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U.S. Department of Education
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NCES 2002–166

Student Financing of Graduate and First-Professional Education, 1999–2000

Profiles of Students in Selected Degree Programs and Their Use of Assistantships

Statistical Analysis Report

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Statistical Analysis Report

July 2002

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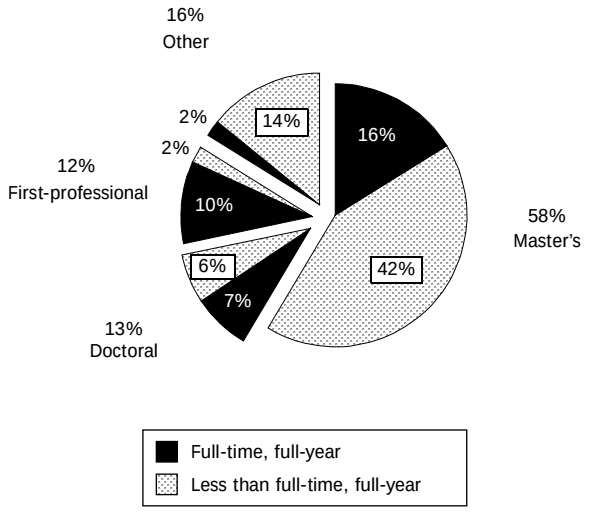
Executive Summary

In 1999–2000, approximately 2.7 million students were enrolled in graduate and first-professional programs in colleges and universities in the United States. Using data from the 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000), this report profiles students in various degree programs and examines how they paid for their education, with particular attention to their use of teaching and research assistantships. In addition, the report contains a compendium of tables providing detailed data on four topics: student and enrollment characteristics, types of financial aid, and employment. For each topic, highlights of major findings are also included.

Profile of Graduate and First-Professional Students

In 1999–2000, more than one-half (58 percent) of all graduate and first-professional students were enrolled at the master's level, with the majority of them enrolled less than full time, full year (figure A). Another 13 percent were enrolled in doctoral programs and an additional 12 percent in first-professional programs;[1] the latter were more likely than the former to attend full time, full year. The remaining 16 percent were enrolled in other graduate programs, including postbaccalaureate certificate programs and nondegree programs.

Figure A.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to type of degree and attendance pattern: 1999–2000



NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Most of these students were enrolled less than full time, full year.

Master's Degree Students

At the master's degree level, approximately one-half of all students were working on either a master's degree in business administration (M.B.A.) (20 percent) or a master's degree in education (28 percent). The latter could include a Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.), Master of Education (M.Ed.), or Master of Arts (M.A.) or Science (M.S.) with a major in education. The rest were working on an M.A. or M.S. degree in a field other than education (31 percent) or on a different

[1]First-professional degree programs include the following: medicine (M.D.), chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), optometry (O.D.), osteopathic medicine (D.O.), pharmacy (D.Pharm.), podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.M.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), law (L.L.B. or J.D.), and theology (M.Div., M.H.L., or B.D.).

master's degree such as a Master of Social Work (M.S.W.), Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.), or Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.) (21 percent).

M.B.A. students were predominantly male (60 percent), and about two-thirds waited 3 or more years after earning their bachelor's degree before enrolling in the M.B.A. program. Most worked while enrolled (87 percent), and 75 percent of those who worked did so full time.

Master's students in education were primarily female. Some (17 percent) enrolled immediately after earning their bachelor's degree, but 83 percent waited at least a year, and 33 percent waited 7 years or more. Like M.B.A. students, most education master's students (91 percent) were combining school and work.

Noneducation M.A. and M.S. students were more traditional in their enrollment patterns. For example, they were more likely than M.B.A. or education students to enroll immediately after earning a bachelor's degree (about 26 percent vs. 12 and 17 percent, respectively), and they were more likely than education students to enroll full time, full year (about 31 percent vs. 16 percent).

Doctoral Degree Students

At the doctoral level, about 18 percent of all students were enrolled in education doctoral programs (either an Ed.D. or a Ph.D. with a major in education); 62 percent were enrolled in Ph.D. programs in fields other than education; and 21 percent were in other doctoral programs such as a Doctor of Business Administration (D.B.A.), Doctor of Public Administration (D.P.A), or Doctor of Fine Arts (D.F.A.). Compared with master's students, doctoral students were more likely to enroll full time, full year (54 percent vs. 27 percent), and more likely to enroll right after earning their bachelor's degree (25 percent vs. 20 percent).

As was the case at the master's level, doctoral students in education differed from others at their level. For example, compared with Ph.D. students in other fields, doctoral students in education were more likely to be female (71 percent vs. 46 percent), be older (42 vs. 32 years, on average), delay enrollment after earning a bachelor's degree (89 percent vs. 72 percent), and, if they worked while enrolled, to work full time (74 percent vs. 27 percent).

First-Professional Students

Among students at the first-professional level, 38 percent were in law; 27 percent were in medicine (M.D.); and 29 percent were in other health fields (chiropractic, dentistry, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, and veterinary medicine). The remaining 6 percent were in theology programs.

Students in first-professional degree programs were younger on average (28 years) than students in master's or doctoral degree programs (33 and 34 years, respectively). They were also more likely to enroll full time, full year (77 percent vs. 27 percent of master's students and 54 percent of doctoral students). Medical students were less likely than law students to work while enrolled (19 percent vs. 59 percent).

Paying for Graduate and First-Professional Education

In 1999–2000, 60 percent of all graduate and first-professional students and 82 percent of those enrolled full time, full year received some type of financial aid, including grants, loans, assistantships or work study (table A). The

Table A.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students who received any financial aid, grants, or loans and, for aided students, average amount, by type of degree and institution type: 1999–2000

Type of degree and institution type	Any aid		Grants		Loans	
	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
Total	82.2	$19,521	48.6	$8,930	53.7	$16,728
Master's degree	79.2	16,431	46.7	7,606	50.2	14,791
Public	78.5	14,036	46.4	6,579	44.4	11,585
Private not-for-profit	80.6	19,758	48.2	9,065	57.7	17,903
Doctoral degree	88.0	22,663	62.4	13,372	29.3	14,085
Public	89.4	19,047	62.1	9,842	26.2	10,628
Private not-for-profit	87.3	28,634	64.1	18,691	34.4	18,179
First-professional degree	88.1	22,803	45.2	6,942	80.4	20,141
Public	88.6	18,832	46.0	4,863	81.8	16,738
Private not-for-profit	88.4	26,043	44.9	8,673	79.9	22,961

NOTE: Total includes students in other types of graduate programs and at private for-profit institutions. Any aid includes assistantships and work study as well as grants and loans.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

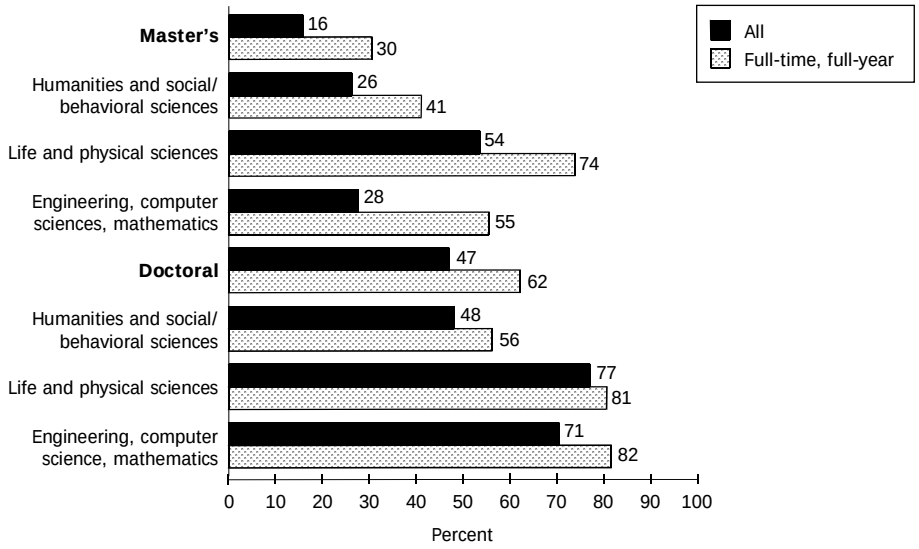
average amount of aid received by aided full-time, full-year students was about $19,500.

The percentages of students with financial aid and average amounts received varied by the level of the degree program. Among full-time, full-year students, 88 percent each of students at the doctoral and first-professional levels received aid, compared with 79 percent of students at the master's level. Among full-time, full-year students with grants, doctoral students received larger average amounts of grant aid (about $13,400) than did master's ($7,600) or first-professional ($6,900) students. However, full-time, full-year first-professional students took out larger loans, on average, than did their counterparts at the other two levels ($20,100 vs. $14,800 for master's students and $14,100 for doctoral students).

Assistantships

Assistantships benefit both students and their institutions. They provide students with a stipend to help cover their expenses and an opportunity to learn skills that help prepare them for their future careers. At the same time, they provide institutions with a source of labor for teaching and research projects. Twenty percent of all graduate and first-professional students and 32 percent of full-time, full-year students received an assistantship in 1999–2000. However, variation existed across degree program levels and fields of study. Doctoral students received assistantships more frequently (47 percent) than did master's (16 percent) or first-professional (11 percent) students. In addition, at the doctoral level, students in science and in engineering were more likely than students in the humanities/social sciences to have assistantships (figure B). At the master's level, M.A./M.S. students in science

Figure B.—Percentage of all master's and doctoral degree students and of full-time, full-year students who received assistantships, by selected fields of study: 1999–2000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

were more likely than those in other fields to have assistantships.

Assistantships are a common form of aid for foreign students, who are not eligible for federal grant and loan programs. In 1999–2000, 54 percent of foreign students received an assistantship, compared with 17 percent of U.S. citizens and resident aliens. This high percentage reflects the fact that about 40 percent of foreign students were studying science or engineering as well as their need to have an alternative to federal aid.

The average amount received by full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students with assistantships was $9,800. Ph.D. students in the sciences who attended full time, full year received an average of $15,000 in assistantships, and those in engineering received an average of $13,500.

Students with assistantships often receive benefits in addition to a stipend. About two-thirds of those with teaching and research assistantships (64 and 67 percent, respectively) received tuition discounts or waivers in conjunction with their assistantship. Various types of insurance are also sometimes provided: 36 percent of teaching assistants and 42 percent of research assistants received insurance (such as health or life) that was at least partially paid for by their institutions.

One way of examining the contribution of assistantships is to compare them to the price of attending and to the amounts borrowed. For full-time, full-year graduate or first-professional students, the average price of attending (including tuition, books and supplies, and living expenses) was about $26,300. The average amount received for assistantships and the average amount borrowed were negatively related. For example,

students with assistantships paying less than $5,000 borrowed an average of $7,700, while those with assistantships of $15,000 or more borrowed an average of $2,200.

Responsibilities of Teaching Assistants

Teaching assistants were asked whether they had various responsibilities. They typically had multiple responsibilities. Almost one-half (46 percent) reported that they had full teaching responsibility for one or more courses during the 1999–2000 academic year. Forty-six percent led discussion sections for such courses, and 37 percent supervised lab sections for faculty-taught courses. The majority of teaching assistants held office hours (71 percent) and assisted faculty with grading or other instruction-related activities (70 percent).

Teaching assistants averaged a total of 15 hours per week in contact hours with students, office hours, or assisting faculty with grading or other instruction-related activities. Not included in this total are hours spent preparing for classes. Thus, the total time that teaching assistants devote to fulfilling their responsibilities is likely to be higher, especially for those individuals who have full responsibility for a course.

Summary

Graduate and first-professional students form a diverse group. In 1999–2000, some notable differences in student characteristics, enrollment patterns, and methods of paying for postbaccalaureate education existed across the major program levels (master's, doctoral, and first-professional), but differences existed within levels as well.

About one in five graduate and first-professional students had a teaching or research assistantship in 1999–2000, but assistantships were more common at the doctoral than at the master's or first-professional levels. Assistantships were also concentrated by field. About three-quarters of doctoral students in science and in engineering received assistantships, and they received larger amounts on average than those in the humanities/social sciences. Teaching assistants spent an average of 15 hours per week working with students in the classroom or lab, holding office hours, or assisting faculty with grading or other instruction-related tasks.

Foreword

The National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) was designed to answer fundamental questions about financial aid for undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional students, It provides information on students' backgrounds, their education expenses, the types and sources of financial aid they receive, and their work experiences while enrolled. The study has been conducted five times: in 1986–87, 1989–90, 1992–93, 1995–96, and 1999–2000.

This report uses the 1999–2000 data to describe the financing of graduate and first-professional education. It begins with profiles of students in selected degree programs and a discussion of their use of assistantships to support their enrollment. A compendium of tables follows providing detailed data on student characteristics, types of financial aid, sources of financial aid, and employment. Each section of the compendium begins with highlights summarizing the major findings related to the section's topic.

The estimates in this report were produced using the NPSAS:2000 Graduate Data Analysis System (DAS). The DAS is a microcomputer or web-based application that allows users to specify and generate their own tables from the NPSAS data. This software system produces the design-adjusted standard errors necessary for testing the statistical significance of differences among estimates. Additional details are included in appendix B of this report, including how readers can obtain access to the DAS through the Internet.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank all those who contributed to this report. At MPR Associates, Lutz Berkner reviewed the analysis at various stages and provided many helpful comments. Barbara Kridl supervised the production of the report; Andrea Livingston edited it; and Francesca Tussing, Wes Nations, and Renee Macalino formatted the tables, prepared the graphics, and assembled the final report.

We would like to thank our project officer, Andrew Malizio, and technical reviewer, Paula Knepper, for their insightful comments at various stages of the project. We would also like to thank the following for their careful reviews: Dennis Carroll, Bruce Taylor, Laurence Ogle, and Patrick Rooney at NCES; Dan Madzalen and David Bergeron of the Office of Postsecondary Education; and Peter Syverson from the Council of Graduate Schools.

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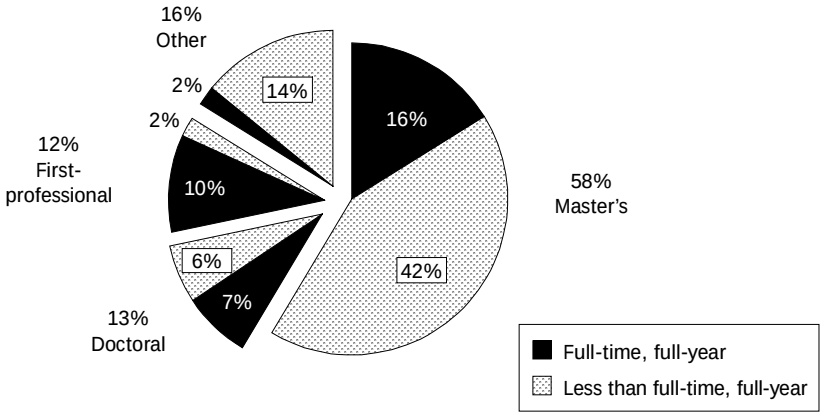
Profiles of Students in Selected Degree Programs and Their Use of Assistantships

Introduction

Approximately 2.7 million students were enrolled in a graduate or first-professional degree program sometime during the 1999–2000 academic year.[1] Figure 1 shows the distribution of these students according to the level at which they were enrolled and their attendance status. More than one-half (58 percent) were enrolled at the master's level, the majority of them on a less than full-time, full-year basis. Another 13 percent were enrolled at the doctoral level, just over one-half of them full time, full year. Twelve percent were enrolled in first-professional programs;[2] these students were more likely than doctoral students to attend full time, full year.

Figure 1.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to type of degree program and attendance pattern: 1999–2000



NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

[1]Graduate Data Analysis System. Not shown in table.

[2]First-professional degree programs include the following: medicine (M.D.), chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), optometry (O.D.), osteopathic medicine (D.O.), pharmacy (D.Pharm.), podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.M.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), law (L.L.B. or J.D.), and theology (M.Div., M.H.L., or B.D.).

The remaining 16 percent were enrolled in postbaccalaureate certificate programs or taking graduate courses without being enrolled in a specific degree or certificate program. Almost all of these students were enrolled less than full time, full year.

Using the 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000), this report begins with a profile of graduate and first-professional students and a summary of how they finance their education. With this background as context, it then focuses on students' use of assistantships to pay for graduate and first-professional education. In 1999–2000, NPSAS collected, for the first time, detailed information from students on graduate assistantships, including the kind of assistantship they had (teaching, research, or other), the amount they received, whether they received benefits such as health or life insurance, and whether they received tuition waivers or discounts along with their assistantships. In addition, those with teaching assistantships were asked about the nature of their responsibilities and the amount of time they devoted to them in a typical week.

Profile of Graduate and First-Professional Students

Graduate and first-professional students form a diverse group, differing in their demographic characteristics, how long they wait after earning their bachelor's degree before enrolling, how they combine work and studying, and how they finance their education. Some of the differences are related to the level of their degree program (master's, doctoral, or first-professional), but within each level are differences related to specific degree programs. For example, at the master's level, students working on a master's in business administration (M.B.A.) differ in notable ways from students working on a master's of arts or science (M.A. or M.S.).

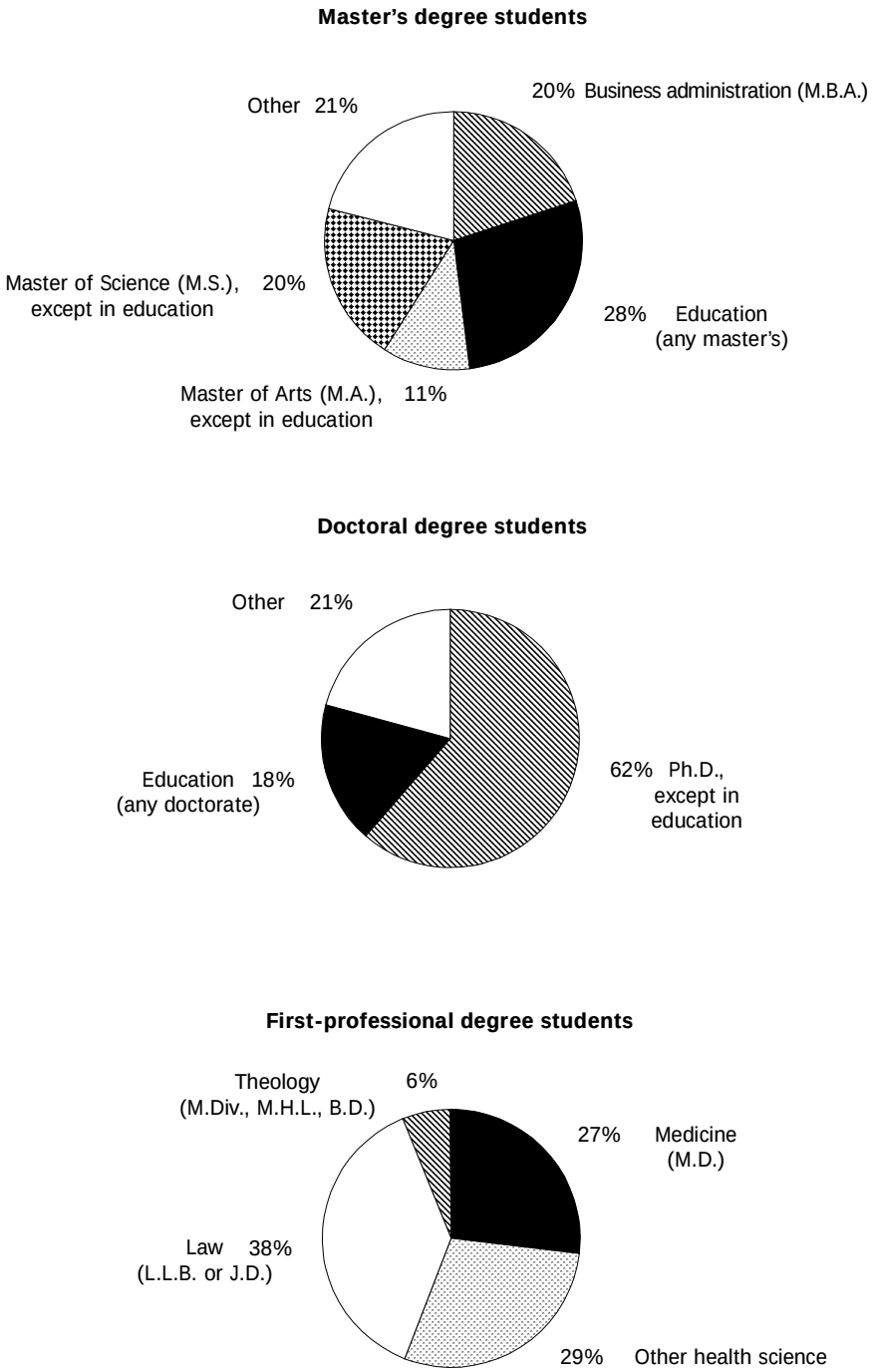
Master's Degree Students

Roughly one-half of all master's degree students in 1999–2000 were working on either an M.B.A. (20 percent) or an education degree (28 percent) (figure 2). Another 31 percent were working on an M.A. or M.S. in a field other than education, and the remaining 21 percent were working on other master's degrees.[3]

M.B.A. students were predominantly male (60 percent), and age 32 on average (table 1). About two-thirds waited 3 years or more after graduating before enrolling in an M.B.A. program.

[3]Some examples of these other degrees are M.S.W. (Master of Social Work), M.P.A. (Master of Public Administration), and M.F.A. (Master of Fine Arts).

Figure 2.—Percentage distribution of master's, doctoral, and first-professional students according to degree program: 1999–2000



NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.—Percentage distribution of master's degree students according to selected student, enrollment, and employment characteristics, average age, and percentage who worked full time, by type of degree: 1999–2000

Student, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Total	Business (M.B.A.)	Education (any master's)	M.A. (except in education)	M.S. (except in education)	Other master's degrees
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender						
Male	40.9	60.2	23.8	40.4	47.0	39.7
Female	59.1	39.8	76.2	59.6	53.0	60.3
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	87.9	84.9	96.6	87.3	79.7	87.1
Resident alien	2.9	4.0	1.0	2.8	4.2	3.4
Foreign/international student	9.2	11.1	2.4	9.9	16.1	9.5
Delay after bachelor's degree						
Less than 1 year	19.9	12.4	16.9	25.8	26.5	22.9
1–2 years	22.4	19.6	20.6	26.0	26.9	21.9
3–6 years	28.0	36.9	29.1	23.9	21.5	25.7
7 years or more	29.7	31.2	33.4	24.4	25.1	29.5
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	26.7	24.9	16.3	31.2	30.9	36.3
Full-time, part-year	8.6	9.1	7.5	7.3	10.9	7.9
Part-time, full-year	36.3	38.3	39.6	34.8	33.8	33.0
Part-time, part-year	28.4	27.6	36.5	26.7	24.4	22.9
Institution type						
Public	54.6	43.1	61.0	50.2	59.3	54.8
Private not-for-profit	41.9	49.2	38.0	46.9	39.3	40.2
Other[1]	3.5	7.7	1.0	3.0	1.4	5.0
Primary role						
Student working to meet expenses	25.2	14.0	17.8	39.0	32.7	34.2
Employee enrolled in school	60.8	72.7	73.6	43.7	47.9	49.7
Student, not working	14.1	13.3	8.6	17.4	19.4	16.1
Average age	32.6	31.6	34.2	31.8	31.0	33.1
Worked 35 or more hours per week[2]	62.8	75.1	74.9	47.8	49.5	52.2

[1]Primarily private for-profit institutions; includes a few students sampled at less-than-4-year institutions.

[2]Of those who worked.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Eighty-seven percent worked while enrolled, and of those who worked, 75 percent worked full time (35 or more hours per week). Seventy-three percent saw themselves as primarily employees rather than students. In sum, the typical M.B.A. student is male, in his early 30s, and working full time in addition to working on a business degree.

Those enrolled in master's degree programs in education represent a mixture of students: some are earning a master's degree to become certified to teach, while others are teachers returning to school for additional education. Teachers have a strong incentive to earn advanced degrees because school districts typically provide salary premiums for them. In addition, an advanced degree is often required to become a principal or be promoted within a district's administration. Master's degree students in education might earn one of several different degrees: a Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.), a Master of Arts (M.A.), a Master of Science (M.S.), or a Master of Education (M.Ed.) are the most common. Which degree they receive depends on the content of the program and the degrees their institutions offer. A similar program might result in an MEd at one institution and an M.A. at another, for example. For the purposes of this analysis, all master's students enrolled in M.A.T. or M.Ed. programs and students enrolled in any other master's degree program who majored in education are grouped together and categorized as "education, any master's."

Seventeen percent of education master's students had enrolled immediately after earning their bachelor's degree; however, 83 percent waited at least a year before returning and 33 percent waited 7 years or more. Many of the immediate entrants were probably preparing to teach, while those who waited were probably returning to update their skills, prepare to teach a different subject, advance on the salary scale, or prepare for an administrative position. Those entering later might also include individuals in other careers switching to teaching. Master's-level students in education were predominantly female (76 percent), and their average age was 34. Like M.B.A. students, most education master's students (91 percent) were combining school and work, with 74 percent considering themselves primarily employees. However, they were less likely than M.B.A. students to enroll full time, full year (16 percent vs. 25 percent).

Noneducation M.A. and M.S. degree students were more traditional in their enrollment patterns than their peers in M.B.A. and education master's programs. They were more likely to enroll in their graduate program within a year of earning their bachelor's degree (about 26 percent) compared with 12 percent of M.B.A. students and 17 percent of education students. Also, they were more likely than education students to enroll full time, full year (about 31 percent vs. 16 percent). Finally, they differed from both M.B.A. and education students in how they combined school and work, with fewer working full time and fewer considering themselves to be primarily employees.

Doctoral Degree Students

In 1999–2000, 62 percent of all doctoral students were Ph.D. students in fields other than education, 18 percent were working on a doctorate in education (either an Ed.D. or a Ph.D. or another doctorate plus a major in education), and 21 percent were working on other doctoral degrees[4] (figure 2). Students studying education made up a smaller proportion of the total number at the doctoral level than at the master's level (18 percent vs. 28 percent). No one field of study predominated among Ph.D. students who were not in education. Humanities, social/behavioral sciences, life sciences, and engineering/computer science/mathematics each accounted for 16 to 25 percent of the total (compendium table 1.12).

About one-half of all doctoral students were women, and the average age of doctoral students was 34 (table 2). Compared with master's students (table 1), doctoral students were more likely to enroll full time, full year (54 percent vs. 27 percent), enroll right after earning a bachelor's degree (25 percent vs. 20 percent), and attend a public institution (63 percent vs. 55 percent). They were also more likely to be foreign or international students (20 percent vs. 9 percent).

As was true at the master's level, doctoral students in education differed in a number of ways from other students at the same level. For example, compared with Ph.D. students in fields other than education, they were more likely to be female (71 percent vs. 46 percent) and they were older (42 vs. 32 years, on average). They were also more likely to delay enrollment after earning a bachelor's degree (89 percent vs. 72 percent), enroll less than full time, full year (75 percent vs. 36 percent), consider themselves primarily employees (72 percent vs. 18 percent), and, if they worked while enrolled, to work full time (74 percent vs. 27 percent). In other words, the typical doctoral student in education was female, in her early 40s, primarily an employee, and enrolled part time, while the typical noneducation Ph.D. student was male, in his early 30s, working while enrolled but primarily a student, and enrolled full time.

First-Professional Degree Students

Among students seeking first-professional degrees, 38 percent were in law; 27 percent were in medicine (M.D.), and 29 percent were in other health fields (chiropractic, dentistry, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, and veterinary medicine) (figure 2). The remaining 6 percent were in theology programs.

[4]Some examples of these other degrees are D.B.A. (Doctor of Business Administration), D.F.A. (Doctor of Fine Arts), and D.P.A. (Doctor of Public Administration).

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of doctoral degree students according to selected student, enrollment, and employment characteristics, average age, and percentage who worked full time, by type of degree: 1999–2000

Student, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Total	Ph.D. (except in education)	Education (any doctorate)	Other doctoral degrees
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender				
Male	50.5	54.2	29.2	57.7
Female	49.5	45.8	70.8	42.3
Citizenship				
U.S. citizen	76.3	70.8	94.6	77.0
Resident alien	3.4	3.7	1.4	4.1
Foreign/international student	20.3	25.5	4.0	18.9
Delay after bachelor's degree				
Less than 1 year	24.7	28.4	10.6	26.9
1–2 years	16.8	18.8	5.5	21.6
3–6 years	23.6	26.8	17.8	19.6
7 years or more	34.9	26.0	66.0	32.0
Attendance pattern				
Full-time, full-year	53.6	63.6	24.8	48.4
Full-time, part-year	5.9	6.4	3.8	6.3
Part-time, full-year	28.6	22.8	48.2	29.2
Part-time, part-year	11.8	7.2	23.2	16.0
Institution type				
Public	63.3	67.9	65.1	48.2
Private not-for-profit	36.1	31.4	34.3	51.8
Other[1]	0.6	0.7	0.6	(#)
Primary role				
Student working to meet expenses	44.2	51.2	20.6	45.6
Employee enrolled in school	31.1	18.0	71.9	30.7
Student, not working	24.8	30.8	7.5	23.7
Average age	33.6	31.6	41.5	33.2
Worked 35 or more hours per week[2]	38.8	26.7	74.2	41.2

#Estimates are less than 0.05.

[1]Primarily private for-profit institutions; includes a few students sampled at less-than-4-year institutions.

[2]Of those who worked.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Students in first-professional degree programs were younger on average (28 years) than students in master's degree programs (33 years) or doctoral degree programs (34 years) (tables 1, 2, and 3). They were also more likely to enroll full time, full year (77 percent vs. 27 percent of master's students and 54 percent of doctoral students).

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of first-professional students according to selected student, enrollment, and employment characteristics, average age, and percentage who worked full time, by type of degree: 1999–2000

Student, enrollment, and employment characteristics	Total	Medicine (M.D.)	Other health science	Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	Theology
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender					
Male	54.6	56.0	54.2	49.8	79.8
Female	45.4	44.0	45.8	50.2	20.2
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen	92.9	91.2	89.3	96.8	94.0
Resident alien	4.4	5.2	7.1	2.3	1.2
Foreign/international student	2.7	3.6	3.6	1.0	4.8
Delay after bachelor's degree					
Less than 1 year	42.1	43.9	62.7	31.8	9.7
1–2 years	30.4	30.7	25.6	35.8	17.0
3–6 years	15.6	16.5	7.6	19.5	22.4
7 years or more	11.9	9.0	4.1	12.9	50.8
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	77.2	82.9	85.0	73.8	36.6
Full-time, part-year	7.5	8.4	6.0	7.1	12.8
Part-time, full-year	11.8	5.2	7.3	16.4	32.8
Part-time, part-year	3.5	3.5	1.6	2.7	17.8
Institution type					
Public	40.9	55.8	43.8	34.8	0.7
Private not-for-profit	58.3	43.0	54.7	65.2	99.4
Other[1]	0.8	1.2	1.5	(#)	(#)
Primary role					
Student working to meet expenses	40.0	16.0	56.4	45.0	45.1
Employee enrolled in school	10.0	3.0	4.0	13.5	49.8
Student, not working	50.0	81.0	39.6	41.5	5.1
Average age	27.5	26.6	25.9	27.8	37.1
Worked 35 or more hours per week[2]	12.5	3.9	7.4	15.8	55.9

#Estimates are less than 0.05.

[1]Primarily private for-profit institutions; includes a few students sampled at less-than-4-year institutions.

[2]Of those who worked.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Almost all medical students (97 percent) and other health science students (96 percent) either did not work while enrolled or considered themselves to be primarily students. However, of the two groups, medical students were less likely to be working while enrolled (19 percent vs. 60 percent). About one-half of students in both groups were male (56 percent of medical students and 54 percent of other health science students).

About two-thirds of law students enrolled within 2 years of earning their bachelor's degree (32 percent enrolled immediately, and another 36 percent enrolled in 1 to 2 years). Most medical students (83 percent) and law students (74 percent) attended full time, full year. However, law students were more likely than medical students to work while enrolled (59 percent vs. 19 percent). One-half of all law students were female.

Paying for Graduate and First-Professional Education

For purposes of financial aid at the undergraduate level, parents are expected to help pay for their children's education (up to age 24) to the extent that they are financially able to do so. In determining eligibility for financial aid, institutions take into account the income and assets of both students and parents when calculating the expected family contribution (EFC). At the graduate and first-professional level, parents' financial resources are not considered, regardless of the student's age, at least for federal aid programs. In 1999–2000, 60 percent of graduate and first-professional students received some type of financial aid (compendium table 2.1). Among students attending full time, full year, 82 percent were aided.

Price to the Student

To determine financial aid awards, institutions establish budgets that take into account expenses for tuition and fees, books and other supplies, and living expenses. In 1999–2000, the average budget for a student enrolled full time, full year at a public institution was approximately $19,200 for master's students, $22,600 for doctoral students, and $24,600 for first-professional students (compendium table 1.13). At each level, the corresponding averages for students enrolled at private not-for-profit institutions were higher: $29,800, $33,600, and $37,200. Average full-time, full-year tuition and fees were higher for first-professional students than doctoral students at both public institutions ($10,000 vs. $6,400) and private not-for-profit institutions ($21,200 vs. $14,300).

The expenses associated with attending part time are more difficult to estimate meaningfully, especially if the student has been working and continues to work the same number of hours per week after enrolling. In such cases, students are presumably covering their living

expenses with their earnings, and the expenses associated with enrolling consist of tuition and fees and books and supplies. Students who continue to work while enrolled but reduce their work hours may have to cover some portion of their living expenses from savings, financial aid, or other sources.

For students who attended part time, full year in 1999–2000, the average amount paid for tuition and fees at public institutions was $2,100 for master's students, $2,600 for doctoral students, and $4,500 for first-professional students. Again, average tuition and fees were higher at private not for profit institutions: $6,000 for master's students, $5,400 for doctoral students, and $9,200 for first-professional students.

Financial Aid

There are three major forms of financial aid for graduate and first-professional students: grants, loans, and assistantships. Assistantships are the focus of the next section of this report. To set the context for this discussion, the role of grants and loans is summarized first.

Grants, which do not have to be repaid, include scholarships, fellowships, and tuition waivers. At the graduate level, they are generally awarded on a discretionary basis rather than on the basis of financial need. Funding for grants may come from federal, state, institutional, or private sources. A major private source of funds is employers; other sources include organizations such as corporations, unions, foundations, fraternal organizations, and community groups. In 1999–2000, 37 percent of master's degree students, 51 percent of doctoral students, and 44 percent of first-professional students received grant aid (compendium table 2.1). Among those with grants, the average amounts were $5,000 for master's students, $10,700 for doctoral students, and $6,500 for first-professional students (compendium table 2.2).

Students with financial need can borrow up to $8,500 per year in subsidized loans through the Stafford loan program. The federal government pays the interest while the student is enrolled and during the grace period before repayment begins (usually 6 months after the student graduates or leaves). Students who are not eligible for subsidized loans or who have borrowed the maximum allowed can take out an unsubsidized Stafford loan. With unsubsidized loans, the student is responsible for the interest from the time the loan is assumed. The maximum permitted for subsidized and unsubsidized loans is $18,500 per year. Graduate and first-professional students can borrow a maximum of $138,000 in Stafford loans ($65,000 subsidized and $73,000 unsubsidized), including any amount borrowed for undergraduate education. Some states have loan programs as well. In 1999–2000, 27 percent of master's students, 22 percent of doctoral students, and 76 percent of first-professional students borrowed through some type of student

loan program (compendium table 2.1). The average amounts borrowed were $12,400 for master's students, $13,200 for doctoral students, and $19,600 for first-professional students (compendium table 2.2).

The typical components of financial aid packages vary by degree program within level. For example, at the master's level, M.B.A. students were the most likely to receive grants only (figure 3), primarily because of the relatively large proportion (43 percent) who received employer aid, a form of grant aid (compendium table 3.3-A). Students in master's programs in education were the most likely to receive no aid (53 percent) (figure 3). At the doctoral level, 79 percent of the students in Ph.D. programs in fields other than education received aid, most frequently a combination of types, including assistantships (52 percent) (figure 4). In contrast, one-half of all doctoral students in education received no aid at all, reflecting their predominantly part-time enrollment and full-time employment. In both medicine and law, students relied heavily on loans, with 73 percent of medical students and 82 percent of law students borrowing (figure 5).

Assistantships

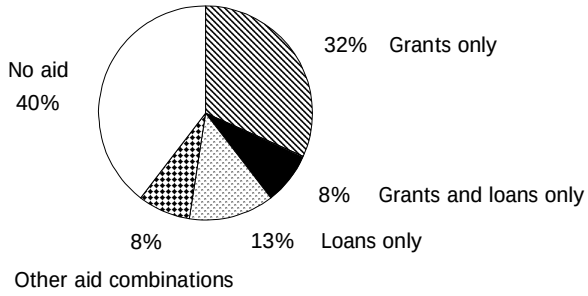
Assistantships benefit both students and their institutions. They provide students with a stipend to help cover their expenses while in graduate school and an opportunity to learn teaching and research skills that help prepare them for careers as faculty or researchers. Assistantships provide institutions and faculty with a source of labor for teaching and research projects. Teaching assistants typically help faculty by leading discussion sections, supervising labs, meeting with students, and helping with grading, but sometimes they have full responsibility for a course. A research assistantship may range from a short-term engagement in which a graduate student works on a faculty member's research project on a part-time or temporary basis to full support for a student to conduct individual research (Council of Graduate Schools 2001).

In NPSAS, assistantships are considered institutional aid because institutions set their terms and conditions. Within an institution, academic departments and faculty members with research grants decide who receives assistantships and what work they do. While institutions award and administer research assistantships, they often use federally funded research grants to cover their cost. Thus, assistantships are an important form of federal government support for graduate and first-professional education.

Because assistantships are awarded by academic departments rather than financial aid offices, it is difficult to collect accurate information on who receives them and the amounts they receive. Financial aid offices, which are the main institutional source of financial aid information for NPSAS, sometimes have this information, but often do not. For this reason, graduate students

Figure 3. Percentage distribution of master s students receiving various types of aid and average total aid, by type of degree: 1999–2000

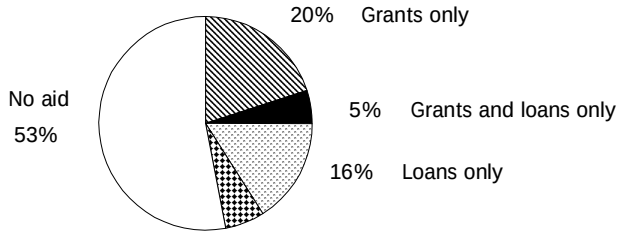
Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.)



