

2017-18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC)

First Look at Student Financial Aid Estimates for 2017-18

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Introduction

This First Look report presents selected findings about student financial aid during the 2017–18 academic year. These findings are based on data from the 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC). NPSAS:18-AC is a national study of undergraduate and graduate students enrolled any time between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018 in institutions that can participate in federal financial aid programs. NPSAS:18-AC is a special Administrative Collection that was conducted in 2017–18 in which only administrative data from the U.S. Department of Education’s data systems, institution student records, and other national administrative data sources were compiled to yield state representative data. Data were collected between July 2018 and September 2019. The main purpose of NPSAS:18-AC is to measure how students and their families pay for postsecondary education. Specific focus is placed on federal student aid given through Title IV of the Higher Education Act.

Data used in this report are from about 245,600 undergraduate and 21,300 graduate students attending 1,900 institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The sample represents about 16.6 million undergraduate and 3.6 million graduate students¹ enrolled at Title IV eligible institutions at any time between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018. This study also provides state-level estimates for undergraduate students in 30 states.² Further details about the sample are provided in appendix B, along with information about key changes to NPSAS cycles over time for readers interested in comparisons over time.

This report classifies financial aid by type (grants, loans, work-study, and other) and source (federal, state, institution, employer, and other private sources). For undergraduate students, grants include scholarships, tuition waivers, employer tuition reimbursements, and federal grants such as Pell Grants. Student loans include federal Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans (also known as Stafford Loans), federal Perkins Loans, state loans, and institution loans. Direct Subsidized Loans and Perkins Loans are limited to students with financial need, while Direct Unsubsidized Loans are available regardless of need. Parents of dependent undergraduates may borrow using Direct parent PLUS Loans. These

¹ These population enrollment figures are adjusted for students who enroll in more than one institution in the same academic year (Wine, Stollberg, and Siegel 2018). They may differ from other enrollment statistics that do not include this adjustment.

² State representation was determined by institution response, student response, and nonresponse bias analysis results. State-representative estimates are only available for undergraduate students.

loans do not count toward students' debt because the loans are awarded to their parents, but they are considered part of students' total aid. Work-study provides part-time jobs to students with financial need. It is partially paid for by federal (and sometimes state or institution) subsidies. Other aid includes federal Veterans' education benefits, military (Department of Defense) aid, and vocational rehabilitation and job training grants. More details about types of aid are in appendix C.

Graduate students receive grants and fellowships from the federal government, state governments, institutions, and private organizations, including their employers. Graduate students may also take out federal Direct Unsubsidized Loans and federal Direct graduate PLUS Loans, which are awarded directly to graduate students.³ In addition, some graduate students may receive assistantships from their institutions or other sources, and some may participate in work-study. Further details about types of aid are in appendix C.

Student financial aid is often allocated based on the total price of attendance, which is the sum of tuition and fees, housing, books, and other expenses. These average prices vary by type of institution. Financial aid estimates in this report are thus presented by control and level of institution.⁴

Financial aid receipt also varies by the state in which the institution is located. Some states provide aid based on financial need and others use merit criteria. Need-based aid is given to students with the most financial need. Merit-based aid considers students' academic achievements. Some states also provide aid for other reasons. Because the amount and type of aid varies by state, financial aid estimates are reported by institution state for undergraduate students.⁵

Representative estimates are included for these 30 states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

For graduate students, attendance pattern, income level, and program of study are related to eligibility for student aid from federal and other sources. Graduate students who enroll full time for the full academic year generally qualify for more aid than part-time graduate students. Financial aid estimates are thus reported for full-time full-year graduate students and graduate students who enroll part time or

³ Direct Subsidized Loans were discontinued for graduate students after the 2011–12 academic year.

⁴ Control refers to the source of revenue and control of operations (public, private nonprofit, private for-profit). Level refers to the highest degree or award offered by the institution in any program. Additional details are available in appendix C.

⁵ Financial aid estimates for graduate students are available only at the national level.

for part of the year.⁶ For graduate students, family income consists of the student's income and the income of their spouse. Because students with higher levels of income generally have lower financial need, they are eligible for less financial aid. Financial aid estimates are reported by income level for graduate students.⁷ Graduate student aid can also vary by graduate programs. Because of differences in aid receipt by program of study, financial aid estimates are reported by graduate program for graduate students.⁸

Selected findings reported below are drawn from tables in appendix A, which also has standard error tables. Appendix B describes how NPSAS:18-AC was designed and collected. Appendix C describes the variables used in the tables. For more information about federal student aid programs, visit <https://studentaid.gov> or see the *2017–2018 Federal Student Aid Handbook* (U.S. Department of Education 2017).

Results shown in this report are not causal. Comparisons of means and proportions were tested using Student's *t* statistic. The variables in this report are just a few of the several hundred that will be available in the NPSAS:18-AC data.

⁶ Financial aid estimates by attendance pattern for undergraduate students are not shown in this report.

⁷ The analyses use 2015 income because it was the basis for calculating aid eligibility for the 2017–18 academic year.

⁸ Financial aid estimates by income level and degree program for undergraduate students are not shown in this report.

Selected Findings

- Seventy percent of all undergraduates received some type of financial aid (table A-1). Sixty-two percent received grants, 39 percent took out student loans, 7 percent received work-study awards, 3 percent received federal veterans' education benefits, and 5 percent had parents who took out federal Direct PLUS Loans.
- Among states with samples that support reporting, undergraduates in Hawaii had the lowest rate of any financial aid receipt (52 percent). Undergraduates in North Carolina (87 percent) and Louisiana (86 percent) had the highest rates (table A-1).
- Among undergraduates who received any aid, the average total amount received was \$13,000 (table A-2). The average grant amount was \$8,300, and the average student loan amount was \$6,800. Students in work-study programs were awarded an average of \$2,500. Student with federal veterans' education benefits received an average of \$15,200. Parents of undergraduates borrowed an average of \$15,100 in federal Direct PLUS Loans.
- Among states with samples that support reporting, undergraduates in Utah had the lowest average financial aid of \$8,300, among those who received any aid (table A-2).
- Fifty-nine percent of all undergraduates received federal student aid, 25 percent received state aid, and 25 percent received aid from their institution (table A-3).⁹
- Among states with samples that support reporting, undergraduates in Arizona had the lowest rates of state aid receipt (2.5 percent), while undergraduates in Kentucky had the highest rate of state aid receipt (50 percent) (table A-3).
- The average amount of federal student aid for undergraduates who received it was \$9,000 (table A-4). The average amount of state aid for undergraduates who received it was \$3,200, and the average amount of institution aid for undergraduates who received it was \$9,700.
- Among states with samples that support reporting, undergraduates in New Jersey had the highest average state aid of \$6,500 among those who received state aid (table A-4).

⁹ Students can receive all of these types of aid simultaneously.

- Forty-four percent of undergraduates received federal Pell Grants, and 14 percent received federal campus-based aid (table A-5). Thirty-nine percent of undergraduates took out subsidized or unsubsidized federal Direct Loans.
- Among states with samples that support reporting, undergraduates in North Carolina had the highest rate of federal Pell Grant receipt (62 percent) (table A-5). Undergraduates in Hawaii had the lowest rate of federal Direct Loan borrowing (22 percent). Undergraduates in Pennsylvania had the highest rate of federal Direct Loan borrowing (59 percent).
- Undergraduates who received federal Pell Grants received an average of \$3,900 (table A-6). Undergraduate borrowers took out an average of \$6,600 in federal Direct Loans overall, including \$3,800 in subsidized loans and \$4,000 in unsubsidized loans.
- Among states with samples that support reporting, undergraduate borrowers in Wisconsin had the lowest average federal Direct Loan amount of \$6,000 among those with federal Direct Loans. Undergraduate borrowers in Arizona had the highest at \$7,500 (table A-6).
- Fifty-eight percent of graduate students received some type of financial aid (table A-7). Twenty-six percent received grants, 3 percent received graduate assistantships, and 41 percent took out loans. Forty percent took out Direct Unsubsidized Loans, and 11 percent took out Direct graduate PLUS Loans.¹⁰
- The average amount of aid received by graduate students was \$23,800 (table A-8). The average amount of grants was \$10,400, and the average value of a graduate assistantship was \$12,100. Borrowers took out an average of \$24,800 in loans, including \$18,400 in Direct Unsubsidized Loans and \$23,800 in Direct graduate PLUS Loans.

¹⁰ Federal Direct graduate PLUS Loans are unsubsidized loans for graduate students available in addition to Direct Unsubsidized Loans.

References

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Federal Student Aid. (2017). *2017–2018 Federal Student Aid Handbook*. Washington, DC: Author.

Wine, J., Stollberg, R., and Siegel, P. (2018). *2015–16 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:16): Data File Documentation*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics.

Appendix A—Estimate and Standard Error Tables

Table A-1. Selected financial aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving selected types of financial aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Aid type					
	Any aid ¹	Any grants ²	Any student loans ³	Any work-study ⁴	Federal veterans education benefits ⁵	Direct PLUS Loans to parents
Total	70.1	61.6	38.9	6.7	2.7	5.0
Control and level of institution						
Public						
Less-than-2-year	41.2	37.8	9.3 !	‡	‡	‡
2-year	55.9	50.8	14.7	2.2	2.3	0.1 !
4-year	71.8	61.2	43.0	6.3	2.4	6.7
Non-doctorate-granting	66.0	57.7	31.0	6.3	2.6	3.3
Primarily subbaccalaureate ⁶	58.1	52.2	18.7	4.9	2.5	1.0 !
Primarily baccalaureate	76.1	64.7	46.5	8.1	2.7	6.4
Doctorate-granting	74.3	62.7	48.2	6.2	2.4	8.1
Private nonprofit						
Less-than-4-year	88.1	77.5	63.1	‡	‡	‡
4-year	80.1	73.5	54.6	19.5	2.5	9.9
Non-doctorate-granting	82.6	75.5	57.2	19.8	2.2	10.7
Doctorate-granting	78.4	72.2	52.9	19.3	2.8	9.4
Private for-profit						
Less-than-2-year	85.1	79.2	65.4	‡	1.7 !	5.6 !
2-year	78.1	67.0	50.1	‡	‡	2.8 !
4-year	83.5	72.2	59.0	‡	5.9	3.4
Attended more than one institution ⁷	79.2	67.6	53.4	6.2	3.3	6.6
Institution state ⁸						
Alabama	71.6	59.7	43.8	3.7 !	2.7	8.8
Alaska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Arizona	71.0	62.3	44.0	2.0	3.6	3.9
Arkansas	80.7	72.3	47.0	7.3	3.1	5.9
California	64.6	60.5	23.5	4.1	2.1	2.9
Colorado	67.6	54.6	42.2	5.6	4.3	4.9
Connecticut	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Delaware	75.7	64.8	47.1	1.7	1.9	7.6
District of Columbia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Florida	66.2	59.5	31.5	3.8 !	3.0	2.6
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	52.0	40.5	21.6	4.2	6.8	3.9
Idaho	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Illinois	59.8	52.7	34.4	6.6	1.5	4.8
Indiana	68.4	58.4	47.2	7.8	1.7 !	6.4
Iowa	66.6	55.0	44.4	12.7	2.3	6.7
Kansas	66.8	53.4	40.6	3.5	2.7	5.9
Kentucky	81.9	75.2	46.1	8.7	2.0	6.2
Louisiana	85.9	77.5	52.5	4.3	2.4	5.5
Maine	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Maryland	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Massachusetts	66.7	56.7	43.5	12.6	1.1	5.5
Michigan	68.8	58.6	45.1	7.4	1.6	6.5
Minnesota	74.9	63.2	50.8	10.4	1.8	3.4
Mississippi	79.5	72.6	43.6	4.5	3.2	5.1
Missouri	76.3	66.0	44.6	5.1	3.7	5.0
Montana	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Selected financial aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving selected types of financial aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Aid type					
	Any aid ¹	Any grants ²	Any student loans ³	Any work-study ⁴	Federal veterans education benefits ⁵	Direct PLUS Loans to parents
Institution state ⁶ —continued						
Nebraska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Nevada	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Hampshire	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Jersey	66.8	57.3	37.2	4.4	1.2	4.9
New Mexico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New York	70.5	63.9	37.1	11.5	1.0	5.6
North Carolina	86.9	79.0	51.7	5.5	2.2	8.9
North Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Ohio	73.3	61.7	48.7	9.1	2.8	8.0
Oklahoma	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Oregon	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pennsylvania	79.0	67.6	59.3	10.6	2.6 !	10.3
Puerto Rico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Rhode Island	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Carolina	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Tennessee	78.8	72.5	39.0	4.2	3.4	5.5
Texas	70.6	62.9	36.8	6.0	4.3	5.2
Utah	64.5	52.8	35.9	0.7	2.3	0.5 !
Vermont	76.8	72.4	45.8	18.4	1.8	7.5 !
Virginia	67.5	57.4	39.6	7.0	4.2	6.2
Washington	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
West Virginia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Wisconsin	67.4	52.0	48.7	7.3	2.2	3.4
Wyoming	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the standard error is at least 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ Any aid includes all types of financial aid from any source except parents, friends, or relatives. Direct PLUS Loans to parents and other types of aid such as veterans benefits and job training funds are included, but federal tax credits for education are not included.

² Any grants include grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institution, or private sources, including employers.

³ Student loans include only loans to students and may be from any source but exclude other forms of financing such as credit cards, home equity loans, loans from individuals, and Direct PLUS Loans to parents.

⁴ Work-study includes federal, state, and institutional work-study.

⁵ Federal veterans education benefits include benefits to dependents. Amounts are based on Veterans Benefits Administration data. Prior NPSAS cycles used values reported by students or their institutions.

⁶ Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate institutions confer more than half of awards below the bachelor's degree level.

⁷ Students who attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year were reclassified into a separate category because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the NPSAS sample institution.

⁸ State representation was determined by examining institution response, student response, and nonresponse bias analysis results. States not meeting criteria for representation are represented with the symbol ‡.

NOTE: Students may receive more than one type of aid. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-2. Selected financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Aid type					
	Total aid ¹	Total grants ²	Total student loans ³	Total work-study ⁴	Federal veterans education benefits ⁵	Direct PLUS Loans to parents
Total	\$13,000	\$8,300	\$6,800	\$2,500	\$15,200	\$15,100
Control and level of institution						
Public						
Less-than-2-year	5,500	3,800	‡	‡	‡	‡
2-year	5,300	3,800	4,800	2,700	11,100	5,900
4-year	12,600	7,700	6,700	2,700	14,700	13,600
Non-doctorate-granting						
Primarily subbaccalaureate ⁶	9,300	5,700	6,300	3,000	14,500	10,800
Primarily baccalaureate	7,100	4,700	5,700	3,700	13,700	8,500
Doctorate-granting	11,500	6,700	6,600	2,500	15,600	11,200
Private nonprofit						
Less-than-4-year	13,800	8,500	6,800	2,600	14,800	14,000
4-year	14,800	6,500	7,700	‡	23,800	‡
Non-doctorate-granting						
Doctorate-granting	25,600	18,600	7,300	2,200	20,500	18,800
Private for-profit						
Less-than-2-year	24,200	17,800	7,100	2,000	19,300	15,700
2-year	9,600	3,800	6,700	‡	15,900	8,200
4-year	9,600	4,200	7,400	‡	12,400	‡
Attended more than one institution ⁷	11,600	4,600	8,200	3,800	15,600	14,600
Institution state ⁸						
Alabama	12,600	6,800	6,900	2,600	17,100	13,600
Alaska	11,200	5,900	6,800	2,100	11,600	12,500
Arizona	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Arkansas	11,200	5,600	7,500	4,400	12,200	15,800
California	11,100	6,800	6,300	2,100	8,900	10,300
Colorado	11,500	7,800	6,900	3,100	17,700	18,000
Connecticut	12,800	7,200	6,900	3,700	17,600	16,800
Delaware	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
District of Columbia	14,400	9,400	6,600	1,500	15,100	18,500
Florida	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Georgia	11,200	7,000	6,900	3,400	19,300	15,200
Hawaii	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Idaho	12,400	6,400	6,800	2,100	23,300	17,400
Illinois	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Indiana	13,900	9,000	7,100	2,900	12,000	16,100
Iowa	15,100	10,500	6,700	1,600	9,300	12,100
Kansas	14,100	9,300	6,400	1,900	13,400	12,100
Kentucky	11,000	6,400	6,700	1,900	12,700	12,500
Louisiana	11,900	7,500	6,500	2,200	10,800	11,000
Maine	12,300	7,800	6,600	1,700	9,800	13,000
Maryland	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Massachusetts	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Michigan	18,800	14,100	6,700	2,000	24,700	19,200
Minnesota	12,000	6,900	6,500	2,900	14,100	12,900
Mississippi	13,600	8,900	7,200	2,300	10,800	13,100
Missouri	10,700	6,300	6,700	1,900	9,800	12,700
Montana	12,200	7,600	6,700	2,200	13,000	13,400
Montana	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2. Selected financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Aid type					
	Total aid ¹	Total grants ²	Total student loans ³	Total work-study ⁴	Federal veterans education benefits ⁵	Direct PLUS Loans to parents
Institution state ⁸ —continued						
Nebraska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Nevada	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Hampshire	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Jersey	13,700	9,100	7,800	2,300	17,800	13,800
New Mexico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New York	16,800	12,000	6,500	2,400	21,600	20,600
North Carolina	12,800	7,600	6,800	1,600	13,400	13,500
North Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Ohio	13,800	8,700	6,600	2,300	11,700	12,700
Oklahoma	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Oregon	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pennsylvania	18,600	12,000	6,800	2,100	18,400	17,200
Puerto Rico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Rhode Island	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Carolina	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Tennessee	13,300	8,900	6,700	1,900	15,500	13,600
Texas	12,800	8,100	6,700	2,300	17,000	11,600
Utah	8,300	5,000	6,400	2,900	12,900	‡
Vermont	21,500	15,500	6,800	1,900	18,000	19,600
Virginia	14,800	9,400	7,000	2,600	16,300	15,200
Washington	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
West Virginia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Wisconsin	11,600	7,400	6,200	2,200	11,600	14,300
Wyoming	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the standard error is at least 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ Total aid includes all types of financial aid from any source except parents, friends, or relatives. Direct PLUS Loans to parents and other types of aid such as veterans benefits and job training funds are included, but federal tax credits for education are not included.

