]	16,900	[13,114–20,728]	99.0	[97.1–100.0]	14,000	[12,296–15,790]	75.2	[71.4–79.0]	8,700	[5,915–11,403]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Financial need is the price of attendance minus the expected family contribution (EFC). If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Need and remaining need averages only include the corresponding percentage of students who have need or remaining need after aid (students with zero need and zero remaining need are excluded from averages). Remaining need after grants is need minus grant aid; average remaining need after grants only includes students who still have need after subtracting any grants. Remaining need after total aid is need minus total aid (including both student and Parent PLUS loans and other aid); average remaining need only includes students who have remaining need after subtracting total aid. Average remaining need after total aid may sometimes be greater than average need after grants because it includes all those with need who received no aid, but excludes those whose remaining need after grants has been met by other aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, 73.7 percent of in-state undergraduates had financial need.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 6.12. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who worked while enrolled, percentage who worked full time while enrolled, average number of hours worked per week, average amount earned while enrolled, percentage who had work-study jobs and average amount of work-study earnings received, by student characteristics: New York 2007–08

Student characteristics	Percent worked while enrolled		Percent worked full time while enrolled		Average number of hours worked per week		Average amount earned while enrolled		Work-study jobs ¹			
	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	78.8	[77.8–79.9]	31.1	[29.8–32.4]	28.3	[27.8–28.7]	\$14,000	[13,163–14,840]	8.7	[7.5–10.0]	\$2,400	[2,203–2,570]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ²	74.2	[72.7–75.6]	14.6	[13.3–15.9]	22.2	[21.7–22.7]	7,100	[6,682–7,464]	14.9	[12.5–17.2]	2,300	[2,125–2,482]
Part-time or part-year	82.9	[81.4–84.4]	45.4	[43.5–47.4]	33.0	[32.3–33.6]	19,400	[18,072–20,684]	3.4	[2.6–4.2]	2,700	[2,118–3,281]
Dependency status												
Dependent	75.7	[74.3–77.2]	16.0	[14.9–17.2]	23.1	[22.6–23.6]	6,600	[6,102–7,146]	12.3	[10.6–14.0]	2,400	[2,190–2,573]
Independent	83.5	[82.1–84.8]	53.7	[51.0–56.4]	35.2	[34.5–35.9]	24,000	[22,503–25,520]	3.4	[2.4–4.5]	2,400	[1,948–2,876]
Dependent student family income ³												
Lowest 25 percent	74.1	[71.1–77.0]	18.7	[15.9–21.6]	23.9	[22.7–25.1]	6,800	[4,937–8,645]	12.9	[10.9–15.0]	2,100	[1,860–2,367]
25 to 50 percent	80.1	[77.4–82.7]	16.1	[13.8–18.5]	23.5	[22.3–24.6]	6,400	[5,776–6,926]	14.9	[11.2–18.6]	2,100	[1,687–2,459]
50 to 75 percent	79.3	[76.4–82.3]	16.8	[13.8–19.8]	23.9	[22.9–25.0]	7,000	[6,387–7,655]	13.5	[10.6–16.4]	2,800	[2,470–3,206]
Highest 25 percent	69.4	[66.3–72.5]	12.4	[10.2–14.5]	21.0	[20.0–22.0]	6,300	[5,713–6,892]	7.7	[5.0–10.4]	2,600	[2,089–3,195]
Independent student income ⁴												
Lower 50 percent	79.1	[76.5–81.8]	41.6	[37.5–45.7]	32.6	[31.4–33.7]	13,400	[12,011–14,871]	5.4	[3.5–7.3]	2,400	[1,865–2,938]
Upper 50 percent	87.7	[85.3–90.2]	65.6	[60.6–70.6]	37.6	[36.4–38.8]	33,500	[31,405–35,497]	1.5	[0.8–2.3]	†	[†]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	83.7	[82.2–85.1]	38.3	[36.4–40.3]	30.5	[29.9–31.1]	13,900	[13,138–14,706]	3.4	[2.8–4.0]	2,600	[2,289–2,952]
Public 4-year	75.1	[73.0–77.3]	27.4	[25.2–29.5]	27.3	[26.6–28.1]	14,400	[12,394–16,374]	7.2	[5.9–8.6]	2,800	[2,391–3,197]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	77.2	[74.6–79.9]	23.9	[20.0–27.8]	25.1	[23.6–26.6]	13,400	[10,982–15,803]	20.8	[15.6–25.9]	2,100	[1,895–2,361]
Private for-profit degree-granting	76.4	[73.3–79.6]	35.2	[31.5–38.9]	30.5	[29.1–32.0]	14,800	[11,629–17,955]	1.9	[0.2–3.7]	3,100	[2,261–4,037]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Included in work totals.

² Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

³ Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within New York.

