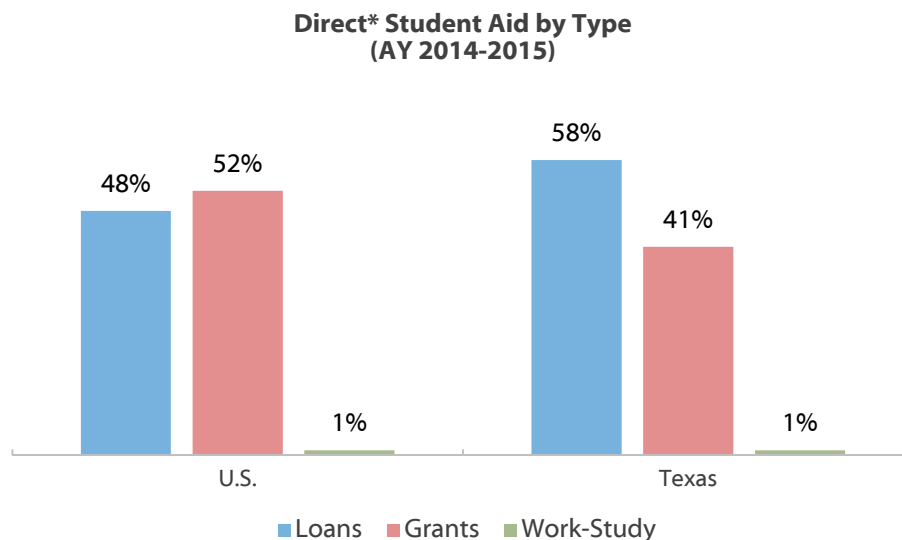


Texas Students Highly Dependent on Loans



Compared to national averages, Texas college students have relied and continue to rely even more heavily on loans. In AY 2014–2015, 58 percent of aid in Texas came from loans and 41 percent came from grants, including state and institutional grants.* Nationally, 48 percent of aid was in the form of loans and 52 percent came from grants. Most student loans in Texas and nationwide are Federal Direct loans.

One percent of student aid in Texas and nationally comes from work-study dollars. The Federal Work-Study Program provides part-time jobs to students with financial need. Whether on campus or off campus, the program encourages employment related to the student’s course of study whenever possible.

* Direct student aid includes aid that is generally available, goes directly to students, and derives from state and federal appropriations (including both FFELP and FDLP loans), plus institutional grants. All aid shown is for AY 2014–2015, except the private institutional aid in the Texas graph is for AY 2011–2012.

Sources: Private institutional aid: Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas (ICUT) “Annual Statistical Report 2013”, (<http://www.icut.org/publications.html>); State aid and TPEG: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, “2014–15 Financial Aid Database,” Austin, Texas, (unpublished tables); Federal aid in Texas: U.S. Department of Education, Federal Student Aid Data Center (<http://federalstudentaid.ed.gov/datacenter/>); Aid in the U.S.: The College Board. *Trends in Student Aid 2016* (<http://trends.collegeboard.org/>).