² Total grants include grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institution, or private sources, including employers.

³ Total student loans include only loans to students and may be from any source but exclude other forms of financing such as credit cards, home equity loans, loans from individuals, and Direct PLUS Loans to parents.

⁴ Total work-study includes federal, state, and institutional work-study.

⁵ Federal veterans education benefits include benefits to dependents. Amounts are based on Veterans Benefits Administration data. Prior NPSAS cycles used values reported by students or their institutions.

⁶ Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate institutions confer more than half of awards below the bachelor's degree level.

⁷ Students who attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year were reclassified into a separate category because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the NPSAS sample institution.

⁸ State representation was determined by examining institution response, student response, and nonresponse bias analysis results. States not meeting criteria for representation are represented with the symbol ‡.

NOTE: Students may receive more than one type of aid. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-3. Federal, state, and institution financial aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving selected types of financial aid from federal, state, or institution sources, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Federal aid ¹				State aid ²		Institutional aid ³	
	Any aid	Any grants	Student loans	Any work-study	Any aid	Any grants	Any aid	Any grants
Total	59.1	44.2	38.7	6.1	25.0	24.5	25.3	25.0
Control and level of institution								
Public								
Less-than-2-year	34.6	28.0	9.2 !	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2-year	47.1	42.1	14.6	2.0	24.1	23.7	5.5	5.4
4-year	59.6	41.5	42.9	5.8	32.2	31.8	28.5	28.3
Non-doctorate-granting	56.4	45.3	30.9	5.9	31.5	31.0	15.2	15.1
Primarily subbaccalaureate ⁴	49.7	44.1	18.7	4.7	30.1	29.5	8.7	8.7
Primarily baccalaureate	65.0	46.8	46.5	7.4	33.3	33.0	23.5	23.2
Doctorate-granting	60.9	39.8	48.1	5.7	32.6	32.1	34.3	34.0
Private nonprofit								
Less-than-4-year	75.1	66.7	63.0	‡	27.6 !	22.8 !	32.2 !	29.8 !
4-year	64.2	38.7	54.2	17.4	21.3	20.9	57.2	56.9
Non-doctorate-granting	68.5	43.3	56.7	17.2	22.5	22.2	56.6	56.4
Doctorate-granting	61.4	35.6	52.6	17.5	20.5	20.0	57.5	57.3
Private for-profit								
Less-than-2-year	83.2	77.4	65.3	‡	‡	1.9 !	‡	‡
2-year	72.4	62.7	49.5	‡	12.7 !	12.4 !	‡	‡
4-year	70.2	56.1	58.9	‡	4.4 !	4.3 !	35.0	34.6
Attended more than one institution ⁵	72.0	54.3	53.3	5.9	21.3	20.9	24.0	23.4
Institution state ⁶								
Alabama	62.7	48.5	43.7	3.3 !	5.8	4.8	19.6	19.1
Alaska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Arizona	61.4	49.5	44.0	0.8 !	2.5	2.5	33.0	32.6
Arkansas	69.4	52.6	46.9	6.7	35.8	35.5	23.5	23.4
California	55.1	48.1	23.5	3.7	33.1	32.7	13.9	13.7
Colorado	56.4	38.4	42.2	3.0	19.5	18.8	24.2	23.6
Connecticut	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Delaware	61.4	38.7	47.1	1.4	9.9	9.2	33.6	33.6
District of Columbia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Florida	55.1	45.5	31.5	3.8 !	28.0	27.9	23.2	23.2
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	41.2	31.2	21.6	4.2	‡	‡	14.5	14.5
Idaho	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Illinois	51.3	37.4	34.4	6.4	19.3	19.1	28.4	28.1
Indiana	60.3	45.3	47.2	7.8	20.7	20.4	31.5	31.4
Iowa	54.4	30.5	44.3	12.0	10.4	10.2	30.5	30.4
Kansas	52.1	35.5	40.6	3.4	6.5	5.8	25.0	25.0
Kentucky	65.5	46.9	46.1	7.1	50.4	49.9	31.7	31.3
Louisiana	68.9	54.1	52.5	3.2	37.5	37.3	24.5	24.2
Maine	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Maryland	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Massachusetts	57.4	32.0	43.3	11.1	32.2	31.9	38.1	38.1
Michigan	60.8	42.7	45.0	7.3	15.0	14.8	28.7	28.5
Minnesota	63.9	42.7	50.5	5.3	32.2	29.6	24.1	23.7
Mississippi	66.5	54.1	43.5	4.3	16.0	16.0	29.2	28.6
Missouri	62.4	43.7	44.4	5.1	20.7	20.5	30.1	29.8
Montana	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

Table A-3. Federal, state, and institution financial aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving selected types of financial aid from federal, state, or institution sources, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Federal aid ¹				State aid ²		Institutional aid ³	
	Any aid	Any grants	Student loans	Any work-study	Any aid	Any grants	Any aid	Any grants
Institution state ⁶ —continued								
Nebraska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Nevada	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Hampshire	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Jersey	57.2	42.6	36.3	3.5	25.4	23.1	18.7	18.5
New Mexico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New York	61.0	45.3	37.0	11.0	30.6	30.4	31.7	31.7
North Carolina	81.8	62.2	51.5	5.0	37.5	37.3	31.8	31.4
North Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Ohio	61.1	39.9	48.6	8.7	15.0	14.8	28.7	28.7
Oklahoma	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Oregon	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pennsylvania	69.5	39.4	58.8	9.7	34.5	34.3	33.4	32.9
Puerto Rico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Rhode Island	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Carolina	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Tennessee	61.1	47.4	39.0	4.0	33.5	33.3	26.3	26.2
Texas	61.8	50.5	36.8	5.8	26.7	26.4	25.3	24.9
Utah	53.8	40.8	35.6	0.7	4.2	3.9	20.5	18.2
Vermont	55.7	27.8	45.6	17.2	34.4	34.1	56.5	56.4
Virginia	56.6	38.5	39.5	6.8	32.4	32.4	26.1	25.6
Washington	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
West Virginia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Wisconsin	59.3	34.1	48.6	6.3	28.3	28.1	19.2	19.1
Wyoming	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the standard error is at least 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ Federal aid includes all federal grants, loans, work-study awards, and Direct PLUS Loans to parents. Excludes veterans benefits and education tax credit and tax deduction benefits.

² State aid consists of all grants and scholarships, loans, and work-study provided by state governments, including vocational rehabilitation and job training grants funded by the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

³ Institutional aid includes all institution need- and merit-based grants, scholarships, tuition waivers, loans, and work-study assistance funded by the institution attended.

⁴ Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate institutions confer more than half of awards below the bachelor's degree level.

⁵ Students who attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year were reclassified into a separate category because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the NPSAS sample institution.

⁶ State representation was determined by examining institution response, student response, and nonresponse bias analysis results. States not meeting criteria for representation are represented with the symbol ‡.

NOTE: Students may receive more than one type of aid and aid from more than one source. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-4. Federal, state, and institution financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid from federal, state, or institution sources received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Federal aid ¹				State aid ²		Institutional aid ³	
	Total aid	Total grants	Student loans	Total work-study	Total aid	Total grants	Total aid	Total grants
Total	\$9,000	\$4,100	\$6,700	\$2,500	\$3,200	\$3,100	\$9,700	\$9,700
Control and level of institution								
Public								
Less-than-2-year	4,900	3,700	‡	‡	4,400	‡	1,600	1,600
2-year	4,700	3,400	4,800	2,700	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,400
4-year	9,600	4,400	6,600	2,600	3,900	3,800	5,200	5,200
Non-doctorate-granting	7,600	4,000	6,200	3,000	2,900	2,800	3,000	3,000
Primarily subbaccalaureate ⁴	6,000	3,800	5,700	3,600	2,100	2,000	1,500	1,400
Primarily baccalaureate	9,200	4,300	6,500	2,500	3,900	3,800	3,800	3,800
Doctorate-granting	10,400	4,500	6,700	2,400	4,300	4,200	5,600	5,600
Private nonprofit								
Less-than-4-year	11,100	4,700	7,600	‡	5,100	4,300	2,900 !	3,000 !
4-year	12,300	4,500	7,200	2,200	4,000	3,800	18,900	18,900
Non-doctorate-granting	11,600	4,500	7,000	1,900	3,500	3,400	18,400	18,200
Doctorate-granting	12,800	4,500	7,300	2,400	4,300	4,000	19,300	19,300
Private for-profit								
Less-than-2-year	9,300	3,700	6,700	‡	‡	900 !	2,400	2,000 !
2-year	9,300	3,900	7,400	‡	1,700 !	1,400	4,900 !	4,700 !
4-year	10,800	4,000	8,200	3,800	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,500
Attended more than one institution ⁵	9,700	4,200	6,900	2,600	3,200	3,000	6,800	6,800
Institution state ⁶								
Alabama	9,800	4,100	6,800	1,900	1,900	1,300	7,000	7,100
Alaska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Arizona	9,600	4,000	7,500	3,400 !	2,400	2,400	4,100	4,000
Arkansas	8,500	4,200	6,300	1,900	2,600	2,600	6,900	6,700
California	7,700	4,100	6,800	3,300	4,100	4,100	9,700	9,700
Colorado	9,400	3,800	6,900	2,800	2,700	2,200	7,800	7,900
Connecticut	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Delaware	10,300	4,800	6,400	1,600	5,500	4,600	10,900	10,900
District of Columbia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Florida	8,300	4,100	6,900	3,400	2,700	2,700	6,300 !	6,300 !
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	8,400	4,000	6,700	2,100	2,800	‡	7,600	7,600
Idaho	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Illinois	9,500	4,000	7,100	2,900	3,100	3,100	9,000	9,000
Indiana	9,600	3,900	6,700	1,600	5,500	5,500	9,700	9,800
Iowa	9,300	4,000	6,400	1,900	3,100	3,100	10,800	10,700
Kansas	9,400	3,900	6,700	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,000	7,000
Kentucky	8,700	4,000	6,500	2,100	2,300	2,300	7,600	7,600
Louisiana	9,300	4,100	6,600	1,900	4,500	4,500	8,600	8,600
Maine	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Maryland	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Massachusetts	9,400	4,200	6,500	1,900	1,300	1,100	16,200	16,100
Michigan	9,200	3,900	6,400	2,900	1,800	1,700	7,000	7,000
Minnesota	8,700	3,700	6,700	2,400	3,100	2,400	13,000	13,000
Mississippi	9,000	4,400	6,600	1,800	1,500	1,500	6,400	6,400
Missouri	8,800	4,000	6,600	2,100	2,100	2,100	9,000	9,000
Montana	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

Table A-4. Federal, state, and institution financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid from federal, state, or institution sources received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Federal aid ¹				State aid ²		Institutional aid ³	
	Total aid	Total grants	Student loans	Total work-study	Total aid	Total grants	Total aid	Total grants
Institution state ⁶ —continued								
Nebraska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Nevada	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Hampshire	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Jersey	8,700	4,200	6,800	2,100	6,500	5,300	11,900	11,700
New Mexico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New York	9,600	4,400	6,500	2,400	3,400	3,300	14,500	14,500
North Carolina	9,000	4,100	6,800	1,500	2,400	2,400	7,300	7,300
North Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Ohio	9,800	3,900	6,600	2,300	2,000	2,000	11,500	11,500
Oklahoma	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Oregon	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pennsylvania	10,900	4,100	6,800	2,000	2,200	2,200	16,500	16,500
Puerto Rico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Rhode Island	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Carolina	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Tennessee	8,800	4,100	6,700	1,800	3,600	3,600	11,900	11,900
Texas	8,500	4,100	6,600	2,200	3,300	3,200	7,900	8,000
Utah	7,500	4,200	6,300	2,800	2,200	2,100	4,300	4,400
Vermont	10,700	4,300	6,500	1,900	1,900	1,500	16,200	16,100
Virginia	9,700	4,100	7,000	2,600	3,300	3,300	9,900	9,900
Washington	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
West Virginia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Wisconsin	8,400	3,900	6,200	2,300	1,700	1,700	9,500	9,400
Wyoming	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the standard error is at least 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ Federal aid includes all federal grants, loans, work-study awards, and Direct PLUS Loans to parents. Excludes veterans benefits and education tax credit and tax deduction benefits.

² State aid consists of all grants and scholarships, loans, and work-study provided by state governments, including vocational rehabilitation and job training grants funded by the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

³ Institution aid includes all institution need- and merit-based grants, scholarships, tuition waivers, loans, and work-study assistance funded by the institution attended.

⁴ Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate institutions confer more than half of awards below the bachelor's degree level.

⁵ Students who attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year were reclassified into a separate category because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the NPSAS sample institution.

⁶ State representation was determined by examining institution response, student response, and nonresponse bias analysis results. States not meeting criteria for representation are represented with the symbol ‡.

