

1993-94
Federal Pell Grant
Program
End-of-Year Report

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Postsecondary Education



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Introduction

Purpose of the End-of-Year Report

The Title IV/Pell Grant End-of-Year Report will describe, explain, and analyze primary aspects of the Title IV applicants and Pell Grant Program activity for the 1993-94 award period.

This presentation is a compilation of quantitative program data assembled to offer insights into the growth of the Title IV applicant universe and Federal Pell Grant Program. The Title IV/Pell Grant End-of-Year Report provides factual information and highlights important programmatic issues.

Since 1973, the Office of Postsecondary Education has compiled summary information on Title IV applicants and Pell Grant Program activity. The information provides a basis for program planning and development. The End-of-Year Report can assist higher education officials and financial aid administrators to better understand current patterns of Federal Pell Grant disbursements and Title IV applicant activity.

Title IV Programs

Title IV programs are administered by the Office of Postsecondary Education within the U.S. Department of Education, as authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965 and as amended by the Higher Education Amendments Act of 1992.

Financial assistance programs authorized under Title IV include the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Programs; the Federal Pell Grant Program; and three campus-based programs: Federal Perkins Loan Program, Federal Work-Study (FWS) Program, and the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) Program. Each of these programs are designed to provide financial assistance to help students meet postsecondary education costs.

A formula, established by Congress is used to calculate a student's Expected Family Contribution (EFC). This is the amount that a family can be expected to contribute towards college costs when compared with the student's cost of attendance. For the Federal Pell Grant Program the EFC is used to determine eligibility. There is not a maximum EFC that defines eligibility for the "campus-based" programs and for need-based Federal Stafford Loans. Instead, the EFC is used in an equation to determine financial need. A brief description of the Title IV programs follows.

Federal Pell Grant Program

This program is designed to help the neediest undergraduate students. For many students, Pell Grants provide a foundation of financial aid, to which aid from other federal and non-federal sources may be added. The program provided grant ranging from \$200 - \$2,300 to over 3.75 million students in 1993-94. Since its inception in 1973, expenditures for the Pell Program have increased more than hundred fold (not adjusting for inflation) to \$5.7 billion in 1993-94.

Federal Family Education Loan Programs (FFEL)

Family Federal Education Loan (FFEL) Programs, formerly Guaranteed Student Loans, provides more dollars of student aid than any other Title IV program. Funds for FFEL are provided primarily by commercial lenders. Loans are guaranteed by individual state or private non-profit guaranty agencies and reimbursed by the federal government. The following loan programs were authorized under the FFEL subsidized and unsubsidized programs:

- Federal Stafford Loan - available to undergraduate and graduate students.

The average Stafford loan for award year 1993 was \$3,001. Approximately 4.495 million loans were issued for approximately \$13.5 billion.

- Federal PLUS Loan - enables parents with good credit histories to borrow for each child who is enrolled at least half-time and a dependent student. For award year 1993, 344,000 loans were made to parents for approximately \$1.3 billion with an average loan of \$3,817.
- Supplemental Loans to Students (SLS) - available to all independent and graduate students also dependent graduates with special circumstances. During award year 1993, 808,000 SLS loans were made for approximately \$3.060 billion. The average SLS loan was \$3,789.

Campus Based Programs

There are three campus-based programs through which students may receive Title IV aid. Funds for campus-based programs are allocated to an institution based on the anticipated financial need of its student body.

- Federal Perkins Loan Program, provides low interest, long-term loans made through the institution to assist need undergraduate and graduate students. During 1993-94 award year approximately 684,730 students received a Perkins Loan. The total amount borrowed was \$918,661,831 million with an average award of \$1,342.
- Federal Work-Study (FWS) Program, funds part-time employment opportunities to students who need the income to help meet the costs of postsecondary education. During the 1993-94 award year 711,906 students participated in this program. The total amount earned was approximately \$771,445,222 million with an average

amount earned of \$1,084.

- Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) Program provides grants for undergraduate students with exceptional financial need. During the 1993-94 award year 1,068,102 students received FSEOG funds. The total amount awarded was approximately \$752,656,889 with an average grant of \$705.

Databases for the End-of-Year Report Tables

All tables in the 1993-94 End-of-Year Report are derived from a merged file containing Title IV applicant and Pell Grant recipient data through December, 1994. The applicant data are from the student applications processed by the central processing system; recipient or disbursement data are derived from information reported by institutions on the Payment Document portion (Part 3) of the Student Aid Report (SAR). Some unreconciled student payment data may be included in the universe file.

Eligibility

The Pell Grant is distinguished from other financial assistance in that all students meeting certain criteria are guaranteed aid, with the amount of aid determined by financial need and educational cost. However, because of limited funding the program is not a true entitlement as benefits may be reduced from those anticipated under a fully funded system. 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 Federal Pell Grant Program, and be determined to have sufficient financial need.

Financial need for 1993-94 is calculated using formulae mandated by Congress in the Higher Education Amendments Act of 1992. These formulae, applied consistently to all applicants, take into account such indicators of financial strength as income, assets, and family size. The

calculation result, called the Estimated Family Contribution (EFC), is combined with the cost of the student's education and the student's enrollment status (full, three-quarter or half-time) to determine the amount of the Pell Grant.

The lower the EFC, the greater the demonstration of a student's financial need. Consequently, the amount of the grant increases as the EFC decreases, such that an applicant with the minimum EFC of zero may receive the maximum award equal to the applicant's educational cost for the year up to \$2,300. Proportionally smaller awards are made to part-time students.

Funding Level

The amount of a Pell Grant award may also be influenced by the program appropriations established by Congress. As shown in Table 1, if full-funding for all recipients is not available, awards are reduced so that each recipient will receive some portion of their full entitlement. Since 1973-74, the Department of Education has reduced the amount of Pell Grant awards in eight award years. The three types of reduction include: flat reduction, stepped reduction, and linear reduction. A flat reduction is a decrease of all awards by a constant dollar amount. Stepped reductions are a more progressive reduction where award cutbacks are commensurate with the size of the grant within specified ranges. For example, more money is deducted from grants in the higher ranges than those in the lower ranges. The third reduction is a linear reduction which is a more complex equation of reduction where each grant amount is reduced by a proportional dollar amount.

Section 1: Highlights of the Federal Pell Grant Program

Highlights of the Federal Pell Grant Program

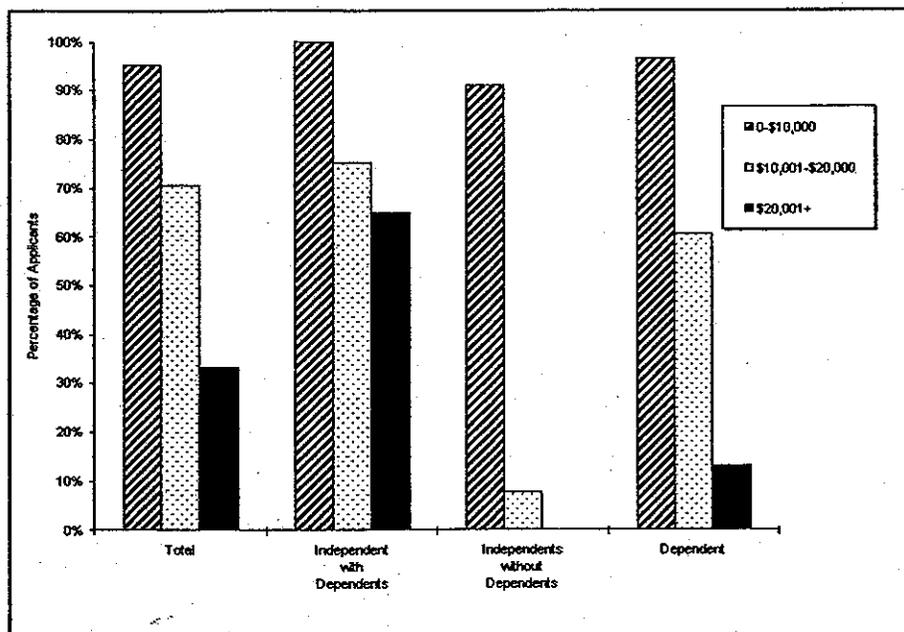


Figure 1: Family Income of Title IV Applicants

This chapter highlights key 1993-94 Federal Pell Grant Program statistics with the emphasis on changes in program activity since the previous cycle (1992-93). Exhibit 1 features some of the most notable changes in 1993-94 illustrated by various tables throughout the End-of-Year Report. The section concludes with a discussion of Table 1, which compares applicant, recipient, and expenditure data from the Pell Grant Program's inception in 1973-74 through the present cycle, 1993-94.

Applicant Summary

In the 1993-94 award year, 8,770,409 students, or more than half of all undergraduate students, applied for Title IV aid. (According to the National Center for Education Statistics, undergraduate enrollment in the Fall of 1993 was projected to be 14.5 million.) This represents a 6.3 percent increase over the number of applicants in 1992-93 and, combined with previous cycles, constituted a 60.8 percent increase since 1983-84. The consisted increase

in applicants is attributable in part to increases to total undergraduate enrollments and changes in the types of students pursuing postsecondary education.

A comparison of eligibility rates in 1993-94 with those in 1992-93 shows a decrease in the proportion of applicants eligible to receive a grant. Of the students who applied for a Pell Grant in 1993-94, 61.4 percent are eligible to receive a grant (compared to 63.6 percent in 1992-93) because they demonstrate sufficient financial need. More than one-third (35.8 percent) did not qualify to receive a grant and the status of the remaining 2.9 percent could not be determined because they provided insufficient information on the application and did not complete application processing.

Recipient Summary

The 6.2 percent decrease in Pell Grant recipients in 1993-94 to 3,755,675 may be attributed to the changes in the eligibility formula as mandated in

the 1992 Amendments to the Higher Education Act. Most notably, changes were implemented regarding the criteria and eligibility of independent students. Married and/or graduate or professional students are now automatically considered independent, in addition, a student is not considered to be independent solely on the basis of having received \$4,000 in resources for 2 years. These changes resulted in two classifications of independents: independent with dependents other than a spouse, and independents without dependents other than a spouse with significant higher expected contributions from the latter group. This latter group experienced a decrease in eligibility rates under the new rules.

Consistent with the intent of the Federal Pell Grant Program, the data show that grants are directed towards the lowest income students. As shown in Figure 1, nearly all (95.2 percent) applicants reporting income of less than \$10,000 are eligible to receive a Pell Grant; in comparison only 33.3 percent of those reporting income greater than \$20,000 are eligible to receive a grant.

Most recipients are in the lower income ranges. Almost two-thirds (63.8 percent) of all recipients report family income of less than \$15,001. Independents are more numerous in the lower income ranges than dependents. More than 62.7 percent of all independents report family income of \$9,000 or less compared to only 24.0 percent of dependent recipients. Likewise, 40 percent of dependents report family income greater than \$20,000 while only 13.5 percent of independents report income in this range.

Average family income for the total recipient population increased 2.9 percent from \$12,634 in 1992-93 to \$12,997 in 1993-94. Average income for independents has increased by 4.0 percent from \$9,169 in 1992-93 to \$9,538 in 1993-94. Dependents experienced a slight decrease (1.7 percent) in average family income from \$18,323 in 1992-93 to \$18,016 in 1993-94.

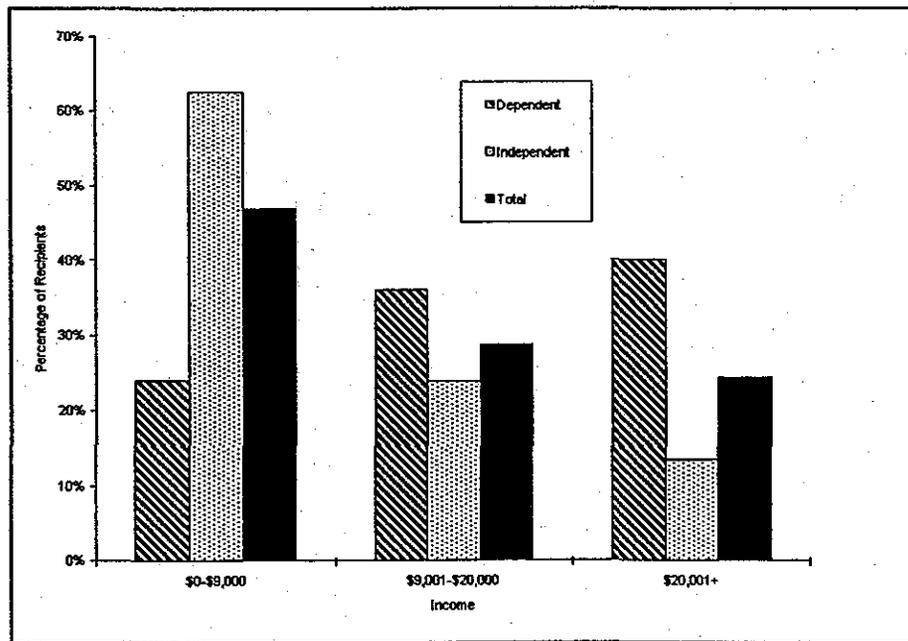


Figure 2: Family Income of Pell Grant Recipients

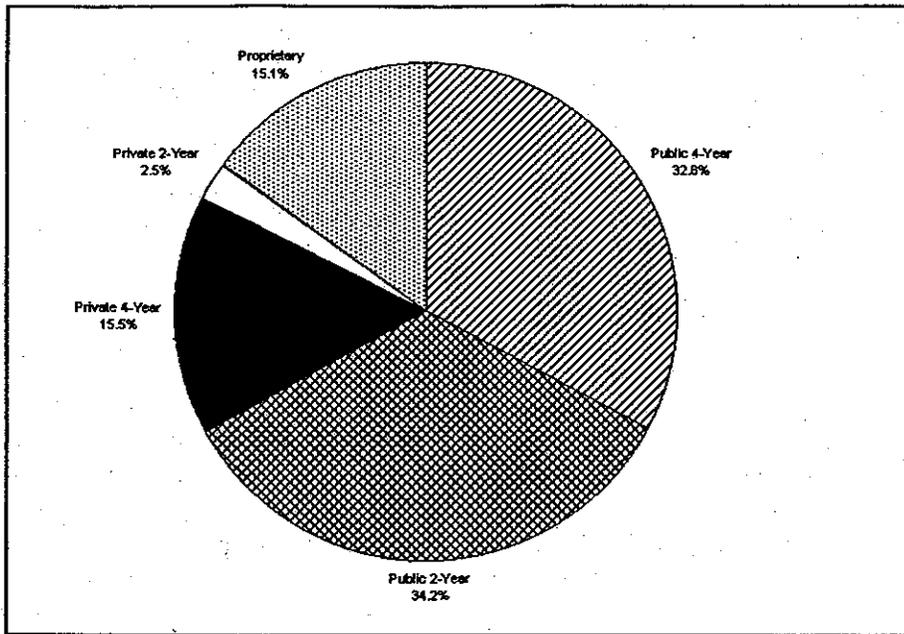


Figure 3: Pell Grant Recipients by Type and Control of Institution

Most 1993-94 recipients reported few available assets. More than nine out of ten (93.1 percent) recipients have net assets of less than \$7,500. Ninety-eight percent of independent recipients had less than \$7,500 in net assets compared to 85.7 percent of dependent recipients.

Expenditure Summary

The average grant for Pell Grant recipients decreased by 2.4 percent from \$1,543 in 1992-93 to \$1,506 in 1993-94. This is due largely to the decrease in the maximum grant from \$2,400 to \$2,300. The decreases in the average grant and the number of recipients translate into a 8.4 percent decrease in program expenditures to approximately \$5.6 billion dollars.

Institutional Characteristics

In 1993-94, 6,525 institutions participated in the Federal Pell Grant Program, a reduction of 340 schools since 1992-93. Four out of ten (42.0 percent) institutions participating in the program are proprietary schools. Public 2-year schools are next in number, representing 23.3 percent of

the total. Private 4-year institutions account for 18.0 percent of all schools, followed by 8.9 percent for public 4-year and 7.8 percent for private 2-year schools.

Enrollment of Pell Grant recipients vary by type and control of school (Figure 3). Although fewer in number, public 2-year and 4-year institutions enrolled 34.2 and 32.8 percent of all recipients, respectively. Private non-profit institutions enroll fewer recipients with 4-year institutions accounting for 15.5 percent of recipients and private 2-year schools enrolling only 2.5 percent of all recipients. Proprietary institutions account for approximately 15.1 percent of Federal Pell Grant Recipients.

Application Source

In 1993-94 students can apply for aid using any one of four paper forms – three Multiple Data Entry (MDE) forms and the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) – or electronically via an initial application or a renewal application. The questions relating to Federal Student aid on each form are identical.

As shown in Figure 4, 36.9 percent of official applicants used the FAFSA, followed by 26.9 percent who used the application form supplied by American College Testing (ACT). Approximately, 20.2 percent of all applicants use the College Scholarship Service (CSS) form; 11.3 percent use Electronic Initial Application; 4.5 percent use the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA); and .3 percent use the electronic renewal application.

Eligibility of students varies by source of application, reflecting differences in the student population of institutions recommending each form. Applicants who submit electronic applications are more likely to report lower incomes. Consequently, these applicants qualify for an award at a higher rate than students using one of the other forms.

As shown in Figure 4, nine out of ten renewal application filers (93.8 percent), and three-quarters of applicants who used the electronic application (79.1 percent), and 64.6 percent of FAFSA filers qualified to receive a grant. In comparison, 59.1 percent of ACT filers, 50.2 percent of CSS filers, and 51.3 percent of PHEAA filers qualify. However, because some applicants who qualified did not enroll or do not otherwise qualify for a grant, the percentages of qualified recipients receiving grants are lower.

The remaining chapters will focus on the Federal Pell Grant Program with special emphasis on income-related characteristics of applicants and recipients, educational costs, enrollment status, for each dependency status and institutional type. An added feature of this report is additional information on Title IV applicants, including distributions by family income, Expected Family Contribution (EFC), and the formula used to determine the EFC.

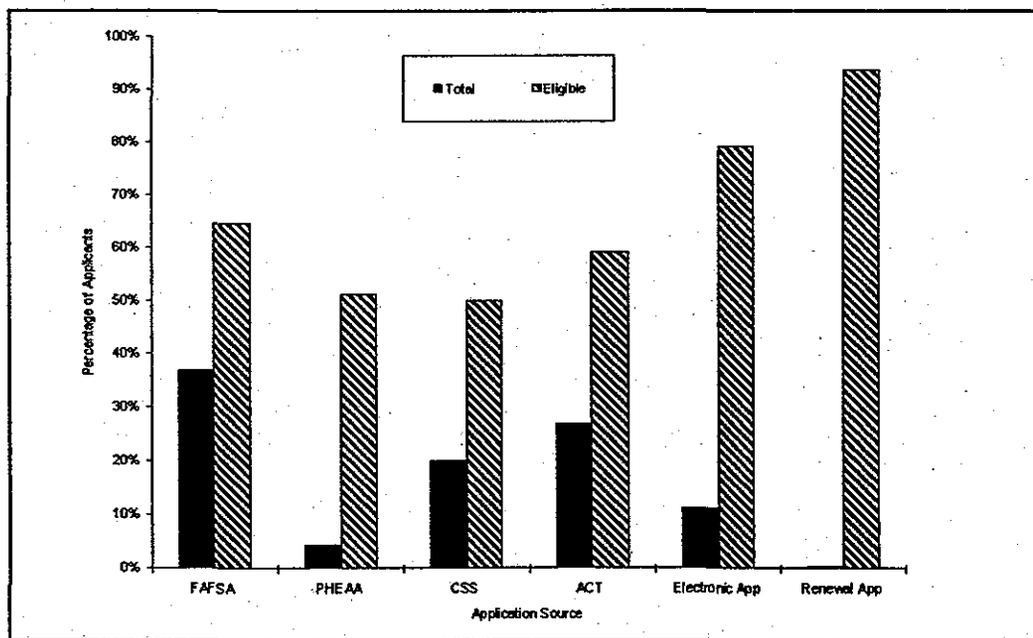


Figure 4: Title IV Applicants by Application Source

Exhibit 1

*Summary of Selected Changes
in the Pell Grant Program:
1992-93 to 1993-94*

- Applicants increased 6.3 percent from approximately 8.2 million to 8.7 million
- Decrease in percentage of applicants qualifying for a grant from 63.6% to 61.4%
- Decrease in percentage of eligible applicants receiving a grant, from 76.3% to 69.8%
- 6.2% decrease in recipients, from approximately 4.0 million to 3.8 million.
- Average family income of recipients increased 2.9% from \$12,634 to \$12,997.
- Average educational cost for total recipients was \$8,461.
- Decrease of 2.4% in average Pell Grant, from \$1,543 to \$1,506. Maximum award was reduced from \$2,400 in 1992-93 to \$2,300 in 1993-94.
- Total Pell grant expenditures decreased 8.4%, from \$6.2 billion to \$5.6 billion.
- Formula changes in 1993-94, (using EFC instead of PGI) resulted in a decrease in percentage of independent recipients, from 62.1% to 59.2%

Table 1: Federal Pell Grant Program: Summary Statistics for Cross-Year Reference

Table 1 summarizes the general applicant and recipient trends in the Federal Pell Grant Program from award period 1973-74, the first year of the program, through award period 1993-94.