⁴ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within New York.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The percentage who worked while enrolled includes students with work-study jobs. Full-time work is 35 or more hours per week. Average hours per week worked while enrolled is only calculated for students who worked, including those who worked full time or held work-study jobs. Average earnings per year are the average amount earned while enrolled during the 2007–08 academic year. The percentage with work-study jobs and the average work-study amount earned per academic year are included in the total percentage who worked and the total average earnings per academic year. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in New York in 2007–08, 78.8 percent of in-state undergraduates worked while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.1. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, average price of attendance, percentage receiving any aid, and average amount of total aid received, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average tuition and fees		Average price of attendance		Total aid			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent		Average amount	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$3,700	[3,523–3,959]	\$11,300	[10,963–11,600]	59.0	[56.7–61.2]	\$8,100	[7,690–8,577]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	7,100	[6,632–7,470]	18,200	[17,640–18,779]	74.6	[72.4–76.7]	11,500	[10,919–12,117]
Part-time or part-year	2,000	[1,852–2,200]	7,700	[7,445–7,939]	50.9	[47.6–54.1]	5,600	[5,147–5,982]
Dependency status								
Dependent	4,800	[4,501–5,191]	13,100	[12,576–13,602]	59.1	[56.6–61.6]	9,300	[8,777–9,908]
Independent	2,400	[2,276–2,593]	9,100	[8,872–9,420]	58.9	[55.5–62.2]	6,700	[6,248–7,153]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	3,900	[3,584–4,290]	11,800	[11,140–12,486]	78.9	[74.1–83.8]	8,900	[8,345–9,480]
25 to 50 percent	4,200	[3,664–4,683]	11,500	[10,671–12,424]	60.4	[54.9–65.8]	9,000	[8,169–9,926]
50 to 75 percent	5,100	[4,491–5,640]	13,500	[12,688–14,297]	54.2	[49.9–58.4]	10,200	[8,917–11,408]
Highest 25 percent	6,300	[5,709–6,853]	15,600	[14,654–16,603]	41.9	[36.0–47.9]	9,500	[8,533–10,546]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	2,800	[2,557–3,090]	10,000	[9,578–10,448]	66.1	[61.3–70.8]	7,100	[6,599–7,556]
Upper 50 percent	2,100	[1,880–2,225]	8,300	[7,891–8,697]	51.8	[47.6–56.0]	6,200	[5,596–6,859]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	900	[748–961]	6,700	[6,437–6,875]	43.4	[39.4–47.5]	3,600	[3,313–3,845]
Public 4-year	4,800	[4,632–5,015]	14,400	[13,797–14,922]	70.1	[66.3–73.9]	9,600	[9,151–10,079]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	16,400	[15,434–17,365]	26,200	[25,037–27,385]	89.2	[86.0–92.5]	17,500	[16,201–18,700]
Private for-profit degree-granting	8,900	[8,035–9,751]	17,800	[16,391–19,153]	98.8	[96.6–100.0]	10,400	[9,579–11,180]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees charged by the institution and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Total aid includes grants, loans, work-study, and any other aid, including federal Parent PLUS loans. Average aid amounts are for those students who received any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, the average tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$3,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.2. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any grants, percentage receiving any student loans, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Grants				Student loans			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	45.2	[42.3–48.0]	\$4,200	[4,020–4,438]	33.8	[32.0–35.6]	\$6,600	[6,406–6,856]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	60.1	[57.7–62.6]	6,300	[5,967–6,614]	48.4	[46.1–50.7]	7,500	[7,208–7,800]
Part-time or part-year	37.4	[33.6–41.2]	2,500	[2,370–2,654]	26.2	[23.9–28.5]	5,800	[5,519–6,075]
Dependency status								
Dependent	44.0	[40.8–47.2]	5,400	[5,086–5,786]	35.6	[33.1–38.2]	6,400	[6,072–6,732]
Independent	46.5	[43.1–50.0]	2,900	[2,722–3,037]	31.6	[29.7–33.5]	6,900	[6,607–7,267]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	74.4	[70.0–78.8]	5,700	[5,375–6,124]	39.6	[34.4–44.9]	5,700	[5,252–6,176]
25 to 50 percent	45.4	[39.5–51.3]	5,300	[4,604–6,095]	39.6	[34.2–44.9]	6,000	[5,438–6,626]
50 to 75 percent	29.3	[24.4–34.2]	5,300	[4,422–6,233]	39.1	[33.7–44.6]	6,900	[6,177–7,647]
Highest 25 percent	25.9	[21.1–30.7]	4,800	[4,072–5,477]	23.7	[20.3–27.2]	7,400	[6,554–8,219]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	56.5	[51.7–61.3]	3,200	[3,013–3,461]	37.7	[34.5–40.8]	6,500	[6,158–6,850]
Upper 50 percent	36.7	[32.4–41.0]	2,300	[2,136–2,539]	25.6	[22.6–28.7]	7,600	[7,067–8,058]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	34.9	[31.3–38.4]	2,400	[2,211–2,530]	12.4	[10.8–14.1]	3,900	[3,538–4,234]
Public 4-year	53.0	[49.5–56.6]	4,700	[4,460–4,992]	50.1	[48.2–51.9]	6,700	[6,341–7,019]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	80.0	[76.1–83.8]	10,000	[9,178–10,765]	61.6	[57.6–65.6]	9,000	[8,251–9,807]
Private for-profit degree-granting	51.8	[34.9–68.7]	2,400	[2,250–2,561]	98.1	[95.0–100.0]	7,900	[7,390–8,401]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant and loan amounts are for those students who received the specified type of aid. Grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers. Student loans may be from any source, but exclude federal Parent PLUS loans. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, 45.2 percent of in-state undergraduates received grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.3. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any federal grants, percentage receiving any state grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal grants				State grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	27.9	[25.5–30.4]	\$2,800	[2,689–2,915]	12.0	[11.3–12.7]	\$2,700	[2,564–2,820]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	34.5	[32.6–36.5]	3,800	[3,689–3,967]	22.2	[20.4–24.0]	3,300	[3,090–3,496]
Part-time or part-year	24.5	[21.1–27.9]	2,100	[1,963–2,143]	6.7	[5.7–7.7]	1,700	[1,464–1,858]
Dependency status								
Dependent	24.0	[21.5–26.6]	3,100	[2,928–3,261]	15.6	[14.3–16.9]	3,200	[2,993–3,344]
Independent	32.6	[29.5–35.6]	2,500	[2,398–2,697]	7.8	[6.6–8.9]	1,600	[1,362–1,761]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	65.5	[61.2–69.7]	3,500	[3,343–3,732]	31.3	[27.5–35.1]	3,200	[2,961–3,505]
25 to 50 percent	28.1	[22.8–33.4]	2,100	[1,907–2,322]	20.9	[16.4–25.4]	3,100	[2,745–3,441]
50 to 75 percent	0.5	[0.0–1.1]	‡	[†]	8.3	[6.2–10.4]	3,200	[2,589–3,806]
Highest 25 percent	0.7	[0.0–1.6]	‡	[†]	1.0	[0.3–1.7]	‡	[†]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	48.0	[43.5–52.6]	2,800	[2,593–2,944]	10.0	[8.3–11.8]	1,700	[1,432–1,986]
Upper 50 percent	17.3	[14.0–20.6]	1,900	[1,762–2,127]	5.5	[4.3–6.8]	1,300	[1,053–1,545]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	23.1	[20.5–25.7]	2,500	[2,324–2,680]	6.5	[5.7–7.3]	1,100	[1,029–1,262]
Public 4-year	32.4	[30.2–34.6]	3,200	[3,003–3,312]	17.5	[15.8–19.2]	3,300	[3,029–3,591]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	27.8	[23.5–32.2]	3,600	[3,348–3,865]	37.6	[34.8–40.3]	3,300	[3,153–3,462]
Private for-profit degree-granting	45.0	[27.2–62.8]	2,100	[1,972–2,279]	0.2	[0.0–0.5]	‡	[†]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Federal grants are Pell Grants, Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACG), National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG), and a small number of grants and scholarships from other federal programs. State grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by a state. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, 27.9 percent of in-state undergraduates received federal grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.4. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving institutional grants, percentage receiving other grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Institutional grants				Other grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	15.3	[13.8–16.7]	\$3,500	[3,171–3,924]	11.1	[10.1–12.2]	\$2,400	[2,102–2,608]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	31.1	[28.1–34.0]	4,300	[3,756–4,749]	14.2	[12.1–16.3]	2,900	[2,475–3,274]
Part-time or part-year	7.1	[6.0–8.2]	1,900	[1,588–2,303]	9.5	[8.4–10.6]	2,000	[1,684–2,226]
Dependency status								
Dependent	20.7	[18.5–22.8]	4,200	[3,724–4,724]	10.3	[8.6–12.1]	2,700	[2,291–3,158]
Independent	8.9	[7.7–10.1]	1,700	[1,257–2,114]	12.1	[10.4–13.7]	2,000	[1,711–2,251]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	23.5	[20.1–26.9]	3,100	[2,355–3,819]	10.0	[6.9–13.0]	2,200	[1,583–2,867]
25 to 50 percent	20.9	[17.1–24.8]	4,300	[3,424–5,093]	9.1	[6.3–11.8]	3,300	[1,959–4,556]
50 to 75 percent	20.7	[16.7–24.7]	4,900	[3,920–5,941]	10.3	[7.1–13.5]	2,600	[1,934–3,234]
Highest 25 percent	17.4	[13.9–20.9]	4,900	[4,103–5,745]	12.0	[8.8–15.2]	2,900	[2,054–3,675]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	10.5	[8.2–12.8]	1,900	[1,268–2,446]	7.1	[5.4–8.9]	1,900	[1,413–2,295]
Upper 50 percent	7.3	[5.7–8.8]	1,400	[967–1,917]	16.9	[13.8–20.0]	2,000	[1,689–2,378]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	4.5	[3.3–5.7]	1,000	[735–1,167]	9.1	[7.7–10.5]	1,400	[1,213–1,647]
Public 4-year	23.6	[19.9–27.4]	2,300	[2,082–2,616]	12.8	[10.9–14.6]	2,700	[2,333–3,123]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	63.0	[57.7–68.3]	7,700	[6,845–8,486]	23.2	[18.7–27.6]	3,900	[2,944–4,819]