Aid type	Percent
Any aid	60
Grants	44
Loans	24

Average total aid: $10,300

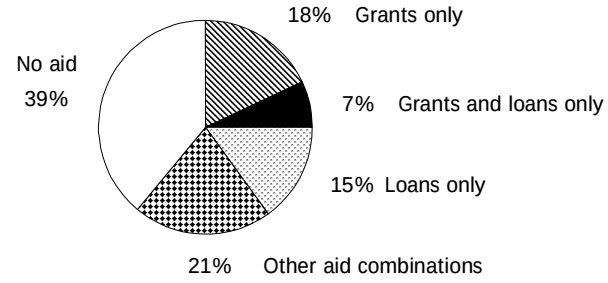
Education (any master's degree)



Aid type	Percent
Any aid	47
Grants	27
Loans	23

Average total aid: $6,800

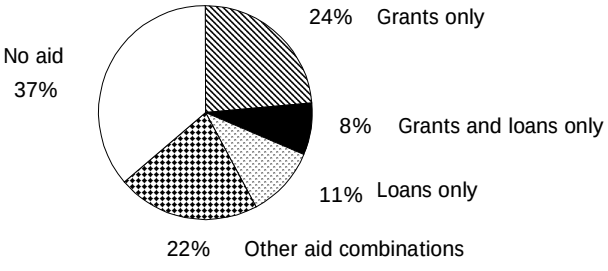
Master of Arts (except in education)



Aid type	Percent
Any aid	61
Grants	36
Loans	31

Average total aid: $11,800

Master of Science (except in education)



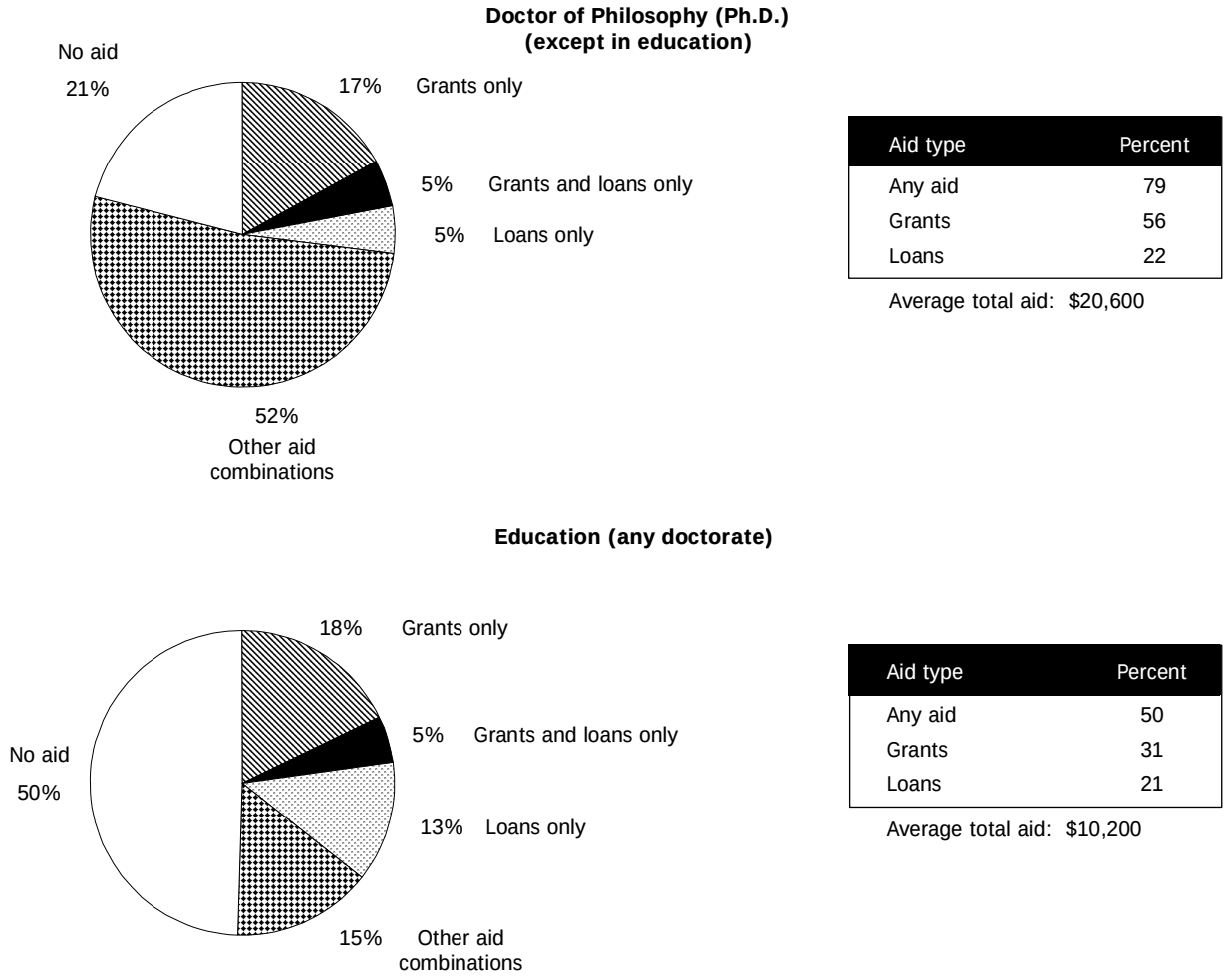
Aid type	Percent
Any aid	63
Grants	43
Loans	24

Average total aid: $11,400

NOTE: Grants include scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, and employer aid. Estimates of employer aid (and therefore grant aid) are known to be underestimates because information on employer aid was obtained primarily through student interviews, and not all students were interviewed. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Figure 4. Percentage distribution of doctoral students receiving various types of aid and average total aid, by type of degree: 1999–2000



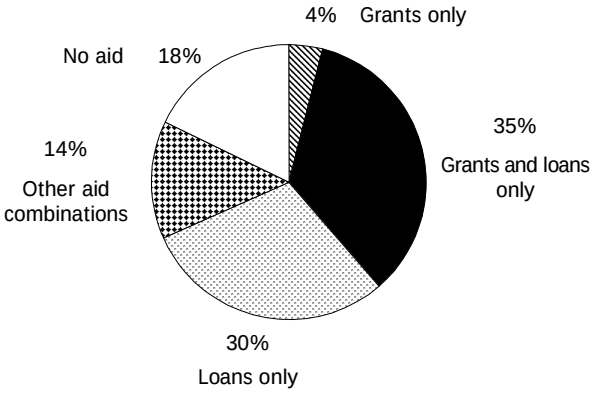
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

who were interviewed as part of NPSAS:2000 were asked whether they received an assistantship, how much they received, whether they received benefits along with the assistantship, and, if they had a teaching assistantship, the nature of their responsibilities. Most of the data presented in this section are based on this student-provided information. The exceptions are the average amounts for assistantships and financial aid, which are based on other sources in addition to student reports. The note to each table indicates the sources of the data used in the table. See the glossary entries for ASTANY and ASTAMT (appendix A) for more detail on issues related to combining student- and institution-reported data on assistantships.

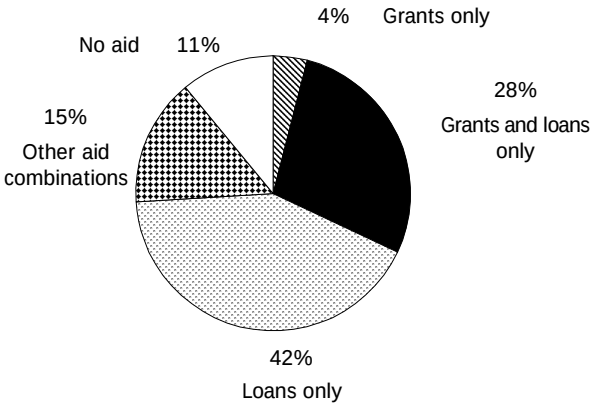
Figure 5. Percentage distribution of first-professional students receiving various types of aid and average total aid: 1999–2000

Medicine (M.D.)



Aid type	Percent
Any aid	82
Grants	47
Loans	73
Average total aid:	$23,500

Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)



Aid type	Percent
Any aid	89
Grants	40
Loans	82
Average total aid:	$22,700

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Who Receives Assistantships

In 1999–2000, 20 percent of all graduate and first-professional students reported receiving an assistantship. About 10 percent had teaching assistantships, 9 percent had research assistantships, and 5 percent had some other type of graduate assistantship (table 4). The percentages with each type of assistantship sum to more than 20 percent because some students had more than one type of assistantship during the 1999–2000 academic year. While the overall

Table 4.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students with assistantships, by type of assistantship, degree program and type, and field of study: 1999–2000

Degree program and type and field of study	Any assistantships	Type of assistantship		
		Teaching assistantship	Research assistantship	Other graduate assistantship
		All students		
Total*	20.2	9.8	8.6	4.6
Degree program and type				
Master's degree	15.7	7.6	5.2	4.6
Business administration (M.B.A.)	11.0	4.2	2.8	4.5
Education (any master's)	8.4	3.4	1.3	4.1
Other master of arts (M.A.)	24.6	16.8	5.4	5.9
Other master of science (M.S.)	26.3	13.1	13.7	4.2
Other master's degree	16.4	7.3	5.1	5.2
Doctoral degree	46.9	23.6	27.1	5.0
Ph.D. except in education	59.7	30.8	35.4	5.3
Education (any doctorate)	17.4	7.5	7.2	3.5
Other doctoral degree	37.3	18.0	21.9	5.5
First-professional degree	11.1	4.7	4.1	3.4
Medicine (M.D.)	14.5	7.2	4.6	5.0
Other health science	7.9	3.5	2.9	2.2
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	10.0	4.5	4.6	1.9
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	15.9	0.5	4.2	11.1
Field of study				
M.A., M.S., except in education	25.8	14.2	11.1	4.8
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	26.2	18.9	5.5	5.2
Life and physical sciences	53.5	33.2	26.3	5.4
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	27.6	10.8	16.9	4.8
Other	14.2	6.1	5.9	4.2
Ph.D., except in education	59.7	30.8	35.4	5.3
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	48.0	34.1	15.9	7.0
Life and physical sciences	77.0	33.0	58.4	5.1
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	70.5	26.9	49.4	4.6
Other	49.7	23.9	31.2	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students with assistantships, by type of assistantship, degree program and type, and field of study: 1999–2000—Continued

Degree program and type and field of study	Any assistantships	Type of assistantship		
		Teaching assistantship	Research assistantship	Other graduate assistantship
		Full-time, full-year students		
Total*	32.5	16.7	15.2	5.5
Degree program and type				
Master's degree	30.4	16.2	11.6	6.2
Business administration (M.B.A.)	22.3	10.9	7.2	5.4
Education (any master's)	19.4	7.9	2.9	9.3
Other master of arts (M.A.)	36.8	29.4	8.6	6.6
Other master of science (M.S.)	43.8	23.3	24.0	3.9
Other master's degree	28.5	13.4	10.5	6.6
Doctoral degree	62.1	32.4	36.3	5.8
Ph.D. except in education	68.0	35.5	40.1	5.9
Education (any doctorate)	31.6	17.2	12.6	4.7
Other doctoral degree	53.7	27.8	32.5	5.7
First-professional degree	11.5	4.6	4.4	3.8
Medicine (M.D.)	13.8	5.8	4.7	5.8
Other health science	7.7	3.6	2.8	1.8
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	11.3	4.8	5.0	2.5
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Field of study				
M.A., M.S., except in education	41.5	25.3	19.1	4.8
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	41.0	32.3	7.7	8.0
Life and physical sciences	73.7	45.2	39.7	3.6
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	55.4	24.9	38.1	2.8
Other	18.4	8.8	8.8	3.5
Ph.D., except in education	68.0	35.5	40.1	5.9
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	56.1	40.6	17.8	7.8
Life and physical sciences	80.6	32.6	61.4	5.9
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	81.6	35.0	55.0	5.4
Other	59.3	28.5	39.7	1.8

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Includes graduate and first-professional students in degree programs and fields of study not shown here.

NOTE: The percentages of students with the various types of assistantships add to more than the percentage with any assistantship because some students had more than one type of assistantship. Estimates are based on student reports.

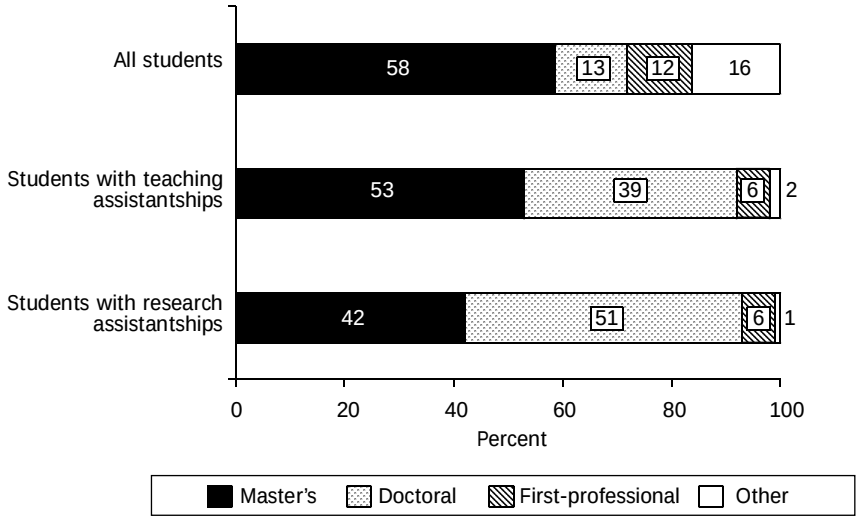
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

percentage of graduate and first-professional students receiving assistantships is relatively low, there is wide variation across degree programs and fields of study.

As figure 6 shows, students in doctoral degree programs received a disproportionately large share of assistantships, especially research assistantships. While doctoral students made up 13 percent of all graduate/first-professional students in 1999–2000, they represented 39 percent of the students with teaching assistantships and 51 percent of those with research assistantships.

While doctoral students (47 percent) received assistantships more frequently than master's (16 percent) or first-professional students (11 percent), assistantships are further targeted by field (table 4 and figure 7). For example, at the doctoral level, students in the sciences (77 percent) and engineering (71 percent) were more likely to have assistantships than were students in the humanities/social sciences (48 percent) or education (17 percent).[5] At the master's level, M.A./M.S. students in the sciences were more likely than those in other fields to have assistantships (54 percent vs. 8 to 28 percent, depending on the field).

Figure 6.—Percentage distribution of all graduate and first-professional students, students with teaching assistantships, and students with research assistantships according to degree program: 1999–2000

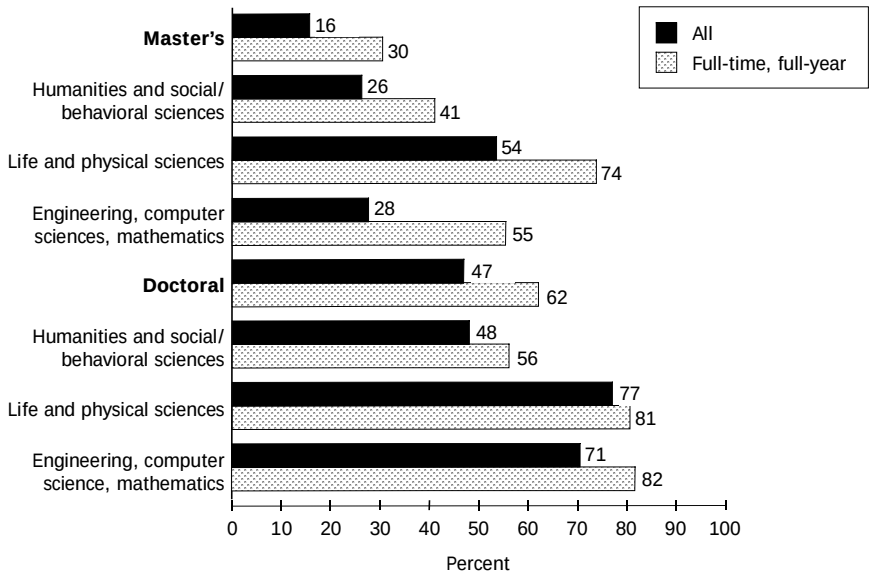


NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

[5]For ease of presentation, the full descriptions of the fields shown in the tables are shortened in the text. For example, "engineering, computer sciences, and mathematics" is shortened to "engineering."

Figure 7.—Percentage of all master's and doctoral degree students and of full-time, full-year students who received assistantships, by selected fields of study: 1999–2000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Among students who attended full time, full year, 32 percent received assistantships (table 4). The importance of assistantships to students in certain academic fields is even clearer among this group. The fields that stand out are science and engineering at the doctoral level and science at the master's level. Among full-time, full-year doctoral students, 81 percent of those in the sciences and 82 percent of those in engineering had assistantships in 1999–2000 (figure 7), and among full-time, full-year master's students, 74 percent of those in the sciences had assistantships.

Whether students had specific types of assistantships—teaching or research—also varied by field and level. Students in the humanities/social sciences at both the master's and doctoral levels were more likely to have teaching than research assistantships. In contrast, students in science and in engineering at the doctoral level were more likely to have research than teaching assistantships. This finding reflects the common practice in these fields of granting research assistantships to advanced students while they work in a laboratory assisting a faculty member or working on their own research projects.

Students who attended less than full time, full year were less likely to receive assistantships. The percentage with assistantships dropped as attendance declined—from 32

percent for full-time, full-year students (table 4) to 24 percent for those attending full time, part year, to 12 percent for those attending part time, full year, and then to 8 percent for those attending part time, part year.[6]

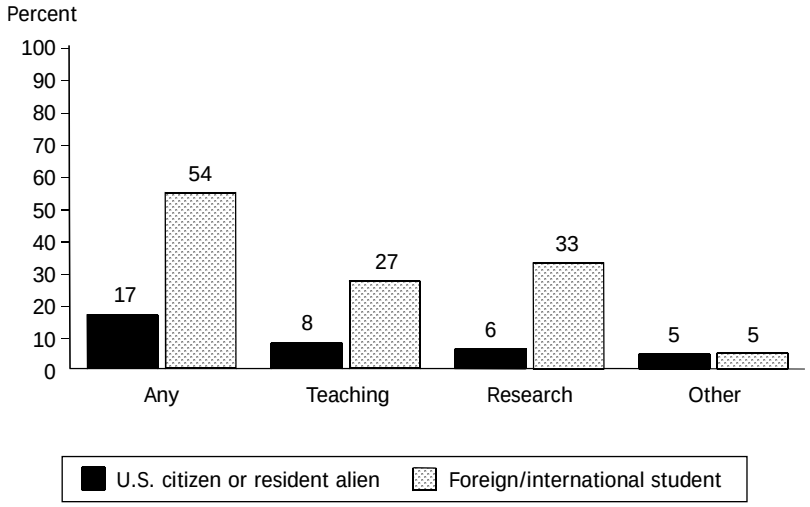
The patterns in the distribution of assistantships displayed in table 4 reflect the varying ways in which students in different programs and fields finance their education, the training purpose of assistantships, and institutions' need for teaching and research assistants. Many doctoral students are preparing for careers as faculty. Similarly, master's degree students in academic fields (as opposed to business, education, or social work, for example) may be earning a master's degree as a stepping stone to a Ph.D. or a teaching position at the community college level. For both these groups, teaching and research assistantships are an integral part of their training as well as a source of financial support.

In the case of education and M.B.A. students, the majority were enrolled part time and working full time, and the majority considered themselves employees who studied rather than primarily students (table 1). Thus, these students typically would have neither the time nor need to assume the responsibilities of an assistantship. For many M.B.A. students (43 percent; compendium table 3.3), employer aid helped cover their education expenses. First-professional programs prepare most of their students for professional careers outside the university; consequently, learning research and teaching skills is not usually a priority for most first-professional students.

Assistantships are a particularly useful form of aid for foreign students, who are not eligible to participate in federal grant and loan programs. In 1999–2000, 54 percent of foreign students studying at the graduate/first-professional level received an assistantship, compared with 17 percent of U.S. citizens and resident aliens (figure 8). This gap existed for both teaching and research assistantships, although not for other types of graduate assistantships. The large percentage receiving assistantships reflects the fact that about 40 percent of all foreign students were studying science or engineering (compendium table 1.12), as well as their need to have alternatives to federal grants and loans.

[6]Graduate Data Analysis System. Not shown in table.

Figure 8.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received assistantships, by type of assistantship and citizenship status: 1999–2000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Amounts Received

The average amount received by students with assistantships was about $9,000 (table 5). Doctoral students received more, on average ($11,700), than master's students ($7,300).[7] At the doctoral level, the average amounts varied by field of study as well. For example, among Ph.D. students in fields other than education, the average assistantship was about $14,800 for those in the sciences and about $12,800 for those in engineering. There was no statistically significant difference between these two fields, but each was more than the average received by students in the humanities/social sciences ($10,400).

Because assistantships are awarded to students in exchange for performing certain tasks rather than on the basis of financial need relative to the price of attending, there is no direct relationship between the amount of the award and attendance status. For example, if a graduate student is engaged to teach a course, the amount of work required is the same regardless of whether the student is enrolled full or part time. Similarly, when a faculty member searches for a student to help with a research project, the time commitment expected is likely to depend on the needs and budget of the project. Nevertheless, students' attendance status may be related to their availability for such work, and part-time students may apply for assistantships with a lesser time

[7]First-professional students were dropped from this and subsequent tables (except from the total row) because there were too few cases for reliable estimates in most instances.

Table 5.—For graduate and first-professional students with assistantships, average amount received, by type of assistantship, degree program and type, and field of study: 1999–2000

Degree program and type and field of study	All assistantships	Type of assistantship		
		Teaching assistantships	Research assistantships	Other graduate assistantships
Total*	$9,033	$6,928	$8,776	$5,132
Degree program and type				
Master's degree	7,288	6,022	6,938	4,997
Business administration (M.B.A.)	6,049	4,077	(#)	(#)
Education (any master's)	4,548	3,636	(#)	(#)
Other master of arts (M.A.)	7,676	7,157	5,712	(#)
Other master of science (M.S.)	8,217	6,392	7,637	(#)
Other master's degree	7,283	6,492	6,427	(#)
Doctoral degree	11,711	8,543	10,736	5,958
Ph.D. except in education	12,375	9,067	11,422	6,427
Education (any doctorate)	6,823	5,390	6,389	(#)
Other doctoral degree	10,154	7,153	8,721	(#)
Field of study				
M.A., M.S., except in education	8,036	6,704	7,248	5,315
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	7,261	6,535	(#)	(#)
Life and physical sciences	8,177	6,408	7,386	(#)
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	9,560	8,405	8,047	(#)
Other	6,717	(#)	5,991	(#)
Ph.D., except in education	12,375	9,067	11,422	6,427
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	10,441	8,736	8,561	(#)
Life and physical sciences	14,835	10,322	13,199	(#)
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	12,797	9,251	11,138	(#)
Other	10,854	7,468	11,000	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Includes graduate and first-professional students in degree programs and fields of study not shown here.

NOTE: Estimates of the average amounts received are based on information provided by students and institutions. See glossary entry for ASTAMT (appendix A) for more detail.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

commitment. On average, students who attended full time, full year received more than those who attended part time, full year ($9,800 vs. $7,600),[8] but sample sizes of students with assistantships attending less than full time, full year are too small to conduct detailed analyses by attendance status.

[8]Graduate Data Analysis System. Not shown in table.

The overall average amount received by full-time, full-year students with assistantships was $9,800 (table 6). Ph.D. students in the sciences who attended full time, full year received an average of $15,000 in assistantships, and those in engineering received an average of $13,500. The relationship between assistantships and other financial aid and educational expenses is discussed below.

Table 6.—For full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students with assistantships, average amount received, by type of assistantship, degree program and type, and field of study: 1999–2000

Degree program and type and field of study	All assistantships	Type of assistantship		
		Teaching assistantships	Research assistantships	Other graduate assistantships
Total*	$9,805	$7,502	$9,527	$5,494
Master's degree	7,961	6,550	7,708	(#)
Field of study				
M.A., M.S., except in education	8,734	7,158	7,897	5,699
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	7,958	7,297	(#)	(#)
Life and physical sciences	8,908	7,171	7,257	(#)
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	9,883	(#)	9,166	(#)
Other	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Doctoral degree	12,387	9,145	11,329	6,185
Field of study				
Ph.D., except in education	12,837	9,472	11,801	6,767
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	10,886	9,290	8,412	(#)
Life and physical sciences	14,994	10,108	13,577	(#)
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	13,467	9,893	11,613	(#)
Other	11,494	8,092	11,407	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Includes graduate and first-professional students in degree programs and fields of study not shown here.

NOTE: Estimates of the average amounts received are based on information provided by students and institutions. See glossary entry for ASTAMT (appendix A) for more detail.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Approximately 90 percent of all graduate and first-professional students with teaching assistantships received less than $15,000 (table 7). Those with research assistantships were more likely than those with teaching assistantships to receive more than $15,000. Among Ph.D. students in the sciences, 35 percent of those who had research assistantships received between $15,000 and $19,999, and another 20 percent received more than $20,000.

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students with teaching and research assistantships according to the amount received by degree program and type and field of study: 1999–2000

Degree program and type and field of study	Less than $2,000	$2,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
			Teaching assistantships			
Total*	20.6	23.1	25.7	20.3	7.6	2.8
Field of study						
M.A., M.S., except in education	16.9	24.1	31.0	20.2	5.9	2.0
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	15.1	24.7	37.5	17.1	4.1	1.6
Life and physical sciences	21.3	21.5	32.4	17.0	5.9	1.9
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	8.9	20.3	21.7	37.3	7.5	4.3
Other	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ph.D., except in education	12.4	14.6	27.0	30.2	11.3	4.5
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	9.0	15.3	30.8	34.7	7.4	2.7
Life and physical sciences	13.8	13.7	15.7	27.4	21.0	8.3
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	17.1	10.7	31.2	23.7	10.9	6.5
Other	15.5	19.2	29.9	28.9	6.0	0.5
			Research assistantships			
Total*	20.9	18.5	18.0	20.4	14.1	8.2
Field of study						
M.A., M.S., except in education	23.6	22.7	19.6	23.5	7.2	3.3
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Life and physical sciences	18.7	21.2	21.4	31.0	6.5	1.3
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	20.5	22.5	21.1	20.4	10.4	5.1
Other	36.7	20.0	12.4	26.3	1.3	3.2
Ph.D., except in education	15.1	10.5	15.6	20.8	23.3	14.8
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	23.2	17.6	19.3	19.8	10.3	9.8
Life and physical sciences	13.6	6.0	9.1	16.8	34.9	19.6
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	14.2	11.0	20.2	22.3	20.2	12.2
Other	10.1	11.6	20.3	31.2	14.3	12.5

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Includes graduate and first-professional students in degree programs and fields of study not shown here.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding. Estimates of the average amounts received are based on information provided by students and institutions. See glossary entry for ASTAMT (appendix A) for more detail.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Benefits

The amounts reported above for assistantships refer to the stipend students receive in exchange for performing their assistantship responsibilities. In addition, students with assistantships often receive benefits such as tuition discounts or waivers and life or health insurance. About two-thirds of those with teaching and research assistantships reported receiving tuition discounts or waivers (which are considered grant aid) in conjunction with their assistantship (64 percent of teaching assistants and 67 percent of research assistants) (table 8). The value of this benefit could be substantial, especially for students attending private not-for-profit institutions. The average tuition and fees for full-time, full-year doctoral students, for example, was $6,400 at public institutions and $14,300 at private not-for-profit institutions (compendium table 1.13). Various types of insurance were sometimes provided: 36 percent of teaching assistants and 42 percent of research assistants received insurance (such as health or life), saving students the need to purchase this insurance from their own funds.[9]

Certain students were particularly likely to receive tuition discounts or waivers or insurance benefits (table 8). For example, about one-half of doctoral-level teaching and research assistants received benefits, and about three-quarters of them received tuition discounts or waivers. The corresponding proportions were generally lower at the master's level, the exception being that there was no detectable difference between the rates at which master's students in the sciences and doctoral students overall received tuition discounts or waivers.

Teaching assistants at public institutions were more likely to receive benefits (43 percent) than their counterparts at private not-for-profit institutions (18 percent).[10] The same was true for research assistants (47 percent vs. 29 percent). Similarly, a gap existed with respect to tuition discounts or waivers, with both teaching and research assistants at public institutions more likely than those at private not-for-profit institutions to receive benefits (72 and 75 percent vs. 45 and 44 percent).

Assistantships in Relation to Other Financial Aid

Many students with assistantships receive other forms of aid as well. Among full-time, full-year students with assistantships, at least 62 percent received grants as well (averaging $9,900 among those who received them),[11] and 36 percent took out loans (averaging $13,800 among those who borrowed) (table 9).

[9]Students were not asked if their institutions paid the full cost or only part of it or whether dependents were covered as well.
[10]Graduate Data Analysis System. Not shown in table.
[11]This is most likely an underestimate. See the NOTE to table 9.

Table 8.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students with teaching and research assistantships who received benefits or tuition discounts, by degree program and type and field of study: 1999–2000

Degree program and type and field of study	Teaching assistants		Research assistants	
	Received benefits[1]	Received tuition discount[2]	Received benefits[1]	Received tuition discount[2]
Total[3]	36.1	64.0	42.2	66.9
Degree program and type				
Master's degree	28.6	58.7	29.2	62.5
Business administration (M.B.A.)	21.1	41.3	(#)	(#)
Education (any master's)	6.5	41.6	(#)	(#)
Other master of arts (M.A.)	32.3	73.5	(#)	(#)
Other master of science (M.S.)	36.3	66.6	34.9	65.4
Other master's degree	31.0	51.2	28.5	70.8
Doctoral degree	50.1	77.8	55.6	75.3
Ph.D. except in education	52.1	79.3	56.9	78.0
Education (any doctorate)	20.3	78.0	33.3	47.7
Other doctoral degree	51.6	70.6	56.4	71.6
Field of study				
M.A., M.S., except in education	34.8	69.2	32.1	65.8
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	32.5	67.0	(#)	(#)
Life and physical sciences	38.3	76.1	32.7	78.0
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	44.0	82.8	31.4	61.9
Other	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ph.D., except in education	52.1	79.3	56.9	78.0
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	53.3	77.6	49.6	69.2
Life and physical sciences	55.1	85.5	62.4	82.3
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	47.6	72.2	56.1	76.7
Other	47.3	80.3	51.7	78.5

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Teaching and research assistants were asked if they received any benefits such as health insurance or life insurance.

[2]Teaching and research assistants were asked if they paid reduced (in-state) tuition or received a tuition waiver or any type of tuition discount.

[3]Includes graduate and first-professional students in degree programs and fields of study not shown here.

NOTE: Estimates are based on student reports.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 9.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-year professional students with graduate assistantships who had grants and loans, and for those who received grants, loans, and tuition waivers, average amounts received, by degree program and type and field of study: 1999–2000

Degree program and type and field of study	Grants		Loans		Tuition waiver[1]
	Percent	Average amount	Percent	Average amount	Average amount
Total[2]	61.8	$9,894	36.0	$13,756	$5,823
Master's degree	58.9	7,959	40.0	13,442	5,188
Field of study					
M.A., M.S., except in education	61.2	8,394	30.3	11,537	5,188
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	56.0	5,868	52.3	12,204	(#)
Life and physical sciences	58.5	10,186	23.3	(#)	(#)
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	65.7	9,733	5.1	(#)	(#)
Other	70.1	(#)	40.3	(#)	(#)
Doctoral degree	64.4	12,136	22.4	11,754	6,338
Field of study					
Ph.D., except in education	64.0	13,004	22.0	10,617	6,694
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	60.5	13,330	35.7	11,814	6,427
Life and physical sciences	71.6	11,802	18.0	8,520	6,054
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	57.3	14,807	4.5	(#)	6,505
Other	63.2	13,310	26.1	(#)	8,708

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Tuition waivers are included in grants.

[2]Includes graduate and first-professional students in degree programs and fields of study not shown here.

NOTE: Estimates are based on amounts reported by institutions and the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS). Students with assistantships were asked if they received a tuition discount or waiver (table 8), but were not asked the amount. The average amount of a tuition waiver was calculated based on the amounts reported by the institutions. Because tuition waivers are considered grants, but financial aid offices do not always know about tuition waivers, these estimates of the percentages receiving grants and the average amounts are underestimates of the actual values.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Among full-time, full-year students with assistantships, doctoral students were less likely than master's students to borrow (22 percent vs. 40 percent. When looking at field of study, full-time, full-year doctoral students in science (18 percent) and engineering (5 percent) were less likely to borrow than those in the humanities/social sciences (36 percent).

Another way of examining the contribution of assistantships is to compare them to the price of attending (student budget) and loans. As table 10 shows, the average budget for a full-time, full-year graduate or first-professional student with an assistantship was about $26,300. The amount of the assistantship and the amount borrowed were negatively related. For example, students with assistantships paying less than $5,000 borrowed an average of $7,700, while those with assistantships of $15,000 or more borrowed an average of $2,200.[12]

Table 10.—For full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students with assistantships, average student budget and average amount borrowed, by amount of assistantship: 1999–2000

Assistantship amount	Student budget	Loans*
Total	$26,267	$4,949
Assistantship amount		
Less than $5,000	25,404	7,666
$5,000–14,999	23,775	3,307
$15,000 or more	31,946	2,248

*Computed including zero values.

NOTE: Estimates are based on information from institutions and the National Student Loan Data System.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Assistantships and Work

Whether graduate assistants are students or employees has been the subject of debate for many years. College and university administrators have traditionally maintained that graduate assistants are students, not workers, and that their stipends are financial aid, not wages. They have argued that assistantships are not jobs, but instead an integral part of students' academic program that prepares them to become faculty members in the future (see, for example, Applequist 1997). On the other side of the debate are union organizers and some graduate assistants claiming that graduate students are used by their institutions as a source of cheap labor (Leatherman 1998). The latter groups have tried to change teaching and research assistants' compensation and working conditions by pushing institutions to recognize them as employees and give them the right to organize and bargain collectively.

[12]These average loan amounts are computed including zero values.

Graduate assistants at public and private institutions are in different situations from a legal point of view (Yale University 2002). Those at public institutions are covered by the labor laws of their states. Some states have permitted collective bargaining, but others have not. Graduate assistants at private institutions are covered by the National Labor Relations Act. The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), which interprets the act, had ruled that graduate assistants were not employees in a series of decisions dating back to the 1970s, but in 2000, held that graduate assistants at New York University could be considered employees and thus permitted to unionize.

The first graduate student union was established in 1969, but major efforts to unionize graduate students began in the late 1980s. Several dozen universities now have graduate student bargaining units (Bronfenbrenner and Juravich 2001), and nearly 40,000 graduate students are union members (Smallwood 2001). The merits of the arguments on either side are not evaluated here. However, the debate continues and the outcome may affect the responsibilities and compensation of graduate assistants in the future.

In NPSAS:2000, students were asked how many jobs for pay they had during the school year, including assistantships and work-study jobs. Despite this instruction, not all students who reported that they had assistantships reported having a job for pay. At least 25 percent of those who had indicated earlier in the interview that they had an assistantship later reported that they did not have a paying job during the school year.[13]

Responsibilities of Teaching Assistants

Teaching assistants were asked whether they had various responsibilities. Almost one-half (46 percent) reported that they had full teaching responsibility for one or more courses during the 1999–2000 academic year (table 11). Forty-six percent led discussion sections for such courses, and 37 percent supervised lab sections for faculty-taught courses. The majority of teaching assistants held office hours (71 percent) and assisted faculty with grading or other instruction-related activities (70 percent).[14] Although it appears that doctoral students were more likely than master's students to have each of these responsibilities, the differences were generally not statistically significant (the one exception being that doctoral students were more likely to hold office hours).

[13]Graduate Data Analysis System. Not shown in table.

[14]These other activities might include, for example, preparing materials for use in the class or lab, proctoring exams, writing exam questions, or conducting review sessions.

Table 11.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional teaching assistants who had various responsibilities, by degree program and type and field of study: 1999–2000

Degree program and type and field of study	Full teaching responsibility for one or more courses	Led discussion sections for faculty-taught course	Supervised lab sections for faculty-taught course	Held office hours	Assisted faculty with grading or other activities
Total*	46.2	46.4	37.0	71.2	70.0
Degree program and type					
Master's degree	43.6	43.0	34.1	61.5	67.9
Business administration (M.B.A.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Education (any master's)	50.2	39.5	5.3	30.6	40.5
Other master of arts (M.A.)	51.8	63.0	27.0	79.6	79.5
Other master of science (M.S.)	44.5	41.7	62.9	73.9	76.7
Other master's degree	35.7	34.6	31.7	50.1	70.2
Doctoral degree	52.4	53.0	40.4	88.6	73.7
Ph.D. except in education	52.5	52.5	35.4	91.4	73.9
Education (any doctorate)	47.7	56.6	37.1	70.8	47.7
Other doctoral degree	53.6	53.9	67.9	82.0	84.0
Field of study					
M.A., M.S., except in education	47.4	50.1	48.8	76.1	77.8
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	50.6	55.9	28.1	80.3	75.2
Life and physical sciences	48.1	48.2	79.2	71.3	81.5
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ph.D., except in education	52.5	52.5	35.4	91.4	73.9
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	46.6	53.6	23.2	95.4	70.6
Life and physical sciences	54.1	59.9	69.7	90.4	82.3
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	51.6	45.4	32.2	92.9	70.9
Other	71.0	43.2	19.6	77.6	73.3

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Includes graduate and first-professional students in degree programs and fields of study not shown here.

NOTE: Estimates are based on student reports.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Teaching assistants averaged a total of 15 hours per week in contact hours with students, office hours, or assisting faculty with grading or other instruction-related activities (table 12). Not included in this total are hours spent preparing for classes. Thus, the total time that teaching assistants devote to fulfilling their responsibilities is likely to be higher, especially for those individuals who have full responsibility for a course. Standards recommended by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) specify that the amount of time required of teaching and research assistants "should be limited in amount—a common maximum is 20 hours per week—and should provide sufficient compensation so as not to compel the student to obtain substantial additional compensation elsewhere" (AAUP 2000). It appears that, on average, teaching assistants are working within this limit (assuming that they are not spending more than 5 hours per week preparing for classes or labs).

Teaching assistants typically have multiple responsibilities. For example, among those who assisted faculty by teaching discussion sections, 83 percent also held office hours, and 89 percent assisted faculty with grading or other instruction-related activities (table 13). Among those who taught their own courses, 47 percent also led a discussion section for a faculty-taught course, and 36 percent supervised lab sections. These multiple responsibilities could occur either simultaneously or during different terms because the data reported cover the entire academic year. For example, a teaching assistant might lead a discussion section one term and supervise a lab during another and thus report both.

Conclusion

Graduate and first-professional students in 1999–2000 formed a diverse group. Some notable differences existed across the major program levels (master's, doctoral, and first-professional), but differences existed within levels as well. More than one-half of all graduate and first-professional students were working on master's degrees. Most master's degree students attended part time, typically waiting several years after finishing college before enrolling. About one-half of them were working on degrees in business or education. About three-quarters of master's students in business and education worked full time while enrolled, and many business students received aid from their employers. On the other hand, master's degree students in other fields were more likely than business and education students to enroll full time, less likely to work full time, and less likely to consider themselves primarily employees. Doctoral students in fields other than education were more likely to be full-time students and rely on financial aid to pay for their education. Doctoral students in education were more likely to delay enrollment after earning a bachelor's degree and to work full time while enrolled. First-professional students tended to be younger than master's and doctoral students and to enroll full time.

Table 12.—Of graduate and first-professional teaching assistants with various responsibilities, average hours per week spent on those responsibilities, by degree program and type and field of study: 1999–2000

Degree program and type and field of study	Total hours	Number of contact hours			Office hours	Hours grading or on other activities
		Full teaching responsibility for one or more courses	Led discussion sections for faculty-taught course	Supervised lab sections for faculty-taught course		
Total*	15.0	7.3	5.1	6.0	3.9	6.6
Degree program and type						
Master's degree	14.6	7.2	4.8	5.8	4.6	6.5
Business administration (M.B.A.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Education (any master's)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other master of arts (M.A.)	14.1	(#)	3.9	(#)	3.4	6.5
Other master of science (M.S.)	16.3	6.6	5.4	6.5	3.9	6.5
Other master's degree	13.0	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	7.2
Doctoral degree	15.9	7.5	5.5	6.5	3.4	6.5
Ph.D. except in education	15.8	7.8	5.4	6.8	3.3	7.0
Education (any doctorate)	13.9	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other doctoral degree	16.9	(#)	(#)	(#)	3.0	4.8
Field of study						
M.A., M.S., except in education	15.4	6.2	4.7	5.8	3.7	6.5
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	14.1	(#)	4.1	(#)	3.6	6.9
Life and physical sciences	18.2	(#)	(#)	6.8	3.3	5.9
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ph.D., except in education	15.8	7.8	5.4	6.8	3.3	7.0
Humanities and social/behavioral sciences	13.7	6.4	4.9	6.1	3.0	7.4
Life and physical sciences	20.2	10.3	5.4	7.9	3.1	5.2
Engineering, computer science, mathematics	16.1	(#)	(#)	(#)	3.9	9.1
Other	15.2	7.6	(#)	(#)	4.0	6.9

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Includes graduate and first-professional students in degree programs and fields of study not shown here.

NOTE: Estimates are based on student reports.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 13.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students with teaching assistantships who had various responsibilities, by type of responsibility: 1999–2000

Type of responsibility	Full teaching responsibility for one or more courses	Led discussion sections for faculty-taught course	Supervised lab sections for faculty-taught course	Held office hours	Assisted faculty with grading or other activities
Total	46.2	46.4	37.0	71.2	70.0
Full teaching responsibility	100.0	47.2	35.7	84.8	61.4
Led discussion sections	47.0	100.0	41.0	82.6	89.1
Supervised lab sections	44.6	51.4	100.0	75.6	86.3
Held office hours	55.0	53.9	39.3	100.0	74.2
Assisted with grading	40.4	59.0	45.5	75.6	100.0

NOTE: Estimates are based on student reports.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Overall, about one in five graduate and first-professional students had a teaching or research assistantship sometime during 1999–2000, but assistantships were more common at the doctoral level than at the master's or first-professional levels. Assistantships were also concentrated by field. About three-quarters of doctoral students in science and in engineering received assistantships, and they received larger amounts on average than those in the humanities/social sciences. Benefits such as health or life insurance sometimes accompanied assistantships, and, more frequently, tuition waivers or discounts. Assistantships were typically just one component of a financial aid package, with recipients often also awarded grants and sometimes loans. Teaching assistants spent an average of 15 hours per week working with students in the classroom or lab, holding office hours, or assisting faculty with grading or other instruction-related tasks.

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Table Compendium

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Section 1: Student and Enrollment Characteristics

Institution Type and Degree Program

- More than half (56 percent) of all graduate and first-professional students attended public institutions in 1999–2000 (table 1.1). Doctoral students were more likely to attend public institutions (63 percent) than were master's students (55 percent) or first-professional students (41 percent).
- Of all graduate and first-professional students, 58 percent were in master's degree programs. The rest were in doctoral programs (13 percent), first-professional programs (12 percent), or post-baccalaureate certificate courses or nondegree programs (16 percent) (table 1.2).