1973-74 through 1979-80

The Pell Grant Program grew rapidly following its initial year, both in terms of student participation and Federal expenditures. As the eligible population expanded from freshman only in 1973-74 to all undergraduates attending Pell Grant 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 proportion 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 that the number of recipients rose by 34 percent (from 1.893 million to 2.537 million) in 1979-80. 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 \$1.540 billion to \$2.357 billion.

1980-81 through 1987-88

Table 1 shows that during the first 8 years of the decade the program experienced a relatively slow, but steady, year-to-year expansion in terms of applicants, and, with the exception of two years, a similar expansion in recipients and commitment of funds.

Students submitting an official Pell Grant application increased from 4.8 million in 1980-81 to 6.3 million in 1987-88, with the largest 1-year percentage increase (7.1 percent) occurring from 1985-86 to 1986-87. The rise in the recipient population has been 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 to 2.9 million in 1987-88.

Although the increase in the number of postsecondary students benefiting from the program was not great during this 8-year period, the average amount of individual grants grew substantially. In 1980-81, the average grant was \$882; by 1987-88, the figure had risen by almost 47.7 percent to \$1,303. 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 \$3.75 billion in 1987-88, a 57.2 percent increase over the 1980-81 figure.

Table 1 shows that other program statistics remained relatively constant during this 8-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 qualified at the highest rates, with 69.0 percent demonstrating sufficient need for a grant. Applicants in 1987-88 had the lowest eligibility rates with 60.5 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, eligible applicants who actually received aid varied from a low of 70.6 in 1986-87 to a high of 81.3 in 1980-81.

Each year the Department of Education selects a portion of applications for institutional verification. 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 income tax returns. Table 1 shows that the percentage of applications selected for verification fluctuated greatly during most of the 1980s. For the 1980-81 and 1981-82 award years, about 7.0 percent of all valid applications were selected. This figure rose to 35.2 percent in 1982-83, then declined to about 21.0 percent for the next 2 years. By 1987-88, the figure had stabilized at approximately 30.0 percent as a result of a cap imposed by Congress.

1988-89 through 1992-93

1988-89 was a year of changes in the Pell Grant Program. Under the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, changes in the formulae used to determine the Student Aid Index (renamed Pell Grant Index in 1990-91) were placed into law. As a result of more generous provisions for most applicants, the percentage of eligible applicants increased and the average grant rose substantially. The number of students filing an official application for a Pell Grant rose to 6.5 million in 1988-89. Almost 4.2 million applicants (64.4 percent of those submitting valid applications) were eligible to receive a Pell Grant in 1988-89, a 10.1 percent increase over 1987-88. The 3.198 million applicants who received a Pell Grant in 1988-89 (76.2 percent of the eligible applicants), represented an 11.0 percent increase over the 2.881 million recipients in 1987-88.

Not only did more students benefit from the program in 1988-89, but those who did benefit enjoyed larger individual grants, with the average grant increasing from \$1,303 to \$1,399. Due to the increased number of recipients and larger grants, overall program expenditures rose by 19.2 percent to \$4.475 billion. This represented the largest annual increase since 1979-80.

Many of the trends resulting from the statutory changes established in 1988-89 continued in 1989-90. The number of applicants grew 4.0 percent to 6.8 million, with over 4.3 million of those applicants eligible to receive a grant in 1989-90 (a 3.5 percent increase over 1988-89). Consistent with program regulations requiring that no more than 30.0 percent of these applicants be selected for verification, 29.4 percent of the eligible population was selected for verification in 1989-90. The maximum allowable grant increased from \$2,200 in 1988-89 to \$2,300 in 1989-90. The average grant also continued to increase in 1989-90 to \$1,438. This, combined with a 3.9 percent increase in recipients to over 3.3 million, accounts for

approximately \$4.8 billion in program expenditures.

By 1990-91 the effects of the 1988-89 statutory changes had stabilized. Changes made in 1990-91 were targeted at the financial aid delivery system rather than the student. Most notably the decentralization of the Pell Grant Application Processing System (PGAPS) resulted in a Central Processing System (CPS) and the addition of two Multiple Data Entry (MDE) processors, USAF and CSX, and the elimination of the Illinois State Scholarship Commission as an MDE. Also in 1990-91, electronic application processing was introduced and began to grow.

In 1990-91, the number of applicants grew 5.3 percent to 7.1 million with over 4.5 million of those applicants eligible to receive a grant (a 3.7 percent increase over 1989-90). The average grant increased nominally (0.8 percent) in 1990-91 to \$1,449. This, combined with a 2.5 percent increase in recipients to over 3.4 million, accounted for over \$4.93 billion in program expenditures, an increase of 3.3 percent compared to 1989-90.

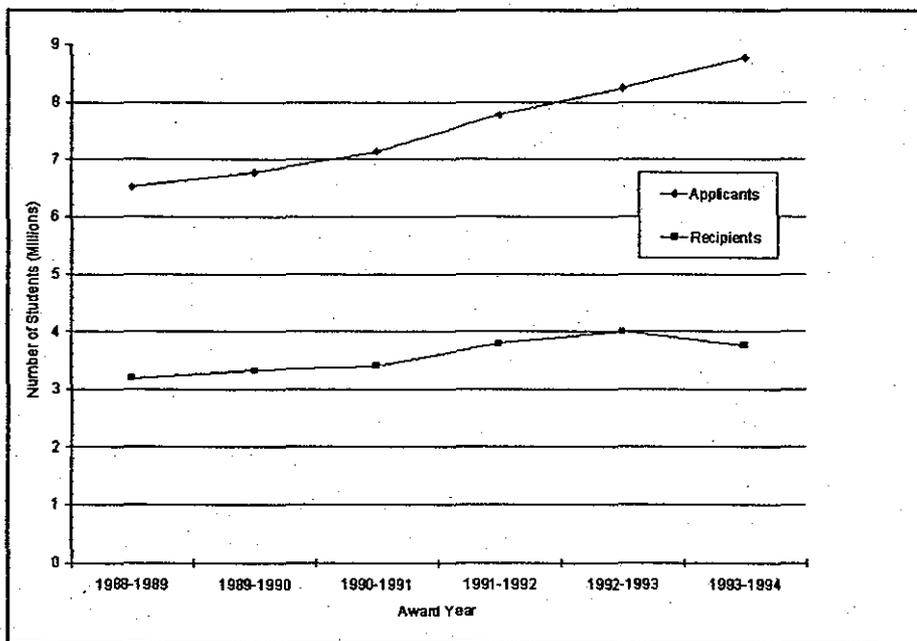


Figure 5: Number of Title IV Applicants and Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Award Year

In continuance of the trend of increasing numbers of applicants for financial aid, the 1991-92 award year saw the number of applicants rise to 7.8 million (an 8.9 percent increase over 1990-91).

While the percentage of eligible applicants remained relatively constant at 63.5 percent, the number of actual recipients increased to nearly 3.8 million (an 11.2 percent increase over 1990-91). More eligible applicants actually received aid and increased awards. This accounted for \$5.79 billion in program expenditures for the year, representing a 17.4 percent increase in expenditures over the previous year.

The 1992-93 award year saw the number of Title IV applicants rise to 8.2 million (a 6.1 percent increase over 1991-92). Recipients jumped to approximately 4 million, an increase of 5.7 percent over 1991-92. The average grant increased from \$1,449 in 1991-92 to \$1,530 in 1992-93. This 5.6 percent increase was partly due to the increase in the maximum Pell Grant from \$2,300 to \$2,400. As a result, total expenditures increased in 1992-93 to \$6.176 billion, 6.6 percent higher than 1991-92.

1993-94

The 1993-94 cycle was another year of changes in the Federal Pell Grant Program. Under the Higher Education Amendments Act of 1992, changes in the formulae used to determine the Pell Grant Index was replaced with the Expected Family Contribution (EFC). The number of students filing official applications for Title IV aid increased to 8.770 million or a 6.3 percent increase in 1993-94. The 3.755 million recipients in 1993-94 (69.8 percent of eligible applicants) represented a 6.2 percent decrease from the 4 million recipients in 1992-93. Total expenditures also declined significantly to \$5.7 billion a decrease of 8.4 percent from 1992-93.

**TABLE 1
FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR CROSS-YEAR REFERENCE
(PART 1 OF 3)**

	A W A R D P E R I O D						
	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	512,866	13,048,777	2,339,337	3,590,379	3,844,047	3,885,383	4,186,716
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS.....	482,331	1,114,804	2,178,696	3,408,718	3,621,641	3,401,428	3,868,429
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	268,444 52%	681,648 52%	1,455,187 62%	2,258,043 63%	2,390,320 62%	2,228,603 57%	3,029,745 72%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	213,887 42%	432,436 33%	723,509 31%	1,150,675 32%	1,231,321 32%	1,172,825 30%	838,684 20%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING.....	30,535 6%	190,793 15%	160,641 7%	181,661 5%	222,406 6%	483,955 13%	318,287 8%
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	281,918
	F E D E R A L P E L L G R A N T R E C I P I E N T S						
CLASSES OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	FULL-TIME FRESHMEN	FULL-TIME FRESHMEN & SOPHOMORES	FRESHMEN SOPHOMORES & JUNIORS	ALL UNDER- GRADUATES	ALL UNDER- GRADUATES	ALL UNDER- GRADUATES	ALL UNDER- GRADUATES
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VERIFICATION.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	232,118
FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS	176,000	567,000	1,217,000	1,944,000	2,011,000	1,893,000	2,537,875
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$47,589,000	\$358,353,000	\$925,998,000	\$1,475,444,000	\$1,524,340,000	\$1,540,895,000	\$2,357,222,000
AVERAGE FEDERAL PELL GRANT.....	\$270	\$628	\$761	\$759	\$758	\$814	\$929
MINIMUM FEDERAL PELL GRANT.....	\$50	\$50	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$50	\$200
MAXIMUM FEDERAL PELL GRANT....	\$452	\$1,050	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,600	\$1,800
FUNDING LEVEL.....	STEPPED REDUCTION	STEPPED REDUCTION	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	STEPPED REDUCTION	FULL FUNDING

**TABLE 1
FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR CROSS-YEAR REFERENCE
(PART 2 OF 3)**

	A W A R D P E R I O D						
	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	4,825,420	4,945,760	5,118,558	5,453,548	5,514,029	5,627,131	6,028,303
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS.....	4,475,762	4,614,590	4,709,225	4,955,775	4,981,387	5,205,492	5,535,734
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	3,330,534 69%	3,398,237 69%	3,341,371 65%	3,541,191 65%	3,558,386 65%	3,710,933 66%	3,769,608 63%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	1,145,228 24%	1,216,353 25%	1,367,854 27%	1,414,584 26%	1,422,971 26%	1,494,559 27%	1,766,126 29%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING.....	349,658 7%	331,170 7%	409,333 8%	497,773 9%	532,672 10%	421,639 8%	492,569 8%
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	265,283	266,197	296,146	284,945	299,485	287,661	321,489
	FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS						
CLASSES OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VERIFICATION.....	320,852	313,791	1,660,021	1,047,792	1,046,080	2,079,093	2,452,150
FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS	2,707,932	2,709,076	2,522,746	2,758,906	2,747,100	2,813,489	2,659,507
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$2,387,117,000	\$2,299,718,000	\$2,420,517,000	\$2,797,057,000	\$3,052,999,052	\$3,597,379,921	\$3,460,006,551
AVERAGE FEDERAL PELL GRANT.....	\$882	\$849	\$959	\$1,014	\$1,111	\$1,279	\$1,301
MINIMUM FEDERAL PELL GRANT.....	\$150	\$120	\$50	\$200	\$500	\$200	\$100
MAXIMUM FEDERAL PELL GRANT....	\$1,750	\$1,670	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,900	\$2,100	\$2,100
FUNDING LEVEL.....	\$50 FLAT FUNDING	\$80 FLAT FUNDING	STEPPED REDUCTION	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	LINEAR REDUCTION

**TABLE 1
FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR CROSS-YEAR REFERENCE
(PART 3 OF 3)**

	A W A R D P E R I O D						
	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	6,297,598	6,519,349	6,777,992	7,138,940	7,775,216	8,248,141	8,770,409
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS.....	5,714,194	5,715,194	6,165,309	6,455,099	6,983,636	7,365,243	8,518,710 ¹
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	3,812,814 61%	4,199,322 64%	4,347,681 64%	4,507,984 63%	4,941,079 63.5%	5,243,139 63.6%	5,382,698 ¹ 61.4%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	1,901,380 30%	1,713,902 26%	1,817,628 27%	1,947,115 27%	2,042,557 26.3%	2,122,104 25.7%	3,136,012 ¹ 35.8%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING.....	583,404 9%	606,125 9%	612,683 9%	683,841 10%	791,580 10.2%	882,899 10.7%	251,699 2.9%
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	320,193	318,291	301,658	177,718	176,021	189,665	201,167
	F E D E R A L P E L L G R A N T R E C I P I E N T S						
CLASSES OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VERIFICATION.....	1,698,146	1,892,916	1,277,397	1,421,596	1,631,617	1,614,852	2,357,145
FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS	2,881,547	3,198,286	3,322,151	3,404,810	3,786,230	4,002,045	3,755,675
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$3,754,329,481	\$4,475,693,249	\$4,777,844,232	\$4,935,191,005	\$5,792,702,829	\$6,175,902,364	\$5,654,453,265
AVERAGE FEDERAL PELL GRANT.....	\$1,303	\$1,399	\$1,438	\$1,449	\$1,530	\$1,543	\$1,506
MINIMUM FEDERAL PELL GRANT.....	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$100	\$200	\$200	\$400
MAXIMUM FEDERAL PELL GRANT.....	\$2,100	\$2,200	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,300
FUNDING LEVEL.....	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	LINEAR REDUCTION	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING

NOTE: ¹ - FOR 1993-1994, THE VALID APPLICANT COUNT INCLUDES 872,410 GRADUATE STUDENTS

Table 2: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Expected Family Contribution and Family Income

Table 2A: *Total*

Table 2B: *Dependent*

Table 2C: *Independent*

Table 2A shows the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by Expected Family Contribution (EFC) and family income. Tables 2B and 2C show the same data for dependent and independent students, respectively. Figure 6 summarizes the distribution of recipients by family income for both dependents and independents. Throughout the End-of-Year Report, family income is considered to be the sum of the parents' (in the case of a dependent student) or the student's and spouse's (in the case of an independent student) 1992 taxable and nontaxable income.

Increase in Dependent Recipients Continues.

As shown in Table 2A, over 3.7 million students received a Pell Grant during 1993-94. A comparison of Tables 2B and 2C shows the proportion of total recipients claiming to be independent of their parents' support has declined slightly after several increases over the past decade. In 1993-94, 59.2 percent of all recipients were independent, down from 62.1 percent in 1992-93 and 61.5 percent in 1991-92. This may be attributed to the redefinition of an independent student and the more stringent EFC formula for independents without dependents in the 1992 Higher Education Amendments Act.

Many Recipients Still Have Family Income of \$9,000 or Less. The data clearly shows that Pell Grant awards are directed toward the lowest income students. Nearly half (46.9 percent) of the 1993-94 recipients report a family income of \$9,000 or less. Only 24.3 percent report

income greater than \$20,000, with the majority of these in the \$20,001 to \$30,000 income range.

Independent students predominated in the lower income ranges, because they were reporting their often limited 1992 income. Nearly two-thirds (62.7 percent) of independents report a family income of 9,000 or less, compared to only 24.0 percent of dependents. Accordingly, dependents who must report their parents' resources are more numerous in the higher income ranges. For example, 40.0 percent of all dependent recipients had family income greater than \$20,000 whereas only 13.5 percent of independents were in this range.

Average Family Income Increases With Inflation.

In 1993-94, average family income (not shown) for Federal Pell Grant recipients increased by 2.9 percent from \$12,634 in 1992-93 to \$12,997. The average family income for independents experienced similar increases. For independents, the average income increased 4 percent from \$9,169 to \$9,538. However, the family income for dependents slightly decreased by 1.7 percent, from \$18,323 to \$18,016.

Majority of Recipients Have Zero EFC. Table 2A presents the distribution of the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) for 1993-94 total recipients. The EFC, an indicator of an applicant's ability to pay, is used by the school in conjunction with the student's educational cost and enrollment status to determine the amount of

the grant. Within a given educational cost range and enrollment status, a lower EFC results in a higher grant. In 1993-94, 2,100 was the highest EFC by which a student could qualify for a Pell Grant.

As a result of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, there are two categories of zero EFCs. The first zero EFC category, called the Automatic Zero EFC, is calculated if the income of the parents (in the case of a dependent) or student's and spouse's (in the case of an independent with dependents) is \$12,000 or less and the family filed a 1040A or 1040EZ federal income tax return. The second zero EFC category is not based on any specific income criteria, but rather is calculated based on income, household and other information. Therefore, beginning in the 1993-94 award year, all recipient distributions by EFC will show both the zero EFC and the Automatic Zero EFC.

Table 2A also shows that more than half of the recipients in 1993-94 received either an Automatic Zero EFC or a zero EFC. Approximately one-third (30.3 percent) of all recipients received an automatic zero EFC and 28 percent received a zero EFC. Therefore, they were eligible for the maximum grant within their cost and enrollment status category. The percentage of recipients receiving a zero EFC has fluctuated slightly from 53.6 percent in 1991-92, to 54.8 percent in 1992-93, and finally 58.3 percent in 1993-1994. As shown in Tables 2B and 2C, independents were much more likely to receive a zero EFC than dependents. Two-thirds (67.5 percent) of independents receive a zero EFC compared to 45.0 percent of dependents. In contrast, only 13.5 percent of independents have an EFC greater than 1,000, while 25.9 percent of dependents are in this EFC range.

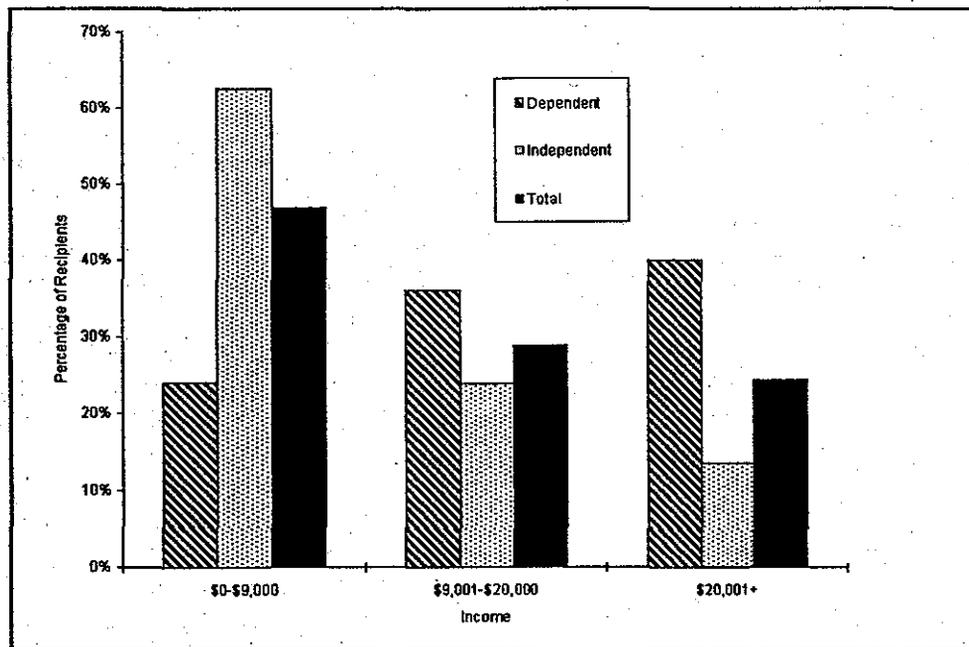


Figure 6: Distribution of Recipients by Family Income

Because EFC is a measure of an applicant's financial strength, it is not surprising that there is a strong correlation between reported family income and EFC. In fact, family income, together with the amount of family assets and expenses and certain demographic data (number of family members, for example) determines the EFC. Table 2A shows that the lower an applicant's family income the greater the potential for a low EFC, and ultimately, a larger grant. Approximately 80.6 percent of all recipients (79.3 percent of independents and 86.4 percent of dependents) reporting incomes of \$6,000 or less received zero EFCs. In 1992-1993, nearly 99.8 percent of independents reported incomes of \$6,000 or less received a zero EFC.

