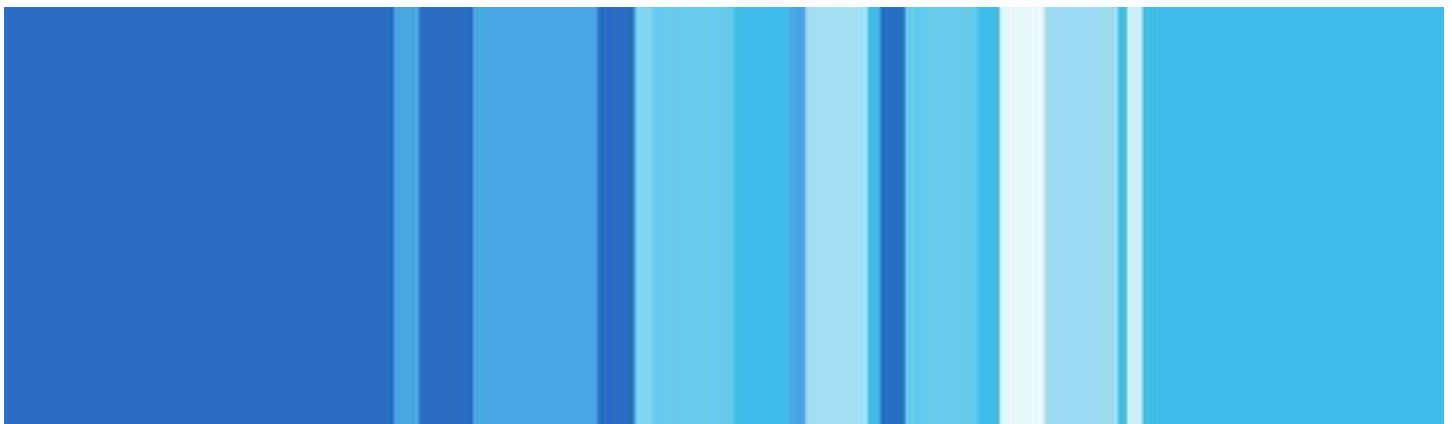


August 2012



## Highlights of Financial Aid Awarded 2011



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## About the Minnesota Office of Higher Education

The Minnesota Office of Higher Education is a cabinet-level state agency providing students with financial aid programs and information to help them gain access to postsecondary education. The agency also serves as the state's clearinghouse for data, research and analysis on postsecondary enrollment, financial aid, finance and trends.

The Minnesota State Grant Program is the largest financial aid program administered by the Office of Higher Education, awarding up to \$150 million in need-based grants to Minnesota residents attending eligible colleges, universities and career schools in Minnesota. The agency oversees other state scholarship programs, tuition reciprocity programs, a student loan program, Minnesota's 529 College Savings Plan, licensing and an early college awareness program and initiatives for youth.

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# Highlights of Financial Aid Awarded 2011

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Financial aid totaling \$3.4 billion<sup>1</sup> helped Minnesota undergraduates and their families pay for postsecondary education in Fiscal Year 2011. The money was provided by state and federal governments, colleges and private sources. Minnesota undergraduates received \$1.5 billion in grants<sup>2</sup>, \$1.7 billion in student loans, \$161 million in parent loans and \$46 million in federal and state work-study earnings.

*Financial Aid Awarded* is produced once every two years and includes annual data on grants, loans and work study earnings statewide and by sector and institution. This *Highlights of Financial Aid Awarded, Fiscal Year 2011* is a summary of the full report for Fiscal Year 2011.

The institution- and sector-level data presented in the thirteenth *Financial Aid Awarded* report is collected through a survey of postsecondary institutions conducted once every two years by the Office of Higher Education since 1987. The report provides information about how undergraduates are financing their educations and how financial aid patterns have changed over time. The survey for 2011 had a 100 percent response rate.

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<sup>1</sup> Amounts in this analysis are aggregate amounts for undergraduates attending Minnesota institutions, and include aid awarded to those attending full-time and part-time.

<sup>2</sup> The term grants will be used in this analysis to include scholarships, grants, tuition discounts, tuition waivers and other forms of gift aid.

## Financial Aid Awarded to Minnesota Undergraduates (in millions)

	2009	2011	Percent change
<b>Grants</b>			
Federal Pell Grants	264	513	94%
Other Federal Grants	37	61	66%
Minnesota State Grants	143	120	-16%
Other Minnesota Grants*	35	78	122%
Institutional Scholarships Private and Other	533	661	24%
Scholarships	59	69	16%
<b>Total grants</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Loans</b>			
<b>Student Loans</b>			
Federal Student Loans	1,213	1,447	19%
Private Student Loans	198	167	-16%
Minnesota SELF Loans	112	70	-38%
Institution Loans	9	2	-74%
Other Loans	3	5	45%
<b>Total Student Loans</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Parent Loans (Federal PLUS)</b>	<b>\$119</b>	<b>\$161</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Total Loans</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Work Study Earnings**</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>3,399</b>	<b>23%</b>

\*The University of Minnesota reported its Middle Income Scholarships and the federal ARRA Stimulus Grants in this category in 2011.

\*\*Student earnings from federal and state work study programs.

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education, Financial Aid Awarded Survey

### Changes in federal student aid

From 2009 to 2011, several major national developments changed student financial aid substantially.

- The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included a \$500 increase in the maximum federal Pell Grant for 2010 and 2011 and an increase of approximately 10 percent in overall Federal Work-Study funding.
- The availability of private student loans declined. A major tightening of credit in the overall economy beginning in 2008 made it difficult for banks to obtain capital to make private student loans.
- In 2010 the federal government eliminated the Federal Family Education Loan program which allowed students and parents to obtain federal Stafford and Parent PLUS loans through participating banks. Beginning in July 2010, all federal Stafford and Parent PLUS loans were provided through the U.S. Department of Education as federal Direct Loans.
- Beginning in 2008, federal Stafford Loan borrowing limits increased by \$2,000 per year for undergraduates.

