The number of veterans who receive Veterans’ education benefits increased both before and after the Post-9/11 GI Bill went into effect in 2008. In the 9 years between 2000 and 2009, the number of veterans receiving Veterans’ education benefits increased by 36 percent (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2013). Within the next 2 years, after the Post-9/11 GI Bill went into effect (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2009), the total number of Veterans’ education beneficiaries—including active duty service members, veterans, and their families—grew by 42 percent (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2014). Furthermore, from 2009 through 2013, the total number of benefit recipients nearly doubled, increasing from 564,487 to 1,091,044 (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 2013).

These Web Tables provide key statistics on military students enrolled as undergraduates, focusing on military students enrolled after the enactment of the Post-9/11 GI Bill. These tables update and supplement a set of issue tables (Radford and Wun 2009) based on 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08) data by providing additional estimates from 2007–08. They also put these estimates in context by presenting the percentage of undergraduates who were military students and, of those, the percentage who received Veterans’ and Department of Defense education benefits in selected years beginning in 1999–2000.

In addition to these older data, the tables use nationally representative student-level data from the 2011–12 NPSAS (NPSAS:12) to detail military students’ demographic and enrollment characteristics and examine their use of Veterans’ education benefits and other student aid. They also enable comparisons both among military students—active duty, veteran, reserve, and National Guard personnel—and between military students and both independent and dependent nonmilitary students.

Finally, the report provides estimates on undergraduate students who were not military students themselves but who received Veterans’ and Department of Defense education benefits as eligible beneficiaries.

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of undergraduate students by military and dependency status over four administrations of NPSAS: 1999–2000, 2003–04, 2007–08, and 2011–12. Table 2 shows, of all undergraduate students, the percentage who received any Veterans’ and Department of Defense education benefits in 2003–04, 2007–08, and 2011–12. Table 3 presents the percentage distribution of undergraduates’ military and dependency status in 2011–12 by selected demographic and enrollment characteristics.
Table 4 provides the percentage distribution of undergraduates’ demographic and enrollment characteristics by type of military service and by dependency status of those without military service. Table 5-A shows the percentage of undergraduate students who received Veterans’ education benefits in 2011–12. Table 5-B presents, among those who received Veterans’ education benefits, the average amount received. Both tables 5-A and 5-B provide estimates by type of military service, dependency status, and selected demographic and enrollment characteristics. Table 6 shows the average total price of attendance for full-time/full-year undergraduates by military and dependency status and institution type in 2007–08 and 2011–12. Table 7-A provides the percentage of students who received other types of aid, including federal, state, and institutional grant aid and student loans, and the average amount these students received by type of military service and dependency status in 2007–08 and 2011–12. Tables 7-B through 7-E show the same statistics as table 7-A within public 2-year, public 4-year, private nonprofit 4-year, and for-profit (of any level) institutions.

Tables 1 and 2 present trends over a 12-year period, from 1999–2000 to 2011–12. In tables 2 through 5, the average dollar amounts for 1999–2000 through 2007–08 have been adjusted to constant 2012 dollars using an academic year Consumer Price Index (CPI) calculation.

**RELATED NCES REPORTS**

*Issue Tables: A Profile of Military Servicemembers and Veterans Enrolled in Postsecondary Education in 2007–08 (NCES 2009-182).*

*Military Service Members and Veterans: A Profile of Those Enrolled in Undergraduate and Graduate Education in 2007–08 (NCES 2011-163).*

*Services and Support Programs for Military Service Members and Veterans at Postsecondary Institutions, 2012–13 (NCES 2014-017).*

*Web Tables—Profile of Undergraduate Students: 2011–12 (NCES 2015-167).*

*Web Tables—Student Financing of Undergraduate Education: 2011–12 (NCES 2015-173).*

*Web Tables—Undergraduate Financial Aid Estimates by Type of Institution in 2011–12 (NCES 2014-169).*

**DATA**

The estimates presented in these Web Tables are based on data from four administrations of the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS): NPSAS:2000, NPSAS:04, NPSAS:08, and NPSAS:12. Conducted by the U.S. Department of Education’s National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), these studies are comprehensive, nationally representative surveys that gather information on how students finance their postsecondary education. NPSAS also collects data on a broad array of student demographic and enrollment characteristics.

NPSAS uses a two-stage sampling design. Institutions are selected for inclusion in the first stage, and students are selected from these institutions during the second stage. Each NPSAS target population consisted of all eligible undergraduate and graduate students1 enrolled in Title IV4 eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia any time between July 1 and June 30 of the survey’s academic year.

The institution-eligibility conditions were consistent across NPSAS administrations with two exceptions: inclusion of correspondence schools and exclusion of Puerto Rico. Institutions that offered only correspondence courses, provided they were also eligible to distribute federal Title IV student aid, were included in NPSAS:04, NPSAS:08, and NPSAS:12, but not in NPSAS:2000.
In contrast to previous NPSAS administrations, institutions in Puerto Rico were not included in the NPSAS:12 sample. Therefore, tables that include data from NPSAS administrations prior to 2011–12 include two totals: one with and one without data from students who attended Puerto Rican institutions. Disaggregated estimates include students in Puerto Rican institutions for NPSAS administrations prior to 2011–12. Approximately 95,000 undergraduates were study respondents in NPSAS:12. Analogous sample sizes for the earlier NPSAS administrations were 114,000 in NPSAS:08, 80,000 in NPSAS:04, and 49,000 in NPSAS:2000.