NOTE: Students may receive more than one type of aid and aid from more than one source. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-5. Title IV aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving federal Title IV aid from selected programs, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Any federal Title IV aid	Federal Pell Grants	Federal campus-based aid ²	Federal Direct Loans ¹		
				Any	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
Total	59.0	43.8	13.7	38.7	33.4	32.7
Control and level of institution						
Public						
Less-than-2-year	34.6	27.8	‡	9.2 !	8.7 !	9.2 !
2-year	47.1	41.7	8.8	14.6	12.2	10.3
4-year	59.5	41.1	12.5	42.7	36.1	35.3
Non-doctorate-granting	56.3	45.0	12.3	30.8	26.4	24.3
Primarily subbaccalaureate ³	49.6	43.9	10.7	18.6	16.4	14.2
Primarily baccalaureate	64.9	46.4	14.4	46.4	39.1	37.3
Doctorate-granting	60.9	39.5	12.6	47.9	40.3	40.0
Private nonprofit						
Less-than-4-year	75.1	65.4	‡	63.0	59.3	58.5
4-year	64.1	38.0	26.5	54.2	47.7	48.1
Non-doctorate-granting	68.2	42.6	26.0	56.6	49.3	50.4
Doctorate-granting	61.3	35.0	26.8	52.5	46.7	46.6
Private for-profit						
Less-than-2-year	83.2	76.8	14.0	65.3	59.6	62.5
2-year	72.2	62.5	‡	49.5	46.7	45.3
4-year	70.2	55.8	14.1	58.9	54.6	55.5
Attended more than one institution ⁴	72.0	54.1	13.6	53.2	46.3	46.2
Institution state ⁵						
Alabama	62.7	48.4	8.0	43.7	38.0	39.7
Alaska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Arizona	61.3	49.2	11.0	44.0	40.3	38.1
Arkansas	69.4	52.5	16.0	46.8	39.2	38.2
California	55.1	47.9	12.6	23.5	21.1	17.7
Colorado	56.2	38.0	10.6	42.1	35.6	34.4
Connecticut	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Delaware	61.0	37.2	11.6	47.1	38.3	40.6
District of Columbia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Florida	55.0	45.3	10.2	31.4	28.4	25.9
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	41.2	31.0	6.7	21.6	18.9	17.2
Idaho	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Illinois	51.2	36.9	14.1	34.3	30.2	29.9
Indiana	60.2	45.2	16.6	47.1	39.7	41.2
Iowa	54.4	30.2	17.3	44.3	35.6	38.2
Kansas	52.0	35.4	9.8	40.4	34.7	33.9
Kentucky	65.5	46.7	17.5	46.1	39.0	39.7
Louisiana	68.9	53.9	8.9	52.5	44.1	45.4
Maine	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Maryland	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Massachusetts	57.3	31.3	21.1	43.3	36.6	37.4
Michigan	60.8	42.1	15.1	45.0	37.6	37.8
Minnesota	63.9	42.4	13.6	50.4	41.4	44.8
Mississippi	66.2	53.8	9.3	43.4	37.4	37.7
Missouri	62.3	43.4	12.4	44.3	36.9	37.1
Montana	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

Table A-5. Title IV aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving federal Title IV aid from selected programs, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Any federal Title IV aid	Federal Pell Grants	Federal campus-based aid ²	Federal Direct Loans ¹		
				Any	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
Institution state ⁵ —continued						
Nebraska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Nevada	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Hampshire	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Jersey	57.2	41.8	13.1	36.3	32.3	33.0
New Mexico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New York	60.9	44.9	16.5	36.8	31.8	31.0
North Carolina	81.8	62.0	12.8	51.5	45.7	46.1
North Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Ohio	61.1	39.4	14.6	48.6	40.3	41.8
Oklahoma	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Oregon	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pennsylvania	69.5	39.1	16.4	58.8	51.1	53.6
Puerto Rico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Rhode Island	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Carolina	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Tennessee	61.1	47.3	9.4	38.9	33.8	33.6
Texas	61.7	50.5	11.8	36.8	32.6	30.1
Utah	52.9	39.6	6.5	35.5	29.8	27.8
Vermont	55.7	27.6	26.6	45.5	37.9	40.3
Virginia	56.5	37.7	15.7	39.5	34.1	35.0
Washington	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
West Virginia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Wisconsin	59.2	33.6	18.6	48.4	38.8	38.6
Wyoming	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the standard error is at least 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans, also known as Stafford Loans, are federal loans to students for postsecondary education. Students may receive both subsidized and unsubsidized loans. Subsidized loans are need based, and students are not charged interest while they are enrolled.

² Federal campus-based aid consists of Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, federal work-study, and Perkins Loans.

³ Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate institutions confer more than half of awards below the bachelor's degree level.

⁴ Students who attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year were reclassified into a separate category because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the NPSAS sample institution.

⁵ State representation was determined by examining institution response, student response, and nonresponse bias analysis results. States not meeting criteria for representation are represented with the symbol ‡.

NOTE: Federal Title IV aid consists of Pell Grants, federal campus-based aid programs, Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants, Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grants, Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans (also known as Stafford Loans), and Direct PLUS Loans to parents. Students may receive more than one type of aid. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-6. Title IV aid amounts: Average amounts of federal Title IV aid received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Total federal Title IV aid	Federal Pell Grants	Federal campus-based aid ²	Federal Direct Loans ¹		
				Any	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
Total	\$9,000	\$3,900	\$1,800	\$6,600	\$3,800	\$4,000
Control and level of institution						
Public						
Less-than-2-year	4,900	3,700	‡	‡	‡	‡
2-year	4,700	3,400	1,000	4,800	2,800	3,500
4-year	9,600	4,200	2,000	6,500	4,000	3,900
Non-doctorate-granting	7,600	3,900	1,900	6,200	3,700	3,900
Primarily subbaccalaureate ³	6,000	3,700	2,000	5,700	3,300	3,700
Primarily baccalaureate	9,200	4,200	1,800	6,500	3,900	4,000
Doctorate-granting	10,400	4,400	2,000	6,600	4,000	3,900
Private nonprofit						
Less-than-4-year	11,100	4,700	800 !	7,600	3,700	4,500
4-year	12,300	4,200	2,400	7,000	4,100	3,800
Non-doctorate-granting	11,600	4,200	2,000	6,900	4,000	3,800
Doctorate-granting	12,800	4,100	2,600	7,100	4,100	3,900
Private for-profit						
Less-than-2-year	9,300	3,700	400	6,700	2,900	4,200
2-year	9,300	3,800	‡	7,400	3,600	4,400
4-year	10,800	3,900	700	8,200	3,800	4,900
Attended more than one institution ⁴	9,700	4,100	1,900	6,800	3,700	4,200
Institution state ⁵						
Alabama	9,800	4,000	1,600	6,800	3,600	4,000
Alaska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Arizona	9,600	3,800	1,100	7,500	3,700	4,700
Arkansas	8,500	4,100	1,200 !	6,300	3,600	4,000
California	7,700	4,000	1,600	6,700	4,000	4,200
Colorado	9,400	3,700	1,700	6,800	3,700	4,500
Connecticut	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Delaware	9,500	3,700	1,000	6,200	3,800	3,700
District of Columbia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Florida	8,300	4,000	1,800	6,900	3,800	4,200
Georgia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Hawaii	8,400	3,900	2,100	6,600	3,800	4,100
Idaho	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Illinois	9,500	3,800	2,100	7,000	3,900	4,100
Indiana	9,600	3,700	1,500	6,600	3,600	4,000
Iowa	9,300	3,900	1,900	6,200	3,700	3,800
Kansas	9,400	3,800	1,800	6,500	3,600	4,000
Kentucky	8,700	3,900	1,400	6,400	3,600	3,900
Louisiana	9,300	4,000	1,700	6,500	3,500	4,000
Maine	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Maryland	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Massachusetts	9,400	3,900	1,700	6,400	4,000	3,500
Michigan	9,200	3,700	2,100	6,400	3,700	3,900
Minnesota	8,700	3,500	2,000	6,600	3,600	4,100
Mississippi	9,000	4,300	1,700	6,600	3,700	3,900
Missouri	8,800	3,800	1,900	6,500	3,800	4,000
Montana	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Nebraska	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

Table A-6. Title IV aid amounts: Average amounts of federal Title IV aid received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Total federal Title IV aid	Federal Pell Grants	Federal campus-based aid ²	Federal Direct Loans ¹		
				Any	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
Institution state ⁵ —continued						
Nevada	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Hampshire	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Jersey	8,700	4,100	1,100	6,800	3,900	3,700
New Mexico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
New York	9,500	4,300	2,300	6,400	3,800	3,600
North Carolina	8,900	4,000	1,300	6,800	3,800	3,800
North Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Ohio	9,800	3,800	2,300	6,400	3,700	3,900
Oklahoma	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Oregon	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pennsylvania	10,900	3,900	2,000	6,700	3,900	3,600
Puerto Rico	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Rhode Island	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Carolina	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
South Dakota	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Tennessee	8,800	4,000	1,400	6,700	3,800	4,000
Texas	8,500	4,000	1,700	6,600	3,700	4,000
Utah	7,500	4,000	700	6,300	3,500	4,300
Vermont	10,700	3,800	2,100	6,400	3,900	3,500
Virginia	9,600	3,900	1,700	6,900	3,900	4,000
Washington	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
West Virginia	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Wisconsin	8,400	3,700	1,800	6,000	3,700	3,800
Wyoming	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the standard error is at least 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans, also known as Stafford Loans, are federal loans to students for postsecondary education. Students may receive both subsidized and unsubsidized loans. Subsidized loans are need-based, and students are not charged interest while they are enrolled.

² Federal campus-based aid consists of Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, federal work-study, and Perkins Loans.

³ Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate institutions confer more than half of awards below the bachelor's degree level.

⁴ Students who attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year were reclassified into a separate category because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the NPSAS sample institution.

⁵ State representation was determined by examining institution response, student response, and nonresponse bias analysis results. States not meeting criteria for representation are represented with the symbol ‡.

NOTE: Federal Title IV aid consists of Pell Grants, federal campus-based aid programs, Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grants, Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grants, Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans (also known as Stafford Loans), and Direct PLUS Loans to parents. Students may receive more than one type of aid. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-7. Selected financial aid receipt: Percentage of graduate students receiving selected types of financial aid, by control and level of institution, graduate program, attendance pattern, and income level: 2017–18

Control and level of institution, graduate program, attendance pattern, and income level	Grants				Student loans		
	Any aid ¹	Any grants ²	Employer aid ³	Total graduate assistantships ⁴	Any loans ⁵	Direct Unsubsidized Loans ⁶	Direct PLUS Loans ⁷
Total	57.8	26.1	1.4	3.2	41.0	40.4	11.1
Control and level of institution							
Public 4-year	53.2	26.9	1.2	5.0	34.3	33.9	8.0
Non-doctorate-granting	43.5	18.3	1.7 !	1.4 !	31.9	31.9	1.2 !
Doctorate-granting	54.1	27.7	1.1	5.4	34.6	34.1	8.7
Private nonprofit 4-year	57.0	24.3	1.0	2.2	41.7	41.3	15.1
Non-doctorate-granting	52.6	17.5	1.5	‡	40.6	40.3	5.1
Doctorate-granting	57.8	25.4	1.0	2.5	41.8	41.4	16.8
Private for-profit, 4-year	77.1	31.2	4.1 !	0.2 !	62.3	59.5	7.4
Attended more than one institution ⁸	69.1	25.4	1.5	1.2	56.3	55.7	11.5
Graduate program							
Master's degree	56.0	22.7	1.4	2.2	41.2	40.9	7.4
Doctoral—research/scholarship	64.6	40.9	1.6	13.0	27.0	24.0	7.3
Doctoral—professional practice	82.5	41.7	0.6 !	2.5 !	70.9	70.2	43.0
Doctoral—other	63.9	31.5	‡	‡	34.6	34.4	‡
Other and nondegree	26.7	13.8	2.1	‡	13.9	13.8	2.4 !
Attendance pattern							
Full-time/full-year ⁹	73.4	38.8	0.7	5.2	50.6	49.8	21.3
Part-time or part-year	49.1	19.1	1.8	2.1	35.7	35.3	5.5
Income level in 2015 ¹⁰							
Less than \$10,000	72.1	32.5	0.7 !	3.2	59.1	58.2	25.2
\$10,000–19,999	61.8	25.6	0.4 !	3.9	46.3	46.0	11.1
\$20,000–29,999	58.2	25.7	1.6	4.3	38.3	37.8	10.7
\$30,000–49,999	44.5	24.7	1.7	3.8	23.4	22.9	4.5
\$50,000–99,999	65.4	21.8	1.6	2.5	52.8	51.9	7.9
\$100,000 or more	46.7	22.8	2.5	1.6	29.4	29.1	3.3

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the standard error is at least 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ Any aid includes all types of financial aid from any source except parents, friends, or relatives. Types of aid such as federal veterans education benefits and job training funds are included, but federal tax credits for education are not included.

² Any grants include grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institution, or private sources, including employers.

³ Employer aid excludes tuition waivers to students holding assistantships.

⁴ Teaching assistantships are funded by institutions, but research assistantship funds may come from any source.

⁵ Any loans include only loans to students and may be from any source but exclude other forms of financing such as credit cards, home equity loans, and loans from individuals.

⁶ Direct Unsubsidized Loans, also known as Stafford Loans, are federal loans to students for postsecondary education. Direct Subsidized Loans were discontinued for graduate students after 2011–12.

⁷ Federal Direct PLUS Loans are unsubsidized loans for graduate students available in addition to Direct Unsubsidized Loans.

⁸ Students who attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year were reclassified into a separate category because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the NPSAS sample institution.

⁹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018.

¹⁰ Income consists of the student's income and, if married, the income of his or her spouse.

NOTE: Students may receive more than one type of aid. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-8. Selected financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid received by graduate students who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution, graduate program, attendance pattern, and income level: 2017–18

Control and level of institution, graduate program, attendance pattern, and income level	Total aid ¹	Grants			Student loans		
		Total grants ²	Employer aid ³	Total graduate assistantships ⁴	Total loans ⁵	Direct Unsubsidized Loans ⁶	Direct PLUS Loans ⁷
Total	\$23,800	\$10,400	\$6,600	\$12,100	\$24,800	\$18,400	\$23,800
Control and level of institution							
Public 4-year	21,200	9,500	7,100	11,800	22,800	18,400	18,300
Non-doctorate-granting	12,200	3,700	4,500	‡	13,500	13,200	‡
Doctorate-granting	21,900	9,900	7,400	12,000	23,700	18,800	18,400
Private nonprofit 4-year	29,200	14,300	9,300	13,400	29,800	19,700	27,700
Non-doctorate-granting	14,900	5,300	7,400	‡	16,100	13,900	18,400
Doctorate-granting	31,400	15,300	9,800	13,800	32,100	20,700	28,200
Private for-profit, 4-year	15,600	1,800	2,700	1,200	16,900	15,000	21,600
Attended more than one institution ⁸	21,600	6,800	5,900	6,600	20,600	17,000	18,600
Graduate program							
Master's degree	18,600	7,300	6,400	10,800	19,400	15,500	22,100
Doctoral—research/scholarship	23,000	17,300	7,400	14,900	20,500	16,000	22,900
Doctoral—professional practice	48,700	15,000	‡	8,700 !	46,800	30,500	26,200
Doctoral—other	26,400	21,500	4,300 !	5,000	27,100	17,800	‡
Other and nondegree	11,900	6,100	4,700	‡	15,300	13,200	‡
Attendance pattern							
Full-time/full-year ⁹	33,200	13,800	11,400	14,600	34,600	23,200	26,900
Part-time or part-year	16,100	6,600	5,600	8,700	17,100	14,700	17,300
Income level in 2015 ¹⁰							
Less than \$10,000	33,300	11,300	12,900 !	9,200	33,600	23,100	24,600
\$10,000–19,999	24,400	12,100	‡	10,300	24,000	18,600	22,600
\$20,000–29,999	23,000	11,200	7,400	14,500	24,300	16,500	27,400
\$30,000–49,999	18,300	10,100	6,100	12,400	20,400	16,100	23,500
\$50,000–99,999	19,300	9,300	4,400	16,500	17,800	14,900	20,700
\$100,000 or more	15,400	7,900	4,900	12,100	15,700	13,900	17,000

! Interpret data with caution. Estimate is unstable because the standard error represents more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of the estimate.

‡ Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the standard error is at least 50 percent of the estimate.

¹ Total aid includes all types of financial aid from any source except parents, friends, or relatives. Types of aid such as federal veterans' education benefits and job training funds are included, but federal tax credits for education are not included.

² Total grants includes grants, scholarships, or tuition waivers from federal, state, institution, or private sources, including employers.

³ Employer aid excludes tuition waivers to students holding assistantships.

⁴ Teaching assistantships are funded by institutions, but research assistantship funds may come from any source.

⁵ Total loans include only loans to students and may be from any source but exclude other forms of financing such as credit cards, home equity loans, and loans from individuals.

⁶ Direct Unsubsidized Loans, also known as Stafford Loans, are federal loans to students for postsecondary education. Direct Subsidized Loans were discontinued for graduate students after 2011–12.

⁷ Federal Direct PLUS Loans are unsubsidized loans for graduate students available in addition to Direct Unsubsidized Loans.

⁸ Students who attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year were reclassified into a separate category because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the NPSAS sample institution.

⁹ Full-time/full-year students were enrolled full time for 9 or more months between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018.

¹⁰ Income consists of the student's income and, if married, the income of his or her spouse.