Student Characteristics

- The majority of graduate and first-professional students were women (57 percent), but the proportions of male and female students varied by degree level (table 1.3). While about 59 percent of master's degree students were women, doctoral students were about evenly split between men and women (51 percent and 50 percent, respectively), and more than half (55 percent) of first-professional students were men.
- The proportion of students who were male varied according to type of degree program within level. Among master's degree students, for example, 60 percent of students in M.B.A. programs were men. In contrast, 24 percent of master's degree students in education were male. Similarly, 54 percent of Ph.D. students in disciplines other than education were men, compared with 29 percent of education-related doctoral students.
- The average age of graduate and first-professional degree students was 32.6 years. While 18 percent were under 25 years, 23 percent were age 40 or older. On average, master's and doctoral degree students tended to be older (32.6 and 33.6 years, respectively) than first-professional students (27.5 years).
- Forty-eight percent of all graduate and first-professional students were unmarried with no dependents, and another 19 percent were married with no dependents (table 1.4). Twenty-five percent were married with dependents, and the remaining 9 percent were single parents.
- Three-quarters of graduate and first-professional students were White; 9 percent were Black or African American; 10 percent were Asian; and 1 percent each were American Indian/Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander (table 1.5). One

percent of graduate students said that they were more than one race, and 7 percent reported that they were Hispanic or Latino (regardless of race).

- The proportion of White students varied according to graduate degree level. Seventy percent of doctoral students were White, compared with 74 percent of master's degree students and 75 percent of first-professional degree students.
- Eighty-eight percent of graduate and first-professional students were U.S. citizens; 3 percent were resident aliens (who were eligible for federal aid); and 9 percent were foreign/international students (who were not eligible for federal aid) (table 1.6). One-fifth of doctoral students were foreign/international students, compared with 9 percent of master's students and 3 percent of first-professional students. Forty-six percent of Asian students were foreign/international students.
- Less than half (41 percent) of all graduate and first-professional students enrolled in school exclusively full time during the 1999–2000 academic year (table 1.7). First-professional students (83 percent) were more likely than doctoral students (59 percent) or master's students (34 percent) to enroll exclusively full time.
- Among doctoral students, 69 percent of those earning Ph.D.s in fields other than education were enrolled exclusively full time, compared with 28 percent of those earning education doctorates and 54 percent of those earning other kinds of doctoral degrees.
- Students earning different types of graduate degrees tended to have different attendance patterns (table 1.8). Of all graduate and professional students, about one-third (35 percent) were enrolled full time throughout the 1999–2000 academic year. Seventy-seven percent of first-professional students were enrolled full time for the full academic year, compared with 54 percent of doctoral students and 27 percent of master's students.
- The average 1998 income of all graduate and first-professional students was $43,250 (table 1.9). On average, full-time students had lower incomes than part-time students: $26,180 (full-time, full-year) and $33,383 (full-time, part-year) versus $53,244 (part-time, full year) and $56,425 (part-time, part year).
- Full-time, full-year first-professional students earned $16,133 in 1998 on average, roughly half the $30,241 earned by full-time, full-year master's students and the $30,536 earned by full-time, full-year doctoral students. In fact, 35 percent of full-time, full-year first-professional students had incomes below $5,000, compared with 18 percent of master's students and 10 percent of doctoral students.

Types of Degrees and Field of Study

- About half of all master's students were either earning a master's degree in education (28 percent) or enrolled in an M.B.A. program (20 percent) (table 1.10).
- At the doctoral level, 62 percent of students were enrolled in Ph.D. programs in areas other than education. Another 18 percent were earning education doctorates (an Ed.D.

or Ph.D.), and the remaining 21 percent were in other types of doctoral programs (table 1.11).

- Thirty-eight percent of all first-professional students were attending law school. Most of the rest were in medicine (27 percent) or another health science field (29 percent). The remaining 6 percent were in theology programs.
- Of all graduate and first-professional students, 22 percent were studying education, 17 percent were studying business and management, 14 percent were in health fields, and 10 percent were in the humanities (table 1.12). Compared with U.S. citizens, foreign/international students were more likely to be in technical fields. Foreign/international students were more likely than their counterparts who were U.S. citizens to be were studying engineering, computer science, or mathematics (28 percent vs. 6 percent) or life and physical sciences (13 percent vs. 5 percent).

Expenses

- The price of attending graduate school varied according to level of degree program. Full-time, full-year first-professional students had an average budget of $31,441, more than the average budget for doctoral ($26,805) and master's ($23,686) students (table 1.13).
- Among part-time, full-year students, first-professional students paid an average of $7,648 in tuition, compared with an average of $3,772 for master's students and $3,432 for doctoral students.

Timing of Graduate Enrollment

- A minority (29 percent) of graduate and first-professional students enrolled within one year of earning their bachelor's degree (table 1.14). Twenty-one percent waited one to two years, 24 percent waited three to six years, and 26 percent waited seven years or more to do so. First-professional students were more likely than graduate students to enroll within one year of earning their bachelor's degree (42 percent vs. 25 percent of doctoral students and 20 percent of master's students).

Other

- Of foreign/international students, 23 percent were from China, 15 percent were from India, and 22 percent were from Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, Pakistan, or Thailand (table 1.15).
- The proportion of graduate and first-professional students whose parents had graduate degrees varied by the level of degree the students were pursuing. For example, while 29 percent of master's students had parents with graduate or first-professional degrees, 35 percent of doctoral students and 44 percent of first-professional students had parents with this level of education (table 1.16).

- Seven percent of graduate and first-professional students reported some type of disability when they were surveyed in 1999–2000, but a smaller percentage (2 percent) reported that they considered themselves to have a disability (table 1.17). Of those who reported some type of disability, 25 percent reported an orthopedic or mobility-related disability, 19 percent reported a health problem, 14 percent reported mental illness or depression, 6 percent a hearing problem, and 5 percent a visual impairment.

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Table 1.1.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to institution type, by student and enrollment characteristics: 1999–2000

Student and enrollment characterisitics	Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit	Other
	Total	Non-doc-torate-granting	Doc-torate-granting	Total	Non-doc-torate-granting	Doc-torate-granting		
				All students				
Total	55.9	11.7	44.2	40.3	9.4	31.0	2.0	1.8
Degree program								
Master's degree	54.6	14.8	39.8	41.9	13.0	28.9	2.6	0.9
Doctoral degree	63.3	1.6	61.7	36.1	1.2	34.9	0.1	0.5
First-professional degree	40.9	0.3	40.6	58.3	0.1	58.3	(#)	0.8
Other graduate program	66.1	17.3	48.8	24.2	10.0	14.2	3.2	6.6
Master's degree								
Business administration (M.B.A.)	43.1	9.6	33.5	49.2	17.4	31.7	7.1	0.6
Education (any master's)	61.0	24.0	37.0	38.0	15.4	22.6	0.4	0.6
Other master of arts (M.A.)	50.2	10.3	39.9	46.9	10.4	36.4	1.1	1.9
Other master of science (M.S.)	59.3	11.3	48.0	39.3	10.8	28.5	1.1	0.3
Other master's degree	54.8	12.9	41.9	40.2	8.7	31.5	3.2	1.8
Doctoral degree								
Ph.D. except in education	67.9	0.4	67.5	31.4	0.1	31.3	(#)	0.7
Education (any doctorate)	65.1	4.2	60.9	34.3	2.8	31.5	0.6	(#)
Other doctoral degree	48.2	2.9	45.3	51.8	3.1	48.7	(#)	(#)
First-professional degree								
Medicine (M.D.)	55.8	0.4	55.4	43.0	0.2	42.8	(#)	1.2
Other health science degree	43.8	0.5	43.3	54.7	(#)	54.7	(#)	1.5
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	34.8	0.1	34.8	65.2	(#)	65.2	(#)	(#)
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	0.7	(#)	0.7	99.4	(#)	99.4	(#)	(#)
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)								
Less than $5,000	52.3	6.5	45.8	44.6	5.6	39.1	0.7	2.3
$5,000–9,999	60.4	7.3	53.1	37.9	5.5	32.5	1.5	0.2
$10,000–19,999	58.5	7.6	50.9	38.1	6.8	31.4	1.2	2.2
$20,000–29,999	55.9	11.8	44.0	40.4	8.7	31.7	1.7	2.0
$30,000–49,999	57.1	14.0	43.2	39.0	10.1	28.9	2.1	1.8
$50,000 or more	54.0	14.6	39.5	41.4	12.3	29.1	2.9	1.7
Attendance pattern								
Full-time, full-year	53.2	5.1	48.1	42.8	5.3	37.5	2.8	1.2
Full-time, part-year	49.9	8.8	41.1	45.5	10.0	35.5	3.0	1.6
Part-time, full-year	58.8	15.0	43.9	38.6	11.1	27.4	1.2	1.4
Part-time, part-year	57.7	17.1	40.6	37.8	12.3	25.5	1.6	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.1.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to institution type, by student and enrollment characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Student and enrollment characterisitics	Public			Private not-for-profit			Private for-profit	Other
	Total	Non-doctorate-granting	Doctorate-granting	Total	Non-doctorate-granting	Doctorate-granting		
	Full-time, full-year students							
Total	53.2	5.1	48.1	42.8	5.3	37.5	2.8	1.2
Degree program								
Master's degree	53.6	9.3	44.3	41.5	11.0	30.5	3.6	1.3
Doctoral degree	60.1	0.6	59.5	39.2	0.2	39.1	0.1	0.6
First-professional degree	44.6	(#)	44.5	55.0	(#)	55.0	(#)	0.4
Other graduate program	65.3	11.5	53.8	11.9	4.4	7.6	17.0	5.8
Master's degree								
Business administration (M.B.A.)	42.3	7.6	34.7	45.3	11.6	33.7	11.0	1.5
Education (any master's)	57.6	17.2	40.4	39.4	17.6	21.9	1.5	1.5
Other master of arts (M.A.)	55.4	3.8	51.6	42.0	10.3	31.7	1.5	1.1
Other master of science (M.S.)	65.1	9.5	55.6	32.8	9.0	23.7	1.3	0.9
Other master's degree	48.5	7.7	40.9	47.1	8.7	38.4	2.7	1.7
Doctoral degree								
Ph.D. except in education	63.2	0.2	63.1	36.0	(#)	36.0	(#)	0.8
Education (any doctorate)	56.7	1.7	55.1	42.0	1.5	40.4	1.3	(#)
Other doctoral degree	49.2	1.8	47.3	50.9	0.2	50.7	(#)	(#)
First-professional degree								
Medicine (M.D.)	59.0	(#)	59.0	41.0	(#)	41.0	(#)	(#)
Other health science degree	43.9	(#)	43.9	54.8	(#)	54.8	(#)	1.3
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	37.4	0.1	37.3	62.6	(#)	62.6	(#)	(#)
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	100.0	(#)	100.0	(#)	(#)
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)								
Less than $5,000	51.6	4.6	47.1	46.6	5.1	41.5	0.3	1.4
$5,000–9,999	57.9	6.1	51.8	40.7	5.4	35.3	1.4	(#)
$10,000–19,999	58.5	3.7	54.9	38.6	3.0	35.6	1.2	1.7
$20,000–29,999	51.9	6.0	45.8	44.4	6.1	38.4	3.1	0.6
$30,000–49,999	48.2	5.1	43.2	46.5	4.7	41.7	4.4	0.9
$50,000 or more	47.9	6.4	41.5	41.9	9.2	32.6	8.2	2.1

#Estimates are less than 0.05.

NOTE: Institution shown is the one in which the student was sampled, which may not be the primary institution. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.2.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to type of degree, by institution type and attendance pattern: 1999–2000

Institution type and attendance pattern	Master's degree	Doctoral degree	First-professional degree	Other graduate program*
		All students		
Total	58.4	13.1	12.4	16.1
Institution type				
Public				
Nondoctorate-granting	74.1	1.8	0.3	23.9
Doctorate-granting	52.6	18.3	11.4	17.8
Private not-for-profit				
Nondoctorate-granting	81.0	1.7	0.1	17.2
Doctorate-granting	54.6	14.8	23.3	7.4
Private for-profit	74.1	0.7	(#)	25.2
Attendance pattern				
Full-time, full-year	45.2	20.4	27.7	6.7
Full-time, part-year	65.9	10.5	12.3	11.8
Part-time, full-year	68.3	11.8	4.6	14.6
Part-time, part-year	61.5	5.8	1.7	31.0
		Full-time, full-year students		
Total	45.2	20.4	27.7	6.7
Institution type				
Public				
Nondoctorate-granting	82.2	2.4	0.2	15.2
Doctorate-granting	41.7	25.2	25.6	7.5
Private not-for-profit				
Nondoctorate-granting	93.8	0.6	(#)	5.6
Doctorate-granting	36.8	21.2	40.6	1.4
Private for-profit	58.2	0.8	(#)	41.0

#Estimates are less than 0.05.

*Postbaccalaureate certificate or non degree program.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.3.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to gender and age and average age, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Gender		Age as of 12/31/99					Average age
	Male	Female	Under 25	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 or older	
Total	42.6	57.4	17.5	32.7	17.0	10.3	22.6	32.6
Master's degree	40.9	59.1	15.5	33.9	17.7	11.2	21.7	32.6
Public	39.1	61.0	17.0	34.4	16.2	10.8	21.7	32.4
Nondoctorate-granting	30.9	69.1	10.0	34.6	17.6	12.6	25.3	33.7
Doctorate-granting	42.1	57.9	19.6	34.3	15.7	10.1	20.3	31.9
Private not-for-profit	42.8	57.2	13.8	33.9	19.2	11.7	21.5	32.7
Nondoctorate-granting	42.0	58.1	11.6	28.9	19.4	11.4	28.7	34.0
Doctorate-granting	43.2	56.8	14.8	36.1	19.0	11.8	18.3	32.1
Doctoral degree	50.5	49.5	11.2	32.0	19.8	12.0	24.9	33.6
Public	52.6	47.4	10.1	32.0	20.9	12.8	24.3	33.8
Private not-for-profit	48.7	51.3	11.9	33.5	18.5	11.1	25.1	33.5
First-professional degree	54.6	45.4	37.7	38.9	12.1	5.2	6.2	27.5
Public	54.4	45.6	40.2	39.2	11.6	4.8	4.2	26.9
Private not-for-profit	55.5	44.5	36.0	39.3	11.7	5.4	7.6	27.9
Master's degree								
Business administration (M.B.A.)	60.2	39.8	11.2	39.6	21.5	12.4	15.3	31.6
Education (any master's)	23.8	76.2	10.3	31.8	17.1	12.8	28.1	34.2
Other master of arts (M.A.)	40.4	59.6	21.2	34.9	14.7	9.7	19.5	31.8
Other master of science (M.S.)	47.0	53.0	22.4	33.6	18.0	8.9	17.0	31.0
Other master's degree	39.7	60.3	17.4	31.2	16.0	10.6	24.8	33.1
Doctoral degree								
Ph.D. except in education	54.2	45.8	12.9	38.2	22.5	11.2	15.2	31.6
Education (any doctorate)	29.2	70.8	1.6	10.6	14.8	14.7	58.4	41.5
Other doctoral degree	57.7	42.3	14.6	32.0	15.9	12.3	25.2	33.2
First-professional degree								
Medicine (M.D.)	56.0	44.0	35.3	45.9	12.1	3.7	3.0	26.6
Other health science degree	54.2	45.8	47.6	36.5	9.1	4.2	2.6	25.9
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	49.8	50.2	36.9	38.1	13.5	5.6	6.0	27.8
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	79.8	20.2	5.3	24.4	17.7	14.3	38.3	37.1
Attendance pattern								
Full-time, full-year	47.6	52.4	30.7	38.3	14.2	6.7	10.2	28.8
Full-time, part-year	45.9	54.1	22.0	37.4	14.2	8.5	17.9	31.2
Part-time, full-year	41.2	58.8	9.1	31.7	19.1	12.6	27.5	34.4
Part-time, part-year	37.0	63.1	8.9	25.2	18.9	12.9	34.1	35.9

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.4.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to marital/dependent status, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	No dependents		With dependents	
	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married
Total	47.6	18.5	9.2	24.7
Master's degree	44.4	18.7	9.9	27.0
Public	43.7	19.1	10.3	26.9
Nondoctorate-granting	36.4	19.4	11.2	33.0
Doctorate-granting	46.4	19.0	9.9	24.7
Private not-for-profit	45.5	18.1	9.4	27.0
Nondoctorate-granting	35.6	18.0	9.8	36.6
Doctorate-granting	50.0	18.1	9.3	22.7
Doctoral degree	48.4	20.0	7.6	24.0
Public	46.6	22.4	7.8	23.2
Private not-for-profit	52.1	16.3	6.8	24.8
First-professional degree	69.1	12.3	4.9	13.8
Public	71.5	11.5	6.3	10.7
Private not-for-profit	67.8	13.0	3.8	15.4
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	43.2	19.8	9.3	27.7
Education (any master's)	34.9	19.7	11.4	34.1
Other master of arts (M.A.)	51.8	20.2	9.5	18.5
Other master of science (M.S.)	51.4	18.8	8.0	21.8
Other master's degree	47.8	15.6	10.5	26.1
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	54.8	20.2	6.3	18.7
Education (any doctorate)	24.4	22.1	12.8	40.7
Other doctoral degree	49.7	17.8	6.9	25.5
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	74.7	10.0	3.8	11.5
Other health science degree	73.7	9.9	4.7	11.7
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	69.5	13.7	6.2	10.6
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	19.8	25.3	1.4	53.5
Attendance pattern				
Full-time, full-year	64.6	14.3	6.5	14.6
Full-time, part-year	50.1	17.2	11.3	21.3
Part-time, full-year	39.7	21.2	9.2	29.9
Part-time, part-year	34.4	21.0	12.0	32.6

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

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Table 1.5.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to race, and percentage who were Hispanic or Latino, by selected student, enrollment, and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Student, enrollment, and institution characteristics	White	Black or African American	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander	Other race	More than one race	Hispanic or Latino
				All students				
Total	74.8	8.9	10.3	0.5	0.6	3.6	1.3	7.2
Master's degree	74.3	10.2	9.5	0.5	0.5	3.8	1.3	7.2
Public	75.0	9.4	9.5	0.6	0.6	3.8	1.1	7.4
Nondoctorate-granting	76.6	10.8	7.6	0.7	0.1	3.6	0.7	6.3
Doctorate-granting	74.4	9.0	10.2	0.6	0.8	3.8	1.3	7.8
Private not-for-profit	73.9	10.7	9.3	0.4	0.3	3.8	1.6	7.1
Nondoctorate-granting	78.8	8.5	6.3	0.6	0.3	3.6	2.0	7.1
Doctorate-granting	71.8	11.7	10.6	0.3	0.3	3.9	1.4	7.1
Doctoral degree	69.6	7.2	16.7	0.5	0.8	3.7	1.5	6.4
Public	69.4	6.5	18.1	0.6	0.7	3.2	1.5	6.1
Private not-for-profit	68.9	8.8	15.7	0.4	0.9	4.0	1.2	6.2
First-professional degree	75.2	6.4	12.9	0.6	0.7	3.5	0.8	5.1
Public	78.6	2.9	12.3	1.1	0.7	4.2	0.2	5.5
Private not-for-profit	72.4	8.8	13.6	0.3	0.8	3.1	1.1	4.9
Master's degree								
Business administration (M.B.A.)	70.8	10.9	12.7	0.1	0.6	3.6	1.2	7.0
Education (any master's)	82.2	10.1	2.8	0.6	0.2	3.2	1.0	6.5
Other master of arts (M.A.)	75.6	9.5	8.8	0.7	0.6	3.5	1.3	7.2
Other master of science (M.S.)	68.7	7.4	15.9	1.0	0.7	4.8	1.6	7.5
Other master's degree	71.5	12.6	9.8	0.3	0.5	3.9	1.5	8.0
Doctoral degree								
Ph.D. except in education	68.3	5.5	19.9	0.4	0.8	3.6	1.5	5.7
Education (any doctorate)	77.3	13.0	3.0	0.6	0.2	4.7	1.2	9.2
Other doctoral degree	66.8	7.4	18.9	0.6	1.2	3.3	1.8	6.1
First-professional degree								
Medicine (M.D.)	68.6	6.7	15.6	1.4	0.7	5.7	1.4	6.4
Other health science degree	70.7	6.5	19.2	0.3	1.3	2.1	(#)	2.6
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	83.0	4.4	7.4	0.5	0.5	3.3	1.0	6.6
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	76.5	16.7	5.7	(#)	(#)	1.2	(#)	1.4
Citizenship								
U.S. citizen	80.5	9.1	4.9	0.5	0.5	3.1	1.3	6.7
Resident alien	32.6	15.0	38.6	0.9	1.1	9.9	1.9	14.5
Foreign/international student	34.8	4.8	52.0	0.1	1.3	5.4	1.7	8.6
Attendance pattern								
Full-time, full-year	70.0	8.3	14.8	0.5	0.5	4.6	1.4	6.9
Full-time, part-year	67.7	10.1	14.8	0.8	0.9	3.2	2.6	9.0
Part-time, full-year	78.0	9.0	7.2	0.6	0.5	3.7	1.0	7.9
Part-time, part-year	79.5	9.1	6.8	0.4	0.8	2.2	1.3	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.5.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to race, and percentage who were Hispanic or Latino, by selected student, enrollment, and institution characteristics: 1999–2000 —Continued

Student, enrollment, and institution characteristics	White	Black or African American	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ other Pacific Islander	Other race	More than one race	Hispanic or Latino
				Full-time, full-year students				
Total	70.0	8.3	14.8	0.5	0.5	4.6	1.4	6.9
Master's degree	67.8	11.3	13.6	0.4	0.4	4.9	1.6	8.2
Public	67.4	10.8	13.7	0.6	0.5	5.4	1.7	8.7
Nondoctorate-granting	60.3	16.5	16.4	1.8	(#)	4.4	0.6	6.0
Doctorate-granting	68.9	9.6	13.1	0.3	0.6	5.6	1.9	9.2
Private not-for-profit	69.5	10.9	13.0	0.3	0.3	4.5	1.5	7.9
Nondoctorate-granting	77.1	6.5	11.5	0.6	0.5	3.1	0.6	7.9
Doctorate-granting	66.7	12.5	13.5	0.2	0.2	5.0	1.9	7.9
Doctoral degree	68.7	5.9	19.4	0.4	0.5	3.4	1.7	5.2
Public	68.4	4.8	20.4	0.5	0.8	3.1	2.1	5.3
Private not-for-profit	68.9	7.2	18.4	0.2	0.2	3.9	1.2	5.1
First-professional degree	74.0	5.5	14.2	0.7	0.7	4.2	0.7	5.2
Public	77.9	2.3	13.1	1.1	0.8	4.5	0.3	5.7
Private not-for-profit	70.6	8.2	15.2	0.3	0.6	4.0	1.1	4.8
Master's degree								
Business administration (M.B.A.)	62.0	14.5	19.2	0.1	0.3	2.8	1.1	8.1
Education (any master's)	76.1	13.6	3.1	0.4	0.9	4.9	1.2	8.9
Other master of arts (M.A.)	72.2	10.7	10.6	(#)	0.6	4.3	1.6	7.8
Other master of science (M.S.)	64.5	5.6	20.8	1.1	0.3	5.6	2.2	6.7
Other master's degree	67.2	12.7	11.7	0.3	0.2	6.1	1.8	9.4
Doctoral degree								
Ph.D. except in education	68.2	4.8	20.8	0.4	0.7	3.4	1.8	5.4
Education (any doctorate)	75.1	15.1	4.3	0.5	0.5	3.0	1.5	6.5
Other doctoral degree	67.9	6.2	20.8	0.2	(#)	3.6	1.3	3.8
First-professional degree								
Medicine (M.D.)	68.7	6.0	15.4	1.7	0.8	6.5	0.9	7.2
Other health science degree	70.5	5.8	20.1	0.2	1.1	2.4	(#)	2.4
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	81.3	4.2	8.3	0.4	0.4	4.1	1.3	6.4
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	71.5	13.9	11.3	(#)	(#)	3.3	(#)	(#)
Citizenship								
U.S. citizen	77.5	8.5	7.7	0.5	0.5	4.0	1.3	6.4
Resident alien	27.8	15.1	43.9	1.6	1.4	9.4	0.8	9.0
Foreign/international student	32.9	5.1	52.7	(#)	0.4	6.9	2.0	9.5

#Estimates are less than 0.05.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.6.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to citizenship, by selected student, enrollment, and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Student, enrollment, and institution characteristics	U.S. citizen	Resident alien	Foreign/inter-national student
Total	87.8	3.2	9.1
Master's degree	87.9	2.9	9.2
Public	88.5	2.8	8.8
Nondoctorate-granting	91.6	2.6	5.7
Doctorate-granting	87.3	2.8	9.9
Private not-for-profit	87.5	2.7	9.8
Nondoctorate-granting	90.2	2.0	7.8
Doctorate-granting	86.3	3.0	10.7
Doctoral degree	76.3	3.4	20.3
Public	74.8	2.7	22.5
Private not-for-profit	77.2	4.6	18.2
First-professional degree	92.9	4.4	2.7
Public	92.8	4.6	2.6
Private not-for-profit	93.0	4.3	2.8
Master's degree			
Business administration (M.B.A.)	84.9	4.0	11.1
Education (any master's)	96.6	1.0	2.4
Other master of arts (M.A.)	87.3	2.8	9.9
Other master of science (M.S.)	79.7	4.2	16.1
Other master's degree	87.1	3.4	9.5
Doctoral degree			
Ph.D. except in education	70.8	3.7	25.5
Education (any doctorate)	94.6	1.4	4.0
Other doctoral degree	77.0	4.1	18.9
First-professional degree			
Medicine (M.D.)	91.2	5.2	3.6
Other health science degree	89.3	7.1	3.6
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	96.8	2.3	1.0
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	94.0	1.2	4.8
Race			
White	94.4	1.4	4.2
Black or African American	89.8	5.3	4.9
Asian	42.1	11.9	46.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	92.2	5.9	2.0
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	76.3	5.5	18.3
Other race	77.4	8.8	13.8
More than one race	83.9	4.5	11.6
Ethnicity			
Not Hispanic or Latino	88.1	2.9	9.0
Hispanic or Latino	82.7	6.4	10.9
Attendance pattern			
Full-time, full-year	83.7	3.3	13.0
Full-time, part-year	81.4	3.5	15.1
Part-time, full-year	90.3	3.5	6.2
Part-time, part-year	91.8	2.5	5.7

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.7.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to attendance intensity while enrolled, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Exclusively full-time	Exclusively half-time	Exclusively less-than-half-time	Mixed
Total	41.0	18.7	25.9	14.4
Master's degree	34.1	23.0	26.3	16.6
Public	32.9	22.9	27.1	17.1
Nondoctorate-granting	21.7	28.0	34.9	15.4
Doctorate-granting	37.1	21.0	24.2	17.7
Private not-for-profit	34.7	23.8	25.4	16.1
Nondoctorate-granting	30.3	21.7	29.7	18.3
Doctorate-granting	36.7	24.7	23.5	15.1
Doctoral degree	58.6	12.2	18.0	11.3
Public	56.7	11.4	19.0	12.9
Private not-for-profit	64.9	12.1	14.8	8.2
First-professional degree	83.4	5.7	3.0	7.9
Public	87.5	3.0	3.1	6.4
Private not-for-profit	81.4	6.8	2.7	9.2
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	32.9	26.4	26.2	14.6
Education (any master's)	23.1	26.1	32.3	18.4
Other master of arts (M.A.)	37.0	18.1	24.6	20.3
Other master of science (M.S.)	40.5	19.2	24.4	15.9
Other master's degree	42.8	21.6	20.9	14.7
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	68.7	8.2	12.4	10.7
Education (any doctorate)	28.2	20.7	38.7	12.3
Other doctoral degree	54.2	16.6	17.2	12.0
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	91.1	2.6	3.7	2.6
Other health science degree	89.0	1.2	2.2	7.6
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	79.2	9.0	0.9	10.9
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	49.4	19.1	17.3	14.2

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.8.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to attendance pattern, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Full-time		Part-time	
	Full-year	Part-year	Full-year	Part-year
Total	34.5	7.6	31.0	26.9
Master's degree	26.7	8.6	36.3	28.4
Public	26.2	8.0	37.7	28.1
Nondoctorate-granting	16.7	5.8	43.4	34.0
Doctorate-granting	29.8	8.8	35.5	26.0
Private not-for-profit	26.5	9.1	35.4	29.0
Nondoctorate-granting	22.8	8.6	38.0	30.7
Doctorate-granting	28.2	9.4	34.3	28.2
Doctoral degree	53.6	5.9	28.6	11.8
Public	51.7	6.3	30.3	11.7
Private not-for-profit	60.0	5.5	24.4	10.1
First-professional degree	77.2	7.5	11.8	3.5
Public	84.6	3.8	8.2	3.4
Private not-for-profit	73.0	10.0	13.8	3.3
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	24.9	9.1	38.3	27.6
Education (any master's)	16.3	7.5	39.6	36.5
Other master of arts (M.A.)	31.2	7.3	34.8	26.7
Other master of science (M.S.)	30.9	10.9	33.8	24.4
Other master's degree	36.3	7.9	33.0	22.9
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	63.6	6.4	22.8	7.2
Education (any doctorate)	24.8	3.8	48.2	23.2
Other doctoral degree	48.4	6.3	29.2	16.0
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	82.9	8.4	5.2	3.5
Other health science degree	85.0	6.0	7.3	1.6
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	73.8	7.1	16.4	2.7
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	36.6	12.8	32.8	17.8
Attendance intensity while enrolled				
Exclusively full-time	81.5	18.5	(†)	(†)
Exclusively half-time	(†)	(†)	59.2	40.8
Exclusively less-than-half-time	(†)	(†)	36.7	63.3
Mixed	7.7	(†)	72.2	20.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.8.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to attendance pattern, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Full-time		Part-time	
	Full-year	Part-year	Full-year	Part-year
Field of study				
Master's degree				
Humanities	40.9	8.8	27.8	22.5
Social/behavioral sciences	44.6	6.6	33.1	15.7
Life and physical sciences	34.7	8.3	32.5	24.5
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	24.8	10.3	33.4	31.4
Education	15.4	7.7	40.3	36.7
Business/management	24.0	8.8	38.0	29.2
Health	36.6	9.7	35.5	18.2
Other/undeclared	28.7	9.7	36.2	25.4
Doctoral degree				
Humanities	49.8	6.0	28.8	15.4
Social/behavioral sciences	61.4	5.6	26.8	6.3
Life and physical sciences	73.3	6.1	16.0	4.6
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	59.5	8.8	23.3	8.4
Education	22.7	3.7	49.1	24.6
Business/management	41.0	4.6	35.4	19.0
Other/undeclared	56.4	5.5	26.5	11.6

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.9.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to 1998 income and average total income, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment, and institution characteristics	Less than $5,000	$5,000–9,999	$10,000–19,999	$20,000–29,999	$30,000–49,999	$50,000 or more	Average total income
				All students			
Total	10.1	8.0	15.3	12.0	19.9	34.7	$43,248
Master's degree	7.4	6.9	12.7	12.4	21.8	38.8	46,805
Public	7.8	7.9	13.0	12.3	21.7	37.4	45,034
Nondoctorate-granting	5.6	4.8	9.5	12.9	22.9	44.3	49,831
Doctorate-granting	8.7	9.0	14.2	12.0	21.3	34.8	43,252
Private not-for-profit	6.7	6.0	12.7	12.6	21.8	40.3	48,836
Nondoctorate-granting	6.4	4.8	10.8	11.2	21.3	45.5	53,161
Doctorate-granting	6.9	6.5	13.5	13.2	22.0	37.9	46,897
Doctoral degree	6.6	8.6	25.0	12.0	17.5	30.2	41,861
Public	4.7	9.0	26.4	12.1	18.9	28.9	40,489
Private not-for-profit	10.2	8.2	22.4	11.8	15.2	32.3	44,346
First-professional degree	31.9	15.8	19.6	10.5	10.8	11.4	20,630
Public	34.6	18.7	21.0	9.8	6.9	9.1	17,461
Private not-for-profit	30.7	14.1	18.5	11.0	13.2	12.5	22,350
Master's degree							
Business administration (M.B.A.)	5.1	4.0	10.3	10.3	20.9	49.4	56,524
Education (any master's)	4.1	4.8	9.5	13.4	25.9	42.2	49,237
Other master of arts (M.A.)	9.5	9.8	17.7	12.4	21.6	29.0	39,502
Other master of science (M.S.)	10.5	8.5	15.1	12.0	19.0	34.9	42,253
Other master's degree	9.8	9.7	14.6	13.5	19.7	32.8	42,186
Doctoral degree							
Ph.D. except in education	7.0	10.0	30.5	14.0	16.4	22.1	34,589
Education (any doctorate)	1.8	3.0	7.5	9.5	19.6	58.6	69,097
Other doctoral degree	9.8	9.4	23.5	8.3	18.9	30.2	40,202
First-professional degree							
Medicine (M.D.)	38.2	16.2	20.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	15,421
Other health science degree	37.9	19.6	19.1	6.7	8.1	8.6	16,811
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	27.1	14.6	21.4	13.8	12.3	10.9	21,967
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	6.5	3.7	5.8	20.8	20.0	43.2	53,183
Attendance pattern							
Full-time, full-year	20.8	14.4	24.3	11.6	13.5	15.5	26,180
Full-time, part-year	12.6	9.6	22.4	14.6	16.0	24.9	33,383
Part-time, full-year	3.7	4.8	10.4	12.5	23.5	45.1	53,244
Part-time, part-year	2.9	3.0	7.7	11.1	25.2	50.2	56,425

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.9.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to 1998 income and average total income, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment, and institution characteristics	Less than $5,000	$5,000–9,999	$10,000–19,999	$20,000–29,999	$30,000–49,999	$50,000 or more	Average total income
			Full-time, full-year students				
Total	20.8	14.4	24.3	11.6	13.5	15.5	$26,180
Master's degree	17.5	14.7	20.4	12.4	15.5	19.5	30,241
Public	18.1	17.0	22.4	11.9	13.5	17.2	27,317
Nondoctorate-granting	16.0	17.7	18.3	16.7	11.4	20.0	32,322
Doctorate-granting	18.6	16.8	23.3	10.9	13.9	16.6	26,272
Private not-for-profit	17.2	13.0	19.0	13.3	17.4	20.1	32,286
Nondoctorate-granting	19.7	14.6	14.6	13.0	11.7	26.4	36,007
Doctorate-granting	16.3	12.4	20.6	13.4	19.4	17.9	30,937
Doctoral degree	9.5	11.7	33.7	12.7	14.7	17.8	30,536
Public	6.6	12.4	36.5	12.7	15.1	16.7	28,845
Private not-for-profit	13.8	10.8	28.9	13.0	14.1	19.4	33,449
First-professional degree	34.9	17.5	22.1	10.0	9.2	6.4	16,133
Public	36.7	19.3	22.5	9.9	6.3	5.4	14,849
Private not-for-profit	33.7	16.1	21.9	10.1	11.6	6.6	16,586
Master's degree							
Business administration (M.B.A.)	11.2	8.1	16.8	13.3	22.2	28.3	41,104
Education (any master's)	13.1	15.8	19.3	13.6	14.4	23.8	34,172
Other master of arts (M.A.)	18.2	18.6	22.0	11.3	14.8	15.1	26,442
Other master of science (M.S.)	23.6	14.6	22.2	10.9	12.7	16.1	25,100
Other master's degree	19.1	16.9	21.2	12.9	14.4	15.6	26,481
Doctoral degree							
Ph.D. except in education	8.3	11.8	36.4	14.6	13.8	15.3	28,117
Education (any doctorate)	4.5	5.6	16.4	6.7	21.0	45.8	66,049
Other doctoral degree	16.2	14.1	31.1	7.7	15.5	15.4	24,373
First-professional degree							
Medicine (M.D.)	38.9	18.3	21.5	7.6	8.9	4.9	13,391
Other health science degree	39.7	21.5	20.4	6.4	6.4	5.7	14,126
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	29.3	14.3	25.1	13.8	11.3	6.2	18,199
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	11.9	5.7	9.6	23.8	16.2	32.8	39,386

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.10.—Percentage distribution of master's degree students according to type of degree, by institution type, attendance pattern, and citizenship: 1999–2000

Institution type, attendance pattern, and citizenship	Business administration (M.B.A.)	Education (any master's)	Other master of arts (M.A.)	Other master of science (M.S.)	Other master's degree
Total	20.2	28.4	10.6	19.7	21.2
Institution type					
Public	15.9	31.7	9.7	21.5	21.2
Nondoctorate-granting	13.1	46.0	7.4	15.1	18.5
Doctorate-granting	17.0	26.4	10.6	23.8	22.3
Private not-for-profit	23.7	25.7	11.8	18.5	20.3
Nondoctorate-granting	27.1	33.7	8.5	16.4	14.2
Doctorate-granting	22.1	22.1	13.3	19.5	23.0
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	18.8	17.3	12.3	22.8	28.7
Full-time, part-year	21.5	25.0	9.1	25.1	19.4
Part-time, full-year	21.3	31.0	10.2	18.4	19.2
Part-time, part-year	19.6	36.4	9.9	17.0	17.0
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen	19.5	31.2	10.5	17.9	21.0
Resident alien	27.9	9.3	10.0	28.3	24.6
Foreign/international student	24.4	7.4	11.4	34.7	22.0

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.11.—Percentage distribution of doctoral and first-professional students according to type of degree, by institution type, attendance pattern, and citizenship: 1999–2000

Institution type, attendance pattern, and citizenship	Doctoral			First-professional			
	Ph.D. except in education	Education (any doctorate)	Other doctoral degree	Medicine (M.D.)	Other health science degree	Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	Theology (M.Div., H.L., B.D.)
Total	61.7	17.7	20.6	26.6	29.2	38.2	6.1
Institution type							
Public	67.5	17.5	15.1	36.2	31.1	32.6	0.1
Private not-for-profit	55.4	16.0	28.7	19.5	27.4	42.7	10.4
Attendance pattern							
Full-time, full-year	73.2	8.2	18.6	28.5	32.1	36.5	2.9
Full-time, part-year	66.5	11.4	22.1	30.0	23.4	36.1	10.5
Part-time, full-year	49.2	29.9	21.0	11.8	18.2	53.1	17.0
Part-time, part-year	37.5	34.7	27.8	26.1	13.5	29.6	30.8
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	57.3	22.0	20.7	26.1	28.0	39.7	6.2
Resident alien	67.3	7.4	25.3	31.6	47.0	19.7	1.7
Foreign/international student	77.4	3.5	19.1	35.9	39.4	13.7	11.0

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.12.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to major, by selected student, enrollment, and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Student, enrollment, and institution characteristics	Humanities	Social/behavioral sciences	Life and physical sciences	Engineering/computer science/mathematics	Education	Business/management	Health	Law	Other/undeclared
Total	9.5	7.9	5.8	7.9	22.3	17.1	14.0	5.3	10.2
Degree program									
Master's degree	9.6	7.8	5.0	8.9	26.7	26.3	8.8	0.4	6.5
Doctoral degree	15.1	20.5	17.8	14.2	16.0	4.2	6.8	0.3	5.1
First-professional degree	6.1	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	55.7	38.2	(†)
Master's degree									
Business administration (M.B.A.)*	(#)	(#)	(#)	2.2	1.2	93.7	0.6	(#)	2.4
Education (any master's)*	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.7	91.2	0.6	1.0	(#)	1.9
Other master of arts (M.A.)	38.2	23.8	4.6	5.2	(†)	10.1	7.2	0.8	10.0
Other master of science (M.S.)	3.4	6.0	19.4	30.2	(†)	9.9	21.9	0.3	8.9
Other master's degree	21.6	19.1	1.7	8.3	(†)	18.7	16.1	1.3	13.3
Doctoral degree									
Ph.D. except in education	17.4	24.8	24.0	16.4	(†)	3.5	7.4	0.4	6.1
Education (any doctorate)*	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.5	90.1	1.2	0.6	(#)	3.3
Other doctoral degree	19.7	24.3	13.0	19.6	(†)	8.9	10.3	0.6	3.8
Master's degree									
Full-time, full-year	14.5	12.9	6.4	8.2	15.2	23.4	12.0	0.7	6.7
Other attendance pattern	7.8	6.9	4.6	8.7	28.6	27.5	8.9	0.3	6.7
Doctoral degree									
Full-time, full-year	14.0	23.4	24.2	15.7	6.7	3.2	7.4	0.6	4.8
Other attendance pattern	15.3	19.3	11.4	13.3	24.5	4.9	6.1	(#)	5.2
Citizenship									
U.S. citizen	9.3	8.1	5.0	5.5	24.6	16.5	14.6	5.8	10.6
Resident alien	8.7	5.9	6.1	16.0	8.7	21.4	20.1	4.2	9.0
Foreign/international student	11.3	6.7	12.8	28.1	5.3	21.7	6.1	1.1	7.1

#Estimates are less than 0.05.

†Not applicable.

