

**1986-87**  
***Federal Pell Grant***  
***Program***  
***End-of-Year Report***

**U.S. Department of Education**  
**Office of Postsecondary Education**



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## Introduction

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The Pell Grant program, administered by the Department of Education's Office of Student Financial Assistance, receives more Federal funds than any of the other five student financial aid programs authorized under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and its amendments.<sup>1</sup> The program offered grants ranging from \$100 to \$2,100 in the 1986-87 academic year to eligible students so that they might further their postsecondary education. Since the program's inception in 1973, the number of recipients has increased fifteenfold. During 1986-87 alone, over 2.6 million students received nearly \$3.46 billion in grants.

The primary feature that distinguishes the Pell Grant program from other forms of financial assistance is its entitlement concept. All students meeting certain criteria are guaranteed aid, with the amount of aid determined by financial need and educational cost. To be eligible for a grant an individual must meet certain residency requirements, be enrolled at least half-time in an eligible program at a school participating in the Pell program and be determined to have sufficient financial need. Financial need is calculated using a formula developed by the Department of Education and approved by Congress. (Beginning in 1988-89, that formula is specified by law.)

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<sup>1</sup> The next largest program in terms of Federal expenditures is the Guaranteed Student Loan program (now Stafford Student Loan program). The other programs providing student financial assistance in order of decreasing size are as follows: College Work-Study; Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; National Direct Student Loan (now Perkins Loan); and State Student Incentive Grant.

This formula, applied consistently to all applicants, takes into account such indicators of financial strength as income, assets, and family size, and produces a Student Aid Index (SAI). The SAI is combined with the cost of the student's education and the student's enrollment status (full or part-time) to determine the amount of the Pell Grant.

Generally, the amount of the grant increases as the SAI decreases so that an applicant with an index of zero may receive the maximum award equal to 60 percent of the applicant's educational cost for the year. This was subject to an overall maximum award of \$2,100 in 1986-87. Proportionally smaller awards are made to part-time students.

### Purpose of the End-of-Year Report

The Pell Grant End-of-Year Report is a series of tables, with accompanying explanation, which describe in detail selected aspects of Pell program activity.

Since 1973, the Pell Grant Program Analysis Section of the Office of Student Financial Assistance has compiled statistical information on Pell Grant program activity. The information provides a basis for program planning and development and is incorporated each year into an End-of-Year Report. This report, designed as a desk top reference manual, can help higher education officials and financial aid administrators to better understand current patterns of Pell Grant disbursements.

## Organization of the End-of-Year Report

The 1986-87 End-of-Year Report is organized into six chapters.

**Chapter 1** highlights the most significant program activities during the 1986-87 award period. This chapter contains general information such as the total number of applications processed, the number of grant recipients, the types and number of institutions participating in the Pell Grant program, and income-related characteristics of applicants and recipients.

**Chapter 2** is an in-depth review of selected demographic characteristics of recipients and the impact these characteristics have on grant levels. The chapter examines the interrelationship of factors such as recipient age, family income, dependency status, SAI, and educational cost.

**Chapter 3** presents information about the eligibility status of applicants by income level, examines the interrelationship of dependent students' earnings and family income, explains summary information on applicants reporting veteran's educational benefits, and contains a table on enrollment status by type and control of institution.

**Chapter 4** analyzes the effects of family income on grant levels for students whose application data has been selected for validation at their school.

**Chapter 5** looks at selected aspects of the Multiple Data Entry application processing system.

**Chapter 6** summarizes information on institutions participating in the Pell Grant program. It includes data on the number of schools participating, their location, type and control (public or private), and the lengths of programs offered.

A glossary at the end of this document defines the terms used in this report. The reader may find it useful to scan the glossary before reading the report chapters.

To facilitate cross-year comparisons, the format of the tables in this report is consistent with the format of the 1985-86, 1984-85, 1983-84, 1982-83, and 1981-82 reports.

## Data Bases for End-of-Year Report Tables

All tables in the 1986-87 End-of Year Report, except Table 13, were derived from a merged universe file containing applicant and recipient data current through spring, 1988. The applicant data were taken from the student applications processed by the central processor; recipient or disbursement data were derived from information reported by institutions on the Payment Document portion (Part 3) of the Student Aid Report (SAR).

The expenditure and grant level information found in the tables closely reflects actual expenditures in the Pell Grant program for 1986-87. However, "freezing" Pell Grant data in spring, 1988, and using only information on the file through that time means that some information was not collected and some unreconciled student payment data may be incorporated in the universe file. Nevertheless, the number of additions to the file after the cut-off date will be small and will not significantly change the current distributions.

The data on Table 13 are derived from a separate data base--the Management Information System of the Pell Grant Application Processing System. Table 13 was produced using data through December 15, 1987 and thus reflects actual end-of-year applicant statistics. These data are used in Table 13 because they more finely reflect certain applicant characteristics not available from other sources.

The data presented in the 1986-87 End-of-Year Report have been compared internally and with similar data derived from other sources. The distributions have been found to be consistent.

**CHAPTER 1**

**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PELL GRANT PROGRAM**

**Award Period 1986-87**

## Highlights of the Pell Grant Program

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This chapter describes key 1986-87 Pell Grant statistics, with emphasis on changes in program activity since 1985-86. These changes are summarized in Exhibit 1. The chapter concludes with a discussion of Table 1, which compares applicant, recipient, and expenditure data from 1973-74, the first year of the program, through 1986-87.

provided insufficient information on the application and did not complete application processing. A comparison with 1985-86 data shows a marked increase in the number of applicants not qualifying for a Pell Grant. This also may have been the result of GSL applicants, many of whom had high incomes, being required to file a Pell form.

### Applicant Summary

During the 1986-87 award year, 6,028,303 individuals, or about one out of every two undergraduate students, applied for a Pell Grant.<sup>2</sup> This represented a 7 percent increase over the number who had submitted a form in 1985-86, the largest 1 year increase since 1980-81. Changes in the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program may have been responsible for much of the rise. As a result of the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985, all applicants for a GSL after July 6, 1986 were required to receive determination of Pell Grant eligibility before receiving the first proceeds of the loan. Apparently, many GSL applicants who had not done so in the past, also applied for a Pell Grant in 1986-87.

### Recipient Summary

While the number of students applying for a grant increased in 1986-87, the number of award recipients actually decreased. In 1985-86, 2.81 million students benefited from the program; in 1986-87, the number declined to 2.66 million. These numbers are reflected in the change in the "drop out rate"--the percent of qualified applicants not receiving a grant. In 1985-86, 24.2 percent of qualified applicants never received an award; in 1986-87, the rate had increased to 29.4 percent.

Of the students who applied for a Pell Grant in 1986-87, 62.5 percent qualified because they showed sufficient financial need and 29 percent did not qualify. The status of the remaining 8 percent could not be determined because they

A funding shortfall in the Pell Grant program during 1986-87 is the likely reason for the decline in the number of recipients. Because the fiscal year 1986 appropriation level was insufficient to cover program costs at the \$2,100 maximum award level, awards were reduced according to the "linear reduction" method specified by law. The method ensured that the percentage reduction in the grant size increased uniformly as the applicant's Student Aid Index (SAI) increased. As a result, all 1986-87 applicants with an SAI greater than 1,500

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<sup>2</sup> 11.2 million undergraduate students were enrolled in the fall of 1986 (Source: U.S. Department of Education, Center of Education Statistics, the 1987 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study).

**Exhibit 1****A Summary of Selected Changes in the Pell Grant Program:  
1985-86 to 1986-87**

1. 7% increase in applicants, from 5.6 million to 6 million
2. Increase in the percentage of applicants not qualifying for a grant, from 26.5% to 29.2%
3. Increase in the percentage of qualified applicants not receiving a grant, from 24.2% to 29.4 %
4. 5% decrease in recipients, from 2.81 million to 2.66 million
5. 2.8% increase in the average educational cost of recipients, from \$4,157 to \$4,273
6. 1.7% increase in the average Pell Grant, from \$1,279 to \$1,301
7. 3.8% decrease in total program expenditures, from \$3.6 billion to \$3.46 billion
8. Increase in the percentage of recipients claiming to be independent of parental support, from 50.4% to 53.9%
9. 8% decrease in the average family income of recipients, from \$9,225 to \$8,531
10. 2.3% increase in the number of postsecondary institutions participating in the program, from 6,754 to 6,907
11. 6% increase in recipients enrolled at profit-making institutions, from 599,161 to 632,797
12. 18% increase in the number of applicants selected for institutional validation, from 2.08 million to 2.45 million

did not receive an award.<sup>3</sup> In 1985-86, applicants with SAIs up to 1,900 were recipients of a Pell Grant.

**Expenditure Summary**

Although the number of students receiving benefits from the program declined, the average size of individual awards increased from \$1,279 in 1985-86 to \$1,301 in 1986-87. Rising educational costs is one explanation for the change. In 1985-86, the average cost to determine the Pell Grant was \$4,157; 59 percent had costs greater than \$3,300; 13 percent had costs less than \$2,400. In 1986-87, the average cost had increased by 2.8 percent to \$4,273; 62 percent of recipients had costs greater than \$3,300; 12 percent had costs below \$2,400.

In spite of the increase in the average grant, the reduction in student participation translated into a dip in total program expenditures, from \$3.6 billion to \$3.46 billion.

**Student Characteristics**

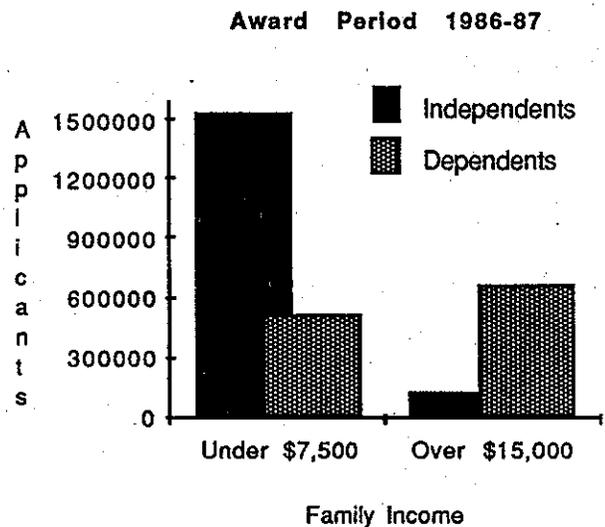
Less than half (46.1 percent) of the Pell Grant recipients in 1986-87 were dependent on their families as their primary source of income. Almost all of these dependent students (91 percent) were younger than 24 years old. Most independent students (70 percent) were 24 years or older. A comparison with 1985-86 data indicates a slightly older recipient population in 1986-87. For example, in 1985-86, 16 percent of all Pell Grant awards went to students over 30 years old; in 1986-87, the proportion had increased to 18 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Applicants with an SAI from 1,501 to 1,900 were technically qualified to receive a grant. These applicants, therefore, are included in tables in this End-of-Year Report that report the number of qualified applicants.

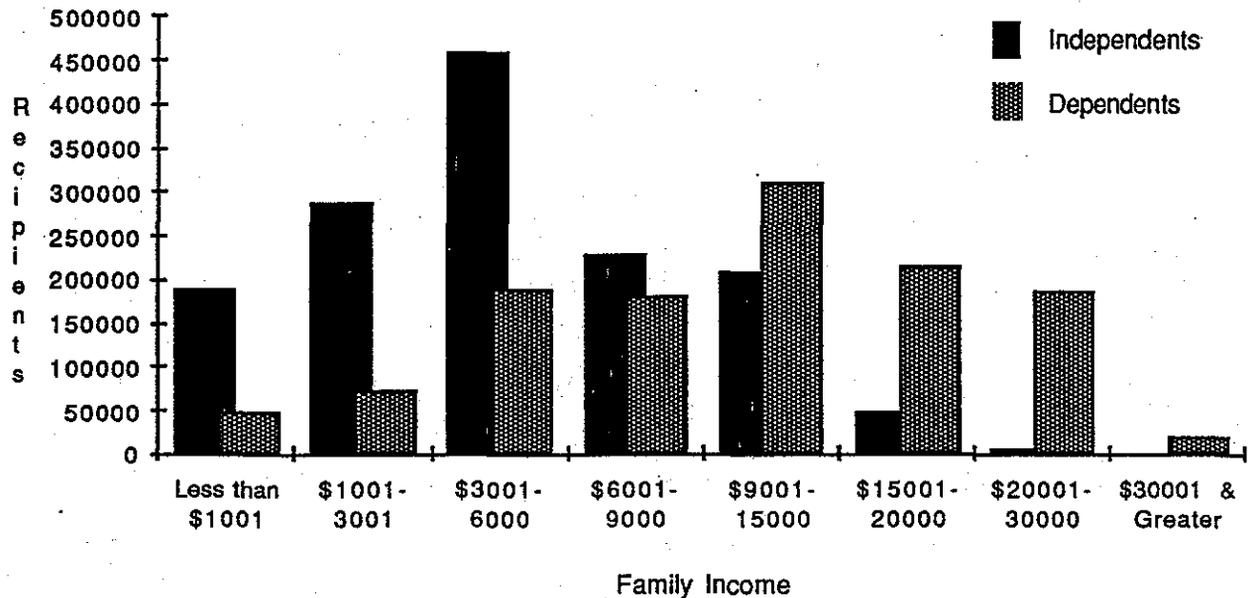
The data shows that Pell Grants are directed toward low income students. Over 99 percent of all applicants who reported receiving an income of \$7,500 or less qualified for a Pell Grant; 83 percent with incomes from \$7,500 to \$15,000 qualified; and 34 percent with incomes above \$15,000 qualified.

As a result, most in the pool of qualified Pell Grant applicants were in the low income ranges. Over one half (54 percent) of all who qualified reported family incomes of \$7,500 or less while one fifth (21 percent) had incomes over \$15,000. Independent applicants were more numerous in the lower income ranges, while dependents, who report parental income, predominated in the higher ranges.

**Figure 1**  
Distribution of Qualified Pell Grant Applicants  
By Family Income



**Figure 2**  
**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Level of Family Income**  
**Award Period 1986-87**

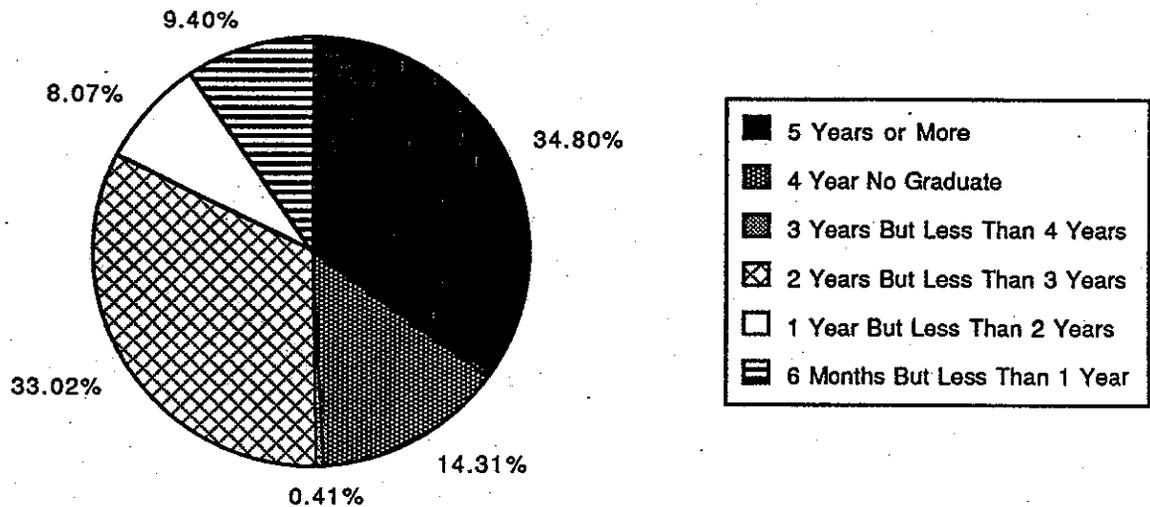


An examination of the income distribution of qualified applicants who actually received a grant reveals virtually identical results. The income data for recipients also illustrates the effects of linear reduction. Fewer higher income applicants in 1986-87 received grants. In 1986-87, the average family income of Pell Grant recipients was \$8,531; in 1985-86, when the program was at full funding, the average was \$9,225. In 1986-87, 18 percent of recipients had incomes over \$15,000; in

1985-86, 22 percent had an income in this range.

In addition to receiving little income, most 1986-87 recipients reported having few available assets. Three out of four (76 percent), most of whom claimed to be independent, had net assets (net value of home, business, farm, investments, cash and savings) of \$7,500 or less. One in eight (12 percent), almost all of

**Figure 3**  
**Pell Grant Recipients By Type of Institution Attended**  
**Award Period 1986-87**



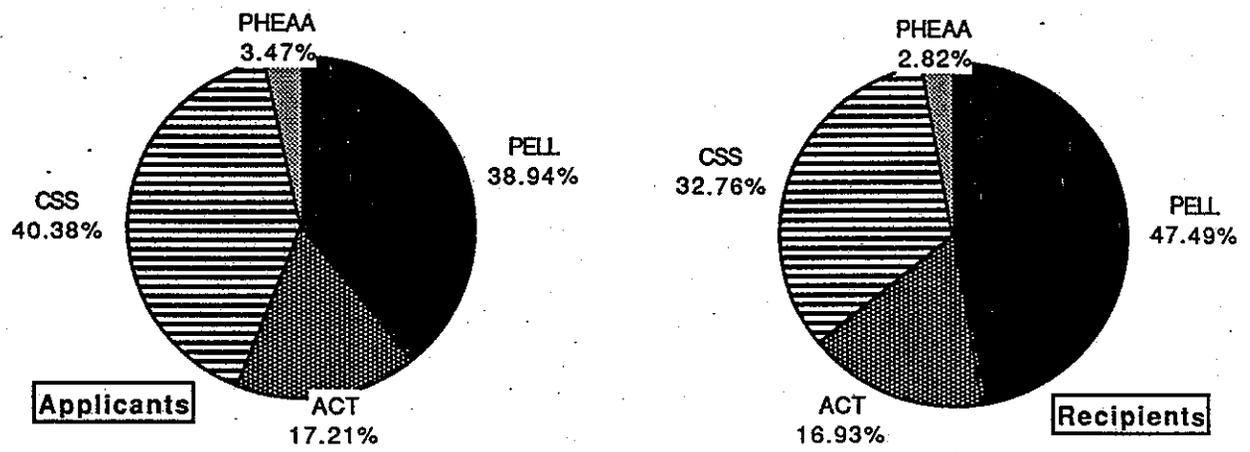
whom were dependent, showed assets exceeding \$25,000.

#### **Institutional Characteristics**

In 1986-87, 6,907 institutions offering post-secondary degrees and certificates participated in the Pell Grant program. Schools offering programs 2 to 3 years in length--most of which are community and junior colleges--comprised 31 percent of the total. Schools offering programs less than one year in length--many of

which are profit-making technical and trade schools--were the next most numerous category, comprising 23 percent of all participating institutions. Institutions with programs from 1 to 2 years represented 17 percent of the total; 4 year schools offering baccalaureate degrees were 14 percent of the total; and schools with programs 5 years or more in length--many of which are large state universities--comprised 12 percent.