Due to improvements in weighting procedures over time and the reweighting of historical datasets, NPSAS:04 and NPSAS:08 estimates in these Web Tables may not match those published earlier. For more information about NPSAS reweighting over time, visit http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp. NPSAS:08 data were reweighted in August 2013.

For more information about the methodology used in the NPSAS surveys, see the following reports:


### VARIABLES USED
The variables used in these Web Tables are listed below. Visit the NCES DataLab website http://nces.ed.gov/datalab to view detailed information on question wording for variables coming directly from an interview, how variables were constructed, and their sources. Information is available through DataLab’s analysis applications—PowerStats, QuickStats, and TrendStats—and from downloadable codebooks available for each dataset through DataLab. The program files that generated the statistics presented in these Web Tables can be found at http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2016415.

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>†</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>†</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>COMPTO87</td>
<td>COMPTO87</td>
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<td>Dependency/marital status</td>
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<td>†</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>DISABLE</td>
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<td>†</td>
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<td>PELLAMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>†</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant</td>
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<td>†</td>
<td>SEOGAMT</td>
<td>SEOGAMT</td>
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<td>†</td>
<td>PCTALL</td>
<td>PCTALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>†</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional need-based grants</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>INSTNEED</td>
<td>INSTNEED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional non-need and merit grants</td>
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<td>†</td>
<td>INSTNOND</td>
<td>INSTNOND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major field of study: undergraduate (10 categories)</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>MAJOR54Y</td>
<td>MAJOR54Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military type</td>
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<td>MILTYPE</td>
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<tr>
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<td>†</td>
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<tr>
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<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>GENDER</td>
<td>GENDER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
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<td>†</td>
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<td>STAFUNS8</td>
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<tr>
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<td>†</td>
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<td>STATNEED</td>
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<tr>
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<td>STNOND1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student budget (attendance adjusted) aka “Total Price”</td>
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<td>†</td>
<td>BUDGETAJ</td>
<td>BUDGETAJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total aid</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>TOTAID</td>
<td>TOTAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>TOTGRT</td>
<td>TOTGRT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>TOTLOAN</td>
<td>TOTLOAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition and fees paid</td>
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<td>†</td>
<td>TUITION2</td>
<td>TUITION2</td>
</tr>
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<td>UGDEG</td>
<td>UGDEG</td>
</tr>
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<td>VADODAMT</td>
<td>VADODAMT</td>
<td>VADODAMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>VETBEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked while enrolled</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>JOBENR</td>
<td>JOBENR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Not applicable.

— Not available.
• 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08) Full scale Methodology Report (NCES 2011-188).
• 2011–12 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:12) Data File Documentation (NCES 2014-182).

ANALYSIS
The estimates in this report were generated using DataLab, a free, online, analytic tool created by NCES. Within DataLab are the applications PowerStats, QuickStats, and TrendStats. Determining which application to use will depend on the complexity and scope of the research objective. PowerStats was used for this report.

PowerStats produces the sample design-adjusted standard errors\(^6\) necessary for testing the statistical significance of differences in the estimates. It also contains a detailed description of how each variable was created and includes question wording for items coming directly from an interview.

With PowerStats, users can replicate or expand upon the Web Tables presented in this publication. The output from PowerStats includes the table estimates (e.g., percentages or means), standard errors, and weighted sample sizes for the estimates. If the number of valid cases is too small to produce a reliable estimate (fewer than 30 cases), PowerStats prints the double dagger symbol (‡) instead of the estimate.

In addition to producing tables, PowerStats users may conduct linear or logistic regressions. Many options are available for output with the regression results. For a description of all the options available, users should access the PowerStats website at http://nces.ed.gov/datalab/index.aspx.

For more information, contact NCES.Info@ed.gov

REFERENCES


ENDNOTES

1 In this report, the term military students refers to undergraduates who were active duty service members, military veterans, or in the reserves or National Guard.

2 Active duty or veteran military students are by definition independent, whereas students in the reserves of National Guard may be dependent or independent. Between 2000 and 2012 active duty and veteran military students made up an average of 87 percent of all military students. Therefore, the most appropriate comparison group for military students is independent nonmilitary students. Estimates for dependent students are presented to place military students’ characteristics in the context of traditional age undergraduates.

3 Students were eligible for participation in NPSAS if they were enrolled at any time between July 1, 2011, and June 30, 2012, in an eligible postsecondary institution in the United States in either: (a) an academic program; (b) at least one course for credit that could be applied toward fulfilling the requirements for an academic degree; (c) exclusively noncredit remedial coursework but determined by the institution to be eligible for Title IV aid; or (d) an occupational or vocational program that required at least 3 months or 300 clock hours of instruction to receive a degree, certificate, or other formal award. In addition, they could not be enrolled in high school or solely enrolled in a General Educational Development (GED) or other high school completion program.

4 Title IV institutions are those eligible to participate in the federal financial aid programs included in Title IV of the Higher Education Act. These programs include Pell Grants, federal student loans, work-study, and other federal aid.

5 Students in Puerto Rican institutions made up 2 percent of all undergraduates in 1999–2000, and 1 percent in both 2003–04 and 2007–08.

6 The NPSAS samples are not simple random samples; therefore, simple random sample techniques for estimating sampling error cannot be applied to these data. PowerStats takes into account the complexity of the sampling procedures and calculates standard errors appropriate for such samples. The method for computing sampling errors used by PowerStats approximates the estimator by replication of the sampled population, using a bootstrap technique.
National Center for Education Statistics

Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<td>94.9</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>95.1</td>
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<td>Independent(^1)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>64.1</td>
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<td>75.5</td>
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<td>6.6</td>
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<td>National Guard(^2)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
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</table>

— Not available.