NOTE: Students may receive more than one type of aid. Estimates include students enrolled in Title IV eligible postsecondary institutions in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-S1. Standard errors for table A-1: Selected financial aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving selected types of financial aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Aid type					
	Any aid	Any grants	Any student loans	Any work-study	Federal veterans education benefits	Direct PLUS Loans to parents
Total	0.32	0.39	0.21	0.22	0.09	0.09
Control and level of institution						
Public						
Less-than-2-year	6.42	5.82	3.22	†	†	†
2-year	0.39	0.39	0.17	0.25	0.10	0.04
4-year	0.21	0.26	0.19	0.25	0.13	0.15
Non-doctorate-granting	0.70	0.73	1.00	0.55	0.23	0.25
Primarily subbaccalaureate	0.87	1.07	0.93	1.03	0.30	0.30
Primarily baccalaureate	1.24	1.28	1.42	0.74	0.33	0.43
Doctorate-granting	0.34	0.44	0.42	0.27	0.17	0.21
Private nonprofit						
Less-than-4-year	2.59	4.34	5.34	†	†	†
4-year	0.82	1.06	0.58	0.98	0.32	0.30
Non-doctorate-granting	0.94	1.19	0.83	1.76	0.35	0.55
Doctorate-granting	1.44	1.86	0.69	1.21	0.48	0.36
Private for-profit						
Less-than-2-year	3.61	3.87	4.49	†	0.63	2.37
2-year	4.27	6.15	4.23	†	†	1.29
4-year	3.45	4.20	4.57	†	0.62	0.65
Attended more than one institution	0.69	1.01	1.17	0.70	0.45	0.53
Institution state						
Alabama	0.57	0.75	0.34	1.71	0.46	0.59
Alaska	†	†	†	†	†	†
Arizona	0.38	0.56	0.30	0.34	0.29	0.51
Arkansas	0.84	1.56	0.79	1.54	0.78	0.35
California	0.99	1.11	0.52	0.62	0.40	0.31
Colorado	1.34	1.40	1.04	0.75	0.52	0.56
Connecticut	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	1.01	1.30	0.93	0.16	0.26	0.39
District of Columbia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	1.06	0.72	0.40	1.42	0.54	0.37
Georgia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	1.43	1.15	0.30	0.72	1.02	0.30
Idaho	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	1.03	1.28	0.28	1.06	0.19	0.26
Indiana	1.41	1.75	1.31	1.51	0.54	0.55
Iowa	1.28	1.25	1.16	0.67	0.34	0.54
Kansas	2.29	2.09	1.89	0.56	0.41	0.36
Kentucky	0.72	0.82	0.36	1.15	0.36	0.70
Louisiana	0.63	0.68	0.48	0.38	0.25	0.34
Maine	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	1.08	1.33	0.40	1.38	0.22	0.46
Michigan	0.42	0.47	0.34	0.62	0.22	0.36
Minnesota	0.97	1.23	0.53	1.61	0.22	0.23
Mississippi	1.12	1.15	1.87	0.42	0.30	0.38
Missouri	1.52	2.04	0.58	0.83	0.52	0.31
Montana	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table A-S1. Standard errors for table A-1: Selected financial aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving selected types of financial aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Aid type					
	Any aid	Any grants	Any student loans	Any work-study	Federal veterans education benefits	Direct PLUS Loans to parents
Institution state—continued						
Nebraska	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nevada	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Jersey	0.72	0.89	0.44	0.53	0.21	0.46
New Mexico	†	†	†	†	†	†
New York	1.74	1.91	0.46	1.81	0.27	0.35
North Carolina	1.87	1.98	1.58	0.91	0.34	0.58
North Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	0.70	1.80	0.54	1.80	0.62	0.48
Oklahoma	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pennsylvania	0.92	1.23	0.75	2.77	0.94	0.60
Puerto Rico	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	0.69	1.09	0.53	1.04	0.74	0.69
Texas	0.69	0.75	0.56	1.17	0.68	0.48
Utah	0.90	0.85	0.40	0.10	0.47	0.23
Vermont	1.40	2.40	0.55	2.63	0.53	0.27
Virginia	1.11	1.16	0.30	0.85	0.26	0.37
Washington	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	0.61	1.02	0.32	1.23	0.26	0.30
Wyoming	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-S2. Standard errors for table A-2: Selected financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Aid type					
	Total aid	Total grants	Total student loans	Total work-study	Federal veterans education benefits	Direct PLUS Loans to parents
Total	\$90	\$100	\$20	\$60	\$420	\$220
Control and level of institution						
Public						
Less-than-2-year	590	310	†	†	†	†
2-year	40	30	30	160	470	1,320
4-year	70	50	40	90	630	220
Non-doctorate-granting	120	80	80	250	860	450
Primarily subbaccalaureate	150	80	120	340	980	1,000
Primarily baccalaureate	170	150	100	110	1,500	480
Doctorate-granting	110	80	40	60	840	260
Private nonprofit						
Less-than-4-year	2,530	1,490	390	†	5,400	†
4-year	490	470	50	50	2,050	520
Non-doctorate-granting	770	800	60	60	1,710	840
Doctorate-granting	660	600	70	70	3,040	720
Private for-profit						
Less-than-2-year	540	120	200	†	3,320	1,480
2-year	970	270	540	†	5,190	†
4-year	480	210	190	820	2,270	2,170
Attended more than one institution	220	180	120	220	770	520
Institution state						
Alabama	200	210	70	470	980	790
Alaska	†	†	†	†	†	†
Arizona	270	220	50	650	860	1,260
Arkansas	270	230	100	280	2,070	680
California	250	210	90	470	2,060	1,660
Colorado	850	1,030	110	230	1,160	1,680
Connecticut	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	220	280	190	150	2,210	400
District of Columbia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	830	870	80	340	2,540	1,710
Georgia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	420	220	90	120	2,080	1,180
Idaho	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	640	660	60	290	1,140	760
Indiana	850	990	100	130	1,380	1,210
Iowa	260	320	80	60	2,340	1,060
Kansas	370	290	130	280	1,230	440
Kentucky	250	210	40	60	1,550	1,320
Louisiana	210	220	50	110	880	780
Maine	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	590	650	90	130	2,040	1,600
Michigan	250	210	50	220	1,400	690
Minnesota	760	860	50	140	1,760	830
Mississippi	170	150	130	360	990	730
Missouri	550	580	70	120	820	780
Montana	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table A-S2. Standard errors for table A-2: Selected financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Aid type					
	Total aid	Total grants	Total student loans	Total work-study	Federal veterans education benefits	Direct PLUS Loans to parents
Institution state—continued						
Nebraska	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nevada	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Jersey	540	560	160	90	3,860	1,200
New Mexico	†	†	†	†	†	†
New York	830	820	80	120	4,960	1,210
North Carolina	240	240	60	100	970	770
North Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	880	860	60	170	2,100	740
Oklahoma	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pennsylvania	1,690	1,800	60	100	2,580	990
Puerto Rico	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	620	620	80	190	1,330	1,470
Texas	630	560	100	250	2,090	1,000
Utah	210	100	80	310	1,460	†
Vermont	2,300	2,380	120	160	2,270	710
Virginia	440	490	60	150	1,120	920
Washington	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	700	800	50	120	690	1,020
Wyoming	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-S3. Standard errors for table A-3: Federal, state, and institution financial aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving selected types of financial aid from federal, state, or institution sources, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Federal aid				State aid		Institutional aid	
	Any aid	Any grants	Student loans	Any work-study	Any aid	Any grants	Any aid	Any grants
Total	0.27	0.29	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.43	0.41
Control and level of institution								
Public								
Less-than-2-year	4.04	2.52	3.21	†	†	†	†	†
2-year	0.28	0.24	0.17	0.25	0.64	0.64	0.27	0.27
4-year	0.18	0.14	0.19	0.25	0.43	0.43	0.34	0.33
Non-doctorate-granting	0.66	0.73	0.99	0.54	1.11	1.11	0.65	0.65
Primarily subbaccalaureate	0.87	1.00	0.93	1.03	1.57	1.60	0.42	0.42
Primarily baccalaureate	1.49	1.53	1.42	0.72	1.49	1.51	1.16	1.16
Doctorate-granting	0.35	0.42	0.42	0.27	0.53	0.54	0.44	0.42
Private nonprofit								
Less-than-4-year	3.85	3.73	5.32	†	11.89	10.19	14.71	13.63
4-year	0.82	0.47	0.58	0.93	0.85	0.85	1.70	1.67
Non-doctorate-granting	1.01	0.79	0.79	1.58	1.26	1.25	1.78	1.78
Doctorate-granting	0.91	0.47	0.68	1.22	1.11	1.12	2.74	2.70
Private for-profit								
Less-than-2-year	3.87	3.97	4.54	†	†	0.89	†	†
2-year	6.59	7.14	4.49	†	5.88	5.89	†	†
4-year	5.30	4.93	4.57	†	1.60	1.60	2.75	2.66
Attended more than one institution	0.85	1.15	1.14	0.70	1.30	1.26	1.74	1.71
Institution state								
Alabama	0.76	0.34	0.32	1.58	0.93	0.58	1.59	1.46
Alaska	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Arizona	0.81	0.19	0.30	0.30	0.18	0.18	1.78	1.77
Arkansas	0.82	0.29	0.79	1.59	2.07	2.07	1.36	1.40
California	1.10	0.93	0.52	0.63	1.67	1.62	1.00	1.00
Colorado	1.28	0.90	1.04	0.67	0.54	0.51	2.45	2.17
Connecticut	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	1.18	1.04	0.93	0.17	1.01	0.92	1.75	1.75
District of Columbia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	0.72	0.13	0.40	1.41	0.75	0.74	1.36	1.36
Georgia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	0.60	0.26	0.31	0.72	†	†	2.06	2.06
Idaho	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	0.49	0.41	0.28	1.06	0.15	0.11	1.84	1.79
Indiana	0.76	1.62	1.31	1.51	0.27	0.11	2.49	2.55
Iowa	1.35	1.46	1.16	0.62	0.18	0.17	0.94	0.95
Kansas	1.63	1.77	1.89	0.54	0.41	0.28	3.03	3.03
Kentucky	0.48	0.24	0.36	1.15	0.62	0.62	2.51	2.51
Louisiana	0.70	0.24	0.48	0.38	0.55	0.56	0.85	0.84
Maine	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	0.75	0.45	0.40	1.32	0.84	0.83	1.82	1.82
Michigan	0.47	0.29	0.35	0.62	0.23	0.21	1.58	1.59
Minnesota	0.95	0.22	0.51	1.32	0.40	0.24	3.64	3.61
Mississippi	1.34	1.83	1.87	0.41	0.78	0.78	1.73	1.67
Missouri	0.70	0.40	0.57	0.83	0.68	0.60	2.06	2.04
Montana	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table A-S3. Standard errors for table A-3: Federal, state, and institution financial aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving selected types of financial aid from federal, state, or institution sources, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Federal aid				State aid		Institutional aid	
	Any aid	Any grants	Student loans	Any work-study	Any aid	Any grants	Any aid	Any grants
Institution state—continued								
Nebraska	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nevada	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Jersey	0.63	0.39	0.28	0.55	0.43	0.14	1.34	1.38
New Mexico	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New York	0.92	0.13	0.40	1.67	0.15	0.13	1.98	1.96
North Carolina	2.23	1.79	1.58	0.89	1.10	1.11	1.25	1.25
North Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	0.71	0.36	0.55	1.74	0.75	0.77	3.11	3.10
Oklahoma	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pennsylvania	0.78	0.24	0.40	2.59	0.52	0.52	4.97	4.92
Puerto Rico	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	0.68	0.27	0.52	0.99	2.00	2.00	2.27	2.27
Texas	0.55	0.25	0.56	1.15	0.85	0.86	1.74	1.72
Utah	0.46	0.21	0.35	0.10	0.43	0.43	1.28	1.31
Vermont	0.57	0.11	0.55	1.57	1.23	1.28	4.16	4.16
Virginia	0.59	0.25	0.29	0.84	1.79	1.79	1.27	1.16
Washington	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	0.39	0.14	0.31	0.95	0.30	0.29	1.48	1.49
Wyoming	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-S4. Standard errors for table A-4: Federal, state, and institution financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid from federal, state, or institution sources received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Federal aid				State aid		Institutional aid	
	Total aid	Total grants	Student loans	Total work-study	Total aid	Total grants	Total aid	Total grants
Total	\$30	#	\$20	\$60	\$30	\$20	\$240	\$240
Control and level of institution								
Public								
Less-than-2-year	390	190	†	†	1,040	†	220	220
2-year	30	10	30	170	30	30	60	60
4-year	50	10	30	100	50	40	80	80
Non-doctorate-granting	90	50	80	270	90	90	110	110
Primarily subbaccalaureate	140	60	120	380	70	70	100	110
Primarily baccalaureate	130	90	100	120	180	180	120	120
Doctorate-granting	80	20	30	60	70	70	100	100
Private nonprofit								
Less-than-4-year	850	240	370	†	1,230	960	1,240	1,340
4-year	130	20	40	60	160	140	600	590
Non-doctorate-granting	140	40	60	60	210	210	1,080	1,060
Doctorate-granting	200	40	50	80	250	220	690	690
Private for-profit								
Less-than-2-year	510	110	190	†	†	330	700	680
2-year	970	220	540	†	670	360	1,770	2,050
4-year	290	90	180	880	450	460	260	270
Attended more than one institution	220	50	110	230	110	80	380	390
Institution state								
Alabama	180	30	70	180	370	140	520	570
Alaska	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Arizona	180	60	50	1,190	280	280	410	410
Arkansas	140	10	100	280	120	110	490	460
California	110	20	80	490	130	130	700	710
Colorado	190	40	100	230	40	50	1,960	1,980
Connecticut	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	180	120	100	230	320	360	310	310
District of Columbia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	140	30	80	350	80	80	2,100	2,110
Georgia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	120	20	90	120	470	†	990	990
Idaho	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	110	40	50	290	40	40	1,110	1,110
Indiana	220	30	100	130	40	40	1,500	1,470
Iowa	110	30	80	60	60	60	400	400
Kansas	160	70	130	270	120	90	610	610
Kentucky	90	20	40	50	40	40	330	340
Louisiana	80	10	50	140	60	60	540	550
Maine	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	120	70	60	130	110	50	790	790
Michigan	90	20	50	220	50	30	270	260
Minnesota	80	50	50	130	40	10	850	820
Mississippi	180	60	130	360	70	60	220	190
Missouri	90	30	70	120	60	50	970	980
Montana	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table A-S4. Standard errors for table A-4: Federal, state, and institution financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid from federal, state, or institution sources received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Federal aid				State aid		Institutional aid	
	Total aid	Total grants	Student loans	Total work-study	Total aid	Total grants	Total aid	Total grants
Institution state—continued								
Nebraska	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nevada	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Jersey	100	50	70	130	210	20	1,340	1,280
New Mexico	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
New York	140	40	80	120	160	160	1,720	1,700
North Carolina	60	10	60	100	10	10	680	680
North Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	170	30	70	170	170	180	1,060	1,050
Oklahoma	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pennsylvania	220	70	50	90	60	60	2,260	2,260
Puerto Rico	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	100	20	80	190	80	70	1,160	1,150
Texas	150	20	60	230	80	110	1,310	1,300
Utah	110	40	60	330	160	160	200	230
Vermont	120	110	90	200	120	80	2,200	2,170
Virginia	90	20	50	150	90	90	830	830
Washington	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	100	30	50	130	40	40	1,740	1,740
Wyoming	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-S5. Standard errors for table A-5: Title IV aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving federal Title IV aid from selected programs, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Any federal Title IV aid	Federal Pell Grants	Federal campus-based aid	Federal Direct Loans		
				Any	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
Total	0.27	0.29	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21
Control and level of institution						
Public						
Less-than-2-year	4.04	2.53	†	3.21	3.47	3.21
2-year	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.13	0.13
4-year	0.18	0.14	0.29	0.19	0.14	0.15
Non-doctorate-granting	0.66	0.73	0.57	1.00	0.80	0.85
Primarily subbaccalaureate	0.87	1.00	0.92	0.93	0.84	0.83
Primarily baccalaureate	1.49	1.51	1.01	1.42	1.29	1.23
Doctorate-granting	0.35	0.42	0.36	0.42	0.32	0.34
Private nonprofit						
Less-than-4-year	3.85	5.13	†	5.32	4.89	5.40
4-year	0.82	0.47	0.89	0.58	0.48	0.46
Non-doctorate-granting	1.01	0.79	1.55	0.79	0.71	0.67
Doctorate-granting	0.90	0.47	1.05	0.69	0.55	0.54
Private for-profit						
Less-than-2-year	3.87	4.09	3.80	4.54	3.93	4.63
2-year	6.69	7.23	†	4.49	4.45	4.39
4-year	5.27	4.85	2.94	4.56	4.35	4.33
Attended more than one institution	0.85	1.16	0.88	1.14	1.23	1.25
Institution state						
Alabama	0.75	0.33	1.35	0.32	0.10	0.11
Alaska	†	†	†	†	†	†
Arizona	0.75	0.19	1.64	0.30	0.16	0.15
Arkansas	0.82	0.30	1.44	0.78	0.22	0.22
California	1.10	0.95	0.93	0.52	0.39	0.34
Colorado	1.28	0.91	1.71	1.05	0.86	0.95
Connecticut	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	1.17	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.79	0.85
District of Columbia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	0.70	0.09	1.39	0.41	0.19	0.20
Georgia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	0.60	0.24	0.49	0.31	0.16	0.13
Idaho	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	0.49	0.39	1.34	0.28	0.08	0.12
Indiana	0.76	1.63	2.02	1.31	1.30	1.38
Iowa	1.35	1.46	1.41	1.15	1.01	1.00
Kansas	1.63	1.77	0.91	1.90	1.88	1.97
Kentucky	0.48	0.24	1.98	0.36	0.21	0.21
Louisiana	0.70	0.23	0.76	0.47	0.30	0.35
Maine	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	0.76	0.09	1.37	0.41	0.11	0.11
Michigan	0.47	0.32	1.08	0.35	0.17	0.17
Minnesota	0.93	0.22	1.55	0.50	0.31	0.34
Mississippi	1.36	1.83	0.68	1.88	1.75	1.78
Missouri	0.70	0.37	1.13	0.56	0.45	0.43
Montana	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table A-S5. Standard errors for table A-5: Title IV aid receipt: Percentage of undergraduates receiving federal Title IV aid from selected programs, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Any federal Title IV aid	Federal Pell Grants	Federal campus-based aid	Federal Direct Loans		
				Any	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
Institution state—continued						
Nebraska	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nevada	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Jersey	0.64	0.17	1.78	0.28	0.07	0.10
New Mexico	†	†	†	†	†	†
New York	0.92	0.08	1.73	0.38	0.06	0.05
North Carolina	2.25	1.80	1.26	1.58	1.42	1.45
North Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	0.71	0.30	1.79	0.56	0.29	0.31
Oklahoma	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pennsylvania	0.78	0.21	3.36	0.40	0.09	0.20
Puerto Rico	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	0.68	0.26	1.16	0.52	0.19	0.18
Texas	0.55	0.25	1.36	0.56	0.54	0.61
Utah	0.53	0.00	0.93	0.35	0.00	0.00
Vermont	0.58	0.10	0.65	0.51	0.14	0.15
Virginia	0.58	0.06	1.38	0.28	0.06	0.05
Washington	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	0.39	0.06	1.33	0.32	0.07	0.07
Wyoming	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-S6. Standard errors for table A-6: Title IV aid amounts: Average amounts of federal Title IV aid received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state	Total federal Title IV aid	Federal Pell Grants	Federal campus-based aid	Federal Direct Loans		
				Any	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
Total	\$30	#	\$50	\$20	#	#
Control and level of institution						
Public						
Less-than-2-year	390	170	†	†	†	†
2-year	30	10	90	30	10	20
4-year	50	10	70	30	10	20
Non-doctorate-granting	90	50	180	80	40	60
Primarily subbaccalaureate	140	60	340	130	50	120
Primarily baccalaureate	130	90	90	100	50	60
Doctorate-granting	80	20	60	30	10	30
Private nonprofit						
Less-than-4-year	850	170	260	370	100	280
4-year	130	20	90	40	20	30
Non-doctorate-granting	140	30	90	60	20	50
Doctorate-granting	190	30	130	50	20	30
Private for-profit						
Less-than-2-year	510	110	80	190	60	130
2-year	970	190	†	540	240	390
4-year	290	80	160	180	50	120
Attended more than one institution	220	50	160	120	50	80
Institution state						
Alabama	180	20	460	50	#	10
Alaska	†	†	†	†	†	†
Arizona	180	#	280	50	#	#
Arkansas	140	#	370	100	#	#
California	110	#	230	80	#	#
Colorado	190	20	380	110	20	70
Connecticut	†	†	†	†	†	†
Delaware	120	40	130	40	#	30
District of Columbia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Florida	140	#	480	80	20	20
Georgia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Hawaii	120	#	80	80	10	10
Idaho	†	†	†	†	†	†
Illinois	110	20	180	60	#	#
Indiana	220	20	140	100	50	70
Iowa	110	20	80	80	20	40
Kansas	160	70	170	140	40	100
Kentucky	90	#	60	40	#	10
Louisiana	80	10	170	50	10	10
Maine	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maryland	†	†	†	†	†	†
Massachusetts	120	#	120	60	#	#
Michigan	90	#	160	40	#	#
Minnesota	80	20	210	50	10	20
Mississippi	180	60	200	130	50	120
Missouri	90	#	220	50	#	#
Montana	†	†	†	†	†	†
Nebraska	†	†	†	†	†	†