*Some students in business or education master's degree programs reported other majors within those programs.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.13.—Average expenses for graduate and first-professional students, by attendance status, type of degree, and institution type: 1999–2000

Type of degree and institution type	Full-time, full-year			Part-time, full-year tuition and fees	Part-time, part-year tuition and fees
	Total student budget	Tuition and fees	Total non-tuition expenses*		
Total	$26,219	$11,255	$13,210	$3,761	$1,607
Master's degree	23,686	9,663	12,773	3,772	1,874
Public	19,157	5,745	11,882	2,136	1,126
Nondoctorate-granting	16,901	4,597	10,908	1,847	1,020
Doctorate-granting	19,636	5,988	12,088	2,266	1,179
Private not-for-profit	29,807	14,763	14,066	6,006	2,766
Nondoctorate-granting	23,852	10,671	12,897	4,598	2,018
Doctorate-granting	31,931	16,217	14,482	6,688	3,128
Doctoral degree	26,805	9,443	13,135	3,432	1,719
Public	22,609	6,375	12,337	2,586	1,266
Private not-for-profit	33,639	14,274	14,486	5,427	2,735
First-professional degree	31,441	16,109	14,285	7,648	2,799
Public	24,617	9,951	13,712	4,526	(#)
Private not-for-profit	37,178	21,230	14,816	9,165	3,484
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	33,884	17,250	15,505	(#)	(#)
Other health science degree	30,490	15,523	14,109	(#)	(#)
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	31,128	16,468	13,427	9,634	(#)
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	2,893	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Includes room and board, books and supplies, transportation, and personal expenses.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.14.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to time between receiving bachelor's degree and beginning graduate program, by selected enrollment and institutior characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Less than 1 year	1–2 years	3–6 years	7 years or more
Total	29.3	21.0	23.5	26.2
Master's degree	19.9	22.4	28.0	29.7
Public	21.9	23.2	28.6	26.4
Nondoctorate-granting	20.6	22.2	28.2	29.0
Doctorate-granting	22.3	23.5	28.7	25.4
Private not-for-profit	17.5	21.9	27.0	33.6
Nondoctorate-granting	17.6	22.3	24.0	36.1
Doctorate-granting	17.4	21.7	28.5	32.4
Doctoral degree	24.7	16.8	23.6	34.9
Public	22.5	15.8	25.7	36.1
Private not-for-profit	28.0	18.6	20.3	33.1
First-professional degree	42.1	30.4	15.6	11.9
Public	45.9	27.3	14.9	12.0
Private not-for-profit	39.4	32.5	16.1	12.0
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	12.4	19.6	36.9	31.2
Education (any master's)	16.9	20.6	29.1	33.4
Other master of arts (M.A.)	25.8	26.0	23.9	24.4
Other master of science (M.S.)	26.5	26.9	21.5	25.1
Other master's degree	22.9	21.9	25.7	29.5
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	28.4	18.8	26.8	26.0
Education (any doctorate)	10.6	5.5	17.8	66.0
Other doctoral degree	26.9	21.6	19.6	32.0
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	43.9	30.7	16.5	9.0
Other health science degree	62.7	25.6	7.6	4.1
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	31.8	35.8	19.5	12.9
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	9.7	17.0	22.4	50.8
Attendance pattern				
Full-time, full-year	34.9	26.0	23.2	15.9
Full-time, part-year	26.6	30.2	20.9	22.4
Part-time, full-year	20.2	17.7	26.9	35.2
Part-time, part-year	32.3	14.2	20.7	32.8

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.15.—Percentage distribution of foreign/international students according to country of origin, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	China	India	Selected Asian countries[1]	Canada or Mexico	Selected South American countries[2]	Selected European countries[3]	Other
Total	23.2	15.1	21.8	3.9	3.8	5.1	27.0
Master's degree	21.0	18.9	21.6	4.0	5.2	5.0	24.2
Public	26.0	23.2	17.8	3.1	5.2	5.6	19.2
Nondoctorate-granting	17.8	9.5	35.4	(#)	(#)	5.2	32.1
Doctorate-granting	27.8	26.2	13.9	3.8	6.4	5.7	16.3
Private not-for-profit	15.8	15.0	24.1	4.5	5.0	4.7	31.0
Nondoctorate-granting	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Doctorate-granting	15.8	15.9	23.1	1.3	4.7	6.2	33.0
Doctoral degree	28.0	10.9	22.5	3.1	2.1	6.2	27.2
Public	28.2	11.3	21.9	3.0	2.2	6.5	26.8
Private not-for-profit	26.6	10.2	24.3	3.5	1.6	5.6	28.2
Master's degree							
Business administration (M.B.A.)	10.6	15.8	16.5	4.8	10.5	8.8	33.0
Education (any master's)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other master of arts (M.A.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other master of science (M.S.)	33.2	25.9	18.5	2.8	1.1	3.0	15.6
Other master's degree	14.2	10.9	28.5	6.3	8.4	5.9	25.8
Doctoral degree							
Ph.D. except in education	30.9	10.2	19.2	3.0	2.2	6.8	27.7
Education (any doctorate)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other doctoral degree	21.3	15.9	33.1	2.5	0.8	4.9	21.6

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate or estimates are less than 0.05.

[1]Includes Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan, Pakistan, and Thailand.

[2]Includes Brazil, Columbia, and Venezuela.

[3]Includes France, Germany, Sweden, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.16.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to parents' highest education level, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	High school or less	Some college, less than a bachelor's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or first-professional degree
Total	30.4	15.9	23.0	30.7
Master's degree	32.1	16.3	23.0	28.6
Public	32.0	17.7	23.1	27.3
Nondoctorate-granting	41.6	18.8	18.1	21.5
Doctorate-granting	28.5	17.3	24.9	29.4
Private not-for-profit	31.8	14.8	23.5	30.0
Nondoctorate-granting	36.8	17.8	19.7	25.7
Doctorate-granting	29.4	13.4	25.2	32.0
Doctoral degree	28.3	12.4	24.1	35.1
Public	27.1	12.4	25.1	35.5
Private not-for-profit	29.6	12.3	22.0	36.1
First-professional degree	21.8	14.3	20.3	43.7
Public	19.3	13.5	21.7	45.5
Private not-for-profit	22.6	15.0	19.4	43.1
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	33.7	10.6	26.7	29.0
Education (any master's)	36.7	19.4	18.9	25.1
Other master of arts (M.A.)	24.6	19.2	20.6	35.7
Other master of science (M.S.)	28.0	13.5	28.9	29.6
Other master's degree	31.1	19.1	20.7	29.1
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	23.5	11.7	26.5	38.4
Education (any doctorate)	43.7	14.2	19.7	22.4
Other doctoral degree	28.3	13.0	21.6	37.2
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	16.5	10.8	14.0	58.8
Other health science degree	24.9	17.6	25.3	32.3
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	21.3	14.6	21.2	42.9
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	35.6	13.9	21.1	29.4
Attendance pattern				
Full-time, full-year	23.5	14.3	23.5	38.8
Full-time, part-year	28.8	12.9	26.1	32.3
Part-time, full-year	36.4	16.8	20.6	26.3
Part-time, part-year	33.8	18.1	24.3	23.8

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 1.17.—Percentage of students with disabilities, percentage distribution of students with disabilities according to main disability, and the percentage of students who considered themselves to have a disability by degree program: 1999–2000

Degree program	Any reported disability	Of those reporting a disability, main disability							Considered themselves to have a disability
		Hearing	Blind or visual impair-ment	Ortho-pedic or mobility	Learning disability	Health problem	Mental illness/de-pression	Other	
Total	7.4	6.1	4.7	25.1	3.9	19.4	14.3	26.5	2.4
Degree program									
Master's degree	7.4	5.7	4.8	27.3	3.5	15.4	15.3	28.1	2.5
Doctoral degree	9.0	6.8	6.7	19.0	5.3	19.3	16.6	26.3	2.6
First-professional degree	4.5	8.4	3.8	34.2	6.9	31.8	2.9	12.0	1.0
Other graduate program	8.1	5.8	2.2	17.5	1.7	32.3	12.7	27.9	3.3

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

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Section 2: Types of Financial Aid

Student and Enrollment Characteristics

- In 1999–2000, 60 percent of all graduate and first-professional students received some form of financial aid (table 2.1). Thirty-eight percent of students received grants, which was the most common type of aid received. Thirty percent took out loans, 20 percent had graduate assistantships, and 2 percent had work-study jobs. First-professional students were more likely to receive aid (85 percent did so) than doctoral students (72 percent) or master's students (58 percent).
- Among full-time, full-year students, 88 percent of first-professional and doctoral students received aid, which made them more likely than master's students (79 percent) to do so. These differences may reflect the fact that master's students have a lower average price of attendance than do doctoral and first-professional students and that the average 1998 income of first-professional students was less than that of master's students (table 1.9). Among students who received aid, the average financial aid package totaled $13,255 (table 2.2). While grants were the most common type of aid received (see table 2.1), the largest dollar amounts of aid received were in the form of loans ($14,486 on average for those with loans). For full-time, full-year students who received aid in the form of loans, the average amount received was $16,728.
- The size of the average financial aid package varied by type of degree program. Full-time, full-year master's students received $16,431 on average, which was less than the $22,663 awarded to doctoral students and $22,803 to first-professional students.
- Among full-time, full-year students, doctoral students tended to receive larger grants on average ($13,372) than did master's students ($7,606) or first-professional students ($6,942). However, first-professional students took out larger loans than did other students ($20,141 vs. $14,791 for master's students and $14,085 for doctoral students).
- From 60 to 64 percent of master's degree students earning M.B.A.s, master of arts or science degrees in fields other than education, and other master's degrees received some form of financial aid, while students earning master's degrees in education were less likely to receive financial aid (47 percent) (table 2.3-A). When controlling for attendance pattern and considering only full-time, full-year master's students, master's students in education were still less likely than their peers earning master of arts or science degrees in fields other than education or "other" master's degrees to receive aid (71 percent vs. 83 to 86 percent), and not significantly different from M.B.A. students (70 percent) (table 2.3-B).

- Similarly, among full-time, full-year doctoral students, 75 percent of those earning doctorates in education received some type of financial aid, compared with 89 to 90 percent of those in other doctoral programs (table 2.3-B). Eighty-eight percent of full-time, full-year first-professional students received aid.
- Master's students who earned less than $5,000 in 1998 were awarded aid packages of $13,828 on average, less than the $22,264 awarded to doctoral students and $23,798 awarded to first-professional students in that income group (table 2.4-A).

Combinations of Aid

- About 20 percent of all graduate and first-professional students received only grants in their financial aid package (table 2.5). Fifteen percent received only loans, 10 percent received grants and loans, and 15 percent had some other combination of types of aid. The remaining 40 percent of graduate and first-professional students did not receive any financial aid.
- Of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, those who received both grants and loans had an average award of $20,048; those with only loans borrowed $14,742 on average; and those with only grants received an average of $4,907 (table 2.6). Students with other combinations of types of aid received an average of $18,431.

Types of Loans

- In total, 30 percent of all graduate and first-professional students took out loans from any source (table 2.1), and 29 percent borrowed through the Stafford loan program (table 2.7). About 27 percent had subsidized loans, and 23 percent had unsubsidized loans (students could have both).
- Among those who borrowed through the Stafford loan program, the average loan was $12,849. The average subsidized loan was $7,099, and the average unsubsidized loan was $8,067.
- One in 10 graduate and first-professional students borrowed the maximum amount of all Stafford loans, and 17 percent took out the maximum in subsidized Stafford loans (table 2.8). Among full-time, full-year students, first-professional students were the most likely to borrow the maximum subsidized Stafford loan amount (69 percent), followed by master's students (32 percent) and then doctoral students (16 percent).
- About 4 percent of students borrowed an average of $9,668 from private sources for their graduate or first-professional education (table 2.9). Of the 10 percent of students who had borrowed the maximum in subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford loans (see table 2.8), 23 percent had also borrowed from private sources, borrowing an average of $11,395.

Aid Ratios

- The average ratio of federal aid to all aid was 40 percent for students with financial aid from any source (table 2.10). Among aided full-time full-year students, 50 percent of their total financial aid came from the federal government.
- The average ratios of both grants and loans to total aid was 43 percent among all aided students, but varied according to degree program (table 2.10). For instance, for first-professional students with financial aid the ratio of grants to total aid was an average of 19 percent (compared with 48 percent for master's students) while the ratio of loans to total aid was 77 percent (compared with 40 percent for master's students).
- Limiting consideration to students with a particular type of aid, students with any grants received 68 percent of their aid as grants (table 2.11). Among students with loans, 84 percent of their aid came from loans.

Cumulative Borrowing

- Approximately half of all graduate and first-professional students enrolled in 1999–2000 had taken out a Stafford loan for either undergraduate or graduate education (table 2.12). Thirty-six percent borrowed through the Stafford program as undergraduates, and 37 percent borrowed as graduate or first-professional students. First-professional students borrowed the largest cumulative amount: $48,742 on average, compared with $33,055 for doctoral students and $21,114 for master's students.
- Forty-nine percent of graduate and first-professional students had borrowed from any source for their graduate education (table 2.13). The average total amount borrowed was $31,048 (table 2.14).
- Ninety percent of first-professional completers had borrowed for their education as undergraduate or graduate students or both, while just under two-thirds of master's degree and doctoral completers who had done so (table 2.15). Of those who borrowed, the average total amounts borrowed were $29,319 for those earning master's degrees, $34,659 for those earning doctoral degrees, and $80,854 for those earning first-professional degrees.

Table 2.1.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, institution type, and attendance pattern: 1999–2000

Type of degree, institution type, and attendance pattern	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
				All students			
Total	59.7	38.1	30.4	20.2	7.8	29.0	2.3
Master's degree	57.9	37.3	27.3	15.7	6.7	26.0	1.7
Public	54.7	35.6	23.2	20.4	9.6	22.3	1.4
Nondoctorate-granting	43.8	28.5	20.4	8.4	5.8	19.5	2.0
Doctorate-granting	58.8	38.2	24.3	24.7	11.0	23.4	1.1
Private not-for-profit	61.1	39.7	31.3	10.3	3.4	29.7	2.1
Nondoctorate-granting	55.3	34.4	27.1	6.7	2.5	26.0	1.1
Doctorate-granting	63.8	42.1	33.2	12.0	3.8	31.4	2.6
Doctoral degree	72.4	50.6	22.4	46.9	19.2	21.3	2.3
Public	72.1	49.3	19.5	55.2	27.7	18.2	1.9
Private not-for-profit	75.0	54.6	27.8	35.7	5.0	26.8	3.2
First-professional degree	85.4	44.0	75.5	11.1	4.3	73.1	7.4
Public	87.2	44.1	79.3	10.4	6.8	77.5	5.1
Private not-for-profit	85.3	44.4	74.2	11.7	2.6	71.5	9.2
Attendance pattern							
Full-time, full-year	82.2	48.6	53.7	23.2	11.5	52.0	5.2
Full-time, part-year	61.8	32.5	33.1	13.8	6.2	31.5	1.3
Part-time, full-year	55.0	37.4	22.7	6.2	7.2	21.5	1.1
Part-time, part-year	35.8	27.1	8.4	2.2	4.0	7.6	0.4
				Full-time, full-year students			
Total	82.2	48.6	53.7	32.5	11.5	52.0	5.2
Master's degree	79.2	46.7	50.2	30.4	11.4	48.6	4.2
Public	78.5	46.4	44.4	41.5	18.5	43.6	2.8
Nondoctorate-granting	70.2	37.5	54.7	16.8	14.0	53.3	5.2
Doctorate-granting	80.2	48.3	42.2	46.5	19.4	41.6	2.3
Private not-for-profit	80.6	48.2	57.7	18.3	3.6	55.3	6.0
Nondoctorate-granting	75.2	35.5	51.2	10.1	1.9	51.2	3.4
Doctorate-granting	82.5	52.8	60.1	21.5	4.2	56.7	7.0
Doctoral degree	88.0	62.4	29.3	62.1	23.0	27.7	3.4
Public	89.4	62.1	26.2	72.1	35.5	24.4	2.6
Private not-for-profit	87.3	64.1	34.4	48.1	4.9	33.1	4.9
First-professional degree	88.1	45.2	80.4	11.5	4.1	78.3	8.9
Public	88.6	46.0	81.8	9.5	7.3	80.6	5.6
Private not-for-profit	88.4	44.9	79.9	13.2	1.5	77.2	11.7

[1]Grants include scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, and employer aid.
[2]Based on student report. See glossary entry for ASTANY (appendix A) for more detail.
[3]Included in "Grants" column as well.
[4]Included in "Loans" column as well.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.2.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid, type of degree, institution type, and attendance pattern: 1999–2000

Type of degree, institution type, and attendance pattern	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
				All students			
Total	$13,255	$5,944	$14,486	$9,033	$4,525	$12,849	$3,034
Master's degree	10,391	4,950	12,358	7,288	3,988	11,309	2,718
Public	8,602	3,924	9,770	7,250	3,798	9,547	2,914
Nondoctorate-granting	6,561	2,495	9,131	5,329	2,059	8,849	(#)
Doctorate-granting	9,168	4,321	9,969	7,442	4,139	9,764	3,639
Private not-for-profit	12,375	6,145	14,655	7,661	4,572	12,696	2,609
Nondoctorate-granting	7,970	3,725	10,729	(#)	(#)	10,479	(#)
Doctorate-granting	14,086	7,031	16,090	8,632	5,376	13,521	2,800
Doctoral degree	18,466	10,686	13,175	11,711	5,525	12,059	4,569
Public	16,065	8,302	10,247	11,164	5,201	10,279	6,113
Private not-for-profit	23,332	14,965	17,091	13,381	9,559	14,422	2,959
First-professional degree	21,505	6,507	19,559	4,799	4,602	16,428	2,790
Public	18,101	4,697	16,277	5,544	3,024	14,633	(#)
Private not-for-profit	24,014	7,797	22,003	4,186	(#)	17,787	2,659
Attendance pattern							
Full-time, full-year	19,521	8,930	16,728	9,805	5,722	14,340	2,834
Full-time, part-year	11,450	5,951	11,984	7,177	4,399	10,508	(#)
Part-time, full-year	8,659	4,013	11,804	7,602	3,569	11,372	4,284
Part-time, part-year	3,801	2,139	7,213	6,450	2,141	7,278	(#)
				Full-time, full-year students			
Total	19,521	8,930	16,728	9,805	5,722	14,340	2,834
Master's degree	16,431	7,606	14,791	7,961	5,150	12,864	2,577
Public	14,036	6,579	11,585	8,237	4,966	11,103	2,878
Nondoctorate-granting	12,971	4,778	11,616	(#)	(#)	10,844	(#)
Doctorate-granting	14,230	6,870	11,576	8,467	5,253	11,172	(#)
Private not-for-profit	19,758	9,065	17,903	7,474	(#)	14,343	2,424
Nondoctorate-granting	12,133	5,205	13,228	(#)	(#)	12,510	(#)
Doctorate-granting	22,277	10,005	19,346	8,477	(#)	14,943	2,589
Doctoral degree	22,663	13,372	14,085	12,387	6,443	12,652	4,236
Public	19,047	9,842	10,628	11,706	5,869	10,679	(#)
Private not-for-profit	28,634	18,691	18,179	14,054	12,783	14,915	2,843
First-professional degree	22,803	6,942	20,141	4,574	3,581	16,780	2,735
Public	18,832	4,863	16,738	4,623	3,072	14,875	(#)
Private not-for-profit	26,043	8,673	22,961	4,534	(#)	18,391	2,615

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Grants include scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, and employer aid.

[2]Based on amounts reported by students or institutions. See glossary entry fo ASTAMT (appendix A) for more detail.

[3]Included in "Grants" column as well.

[4]Included in "Loans" column as well.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.3-A.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
				All students			
Total	59.7	38.1	30.4	20.2	7.8	29.0	2.3
				Master's students			
Total	57.9	37.3	27.3	15.7	6.7	26.0	1.7
Gender							
Male	61.4	41.0	25.8	17.7	7.8	24.3	2.0
Female	55.5	34.8	28.3	14.2	5.9	27.1	1.5
Race							
White	57.7	38.3	26.7	14.6	6.5	25.5	1.5
Black or African American	64.5	33.5	42.5	10.5	5.5	41.4	1.9
Asian	47.6	30.7	14.7	24.1	8.5	13.4	2.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	62.2	47.8	41.9	(#)	20.2	41.9	4.6
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	66.4	40.4	28.0	22.4	6.7	24.3	3.2
More than one race	66.5	45.9	23.3	26.8	11.1	21.6	1.1
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	57.6	37.2	27.1	15.2	6.6	25.8	1.7
Hispanic or Latino	61.9	39.2	29.8	22.1	7.1	27.5	1.8
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	69.7	44.2	35.9	32.8	14.3	35.5	4.2
25–29	60.2	36.6	32.1	16.6	6.6	30.2	1.8
30–34	55.6	36.3	23.3	11.8	5.1	21.9	1.2
35–39	53.1	35.6	22.2	10.5	4.2	21.1	0.9
40 or older	50.3	35.4	19.5	8.3	3.9	18.3	0.6
Marital status							
Married	52.5	36.8	19.2	10.1	5.0	17.6	0.7
Not married or separated	62.5	37.8	34.0	20.9	8.1	33.0	2.5
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	79.6	47.1	55.2	34.9	11.3	52.7	7.2
$5,000–9,999	77.9	45.2	53.9	34.7	14.8	53.4	4.4
$10,000–19,999	66.2	32.5	39.2	31.6	9.5	38.4	2.1
$20,000–29,999	58.7	29.8	34.5	13.4	6.3	32.8	2.0
$30,000–49,999	51.0	34.0	22.3	11.5	5.3	21.2	0.9
$50,000 or more	51.1	40.0	13.8	7.1	4.3	12.4	0.3
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	59.4	38.1	29.9	13.6	6.2	28.6	1.5
Resident alien	54.8	33.9	30.0	12.4	7.0	28.5	2.1
Foreign/international student	44.8	31.3	1.5	38.6	11.4	(†)	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.3-A.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Master's degree							
Business administration (M.B.A.)	60.2	43.7	23.6	11.0	4.1	22.3	1.2
Education (any master's)	46.6	27.3	22.9	8.4	5.5	21.6	0.6
Other master of arts (M.A.)	61.4	36.1	31.3	24.6	10.0	30.5	1.2
Other master of science (M.S.)	63.3	42.5	23.6	26.3	9.8	22.4	2.4
Other master's degree	64.3	40.6	38.1	16.4	6.0	36.3	3.2
Graduate field of study							
Humanities	64.5	43.0	34.9	23.8	8.2	32.4	2.8
Social/behavioral sciences	75.5	39.9	49.9	20.7	9.5	49.5	3.4
Life and physical sciences	65.5	39.5	21.4	49.2	15.3	19.7	2.9
Engineering/computer science/math	58.7	42.9	11.1	24.9	8.7	9.4	1.5
Education	45.5	26.7	22.5	7.4	5.3	21.5	0.7
Business/management	60.2	42.6	24.5	10.8	4.2	23.4	1.1
Health	67.1	41.1	41.4	10.5	7.0	39.7	2.5
Other/undeclared	57.6	39.4	29.1	22.8	8.3	27.2	2.7
			Doctoral students				
Total	72.4	50.6	22.4	46.9	19.2	21.3	2.3
Gender							
Male	74.2	52.2	19.2	54.0	20.5	18.2	1.9
Female	70.6	48.9	25.7	39.7	17.9	24.4	2.6
Race							
White	70.8	50.8	24.8	42.0	18.1	23.6	2.2
Black or African American	68.5	44.0	32.7	27.7	17.8	32.6	1.1
Asian	80.6	52.3	6.3	77.3	23.9	5.3	2.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	73.2	47.5	27.5	39.8	15.3	26.1	4.2
More than one race	74.2	54.0	24.5	38.9	30.4	19.0	1.8
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	72.5	50.7	22.3	47.4	19.4	21.2	2.2
Hispanic or Latino	71.3	48.8	24.7	38.8	16.1	23.2	3.3
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	82.8	61.3	25.9	51.8	17.6	24.2	5.0
25–29	85.5	61.7	26.4	63.2	24.0	25.5	2.7
30–34	76.3	52.2	20.3	55.0	22.8	19.6	1.6
35–39	64.9	44.1	18.2	38.7	17.0	17.3	1.8
40 or older	51.4	33.3	19.5	20.1	12.1	17.8	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.3-A.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Marital status							
Married	64.0	43.1	15.2	38.7	16.4	14.1	0.9
Not married or separated	79.0	56.5	28.1	53.6	21.4	26.9	3.4
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	90.2	69.9	36.2	50.9	16.9	34.2	8.2
$5,000–9,999	85.8	59.0	47.0	55.0	23.7	44.6	6.0
$10,000–19,999	85.8	59.3	29.3	68.9	25.7	28.2	2.8
$20,000–29,999	78.3	51.9	21.0	62.8	23.2	20.4	1.9
$30,000–49,999	70.0	45.9	16.6	45.3	18.6	15.5	1.3
$50,000 or more	52.6	38.9	10.7	18.9	11.8	9.8	0.1
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	69.6	49.1	27.9	37.7	17.1	26.9	2.3
Resident alien	78.5	63.9	23.9	30.6	18.7	23.4	2.9
Foreign/international student	81.8	54.0	1.6	82.5	27.4	(†)	1.9
Doctoral degree							
Ph.D. except in education	79.1	55.8	21.6	59.7	23.0	20.4	2.6
Education (any doctorate)	50.2	31.5	21.4	17.4	11.8	20.5	0.5
Other doctoral degree	71.4	51.5	25.6	37.3	14.4	24.7	2.8
Graduate field of study							
Humanities	68.0	50.2	20.1	38.8	15.7	19.1	2.3
Social/behavioral sciences	78.5	53.7	42.8	40.8	16.7	42.1	5.4
Life and physical sciences	87.4	66.5	16.5	74.9	26.6	15.0	2.3
Engineering/computer science/math	79.2	51.8	6.9	69.5	23.2	6.2	1.6
Education	48.6	31.3	19.0	17.0	11.8	18.3	0.2
Business/management	74.2	54.5	13.5	36.9	22.0	11.6	(#)
Other/undeclared	69.4	46.6	25.3	40.4	21.7	23.3	1.2
			First-professional students				
Total	85.4	44.0	75.5	11.1	4.3	73.1	7.4
Gender							
Male	86.2	40.7	75.6	11.0	3.4	73.3	6.0
Female	84.4	48.0	75.3	11.2	5.3	72.9	9.2
Race							
White	85.3	42.2	76.1	11.6	4.2	74.3	7.7
Black or African American	91.9	51.0	75.9	(#)	4.1	72.5	6.1
Asian	79.4	40.9	70.3	12.0	5.1	66.2	7.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	93.8	77.2	82.1	12.5	4.5	77.8	10.2
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.3-A.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	84.9	42.9	74.8	11.0	4.1	72.5	7.5
Hispanic or Latino	95.0	63.7	88.1	13.3	6.9	83.8	6.9
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	83.9	46.7	77.9	10.9	4.7	75.7	10.1
25–29	90.2	41.7	83.1	9.6	4.0	80.5	5.9
30–34	85.1	45.3	70.2	12.6	3.5	68.2	8.4
35–39	82.1	41.4	54.9	26.0	8.6	54.9	4.7
40 or older	67.1	41.6	40.1	4.9	1.5	36.1	1.4
Marital status							
Married	83.0	43.2	64.2	11.4	3.5	60.6	3.9
Not married or separated	86.2	44.3	79.4	10.9	4.6	77.5	8.7
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	93.5	49.2	90.1	9.9	4.2	88.6	10.2
$5,000–9,999	84.9	45.4	78.1	8.6	4.9	77.3	9.7
$10,000–19,999	84.6	38.0	78.1	14.9	5.6	76.3	8.6
$20,000–29,999	87.8	45.3	76.9	8.8	2.3	70.4	3.4
$30,000–49,999	76.2	39.9	58.6	11.1	3.8	56.4	4.2
$50,000 or more	71.1	40.4	40.6	13.3	3.4	36.7	1.6
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	86.1	43.8	77.0	10.4	4.4	74.7	7.7
Resident alien	93.4	54.4	85.1	(#)	2.9	84.6	6.7
Foreign/international student	47.6	32.7	5.5	(#)	3.5	(†)	1.3
First-professional degree							
Medicine (M.D.)	82.3	46.8	73.5	14.5	3.0	72.7	1.9
Other health science degree	86.2	41.8	79.5	7.9	7.4	76.8	14.8
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	88.8	39.6	82.3	10.0	2.7	80.6	6.7
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	73.1	69.8	22.0	15.9	5.0	10.6	1.1

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate or estimates are less than 0.05.
†Not applicable.
[1]Grants include scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, and employer aid.
[2]Based on student report. See glossary entry for ASTANY (appendix A) for more detail.
[3]Included in "Grants" column as well.
[4]Included in "Loans" column as well.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.3-B.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
			All full-time, full-year students				
Total	82.2	48.6	53.7	32.5	11.5	52.0	5.2
			Full-time, full-year master's students				
Total	79.2	46.7	50.2	30.4	11.4	48.6	4.2
Gender							
Male	80.9	47.4	48.3	33.8	12.7	46.2	4.4
Female	78.0	46.2	51.7	27.9	10.4	50.3	4.0
Race							
White	81.4	48.6	53.6	31.4	11.6	51.9	4.1
Black or African American	88.3	48.5	69.5	17.5	10.9	68.5	3.9
Asian	57.6	33.8	23.2	31.6	8.8	21.6	4.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	81.7	42.9	39.1	37.3	9.5	36.2	5.7
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	78.9	46.4	51.0	29.4	11.2	49.4	4.2
Hispanic or Latino	82.5	51.0	41.4	40.8	13.7	38.9	3.9
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	80.8	53.5	45.6	39.2	17.1	45.3	6.5
25–29	80.9	43.9	58.0	30.9	10.0	55.0	3.9
30–34	78.2	39.8	46.9	32.8	8.2	46.2	2.4
35–39	62.8	39.6	37.9	18.8	9.3	35.3	3.1
40 or older	81.3	51.2	48.8	13.1	6.6	47.1	2.3
Marital status							
Married	74.1	44.9	38.5	22.6	10.5	36.8	2.7
Not married or separated	81.5	47.5	55.4	34.0	11.8	53.8	4.8
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	84.7	55.8	59.0	36.8	12.5	55.2	8.8
$5,000–9,999	86.3	51.6	61.5	40.7	17.7	61.5	4.9
$10,000–19,999	80.9	43.5	48.8	38.5	11.6	48.2	2.8
$20,000–29,999	80.4	39.6	56.6	28.0	9.5	54.2	3.8
$30,000–49,999	77.0	46.4	46.7	22.5	9.0	44.5	3.8
$50,000 or more	68.3	43.2	34.0	16.1	8.5	32.9	1.4
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	83.0	48.2	58.5	27.5	10.9	57.0	4.1
Resident alien	70.5	39.3	51.5	(#)	8.3	51.5	3.5
Foreign/international student	59.2	40.0	3.1	46.8	14.7	(†)	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.3-B.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Master's degree							
Business administration (M.B.A.)	70.1	41.8	46.5	22.3	7.2	44.1	2.8
Education (any master's)	71.4	33.6	52.7	19.4	10.2	52.2	2.5
Other master of arts (M.A.)	85.6	48.5	54.6	36.8	14.2	54.1	2.1
Other master of science (M.S.)	84.1	53.1	39.3	43.8	17.8	38.0	4.7
Other master's degree	83.3	52.1	58.0	28.5	8.5	55.4	6.5
Graduate field of study							
Humanities	86.7	61.6	57.1	36.7	12.3	53.6	6.0
Social/behavioral sciences	89.2	47.3	63.6	28.9	9.8	63.1	5.0
Life and physical sciences	91.4	53.7	29.9	73.4	27.0	27.2	2.9
Engineering/computer science/mathematics	78.7	51.3	19.5	51.4	14.7	14.3	2.6
Education	70.2	30.9	52.9	17.0	8.9	52.3	2.9
Business/management	71.3	42.5	48.6	22.0	7.8	47.1	3.0
Health	82.3	48.1	60.4	14.3	10.4	60.1	5.3
Other/undeclared	76.0	49.0	49.1	39.9	13.3	48.1	6.1
	Full-time, full-year doctoral students						
Total	88.0	62.4	29.3	62.1	23.0	27.7	3.4
Gender							
Male	87.5	62.0	25.0	68.5	24.7	24.0	2.8
Female	88.6	62.8	34.2	54.6	21.2	32.0	4.1
Race							
White	87.0	63.1	33.4	57.7	21.3	31.7	3.5
Black or African American	93.1	62.1	52.7	42.3	21.1	52.4	1.9
Asian	89.7	59.7	6.4	83.8	28.0	5.7	3.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	91.4	61.5	31.4	55.1	22.0	28.6	5.7
More than one race	87.0	63.7	31.2	(#)	33.6	23.8	3.0
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	87.7	61.8	29.4	62.4	22.9	27.8	3.3
Hispanic or Latino	93.8	73.5	28.8	56.7	24.5	26.9	5.7
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	90.9	70.4	30.9	50.0	19.1	29.0	6.1
25–29	91.0	67.4	28.0	70.2	24.3	26.8	3.1
30–34	88.6	59.8	22.8	74.8	27.1	21.7	2.9
35–39	82.2	61.5	28.0	52.3	24.2	27.0	3.1
40 or older	78.8	41.9	42.9	37.0	16.4	39.1	2.5
Marital status							
Married	84.6	54.1	22.6	60.6	22.8	20.6	1.5
Not married or separated	89.9	66.7	32.9	63.0	23.1	31.5	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.3-B.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	91.4	71.5	38.5	49.2	15.9	36.5	10.7
$5,000–9,999	91.4	64.4	50.3	58.7	23.3	47.8	6.1
$10,000–19,999	90.6	66.0	30.2	74.3	28.0	28.9	3.3
$20,000–29,999	94.2	63.6	22.9	75.9	25.7	21.7	1.7
$30,000–49,999	87.8	64.1	20.5	61.0	21.7	18.5	2.2
$50,000 or more	75.0	46.9	20.8	37.3	16.3	19.6	0.3
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	87.4	62.4	38.3	54.1	21.3	36.7	3.7
Resident alien	88.6	77.1	29.4	40.0	16.1	29.4	6.6
Foreign/international student	90.0	60.6	1.9	85.3	29.0	(†)	2.2
Doctoral degree							
Ph.D. except in education	88.9	64.0	25.6	68.0	25.0	24.0	3.2
Education (any doctorate)	74.9	43.8	43.9	31.6	18.9	42.3	1.4
Other doctoral degree	90.4	64.0	37.6	53.7	16.9	36.0	5.1
Graduate field of study							
Humanities	83.6	60.1	26.8	56.1	19.1	25.8	4.3
Social/behavioral sciences	91.7	62.3	52.1	48.0	18.2	51.1	7.2
Life and physical sciences	93.9	76.8	18.5	79.8	29.0	16.5	2.4
Engineering/computer science/mathematics	88.7	58.0	8.0	82.8	27.0	7.6	2.4
Education	70.9	45.8	36.6	34.4	20.1	35.2	(#)
Business/management	89.2	64.0	15.0	66.5	23.1	10.3	(#)
Other/undeclared	82.9	52.2	36.8	45.6	22.6	33.5	1.7
		Full-time, full-year first-professional students					
Total	88.1	45.2	80.4	11.5	4.1	78.3	8.9
Gender							
Male	90.1	42.0	82.7	10.6	3.6	80.8	7.4
Female	85.7	49.2	77.7	12.6	4.6	75.3	10.7
Race							
White	87.9	43.0	81.2	12.1	3.9	79.7	9.5
Black or African American	94.3	46.3	85.0	(#)	4.1	79.9	6.6
Asian	84.2	43.9	74.7	13.5	4.9	70.1	7.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	96.2	80.8	85.6	11.7	3.8	83.4	9.9
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	87.6	44.0	79.8	11.4	3.8	77.8	9.0
Hispanic or Latino	97.2	67.2	91.2	14.0	8.0	87.8	7.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.3-B.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	85.0	47.7	78.6	11.5	4.2	76.4	10.9
25–29	91.1	43.7	83.9	10.2	4.1	81.6	6.5
30–34	91.6	43.1	82.5	13.3	2.3	80.1	11.0
35–39	89.1	39.6	77.7	(#)	7.4	77.7	9.9
40 or older	80.4	44.4	55.1	(#)	4.1	55.1	3.7
Marital status							
Married	86.6	40.5	74.6	9.7	3.9	71.2	6.0
Not married or separated	88.6	46.6	82.0	12.0	4.1	80.3	9.7
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	94.1	51.3	90.7	10.8	3.6	88.9	11.0
$5,000–9,999	85.5	49.3	77.6	9.7	4.5	77.1	10.2
$10,000–19,999	86.6	37.8	80.3	16.0	6.1	78.3	9.1
$20,000–29,999	89.5	49.6	80.4	6.9	2.2	75.3	4.7
$30,000–49,999	81.2	33.8	65.4	11.2	4.2	62.1	6.3
$50,000 or more	75.8	36.4	54.5	13.8	0.6	52.5	3.5
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	89.0	44.8	82.2	11.4	4.1	80.1	9.2
Resident alien	93.2	54.4	84.2	(#)	2.9	84.2	8.0
Foreign/international student	45.8	42.1	7.7	(#)	3.1	(†)	(#)
First-professional degree							
Medicine (M.D.)	87.4	51.0	79.1	13.8	3.4	78.3	2.3
Other health science degree	87.2	41.0	82.0	7.7	7.1	79.6	16.6
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	89.6	41.2	84.4	11.3	2.0	82.3	7.8
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	88.2	86.0	26.0	(#)	2.6	13.5	2.9