The decrease in the number of independent recipients who received a zero EFC may be attributed to changes in the formulae as a result of Higher Education Amendments of 1992. The 1.9 percent in this income group who do not receive zero EFCs most likely reported substantial assets. Looking further, 76.7 percent of students with incomes of \$9,000 or less received EFCs of zero and 77.5 percent with incomes of \$15,000 or less received a zero EFC. By comparison, only 2.4 percent of the over \$15,000 income group receive the minimum EFC. This represents an increase from the 5.0 percent in this group who received a zero PGI in 1992-93. To receive a zero EFC, this group of recipients must have a large family, and/or multiple family members attending college.

Table 3: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Grant Level

Table 3A: Total

Table 3B: Dependent

Table 3C: Independent

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

Table 3A supports the relationship introduced with Table 2 that as family income increases, grant size decreases. Just under half (46.9 percent) of all grant recipients report family income of \$9,000 or less. Of these recipients, 37.5 percent receive the maximum grant of \$2,300. Only 20.1 percent of these recipients received grants of less than \$900. Of recipients reporting income greater than \$20,000, 42.3 percent receive grants less than \$900, and less than 6.8 percent receive the maximum grant.

Independents Receive Higher Grants. Tables 3B and 3C show that the majority of recipients receiving both the maximum and other high or moderately high grants are independent as illustrated in Figure 7.

- Nearly two-thirds (59.4 percent) of those receiving the maximum grant are determined to be independent.
- Approximately 57.4 percent of recipients receiving grants of \$1,500 or more are independent. Almost half (49.7 percent) of all independent recipients receive grants greater than \$1,500 with 29.5 percent receiving the maximum grant.

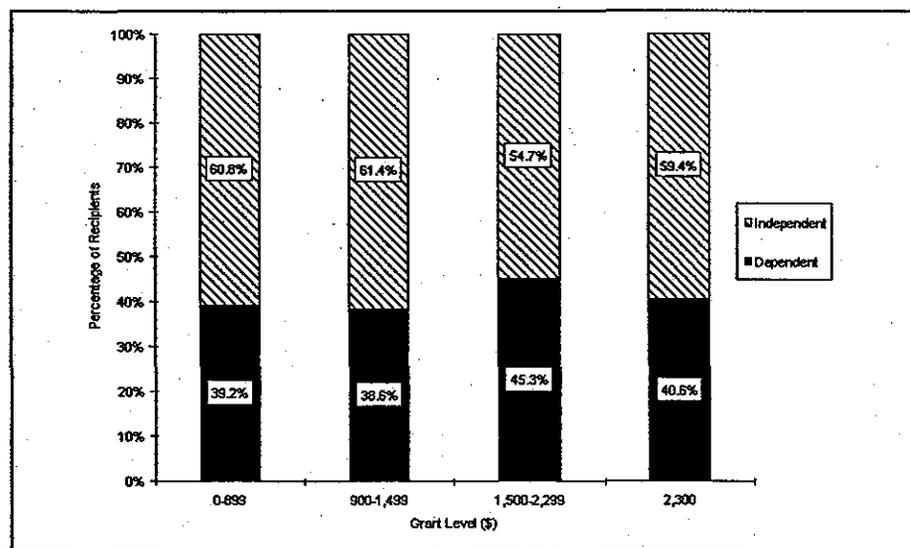


Figure 7: Distribution of Grants by Dependency Status

- Independent recipients receive 59.2 percent of all grants awarded.

It should be noted that independents report far lower family incomes than dependents on the whole and therefore are more likely to qualify for larger grants. Dependents who must report their parents' income are more likely to receive a smaller grant.

- Although 53.5 percent of all dependent recipients receive grants larger than \$1,500, 31.9 percent of these recipients report a family income of \$9,000 or less; over 76.7 percent report a family income of \$20,000 or less.

Almost 24 percent of all dependent recipients receive grants less than \$900.

For the most part, recipients with relatively large incomes are more likely than their low income counterparts to receive a small grant. It is important to note that educational cost and enrollment status is also a key determinant of grant level. Although 20.1 percent of recipients with incomes of \$9,000 or less received grants less than \$900; it is likely that many of these students attend low-cost institutions or were enrolled on a part-time basis..

Table 4: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Expected Family Contribution and Grant Level

Table 4A: Total
 Table 4B: Dependent
 Table 4C: Independent

Tables 4A, 4B, and 4C present the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by Expected Family Contribution (EFC) for all recipients, dependents, and independents, respectively.

EFC Is Highly Correlated With Grant Size. As discussed with Table 2, EFC, along with educational cost and enrollment status, is a key determinant of the Pell Grant award amount. As shown in Figure 8, the lower the expected family contribution the higher the potential for a large grant.

For example, 50.4 percent of recipients with a zero EFC receive the maximum grant of \$2,300, while only 13.0 percent with a zero EFC receive grants less than \$900. These students most likely attend low-cost institutions or are enrolled on a part-time basis. Conversely, recipients within the highest eligible EFC categories receive much smaller grants. Of recipients with EFCs greater than 1,200, 83.3 percent receive grants of less than \$900.

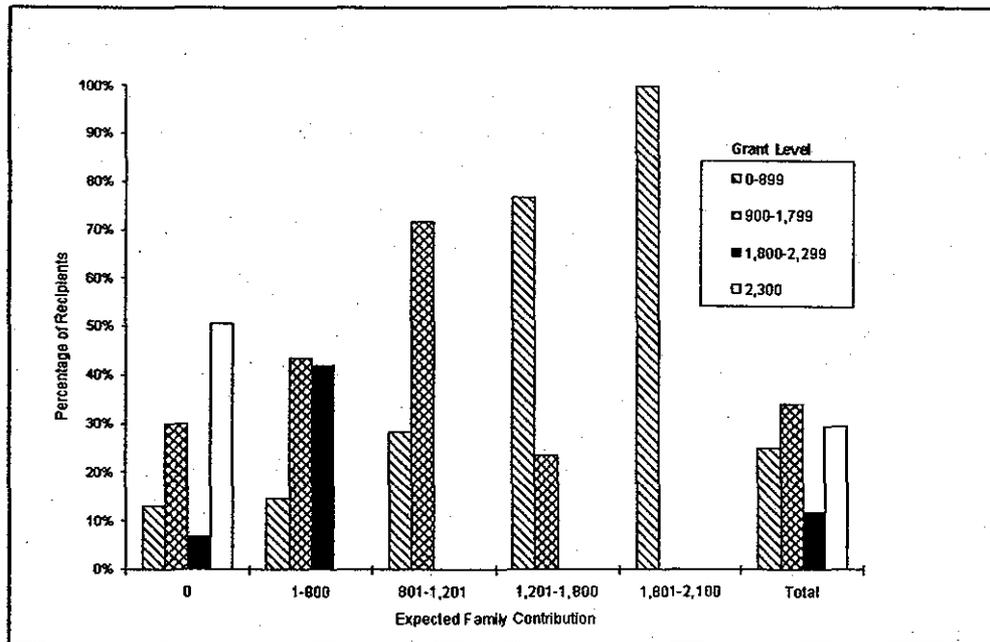


Figure 8: Average Grant by EFC

Invalid Awards Are Few in Number. The step-shaped line drawn through the tables depicts valid versus invalid awards. All of the cells to the right of the line should contain zeros as they are invalid combinations of EFC and grant level as defined by the 1993-94 Pell Grant Payment Schedule. For example, the maximum grant that a full-time student with a EFC of 600 may receive is \$1,750.

Grants that exceed \$1,750 with this EFC represent overawards that are most likely a result of a student attending more than one institution during the award year. Approximately 0.03 percent of awards were invalid.

Independent and Dependent Recipients Receive the Maximum Grant at Similar Rates. Dependent and independent recipients received the maximum grant at the same rate. About 29.5 percent of the independent students received a maximum grant of \$2,300, while 29.3 percent of the dependent population received the maximum grant. This is a significant shift from 1992-1993 when 24.9 percent of independents and only 14.7 percent of dependents received the maximum grant. This increase may be attributed to the more liberal EFC formulae for dependents and independents with dependents in the Higher Education Amendments of 1992.

Table 5: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Expected Family Contribution and Type and Control of Institution

Table 5A: Total

Table 5B: Dependent

Table 5C: Independent

Tables 5A, 5B, and 5C show the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by Expected Family Contribution (EFC) and type and control of institution attended for all recipients, dependents, and independents. Type of institution is identified by the length of the programs principally offered by the institution and control is whether the school is public, private non-profit, or proprietary. The 4-year designation includes colleges offering baccalaureate and/or graduate programs. The 2-year designation denotes a community college or vocational/technical school. The proprietary category refers to profit-making schools offering primarily programs of 2 years or less in duration. It also includes a small number of schools with programs greater than 2 years in length.

Independents More Likely to Attend Proprietary Schools. Overall, two-thirds (66.9%) of all 1993-94 Federal Pell Grant recipients attend public institutions, both with 2-year and 4-year programs. Eighteen percent of recipients attend private, non-profit institutions and 15.1 percent attend proprietary institutions. There are some differences by dependency status, illustrated by Figures 9 and 10.

- Independent students are more likely to attend proprietary institutions. In 1993-94, they comprised 76.7 percent of all recipients attending these institutions.

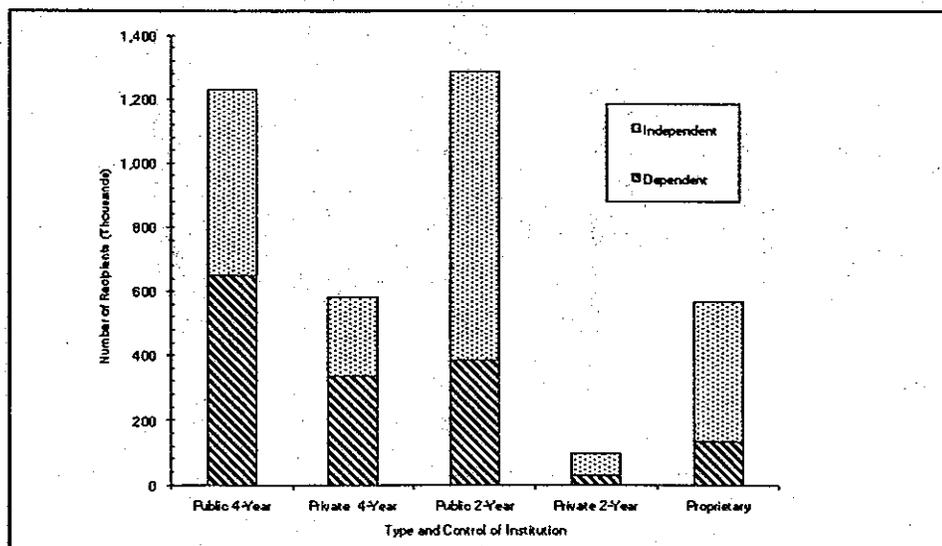


Figure 9: Number of Recipients by Type and Control of Institution and Dependency Status

- As illustrated in Figure 10, there are more independent students at 2-year institutions, both publicly and privately controlled. They represent 70.0 percent of recipients at public and 68.3 percent at private institutions offering 2-year programs.
- At schools offering 4-year programs, independent and dependent Pell Grant recipients are about equally represented. Independents comprise just under half of the recipients at these public (47.2 percent) and private (42.1 percent) institutions.

- Zero EFC recipients are greater in number at proprietary schools where 75.0 percent show maximum need for a Pell Grant.
- Zero EFC recipients are less prevalent at schools offering 2-year programs. Of those recipients who received a zero EFC, 66.2 percent attended 2-year private institutions and 65.1 percent attended 2-year public institutions.
- Zero EFC recipients are fewer in number at 4-year institutions. They comprise 47.1 percent of recipients at public and 49.6 percent of recipients at private 4-year institutions.

Recipients with Zero EFCs More Likely to Attend Private Schools. Overall, just over half (58.3 percent) of 1993-94 recipients have a zero EFC. Table 5A shows the distribution of recipients by EFC and type and control of institution.

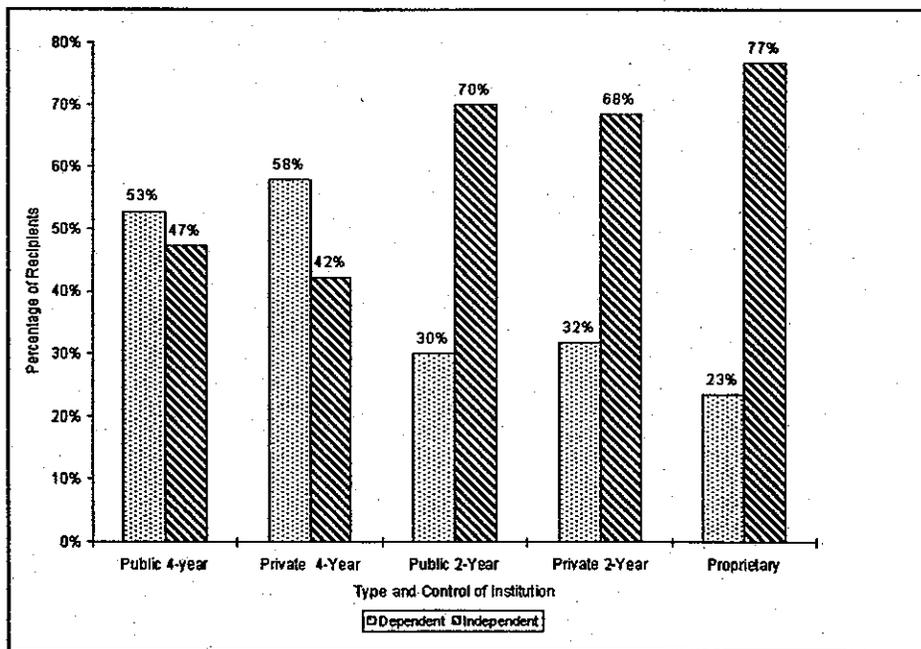


Figure 10: Percentage of Recipients by Type and Control of Institution and Dependency Status

TABLE 5-B - *DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS*
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION AND TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION						TOTAL	
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY	TOTAL		
	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	4 YEAR	2 YEAR				
AUTOMATIC 0.....	148,696	132,483	80,282	10,336		59,569	431,366	N
	34.5	30.7	18.6	2.4		13.8	100.0	R%
	22.9	34.4	23.9	34.6		45.0	28.1	C%
0.....	97,392	70,567	56,122	5,884		28,661	258,626	N
	37.7	27.3	21.7	2.3		11.1	100.0	R%
	15.0	18.3	16.7	19.7		21.7	16.9	C%
1 - 200.....	53,933	25,447	27,536	1,932		6,394	115,242	N
	46.8	22.1	23.9	1.7		5.5	100.0	R%
	8.3	6.6	8.2	6.5		4.8	7.5	C%
201 - 400.....	38,659	18,971	19,588	1,395		4,727	83,340	N
	46.4	22.8	23.5	1.7		5.7	100.0	R%
	6.0	4.9	5.8	4.7		3.6	5.4	C%
401 - 600.....	38,001	18,322	18,848	1,298		4,494	80,963	N
	46.9	22.6	23.3	1.6		5.6	100.0	R%
	5.9	4.8	5.6	4.3		3.4	5.3	C%
601 - 800.....	38,615	17,953	19,427	1,329		4,225	81,549	N
	47.4	22.0	23.8	1.6		5.2	100.0	R%
	5.9	4.7	5.8	4.4		3.2	5.3	C%
801 - 1,000.....	38,981	18,367	19,283	1,296		4,254	82,181	N
	47.4	22.3	23.5	1.6		5.2	100.0	R%
	6.0	4.8	5.7	4.3		3.2	5.4	C%
1,001 - 1,200.....	38,800	17,518	18,989	1,362		4,102	80,771	N
	48.0	21.7	23.5	1.7		5.1	100.0	R%
	6.0	4.5	5.6	4.6		3.1	5.3	C%
1,201 - 1,400.....	37,312	16,564	18,104	1,194		3,978	77,152	N
	48.4	21.5	23.5	1.5		5.2	100.0	R%
	5.7	4.3	5.4	4.0		3.0	5.0	C%
1,401 - 1,600.....	36,125	15,705	17,632	1,198		3,624	74,284	N
	48.6	21.1	23.7	1.6		4.9	100.0	R%
	5.6	4.1	5.2	4.0		2.7	4.8	C%
1,601 - 1,800.....	34,610	14,751	16,854	1,101		3,459	70,775	N
	48.9	20.8	23.8	1.6		4.9	100.0	R%
	5.3	3.8	5.0	3.7		2.6	4.6	C%
1,801 - 2,000.....	32,955	13,296	16,039	1,075		3,276	66,641	N
	49.5	20.0	24.1	1.6		4.9	100.0	R%
	5.1	3.5	4.8	3.6		2.5	4.3	C%
2,001 - 2,100.....	15,056	5,202	7,419	467		1,536	29,680	N
	50.7	17.5	25.0	1.6		5.2	100.0	R%
	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.6		1.2	1.9	C%
TOTAL.....	649,135	385,146	336,123	29,867		132,299	1,532,570	N
	42.4	25.1	21.9	1.9		8.6	100.0	R%
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	C%

TABLE 5-C - *INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS*
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION AND TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION						TOTAL	
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY	TOTAL		
	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	4 YEAR	2 YEAR				
AUTOMATIC 0.....	124,008	322,921	56,615	23,157		181,030	707,731	N
	17.5	45.6	8.0	3.3		25.6	100.0	R%
	21.3	35.9	23.1	36.0		41.7	31.8	C%
0.....	209,417	309,729	94,795	22,963		155,770	792,674	N
	26.4	39.1	12.0	2.9		19.7	100.0	R%
	36.0	34.5	38.7	35.7		35.9	35.7	C%
1 - 200.....	27,850	35,203	10,910	2,197		14,370	90,530	N
	30.8	38.9	12.1	2.4		15.9	100.0	R%
	4.8	3.9	4.5	3.4		3.3	4.1	C%
201 - 400.....	28,835	35,070	11,189	2,237		13,498	90,829	N
	31.7	38.6	12.3	2.5		14.9	100.0	R%
	5.0	3.9	4.6	3.5		3.1	4.1	C%
401 - 600.....	28,249	33,484	11,760	2,329		12,108	87,930	N
	32.1	38.1	13.4	2.6		13.8	100.0	R%
	4.9	3.7	4.8	3.6		2.8	4.0	C%
601 - 800.....	26,457	29,654	10,043	1,830		10,393	78,377	N
	33.8	37.8	12.8	2.3		13.3	100.0	R%
	4.6	3.3	4.1	2.8		2.4	3.5	C%
801 - 1,000.....	25,170	28,451	9,415	1,660		9,535	74,231	N
	33.9	38.3	12.7	2.2		12.8	100.0	R%
	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.6		2.2	3.3	C%
1,001 - 1,200.....	24,338	25,827	8,895	1,781		8,515	69,356	N
	35.1	37.2	12.8	2.6		12.3	100.0	R%
	4.2	2.9	3.6	2.8		2.0	3.1	C%
1,201 - 1,400.....	22,902	22,622	9,437	2,175		7,788	64,924	N
	35.3	34.8	14.5	3.4		12.0	100.0	R%
	3.9	2.5	3.9	3.4		1.8	2.9	C%
1,401 - 1,600.....	21,241	19,965	7,483	1,433		6,882	57,004	N
	37.3	35.0	13.1	2.5		12.1	100.0	R%
	3.7	2.2	3.1	2.2		1.6	2.6	C%
1,601 - 1,800.....	18,996	17,400	6,534	1,213		6,357	50,500	N
	37.6	34.5	12.9	2.4		12.6	100.0	R%
	3.3	1.9	2.7	1.9		1.5	2.3	C%
1,801 - 2,000.....	16,790	13,917	5,612	983		5,704	43,006	N
	39.0	32.4	13.0	2.3		13.3	100.0	R%
	2.9	1.5	2.3	1.5		1.3	1.9	C%
2,001 - 2,100.....	6,716	4,400	2,158	322		2,417	16,013	N
	41.9	27.5	13.5	2.0		15.1	100.0	R%
	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.5		0.6	0.7	C%
TOTAL.....	580,969	898,643	244,846	64,280		434,367	2,223,105	N
	26.1	40.4	11.0	2.9		19.5	100.0	R%
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	C%

Table 6: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Type and Control of Institution

Table 6A: Total

Table 6B: *Dependent*

Table 6C: *Independent*

Tables 6A, 6B, and 6C provide the distribution of recipients by family income and type and control of institution for all recipients, dependents and independents. These tables support the conclusions on differences in the distribution of recipients across institutions and EFCs discussed for Table 5. Figure 11 summarizes the distribution of recipients by income and type and control of school.