See notes at end of table.

Table A-S6. Standard errors for table A-6: Title IV aid amounts: Average amounts of federal Title IV aid received by undergraduates who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state	Total federal Title IV aid	Federal Pell Grants	Federal campus-based aid	Federal Direct Loans		
				Any	Subsidized	Unsubsidized
Institution state—continued						
Nevada	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Hampshire	†	†	†	†	†	†
New Jersey	90	20	130	70	10	50
New Mexico	†	†	†	†	†	†
New York	130	#	210	60	#	#
North Carolina	60	10	150	40	10	#
North Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Ohio	170	#	250	60	20	10
Oklahoma	†	†	†	†	†	†
Oregon	†	†	†	†	†	†
Pennsylvania	220	20	130	40	10	10
Puerto Rico	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rhode Island	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Carolina	†	†	†	†	†	†
South Dakota	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tennessee	100	#	190	80	#	10
Texas	150	10	170	60	#	10
Utah	100	#	120	60	#	#
Vermont	120	#	60	70	#	30
Virginia	90	#	140	50	#	#
Washington	†	†	†	†	†	†
West Virginia	†	†	†	†	†	†
Wisconsin	100	#	100	40	#	#
Wyoming	†	†	†	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-S7. Standard errors for table A-7: Selected financial aid receipt: Percentage of graduate students receiving selected types of financial aid, by control and level of institution, graduate program, attendance pattern, and income level: 2017–18

Control and level of institution, graduate program, attendance pattern, and income level	Grants			Total graduate assistantships	Student loans		
	Any aid	Any grants	Employer aid		Any loans	Direct Unsubsidized Loans	Direct PLUS Loans
Total	0.49	0.77	0.17	0.28	0.10	#	0.27
Control and level of institution							
Public 4-year	0.80	0.91	0.22	0.52	0.25	0.21	0.43
Non-doctorate-granting	1.21	1.68	0.60	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.45
Doctorate-granting	0.86	0.98	0.23	0.56	0.26	0.22	0.47
Private nonprofit 4-year	0.83	1.27	0.18	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.47
Non-doctorate-granting	1.73	1.74	0.35	†	0.49	0.49	0.56
Doctorate-granting	0.95	1.44	0.20	0.37	0.40	0.38	0.55
Private for-profit, 4-year	1.45	3.17	1.35	0.08	0.84	0.77	0.80
Attended more than one institution	2.99	2.68	0.48	0.30	3.00	3.00	1.80
Graduate program							
Master's degree	0.65	0.86	0.25	0.36	0.40	0.37	0.37
Doctoral—research/scholarship	1.56	1.52	0.19	0.64	1.13	1.22	0.55
Doctoral—professional practice	1.59	2.64	0.18	0.78	1.61	1.62	1.92
Doctoral—other	6.15	6.37	†	†	7.48	7.45	†
Other and nondegree	2.17	1.91	0.60	†	1.49	1.48	0.85
Attendance pattern							
Full-time/full-year	1.07	1.33	0.19	0.59	1.11	1.08	0.72
Part-time or part-year	0.77	0.75	0.24	0.31	0.62	0.63	0.51
Income level in 2015							
Less than \$10,000	1.67	1.78	0.28	0.74	1.71	1.64	1.21
\$10,000–19,999	2.16	1.63	0.18	0.73	2.48	2.47	1.19
\$20,000–29,999	2.17	1.91	0.41	0.83	2.19	2.20	1.51
\$30,000–49,999	1.33	1.09	0.27	0.49	1.12	1.08	0.59
\$50,000–99,999	1.54	1.67	0.41	0.48	1.67	1.63	1.09
\$100,000 or more	1.92	1.53	0.68	0.33	1.85	1.84	0.72

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table A-S8. Standard errors for table A-8: Selected financial aid amounts: Average amounts of selected types of financial aid received by graduate students who received that type of aid, by control and level of institution, graduate program, attendance pattern, and income level: 2017–18

Control and level of institution, graduate program, attendance pattern, and income level	Grants				Student loans		
	Total aid	Total grants	Employer aid	Total graduate assistantships	Total loans	Direct Unsubsidized Loans	Direct PLUS Loans
Total	\$210	\$350	\$920	\$1,010	\$80	#	\$600
Control and level of institution							
Public 4-year	420	510	1,810	980	240	80	1,010
Non-doctorate-granting	370	440	980	†	200	130	†
Doctorate-granting	450	540	1,980	1,010	260	90	1,020
Private nonprofit 4-year	400	670	1,340	2,600	220	160	870
Non-doctorate-granting	350	330	930	†	80	80	2,240
Doctorate-granting	450	750	1,730	2,770	260	180	930
Private for-profit, 4-year	530	160	750	100	360	300	1,840
Attended more than one institution	1,450	900	1,680	1,670	1,680	1,220	2,350
Graduate program							
Master's degree	330	390	1,190	1,670	370	190	1,200
Doctoral—research/scholarship	690	790	990	790	830	460	1,810
Doctoral—professional practice	1,040	920	†	3,280	1,010	510	1,070
Doctoral—other	3,340	4,260	1,770	1,400	4,900	1,330	†
Other and nondegree	1,070	1,360	1,090	†	1,340	900	†
Attendance pattern							
Full-time/full-year	670	540	2,410	1,230	740	310	870
Part-time or part-year	480	400	730	1,180	530	230	1,560
Income level in 2015							
Less than \$10,000	810	680	4,100	2,230	760	340	1,010
\$10,000–19,999	930	980	†	2,090	1,010	570	1,970
\$20,000–29,999	1,280	980	1,940	2,090	1,670	560	3,540
\$30,000–49,999	570	560	950	940	780	350	2,230
\$50,000–99,999	810	1,010	1,110	3,910	840	420	3,140
\$100,000 or more	590	840	1,350	1,830	710	510	2,550

† Not applicable.

Rounds to zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Appendix B—Technical Notes and Methodology

Overview

Developed by the U.S. Department of Education (ED), National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC) includes a cross-sectional, nationally representative sample of undergraduate and graduate students enrolled in postsecondary education in the United States. NPSAS:18-AC also includes representative samples of undergraduate students in some states and public 2-year and public 4-year institution sectors within states. It covers topics pertaining to student enrollment with a focus on how individuals and families finance postsecondary education. NPSAS:18-AC does not include a student interview; instead, NPSAS:18-AC only collects data from the institutions attended by the enrolled students and from other relevant databases, including ED records on student loan and grant programs. The result is a comprehensive dataset of student-level demographic and enrollment data with federal records on various forms of financial aid.

Since the first NPSAS administration in 1986–87, NCES has conducted NPSAS every 3 to 4 years, most recently during the 2017–18 academic year. NPSAS:18-AC is the first NPSAS administration to occur on a 2-year interval. NPSAS traditionally serves as the base-year data collection for two longitudinal studies—the Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS) and the Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B)—in alternating cycles.¹ Unlike prior administrations of NPSAS, there will be no B&B or BPS that uses NPSAS:18-AC as the base year in a longitudinal study.

¹ For example, NPSAS:12 served as the base year for B&B and NPSAS:16 served as the base year for BPS.

Data Sources

Information for NPSAS:18-AC came from multiple sources.

- **Student records:** Institutions were asked to provide student information from financial aid records and other institution sources.
- **Central Processing System (CPS):** CPS is an ED database that consolidates data from the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) forms submitted by students.
- **National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS):** NSLDS is an ED database containing student-level data on federal Pell Grants and federal student loans.
- **Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS):** IPEDS is the NCES database of descriptive information about every postsecondary institution that participates in federal student financial aid programs.
- **ACT:** These administrative records from ACT, Inc., contain survey data on students' high school courses and grades and the highest ACT admissions test score of each student between the 2012–13 and 2017–18 academic years.
- **SAT/College Board:** These administrative records provided by College Board contain survey data on students' high school courses and grades and the students' most recent student SAT admissions test scores.
- **National Student Clearinghouse (NSC):** These administrative records provide enrollment and completion data for institutions that participate in NSC collections on student enrollment and completion. Approximately 3,600 public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit institutions participate in NSC collections.
- **Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA):** These administrative records identify veterans and other recipients of most categories of federal veterans' education benefits, amounts of federal veterans' education benefits, and military service information.

Sample Design

NPSAS:18-AC used a two-stage sampling design. The first stage involved the selection of institutions. In the second stage, students were selected from within sampled institutions.

To be eligible for NPSAS:18-AC, selected institutions had to

- offer an educational program designed for persons who have completed secondary education;
- offer at least one academic, occupational, or vocational program of study lasting at least 3 months or 300 clock hours;
- offer courses that were open to more than the employees or members of the company or group (e.g., union) that administers the institution;
- be located in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico;
- not be a U.S. service academy institution; and
- have signed the Title IV participation agreement with ED.²

Institutions that provided only avocational, recreational, or remedial courses or only in-house courses for their own employees or members were excluded. All U.S. service academies, consisting of the U.S. Air Force Academy, the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, and the U.S. Naval Academy, were excluded from the NPSAS:18-AC institution sample because of their unique funding and tuition structure.

The above institution eligibility conditions are consistent with all previous NPSAS administrations with three exceptions. First, institutions that were not eligible to distribute Title IV student financial aid were included prior to NPSAS:2000. Second, otherwise-eligible institutions that offered instruction exclusively through correspondence courses were not included prior to NPSAS:04. Third, institutions in Puerto Rico were not included in NPSAS:87 or NPSAS:12. “Comparison to Prior NPSAS Administrations” is stated later in this report for more information on how to compare estimates across NPSAS cycles.

² A Title IV eligible institution has a written program participation agreement with the U.S. Secretary of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs other than the State Student Incentive Grant and the National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership programs.

The NPSAS:18-AC target population was all eligible students who were enrolled at any time between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2018,³ in eligible postsecondary institutions in the United States and who were

- enrolled in either (1) an academic program; (2) at least one course for credit that could be applied toward fulfilling the requirements for an academic degree; (3) exclusively noncredit remedial coursework but determined by the institution to be eligible for Title IV aid; or (4) an occupational or vocational program that required at least 3 months or 300 clock hours of instruction to receive a degree, certificate, or other type of formal award;
- not currently enrolled in high school; and
- not solely enrolled in a high school completion program.

The above student eligibility criteria are consistent with all previous NPSAS administrations except that, before 2012, all students enrolled exclusively in noncredit remedial coursework were ineligible to participate in NPSAS.

The institution sampling frame was constructed from the IPEDS 2016–17 Institutional Characteristics Header, 2016–17 Institutional Characteristics, 2016–17 Completions, and 2016–17 12-month Enrollment files. NPSAS statisticians selected 3,130 institutions, which included a census of all public 2-year and all public 4-year institutions and a sample of 1,390 institutions from the “all other institutions” stratum. Within the “all other institutions” stratum, institutions were selected using stratified random sampling with probabilities proportional to a composite measure of size (PPS) (Folsom, Potter, and Williams 1987). This is the same sampling methodology that has been used since NPSAS:96. Institution composite measures of size were determined using full-year enrollment data from the most recent IPEDS 12-month Enrollment and Completions components.