Private for-profit degree-granting	8.2	[5.2–11.1]	700	[253–1,161]	6.2	[2.3–10.1]	3,500	[2,634–4,443]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Institutional grants include any grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers that are funded by the institution attended. Other grants include grants and scholarships from private sources outside of the institution, including tuition aid from employers. Students may receive grants from more than one source. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, 15.3 percent of in-state undergraduates received institutional grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.5. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any need-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Need-based grants				Merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	34.4	[32.0–36.9]	\$3,700	[3,580–3,873]	7.9	[6.6–9.2]	\$4,000	[3,471–4,623]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	46.6	[44.1–49.1]	5,300	[5,091–5,523]	17.4	[14.7–20.1]	4,600	[3,982–5,303]
Part-time or part-year	28.1	[24.7–31.5]	2,400	[2,246–2,490]	3.0	[2.3–3.7]	2,300	[1,725–2,791]
Dependency status								
Dependent	33.0	[30.3–35.7]	4,600	[4,348–4,833]	12.1	[10.3–14.0]	4,500	[3,797–5,124]
Independent	36.1	[33.0–39.2]	2,800	[2,622–2,963]	2.9	[2.1–3.7]	2,000	[1,380–2,639]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	69.4	[65.3–73.5]	5,400	[5,016–5,764]	11.0	[8.3–13.6]	2,600	[1,952–3,232]
25 to 50 percent	40.4	[34.1–46.7]	4,000	[3,463–4,540]	11.4	[8.4–14.5]	4,200	[3,241–5,258]
50 to 75 percent	13.8	[10.5–17.2]	3,400	[2,670–4,218]	13.2	[10.0–16.5]	5,500	[4,308–6,649]
Highest 25 percent	7.0	[4.5–9.4]	2,100	[1,464–2,813]	12.9	[10.0–15.8]	5,200	[4,245–6,242]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	51.0	[46.1–55.9]	3,100	[2,876–3,328]	3.4	[2.0–4.7]	2,700	[1,630–3,796]
Upper 50 percent	21.5	[18.6–24.3]	2,100	[1,878–2,264]	2.5	[1.6–3.3]	1,100	[696–1,425]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	26.1	[23.0–29.1]	2,600	[2,365–2,753]	2.1	[0.9–3.3]	1,100	[668–1,503]
Public 4-year	41.4	[38.5–44.4]	4,400	[4,194–4,646]	10.6	[7.8–13.4]	2,700	[2,210–3,179]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	53.4	[50.0–56.8]	6,700	[6,116–7,351]	46.5	[39.7–53.4]	6,700	[5,928–7,467]
Private for-profit degree-granting	47.2	[31.2–63.1]	2,100	[1,946–2,225]	0.2	[0.0–0.6]	‡	[†]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Need-based grants are grants from any source awarded on the basis of family income or some other measure of ability to pay, such as the federal expected family contribution (EFC). They include grants that are based on both need and merit. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include grants from private sources because the merit basis of private grants cannot be identified. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, 34.4 percent of in-state undergraduates received any need-based grants.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.6. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage receiving any merit-based grants, percentage receiving any merit-based grants from state or institutional sources, and average amounts received, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Total merit-based grants				State merit-based grants				Institutional merit-based grants			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	7.9	[6.6–9.2]	\$4,000	[3,471–4,623]	0.4	[0.1–0.7]	‡	[†]	7.6	[6.4–8.8]	\$4,100	[3,510–4,665]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	17.4	[14.7–20.1]	4,600	[3,982–5,303]	0.6	[0.2–1.0]	‡	[†]	17.1	[14.4–19.8]	4,600	[3,949–5,275]
Part-time or part-year	3.0	[2.3–3.7]	2,300	[1,725–2,791]	0.3	[0.0–0.6]	‡	[†]	2.7	[2.1–3.3]	2,400	[1,802–2,922]
Dependency status												
Dependent	12.1	[10.3–14.0]	4,500	[3,797–5,124]	0.6	[0.2–1.0]	‡	[†]	11.7	[9.9–13.5]	4,500	[3,839–5,161]
Independent	2.9	[2.1–3.7]	2,000	[1,380–2,639]	0.2	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]	2.8	[2.0–3.5]	2,000	[1,376–2,696]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	11.0	[8.3–13.6]	2,600	[1,952–3,232]	1.0	[0.1–1.9]	‡	[†]	10.2	[7.9–12.6]	2,600	[1,977–3,249]
25 to 50 percent	11.4	[8.4–14.5]	4,200	[3,241–5,258]	0.3	[0.0–0.7]	‡	[†]	11.2	[8.1–14.2]	4,200	[3,213–5,269]
50 to 75 percent	13.2	[10.0–16.5]	5,500	[4,308–6,649]	0.7	[0.0–1.6]	‡	[†]	12.7	[9.7–15.7]	5,600	[4,408–6,769]
Highest 25 percent	12.9	[10.0–15.8]	5,200	[4,245–6,242]	0.2	[0.0–0.5]	‡	[†]	12.8	[9.9–15.7]	5,200	[4,208–6,192]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	3.4	[2.0–4.7]	2,700	[1,630–3,796]	0.2	[0.0–0.4]	‡	[†]	3.2	[1.8–4.6]	2,800	[1,690–3,954]
Upper 50 percent	2.5	[1.6–3.3]	1,100	[696–1,425]	0.2	[0.0–0.5]	‡	[†]	2.4	[1.5–3.2]	1,000	[657–1,323]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	2.1	[0.9–3.3]	1,100	[668–1,503]	0.3	[0.0–0.6]	‡	[†]	1.8	[0.8–2.9]	1,100	[665–1,605]
Public 4-year	10.6	[7.8–13.4]	2,700	[2,210–3,179]	0.5	[0.1–1.0]	‡	[†]	10.2	[7.5–12.9]	2,600	[2,160–3,104]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	46.5	[39.7–53.4]	6,700	[5,928–7,467]	1.0	[0.1–1.8]	‡	[†]	46.5	[39.7–53.4]	6,700	[5,887–7,420]
Private for-profit degree-granting	0.2	[0.0–0.6]	‡	[†]	0.0	[0.0–0.0]	‡	[†]	0.2	[0.0–0.6]	‡	[†]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average grant amounts are for those students who received the specified type of grant aid. Merit-based grants only include state and institutional grants awarded on the basis of academic achievement, athletics, or special talents without regard to need. The merit-based grant totals do not include federal grants or grants from private sources. Students may receive both need- and merit-based grants. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, 7.9 percent of in-state undergraduates received a merit-based grant.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.7. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who took out any federal loans; percentage who took out any private student loans, with average amounts borrowed; and percentage of students who ever took out any student loans, with cumulative amount borrowed to date; by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Federal loans				Private loans				Cumulative total loans borrowed to date			
	Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount		Percent		Average amount	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	29.2	[27.6–30.9]	\$5,100	[4,862–5,403]	11.5	[9.9–13.2]	\$5,600	[5,214–5,965]	46.1	[44.7–47.5]	\$13,100	[12,599–13,671]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	43.1	[41.1–45.1]	5,600	[5,448–5,825]	14.8	[13.2–16.5]	6,700	[6,122–7,255]	54.5	[52.1–56.8]	14,200	[13,456–15,018]
Part-time or part-year	22.0	[19.8–24.2]	4,600	[4,189–5,052]	9.8	[7.7–11.9]	4,700	[4,309–5,153]	41.7	[39.6–43.8]	12,400	[11,651–13,127]
Dependency status												
Dependent	30.3	[27.9–32.6]	4,600	[4,310–4,971]	12.0	[9.8–14.2]	6,100	[5,555–6,643]	43.4	[41.5–45.4]	11,600	[10,861–12,284]
Independent	28.0	[26.1–30.0]	5,800	[5,491–6,030]	11.0	[9.2–12.9]	4,900	[4,481–5,388]	49.3	[47.1–51.4]	14,800	[13,815–15,708]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	35.8	[30.5–41.0]	4,700	[4,218–5,187]	10.3	[6.9–13.7]	4,600	[3,818–5,369]	50.0	[46.0–54.0]	9,900	[8,837–10,950]
25 to 50 percent	33.2	[28.8–37.5]	4,900	[4,457–5,329]	12.9	[9.5–16.4]	4,700	[4,038–5,358]	48.4	[43.1–53.7]	11,200	[9,645–12,764]
50 to 75 percent	33.6	[28.2–39.0]	4,300	[3,785–4,869]	14.6	[9.8–19.4]	7,100	[6,211–8,036]	44.3	[39.0–49.6]	12,700	[10,779–14,680]
Highest 25 percent	17.9	[14.8–21.1]	4,600	[4,258–4,996]	10.1	[7.4–12.8]	8,100	[6,560–9,575]	30.3	[26.0–34.6]	13,400	[11,247–15,456]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	32.9	[29.8–35.9]	5,700	[5,479–5,986]	12.0	[9.6–14.4]	4,400	[3,846–4,952]	54.5	[51.1–57.8]	14,100	[12,847–15,441]
Upper 50 percent	23.3	[20.2–26.3]	5,800	[5,263–6,337]	10.0	[7.4–12.7]	5,600	[4,917–6,212]	44.1	[40.9–47.3]	15,500	[14,143–16,878]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	8.2	[7.1–9.4]	3,700	[3,368–4,051]	4.3	[3.1–5.5]	3,600	[2,972–4,142]	28.9	[26.0–31.8]	8,000	[7,046–8,929]
Public 4-year	44.6	[42.9–46.3]	5,500	[5,191–5,853]	12.7	[10.6–14.8]	6,000	[5,276–6,687]	59.3	[57.5–61.1]	15,100	[14,362–15,882]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	56.7	[53.3–60.0]	5,800	[5,350–6,314]	22.1	[17.7–26.5]	7,700	[6,843–8,647]	66.8	[62.9–70.7]	20,000	[17,287–22,769]
Private for-profit degree-granting	96.5	[91.4–100.0]	4,700	[4,189–5,215]	57.3	[50.0–64.6]	5,500	[5,004–6,015]	99.1	[97.5–100.0]	14,400	[13,323–15,422]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Average loan amounts are for students who received the specified type of loan. The estimates for federal and private loans are for student loans taken out in 2007–08. Federal student loans are Stafford subsidized and unsubsidized loans, Perkins loans, and a small number of Public Health Service loans. They do not include federal Parent PLUS loans. Loans from family or friends are not included. Private (also called “alternative”) loans are offered by a variety of commercial organizations. Cumulative loans borrowed indicates the percentage of students (at all class levels) who took out loans at any time (in 2007–08 or before) and the cumulative total amount borrowed through June 2008. Because continuing students may accumulate more loans later, the cumulative loan amounts in this table are an underestimate of the cumulative amounts that undergraduates might have when they complete or leave postsecondary education. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, 29.2 percent of in-state undergraduates took out federal loans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.8. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average tuition and fees, percentage with zero net tuition after grants, and average amount of net tuition after grants, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average tuition and fees		Net tuition after grants			
	Amt.	95% CI	Percent zero net tuition		Average amount including those with zero net tuition	
			Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$3,700	[3,523–3,959]	23.8	[21.2–26.3]	\$2,400	[2,170–2,586]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	7,100	[6,632–7,470]	27.1	[25.1–29.2]	4,200	[3,840–4,466]
Part-time or part-year	2,000	[1,852–2,200]	22.0	[18.6–25.4]	1,500	[1,263–1,654]
Dependency status						
Dependent	4,800	[4,501–5,191]	21.4	[18.9–23.8]	3,100	[2,754–3,374]
Independent	2,400	[2,276–2,593]	26.6	[23.2–29.9]	1,600	[1,431–1,704]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	3,900	[3,584–4,290]	49.8	[44.3–55.2]	1,200	[973–1,438]
25 to 50 percent	4,200	[3,664–4,683]	22.0	[17.6–26.4]	2,300	[1,972–2,666]
50 to 75 percent	5,100	[4,491–5,640]	8.3	[5.5–11.2]	3,700	[3,186–4,167]
Highest 25 percent	6,300	[5,709–6,853]	4.4	[2.6–6.2]	5,200	[4,711–5,618]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	2,800	[2,557–3,090]	32.2	[27.7–36.6]	1,600	[1,417–1,842]
Upper 50 percent	2,100	[1,880–2,225]	21.1	[17.4–24.8]	1,500	[1,339–1,674]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	900	[748–961]	27.8	[24.3–31.3]	500	[447–628]
Public 4-year	4,800	[4,632–5,015]	23.9	[21.3–26.5]	3,000	[2,869–3,217]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	16,400	[15,434–17,365]	11.0	[8.4–13.6]	8,800	[8,279–9,324]
Private for-profit degree-granting	8,900	[8,035–9,751]	1.1	[0.0–2.8]	7,700	[7,055–8,294]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Net tuition after grants is total tuition and fees charged minus any grant amounts received. Grants may cover living expenses as well as tuition and fees, so grant amounts may be greater than tuition and fees. Negative net tuition amounts were set to zero. Net tuition averages include students with zero net tuition and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, the average tuition and fees for in-state undergraduates was \$3,700.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.9. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average net price after grants, and average net price after total aid received, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average net price after grants		Average net price after total aid	
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$11,300	[10,963–11,600]	\$9,400	[9,061–9,683]	\$6,500	[6,276–6,692]
Attendance status						
Full-time/full-year ¹	18,200	[17,640–18,779]	14,400	[13,941–14,914]	9,600	[9,228–10,010]
Part-time or part-year	7,700	[7,445–7,939]	6,800	[6,475–7,030]	4,900	[4,671–5,049]
Dependency status						
Dependent	13,100	[12,576–13,602]	10,700	[10,230–11,163]	7,600	[7,236–7,902]
Independent	9,100	[8,872–9,420]	7,800	[7,556–8,058]	5,200	[4,988–5,417]
Dependent student family income ²						
Lowest 25 percent	11,800	[11,140–12,486]	7,500	[7,098–7,974]	4,800	[4,476–5,077]
25 to 50 percent	11,500	[10,671–12,424]	9,100	[8,474–9,765]	6,100	[5,607–6,567]
50 to 75 percent	13,500	[12,688–14,297]	11,900	[11,214–12,651]	8,000	[7,457–8,515]
Highest 25 percent	15,600	[14,654–16,603]	14,400	[13,537–15,247]	11,600	[10,924–12,332]
Independent student income ³						
Lower 50 percent	10,000	[9,578–10,448]	8,200	[7,840–8,528]	5,300	[5,058–5,619]
Upper 50 percent	8,300	[7,891–8,697]	7,400	[7,048–7,825]	5,100	[4,779–5,358]
Institution type						
Public 2-year	6,700	[6,437–6,875]	5,800	[5,613–6,047]	5,100	[4,921–5,282]
Public 4-year	14,400	[13,797–14,922]	11,900	[11,362–12,344]	7,600	[7,182–8,059]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	26,200	[25,037–27,385]	18,200	[17,553–18,920]	10,600	[9,952–11,324]
Private for-profit degree-granting	17,800	[16,391–19,153]	16,500	[15,424–17,629]	7,500	[6,553–8,473]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. The net price after grants is the price of attendance minus any grant aid received. The net price after total aid is the price of attendance minus the total amount of financial aid received, including student loans, work-study, Parent PLUS loans, job training, and military and veterans benefits. Net price averages include students with zero net prices and students who did not receive any financial aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$11,300.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.10. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, average price of attendance, average federal expected family contribution (EFC), percentage with financial need, and average amount of need, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Average price of attendance		Average federal EFC		Financial need			
	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent with need		Average need	
					Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	\$11,300	[10,963–11,600]	\$9,800	[9,070–10,597]	66.7	[64.6–68.7]	\$9,100	[8,815–9,319]
Attendance status								
Full-time/full-year ¹	18,200	[17,640–18,779]	12,500	[11,436–13,505]	73.3	[71.1–75.5]	13,800	[13,361–14,238]
Part-time or part-year	7,700	[7,445–7,939]	8,500	[7,620–9,316]	63.3	[60.5–66.1]	6,200	[6,003–6,453]
Dependency status								
Dependent	13,100	[12,576–13,602]	13,300	[12,174–14,436]	59.5	[56.8–62.1]	9,800	[9,357–10,266]
Independent	9,100	[8,872–9,420]	5,700	[5,101–6,361]	75.2	[72.8–77.7]	8,400	[8,047–8,696]
Dependent student family income ²								
Lowest 25 percent	11,800	[11,140–12,486]	900	[518–1,262]	98.0	[96.3–99.7]	11,300	[10,538–12,028]
25 to 50 percent	11,500	[10,671–12,424]	5,500	[5,082–5,945]	74.4	[68.2–80.5]	9,600	[8,802–10,426]
50 to 75 percent	13,500	[12,688–14,297]	14,100	[13,606–14,599]	47.4	[41.4–53.5]	7,800	[6,769–8,835]
Highest 25 percent	15,600	[14,654–16,603]	33,700	[31,987–35,440]	15.8	[12.8–18.9]	7,500	[6,363–8,545]
Independent student income ³								
Lower 50 percent	10,000	[9,578–10,448]	1,200	[1,022–1,428]	94.9	[93.6–96.2]	9,400	[8,925–9,886]
Upper 50 percent	8,300	[7,891–8,697]	10,200	[8,928–11,391]	55.9	[51.5–60.3]	6,600	[6,209–7,086]
Institution type								
Public 2-year	6,700	[6,437–6,875]	8,000	[7,205–8,854]	58.3	[54.9–61.7]	5,600	[5,367–5,918]
Public 4-year	14,400	[13,797–14,922]	12,500	[11,213–13,853]	71.2	[68.4–74.0]	10,300	[9,887–10,700]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	26,200	[25,037–27,385]	14,500	[12,924–16,095]	80.6	[77.4–83.9]	18,700	[17,386–20,102]
Private for-profit degree-granting	17,800	[16,391–19,153]	4,900	[3,858–6,023]	99.6	[98.8–100.0]	13,000	[10,710–15,261]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The price of attendance includes tuition and fees and all other expenses related to enrollment such as books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other personal living expenses. Expected family contribution (EFC) is the amount that students and family are expected to contribute toward the price of attendance, as calculated in federal need analysis. Financial need is the price of attendance minus the EFC. If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Average need amounts exclude students with no financial need. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, the average price of attendance for in-state undergraduates was \$11,300.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.11. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage with financial need and average amount of need, percentage with remaining need after grants and average amount of remaining need, and percentage with remaining need after total aid and average amount of remaining need, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Financial need				Remaining need after grants				Remaining need after total aid			
	Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need		Percent with need		Average need	
	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	66.7	[64.6–68.7]	\$9,100	[8,815–9,319]	64.4	[62.3–66.5]	\$6,700	[6,558–6,922]	47.0	[44.3–49.7]	\$5,200	[4,993–5,422]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ¹	73.3	[71.1–75.5]	13,800	[13,361–14,238]	70.6	[68.5–72.7]	9,400	[9,118–9,770]	49.9	[47.2–52.7]	7,000	[6,671–7,389]
Part-time or part-year	63.3	[60.5–66.1]	6,200	[6,003–6,453]	61.2	[58.3–64.2]	5,100	[4,939–5,311]	45.5	[42.0–49.0]	4,200	[3,952–4,390]
Dependency status												
Dependent	59.5	[56.8–62.1]	9,800	[9,357–10,266]	56.9	[54.2–59.7]	6,600	[6,252–6,865]	39.4	[35.9–42.9]	5,100	[4,783–5,378]
Independent	75.2	[72.8–77.7]	8,400	[8,047–8,696]	73.3	[70.6–75.9]	6,900	[6,646–7,169]	56.0	[53.1–59.0]	5,300	[5,075–5,550]
Dependent student family income ²												
Lowest 25 percent	98.0	[96.3–99.7]	11,300	[10,538–12,028]	96.9	[94.9–98.8]	7,000	[6,530–7,487]	81.6	[77.6–85.6]	5,100	[4,717–5,428]
25 to 50 percent	74.4	[68.2–80.5]	9,600	[8,802–10,426]	71.7	[66.2–77.3]	6,700	[6,110–7,256]	50.2	[43.9–56.4]	4,900	[4,325–5,478]
50 to 75 percent	47.4	[41.4–53.5]	7,800	[6,769–8,835]	43.1	[37.1–49.1]	5,800	[5,111–6,444]	19.3	[15.0–23.5]	5,300	[4,577–5,932]
Highest 25 percent	15.8	[12.8–18.9]	7,500	[6,363–8,545]	13.8	[10.7–16.9]	5,100	[4,339–5,840]	4.7	[3.3–6.1]	6,500	[4,767–8,204]
Independent student income ³												
Lower 50 percent	94.9	[93.6–96.2]	9,400	[8,925–9,886]	94.0	[92.3–95.7]	7,600	[7,194–7,937]	77.6	[74.9–80.3]	5,700	[5,431–6,018]
Upper 50 percent	55.9	[51.5–60.3]	6,600	[6,209–7,086]	52.9	[48.6–57.3]	5,800	[5,365–6,154]	34.9	[30.7–39.0]	4,400	[4,017–4,808]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	58.3	[54.9–61.7]	5,600	[5,367–5,918]	56.5	[53.0–60.0]	4,500	[4,284–4,786]	48.9	[45.4–52.3]	4,200	[3,934–4,444]
Public 4-year	71.2	[68.4–74.0]	10,300	[9,887–10,700]	68.8	[66.0–71.5]	7,400	[7,088–7,645]	43.0	[39.5–46.5]	5,600	[5,183–6,002]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	80.6	[77.4–83.9]	18,700	[17,386–20,102]	73.8	[70.2–77.5]	11,100	[10,165–12,013]	45.0	[40.1–50.0]	8,400	[7,672–9,039]
Private for-profit degree-granting	99.6	[98.8–100.0]	13,000	[10,710–15,261]	99.6	[98.7–100.0]	11,700	[9,878–13,619]	56.3	[45.6–67.0]	8,500	[7,665–9,412]