\(^1\) Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Students who are homeless or at risk of being homeless were automatically deemed independent in NPSAS:12 only. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.

\(^2\) Students in NPSAS:2000, NPSAS:04, and NPSAS:08 were not asked to report National Guard status. In NPSAS:12, students who were in the National Guard but not veterans, on active duty, or in the reserves made up approximately 0.1 percent of all students.

NOTE: Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico is excluded in 2012). A separate total excluding Puerto Rico was created to compare totals across all years. Prior-year data have been reweighted and may not match those published earlier. For more information about NPSAS reweighting over time, visit http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
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<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

† Not applicable.

### Table 2.

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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>2.3</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
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<td>46.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Students who are homeless or at risk of being homeless were automatically deemed independent in NPSAS:12 only. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.

2 Students in NPSAS:2000, NPSAS:04, and NPSAS:08 were not asked to report National Guard status. In NPSAS:12, students who were in the National Guard but not veterans, on active duty, or in the reserves made up approximately 0.1 percent of all students.

NOTE: Veterans’ benefits include benefits to military dependents. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico is excluded in 2012). A separate total excluding Puerto Rico was created to compare totals across all years. Prior-year data have been reweighted and may not match those published earlier. For more information about NPSAS reweighting over time, visit [http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp).

Table S2.

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>†</td>
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</table>

† Not applicable.

### Table 3.
Percentage distribution of undergraduates’ military and dependency status, by demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status¹</th>
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See notes at end of table.
Table 3.
Percentage distribution of undergraduates’ military and dependency status, by demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12—Continued

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<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status¹</th>
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See notes at end of table.
Table 3.
Percentage distribution of undergraduates’ military and dependency status, by demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12—Continued

† Not applicable.
! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.
‡ Reporting standards not met.
1 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.
2 Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, American Indian includes Alaska Native, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Two or more races includes respondents having origins in more than one race. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.
3 Dollar cutoffs are based on the income distributions of dependent undergraduates and independent undergraduates, calculated separately and combined into this variable. Among dependent undergraduates, the lowest 25 percent included students whose family income was less than $31,900; the middle 50 percent included students whose family income was $31,900–$112,600; and the highest 25 percent included students whose family income was more than $112,600. Among independent undergraduates, the lowest 25 percent included students whose family income was less than $7,500; the middle 50 percent included students whose family income was $7,500–$41,200; and the highest 25 percent included students whose family income was more than $41,200. Income consists of parents’ income for dependent students. For independent students, income consists of the income of the student (and spouse if the student is married).
4 The 3.5 percent of respondents who reported that they did not know their parents’ highest level of education were included in the total but not shown separately.
5 Unmarried includes students who were separated, widowed, or divorced.
6 Students attending private nonprofit less-than-4-year, public less-than-2-year, and multiple institutions are included in the total but not shown separately. For-profit includes less-than-2-year and 2-year or more institutions.
7 Any full-time includes students who were enrolled exclusively full time and students who were enrolled both full time and part time during the 2011–12 academic year.
8 Estimates exclude students who worked in school-related jobs (e.g., work-study or assistantships) and jobs held while not enrolled, including summer break. Before NPSAS:12, students in NPSAS studies were not asked to exclude jobs held while not enrolled. Full-time status was defined as working 35 or more hours per week, and part-time status was defined as working less than 35 hours per week.
9 The 3 percent of respondents who were not in a degree program are included in the total but not shown separately.
10 Other includes basic skills and citizenship activities; leisure and recreational activities; personal awareness and self improvement; high school/secondary diplomas and certificate programs; and interpersonal and social skills.
11 Includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services (Reserve Officer Training Corps); architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.
NOTE: Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Prior cycles of NPSAS included institutions from Puerto Rico. To yield comparable estimates across cycles, use the COMPTO87 variable to exclude Puerto Rican institutions from estimates. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
### Table S3.
Standard errors for table 3: Percentage distribution of undergraduates' military and dependency status, by demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
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<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
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See notes at the end of the table.
## Table S3.

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† Not applicable.

### Table 4.
Percentage distribution of undergraduates' demographic and enrollment characteristics, by military and dependency status: 2011–12

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<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates' military status</th>
<th>Military students' type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students' dependency status</th>
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See notes at end of table.
### Table 4.
Percentage distribution of undergraduates’ demographic and enrollment characteristics, by military and dependency status: 2011–12—Continued

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<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
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See notes at end of table.
Table 4.
Percentage distribution of undergraduates' demographic and enrollment characteristics, by military and dependency status: 2011–12—Continued