**Figure 4**  
**Pell Grant Applicants/Recipients By Multiple Data Entry Source**  
**Award Period 1986-87**



The enrollment of Pell Grant recipients varied considerably by type of school. Although they were relatively few in number, institutions offering programs 5 years or more in duration attracted the most recipients (35 percent), followed in order by 2 to 3 year schools (33 percent), 4 year schools (14 percent), less than 1 year schools (9 percent), and 1 to 2 year schools (8 percent).

**Application Source**

Students could apply for a 1986-87 Pell Grant using one of four forms. About 40 percent used the application form supplied by the College

Scholarship Commission (CSS); 39 percent completed the Federal (Pell) form; 17 percent chose the American College Testing (ACT) form; and the remaining 3 percent applied through the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA).

The characteristics of the students varied by source of application. Applicants for a Pell Grant using the Federal form tended to have lower incomes. As a result, these students qualified for an award at a higher rate than students using one of the other three application forms. Nearly four of every five Federal form filers (79 percent) qualified for a grant. By comparison, 58 percent of ACT filers; 53

percent of PHEAA filers, and 49.5 percent of CSS filers qualified for a grant based on financial need.

### **Validation**

The number of applications selected by the Department of Education for institutional vali-

ation increased by 18 percent in 1986-87. In 1985-86, 2,079,093 eligible applicants were required to provide verifying documentation to their financial aid office before receiving a Pell Grant; in 1986-87, the number rose to 2,452,150 applicants.

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Table 1

## Pell Grant Program Summary Statistics for Cross-Year Reference

Award Period 1973-74 through 1986-87

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Table 1 summarizes the general applicant and recipient trends in the Pell Grant program from award period 1973-74, the first year of the program, through award period 1986-87.

### 1973-74 through 1979-80

As the first page of Table 1 shows, the Pell Grant program grew rapidly following its initial year, both in terms of student participation and Federal expenditure. As the population eligible for aid expanded from freshman only in 1974-75 to all undergraduates attending Pell participating schools at least half-time in 1976-77, the number of aid recipients increased elevenfold (from 176,000 to 1.9 million) and federal expenditures rose at an even greater rate (from \$47.6 million to \$1.5 billion).

Program growth slowed following this initial 3 year spurt. Actual expenditures rose by only \$65 million from 1976-77 to 1978-79. (This compares to a \$1.4 billion increase in the 3 years following the start-up of the program.) The number of students submitting an official Pell Grant application also rose slightly (from 3.6 million in 1976-77 to 3.9 million in 1978-79). However, with the drop in the percentage of applicants qualified to receive a grant and a sharp increase in the portion of applications with insufficient data, the number of student aid applicants actually receiving a grant declined during this 3 year period (from 1.94 million to 1.89 million).

The program expanded greatly following the 1978-79 award year, primarily in response to the passage of the Middle Income Student Assistance Act. With more generous program rules in place, a much greater percentage of applicants qualified for a grant than ever before, with the result being that the number of recipients rose by 34 percent (from 1.9 million to 2.5 million). The average size of each recipient's award also increased (from \$814 in 1978-79 to \$929 in 1979-80). The sharp rise in recipients, coupled with the increased average grant, meant a sharp 53 percent rise in program expenditures, from \$1.5 billion to \$2.4 billion.

### 1980-81 through 1985-86

The second page of Table 1 shows that during the first 6 years of the decade the program experienced a relatively slow, but steady, year-to-year expansion in terms of applicants, recipients, and commitment of funds.

Students submitting an official Pell Grant application increased from 4.8 million in 1980-81 to 5.6 million in 1985-86, with the largest 1 year percentage increase (6.6 percent) occurring after the 1982-83 award year. The rise in the recipient population was less steady and more modest. In 1980-81, 2.7 million students received aid. After a drop to 2.5 million in 1982-83, the number had risen back to 2.8 million by 1985-86.

Although the increase in the number of post-secondary students benefiting from the program was not great during this 6 year period, the average size of individual grants grew substantially. In 1980-81, the average was \$882; by 1985-86, the figure had risen by 45 percent to \$1,279. Contributing to the growth in the average grant were sharp rises in college costs, increases in the maximum award from \$1,750 to \$2,100, and a jump from 50 to 60 percent in the maximum allowable amount of a student's cost that can be covered by a Pell Grant. Larger awards, combined with the slight rise in student participation, pushed total program expenditures to nearly \$3.6 billion in 1985-86, a 51 percent increase over the 1980-81 figure.

Table 1 shows that other program statistics remained relatively constant during this 6 year period. The percentage of applications rejected by the processing system varied from a low of 6.7 percent in 1981-82 to a high of 9.7 percent in 1984-85. The portion of applicants qualifying for a grant also did not fluctuate greatly. Applicants in 1980-81 had the greatest chance of qualifying, with 69 percent demonstrating sufficient need for a grant. Applicants in 1984-85 had the least chance, with 64.5 percent showing sufficient need.

A closer look at Table 1 shows that not all applicants who qualify for a Pell Grant actually receive one. Some do not attend school; others enroll but do not complete the process by submitting the Student Aid Report to the financial aid office; and, some who qualify based on financial need are ineligible for a Pell Grant for other reasons. (For example, the student does not make satisfactory academic progress.) The percentage of qualified applicants who actually received aid varied from a low of 75.5 in 1982-83 to a high of 81.3 in 1980-81.

Each year the Department of Education selects a portion of applications for institutional valida-

tion. Students whose forms have been flagged by the processing system are required to present to their financial aid office certain financial documents such as U.S. Federal tax returns. Table 1 shows that the percentage of applications selected for validation increased greatly during the first 6 years of the 1980s, as concern for the accuracy of application data grew. For the 1980-81 and 1981-82 award years, about 7 percent of all valid applications were selected. This figure rose to 35 percent in 1982-83. The portion selected declined to 21 percent for the next 2 years before rising to 40 percent in 1985-86.

### 1986-87

The number of students filing an official application for a Pell Grant rose sharply in 1986-87 to just over 6 million. A change in legislation requiring applicants for a Guaranteed Student Loan to receive a determination of eligibility for a Pell Grant may have been responsible for the 7 percent jump in applications. The portion of these applicants qualifying for a Pell Grant dropped to 62.5 percent as linear reduction excluded many higher income students who in prior years would have been eligible. As a result, the number of recipients dropped by 153,982 to 2.66 million.

Although slightly fewer students benefited from the program in 1986-87, the average size of individual grants was larger, increasing from \$1,279 to \$1,301. In spite of the rise in grant size, overall program expenditures dipped by 4 percent to \$3.46 billion.

Table 1 also shows a sharp jump in validation selection. Nearly 400,000 more applicants in 1986-87 were required to supply verifying documentation before receiving a grant.

**Pell Grant Program**

**Summary of statistics for Cross-Year Reference**

	Award Period							
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS</b>	512,866	1,304,877	2,339,337	3,590,379	3,844,047	3,885,383	4,186,716	4,825,420
<b>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS</b>	482,331	1,114,084	2,178,696	3,408,718	3,621,641	3,401,428	3,868,429	4,475,762
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	268,444	681,648	1,455,187	2,258,043	2,390,320	2,228,603	3,029,745	3,330,534
	52.34	52.24	62.21	62.89	62.18	57.36	72.37	69.02
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	213,887	432,436	723,509	1,150,675	1,231,321	1,172,825	838,684	1,145,228
	41.70	33.14	30.93	32.05	32.03	30.19	20.03	23.73
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATOINS RETURNED FOR INCUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING</b>	30,535	190,793	160,641	181,661	222,406	483,955	318,287	349,658
	5.95	14.62	6.87	5.06	5.79	12.46	7.60	7.25
<b>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS</b>						348,236	280,918	265,283
<b>CLASSES OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS</b>	Full-Time Freshmen	Full-Time Freshmen & Sophomores	Freshmen Sophomores Juniors	All Undergraduates				
<b>NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VALIDAITON</b>						119,263	232,118	320,852
<b>NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS</b>	185,249	567,000	1,217,000	1,944,000	2,011,000	1,893,000	2,537,875	2,707,932
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	\$49,873,951	\$356,353,000	\$925,998,000	\$1,475,444,000	\$1,524,340,000	\$1,540,895,000	\$2,357,222,000	\$2,387,117,000
<b>AVERAGE AWARD</b>	\$270	\$628	\$761	\$759	\$758	\$825	\$987	\$887
<b>MINIMUM AWARD</b>	\$50	\$50	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$50	\$200	\$150
<b>MAXIMUM AWARD</b>	\$452	\$1,050	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,600	\$1,800	\$1,750

**Pell Grant Program****Summary of statistics for Cross-Year Reference**

	AWARD PERIOD					
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
<b>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS</b>	4,945,760	5,118,558	5,453,548	5,514,029	5,627,131	6,028,303
<b>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS</b>	4,614,590	4,709,225	4,955,775	4,981,357	5,205,492	5,535,734
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	3,398,237	3,341,371	3,541,191	3,558,386	3,710,933	3,769,608
	68.71	65.28	64.93	64.53	65.95	62.53
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	1,216,353	1,367,854	1,414,584	1,422,971	1,494,559	1,766,126
	24.59	26.72	25.94	25.81	26.56	29.30
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATOINS RETURNED FOR INCUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING</b>	331,170	409,333	497,773	532,672	421,639	492,569
	6.70	8.00	9.13	9.66	7.49	8.17
<b>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS</b>	266,197	296,146	284,945	299,485	287,661	321,489
<b>CLASSES OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS</b>	All Undergraduates					
<b>NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VALIDAITON</b>	313,791	1,660,021	1,047,792	1,046,080	2,079,093	2,452,150
<b>NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS</b>	2,709,076	2,522,746	2,758,906	2,747,100	2,813,489	2,659,507
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	\$2,299,718,000	\$2,420,517,000	\$2,797,057,000	\$3,052,999,052	\$3,597,379,921	\$3,460,006,551
<b>AVERAGE AWARD</b>	\$849	\$959	\$1,014	\$1,111	\$1,279	\$1,301
<b>MINIMUM AWARD</b>	\$120	\$50	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$100
<b>MAXIMUM AWARD</b>	\$1,670	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,900	\$2,100	\$2,100

**CHAPTER 2****SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS****Award Period 1986-87**

Table 2

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Student Aid Index and Family Income

Award Period 1986-87

2A - Total  
2B - Dependent  
2C - Independent

Table 2A shows the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by Student Aid Index (SAI) and family income. Tables 2B and 2C show the same data for dependent and independent students, respectively. For the purposes of these tables, and all others in the End-of-Year Report, family income is considered to be the sum of the parent's (if the student is dependent on the parent for financial support) or student's (if the student is not dependent) 1985 taxable and nontaxable income, including one half of the amount of Veteran's benefits the student may have received.

As Table 1 indicated, 2.66 million students received a Pell Grant during 1986-87. A comparison of Tables 2B and 2C shows that most—53.9 percent—of these students claimed to be independent of their parent's support. The data has shown a steady rise in the portion of recipients reporting independent status. In 1981-82, 41.9 percent were independent; in 1982-83, 45.9 percent; in 1983-84, 47.6 percent; in 1984-85, 48.6 percent; and in 1985-86, 50.4. The reader should note that 1986-87 was the final year for the 6 question dependency test, where residency, amount of financial support, and whether the student was claimed as a dependent for tax purposes determined the recipient's status. Beginning in 1987-88, the student's age, and whether he or she is a veteran, orphan or has dependents are the critical determinants.

The tables show that Pell Grant awards are directed toward the lowest income students. Nearly one-half (47 percent) reported a family income \$6,000 or less. Less than one in five (18 percent) had an income greater than \$15,000. Independent students, because they are reporting their often limited 1985 income, predominated in the lower income ranges. In fact, two out of three (65.5 percent) independents reported a family income of \$6,000 or less. Dependents, who report their parents' resources, were more numerous in the higher ranges. For example, one third of all dependents (34 percent) had a family income greater than \$15,000; only 3.8 percent of independents were in this income range.

A comparison with 1985-86 data shows a marked decline in average family income, clear evidence of the impact of linear reduction. In 1985-86, the average overall income (dependents and independents) was \$9,225, with 44 percent below \$6,000 and 22.5 percent above \$15,000. In 1986-87, the overall average declined to \$8,531, with 47 percent below \$6,000 and 18 percent above \$15,000.

Table 2 also presents the distribution of SAIs received by 1986-87 recipients. The SAI is an indicator of the applicant's financial strength which the school combines with the student's educational cost and enrollment status (full-time, three-quarter time, or half-time) to de-

termine the size of the grant. For a given educational cost and enrollment status, a lower SAI results in a higher grant. In 1986-87, as a result of the linear reduction procedure, 1,500 was the largest SAI with which a student could qualify for a Pell Grant, down from 1,900 in 1985-86. (This explains the absence of recipients in the 1,601 to 1,900 SAI range on the tables.)

Table 2A shows that the majority of students--60 percent--receive a zero SAI and are therefore eligible for the maximum grant within their cost and enrollment status category. This represents an increase over 1985-86 data when 55 percent of recipients had zero SAIs. Tables 2B and 2C indicate that independents are much more likely than dependents to receive a low SAI. Over three-fourths (76.5 percent) of independents received a zero SAI compared to two of every five (41 percent) dependents. Independents rarely receive a large SAI, with only 6 percent in 1986-87 having an SAI

greater than 1,000. By comparison, 15 percent of dependents were in this SAI range.

Because the SAI is a measure of the applicant's financial strength, it is not surprising that there is a strong correlation between reported family income and the SAI. In fact, family income, together with the amount of family assets and expenses and certain demographic data (number of family members, for example) determine the SAI. Table 2A clearly shows that the lower the family income the greater the potential for a low SAI (and eventually a large grant). Approximately 92 percent of students reporting family incomes of \$6,000 or less received zero SAIs. (The 8 percent in this income group who did not most likely reported having substantial assets.) Only 2.3 percent of the over \$15,000 income group received the minimum SAI. (These recipients most likely reported large expenses, a large family, and/or multiple members of that family attending college.)

**Figure 5**  
**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By SAI Level**

**Award Period 1986-87**

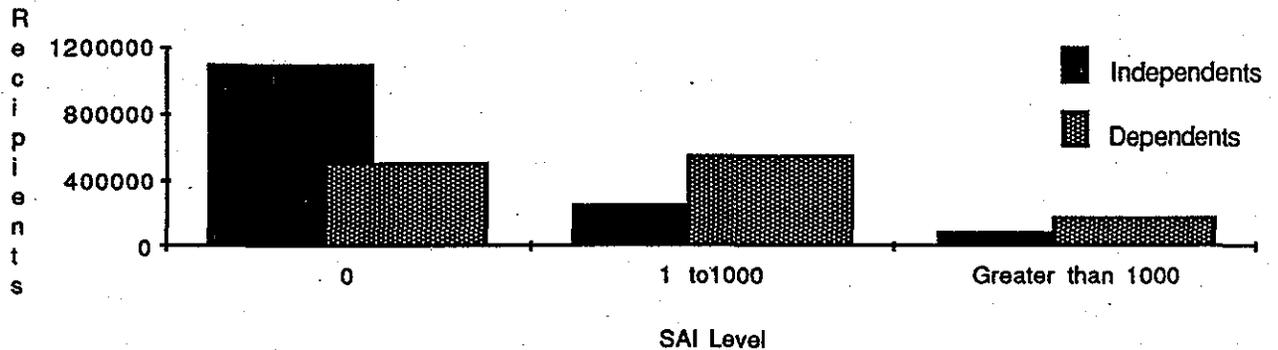








Table 3

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Family Income and Grant Level

Award Period 1986-87

3A - Total  
3B - Dependent  
3C - Independent

Tables 3A, 3B, and 3C present the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by family income and grant level, first for all recipients, then for dependents and independents, respectively.

As Table 1 indicated, the average grant in 1986-87 was \$1,301. Table 3A shows that roughly one third (29.6 percent) received grants less than \$900; slightly fewer (28.8 percent) were awarded grants between \$900 and \$1,500; and the remaining two fifths (42 percent) received grants greater than \$1,500. A comparison of Tables 3B and 3C shows that the majority of those receiving large grants (\$1,500 or more) were independent while a majority of those awarded modest-sized grants (less than \$900) were dependent. Independents, it should be remembered from Table 2, report far lower incomes than their dependent counterparts and therefore would be more likely to qualify for the larger grants.

Table 3A confirms this link between family income and grant size--the greater the income the less likely the student will receive a large award. For example, among recipients who re-

ceived the maximum grant of \$2,100, 72 percent had incomes of \$6,000 or less, and only .9 percent had family incomes greater than \$15,000. This distribution of the maximum award was similar in 1985-86 when 73 percent of the \$6,000 or less group and .8 percent of those with incomes over \$15,000 received \$2,100.

An examination of students receiving modest-sized grants (less than \$900) also illustrates the relationship between income and grant level. Students with relatively large incomes were more likely than their low income counterparts to receive a small grant. For example, approximately 59 percent of recipients with incomes over \$15,000 were awarded grants less than \$900 while 19 percent of the \$6,000 and under group received grants in this range. As the data from Table 8 indicate, educational cost is an important determinant of grant size. Many low income students who received grants less than \$900 attended low cost institutions.







Table 4

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Student Aid Index and Grant Level

Award Period 1986-87

4A - Total  
4B - Dependent  
4C - Independent

Tables 4A, 4B, and 4C present the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by Student Aid Index (SAI) and grant level, first for all recipients, then for dependents and independents, respectively.

The SAI when combined with the student's educational cost and enrollment status determine the amount of the Pell Grant. The statistics from Table 4A illustrate the relationship between SAI and grant level--the lower the index the larger the potential for a large grant. For example, nearly 100 percent of the students receiving the maximum award of \$2,100 had zero SAIs, while only 38 percent of the recipients who were awarded less than \$900 had the minimum SAI. Students with zero SAIs who received small grants attended low cost institutions or were enrolled on a part-time basis.

The step-shaped line drawn diagonally through the three tables delineates valid versus invalid awards. All cells to the right of the line should contain zeroes, as these are invalid combinations of SAI and grant level. For example, the maximum grant that a full-time student with an SAI of 1300 could receive was \$430. Grants that exceeded \$430 for this SAI most likely repre-

sent overawards that are the result of the student attending more than one institution during the award year.

A comparison of this data with data from the previous 5 award years indicates that such invalid awards continue to be rare. During 1986-87, 1,858 students were in the cells to the right of the diagonal line. These students represented only .07 percent of all recipients. During 1985-86, 1,490 students or .05 percent received such invalid awards; during 1984-85, 1,278 (.05 percent); during 1983-84, 16,893 (.6 percent); during 1982-83, 17,167 (.7 percent); and during 1981-82, 21,684 (.8 percent). The decline in these invalid awards between 1983-84 and 1984-85 may have been the result of the introduction of a new system that schools use to report and reconcile Pell Grant disbursements with the Department of Education. Under this new system, reporting and adjustment of data occurs throughout the year rather than at the end as was the case with the old system.