¹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

² Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

³ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). Financial need is the price of attendance minus the expected family contribution (EFC). If the EFC is greater than or equal to the price of attendance, the student has no financial need. Need and remaining need averages only include the corresponding percentage of students who have need or remaining need after aid (students with zero need and zero remaining need are excluded from averages). Remaining need after grants is need minus grant aid; average remaining need after grants only includes students who still have need after subtracting any grants. Remaining need after total aid is need minus total aid (including both student and Parent PLUS loans and other aid); average remaining need only includes students who have remaining need after subtracting total aid. Average remaining need after total aid may sometimes be greater than average need after grants because it includes all those with need who received no aid, but excludes those whose remaining need after grants has been met by other aid. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, 66.7 percent of in-state undergraduates had financial need.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7.12. Among in-state undergraduates at public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit degree-granting institutions, percentage who worked while enrolled, percentage who worked full time while enrolled, average number of hours worked per week, average amount earned while enrolled, percentage who had work-study jobs and average amount of work-study earnings received, by student characteristics: Texas 2007–08

Student characteristics	Percent worked while enrolled		Percent worked full time while enrolled		Average number of hours worked per week		Average amount earned while enrolled		Work-study jobs ¹			
	Pct.	95% CI	Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI	Percent		Average amount	
									Pct.	95% CI	Amt.	95% CI
Total	80.0	[78.3–81.6]	36.4	[34.4–38.3]	30.5	[30.0–31.1]	\$13,700	[12,925–14,550]	5.5	[4.7–6.3]	\$2,500	[2,193–2,727]
Attendance status												
Full-time/full-year ²	72.4	[70.1–74.8]	15.9	[14.1–17.7]	24.1	[23.4–24.8]	7,600	[7,069–8,186]	10.1	[8.8–11.4]	2,400	[2,105–2,615]
Part-time or part-year	83.9	[81.5–86.2]	46.9	[44.0–49.9]	33.4	[32.7–34.2]	16,500	[15,445–17,499]	3.1	[2.0–4.2]	2,600	[2,143–3,116]
Dependency status												
Dependent	77.3	[75.1–79.5]	21.9	[20.2–23.7]	25.8	[25.2–26.4]	7,600	[7,120–8,054]	7.4	[6.3–8.5]	2,400	[2,108–2,678]
Independent	83.1	[80.9–85.4]	53.4	[51.0–55.9]	35.7	[35.0–36.4]	20,500	[19,483–21,506]	3.2	[2.4–4.1]	2,600	[2,148–3,132]
Dependent student family income ³												
Lowest 25 percent	79.3	[75.2–83.4]	24.5	[20.6–28.4]	26.5	[25.1–28.0]	7,000	[6,189–7,838]	9.8	[7.3–12.3]	2,400	[1,895–2,927]
25 to 50 percent	81.4	[77.2–85.6]	27.1	[21.6–32.6]	27.3	[25.6–29.1]	7,900	[6,249–9,575]	9.0	[6.4–11.5]	2,300	[1,914–2,750]
50 to 75 percent	80.4	[76.6–84.3]	20.0	[16.1–23.9]	24.8	[22.9–26.7]	7,300	[6,040–8,648]	5.9	[3.7–8.2]	2,200	[1,412–2,943]
Highest 25 percent	67.6	[62.6–72.5]	15.9	[11.5–20.2]	24.2	[22.3–26.1]	8,200	[6,726–9,643]	4.8	[2.3–7.3]	2,800	[1,862–3,639]
Independent student income ⁴												
Lower 50 percent	81.2	[78.7–83.7]	41.6	[37.9–45.4]	32.2	[31.2–33.1]	11,900	[11,126–12,733]	4.7	[3.5–5.9]	2,500	[2,069–2,938]
Upper 50 percent	85.0	[81.8–88.2]	65.0	[61.5–68.5]	39.1	[38.1–40.0]	28,500	[26,856–30,208]	1.8	[0.6–3.0]	†	[†]
Institution type												
Public 2-year	83.8	[81.2–86.5]	45.2	[42.3–48.1]	32.9	[32.1–33.7]	16,200	[14,914–17,422]	2.7	[1.9–3.5]	2,900	[2,155–3,679]
Public 4-year	75.7	[73.3–78.0]	25.4	[23.5–27.3]	27.3	[26.7–27.9]	10,100	[9,428–10,742]	6.5	[5.3–7.7]	2,500	[2,168–2,768]
Private not-for-profit 4-year	74.9	[71.4–78.4]	23.9	[18.7–29.1]	25.6	[23.8–27.4]	11,600	[9,099–14,018]	25.5	[20.3–30.6]	2,000	[1,762–2,202]
Private for-profit degree-granting	76.3	[68.9–83.7]	35.6	[24.8–46.4]	31.6	[28.5–34.6]	13,400	[11,211–15,599]	2.4	[0.9–3.9]	3,500	[2,231–4,851]