† Not applicable.
‡ Reporting standards not met.
1 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.
2 Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, American Indian includes Alaska Native, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Two or more races includes respondents having origins in more than one race. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.
3 Dollar cutoffs are based on the income distributions of dependent undergraduates and independent undergraduates, calculated separately and combined into this variable. Among dependent undergraduates, the lowest 25 percent included students whose family income was less than $31,900; the middle 50 percent included students whose family income was $31,900–$112,600; and the highest 25 percent included students whose family income was more than $112,600. Among independent undergraduates, the lowest 25 percent included students whose family income was less than $7,500; the middle 50 percent included students whose family income was $7,500–$41,200; and the highest 25 percent included students whose family income was more than $41,200. Income consists of parents' income for dependent students. For independent students, income consists of the income of the student (and spouse if the student is married).
4 The 3.5 percent of respondents who reported that they did not know their parents' highest level of education were included in the total but not shown separately.
5 Unmarried includes students who were separated, widowed, or divorced.
6 Students attending private nonprofit less-than-4-year, public less-than-2-year, and multiple institutions are included in the total but not shown separately. For-profit includes less-than-2-year and 2-year or more institutions.
7 Any full-time includes students who were enrolled exclusively full time and students who were enrolled both full time and part time during the 2011–12 academic year.
8 Estimates exclude students who worked in school-related jobs (e.g., work-study or assistantships) and jobs held while not enrolled, including summer break. Before NPSAS:12, students in NPSAS studies were not asked to exclude jobs held while not enrolled. Full-time status was defined as working 35 or more hours per week, and part-time status was defined as working less than 35 hours per week.
9 The 3 percent of respondents who were not in a degree program are included in the total but not shown separately.
10 Other includes basic skills and citizenship activities; leisure and recreational activities; personal awareness and self improvement; high school/secondary diplomas and certificate programs; and interpersonal and social skills.
11 Includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services (Reserve Officer Training Corps); architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.
NOTE: Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Prior cycles of NPSAS included institutions from Puerto Rico. To yield comparable estimates across cycles, use the COMPTO87 variable to exclude Puerto Rican institutions from estimates. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Table S4.
Standard errors for table 4: Percentage distribution of undergraduates’ demographic and enrollment characteristics, by military and dependency status: 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
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<td>Non-military</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age as of 12/31/11</strong></td>
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<tr>
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See notes at end of table.
## Table S4.
Standard errors for table 4: Percentage distribution of undergraduates’ demographic and enrollment characteristics, by military and dependency status: 2011–12—Continued

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<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
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<td>Non-military</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Public 4-year</td>
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† Not applicable.

### Table 5-A.
Percentage of undergraduates receiving Veterans' education benefits, by military and dependency status and selected demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12

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<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status¹</th>
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<td>46.9</td>
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<td>47.3</td>
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See notes at end of table.
Table 5-A.
Percentage of undergraduates receiving Veterans’ education benefits, by military and dependency status and selected demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
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<td>58.8</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>General studies and other</td>
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<td>Social sciences</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>‡</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>‡</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health care fields</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>54.8</td>
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<td>Business</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>52.4</td>
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</table>

See notes at end of table.
Table 5-A.
Percentage of undergraduates receiving Veterans’ education benefits, by military and dependency status and selected demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12—Continued

† Not applicable.
# Rounds to zero.
! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.
‡ Reporting standards not met.
1 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.
2 Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, American Indian includes Alaska Native, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Two or more races includes respondents having origins in more than one race. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.
3 Dollar cutoffs are based on the income distributions of dependent undergraduates and independent undergraduates, calculated separately and combined into this variable. Among dependent undergraduates, the lowest 25 percent included students whose family income was less than $31,900; the middle 50 percent included students whose family income was $31,900–$112,600; and the highest 25 percent included students whose family income was more than $112,600. Among independent undergraduates, the lowest 25 percent included students whose family income was less than $7,500; the middle 50 percent included students whose family income was $7,500–$41,200; and the highest 25 percent included students whose family income was more than $41,200. Income consists of parents’ income for dependent students. For independent students, consists of the income of the student (and spouse if the student is married).
4 The 3.5 percent of respondents who reported that they did not know their parents’ highest level of education were included in the total but not shown separately.
5 Unmarried includes students who were separated, widowed, or divorced.
6 Students attending private nonprofit less-than-4-year, public less-than-2-year, and multiple institutions are included in the total but not shown separately. For-profit includes less-than-2-year and 2-year or more institutions.
7 Any full-time includes students who were enrolled exclusively full time and students who were enrolled both full time and part time during the 2011–12 academic year.
8 Estimates exclude students who worked in school-related jobs (e.g., work-study or assistantships) and jobs held while not enrolled, including summer break. Before NPSAS:12, students in NPSAS studies were not asked to exclude jobs held while not enrolled. Full-time status was defined as working 35 or more hours per week, and part-time status was defined as working less than 35 hours per week.
9 The 3 percent of respondents who were not in a degree program are included in the total but not shown separately.
10 Other includes basic skills and citizenship activities; leisure and recreational activities; personal awareness and self improvement; high school/secondary diplomas and certificate programs; and interpersonal and social skills.
11 Includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services (Reserve Officer Training Corps); architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.
NOTE: Veterans’ benefits include benefits to military dependents. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Prior cycles of NPSAS included institutions from Puerto Rico. To yield comparable estimates across cycles, use the COMPTO87 variable to exclude Puerto Rican institutions from estimates.
Table S5-A.
Standard errors for table 5-A: Percentage of undergraduates receiving Veterans’ education benefits, by military and dependency status and selected demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
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<td>Total</td>
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See notes at end of table.
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<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates' military status</th>
<th>Military students' type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students' dependency status</th>
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<td>2.08</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>2.20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major field of study</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Information sciences</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>11.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and engineering technology</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological and physical science,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>science technology, math, and agriculture</td>
<td>6.29</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General studies and other</td>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>10.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social sciences</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care fields</td>
<td>4.33</td>
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<td>12.10</td>
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<td>Business</td>
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<td>Education</td>
<td>7.96</td>
<td>0.24</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Other applied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>14.07</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Not applicable.