## **Points of interest about the survey results for 2011:<sup>3</sup>**

### **Enrollment increase**

Enrollment of undergraduates attending Minnesota institutions increased 8 percent from 2009 to 2011. Headcount enrollment in fall 2010 totaled 308,700 undergraduates, of whom 257,700 (83 percent) were Minnesota residents and the rest were nonresidents. The increased enrollment contributed to increases in grants, loans and earnings from work-study jobs.

### **Borrowing**

Overall, student borrowing increased 10 percent from 2009 to 2011 among undergraduates attending Minnesota postsecondary institutions. Minnesota undergraduates and their parents borrowed \$1.85 billion from federal, state and other sources in 2011, up from the \$1.65 billion they borrowed in 2009.

Borrowing increased in spite of a 40 percent increase in grants and scholarships.

Use of private student loans decreased by 16 percent from 2009 to 2011. One factor contributing to the decrease was a new federal preferred lender requirement that constrained the ability of colleges to inform students about private and state student loans. Another factor was the increase of \$2,000 a year in the amount undergraduates could borrow in federal Stafford Loans. Minnesota SELF Loans to undergraduates decreased by 38 percent from 2009 to 2011.

Loans to parents of undergraduates through the federal PLUS loan program increased by 36 percent. The federal preferred lender requirement meant colleges could include PLUS loans in student financial aid packages without restriction while the ability of many colleges to inform students of private and state student loans was constrained.

### **Institutional Scholarships**

Grants awarded to undergraduates by their colleges and universities increased by 24 percent to \$661 million in 2011, up from \$533 million in 2009. Undergraduates attending Minnesota's nonprofit colleges and universities received 79 percent of all institutional grants awarded in Minnesota in 2011.

### **Federal Pell Grants**

Federal Pell Grants nearly doubled from 2009 to 2011, increasing from \$264 million in 2009 to \$513 million in 2011. The number of recipients increased from 98,700 in 2009 to 153,300 in 2011. The federal government increased the maximum federal Pell Grant per student by \$819 (17 percent) from \$4,731 in 2009 to \$5,550 in 2011.

### **Minnesota State Grants**

The total amount of Minnesota State Grants awarded decreased by 16 percent, and the number of recipients increased by 6 percent from 2009 to 2011. State Grants to 88,800 recipients totaled \$120 million in 2011. In comparison, in 2009, State Grants went to 84,000 recipients and totaled \$143 million.

The change in the number of recipients and the amount awarded between 2009 and 2011 were primarily a result of:

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<sup>3</sup> References to Fiscal Year 2011 will be abbreviated as 2011 in this document. Fiscal Year 2011 is the period from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011. Similarly, references to Fiscal Year 2009 will be abbreviated as 2009.

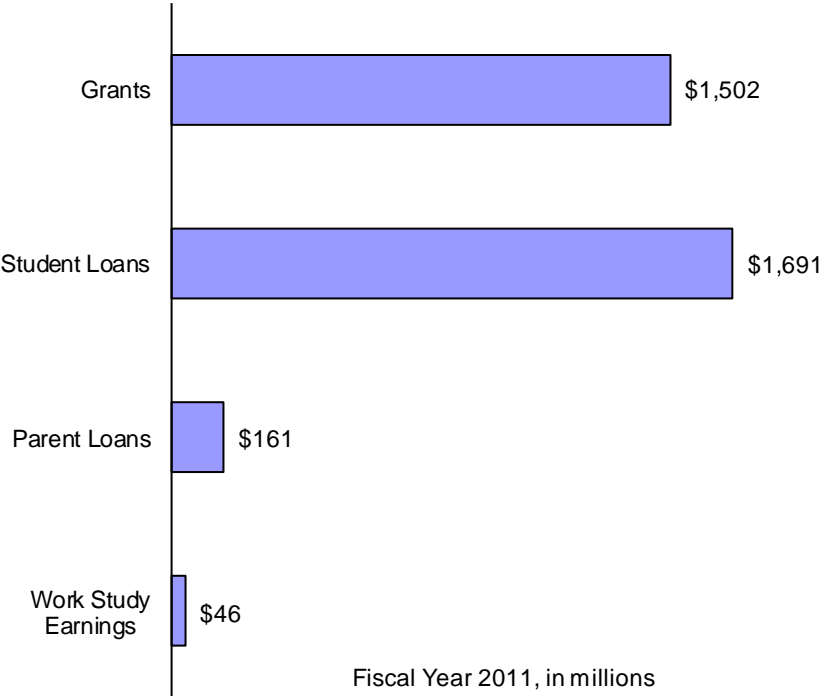
- Increased demand in 2010 that led to rationing of State Grants in 2011.
- Increased federal Pell Grants – State Grants are coordinated with federal Pell Grants. With higher Pell Grants, many students were eligible for smaller State Grant awards.



# Financial Aid at a Glance

Minnesota undergraduates used a variety of financial aid resources to pay for college. The amounts included funds from federal, state, institutional and private sources.