† Not applicable.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

¹ Included in work totals.

² Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

³ Based upon the distribution of family income for dependent students within Texas.

⁴ Based upon the distribution of income for independent students and spouses within Texas.

NOTE: See the Technical Notes for the definition of 95% CI (confidence interval). The percentage who worked while enrolled includes students with work-study jobs. Full-time work is 35 or more hours per week. Average hours per week worked while enrolled is only calculated for students who worked, including those who worked full time or held work-study jobs. Average earnings per year are the average amount earned while enrolled during the 2007–08 academic year. The percentage with work-study jobs and the average work-study amount earned per academic year are included in the total percentage who worked and the total average earnings per academic year. The table excludes students attending more than one institution and out-of-state students. This table shows, for example, that in Texas in 2007–08, 80.0 percent of in-state undergraduates worked while enrolled.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).

Glossary

The glossary includes descriptions of the variables used in this set of tables, all of which are found in the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08) database. Variables are included in the Data Analysis System (DAS), available to the public online at <http://nces.ed.gov/DAS>. The index below organizes the variables by category. The glossary items are listed in alphabetical order by variable name in the DAS (displayed in bold letters along the right-hand column).

Glossary Index

Student/Institutional Characteristics

Representative sample states.....	INSTSAST
Institution type.....	SECTOR4
State residency.....	SAMESTAT
Attendance status.....	ATTNSTAT
Dependency status.....	DEPEND
Dependent student family income	PCTDEP
Dependent student family income (six states)	PCT6D
Independent student income	PCTINDEP
Independent student income (six states).....	PCT6I

Price of Attendance

Tuition and fees	TUITION2
Price of attendance	BUDGETAJ

Total Financial Aid

Total aid.....	TOTAID
Total grants	TOTGRT
Total loans	TOTLOAN

Grants

Federal grants	TFEDGRT
State grants.....	STGTAMT
Institutional grants	INGRTAMT
Other grants	OTHGTAMT
Need-based grants	NEEDAID
Merit-based grants.....	MERITAID
Institutional merit-based grants	INSMERIT
State merit-based grants.....	STMERIT

DAS VARIABLE

Loans

Cumulative amount borrowed to date	BORAMT1
Federal loans.....	TFEDLN
Nonfederal loans	TNFEDLN
Private loans	PRIVLOAN

Net Price and Need

Net tuition	NETCST9
Net price after grants	NETCST3
Net price after total aid.....	NETCST1
Expected family contribution.....	EFC
Financial need	SNEED1
Remaining need after grants	SNEED5
Remaining need after total aid	SNEED2

Work While Enrolled

Work-study jobs.....	TOTWKST
Hours worked per week.....	JOBHOUR2
Worked full time while enrolled	JOBHOUR2
Earnings from work while enrolled	JOBEARN2

DAS VARIABLE

Attendance status**ATTNSTAT**

Based on the number of months enrolled full time or part time during the 2007–08 academic year (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008). Full-year is defined as enrollment for 9 or more months during the academic year. Full-time is usually defined as 12 or more credit hours. The categories are as follows:

Full-time/full-year	Enrolled full time for 9 or more months
Part-time or part-year	Enrolled part time or for less than 9 months full time

Cumulative amount borrowed to date**BORAMT1**

Total amount of all student loans borrowed by the student during all years of undergraduate education through June 2008. This includes loans from federal, state, institutional, or private sources. It does not include federal Parent PLUS loans or loans from family or friends. Based on the student interview and the federal loan amounts reported in the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS). The cumulative amount borrowed is not necessarily the same as the student's total student loan debt, because some of the loan amounts may already have been repaid.

Price of attendance**BUDGETAJ**

Total educational expenses of the student during the 2007–08 academic year. The total price of attendance includes the tuition and fees as well as all other expenses related to enrollment: books and supplies, room and board (or housing and meal allowances for off-campus students), transportation, and other personal living expenses. The total price of attendance is based on the student budgets reported by the institutions. Student budgets are prepared by institutional financial aid offices to estimate the typical educational expenses of various types of students (e.g., dependent, independent, on-campus, off-campus, living with parents) and are used as part of the analysis that determines the student's need for financial aid.

Dependency status**DEPEND**

The student's dependency status for federal financial aid purposes during the 2007–08 academic year. Students were considered to be financially independent of their parents for federal financial aid purposes in 2007–08 if they met any of the following criteria: were age 24 or older on 12/31/07; were married; had legal dependents; were veterans of or on active duty in the U.S. armed forces; were orphans or wards of the court; or were enrolled in a graduate or professional degree program (beyond a bachelor's degree) in 2007–08. All other students under 24 were considered to be dependent unless they could document that they were receiving no parental support and were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment.

Expected family contribution**EFC**

The federal expected family contribution (EFC) used in need analysis. The EFC is an estimate of the amount that students and parents should be able to contribute toward educational expenses. A zero EFC means that the student and family cannot afford to contribute any amount. Students with a zero EFC are eligible for a maximum Pell Grant (\$4,310 in 2007–08). The EFC is calculated by taking into account a family's income, assets, family size, number of children in college, and other factors affecting the ability to pay for postsecondary education. The income of parents is included in calculating the EFC of dependent students, but not for independent students. EFC values were taken from federal sources for Pell Grant recipients and students with federal financial aid application records or from institutional records. If the EFC was not available from any of these sources, it was imputed by regression using dependency, family size, income, and number of children in college. EFC is generally imputed for students who did not apply for or receive any federal aid.

DAS VARIABLE

Institutional grants**INGRTAMT**

Total amount of grant aid received from institutions in 2007–08. It includes all institutional grants and scholarships (from restricted or unrestricted funds) and tuition waivers and both need-based and merit-based awards. In states with decentralized grant programs where the state grants are distributed by the public institutions, the distinction between state and institutional grants is not always clear, and are not always consistently reported. The grants at California public institutions that are based on state funds but allocated by the institutions (Community College Board of Governors Grants, California State University Grants, and Educational Opportunity Program Grants) are classified as institutional grants, rather than state grants.

Institutional merit-based grants**INSMERIT**

Total amount of institutional grants and scholarships received during the 2007–08 academic year that were based only on merit rather than need, including all athletic scholarships. Students who receive need-based grants may also receive merit-based grants or scholarships that are not based on need.