### Table 5-B.

Among undergraduates who received Veterans’ education benefits, average amount received, by military and dependency status and selected demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Non-military</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>$6,300</td>
<td>$3,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age as of 12/31/11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 or younger</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24–29</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 years or older</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>8,900</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Two or more races</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest 25 percent</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 50 percent</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest 25 percent</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest education attained by either parent</td>
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<tr>
<td>High school credential or less</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some postsecondary education</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or higher</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability status</td>
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<tr>
<td>No disability reported</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some type of disability</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>3,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency/marital status</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried, no dependents</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>4,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, no dependents</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried with dependents</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>3,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married with dependents</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
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</table>

See notes at end of table.
Table 5-B. Among undergraduates who received Veterans’ education benefits, average amount received, by military and dependency status and selected demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Non-military</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of institution⁶</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public 2-year</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public 4-year</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private nonprofit 4-year</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>9,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-profit less-than-2-year</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>12,600</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-profit 2-year or more</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>7,400</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance status⁷</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any full-time</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusively part-time</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked while enrolled⁸</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not work</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked part time</td>
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<td>Worked full time</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate degree program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not in a certificate or degree program</td>
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<td>6,000</td>
<td>9,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>8,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate’s degree</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>9,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major field of study⁹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer Information sciences</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>8,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and engineering technology</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>8,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological and physical science,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>science technology, math, and agriculture</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>9,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General studies and other¹⁰</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>6,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social sciences</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>9,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care fields</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>7,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>9,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>6,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other applied¹¹</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>10,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

See notes at end of table.
### National Center for Education Statistics

#### Table 5-B.
Among undergraduates who received Veterans’ education benefits, average amount received, by military and dependency status and selected demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military and Dependency Status</th>
<th>Average Amount Received (in constant 2011–12 dollars)</th>
<th>Reporting Standards Not Met</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Military Status</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Duty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OATH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dependency Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected Demographic and Enrollment Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income Distribution</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest 25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest 25%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Information</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Income</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.
2 Reporting standards not met.
3 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.
4 Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, American Indian includes Alaska Native, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Two or more races includes respondents having origins in more than one race. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.
5 Dollar cutoffs are based on the income distributions of dependent undergraduates and independent undergraduates, calculated separately and combined into this variable. Among dependent undergraduates, the lowest 25 percent included students whose family income was less than $31,900; the middle 50 percent included students whose family income was $31,900–$112,600; and the highest 25 percent included students whose family income was more than $112,600. Among independent undergraduates, the lowest 25 percent included students whose family income was less than $7,500; the middle 50 percent included students whose family income was $7,500–$41,200; and the highest 25 percent included students whose family income was more than $41,200. Income consists of parents’ income for dependent students. For independent students, consists of the income of the student (and spouse if the student is married).
6 The 3.5 percent of respondents who reported that they did not know their parents’ highest level of education were included in the total but not shown separately.
7 Unmarried includes students who were separated, widowed, or divorced.
8 Students attending private nonprofit less-than-4-year, public less-than-2-year, and multiple institutions are included in the total but not shown separately. For-profit includes less-than-2-year and 2-year or more institutions.
9 Any full-time includes students who were enrolled exclusively full time and students who were enrolled both full time and part time during the 2011–12 academic year.
10 Estimates exclude students who worked in school-related jobs (e.g., work-study or assistantships) and jobs held while not enrolled, including summer break. Before NPSAS:12, students in NPSAS studies were not asked to exclude jobs held while not enrolled. Full-time status was defined as working 35 or more hours per week, and part-time status was defined as working less than 35 hours per week.
11 The 3 percent of respondents who were not in a degree program are included in the total but not shown separately.
12 Other includes basic skills and citizenship activities; leisure and recreational activities; personal awareness and self improvement; high school/secondary diplomas and certificate programs; and interpersonal and social skills.
13 Includes personal and consumer services; manufacturing, construction, repair, and transportation; military technology and protective services (Reserve Officer Training Corps); architecture; communications; public administration and human services; design and applied arts; law and legal studies; library sciences; and theology and religious vocations.

NOTE: Veterans’ benefits include benefits to military dependents. Average aid amounts in each column are calculated only for students receiving that type of aid. Those not receiving that type of aid (i.e., zero values) are not included in that column’s average. For students attending more than one institution, includes federal aid received at any institution. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Prior cycles of NPSAS included institutions from Puerto Rico. To yield comparable estimates across cycles, use the COMPT087 variable to exclude Puerto Rican institutions from estimates.

## National Center for Education Statistics

### Table S5-B.
Standard errors for table 5-B: Among undergraduates who received Veterans’ education benefits, average amount received, by military and dependency status and selected demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Non-military</th>
<th>Active duty</th>
<th>Veteran</th>
<th>Reserve/ National Guard</th>
<th>Dependent</th>
<th>Independent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All undergraduates’ military status</td>
<td>$280</td>
<td>$330</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$310</td>
<td>$710</td>
<td>$510</td>
<td>$420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age as of 12/31/11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 or younger</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>1,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24–29</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 years or older</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>440</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>3,240</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>1,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
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<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other or Two or more races</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest 25 percent</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 50 percent</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest 25 percent</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest education attained</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by either parent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school credential or less</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some postsecondary education</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>1,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or higher</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>820</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disability status</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No disability reported</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some type of disability</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependency/marital status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried, no dependents</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>2,220</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, no dependents</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried with dependents</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>1,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married with dependents</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic and enrollment characteristics</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Non-military</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of institution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public 2-year</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public 4-year</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private nonprofit 4-year</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-profit less-than-2-year</td>
<td>2,870</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-profit 2-year or more</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any full-time</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusively part-time</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked while enrolled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not work</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked part time</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked full time</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate degree program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in a certificate or degree program</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate’s degree</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
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<td>520</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major field of study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Information sciences</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and engineering technology</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological and physical science, science technology, math, and agriculture</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>2,080</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General studies and other</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social sciences</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care fields</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>3,020</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other applied</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>1,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Not applicable.