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate or estimates are less than 0.05.
†Not applicable.
[1]Grants include scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, and employer aid.
[2]Based on student report. See glossary entry for ASTANY (appendix A) for more detail.
[3]Included in "Grants" column as well.
[4]Included in "Loans" column as well.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.4-A.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
				All students			
Total	$13,255	$5,944	$14,486	$9,033	$4,525	$12,849	$3,034
				Master's students			
Total	10,391	4,950	12,358	7,288	3,988	11,309	2,718
Gender							
Male	10,687	5,446	12,637	8,209	4,144	11,399	2,961
Female	10,165	4,547	12,182	6,431	3,845	11,254	2,489
Race							
White	9,848	4,529	11,994	7,197	3,872	11,002	2,872
Black or African American	12,513	5,839	13,505	(#)	4,076	12,364	(#)
Asian	10,930	6,298	13,446	6,995	4,809	12,347	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	11,974	7,175	12,838	8,664	(#)	11,560	(#)
More than one race	11,574	6,704	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,355	4,884	12,438	7,181	3,946	11,365	2,633
Hispanic or Latino	10,825	5,759	11,423	8,446	4,491	10,640	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	13,263	6,985	12,165	7,674	4,539	10,739	2,259
25–29	11,612	5,459	12,781	7,170	4,384	11,481	3,458
30–34	9,792	4,781	13,393	7,070	3,026	12,409	(#)
35–39	7,711	3,567	10,712	7,763	3,054	10,337	(#)
40 or older	7,257	3,170	11,479	6,058	3,043	11,163	(#)
Marital status							
Married	7,909	4,075	11,372	6,481	3,713	10,890	(#)
Not married or separated	12,148	5,669	12,828	7,580	4,130	11,498	2,768
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	13,828	5,880	12,091	5,383	4,113	10,934	2,782
$5,000–9,999	14,814	6,615	12,322	7,258	3,998	11,384	(#)
$10,000–19,999	13,768	6,439	12,985	9,010	4,459	11,574	(#)
$20,000–29,999	11,827	5,715	13,030	7,855	5,012	11,900	(#)
$30,000–49,999	8,772	4,118	11,327	7,040	4,155	10,543	(#)
$50,000 or more	7,121	4,224	12,397	5,939	2,981	11,524	(#)
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	10,282	4,655	12,294	6,944	3,671	11,276	2,578
Resident alien	11,067	4,140	13,902	(#)	(#)	12,313	(#)
Foreign/international student	11,518	8,675	(#)	8,600	5,913	(#)	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.4-A.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Master's degree							
Business administration (M.B.A.)	$10,276	$5,344	$14,714	$6,049	$3,286	$12,238	(#)
Education (any master's)	6,791	2,502	9,845	4,548	2,911	9,673	(#)
Other master of arts (M.A.)	11,753	5,568	12,148	7,676	4,439	11,456	(#)
Other master of science (M.S.)	11,388	6,094	12,343	8,217	4,342	11,420	(#)
Other master's degree	12,421	5,355	13,082	7,283	4,853	11,946	2,564
Graduate field of study							
Humanities	12,548	6,474	11,110	7,042	5,205	10,638	(#)
Social/behavioral sciences	12,981	4,984	13,222	6,772	3,534	12,289	(#)
Life and physical sciences	12,128	6,843	10,188	8,513	4,472	10,285	(#)
Engineering/computer science/mathematics	9,853	6,160	11,011	9,398	4,545	11,431	(#)
Education	6,689	2,408	9,895	3,585	2,833	9,676	(#)
Business/management	10,420	5,331	14,639	6,507	3,551	12,274	(#)
Health	11,615	4,719	13,061	(#)	4,674	11,733	(#)
Other/undeclared	11,910	5,325	13,266	6,106	4,510	11,660	(#)
			Doctoral students				
Total	18,466	10,686	13,175	11,711	5,525	12,059	4,569
Gender							
Male	18,632	10,594	12,557	12,044	5,877	11,453	5,084
Female	18,288	10,785	13,648	11,269	5,116	12,522	4,175
Race							
White	18,350	10,210	13,089	11,620	5,013	11,889	4,293
Black or African American	19,127	11,646	13,935	12,588	5,906	12,841	(#)
Asian	18,789	12,547	11,659	12,016	7,253	(#)	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	18,160	9,165	14,839	11,779	(#)	13,585	(#)
More than one race	19,361	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	18,458	10,640	13,152	11,794	5,536	12,032	4,651
Hispanic or Latino	18,580	11,379	13,483	10,358	5,334	12,428	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	24,919	15,438	14,662	14,681	8,720	12,846	(#)
25–29	21,058	11,883	13,271	12,227	5,564	11,794	(#)
30–34	17,210	9,709	11,650	11,279	5,983	10,954	(#)
35–39	15,603	10,079	12,573	9,304	4,476	12,190	(#)
40 or older	11,469	5,499	13,654	8,733	3,365	12,973	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.4-A.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Marital status							
Married	$15,157	$8,936	$12,887	$11,105	$4,683	$12,496	(#)
Not married or separated	20,575	11,737	13,299	12,055	6,035	11,879	4,308
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	22,264	11,907	19,427	9,575	5,985	14,216	(#)
$5,000–9,999	22,019	11,668	13,519	10,495	6,549	12,611	(#)
$10,000–19,999	21,926	12,293	11,331	12,670	6,166	10,513	(#)
$20,000–29,999	20,529	12,466	12,459	12,785	6,192	11,531	(#)
$30,000–49,999	14,864	9,182	11,619	11,046	4,469	11,421	(#)
$50,000 or more	12,270	7,836	14,249	10,401	4,089	14,395	(#)
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	18,327	10,089	13,284	11,551	5,160	12,013	4,109
Resident alien	20,941	12,874	(#)	12,248	(#)	(#)	(#)
Foreign/international student	18,519	12,293	(#)	11,973	6,339	(#)	(#)
Doctoral degree							
Ph.D. except in education	20,607	12,450	12,184	12,375	6,013	11,183	4,890
Education (any doctorate)	10,209	4,269	12,818	6,823	3,092	12,871	(#)
Other doctoral degree	16,350	8,337	15,950	10,154	4,912	13,653	(#)
Graduate field of study							
Humanities	17,300	11,180	11,247	11,243	5,229	10,564	(#)
Social/behavioral sciences	20,230	10,275	15,791	9,279	5,398	13,323	2,976
Life and physical sciences	24,153	13,437	9,461	14,731	6,077	8,449	(#)
Engineering/computer science/mathematics	18,291	12,317	7,828	11,953	5,746	(#)	(#)
Education	9,285	3,976	12,052	6,617	3,085	12,082	(#)
Business/management	11,488	6,455	(#)	10,060	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other/undeclared	17,826	10,705	14,155	10,486	7,258	14,453	(#)
			First-professional students				
Total	21,505	6,507	19,559	4,799	4,602	16,428	2,790
Gender							
Male	21,084	6,527	19,473	6,146	(#)	16,523	3,130
Female	22,022	6,486	19,662	3,087	5,218	16,313	2,522
Race							
White	21,300	6,376	19,303	5,024	4,338	16,307	2,688
Black or African American	21,233	6,716	20,643	(#)	(#)	17,459	(#)
Asian	22,333	6,440	20,694	(#)	(#)	16,687	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	22,685	7,009	18,273	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.4-A.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	$21,361	$6,535	$19,487	$4,884	$4,487	$16,497	$2,766
Hispanic or Latino	23,907	6,152	20,688	(#)	(#)	15,322	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	21,766	6,268	18,776	(#)	(#)	15,544	2,407
25–29	22,748	6,505	20,641	(#)	(#)	17,215	2,994
30–34	20,797	8,409	18,595	(#)	(#)	16,298	(#)
35–39	17,780	5,683	19,413	(#)	(#)	16,503	(#)
40 or older	14,602	4,804	18,183	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Marital status							
Married	19,097	6,572	19,055	(#)	(#)	17,385	(#)
Not married or separated	22,323	6,485	19,702	3,938	4,870	16,164	2,810
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	23,798	6,276	20,601	(#)	(#)	16,585	2,253
$5,000–9,999	21,992	6,540	18,859	(#)	(#)	15,823	(#)
$10,000–19,999	22,443	6,916	19,505	(#)	(#)	16,320	(#)
$20,000–29,999	19,910	6,308	18,361	(#)	(#)	16,312	(#)
$30,000–49,999	19,610	7,844	19,070	(#)	(#)	16,950	(#)
$50,000 or more	14,036	5,535	17,875	(#)	(#)	16,970	(#)
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	21,559	6,479	19,528	4,034	4,532	16,401	2,721
Resident alien	22,520	5,487	20,485	(#)	(#)	16,938	(#)
Foreign/international student	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
First-professional degree							
Medicine (M.D.)	23,525	8,981	19,305	(#)	(#)	16,436	(#)
Other health science degree	20,919	4,704	19,192	(#)	(#)	16,972	2,097
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	22,701	6,602	20,565	1,766	(#)	16,181	4,001
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	5,828	4,101	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.
[1]Grants include scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, and employer aid.
[2]Based on amounts reported by students or institutions. See glossary entry for ASTAMT (appendix A) for more detail
[3]Included in "Grants" column as well.
[4]Included in "Loans" column as well.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.4-B.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–200

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
			Full-time, full-year students				
Total	$19,521	$8,930	$16,728	$9,805	$5,722	$14,340	$2,834
			Full-time, full-year master's students				
Total	16,431	7,606	14,791	7,961	5,150	12,864	2,577
Gender							
Male	16,689	8,243	14,739	8,717	4,882	12,563	2,730
Female	16,234	7,123	14,827	7,291	5,391	13,067	2,453
Race							
White	16,343	7,076	14,385	8,207	5,273	12,577	2,502
Black or African American	18,657	8,246	16,820	(#)	(#)	14,426	(#)
Asian	13,639	7,395	14,603	7,109	(#)	12,958	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	16,393	12,014	14,788	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	16,496	7,483	14,858	7,825	5,138	12,951	2,496
Hispanic or Latino	15,739	8,843	13,874	9,118	(#)	11,631	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	16,261	8,293	13,835	7,660	5,046	12,003	2,064
25–29	17,991	8,249	15,404	7,959	5,522	12,915	(#)
30–34	16,120	7,703	15,920	7,483	(#)	14,106	(#)
35–39	14,366	5,511	13,452	(#)	(#)	13,018	(#)
40 or older	13,336	5,045	14,100	(#)	(#)	13,242	(#)
Marital status							
Married	14,288	6,984	15,009	7,492	5,418	13,165	(#)
Not married or separated	17,288	7,864	14,725	8,112	5,045	12,773	2,560
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	15,899	6,641	13,224	5,685	4,433	11,771	2,534
$5,000–9,999	17,117	7,486	13,862	7,040	4,619	12,544	(#)
$10,000–19,999	17,196	8,325	14,907	10,545	4,957	12,867	(#)
$20,000–29,999	18,399	10,175	15,949	8,224	(#)	13,388	(#)
$30,000–49,999	15,887	7,135	15,127	8,076	(#)	13,625	(#)
$50,000 or more	14,428	6,972	16,730	7,885	(#)	13,585	(#)
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	16,701	7,145	14,710	7,704	4,943	12,829	2,280
Resident alien	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Foreign/international student	14,217	11,209	(#)	9,195	6,325	(#)	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.4-B.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continuec

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Master's degree							
Business administration (M.B.A.)	$18,513	$7,628	$18,954	$6,294	(#)	$14,616	(#)
Education (any master's)	12,434	4,839	12,178	(#)	(#)	11,445	(#)
Other master of arts (M.A.)	16,748	7,620	14,095	8,647	5,464	12,877	(#)
Other master of science (M.S.)	16,582	8,875	14,302	8,775	5,228	12,542	(#)
Other master's degree	17,087	7,634	14,582	7,879	5,816	12,927	2,312
Graduate field of study							
Humanities	16,603	7,823	12,264	7,771	5,509	11,561	(#)
Social/behavioral sciences	15,597	5,907	14,278	7,279	(#)	13,066	(#)
Life and physical sciences	16,911	11,113	11,200	9,155	5,588	(#)	(#)
Engineering/computer science/mathematics	14,901	9,829	(#)	9,699	(#)	(#)	(#)
Education	12,227	4,598	12,295	(#)	(#)	11,535	(#)
Business/management	19,597	8,375	18,931	7,498	(#)	14,471	(#)
Health	15,619	5,991	15,280	(#)	(#)	13,310	(#)
Other/undeclared	19,654	9,007	16,994	(#)	(#)	13,001	(#)
			Full-time, full-year doctoral students				
Total	22,663	13,372	14,085	12,387	6,443	12,652	4,236
Gender							
Male	23,050	13,259	13,268	12,926	6,835	11,833	(#)
Female	22,234	13,498	14,757	11,636	5,928	13,343	4,046
Race							
White	22,452	12,764	13,942	12,240	5,866	12,435	4,180
Black or African American	25,480	14,715	14,738	13,690	(#)	13,382	(#)
Asian	22,286	15,132	(#)	12,885	8,224	(#)	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	22,616	12,135	(#)	11,990	(#)	(#)	(#)
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	22,633	13,296	14,034	12,499	6,506	12,617	4,435
Hispanic or Latino	23,189	14,556	15,045	10,200	(#)	(#)	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	26,411	16,827	14,854	14,010	9,188	13,037	(#)
25–29	24,039	13,729	14,230	12,819	6,152	12,443	(#)
30–34	20,653	11,734	12,336	12,015	6,812	11,457	(#)
35–39	21,364	12,993	13,394	10,802	5,205	12,767	(#)
40 or older	17,132	8,825	14,916	9,843	4,448	13,737	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.4-B.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continuec

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Marital status							
Married	$20,606	$12,674	$13,589	$12,390	$5,683	$13,323	(#)
Not married or separated	23,686	13,672	14,265	12,386	6,837	12,421	3,866
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	25,025	13,254	20,304	10,593	(#)	14,447	(#)
$5,000–9,999	23,838	13,235	13,921	10,919	7,268	12,863	(#)
$10,000–19,999	24,349	13,491	11,851	13,237	6,694	10,832	(#)
$20,000–29,999	23,437	15,312	13,367	13,026	7,082	12,408	(#)
$30,000–49,999	19,093	11,437	13,160	12,014	5,204	12,915	(#)
$50,000 or more	19,084	13,587	15,701	11,480	5,558	15,613	(#)
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	22,668	12,645	14,190	12,379	6,133	12,593	4,036
Resident alien	32,118	18,635	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Foreign/international student	21,576	14,896	(#)	12,240	7,210	(#)	(#)
Doctoral degree							
Ph.D. except in education	23,704	14,600	12,759	12,837	6,762	11,532	4,963
Education (any doctorate)	15,487	6,803	14,306	7,828	4,403	14,257	(#)
Other doctoral degree	21,258	10,515	17,536	11,204	5,587	14,771	(#)
Graduate field of study							
Humanities	21,604	14,948	11,635	11,343	6,021	10,337	(#)
Social/behavioral sciences	23,006	11,878	16,923	9,985	5,866	14,094	2,762
Life and physical sciences	26,055	14,065	9,732	15,077	6,430	8,551	(#)
Engineering/computer science/mathematics	22,783	15,828	(#)	12,721	6,603	(#)	(#)
Education	13,680	5,984	12,910	7,521	(#)	12,947	(#)
Business/management	16,115	9,575	(#)	10,182	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other/undeclared	21,922	13,867	15,050	11,283	9,104	15,436	(#)
	Full-time, full-year first-professional students						
Total	22,803	6,942	20,141	4,574	3,581	16,780	2,735
Gender							
Male	22,887	7,148	20,285	5,916	(#)	17,060	3,104
Female	22,695	6,729	19,954	(#)	(#)	16,417	2,422
Race							
White	22,780	6,862	20,032	4,666	(#)	16,737	2,629
Black or African American	22,798	(#)	20,939	(#)	(#)	18,001	(#)
Asian	22,439	6,615	20,553	(#)	(#)	16,738	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	23,266	(#)	18,506	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.4-B.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continuec

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Grants[1]	Loans	Assistant-ships[2]	Tuition waivers[3]	Stafford loans[4]	Work study
Ethnicity							
Not Hispanic or Latino	$22,660	$6,942	$20,087	$4,630	$3,289	$16,856	$2,744
Hispanic or Latino	25,168	6,940	21,005	(#)	(#)	15,551	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99							
Under 25	21,685	6,516	18,623	(#)	(#)	15,515	2,339
25–29	24,062	6,775	21,708	(#)	(#)	17,801	(#)
30–34	23,406	9,969	19,453	(#)	(#)	17,075	(#)
35–39	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
40 or older	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Marital status							
Married	21,579	7,897	19,871	(#)	(#)	18,331	(#)
Not married or separated	23,139	6,709	20,210	3,958	3,677	16,394	2,747
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)							
Less than $5,000	24,290	6,484	20,926	(#)	(#)	16,731	2,220
$5,000–9,999	22,610	6,721	19,245	(#)	(#)	16,027	(#)
$10,000–19,999	22,658	6,672	19,903	(#)	(#)	16,769	(#)
$20,000–29,999	21,793	7,192	19,306	(#)	(#)	16,980	(#)
$30,000–49,999	21,277	9,920	20,108	(#)	(#)	18,207	(#)
$50,000 or more	18,123	(#)	19,689	(#)	(#)	17,453	(#)
Citizenship							
U.S. citizen	22,894	6,975	20,110	4,049	3,490	16,740	2,695
Resident alien	22,617	(#)	21,163	(#)	(#)	17,548	(#)
Foreign/international student	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
First-professional degree							
Medicine (M.D.)	23,954	9,030	19,545	(#)	(#)	16,668	(#)
Other health science degree	21,705	4,941	19,535	(#)	(#)	17,372	2,038
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	24,054	6,904	21,423	(#)	(#)	16,447	(#)
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Grants include scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, and employer aid.

[2]Based on amounts reported by students or institutions. See glossary entry for ASTAMT (appendix A) for more detail.

[3]Included in "Grants" column as well.

[4]Included in "Loans" column as well.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.5.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to aid package, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Grants only*	Grants and loans only	Loans only	Other combinations of aid	Unaided
			All students		
Total	19.9	9.6	15.0	15.2	40.3
Master's degree	22.9	8.0	14.6	12.4	42.1
Public	21.3	6.5	11.7	15.3	45.3
Nondoctorate-granting	20.4	4.7	12.1	6.7	56.2
Doctorate-granting	21.7	7.2	11.5	18.4	41.2
Private not-for-profit	25.0	9.8	17.3	9.1	38.9
Nondoctorate-granting	25.1	6.3	17.4	6.4	44.8
Doctorate-granting	25.0	11.4	17.2	10.3	36.2
Doctoral degree	18.3	6.0	7.0	41.0	27.6
Public	15.8	4.4	4.5	47.5	27.9
Private not-for-profit	22.1	9.1	11.2	32.7	25.0
First-professional degree	7.0	28.9	34.1	15.3	14.6
Public	4.4	32.0	35.4	15.5	12.8
Private not-for-profit	8.7	27.3	33.9	15.3	14.7
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	31.5	8.3	12.5	7.9	39.8
Education (any master's)	20.3	4.7	16.1	5.5	53.4
Other master of arts (M.A.)	18.1	7.4	15.4	20.6	38.6
Other master of science (M.S.)	23.6	7.5	10.7	21.5	36.7
Other master's degree	19.8	13.0	18.0	13.4	35.7
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	17.1	5.2	4.9	52.0	20.9
Education (any doctorate)	17.9	4.6	13.1	14.7	49.8
Other doctoral degree	22.1	10.0	8.4	30.9	28.6
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	4.0	34.7	29.5	14.1	17.7
Other health science degree	5.0	27.0	34.7	19.4	13.8
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	3.9	28.4	41.8	14.8	11.2
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	49.9	16.1	3.2	3.9	26.9
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	11.9	18.4	22.2	29.7	17.8
Full-time, part-year	15.5	9.2	20.3	16.8	38.2
Part-time, full-year	26.3	6.9	13.3	8.5	45.0
Part-time, part-year	24.0	1.6	6.3	3.9	64.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.5.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to aid package, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Grants only*	Grants and loans only	Loans only	Other combinations of aid	Unaided
			Full-time, full-year students		
Total	11.9	18.4	22.2	29.7	17.8
Master's degree	14.2	16.7	21.1	27.2	20.8
Public	13.1	13.5	16.7	35.3	21.5
Nondoctorate-granting	10.3	15.1	27.1	17.7	29.8
Doctorate-granting	13.7	13.1	14.5	38.9	19.8
Private not-for-profit	15.8	21.1	25.1	18.7	19.4
Nondoctorate-granting	19.6	9.0	33.4	13.2	24.8
Doctorate-granting	14.4	25.5	22.0	20.6	17.5
Doctoral degree	15.5	7.7	7.7	57.1	12.0
Public	13.5	5.2	4.7	65.9	10.7
Private not-for-profit	18.4	11.5	11.9	45.5	12.7
First-professional degree	5.1	31.1	34.6	17.4	11.9
Public	3.8	33.9	34.5	16.5	11.4
Private not-for-profit	6.2	29.0	35.0	18.2	11.6
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	15.5	16.4	21.8	16.5	29.9
Education (any master's)	11.4	14.5	29.9	15.6	28.6
Other master of arts (M.A.)	14.7	14.1	20.1	36.7	14.4
Other master of science (M.S.)	14.6	13.7	14.8	41.0	15.9
Other master's degree	14.5	21.8	20.7	26.3	16.7
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	15.5	5.8	5.2	62.4	11.1
Education (any doctorate)	13.6	9.8	23.7	27.8	25.1
Other doctoral degree	16.4	14.0	10.8	49.3	9.6
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	4.2	37.4	31.1	14.7	12.6
Other health science degree	3.5	26.9	34.9	21.8	12.9
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	2.6	30.8	39.7	16.5	10.5
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	62.1	17.6	2.2	6.2	11.8

*Grants include scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, and employer aid.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.6.—Average amount of aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid package and selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Grants only[1]	Grants and loans only[2]	Loans only[3]	Other combinations of aid[4]	Total aid
			All students		
Total	$4,907	$20,048	$14,742	$18,431	$13,255
Master's degree	4,276	17,138	12,509	14,807	10,391
Public	3,105	13,613	9,732	13,290	8,602
Nondoctorate-granting	1,936	13,208	9,125	11,333	6,561
Doctorate-granting	3,512	13,712	9,969	13,553	9,168
Private not-for-profit	5,489	20,505	14,595	18,366	12,375
Nondoctorate-granting	3,569	12,964	11,171	11,616	7,970
Doctorate-granting	6,355	22,390	16,144	20,261	14,086
Doctoral degree	10,753	22,222	14,224	22,076	18,466
Public	7,873	17,578	11,990	19,028	16,065
Private not-for-profit	15,215	26,819	16,215	30,294	23,332
First-professional degree	7,371	24,499	20,688	24,176	21,505
Public	(#)	20,067	16,610	20,886	18,101
Private not-for-profit	8,072	28,116	23,652	26,565	24,014
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	5,037	20,224	14,923	13,412	10,276
Education (any master's)	1,845	13,052	9,833	10,827	6,791
Other master of arts (M.A.)	4,874	16,786	12,717	15,271	11,753
Other master of science (M.S.)	5,557	17,391	13,030	14,875	11,388
Other master's degree	4,767	17,210	13,735	17,298	12,421
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	13,892	24,028	14,127	23,084	20,607
Education (any doctorate)	3,415	16,051	13,239	13,995	10,209
Other doctoral degree	8,586	21,864	15,715	20,294	16,350
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	(#)	27,150	19,307	27,119	23,525
Other health science degree	(#)	20,118	22,316	22,944	20,919
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	(#)	26,858	20,463	24,044	22,701
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	4,280	(#)	(#)	(#)	5,828
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	11,409	22,918	18,303	21,584	19,521
Full-time, part-year	5,964	16,218	12,338	12,838	11,450
Part-time, full-year	3,721	14,864	12,206	13,357	8,659
Part-time, part-year	2,075	9,532	6,982	7,028	3,801

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.6.—Average amount of aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by type of aid package and selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Grants only[1]	Grants and loans only[2]	Loans only[3]	Other combinations of aid[4]	Total aid
			Full-time, full-year students		
Total	$11,409	$22,918	$18,303	$21,584	$19,521
Master's degree	8,627	20,675	16,183	18,078	16,431
Public	7,674	15,762	12,827	16,309	14,036
Nondoctorate-granting	(#)	(#)	12,634	(#)	12,971
Doctorate-granting	8,120	15,501	12,902	16,442	14,230
Private not-for-profit	9,883	25,339	18,941	22,883	19,758
Nondoctorate-granting	6,082	(#)	13,990	(#)	12,133
Doctorate-granting	11,760	26,523	21,663	25,009	22,277
Doctoral degree	18,198	25,106	16,293	24,407	22,663
Public	12,087	19,361	14,317	20,783	19,047
Private not-for-profit	25,497	29,248	17,794	32,584	28,634
First-professional degree	9,834	25,195	21,718	24,486	22,803
Public	(#)	20,361	17,627	20,938	18,832
Private not-for-profit	11,289	29,763	24,982	27,175	26,043
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	8,019	25,880	20,483	18,421	18,513
Education (any master's)	3,589	14,889	13,194	15,130	12,434
Other master of arts (M.A.)	(#)	21,750	16,522	18,183	16,748
Other master of science (M.S.)	12,432	19,586	16,070	17,241	16,582
Other master's degree	8,361	20,679	15,744	19,973	17,087
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	20,229	27,068	15,180	24,954	23,704
Education (any doctorate)	(#)	(#)	(#)	18,573	15,487
Other doctoral degree	14,692	23,775	19,417	23,129	21,258
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	(#)	26,837	20,079	28,368	23,954
Other health science degree	(#)	20,962	22,857	22,661	21,705
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	(#)	27,592	21,852	24,235	24,054
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]For students with grants only. Grants include scholarships, fellowships, tuition waivers, and employer aid.

[2]For students with grants and loans only.

[3]For students with loans only.

[4]For students with other combinations of aid only.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.7.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students with Stafford loans and average amounts, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Total Stafford loans		Subsidized loans		Unsubsidized loans	
	Percent	Average amount	Percent	Average amount	Percent	Average amount
			All students			
Total	29.0	$12,849	26.9	$7,099	22.6	$8,067
Master's degree	26.0	11,309	23.4	6,655	19.5	7,054
Public	22.3	9,547	20.2	6,143	14.9	5,970
Nondoctorate-granting	19.5	8,849	17.4	5,867	12.7	5,529
Doctorate-granting	23.4	9,764	21.2	6,228	15.8	6,103
Private not-for-profit	29.7	12,696	26.9	7,089	24.2	7,723
Nondoctorate-granting	26.0	10,479	21.9	6,317	20.2	6,678
Doctorate-granting	31.4	13,521	29.1	7,349	26.0	8,086
Doctoral degree	21.3	12,059	19.4	6,983	15.4	7,860
Public	18.2	10,279	16.8	6,567	11.8	6,551
Private not-for-profit	26.8	14,422	24.3	7,448	22.2	9,265
First-professional degree	73.1	16,428	71.7	8,042	62.8	9,945
Public	77.5	14,633	76.5	7,995	62.5	8,360
Private not-for-profit	71.5	17,787	69.8	8,079	64.2	11,024
Master's degree						
Business administration (M.B.A.)	22.3	12,238	18.4	6,824	18.0	8,145
Education (any master's)	21.6	9,673	19.3	6,041	15.2	6,053
Other master of arts (M.A.)	30.5	11,456	29.2	6,507	24.0	6,600
Other master of science (M.S.)	22.4	11,420	20.0	6,983	17.0	6,893
Other master's degree	36.3	11,946	33.9	6,919	26.8	7,417
Doctoral degree						
Ph.D. except in education	20.4	11,183	19.2	6,838	13.8	6,985
Education (any doctorate)	20.5	12,871	15.5	6,939	16.8	9,326
Other doctoral degree	24.7	13,653	23.4	7,368	19.0	8,651
First-professional degree						
Medicine (M.D.)	72.7	16,436	71.9	8,265	59.8	10,042
Other health science degree	76.8	16,972	75.5	7,894	64.8	10,918
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	80.6	16,181	78.4	8,047	72.6	9,264
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	10.6	(#)	10.6	(#)	4.8	(#)
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	52.0	14,340	49.5	7,680	41.4	8,841
Full-time, part-year	31.5	10,508	28.3	6,039	24.2	6,597
Part-time, full-year	21.5	11,372	19.1	6,495	16.3	7,387
Part-time, part-year	7.6	7,278	6.4	4,724	5.4	4,655

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.7.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students with Stafford loans and average amounts, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Total Stafford loans		Subsidized loans		Unsubsidized loans	
	Percent	Average amount	Percent	Average amount	Percent	Average amount
			Full-time, full-year students			
Total	52.0	$14,340	49.5	$7,680	41.4	$8,841
Master's degree	48.6	12,864	45.3	7,476	36.5	7,849
Public	43.6	11,103	40.3	7,109	28.8	6,867
Nondoctorate-granting	53.3	10,844	48.6	7,065	37.3	6,311
Doctorate-granting	41.6	11,172	38.6	7,120	27.0	7,027
Private not-for-profit	55.3	14,343	52.4	7,826	45.3	8,431
Nondoctorate-granting	51.2	12,510	47.3	7,361	40.5	7,218
Doctorate-granting	56.7	14,943	54.3	7,973	47.1	8,809
Doctoral degree	27.7	12,652	25.6	7,175	20.8	8,064
Public	24.4	10,679	22.7	6,809	16.0	6,631
Private not-for-profit	33.1	14,915	30.4	7,572	28.1	9,364
First-professional degree	78.3	16,780	77.1	8,163	67.5	10,149
Public	80.6	14,875	79.8	8,079	65.3	8,483
Private not-for-profit	77.2	18,391	75.6	8,235	69.8	11,410
Master's degree						
Business administration (M.B.A.)	44.1	14,616	40.0	7,719	37.3	9,003
Education (any master's)	52.2	11,445	47.8	7,104	35.3	7,303
Other master of arts (M.A.)	54.1	12,877	51.6	7,380	43.6	7,250
Other master of science (M.S.)	38.0	12,542	34.9	7,673	28.9	7,216
Other master's degree	55.4	12,927	52.8	7,495	39.5	8,082
Doctoral degree						
Ph.D. except in education	24.0	11,532	22.9	6,955	16.7	7,052
Education (any doctorate)	42.3	14,257	29.8	7,665	36.2	10,355
Other doctoral degree	36.0	14,771	34.3	7,566	30.0	9,072
First-professional degree						
Medicine (M.D.)	78.3	16,668	77.4	8,318	64.7	10,204
Other health science degree	79.6	17,372	78.1	8,009	67.5	11,236
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	82.3	16,447	81.0	8,178	74.5	9,285
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	13.5	(#)	13.5	(#)	6.3	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.8.—Percentage distributions of graduate and first-professional students according to subsidized and total Stafford loan borrowing, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Subsidized			Unsub-sidized*	Total		
	None	Less than maximum	Maximum ($8,500)		None	Less than maximum	Maximum ($18,500)
				All students			
Total	73.2	9.6	17.2	22.6	71.1	18.9	10.0
Master's degree	76.6	10.8	12.7	19.5	74.1	20.0	6.0
Public	79.9	11.6	8.5	14.9	77.7	20.2	2.1
Nondoctorate-granting	82.6	11.0	6.4	12.7	80.5	18.3	1.2
Doctorate-granting	78.8	11.9	9.3	15.8	76.7	20.9	2.4
Private not-for-profit	73.1	9.7	17.1	24.2	70.3	19.7	10.1
Nondoctorate-granting	78.1	10.7	11.2	20.2	74.0	21.3	4.7
Doctorate-granting	70.9	9.3	19.8	26.0	68.6	18.9	12.4
Doctoral degree	80.6	8.0	11.4	15.4	78.8	15.4	5.8
Public	83.3	8.9	7.9	11.8	81.9	16.8	1.4
Private not-for-profit	75.7	6.6	17.7	22.2	73.2	12.7	14.1
First-professional degree	28.3	9.1	62.6	62.8	26.9	28.4	44.8
Public	23.6	11.1	65.4	62.5	22.5	44.5	33.0
Private not-for-profit	30.2	8.0	61.8	64.2	28.6	17.6	53.8
Master's degree							
Business administration (M.B.A.)	81.6	7.3	11.2	18.0	77.8	14.7	7.5
Education (any master's)	80.7	11.6	7.7	15.2	78.4	18.6	3.0
Other master of arts (M.A.)	70.8	13.8	15.4	24.0	69.6	25.0	5.4
Other master of science (M.S.)	80.1	7.8	12.1	17.0	77.6	17.0	5.4
Other master's degree	66.1	14.1	19.8	26.8	63.7	27.0	9.3
Doctoral degree							
Ph.D. except in education	80.8	8.7	10.5	13.8	79.7	16.6	3.7
Education (any doctorate)	84.5	5.4	10.0	16.8	79.5	13.4	7.1
Other doctoral degree	76.7	8.0	15.4	19.0	75.3	13.5	11.1
First-professional degree							
Medicine (M.D.)	28.1	4.2	67.7	59.8	27.3	28.8	43.9
Other health science degree	24.5	12.4	63.1	64.8	23.2	30.4	46.5
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	21.6	10.4	68.1	72.6	19.4	29.4	51.2
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	89.4	7.2	3.5	4.8	89.4	9.8	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.8.—Percentage distributions of graduate and first-professional students according to subsidized and total Stafford loan borrowing, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Subsidized			Unsub-sidized*	Total		
	None	Less than maximum	Maximum ($8,500)		None	Less than maximum	Maximum ($18,500)
Attendance pattern							
Full-time, full-year	50.6	11.7	37.8	41.4	48.0	29.3	22.7
Full-time, part-year	71.7	16.1	12.3	24.1	68.5	24.0	7.5
Part-time, full-year	80.9	9.7	9.4	16.4	78.5	16.5	5.0
Part-time, part-year	93.6	5.1	1.3	4.9	92.4	7.2	0.3
Subsidized amount							
None	100.0	(†)	(†)	3.0	97.0	2.5	0.5
Less than maximum	(†)	100.0	(†)	59.0	0.0	96.7	3.3
Maximum	(†)	(†)	100.0	85.7	0.0	45.6	54.4
			Full-time, full-year students				
Total	50.6	11.7	37.8	41.4	48.0	29.3	22.7
Master's degree	54.7	13.8	31.5	36.5	51.4	33.1	15.4
Public	59.7	16.9	23.5	28.8	56.4	37.9	5.8
Nondoctorate-granting	51.5	21.2	27.4	37.3	46.7	46.2	7.1
Doctorate-granting	61.4	16.0	22.7	27.0	58.4	36.1	5.5
Private not-for-profit	47.6	10.5	42.0	45.3	44.7	28.8	26.4
Nondoctorate-granting	52.7	14.2	33.1	40.5	48.8	35.4	15.8
Doctorate-granting	45.7	9.1	45.2	47.1	43.3	26.4	30.3
Doctoral degree	74.5	9.2	16.4	20.8	72.3	18.7	9.0
Public	77.3	10.9	11.8	16.0	75.8	21.9	2.3
Private not-for-profit	69.6	7.0	23.5	28.1	66.9	13.9	19.2
First-professional degree	22.9	7.7	69.4	67.5	21.7	29.2	49.2
Public	20.2	10.0	69.8	65.3	19.5	45.3	35.2
Private not-for-profit	24.4	5.9	69.7	69.8	22.9	16.3	60.8
Master's degree							
Business administration (M.B.A.)	60.0	8.6	31.4	37.3	55.9	21.7	22.4
Education (any master's)	52.2	20.9	27.0	35.3	47.8	40.6	11.6
Other master of arts (M.A.)	48.4	16.7	35.0	43.6	45.9	42.1	12.1
Other master of science (M.S.)	65.1	8.0	26.9	28.9	62.0	26.6	11.4
Other master's degree	47.2	16.4	36.5	39.5	44.7	37.4	17.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.8.—Percentage distributions of graduate and first-professional students according to subsidized and total Stafford loan borrowing, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Subsidized			Unsub-sidized*	Total		
	None	Less than maximum	Maximum ($8,500)		None	Less than maximum	Maximum ($18,500)
Doctoral degree							
Ph.D. except in education	77.1	9.6	13.3	16.7	76.0	19.0	5.1
Education (any doctorate)	70.2	6.8	23.0	36.2	57.7	23.1	19.2
Other doctoral degree	65.7	8.6	25.6	30.0	64.0	16.0	20.0
First-professional degree							
Medicine (M.D.)	22.6	4.1	73.3	64.7	21.7	30.7	47.6
Other health science degree	21.9	11.0	67.1	67.5	20.4	30.3	49.3
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	19.0	7.9	73.1	74.5	17.7	28.4	53.9
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	86.6	4.0	9.4	6.3	86.6	11.2	2.2
Subsidized amount							
None	100.0	(†)	(†)	5.1	94.9	4.0	1.1
Less than maximum	(†)	100.0	(†)	55.1	0.0	95.1	4.9
Maximum	(†)	(†)	100.0	85.7	0.0	42.7	57.3

†Not applicable.
*The maximum unsubsidized loan is the difference between $18,500 and the amount borrowed in subsidized loans

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.9.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students with loans from private sources and average amount borrowed, by level of Stafford loan program borrowing: 1999–2000

Stafford borrowing	Private loans	Average amount borrowed
Total	4.4	$9,668
Stafford total maximum		
No Stafford	1.4	7,637
Less than maximum total	5.6	7,873
Maximum total	23.0	11,333

NOTE: Data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.10.—Average aid ratios for aided graduate and first-professional students, by institution type and selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Aid sources			Aid types	
	Ratio of federal aid to total aid[1]	Ratio of institutional aid to total aid[2]	Ratio of state aid to total aid[3]	Ratio of grants to total aid[4]	Ratio of loans to total aid[5]
			All students		
Total	39.9	30.6	1.3	43.2	42.6
Master's degree	37.2	26.0	1.2	47.9	39.9
Public	33.7	32.5	1.8	47.6	34.8
Nondoctorate-granting	38.9	20.3	2.3	51.6	40.6
Doctorate-granting	32.3	35.9	1.7	46.5	33.2
Private not-for-profit	40.0	19.9	0.6	49.0	44.3
Nondoctorate-granting	42.1	12.8	0.2	50.4	43.8
Doctorate-granting	39.2	22.7	0.8	48.4	44.4
Doctoral degree	20.6	67.0	0.5	42.3	20.8
Public	15.4	73.0	0.6	39.0	15.7
Private not-for-profit	28.2	58.5	0.2	47.1	28.6
First-professional degree	69.8	15.6	1.3	18.8	76.6
Public	76.6	12.7	1.8	14.3	80.3
Private not-for-profit	65.3	17.7	1.0	21.7	74.2
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	29.7	15.0	0.4	59.1	34.0
Education (any master's)	41.5	20.6	1.8	48.6	44.3
Other master of arts (M.A.)	39.5	38.1	1.2	39.1	41.2
Other master of science (M.S.)	29.2	36.7	1.5	48.1	30.5
Other master's degree	46.0	25.3	1.2	41.2	48.8
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	15.7	75.1	0.5	41.2	15.8
Education (any doctorate)	34.8	40.7	0.2	44.6	36.3
Other doctoral degree	28.1	55.8	0.5	44.6	28.0
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	68.8	21.0	1.7	19.2	74.6
Other health science degree	79.0	10.8	2.3	14.5	80.9
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	71.3	13.2	0.6	13.6	82.3
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	12.0	34.6	(#)	81.4	17.8
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	49.5	37.0	1.4	28.8	52.7
Full-time, part-year	43.7	31.4	1.4	34.8	46.8
Part-time, full-year	34.0	24.7	1.2	54.2	36.0
Part-time, part-year	20.0	21.7	1.4	70.1	22.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.10.—Average aid ratios for aided graduate and first-professional students, by institution type and selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Aid sources			Aid types	
	Ratio of federal aid to total aid[1]	Ratio of institutional aid to total aid[2]	Ratio of state aid to total aid[3]	Ratio of grants to total aid[4]	Ratio of loans to total aid[5]
	Full-time, full-year students				
Total	49.5	37.0	1.4	28.8	52.7
Master's degree	47.3	35.6	1.5	31.8	50.5
Public	42.7	44.0	2.3	30.8	43.2
Nondoctorate-granting	62.8	18.8	4.9	24.5	66.1
Doctorate-granting	39.1	48.6	1.8	31.9	39.1
Private not-for-profit	51.8	27.2	0.6	33.0	58.5
Nondoctorate-granting	61.4	16.5	0.3	31.3	60.5
Doctorate-granting	48.6	30.8	0.8	33.5	57.9
Doctoral degree	21.0	71.8	0.5	38.1	21.1
Public	15.7	76.5	0.6	35.2	15.6
Private not-for-profit	28.9	64.9	0.3	42.7	29.1
First-professional degree	72.2	15.6	1.5	16.8	78.6
Public	77.7	12.6	2.0	14.3	80.8
Private not-for-profit	67.8	18.0	1.1	18.8	76.9
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	46.6	26.3	0.2	34.4	56.4
Education (any master's)	61.3	23.2	3.1	26.3	62.8
Other master of arts (M.A.)	45.0	44.7	1.2	29.3	47.0
Other master of science (M.S.)	35.4	50.3	1.3	33.8	36.9
Other master's degree	51.0	31.3	1.7	32.5	53.5
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	16.1	77.5	0.4	39.2	16.0
Education (any doctorate)	46.5	44.4	0.5	31.3	48.2
Other doctoral degree	30.7	59.9	0.8	36.4	31.0
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	69.4	20.6	1.8	19.8	75.4
Other health science degree	81.4	10.5	2.4	12.9	82.1
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	71.0	14.4	0.6	12.9	82.8
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate or estimates are less than 0.05.

[1]For all aided students, including those with no federal aid.

[2]For all aided students, including those with no institutional aid. A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[3]For all aided students, including those with no state aid.

[4]For all aided students, including those with no grants.

[5]For all aided students, including those with no loans.

NOTE: Sixty percent of all students were aided (table 2.1). Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.11.—Average aid ratios for aided graduate and first-professional students with various sources and types of aid, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	For those with each type of aid				
	Aid sources			Aid types	
	Ratio of federal aid to total aid[1]	Ratio of institutional aid to total aid[2]	Ratio of state aid to total aid[3]	Ratio of grants to total aid[4]	Ratio of loans to total aid[5]
	All students				
Total	80.0	67.2	25.8	67.7	83.7
Master's degree	81.5	67.8	29.8	74.3	84.7
Public	80.6	73.1	29.0	73.3	82.0
Nondoctorate-granting	86.6	71.7	29.1	79.3	87.5
Doctorate-granting	78.8	73.3	29.0	71.7	80.3
Private not-for-profit	81.4	59.7	33.8	75.4	86.4
Nondoctorate-granting	88.4	62.7	(#)	80.9	89.3
Doctorate-granting	78.8	59.1	(#)	73.3	85.3
Doctoral degree	66.0	83.1	20.4	60.7	67.1
Public	58.0	85.7	21.9	57.3	58.2
Private not-for-profit	74.0	78.0	(#)	64.7	77.2
First-professional degree	80.4	35.8	13.4	36.7	86.6
Public	85.6	29.9	13.3	28.3	88.3
Private not-for-profit	76.5	39.8	13.0	42.1	85.3
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	80.4	64.0	(#)	81.4	86.8
Education (any master's)	89.0	68.8	35.1	83.0	90.3
Other master of arts (M.A.)	78.6	71.6	(#)	66.5	80.9
Other master of science (M.S.)	77.3	75.9	41.3	71.5	81.8
Other master's degree	80.1	58.5	22.8	65.2	82.3
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	56.8	85.7	22.2	58.4	57.8
Education (any doctorate)	84.6	79.0	(#)	71.5	85.1
Other doctoral degree	76.5	74.6	(#)	62.4	78.0
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	77.3	40.7	(#)	34.1	83.6
Other health science degree	87.0	29.9	15.9	29.9	87.7
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	78.0	30.7	(#)	30.7	88.8
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	68.2	(#)	85.1	(#)
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	76.1	62.5	19.5	48.8	80.7
Full-time, part-year	82.8	71.1	(#)	66.3	87.3
Part-time, full-year	85.4	72.4	34.4	79.7	87.3
Part-time, part-year	93.7	83.3	(#)	92.6	94.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.11.—Average aid ratios for aided graduate and first-professional students with various sources and types of aid, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	For those with each type of aid				
	Aid sources			Aid types	
	Ratio of federal aid to total aid[1]	Ratio of institutional aid to total aid[2]	Ratio of state aid to total aid[3]	Ratio of grants to total aid[4]	Ratio of loans to total aid[5]
	Full-time, full-year students				
Total	76.1	62.5	19.5	48.8	80.7
Master's degree	75.4	63.0	23.0	53.8	79.7
Public	74.8	69.7	23.9	52.0	76.5
Nondoctorate-granting	81.3	49.2	(#)	45.8	84.9
Doctorate-granting	73.0	71.8	21.0	53.0	74.2
Private not-for-profit	74.6	52.4	(#)	55.1	81.7
Nondoctorate-granting	88.3	59.2	(#)	66.4	88.8
Doctorate-granting	70.0	51.4	(#)	52.3	79.5
Doctoral degree	62.0	82.3	19.2	54.0	63.2
Public	53.7	84.8	(#)	50.9	53.3
Private not-for-profit	70.5	77.8	(#)	58.1	74.0
First-professional degree	80.0	34.3	14.2	33.0	86.2
Public	84.9	28.3	13.9	27.6	87.6
Private not-for-profit	76.0	39.0	14.0	37.4	85.0
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	74.2	55.3	(#)	57.6	85.0
Education (any master's)	83.8	59.8	(#)	56.0	85.0
Other master of arts (M.A.)	70.7	66.5	(#)	51.8	73.7
Other master of science (M.S.)	72.7	75.6	(#)	53.6	78.9
Other master's degree	74.8	54.0	22.8	52.0	76.8
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	54.5	85.3	(#)	54.5	55.4
Education (any doctorate)	81.3	69.3	(#)	53.5	82.1
Other doctoral degree	73.0	72.9	(#)	52.3	74.6
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	76.8	39.5	(#)	34.2	83.4
Other health science degree	87.3	27.7	16.6	27.4	87.3
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	76.4	31.0	(#)	28.2	87.9
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]For students with federal aid (30 percent of all students, table 3.1).