Representative sample states**INSTSAST**

Identifies the undergraduates in public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit institutions in each of the six states for which the NPSAS:08 study includes a representative sample. The six states are as follows:

- California
- Georgia
- Illinois
- Minnesota
- New York
- Texas

Earnings from work while enrolled**JOBEARN2**

Total amount earned from work (including work-study) while enrolled during the 2007–08 academic year, based on the student interview.

Hours worked per week**Worked full time while enrolled****JOBHOUR2**

Average number of hours the student worked per week while enrolled in 2007–08, including work-study and assistantships, based on the student interview. This variable is also used to indicate whether the student worked while enrolled and whether the student worked full time (35 or more hours per week) while enrolled.

Merit-based grants**MERIT AID**

Total amount of grants and scholarships received during the 2007–08 academic year that were based only on merit, rather than need. Equal to the sum of state and institutional merit-based grants and scholarships, including athletic scholarships. Grants based on both merit and need are classified as need based (see NEEDAID). Students who receive merit-based grants may also receive need-based grants.

Need-based grants**NEEDAID**

Total amount of need-based grants received during 2007–08. Includes the sum of federal Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs), state need-based grants, and institutional need-based grants. The institutional and state totals include grants that are both need-based and have a merit consideration. Does not include any private grants, employer aid, or veterans' benefits.

DAS VARIABLE

Net price after total aid**NETCST1**

The net price of attendance after all financial aid received in 2007–08. Equal to the total price of attendance (BUDGETAJ) minus total aid (TOTCID). It represents the estimated “out-of-pocket” expense to students remaining after all financial aid, including loans, is received. For students who did not receive any financial aid, this amount is the same as the price of attendance. Calculated only for students who attended one institution during 2007–08.

NOTE: Net price of attendance variables are calculated by subtracting financial aid (total or only some types, such as grants) from the price of attendance (the student budget). The net price variables are never less than zero, because a basic principle of financial aid is that total aid may not exceed the student budget. Need and remaining need variables subtract the EFC as well as financial aid from the student budget. Because the EFC may be greater than the student budget, need may be negative. Even if the EFC is less than the student budget (so that need is positive), financial aid may include non-need-based aid (such as unsubsidized Stafford loans), so the remaining need (student budget-EFC-aid) may be negative. In the Data Analysis System (DAS), the negative values for need and remaining need are set to zero.

Net price after grants**NETCST3**

The net price of attendance after all grants for the 2007–08 academic year. Equal to the total price of attendance (BUDGETAJ) minus total grant aid from federal, state, institutional, or other sources (TOTGRT). Grants include tuition waivers and employer tuition reimbursements. They do not include federal veterans’ benefits or military education benefits. For students who did not receive any grants, this amount is the same as the price of attendance. Calculated only for students who attended one institution during 2007–08. See the note for NETCST1 for the difference between net price and remaining need variable calculations.

Net tuition**NETCST9**

The net tuition and fees after all grants for 2007–08. Equal to tuition and fees (TUITION2) minus total grant aid from federal, state, institutional, or other sources (TOTGRT). Grants include tuition waivers and employer tuition reimbursements. They do not include federal veterans’ benefits or military education benefits. For students who did not receive any grants, this amount is the same as the tuition and fees. Grants help cover the entire price of attendance (not just tuition), so the grant amount may be greater than tuition alone. Negative values (if TOTGRT was greater than TUITION2) were set to zero. The average net tuition shown in the tables includes these zero values. Calculated only for students who attended one institution during 2007–08.

Other grants**OTHGTAMT**

Total amount of grant aid received in 2007–08 that was funded from sources other than the institution attended or federal and state governments. It includes grants and scholarships from foundations or other private organizations, the student’s employer, or the student’s parents’ employers. These types of grants are not included in the need-based (NEEDAID) or merit-based (MERITAID) grant totals.

Dependent student family income (six states)**PCT6D**

For dependent students, indicates the percentile based on total income in 2006 of parents of all dependent students who are in-state residents enrolled in public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, or private for-profit institutions in the six representative sample states (see INSTSAST). Percentiles were calculated separately for dependent and independent student residents of each state. See PCTDEP for the percentile values for all dependent students in the United States.

DAS VARIABLE

Dependent student family income (six states)—Continued**PCT6D**

STATE	Dependent income categories		
	25%	50%	75%
California	29,100	55,000	93,700
Georgia	30,800	61,400	104,100
Illinois	37,700	67,000	105,300
Minnesota	43,000	72,300	105,200
New York	29,300	56,400	97,800
Texas	32,500	61,800	103,200

Independent student income (six states)**PCT6I**

For independent undergraduates, indicates the percentile based on total income in 2006 of the student (and spouse, if married) who are in-state residents enrolled in public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, or private for-profit institutions in the six representative sample states (see INSTSAST). The percentiles were calculated separately for dependent and independent student residents of each state. See PCTINDEP for the percentile values for all independent students in the United States.

STATE	Independent income categories		
	25%	50%	75%
California	11,000	27,600	52,800
Georgia	9,100	22,100	38,900
Illinois	14,600	30,700	53,900
Minnesota	14,400	28,100	52,000
New York	10,500	25,000	46,200
Texas	10,900	24,300	44,600

Dependent student family income**PCTDEP**

For dependent undergraduates, indicates the percentile based on total income in 2006 of parents of all dependent undergraduates in the United States. The median income of all dependent students' parents was approximately \$67,000 in 2006. See PCT6D for percentile values for in-state undergraduates in each of the six states with representative samples in NPSAS:08. Values are based on the financial aid application or the student interview. Prior calendar year income is reported in the financial aid application and used in determining the expected family contribution (EFC) in need analysis. That is, 2006 income was used to determine financial aid eligibility for the 2007–08 academic year.

	Dependent income categories		
	25%	50%	75%
United States	36,100	66,600	104,600

Independent student income**PCTINDEP**

For independent students, indicates the percentile based on total income in 2006 of the student (and spouse, if married) for all independent undergraduates in the United States. The median income of all independent students was approximately \$26,000 in 2006. See PCT6I for percentile values for in-state undergraduates in each of the six states with representative samples in NPSAS:08. Values are based on the financial aid application or the student interview. Prior calendar year income is reported in the financial aid application and used in determining the expected family contribution (EFC) in need analysis. That is, 2006 income was used to determine financial aid eligibility for the 2007–08 academic year.

	Independent income categories		
	25%	50%	75%
United States	11,000	26,000	48,400

DAS VARIABLE

Private loans

The amount of alternative commercial or private loans taken out by students in 2007–08. Examples include personal loans secured through financial institutions or lenders like TERI or Sallie Mae. They do not include loans from family or friends or commercial loans (such as home equity loans) taken out by parents.

PRIVLOAN**State residency**

Indicates whether the student was a resident of the state where the institution attended was located.

SAMESTAT**Institution type**

The type of postsecondary institution attended during the 2007–08 academic year, for students who attended only one institution. This variable identifies the four major types of institutions: public 2-year, public 4-year, private not-for-profit 4-year, and private for-profit institutions. Students who attended more than one institution during the 2007–08 academic year have been classified into a separate category (because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the sample institution) that also includes students in public less-than-2-year and private not-for-profit less-than-4-year institutions (who represent 1 percent of the total undergraduate population).

SECTOR4**Financial need**

The student's total need for need-based financial aid, as determined by federal need analysis. This is the total price of attendance (BUDGETAJ) minus the federal expected family contribution (EFC). The fundamental rule in federal financial aid need analysis is that the student's need is determined by subtracting the EFC from the price of attendance (student budget). If SNEED1 is zero or negative, the student is not eligible for any need-based federal aid. When the EFC is greater than the price of attendance (and therefore the student has no need), this results in a negative number that has been set to zero. The averages in the tables include only students with positive need values. A student with no federal need may still be eligible for federal non-need-based aid (primarily unsubsidized Stafford loans or federal Parent PLUS loans). Similarly, a student without federal need may also receive any non-federal grants, loans, or any other aid as long as no federal need-based aid was awarded. Calculated only for students who attended one institution in 2007–08.