## Minnesota Undergraduate Grants\*, Loans, and Work-Study Earnings



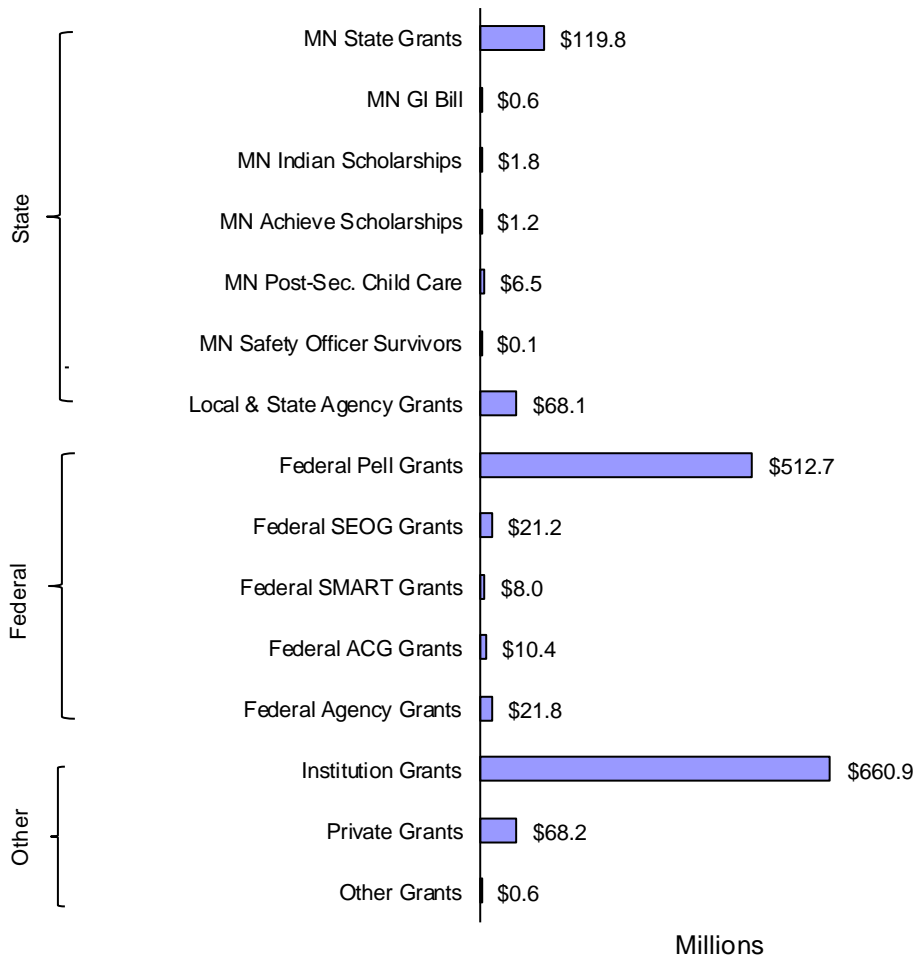
\*Grants include scholarships, discounts, tuition waivers and other gift aid.

Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

# Grants

Minnesota undergraduates received \$1.5 billion in grants in 2011, an increase of 40 percent from \$1.07 billion in 2009. The largest sources of grants were \$660.9 million from postsecondary institutions, \$512.7 million from federal Pell Grants and \$119.8 million in Minnesota State Grants.

## Grant amounts by program, 2011 (in millions)



Source: Minnesota Office of Higher Education

## **Institutional and private grants**

The \$730 million in grants provided by postsecondary institutions, private donors and other sources were a major source of discounts to undergraduates' price of attendance in 2011. The \$730 million was a 23 percent increase from 2009.

Of the \$730 million, institutions provided \$661 million in grants to undergraduates in 2011. Undergraduates attending Minnesota nonprofit colleges and universities received 79 percent of all institutional grants awarded in Minnesota. Undergraduates attending public institutions received the other 21 percent.

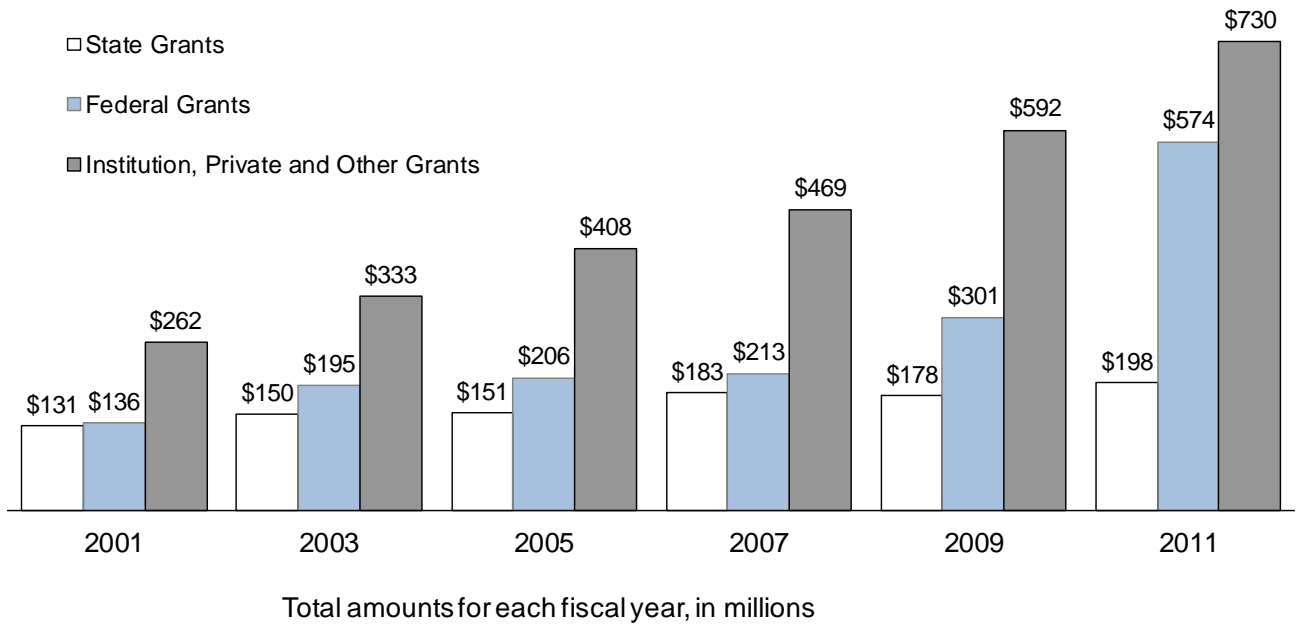
The number of undergraduates who received grants from institutions and the average amount received varied by type of institution. Institutional grants to first-time, full-time undergraduates in 2010 varied as follows:

- University of Minnesota campuses - 57 percent received institutional grants and the average amount was \$3,200.
- Minnesota four-year state universities - 26 percent received grants and the average amount was \$2,200.
- Private nonprofit colleges – 90 percent received grants and the average amount was \$13,800.
- Minnesota community and technical colleges - 5 percent received grants and the average amount was \$1,300.
- Minnesota for-profit four-year institutions – 35 percent received grants and the average amount was \$2,000.
- Minnesota for-profit two-year institutions - 10 percent of received grants and the average amount was \$1,000. (Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System)

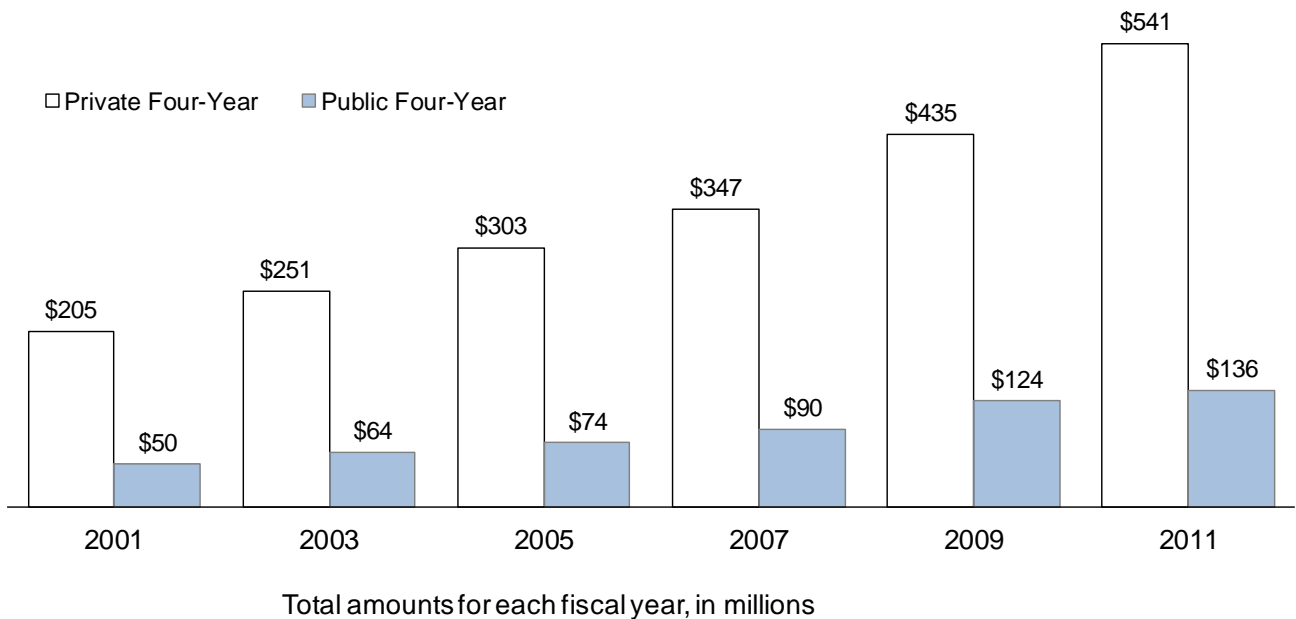
In addition to institutional grants, undergraduates received \$68 million in grants from private sources, such as service clubs, labor unions and private foundations.

Grants from other sources to undergraduates totaled \$590,000 in 2011. Grants from other sources are grants not fitting one of the categories described above. For example, other grants include grants from another state to students attending a Minnesota institution.

## Institutional, private and other grants increased more than state or federal grants



## Much of the increase in institutional and private grants occurred at private colleges and universities



## **Federal grants**

The federal government generally targets grant aid to undergraduates from low- and moderate-income families.

### ***Federal Pell Grants***

Federal Pell Grants provided \$513 million to 153,300 undergraduates attending postsecondary institutions in Minnesota in 2011, a 94 percent increase from the \$264 million awarded in 2009 and a 55 percent increase from the 98,700 recipients in 2009. The maximum federal Pell Grant increased by \$819 (17 percent) from \$4,731 in 2009 to \$5,550 in 2011. The average Pell Grant awarded to Minnesota undergraduates increased by \$670 (25 percent) from \$2,675 in 2009 to \$3,344 in 2011.

Several factors contributed to the increase in Pell Grants. First, the maximum award increased because the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included a \$500 increase in the maximum federal Pell Grant for 2010 and 2011. Second, the federal government made changes to the need analysis and minimum Pell Grant award that made more students eligible. Third, enrollment of low- and moderate-income students eligible for Pell Grants increased during the recession and subsequent period of slow economic growth.

### ***Other federal grants***

Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (FSEOG) totaling \$21.2 million went to 33,100 undergraduates in Minnesota in 2011, as compared to \$20.6 million that went to 23,800 undergraduates in 2009. Institutions must give priority to Pell Grant recipients when awarding FSEOG grants.

Federal Academic Competitiveness Grants provided \$10 million to 13,500 undergraduates attending Minnesota institutions in 2011. Federal ACG grants went to first- and second-year Pell Grant recipients who completed college preparatory courses while in high school. Federal ACG grants were new in 2007; however the federal government eliminated funding for ACG grants after 2011.

National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent Grants provided \$8 million to 2,600 undergraduates in Minnesota in 2011. National SMART grants went to Pell Grant recipients who were enrolled in their third and fourth years of postsecondary study and who were majoring in science, math, technology, engineering or a foreign language defined as critical to national security. National SMART grants were new in 2007; however the federal government eliminated funding for National SMART grants after 2011.

Undergraduates attending postsecondary institutions in Minnesota received \$22 million in grants from other federal agencies. Examples of these grants are health professions grants, federal Nursing Scholarships, ROTC stipends and Bureau of Indian Affairs grants.

## **State grants**

The State of Minnesota also generally targets grant aid to low- and moderate-income undergraduates, primarily through the Minnesota State Grant program.