## Table 6.
Average total price of attendance for full-time/full-year undergraduates, in constant 2012 dollars, by type of institution and military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military and dependency status</th>
<th>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</th>
<th>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007–08</td>
<td>2011–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Public 2-year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>$24,200</td>
<td>$13,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active duty</td>
<td>25,900</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve/National Guard¹</td>
<td>23,700</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmilitary</td>
<td>24,100</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent²</td>
<td>24,200</td>
<td>12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent²</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>15,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>$26,400</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>25,800</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active duty</td>
<td>24,400</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>26,400</td>
<td>17,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve/National Guard¹</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmilitary</td>
<td>26,500</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent²</td>
<td>27,700</td>
<td>14,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent²</td>
<td>23,400</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

— Not available.
‡ Reporting standards not met.
¹ Students in NPSAS 2008 were not asked to report National Guard status. In NPSAS:12, students who were in the National Guard but not veterans, on active duty, or in the reserves made up approximately 0.1 percent of all students.
² Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.

NOTE: The average total price of attendance includes tuition and fees, books and supplies, housing, meals, transportation, and personal or miscellaneous expenses. This table excludes students attending more than one institution. Students were considered to have attended for a full year if they were enrolled 9 or more months during the academic year. Months did not have to be contiguous and students did not have to be enrolled for a full month in order to be considered enrolled for that month. Full-time/full-year students represent 37.6 percent of all undergraduates attending only one institution. All estimates are in constant 2012 dollars. Inflation adjustment is based on an academic year (July–June) average. Students attending public less-than-2-year and private nonprofit less-than-4-year institutions are included in the total but are not shown separately. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico is excluded in 2012). A separate total excluding Puerto Rico was created to compare totals across all years. Prior-year data have been reweighted and may not match those published earlier. For more information about NPSAS reweighting over time, visit [http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp).

Table S6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military and dependency status</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Public 2-year</th>
<th>Public 4-year</th>
<th>Private nonprofit 4-year</th>
<th>For-profit less-than-2-year</th>
<th>For-profit 2-year or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$580</td>
<td>$360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active duty</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve/National Guard</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmilitary</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active duty</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2007–08

| Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) | $140  | $120          | $170           | $350                     | $1,140                     | $340                        |
| U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico) |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |
| Military                     |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |
| Active duty                  | 610   | 400           | 560           | 2,290                    | 2,870                      | 1,100                       |
| Veteran                      | 1,890 | †             | †             | †                        | †                          | 2,110                       |
| Reserve/National Guard       | 660   | 470           | 640           | 2,500                    | 3,000                      | 960                         |
| Nonmilitary                  | 1,000 | †             | †             | †                        | †                          | 2,160                       |
| Dependent                    | 130   | 120           | 170           | 350                      | 1,130                      | 280                         |
| Independent                  | 160   | 140           | 180           | 400                      | 1,060                      | 610                         |

2011–12

| Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) | †     | †             | †             | †                        | †                          | †                           |
| U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico) |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |
| Military                     |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |
| Active duty                  |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |
| Veteran                      |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |
| Reserve/National Guard       |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |
| Nonmilitary                  |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |
| Dependent                    |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |
| Independent                  |       |               |               |                          |                             |                             |

† Not applicable.

### Table 7-A.
Percentage of undergraduates receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>$8,700</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits³</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid⁴</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.

---

2007–08
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Nonmilitary</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Nonmilitary</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Nonmilitary</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Nonmilitary</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status¹²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
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<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>$10,600</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>$11,600</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>$9,400</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits³</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>8,900</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid⁴</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>7,700</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7-A.
Percentage of undergraduates receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

— Not available.

* Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

† Reporting standards not met.

1 Students in NPSAS:08 were not asked to report National Guard status. In NPSAS:12, students who were in the National Guard but not veterans, on active duty, or in the reserves made up approximately 0.1 percent of all students.

2 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Students who are homeless or at risk of being homeless were automatically deemed independent in NPSAS:12 only. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.

3 Veterans' benefits include benefits to military dependents.

4 Total grants includes grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers.

NOTE: Average aid amounts in each column are calculated only for students receiving that type of aid. Those not receiving that type of aid (i.e., zero values) are not included in that column’s average. For students attending more than one institution, average amount includes federal aid received at any institution. Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans are available to undergraduate and graduate students. More information is available at http://www.direct.ed.gov/about.html. All estimates are in constant 2012 dollars. Inflation adjustment is based on an academic year (July–June) average. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico is excluded in 2012). A separate total excluding Puerto Rico was created to compare totals across all years. Prior-year data have been reweighted and may not match those published earlier. For more information about NPSAS reweighting over time, visit http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp.

## Table S7-A.
Standard errors for table 7-A: Percentage of undergraduates receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>1.30 %</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>0.31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>1.30 %</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0.32 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>1.32 %</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.04 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>1.62 %</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.32 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>1.20 %</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>0.43 %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.18 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.51 %</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0.17 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.67 %</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.23 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.33 %</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>0.07 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1.38 %</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>0.21 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>1.49 %</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>1.46 %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.07 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1.45 %</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.07 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
### National Center for Education Statistics

#### Table S7-A.
Standard errors for table 7-A: Percentage of undergraduates receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Nonmilitary</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>† † † † † † † † † † † † †</td>
<td>† † † † † † † † † † † † †</td>
<td>† † † † † † † † † † † † †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Not applicable.