- Recipients with family income of \$6,000 or less comprise 32.7 percent of the total. However, only 28.8 percent of those enrolled in 4-year institutions are in the \$6,000 or less group. Recipients enrolled in 2-year schools account for 33.9 percent of the \$6,000 or less income group. A higher percentage (43.0 percent) of those attending proprietary schools are in the \$6,000 or less income category.

Higher Income Recipients More Likely to Attend 4 Year Schools. As income increased, recipients were more likely to attend 4-year institutions and less likely to attend 2-year and proprietary institutions.

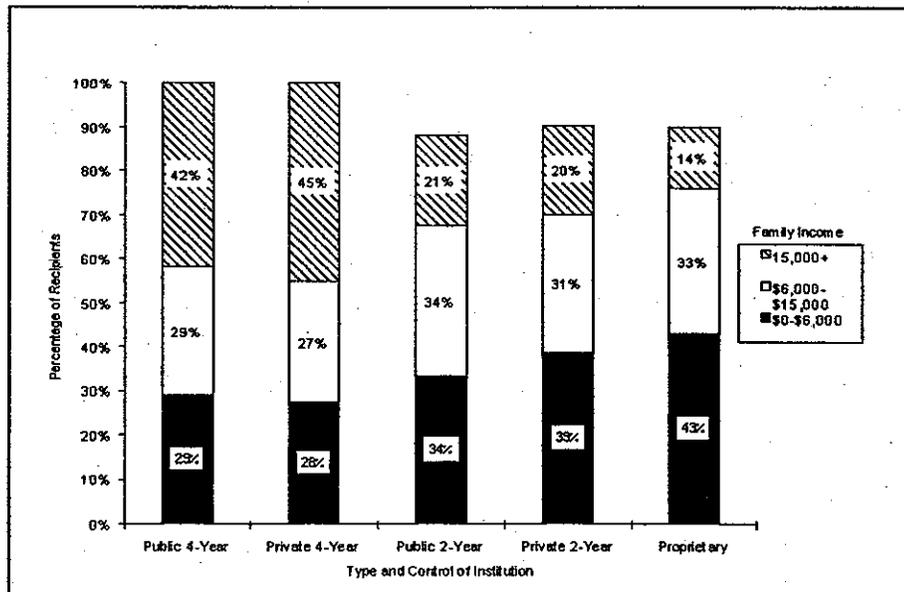


Figure 11: Type and Control of Institution by Family Income

- The pattern is reversed for recipients from families with incomes over \$15,000. While those with high incomes are 36.2 percent of the recipient population, they make up more than 42.9 percent of 4-year enrollees, 32.5 percent of 2-year enrollees, and 24.0 percent of those attending proprietary schools.

Enrollment Patterns Vary by Dependency Status and Family Income. Table 6B and 6C show differences in the distribution of dependent and independent recipients by type and control of institution and family income.

- About 24.8 percent of dependents enrolled in proprietary schools earn \$6,000 or less; 48.4 percent of independents at 4-year schools (both public and private) and 41.3 percent at 2-year schools, earned \$6,000 or less.
- Low-income dependents were also more frequent at proprietary schools, where those with incomes up to \$6,000 comprised 24.8 percent of the total. By comparison, 16.7 percent of dependents at 2-year institutions and 11.9 percent at 4-year institutions were in this low-income category.

Table 7: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Expected Family Contribution and Educational Cost

Table 7A: *Total*

Table 7B: *Dependent*

Table 7C: *Independent*

Tables 7A, 7B, and 7C show the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by Expected Family Contribution (EFC) and educational cost. Table 7A shows the distribution for all recipients. Tables 7B and 7C present the same breakdown for dependents and independents, respectively. Figure 12 depicts the distribution of educational costs overall and by dependency status.

Student educational costs considered for Pell Grant award purposes include tuition and fees, and, allowances for the cost of books, supplies, transportation, and miscellaneous expenses as determined by the institution.

The dollar allowance, exclusive of tuition and fees, are at least \$1,500 for students without dependents living at home with their parents, an established standard allowance for students without dependents living on campus, and at least \$2,500 for all other students enrolled at least half-time. Also permitted are certain additional allowances, such as provisions for child care and costs of special services or equipment required by handicapped students for attendance, but which are not provided by other assisting agencies. Because of this cost of attendance structure, as Table 7A indicates, few recipients (2.9 percent) have costs below \$2,400. These recipients are most likely students who are incarcerated or taking correspondence courses, where the non-tuition allowances are either lower or not allowed.

Majority of Costs in Higher Ranges. Table 7A shows that a majority of students have costs in the higher ranges. Almost three-quarters of all recipients (71.4 percent) attend schools where costs are greater than \$6,000. About 35.0 percent of recipients have costs that fall within the \$6,001-9,000 range. Twenty-eight percent of recipients attend schools where costs are \$6,000 or below.

Educational Costs for Dependent and Independent Students are Nearly the Same. Tables 7B and 7C indicate there is relatively little difference in the educational costs of dependents and independents. About 69.3 percent of dependents, and 72.8 percent of independents have costs greater than \$6,000. A plurality of dependent and independent recipients have costs that fall primarily in the \$6,001-9,000 range; 34.9 percent of dependent students, and 35.0 percent of independent students attended institutions where costs fall within this range. Almost thirty-one percent of dependent recipients, and 27.2 percent of independent recipients have costs of \$6,000 or less. Costs for dependents averaged \$8,611 in 1993-94; costs for independents averaged \$8,358 (not shown). The total average for Federal Pell Grant recipients in 1993-1994 was \$8,461.

Table 7A shows no clear relationship between cost and EFC levels. For example, the proportion of recipients attending higher-cost schools does not vary greatly by EFC level. About 69.2 percent of the zero EFC recipients

attended institutions with educational costs over \$6,000, as do 74.1 percent of the recipients with EFCs between 1 and 1,400, and 75.1 percent of recipients with EFCs over 1,400. With respect to lower cost schools, only 9.6 percent of the zero EFC recipients were enrolled in schools with costs of \$3,000 or less, as compared to 24.4 percent of the recipients with EFCs between 1 and 1,400, and 12.1 percent of recipients with EFCs over 1,400.

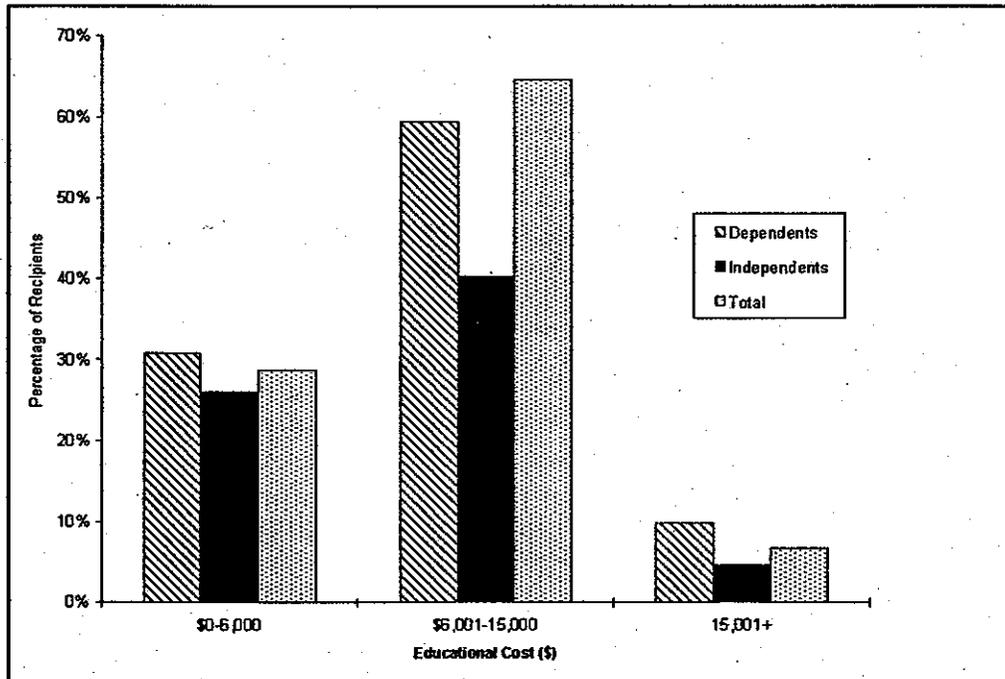


Figure 12: Distribution of Educational Costs by Dependency Status

Table 8: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Educational Cost

Table 8A: *Total*

Table 8B: *Dependent*

Table 8C: *Independent*

Tables 8A, 8B, and 8C show the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by family income and educational cost.

Low- and High-Cost Schools Attract Students from all Income Ranges at Similar Rate. Table 8A indicates no clear relationship between income and educational cost which is consistent with the data in Table 7. Low-cost schools attract low income students at about the same rate as high income students. For example, 4.7 percent of all recipients with incomes of \$6,000 or less attended institutions where costs are \$3,000 or less. By comparison, 3.4 percent of recipients with incomes greater than \$20,000 have costs of \$3,000 or less.

More Dependents in High-Income and Educational Cost Ranges. Tables 8B and 8C show that dependents are more often in the high income and educational cost ranges than independents. For example, 29.3 percent of all dependents, compared to only 10.1 percent of all independents, have incomes of more than \$20,000 and educational costs in excess of \$6,000 (See Figure 13). Family income ranges of \$9,001 to \$20,000 for the same educational cost range are 24.4 percent of dependents, compared to 17.6 percent of independents. Those with family incomes of up to \$9,000 and educational costs of greater than \$6,000 account for 45.1 percent of independents and 15.5 percent of dependents.

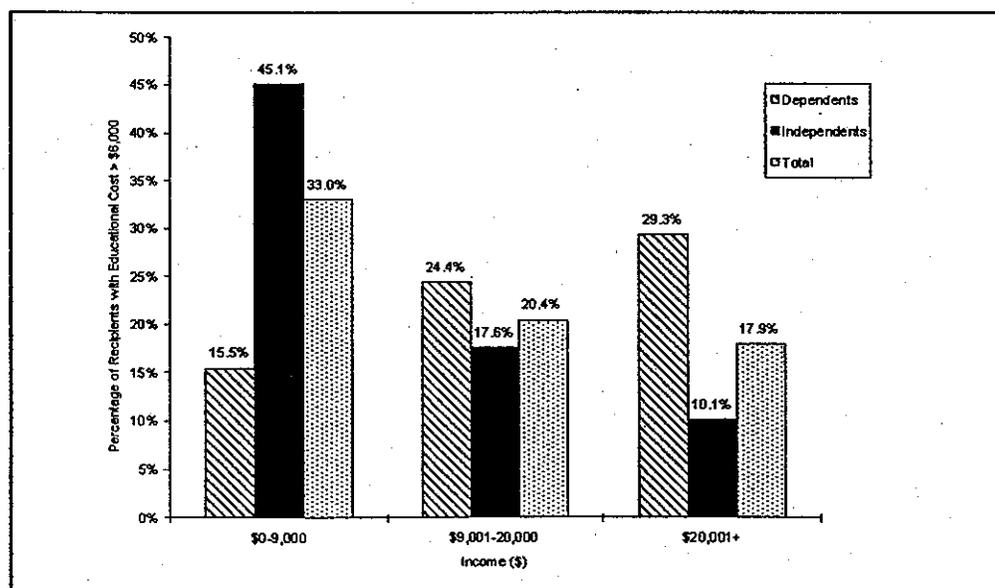


Figure 13: Cost of Education Greater Than \$6,000 by Family Income

Table 9: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Educational Cost and Grant Level

Table 9A: Total
 Table 9B: Dependent
 Table 9C: Independent

Tables 9A, 9B, and 9C present the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by educational cost and grant level for all recipients, dependents and independents, respectively.

As in Table 4, the step-shaped line 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. Grants in this category are most likely overawards resulting from a recipient attending more than one school during the award year.

Higher Costs Correlate to Higher Grants. Figure 14 shows that, consistent with Federal Pell Grant award determination rules, the higher the recipient's educational cost, the greater the potential for receiving a Federal Pell Grant. For example, of the recipients with educational costs greater than \$6,000, 52.2 percent received a grant of \$1,500 or more, while 24.0 percent received grants of less than \$900. In comparison, of recipients reporting educational costs of \$3,000 or less, only 43.4 percent receive grants of \$1,500 or greater, while 49.5 percent receive grants of less than \$900.

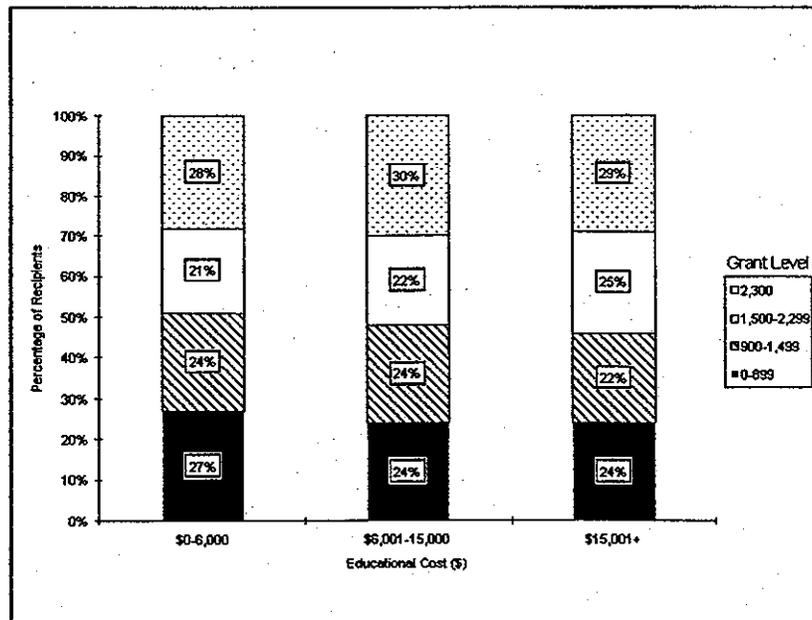


Figure 14: Percentage of Recipients by Educational Cost and Grant Level

A comparison of Tables 9B and 9C shows there are more independents (72.8 percent) with costs of education greater than \$6,000 than dependents (69.3 percent).

Both dependent and independent recipients received the maximum grant at about the same rate; 29.5 percent of independents received the maximum grant, while 29.3 percent of dependents received the maximum grant.

Table 10: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Net Asset Level

Table 10A: *Total*

Table 10B: *Dependent*

Table 10C: *Independent*

Tables 10A, 10B, and 10C present the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by family income and asset level, first for all recipients, then for dependents and independents, respectively.

Net assets is the sum of the market value, less unpaid debts, real estate/investments, business and non-family farm, plus cash, savings, and checking. In 1993-94, the net value of the principal residence and the net value of a family farm on which the family resides was eliminated from all EFC formulas.

The formulae for calculating the Expected Family Contribution provide for asset reserves that "protect" a portion of the student's or parents' assets when determining the contribution from assets. Asset reserves apply to all Federal Pell Grant recipients except single independents or independents with no dependents other than a spouse.

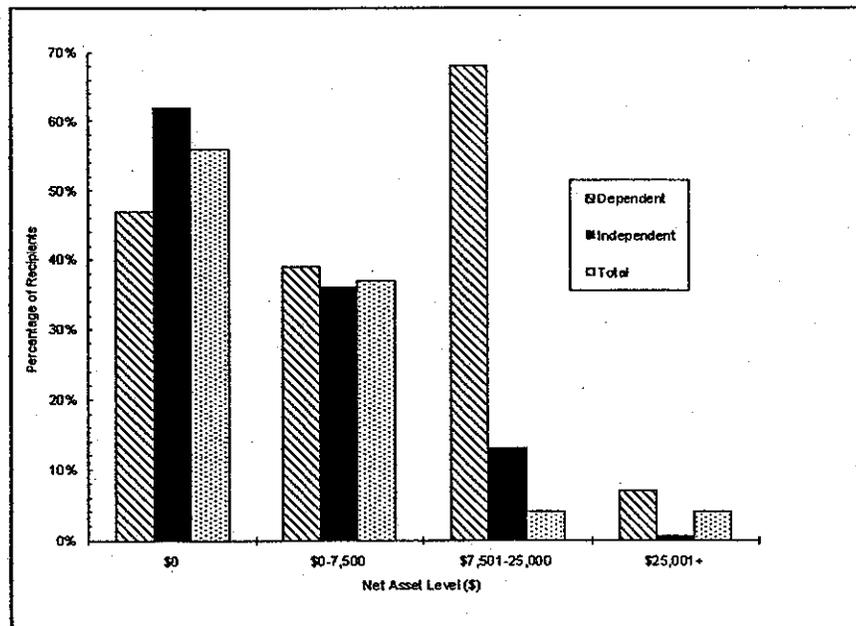


Figure 15: Distribution of Net Assets by Dependency Status

Most Federal Pell Grant Recipients Report Few Net Assets. As Table 10A shows, Federal Pell Grant recipients have few assets. More than nine out of ten recipients (96.6 percent) have net assets of \$25,000 or less, with most (93.1 percent) reporting net assets of \$7,500 or less. The percentage of recipients reporting zero assets has increased recently from 48.2 percent in 1991-92 to 54.7 percent in 1992-93, and 55.8 percent in 1993-1994.

Higher Income Recipients More Likely to Report Assets. For the lower income groups (up to \$15,000), 98.2 percent report assets of \$25,000 or less, and 96.4 percent report assets of \$7,500 or less. For recipients at incomes above \$30,000, nine out of ten (93.0 percent) report assets of \$25,000 or less; 83.2 percent report assets of \$7,500 or less.

Independents Have Substantially Lower Net Assets Than Dependents. While 92.5 percent of dependents have net assets of \$25,000 or less; nearly all (99.3 percent) independents have net assets of \$25,000 or less. Approximately 85.7 percent of dependents have net assets of \$7,500 or less, compared to 98.1 percent of independents. Figure 15 shows the distribution of net assets by dependency status. Average net assets are \$6,293 for dependents, \$685 for independents, and \$2,973 for all recipients (not shown).

Pell Grants Targeted to Low Income and Low Asset Groups. In 1993-94, 32.0 percent of all Federal Pell Grant recipients report net assets of \$7,500 or less with incomes of \$6,000 or less. Many more independents (45.0 percent) than dependents (13.0 percent) are in this group.

Expanding the ranges to \$25,000 or less for assets and \$9,000 or less for income increases this group to 46.3 percent (62.5 percent of independents and 22.8 percent of dependents).

As expected, few high-asset, high-income students receive Pell Grants. Only 2.2 percent of recipients with incomes greater than \$15,000 (0.3 percent of independents and 5.0 percent of dependents) report assets greater than \$25,000 and income greater than \$15,000.

Table 11: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Age and Family Income

Table 11A: *Total*
 Table 11B: *Dependent*
 Table 11C: *Independent*

Tables 11A, 11B, and 11C show the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by age and family income. Table 11A displays the distribution for all recipients, while Tables 11B and 11C provide the same data for dependents and independents, respectively.

As has been the case since 1987-88, students 24 years and older are automatically considered independent for Pell Grant award purposes. However, students who are less than 24 years old may also be independent if they meet certain criteria. Dependency status overrides may also be granted at the discretion of the financial aid administrator.

Younger, Mostly Dependent Recipients Have Higher Family Incomes. The relationship between age and family income, as shown in Table 11A, closely reflects the relationship between family income and dependency status. As illustrated in Figure 16, recipients in the younger age groups, most of whom are dependent and report their parent's income, had relatively higher family incomes. For example, 58.4 percent of the 24 and over group report income less than \$9,000, as compared to 40.4 percent of the younger group.

Similarly, 30.8 percent of the 23 years and younger group report family income greater than \$20,000, whereas only 16.3 percent of the older recipients report incomes in this range.

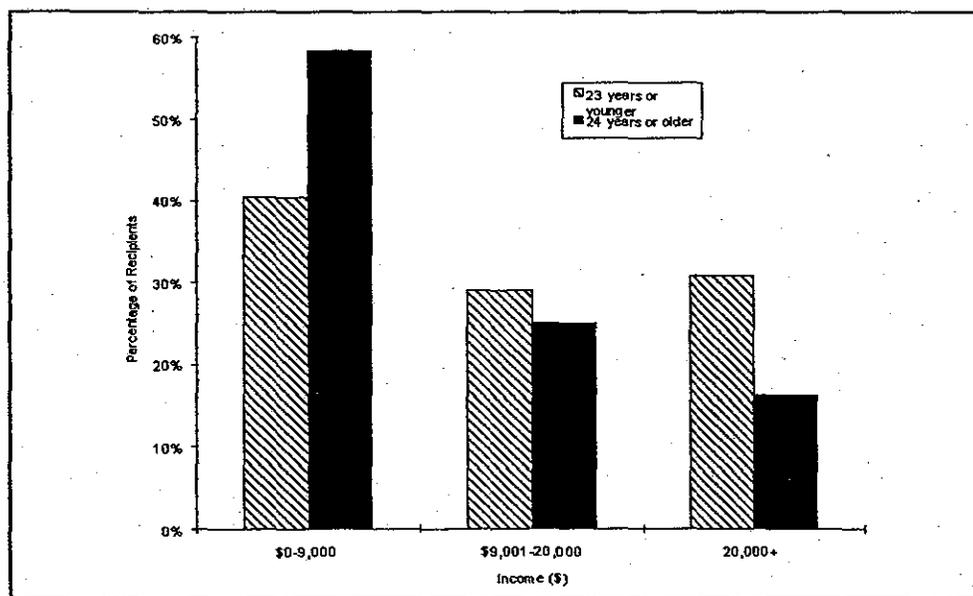


Figure 16: Recipients by Age and Family Income

Age of Federal Pell Grant Recipients Stabilizes. The majority of Federal Pell Grant recipients continue to be traditional age students. The data indicate that the recent trend towards an increasingly older population of Federal Pell Grant recipients continues at a much more moderate pace than in past cycles. Table 11A shows that 55 percent of all recipients are 23 years or younger and 32 percent are 27 years or older in 1993-94. This is almost unchanged from 1992-93, when 54.9 percent of all recipients were 23 years or younger and 32.3 percent were 27 years or older.