### ***Minnesota State Grant Program***

Minnesota State Grants totaling \$120 million went to 88,800 undergraduates in 2011. The number of recipients increased 6 percent, but the total amount awarded decreased by 16 percent from the \$143 million awarded to 84,000 recipients in 2009. Average annual State Grants decreased from \$1,700 in 2009 to \$1,400 in 2011.

The changes in State Grants from 2009 and 2011 were a result of several economic factors:

- In February 2010, the Office of Higher Education projected State Grant spending to exceed the annual appropriation for fiscal year 2010. According to state law, OHE used its authority to transfer funds from the second year of the biennial budget appropriation (fiscal 2011) to cover the projected shortfall. As a result, the amount of funds available to award in 2011 was reduced and OHE used its authority to ration State Grant awards for 2011.
- Much of the increase in State Grant awards in 2010 can be attributed to the economic conditions experienced by students and families during the recession that began in 2008 and the subsequent period of slow economic growth:
  - An increase in the number of financial aid applicants: The percentage of students completing the FAFSA increased by 5 points between fiscal years 2009 and 2010. This increase was seen among both new entering undergraduates and continuing students.
  - An increase in enrollment at higher education institutions and an even greater increase in enrollment of State Grant eligible students: Enrollment at Minnesota institutions in fall 2009 increased by 5.4 percent – the highest increase recorded since fall 1980. Enrollment of State Grant recipients increased more than overall enrollment. For fiscal year 2010, the number of students eligible for the Minnesota State Grant increased 18.3 percent, as compared to an average increase from 2000 to 2009 of 4.9 percent per year.
  - A decline in wages and income concentrated among lower income students and families: As wages and income declined, student financial need increased and students became eligible for greater amounts of need-based aid through the federal Pell Grant program and the Minnesota State Grant Program.<sup>4</sup>
  - The 16 percent increase in the maximum federal Pell Grant contributed to a decrease in average State Grant awards from \$1,700 in 2009 to \$1,400 in 2011. State Grants are coordinated with federal Pell Grants to provide assistance to undergraduates based on their family income and assets. With higher Pell Grants, many students were eligible for smaller State Grant awards. In addition, with the appropriation spread over a larger number of recipients, the average grant declined.

### **Other state grants**

Minnesota Postsecondary Child Care grants totaling \$6.5 million went to 3,000 undergraduates in 2011.

The Minnesota Achieve Scholarship Program provided \$1.2 million in awards to 1,100 recipients in 2011. The program provided a one-time award averaging \$1,100 in 2011 to eligible Minnesota undergraduates who: 1) had family incomes that made them eligible to receive either a federal Pell Grant or Minnesota State Grant; 2) completed a qualifying secondary school program of rigorous courses; and 3) graduated from high school with a grade point average of 2.5 or higher. Minnesota Achieve Scholarships were new in 2009; however funding was eliminated for the scholarships after 2011.

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<sup>4</sup> Information on events affecting State Grant spending is from the *Minnesota State Grant End-of-Year Statistics* reports for Fiscal Year 2010 and 2011. <http://www.ohe.state.mn.us/mPg.cfm?pageID=1343>

Minnesota Indian Scholarships totaling \$1.8 million went to 588 undergraduates in 2011. The Minnesota Indian Scholarship Program provided assistance to Minnesota resident students with financial need who were of one-fourth or more American Indian ancestry.

Minnesota GI Bill awards totaling \$568,000 went to 423 undergraduates in 2011. The Minnesota GI Bill Program, established in Fiscal Year 2008, provided postsecondary aid to eligible Minnesota veterans and service members who served on or after September 11, 2001 and to the children and spouses of deceased or severely disabled veterans and service members who served after that date. The Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs contracted with the Minnesota Office of Higher Education to administer the program.

Minnesota Public Safety Officer Survivor Grants totaling \$73,805 went to 9 undergraduates in 2011. The program provided an educational benefit to children and spouses of public safety officers killed in the line of duty. Eligibility was determined by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

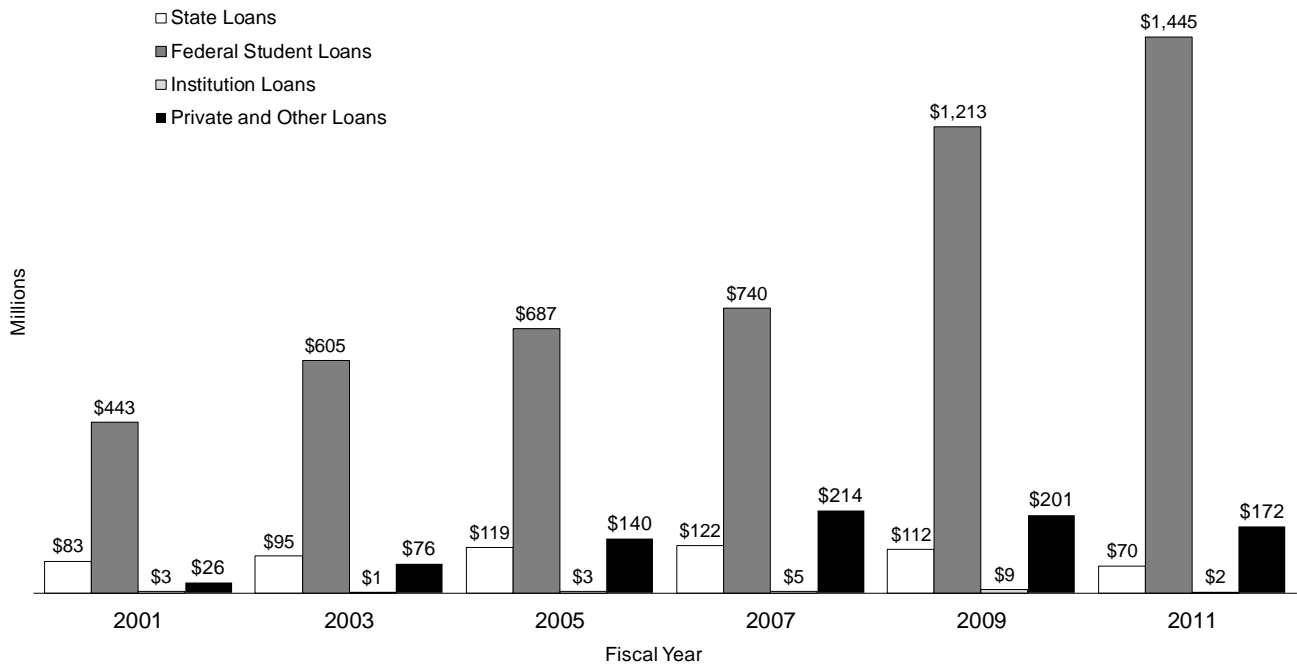
Grants from other local and state agencies totaled \$68.1 million in 2011, as compared to \$24 million in 2009. There were two reasons for the increase. First, the University of Minnesota received funding for Middle Income Scholarships to Minnesota residents as part of its appropriation from the state legislature and reported the scholarships as local and state agency grants in 2011. Second, federal ARRA stimulus funds were appropriated by the state legislature to the University of Minnesota and Minnesota State Colleges and Universities in 2010 and 2011. The University of Minnesota used the federal stimulus funds to make additional grants-in-aid to students and reported the stimulus grants-in-aid as local and state agency grants in 2011. In contrast, Minnesota State Colleges and Universities used their federal stimulus funds to reduce their tuition increases, so the stimulus money was not reported in the local and state agency grant category.