Table 7-B. Among undergraduates attending public 2-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Nonmilitary</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>$4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits³</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid⁴</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>4,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
Table 7-B.
Among undergraduates attending public 2-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Nonmilitary</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011–12</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits³</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid⁴</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>2.6 !</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>0.7 !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>2.9 !</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutionally</td>
<td>2.7 !</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>7.1 !</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
Table 7-B.
Among undergraduates attending public 2-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military and Dependency Status</th>
<th>2007–08</th>
<th>2011–12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Students in NPSAS:08 were not asked to report National Guard status. In NPSAS:12, students who were in the National Guard but not veterans, on active duty, or in the reserves made up approximately 0.1 percent of all students.

2 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Students who are homeless or at risk of being homeless were automatically deemed independent in NPSAS:12 only. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.

3 Veterans' benefits include benefits to military dependents.

4 Total grants includes grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers.

NOTE: Average aid amounts in each column are calculated only for students receiving that type of aid. Those not receiving that type of aid (i.e., zero values) are not included in that column’s average. For students attending more than one institution, average amount includes federal aid received at any institution. Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans are available to undergraduate and graduate students. More information is available at http://www.direct.ed.gov/about.html. All estimates are in constant 2012 dollars. Inflation adjustment is based on an academic year (July–June) average. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico is excluded in 2012). A separate total excluding Puerto Rico was created to compare totals across all years. Prior-year data have been reweighted and may not match those published earlier. For more information about NPSAS reweighting over time, visit http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp.

### Table S7-B.
Standard errors for table 7-B: Among undergraduates attending public 2-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>$210</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at the end of this table.
Table S7-B.
Standard errors for table 7-B: Among undergraduates attending public 2-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>$320</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>0.09</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.62</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Not applicable.
National Center for Education Statistics

Table 7-C.
Among undergraduates attending public 4-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>$9,700</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
### Table 7-C.
Among undergraduates attending public 4-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Nonmilitary</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>$11,200</td>
<td>73.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits³</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid⁴</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplement</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>3.2!</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
# Rounds to zero.
§ Reporting standards not met.

1 Students in NPSAS:08 were not asked to report National Guard status. In NPSAS:12, students who were in the National Guard but not veterans, on active duty, or in the reserves made up approximately 0.1 percent of all students.
2 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Students who are homeless or at risk of being homeless were automatically deemed independent in NPSAS:12 only. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.
3 Veterans' benefits include benefits to military dependents.
4 Total grants includes grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers.

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Table 7-C.
Among undergraduates attending public 4-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

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NOTE: Average aid amounts in each column are calculated only for students receiving that type of aid. Those not receiving that type of aid (i.e., zero values) are not included in that column’s average. For students attending more than one institution, includes federal aid received at any institution. Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans are available to undergraduate and graduate students. More information is available at [http://www.direct.ed.gov/about.html](http://www.direct.ed.gov/about.html). All estimates are in constant 2012 dollars. Inflation adjustment is based on an academic year (July–June) average. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico is excluded in 2012). A separate total excluding Puerto Rico was created to compare totals across all years. Prior-year data have been reweighted and may not match those published earlier. For more information about NPSAS reweighting over time, visit [http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent Average</td>
<td>Percent Average</td>
<td>Percent Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>1.90 $330 0.33 $70</td>
<td>6.75 $850 1.91 $360 4.08 $840 0.43 $80 0.69 $110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>1.89 330 0.33 70</td>
<td>6.76 860 1.91 360 3.96 840 0.43 80 0.69 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>2.23 220 0.07 230</td>
<td>5.02 690 2.36 220 4.96 730 0.07 300 0.13 430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>2.27 190 0.36 50</td>
<td>5.17 560 2.67 230 5.54 810 0.49 60 0.58 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>1.94 130 0.18 20</td>
<td>3.18 † 2.36 130 † †</td>
<td>0.28 30 0.66 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>0.60 120 0.13 20</td>
<td>† † 0.85 120 † †</td>
<td>0.16 30 0.29 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1.12 240 0.27 40</td>
<td>2.48 † 1.36 200 † †</td>
<td>0.34 50 0.42 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.95 300 0.27 70</td>
<td>1.83 † 1.14 380 † †</td>
<td>0.32 70 0.42 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.80 500 0.06 240</td>
<td>† † 0.94 690 2.20 †</td>
<td>0.08 300 0.06 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.90 480 0.29 100</td>
<td>† † 1.16 880 2.98 †</td>
<td>0.37 110 0.30 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>2.49 270 0.21 60</td>
<td>5.62 † 2.52 280 4.13 †</td>
<td>0.33 70 0.60 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>1.97 130 0.11 20</td>
<td>3.08 † 2.16 140 2.04 †</td>
<td>0.27 30 0.54 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.87 170 0.10 30</td>
<td>3.25 † 2.19 180 †</td>
<td>0.27 30 0.52 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at the end of the table.
### National Center for Education Statistics

**Table S7-C.**
Standard errors for table 7-C: Among undergraduates attending public 4-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Nonmilitary</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>† † † † † † † † †</td>
<td>† † † † † †</td>
<td>† † † † † †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>1.79 520</td>
<td>0.56 100</td>
<td>4.93 1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>3.12 470</td>
<td>0.09 510</td>
<td>9.48 1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>2.49 280</td>
<td>0.54 70</td>
<td>7.25 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>2.51 150</td>
<td>0.30 30</td>
<td>6.43 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental</td>
<td>1.06 †</td>
<td>0.26 30</td>
<td>1.31 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>1.30 330</td>
<td>0.45 100</td>
<td>1.72 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1.25 430</td>
<td>0.51 110</td>
<td>1.50 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1.01 †</td>
<td>0.08 250</td>
<td>1.16 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1.30 550</td>
<td>0.48 140</td>
<td>1.27 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>2.63 290</td>
<td>0.31 40</td>
<td>4.08 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>2.70 140</td>
<td>0.16 10</td>
<td>4.07 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>2.38 200</td>
<td>0.16 10</td>
<td>3.75 †</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Not applicable.