SNEED1**Remaining need after total aid**

The remaining need after all financial aid (need-based and non-need-based) received in 2007–08. This is the total price of attendance (BUDGETAJ) minus the federal expected family contribution (EFC) and minus total financial aid (TOTAID). Negative values have been set to zero. The averages in the tables include only students with positive remaining need values after financial aid was subtracted from need (SNEED1). Calculated only for students who attended one institution in 2007–08. See the note for NETCST1 for the difference between remaining need and net price variable calculations.

SNEED2**Remaining need after grants**

The remaining need after all grant aid received in 2007–08. This is the total price of attendance (BUDGETAJ) minus the federal expected family contribution (EFC) and minus total grant aid (TOTGRT). Negative values have been set to zero. The averages in the tables include only students with positive remaining need values after grant aid was subtracted from need (SNEED1). Calculated only for students who attended one institution in 2007–08. See the note for NETCST1 for the difference between remaining need and net price variable calculations.

SNEED5

DAS VARIABLE

State grants**STGTAMT**

Total amount of state grants and scholarships (including the federal portion of LEAP funds to states) received by the student in 2007–08. State-funded grants may be need-based, merit-based, or both. They include tuition waivers and special purpose grants that are neither need based nor merit based, such as waivers for National Guard or state employees. In states with decentralized grant programs where the state grants are distributed by the public institutions, the distinction between state and institutional grants is not always clear, and the state grants are not always consistently reported. The grants at California public institutions that are based on state funds but allocated by the institutions (Community College Board of Governors Grants, California State University Grants, and Educational Opportunity Program Grants) are classified as institutional, rather than state grants.

State merit-based grants**STMERIT**

Total amount of state grants and scholarships received during the 2007–08 academic year that were based only on merit, such as high school grades or admission test scores. Does not include state grants based on both merit and need or special purpose grants that are neither need based nor merit based, such as waivers for National Guard or state employees.

Federal grants**TFEDGRT**

Total amount of federal grants received by a student in 2007–08. Primarily includes federal Pell Grants and Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs), but also includes amounts from several smaller programs with frequencies in the sample that are too low to report separately (AmeriCorps, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Public Health Service Grants, Byrd Scholarships). Does not include federal veterans' benefits or military aid.

Federal loans**TFEDLN**

Total amount of federal student loans received by the student in 2007–08. Primarily Stafford loans (subsidized and unsubsidized), Perkins loans, and a small percentage of federal loans through the Public Health Service. Does not include federal Parent PLUS loans.

NOTE: The major source of loans to students are the Federal Stafford loan programs. Annual loan limits for Stafford loans vary by class level and dependency status. There are two types of Federal Stafford loans: subsidized and unsubsidized. Subsidized Stafford loans are awarded on the basis of financial need. The federal government pays the interest on a subsidized loan until the student begins repayment, and during authorized periods of deferment thereafter. Students may receive unsubsidized Stafford loans regardless of financial need. Unsubsidized loans are charged interest from the time the loan is disbursed until it is paid in full. Students can choose to pay the interest while in school or allow it to accumulate. If the student allows the interest to accumulate, it will be capitalized (added to the principal amount of the loan). Students may receive either subsidized or unsubsidized Stafford loans or a combination of the two types.

Nonfederal loans**TNFEDLN**

Total amount of student loans received during the 2007–08 academic year that are not from federal programs. Equal to the sum of state, institutional, and alternative loans from private or commercial sources. Does not include loans from family or friends or commercial loans taken out by parents (such as home equity loans).

Total aid**TOTAID**

Total amount of all financial aid received by a student in 2007–08. Includes grants, loans, work-study, or any other type of aid, as well as loans to parents under the federal Parent PLUS program, veterans' benefits, and military education aid. Does not include loans from family or friends or commercial loans taken out by parents (such as home equity loans).

DAS VARIABLE

Total grants

Total amount of all grants and scholarships received by a student in 2007–08. Grants are a type of student financial aid that does not require repayment or employment. Grants include merit-based scholarships, tuition waivers, and employer tuition reimbursements. Includes all federal, state, institutional, and other grants. Does not include federal veterans' benefits or military aid.

TOTGRT**Total loans**

Total amount of all student loans received in 2007–08. This includes all student loans through federal, state, institutional, or private (alternative) programs, except federal Parent PLUS loans, which are made to parents. Loans are a type of student financial aid that advances funds and that are evidenced by a promissory note requiring the recipient to repay the specified amounts under prescribed conditions. Does not include loans from family or friends or commercial loans taken out by parents (such as home equity loans).

TOTLOAN**Work-study jobs**

Total amount of all work-study aid received in 2007–08. This is the sum of all federal work-study, state work-study, and institutional work-study, including assistantships. Most work-study awards are through the federal program, and only a few states have state work-study programs.

TOTWKST**Tuition and fees**

Total amount of tuition and fees charged to the student by the institution in 2007–08. Although there are variations in the use of the terms, the price charged by institutions for instruction is generally called "tuition," and additional charges to students for other services, equipment, or use of particular facilities are called "fees." (In some states, public institutions use the term "fees" for all charges to in-state students).

TUITION2

Technical Notes

Confidence Intervals

The 95% confidence interval (CI) is a measure of the margin of error introduced by the survey sample. The definition of the 95% CI is the interval around the sample estimate that, were the sample to be replicated numerous times, is likely to contain the true population parameter 95 percent of the time. For a random variable with a normal distribution, the 95% CI for the sample mean is $\bar{X} \pm t_p * \sigma_{\bar{x}}$, where \bar{X} is the sample mean, t_p is a Student or normal distribution constant for the 95 percent probability level, and $\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ is the standard error of the mean. In comparing two estimates in the table, if the confidence intervals for the two estimates of the same parameter for different groups do not overlap, the user can assume that the two estimates are significantly different ($p < .05$). For a 95% CI, $t_p = 1.96$.

CI's are bound at the minimum and maximum possible values for percentages and at the minimum possible value for amounts. This means that CI's are bound at zero for percentages and amounts, and at the upper bound, CI's are bound at 100 for percentages. This bounding may result in asymmetrical intervals. Bounding will be apparent for low estimates (i.e., near zero), or high estimates (i.e., near 100).

Data Analysis System (DAS)

The estimates presented in the tables were produced using the Data Analysis System (DAS), a web-based software application that enables users to generate tables for most of the postsecondary surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The DAS produces design-adjusted standard errors necessary for testing the statistical significance of differences in the estimates. The DAS also contains a detailed description of how each variable was created and includes the wording of questions for variables coming directly from the interview. With the DAS, users can replicate or expand upon the tables presented here. The output from the DAS includes the parameter estimates (e.g., percentages or means), the proper

standard errors,¹ and weighted sample sizes for the estimates. If the number of valid cases is too small (i.e., fewer than 30 cases) to produce a reliable estimate, the DAS prints the message “low-N” instead of the estimate. In addition to generating tables, DAS users may conduct covariance analyses, either with weighted least squares regression or logistic regression. Many options are available for output with the regression results. For a description of all the options available, users should access the DAS website noted below. If users are new to the DAS, the DAS User Help Center provides online tutorials offering step-by-step instructions on how to use all the functions of the DAS. The DAS can be accessed electronically at <http://nces.ed.gov/DAS>.

For more information, contact:

Aurora D’Amico
Postsecondary Studies Division
National Center for Education Statistics
1990 K Street NW
Washington, DC 20006-5652
(202) 502-7334
aurora.d’amico@ed.gov

Dataset Methodology

All of the data in these tables are from the 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08), a comprehensive, nationally representative study of student financial aid in the United States. NPSAS includes both undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions located in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

For an overview of the survey methodology, see appendix B of the report *2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08): Student Financial Aid Estimates for 2007–08: First Look* (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2009/2009166.pdf>).

¹ NPSAS samples are not simple random samples; therefore, simple random sample techniques for estimating sampling errors cannot be applied to these data. The DAS takes into account the complexity of the sampling procedures and calculates standard errors appropriate for such samples. In order to compute standard errors, the DAS uses a bootstrap technique. This technique approximates the estimator by replications of the sampled population.