Table B-1 shows the number of institutions that were sampled, the number of eligible institutions, and the number and unweighted and weighted percentages of eligible institutions providing enrollment lists, by control and level of institution and institution state.

³ In prior administrations of NPSAS, enrollment lists covered the period of July 1 through April 30, excluding students who first enrolled in May or June, so as to not delay data collection and release. This allowed lists to be collected earlier and data collection to end earlier. The assumption was that only a small percentage of students who enrolled after April 30 but before June 30 were missed, and weighting can account for this minimal lack of coverage. The data collection schedule for NPSAS:18-AC was later than usual, but the July 1 through April 30 dates did not change in order to be consistent with past administrations of NPSAS. The target population for NPSAS:18-AC remains July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, although enrollment list data were only collected for students who enrolled July 1 through April 30.

In stage two of the sampling design, each sampled institution verified as NPSAS eligible was asked to provide a list of all students who satisfied all eligibility conditions. The NPSAS:18-AC student sample of 349,650 included several student subgroups that were intentionally sampled at rates different from their actual proportion within the population to meet specific analytic objectives. The oversampled student groups were

- graduate students who were veterans;
- master’s degree students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) programs;
- master’s degree student in other programs;
- doctoral–research/scholarship and doctoral–other students in STEM programs.⁴

Because of relatively large numbers within the target population, sampling certain student groups at a rate consistent with representation in the population would have made it difficult to draw inferences about the experiences of other bachelor’s degree, master’s degree, and doctoral students.

For this reason, the following student groups were undersampled:

- master’s degree students in education and business programs; and
- doctoral–research/scholarship and doctoral–other students in education and business programs.

Ten student sampling strata were identified for NPSAS:18-AC. The strata were

- undergraduate students;
- graduate students who were veterans;
- master’s degree students in STEM programs;
- master’s degree students in education and business programs;
- master’s degree students in other programs;
- doctoral–research/scholarship and doctoral–other students in STEM programs;
- doctoral–research/scholarship and doctoral–other students in education and business programs;

⁴ Doctoral–other degrees consist of all doctor’s degrees other than doctoral–research/scholarship degrees and doctoral–professional practice degrees. Examples include D.B.A. (Doctor of Business Administration), D.F.A. (Doctor of Fine Arts), and D.P.A. (Doctor of Public Administration).

- doctoral–research/scholarship and doctoral–other students in other programs;
- doctoral–professional practice students; and
- other graduate students.

Before sampling, the students on the enrollment lists were matched to two administrative data sources—VBA and NSLDS. To identify and sample veterans, Social Security numbers from the student enrollment lists were sent to the VBA for matching to the VBA administrative records. Graduate students on the enrollment list who were identified as veterans were placed in the “graduate students who were veterans” stratum.

Students from enrollment lists were also matched to NSLDS financial aid data for student implicit stratification.⁵ The match results identified federal student financial aid recipients. Within each undergraduate student stratum, individuals were sorted by whether they were veterans and whether they received federal aid. Within each graduate student stratum, individuals were sorted by whether they received federal aid. Students were then systematically sampled so that the number of undergraduate veterans and the number of aided and unaided sampled students approximately matched the population proportions of these students within the institution and student strata. This implicit stratification was done to help produce more accurate financial aid estimates.

After matching to the VBA and NSLDS data was completed, students were sampled by means of stratified systematic sampling with predetermined sampling rates that varied by student stratum. Table B-2 shows the number of students who were sampled, the number of eligible students, and the unweighted and weighted percentages of study members (defined in the next section), by control and level of institution and institution state for undergraduate students, graduate students, and all students.

⁵ *Implicit stratification* creates strata during the sampling process by sorting the data (as opposed to *explicit stratification*, which creates the strata prior to sampling).

Table B-1. Numbers of sampled, eligible, and participating institutions and participation rates, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state ¹	All institutions				
	Sampled institutions	Eligible institutions	Institutions providing enrollment lists		
			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ²
All institutions	3,130	3,080	2,210	71.7	79.3
Control of institution					
Public	1,770	1,760	1,350	76.8	82.5
Private nonprofit	770	760	580	75.3	77.0
Private for-profit	590	560	290	51.1	58.6
Level of institution					
Less-than-2-year	230	220	110	50.2	54.7
2-year	1,230	1,210	830	68.1	75.5
4-year, non-doctorate-granting	920	900	660	73.3	75.8
4-year, doctorate-granting	750	750	620	82.0	85.0
Control and level of institution					
Public less-than-2-year	40	30	10	38.2	44.9
Public 2-year	990	980	720	73.5	77.5
Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate ³	140	140	110	83.0	84.0
Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily baccalaureate	240	230	180	76.1	79.0
Public 4-year, doctorate-granting	370	370	330	87.4	88.9
Private nonprofit, less-than-4-year	40	40	20	51.4	82.3
Private nonprofit, 4-year, non-doctorate-granting	390	390	290	76.2	75.3
Private nonprofit, 4-year, doctorate-granting	340	340	260	76.8	77.3
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	190	180	100	52.7	52.5
Private for-profit, 2-year	210	200	90	44.2	42.4
Private for-profit, 4-year	200	180	100	56.9	65.2
Institution state					
Alabama	70	70	40	63.6	74.5
Alaska	10	10	10	77.8	98.5
Arizona	60	60	40	62.1	87.9
Arkansas	60	60	50	71.4	76.5
California	180	180	120	63.9	64.3
Colorado	60	60	40	73.3	77.9
Connecticut	50	50	40	67.3	71.0
Delaware	20	20	10	75.0	98.8
District of Columbia	20	20	20	72.7	76.1
Florida	100	100	70	71.6	80.5
Georgia	80	80	60	68.8	78.7
Hawaii	30	20	20	75.0	98.1
Idaho	40	40	20	63.9	42.9
Illinois	90	90	70	77.5	80.6
Indiana	50	40	40	88.6	98.4
Iowa	50	50	50	91.8	97.6
Kansas	60	60	40	65.6	69.4
Kentucky	50	50	40	73.6	77.2
Louisiana	60	60	40	72.1	82.8
Maine	40	40	30	73.0	79.4
Maryland	60	60	40	64.4	70.7
Massachusetts	60	60	50	83.6	88.1
Michigan	80	80	60	75.0	82.1
Minnesota	70	70	60	88.7	85.2
Mississippi	60	60	30	55.4	77.3
Missouri	60	60	50	78.0	79.1
Montana	30	30	20	64.5	81.2

See notes at end of table.

Table B-1. Numbers of sampled, eligible, and participating institutions and participation rates, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state ¹	Sampled institutions	Eligible institutions	All institutions		
			Institutions providing enrollment lists		
			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ²
Institution state—continued					
Nebraska	50	50	40	73.5	77.1
Nevada	40	40	30	64.1	92.7
New Hampshire	40	40	30	69.2	96.3
New Jersey	60	60	40	71.0	81.0
New Mexico	50	50	30	73.9	86.4
New York	110	110	90	82.9	84.2
North Carolina	110	110	80	76.2	85.4
North Dakota	30	30	20	55.2	81.7
Ohio	100	100	80	78.0	81.3
Oklahoma	70	70	40	54.3	81.4
Oregon	60	60	40	67.3	79.8
Pennsylvania	90	90	70	75.0	72.4
Puerto Rico	50	50	30	70.8	78.1
Rhode Island	20	20	20	77.3	98.4
South Carolina	60	60	40	66.7	68.0
South Dakota	30	30	20	71.4	77.7
Tennessee	80	80	50	66.2	70.6
Texas	140	140	110	78.8	84.7
Utah	40	40	30	63.4	89.3
Vermont	30	30	10	56.0	80.4
Virginia	70	70	50	72.9	87.0
Washington	70	70	60	77.8	79.7
West Virginia	50	50	30	60.4	93.1
Wisconsin	60	60	50	75.4	79.0
Wyoming	10	10	10	60.0	68.7

¹ Control and level of institution and student enrollment are based on information from the institution sampling frame, which is based on 2017 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) files including the IPEDS 2016–17 Institutional Characteristics Header, 2016–17 Institutional Characteristics, 2016–17 Completions, and 2016–17 12-month Enrollment files.

² Estimates were produced using the institution base weight multiplied by the frame student enrollment.

³ Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate institutions confer more than half of awards below the bachelor's degree level.

NOTE: Sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 10. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Table B-2. Numbers of sampled and eligible students and number, unweighted, and weighted percent of study membership, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18

Control and level of institution and institution state ³	Undergraduate students ¹					Graduate students ¹					All students				
	Sampled students	Eligible students	Study members ²			Sampled students	Eligible students	Study members ²			Sampled students	Eligible students	Study members ²		
			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ⁴			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ⁴			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ⁴
All institutions	325,220	320,590	245,600	75.5	75.9	24,430	24,120	21,320	87.2	90.0	349,650	344,710	266,910	76.3	78.3
Control of institution															
Public	243,950	240,160	185,980	76.2	75.9	9,280	9,200	8,570	92.4	91.3	253,230	249,360	194,560	76.8	77.6
Private nonprofit	60,000	59,420	45,700	76.2	81.2	10,010	9,920	8,660	86.5	88.0	70,010	69,330	54,360	77.6	83.5
Private for-profit	21,270	21,010	13,920	65.4	64.7	5,140	5,000	4,080	79.4	93.3	26,410	26,010	18,000	68.2	70.6
Level of institution															
Less-than-2-year	7,530	7,430	4,950	65.8	58.6	†	†	†	†	†	7,530	7,430	4,950	65.8	58.6
2-year	115,600	113,520	84,760	73.3	72.0	70	70	60	88.7	94.9	115,670	113,590	84,820	73.3	72.0
4-year, non-doctorate-granting	77,700	76,480	56,450	72.7	75.7	6,930	6,820	5,490	79.3	87.6	84,620	83,300	61,940	73.2	77.0
4-year, doctorate-granting	124,400	123,160	99,440	79.9	80.4	17,440	17,230	15,760	90.4	90.4	141,840	140,390	115,200	81.2	83.5
Control and level of institution															
Public less-than-2-year	1,060	1,020	760	71.2	57.3	†	†	†	†	†	1,060	1,020	760	71.2	57.3
Public 2-year	108,590	106,530	80,770	74.4	73.4	70	70	60	88.7	94.9	108,660	106,600	80,830	74.4	73.4
Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate ⁵	17,740	17,410	11,400	64.2	69.7	140	130	100	72.6	63.4	17,880	17,540	11,500	64.3	69.7
Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily baccalaureate	24,960	24,420	17,720	71.0	75.9	1,520	1,490	1,360	89.2	87.9	26,480	25,900	19,080	72.1	77.6
Public 4-year, doctorate-granting	91,600	90,780	75,340	82.2	80.6	7,560	7,520	7,060	93.4	91.6	99,160	98,300	82,390	83.1	83.1
Private nonprofit, less-than-4-year	1,120	1,120	910	81.5	73.3	†	†	†	†	†	1,120	1,120	910	81.5	73.3
Private nonprofit, 4-year, non-doctorate-granting	29,130	28,910	22,600	77.6	79.1	3,490	3,470	2,800	80.1	84.2	32,620	32,380	25,400	77.9	79.9
Private nonprofit, 4-year, doctorate-granting	29,760	29,390	22,190	74.6	83.0	6,520	6,450	5,860	89.9	88.6	36,280	35,840	28,050	77.3	85.5
Private for-profit, less-than-2-year	6,380	6,320	4,120	64.6	55.9	†	†	†	†	†	6,380	6,320	4,120	64.6	55.9
Private for-profit, 2-year	5,970	5,960	3,150	52.7	34.0	†	†	†	†	†	5,970	5,960	3,150	52.7	34.0
Private for-profit, 4-year	8,910	8,730	6,640	74.5	79.0	5,140	5,000	4,080	79.4	93.3	14,050	13,730	10,730	76.3	83.3

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2. Numbers of sampled and eligible students and number, unweighted, and weighted percent of study membership, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state ³	Undergraduate students ¹					Graduate students ¹					All students				
	Sampled students	Eligible students	Study members ²			Sampled students	Eligible students	Study members ²			Sampled students	Eligible students	Study members ²		
			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ⁴			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ⁴			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ⁴
Institution state															
Alabama	5,790	5,740	4,260	73.5	70.1	360	360	340	93.4	84.3	6,150	6,100	4,600	74.7	72.1
Alaska	6,950	6,720	5,510	79.3	88.3	30	30	20	92.0	98.4	6,970	6,740	5,530	79.3	89.4
Arizona	5,440	5,390	5,070	93.2	87.2	970	960	950	98.0	99.7	6,400	6,340	6,020	94.0	89.8
Arkansas	6,100	5,970	4,910	80.5	78.7	140	140	140	97.9	89.2	6,240	6,110	5,050	80.9	79.8
California	6,940	6,840	4,440	64.0	65.1	1,620	1,570	1,210	74.5	83.1	8,560	8,410	5,650	66.0	66.8
Colorado	6,610	6,440	5,380	81.3	80.5	470	450	450	95.9	99.5	7,080	6,890	5,820	82.3	84.2
Connecticut	6,180	6,160	4,550	73.6	75.7	240	240	90	39.8	64.6	6,420	6,400	4,640	72.4	73.9
Delaware	7,080	7,010	6,180	87.3	78.7	130	130	110	82.9	43.6	7,200	7,130	6,290	87.3	69.8
District of Columbia	4,810	4,780	2,250	46.7	55.4	450	450	340	75.1	64.0	5,250	5,220	2,580	49.1	60.1
Florida	6,480	6,160	4,780	73.8	78.9	1,590	1,560	1,560	97.9	99.1	8,070	7,720	6,340	78.5	81.0
Georgia	6,220	6,200	3,250	52.3	57.2	830	800	750	90.5	91.7	7,050	7,010	4,010	56.8	62.4
Hawaii	7,110	7,070	6,870	96.6	92.1	270	270	260	93.8	99.4	7,390	7,330	7,130	96.5	93.7
Idaho	4,430	4,270	2,890	65.3	50.2	50	50	40	76.6	94.2	4,470	4,310	2,930	65.5	53.0
Illinois	6,310	6,050	5,430	86.0	87.5	870	860	790	91.5	93.4	7,170	6,910	6,220	86.7	88.8
Indiana	7,350	7,290	6,280	85.4	85.8	450	450	320	69.5	73.3	7,810	7,740	6,600	84.5	83.2
Iowa	7,050	6,930	4,980	70.6	65.5	890	880	280	32.0	72.9	7,940	7,810	5,260	66.3	67.0
Kansas	5,640	5,620	5,000	88.6	89.1	210	200	190	93.7	97.1	5,850	5,820	5,190	88.7	90.5
Kentucky	5,520	5,490	4,500	81.5	80.8	550	550	540	97.8	98.8	6,070	6,040	5,040	83.0	85.4
Louisiana	6,600	6,500	5,360	81.2	82.6	250	240	230	91.1	96.0	6,850	6,730	5,590	81.6	84.5
Maine	5,140	5,130	3,770	73.4	74.9	120	120	60	50.4	96.5	5,260	5,260	3,830	72.9	78.5
Maryland	5,940	5,930	3,830	64.5	68.3	500	500	470	93.2	85.5	6,440	6,430	4,290	66.7	71.4
Massachusetts	7,020	6,940	5,760	82.0	83.4	1,260	1,250	1,160	92.2	89.1	8,280	8,190	6,920	83.6	85.0
Michigan	6,530	6,440	5,640	86.3	88.0	450	440	410	92.1	92.9	6,980	6,880	6,050	86.7	88.8
Minnesota	6,940	6,930	6,390	92.0	91.2	820	810	790	96.2	97.4	7,770	7,740	7,180	92.5	93.2
Mississippi	6,070	6,060	4,060	66.9	73.8	140	140	130	95.6	94.0	6,200	6,190	4,190	67.5	76.6
Missouri	6,160	6,120	5,160	83.8	85.5	440	440	420	93.5	95.0	6,600	6,560	5,580	84.5	87.5
Montana	5,900	5,870	4,230	71.7	72.7	40	40	40	92.7	98.1	5,940	5,910	4,270	71.9	75.8

See notes at end of table.