[2]For students with institutional aid (27 percent of all students, table 3.1). A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[3]For students with state aid (3 percent of all students, table 3.1).

[4]For students with grants (38 percent of all students, table 2.1).

[5]For students with loans (30 percent of all students, table 2.1).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.12.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who ever borrowed Stafford or SLS loans for undergraduate or graduate education and average cumulative amounts borrowed, by type of degree and class level: 1999–2000

Type of degree and class level	Percent who ever borrowed			Average cumulative amount borrowed		
	Total	Under-graduate	Graduate/ first-pro-fessional	Total	Under-graduate	Graduate/ first-pro-fessional
Total	52.1	36.2	36.6	$27,341	$11,379	$27,597
Graduate level						
First year	55.3	41.4	37.0	20,672	12,448	17,015
Second year	56.5	37.7	41.7	27,158	11,475	26,417
Third year	57.5	37.5	44.9	37,726	10,466	39,599
Fourth year or beyond	53.5	33.6	40.9	35,736	9,733	38,817
Degree program						
Master's degree	51.1	38.4	33.4	21,114	11,442	19,163
Doctoral degree	45.5	25.4	36.4	33,055	9,985	34,324
First year	44.3	28.8	31.3	22,809	11,778	21,478
Second year	40.3	25.4	30.9	31,827	12,308	31,349
Third year	48.2	30.4	35.8	34,726	10,009	38,251
Fourth year or beyond	50.5	24.4	43.7	37,722	8,257	38,989
First-professional degree	80.4	45.4	75.4	48,742	11,970	44,738
First year	82.2	49.6	75.3	28,016	12,414	22,436
Second year	83.6	45.1	77.0	42,935	12,480	39,296
Third year	82.6	42.5	79.5	56,735	10,581	53,274
Fourth year or beyond	76.4	44.4	71.1	68,314	11,702	66,117

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.13.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who had ever borrowed from any source for their graduate education, by graduate level in 1999–2000, type of degree, and institution type

Type of degree and institution type	Graduate level in 1999–2000				Ever borrowed as graduate
	First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year or beyond	
Total	46.2	49.7	53.5	50.1	49.0
Master's degree	42.7	45.6	41.9	38.8	43.1
Public	37.9	40.4	39.4	33.4	38.4
Nondoctorate-granting	32.8	39.0	44.2	26.6	35.4
Doctorate-granting	39.5	40.9	37.7	36.4	39.4
Private not-for-profit	48.1	51.7	45.5	44.7	48.6
Nondoctorate-granting	44.3	50.7	47.4	45.8	46.9
Doctorate-granting	49.8	52.1	44.6	44.2	49.4
Doctoral degree	43.0	42.0	45.6	51.3	46.6
Public	36.1	39.5	40.6	48.4	42.7
Private not-for-profit	52.7	45.5	52.7	56.6	52.8
First-professional degree	81.9	83.7	86.9	81.3	83.6
Public	86.1	86.8	90.4	90.0	88.2
Private not-for-profit	81.9	81.3	85.1	74.1	81.3

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.14.—Average amount ever borrowed from any source by graduate and first-professional students for graduate education, by graduate level in 1999–2000, type of degree, and institution type

Type of degree and institution type	Graduate level in 1999–2000				Total amount borrowed as graduate
	First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year or beyond	
Total	$20,869	$29,713	$45,271	$40,134	$31,048
Master's degree	17,229	23,474	25,856	19,583	20,762
Public	13,241	18,211	24,858	16,969	16,951
Nondoctorate-granting	10,837	14,925	17,168	18,407	14,239
Doctorate-granting	13,889	19,282	28,143	16,500	17,805
Private not-for-profit	20,633	28,970	25,852	22,106	24,406
Nondoctorate-granting	18,053	19,041	20,695	15,787	18,456
Doctorate-granting	21,660	32,900	28,517	25,593	26,933
Doctoral degree	20,991	26,995	35,978	39,090	32,533
Public	16,058	24,075	25,629	32,699	26,909
Private not-for-profit	27,497	34,365	51,114	50,940	42,889
First-professional degree	36,321	54,484	70,691	79,076	58,438
Public	27,332	45,685	62,960	68,134	49,845
Private not-for-profit	42,857	61,756	76,215	90,844	65,294

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 2.15.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional completers* who had ever borrowed from any source for undergraduate and graduate education and cumulative amounts borrowed, by type of degree anc institution type: 1999–2000

Type of degree and institution type	Undergraduate		Graduate		Graduate or undergraduate or both	
	Percent	Average amount	Percent	Average amount	Percent	Average amount
Total	53.9	$14,769	50.5	$36,976	67.9	$39,189
Master's degree	52.6	14,645	44.8	25,204	64.7	29,319
Public	52.8	13,603	39.4	19,815	61.7	24,326
Nondoctorate-granting	59.8	14,199	42.6	16,961	67.4	23,311
Doctorate-granting	50.5	13,371	38.4	20,856	59.8	24,702
Private not-for-profit	52.2	15,891	50.6	29,980	67.9	34,558
Nondoctorate-granting	57.0	15,774	46.5	19,380	67.2	26,795
Doctorate-granting	50.1	15,948	52.4	34,009	68.2	37,836
Doctoral degree	47.7	12,848	47.2	33,684	63.5	34,659
Public	43.8	12,964	44.7	27,883	59.3	30,587
Private not-for-profit	52.4	12,935	50.4	45,993	70.3	42,615
First-professional degree	65.6	16,261	85.6	72,297	89.8	80,854
Public	67.3	14,526	90.0	58,980	90.1	69,768
Private not-for-profit	64.0	17,465	84.3	82,317	89.2	90,318
Master's degree						
Business administration (M.B.A.)	45.7	14,746	41.6	31,890	61.4	32,603
Education (any master's)	56.2	13,429	40.5	17,886	66.5	22,237
Other master of arts (M.A.)	57.9	15,790	46.8	24,276	68.7	29,844
Other master of science (M.S.)	50.9	15,622	40.1	25,626	59.5	30,617
Other master's degree	54.0	14,998	59.2	27,784	69.5	35,297
Doctoral degree						
Ph.D. except in education	40.8	12,059	45.0	32,427	59.6	32,742
Education (any doctorate)	49.9	7,857	35.7	(#)	60.8	26,402
Other doctoral degree	63.4	17,098	61.2	35,869	75.3	43,539
First-professional degree						
Medicine (M.D.)	68.0	20,558	91.6	92,340	95.5	103,200
Other health science degree	74.8	13,694	84.4	80,534	90.6	86,293
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	62.4	16,079	87.3	62,103	88.7	72,431
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*Students who completed their graduate or first-professional degree programs in 1999–2000 (about 23 percent were known to have completed their program in 1999–2000).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

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Section 3: Sources of Financial Aid

Degree Program

- About one-third (30 percent) of graduate and first-professional students received some form of federal financial aid in 1999–2000. In addition, 3 percent received financial aid from the state, 27 percent received aid from the institution they attended, 20 percent from their employer, and 23 percent from private and other sources (table 3.1). (If the student was an employee of the institution and received aid as an employee benefit, this aid was counted in the "other" or institutional aid columns as well.)
- Students in different degree programs tended to receive financial assistance from different sources. For example, about three-quarters (74 percent) of first-professional students received federal aid, compared with 26 percent of master's students and 23 percent of doctoral students. In contrast, doctoral students were the most likely group to receive institutional aid (58 percent), followed by first-professional students (37 percent) and then master's students (22 percent).
- First-professional students also received larger amounts of federal aid than other graduate students, on average ($17,579 vs. $13,037 for doctoral and $11,527 for master's students), while doctoral students received larger amounts of institutional aid on average ($16,320 vs. $7,731 for master's and $7,221 for first-professional students) (table 3.2).

Student Characteristics

- Within level, the source of financial aid varied by students' specific degree programs. For example, master's students in M.B.A. programs were more likely than their peers in other master's programs to receive aid from their employers (43 percent vs. 17 to 25 percent) (table 3.3-A). Students earning Ph.D.s in fields other than education were more likely than other doctoral students to receive institutional aid (69 percent vs. 26 percent for education students and 54 percent for other doctoral students).
- Among students in master's degree programs there were no detectable differences in the sizes of the aid packages received by foreign/international students ($11,518), U.S. citizens ($10,282), and resident aliens ($11,067) (table 3.4-A). Although foreign/international students did not get government assistance, they received larger aid awards than U.S. citizens from their institutions, employers, and other sources.

Combinations of Aid

- First-professional students were more likely than students in other degree programs to rely solely on the federal government for financial aid (28 percent did so, compared with 13 percent of master's students and 7 percent of doctoral students) (table 3.5). In contrast, 6 percent of first-professional students received institutional aid only, compared with 11 percent of master's students and 37 percent of doctoral students.
- Graduate and first-professional students who were supported by federal aid only received an average of $13,292, and those supported by both federal and institutional aid received and average of $22,090 (table 3.6).

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Table 3.1.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by source of aid, attendance pattern, type of degree, and institution type: 1999–2000

Attendance pattern, type of degree, and institution type	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
			All students			
Total	59.7	29.8	3.2	27.2	23.4	19.8
Master's degree	57.9	26.4	2.4	22.2	26.2	24.7
Public	54.7	22.9	3.5	24.3	22.1	21.3
Nondoctorate-granting	43.8	19.7	3.4	12.4	20.2	20.6
Doctorate-granting	58.8	24.1	3.5	28.8	22.8	21.5
Private not-for-profit	61.1	30.0	1.1	20.4	30.9	28.6
Nondoctorate-granting	55.3	26.3	0.5	11.3	29.0	31.3
Doctorate-granting	63.8	31.7	1.4	24.5	31.7	27.4
Doctoral degree	72.4	22.5	1.8	58.3	14.7	10.5
Public	72.1	19.1	2.4	61.4	14.5	10.7
Private not-for-profit	75.0	28.6	1.0	56.3	15.3	10.0
First-professional degree	85.4	74.1	8.7	37.1	28.1	4.6
Public	87.2	78.0	12.1	37.1	22.9	3.0
Private not-for-profit	85.3	72.8	6.5	37.9	31.9	5.5
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	82.2	53.5	6.2	48.7	22.4	6.6
Full-time, part-year	61.8	32.6	3.3	27.3	19.2	10.5
Part-time, full-year	55.0	21.9	1.9	18.7	27.0	31.3
Part-time, part-year	35.8	7.6	0.9	9.3	21.6	27.7
			Full-time, full-year students			
Total	82.2	53.5	6.2	48.7	22.4	6.6
Master's degree	79.2	49.7	5.2	44.8	24.1	9.9
Public	78.5	44.9	7.7	49.6	18.1	7.1
Nondoctorate-granting	70.2	54.2	10.4	26.8	20.4	5.5
Doctorate-granting	80.2	42.9	7.2	54.3	17.6	7.4
Private not-for-profit	80.6	56.0	2.5	41.9	31.0	12.0
Nondoctorate-granting	75.2	52.3	1.1	20.9	24.7	17.3
Doctorate-granting	82.5	57.3	3.0	49.4	33.3	9.7
Doctoral degree	88.0	29.8	2.6	76.8	13.7	5.7
Public	89.4	26.1	3.2	80.6	15.1	7.7
Private not-for-profit	87.3	35.8	1.6	72.9	12.0	2.6
First-professional degree	88.1	79.5	9.8	40.0	27.7	1.8
Public	88.6	81.1	13.1	39.5	23.3	1.8
Private not-for-profit	88.4	78.8	7.1	40.8	31.5	1.8

[1]A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[2]Also included in "Other" column or in "Institutional" column (if student was an employee of the institution and received aid as an employee benefit).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 3.2.—Average amount of aid received by graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid, attendance pattern, type of degree, and institution type: 1999–2000

Attendance pattern, type of degree, and institution type	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
			All students			
Total	$13,255	$13,388	$2,299	$9,839	$5,058	$3,546
Master's degree	10,391	11,527	2,277	7,731	4,585	3,838
Public	8,602	9,641	2,058	7,293	2,972	2,440
Nondoctorate-granting	6,561	9,065	1,928	4,095	2,575	1,734
Doctorate-granting	9,168	9,815	2,105	7,804	3,102	2,685
Private not-for-profit	12,375	13,122	3,238	8,572	5,965	5,104
Nondoctorate-granting	7,970	10,652	(#)	4,594	3,698	3,435
Doctorate-granting	14,086	14,040	(#)	9,393	6,894	5,987
Doctoral degree	18,466	13,037	2,146	16,320	5,928	3,998
Public	16,065	10,553	1,963	14,334	4,955	4,020
Private not-for-profit	23,332	16,366	(#)	20,632	7,797	4,292
First-professional degree	21,505	17,579	2,639	7,221	8,612	4,847
Public	18,101	15,683	2,541	4,614	6,724	(#)
Private not-for-profit	24,014	18,996	2,778	9,001	9,636	5,612
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	19,521	15,111	2,805	12,297	8,062	6,109
Full-time, part-year	11,450	10,772	(#)	8,342	6,520	6,541
Part-time, full-year	8,659	11,491	1,494	6,050	4,012	3,702
Part-time, part-year	3,801	7,319	(#)	3,372	2,211	2,117
			Full-time, full-year students			
Total	19,521	15,111	2,805	12,297	8,062	6,109
Master's degree	16,431	13,177	2,902	10,052	7,524	6,328
Public	14,036	11,196	2,578	9,824	5,119	6,231
Nondoctorate-granting	12,971	10,924	(#)	6,863	5,334	(#)
Doctorate-granting	14,230	11,268	2,618	10,129	5,067	6,724
Private not-for-profit	19,758	15,029	(#)	10,730	9,387	6,298
Nondoctorate-granting	12,133	12,743	(#)	6,148	4,562	4,121
Doctorate-granting	22,277	15,786	(#)	11,433	10,688	7,913
Doctoral degree	22,663	13,924	2,339	19,000	8,334	6,561
Public	19,047	11,014	2,147	16,279	6,323	6,328
Private not-for-profit	28,634	17,227	(#)	23,806	12,104	(#)
First-professional degree	22,803	18,014	2,825	7,457	9,070	(#)
Public	18,832	16,031	2,675	4,605	6,531	(#)
Private not-for-profit	26,043	19,665	3,064	9,691	10,610	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[2]Also included in "Other" column or in "Institutional" column (if student was an employee of the institution and received aid as an employee benefit).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 3.3-A.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other[2]	Employer[3]
			All students			
Total	59.7	29.8	3.2	27.2	23.4	19.8
			Master's students			
Total	57.9	26.4	2.4	22.2	26.2	24.7
Gender						
Male	61.4	24.7	2.2	23.9	29.3	29.4
Female	55.5	27.7	2.6	21.0	24.1	21.5
Race						
White	57.7	25.9	2.2	21.1	27.8	27.2
Black or African American	64.5	42.2	3.6	18.4	24.1	21.0
Asian	47.6	13.5	1.8	29.2	13.4	11.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	62.2	45.6	4.4	35.5	38.6	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	66.4	26.6	4.5	30.1	29.9	20.7
More than one race	66.5	21.6	(#)	35.2	25.9	21.0
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	57.6	26.2	2.3	21.9	26.3	24.9
Hispanic or Latino	61.9	29.5	4.0	26.4	25.1	22.6
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	69.7	36.4	4.5	42.3	18.4	12.1
25–29	60.2	30.7	3.0	24.1	24.7	23.7
30–34	55.6	22.2	1.5	17.6	30.8	30.3
35–39	53.1	21.2	1.8	14.1	29.0	29.6
40 or older	50.3	18.8	1.1	12.7	29.1	28.1
Marital status						
Married	52.5	17.8	1.3	15.3	30.2	29.2
Not married or separated	62.5	33.7	3.4	28.0	22.8	20.6
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	79.6	55.0	9.8	47.4	17.7	4.1
$5,000–9,999	77.9	53.9	7.3	46.0	16.6	8.7
$10,000–19,999	66.2	39.6	3.4	36.6	15.6	6.4
$20,000–29,999	58.7	33.0	2.7	21.1	19.8	17.8
$30,000–49,999	51.0	21.8	0.9	17.7	25.2	25.8
$50,000 or more	51.1	12.4	0.6	11.3	35.6	37.8
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	59.4	29.1	2.6	20.6	28.1	26.1
Resident alien	54.8	30.3	1.4	19.4	18.6	23.8
Foreign/international student	44.8	(†)	0.7	38.2	10.7	9.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.3-A.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other[2]	Employer[3]
Master's degree						
Business administration (M.B.A.)	60.2	22.3	1.3	14.1	38.7	42.6
Education (any master's)	46.6	21.7	2.4	14.0	19.8	17.2
Other master of arts (M.A.)	61.4	30.9	2.6	32.7	16.9	16.9
Other master of science (M.S.)	63.3	23.9	2.3	30.6	27.2	25.3
Other master's degree	64.3	36.9	3.5	27.8	26.7	20.1
Graduate field of study						
Humanities	64.5	33.1	2.7	41.6	21.6	9.7
Social/behavioral sciences	75.5	50.6	4.5	33.0	18.8	12.9
Life and physical sciences	65.5	22.3	2.2	43.5	18.9	18.0
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	58.7	10.3	1.2	29.3	28.3	30.6
Education	45.5	21.6	2.4	13.0	19.4	17.3
Business/management	60.2	23.5	1.8	14.4	37.6	40.9
Health	67.1	40.3	2.2	22.0	31.1	25.5
Other/undeclared	57.6	27.4	4.3	26.8	25.6	22.4
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	79.2	49.7	5.2	44.8	24.1	9.9
Full-time, part-year	59.5	29.8	1.8	25.2	19.5	12.8
Part-time, full-year	56.3	22.0	1.6	15.5	30.4	35.0
Part-time, part-year	39.4	9.2	0.9	8.5	24.9	30.1
			Doctoral students			
Total	72.4	22.5	1.8	58.3	14.7	10.5
Gender						
Male	74.2	19.2	1.3	60.6	15.6	12.0
Female	70.6	25.9	2.4	56.0	13.8	9.0
Race						
White	70.8	25.1	1.9	55.4	15.3	11.4
Black or African American	68.5	32.6	2.2	47.6	12.8	9.0
Asian	80.6	6.0	1.5	76.2	10.7	7.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	73.2	26.6	1.6	53.6	19.0	10.3
More than one race	74.2	25.5	1.8	62.1	25.2	12.5
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	72.5	22.3	1.9	58.4	14.8	10.8
Hispanic or Latino	71.3	26.5	1.4	57.9	12.4	5.9
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	82.8	29.5	5.5	71.1	11.8	4.3
25–29	85.5	26.5	1.4	76.7	13.6	7.7
30–34	76.3	20.3	1.4	62.2	14.8	12.4
35–39	64.9	18.4	1.3	52.6	14.7	10.7
40 or older	51.4	18.2	1.4	28.7	17.4	15.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.3-A.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other[2]	Employer[3]
Marital status						
Married	64.0	14.7	1.0	48.0	15.7	13.1
Not married or separated	79.0	28.7	2.5	66.5	13.9	8.4
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	90.2	41.2	7.1	78.1	22.2	4.5
$5,000–9,999	85.8	46.7	2.8	69.0	12.7	3.2
$10,000–19,999	85.8	29.2	2.0	79.0	9.3	5.2
$20,000–29,999	78.3	21.2	2.4	71.3	9.1	6.0
$30,000–49,999	70.0	16.0	1.3	53.5	14.0	11.1
$50,000 or more	52.6	10.3	0.4	31.5	20.7	20.1
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	69.6	28.4	2.0	52.5	15.3	10.9
Resident alien	78.5	26.0	1.0	66.1	17.6	23.0
Foreign/international student	81.8	(†)	1.3	78.8	12.1	7.2
Doctoral degree						
PhD except in education	79.1	21.8	1.8	69.3	13.1	9.0
Education (any doctorate)	50.2	20.6	1.4	25.9	15.9	14.9
Other doctoral degree	71.4	26.3	2.3	53.5	18.4	10.9
Graduate field of study						
Humanities	68.0	20.2	1.9	53.5	15.3	9.9
Social/behavioral sciences	78.5	42.6	1.4	62.0	12.7	7.3
Life and physical sciences	87.4	16.7	2.8	83.7	13.2	4.3
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	79.2	7.1	0.8	71.2	15.7	11.2
Education	48.6	18.3	1.5	25.6	16.0	16.0
Business/management	74.2	12.1	1.4	53.6	21.0	28.6
Other/undeclared	69.4	27.3	3.0	52.9	14.3	10.7
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	88.0	29.8	2.6	76.8	13.7	5.7
Full-time, part-year	70.3	14.4	1.5	59.8	14.6	4.0
Part-time, full-year	58.1	17.4	1.1	38.3	17.7	20.1
Part-time, part-year	37.2	6.3	0.3	22.3	12.0	14.9
			First-professional students			
Total	85.4	74.1	8.7	37.1	28.1	4.6
Gender						
Male	86.2	74.2	7.5	32.8	27.5	5.0
Female	84.4	74.0	10.1	42.4	28.8	4.1
Race						
White	85.3	74.8	8.4	35.7	29.5	4.8
Black or African American	91.9	74.1	6.3	35.1	22.6	10.0
Asian	79.4	68.6	7.3	37.9	21.0	1.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	93.8	79.9	23.8	66.4	21.3	3.5
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.3-A.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other[2]	Employer[3]
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	84.9	73.4	7.8	36.5	27.9	4.6
Hispanic or Latino	95.0	86.5	26.2	48.7	33.0	4.2
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	83.9	76.9	9.4	44.1	22.6	1.2
25–29	90.2	81.5	8.4	33.2	32.4	3.2
30–34	85.1	69.0	7.0	38.3	28.5	7.6
35–39	82.1	54.9	13.9	34.4	28.1	16.0
40 or older	67.1	36.4	5.1	19.7	33.4	18.9
Marital status						
Married	83.0	61.7	7.6	32.9	29.3	9.2
Not married or separated	86.2	78.5	9.1	38.6	27.7	2.8
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	93.5	89.5	13.7	41.9	27.4	1.2
$5,000–9,999	84.9	78.9	7.1	41.5	26.9	0.8
$10,000–19,999	84.6	77.4	8.4	33.3	27.7	3.4
$20,000–29,999	87.8	71.5	5.0	37.6	37.2	4.6
$30,000–49,999	76.2	57.3	6.1	30.8	22.0	7.9
$50,000 or more	71.1	36.9	3.6	29.8	29.9	17.9
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	86.1	75.7	8.8	36.6	28.7	4.6
Resident alien	93.4	84.6	11.5	45.7	23.2	5.8
Foreign/international student	47.6	(†)	(#)	40.5	14.1	(#)
First-professional degree						
Medicine (M.D.)	82.3	73.4	11.7	42.4	22.3	1.0
Other health science degree	86.2	78.3	12.7	31.2	19.6	4.6
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	88.8	81.2	5.0	38.0	35.6	5.1
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	73.1	13.0	(#)	37.1	47.0	17.7
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	88.1	79.5	9.8	40.0	27.7	1.8
Full-time, part-year	80.3	68.8	7.2	28.0	22.6	4.5
Part-time, full-year	78.4	59.4	5.1	28.7	34.4	16.0
Part-time, part-year	58.6	16.4	(#)	21.5	27.2	34.7

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate or estimates are less than 0.05.

†Not applicable.

[1]A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[2]Aid from sources that were not federal, state, or institutional. Includes primarily employer tuition reimbursements, outside grants, private/commercial loans, and veterans' benefits.

[3]Also included in "Other" column or in "Institutional" column (if student was an employee of the institution and received aid as an employee benefit).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 3.3-B.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other[2]	Employer[3]
			All full-time, full-year students			
Total	82.2	53.5	6.2	48.7	22.4	6.6
			Full-time, full-year master's students			
Total	79.2	49.7	5.2	44.8	24.1	9.9
Gender						
Male	80.9	46.9	4.5	46.8	24.0	10.6
Female	78.0	51.8	5.8	43.3	24.1	9.3
Race						
White	81.4	53.0	5.5	45.7	25.5	10.7
Black or African American	88.3	68.9	7.4	38.7	27.8	15.8
Asian	57.6	21.6	2.6	41.4	9.5	2.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	81.7	42.9	6.5	45.7	29.3	9.0
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	78.9	50.3	5.1	44.2	24.2	9.9
Hispanic or Latino	82.5	43.9	6.7	51.4	23.1	10.1
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	80.8	46.4	6.8	54.6	19.9	6.5
25–29	80.9	56.0	5.8	47.3	22.2	6.5
30–34	78.2	47.7	4.4	37.8	25.6	13.0
35–39	62.8	35.9	1.1	29.4	23.0	8.8
40 or older	81.3	48.9	3.2	30.4	38.5	25.5
Marital status						
Married	74.1	37.3	2.5	38.4	28.0	14.8
Not married or separated	81.5	55.2	6.4	47.6	22.3	7.7
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	84.7	58.1	10.4	54.9	22.3	2.4
$5,000–9,999	86.3	61.9	9.7	54.4	19.0	6.2
$10,000–19,999	80.9	50.2	5.8	50.1	18.6	3.7
$20,000–29,999	80.4	54.4	3.3	42.9	20.9	5.1
$30,000–49,999	77.0	45.5	1.7	40.0	29.7	17.9
$50,000 or more	68.3	32.9	0.8	27.9	32.8	22.3
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	83.0	58.2	6.1	43.4	26.8	11.0
Resident alien	70.5	59.3	3.0	36.4	11.8	(#)
Foreign/international student	59.2	(†)	0.6	54.4	10.4	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.3-B.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other[2]	Employer[3]
Master's degree						
Business administration (M.B.A.)	70.1	44.1	2.7	33.3	29.5	18.5
Education (any master's)	71.4	52.2	9.0	27.7	15.9	4.7
Other master of arts (M.A.)	85.6	54.5	3.8	57.5	15.9	6.2
Other master of science (M.S.)	84.1	40.9	4.0	56.0	24.1	9.7
Other master's degree	83.3	56.9	6.3	48.3	29.0	9.1
Graduate field of study						
Humanities	86.7	54.3	5.1	65.6	26.5	3.8
Social/behavioral sciences	89.2	65.2	5.6	43.9	21.3	7.2
Life and physical sciences	91.4	31.0	3.6	77.0	15.6	5.8
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	78.7	18.1	2.5	62.5	18.6	11.3
Education	70.2	52.3	8.7	25.3	16.6	5.8
Business/management	71.3	47.1	4.8	36.1	29.1	16.1
Health	82.3	61.7	3.9	32.5	32.3	15.5
Other/undeclared	76.0	48.8	5.9	47.1	24.2	6.0
	Full-time, full-year doctoral students					
Total	88.0	29.8	2.6	76.8	13.7	5.7
Gender						
Male	87.5	25.2	1.8	77.4	13.5	6.7
Female	88.6	34.9	3.6	76.2	13.9	4.4
Race						
White	87.0	34.0	2.6	74.2	14.4	5.5
Black or African American	93.1	52.4	3.9	71.0	12.8	2.9
Asian	89.7	6.8	2.5	87.6	10.0	6.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	91.4	29.8	1.5	79.2	18.9	3.9
More than one race	87.0	34.5	3.0	77.2	22.7	(#)
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	87.7	29.8	2.6	76.3	13.6	5.7
Hispanic or Latino	93.8	29.3	2.0	86.6	14.7	4.7
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	90.9	34.7	7.5	77.1	13.6	4.7
25–29	91.0	28.2	1.3	84.8	12.5	5.9
30–34	88.6	22.9	1.6	81.0	11.1	5.7
35–39	82.2	29.7	2.9	69.2	14.8	5.6
40 or older	78.8	39.9	2.3	50.7	21.0	6.0
Marital status						
Married	84.6	21.7	2.0	72.7	11.9	4.2
Not married or separated	89.9	34.1	2.9	79.0	14.7	6.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.3-B.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other[2]	Employer[3]
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	91.4	43.5	8.7	81.6	21.9	2.7
$5,000–9,999	91.4	50.4	3.8	73.4	12.4	3.8
$10,000–19,999	90.6	30.2	1.8	85.6	9.5	5.1
$20,000–29,999	94.2	23.2	1.9	88.5	12.2	6.4
$30,000–49,999	87.8	19.7	2.4	71.4	17.4	7.0
$50,000 or more	75.0	21.1	0.8	56.1	16.1	7.9
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	87.4	39.3	2.8	73.1	13.8	5.2
Resident alien	88.6	34.2	2.3	86.4	9.9	4.6
Foreign/international student	90.0	(†)	2.1	87.2	13.8	7.0
Doctoral degree						
PhD except in education	88.9	26.2	2.2	80.7	12.4	6.2
Education (any doctorate)	74.9	42.8	2.5	48.1	15.4	6.9
Other doctoral degree	90.4	38.0	4.4	74.3	18.0	3.2
Graduate field of study						
Humanities	83.6	27.7	2.6	73.0	13.7	4.0
Social/behavioral sciences	91.7	52.0	1.0	74.7	13.3	5.1
Life and physical sciences	93.9	18.9	3.8	90.1	13.6	4.6
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	88.7	9.0	1.0	84.7	12.2	6.3
Education	70.9	35.2	3.1	51.0	15.0	8.6
Business/management	89.2	11.6	3.3	80.7	8.0	7.6
Other/undeclared	82.9	38.7	4.9	64.8	15.9	6.3
		Full-time, full-year first-professional students				
Total	88.1	79.5	9.8	40.0	27.7	1.8
Gender						
Male	90.1	81.8	9.3	36.1	26.3	1.1
Female	85.7	76.7	10.4	44.8	29.5	2.7
Race						
White	87.9	80.3	9.2	38.5	29.0	2.0
Black or African American	94.3	82.2	7.0	31.1	20.2	3.8
Asian	84.2	73.0	8.6	42.3	22.3	0.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	96.2	85.6	25.5	70.1	18.5	2.8
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	87.6	78.9	8.7	39.3	27.6	1.6
Hispanic or Latino	97.2	91.2	30.1	53.4	30.1	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.3-B.—Percentage of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other[2]	Employer[3]
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	85.0	77.9	9.3	45.5	23.0	1.3
25–29	91.1	82.6	9.8	35.1	33.2	1.8
30–34	91.6	81.3	8.6	41.5	29.0	2.6
35–39	89.1	77.7	18.1	38.4	21.1	(#)
40 or older	80.4	56.1	13.9	23.1	24.8	(#)
Marital status						
Married	86.6	72.7	8.1	34.6	24.0	3.5
Not married or separated	88.6	81.4	10.3	41.6	28.8	1.3
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	94.1	89.9	14.4	43.6	29.2	0.7
$5,000–9,999	85.5	78.5	7.7	45.5	27.5	0.0
$10,000–19,999	86.6	79.5	9.1	35.2	27.6	2.6
$20,000–29,999	89.5	76.8	6.8	41.5	33.9	4.0
$30,000–49,999	81.2	63.5	5.4	31.3	18.7	2.5
$50,000 or more	75.8	53.0	4.2	32.8	24.3	6.4
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	89.0	81.4	10.0	39.6	28.2	1.8
Resident alien	93.2	84.2	11.4	50.3	23.6	(#)
Foreign/international student	45.8	(†)	(#)	37.3	16.4	(#)
First-professional degree						
Medicine (M.D.)	87.4	79.1	12.5	45.5	24.9	0.4
Other health science degree	87.2	81.3	13.2	32.9	18.6	2.7
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	89.6	83.2	5.4	41.7	35.8	1.7
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	88.2	16.8	(#)	45.2	55.6	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate or estimates are less than 0.05.

†Not applicable.

[1]A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[2]Aid from sources that were not federal, state, or institutional. Includes primarily employer tuition reimbursements, outside grants, private/commercial loans, and veterans' benefits.

[3]Also included in "Other" column or in "Institutional" column (if student was an employee of the institution and received aid as an employee benefit).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid (NPSAS:2000).

Table 3.4-A.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
			All students			
Total	$13,255	$13,388	$2,299	$9,839	$5,058	$3,546
			Master's students			
Total	10,391	11,527	2,277	7,731	4,585	3,838
Gender						
Male	10,687	11,577	1,814	8,983	5,181	4,477
Female	10,165	11,497	2,544	6,748	4,081	3,232
Race						
White	9,848	11,229	2,314	7,268	4,273	3,595
Black or African American	12,513	12,571	(#)	7,557	5,257	3,896
Asian	10,930	12,878	(#)	8,722	6,664	7,145
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	11,974	11,131	(#)	9,936	6,542	4,652
More than one race	11,574	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,355	11,623	2,461	7,663	4,524	3,775
Hispanic or Latino	10,825	10,433	(#)	8,465	5,400	4,760
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	13,263	11,187	2,939	9,676	5,159	4,183
25–29	11,612	11,709	2,104	8,303	5,428	4,334
30–34	9,792	12,631	(#)	6,552	4,691	4,169
35–39	7,711	10,388	(#)	5,612	3,722	3,740
40 or older	7,257	11,130	(#)	3,947	3,556	2,855
Marital status						
Married	7,909	11,017	1,346	6,295	4,011	3,422
Not married or separated	12,148	11,754	2,568	8,393	5,225	4,386
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	13,828	11,344	1,809	7,665	5,401	(#)
$5,000–9,999	14,814	11,839	3,424	8,510	6,000	(#)
$10,000–19,999	13,768	11,579	(#)	9,603	6,054	4,521
$20,000–29,999	11,827	12,198	(#)	9,322	4,509	2,582
$30,000–49,999	8,772	10,636	(#)	6,434	3,992	3,178
$50,000 or more	7,121	11,691	(#)	5,420	4,428	4,153
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	10,282	11,507	2,287	7,093	4,419	3,665
Resident alien	11,067	12,109	(#)	6,878	5,580	(#)
Foreign/international student	11,518	(†)	(#)	11,176	8,220	8,984

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.4-A.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
Master's degree						
Business administration (M.B.A.)	$10,276	$12,378	(#)	$7,940	$5,923	$5,052
Education (any master's)	6,791	9,891	2,163	3,783	2,207	1,654
Other master of arts (M.A.)	11,753	11,564	(#)	8,691	4,415	3,190
Other master of science (M.S.)	11,388	11,472	3,449	9,950	4,943	4,537
Other master's degree	12,421	12,344	2,058	7,440	4,805	3,267
Graduate field of study						
Humanities	12,548	10,904	(#)	8,439	4,135	1,829
Social/behavioral sciences	12,981	12,502	(#)	7,517	4,834	2,989
Life and physical sciences	12,128	9,888	(#)	11,131	4,521	3,788
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	9,853	10,872	(#)	11,320	4,668	4,709
Education	6,689	9,859	2,247	3,305	2,207	1,683
Business/management	10,420	12,452	(#)	8,015	5,764	4,876
Health	11,615	12,232	(#)	6,224	4,685	3,619
Other/undeclared	11,910	12,304	(#)	7,251	5,357	3,939
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	16,431	13,177	2,902	10,052	7,524	6,328
Full-time, part-year	9,931	9,287	(#)	7,595	6,161	6,957
Part-time, full-year	7,764	10,862	1,521	4,968	3,928	3,891
Part-time, part-year	3,963	7,344	(#)	2,790	2,563	2,492
			Doctoral students			
Total	18,466	13,037	2,146	16,320	5,928	3,998
Gender						
Male	18,632	12,682	(#)	17,075	6,365	4,739
Female	18,288	13,305	1,584	15,486	5,424	2,992
Race						
White	18,350	12,888	2,286	16,028	5,478	3,218
Black or African American	19,127	13,293	(#)	16,967	5,390	(#)
Asian	18,789	14,098	(#)	17,539	8,348	8,451
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	18,160	14,786	(#)	14,886	(#)	(#)
More than one race	19,361	(#)	(#)	16,252	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	18,458	13,059	2,187	16,402	5,755	3,999
Hispanic or Latino	18,580	12,765	(#)	15,093	(#)	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	24,919	13,804	(#)	21,725	8,156	(#)
25–29	21,058	13,191	(#)	17,573	7,419	5,250
30–34	17,210	11,794	(#)	15,997	5,229	4,084
35–39	15,603	13,118	(#)	13,336	4,627	3,630
40 or older	11,469	13,249	(#)	9,190	4,758	2,566

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.4-A.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
Marital status						
Married	$15,157	$13,240	(#)	$14,500	$4,967	$3,119
Not married or separated	20,575	12,955	2,181	17,353	6,782	5,113
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	22,264	16,569	(#)	14,476	8,199	(#)
$5,000–9,999	22,019	14,211	(#)	16,349	6,728	(#)
$10,000–19,999	21,926	11,222	(#)	18,644	8,178	6,249
$20,000–29,999	20,529	12,338	(#)	17,612	9,687	(#)
$30,000–49,999	14,864	11,956	(#)	14,306	5,786	4,220
$50,000 or more	12,270	14,227	(#)	13,296	3,816	2,901
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	18,327	12,994	2,074	15,720	5,064	3,119
Resident alien	20,941	(#)	(#)	17,887	(#)	(#)
Foreign/international student	18,519	(†)	(#)	17,602	10,176	8,063
Doctoral degree						
PhD except in education	20,607	12,186	2,491	18,311	6,888	4,906
Education (any doctorate)	10,209	12,843	(#)	7,477	3,327	2,393
Other doctoral degree	16,350	15,296	(#)	12,253	5,814	3,842
Graduate field of study						
Humanities	17,300	10,813	(#)	16,509	4,779	3,176
Social/behavioral sciences	20,230	15,231	(#)	13,643	7,184	2,715
Life and physical sciences	24,153	10,594	(#)	21,626	8,620	(#)
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	18,291	8,441	(#)	17,498	8,924	7,261
Education	9,285	12,097	(#)	7,161	2,847	2,332
Business/management	11,488	(#)	(#)	11,943	(#)	(#)
Other/undeclared	17,826	13,889	(#)	15,199	3,532	4,261
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	22,663	13,924	2,339	19,000	8,334	6,561
Full-time, part-year	11,534	8,724	(#)	10,330	(#)	(#)
Part-time, full-year	11,384	11,845	(#)	10,155	3,691	3,139
Part-time, part-year	6,753	(#)	(#)	8,084	2,292	2,154
			First-professional students			
Total	21,505	17,579	2,639	7,221	8,612	4,847
Gender						
Male	21,084	17,653	3,491	7,897	8,107	3,662
Female	22,022	17,490	1,878	6,592	9,191	(#)
Race						
White	21,300	17,397	2,627	6,881	8,387	4,972
Black or African American	21,233	18,736	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Asian	22,333	18,492	(#)	7,090	10,558	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	22,685	16,688	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.4-A.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	$21,361	$17,686	$2,294	$7,196	$8,369	$4,678
Hispanic or Latino	23,907	15,882	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	21,766	17,041	2,315	6,675	8,748	(#)
25–29	22,748	18,244	2,327	7,383	9,298	(#)
30–34	20,797	17,211	(#)	9,722	6,528	(#)
35–39	17,780	17,073	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
40 or older	14,602	(#)	(#)	(#)	7,679	(#)
Marital status						
Married	19,097	17,699	(#)	7,480	7,452	2,776
Not married or separated	22,323	17,546	2,318	7,143	9,047	(#)
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	23,798	18,417	2,298	7,065	9,048	(#)
$5,000–9,999	21,992	16,902	(#)	7,510	7,500	(#)
$10,000–19,999	22,443	17,256	(#)	7,065	10,984	(#)
$20,000–29,999	19,910	16,577	(#)	5,548	9,167	(#)
$30,000–49,999	19,610	17,384	(#)	11,533	6,037	(#)
$50,000 or more	14,036	17,134	(#)	5,303	6,243	(#)
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	21,559	17,517	2,684	7,026	8,626	4,770
Resident alien	22,520	18,750	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Foreign/international student	(#)	(†)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
First-professional degree						
Medicine (M.D.)	23,525	17,511	(#)	10,263	8,294	(#)
Other health science degree	20,919	19,006	2,706	5,115	6,148	(#)
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	22,701	16,816	(#)	6,747	10,755	(#)
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	5,828	(#)	(#)	3,559	4,039	(#)
Attendance pattern						
Full-time, full-year	22,803	18,014	2,825	7,457	9,070	(#)
Full-time, part-year	19,912	16,061	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Part-time, full-year	16,208	15,379	(#)	4,507	6,349	(#)
Part-time, part-year	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