Examples of other local and state agency grants were Minnesota Rehabilitation Services Grants and Workforce Investment Act Grants, which are administered by the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development.

# Loans

Undergraduates and their parents borrowed \$1.69 billion in 2011. Of the \$1.69 billion, \$1.44 billion came from federal student loans, \$167 million from private student loans, \$70 million from state student loans, \$2 million from institution loans, \$5 million from other loans and \$161 million from federal parent (PLUS) loans.

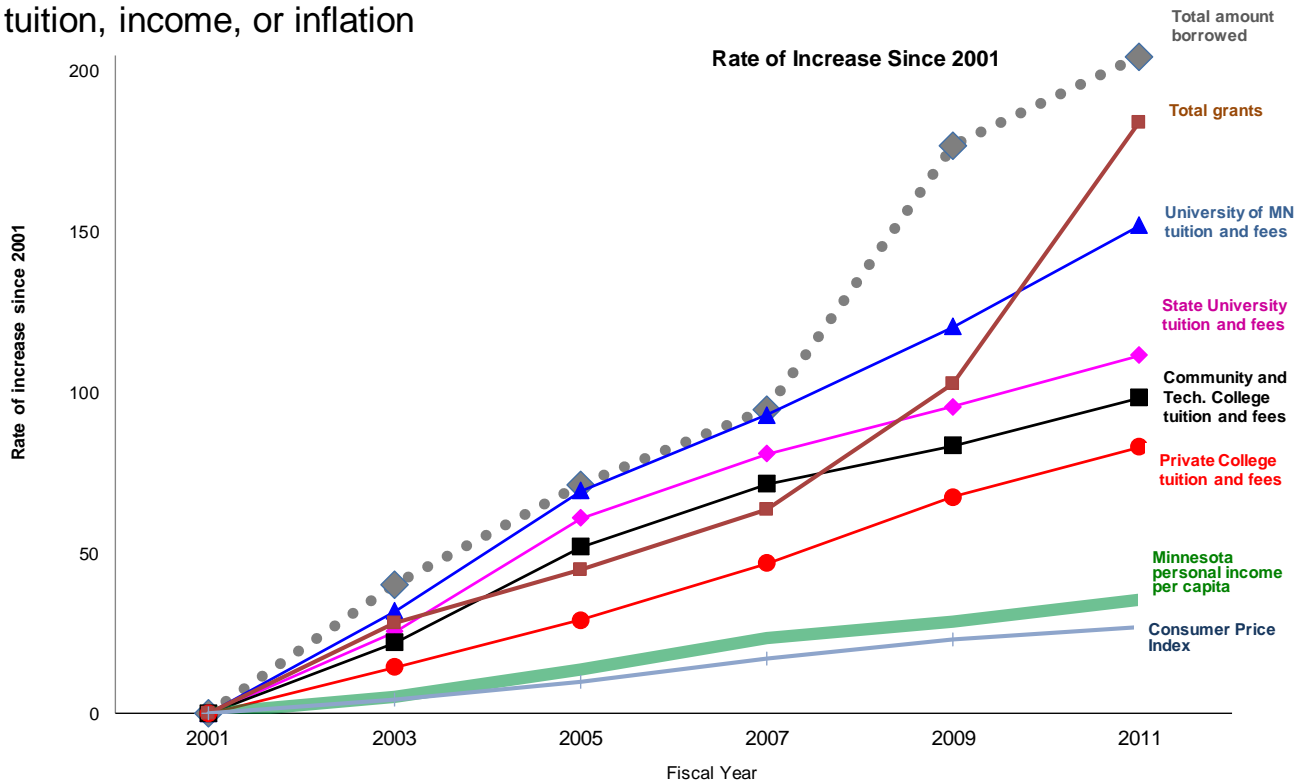
## Undergraduate borrowing continued to increase\*



\*Does not include federal parent (PLUS) loans.



## Borrowing by Minnesota undergraduates increased faster than tuition, income, or inflation



Undergraduate borrowing increased faster than tuition and fees from 2001 to 2011.

Both borrowing and tuition and fees increased faster than per capita personal income and inflation. The consumer price index is used as a measure of inflation in the cost of living.