TABLE 4-A  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS**  
**STUDENT AID INDEX AND GRANT LEVEL**  
**ALL RECIPIENTS** - AWARD YEAR 1986-87

STUDENT AID INDEX	GRANT LEVEL									TOTAL
	\$1 - 299	\$300 - 599	\$600 - 899	\$900 - 1,199	\$1,200 - 1,499	\$1,500 - 1,799	\$1,800 - 2,099	\$2,100		
<b>0</b>	<b>22,845</b>	<b>99,883</b>	<b>175,510</b>	<b>259,321</b>	<b>203,177</b>	<b>192,070</b>	<b>187,331</b>	<b>455,391</b>		<b>1,595,528</b>
R%	1.43	6.26	11.00	16.25	12.73	12.04	11.74	28.54		100.00
C%	14.12	36.64	49.74	62.33	58.11	60.00	56.78	99.77		59.99
<b>1 - 200</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>9,881</b>	<b>18,998</b>	<b>27,464</b>	<b>27,210</b>	<b>28,538</b>	<b>105,168</b>	<b>512</b>		<b>219,645</b>
R%	0.85	4.50	8.65	12.50	12.39	12.99	47.88	0.23		100.00
C%	1.16	3.62	5.38	6.60	7.78	8.91	31.88	0.11		8.26
<b>201 - 400</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>9,390</b>	<b>19,560</b>	<b>17,655</b>	<b>19,723</b>	<b>56,599</b>	<b>37,224</b>	<b>292</b>		<b>162,165</b>
R%	1.06	5.79	12.06	10.89	12.16	34.90	22.95	0.18		100.00
C%	1.06	3.44	5.54	4.24	5.64	17.68	11.28	0.06		6.10
<b>401 - 600</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>11,548</b>	<b>21,738</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>55,804</b>	<b>42,728</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>159</b>		<b>149,570</b>
R%	1.26	7.72	14.53	10.42	37.31	28.57	0.08	0.11		100.00
C%	1.16	4.24	6.16	3.75	15.96	13.35	0.04	0.03		5.62
<b>601 - 800</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>18,356</b>	<b>20,020</b>	<b>53,352</b>	<b>43,536</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>		<b>139,150</b>
R%	2.61	13.19	14.39	38.34	31.29	0.10	0.05	0.04		100.00
C%	2.24	6.73	5.67	12.82	12.45	0.04	0.02	0.01		5.23
<b>801 - 1,000</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>25,092</b>	<b>54,989</b>	<b>42,553</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>129,868</b>
R%	5.39	19.32	42.34	32.77	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.00		100.00
C%	4.32	9.21	15.58	10.23	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00		4.88
<b>1,001 - 1,200</b>	<b>18,027</b>	<b>60,605</b>	<b>41,994</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>120,792</b>
R%	14.92	50.17	34.77	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	11.14	22.23	11.90	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.54
<b>1,201 - 1,400</b>	<b>62,524</b>	<b>37,807</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>100,415</b>
R%	62.27	37.65	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	38.63	13.87	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.78
<b>1,401 - 1,600</b>	<b>42,337</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>42,372</b>
R%	99.92	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	26.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.59
<b>1,601 - 1,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
R%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
C%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161,841</b>	<b>272,586</b>	<b>352,881</b>	<b>416,076</b>	<b>349,653</b>	<b>320,114</b>	<b>329,936</b>	<b>456,418</b>		<b>2,659,505</b>
R%	6.09	10.25	13.27	15.64	13.15	12.04	12.41	17.16		100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00





Table 5

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Student Aid Index and Type of Institution

Award Period 1986-87

5A - Total  
5B - Dependent  
5C - Independent

Tables 5A, 5B, and 5C show the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by Student Aid Index (SAI) and type of institution attended, first for all recipients, then for dependents and independents, respectively.

The three tables indicate that institutions participating in the Pell Grant program differed in the numbers of students they attracted, and in the relative proportions of independent and dependent students enrolled. The majority of Pell Grant recipients (51 percent) attended schools where the educational program was less than 4 years in duration. These schools are typically 2 year community colleges and vocational/technical institutions offering courses less than 2 years in length. Independents in these less traditional schools outnumbered dependents almost two to one (873,104 to 480,502).

By comparison, the recipient population enrolled in schools offering programs at least 4 years in length tended to be mostly dependent (746,399 dependent versus 559,500 independent). Schools in this category are primarily large state universities and 4 year colleges offering a baccalaureate degree.

A comparison with 1985-86 data shows that the Pell Grant program experienced a substantial decline in the number of recipients attending these more traditional postsecondary institutions. In 1985-86, 1,436,403 recipients were enrolled in schools offering programs at least 4 years in duration; in 1986-87, the number had declined to 1,305,899. By comparison, the drop in recipients at institutions offering programs less than 4 years in length was slight, from 1,377,085 to 1,352,606.

Table 5 also indicates that the financial strength of recipients as measured by the SAI varied substantially by institutional type. Schools offering programs lasting 4 years or more, for example, were less likely to attract students with zero SAIs than schools with less lengthy programs. Students with zero SAIs comprised 51 percent of the recipient pool at 4 year or more institutions and 68 percent of the recipients attending schools with programs of 3 years or less in length.







Table 6**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients  
By Family Income and Type of Institution**

Award Period 1986-87

6A - Total  
6B - Dependent  
6C - Independent

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Tables 6A, 6B, and 6C show the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by family income and type of institution attended. Table 6A shows the distribution for all recipients; Tables 6B and 6C present the same breakout for dependents and independents, respectively. As in Table 2, family income for these tables is defined as the sum of the parents' (for dependents) or student's (for independents) 1985 taxable and nontaxable income.

Because family income is highly correlated with the Student Aid Index (SAI), the data on this table are very similar to that presented on Table 5. Compared with institutions offering programs 3 years and less in length, schools offering more

lengthy programs (4 years and more) tended to attract recipients with higher SAIs and higher incomes. For example, the three tables show that 66 percent of recipients with incomes over \$15,000 attended schools in the 4 year or more category. Almost all of this group (93 percent) were dependent. Only 43 percent of recipients reporting incomes of \$6,000 and less were enrolled in this type of school. Over two-thirds (70 percent) of this lower income group were independent.

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Table 7

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Student Aid Index and Educational Cost

Award Period 1986-87

7A - Total  
7B - Dependent  
7C - Independent

Tables 7A, 7B, and 7C show the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by Student Aid Index (SAI) and educational cost. Table 7A shows the distribution for all recipients; Tables 7B and 7C present the same breakout for dependents and independents, respectively.

Educational costs for calculating a Pell Grant in 1986-87 normally included: 1) the student's tuition and fees; 2) room and board charges if on campus, a living allowance of \$1,100 if the student lived at home with parents, or a living allowance of at least \$1,100 but not more than \$1,600 if the student lived off campus and not with parents; and 3) a books and supplies allowance of \$400.<sup>4</sup> For this reason, as Table 7A indicates, few recipients had costs below \$1,500--the sum of the \$400 books and supplies allowance and the \$1,100 off campus allowance. The recipients in this very low cost group were most likely incarcerated or students taking correspondence courses. The room,

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<sup>4</sup> The Higher Education Amendments of 1986 established a new cost of attendance provision for the Pell Grant program. Beginning with the 1988-89 award year, a student's educational cost for Pell awarding purposes includes additional allowances such as provisions for child care and handicapped student costs.

board, books, and supplies allowances for these two groups were less generous.

Table 7A shows that a majority of students had costs in the higher ranges for Pell Grant awarding purposes. For example, over three of every five recipients (62 percent) attended schools where costs were greater than \$3,300. Relatively few (12 percent) had costs of \$2,400.

Tables 7B and 7C indicate that there was little difference in the educational costs of dependents and independents. For example, 62.4 percent of dependents had costs greater than \$3,300; by comparison, 61.4 percent independents had costs in this range. Costs for dependents averaged \$4,490 in 1986-87; the average cost for independents was \$4,088.

A comparison with 1985-86 data indicates a modest increase in costs for Pell Grant recipients. Average costs increased by 2.8 percent between the 2 years, from \$4,157 to \$4,273. Recipients in the high cost ranges represented a greater percentage of the total in 1986-87. For example, recipients with costs greater than \$3,300 comprised 58.7 percent of all recipients in 1985-86 and 61.8 percent in 1986-87.

Table 7A also shows no clear relationship between cost and SAI level. For example, the proportion of recipients attending higher cost schools does not vary greatly by SAI level. About 63 percent of the zero SAI recipients attended institutions with educational costs over \$3,300 as compared to 61 percent of the recipients with indexes between 0 and 1,400 and 65 percent of recipients with SAIs over 1,400. Neither does

the percentage of recipients attending lower income schools vary greatly by SAI. Nearly 12 percent of the zero SAI recipients were enrolled in schools with costs less than \$2,400 as compared to 12 percent of the recipients with indexes between 0 and 1,400 and 9 percent of recipients with SAIs over 1,400.

**Figure 6**  
**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Educational Cost**

**Award Period 1986-87**

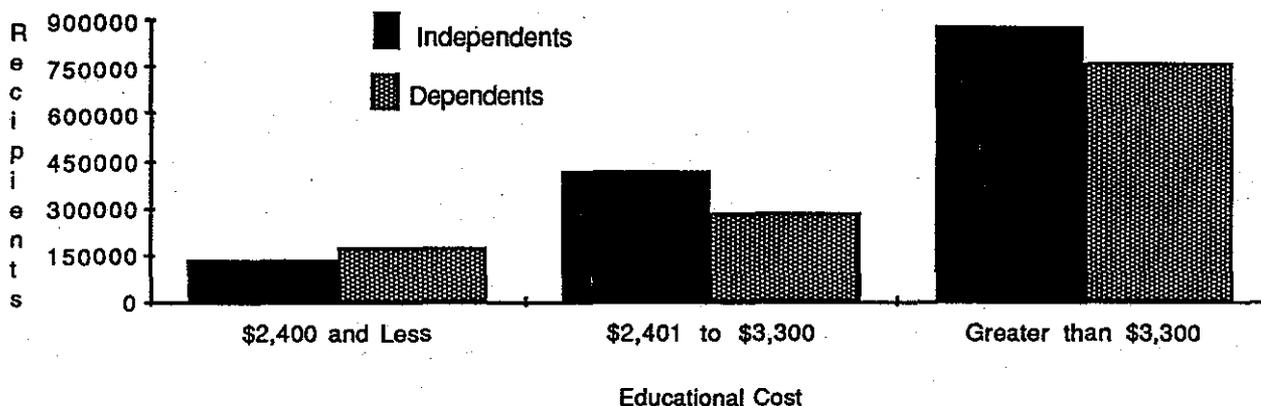








Table 8**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients  
By Family Income and Educational Cost**

Award Period 1986-87

8A - Total  
8B - Dependent  
8C - Independent

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Tables 8A, 8B, and 8C show the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by family income and educational cost, first for all recipients, then for dependents and independents, respectively.

Table 8A indicates no noticeable relationship between income and educational cost. Low cost schools attracted low income students at approximately the same rate as high income students. For example, 10.3 percent of all recipients with incomes of \$6,000 or less attended institutions where costs were \$2,400 or less. By comparison, 12.2 percent of recipients with incomes greater than \$15,000 had costs in this low range. Likewise, higher cost schools appeared to attract recipients from both income groups at the same rate. For example, 63.8 percent of the \$6,000 or less income group had costs greater than \$3,300; 62.6 percent of re-

cipients with incomes greater than \$15,000 had costs above this level.

Tables 8B and 8C show that independents tended to be in the lower income and educational cost ranges more often and dependents were more often in the higher ranges. For example, 5.9 percent of all independents, compared with 3.7 percent of dependents, had educational costs of \$2,400 or less and incomes of \$6,000 or less. Only 2 percent of independents, compared with 22 percent of dependents, attended schools where costs were greater than \$3,300 and reported family incomes greater than \$15,000.

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Table 9

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Family Income and Asset Level

Award Period 1986-87

9A - Total

9B - Dependent

9C - Independent

Tables 9A, 9B, and 9C show the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by family income and educational cost, first for all recipients, then for dependents and independents, respectively.

Net assets in these tables equals the sum of the market value of the recipient's (for independents) or parent's (for dependents) home, real estate, investments, business, farm, cash, and savings, minus the sum of the unpaid debts on these items. The formula used to calculate a Pell Grant Student Aid Index includes a series of asset reserves to "protect" a portion of the student's or parent's assets. These asset reserves are applied against the various categories of assets and allow each applicant a portion of his or her reported assets from which no contribution is required. In 1986-87, the asset reserves were included for all applicants except single independent students with no dependents (i.e., those with a family size of one). The level of the reserves ranged from \$25,000 for home assets to a total of \$100,000 for those reporting farm or business assets.

Table 9A shows that Pell Grants are directed toward students with few assets. In 1986-87, three of every four (76 percent) recipients reported net assets of \$7,500 or less. As Tables 9B and 9C indicate, independents predominated in this low asset group. In fact, 95 percent of all

independents had net assets of \$7,500 or less; by comparison, 53 percent of dependent recipients were in this asset range. Only about one in nine recipients (11.5 percent) reported net assets that exceeded \$25,000. Approximately 93 percent of these students were dependent. Given the size of the asset reserves, and the fact that few had assets above \$25,000, reported assets rarely played a part in determining grant size in 1986-87.

A comparison with 1985-86 data indicates a slight shift in the distribution of recipients by asset level. A larger proportion of 1986-87 recipients reported net assets of \$7,500 or less (75.6 percent versus 71.2 percent); fewer had assets greater than \$25,000 (11.4 percent versus 14.3 percent). Linear reduction, which denied aid to a certain group of less needy applicants, is likely the explanation for this shift.

The tables also show that Pell Grants are targeted toward recipients who report both low net assets and low family incomes. In 1986-87, 42 percent of all Pell Grant awards went to students with net assets of \$7,500 or less and incomes of \$6,000 or less. About 82 percent of this low asset and income group were independent.

Likewise, few students received grants who reported both a relatively large amount of net as-

sets and income. Students with net assets over \$25,000 and income exceeding \$15,000 constituted 4 percent of all Pell Grant recipients.

Almost all of these recipients (98 percent) were dependent.

**Figure 7**  
**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Net Assets**

**Award Period 1986-87**

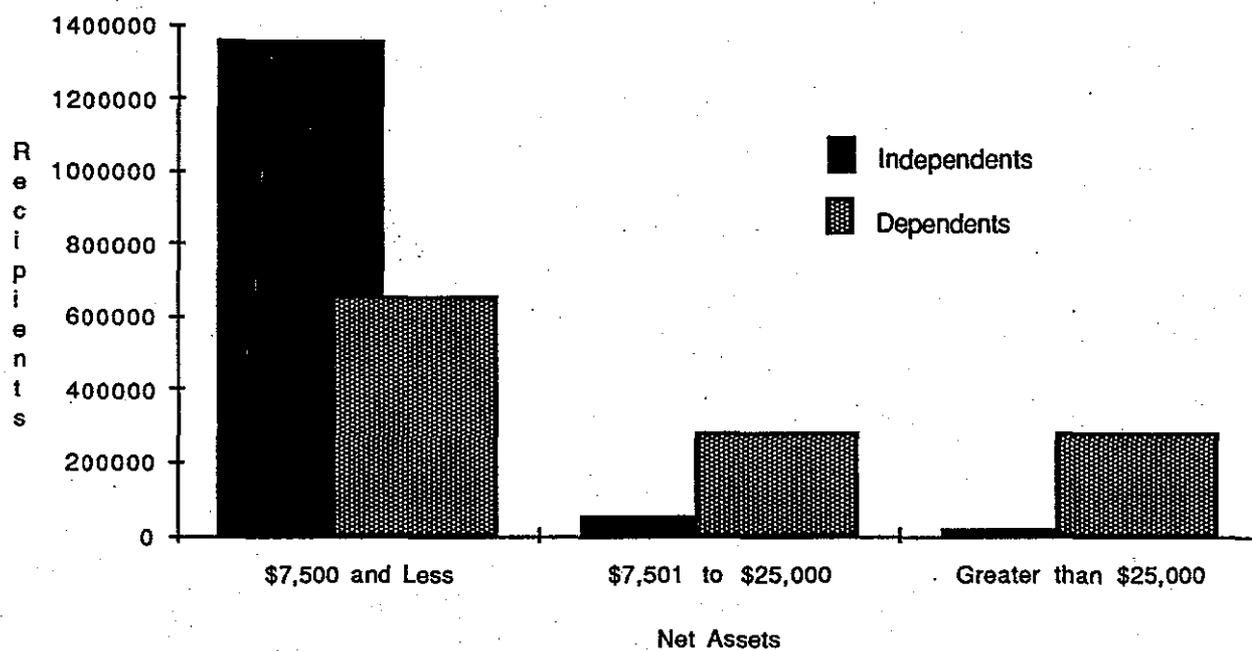








Table 10**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients  
By Age and Family Income**

Award Period 1986-87

10A - Total  
 10B - Dependent  
 10C - Independent

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Tables 10A, 10B, and 10C, each of which are two pages in length, show the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by age and family income. Table 10A displays the distribution for all recipients, while Tables 10B and 10C provide the same breakout for dependents and independents, respectively.

A comparison with 1985-86 data, indicates that Pell Grants were awarded to an older student population in 1986-87. Table 10A shows that 58 percent of all recipients were 23 years or younger and 29 percent 27 years or older in 1986-87. This represents a shift from the previous year when 61 percent were in the younger age group and 27 percent in the older group.

The data on recipient age is highly correlated with dependency status.<sup>5</sup> Nearly three out of

four (72 percent) who reported being 23 years or younger were dependent. By comparison, almost every recipient (95 percent) in the over 26 age group was independent.

The relationship between age and family income that is illustrated in Table 10A closely reflects the relationship between family income and dependency status. As the table shows, recipients in the younger age groups, most of whom are dependent and report their parent's income, had relatively large family incomes. Older recipients, most of whom are independent, tended to have less family income. For example, 26 percent of the 23 years and younger group and 6 percent of the over 26 group had family incomes over \$15,000. Approximately 39 percent of the 23 years and younger group and 56 percent of the over 26 group reported having an income of \$6,000 or less.

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<sup>5</sup> The reader should note that age was not a determining factor for dependency status in 1986-87. Beginning in 1987-88, students who are 24 years and older are automatically considered independent.







**CHAPTER 3**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Award Period 1986-87**

Table 11

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Family Income and Dependent Student Earnings

Award Period 1986-87

Table 11 presents a distribution of dependent Pell Grant recipients by family income and student earnings. The dependent student earnings for this table equal the sum of the student's (and spouse's) 1985 taxable and nontaxable income, minus the amount of 1985 Federal taxes paid. Dependent recipients who did not report any 1985 earnings--about 52 percent of all dependents--are not included in the table.