Table B-2. Numbers of sampled and eligible students and number, unweighted, and weighted percent of study membership, by control and level of institution and institution state: 2017–18—Continued

Control and level of institution and institution state ³	Undergraduate students ¹					Graduate students ¹					All students				
	Sampled students	Eligible students	Study members ²			Sampled students	Eligible students	Study members ²			Sampled students	Eligible students	Study members ²		
			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ⁴			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ⁴			Number	Unweighted percent	Weighted percent ⁴
Institution state—continued															
Nebraska	5,200	4,880	4,280	82.2	90.4	110	110	90	78.9	88.4	5,310	5,000	4,370	82.2	89.9
Nevada	7,690	7,660	4,520	58.8	36.8	100	100	90	92.2	61.0	7,790	7,760	4,620	59.2	40.2
New Hampshire	6,190	6,170	3,300	53.3	79.2	120	110	100	86.1	80.1	6,300	6,280	3,400	53.9	79.4
New Jersey	6,530	6,460	4,690	71.9	68.2	250	240	200	82.2	76.0	6,780	6,710	4,890	72.2	69.4
New Mexico	6,240	5,980	4,200	67.3	71.4	110	110	100	84.8	97.5	6,350	6,090	4,290	67.6	74.4
New York	6,820	6,780	4,640	68.0	65.3	2,140	2,130	1,830	85.8	94.5	8,960	8,910	6,470	72.3	71.7
North Carolina	7,120	7,070	5,860	82.3	82.9	540	540	510	94.8	90.6	7,660	7,610	6,370	83.2	84.1
North Dakota	5,120	5,040	2,160	42.2	58.1	100	100	40	38.2	84.6	5,230	5,140	2,200	42.1	63.4
Ohio	7,000	6,950	4,490	64.2	66.6	480	480	420	88.1	85.4	7,480	7,430	4,910	65.7	69.6
Oklahoma	6,200	6,150	5,670	91.5	92.7	230	230	220	97.0	99.7	6,430	6,370	5,890	91.7	93.6
Oregon	5,760	5,640	4,110	71.4	75.7	230	210	170	73.8	76.6	5,980	5,850	4,270	71.5	75.8
Pennsylvania	6,580	6,500	6,080	92.4	87.1	730	730	670	91.7	89.0	7,310	7,230	6,750	92.3	87.4
Puerto Rico	5,480	5,360	3,550	64.7	59.9	170	170	140	82.2	76.9	5,650	5,530	3,680	65.3	61.5
Rhode Island	7,560	7,500	4,150	54.8	57.7	110	110	80	77.6	78.1	7,670	7,600	4,230	55.1	61.2
South Carolina	5,560	5,480	4,230	76.1	75.1	410	400	390	95.4	97.2	5,970	5,890	4,620	77.5	78.0
South Dakota	6,160	6,060	4,210	68.4	68.3	120	120	110	95.7	93.4	6,270	6,180	4,320	68.9	72.6
Tennessee	6,020	5,990	5,000	83.1	80.5	480	480	470	98.5	96.2	6,500	6,460	5,470	84.2	82.5
Texas	7,430	7,380	5,770	77.6	78.7	1,340	1,330	1,230	91.9	94.3	8,770	8,720	7,000	79.8	80.7
Utah	6,400	6,090	5,480	85.7	93.2	240	240	240	98.0	100.0	6,640	6,330	5,720	86.1	94.4
Vermont	5,970	5,920	5,320	89.1	95.5	150	150	150	96.7	98.6	6,120	6,070	5,470	89.3	96.1
Virginia	6,570	6,510	5,640	85.8	89.1	1,150	1,150	1,110	96.3	97.7	7,730	7,660	6,750	87.3	91.2
Washington	6,010	5,900	4,640	77.2	77.3	490	480	430	87.7	95.0	6,500	6,380	5,070	78.0	79.9
West Virginia	5,740	5,670	4,360	76.0	88.7	210	210	190	90.7	97.3	5,950	5,880	4,550	76.5	90.3
Wisconsin	6,420	6,240	5,180	80.7	81.4	300	290	240	82.4	83.7	6,710	6,530	5,430	80.8	81.7
Wyoming	5,180	5,180	3,380	65.3	70.9	20	20	20	100.0	100.0	5,200	5,190	3,400	65.4	74.9

† Not applicable.

¹ Students are classified as graduate or undergraduate based on their status at the time of sampling.² A study member is defined as any eligible sample member for whom sufficient key data were obtained from one or more sources, including student records and the U.S. Department of Education's Central Processing System.³ Control and level of institution and student enrollment are based on information from the 2017 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) files including the IPEDS 2016–17 Institutional Characteristics Header, 2016–17 Institutional Characteristics, 2016–17 Completions, and 2016–17 12-month Enrollment files.⁴ Estimates were produced using the student sampling weight multiplied by the institution weight components, student multiplicity adjustment, and student unknown eligibility adjustment.⁵ Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting, primarily subbaccalaureate institutions confer more than half of awards below the bachelor's degree level.

NOTE: Sample sizes are rounded to the nearest 10. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Study Members

Study members, the unit of analysis in NPSAS:18-AC, included sample members for whom data were available for a subset of key variables. The data required for study member designation were collected from student records and administrative, federal, and private databases including the CPS, NSLDS, and NSC.

The rules for defining student respondents were dependent on the data elements that were collected from student records and were established separately for undergraduate and graduate students.

An undergraduate student respondent was defined as any sample member who was determined to be eligible for the study, for whom there was evidence of at least one month of enrollment from any source, and who had valid data from student records for at least the following items

- federal work-study amount awarded;
- state-aid recipient indicator;
- state program and name or type;
- state-aid amount by program or type;
- institution-aid recipient indicator;
- institution program name or type; and
- institution aid by program name or type.

A graduate student respondent was defined as any sample member who was determined to be eligible for the study, for whom there was evidence of at least one month of enrollment from any source, and who had valid data from student records for at least the following items

- institution-aid recipient indicator;
- institution program name or type; and
- institution aid by program name or type.

Perturbation

To protect the confidentiality of information about specific individuals, NPSAS:18-AC data were subject to perturbation procedures to minimize disclosure risk. Perturbation procedures, which have been approved by the NCES

Disclosure Review Board, preserve central tendency estimates but may result in slight increases in nonsampling errors.

Imputation

For all variables used in this report, missing values have been imputed. The imputation procedure involved a four-step process: logical imputation, identification of patterns of missingness and imputation classes, replacing missing data with valid data from donors, and cycling through imputation iteratively. In the first step, missing values were logically imputed.¹⁶ In the second step, variables and groups of variables were prioritized for imputation based on their level of missing data; those with low levels of missingness were imputed before those with greater levels of missingness. For each variable or group of variables with missing values, NPSAS staff identified imputation classes, or combinations of characteristics with no missing values, from which valid values would be selected. In the third step, an initial weighted sequential hot deck process was implemented (Cox 1980),¹⁷ whereby missing data were replaced with valid data from other records (donors) within the same imputation classes. In the fourth step, a cyclic n -partition hot deck process (Marker, Judkins, and Winglee 2002) was implemented to iteratively cycle through n -partition hot decks.

Weighting

All estimates in this report were weighted to represent the target population described in the Sample Design section. The institution sampling weight compensates for the unequal probability of selection of institutions in the NPSAS:18-AC sample. This institution sampling weight is adjusted for nonresponse and coverage (poststratification). The institution nonresponse and poststratification adjustments incorporate student enrollment at the institution level because all NPSAS inferences will be at the student level and not at the institution level. Additionally, the institutions in the “all other institutions”

¹⁶ *Logical imputation* is possible when a missing value can be imputed given logical or mathematical relationships between other existing variable values. For example, if a student has valid values for the total number of dependents and the number of dependent children but not the number of other dependents, the third value may be calculated as the first value minus the second value. Likewise, if a student has zero total dependents, it may be logically inferred that the student has zero dependent children.

¹⁷ The term *hot deck* refers to an imputation method in which valid values in the current survey dataset are used to impute missing values. In contrast, *cold deck* imputation replaces a missing value with a constant value from an external source, such as a value from a previous survey. (These terms date back to when a survey dataset was stored on a deck of computer punch cards. Cards from the same dataset were hot or warm to the touch from recent processing, whereas cards from a different dataset were cold.)

stratum were selected with PPS, with the size being counts of students, as described above. This method of sampling does not yield an accurate estimate of institutions.

The student sampling weight compensates for the unequal probability of selection of students in the NPSAS:18-AC sample. This student sampling weight is adjusted for students attending more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year (student multiplicity), unknown student eligibility, nonresponse, and poststratification.

A summary of all the weight components is presented in table B-3. The student analysis weight, WTA000, is the product of the weight components in table B-3.

Table B-3. Summary of components of the student analysis weight: 2017–18

Weight component	Purpose
Institution sampling weight	To account for the institution's probability of selection
Institution nonresponse adjustment	To adjust the institution weights to compensate for nonresponding institutions
Institution poststratification adjustment	To adjust the institution weights to match population enrollment totals to ensure population coverage
Student sampling weight	To account for the student's probability of selection
Student multiplicity adjustment	To adjust the weights for students who attended more than one institution
Student unknown eligibility adjustment	To adjust the weights for nonresponding students with unknown eligibility
Student nonresponse adjustment	To adjust the weights to compensate for nonresponding students
Student poststratification adjustment	To adjust the student weights to match known population enrollment and aid totals to ensure population coverage

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC).

Quality of Estimates

The overall weighted institution response rate was 64.8 percent for graduate-enrolling institutions and 74.9 for percent undergraduate-enrolling institutions. The weighted student response rate overall was 90.2 percent for graduate students and 75.9 percent for undergraduate students. Weighted response rates by institution control and level varied from 12.6 to 93.8 at the institution level and from 34.0 to 93.3 at the student level. Because many of the response rates are below 85 percent, an institution-level and student-level nonresponse bias analysis was conducted overall and within each category of institution control, as required by NCES statistical standards (Seastrom 2014). These analyses were conducted separately for undergraduate and graduate students.

In each analysis, bias because of nonresponse was estimated for characteristics known for most respondents and nonrespondents. These characteristics include institution- and student-level variables available from IPEDS, CPS, and NSLDS. Bias was estimated before and after nonresponse weight adjustment to examine the impact of the nonresponse adjustment. The bias was estimated for each category of the institution- or student-level variable as the weighted difference between the means (proportions) of the respondents and the means of the full sample.

Cautions for Analysts

Comparison to Prior NPSAS Administrations

There have been 10 NPSAS administrations covering the academic years ending in 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, and 2018 (NPSAS:87, NPSAS:90, NPSAS:93, NPSAS:96, NPSAS:2000, NPSAS:04, NPSAS:08, NPSAS:12, NPSAS:16, and NPSAS:18-AC, respectively). The estimates from each study can be compared to the others, but several important differences across studies limit these comparisons over time.

Puerto Rico. All administrations except NPSAS:87 and NPSAS:12 sampled institutions in Puerto Rico. There are approximately 90 institutions in Puerto Rico, enrolling about 1 percent each of undergraduate and graduate students nationally. In NPSAS:16, students attending institutions in Puerto Rico made up about 6 percent of Hispanic students nationally, compared with NPSAS:18-AC, in which students attending institutions in Puerto Rico made up about 5 percent of Hispanic students nationally. Analysts who wish to compare other NPSAS administrations to NPSAS:87 or NPSAS:12 or who are interested in national estimates for Hispanic students may filter on COMPT087 to exclude Puerto Rico.

Title IV eligibility. Starting with NPSAS:2000, samples were limited to institutions participating in federal Title IV student aid programs. In the earlier surveys (NPSAS:87, NPSAS:90, NPSAS:93, and NPSAS:96), about 1 percent of undergraduate students, mainly concentrated in private for-profit, less-than-2-year institutions, attended institutions that were not eligible for Title IV aid. Analysts wishing to exclude students from institutions that were not eligible for Title IV aid may filter on T4ELIG in these earlier administrations.

Community colleges. Over the past two decades, community colleges in many states began conferring bachelor's degrees in selected fields. In the IPEDS data used to determine control and level of institution in NPSAS, these institutions are categorized as public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting institutions. For

NPSAS:18-AC, this group of institutions was subdivided into two categories: (1) those that conferred mainly subbaccalaureate awards (certificates and associate's degrees) and (2) those that conferred mainly bachelor's degrees. This differs from NPSAS administrations prior to NPSAS:16 in which these institutions were classified together to reflect the highest level of award offered. The variable SECTOR11 makes this distinction among public 4-year institutions.

Estimates from imputed versus unimputed data. Starting with NPSAS:04, missing values were imputed for almost all, rather than a selected subset of, variables. Analysts should use caution when comparing estimates based on imputed data with estimates based on unimputed data. Distributions of imputed and unimputed variables are not directly comparable because imputed variables have no missing values, and imputation may appreciably change the distribution of valid values for variables with a substantial proportion of missing data.

Fall enrollment. Starting with NPSAS:90, all NPSAS samples have been based on 12-month enrollment, which is higher than fall enrollment commonly reported by IPEDS because those who enroll only in spring, summer, or winter terms are included in the 12-month total. This is particularly true at private for-profit, less-than-4-year institutions, where a substantial proportion of students may enroll throughout the year and not necessarily during the fall. The NPSAS:87 sample was based on fall 1986 enrollment. Analysts wishing to compare NPSAS:87 results with those from subsequent administrations can filter on COMPTO87 in the later NPSAS administrations.

Federal loans older than 10 years. In NPSAS administrations before 2016, federal student loans older than 10 years as of the beginning of the study were excluded from cumulative borrowing and outstanding loan amount variables. Starting in NPSAS:16, this was changed so that loans older than 10 years were included in these variables (e.g., FEDCUM1, STFCUM1). As a result, cumulative borrowing estimates in NPSAS:18-AC, especially for older student subpopulations, may differ from estimates for NPSAS administrations before 2016, with prior studies underestimating these amounts.

Federal veterans' education benefits. In NPSAS:18-AC, an administrative data match to VBA databases was conducted to obtain information on sampled students' receipt of federal veterans' education benefits (VETBEN) and their military service. The VBA data was the sole source for federal veterans' education benefits amounts, and they include payments for tuition and fees, books and supplies, work-study, housing, and other education expenses. Estimates of federal veterans' education benefits in NPSAS cycles before 2016 were derived from self-reported amounts, amounts reported by the recipient's NPSAS

institution, and stochastic imputation and were significantly lower on average than amounts in NPSAS:18-AC. These earlier values may not include all the benefits included in the VBA data, particularly housing benefits, which were not explicitly requested from students or their institutions.

Financial aid variables including private loans. In NPSAS:18-AC, no student interview was conducted, and all variables were derived from administrative data sources. Without student-reported information on private loans, the percentage of missing data on private loan amounts in NPSAS:18-AC is too high to accurately estimate and impute private loans for all students. The absence of private loans (PRIVLOAN) has cascading effects on other financial aid variables. Any variables affected by the absence of private loans has been renamed with a suffix “_AC” (for “administrative collection”). These variables are not comparable to previous administrations of NPSAS because they do not include private loans. Analysts wishing to compare NPSAS:18-AC results with prior administrations should choose financial aid variables that do not end in “_AC.”

Degree completion, graduate student level, parents’ education, SAT/ACT scores, and other demographics. The absence of a student interview in NPSAS:18-AC also has implications for measuring degree completion in the NPSAS year, graduate student level, standardized test score information, parents’ education, and other student demographics. Without student-reported information, insufficient administrative data exist to create versions of these variables that are comparable to prior administrations of NPSAS. Variables describing degree completion, graduate student level, parents’ education, and standardized test scores have all been renamed with a suffix “_AC.” Demographic variables, including homelessness and orphan status, have been renamed to their NPSAS:12 version and are comparable with NPSAS:12.

New categorical family income variables. With no student interview, data on income for FAFSA nonfilers were missing not at random. Because FAFSA nonfilers have, on average, higher incomes than FAFSA filers, missing income information was imputed using a model-based approach. Because of this new approach, several new income variables are included in NPSAS:18-AC that are categorical versions of the continuous income variables. These variables include BINCOME, DEPINC2, and INDEPINC2.

State-level analyses. Although NPSAS:18-AC was designed to provide state-representative estimates for public 2-year institutions, public 4-year institutions, and overall, not all states and sectors had sufficient response to be representative. Analysts wishing to make state-representative estimates should use the state representation indicator (STATERP) to determine whether a sector or state is

representative. Values of 0 indicate that the sector is not representative; values of 1 indicate that only the indicated sector within the state is representative, values of 2 indicate that the state is representative overall, meaning both public 2-year and public 4-year institution sectors within the state are representative. NPSAS:18-AC provides state-level estimates for all undergraduate students in 30 states, for undergraduate students in public 2-year institutions in 36 states, and for undergraduate students in public 4-year institutions in 45 states.