[1]A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[2]Also included in "Other" column or in "Institutional" column (if student was an employee of the institution and received aid as an employee benefit).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 3.4-B.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
			All full-time, full-year students			
Total	$19,521	$15,111	$2,805	$12,297	$8,062	$6,109
			Full-time, full-year master's students			
Total	16,431	13,177	2,902	10,052	7,524	6,328
Gender						
Male	16,689	12,847	2,045	11,229	8,817	7,533
Female	16,234	13,397	3,393	9,113	6,571	5,315
Race						
White	16,343	12,889	2,794	9,822	7,178	6,195
Black or African American	18,657	14,866	(#)	8,889	8,825	(#)
Asian	13,639	13,642	(#)	9,945	(#)	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	16,393	(#)	(#)	12,135	(#)	(#)
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	16,496	13,339	3,101	9,904	7,377	6,122
Hispanic or Latino	15,739	11,102	(#)	11,473	(#)	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	16,261	12,604	3,288	10,635	6,274	(#)
25–29	17,991	13,280	2,696	10,182	9,629	8,573
30–34	16,120	14,144	(#)	10,235	7,221	(#)
35–39	14,366	13,052	(#)	10,737	5,107	(#)
40 or older	13,336	13,121	(#)	6,263	6,421	5,390
Marital status						
Married	14,288	13,316	(#)	8,752	7,924	7,088
Not married or separated	17,288	13,135	3,158	10,514	7,303	5,676
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	15,899	12,312	(#)	8,697	6,083	(#)
$5,000–9,999	17,117	13,059	(#)	9,029	7,187	(#)
$10,000–19,999	17,196	12,823	(#)	11,861	7,400	(#)
$20,000–29,999	18,399	14,038	(#)	12,096	8,599	(#)
$30,000–49,999	15,887	13,696	(#)	9,545	7,234	5,601
$50,000 or more	14,428	13,799	(#)	9,130	8,395	6,834
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	16,701	13,175	2,899	9,474	7,137	5,950
Resident alien	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Foreign/international student	14,217	(†)	(#)	13,076	(#)	(#)
Master's degree						
Business administration (M.B.A.)	18,513	14,851	(#)	10,038	10,416	6,102
Education (any master's)	12,434	11,855	(#)	5,968	5,054	(#)
Other master of arts (M.A.)	16,748	13,073	(#)	10,561	6,494	(#)
Other master of science (M.S.)	16,582	12,671	(#)	12,255	6,990	7,338
Other master's degree	17,087	13,391	2,462	9,180	7,011	6,803

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.4-B.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000 —Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
Graduate field of study						
Humanities	$16,603	$11,911	(#)	$9,788	$5,015	(#)
Social/behavioral sciences	15,597	13,180	(#)	9,148	5,559	(#)
Life and physical sciences	16,911	10,884	(#)	13,736	(#)	(#)
Engineering/computer science/math	14,901	(#)	(#)	13,747	(#)	(#)
Education	12,227	11,880	(#)	4,975	5,236	(#)
Business/management	19,597	14,819	(#)	10,436	10,683	6,605
Health	15,619	13,852	(#)	7,313	5,759	(#)
Other/undeclared	19,654	14,180	(#)	9,991	(#)	(#)
			Full-time, full-year doctoral students			
Total	22,663	13,924	2,339	19,000	8,334	6,561
Gender						
Male	23,050	13,410	(#)	20,021	9,053	7,148
Female	22,234	14,342	(#)	17,833	7,552	5,496
Race						
White	22,452	13,744	(#)	18,461	7,640	5,518
Black or African American	25,480	13,988	(#)	21,242	(#)	(#)
Asian	22,286	(#)	(#)	20,356	10,381	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	22,616	(#)	(#)	16,870	(#)	(#)
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	22,633	13,834	2,353	19,097	8,012	6,523
Hispanic or Latino	23,189	15,602	(#)	17,434	(#)	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	26,411	14,360	(#)	22,840	8,738	(#)
25–29	24,039	14,127	(#)	19,678	9,456	6,989
30–34	20,653	12,717	(#)	18,007	7,016	(#)
35–39	21,364	13,912	(#)	18,090	(#)	(#)
40 or older	17,132	14,110	(#)	11,996	8,204	(#)
Marital status						
Married	20,606	14,215	(#)	18,289	8,413	5,138
Not married or separated	23,686	13,827	(#)	19,346	8,300	7,076
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	25,025	17,437	(#)	15,870	9,925	(#)
$5,000–9,999	23,838	14,662	(#)	17,967	(#)	(#)
$10,000–19,999	24,349	11,758	(#)	20,530	9,411	(#)
$20,000–29,999	23,437	13,597	(#)	19,882	10,443	(#)
$30,000–49,999	19,093	13,696	(#)	17,961	6,800	(#)
$50,000 or more	19,084	15,219	(#)	17,983	6,161	(#)
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	22,668	13,853	(#)	18,247	6,894	5,251
Resident alien	32,118	(#)	(#)	24,921	(#)	(#)
Foreign/international student	21,576	(†)	(#)	20,258	12,259	8,286

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.4-B.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000 —Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
Doctoral degree						
PhD except in education	$23,704	$12,730	(#)	$20,515	$8,969	$6,856
Education (any doctorate)	15,487	14,187	(#)	9,768	(#)	(#)
Other doctoral degree	21,258	17,045	(#)	15,142	7,818	(#)
Graduate field of study						
Humanities	21,604	10,782	(#)	19,324	6,863	(#)
Social/behavioral sciences	23,006	16,266	(#)	15,270	9,153	(#)
Life and physical sciences	26,055	11,128	(#)	23,309	8,993	(#)
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	22,783	(#)	(#)	20,810	14,033	(#)
Education	13,680	12,981	(#)	9,048	(#)	(#)
Business/management	16,115	(#)	(#)	15,167	(#)	(#)
Other/undeclared	21,922	15,134	(#)	17,855	(#)	(#)
		Full-time, full-year first-professional students				
Total	22,803	18,014	2,825	7,457	9,070	(#)
Gender						
Male	22,887	18,255	3,574	8,434	8,825	(#)
Female	22,695	17,703	2,015	6,505	9,333	(#)
Race						
White	22,780	18,007	2,863	7,120	8,829	(#)
Black or African American	22,798	19,138	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Asian	22,439	18,185	(#)	7,080	(#)	(#)
American Indian/Alaska Native	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other race	23,266	16,688	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
More than one race	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Ethnicity						
Not Hispanic or Latino	22,660	18,132	2,437	7,427	8,808	(#)
Hispanic or Latino	25,168	16,147	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Age as of 12/31/99						
Under 25	21,685	16,925	2,466	6,836	8,333	(#)
25–29	24,062	19,037	2,442	7,579	9,883	(#)
30–34	23,406	18,036	(#)	10,377	(#)	(#)
35–39	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
40 or older	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Marital status						
Married	21,579	18,580	(#)	8,040	8,241	(#)
Not married or separated	23,139	17,872	2,330	7,321	9,263	(#)
Income in 1998 (including spouse's)						
Less than $5,000	24,290	18,609	2,329	7,236	9,069	(#)
$5,000–9,999	22,610	17,266	(#)	7,690	7,473	(#)
$10,000–19,999	22,658	17,720	(#)	6,716	10,476	(#)
$20,000–29,999	21,793	17,295	(#)	6,201	10,267	(#)
$30,000–49,999	21,277	18,585	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
$50,000 or more	18,123	17,711	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.4-B.—Average amount of financial aid received by aided full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid, type of degree, and selected student characteristics: 1999–2000 —Continued

Type of degree and student characteristics	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional[1]	Other	Employer[2]
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	$22,894	$17,939	$2,860	$7,388	$9,089	(#)
Resident alien	22,617	19,443	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Foreign/international student	(#)	(†)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
First-professional degree						
Medicine (M.D.)	23,954	17,684	(#)	10,273	7,677	(#)
Other health science degree	21,705	19,413	2,851	4,954	6,028	(#)
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	24,054	17,201	(#)	7,043	11,637	(#)
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

†Not applicable.

[1]A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[2]Also included in "Other" column or in "Institutional" column (if student was an employee of the institution and received aid as an employee benefit).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 3.5.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to source of aid package, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Federal aid only	Federal and institutional aid only	Institutional aid only[1]	Other combination[2]	Unaided
			All students		
Total	13.2	7.7	13.0	25.8	40.3
Master's degree	13.0	5.9	10.8	28.1	42.1
Public	11.0	5.3	13.4	25.1	45.3
Nondoctorate-granting	11.5	2.5	6.7	23.1	56.2
Doctorate-granting	10.8	6.3	15.9	25.8	41.2
Private not-for-profit	14.5	7.0	8.1	31.5	38.9
Nondoctorate-granting	15.9	4.7	5.4	29.3	44.8
Doctorate-granting	13.9	8.1	9.3	32.5	36.2
Doctoral degree	6.5	12.6	37.3	16.1	27.6
Public	3.9	11.9	39.9	16.4	27.9
Private not-for-profit	10.3	14.3	34.5	15.9	25.0
First-professional degree	28.0	17.6	5.6	34.3	14.6
Public	31.3	18.6	4.9	32.4	12.8
Private not-for-profit	26.1	17.2	6.1	35.9	14.7
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	9.8	4.4	6.2	39.7	39.8
Education (any master's)	14.7	3.0	7.4	21.5	53.4
Other master of arts (M.A.)	14.4	11.2	16.9	18.9	38.6
Other master of science (M.S.)	9.3	6.9	17.9	29.1	36.7
Other master's degree	16.7	7.8	10.1	29.7	35.7
Doctoral degree					
PhD except in education	4.5	14.1	46.0	14.5	20.9
Education (any doctorate)	11.7	6.0	15.5	17.0	49.8
Other doctoral degree	7.9	13.6	29.8	20.1	28.6
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	23.1	21.3	6.6	31.3	17.7
Other health science degree	36.6	17.0	3.6	29.0	13.8
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	28.9	17.6	4.1	38.3	11.2
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	1.9	4.5	19.7	47.0	26.9
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	19.3	16.5	19.7	26.8	17.8
Full-time, part-year	18.2	6.3	15.0	22.3	38.2
Part-time, full-year	11.9	4.2	10.4	28.6	45.0
Part-time, part-year	5.8	0.8	6.9	22.3	64.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.5.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to source of aid package, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Federal aid only	Federal and institutional aid only	Institutional aid only[1]	Other combination[2]	Unaided
			Full-time, full-year students		
Total	19.3	16.5	19.7	26.8	17.8
Master's degree	18.4	14.8	18.0	28.1	20.8
Public	16.1	14.1	23.9	24.5	21.5
Nondoctorate-granting	25.3	11.5	5.1	28.3	29.8
Doctorate-granting	14.1	14.6	27.8	23.7	19.8
Private not-for-profit	19.4	17.1	11.9	32.2	19.4
Nondoctorate-granting	32.0	9.2	8.5	25.5	24.8
Doctorate-granting	14.9	19.9	13.1	34.7	17.5
Doctoral degree	7.1	18.2	47.2	15.5	12.0
Public	4.4	17.6	50.0	17.5	10.7
Private not-for-profit	11.0	19.7	43.7	13.0	12.7
First-professional degree	28.9	19.6	5.1	34.5	11.9
Public	31.1	20.1	4.2	33.3	11.4
Private not-for-profit	27.4	19.4	5.8	35.8	11.6
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	14.2	13.3	10.9	31.7	29.9
Education (any master's)	29.0	9.5	11.0	21.9	28.6
Other master of arts (M.A.)	17.9	26.1	23.3	18.3	14.4
Other master of science (M.S.)	12.7	13.1	31.2	27.1	15.9
Other master's degree	19.4	15.5	14.0	34.4	16.7
Doctoral degree					
PhD except in education	4.9	17.5	52.6	13.9	11.1
Education (any doctorate)	20.2	16.7	21.2	16.8	25.1
Other doctoral degree	10.2	21.4	37.6	21.3	9.6
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	23.8	23.1	6.4	34.2	12.6
Other health science degree	37.9	17.8	3.3	28.2	12.9
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	27.1	19.8	4.0	38.7	10.5
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	2.2	4.0	26.4	55.6	11.8

[1]A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[2]Other combinations might include state aid or employer aid, for example.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 3.6.—Average amount of aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid and selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Federal aid only	Federal and institutional aid only	Institutional aid only[1]	Other combination[2]	Total aid
			All students		
Total	$13,292	$22,090	$11,553	$11,475	$13,255
Master's degree	11,365	19,070	8,565	8,810	10,391
Public	9,681	17,160	7,815	6,738	8,602
Nondoctorate-granting	9,011	(#)	3,430	5,385	6,561
Doctorate-granting	9,947	17,562	8,503	7,188	9,168
Private not-for-profit	12,531	21,084	10,391	10,871	12,375
Nondoctorate-granting	10,805	15,147	5,718	5,699	7,970
Doctorate-granting	13,417	22,624	11,609	12,958	14,086
Doctoral degree	14,143	27,036	17,182	16,499	18,466
Public	12,845	24,498	14,145	15,400	16,065
Private not-for-profit	15,821	31,211	24,069	19,509	23,332
First-professional degree	18,557	24,266	10,554	24,267	21,505
Public	15,832	19,416	8,439	20,994	18,101
Private not-for-profit	20,836	27,930	11,726	26,550	24,014
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	11,404	21,495	7,514	9,178	10,276
Education (any master's)	9,999	15,497	3,814	4,406	6,791
Other master of arts (M.A.)	11,703	21,030	9,061	8,721	11,753
Other master of science (M.S.)	12,181	16,581	11,178	10,029	11,388
Other master's degree	12,380	20,266	9,121	11,518	12,421
Doctoral degree					
PhD except in education	14,180	28,558	18,978	20,059	20,607
Education (any doctorate)	13,519	18,977	6,048	8,617	10,209
Other doctoral degree	14,875	25,377	13,846	14,555	16,350
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	17,672	30,731	(#)	24,706	23,525
Other health science degree	21,955	19,221	(#)	21,625	20,919
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	15,816	23,062	(#)	29,200	22,701
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	5,686	5,828
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	16,004	23,898	16,310	21,727	19,521
Full-time, part-year	11,396	19,061	10,175	10,193	11,450
Part-time, full-year	11,716	17,015	6,586	6,932	8,659
Part-time, part-year	7,073	11,106	3,573	2,776	3,801

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.6.—Average amount of aid received by aided graduate and first-professional students, by source of aid and selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Federal aid only	Federal and institutional aid only	Institutional aid only[1]	Other combination[2]	Total aid
			Full-time, full-year students		
Total	$16,004	$23,898	$16,310	$21,727	$19,521
Master's degree	13,612	21,558	12,013	18,400	16,431
Public	12,477	19,188	11,121	14,940	14,036
Nondoctorate-granting	12,319	(#)	(#)	13,042	12,971
Doctorate-granting	12,535	19,896	11,110	15,412	14,230
Private not-for-profit	14,120	24,402	14,788	22,532	19,758
Nondoctorate-granting	12,593	(#)	(#)	10,284	12,133
Doctorate-granting	15,312	25,207	16,400	25,800	22,277
Doctoral degree	16,209	28,892	20,796	24,016	22,663
Public	(#)	26,090	16,503	20,245	19,047
Private not-for-profit	17,280	32,704	28,684	31,898	28,634
First-professional degree	19,292	24,249	11,870	26,526	22,803
Public	16,515	19,568	(#)	21,887	18,832
Private not-for-profit	21,843	28,176	13,981	30,063	26,043
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	13,882	24,054	10,834	20,900	18,513
Education (any master's)	13,042	(#)	6,308	12,251	12,434
Other master of arts (M.A.)	14,618	23,786	11,336	15,701	16,748
Other master of science (M.S.)	13,936	18,682	13,952	19,831	16,582
Other master's degree	13,428	21,763	12,357	18,974	17,087
Doctoral degree					
PhD except in education	15,409	30,305	21,662	26,018	23,704
Education (any doctorate)	(#)	(#)	9,119	17,989	15,487
Other doctoral degree	18,390	27,026	18,925	20,951	21,258
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	18,233	30,278	(#)	25,016	23,954
Other health science degree	22,352	19,284	(#)	23,372	21,705
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	16,255	22,942	(#)	31,672	24,054
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]A large proportion of institutional aid comes from federal research funds.

[2]Other combinations might include state aid or employer aid, for example.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

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Section 4: Employment

- Sixty-three percent of full-time, full-year graduate and first-professional students were employed in 1999–2000 (table 4.1). They worked 26 hours per week on average, and 20 percent worked 35 hours or more per week.
- Among full-time, full-year students, first-professional students were less likely to work while enrolled (45 percent) than were master's students (71 percent) or doctoral students (67 percent). Full-time, full-year first-professional students who did have jobs worked 17 hours per week on average, which was less than the average of 28 hours per week that their counterparts in master's and doctoral degree programs worked.
- Sixty-one percent of all master's students considered themselves to be an employee who studied rather than primarily a student (table 4.3). This proportion was higher than the 31 percent of doctoral students and 10 percent of first-professional students who saw themselves in this way.
- Twenty-nine percent of all graduate and first-professional students worked but considered themselves primarily students rather than employees who attended school (table 4.3). Of students who worked but considered themselves primarily students, 41 percent reported that their job helped them with their coursework, and 72 percent believed that their job helped them with career preparation (table 4.4). More of these students (32 percent) believed that their job had a positive effect on their grades than felt that it affected their grades in a negative way (25 percent).
- Among employed students who considered themselves primarily students, 35 percent reported that their job limited the number of classes they could take. In addition, 34 percent thought their job limited their class schedule, 25 percent thought it restricted their choice of classes, and 22 percent thought working limited their access to the library (table 4.5). Full-time, full-year students were less likely than part-time students to feel that their job restricted the number of classes they could take, their schedule, or their choice of classes.
- Of the 43 percent of graduate and first-professional students who were married, 93 percent had a spouse with an income (table 4.6). The average spouse's income was $37,998.
- About half of all employed graduate and first-professional students considered themselves primarily employees (table 4.3). Of these students, 45 percent said an important consideration in their decision to enroll was obtaining additional education required by their job (table 4.7). About 88 percent each said career advancement and personal enrichment were important considerations, and 81 percent attributed importance to completing a degree program.

Table 4.1.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who worked while enrolled, average hours worked per week while enrolled, and percentage distribution according to hours worked per week, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Percent who worked	Average hours worked per week*	Average hours worked per week while enrolled		
			Did not work	1–34 hours	35 hours or more
			All students		
Total	80.4	36.0	19.6	26.3	54.1
Master's degree	86.1	37.6	13.9	23.2	62.8
Public	85.6	36.9	14.4	26.5	59.1
Nondoctorate-granting	89.3	39.1	10.7	19.4	69.8
Doctorate-granting	84.2	36.1	15.8	29.1	55.1
Private not-for-profit	86.3	38.3	13.7	19.7	66.6
Nondoctorate-granting	89.6	40.6	10.4	13.7	75.9
Doctorate-granting	84.8	37.1	15.2	22.4	62.4
Doctoral degree	75.6	33.2	24.4	36.8	38.8
Public	74.5	32.8	25.6	38.3	36.1
Private not-for-profit	75.1	33.3	24.9	35.0	40.1
First-professional degree	50.2	21.9	49.8	37.7	12.5
Public	42.4	17.5	57.6	36.5	5.9
Private not-for-profit	55.0	23.8	45.0	39.0	16.0
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	86.7	42.0	13.3	11.6	75.1
Education (any master's)	91.5	40.2	8.5	16.6	74.9
Other master of arts (M.A.)	82.9	33.3	17.1	35.1	47.8
Other master of science (M.S.)	80.8	34.2	19.2	31.3	49.5
Other master's degree	84.0	34.0	16.0	31.8	52.2
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	69.8	29.1	30.3	43.1	26.7
Education (any doctorate)	92.6	42.4	7.5	18.4	74.2
Other doctoral degree	76.7	33.9	23.3	35.5	41.2
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	19.1	18.5	81.0	15.1	3.9
Other health science degree	60.8	16.3	39.2	53.4	7.4
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	58.6	23.2	41.4	42.8	15.8
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	95.0	36.5	5.1	39.0	55.9
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	63.3	25.7	36.7	43.4	19.9
Full-time, part-year	70.2	32.1	29.8	33.6	36.6
Part-time, full-year	93.8	40.5	6.3	16.0	77.7
Part-time, part-year	91.9	41.6	8.1	12.0	79.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.1.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who worked while enrolled, average hours worked per week while enrolled, and percentage distribution according to hours worked per week, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Percent who worked	Average hours worked per week*	Average hours worked per week while enrolled		
			Did not work	1–34 hours	35 hours or more
		Full-time, full-year students			
Total	63.3	25.7	36.7	43.4	19.9
Master's degree	71.0	27.6	29.0	44.0	27.0
Public	71.6	26.6	28.4	49.1	22.5
Nondoctorate-granting	73.1	31.4	26.9	36.4	36.7
Doctorate-granting	71.3	25.5	28.7	51.8	19.5
Private not-for-profit	68.3	27.1	31.7	40.8	27.6
Nondoctorate-granting	71.6	34.3	28.4	27.8	43.8
Doctorate-granting	67.0	23.8	33.0	46.2	20.8
Doctoral degree	66.6	28.0	33.4	44.8	21.9
Public	66.3	27.4	33.8	47.1	19.1
Private not-for-profit	65.8	28.4	34.2	41.8	24.0
First-professional degree	45.4	16.9	54.7	40.6	4.8
Public	39.2	13.9	60.8	37.8	1.4
Private not-for-profit	49.9	18.4	50.1	43.1	6.8
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	61.4	33.7	38.6	26.4	35.0
Education (any master's)	81.3	32.9	18.7	35.5	45.8
Other master of arts (M.A.)	72.4	26.0	27.6	49.4	23.0
Other master of science (M.S.)	66.2	23.2	33.8	51.1	15.1
Other master's degree	74.5	24.3	25.6	53.3	21.2
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	63.8	26.4	36.2	46.3	17.5
Education (any doctorate)	89.3	36.6	10.7	34.7	54.5
Other doctoral degree	67.2	28.7	32.8	43.4	23.8
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	16.3	12.7	83.7	15.2	1.1
Other health science degree	61.1	14.4	38.9	57.1	4.0
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	53.1	18.8	46.9	47.1	6.1
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*For those who worked.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 4.2.—Of graduate and first-professional students who worked while enrolled, percentage distribution according to intensity of work, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Weeks employed while enrolled			
	Every week	Most of the weeks	About half of weeks	Less than half of weeks
	All employed students[1]			
Total	69.0	20.5	4.0	6.6
Master's degree	71.8	19.7	3.1	5.4
Public	70.7	21.0	2.8	5.5
Nondoctorate-granting	71.3	21.6	1.7	5.5
Doctorate-granting	70.5	20.8	3.3	5.5
Private not-for-profit	72.3	19.0	3.4	5.2
Nondoctorate-granting	75.0	17.7	3.2	4.1
Doctorate-granting	71.0	19.7	3.5	5.8
Doctoral degree	68.2	22.6	4.5	4.7
Public	71.2	20.5	4.5	3.9
Private not-for-profit	62.1	25.9	5.2	6.8
First-professional degree	41.3	30.3	9.7	18.7
Public	33.9	34.5	8.6	23.1
Private not-for-profit	45.5	27.5	10.7	16.4
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	84.3	10.3	2.1	3.3
Education (any master's)	65.7	24.5	3.6	6.2
Other master of arts (M.A.)	66.8	23.3	3.4	6.6
Other master of science (M.S.)	71.6	19.2	3.3	5.9
Other master's degree	70.4	21.0	3.0	5.5
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	64.2	24.4	5.9	5.4
Education (any doctorate)	74.4	21.6	1.8	2.2
Other doctoral degree	71.6	19.2	3.9	5.3
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	30.9	32.9	12.5	23.8
Other health science degree	31.4	34.7	11.4	22.5
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	42.5	30.5	9.2	17.9
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	77.1	14.0	3.8	5.0
Attendance pattern				
Full-time, full-year	53.0	29.3	7.2	10.6
Full-time, part-year	62.2	22.8	6.1	9.0
Part-time, full-year	77.4	18.2	1.9	2.6
Part-time, part-year	76.1	13.9	2.8	7.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.2.—Of graduate and first-professional students who worked while enrolled, percentage distribution according to intensity of work, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000 —Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Weeks employed while enrolled			
	Every week	Most of the weeks	About half of weeks	Less than half of weeks
	Full-time, full-year employed students[2]			
Total	53.0	29.3	7.2	10.6
Master's degree	58.3	27.3	5.3	9.1
Public	59.5	28.4	4.3	7.9
Nondoctorate-granting	73.9	17.0	2.6	6.5
Doctorate-granting	56.4	30.9	4.6	8.1
Private not-for-profit	53.5	27.9	7.6	11.0
Nondoctorate-granting	59.6	29.9	5.0	5.6
Doctorate-granting	50.8	27.1	8.8	13.3
Doctoral degree	61.1	27.2	6.1	5.7
Public	67.2	22.4	6.0	4.4
Private not-for-profit	52.9	32.4	6.6	8.1
First-professional degree	30.6	34.7	12.1	22.6
Public	29.4	34.8	8.9	27.0
Private not-for-profit	31.9	33.5	14.5	20.1
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	69.2	17.3	5.8	7.8
Education (any master's)	57.2	35.8	4.2	2.8
Other master of arts (M.A.)	64.8	23.8	3.6	7.8
Other master of science (M.S.)	51.6	26.8	6.8	14.8
Other master's degree	55.1	28.8	5.4	10.7
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	60.7	27.0	6.9	5.5
Education (any doctorate)	65.4	27.6	2.1	4.9
Other doctoral degree	60.8	26.5	5.6	7.1
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	24.4	30.0	16.9	28.8
Other health science degree	24.6	38.6	12.8	24.0
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	33.5	33.9	10.2	22.4
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Eighty percent were employed (table 4.1).

[2]Sixty-three percent were employed (table 4.1).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 4.3.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to primary role while enrolled and working, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Student working to meet expenses	Employee who has decided to enroll in school	Does not work*
		All students	
Total	29.0	51.2	19.8
Master's degree	25.2	60.8	14.1
Public	28.5	56.9	14.6
Nondoctorate-granting	22.7	66.6	10.8
Doctorate-granting	30.7	53.3	16.0
Private not-for-profit	21.3	64.8	13.8
Nondoctorate-granting	13.9	75.6	10.5
Doctorate-granting	24.7	59.9	15.4
Doctoral degree	44.2	31.1	24.8
Public	45.3	28.8	25.9
Private not-for-profit	41.8	33.0	25.2
First-professional degree	40.0	10.0	50.0
Public	37.1	5.3	57.7
Private not-for-profit	41.6	13.0	45.4
Master's degree			
Business administration (M.B.A.)	14.0	72.7	13.3
Education (any master's)	17.8	73.6	8.6
Other master of arts (M.A.)	39.0	43.7	17.4
Other master of science (M.S.)	32.7	47.9	19.4
Other master's degree	34.2	49.7	16.1
Doctoral degree			
Ph.D. except in education	51.2	18.0	30.8
Education (any doctorate)	20.6	71.9	7.5
Other doctoral degree	45.6	30.7	23.7
First-professional degree			
Medicine (M.D.)	16.0	3.0	81.0
Other health science degree	56.4	4.0	39.6
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	45.0	13.5	41.5
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	45.1	49.8	5.1
Attendance pattern			
Full-time, full-year	48.5	14.5	37.1
Full-time, part-year	37.8	32.0	30.3
Part-time, full-year	18.6	75.1	6.3
Part-time, part-year	10.7	81.1	8.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.3.—Percentage distribution of graduate and first-professional students according to primary role while enrolled and working, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Student working to meet expenses	Employee who has decided to enroll in school	Does not work*
		Full-time, full-year students	
Total	48.5	14.5	37.1
Master's degree	48.9	21.8	29.3
Public	54.3	16.9	28.9
Nondoctorate-granting	47.8	25.4	26.9
Doctorate-granting	55.7	15.1	29.3
Private not-for-profit	45.4	22.9	31.8
Nondoctorate-granting	32.1	39.6	28.4
Doctorate-granting	51.0	15.8	33.2
Doctoral degree	54.0	12.3	33.8
Public	55.5	10.3	34.1
Private not-for-profit	50.2	15.3	34.5
First-professional degree	41.7	3.3	55.0
Public	37.9	1.2	60.9
Private not-for-profit	44.4	5.0	50.6
Master's degree			
Business administration (M.B.A.)	30.6	30.9	38.6
Education (any master's)	44.9	36.3	18.8
Other master of arts (M.A.)	56.5	15.1	28.4
Other master of science (M.S.)	53.6	12.3	34.2
Other master's degree	57.1	17.0	25.8
Doctoral degree			
Ph.D. except in education	55.0	8.4	36.6
Education (any doctorate)	38.8	50.4	10.8
Other doctoral degree	56.8	9.9	33.3
First-professional degree			
Medicine (M.D.)	15.4	0.9	83.7
Other health science degree	58.9	1.7	39.4
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	47.7	5.2	47.0
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

*The data shown in this column differ slightly from the percentage not working implied in table 4.1 because slightly fewer students answered the question about their primary role.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 4.4.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who were employed and considered themselves primarily students working to meet expenses who reported various benefits of working and percentage distribution according to the effect on their grades, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Helped with coursework	Helped with career preparation	Effect on grades		
			Positive	Negative	None
	All employed students who considered themselves primarily students[1]				
Total	41.0	71.7	31.9	25.0	43.1
Master's degree	42.9	73.3	34.4	23.4	42.2
Public	42.9	76.2	36.8	20.6	42.6
Nondoctorate-granting	40.5	74.4	45.5	20.5	34.0
Doctorate-granting	43.5	76.6	34.4	20.6	45.0
Private not-for-profit	41.7	68.7	30.2	26.4	43.4
Nondoctorate-granting	44.2	66.8	31.8	34.6	33.6
Doctorate-granting	41.0	69.1	29.7	24.3	46.0
Doctoral degree	42.3	79.7	36.1	21.1	42.8
Public	44.7	83.8	38.8	18.6	42.6
Private not-for-profit	39.0	72.8	32.1	25.2	42.7
First-professional degree	38.3	62.6	22.6	30.6	46.9
Public	44.3	64.0	25.6	26.2	48.2
Private not-for-profit	34.4	61.4	20.6	33.1	46.3
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	41.0	74.6	41.6	25.1	33.3
Education (any master's)	50.4	75.3	33.7	19.0	47.3
Other master of arts (M.A.)	37.6	75.7	37.7	22.2	40.1
Other master of science (M.S.)	42.6	75.7	33.5	21.3	45.2
Other master's degree	40.9	67.7	31.0	28.6	40.4
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	41.4	81.6	36.3	19.3	44.4
Education (any doctorate)	63.6	80.9	32.4	21.2	46.4
Other doctoral degree	36.5	73.1	37.3	26.5	36.2
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	38.9	40.7	20.0	22.8	57.2
Other health science degree	32.2	62.2	29.0	25.0	46.1
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	42.3	66.7	16.4	37.2	46.4
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Attendance pattern					
Full-time, full-year	39.8	70.3	30.1	24.2	45.7
Full-time, part-year	41.4	70.3	35.9	21.2	42.8
Part-time, full-year	45.8	77.9	34.9	27.6	37.5
Part-time, part-year	38.8	68.6	32.6	28.8	38.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.4.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who were employed and considered themselves primarily students working to meet expenses who reported various benefits of working and percentage distribution according to the effect on their grades, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Helped with coursework	Helped with career preparation	Effect on grades		
			Positive	Negative	None
	Full-time, full-year employed students who considered themselves primarily students[2]				
Total	39.8	70.3	30.1	24.2	45.7
Master's degree	39.7	70.3	32.2	24.0	43.8
Public	39.7	74.5	33.2	22.6	44.3
Nondoctorate-granting	30.6	67.8	41.1	20.0	38.9
Doctorate-granting	41.4	75.7	31.7	23.1	45.3
Private not-for-profit	39.4	64.5	30.0	24.7	45.4
Nondoctorate-granting	44.3	70.9	36.5	27.7	35.8
Doctorate-granting	38.1	62.8	28.3	23.9	47.7
Doctoral degree	42.2	80.9	36.7	17.8	45.5
Public	44.3	85.1	38.4	14.6	47.0
Private not-for-profit	38.8	72.1	34.8	23.7	41.5
First-professional degree	36.7	61.8	22.3	29.3	48.4
Public	40.8	60.8	24.7	26.2	49.2
Private not-for-profit	33.6	62.6	20.6	31.7	47.8
Master's degree					
Business administration (M.B.A.)	38.0	70.2	36.6	25.3	38.1
Education (any master's)	42.0	71.5	28.0	24.2	47.8
Other master of arts (M.A.)	29.6	73.3	25.6	29.1	45.4
Other master of science (M.S.)	43.8	76.2	35.4	18.8	45.8
Other master's degree	40.1	63.1	32.8	25.7	41.5
Doctoral degree					
Ph.D. except in education	41.5	83.8	36.0	16.8	47.2
Education (any doctorate)	49.9	79.4	34.8	19.1	46.1
Other doctoral degree	42.2	70.4	39.8	21.2	39.0
First-professional degree					
Medicine (M.D.)	40.2	40.9	17.3	23.0	59.6
Other health science degree	31.7	61.9	29.0	22.9	48.2
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	40.4	66.1	16.0	37.7	46.4
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Eighty percent were employed (table 4.1), and 29 percent considered themselves primarily students (table 4.3).

[2]Sixty-three percent were employed (table 4.1), and 49 percent considered themselves primarily students (table 4.3).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 4.5.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who were employed and considered themselves primarily students working to meet expenses who reported various drawbacks of working, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Limits number of classes	Limits class schedule	Restricts choice of classes	Limits access to library
	All employed students who considered themselves primarily students[1]			
Total	34.6	34.3	25.0	21.8
Master's degree	37.8	35.9	25.4	23.5
Public	38.3	38.6	27.3	23.8
Nondoctorate-granting	42.7	43.1	29.6	28.6
Doctorate-granting	37.1	37.3	26.6	22.5
Private not-for-profit	35.8	31.5	22.7	21.0
Nondoctorate-granting	37.2	36.2	24.0	29.8
Doctorate-granting	35.4	30.2	22.3	18.7
Doctoral degree	36.7	35.9	27.0	16.6
Public	40.2	36.0	26.6	14.9
Private not-for-profit	31.8	31.7	24.5	18.2
First-professional degree	17.1	21.9	15.9	19.1
Public	10.8	13.8	7.7	18.2
Private not-for-profit	21.0	27.6	21.7	19.3
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	34.1	30.0	17.3	18.5
Education (any master's)	46.9	45.7	31.5	28.4
Other master of arts (M.A.)	36.3	35.1	29.7	23.0
Other master of science (M.S.)	34.3	29.6	20.4	24.3
Other master's degree	36.6	37.4	26.8	21.5
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	36.2	35.2	27.8	13.1
Education (any doctorate)	40.4	35.7	22.2	28.4
Other doctoral degree	37.0	38.3	26.4	22.7
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	4.9	5.0	5.0	19.2
Other health science degree	5.1	9.7	6.8	16.1
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	23.9	33.7	21.4	18.6
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Attendance pattern				
Full-time, full-year	26.1	28.2	20.1	17.0
Full-time, part-year	31.4	24.8	15.7	22.0
Part-time, full-year	53.9	50.4	36.8	35.2
Part-time, part-year	54.5	51.4	43.3	24.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.5.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who were employed and considered themselves primarily students working to meet expenses who reported various drawbacks of working, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000—Continued

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Limits number of classes	Limits class schedule	Restricts choice of classes	Limits access to library
	Full-time, full-year employed students who considered themselves primarily students[2]			
Total	26.1	28.2	20.1	17.0
Master's degree	28.4	28.9	20.9	19.0
Public	26.9	32.0	21.7	19.6
Nondoctorate-granting	27.0	29.3	17.6	26.9
Doctorate-granting	26.8	32.5	22.5	18.2
Private not-for-profit	29.7	24.8	20.2	18.2
Nondoctorate-granting	35.7	32.9	20.2	32.8
Doctorate-granting	28.1	22.7	20.2	14.5
Doctoral degree	32.9	33.3	24.6	13.5
Public	36.7	32.6	24.0	12.3
Private not-for-profit	28.8	30.6	22.8	15.8
First-professional degree	12.2	18.5	12.1	16.1
Public	8.7	11.4	6.8	15.3
Private not-for-profit	14.9	23.7	16.0	16.7
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	32.9	24.0	14.2	17.6
Education (any master's)	33.7	35.1	21.1	21.2
Other master of arts (M.A.)	38.9	33.4	28.4	21.0
Other master of science (M.S.)	23.3	24.2	19.3	17.8
Other master's degree	23.6	29.7	21.4	18.6
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	34.6	35.0	26.5	11.5
Education (any doctorate)	40.6	33.8	16.6	24.5
Other doctoral degree	24.2	26.9	20.1	17.5
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	2.6	5.7	5.7	13.5
Other health science degree	3.2	8.7	5.3	14.1
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	18.9	29.0	17.4	15.7
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

[1]Eighty percent were employed (table 4.1), and 29 percent considered themselves primarily students (table 4.3).

[2]Sixty-three percent were employed (table 4.1), and 49 percent considered themselves primarily students (table 4.3).

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 4.6.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who were married, who had a spouse with income, and the spouse's average income, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Married	Percent with spouse with income[1]	Spouse's average income[2]
Total	43.2	92.9	$37,998
Master's degree	45.7	93.4	38,603
Public	46.0	94.0	38,277
Nondoctorate-granting	52.4	95.2	38,694
Doctorate-granting	43.6	93.4	38,079
Private not-for-profit	45.1	92.5	39,596
Nondoctorate-granting	54.6	93.7	38,656
Doctorate-granting	40.8	91.8	40,137
Doctoral degree	44.0	92.9	37,625
Public	45.6	92.8	37,835
Private not-for-profit	41.1	92.4	38,009
First-professional degree	26.1	85.9	28,236
Public	22.2	82.3	23,646
Private not-for-profit	28.4	87.6	29,955
Master's degree			
Business administration (M.B.A.)	47.5	91.2	38,860
Education (any master's)	53.8	96.4	39,962
Other master of arts (M.A.)	38.7	91.1	37,914
Other master of science (M.S.)	40.5	93.3	38,023
Other master's degree	41.7	91.2	36,690
Doctoral degree			
Ph.D. except in education	38.9	91.6	35,173
Education (any doctorate)	62.8	97.0	41,455
Other doctoral degree	43.4	90.6	38,674
First-professional degree			
Medicine (M.D.)	21.5	81.7	27,988
Other health science degree	21.6	87.3	25,273
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	24.3	86.2	32,304
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	78.8	89.3	23,984
Attendance pattern			
Full-time, full-year	28.9	89.0	32,300
Full-time, part-year	38.5	91.6	34,388
Part-time, full-year	51.2	94.1	39,344
Part-time, part-year	53.6	95.3	42,024

[1]If married.

[2]If spouse had income.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Table 4.7.—Percentage of graduate and first-professional students considering themselves primarily employees who reported various factors to be important considerations in their decision to enroll, by selected enrollment and institution characteristics: 1999–2000

Enrollment and institution characteristics	Required for their job	Gain skills to advance in job or for new career	Complete a degree or certification program	Personal enrichment in the subject
Total	45.4	87.8	81.0	88.3
Master's degree	45.1	90.4	85.8	89.5
Public	47.2	89.3	85.6	89.3
Nondoctorate-granting	55.3	87.3	87.1	86.5
Doctorate-granting	43.5	90.2	84.9	90.6
Private not-for-profit	43.6	91.3	86.2	89.7
Nondoctorate-granting	50.0	90.4	84.9	87.0
Doctorate-granting	39.9	91.8	87.0	91.3
Doctoral degree	35.6	84.2	86.9	91.0
Public	32.7	87.8	88.5	90.5
Private not-for-profit	38.4	80.3	82.9	94.1
First-professional degree	33.0	85.5	84.0	94.3
Public	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Private not-for-profit	30.6	84.1	83.7	94.4
Master's degree				
Business administration (M.B.A.)	33.9	94.3	81.3	87.4
Education (any master's)	60.6	87.7	90.3	88.6
Other master of arts (M.A.)	32.7	85.3	83.6	90.0
Other master of science (M.S.)	41.8	91.2	83.5	91.5
Other master's degree	35.2	92.2	85.4	92.4
Doctoral degree				
Ph.D. except in education	38.9	84.5	86.4	92.1
Education (any doctorate)	32.2	86.1	89.9	90.3
Other doctoral degree	36.5	80.2	82.1	90.6
First-professional degree				
Medicine (M.D.)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Other health science degree	(#)	(#)	(#)	(#)
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)	26.2	89.6	81.1	96.9
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)	35.3	70.5	95.3	96.7
Attendance pattern				
Full-time, full-year	41.1	89.7	85.7	90.8
Full-time, part-year	47.0	91.1	82.5	87.6
Part-time, full-year	42.8	89.5	86.2	88.7
Part-time, part-year	49.3	85.0	73.6	87.2

#Too few cases for a reliable estimate.