Few dependents reported a large amount of earnings. For example, less than one in four (23 percent) of the dependent recipients included in Table 11 had earnings that exceeded \$4,000 in 1985. More than one half (57 percent) of all

dependents who reported income had earnings between \$1,000 and \$4,000.

A comparison of Table 11 with other End-of-Year Report tables that display distributions of recipients by family income indicates that dependent recipients whose parents had relatively large incomes were more likely to report earnings than dependents whose parents had little income. For example, of the 421,801 dependent recipients whose parents had incomes greater than \$15,000, 54 percent reported earnings in 1985 (and therefore are included in Table 11). Of the 312,463 dependents with family incomes of \$6,000 and less, 42 percent reported student earnings.

**Figure 8**  
**Distribution of Dependent Pell Grant Recipients By Student Earnings**

Award Period 1986-87

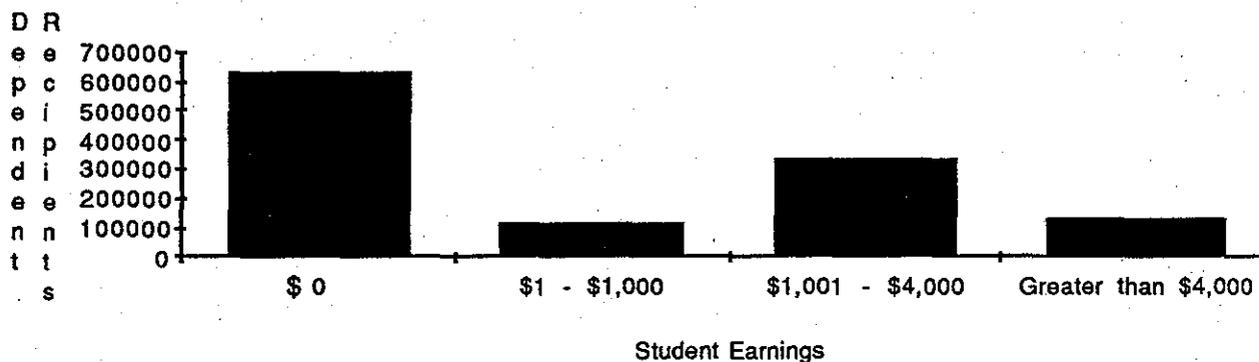


TABLE 11  
DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS BY FAMILY INCOME AND DEPENDENT STUDENT EARNINGS  
AWARD YEAR 1986-87

FAMILY INCOME	DEPENDENT STUDENT EARNINGS										TOTAL
	\$1 - 500	\$501 - 1,000	\$1,001 - 1,500	\$1,001 - 2,000	\$2,001 - 3,200	\$3,201 - 4,000	\$4,001 - 5,000	\$5,000 - 7,500	\$7,501 - 10,000	\$10,000 +	
<b>LESS THAN \$1,001</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>5,002</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>25,220</b>
R%	9.35	12.45	11.39	10.26	19.83	9.52	8.33	11.13	4.55	3.18	100.00
C%	5.09	4.44	4.07	3.89	3.77	3.63	4.02	5.14	0.00	7.10	4.28
<b>\$1,001 - 3,000</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>6,141</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>30,014</b>
R%	8.12	11.87	11.97	10.69	20.46	9.38	8.85	11.37	4.46	2.82	100.00
C%	5.27	5.04	5.09	4.83	4.63	4.26	5.08	6.24	0.00	7.48	5.09
<b>\$3,001 - 6,000</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>8,294</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>14,824</b>	<b>7,932</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>9,536</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>75,263</b>
R%	7.69	11.52	11.02	9.91	19.70	10.54	9.88	12.67	4.41	2.68	100.00
C%	12.50	12.26	11.75	11.22	11.18	12.00	14.20	17.44	0.00	17.84	12.77
<b>\$6,001 - 9,000</b>	<b>6,113</b>	<b>9,276</b>	<b>8,753</b>	<b>7,941</b>	<b>15,794</b>	<b>8,185</b>	<b>7,496</b>	<b>9,196</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>77,394</b>
R%	7.90	11.99	11.31	10.26	20.41	10.58	9.69	11.88	3.98	2.01	100.00
C%	13.21	13.12	12.40	11.95	11.91	12.38	14.32	16.82	0.00	13.78	13.13
<b>\$9,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>11,868</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>18,270</b>	<b>17,428</b>	<b>34,195</b>	<b>17,688</b>	<b>14,797</b>	<b>13,407</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>153,765</b>
R%	7.72	12.05	11.88	11.33	22.24	11.50	9.62	8.72	2.99	1.94	100.00
C%	25.64	26.21	25.88	26.22	25.79	26.76	28.27	24.52	0.00	26.40	26.09
<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>8,879</b>	<b>13,684</b>	<b>14,259</b>	<b>13,722</b>	<b>27,690</b>	<b>13,991</b>	<b>9,522</b>	<b>8,566</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>114,739</b>
R%	7.74	11.93	12.43	11.96	24.13	12.19	8.30	7.47	2.30	1.56	100.00
C%	19.18	19.35	20.20	20.65	20.88	21.17	18.19	15.66	0.00	15.80	19.47
<b>\$20,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>8,054</b>	<b>12,548</b>	<b>13,151</b>	<b>12,686</b>	<b>26,053</b>	<b>11,826</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>6,967</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>101,855</b>
R%	7.91	12.32	12.91	12.45	25.58	11.61	7.38	6.84	1.82	1.17	100.00
C%	17.40	17.75	18.63	19.09	19.65	17.89	14.37	12.74	0.00	10.56	17.28
<b>\$30,001 +</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>11,021</b>
R%	7.15	11.78	12.78	13.04	26.39	11.45	7.39	7.18	1.78	1.07	100.00
C%	1.70	1.84	2.00	2.16	2.19	1.91	1.56	1.45	0.00	1.04	1.87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,284</b>	<b>70,711</b>	<b>70,602</b>	<b>66,466</b>	<b>132,607</b>	<b>66,100</b>	<b>52,343</b>	<b>54,683</b>	<b>18,173</b>	<b>11,302</b>	<b>589,271</b>
R%	7.85	12.00	11.98	11.28	22.50	11.22	8.88	9.28	3.08	1.92	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

Table 12

## Summary Statistics for Pell Grant Applicants Reporting Veteran's Benefits

Award Period 1986-87

Table 12 presents data on Pell Grant applicants reporting GI Bill and Dependents Educational Assistance Benefits.

During award period 1986-87, 73,479 students, constituting approximately 1.2 percent of all Pell Grant applicants, reported receiving these Veteran's benefits on an official application. Three of every four applicants reporting Veteran's benefits (75 percent) were independent.<sup>6</sup>

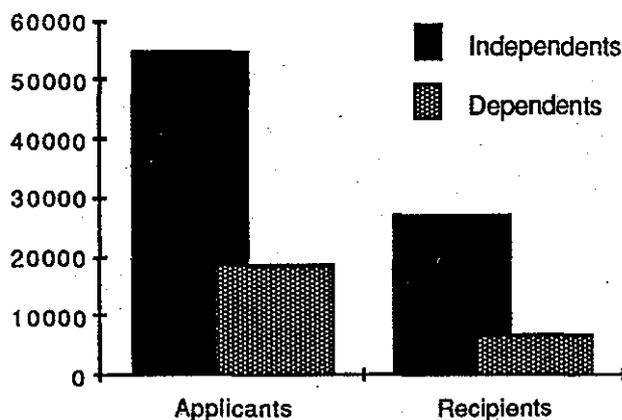
Table 12 also shows that applicants reporting Veteran's benefits qualified for a Pell Grant at the same rate as applicants in general--a 62.3 percent qualification rate for veterans versus a 62.5 percent qualification rate for the entire applicant pool. Also consistent with the general applicant population was the fact that independents who reported Veteran's benefits qualified at a greater rate than their dependent counterparts. Qualified applicants who reported Veteran's benefits were more likely to actually receive a Pell Grant than other applicants--74.1 percent of qualified veterans versus 70.6 percent of all qualified applicants.

Veterans were selected for institutional validation at the same rate as the general population. Approximately 64 percent of qualified veterans were selected compared to 65 percent of all

qualified Pell Grant applicants. The selection rate for qualified dependent applicants reporting Veteran's benefits (90 percent) was considerably higher than the rate for their independent counterparts (57 percent).

The average grant for veterans reporting benefits was \$1,257, slightly less than the general population average of \$1,301. Program funds directed toward students with Veteran's benefits in 1986-87 totalled \$42.7 million, or 1.2 percent of all program expenditures.

Figure 9  
Applicants/Recipients Reporting VA Benefits  
Award Period 1986-87



<sup>6</sup> The reader should note that being a veteran in 1986-87 was not a determinant of dependency status. Beginning in 1987-88, all veterans are considered independent.

TABLE 12  
**SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR PELL GRANT APPLICANTS  
 REPORTING VETERAN'S BENEFITS  
 AWARD YEAR 1986-87**

	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS	18,649	54,830	73,479
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS	15,746	50,549	66,295
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	9,414 50.48	36,358 66.31	45,772 62.29
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	6,332 33.95	14,191 25.88	20,523 27.93
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING	2,903 15.57	4,281 7.81	7,184 9.78
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS	1,057	2,283	3,340
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VALIDATION	8,511	20,577	29,088
NUMBER OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS	6,820	27,106	33,926
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$8,095,345	\$34,565,353	\$42,660,698
AVERAGE GRANT	\$1,187	\$1,275	\$1,257

Table 13

## Distribution of Pell Grant Applicants By Eligibility Status and Income Range

Award Period 1986-87

Table 13 presents a distribution of Pell Grant applicants by eligibility status and income range. Unlike other tables in the End-of-Year Report, Table 13 is based on data from the Management Information System of the Pell Grant Application Processing System. It also employs family income categories which differ from the other tables in this report.

Table 13 shows that nearly seven of every ten applicants (68 percent) qualified to receive a Pell Grant in 1986-87. Independents qualified at a much higher rate than dependent applicants. Although dependent applicants outnumbered independent applicants by about 550,000, nearly 400,000 more independents were qualified to receive aid.

Income differences explain the differences in qualification rates. As the table shows, most independent applicants reported little income. For example, 62 percent reported having a family income of \$7,500 or less in 1985. By comparison, 17 percent of the 3 million dependent applicants were in this low income range:

Low income applicants--both independent and dependent--were much more likely to qualify for a grant than their higher income counterparts. For example, over 99 percent of all applicants with family incomes of \$7,500 and less qualified, while 34 percent of applicants with

incomes exceeding \$15,000 qualified. The very small group of low income applicants who did not qualify most likely reported sizable assets. Most in the high income group who qualified most likely had a large family, more than one family member in postsecondary education, few liquid assets, high medical and dental expenses, or a large amount of tuition paid for a child attending elementary or secondary school.

A comparison with 1985-86 data shows that low income applicants qualified at about the same rate as low income applicants in 1986-87: over 99 percent of those with family incomes of \$7,500 or less in both years were eligible. However, with linear reduction invoked in 1986-87, fewer high income applicants qualified. For example, in 1985-86, 38 percent of applicants with incomes greater than \$15,000 were eligible; with the funding shortfall in 1986-87, 34 percent of the students in this income group were eligible.

In both years, independents in the \$7,500 and less income group qualified at a slightly greater rate (99.4 percent in 1986-87) than dependents in this low income category (98.2 percent). However, independents in the \$15,000 and greater income group were slightly less likely to qualify than their dependent counterparts (32.2 percent for independents versus 33.9 percent for dependents).

TABLE 13  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT APPLICANTS  
 BY ELIGIBILITY STATUS AND INCOME RANGE**  
**ALL APPLICANTS** - AWARD YEAR 1986-87

<u><b>ALL APPLICANTS</b></u>	<b>INCOME RANGE</b>										<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>\$0 - 4,000</b>	<b>\$4,001 - 7,500</b>	<b>\$7,501 - 10,000</b>	<b>\$10,001 - 12,000</b>	<b>\$12,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>\$20,001 - 25,000</b>	<b>\$25,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>\$30,001 - 35,000</b>	<b>\$35,000 +</b>	
<b>TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	1,133,885	909,540	370,161	238,959	315,119	392,342	230,309	113,268	39,813	16,109	3,759,505
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	30.2	24.2	9.8	6.4	8.4	10.4	6.1	3.0	1.1	0.4	100.0
<b>TOTAL APPLICANTS</b>	1,139,907	921,702	442,663	293,264	379,984	521,282	406,912	342,277	274,018	796,748	5,518,757
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL APPLICANTS</b>	20.7	16.7	8.0	5.3	6.9	9.4	7.4	6.2	5.0	14.4	100.0

<u><b>DEPENDENT APPLICANTS</b></u>	<b>INCOME RANGE</b>										<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>\$0 - 4,000</b>	<b>\$4,001 - 7,500</b>	<b>\$7,501 - 10,000</b>	<b>\$10,001 - 12,000</b>	<b>\$12,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>\$20,001 - 25,000</b>	<b>\$25,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>\$30,001 - 35,000</b>	<b>\$35,000 +</b>	
<b>TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	227,970	287,639	180,475	134,099	188,926	285,755	212,700	111,081	39,404	15,959	1,684,008
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	13.5	17.1	10.7	8.0	11.2	17.0	12.6	6.6	2.3	0.9	100.0
<b>TOTAL APPLICANTS</b>	231,248	293,673	190,165	146,266	214,353	349,145	313,161	285,925	245,046	765,482	3,034,464
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL APPLICANTS</b>	7.6	9.7	6.3	4.8	7.1	11.5	10.3	9.4	8.1	25.2	100.0

<u><b>INDEPENDENT APPLICANTS</b></u>	<b>INCOME RANGE</b>										<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>\$0 - 4,000</b>	<b>\$4,001 - 7,500</b>	<b>\$7,501 - 10,000</b>	<b>\$10,001 - 12,000</b>	<b>\$12,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>\$20,001 - 25,000</b>	<b>\$25,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>\$30,001 - 35,000</b>	<b>\$35,000 +</b>	
<b>TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	905,915	621,901	189,686	104,860	126,193	106,587	17,609	2,187	409	150	2,075,497
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	43.6	30.0	9.1	5.1	6.1	5.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>TOTAL APPLICANTS</b>	908,659	628,029	252,498	146,998	165,631	172,137	93,751	56,352	28,972	31,266	2,484,293
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL APPLICANTS</b>	36.6	25.3	10.2	5.9	6.7	6.9	3.8	2.3	1.2	1.3	100.0

Table 14

## Pell Grant Recipient Enrollment Status By Type and Control of Institution

Award Period 1986-87

Table 14 shows the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by enrollment status and type and control of institution.

The table shows that 80 percent of recipients reported being full-time students in 1986-87, 2.5 percent reported three-quarter time status and 3.4 percent reported being half-time. Approximately 14 percent of the recipients had no reported enrollment status or changed their status within the award year. (For example, went from full-time during the fall semester to half-time during the spring). These students were excluded from Table 14.

Enrollment status varied by dependency status. About half the full-time recipients were dependent (49.3 percent) and half were independent (50.7 percent). However, part-time recipients were much more likely to be independent than dependent. Over twice as many three-quarter time recipients were independent (70 percent) than dependent (30 percent) and more than three times as many half-time students claimed independent status (78 percent) than dependent status (22 percent).

Attendance patterns varied considerably by whether the school was public, private, non-profit, or profit-making. Of total full-time recipients, 57 percent attended public schools, 19 percent attended private, non-profit schools, and 24 percent attended profit-making schools. Part-time recipients were more likely to attend public schools. Sixty-three percent of three-

quarter time students attended public institutions, 16 percent were enrolled in private, non-profit schools, and 21 percent attended profit-making schools. Of the half-time students, 65 percent were enrolled in public institutions, 14 percent attended private, non-profit institutions, and 21 percent were enrolled in profit-making schools.

Attendance patterns also varied by the length of program offered by the school. As Table 6 indicated, schools offering programs of 5 years or longer attracted the largest number of recipients of any of the institutional type categories presented. Recipients enrolled in these schools--many of which are large state universities--were more often full-time than recipients attending other schools. This category of schools had 86 percent full-time recipients in 1986-87, and only 1.4 percent and 1.7 percent three quarter and half-time recipients, respectively. (There was no enrollment status on file for the remaining 11 percent).

On the other hand, institutions where commuters make up a large portion of the student body attracted part-time students at a slightly greater rate. For example, schools offering programs 2 to 3 years in length--most of which are 2-year community colleges--had 70 percent full-time, 3.9 percent three-quarter time, and 5.6 percent half-time recipients. (There was no enrollment status on file for the remaining 20 percent.)

TABLE 14  
**PELLGRANT RECIPIENT ENROLLMENT STATUS**  
**BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**  
**ALL INSTITUTIONS** - AWARD PERIOD 1986-87

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	FULL TIME			THREE QUARTER TIME			HALF TIME		
	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>1,219,075</b>	<b>629,749</b>	<b>589,326</b>	<b>41,777</b>	<b>12,304</b>	<b>29,473</b>	<b>59,740</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>47,840</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	640,623	370,341	270,282	8,867	3,008	5,859	11,256	2,431	8,825
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	116,842	69,036	47,806	2,480	894	1,586	3,726	776	2,950
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	1,919	532	1,387	164	23	141	272	26	246
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	440,293	184,134	256,159	29,798	8,233	21,565	43,678	8,438	35,240
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	15,004	4,295	10,709	361	113	248	677	197	480
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	4,394	1,411	2,983	107	33	74	131	32	99
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT</b>	<b>405,189</b>	<b>253,670</b>	<b>151,519</b>	<b>10,632</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>13,099</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>10,512</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	157,744	103,437	54,307	4,401	1,656	2,745	4,279	1,029	3,250
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	198,474	125,887	72,587	4,496	1,185	3,311	6,930	1,149	5,781
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	3,210	1,714	1,496	56	22	34	76	23	53
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	34,844	18,650	16,194	1,346	287	1,059	1,540	288	1,252
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	8,768	3,529	5,239	204	111	93	183	81	102
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	2,149	453	1,696	129	31	98	91	17	74
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING</b>	<b>513,489</b>	<b>170,721</b>	<b>342,768</b>	<b>14,094</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>9,694</b>	<b>18,794</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>13,343</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	581	56	525	13	0	13	2	0	2
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	18,701	8,653	10,048	871	266	605	409	131	278
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	4,236	1,810	2,426	39	12	27	242	52	190
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	142,484	53,144	89,340	2,668	909	1,759	3,633	1,076	2,557
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	153,352	51,580	101,772	4,189	1,380	2,809	5,683	1,710	3,973
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	194,135	55,478	138,657	6,314	1,833	4,481	8,825	2,482	6,343
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,137,753</b>	<b>1,054,140</b>	<b>1,083,613</b>	<b>66,503</b>	<b>19,996</b>	<b>46,507</b>	<b>91,633</b>	<b>19,938</b>	<b>71,695</b>

**CHAPTER 4****DISTRIBUTION OF VALIDATED PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
BY INCOME LEVEL AND GRANT LEVEL****Award Period 1986-87**

Table 15**Distribution of Validated Pell Grant Recipients  
By Income and Grant Level****Award Period 1986-87**

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Table 15 examines the relationship of family income to grant level for validated recipients during 1986-87. Recipients who were not selected for validation--49 percent of the population--are not included on the table.