Table 12: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Dependent Student Earnings

Table 12 presents a distribution of dependent Federal Pell Grant recipients by family income and student earnings. The dependent student earnings equals the sum of the student's 1992 taxable and nontaxable income minus the amount of 1992 federal taxes paid. Dependent recipients who did not report any 1992 earnings—about 41.5 percent of all dependents—are not included in this table.

Most Dependent Student Earnings Are Under \$4,000. Of those dependents included in Table 12, few report a large amount of earnings. Only 20.8 percent report earnings between \$4,001 and \$7,500 in the 1993-94 application; just over 3.1 percent report earnings of more than \$7,500. A majority (58.4 percent) of dependent recipients report incomes between \$1,001 and \$4,000.

Dependent Student Earnings Related to Family Income. A comparison of Table 12 with other End-of-Year Report tables that examine the distribution of dependent recipients by family income (Table 2B) indicate that dependent recipients whose parents report relatively large incomes are more likely to report earnings than dependents whose parents report little income. For example, 64.3 percent of dependent recipients whose parents reported income greater than \$20,000 reported earnings in 1992. In contrast, only 50.2 percent of dependents with family incomes of \$9,000 or less report any student earnings.

Table 13: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Pell Grant Eligibility Status and Income Range

Table 13 presents a distribution of Title IV applicants by Pell Grant eligibility status and income range. Unlike other tables in the End-of-Year Report, Table 13 is based on data collected by the Management Information System (MIS) of the Central Processing System (CPS). It contains information on the total Title IV applicant pool rather than total recipients. The family income categories used in Table 13 are derived from the CPS MIS reports and consequently differ from other tables in this report.

More Independent Applicants Qualify For Grants Than Dependents. Approximately 63.2 percent of all applicants are qualified (or eligible) to receive a Pell Grant. Table 13 further supports the conclusion that independents qualified for grants at a higher rate than dependents. In 1993-94, 89.6 percent of independent applicants with dependents and 57.8 percent of independents without dependents are eligible to receive a grant compared to 49.7 percent of dependent applicants.

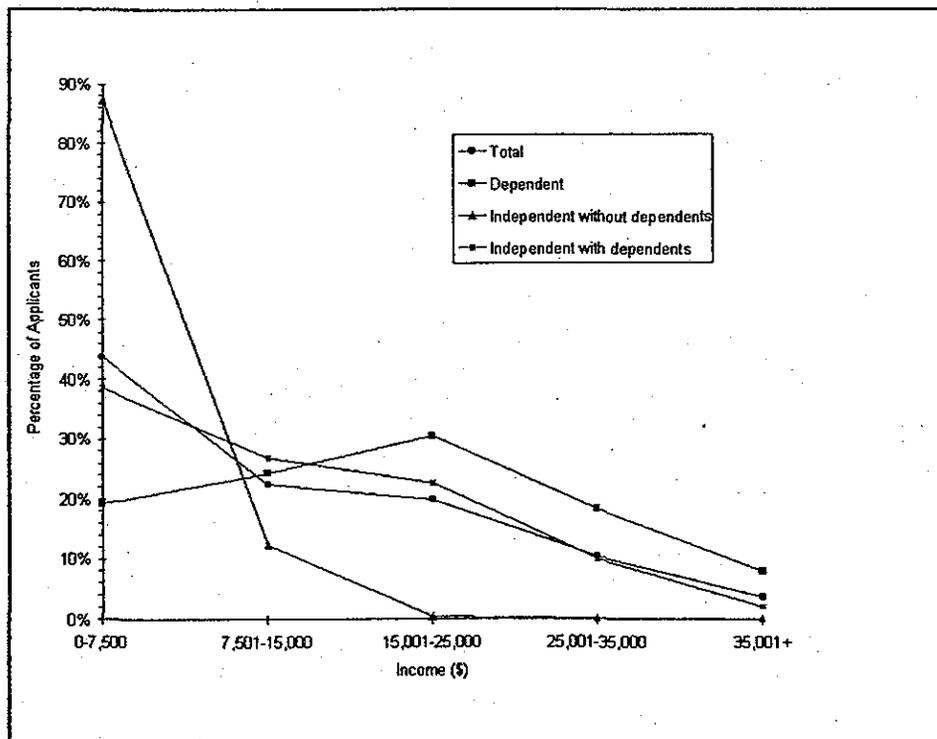


Figure 17: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Family Income

The difference in eligibility rates for independents and dependents is directly related to the difference in incomes for the two groups of applicants. Independent applicants with dependents clearly report lower incomes on the whole, with 49.5 percent reporting income of \$10,000 or less. Only 27.5 percent of dependents report income in these lower ranges. In contrast, 40.4 percent of dependent applicants report income over \$20,000 in comparison to 21.4 percent of independent applicants with dependents. As shown in earlier tables, Pell Grants are directed towards the lowest income students. Therefore, independent applicants, who traditionally report lower incomes, are more likely to qualify for a grant. The differences in income by dependency status are shown in Figure 17.

Low-Income Applicants Qualify At Very High Rate. Low income applicants, dependent and independent alike, qualify for grants with a much higher frequency than higher income counterparts. Nearly all (95.2 percent) applicants reporting \$10,000 or less income are eligible to receive a Pell Grant. The small percentage of low-income applicants that do not qualify most likely reported sizable assets. Only about 33.3 percent of those applicants reporting income greater than \$20,000 are eligible to receive a grant. It is likely that many of these applicants also reported a large family size or more than one family member in postsecondary education.

TABLE 13
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV PELL GRANT APPLICANTS
BY ELIGIBILITY STATUS AND INCOME RANGE
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94
(PART 1 OF 2)

ALL VALID APPLICANTS	INCOME RANGES										TOTAL
	\$0- 4,000	\$4,001- 7,500	\$7,501- 10,000	\$10,001- 12,000	\$12,001- 15,000	\$15,001- 20,000	\$20,001- 25,000	\$25,001- 30,000	\$30,001- 35,000	35,001+	
TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	1,243,487	1,113,694	509,538	298,192	397,915	593,384	476,450	344,129	211,658	194,251	5,382,698
PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	23.1%	20.7%	9.5%	5.5%	7.4%	11.0%	8.9%	6.4%	3.9%	3.6%	100.0%
TOTAL TITLE IV APPLICANTS	1,252,933	1,126,372	631,472	428,896	570,094	823,960	661,557	521,973	427,534	2,073,919	8,518,710
PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS IN INCOME RANGE	99.3%	98.9%	80.7%	69.5%	69.8%	72.0%	72.0%	65.9%	49.5%	9.4%	63.2%
DEPENDENT	INCOME RANGES										TOTAL
	\$0- 4,000	\$4,001- 7,500	\$7,501- 10,000	\$10,001- 12,000	\$12,001- 15,000	\$15,001- 20,000	\$20,001- 25,000	\$25,001- 30,000	\$30,001- 35,000	35,001+	
TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	154,362	208,110	156,067	123,172	180,334	304,903	270,825	207,140	136,014	148,829	1,889,756
PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	8.2%	11.0%	8.3%	6.5%	9.5%	16.1%	14.3%	11.0%	7.2%	7.9%	100.0%
TOTAL TITLE IV APPLICANTS	160,219	214,354	162,817	129,741	197,653	344,975	330,796	298,536	273,398	1,692,163	3,804,652
PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS IN INCOME RANGE	96.3%	97.1%	95.9%	94.9%	91.2%	88.4%	81.9%	69.4%	49.8%	8.8%	49.7%

**NOTE: REJECTED APPLICANTS ARE NOT INCLUDED

1 - FOR 1993-1994, THE VALID APPLICANT COUNT INCLUDES 872,410 GRADUATE STUDENTS.

TABLE 13
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV PELL GRANT APPLICANTS
BY ELIGIBILITY STATUS AND INCOME RANGE
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94
(PART 2 OF 2)

INDEPENDENT WITHOUT DEPENDENTS	INCOME RANGES										TOTAL
	\$0- 4,000	\$4,001- 7,500	\$7,501- 10,000	\$10,001- 12,000	\$12,001- 15,000	\$15,001- 20,000	\$20,001- 25,000	\$25,001- 30,000	\$30,001- 35,000	35,001+	
TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	711,104	447,902	118,491	25,020	20,130	4,527	313	131	78	128	1,327,824
PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	53.6%	33.7%	8.9%	1.9%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
TOTAL TITLE IV APPLICANTS	714,680	454,325	233,657	149,120	174,935	194,840	124,620	79,779	51,912	120,963	2,298,831
PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS IN INCOME RANGE	99.5%	98.6%	50.7%	16.8%	11.5%	2.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	57.8%
INDEPENDENTS WITH OTHER DEPENDENTS	INCOME RANGES										TOTAL
	\$0- 4,000	\$4,001- 7,500	\$7,501- 10,000	\$10,001- 12,000	\$12,001- 15,000	\$15,001- 20,000	\$20,001- 25,000	\$25,001- 30,000	\$30,001- 35,000	35,001+	
TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	378,021	457,682	234,980	150,000	197,451	283,954	205,312	136,858	75,566	45,294	2,165,118
PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	17.5%	21.1%	10.9%	6.9%	9.1%	13.1%	9.5%	6.3%	3.5%	2.1%	100.0%
TOTAL TITLE IV APPLICANTS	378,034	457,693	234,998	150,035	197,506	284,145	206,141	143,658	102,224	260,793	2,415,227
PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS IN INCOME RANGE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	99.6%	95.3%	73.9%	17.4%	89.6%

**NOTE: REJECTED APPLICANTS ARE NOT INCLUDED

1 - FOR 1993-1994, THE VALID APPLICANT COUNT INCLUDES 872,410 GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Table 14: Federal Pell Grant Recipient Enrollment Status by Type and Control of Institution

Table 14 shows the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by enrollment status and type and control of institution. For recipients whose progress is measured in credit hours, enrollment status is expressed as full-time, three-quarter-time, and half-time. Recipients enrolled in clock hour programs are depicted in the right hand columns of the table.

This continues the decline that began in 1988-89 from a full-time enrollment of over 80.0 percent in 1987-88. This pattern is consistent with postsecondary education trends of increased part-time enrollment, reflecting the necessity of many students to work to pay for their education. Half-time enrollment decreased from 7.6 percent last year to 7.0 percent in 1993-94. Three-quarter-time enrollment decreased slightly in 1993-94 from 3.6 percent in 1992-93 to 3.1 percent in 1993-94.

Full-Time Enrollment Continues To Decline. The percentage of all Federal Pell Grant recipients enrolled full time continues to decline. About 68.1 percent are enrolled full time this year, down from 69.4 percent last year.

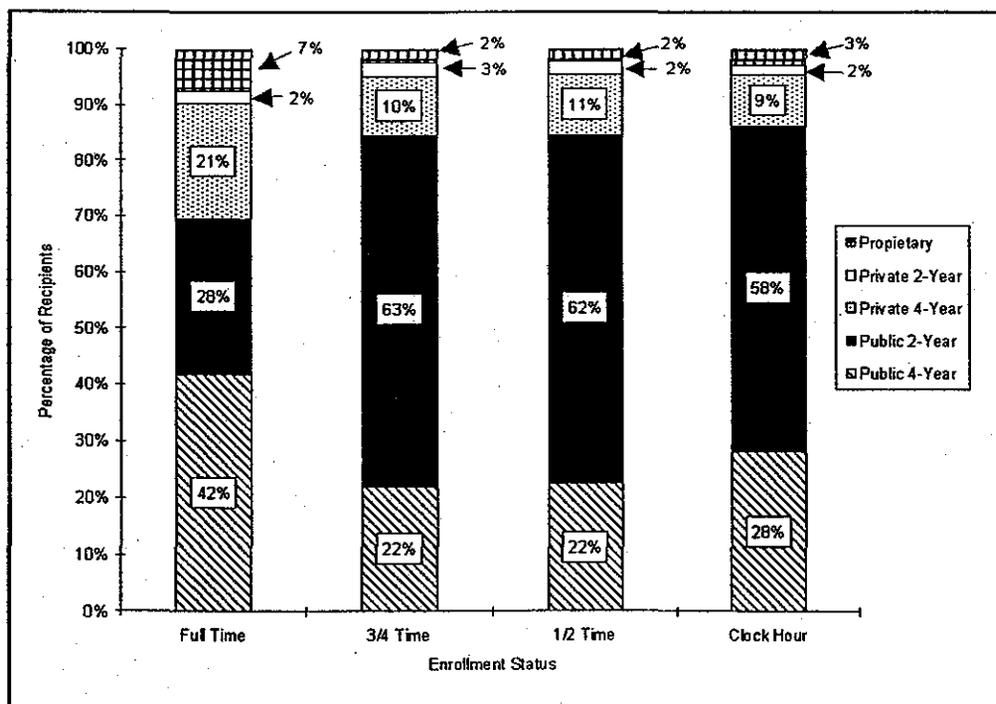


Figure 18: Distribution of Enrollment Status by Type and Control of Institution

Part-Time Enrollees Attend Programs of Shorter Length. As shown in Figure 18, enrollment status varies greatly by program length. For example, the majority of full-time students attend 4-year institutions (62.5 percent). As enrollment status declines from full-time, there is a decreasing likelihood of students attending 4-year schools (32.4 percent of three-quarter enrollees, and 33.4 percent of half-time enrollees), and an increasing likelihood of students attending less than 4-year programs (37.5 percent of full timers, 67.6 percent of three-quarter-time enrollees, and 66.6 percent of half-time enrollees). Because 4-year schools enrolling the largest numbers of students are public, most full-time enrollees (63.5 percent) attend public institutions; full-time students enroll in private and proprietary institutions at lower rates (21.4 percent and 15.1 percent, respectively). Three-quarter-time students tend to enroll most at public institutions (68.5 percent) or proprietary institutions (18.9 percent); only 12.7 percent attend private institutions. Half-timers are almost as likely to be found at proprietary institutions (43.7 percent), as at public institutions (46.7 percent); only 9.6 percent attend private institutions.

Part-Time Students Mostly Independent. Enrollment status varies substantially by dependency status. Among full-time recipients, 48.3 percent are dependent and more than half (51.7 percent) are independent. However, part-time recipients are much more likely to be independent, as 78.7 percent of those enrolled are three-quarter time and 84.5 percent of those enrolled are half-time.

Independent Students are Prominent At Clock-Hour Institutions. The discussion so far has focused on Federal Pell Grant recipients attending schools that measure progress using credit hours. Table 14 shows that 21.5 percent of 1993-94 recipients were enrolled in programs using the clock hour measure of progress. Nearly three-quarters of these recipients (71.5 percent) were independent.

Public institutions accounted for the highest percentage of clock-hour recipients (83.6 percent), followed by private institutions (10.7 percent) and proprietary institutions (5.6 percent).

**TABLE 14 - ALL RECIPIENTS
FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENT ENROLLMENT STATUS
BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94**

TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION	FULL-TIME			THREE QUARTER TIME			HALF-TIME			CLOCK HOUR		
	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDE- PENDENT	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDE- PENDENT	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDE- PENDENT	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDE- PENDENT
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.....	1,623,627	802,709	820,918	80,191	18,182	62,009	122,270	16,793	105,477	674,886	194,693	480,193
FOUR YEAR.....	961,663	558,681	402,982	19,806	4,835	14,971	29,417	4,104	25,313	216,963	81,158	135,805
TWO YEAR.....	661,964	244,028	417,936	60,385	13,347	47,038	92,853	12,689	80,164	457,923	113,535	344,388
TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT.....	547,472	332,049	215,423	14,819	2,787	12,032	25,010	3,732	21,278	86,638	27,283	59,355
FOUR YEAR.....	483,610	308,250	175,360	9,596	1,863	7,733	15,228	1,646	13,582	71,617	24,253	47,364
TWO YEAR.....	63,862	23,799	40,063	5,223	924	4,299	9,782	2,086	7,696	15,021	3,030	11,991
TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING.....	385,556	100,420	285,136	22,085	3,925	18,160	114,163	19,906	94,257	44,826	8,042	36,784
TOTAL.....	2,556,655	1,235,178	1,321,477	117,095	24,894	92,201	261,443	40,431	221,012	806,350	230,018	576,332

Table 15: Summary Statistics for Federal Pell Grant Professional Judgement Filers

Table 15 provides summary statistics for the 2.0 percent of applicants who received professional judgement adjustments from their financial aid administrator. Professional judgements refer to the authority given to financial aid administrators to adjust an applicant's EFC or cost of education based on extenuating personal circumstances.

Most Professional Judgement Adjustments are Made on Independents. Figure 19 shows that of those submitting valid professional judgement applications, significantly more are independents than dependents (60.2 percent versus 39.8 percent). And a consistently higher number of applicants with professional judgement adjustments who receive Federal Pell Grants are independent (61.6 percent) than dependent (38.4 percent).

Independents receive 63.8 percent of the total expenditures for this group of applicants. This is consistent with the fact that a considerably higher number of independent students receive professional judgement adjustments.

Professional judgement recipients are 3.2 percent of recipients, 3.3 percent of independents, and 3.0 percent of dependents (not in this table). Expenditures of \$169.4 million for professional judgment recipients are 3.0 percent of all Pell Grant expenditures. The average grant for all students receiving a professional judgement adjustment is \$1,424.

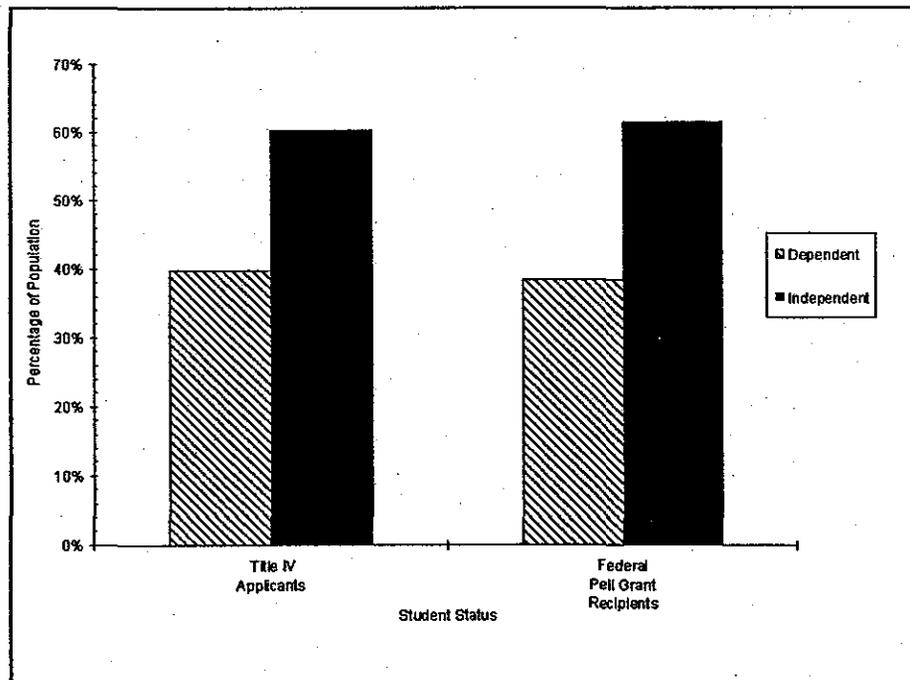


Figure 19: Professional Judgement Applicants and Recipients by Dependency Status

TABLE 15 - ALL RECIPIENTS
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT FILERS
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	62,082	94,053	156,135
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS.....	61,944	93,975	155,919
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	48,244 77.7%	81,620 86.8%	129,864 83.2%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS....	13,700 22.1%	12,355 13.1%	26,055 16.7%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING.....	138 0.2%	78 0.1%	216 0.1%
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	1,055	2,342	3,397
NUMBER OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS.....	45,702	73,211	118,913
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$61,257,910	\$108,099,146	\$169,357,056
AVERAGE GRANT.....	\$1,340	\$1,476	\$1,424

NOTE: FOR 1993-94, SPECIAL CONDITIONS WERE REPLACED WITH PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT.