Table 7-D.
Among undergraduates attending private nonprofit 4-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates' military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Nonmilitary</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>86.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>74.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>3.8!</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
### Table 7-D.
Among undergraduates attending private nonprofit 4-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Active duty</td>
<td>Reserve/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>77.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>3,700</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Supplemental</td>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>10,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
### Table 7-D.
Among undergraduates attending private nonprofit 4-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependency Status</th>
<th>2007–08</th>
<th>2011–12</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Veterans</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Not available.

# Rounds to zero.

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

1 Students in NPSAS:08 were not asked to report National Guard status. In NPSAS:12, students who were in the National Guard but not veterans, on active duty, or in the reserves made up approximately 0.1 percent of all students.

2 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Students who are homeless or at risk of being homeless were automatically deemed independent in NPSAS:12 only. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.

3 Veterans’ benefits include benefits to military dependents.

4 Total grants includes grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers.

NOTE: Average aid amounts in each column are calculated only for students receiving that type of aid. Those not receiving that type of aid (i.e., zero values) are not included in that column’s average.

For students attending more than one institution, includes federal aid received at any institution. Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans are available to undergraduate and graduate students. More information is available at [http://www.direct.ed.gov/about.html](http://www.direct.ed.gov/about.html). All estimates are in constant 2012 dollars. Inflation adjustment is based on an academic year (July–June) average. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico is excluded in 2012). A separate total excluding Puerto Rico was created to compare totals across all years. Prior-year data have been reweighted and may not match those published earlier. For more information about NPSAS reweighting over time, visit [http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp).

### National Center for Education Statistics

**Table S7-D.**

Standard errors for table 7-D: Among undergraduates attending private nonprofit 4-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>$660</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
Table S7-D.
Standard errors for table 7-D: Among undergraduates attending private nonprofit 4-year institutions, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>† † † † † † † † † † † † † † † †</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>$1,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>6.71</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>8.68</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>5.21</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>† †</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>† †</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>5.93</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Not applicable.
# Table 7-E.

Among undergraduates attending any for-profit institution, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>$12,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>92.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits³</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid⁴</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>58.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>76.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>68.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
Table 7-E.
Among undergraduates attending any for-profit institution, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>$12,300</td>
<td>87.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits³</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid⁴</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>71.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>‡</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>76.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>72.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
Table 7-E.
Among undergraduates attending any for-profit institution, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military and Dependency Status</th>
<th>2007–08</th>
<th>2011–12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Average Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Students Receiving Aid</td>
<td>inconstant 2012 dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--- Not available.  
# Rounds to zero.  
! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent of the estimate.  
‡ Reporting standards not met.

1 Students in NPSAS:08 were not asked to report National Guard status. In NPSAS:12, students who were in the National Guard but not veterans, on active duty, or in the reserves made up approximately 0.1 percent of all students.

2 Independent students are age 24 or over and students under 24 who are married, have dependents, are veterans or on active duty, are orphans or wards of the courts, or were determined to be independent by a financial aid officer using professional judgment. Students who are homeless or at risk of being homeless were automatically deemed independent in NPSAS:12 only. Other undergraduates under age 24 are considered to be dependent.

3 Veterans’ benefits include benefits to military dependents.

4 Total grants includes grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institutional, or private sources, including employers.

NOTE: Average aid amounts in each column are calculated only for students receiving that type of aid. Those not receiving that type of aid (i.e., zero values) are not included in that column’s average. For students attending more than one institution, includes federal aid received at any institution. Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans are available to undergraduate and graduate students. More information is available at [http://www.direct.ed.gov/about.html](http://www.direct.ed.gov/about.html). All estimates are in constant 2012 dollars. Inflation adjustment is based on an academic year (July–June) average. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico is excluded in 2012). A separate total excluding Puerto Rico was created to compare totals across all years. Prior-year data have been reweighted and may not match those published earlier. For more information about NPSAS reweighting over time, visit [http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/npsas/datainfo.asp).

### Table S7-E.

Standard errors for table 7-E: Among undergraduates attending any for-profit institution, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military (Percent)</td>
<td>Nonmilitary (Percent)</td>
<td>Active duty (Percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>4.18</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of table.
### Table S7-E.
Standard errors for table 7-E: Among undergraduates attending any for-profit institution, percentage receiving various types of financial aid and average amount received, in constant 2012 dollars, by military and dependency status: 2007–08 and 2011–12—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of financial aid</th>
<th>All undergraduates’ military status</th>
<th>Military students’ type of service</th>
<th>Nonmilitary students’ dependency status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average amount</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>† † † †</td>
<td>† † † †</td>
<td>† † † †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. total (excluding Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>$950</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grant aid</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-need-based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>† †</td>
<td>† †</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total loans</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Subsidized</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Unsubsidized</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Not applicable.