Students Attending Multiple Institutions

About 20 percent of undergraduate students and 12 percent of graduate students attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year, concurrently or sequentially. These students may have attended institutions of differing types (private nonprofit 4-year, non-doctorate-granting; private nonprofit 4-year, doctorate-granting; and so forth) and may have had varying attendance patterns (full-time/full-year or other) at different institutions. They are included in the calculation of total values in this report, but they are presented separately in results disaggregated by control and level of institution and excluded from results disaggregated by attendance pattern for graduate students.

Sampling Error

Because NPSAS:18-AC consists of a representative sample of postsecondary students rather than a census of the entire population, the estimates in this report are subject to sampling error. A different sample of the same population, even one using identical methods, could yield different results. Similarly, estimates of aid will vary from population values reported by agency offices.

The sampling error of an estimate is measured by its standard error. The standard errors for the estimates in this report were calculated with bootstrap replication procedures using PowerStats software and are available at <https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2021476rev>. Standard errors are presented in tables A-S1 through A-S8.

Nonsampling Error

The estimates presented in this report are also subject to various types of nonsampling error, which are variations in the estimates that may be caused by population coverage limitations and data collection, processing, and reporting procedures. Potential sources of nonsampling error include incomplete administrative records, coding and data entry errors, misspecification of derived variables, and nonresponse. Data swapping and other forms of perturbation used

to limit disclosure of information about individual study members may also lead to nonsampling error.

In general, it is difficult to identify and estimate either the amount of nonsampling error or the bias caused by this error. For NPSAS:18-AC, efforts were made to prevent such errors from occurring and to compensate for them where possible (e.g., performing quality and consistency checks on administrative sources, identifying and adjusting outlier values, and comparing data across multiple sources and resolving discrepancies).

PowerStats

The estimates in this report were produced using PowerStats, a web-based software application that enables users to generate tables with data for most of the postsecondary surveys conducted by NCES. PowerStats produces the design-adjusted standard errors necessary for testing the statistical significance of differences in the estimates. PowerStats also describes how each variable was created. With PowerStats, users can replicate or expand upon the tables presented in this report.

The output from PowerStats includes the table estimates (e.g., percentages or means), design-adjusted standard errors,¹⁸ 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. Users can employ the *t*-test tool in PowerStats to replicate the state-by-state comparisons reported in the selected findings of this report.

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 <https://nces.ed.gov/datalab>. For more information, contact nces.info@ed.gov.

¹⁸ The NPSAS:18-AC sample is not a simple random sample; 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 involves approximating the estimator by replication of the sampled population. The procedure used is a bootstrap technique.

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Appendix C—Glossary

This glossary includes descriptions of the variables used in this report, all of which are found in the 2017–18 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, Administrative Collection (NPSAS:18-AC) database. The tables in this report were generated using PowerStats, a web-based software application available to the public online at <https://nces.ed.gov/datalab>. Variables are listed in the glossary index below by general topic area. Each entry in the glossary index consists of a brief descriptive label on the left side and the corresponding variable name, in all capital letters, on the right side.

The glossary that follows the index is organized alphabetically by descriptive label. For brevity and clarity, some variable labels and descriptions differ from those used in PowerStats to reflect accurately the use of the variables in this First Look.

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Attendance pattern**ATTNSTAT**

Attendance pattern of a student enrolled in a NPSAS sample institution during the 2017–18 academic year. Students were considered to have attended for a full year if they were enrolled 9 or more months during the 2017–18 academic year. Months did not have to be contiguous nor at the same institution, and students did not have to be enrolled for a full month in order to be considered enrolled for that month. Students who were first enrolled in November 2017 or later but who subsequently enrolled full time are classified as full-time/part-year because they were enrolled full time for less than 9 months during the 12 months of the 2017–18 academic year. However, some of these students may have been enrolled continuously for 9 months or more if the enrollment period after June 2018 were included. The categories were as follows:

Full-time/full-year	Enrolled full time for 9 or more months.
Full-time/part-year	Enrolled full time, but for less than 9 months.
Part-time/full-year	Enrolled for 9 or more months, but less than 9 months were full time.
Part-time or part-year	Enrolled for less than 9 months, and these months were not all full time.

Control and level of institution**AIDSECT
AIDSECTG**

Control and level of the NPSAS sample institution attended by a student during the 2017–18 academic year, based on the classification in the 2018 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Institutional Characteristics file. Control refers to the source of revenue and control of operations (public, private nonprofit, private for-profit), and level refers to the highest degree or award offered by the institution in any program. Doctorate-granting institutions awarded a doctoral research/scholarship or professional practice degree in one or more programs; non-doctorate-granting 4-year institutions awarded at least a bachelor's degree; 2-year institutions awarded at least an associate's degree; and less-than-2-year institutions awarded certificates or other credentials in vocational programs. Public 4-year, non-doctorate-granting institutions were further subdivided by whether the institutions primarily conferred subbaccalaureate awards (certificates and associate's degrees) or bachelor's degrees.

The 11 types of institutions consisting of combinations of control and level were used as the sampling strata for the NPSAS sample. Sample members who attended more than one institution during the 2017–18 academic year were reclassified for this report into a separate category, because all or part of their financial aid may not have been received at the NPSAS sample institution.

Direct PLUS Loans [to graduate students]**GPLUSAMT**

Total amount of federal Direct PLUS Loans, also known as Graduate PLUS Loans, taken out by a graduate student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. Federal Direct PLUS Loans were available to graduate students in addition to any federal Direct Unsubsidized Loans for which students were eligible. Direct PLUS Loans were not based on need. There was no fixed limit to the amount of a PLUS Loan, but the loan could not exceed the total price of attendance minus any other financial aid. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Direct PLUS Loans to parents**PLUSAMT**

Total amount of federal Direct PLUS Loans, also known as Parent PLUS Loans, taken out by an undergraduate student's parents at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. Federal Direct PLUS Loans were available to parents of dependent undergraduates in addition to any federal Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans for which students were eligible. Direct PLUS Loans were not based on need. There was no fixed limit to the amount of a PLUS Loan, but the loan could not exceed the total price of attendance minus any other financial aid. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Employer aid**EMPLYAMT**

Total amount of aid received from employers at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. Employer aid consisted of grants to students from their employers or their parents' employers, including employer-paid tuition reimbursements. It included tuition waivers from postsecondary institutions for faculty or staff and their dependents, but it did not include tuition waivers for graduate students holding assistantships. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal aid total**TFEDAID**

Total amount of federal financial aid received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. This included federal grants, federal student loans, federal work-study, and federal Direct PLUS Loans. It included aid from programs in Title IV of the Higher Education Act as well as aid from other federal sources such as Public Health Service Loans, Bureau of Indian Affairs Grants, and District of Columbia Tuition Assistance Grants. It did not include federal tax benefits, federal veterans' education benefits, or Department of Defense programs. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal campus-based aid**CAMPAMT**

Total amount of federal campus-based aid received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. The federal campus-based aid programs were the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOGs), federal work-study, and Perkins Loans. The federal campus-based program funds were allocated to institutions, and the financial aid officers at the institutions determined the allocation of awards to students within federal guidelines. All of the federal campus-based aid was awarded on the basis of need. Federal Pell Grant recipients were given priority for FSEOG awards and Perkins Loans. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal Direct Loans**STAFFAMT**

Total amount of federal Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year, including loans to attend schools other than the NPSAS sample school. As of July 1, 2012, graduate and professional students were no longer eligible to receive Direct Subsidized Loans. Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans are also known as Stafford Loans. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal Direct Subsidized Loans**STAFSUB**

Total amount of federal Direct Subsidized Loans taken out by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. Direct Subsidized Loans were awarded on the basis of financial need to students enrolled at least half time (usually taking at least two courses). If a student qualifies for a Direct Subsidized Loan, the federal government pays the interest on the loan until the student begins repayment and during authorized periods of deferment thereafter. Annual loan limits for Direct Subsidized Loans varied by class level (first-year undergraduate, second-year undergraduate, or other undergraduate) and dependency status. As of July 1, 2012, graduate and professional students were no longer eligible to receive Direct Subsidized Loans. Direct Subsidized Loans are also known as Subsidized Stafford Loans. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loans**STAFUNSB**

Total amount of federal Direct Unsubsidized Loans taken out by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. Direct Unsubsidized Loans were available to students enrolled at least half time (usually taking at least two courses) irrespective of need. Students are charged interest on the loan from the time the loan is disbursed until it is paid in full. Students can choose to pay the interest while they are enrolled or allow it to accumulate. If the student allows the interest to accumulate, then the interest is capitalized (added to the original loan principal). Annual loan limits for Direct Unsubsidized Loans varied by class level (first-year undergraduate, second-year undergraduate, or other undergraduate) and dependency status, with different limits for graduate students. Dependent students could take out additional Direct Unsubsidized Loans at the independent student limit if their parents were not eligible for a Direct PLUS Loan. Direct Unsubsidized Loans are also known as Unsubsidized Stafford Loans. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal grants total**TFEDGRT**

Total amount of federal grants received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. These were primarily federal Pell Grants and FSEOGs, but they also included several smaller federal grant programs as well as any federal graduate fellowships or traineeships received during the 2017–18 academic year. This amount did not include federal tax benefits, federal veterans' education benefits, or Department of Defense programs. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal Pell Grants**PELLAMT**

Total amount of federal Pell Grants received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. Pell Grants were need-based grants awarded to undergraduates who had not yet received a bachelor's degree and students in teaching certificate programs. They were intended as a financial base to which other financial aid awards could be added. For the 2017–18 academic year, the maximum Pell Grant amount was \$5,920 for students who had a federal expected family contribution (EFC) of zero and were enrolled full time for a full academic year. The actual amount of a Pell Grant received by the student depended on the EFC and the actual attendance pattern (full time or part time, full year or part year). Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal student loans total**TFEDLN**

Total amount of federal loans a student took out at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. These included Perkins Loans, Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans, and federal loans through the Public Health Service. They included Direct PLUS Loans to graduate students but excluded Direct PLUS Loans to parents. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal veterans' education benefits**VETBEN**

Total amount of all federal veterans' education benefits received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. This amount included benefits to dependents of veterans. Amounts are based on VBA administrative data and include payments for tuition and fees, books and supplies, work-study, housing, and other education expenses. Prior NPSAS cycles used amounts reported by students or their institutions. Amounts from prior NPSAS cycles may not include all the benefits included in the VBA data, particularly housing benefits, which were not explicitly requested from students or their institutions. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Federal work-study**TFEDWRK**

Total amount awarded to a student through the federal work-study programs at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. It included the institution matching funds as well as federal funds. Federal work-study was one of the three federal Title IV campus-based aid programs and was awarded based on need. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Graduate assistantships**GRASTAMT**

Total amount of all graduate student assistantships received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year, including all research assistantships, teaching assistantships, and any other type of graduate assistantships. Assistantships were classified as institution aid, but they included research assistantships funded from federal or other sources. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Graduate degree program**GRADDEG**

General type of graduate degree program in which the student was enrolled during the 2017–18 academic year. Specific categories included master’s degree, doctoral–research/scholarship, doctoral–professional practice, and doctoral–other. Master’s degrees usually require the equivalent of one to two full-time academic years of work beyond the bachelor’s degree, but certain types of master’s degrees such as M.Div. and M.H.L./Rav may require more than two full-time equivalent academic years. Doctoral–research/scholarship programs, such as Ph.D., Ed.D., D.M.A., D.B.A., D.Sc., D.A., or D.M., were doctoral degrees beyond the master’s level that require completion of a dissertation based on original research or an original project demonstrating substantial artistic or scholarly achievement. Doctoral–professional practice programs included one of the following: Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), Pharmacy (Pharm.D.), Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.), Medicine (M.D.), Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.), Optometry (O.D.), Law (L.L.B. or J.D.), or Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.). Doctoral–other programs consisted of all other doctoral degree programs not classified as doctoral–research/scholarship or doctoral–professional practice. Students in postbaccalaureate certificate programs and those not enrolled in a formal degree program were included in the category “Other and nondegree” for this report.

Graduate student income level in 2015**INCOMEG**

For graduate students, the total income of the student and, if married, the income of his or her spouse. Prior calendar year income was reported in the financial aid application and used in determining the EFC in need analysis. That is, 2015 income was used to determine financial aid eligibility for the 2017–18 academic year.

Institutional aid total**INSTAMT**

Total amount of institution aid received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. This included all types of institution grants and scholarships from institution funds, tuition waivers, institution loans, institution work-study (outside of the federal work-study program), and graduate student assistantships. This variable does not include state grants for California public institutions that are funded by state dollars and allocated by the institutions (e.g., Community College Board of Governors Grants, California State University Grants, and Educational Opportunity Program grants). These were classified as state grants (STGTAMT) in NPSAS:18-AC, which differs from prior NPSAS studies. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Institutional grants total**INGRTAMT**

Total amount of grant aid received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year that was funded by the postsecondary institution attended. This included all grants, scholarships, tuition waivers, and graduate fellowships from institution funds. It included both need- and merit-based grants. This variable does not include state grants for California public institutions that are funded by state dollars and allocated by the institutions (e.g., Community College Board of Governors Grants, California State University Grants, and Educational Opportunity Program grants). These were classified as state grants (STGTAMT) in NPSAS:18-AC, which differs from prior NPSAS studies. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Institution state**INSTSTAT**

Indicates the state where the NPSAS sample institution is located. This variable is based on the 2017–18 IPEDS Institutional Characteristics Header file. Estimates produced using NPSAS:18-AC are not representative for all states or territories. States with representative samples include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

State aid total**STATEAMT**

Total amount of state-funded financial aid received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. This included state grants, state loans, state-sponsored work-study, and vocational rehabilitation and job training grants, including any federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) funds. Also included in this variable are state grants for California public institutions that are funded by state dollars but allocated by the institutions (e.g., Community College Board of Governors Grants, California State University Grants, and Educational Opportunity Program grants). In past NPSAS studies, these were included as institutional grants (INGRTAMT). Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

State grants total**STGTAMT**

Total amount of state-funded grants, scholarships, and fellowships received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. These grants included the federal matching funds to states through the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP) program and included need- and merit-based grant programs. Also included in this variable are state grants for California public institutions that are funded by state dollars but allocated by the institutions (e.g., Community College Board of Governors Grants, California State University Grants, and Educational Opportunity Program grants). In past NPSAS studies, these were included as institutional grants (INGRTAMT). Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Total aid amount**TOTAID_AC**

Total amount of financial aid received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year from any source except parents, relatives, or friends. It included any grants, student loans, work-study, Direct PLUS Loans to graduate students and parents of dependent undergraduates, job training funds, federal veterans' education benefits and Department of Defense programs, and graduate assistantships. It did not include federal or state tax benefits. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Total federal Title IV aid**TITIVAMT**

Total amount received by a student from federal financial aid programs in Title IV of the Higher Education Act at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. The Title IV programs included federal Pell Grants, the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grants, the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grants, Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans, Direct PLUS Loans to graduate students and parents of dependent undergraduates, and the federal campus-based programs (Perkins Loans, FSEOGs, and federal work-study). Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Total grants**TOTGRT**

Total amount of all grants and scholarships received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. A grant is a type of student financial aid that does not require repayment or employment. This amount was equal to the sum of all federal grants, state grants, institutional grants, and grants from employers or private sources. All need-based grants, merit scholarships, tuition waivers, and employer tuition reimbursements were included. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Total student loans**TOTLOAN_AC**

Total amount of all student loans taken out by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. This amount included all student loans received through federal, state, institutional, or private programs. A student loan was defined as a type of financial aid in which funds were advanced to a student, and the receipt of aid was evidenced by a promissory note requiring the recipient to repay the specified amounts under prescribed conditions. It excluded federal Direct PLUS Loans to parents and any loans from family or friends. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.

Total work-study**TOTWKST**

Total amount of work-study aid received by a student at all institutions attended during the 2017–18 academic year. This amount included all federal, state, and institutional work-study aid and included undergraduates who had assistantships or tutoring, dormitory, or advising jobs. Graduate research, teaching, or other assistantships were classified separately. Percentage estimates include students who received more than \$0 in aid.