Table 16: Distribution of Verified Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Grant Level

Table 16 presents family income and grant levels for recipients selected for verification, 43.5 percent of the recipient population.

A comparison of Table 16 with other tables indicates that recipients reporting lower incomes are less likely to be selected for verification than those with higher income. Of recipients reporting income of \$9,000 or less only 16.7 percent were selected for verification. By comparison, 42.8 percent of recipients reporting family income greater than \$20,000 were selected.

The distribution of grants among those selected for verification indicates that selected recipients are awarded slightly smaller grants. This can be explained by the earlier discussion that recipients selected for verification report relatively higher incomes, and thus qualify for smaller grants. For example, 30.2 percent of selected applicants received grants less than \$900, compared to 23.5 percent of non-selected recipients. About 34.5 percent of recipients selected for verification receive grants greater than \$1,800, compared to 41.5 percent of recipients not selected for verification.

Table 17: Summary Statistics by Application Source

Table 17 presents summary statistics by application source for all Title IV applicants. These statistics include information on official applicants, valid applicants (official applicants less applications returned for insufficient data and never re-submitted), and applicants selected for verification, as well as data on Federal Pell Grant recipients by application source.

In 1993-94, a student applied for Title IV student aid in one of several ways. Application forms were sent to one of the three Multiple Data Entry (MDE) processors: American College Testing (ACT) Program; College Scholarship Service (CSS); or the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA). An application could also be submitted to the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) processor, transmitted directly to the Central Processing System (CPS) via an electronic Application or electronic Renewal Application Process. Electronic Application was first introduced late in 1990-91. It allows institutions to transmit electronically original application data directly to the CPS. The electronic Renewal Application was introduced in 1992-93. It allows schools to draw down records for returning students from the prior year (1992-93), print renewal applications for the student, and key enter and transmit the data electronically to the CPS.

FAFSA and ACT Applicants Dominate. Looking at the percentage of official applicants using each form, as shown in Table 17, the FAFSA processor is the most used at 36.9 percent, followed by the ACT (26.9 percent), CSS (20.2 percent), Electronic Application (11.3 percent), PHEAA (4.5 percent), and Renewal Application (0.3 percent) forms.

Interpreting Data by Application Source. Table 17 shows that there is considerable variation in the percentage of applicants using each paper form and the electronic applications. These differences reflect in part the form preferences of institutions, which tend to recommend one form over another to their students, usually because of separate institutional or state aid forms distributed by the same vendor. Since the Federal application forms distributed by the various sources are identical versions of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), such differences have no impact on the determination of eligibility for Federal aid. However, differences in the sources of applications are historically interesting and do shed light on the changing roles of the MDEs in Federal aid form distribution.

Because of institutional and regional preferences in the forms used, there tends to be differences in the percentage of students that are Federal Pell Grant eligible by application source. These differences, illustrated in Figure 20, are by no means causal. Instead, they reflect the demographic differences in the profile of applicants in various institutions and regions and the concomitant preferences of these institutions for forms. For example, proprietary schools and community colleges may be more likely to use the FAFSA or Electronic Application, while private 4-year colleges in the east and west may be more likely to use CSS. Thus, to the extent that students attending community colleges and proprietary institutions draw from different segments of the population than private 4-year colleges, Pell Grant eligibility rates for the two groups may differ.

Federal Applicants Least Likely to Become Recipients. As was the case in previous years,

Table 17 shows that the proportion of official applicants and qualified applicants receiving grants varies considerably according to the application source.

Qualified students using the FAFSA are least likely to become recipients (67.3 percent), probably because many of them choose not to enroll in school. Approximately three-quarters of qualified applicants using Electronic Application (74.6 percent), PHEAA (71.9 percent), ACT (70.1 percent), and CSS (69.8 percent) receive grants. Due to the nature of the screening process at the school, eligible Renewal Applications (93.0 percent) are most likely to receive grants.

The proportion of recipients by application source is related to average grant by application source because both reflect the applicant family's financial circumstances. Differences in proportion of recipient and average grant are due to the fact that the grant also is affected by enrollment status and in some instances educational cost. The largest average grant went to students using Renewal Applications (\$1,854), probably because these applicants generally have lower incomes and many attend higher cost schools. The average grant of recipients using most other processors is similar, ranging from \$1,488 to \$1,543.

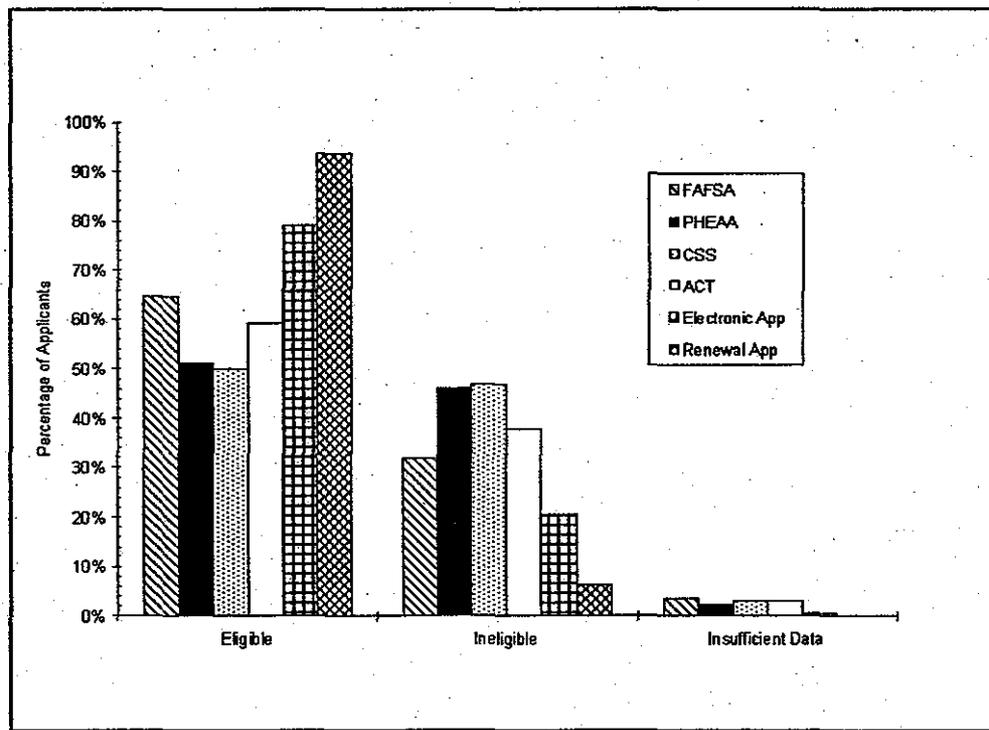


Figure 20: Applicant Eligibility Status by Application Source

TABLE 17
SUMMARY STATISTICS BY APPLICATION SOURCE
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

ALL APPLICANTS	APPLICATION SOURCE						TOTAL
	FAFSA	PHEAA	CSS	ACT	ELECTRONIC APP	RENEWAL APP	
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS							
 SUBMITTING OFFICIAL							
 APPLICATIONS.....	3,234,658	392,847	1,767,472	2,357,785	990,161	27,486	8,770,409
NUMBER OF TITLE IV PELL GRANT							
 APPLICANTS SUBMITTING							
 VALID APPLICATIONS.....	3,118,976	383,628	1,715,164	2,287,898	985,564	27,480	8,518,710
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF							
 FEDERAL PELL GRANT							
 ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	2,089,922 64.6%	201,713 51.3%	887,859 50.2%	1,394,176 59.1%	783,242 79.1%	25,786 93.8%	5,382,698 61.4%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF							
 FEDERAL PELL GRANT							
 INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	1,029,054 31.8%	181,915 46.3%	827,305 46.8%	893,722 37.9%	202,322 20.4%	1,694 6.2%	3,136,012 35.8%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF							
 APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR							
 INSUFFICIENT DATA AND							
 NEVER RE-SUBMITTED							
 FOR PROCESSING.....	115,682 3.6%	9,219 2.3%	52,308 3.0%	69,887 3.0%	4,597 0.5%	6 0.0%	251,699 2.9%
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS							
 SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL							
 APPLICATIONS.....	61,801	6,612	24,838	33,232	74,013	671	201,167
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS							
 SELECTED FOR VERIFICATION							
	918,054	92,378	413,136	630,587	292,260	10,730	2,357,145
NUMBER OF FEDERAL							
 PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS							
	1,405,772	145,092	619,826	976,782	584,233	23,970	3,755,675
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$2,091,507,778	\$215,926,750	\$956,622,162	\$1,469,789,309	\$876,170,559	\$44,436,707	\$5,654,453,265
AVERAGE GRANT.....	\$1,488	\$1,488	\$1,543	\$1,505	\$1,500	\$1,854	\$1,506

NOTE: FOR 1993-1994, THE VALID APPLICANT COUNT INCLUDES 872,410 GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Table 18: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Application Source

Table 18A: *Total*
 Table 18B: *Dependents*
 Table 18C: *Independents*

Tables 18A, 18B, and 18C display the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by family income for each application source. These tables present this information for total recipients, dependents, and independents, respectively.

Most Recipients Use Federal Form – Paper or Electronic – to Apply. When the combined total of recipients using a Federal form, either paper (FAFSA with 37.4 percent) or Electronic (Initial application with 15.6 percent and Renewal Application with 0.6 percent) is considered, the majority of recipients (53.6 percent) use a direct Department of Education source. More than one-quarter use ACT (26.0 percent), followed by CSS (16.5 percent), and PHEAA (3.9 percent).

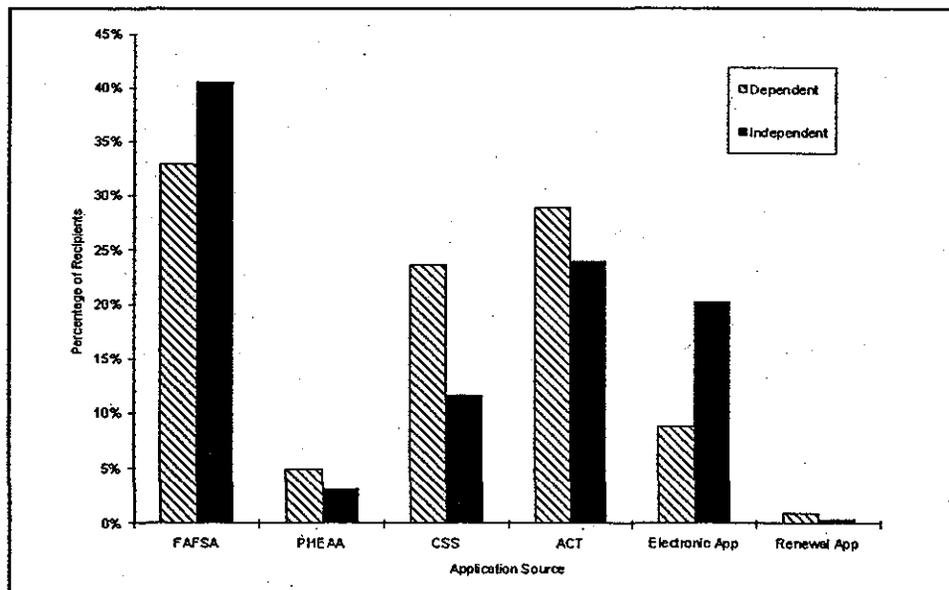


Figure 21: Distribution of Recipients' Application Source by Dependency Status

More Federal Form Recipients Have Lower Incomes. Differences in income by application source are consistent with differences in institution attended by those at various income levels (see Table 6) and the population served by each source.

- The majority of Electronic Application (59.2 percent), Renewal Application (51.1 percent) and FAFSA (48.6 percent) recipients have family incomes of \$9,000 or less. Only 13.8 percent of Electronic Application, 15.0 percent of Renewal Application, and 22.3 percent of FAFSA recipients report family incomes of \$20,000 or more.

- Fewer recipients among the other application sources are in the lowest income groups; 43.0 percent of ACT recipients, 38.6 percent of CSS recipients, and 40.8 percent of PHEAA recipients are from families with incomes of \$9,000 or less. More recipients using these MDEs are in the highest income groups; 27.3 percent of ACT recipients, 32.3 percent of CSS recipients, and 32.4 percent of PHEAA recipients are from families with incomes of \$20,000 or more.

Figure 21 shows the distribution of recipients' application source by dependency status.

Table 19: Summary Statistics by Type and Control of Institution

Table 19 displays summary statistics by type and control of institution for the 1993-94 award year.

Most Schools Are Proprietary; Most Recipients Attend Public Schools. In 1993-94, there were 6,525 participating institutions (218 less than 1992-93). Participation in the Federal Pell Grant program varies considerably by the control of school (whether it is public, private, non-profit, or proprietary), and by the length of its educational program. Figure 22 depicts graphically the percentage of institutions in each category.

- More than 4 out of 10 schools (42.0 percent) are proprietary. On average, these schools are small, as the information about the recipients and expenditures indicate. The average number of recipients per proprietary school is 207 (for all schools, the average is 576). Proprietary schools account for only 15.1 percent of the Federal Pell Grant recipients and 15.2 percent of total program expenditures.

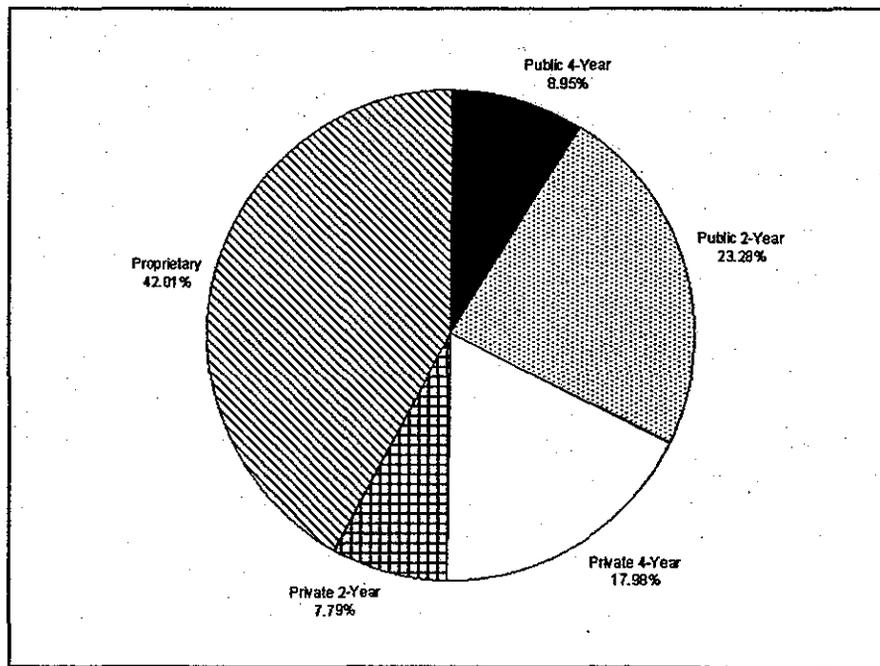


Figure 22: Institutions Participating in the Federal Pell Grant Program by Type and Control of Institution

- Public institutions are the next largest group, accounting for 3 out of 10 schools in the program (32.2 percent). These schools tend to be much larger than the proprietary institutions, accounting for 66.9 percent of all recipients and 65.9 percent of total program expenditures. Two-year public schools outnumber 4-year public schools by nearly 3 to 1. These schools, which tend to be community colleges offering an associate degree, are smaller on average than their 4-year counterparts, both in terms of recipients and expenditures. An average of 845 recipients attend 2-year public schools (compared with an average of 2,106 at 4-year schools); 2-year schools disburse an average of \$1.2 million each (compared with an average of \$3.3 million each at 4-year public schools).
- Private, non-profit schools are the fewest in number, accounting for one in four institutions participating in the program (25.8 percent). By comparison to their public counterparts, these schools are, on average, small in terms of the number of recipients. The average number per private school is 402. Recipients attending these schools accounted for 18.0 percent of the total; expenditures to these recipients represented 18.8 percent of the program total. Most private schools (69.8 percent) offer 4-year programs. These 4-year schools tend to be larger than their 2-year counterparts both in terms of average number of recipients per school (495 4-year versus 185 at 2-year private schools) and average Federal Pell Grant expenditure per school (\$785,000 versus \$283,000).

Grants Are Higher At Private Institutions. Recipients attending private and proprietary institutions receive somewhat higher grants than those attending public institutions. The average grant for those attending 4-year private schools is the largest at \$1,587 while the average to recipients at 2-year public schools is lowest at \$1,412. Overall, the average Federal Pell Grant is \$1,506.

Increase in Attendance at Public Institutions. As Table 19 demonstrates, two-thirds (66.9 percent) of all Federal Pell Grant recipients attend postsecondary institutions that are publicly funded. This is an increase over 1992-93 when approximately 64.7 percent attended this type of institution. About 15.1 percent attend proprietary institutions, down from 17.4 percent of recipients in 1992-93. The remaining 18.0 percent in 1993-94 attend private non-profit institutions, nearly the same percentage attending this type of institution in 1992-93 (17.9 percent). This data is consistent with the emerging trend toward increased enrollment in public institutions. The most plausible explanation for this change is a shift from higher-cost institutions to lower-cost institutions in response to the high cost of post-secondary education.

TABLE 19
FEDERAL PELL GRANT EXPENDITURES, RECIPIENTS, AND
AVERAGE GRANT BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	AVERAGE GRANT
<u>TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</u>	2,103	\$3,728,123,381	2,513,893	\$1,483
FOUR YEAR.....	584	1,915,082,921	1,230,104	1,557
TWO YEAR.....	1,519	1,813,040,460	1,283,789	1,412
<u>TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT</u>	1,681	1,065,738,140	675,116	1,579
FOUR YEAR.....	1,173	921,783,902	580,969	1,587
TWO YEAR.....	508	143,954,238	94,147	1,529
<u>TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING</u>	2,741	860,591,744	566,666	1,519
TOTAL.....	6,525	\$5,654,453,265	3,755,675	\$1,506

Table 20: Federal Pell Grant Expenditures, Recipients, and Average Grant by Type and Control of Institution

Table 20 provides information on Federal Pell Grant expenditures, recipients, and average grant by type and control of institution for total, dependent and independent recipients.

Six Out of Every 10 Federal Pell Grant Dollars Go To Independents. Independents represent 59.2 percent of the total recipient population, and received 58.4 percent of the \$5.6 billion disbursed in the Federal Pell Grant Program in 1993-94. The majority of expenditures (65.9 percent) are directed to recipients at public institutions. At private non-profit schools, independents accounted for a slight minority (45.8 percent) of the population and expenditures (45.1 percent). At proprietary institutions, where they account for a vast majority of the recipient population (76.7 percent), independents receive 76.5 percent of Pell Grant expenditures.

Independents with Dependents Receive Similar Grants As Dependents. Independents with dependents receive similar grants on average as dependents. The average grant to this group of independents is \$1,537, while the average to dependents is \$1,536. Both of these groups represent students with relatively low parent or student incomes who are supporting a family. Independents without dependents receive smaller grants on average (\$1,383). Figure 23 illustrates average grants by institutional control and dependency status.