A comparison of this table with other tables in the End-of-Year Report that show family income for all 1986-87 Pell Grant recipients suggests that low income students were less likely to be selected for validation than those reporting a high income. For example, 40 percent of all validated recipients reported family incomes of \$6,000 or less. By comparison, 55 percent of non-validated recipients had incomes in this range. Likewise, the proportion of validated students reporting incomes greater than \$15,000 (21 percent) was noticeably greater than the proportion of non-validated students (14 percent) with incomes in this range.

Validated recipients appeared to be awarded grants that were, on average, similar in size to their non-validated counterparts. For example, Table 15 shows that 16 percent of the validated population received the maximum grant of \$2,100 compared with 18 percent of the non-validated group. Grants of less than \$900 were awarded to 26.5 percent of the validated population and to 33 percent of the non-validated group.

As with the recipient population in general, Table 15 illustrates that the higher the validated recipients' income the lower the grant. Validated recipients with income over \$15,000 comprised 21 percent of all validated students but received only 1 percent of all maximum awards. On the other hand, validated recipients with incomes of \$6,000 or less made up 40 percent of the validated population and received 68 percent of the maximum awards.

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**CHAPTER 5****SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR THE  
MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY SYSTEM****Award Period 1986-87**

Table 16

## Multiple Data Entry Summary Statistics

Award Period 1986-87

Table 16 displays summary statistics by Multiple Data Entry (MDE) source for all Pell Grant applicants.

During 1986-87, students could apply for a Pell Grant using one of four applications: The U.S. Department of Education's Application for Federal Student Aid (Pell); American College Testing (ACT) Program's Family Financial Statement; College Scholarship Service's (CSS) Financial Aid Form; or the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) form.<sup>7</sup> This arrangement is called Multiple Data Entry (MDE).

Table 16 shows that CSS's form was used by most students submitting an official Pell Grant application (40.3 percent) followed in order by the Federal Pell form (38.9 percent), ACT (17 percent) and PHEAA (3 percent).

Far more students in 1986-87 used CSS and ACT forms to apply for a Pell Grant than had used these forms in 1985-86. Application volume at CSS rose by 8.9 percent, from 2.2 million to 2.4 million. ACT's volume increased 14.5 percent, from 900,000 to 1 million. Usage of the Federal Pell form also increased, but less substantially. In 1985-86, 2.27 million students used the Federal system; in 1986-87, the volume of Federal system users had increased by 3.4 percent to 2.35 million. Unlike the other three application processors, PHEAA experienced a decline in the usage of its form, from 214,000 in 1985-86 to 209,000 in 1986-87.

<sup>7</sup> Beginning in 1987-88, students could apply for a Pell Grant through the Illinois State Scholarship Commission (ISSC).

Table 16 shows that, as in 1985-86, the proportion of applicants who became recipients in 1986-87 differed according to the application the student used. Students using the Federal Pell application were most likely to actually receive a Pell Grant. Approximately 54 percent of the students using this form became recipients. ACT applicants were next, with 43 percent becoming recipients, followed by PHEAA with 35.80 percent and CSS with 35.79 percent.

Some applicants did not receive grants because their applications were returned for insufficient data and were never resubmitted for processing. As Table 16 indicates, CSS applicants were most often in this category. Eleven percent of the applications from students who filled out a CSS form were "rejected" and never resubmitted. The applications of the PHEAA group were least often rejected (5 percent).

Another group of applicants filed applications that had sufficient data but were determined to be non-qualified based upon financial need. The proportion of non-qualified applicants differed substantially by application source. Over one-third of the students submitting ACT, CSS, or PHEAA forms did not qualify for a grant. Students using the Federal Pell form, however, were much more successful: only 15.5 percent of the applicants in this group were non-qualified. Table 17 suggests that, as in 1985-86, students using the Federal form tended to have lower incomes than other applicants, a likely explanation for the high rate at which they qualified.

Although students using the Federal form were most likely to submit qualified applications, they

were not the most likely to receive a Pell Grant once a qualified application had been submitted. ACT applicants were. Approximately 75 percent of the qualified students who filed an ACT form received a Pell Grant. By comparison, 72 percent of qualified CSS applicants were awarded aid; 68 percent of qualified Federal filers; and 67 percent of qualified PHEAA applicants.

Table 16 also shows that average grant differed by application source. The largest average grants went to students processed by PHEAA (\$1,323), followed by CSS (\$1,314), ACT (\$1,312), and Federal (\$1,287). Interestingly, the largest average grants went to students who tend to have the largest family incomes. As Table 17 shows, PHEAA filers have, on average, the highest incomes of the four groups, followed in order by CSS, ACT, and Federal applicants.

Educational cost may explain this result. PHEAA filers, although they have the highest incomes, may on average attend more expensive schools than their lower income counterparts.

The rate at which qualified applicants were selected for validation varied substantially by MDE application. Students using the CSS system were most often selected (82.8 percent of qualified applicants) followed by ACT applicants (77 percent), and PHEAA applicants (74.7 percent). Only 49 percent of the students who use the Federal form were selected. Income differences may explain this result. Federal form filers tend to be low income and, as the data from Table 15 suggest, the processing system appears to be less likely to select applicants who report very low family incomes.

**Figure 10**  
**Distribution of Applicants By Outcome of Application**

**Award Period 1986-87**

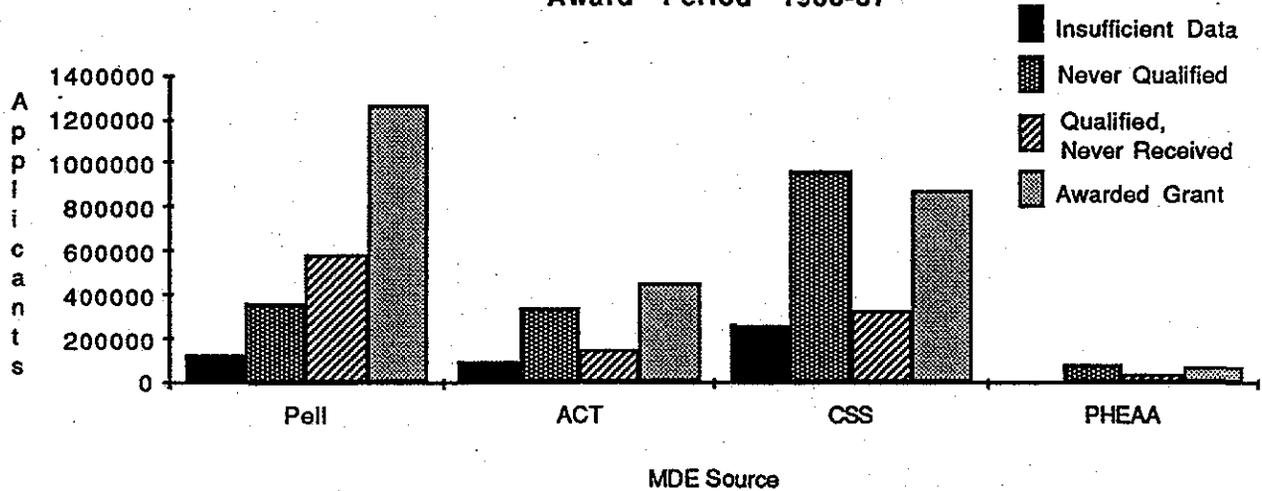


TABLE 16  
**MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY SUMMARY STATISTICS**  
**ALL APPLICANTS** - AWARD YEAR 1986-87

	PELL	ACT	CSS	PHEAA	TOTAL
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS	2,347,629	1,037,269	2,434,062	209,343	6,028,303
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS	2,215,445	946,163	2,174,927	199,199	5,535,734
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	1,851,175 78.85	602,154 58.05	1,205,030 49.51	111,249 53.14	3,769,608 62.53
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	364,270 15.52	344,009 33.16	969,897 39.85	87,950 42.01	1,766,126 29.30
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING	132,184 5.63	91,106 8.78	259,135 10.65	10,144 4.85	492,569 8.17
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS	140,084	50,080	108,721	22,604	321,489
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VALIDATION	908,365	463,392	997,310	83,083	2,452,150
NUMBER OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS	1,263,028	450,356	871,185	74,938	2,659,507
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,625,614,795	\$590,883,770	\$1,144,331,051	\$99,176,935	\$3,460,006,551
AVERAGE GRANT	\$1,287	\$1,312	\$1,314	\$1,323	\$1,301

Table 17

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Family Income and Multiple Data Entry Application

Award Period 1986-87

17A - Total  
17B - Dependent  
17C - Independent

Tables 17A, 17B, and 17C present the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by family income and Multiple Data Entry application, first for all recipients, then for dependents and independents, respectively.

As Table 16 showed, the CSS form was the most frequently used by students to apply for a Pell Grant. However, as Table 17A indicates, the Federal Pell form was used most often by Pell Grant recipients. During 1986-87, 47 percent used the Federal form, 33 percent used the CSS form, 17 percent filed ACT's form, and 3 percent used PHEAA's form.

Dependency status also varied by application source. Students using the Federal form were mostly independent, while the majority of recipients processed by ACT, CSS, and PHEAA were dependent. Independents comprised 62 percent of all recipients using the Federal form, 49 percent of ACT recipients, 46 percent of CSS recipients, and 35 percent of PHEAA recipients.

Table 17A shows that Federal filers, most of whom are independent, were most likely to report a low family income and least likely to report a relatively high income. For example, 53.8 percent of recipients using the Federal form reported a family income of \$6,000 or less; only 11.3 percent reported an income that exceeded \$15,000.

Recipients whose applications originated with PHEAA tended to be the most wealthy. Only 36.7 percent of this group reported an income of \$6,000 or less; 29.5 percent were in the greater than \$15,000 family income range.

The distribution of incomes for CSS and ACT recipients was similar. For example, 42 percent of ACT recipients and 40.7 percent of CSS recipients were in the \$6,000 and less income range; 22.2 percent of ACT recipients and 24.2 percent of CSS recipients reported incomes greater than \$15,000.

TABLE 17-A  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS**  
**BY FAMILY INCOME AND MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY APPLICATION**  
**ALL RECIPIENTS** - AWARD YEAR 1986-87

<u>FAMILY INCOME</u>	MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY APPLICATION				TOTAL
	PELL	ACT	CSS	PHEAA	
<b>LESS THAN \$1,001</b>	<b>116,100</b>	<b>41,588</b>	<b>75,202</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>237,564</b>
R%	48.87	17.51	31.66	1.97	100.00
C%	9.19	9.23	8.63	6.24	8.93
<b>\$1,001 - 3,000</b>	<b>200,855</b>	<b>55,017</b>	<b>99,441</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>362,123</b>
R%	55.47	15.19	27.46	1.88	100.00
C%	15.90	12.22	11.41	9.09	13.62
<b>\$3,001 - 6,000</b>	<b>362,972</b>	<b>92,357</b>	<b>179,591</b>	<b>16,029</b>	<b>650,949</b>
R%	55.76	14.19	27.59	2.46	100.00
C%	28.74	20.51	20.61	21.39	24.48
<b>\$6,001 - 9,000</b>	<b>208,781</b>	<b>66,274</b>	<b>125,955</b>	<b>9,609</b>	<b>410,619</b>
R%	50.85	16.14	30.67	2.34	100.00
C%	16.53	14.72	14.46	12.82	15.44
<b>\$9,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>231,079</b>	<b>95,081</b>	<b>180,135</b>	<b>15,733</b>	<b>522,028</b>
R%	44.27	18.21	34.51	3.01	100.00
C%	18.30	21.11	20.68	20.99	19.63
<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>89,835</b>	<b>53,508</b>	<b>110,277</b>	<b>11,037</b>	<b>264,657</b>
R%	33.94	20.22	41.67	4.17	100.00
C%	7.11	11.88	12.66	14.73	9.95
<b>\$20,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>49,537</b>	<b>42,281</b>	<b>90,137</b>	<b>9,932</b>	<b>191,887</b>
R%	25.82	22.03	46.97	5.18	100.00
C%	3.92	9.39	10.35	13.25	7.22
<b>\$30,001 +</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>10,447</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>19,680</b>
R%	19.66	21.60	53.08	5.66	100.00
C%	0.31	0.94	1.20	1.49	0.74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,263,028</b>	<b>450,356</b>	<b>871,185</b>	<b>74,938</b>	<b>2,659,507</b>
R%	47.49	16.93	32.76	2.82	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 17-B  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS**  
**BY FAMILY INCOME AND MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY APPLICATION**  
**DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS** - AWARD YEAR 1986-87

<u>FAMILY INCOME</u>	MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY APPLICATION				TOTAL
	PELL	ACT	CSS	PHEAA	
<b>LESS THAN \$1,001</b>	<b>15,041</b>	<b>13,734</b>	<b>17,865</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>47,861</b>
R%	31.43	28.70	37.33	2.55	100.00
C%	3.16	6.00	3.77	2.52	3.90
<b>\$1,001 - 3,000</b>	<b>42,996</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>17,968</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>73,883</b>
R%	58.19	14.92	24.32	2.57	100.00
C%	9.04	4.81	3.79	3.92	6.02
<b>\$3,001 - 6,000</b>	<b>107,259</b>	<b>25,827</b>	<b>51,506</b>	<b>6,127</b>	<b>190,719</b>
R%	56.24	13.54	27.01	3.21	100.00
C%	22.54	11.28	10.87	12.66	15.54
<b>\$6,001 - 9,000</b>	<b>83,848</b>	<b>28,860</b>	<b>61,691</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>180,265</b>
R%	46.51	16.01	34.22	3.25	100.00
C%	17.62	12.61	13.02	12.12	14.69
<b>\$9,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>113,429</b>	<b>59,329</b>	<b>127,461</b>	<b>12,154</b>	<b>312,373</b>
R%	36.31	18.99	40.80	3.89	100.00
C%	23.84	25.92	26.90	25.12	25.46
<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>63,049</b>	<b>44,704</b>	<b>98,159</b>	<b>10,206</b>	<b>216,118</b>
R%	29.17	20.68	45.42	4.72	100.00
C%	13.25	19.53	20.72	21.09	17.61
<b>\$20,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>46,388</b>	<b>41,198</b>	<b>88,711</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>186,104</b>
R%	24.93	22.14	47.67	5.27	100.00
C%	9.75	18.00	18.72	20.27	15.17
<b>\$30,001 +</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>10,417</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>19,579</b>
R%	19.51	21.61	53.20	5.67	100.00
C%	0.80	1.85	2.20	2.30	1.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>475,830</b>	<b>228,903</b>	<b>473,778</b>	<b>48,391</b>	<b>1,226,902</b>
R%	38.78	18.66	38.62	3.94	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 17-C  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS**  
**BY FAMILY INCOME AND MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY APPLICATION**  
**INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS** - AWARD YEAR 1986-87

<u>FAMILY INCOME</u>	<u>MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY APPLICATION</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>PELL</u>	<u>ACT</u>	<u>CSS</u>	<u>PHEAA</u>	
<b>LESS THAN \$1,001</b>	<b>101,059</b>	<b>27,854</b>	<b>57,337</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>189,703</b>
R%	53.27	14.68	30.22	1.82	100.00
C%	12.84	12.58	14.43	13.01	13.24
<b>\$1,001 - 3,000</b>	<b>157,859</b>	<b>43,997</b>	<b>81,473</b>	<b>4,911</b>	<b>288,240</b>
R%	54.77	15.26	28.27	1.70	100.00
C%	20.05	19.87	20.50	18.50	20.12
<b>\$3,001 - 6,000</b>	<b>255,713</b>	<b>66,530</b>	<b>128,085</b>	<b>9,902</b>	<b>460,230</b>
R%	55.56	14.46	27.83	2.15	100.00
C%	32.48	30.04	32.23	37.30	32.13
<b>\$6,001 - 9,000</b>	<b>124,933</b>	<b>37,414</b>	<b>64,264</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>230,354</b>
R%	54.24	16.24	27.90	1.62	100.00
C%	15.87	16.89	16.17	14.10	16.08
<b>\$9,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>117,650</b>	<b>35,752</b>	<b>52,674</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>209,655</b>
R%	56.12	17.05	25.12	1.71	100.00
C%	14.95	16.14	13.25	13.48	14.63
<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>26,786</b>	<b>8,804</b>	<b>12,118</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>48,539</b>
R%	55.18	18.14	24.97	1.71	100.00
C%	3.40	3.98	3.05	3.13	3.39
<b>\$20,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>5,783</b>
R%	54.45	18.73	24.66	2.16	100.00
C%	0.40	0.49	0.36	0.47	0.40
<b>\$30,001 +</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>101</b>
R%	48.51	18.81	29.70	2.97	100.00
C%	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>787,198</b>	<b>221,453</b>	<b>397,407</b>	<b>26,547</b>	<b>1,432,605</b>
R%	54.95	15.46	27.74	1.85	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**CHAPTER 6****INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE PELL GRANT PROGRAM:  
SUMMARY INFORMATION****Award Period 1986-87**

Table 18

## Summary Statistics By Type of Institution

Award Period 1986-87

Table 18 displays summary statistics by type of institution for award period 1986-87.

Table 18 shows that participation in the Pell Grant program varies considerably by the length of the educational program offered by the institution. The 2,171 schools which offered programs of 2 to 3 years in duration represented 31 percent of all participating schools, the largest number of any one type of institution. Many of these schools are publically-funded 2-year community colleges. Private 2-year junior colleges are also represented in this category. Institutions with 6 month to 1 year programs constituted the second largest category. These schools, which tend to be profit-making institutions offering vocational programs, represented 23 percent of all participants. Schools offering 1 year but less than 2 year programs ranked third, representing 17 percent of all schools in the Pell Grant program. Schools in this category also tend to be proprietary institutions offering a vocational course of study.

The number of recipients at each type of school varied substantially. Although constituting only 12 percent of all institutions, 5 year schools attracted 35 percent of all Pell Grant recipients. Many of the institutions in this category are large, state-funded universities. An average of 1,120 recipients were enrolled at these 5 year schools. This compares with an average of 388 recipients at each 4 year school without a graduate program, 65 at each 3 to 4 year school, 404 at each 2 to 3 year school, 179 at each 1 to 2 year school, 160 at each less than 1 year school, and 154 for the 2 schools in the "Other" category. (These 2 schools did not report their

institutional type to the Department of Education.)

Students attending 4 year institutions that do not offer graduate programs received the largest average grants (\$1,422). Many of the schools in this category are private, non-profit institutions with high tuitions. Students enrolled in 2 to 3 year institutions received the lowest average grants (\$1,110). These tend to be publically supported institutions where a high percentage of the student body are commuters. Therefore, Pell Grant recipients at these schools tend to have low educational costs.