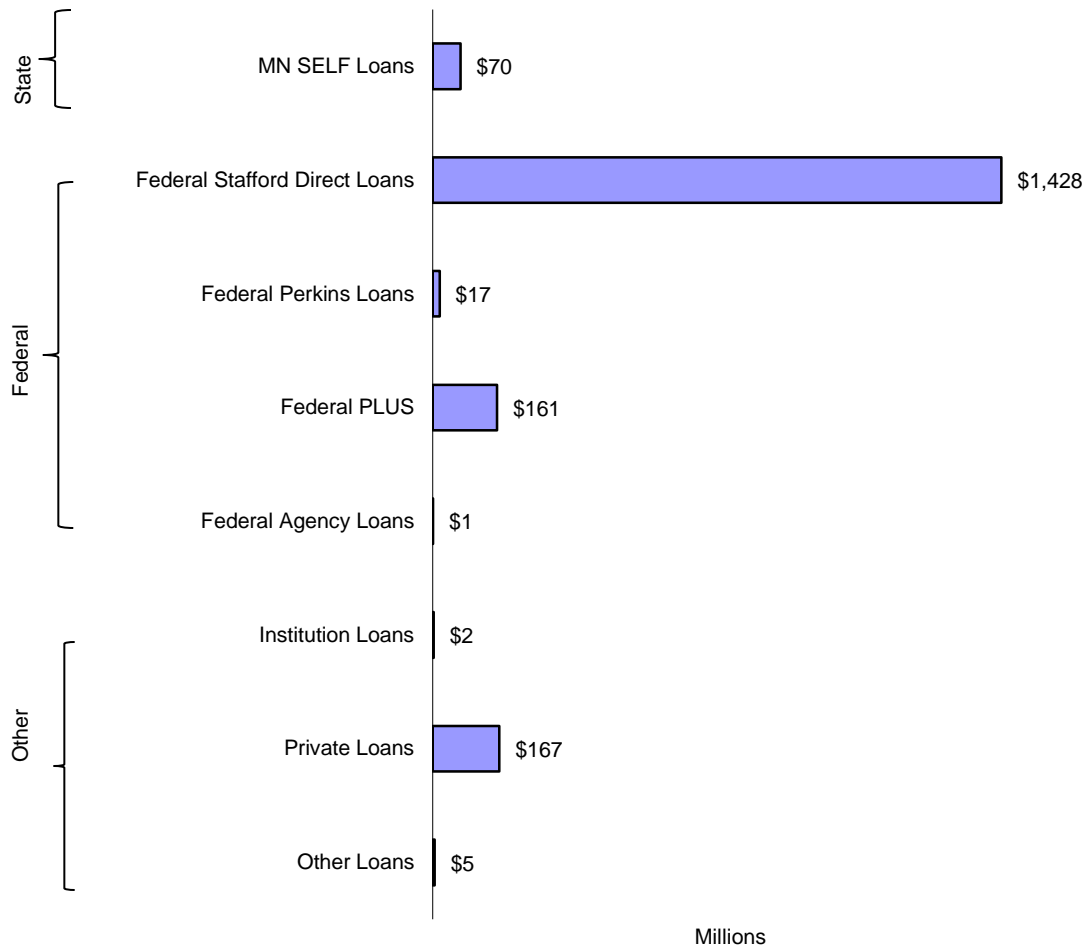
The growth in borrowing outpaced the growth in grants. Borrowing grew, even though there was a substantial increase in total grants from 2007 to 2011, with most of the increase coming from institutional grants and federal Pell Grants.

In addition, at least two other factors contributed to the increase in borrowing:

- Enrollment - Enrollment increased, but the number of undergraduates taking out loans increased even faster.  
 Enrollment increased by 8 percent from 2009 to 2011, but the number of federal Stafford Subsidized Loan borrowers increased by 22 percent and the number of federal Stafford Unsubsidized Loan borrowers increased by 24 percent. (The populations of students with Unsubsidized and Subsidized Stafford Loans overlap – 70 percent of students with Subsidized Stafford Loans also have Unsubsidized Stafford Loans.)
- Borrowing limits - Beginning in 2008, the federal government increased the amount undergraduates were able to borrow in federal Stafford Loans by \$2,000 per year.

In sum, the increase in total borrowing is due to an increase in the number of borrowers and the amount borrowed per student.

## Loan Amounts by Program, 2011



## **Federal student loans**

The largest loan program was the federal Direct Stafford Loan Program.

### ***Federal Direct Stafford Loans***

Federal Direct Stafford Loans included subsidized and unsubsidized loans. Students with financial need could borrow subsidized Direct Stafford Loans and interest was not charged on their loans while they were enrolled. Students without financial need could borrow unsubsidized Direct Stafford Loans and interest was charged while the student was enrolled. In 2011, the annual interest rate on new subsidized loans was 3.4 percent and the interest rate on new unsubsidized loans was 6.8 percent.

In 2009, Federal Stafford Loans were available from banks through the Federal Family Education Loan Program or directly from the federal government as Federal Direct Loans. Interest rates and other terms and conditions of loans in both programs were nearly identical. In 2010 the federal government eliminated new federal loans through the Federal Family Education Loan program. Beginning in July 2010, all federal Stafford Loans were provided through the U.S. Department of Education as federal Direct Stafford Loans.

### ***Increase in federal student loan borrowing***

Minnesota undergraduates borrowed \$1.44 billion in federal Direct Stafford Loans in 2011. This was an increase of 19 percent over the \$1.21 billion borrowed in 2009. While Direct Stafford Loan borrowing increased from 2009 to 2011, borrowing from state and private student loan programs decreased, as described below.

### ***Other federal student loans***

Federal Perkins Loans totaling \$17 million went to 9,400 undergraduates who attended Minnesota postsecondary institutions.

### ***Federal agency loans***

Undergraduates borrowed \$5 million in loans from federal agencies other than the U.S. Department of Education in 2011. One example was federal Nursing Loans.