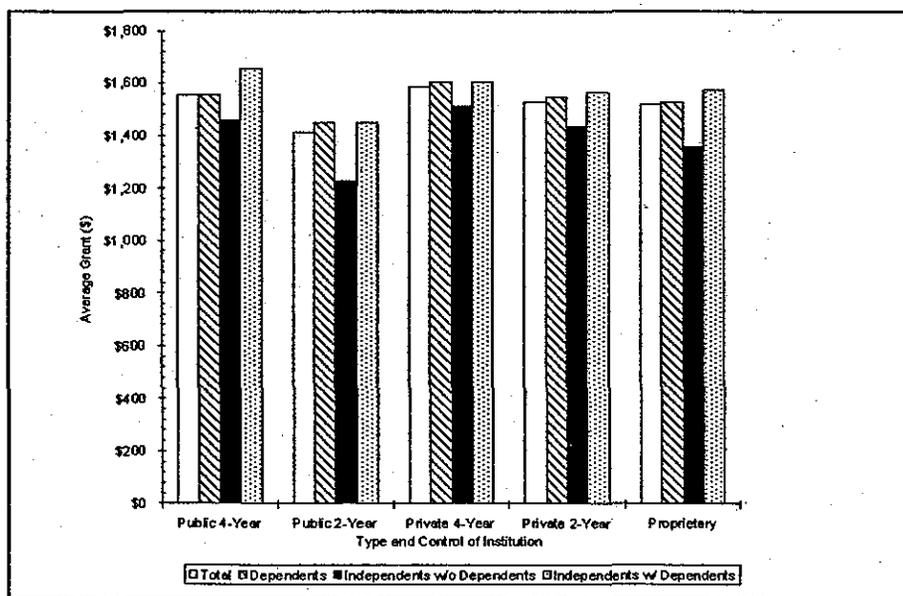


Figure 23: Average Grant by Institutional Control and Dependency Status

TABLE 20
FEDERAL PELL GRANT EXPENDITURES, RECIPIENTS, AND
AVERAGE GRANT BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT			PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING	TOTAL
	TOTAL	4-YEAR	2-YEAR	TOTAL	4-YEAR	2-YEAR	TOTAL	
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURES:</u>								
TOTAL.....	\$3,728,123,381	\$1,915,082,921	\$1,813,040,460	\$1,065,738,140	\$921,783,902	\$143,954,238	\$860,591,744	\$5,654,453,265
DEPENDENTS.....	\$1,567,039,655	\$1,008,358,367	\$558,681,288	\$584,817,588	\$538,703,417	\$46,114,171	\$202,008,754	\$2,353,865,997
INDEPENDENTS W/O DEPENDENTS...	\$688,553,950	\$412,910,483	\$275,643,467	\$200,087,959	\$169,515,740	\$30,572,219	\$150,499,108	\$1,039,141,017
INDEPENDENTS W/ DEPENDENTS.....	\$1,472,529,776	\$493,814,071	\$978,715,705	\$280,832,593	\$213,564,745	\$67,267,848	\$508,083,882	\$2,261,446,251
<u>TOTAL RECIPIENTS:</u>								
TOTAL.....	2,513,893	1,230,104	1,283,789	675,116	580,969	94,147	566,666	3,755,674
DEPENDENTS.....	1,034,281	649,135	385,146	365,990	336,123	29,867	132,299	1,532,570
INDEPENDENTS W/O DEPENDENTS..	507,191	282,976	224,215	133,188	111,865	21,323	110,920	751,299
INDEPENDENTS W/ DEPENDENTS....	972,421	297,993	674,428	175,938	132,981	42,957	323,447	1,471,805
<u>AVERAGE GRANT:</u>								
TOTAL.....	\$1,483	\$1,557	\$1,412	\$1,579	\$1,587	\$1,529	\$1,519	\$1,506
DEPENDENTS.....	\$1,515	\$1,553	\$1,451	\$1,598	\$1,603	\$1,544	\$1,527	\$1,536
INDEPENDENTS W/O DEPENDENTS..	\$1,358	\$1,459	\$1,229	\$1,502	\$1,515	\$1,434	\$1,357	\$1,383
INDEPENDENTS W/ DEPENDENTS....	\$1,514	\$1,657	\$1,451	\$1,596	\$1,606	\$1,566	\$1,571	\$1,537

Table 21: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients and Average Grant by Grant Level and Type and Control of Institution

Table 21A: Total

Table 21B: Dependent

Table 21C: Independent

Tables 21A, 21B, and 21C present the distribution of recipients by grant level and type and control of institution. Grant levels are presented in \$300 ranges; the average grant is also shown.

Largest Grants at Private Four Year Schools.

Figure 24 indicates that students at 4 year private non-profit institutions receive, on average, the largest grants (\$1,587). The smallest grants on average go to students attending 2-year public institutions (\$1,412). The three remaining types of schools receive similar grants on average: 2-year private non-profit (\$1,529), 4-year public (\$1,557), and proprietary (\$1,519).

The distribution of maximum grants also varies by type of institution. Recipients at relatively higher cost private non-profit 4-year institutions are most likely to receive the maximum award (33.3 percent), followed by those attending proprietary schools (32.1 percent), and public 4-year schools (31.7 percent). Approximately 30.3 percent of recipients attending private non-profit 2-year schools receive the maximum grant. Recipients attending public 2-year institutions are least likely to receive the maximum grant (24.2 percent).

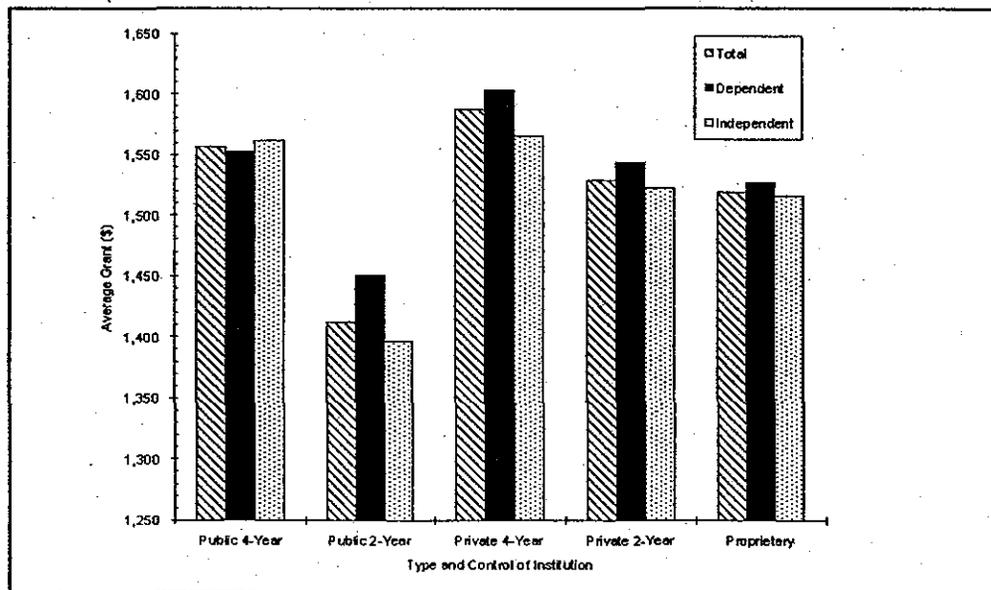


Figure 24: Average Grant by Type and Control of Institution and Dependency Status

TABLE 21-A - ALL RECIPIENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT
BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION					TOTAL	
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY		
	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	TOTAL		
\$1 - 299.....	28,040	58,315	10,657	2,504	14,129	113,645	N
	24.7	51.3	9.4	2.2	12.4	100.0	R%
	2.3	4.5	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	C%
	\$217	\$214	\$220	\$214	\$206	\$214	AVG-GRANT
\$300 - 599.....	135,953	172,636	61,183	9,036	44,920	423,728	N
	32.1	40.7	14.4	2.1	10.6	100.0	R%
	11.1	13.4	10.5	9.6	7.9	11.3	C%
	\$462	\$486	\$465	\$472	\$458	\$472	AVG-GRANT
\$600 - 899.....	120,323	147,488	53,378	9,838	65,465	396,492	N
	30.3	37.2	13.5	2.5	16.5	100.0	R%
	9.8	11.5	9.2	10.4	11.6	10.6	C%
	\$757	\$775	\$761	\$763	\$756	\$765	AVG-GRANT
\$900 - 1,199.....	179,608	225,489	86,671	16,836	121,976	630,580	N
	28.5	35.8	13.7	2.7	19.3	100.0	R%
	14.6	17.6	14.9	17.9	21.5	16.8	C%
	\$1,089	\$1,105	\$1,093	\$1,101	\$1,113	\$1,100	AVG-GRANT
\$1,200 - 1,499.....	93,823	95,798	42,786	6,332	27,930	266,669	N
	35.2	35.9	16.0	2.4	10.5	100.0	R%
	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.7	4.9	7.1	C%
	\$1,355	\$1,371	\$1,358	\$1,357	\$1,345	\$1,360	AVG-GRANT
\$1,500 - 1,799.....	112,740	134,323	52,126	10,060	65,288	374,537	N
	30.1	35.9	13.9	2.7	17.4	100.0	R%
	9.2	10.5	9.0	10.7	11.5	10.0	C%
	\$1,650	\$1,661	\$1,656	\$1,637	\$1,593	\$1,645	AVG-GRANT
\$1,800 - 2,099.....	100,546	95,334	48,270	6,984	28,141	279,275	N
	36.0	34.1	17.3	2.5	10.1	100.0	R%
	8.2	7.4	8.3	7.4	5.0	7.4	C%
	\$1,959	\$1,972	\$1,961	\$1,953	\$1,944	\$1,962	AVG-GRANT
\$2,100 - 2,299.....	68,637	44,370	32,347	4,045	16,896	166,295	N
	41.3	26.7	19.5	2.4	10.2	100.0	R%
	5.6	3.5	5.6	4.3	3.0	4.4	C%
	\$2,202	\$2,198	\$2,205	\$2,184	\$2,192	\$2,200	AVG-GRANT
\$2,300.....	390,434	310,036	193,551	28,512	181,921	1,104,454	N
	35.4	28.1	17.5	2.6	16.5	100.0	R%
	31.7	24.2	33.3	30.3	32.1	29.4	C%
	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	AVG-GRANT
TOTAL.....	1,230,104	1,283,789	580,969	94,147	566,666	3,755,675	N
	32.8	34.2	15.5	2.5	15.1	100.0	R%
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	C%
	\$1,557	\$1,412	\$1,587	\$1,529	\$1,519	\$1,506	AVG-GRANT

TABLE 21-B - *DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS*
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT
BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION					TOTAL	
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY		
	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	TOTAL		
\$1 - 299.....	11,861	15,608	3,940	737	3,750	35,896	N
	33.0	43.5	11.0	2.1	10.4	100.0	R%
	1.8	4.1	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.3	C%
	\$218	\$214	\$220	\$210	\$208	\$215	AVG-GRANT
\$300 - 599.....	75,120	47,677	35,869	3,060	11,772	173,498	N
	43.3	27.5	20.7	1.8	6.8	100.0	R%
	11.6	12.4	10.7	10.2	8.9	11.3	C%
	\$455	\$471	\$455	\$459	\$455	\$459	AVG-GRANT
\$600 - 899.....	64,925	42,807	30,965	3,058	15,264	157,019	N
	41.3	27.3	19.7	1.9	9.7	100.0	R%
	10.0	11.1	9.2	10.2	11.5	10.2	C%
	\$753	\$767	\$755	\$759	\$755	\$758	AVG-GRANT
\$900 - 1,199.....	86,556	63,149	44,015	4,660	24,894	223,274	N
	38.8	28.3	19.7	2.1	11.1	100.0	R%
	13.3	16.4	13.1	15.6	18.8	14.6	C%
	\$1,077	\$1,097	\$1,081	\$1,097	\$1,107	\$1,087	AVG-GRANT
\$1,200 - 1,499.....	54,944	30,417	27,741	2,404	7,290	122,796	N
	44.7	24.8	22.6	2.0	5.9	100.0	R%
	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.0	5.5	8.0	C%
	\$1,351	\$1,362	\$1,352	\$1,356	\$1,346	\$1,354	AVG-GRANT
\$1,500 - 1,799.....	59,828	38,676	30,348	2,738	13,441	145,031	N
	41.3	26.7	20.9	1.9	9.3	100.0	R%
	9.2	10.0	9.0	9.2	10.2	9.5	C%
	\$1,647	\$1,661	\$1,651	\$1,642	\$1,599	\$1,647	AVG-GRANT
\$1,800 - 2,099.....	56,594	32,613	30,042	2,520	7,140	128,909	N
	43.9	25.3	23.3	2.0	5.5	100.0	R%
	8.7	8.5	8.9	8.4	5.4	8.4	C%
	\$1,956	\$1,970	\$1,958	\$1,958	\$1,947	\$1,960	AVG-GRANT
\$2,100 - 2,299.....	47,364	18,476	24,704	1,642	5,241	97,427	N
	48.6	19.0	25.4	1.7	5.4	100.0	R%
	7.3	4.8	7.3	5.5	4.0	6.4	C%
	\$2,207	\$2,206	\$2,208	\$2,202	\$2,195	\$2,206	AVG-GRANT
\$2,300.....	191,943	95,723	108,499	9,048	43,507	448,720	N
	42.8	21.3	24.2	2.0	9.7	100.0	R%
	29.6	24.9	32.3	30.3	32.9	29.3	C%
	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,301	\$2,300	AVG-GRANT
TOTAL.....	649,135	385,146	336,123	29,867	132,299	1,532,570	N
	42.4	25.1	21.9	1.9	8.6	100.0	R%
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	C%
	\$1,553	\$1,451	\$1,603	\$1,544	\$1,527	\$1,536	AVG-GRANT

TABLE 21-C - *INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS*
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT
BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION					TOTAL	
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY		
	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	TOTAL		
\$1 - 299.....	16,179	42,707	6,717	1,767	10,379	77,749	N
	20.8	54.9	8.6	2.3	13.3	100.0	R%
	2.8	4.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	3.5	C%
	\$217	\$214	\$220	\$216	\$206	\$214	AVG-GRANT
\$300 - 599.....	60,833	124,959	25,314	5,976	33,148	250,230	N
	24.3	49.9	10.1	2.4	13.2	100.0	R%
	10.5	13.9	10.3	9.3	7.6	11.3	C%
	\$472	\$492	\$480	\$479	\$460	\$481	AVG-GRANT
\$600 - 899.....	55,398	104,681	22,413	6,780	50,201	239,473	N
	23.1	43.7	9.4	2.8	21.0	100.0	R%
	9.5	11.6	9.2	10.5	11.6	10.8	C%
	\$762	\$779	\$770	\$765	\$757	\$769	AVG-GRANT
\$900 - 1,199.....	93,052	162,340	42,656	12,176	97,082	407,306	N
	22.8	39.9	10.5	3.0	23.8	100.0	R%
	16.0	18.1	17.4	18.9	22.4	18.3	C%
	\$1,100	\$1,108	\$1,106	\$1,102	\$1,115	\$1,108	AVG-GRANT
\$1,200 - 1,499.....	38,879	65,381	15,045	3,928	20,640	143,873	N
	27.0	45.4	10.5	2.7	14.3	100.0	R%
	6.7	7.3	6.1	6.1	4.8	6.5	C%
	\$1,361	\$1,375	\$1,368	\$1,358	\$1,345	\$1,366	AVG-GRANT
\$1,500 - 1,799.....	52,912	95,647	21,778	7,322	51,847	229,506	N
	23.1	41.7	9.5	3.2	22.6	100.0	R%
	9.1	10.6	8.9	11.4	11.9	10.3	C%
	\$1,654	\$1,661	\$1,663	\$1,636	\$1,591	\$1,643	AVG-GRANT
\$1,800 - 2,099.....	43,952	62,721	18,228	4,464	21,001	150,366	N
	29.2	41.7	12.1	3.0	14.0	100.0	R%
	7.6	7.0	7.4	6.9	4.8	6.8	C%
	\$1,963	\$1,974	\$1,967	\$1,950	\$1,943	\$1,965	AVG-GRANT
\$2,100 - 2,299.....	21,273	25,894	7,643	2,403	11,655	68,868	N
	30.9	37.6	11.1	3.5	16.9	100.0	R%
	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.7	2.7	3.1	C%
	\$2,193	\$2,192	\$2,192	\$2,171	\$2,191	\$2,191	AVG-GRANT
\$2,300.....	198,491	214,313	85,052	19,464	138,414	655,734	N
	30.3	32.7	13.0	3.0	21.1	100.0	R%
	34.2	23.8	34.7	30.3	31.9	29.5	C%
	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	AVG-GRANT
TOTAL.....	580,969	898,643	244,846	64,280	434,367	2,223,105	N
	26.1	40.4	11.0	2.9	19.5	100.0	R%
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	C%
	\$1,561	\$1,396	\$1,565	\$1,522	\$1,516	\$1,485	AVG-GRANT

Table 22: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Type and Control of Institution and Family Income

Table 22 presents the distribution of Title IV Applicants by type and control of institution and family income.

On average 44.5 percent of all Title IV Applicants receive Pell Grant funds. In general, applicants attending 2-year institutions are more likely to be recipients (53.3 percent) than applicants attending 4-year institutions (38.0 percent). Applicants attending 2-year proprietary programs are most likely to receive a Pell Grant (58.3 percent), followed by applicants attending 2-year public (51.7 percent) and 2-year, private, non-profit (50.4 percent). In contrast, applicants attending private, 4-year institutions receive grants at a much lower rate (35.0 percent).

As expected, students reporting lower family incomes qualify at a higher rate than those in the higher income ranges. Overall, 61.5 percent of applicants reporting income up to \$6,000 receive a Pell Grant. In this income group, applicants attending 4-year public institutions are most likely to receive a grant (75.4 percent). Applicants in the middle income group receive grants at a similar rate with more than 55.8 percent of all applicants reporting \$6,001 to \$30,000 of income receiving Pell Grant funds. Applicants reporting more than \$30,000 of income group receive funds at a much lower rate (12.1 percent). Higher income applicants attending 4-year proprietary schools and 4-year private institutions qualify at the lowest rates (8.5 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively).

**TABLE 22
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS BY
TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND FAMILY INCOME
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94**

TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION	FAMILY INCOME										TOTAL	
	\$0	\$1- 1,000	\$1,001- 3,000	\$3,001- 6,000	\$6,001- 9,000	\$9,001- 15,000	\$15,001- 20,000	\$20,001- 30,000	\$30,001- 40,000	\$40,001+		
<u>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</u>												
FOUR YEAR.....	107,559	52,816	148,448	292,017	258,113	410,074	284,659	448,707	330,816	766,969	3,100,178	A
	45,380	29,497	148,449	190,148	158,544	199,233	153,992	236,159	98,278	26,913	1,230,104	R
TWO YEAR.....	157,728	53,650	155,481	344,022	309,837	429,805	275,725	349,156	190,294	218,222	2,483,920	A
	55,649	30,191	104,456	239,995	202,660	231,676	155,378	190,842	61,522	11,420	1,283,789	R
<u>PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT</u>												
FOUR YEAR.....	55,176	28,361	73,371	127,344	110,674	174,952	131,267	224,855	177,837	558,139	1,661,976	A
	22,028	14,537	43,763	79,522	67,918	91,362	72,268	117,990	54,489	17,092	580,969	R
TWO YEAR.....	8,418	4,929	15,035	24,865	20,775	26,656	16,764	23,441	15,442	30,424	186,749	A
	3,838	3,335	11,360	17,994	14,596	14,860	9,140	12,598	5,098	1,328	94,147	R
<u>PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING</u>												
FOUR YEAR.....	1,917	1,020	4,055	7,749	7,315	12,691	9,439	13,813	9,003	18,065	85,067	A
	1,034	685	2,938	5,676	4,872	5,613	4,254	5,774	1,979	340	33,165	R
TWO YEAR.....	32,789	21,063	102,434	177,077	119,892	154,700	89,347	98,690	49,313	69,969	915,274	A
	18,864	14,909	73,013	126,676	84,646	91,747	52,825	54,081	14,610	2,130	533,501	R
<u>TOTAL</u>												
FOUR YEAR.....	164,652	82,197	225,874	427,110	376,102	597,717	425,365	687,375	517,656	1,343,173	4,847,221	A
	68,442	44,719	138,661	275,346	231,334	296,208	230,514	359,923	154,746	44,345	1,844,238	R
TWO YEAR.....	198,935	79,642	272,950	545,964	450,504	611,161	381,836	471,287	255,049	318,615	3,585,943	A
	78,351	48,435	188,829	384,665	301,902	338,283	217,343	257,521	81,230	14,878	1,911,437	R
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>												
	363,587	161,839	498,824	973,074	826,606	1,208,878	807,201	1,158,662	772,705	1,661,788	8,433,164	A
	146,793	93,154	327,490	660,011	533,236	634,491	447,857	617,444	235,976	59,223	3,755,675	R

SYMBOLS FOR CELL ENTRIES ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

A = APPLICANT FREQUENCY COUNT

R = RECIPIENT FREQUENCY COUNT

NOTE: FOR 1993-1994, THE VALID APPLICANT COUNT INCLUDES 872,410 GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Table 23: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by State and Control of Institution

Table 23 presents the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by state and control of institution.

The number of Federal Pell Grant recipients enrolled in postsecondary institutions varies greatly from state to state. In general, the size of a state's population is directly correlated to the number of Federal Pell Grant recipients enrolled in institutions within that state. For example, New York and California together have almost 732,000 recipients (19.5 percent of the total) attending schools within their boundaries. In contrast, five states have fewer than 10,000 recipients each, and account for only .9 percent of total recipients: Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Nevada, and Vermont.

Disproportionate Pell Enrollment Within a State by Control of Institution. An examination of general enrollment patterns from Table 23 shows that 66.9 percent of all recipients attend public institutions, 18 percent attend private non-profit institutions, and 15.1 percent attend proprietary institutions. However, there is considerable variations among the states in the control of institution attended by Federal Pell Grant recipients.