The distribution of total Pell Grant funds by institutional type mirrors the distribution of recipients. Five year schools attracted the most recipients of any of the institutional categories and as a result received the most program funds. Total disbursements to students enrolled in 5 year schools in 1986-87 totalled over \$1.3 billion, representing 38 percent of all Pell Grant expenditures. Two to three year schools received the next largest amount of Pell Grant funds (28 percent) followed by 4 year schools (16 percent).

A comparison with last year's data shows a 2.3 percent increase in the total number of institutions participating in the program, from 6,754 in 1985-86 to 6,907 in 1986-87. The 1 year to 2 year category experienced the greatest increase. In 1985-86, 959 schools offering programs of this duration were in the program; in 1986-87, the number had increased to 1,198. The 5 years or more and 3 to 4 year categories also experienced increases in partic-

ipation between years. All other institutional types experienced cross-year declines in participation. The 6 month to 1 year category lost the most schools: in 1985-86, 1,642 schools were in this group and, in 1986-87, this group had 1,562 schools.

The cross-year comparison also shows that the average number of Pell Grant recipients per participating institution decreased along with the program-wide drop in the number of students receiving Pell Grants and the overall rise in the

number of participating schools. In 1985-86, each school averaged 417 Pell Grant recipients; in 1986-87, the average decreased to 385 recipients per school. Five year schools experienced the largest decrease in the average number of recipients per school, from 1,275 in 1985-86 to 1,120 in 1986-87. Only one institutional type category experienced an increase in the average number of recipients per school. In 1985-86, an average of 151 recipients attended each 6 month to 1 year school; in 1986-87, the average had risen to 160.

**Figure 11**  
**Distribution of Institutions Participating in the Pell Grant Program**  
**By Length of Course Offering**

**Award Period 1986-87**

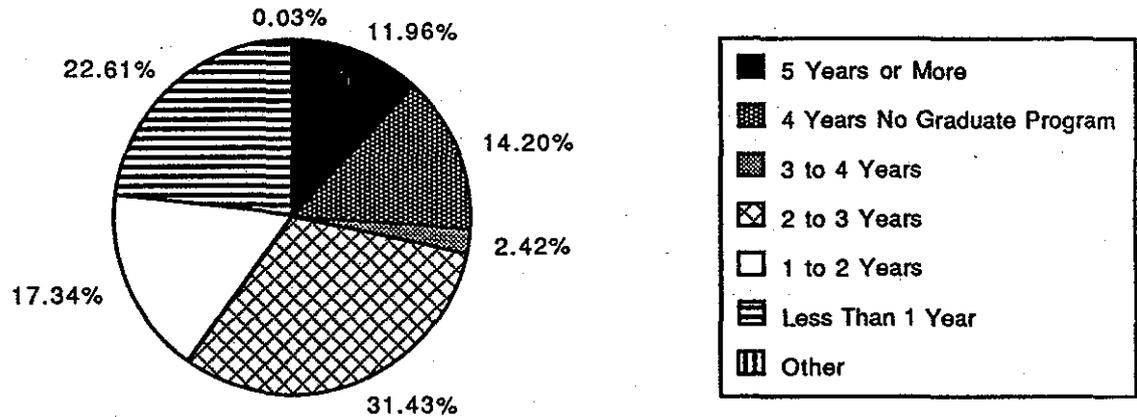


TABLE 18  
**SUMMARY STATISTICS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**AWARD PERIOD 1986-87**

<b>TYPE OF INSTITUTION:</b>	<b>NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS</b>	<b>AVERAGE GRANT</b>
5 YEARS OR MORE	826	\$1,306,606,907	925,385	\$1,412
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE PROGRAM	981	\$541,106,213	380,514	\$1,422
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	167	\$13,974,103	10,853	\$1,288
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	2,171	\$974,401,095	877,984	\$1,110
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	1,198	\$291,481,470	214,595	\$1,358
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	1,562	\$332,014,514	249,869	\$1,329
OTHER	2	\$422,249	307	\$1,375
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,907</b>	<b>\$3,460,006,551</b>	<b>2,659,507</b>	<b>\$1,301</b>

Table 19

## Pell Grant Expenditures, Recipients, and Average Grant By Type and Control of Institution

Award Period 1986-87

19A - Total

19B - RDS

19C - ADS

Table 19A, summarizes information on Pell Grant expenditures, recipients, and average grant by type and control of institution. Tables 19B and 19C show the same summary, but for recipients enrolled in schools under the Regular Disbursement System (RDS) and Alternate Disbursement System (ADS), respectively.

Institutions participating under RDS were responsible for computing Pell Grants and disbursing grants to their own students, whereas the Department of Education computed the grant for and disbursed the funds to students attending ADS schools. ADS schools tended to be small, non-traditional schools which did not have sufficient staff and resources to administer the Pell Grant program. About 1 percent of all recipients were enrolled in ADS institutions during 1986-87.<sup>8</sup>

Table 19A shows that the majority of Pell Grant recipients (58 percent) attended postsecondary institutions that were publically-funded. Almost

<sup>8</sup> The Department of Education eliminated the Alternate Disbursement System beginning with the 1987-88 award year. Now all institutions participating in the program are responsible for calculating and disbursing grants to their own students.

one in four recipients (24 percent) attended profit-making schools. The remainder (18 percent) were enrolled in institutions classified as private, non-profit. The distribution of recipients by dependency status varied by these three institutional groups. A higher percentage of dependent than independent recipients--59 percent as opposed to 41 percent--were enrolled in private, non-profit schools. Independents, however, outnumbered dependents at other schools. Independents comprised 53 percent of the recipient population at public institutions and 67 percent at proprietary schools.

Attendance patterns also varied by type of disbursement system. RDS recipients were most often enrolled in public institutions (58 percent) and least often enrolled in private, non-profit schools (18 percent). About one-fourth (24 percent) of this group were enrolled in proprietary schools. Recipients attending ADS institutions were also most often enrolled in public institutions (46 percent). However, unlike the RDS group, a larger portion were enrolled in private, non-profit schools (42 percent) than in proprietary institutions (12 percent).

An examination of Table 19A shows that the number of recipients varied by length of program at public, private, non-profit, and

proprietary schools. There were 725,162 recipients enrolled in public schools with programs of 5 years or more, comprising the largest group of recipients attending any type of public institution. By comparison, the largest group of recipients enrolled in private, non-profit schools went to 4 year institutions without graduate programs (226,317). Most recipients in private, profit-making schools were enrolled in institutions having programs 6 months to 1 year in length (242,066).

Overall, the average Pell Grant in 1986-87 was \$1,301, with the highest average grants awarded to dependent students enrolled in pro-

proprietary schools offering courses of 5 years or more in duration (\$1,960) and the lowest average grants directed to dependents at public schools with 6 month to 1 year programs (\$862).

Students at RDS institutions were awarded an average grant of \$1,304, an increase from 1985-86 when the average RDS grant was \$1,281. The average grant for ADS recipients in 1986-87 was \$1,074, a decrease from 1985-86 when the average was \$1,084.

**Figure 12**  
**Distribution of RDS/ADS Recipients By Control of Institution**

**Award Period 1986-87**

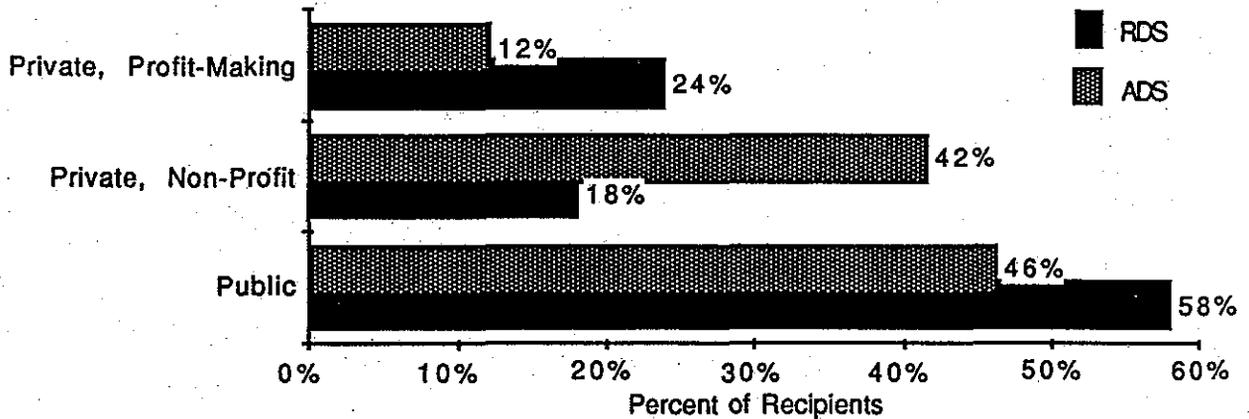


TABLE 19-A  
**PELL GRANT EXPENDITURES, RECIPIENTS, & AVERAGE GRANT BY TYPE & CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**  
**ALL INSTITUTIONS** - AWARD PERIOD 1986-87

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES			TOTAL RECIPIENTS			AVERAGE GRANT		
	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>\$1,883,866,659</b>	<b>\$865,719,993</b>	<b>\$1,018,146,666</b>	<b>1,542,662</b>	<b>730,880</b>	<b>811,782</b>	<b>\$1,221</b>	<b>\$1,184</b>	<b>\$1,254</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	1,001,663,189	516,063,893	485,599,296	725,162	401,308	323,854	1,381	1,286	1,499
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	179,554,592	96,507,473	83,047,119	132,145	74,572	57,573	1,359	1,294	1,442
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	2,974,978	661,316	2,313,662	2,609	628	1,981	1,140	1,053	1,168
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	676,739,597	246,142,269	430,597,328	659,279	247,535	411,744	1,026	994	1,046
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	17,630,249	4,797,292	12,832,957	18,115	5,128	12,987	973	936	988
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	4,881,805	1,358,321	3,523,484	5,045	1,576	3,469	968	862	1,016
OTHER	422,249	189,429	232,820	307	133	174	1,375	1,424	1,338
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT</b>	<b>\$714,892,953</b>	<b>\$412,378,602</b>	<b>\$302,514,351</b>	<b>484,048</b>	<b>287,624</b>	<b>196,424</b>	<b>\$1,477</b>	<b>\$1,434</b>	<b>\$1,540</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	303,805,860	186,800,934	117,004,926	199,624	126,664	72,960	1,522	1,475	1,604
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	330,398,581	188,740,638	141,657,943	226,317	133,934	92,383	1,460	1,409	1,533
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	4,902,502	2,325,972	2,576,530	3,547	1,861	1,686	1,382	1,250	1,528
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	55,714,804	26,914,111	28,800,693	41,377	20,215	21,162	1,347	1,331	1,361
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	16,317,221	6,873,878	9,443,343	10,425	4,379	6,046	1,565	1,570	1,562
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	3,753,985	723,069	3,030,916	2,758	571	2,187	1,361	1,266	1,386
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING</b>	<b>\$861,246,939</b>	<b>\$280,811,473</b>	<b>\$580,435,466</b>	<b>632,797</b>	<b>208,398</b>	<b>424,399</b>	<b>\$1,361</b>	<b>\$1,347</b>	<b>\$1,368</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	1,137,858	109,772	1,028,086	599	56	543	1,900	1,960	1,893
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	31,153,040	13,618,359	17,534,681	22,052	9,865	12,187	1,413	1,380	1,439
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	6,096,623	2,446,244	3,650,379	4,697	1,969	2,728	1,298	1,242	1,338
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	241,946,694	86,627,685	155,319,009	177,328	64,618	112,710	1,364	1,341	1,378
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	257,534,000	85,566,931	171,967,069	186,055	62,325	123,730	1,384	1,373	1,390
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	323,378,724	92,442,482	230,936,242	242,066	69,565	172,501	1,336	1,329	1,339
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,460,006,551</b>	<b>\$1,558,910,068</b>	<b>\$1,901,096,483</b>	<b>2,659,507</b>	<b>1,226,902</b>	<b>1,432,605</b>	<b>\$1,301</b>	<b>\$1,271</b>	<b>\$1,327</b>

TABLE 19-B  
**PELL GRANT EXPENDITURES, RECIPIENTS, & AVERAGE GRANT BY TYPE & CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**  
***RDS INSTITUTIONS* - AWARD PERIOD 1986-87**

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES			TOTAL RECIPIENTS			AVERAGE GRANT		
	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>\$1,873,095,817</b>	<b>\$862,923,475</b>	<b>\$1,010,172,342</b>	<b>1,529,112</b>	<b>726,909</b>	<b>802,203</b>	<b>\$1,225</b>	<b>\$1,187</b>	<b>\$1,259</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	1,001,663,189	516,063,893	485,599,296	725,162	401,308	323,854	1,381	1,286	1,499
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	179,424,068	96,472,315	82,951,753	132,013	74,534	57,479	1,359	1,294	1,443
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	2,927,978	650,675	2,277,303	2,565	619	1,946	1,142	1,051	1,170
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	669,932,625	244,207,884	425,724,741	650,313	244,664	405,649	1,030	998	1,049
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	15,111,050	4,219,387	10,891,663	15,098	4,385	10,713	1,001	962	1,017
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	3,614,658	1,119,892	2,494,766	3,654	1,266	2,388	989	885	1,045
OTHER	422,249	189,429	232,820	307	133	174	1,375	1,424	1,338
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT</b>	<b>\$697,990,955</b>	<b>\$406,745,014</b>	<b>\$291,245,941</b>	<b>471,879</b>	<b>283,096</b>	<b>188,783</b>	<b>\$1,479</b>	<b>\$1,437</b>	<b>\$1,543</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	294,517,821	184,850,364	109,667,457	193,356	125,130	68,226	1,523	1,477	1,607
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	328,900,041	188,056,427	140,843,614	225,248	133,408	91,840	1,460	1,410	1,534
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	4,009,087	1,906,665	2,102,422	2,868	1,506	1,362	1,398	1,266	1,544
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	51,183,397	24,576,285	26,607,112	37,855	18,337	19,518	1,352	1,340	1,363
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	15,979,321	6,758,423	9,220,898	10,107	4,266	5,841	1,581	1,584	1,579
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	3,401,288	596,850	2,804,438	2,445	449	1,996	1,391	1,329	1,405
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING</b>	<b>\$857,541,674</b>	<b>\$279,665,878</b>	<b>\$577,875,796</b>	<b>629,287</b>	<b>207,315</b>	<b>421,972</b>	<b>\$1,363</b>	<b>\$1,349</b>	<b>\$1,369</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	1,137,858	109,772	1,028,086	599	56	543	1,900	1,960	1,893
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	31,133,740	13,607,538	17,526,202	22,035	9,856	12,179	1,413	1,381	1,439
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	5,994,748	2,403,607	3,591,141	4,619	1,936	2,683	1,298	1,242	1,338
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	241,446,873	86,470,792	154,976,081	176,815	64,450	112,365	1,366	1,342	1,379
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	256,727,403	85,362,163	171,365,240	185,218	62,119	123,099	1,386	1,374	1,392
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	321,101,052	91,712,006	229,389,046	240,001	68,898	171,103	1,338	1,331	1,341
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,428,628,446</b>	<b>\$1,549,334,367</b>	<b>\$1,879,294,079</b>	<b>2,630,278</b>	<b>1,217,320</b>	<b>1,412,958</b>	<b>\$1,304</b>	<b>\$1,273</b>	<b>\$1,330</b>

TABLE 19-C  
**PELL GRANT EXPENDITURES, RECIPIENTS, & AVERAGE GRANT BY TYPE & CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**  
**ADS INSTITUTIONS - AWARD PERIOD 1986-87**

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES			TOTAL RECIPIENTS			AVERAGE GRANT		
	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>\$10,770,842</b>	<b>\$2,796,518</b>	<b>\$7,974,324</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>9,579</b>	<b>\$795</b>	<b>\$704</b>	<b>\$832</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	130,524	35,158	95,366	132	38	94	989	925	1,015
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	47,000	10,641	36,359	44	9	35	1,068	1,182	1,039
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	6,806,972	1,934,385	4,872,587	8,966	2,871	6,095	759	674	799
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	2,519,199	577,905	1,941,294	3,017	743	2,274	835	778	854
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	1,267,147	238,429	1,028,718	1,391	310	1,081	911	769	952
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT</b>	<b>\$16,901,998</b>	<b>\$5,633,588</b>	<b>\$11,268,410</b>	<b>12,169</b>	<b>4,528</b>	<b>7,641</b>	<b>\$1,389</b>	<b>\$1,244</b>	<b>\$1,475</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	9,288,039	1,950,570	7,337,469	6,268	1,534	4,734	1,482	1,272	1,550
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	1,498,540	684,211	814,329	1,069	526	543	1,402	1,301	1,500
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	893,415	419,307	474,108	679	355	324	1,316	1,181	1,463
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	4,531,407	2,337,826	2,193,581	3,522	1,878	1,644	1,287	1,245	1,334
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	337,900	115,455	222,445	318	113	205	1,063	1,022	1,085
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	352,697	126,219	226,478	313	122	191	1,127	1,035	1,186
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING</b>	<b>\$3,705,265</b>	<b>\$1,145,595</b>	<b>\$2,559,670</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>\$1,056</b>	<b>\$1,058</b>	<b>\$1,055</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	19,300	10,821	8,479	17	9	8	1,135	1,202	1,060
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	101,875	42,637	59,238	78	33	45	1,306	1,292	1,316
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	499,821	156,893	342,928	513	168	345	974	934	994
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	806,597	204,768	601,829	837	206	631	964	994	954
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	2,277,672	730,476	1,547,196	2,065	667	1,398	1,103	1,095	1,107
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$31,378,105</b>	<b>\$9,575,701</b>	<b>\$21,802,404</b>	<b>29,229</b>	<b>9,582</b>	<b>19,647</b>	<b>\$1,074</b>	<b>\$999</b>	<b>\$1,110</b>

Table 20

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients and Average Grant By Grant Level and Type of Institution

Award Period 1986-87

20A - Total  
20B - Dependent  
20C - Independent

Tables 20A, 20B, and 20C present the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by grant level and type of institution, first for all recipients, then for dependents and independents, respectively. Grant levels are presented in \$300 ranges, up to the maximum award of \$2,100. The average grant for the recipients in each cell is also shown. (The reader should note that the averages in the \$2,100 grant row exceed \$2,100. Recipients who were erroneously awarded grants greater than \$2,100 were placed in these cells.)

Table 20A confirms what Table 18 showed: students attending 4 year no graduate institutions received, on average, the largest grants (\$1,422), followed by students attending 5 year or more schools (\$1,412). The smallest grants on average went to students attending schools offering 2 to 3 year programs (\$1,110).

Just as the average grant by institutional type varied, so did the distribution of the maximum award. The small number of recipients in the "Other" category (those recipients attending one of the two institutions that did not report their institutional type to the Department of

Education) were most likely to receive the maximum award. Nearly one in three (30 percent) in this category were awarded \$2,100. Recipients in the 1 to 2 year institutional category were next most likely to receive the maximum award (27 percent). Recipients at 2 to 3 year institutions, many of which are low cost public institutions, received the maximum least frequently (8 percent). Most recipients in this institutional type category received relatively modest-sized awards. For example, 40 percent received grants of less than \$900. By comparison, only 25 percent of the recipients at relatively high cost 4 year schools received awards of less than \$900.