### ***Federal parent loans (PLUS)***

Loans to parents of undergraduates through the federal PLUS loan program increased by \$42.4 million (36 percent) from \$119 million in 2009 to \$161 million in 2011. The number of borrowers increased from 13,200 in 2009 to 16,200 in 2011. The interest rate on PLUS loans is 7.9 percent fixed interest. The new federal preferred lender requirement<sup>5</sup> meant colleges could include PLUS loans in student financial aid packages without restriction while the ability of many colleges to inform students of private and state student loans was constrained. The \$42.4 million increase in PLUS loans is nearly the same as the \$42.5 million decrease in Minnesota SELF loans from 2009 to 2011.

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<sup>5</sup> Federal Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (34 CFR 682.212 and 682.401).

## **State SELF loan program**

The State of Minnesota operates one state loan program, the SELF Loan program. In 2011, \$70 million was loaned to 13,600 undergraduates attending Minnesota postsecondary institutions as compared to \$112 million that went to 22,400 undergraduates in 2009. The interest rate on SELF Loans during this period was approximately 4 percent for the variable rate repayment plan and 7.25 percent for the fixed rate plan. The new federal preferred lender requirement meant colleges could include federal Parent PLUS loans in student financial aid packages without restriction, but colleges could not recommend SELF Loans and other nonfederal loans unless they went through a process in which they requested information on loan terms and conditions from lenders.

Note: Many campuses chose not to go through the preferred lender process. They were wary of the time necessary to comply with the requirements. As a result, they were not allowed to tell students about Minnesota SELF Loans. Instead, many colleges recommended federal PLUS loans, which have a higher interest rate.

SELF Loans are likely to be better than federal PLUS Loans for many students. Minnesota and 14 other states are working to urge Congress to exempt state loan programs with borrower-friendly terms from the preferred lender requirement.<sup>6</sup>

## **Loans from postsecondary institutions**

Institutional loans are loans funded by postsecondary institutions. Undergraduates borrowed \$2 million in institutional loans in 2011, a decrease from \$9 million in 2009. Federal restrictions on nonfederal student loans went into effect in 2010.

## **Private student loans and loans from other lenders**

Undergraduates attending Minnesota institutions borrowed \$167 million in private loans in 2011, a decrease from \$198 million in 2009. Reduced private loan borrowing in recent years is a contrast to trends in private loans prior to 2007. Several factors contributed to the decrease. First, the limit on the amount students could borrow each year in federal Stafford Loans increased by \$2,000. Second, private lenders tightened the credit requirements they used in making new private student loans. Third, the new federal preferred lender requirement meant colleges were constrained in their ability to inform students about state and private student loans, so many borrowers took out federal PLUS Loans instead.

Loans from “other sources” are loans not fitting one of the categories identified above. For example, some students get loans from the State of North Dakota’s loan program to attend Minnesota institutions. Minnesota undergraduates borrowed \$5 million in loans from other sources in 2011.

## **Borrowing through home equity**

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<sup>6</sup> The borrower-friendly terms are: 1) compensation for loan staff is not based on loan volume; 2) colleges must certify the loans; 3) students are charged the same rate of interest regardless of the type of college they attend; 4) applicants are informed about federal and state grants and federal loans; 5) the loans help meet the net price of attendance after other financial aid is deducted; and 6) there are no prepayment penalties.

The amount of loans used to pay educational expenses from second mortgages, home-equity lines of credit and other loans to parents is not known. However, the decrease in housing prices that began in the recession of 2008 and continued through 2011 caused loans based on home equity to be less available to many families.

## **Earnings from Federal and State Work-Study Jobs**

Students earned income to pay for postsecondary education through work-study jobs, campus jobs and off-campus jobs. Work-study jobs were arranged by postsecondary institutions, with 75 percent of the wages paid from state or federal funds and 25 percent from institutional funds. Most work-study positions were on-campus, but a small percentage of positions were with nonprofit agencies and other off-campus employers.

### **Federal work-study**

About 15,000 students attending Minnesota institutions earned \$26 million working in federal work-study jobs in 2011. This compares to \$20 million earned by 12,700 students in 2009. The \$26 million students earned in 2011 was a combination of federal funds and institutional matching funds. Institutions are required to provide matching funds of at least 25 percent for federal work-study funds. Some institutions provide more than 25 percent in matching funds. When institutions provide more than the required amount in matching funds, students work additional hours, or additional students have federal work-study jobs.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included an increase of approximately 10 percent in overall Federal Work-Study funding for 2010 and 2011. (Federal appropriations for federal work-study in 2012 were 4 percent less than the appropriation for 2011.)

### **State work-study**

Approximately 10,700 students attending Minnesota institutions earned \$20 million working in state work-study jobs in 2011, nearly the same amount and number as 2009. The \$20 million students earned in 2011 was a combination of state work-study funds and institutional matching funds. Institutions are required to provide matching funds of at least 25 percent for state work-study funds. Some institutions provide more than 25 percent in matching funds. In 2011, Minnesota institutions provided 30 percent in matching funds in 2011 and in 2009. When institutions provide more than the required amount in matching funds, students work additional hours, or additional students have state work-study jobs.

### **Other student jobs**

Students also had earnings from campus jobs that were not subsidized. The institution was the employer for some campus jobs, but other organizations, such as food service contractors, also employed students on campus. Earnings from those jobs on campus were not included in the survey and are not included in this report.

In addition, students had earnings from off-campus jobs. The amounts students earned from two types of jobs — on-campus non-work-study jobs and off-campus jobs are estimated to be much greater than student work-study earnings. For example, in 2008, 78% of undergraduates attending Minnesota institutions reported they had earnings from jobs that were not work-study jobs while they were enrolled, and those with jobs had median earnings of \$5,000 that year. In contrast, 7 percent had earnings from federal work-study jobs and 6 percent had earnings from state work-study jobs.

Undergraduates earned an average of \$2,300 from federal work-study jobs, and the same average amount from state work-study jobs. (Source: National Postsecondary Student Aid Study)