NOTE: Except where limited as indicated by a row label, data include students in graduate programs other than master's, doctoral, and first-professional and students in private for-profit institutions

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

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Appendix A—Glossary

This glossary describes the variables used in this report. The variables were taken directly from the NPSAS:2000 Graduate Data Analysis System (DAS), an NCES software application that generates tables from the NPSAS:2000 data. A description of the DAS software can be found in appendix B. The labels are in bold, capital letters and correspond to the names of the variables in the DAS.

The glossary index is organized into five sections: student characteristics; enrollment and institution characteristics; financial aid variables (except assistantships); assistantship variables; and employment variables. In the index below, the variables in each section are listed in the order they appear in the tables; the glossary is in alphabetical order by variable name (displayed in the right hand column). Some items were reported only by the student during the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI). Variables using information only from this source are identified as such.

GLOSSARY INDEX

Federal aid amount..... TFEDAID
State aid amount..... STATEAMT
Institutional aid amount .....INSTAMT
Employer aid..... EMPLYAMT
Other source of aid..... OTHRSCR
Aid package by source of aid..... SCRPACK2

ASSISTANTSHIP VARIABLES

Any assistantship..... ASTANY
Teaching assistantship .....NCTASST
Research assistantship.....NCRASST
Other graduate assistantship..... NCGASST
Assistantship amount ..... ASTAMT
Teaching assistantship amount..... TEACHAMT
Research assistantship amount..... RESAMT
Other graduate assistantship amount.....GRADAST
Benefits..... NCBENEF
Tuition discount.....NCTUIREM
Full teaching responsibility..... NDCLASS
Led discussion sections.....NDDISC
Supervised lab sections.....NDLAB
Held office hours .....NDOFFICE
Assisted faculty with grading or other activities .....NDGRADE
Total assistantship hours.....TOTTAHRS
Contact hours teaching.....NDCLSHRS
Contact hours leading discussion sections .....NDDISHRS
Contact hours supervising lab sections.....NDLABHRS
Number of office hours per week ..... NDOFFHRS
Hours grading or other activities ..... NDGRAHRS

EMPLOYMENT VARIABLES

Average hours worked per week while enrolled .....NDHOURS
Weeks employed while enrolled.....NDWKSWK
Primary role if working while employed.....SEROLE
Job helped with coursework ..... NDHLPCLS
Job helped with career preparation.....NDHLPCAR
Job's effect on grades .....NDEFFGRD
Job limited number of classes.....NDLIMCLS
Job limited class schedule ..... NDLIMSCH
Job restricted choice of classes..... NDRSTRCT
Job limited access to library ..... NDLIMLIB
Spouse's income from work ..... SPSINC
Education required for job..... NDADDED
Gain skills to advance in job or for a new career.....NDCAREER
Complete a degree or certification program..... NDDEGREE
Personal enrichment in the subject ..... NDENRICH

DAS variable name

Age as of 12/31/99 **AGE**

Under 25 years
25–29 years
30–34 years
35–39 years
40 years or older

Aid package by type of aid **AIDPK1**

Indicates the type of aid package a student received during 1999–2000. For students with any aid, this variable indicates combinations of aid from grants, loans, and other types of aid.

Grant only	Student received grant aid only.
Grant and loan	Student received grant and loan aid.
Loan only	Student received loans only.
Other combinations of aid	Student received any other combination of aid.
Unaided	Student did not receive any type of financial aid.

Assistantships **ASTANY**
ASTAMT

Assistantships are a form of institutional aid. Information on assistantships came from two sources: students who were interviewed and institutions. Students who were interviewed were asked if they received an assistantship and if so, the amount received. Institutions reported the award of assistantships and the amount awarded if they knew about them. However, assistantships are often administered at the department level and not reported to the financial aid office.

ASTANY, based on the student CATI, indicates whether the student reported receiving a teaching, research, or other graduate assistantship in 1999–2000 (NCTASST, NCRASST, or NSGASST was "yes."). Used with the CATI weight, it produces the most reliable estimate of whether a student received an assistantship. ASTAMT is the total amount received from all research, teaching, and other assistantships. It is based on information received from students interviewed and from institutions. Used with the study weight, it provides the most reliable estimate of the average amount received, because it uses information obtained from both students and institutions on assistantship amounts.

ASTAMT should not be used to estimate the percentage of students who received an assistantship. If a student was not interviewed and the financial aid office did not have a record of the student receiving an assistantship, ASTAMT would have a zero value. Thus, an estimate of the percentage receiving assistantships based on ASTAMT (with the study weight) would be biased downward because of the underreporting of assistantships. In the report tables and compendium tables 2.1 through 2.4, the percentage of students with assistantships is computed using ASTANY with the CATI weight and the average amounts are computed using ASTAMT with the study weight.

DAS variable name

Attendance intensity while enrolled **ATTNPTRN**

Attendance intensity in 1999–2000 during months actually enrolled. For example, a student who attended only part of the year would be categorized as "exclusively full-time" if the student was enrolled full time the whole time he or she was enrolled.

Exclusively full-time	Student was enrolled full time during all months enrolled during 1999–2000.
Exclusively half-time	Student was enrolled half time or more (but less than full time) during all months enrolled during 1999–2000.
Exclusively less-than-half-time	Student was enrolled less than half time during all months enrolled during 1999–2000.
Mixed time	Student was not enrolled exclusively full time, exclusively half time, or exclusively less than half time in 1999–2000.

Attendance pattern **ATTNSTAT**

Combined attendance intensity and persistence during 1999–2000. Intensity refers to the student's full- or part-time attendance while enrolled. Persistence refers to the number of months a student was enrolled during the year. Students were considered to have enrolled for a full year if they were enrolled 9 or more months between July 1999 and June 19, 2000. The months did not have to be contiguous or at the same institution, and students did not have to be enrolled for a full month to be considered enrolled for that month.

Full-time, full-year	Student was enrolled full time for at least 9 months during 1999–2000. The student could have been enrolled additional months part time (during the summer, for example).
Full-time, part-year	Student was enrolled for less than 9 months but attended full time during all of those months.
Part-time, full-year	Student was enrolled for at least 9 months and attended part time during some of those months.
Part-time, part-year	Student was enrolled less than 9 months and attended part time during some of those months.

Borrowed for undergraduate education **BORAMT1**

The total amount the student borrowed from all sources (including family and friends) for undergraduate education up to June 30, 2000. The percentage of students who borrowed is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount borrowed is the average for all students who borrowed for their undergraduate education.

DAS variable name

Borrowed for graduate education **BORAMT2**

The total amount the student borrowed from all sources (including family and friends) for graduate education up to June 30, 2000. The percentage of students who borrowed is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount borrowed is the average for all students who borrowed for their graduate education.

Borrowed for undergraduate and graduate education **BORAMT3**

The total amount the student borrowed from all sources (including family and friends) for undergraduate and graduate education up to June 30, 2000. The percentage of students who borrowed is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount borrowed is the average for all students who borrowed for their undergraduate or graduate education.

Total student budget **BUDGETFT**

Total student budget amount for full-time, full-year students at the NPSAS institution, including tuition and fees and nontuition expenses (see SBNONTUN). Students attending more than one institution are not included. Student budgets are based on typical or average expected expenses and vary with residence arrangements. Full-time budgets were estimated for students based on average full-time tuition and the actual reported amounts or institutional averages of nontuition expenses for categories of students (based on local residence). The average amount is the average for all students.

CATI weight **CATIWT**

Weight for telephone interview (CATI) respondents. This weight is used when producing estimates for items that are based entirely on telephone interview data. These would include items such as the percentage employed or the percentage who received employer aid. It can also be used to produce estimates when the most reliable source of information is the student interview, such as whether a student received an assistantship.

Race **CENRACE2**

Race as reported by the student following the model from the 2000 Census. This includes students who reported more than one race.

White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
Black or African American	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
Asian	A person having origins in any of the peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent. This includes people from China, Japan, Korea, India, and Vietnam.
American Indian/Alaska Native	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

DAS variable name

Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	A person having origins in Hawaii or other islands in the Pacific Ocean.
Other race	A person reporting having origins in a race not listed above.
More than one race	A person reporting having origins in more than one race.

Income (continuous) **CINCOME**

Students' total income in 1998, including earnings, income from assets, and untaxed income. For married students, spouses' income is included. Incomes were determined from the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), or if not available, from student-reported data. All graduate and first-professional students are considered financially independent; therefore, their parents' income is not included.

Citizenship **CITIZEN2**

Indicates a student's citizenship status and financial aid eligibility. Variable was constructed from data reported on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). When a FASFA was not available, data provided by the student or institution were used.

U.S. citizen	Student was a U.S. citizen or U.S. national in 1999–2000.
Permanent resident	Student was not a U.S. citizen in 1999–2000 but was eligible for federal financial aid (sometimes referred to as a "resident alien").
Foreign/international student	Student was not a U.S. citizen and was ineligible for federal financial aid in 1999–2000 (includes those holding student or exchange visitor visas).

Marital/dependent status **DEPEND5B**

Indicates a student's marital status and whether or not the student had dependents.

No dependents, unmarried	Student was single or separated and had no dependents (includes those who were widowed or divorced).
No dependents, married	Student was married and had no dependents (a spouse is not considered a dependent).
Dependents, unmarried	Student was single or separated and had dependents (includes those who were widowed or divorced).
Dependents, married	Student was married and had dependents (a spouse is not considered a dependent).

DAS variable name

Employer aid **EMPLYAMT**

Total amount of employer aid received between July 1999 and June 2000. Employer aid is aid students receive from the business, corporation, institution, or individual by whom the student is employed, including employer-paid tuition reimbursements. Includes tuition waivers for employees of postsecondary institutions and their dependents. The percentage of students with employer aid is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received employer aid. Most of the information on employer aid was provided by the students.

Ratio of federal aid to total aid **FEDPCT**

Table 2.10: For students who received aid from any source, the proportion of total aid from federal sources expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of federal aid to total aid is the average ratio for all students who received any aid.

Table 2.11: For students who received federal aid, the proportion of total aid from federal sources expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of federal aid to total aid is the average ratio for all students who received federal aid.

Gender of student **GENDER**

Male
Female

Other graduate assistantship amount **GRADAST**

Sum of amounts received from assistantships other than teaching or research assistantships in 1999–2000. Graduate assistantships are a form of institutional aid. Information was obtained from the institution or the student. Many financial aid offices do not have information on assistantships. See ASTAMT for more information.

Type of degree **GRADDEG**

Type of degree the student was working toward during his or her last term during 1999–2000.

Master's degree	Student was seeking a master's degree.
Doctoral degree	Student was seeking a doctoral degree.
First-professional degree	Student was seeking one of the following degrees: Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), Pharmacy (D.Phar.), 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.), Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), or Theology (M.Div. or M.H.L. or B.D.).
Other graduate program	Student was enrolled in a program or course at the postbaccalaureate level that does not lead to a graduate or first-professional degree. Includes professional education programs.

DAS variable name

Years between bachelor's degree and graduate study **GRADGAP**

Indicates the number of years between bachelor's degree receipt and when the student began his or her graduate program. This variable was derived from student response to the questions "What year did you earn your bachelor's degree?" and "What year did you begin your graduate program?" The graduate program start date is the date when the program was started, regardless of the school attended at the time. Some students may have started their programs at one institution and then transferred to the NPSAS institution. Asked on student CATI.

Less than 1 year
1–2 years
3–6 years
7 years or more

Graduate level **GRADLEV2**

Indicates the student's level during the last term enrolled during 1999–2000, as reported in the student CATI.

First-year graduate
Second-year graduate
Third-year graduate
Fourth-year or beyond graduate

Graduate and first-professional program type **GRADPGM2**

Indicates the student's specific graduate or first-professional degree program.

Business Administration (M.B.A.)
Education (any master's)
Other master of arts (M.A.)
Other master of science (M.S.)
Other master's degree
Ph.D., except in education
Education (any doctorate)
Other doctoral degree
Medicine (M.D.)
Other health science degree
Law (L.L.B. or J.D.)
Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., B.D.)
Nondegree and certificate

Ratio of grants to total aid **GRTPCT**

Table 2.10: For students who received any aid, the proportion of total aid that was grant aid expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of grants to total aid is the average ratio for all students who received aid.

Table 2.11: For students who received grant aid, the proportion of total aid that was grant aid expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of grants to total aid is the average ratio for all students who received grant aid.

DAS variable name

Hispanic or Latino **HISPANIC**

Indicates whether the student had a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, based on the student's report or information obtained from the institution.

Hispanic or Latino	A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

***Income** (categorical)* **INCOME**

Students' total income in 1998, including earnings, income from assets, and untaxed income. For married students, spouses' income is included. Incomes were determined from the FAFSA, or if not available, from student-reported data. All graduate and first-professional students are considered financially independent; therefore, their parents' income is not included. Income was recoded into categories.

Less than $5,000
$5,000–9,999
$10,000–19,999
$20,000–29,999
$30,000–49,999
$50,000 or more

Institutional aid amount **INSTAMT**

Total institutional aid amount received during 1999–2000. Institutional aid includes grants, fellowships, and loans from the institution attended, institution-sponsored work-study, and all other institutional aid, including research and teaching assistantships. Includes assistantships funded by federal research grants. The percentage of students with institutional aid is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received institutional aid.

Ratio of institutional aid to total aid **INSTPCT**

Table 2.10: For students who received aid from any source, the proportion of total aid that was institutional aid expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of institutional aid to total aid is the average ratio for all students who received any aid.

Table 2.11: For students who received institutional aid, the proportion of total aid that was institutional aid expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of institutional aid to total aid is the average ratio for all students who received institutional aid.

Ratio of loans to total aid **LOANPCT**

Table 2.10: For students who received any aid, the percentage of total aid received that was loans expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of loans to total aid is the average ratio for all students who received any aid.

Table 2.11: For students who received loans, the percentage of total aid received that was loans expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of loans to total aid is the average ratio for all students who received loans.

DAS variable name

Field of study **MAJORS4**

Student's field of study during the 1999–2000 academic year.

Arts and humanities	Area and ethnic studies, English, foreign language, liberal studies, philosophy, theology, art, music, fine and performing arts.
Social/behavioral sciences	Psychology, social work, anthropology, economics, political science, history, sociology.
Life and physical sciences	Biological sciences, physical sciences, natural resources, forestry, geography, environmental science.
Engineering/computer science/ mathematics	Engineering, computer and information sciences, mathematics.
Education	Elementary/secondary education, other education.
Business/management	Accounting, finance, business, marketing, public administration.
Health	Medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, nursing, public health, other health fields.
Law	Law.
Other/undeclared	All other fields or undeclared.

Country of origin **NBCTRY**

Indicates in what country the student was born. Asked on student CATI to students born outside the United States. For table 1.15, only foreign/international students were included.

China	China, Hong Kong
India	India
Selected Asian countries	Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Taiwan, Thailand
Canada or Mexico	Canada, Mexico
Selected South American countries	Brazil, Columbia, Venezuela
Selected European countries	France, Germany, Sweden, Spain, UK (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)
Other	All other countries

DAS variable name

Benefits **NCBENEF**

Student response to the question "As part of your assistantship, did you receive any benefits from your institution such as health insurance or life insurance?" Asked on student CATI to students with assistantships or fellowships.

Other graduate assistantship **NCGASST**

Indicates whether student received any type of graduate assistantship other than teaching or research in 1999–2000 (Yes/No). Asked on student CATI.

Research assistantship **NCRASST**

Indicates whether student received a research assistantship in 1999–2000 (Yes/No). Asked on student CATI.

Teaching assistantship **NCTASST**

Indicates whether student received a teaching assistantship in 1999–2000 (Yes/No). Asked on student CATI.

Tuition discount **NCTUIREM**

Student response to the question "Did you receive reduced (in-state) tuition or a tuition waiver, or any type of tuition discount?" Asked on student CATI to students with assistantships. See WAIVAMT for information on tuition waivers for all students.

Education required for job **NDADDED**

Student response to the question "Was the following an important consideration in your decision to go to school while you were working: obtaining additional education that is required by your job?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported being primarily an employee who decided to enroll in school (see SEROLE).

Gain skills to advance in job or for new career **NDCAREER**

Student response to the question "Was the following an important consideration in your decision to go to school while you were working: gaining skills to advance in your current job or for a new career?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported being primarily an employee who decided to enroll in school (see SEROLE).

Full teaching responsibility **NDCLASS**

Student response to the question "Did you have full teaching responsibility for one or more courses?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported having a teaching assistantship in 1999–2000.

DAS variable name

Contact hours teaching **NDCLSHRS**

Student response to the question "How many contact hours per week did you have?" Asked on student CATI to teaching assistants who reported having full teaching responsibility for one or more courses.

Complete a degree or certificate program **NDDEGREE**

Student response to the question "Was the following an important consideration in your decision to go to school while you were working: completing a degree or certificate program?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported being primarily an employee who decided to enroll in school (see SEROLE).

Led discussion sections **NDDISC**

Student response to the question "Did you lead discussion sections for faculty-taught courses?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported having a teaching assistantship in 1999–2000.

Contact hours leading discussion sections **NDDISHRS**

Student response to the question "How many contact hours per week did you have?" Asked on student CATI to teaching assistants who reported leading discussion sections for faculty-taught courses.

Job's effect on grades **NDEFFGRD**

Student response to the question "Would you say that working while going to school had a positive effect, a negative effect, or no effect on the grades you earned?" Asked on student CATI to students who worked but considered themselves primarily students (see SEROLE).

Assisted faculty with grading or other activities **NDGRADE**

Student response to the question "Did you assist faculty with grading or other instruction-related activities?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported having a teaching assistantship in 1999–2000.

Hours grading or other activities **NDGRAHRS**

Student response to the question "How many hours did that require per week?" Asked on student CATI to teaching assistants who reported assisting faculty with grading or other instruction-related activities.

Personal enrichment in the subject **NDENRICH**

Student response to the question "Was the following an important consideration in your decision to go to school while you were working: personal enrichment in the subject?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported being primarily an employee who decided to enroll in school (see SEROLE).

DAS variable name

Job helped with career preparation **NDHLPCAR**

Student response to the question "Did having a job while you were going to school help you with career preparation?" Asked on student CATI to students who worked but considered themselves primarily students (see SEROLE) (Yes/No).

Job helped with coursework **NDHLPCLS**

Student response to the question "Did having a job while you were going to school help you with coursework?" Asked on student CATI to students who worked but considered themselves primarily students (see SEROLE) (Yes/No).

Average hours worked per week while enrolled **NDHOURS**

Average number of hours students worked per week while enrolled during 1999–2000. It is based on the student CATI question: "During the 1999–2000 school year, how many hours did you work per week while you were enrolled?" Does not include hours students worked while not enrolled (in the summer, for example, if the student was not enrolled then). The percentage of students who worked while enrolled is the percentage with positive values for this variable. The average number of hours worked per week is the average for all students who reported working while enrolled. Asked in student CATI.

Supervised lab sections **NDLAB**

Student response to the question "Did you supervise lab sections for faculty-taught courses?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported having a teaching assistantship in 1999–2000.

Contact hours supervising lab sections **NDLABHRS**

Student response to the question "How many contact hours per week did you have?" Asked on student CATI to teaching assistants who reported supervising lab sections for faculty-taught courses.

Job limited number of classes **NDLIMCLS**

Student response to the question "Did having a job while you were going to school limit the number of classes you could take?" Asked on student CATI to students who worked but considered themselves primarily students (see SEROLE) (Yes/No).

Job limited access to the library **NDLIMLIB**

Student response to the question "Did having a job while you were going to school limit your access to the library?" Asked on student CATI to students who worked but considered themselves primarily students (see SEROLE) (Yes/No).

DAS variable name

Job limited class schedule **NDLIMSCH**

Student response to the question "Did having a job while you were going to school limit the class schedule you could have?" Asked on student CATI to students who worked but considered themselves primarily students (see SEROLE) (Yes/No).

Number of office hours per week **NDOFFHRS**

Student response to the question "How many office hours did you hold each week?" Asked on student CATI to teaching assistants who reported holding office hours.

Held office hours **NDOFFICE**

Student response to the question "Did you hold office hours?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported having a teaching assistantship in 1999–2000.

Job restricted class choice **NDRSTRCT**

Student response to the question "Did having a job while you were going to school restrict your choice of classes?" Asked on student CATI to students who worked but considered themselves primarily students (see SEROLE) (Yes/No).

Weeks employed while enrolled **NDWKSWK**

Student response to the question "Would you say you worked during all the weeks you were enrolled, most of them, half of them, or less than half?" Asked on student CATI to students who worked while enrolled.

Every week
Most of the weeks
About half of weeks
Less than half of weeks

Any disability **NFANYDIS**

Indicates whether student reported any type disability. Asked on student CATI.

Main disability **NFMAIN**

Student response to the question "What is the main condition that causes your activity limitation or difficulty?" Asked on student CATI to students who reported having a disability.

DAS variable name

Hearing impairment
Blind or visual impairment (that cannot be corrected by wearing glasses)
Speech or language impairment
Orthopedic or mobility impairment
Specific learning disability or dyslexia
Attention deficit disorder
Health impairment/problem
Mental illness/emotional disturbance/depression
Developmental disability
Brain injury
Other

Considered self to have disability **NFSLFDIS**

Indicates whether student considered himself or herself to have a disability. Asked on student CATI to students who reported having a disability.

Parents' education **NPARED**

The highest level of education completed by the student's mother or father, whoever had the highest level. The variable was aggregated to the following categories in this report:

High school diploma or less	Students' parents earned a high school diploma or equivalent or did not complete high school.
Some postsecondary education	Students' parents attended some postsecondary education, but did not earn a bachelor's degree.
Bachelor's degree or higher	Students' parents attained a bachelor's or advanced degree.

Other source of aid **OTHRSCR**

For students who received aid, total aid from sources that could not be classified as federal, state, or institutional. Includes primarily employer tuition reimbursements (excluding institution tuition waivers), outside grants, private/commercial loans, and veterans benefits. The percentage of students with other aid is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received aid from these sources.

Graduate program and institution type **PGMSEC**

The program in which the student was enrolled (master's, doctoral, first-professional, or other), combined with the type of institution the student attended (highest offering and the source of revenue and control of operations). (See Institution type and Degree program for complete definition.)

DAS variable name

Master's, public nondoctorate-granting
Master's, public doctorate-granting
Master's, private not-for-profit nondoctorate-granting
Master's, private not-for-profit doctorate-granting
Doctoral, public
Doctoral, private not-for-profit
First-professional, public
First-professional private not-for-profit
Other program or other institution type

Private loans **PRIVLOAN**

Amount student borrowed in 1999–2000 from private sources to pay for education. Based primarily on student CATI.

Degree program completed in 1999–2000 **PROGSTAT**

Indicates whether or not student completed a degree program in 1999–2000. This variable was used as a filter for table 2.15 to limit the table to students who completed their degree program in 1999–2000.

Research assistantship amount **RESAMT**

Sum of amounts received from all research assistantships in 1999–2000. The average amount received is the average for all students who received research assistantships. Research assistantships are a form of institutional aid. Information was obtained from the institution or the student. Many financial aid offices do not have information on assistantships. See ASTAMT for more information.

Total nontuition expenses **SBNONTUN**

Indicates student budget total nontuition expenses for full-time, full-year students at the NPSAS institution. The budget for nontuition expenses includes room and board, books and supplies, transportation, and personal expenses.

Aid package by source of aid **SCRPACK2**

Indicates the source of the aid package the student received in 1999–2000. For students with any aid, this variable records combinations of aid from federal, state, institutional, and other aid sources. The average amount received is the average for all students who received aid.

Federal aid only	Student received federal aid only.
Federal and institutional aid	Student received federal and institutional aid only.
Institutional only	Student received institutional aid only.
Other aid only	Student received aid from any other combination of sources.
Unaided	Student did not receive financial aid from any source.

DAS variable name

Institution type (level and control) **SECTOR9**

NPSAS institution type by level and control. Institution level concerns the institution's highest offering (length of program and type of certificate, degree, or award), and control concerns the source of revenue and control of operations.

Public nondoctorate-granting	A public institution that grants at least a baccalaureate or master's degree in one or more programs. This type of institution cannot award higher than a master's degree. A public institution is one operated by publicly elected or appointed officials where the program and activities are under the control of these officials and that is supported primarily by public funds.
Public doctorate-granting	A public institution that grants at least a doctoral or first-professional degree in one or more programs.
Private not-for-profit nondoctorate-granting	A private not-for-profit institution that grants at least a baccalaureate or master's degree in one or more programs. This type of institution cannot award higher than a master's degree. A private not-for-profit institution is one that is controlled by an independent governing board and incorporated under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
Private not-for-profit doctorate-granting	A private not-for-profit institution that grants at least a doctoral or first-professional degree in one or more programs.
Private for-profit	An institution that is privately owned and operated as a profit-making enterprise.

Primary role if working while employed **SEROLE**

Based on student response to the question "While you were enrolled and working, would you say you were primarily a student working to meet expenses or an employee who decided to enroll in school?" Students who did not work were categorized as "Does not work." Asked on student CATI.

Student working to meet expenses
Employee who has decided to enroll in school
Does not work

Marital status **SMARITAL**

Marital status as of the date the student applied for financial aid (based on the FAFSA) or, for students who did not apply for financial aid, marital status before July 1999 as reported by the student or by the institution.

Married	Student was married and not separated.
Not married or separated	Student was not married or was separated.

DAS variable name

Spouse's income from work **SPSINC**

For a married student, spouse's earned income for 1994 as reported on the financial aid application or in the student CATI. The percentage of students who had spouses who reported earnings is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who had spouses with earnings.

Stafford total amount categories **STAFCT2R**

Classifies the total Stafford loan amount (subsidized and unsubsidized combined) received during 1999–2000 into categories based on the maximum loan limits ($18,500 for graduate and first-professional students).

None
Less than maximum
Maximum

Stafford loans **STAFFAMT**

Amount of Stafford loans during 1999–2000. This includes all Stafford loans (Direct, FFEL, subsidized, and unsubsidized) taken out at all institutions the student attended during the year. Students with financial need may obtain subsidized Stafford loans, in which the federal government pays the interest on the loan until the student begins repayment. Students without financial need may obtain unsubsidized Stafford loans, on which they owe interest from the date of the loan. Under the Direct Loan program, the federal government makes loans directly to students through their institutions, and under the FFEL program, private lenders make the loans. The terms of the loans are the same regardless of the source of funds. The Stafford loan program was formerly known as the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program. The percentage of students who received Stafford loans is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received Stafford loans.

Stafford subsidized amount categories **STAFFCT1**

Classifies the Stafford subsidized loan amount received during 1999–2000 into categories based on the maximum annual subsidized loan amounts ($8,500 for graduate and first-professional students).

None
Less than maximum
Maximum

Stafford subsidized loans **STAFSUB**

Indicates the amount of subsidized Stafford (FFEL or Direct) loans received during 1999–2000. The percentage of students who received subsidized Stafford loans is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received subsidized Stafford loans.

DAS variable name

Stafford unsubsidized loans **STAFUNSB**

Indicates the amount of unsubsidized Stafford (FFEL or Direct) loans received during 1999–2000. The percentage of students who received unsubsidized Stafford loans is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received unsubsidized Stafford loans.

Ratio of state aid to total aid **STAPCT**

Table 2.10: For students who received any aid, the proportion of total aid that was state aid expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of state aid to total aid is the ratio for all students who received any aid.

Table 2.11: For students who received state aid, the proportion of total aid that was state aid expressed as a percentage. The average ratio of state aid to total aid is the average ratio for all students who received state aid.

State aid amount **STATEAMT**

Total amount of state aid received by a student in 1999–2000. State aid includes state grants, loans, state-sponsored work study, and all other state financial aid. The percentage of students who received state aid is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received state aid.

***Cumulative Stafford and SLS loan*s** **STFCUM1**

Indicates cumulative Stafford loan amounts borrowed for undergraduate education through July 1, 2000. Includes SLS, subsidized and unsubsidized loans, as reported in the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS).

***Cumulative Stafford and SLS loan*s** **STFCUM2**

Indicates cumulative Stafford loan amounts borrowed for graduate or first-professional education through July 1, 2000. Includes subsidized and unsubsidized loans, as reported in the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS).

***Cumulative Stafford and SLS loan*s** **STFCUM3**

Indicates cumulative Stafford loan amounts borrowed for both graduate and undergraduate education through July 1, 2000. Includes subsidized and unsubsidized loans, as reported in the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS).

Study weight **STUDYWT**

The study weight is used when the primary source of information is the institution (CADE), the Central Processing System (CPS), or the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS), or when the data come from a combination of sources, such as the institution and the student interview. For example, the STUDYWT should be used when producing estimates of financial aid amounts by income level.

DAS variable name

Teaching assistantship amount **TEACHAMT**

Sum of amounts received from all teaching assistantships in 1999–2000. The average amount received is the average for all students who received teaching assistantships. Teaching assistantships are a form of institutional aid. Information was obtained from the institution or the student. Many financial aid offices do not have information on assistantships. See ASTAMT for more information.

Federal aid amount **TFEDAID**

Total amount of federal financial aid, including loans, grants, work study, and all other federal aid, excluding VA/DOD aid. The percentage of students who received any federal aid is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received federal aid.

Any aid **TOTAID**

Total amount of all financial aid received from all sources in 1999–2000, including federal, state, institution, and other sources. The percentage of students who received any financial aid is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received any financial aid.

Grants **TOTGRT**

Total grants received in 1999–2000. Grants are a type of student financial aid that does not require repayment or employment. Grants include scholarships and fellowships. Tuition waivers and employer aid are considered grant aid. The percentage of students with grants is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received grants.

Loans **TOTLOAN**

Total loans received in 1999–2000. This includes all loans through federal, state, or institutional programs. Loans are a type of student financial aid that advances funds and that are evidenced by a promissory note requiring the recipient to repay the specified amounts under prescribed conditions. The percentage of students with loans is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received loans.

Total assistantship hours **TOTTAHRS**

Total hours worked per week as a teaching assistant, including contact hours teaching classes, contact hours leading discussion sections, contact hours supervising labs, office hours, and hours spent assisting faculty with grading or other instruction-related activities. Asked on student CATI to teaching assistants with each responsibility.

DAS variable name

Work study **TOTWKST**

Total work-study aid received in 1999–2000. Work-study programs provide partial reimbursement of wages paid to students. They may be sponsored by the federal or state governments or by the institution. These programs are used infrequently by graduate students. The percentage of students with work-study aid is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received work-study aid.

Tuition and fees **TUITION2**

Actual amount of tuition charged the student for the terms attended as reported by the institution. If tuition amounts were not reported they were estimated based on the average per credit or per term charges for other students at the institution according to their class level, degree program, and attendance status. Students who attended more than one institution were excluded. The average amount is the average for all students.

Tuition waivers **WAIVAMT**

Total tuition and housing fee waivers awarded in 1999–2000. Students with waivers are excused from paying tuition or housing fees, or pay discounted amounts. This variable included waivers for institutional employees or dependents and other waivers or discounts. Waivers are considered grant aid. The percentage of students with tuition waivers is the percentage with positive amounts recorded for this variable. The average amount received is the average for all students who received tuition waivers.

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Appendix B—Technical Notes and Methodology

The 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study

The 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000) is a comprehensive nationwide study conducted by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to determine how students and their families pay for postsecondary education.[15] It also describes demographic and other characteristics of students enrolled. The study is based on a nationally representative sample of all students in postsecondary education institutions, including undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional students. For NPSAS:2000, information was obtained from more than 900 postsecondary institutions on approximately 50,000 undergraduate, 10,600 graduate, and 1,200 first-professional students. About 8,000 graduate students and 900 first-professional students were interviewed. The NPSAS sample represented about 16.5 million undergraduates, 2.4 million graduate students, and 300,000 first-professional students who were enrolled at some time between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000. The response rate for obtaining institutional record data for all students was 97 percent and the weighted overall student interview response rate was 65.6 percent.[16]

Accuracy of Estimates

The statistics in this report are estimates derived from a sample. Two broad categories of error occur in such estimates: sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling errors occur because observations are made only on samples of students, not entire populations. Nonsampling errors occur not only in sample surveys but also in complete censuses of entire populations. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to a number of sources: inability to obtain complete information about all students in all institutions in the sample (some students or institutions refused to participate, or students participated but answered only certain items); ambiguous definitions; differences in interpreting questions; inability or unwillingness to give correct

[15]For more information on the NPSAS survey, consult U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Methodology Report for the 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study* (NCES 2002–152) (Washington, DC: 2001). Additional information is also available at the NPSAS website *http://nces.ed.gov/npsas*.

[16]See table A3 and A4 in A. Malizio, *National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: Student Financial Aid Estimates for 1999–2000* (NCES 2001–209), U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (Washington, DC: 2001).

information; mistakes in recording or coding data; and other errors of collecting, processing, sampling, and imputing missing data.

Data Analysis System

The estimates presented in this report were produced using the NPSAS:2000 Graduate Data Analysis Systems (DAS). The DAS software makes it possible for users to specify and generate their own tables. With the DAS, users can replicate or expand upon the tables presented in this report. In addition to the table estimates, the DAS calculates proper standard errors[17] and weighted sample sizes for these estimates. For example, table B1 contains standard errors that correspond to compendium table 2.1, generated by the DAS. If the number of valid cases is too small to produce a reliable estimate (less than 30 cases), the DAS prints the message "low-N" instead of the estimate.

In addition to tables, the DAS will also produce a correlation matrix of selected variables to be used for linear regression models. Included in the output with the correlation matrix are the design effects (DEFTs) for each variable in the matrix. Since statistical procedures generally compute regression coefficients based on simple random sample assumptions, the standard errors must be adjusted with the design effects to take into account the stratified sampling method used in the NPSAS surveys.

For more information about the NPSAS:2000 and other Data Analysis Systems, consult the NCES DAS website (http://nces.ed.gov/das) or contact:

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[17]The NPSAS:2000 samples are not simple random samples, and therefore, simple random sample techniques for estimating sampling error cannot be applied to these data. The DAS takes into account the complexity of the sampling procedures and calculates standard errors appropriate for such samples. The method for computing sampling errors used by the DAS involves approximating the estimator by the linear terms of a Taylor series expansion. The procedure is typically referred to as the Taylor series method.

Table B1.—Standard errors for table 2.1: Percentage of graduate and first-professional students who received financial aid, by type of aid, type of degree, institution type, and attendance pattern: 1999–2000

Type of degree, institution type, and attendance pattern	Any aid	Grants	Loans	Assistant-ships	Tuition waivers	Stafford loans	Work study
				All students			
Total	0.65	0.66	0.72	0.58	0.32	0.71	0.27
Master's degree	0.84	0.84	0.80	0.67	0.42	0.78	0.23
Public	1.14	1.11	0.99	1.02	0.69	1.00	0.20
Nondoctorate-granting	2.25	2.02	2.25	1.28	1.17	2.24	0.48
Doctorate-granting	1.30	1.30	1.08	1.28	0.84	1.09	0.20
Private not-for-profit	1.26	1.32	1.32	0.87	0.40	1.24	0.46
Nondoctorate-granting	2.49	2.19	2.45	1.63	0.63	2.36	0.40
Doctorate-granting	1.42	1.63	1.56	1.03	0.50	1.44	0.63
Doctoral degree	1.17	1.27	2.02	1.67	1.03	2.03	0.43
Public	1.36	1.30	1.06	1.69	1.18	1.00	0.27
Private not-for-profit	2.08	2.58	5.10	2.89	1.03	5.15	1.09
First-professional degree	1.11	2.24	1.87	1.40	0.68	2.14	1.61
Public	1.48	2.77	1.99	2.36	1.35	1.98	1.22
Private not-for-profit	1.43	3.29	2.84	1.69	0.61	3.35	2.59
Attendance pattern							
Full-time, full-year	0.72	1.18	1.12	0.98	0.57	1.15	0.69
Full-time, part-year	2.06	1.75	2.23	2.15	0.89	2.21	0.40
Part-time, full-year	1.07	1.04	0.91	0.82	0.47	0.88	0.19
Part-time, part-year	1.25	1.17	0.58	0.94	0.49	0.53	0.12
				Full-time, full-year students			
Total	0.73	1.09	1.08	0.93	0.54	1.08	0.62
Master's degree	1.12	1.37	1.40	1.34	0.85	1.38	0.50
Public	1.49	1.81	1.62	1.94	1.41	1.62	0.56
Nondoctorate-granting	3.69	3.37	4.48	3.03	1.99	4.41	1.44
Doctorate-granting	1.60	2.05	1.74	2.21	1.65	1.74	0.60
Private not-for-profit	1.59	2.28	2.24	1.68	0.75	2.18	0.90
Nondoctorate-granting	3.31	5.24	5.08	2.71	0.67	5.08	1.85
Doctorate-granting	1.82	2.41	2.48	2.09	0.98	2.35	1.04
Doctoral degree	1.37	1.88	2.86	2.57	1.47	2.86	0.76
Public	1.23	1.74	1.67	1.99	1.79	1.51	0.40
Private not-for-profit	2.94	3.94	6.49	4.85	1.03	6.55	1.76
First-professional degree	1.12	2.49	1.45	1.72	0.78	1.63	1.84
Public	1.57	3.26	1.83	2.09	1.55	1.82	1.41
Private not-for-profit	1.45	3.66	2.11	2.54	0.55	2.55	3.03

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1999–2000 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:2000).

Statistical Procedures

The descriptive comparisons were tested in this report using Student's *t* statistic. Differences between estimates are tested against the probability of a Type I error,[18] or significance level. The significance levels were determined by calculating the Student's *t* values for the differences between each pair of means or proportions and comparing these with published tables of significance levels for two-tailed hypothesis testing.

Student's *t* values may be computed to test the difference between estimates with the following formula:

$$t = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{\sqrt{se_1^2 + se_2^2}} \quad (1)$$

where E_1 and E_2 are the estimates to be compared and se_1 and se_2 are their corresponding standard errors. This formula is valid only for independent estimates. When estimates are not independent, a covariance term must be added to the formula:

$$\frac{E_1 - E_2}{\sqrt{se_1^2 + se_2^2 - 2(r)se_1\ se_2}} \quad (2)$$

where *r* is the correlation between the two estimates.[19] This formula is used when comparing two percentages from a distribution that adds to 100. If the comparison is between the mean of a subgroup and the mean of the total group, the following formula is used:

$$\frac{E_{sub} - E_{tot}}{\sqrt{se_{sub}^2 + se_{tot}^2 - 2p\,se_{sub}^2}} \quad (3)$$

where *p* is the proportion of the total group contained in the subgroup.[20] The estimates, standard errors, and correlations can all be obtained from the DAS.

There are hazards in reporting statistical tests for each comparison. First, comparisons based on large *t* statistics may appear to merit special attention. This can be misleading since the magnitude of the *t* statistic is related not only to the observed differences in means or percentages but also to the number of students in the specific categories used for comparison. Hence, a small difference compared across a large number of students would produce a large *t* statistic.

[18]A Type I error occurs when one concludes that a difference observed in a sample reflects a true difference in the population from which the sample was drawn, when no such difference is present.

[19]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, A Note from the Chief Statistician, no. 2, 1993.

[20]Ibid.

A second hazard in reporting statistical tests for each comparison occurs when making multiple comparisons among categories of an independent variable. For example, when making paired comparisons among different levels of income, the probability of a Type I error for these comparisons taken as a group is larger than the probability for a single comparison. When more than one difference between groups of related characteristics or "families" are tested for statistical significance, one must apply a standard that assures a level of significance for all of those comparisons taken together.

Comparisons were made in this report only when $p \leq .05/k$ for a particular pairwise comparison, where that comparison was one of k tests within a family. This guarantees both that the individual comparison would have $p \leq .05$ and that for k comparisons within a family of possible comparisons, the significance level for all the comparisons will sum to $p \leq .05$.[21]

For example, in a comparison of males and females, only one comparison is possible (males vs. females). In this family, k=1, and the comparison can be evaluated without adjusting the significance level. When students are divided into five age categories (under 25, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, and 40 or older), and all possible comparisons are made, then k=10 and the significance level of each test must be $p \leq .05/10$, or $p \leq .005$. The formula for calculating family size (k) is as follows:

$$k = \frac{j(j-1)}{2} \tag{4}$$

where j is the number of categories for the variable being tested. In the case of age, there are five age groups so substituting 5 for j in equation 4, results in the following family size.

$$k = \frac{5(5-1)}{2} = 10$$

[21]The standard that $p \leq .05/k$ for each comparison is more stringent than the criterion that the significance level of the comparisons should sum to $p \leq .05$. For tables showing the t statistic required to ensure that $p \leq .05/k$ for a particular family size and degrees of freedom, see Olive Jean Dunn, "Multiple Comparisons Among Means," *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 56 (1961): 52–64.