Tables 20B and 20C indicate that the overall average grant for independent recipients was higher than that for dependent recipients (\$1,327 for independents, \$1,271 for dependents).

TABLE 20-A  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT  
 BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
ALL RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1986-87

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>\$1 - 299</b>	<b>56,618</b>	<b>22,548</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>63,983</b>	<b>8,271</b>	<b>9,641</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>161,841</b>
R%	34.98	13.93	0.48	39.53	5.11	5.96	0.00	100.00
C%	6.12	5.93	7.13	7.29	3.85	3.86	1.95	6.09
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$206</b>	<b>\$205</b>	<b>\$195</b>	<b>\$195</b>	<b>\$193</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>\$201</b>
<b>\$300 - 599</b>	<b>76,277</b>	<b>33,340</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>128,350</b>	<b>14,743</b>	<b>18,558</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>272,587</b>
R%	27.98	12.23	0.48	47.09	5.41	6.81	0.00	100.00
C%	8.24	8.76	12.03	14.62	6.87	7.43	4.23	10.25
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$483</b>	<b>\$485</b>	<b>\$472</b>	<b>\$457</b>	<b>\$465</b>	<b>\$471</b>	<b>\$424</b>	<b>\$469</b>
<b>\$600 - 899</b>	<b>95,975</b>	<b>37,563</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>155,039</b>	<b>30,114</b>	<b>32,579</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>352,881</b>
R%	27.20	10.64	0.44	43.94	8.53	9.23	0.01	100.00
C%	10.37	9.87	14.47	17.66	14.03	13.04	13.36	13.27
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$763</b>	<b>\$763</b>	<b>\$740</b>	<b>\$745</b>	<b>\$732</b>	<b>\$745</b>	<b>\$795</b>	<b>\$751</b>
<b>\$900 - 1,199</b>	<b>109,178</b>	<b>52,131</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>145,793</b>	<b>46,068</b>	<b>61,414</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>416,076</b>
R%	26.24	12.53	0.33	35.04	11.07	14.76	0.03	100.00
C%	11.80	13.70	12.75	16.61	21.47	24.58	35.18	15.64
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,041</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>	<b>\$1,047</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$1,037</b>	<b>\$1,051</b>	<b>\$1,041</b>
<b>\$1,200 - 1,499</b>	<b>99,036</b>	<b>34,014</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>150,015</b>	<b>30,996</b>	<b>34,163</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>349,653</b>
R%	28.32	9.73	0.40	42.90	8.86	9.77	0.01	100.00
C%	10.70	8.94	12.95	17.09	14.44	13.67	7.49	13.15
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,341</b>	<b>\$1,345</b>	<b>\$1,365</b>	<b>\$1,343</b>	<b>\$1,381</b>	<b>\$1,378</b>	<b>\$1,380</b>	<b>\$1,349</b>
<b>\$1,500 - 1,799</b>	<b>133,143</b>	<b>47,574</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>107,730</b>	<b>12,599</b>	<b>18,089</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>320,115</b>
R%	41.59	14.86	0.30	33.65	3.94	5.65	0.00	100.00
C%	14.39	12.50	8.96	12.27	5.87	7.24	2.61	12.04
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,638</b>	<b>\$1,637</b>	<b>\$1,632</b>	<b>\$1,634</b>	<b>\$1,638</b>	<b>\$1,629</b>	<b>\$1,630</b>	<b>\$1,636</b>
<b>\$1,800 - 2,099</b>	<b>182,258</b>	<b>59,418</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>57,622</b>	<b>13,885</b>	<b>15,549</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>329,936</b>
R%	55.24	18.01	0.36	17.46	4.21	4.71	0.00	100.00
C%	19.70	15.62	10.95	6.56	6.47	6.22	5.21	12.41
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,954</b>	<b>\$1,951</b>	<b>\$1,974</b>	<b>\$1,936</b>	<b>\$1,954</b>	<b>\$1,946</b>	<b>\$1,912</b>	<b>\$1,950</b>
<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>172,900</b>	<b>93,926</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>69,452</b>	<b>57,919</b>	<b>59,876</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>456,418</b>
R%	37.88	20.58	0.49	15.22	12.69	13.12	0.02	100.00
C%	18.68	24.68	20.76	7.91	26.99	23.96	29.97	17.16
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>925,385</b>	<b>380,514</b>	<b>10,853</b>	<b>877,984</b>	<b>214,595</b>	<b>249,869</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>2,659,507</b>
R%	34.80	14.31	0.41	33.01	8.07	9.40	0.01	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,412</b>	<b>\$1,422</b>	<b>\$1,288</b>	<b>\$1,110</b>	<b>\$1,358</b>	<b>\$1,329</b>	<b>\$1,375</b>	<b>\$1,301</b>

TABLE 20-B  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT  
 BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1986-87**

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>\$1 - 299</b>	<b>40,636</b>	<b>15,778</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>26,050</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89,269</b>
R%	45.52	17.67	0.47	29.18	3.55	3.60	0.00	100.00
C%	59.54	39.78	63.76	113.25	18.25	21.31	2.33	54.41
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$210</b>	<b>\$211</b>	<b>\$202</b>	<b>\$201</b>	<b>\$196</b>	<b>\$199</b>	<b>\$290</b>	<b>\$207</b>
<b>\$300 - 599</b>	<b>50,113</b>	<b>19,831</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>47,539</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,502</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>128,997</b>
R%	38.85	15.37	0.47	36.85	4.19	4.27	0.01	100.00
C%	73.42	50.00	90.98	206.67	31.12	36.49	16.28	78.63
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$489</b>	<b>\$489</b>	<b>\$482</b>	<b>\$462</b>	<b>\$472</b>	<b>\$472</b>	<b>\$396</b>	<b>\$478</b>
<b>\$600 - 899</b>	<b>60,744</b>	<b>24,249</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>60,171</b>	<b>9,788</b>	<b>9,709</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>165,318</b>
R%	36.74	14.67	0.39	36.40	5.92	5.87	0.01	100.00
C%	11.50	11.10	14.36	18.10	13.63	13.54	12.78	13.47
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$765</b>	<b>\$770</b>	<b>\$749</b>	<b>\$748</b>	<b>\$735</b>	<b>\$746</b>	<b>\$810</b>	<b>\$756</b>
<b>\$900 - 1,199</b>	<b>62,137</b>	<b>27,213</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>60,726</b>	<b>14,312</b>	<b>16,763</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>181,747</b>
R%	34.19	14.97	0.31	33.41	7.87	9.22	0.02	100.00
C%	11.77	12.46	12.45	18.27	19.92	23.38	30.83	14.81
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,046</b>	<b>\$1,045</b>	<b>\$1,048</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>	<b>\$1,038</b>	<b>\$1,032</b>	<b>\$1,052</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>
<b>\$1,200 - 1,499</b>	<b>67,378</b>	<b>23,153</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>61,146</b>	<b>10,177</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>171,357</b>
R%	39.32	13.51	0.33	35.68	5.94	5.21	0.01	100.00
C%	12.76	10.60	12.65	18.40	14.17	12.45	8.27	13.97
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,335</b>	<b>\$1,345</b>	<b>\$1,359</b>	<b>\$1,336</b>	<b>\$1,374</b>	<b>\$1,373</b>	<b>\$1,382</b>	<b>\$1,341</b>
<b>\$1,500 - 1,799</b>	<b>77,468</b>	<b>31,295</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>34,634</b>	<b>4,822</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>154,453</b>
R%	50.16	20.26	0.29	22.42	3.12	3.74	0.00	100.00
C%	14.67	14.33	10.07	10.42	6.71	8.06	3.01	12.59
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,632</b>	<b>\$1,645</b>	<b>\$1,640</b>	<b>\$1,638</b>	<b>\$1,643</b>	<b>\$1,625</b>	<b>\$1,639</b>	<b>\$1,636</b>
<b>\$1,800 - 2,099</b>	<b>101,297</b>	<b>37,188</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>6,814</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>171,701</b>
R%	59.00	21.66	0.32	11.12	3.97	3.92	0.01	100.00
C%	19.18	17.03	12.47	5.75	9.49	9.39	6.77	13.99
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,956</b>	<b>\$1,955</b>	<b>\$1,960</b>	<b>\$1,944</b>	<b>\$1,964</b>	<b>\$1,952</b>	<b>\$1,933</b>	<b>\$1,954</b>
<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>68,255</b>	<b>39,664</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>23,002</b>	<b>17,352</b>	<b>15,079</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>164,060</b>
R%	41.60	24.18	0.41	14.02	10.58	9.19	0.03	100.00
C%	12.93	18.16	14.92	6.92	24.16	21.03	32.33	13.37
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>528,028</b>	<b>218,371</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>332,368</b>	<b>71,832</b>	<b>71,712</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,226,902</b>
R%	43.04	17.80	0.36	27.09	5.85	5.84	0.01	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,331</b>	<b>\$1,369</b>	<b>\$1,219</b>	<b>\$1,082</b>	<b>\$1,354</b>	<b>\$1,318</b>	<b>\$1,424</b>	<b>\$1,271</b>

TABLE 20-C  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT  
 BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS** - AWARD YEAR 1986-87

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>\$1 - 299</b>	<b>15,982</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>37,933</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>6,428</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72,572</b>
R%	22.02	9.33	0.48	52.27	7.03	8.86	0.01	100.00
C%	4.02	4.18	5.47	6.95	3.58	3.61	2.87	5.07
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$196</b>	<b>\$193</b>	<b>\$187</b>	<b>\$191</b>	<b>\$190</b>	<b>\$201</b>	<b>\$140</b>	<b>\$193</b>
<b>\$300 - 599</b>	<b>26,164</b>	<b>13,509</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>80,811</b>	<b>9,343</b>	<b>13,056</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>143,590</b>
R%	18.22	9.41	0.49	56.28	6.51	9.09	0.00	100.00
C%	6.58	8.33	10.96	14.81	6.54	7.33	3.45	10.02
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$473</b>	<b>\$479</b>	<b>\$464</b>	<b>\$454</b>	<b>\$462</b>	<b>\$470</b>	<b>\$457</b>	<b>\$462</b>
<b>\$600 - 899</b>	<b>35,231</b>	<b>13,314</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>94,868</b>	<b>20,326</b>	<b>22,870</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>187,563</b>
R%	18.78	7.10	0.50	50.58	10.84	12.19	0.01	100.00
C%	8.87	8.21	14.54	17.39	14.24	12.84	13.79	13.09
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$760</b>	<b>\$752</b>	<b>\$733</b>	<b>\$743</b>	<b>\$730</b>	<b>\$745</b>	<b>\$785</b>	<b>\$746</b>
<b>\$900 - 1,199</b>	<b>47,041</b>	<b>24,918</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>85,067</b>	<b>31,756</b>	<b>44,651</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>234,329</b>
R%	20.07	10.63	0.35	36.30	13.55	19.05	0.03	100.00
C%	11.84	15.37	12.96	15.59	22.24	25.06	38.51	16.36
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,035</b>	<b>\$1,039</b>	<b>\$1,047</b>	<b>\$1,041</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>	<b>\$1,039</b>	<b>\$1,050</b>	<b>\$1,039</b>
<b>\$1,200 - 1,499</b>	<b>31,658</b>	<b>10,861</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>88,869</b>	<b>20,819</b>	<b>25,235</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>178,296</b>
R%	17.76	6.09	0.47	49.84	11.68	14.15	0.01	100.00
C%	7.97	6.70	13.17	16.29	14.58	14.16	6.90	12.45
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,352</b>	<b>\$1,351</b>	<b>\$1,370</b>	<b>\$1,347</b>	<b>\$1,384</b>	<b>\$1,379</b>	<b>\$1,378</b>	<b>\$1,357</b>
<b>\$1,500 - 1,799</b>	<b>55,675</b>	<b>16,279</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>73,096</b>	<b>7,777</b>	<b>12,308</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>165,662</b>
R%	33.61	9.83	0.32	44.12	4.69	7.43	0.00	100.00
C%	14.01	10.04	8.18	13.40	5.45	6.91	2.30	11.56
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,646</b>	<b>\$1,623</b>	<b>\$1,625</b>	<b>\$1,633</b>	<b>\$1,635</b>	<b>\$1,630</b>	<b>\$1,620</b>	<b>\$1,636</b>
<b>\$1,800 - 2,099</b>	<b>80,961</b>	<b>22,230</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>38,522</b>	<b>7,071</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>158,235</b>
R%	51.17	14.05	0.40	24.34	4.47	5.57	0.00	100.00
C%	20.37	13.71	9.88	7.06	4.95	4.95	4.02	11.05
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,951</b>	<b>\$1,945</b>	<b>\$1,987</b>	<b>\$1,932</b>	<b>\$1,945</b>	<b>\$1,942</b>	<b>\$1,884</b>	<b>\$1,945</b>
<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>104,645</b>	<b>54,262</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>46,450</b>	<b>40,567</b>	<b>44,797</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>292,358</b>
R%	35.79	18.56	0.54	15.89	13.88	15.32	0.02	100.00
C%	26.34	33.47	24.83	8.51	28.42	25.14	28.16	20.41
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>397,357</b>	<b>162,143</b>	<b>6,395</b>	<b>545,616</b>	<b>142,763</b>	<b>178,157</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,432,605</b>
R%	27.74	11.32	0.45	38.09	9.97	12.44	0.01	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,519</b>	<b>\$1,494</b>	<b>\$1,336</b>	<b>\$1,127</b>	<b>\$1,361</b>	<b>\$1,333</b>	<b>\$1,338</b>	<b>\$1,327</b>

Table 21

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Educational Cost and Grant Level

Award Period 1986-87

21A - Total  
21B - Dependent  
21C - Independent

Tables 21A, 21B, and 21C present the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by educational cost and grant level, first for all recipients, then for dependents and independents, respectively.

As in Table 4, the step-shaped line drawn diagonally through the three tables delineates valid versus invalid awards. All cells to the right of the line should contain zeros as they are invalid combinations of educational cost and grant level. For example, the maximum grant for a full-time student with a cost of \$1,800 is \$1,110. Grants which exceeded \$1,110 for this educational cost were most likely overawards resulting from attendance by the Pell Grant recipient at more than one school during the award year.

Table 21A shows that, consistent with Pell award determination rules, the higher the recipient's educational cost, the greater the potential for receiving a large Pell Grant. For example, of the recipients with educational costs greater than

\$3,300, 49 percent received a grant of \$1,500 or greater, while 24 percent were awarded a grant less than \$900. By comparison, of the recipients with educational costs of \$3,000 or less, only 23 percent were awarded a grant of \$1,500 or greater, while 43 percent were given a grant of less than \$900.

A comparison of Tables 21B and 21C reveals that the educational costs of dependents and independents were approximately the same. For example, 62 percent of dependents had costs greater than \$3,300; 61 percent of independents had costs in this range. About 14 percent of the dependent population were enrolled in schools with costs less than \$2,401; 10 percent of the independents were enrolled in these low cost institutions.







Table 22**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients  
By State and Control of Institution**

Award Period 1986-87

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Table 22 presents the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by state and control of institution.

The number of Pell Grant recipients enrolled in postsecondary institutions varied greatly from state to state. In general, the larger the population of a state, the larger the number of Pell recipients enrolled in institutions within that state. For example, New York and California together had 491,876 recipients attending schools within their boundaries, or 18 percent of the total number of Pell Grant recipients. In contrast, the following nine states had fewer than 10,000 recipients each, and together accounted for 2 percent of all recipients: Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wyoming.

An examination of the general enrollment pattern shows that approximately 58 percent of the total recipient population attended public institutions, 18 percent attended private, non-profit institutions, and 24 percent were enrolled in profit-making schools. However, there was considerable variety among states in the type of school most often attended by Pell Grant recipients.

In 10 states, over three-fourths of the recipients were enrolled in public institutions. These states were Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In certain states, a relatively large percentage of recipients attended private, non-profit institutions. For example, in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, the District of Columbia, and the "All Others" category, over one-third of the recipients were enrolled in private non-profit schools. (Note that the category "All Others" includes recipients enrolled in participating schools in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Trust Territories.)

In other states, students attending private, profit-making institutions comprised a relatively large proportion of the recipient population. In Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Nevada, for example, over one-third of all recipients attended these schools.

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TABLE 22  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY STATE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION  
 AWARD YEAR 1986-87**

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE NON-PROFIT		PRIVATE PROFIT-MAKING		TOTAL	
	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS
ALABAMA	39,647	\$42,875,078	6,710	\$10,099,890	11,760	\$16,367,929	58,117	\$69,342,897
ALASKA	1,298	1,630,301	214	314,838	222	272,008	1,734	2,217,147
ARIZONA	22,535	27,312,419	1,011	1,534,455	38,178	46,795,539	61,724	75,642,413
ARKANSAS	20,608	24,560,716	3,151	4,678,854	8,798	12,990,968	32,557	42,230,538
CALIFORNIA	131,070	145,249,330	20,134	28,933,890	60,418	89,590,181	211,622	263,773,401
COLORADO	21,245	28,155,828	1,162	1,562,473	6,914	8,738,456	29,321	38,456,757
CONNECTICUT	5,926	6,939,533	3,054	4,209,338	5,998	6,673,905	14,978	17,822,776
DELAWARE	2,587	3,069,030	473	604,078	5,471	6,291,438	8,531	9,964,546
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	834	860,879	4,229	6,099,879	5,362	7,304,668	10,425	14,265,426
FLORIDA	49,913	56,206,162	14,166	21,378,572	34,191	47,691,070	98,270	125,275,804
GEORGIA	22,341	26,250,624	8,135	11,354,092	10,247	13,435,079	40,723	51,039,795
HAWAII	3,069	3,541,939	1,081	1,640,734	613	728,944	4,763	5,911,617
IDAHO	8,377	11,134,961	2,196	3,109,967	823	1,105,417	11,396	15,350,345
ILLINOIS	75,885	89,222,374	25,188	34,542,587	31,610	43,704,329	132,683	167,469,290
INDIANA	33,065	40,863,051	7,395	9,822,231	8,855	11,184,984	49,315	61,870,266
IOWA	28,413	38,183,944	11,148	16,234,011	4,484	6,151,405	44,045	60,569,360
KANSAS	22,199	27,463,828	8,504	10,073,463	2,691	3,773,617	33,394	41,310,908
KENTUCKY	26,500	32,091,504	6,702	9,766,565	13,662	18,666,215	46,864	60,524,284
LOUISIANA	40,535	51,762,617	3,881	5,742,799	21,370	30,218,659	65,786	87,724,075
MAINE	6,863	9,251,613	1,493	2,017,309	847	1,128,845	9,203	12,397,767
MARYLAND	22,563	26,783,900	2,651	3,878,728	5,230	6,954,628	30,444	37,617,256
MASSACHUSETTS	22,617	28,268,768	16,883	22,842,826	3,537	4,691,463	43,037	55,803,057
MICHIGAN	66,584	80,022,319	18,735	26,208,729	15,272	21,273,930	100,591	127,504,978
MINNESOTA	47,517	64,485,393	7,671	10,602,824	3,759	4,600,618	58,947	79,688,835
MISSISSIPPI	31,193	41,429,197	3,376	5,117,837	2,451	3,492,758	37,020	50,039,792
MISSOURI	31,436	38,261,767	12,055	15,493,630	15,181	22,193,237	58,672	75,948,634
MONTANA	11,151	14,606,280	1,251	1,620,343	464	577,476	12,866	16,804,099
NEBRASKA	18,636	23,188,642	3,422	4,771,255	1,835	2,343,047	23,893	30,302,944
NEVADA	3,353	3,727,299	79	107,187	2,651	3,533,358	6,083	7,367,844
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,659	3,541,506	1,626	1,990,289	559	635,900	4,844	6,167,695
NEW JERSEY	25,819	33,056,930	5,717	8,282,055	13,441	17,117,544	44,977	58,456,529
NEW MEXICO	15,545	18,639,169	618	860,009	1,600	2,419,302	17,763	21,918,480
NEW YORK	127,185	169,846,587	67,865	103,920,509	85,204	107,883,025	280,254	381,650,121
NORTH CAROLINA	33,841	37,618,315	9,717	14,137,251	5,846	7,841,597	49,404	59,597,163
NORTH DAKOTA	11,220	16,187,241	1,620	2,386,025	659	871,631	13,499	19,444,897
OHIO	62,393	77,314,230	17,552	24,851,797	37,104	49,268,982	117,049	151,435,009
OKLAHOMA	29,564	34,252,539	4,124	6,002,012	7,901	11,638,688	41,589	51,893,239
OREGON	26,641	35,272,484	2,956	4,460,227	3,663	4,901,743	33,260	44,634,454
PENNSYLVANIA	52,459	67,817,145	25,411	34,282,874	31,346	42,086,256	109,216	144,186,275
RHODE ISLAND	4,011	4,799,404	2,981	3,966,180	1,513	1,950,325	8,505	10,715,909
SOUTH CAROLINA	19,190	21,865,381	6,083	9,215,059	5,281	7,117,931	30,554	38,198,371
SOUTH DAKOTA	10,453	15,483,012	2,000	2,937,769	4,003	5,825,566	16,456	24,246,347
TENNESSEE	28,272	31,570,430	10,878	15,796,385	11,843	17,292,114	50,993	64,658,929
TEXAS	91,006	97,204,407	12,504	18,025,579	42,162	59,841,602	145,672	175,071,588
UTAH	15,484	19,055,276	6,208	9,266,227	2,076	2,757,876	23,768	31,079,379
VERMONT	2,791	3,422,098	1,722	2,365,705	79	114,523	4,592	5,902,326
VIRGINIA	26,696	32,270,755	6,304	8,790,546	6,729	8,665,511	39,729	49,726,812
WASHINGTON	33,418	42,172,332	4,696	6,893,583	5,726	7,878,680	43,840	56,944,595
WEST VIRGINIA	13,005	16,290,871	2,506	3,385,519	4,254	5,558,061	19,765	25,234,451
WISCONSIN	46,473	62,223,289	5,785	8,128,818	2,269	2,977,967	54,527	73,330,074
WYOMING	4,350	5,289,105	0	0	883	1,218,503	5,233	6,507,608
ALL OTHERS	42,227	51,274,857	89,025	150,585,151	35,762	52,909,441	167,014	254,769,449
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,542,662</b>	<b>\$1,883,866,659</b>	<b>484,048</b>	<b>\$714,892,953</b>	<b>632,797</b>	<b>\$861,246,939</b>	<b>2,659,507</b>	<b>\$3,460,006,551</b>

Table 23

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By By Recipients' State of Legal Residence and Control of Institution

Award Period 1986-87

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Table 23 presents the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by the recipient's state of legal residence and the control of the institution (public, private, non-profit, or proprietary) the recipient attended in 1986-87.

The table shows that the larger a state's population, the larger the number of Pell Grant recipients residing in that state. Seven large states accounted for 50 percent of the total number of Pell Grant recipients: California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, plus the "All Others" category, most of whom reside in Puerto Rico. Over 100,000 recipients resided in each of these seven.

In contrast, each of the following nine states had fewer than 10,000 recipients: Alaska, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wyoming. The students residing in these nine states represented 1.8 percent of all recipients.

A comparison with the recipient data from Table 22 gives a rough indication of the ability of certain states to attract recipients from outside their boundaries. For example, over 10 percent more recipients were enrolled in institutions in

each of the following states than recipients resided in them: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia.

On the other hand, the comparison indicates that over 10 percent more recipients resided in each of the following six jurisdictions than were enrolled in an institution in them: Alaska, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, and the "All Others" category. In most states, the number of recipients attending school within a state is close to the number of recipients residing in the state.

A comparison with 1985-86 data shows that in 9 states the number of recipients increased, and in 41 the number declined. The states with the largest between-year percentage increases were Louisiana (16.9 percent), Texas (13.7 percent), and Oklahoma (10.8 percent). Five New England states had the largest percentage drop in Pell recipients. In New Hampshire the number fell by 25.4 percent, in Rhode Island 24.6 percent, in Massachusetts 24.1 percent, in Connecticut 23.2 percent, and in Vermont 19.4 percent.

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TABLE 23  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY RECIPIENTS' STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION  
 AWARD YEAR 1986-87**

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE NON-PROFIT		PRIVATE PROFIT-MAKING		TOTAL	
	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS
ALABAMA	37,156	\$39,957,972	5,545	\$8,154,758	11,868	\$16,684,707	54,569	\$64,797,437
ALASKA	2,573	3,341,712	666	1,002,036	449	592,798	3,688	4,936,546
ARIZONA	20,561	24,554,766	1,860	2,685,935	11,418	15,274,523	33,839	42,515,224
ARKANSAS	19,217	22,783,825	3,057	4,390,718	5,992	7,991,962	28,266	35,166,505
CALIFORNIA	128,563	143,063,477	20,552	29,725,235	67,949	99,537,763	217,064	272,326,475
COLORADO	20,596	27,189,708	2,335	3,262,949	7,615	9,621,231	30,546	40,073,888
CONNECTICUT	6,266	7,415,664	3,916	5,216,478	3,051	4,063,056	13,233	16,695,198
DELAWARE	2,111	2,414,497	557	723,455	481	602,021	3,149	3,739,973
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,489	1,777,215	1,198	1,703,093	4,114	5,637,980	6,801	9,118,288
FLORIDA	50,101	56,739,353	14,948	22,429,338	29,597	40,117,595	94,646	119,286,286
GEORGIA	22,453	26,597,577	7,168	10,031,052	11,181	14,692,225	40,802	51,320,854
HAWAII	3,118	3,653,016	1,010	1,481,554	781	906,950	4,909	6,041,520
IDAHO	8,501	11,223,883	2,063	2,966,633	1,261	1,625,498	11,825	15,816,014
ILLINOIS	79,508	95,090,649	27,482	38,064,314	35,015	48,755,150	142,005	181,910,113
INDIANA	32,028	39,539,330	7,361	9,872,708	10,492	13,309,922	49,881	62,721,960
IOWA	28,671	38,577,954	10,296	14,949,071	4,518	6,094,722	43,485	59,621,747
KANSAS	20,730	25,403,048	4,198	5,790,510	4,163	5,938,115	29,091	37,131,673
KENTUCKY	25,261	30,288,658	6,422	9,264,110	9,654	12,354,645	41,337	51,907,413
LOUISIANA	37,917	47,849,417	3,667	5,410,973	24,338	34,509,691	65,922	87,770,081
MAINE	6,862	9,268,810	2,231	3,014,458	1,042	1,349,575	10,135	13,632,843
MARYLAND	19,323	23,792,332	3,965	5,696,373	10,697	14,761,410	33,985	44,250,115
MASSACHUSETTS	22,399	28,001,399	12,830	17,290,698	3,771	4,860,486	39,000	50,152,583
MICHIGAN	66,140	80,050,183	19,968	27,883,030	17,072	22,874,219	103,180	130,807,432
MINNESOTA	47,036	63,979,279	6,903	9,646,916	4,030	4,981,026	57,969	78,607,221
MISSISSIPPI	29,841	39,507,353	3,641	5,501,452	6,073	8,589,435	39,555	53,598,240
MISSOURI	30,793	37,192,790	9,755	12,430,232	14,233	20,525,809	54,781	70,148,831
MONTANA	11,237	14,718,455	1,845	2,478,270	983	1,290,071	14,065	18,486,796
NEBRASKA	18,434	22,988,189	3,071	4,327,652	2,123	2,738,178	23,628	30,054,019
NEVADA	3,382	3,763,041	408	571,092	3,198	4,164,094	6,988	8,498,227
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,318	3,045,911	1,486	1,858,987	515	563,368	4,319	5,468,266
NEW JERSEY	27,411	35,294,676	9,843	13,818,699	17,197	21,481,388	54,451	70,594,763
NEW MEXICO	15,013	18,171,144	1,064	1,454,303	3,185	4,382,222	19,262	24,007,669
NEW YORK	126,019	168,193,165	67,841	103,623,977	80,935	105,072,469	274,795	376,889,611
NORTH CAROLINA	31,379	34,308,227	7,350	10,560,525	5,204	6,791,821	43,933	51,660,573
NORTH DAKOTA	10,343	14,847,481	1,487	2,121,874	726	959,697	12,556	17,929,052
OHIO	61,193	75,893,811	17,501	24,511,574	38,864	51,372,839	117,558	151,778,224
OKLAHOMA	28,588	32,944,893	3,251	4,692,571	9,060	12,736,136	40,899	50,373,600
OREGON	25,174	33,293,042	3,484	5,160,316	4,114	5,354,073	32,772	43,807,431
PENNSYLVANIA	52,970	68,193,481	25,591	34,602,388	29,587	38,475,042	108,148	141,270,911
RHODE ISLAND	3,923	4,677,373	1,992	2,638,613	1,393	1,790,680	7,308	9,106,666
SOUTH CAROLINA	18,593	21,273,205	6,576	9,933,895	6,264	8,538,997	31,433	39,746,097
SOUTH DAKOTA	10,880	16,043,410	2,225	3,263,894	1,541	2,103,863	14,646	21,411,167
TENNESSEE	27,274	30,109,128	7,719	11,113,999	9,736	13,113,985	44,729	54,337,112
TEXAS	87,463	93,307,870	14,138	19,155,841	46,023	64,001,758	147,624	176,465,469
UTAH	14,172	17,311,128	3,578	5,226,134	2,088	2,695,454	19,838	25,232,716
VERMONT	2,761	3,360,701	1,631	2,191,307	151	196,166	4,543	5,748,174
VIRGINIA	25,005	29,958,299	5,340	7,602,044	6,828	8,649,437	37,173	46,209,780
WASHINGTON	32,731	41,291,009	5,121	7,556,553	6,745	9,029,623	44,597	57,877,185
WEST VIRGINIA	11,552	14,299,421	2,410	3,236,712	3,299	4,273,013	17,261	21,809,146
WISCONSIN	45,264	60,443,057	6,266	8,829,481	2,799	3,622,546	54,329	72,895,084
WYOMING	4,255	5,173,786	353	486,993	523	721,672	5,131	6,382,451
ALL OTHERS	76,114	91,708,889	98,883	165,287,180	48,861	70,875,833	223,858	327,871,902
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,542,662</b>	<b>\$1,883,866,659</b>	<b>484,048</b>	<b>\$714,892,953</b>	<b>632,797</b>	<b>\$861,246,939</b>	<b>2,659,507</b>	<b>\$3,460,006,551</b>

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## Glossary

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**ADS:** Alternate Disbursement System. One of two methods by which the Pell Grant awards were paid in 1986-87. Because of size or other factors which affect a school's ability to process award payments, a student was paid the Pell Grant directly by the Department of Education, instead of by the institution the student attended. ADS was eliminated for the 1987-88 award year. Now all institutions are responsible for paying their own students.

**AFSA:** Application for Federal Student Aid. The Department of Education form that may be used to apply for a Pell Grant as well as other forms of Federal aid.

**Average Grant:** The sum of all grant awards divided by the number of Pell Grant recipients.

**Award Period:** The period of time from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the next year. The award period covered in this 1986-87 End-of-Year Report is July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987.

**C%:** Column Percent. The number of responses in each cell within a column as a percent of the total number of responses in the column.

**Control of Institution:** Refers to whether an educational institution is public, private, non-profit, or private, profit-making.

**Dependent Recipient:** An individual receiving a Pell Grant as well as significant financial support from his or her parent. To be considered dependent during the 1986-87 award year, an individual must have met at least one of the following criteria. The individual must have:

- 1) lived with a parent for more than 6 weeks at any time during 1985 or 1986, or
- 2) been listed as an exemption on the parent's Federal income tax form in either 1985 or 1986, or
- 3) received assistance worth more than \$750 from the parent at any time during 1985 or 1986.

The definition of a dependent student changed substantially beginning with the 1987-88 award year. Now such factors as the student's age and whether the student is a veteran, ward of the court, orphan, or has legal dependents all play a major role in determining dependency status.

**Educational Cost:** The cost of attending an institution offering postsecondary education coursework for a full academic year. In 1986-87, factors allowed in determining educational costs for calculating the Pell Grant were 1) tuition and fees, 2) living expenses, and 3) miscellaneous expenses,

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i.e., books and supplies. The Higher Education Act Amendments of 1986 established a new, more liberalized, cost of attendance provision effective with the 1988-89 award year. Now the financial aid administrator can consider additional cost factors when calculating the Pell Grant award.

**Expenditures:** Funds awarded to Pell Grant recipients through either the Regular or Alternate Disbursement System for an award period.

**Family Income:** One of the primary factors considered in determining eligibility for a Pell Grant. In this report, family income is considered to be the sum of a family's adjusted gross income, non-taxable income (including non-educational Social Security benefits and AFDC), the amount deducted on the 1985 Federal tax return for being a working married couple, and one-half of any GI Bill benefits received by the student.

**Independent Recipient:** An individual receiving a Pell Grant who is not dependent on his or her parent for financial support. To be considered independent during the 1986-87 award year, an unmarried student must not have:

- 1) lived with a parent for more than 6 weeks in 1985 or 1986, or
- 2) been listed as an exemption on the parent's income tax form in either 1985 or 1986, or
- 3) received financial assistance worth over \$750 from the parent at any time during 1985 or 1986.

These three tests also applied to married students, but only for the 1986 calendar year. The definition of an independent student changed substantially beginning with the 1987-88 award year. Now such factors as the student's age and whether the student is a veteran, ward of the court, orphan, or has legal dependents all play a major role in determining dependency status.

**Linear Reduction:** Method specified by law for reducing awards when funds appropriated by Congress are insufficient to satisfy fully all entitlements. The method ensures that the percentage reduction in the grant size increases uniformly as the SAI increases. The law also provides for a minimum grant of \$100 when linear reduction is in effect.

**MDE:** Multiple Data Entry. Process by which an individual in 1986-87 could apply for a Pell Grant using any one of the following three different application forms in addition to the U.S. Department of Education's Application for Student Financial Aid:

- The College Scholarship Service's Financial Aid Form
- The American College Testing Program's Family Financial Statement
- The Pennsylvania Higher Educational Assistance Agency Application for State Grant and Pell Grant

These three forms are known as Multiple Data Entry forms because a student may use them to apply for a Pell Grant as well as other kinds of student aid. Beginning with the 1987-88 award year, students could also use the Application for Federal and State Student Aid processed by the Illinois State Scholarship Commission to apply for a Pell Grant.

**MISAA:** Middle Income Student Assistance Act. Law passed by Congress in 1978 which expanded eligibility for Pell Grants.

**N:** Number. The number of applicants, recipients, or other values found in each table cell.

**Net Asset Level:** Estimated monetary value of an applicant's (or applicant's family if the applicant is a dependent) assets, minus the applicant's liabilities. Factors considered in estimating net asset level include the value of the applicant's home, investments, business, farm, cash and savings, and all debts against those assets.

**Non-Qualified Applicant:** Individual who has submitted an official application for a Pell Grant but has been determined ineligible to receive a grant because of insufficient financial need. A non-qualified applicant in 1986-87 had an SAI greater than 1,900. However, because of a funding shortfall, all applicants with SAIs greater than 1,500 did not receive a grant.

**Pell:** Pell Grant. One of six financial aid programs offered by the Office of Student Financial Assistance to assist individuals in furthering their postsecondary education.

**Qualified Applicant:** Individual who has submitted an official application for a Pell Grant and has been determined eligible to receive a grant because of sufficient financial need. A qualified applicant in 1986-87 had an SAI of 1,900 or less. However, because of a funding shortfall, all applicants with SAIs greater than 1,500 did not receive a grant.

**R%:** Row Percent. The number of responses in each cell within a row as a percent of the total number of responses in the row.

**RDS:** Regular Disbursement System. System by which most students were paid Pell Grant awards in 1986-87. Institutions on the Regular Disbursement System received funds during the year, with the amount of funds received based on the projected number of students attending the institution. Students then received Pell Grant payments directly from the institution where they were enrolled.

**SAI:** Student Aid Index. Number given to the applicant, based upon the applicant's financial strength as indicated by factors such as family income, net assets, and household size, which is combined with the applicant's educational cost and enrollment status (full, three-quarter, or half-time) to determine the applicant's grant level. For a given educational cost and enrollment status, a lower SAI results in a higher grant level.

**SAR:** Student Aid Report. A report provided to an applicant showing the applicant's SAI. The applicant must submit an SAR to the institution he or she plans to attend in order to receive an award.

**Type of Institution:** Institutions are classified in the following manner:

-- Five Year or More - schools offering programs of at least 5 years in duration.

- Four Year No Graduate - schools offering programs leading to an graduate degree only.
- Three to Four Year - schools requiring at least 3 but less than 4 years of course work, and awarding a degree or a certificate of proficiency.
- Two to Three Year - schools requiring at least 2 but less than 3 years of course work, and awarding a degree or a certificate of proficiency. (Often these are community colleges).
- One Year But Less Than Two Years - schools requiring course work of at least 1 but less than 2 years, and awarding degrees or certificates of proficiency.
- Six months But Less Than One Year - schools requiring course work of at least 6 months but less than 1 year, and awarding degrees or certificates of proficiency. (Often these schools are technical or secretarial schools).

The above classifications are also known as "institutional type."

**Unofficial Application:** Any Pell Grant application form or MDE record received by the central processor subsequent to processing the first application.

**Valid Application:** An application with sufficient data to calculate an SAI.

**Validation:** The process by which Pell applicants are selected and required to present to the institution's financial aid administrator those forms (such as a Federal income tax return and W-2 statements) which confirm the accuracy of the information they reported on their applications. Beginning in 1987-88, this process is called "verification."

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