- In nine states, more than four fifths of the Pell recipients are enrolled in public institutions. These states, with the percentages of Federal Pell Grant recipients in public institutions, are: Wyoming (92.2 percent), New Mexico (88.3 percent), Alabama (83.5 percent), Montana (83.5 percent), Mississippi (85.1 percent), Arkansas (81.7 percent), Oklahoma (80.2 percent, and Wisconsin (80 percent).
- In two jurisdictions and three states a disproportionately high number of Pell recipients are enrolled in private, non-profit institutions. These are: the District of Columbia (57.3 percent), Puerto Rico (50.4 percent), Massachusetts (42.5 percent), Rhode Island (40.0 percent), and Vermont (37.9 percent).
- In three states and two jurisdictions, unusually high percentages of students attend proprietary institutions. These are: Nevada (34.2 percent), Puerto Rico (30 percent), Arizona (28.0 percent), Connecticut (27.4 percent), and the District of Columbia (26.9 percent). For some of these states, the high percentages may reflect schools in the state with branches in other states whose enrollment counts are included in one state only.

TABLE 23
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY STATE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY		TOTAL	
	TOTAL RECIPIS	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURES	TOTAL RECIPIS	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURES	TOTAL RECIPIS	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURES	TOTAL RECIPIS	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURES
ALABAMA.....	64,115	\$91,585,954	7,474	\$12,240,603	5,201	\$7,854,353	76,790	\$111,680,910
ALASKA.....	3,410	5,137,892	195	297,438	1,044	1,585,851	4,649	7,021,181
ARIZONA.....	45,641	67,023,937	2,334	3,541,122	18,619	27,624,927	66,594	98,189,986
ARKANSAS.....	30,600	47,215,355	4,378	6,956,547	2,458	3,702,634	37,436	57,874,536
CALIFORNIA.....	255,715	406,918,733	36,883	58,863,710	87,733	143,440,052	380,331	609,222,495
COLORADO.....	40,333	59,286,653	1,365	1,931,479	8,820	12,228,159	50,518	73,446,291
CONNECTICUT.....	12,135	16,669,517	4,814	7,228,715	6,409	8,743,286	23,358	32,641,518
DELAWARE.....	4,617	6,318,557	797	1,095,157	769	1,056,027	6,183	8,469,741
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	1,523	2,144,054	5,496	8,620,605	2,577	3,572,920	9,596	14,337,579
FLORIDA.....	113,993	165,706,288	20,245	31,387,793	30,442	47,232,600	164,680	244,326,681
GEORGIA.....	63,142	84,608,655	15,168	23,610,276	12,149	17,439,543	90,459	125,658,474
HAWAII.....	4,916	7,181,565	1,156	1,736,351	425	605,115	6,497	9,523,031
IDAHO.....	14,241	21,755,908	3,945	5,963,262	1,150	1,826,847	19,336	29,546,017
ILLINOIS.....	97,254	140,105,640	29,948	44,576,908	17,393	24,762,445	144,595	209,444,993
INDIANA.....	52,963	73,942,066	12,319	17,576,046	10,753	15,111,084	76,035	106,629,196
IOWA.....	33,444	47,027,311	12,930	18,401,115	3,231	4,589,884	49,605	70,018,310
KANSAS.....	33,918	48,514,756	6,101	8,727,390	2,639	4,001,204	42,658	61,243,350
KENTUCKY.....	46,958	71,531,089	8,483	13,592,793	6,743	10,585,380	62,184	95,709,262
LOUISIANA.....	62,339	99,315,710	6,207	10,469,786	10,393	16,370,981	78,939	126,156,477
MAINE.....	9,564	14,135,561	2,239	3,307,959	2,108	2,846,244	13,911	20,289,764
MARYLAND.....	38,125	53,595,743	4,068	5,853,619	7,896	11,700,004	50,089	71,149,366
MASSACHUSETTS.....	38,594	56,529,288	32,352	48,640,017	5,221	7,437,834	76,167	112,607,139
MICHIGAN.....	95,274	135,662,700	29,223	40,998,547	15,067	21,797,665	139,564	198,458,912
MINNESOTA.....	57,662	79,672,205	10,866	15,212,539	4,852	6,599,345	73,380	101,484,089
MISSISSIPPI.....	44,251	71,112,401	5,024	8,131,004	2,699	4,203,278	51,974	83,446,683
MISSOURI.....	49,825	71,100,591	17,714	25,302,289	11,224	16,789,902	78,763	113,192,782
MONTANA.....	13,260	20,362,345	1,975	3,102,189	654	1,016,397	15,889	24,480,931
NEBRASKA.....	22,011	29,605,931	4,280	6,203,526	2,584	3,745,449	28,875	39,554,906
NEVADA.....	5,927	7,687,327	80	115,653	3,125	4,566,386	9,132	12,369,366
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	6,563	9,413,345	2,796	3,950,209	2,479	3,475,012	11,838	16,838,566
NEW JERSEY.....	46,968	71,428,654	8,545	13,842,483	14,002	18,786,819	69,515	104,057,956
NEW MEXICO.....	28,292	42,635,919	895	1,284,006	2,865	4,972,430	32,052	48,892,355
NEW YORK.....	192,608	305,282,210	103,276	172,704,151	55,432	80,073,744	351,316	558,060,105
NORTH CAROLINA.....	59,416	83,913,676	14,465	22,738,205	3,112	4,293,560	76,993	110,945,441
NORTH DAKOTA.....	11,713	17,587,669	1,933	3,043,591	824	1,181,189	14,470	21,812,449
OHIO.....	108,743	155,073,421	24,247	36,811,045	19,936	27,888,444	152,926	219,772,910
OKLAHOMA.....	51,050	76,326,971	6,093	9,342,425	6,477	9,818,642	63,620	95,488,038
OREGON.....	32,489	47,238,040	4,088	5,991,922	4,964	7,767,767	41,541	60,997,729
PENNSYLVANIA.....	79,818	117,008,032	36,339	54,410,453	31,031	46,483,000	147,188	217,901,485
PUERTO RICO.....	34,878	66,416,804	89,404	164,640,544	53,255	91,822,043	177,537	322,879,391
RHODE ISLAND.....	7,566	10,414,798	6,663	9,748,775	2,440	3,477,819	16,669	23,641,392
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	37,007	49,852,072	8,442	13,421,771	4,632	7,045,009	50,081	70,318,852
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	11,326	16,663,617	2,063	3,015,366	1,783	2,536,729	15,172	22,215,712
TENNESSEE.....	49,037	72,875,628	13,322	20,539,275	7,888	11,200,421	70,247	104,615,324
TEXAS.....	183,221	268,817,074	21,079	32,211,559	39,354	60,010,825	243,654	361,039,458
UTAH.....	30,675	42,651,030	10,842	15,646,062	3,262	4,648,528	44,779	62,945,620
VERMONT.....	5,014	6,523,341	3,202	4,766,462	229	332,410	8,445	11,622,213
VIRGINIA.....	50,526	72,026,825	9,354	14,228,967	13,233	18,960,922	73,113	105,216,714
WASHINGTON.....	49,592	74,570,265	5,502	8,404,330	7,752	11,599,389	62,846	94,573,984
WEST VIRGINIA.....	19,868	31,182,962	3,935	6,257,196	4,380	7,024,181	28,183	44,464,339
WISCONSIN.....	50,127	70,717,920	10,572	15,054,905	1,969	2,695,618	62,668	88,468,443
WYOMING.....	11,646	18,049,376	0	0	989	1,461,447	12,635	19,510,823
ALL OTHERS.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	2,513,893	3,728,123,381	675,116	1,065,738,140	566,666	860,591,744	3,755,675	5,654,453,265

Table 24: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Recipient's State of Legal Residence and Control of Institution

Table 24 presents the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by the recipient's state of legal residence and control of institution attended in 1993-94.

Eight States Account for More Than Half of Expenditures. In general, the larger a state's population, the larger the number of Federal Pell Grant recipients residing in that state. Eight large states account for 51.6 percent of Federal Pell Grant recipients, with more than 100,000 each. In descending order these are: California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. The same states account for 52.7 percent of total expenditures.

In contrast, one jurisdiction and four states had fewer than 10,000 recipients: in descending order, Vermont, Hawaii, District of Columbia, Delaware, and Alaska. The students residing in these states represent .08 percent of all recipients and expenditures.

States Attracting Recipients. A comparison with the recipient data from Table 23 gives a rough indication of the ability of certain states to attract recipients from outside their boundaries. For example, the number of Federal Pell Grant recipients enrolled in institutions in nine states exceeds the number of Pell Grant legal residents from those by at least 10.0 percent. These jurisdictions are Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia.

States That Send Recipients Out of State. A similar comparison indicates that some jurisdictions send more Pell Grant residents out of state. For example, Pell Grant residents in these states exceed Pell Grant enrollees in institutions in these states by at least 10.0 percent. These are Alaska, Maine, New Jersey, and Wyoming.

In all other states, the number of Federal Pell Grant recipients attending school within a particular state is closer to the number of recipients with legal residence in that state.

TABLE 24
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY		TOTAL	
	TOTAL RECIPS	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURES	TOTAL RECIPS	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURES	TOTAL RECIPS	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURES	TOTAL RECIPS	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURES
ALABAMA.....	57,917	\$82,177,049	5,806	\$9,386,350	4,188	\$5,956,187	67,911	\$97,519,586
ALASKA.....	3,817	5,650,665	595	825,959	862	1,135,998	5,274	7,612,622
ARIZONA.....	43,093	63,353,959	4,118	6,208,167	12,247	18,275,364	59,458	87,837,490
ARKANSAS.....	29,724	45,493,694	4,056	6,420,696	2,583	3,913,117	36,363	55,827,507
CALIFORNIA.....	258,173	410,439,794	40,602	64,878,950	90,541	146,137,379	389,316	621,456,123
COLORADO.....	38,166	56,162,152	3,254	4,620,051	8,546	12,008,234	49,966	72,790,437
CONNECTICUT.....	12,523	17,128,690	5,940	8,638,830	6,104	8,320,991	24,567	34,088,511
DELAWARE.....	3,878	5,184,269	917	1,306,035	760	1,052,259	5,555	7,542,563
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	2,133	3,168,627	1,728	2,724,459	1,928	2,759,090	5,789	8,652,176
FLORIDA.....	115,509	167,795,601	22,406	35,049,028	32,295	50,373,301	170,210	253,217,930
GEORGIA.....	62,972	84,898,931	13,005	20,221,664	11,066	16,069,861	87,043	121,190,456
HAWAII.....	4,873	7,119,853	1,386	2,087,729	643	927,021	6,902	10,134,603
IDAHO.....	14,192	21,581,512	3,066	4,557,997	1,418	2,190,927	18,676	28,330,436
ILLINOIS.....	100,809	146,112,180	32,213	48,435,235	20,561	29,399,038	153,583	223,946,453
INDIANA.....	51,815	72,326,827	11,230	16,066,099	9,181	12,996,490	72,226	101,389,416
IOWA.....	33,153	46,279,548	10,941	15,493,382	3,372	4,771,304	47,466	66,544,234
KANSAS.....	31,728	45,155,462	5,404	7,683,807	2,944	4,299,969	40,076	57,139,238
KENTUCKY.....	44,587	67,972,839	7,911	12,460,274	6,570	10,150,741	59,068	90,583,854
LOUISIANA.....	58,995	93,474,965	6,145	10,234,737	12,315	19,241,141	77,455	122,950,843
MAINE.....	9,738	14,330,125	3,692	5,448,792	2,701	3,646,197	16,131	23,425,114
MARYLAND.....	34,715	49,553,837	6,167	9,090,900	9,087	13,553,067	49,969	72,197,804
MASSACHUSETTS.....	38,680	56,543,169	26,407	39,108,688	6,034	8,576,356	71,121	104,228,213
MICHIGAN.....	95,751	136,561,926	31,626	44,887,530	16,047	23,253,938	143,424	204,703,394
MINNESOTA.....	56,813	78,500,293	10,363	14,552,665	5,017	6,827,006	72,193	99,879,964
MISSISSIPPI.....	42,682	68,646,382	5,195	8,414,546	3,333	5,171,257	51,210	82,232,185
MISSOURI.....	49,608	70,817,468	13,374	19,565,545	9,775	14,524,034	72,757	104,907,047
MONTANA.....	13,395	20,552,496	2,818	4,318,623	955	1,409,781	17,168	26,280,900
NEBRASKA.....	21,533	28,930,942	3,919	5,607,056	2,657	3,866,309	28,109	38,404,307
NEVADA.....	5,766	7,449,008	594	867,361	3,670	5,988,362	10,030	14,304,731
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	6,077	8,669,223	2,926	4,109,460	1,876	2,683,604	10,879	15,462,287
NEW JERSEY.....	49,250	74,708,361	15,095	23,618,529	15,292	20,373,068	79,637	118,699,958
NEW MEXICO.....	27,658	41,886,533	1,475	2,167,541	4,249	7,056,961	33,382	51,111,035
NEW YORK.....	194,717	308,491,307	103,552	172,767,754	52,279	76,367,926	350,548	557,626,987
NORTH CAROLINA.....	56,806	80,308,329	10,716	16,627,493	4,764	6,460,804	72,286	103,396,626
NORTH DAKOTA.....	10,902	16,306,319	1,717	2,656,996	763	1,106,614	13,382	20,069,929
OHIO.....	108,053	153,921,994	24,713	37,323,873	19,984	28,182,970	152,750	219,428,837
OKLAHOMA.....	49,362	73,708,604	5,019	7,694,665	6,051	9,256,426	60,432	90,659,695
TEXAS.....	180,682	265,264,044	23,052	35,340,574	40,717	62,210,361	244,451	362,814,979
UTAH.....	28,880	40,132,796	6,873	10,000,573	3,404	4,899,318	39,157	55,032,687
VERMONT.....	4,814	6,245,496	2,810	4,080,708	337	471,855	7,961	10,798,059
VIRGINIA.....	48,612	69,092,402	8,590	13,081,294	10,267	14,426,498	67,469	96,600,194
WASHINGTON.....	48,852	73,431,469	6,330	9,502,765	7,274	11,021,460	62,456	93,955,694
WEST VIRGINIA.....	17,948	28,109,914	4,085	6,457,417	3,554	5,649,877	25,587	40,217,208
WISCONSIN.....	49,602	69,709,347	11,099	15,624,315	2,575	3,496,465	63,276	88,830,127
WYOMING.....	45,030	68,189,278	9,843	16,406,228	2,473	3,883,220	57,346	88,478,726
ALL OTHERS.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	2,513,893	\$3,728,123,381	675,116	\$1,065,738,140	566,666	\$860,591,744	3,755,675	\$5,654,453,265

Table 25: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Dependency Status and Family Income and State of Legal Residence

Table 25A: *Dependent*
Table 25B: *Independent*

Tables 25A and 25B present the distribution of Title IV applicants by dependency status, family income and state of legal residence.

Dependents Report Higher Income. Overall, dependent applicants reporting income less than \$9,000 make up 14.1 percent of all dependent applicants. In five states, these low income applicants exceed 20 percent of the dependent applicants in that state. These jurisdictions include: California (20.0 percent), District of Columbia (22.6 percent), Louisiana (20.7 percent), Mississippi (21.5 percent), and Puerto Rico (43.0 percent). In contrast, more than 33 states had more than 70 percent of dependent applicants reporting family income over \$20,000. Nationally, over 66.9 percent of dependent recipients have family incomes above \$20,000.

More Than Half of Independents Report At Lowest Income Levels. With 49.4 percent of the total independent applicant pool reporting income less than \$9,000, more than 13 jurisdictions report more than 50 percent of independents in this range. Puerto Rico has the highest percentage of low-income independent applicants at 74.5 percent. In comparison with the dependent applicant pool, two states report more than 30 percent of independent applicants with income over \$20,000. Overall, 22.9 percent of independent recipients have incomes above \$20,000.

TABLE 25-A - DEPENDENT APPLICANTS
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME AND STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE

	FAMILY INCOME										TOTAL
	0	\$1-1,000	\$1,001-3,000	\$3,001-6,000	\$6,001-9,000	\$9,001-15,000	\$15,001-20,000	\$20,001-30,000	\$30,001-40,000	\$40,001+	
ALABAMA.....	1,846	380	1,507	2,967	3,424	8,117	6,566	10,263	7,411	15,337	57,818
ALASKA.....	208	19	29	83	85	350	287	589	568	2,491	4,709
ARIZONA.....	1,560	259	759	2,106	2,230	5,074	4,680	8,268	6,246	14,877	46,059
ARKANSAS.....	1,028	181	584	1,432	1,811	4,267	3,782	6,236	4,671	7,500	31,492
CALIFORNIA.....	14,702	2,606	6,485	15,893	32,407	52,817	34,684	54,436	40,454	106,279	360,763
COLORADO.....	1,153	162	439	1,360	1,520	3,869	4,045	8,147	7,366	20,946	49,007
CONNECTICUT.....	1,053	146	317	952	1,365	2,532	2,541	6,259	5,946	27,208	48,319
DELAWARE.....	226	28	58	197	218	537	549	1,113	1,097	4,184	8,207
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	302	49	114	548	324	568	585	1,257	720	1,452	5,919
FLORIDA.....	5,645	883	3,203	7,612	8,205	19,766	17,082	27,239	19,293	40,094	149,022
GEORGIA.....	2,778	500	1,499	3,830	4,023	9,448	8,901	14,927	12,314	32,805	91,025
HAWAII.....	366	46	94	237	344	761	700	1,444	1,278	4,827	10,097
IDAHO.....	443	68	162	363	465	1,316	1,498	3,180	3,169	5,977	16,641
ILLINOIS.....	4,092	802	2,766	9,272	6,276	14,508	14,584	29,075	25,733	75,736	182,844
INDIANA.....	1,890	286	879	2,037	2,300	6,238	6,938	14,968	14,560	43,561	93,657
IOWA.....	1,010	255	403	1,146	1,403	3,840	4,604	10,875	10,972	25,178	59,686
KANSAS.....	841	132	324	914	1,078	2,890	3,379	7,245	6,801	16,425	40,029
KENTUCKY.....	1,347	252	1,054	2,114	2,579	5,798	5,213	9,535	7,828	16,460	52,180
LOUISIANA.....	2,385	591	2,320	4,405	4,629	10,090	7,609	11,406	8,090	17,762	69,287
MAINE.....	360	46	178	517	640	1,677	1,770	3,735	3,774	10,077	22,774
MARYLAND.....	1,817	317	761	2,130	1,702	4,066	4,308	9,012	7,753	29,212	61,078
MASSACHUSETTS.....	2,316	343	736	2,680	3,885	6,857	6,916	14,756	14,266	53,676	106,431
MICHIGAN.....	4,118	502	1,727	6,487	5,987	12,053	11,215	22,638	21,259	67,260	153,246
MINNESOTA.....	1,486	287	636	1,663	2,340	5,705	6,476	14,792	15,427	43,539	92,351
MISSISSIPPI.....	1,294	393	1,494	3,291	3,662	8,131	5,651	8,025	5,458	9,706	47,105
MISSOURI.....	1,762	311	803	2,137	2,363	6,173	6,806	13,345	11,751	27,891	73,342
MONTANA.....	330	82	134	438	496	1,353	1,484	3,038	2,784	5,314	15,453
NEBRASKA.....	555	171	258	612	809	2,443	2,983	6,190	6,149	12,355	32,525
NEVADA.....	365	29	117	247	282	758	796	1,412	1,180	3,028	8,214
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	346	44	86	253	336	891	1,173	2,709	2,598	9,654	18,090
NEW JERSEY.....	2,721	453	1,505	5,266	4,122	9,535	9,439	18,019	15,670	60,506	127,236
NEW MEXICO.....	691	89	387	1,224	1,256	2,902	2,742	4,154	3,070	6,119	22,634
NEW YORK.....	8,691	1,780	5,638	19,449	20,738	37,981	31,851	58,924	44,680	138,670	368,402
NORTH CAROLINA.....	1,922	293	981	2,813	2,984	8,114	7,995	13,874	11,208	24,487	74,671
NORTH DAKOTA.....	274	71	167	306	374	1,152	1,358	3,025	2,944	5,687	15,358
OHIO.....	3,262	588	1,577	5,736	5,044	11,992	12,601	27,411	25,647	76,783	170,641
OKLAHOMA.....	1,600	248	646	1,788	1,999	4,880	4,548	8,235	6,396	12,363	42,703
OREGON.....	1,177	184	427	1,176	1,517	3,431	3,459	7,339	6,772	17,585	43,067
PENNSYLVANIA.....	4,048	570	2,260	6,648	6,375	14,531	15,968	34,671	34,275	108,486	227,832
PUERTO RICO.....	708	350	12,180	21,182	19,619	27,933	15,610	16,265	7,073	4,689	125,609
RHODE ISLAND.....	449	43	116	519	717	1,381	1,273	2,601	2,390	8,040	17,529
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,253	248	935	2,238	2,552	6,334	5,491	8,659	6,964	16,709	51,383
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	348	68	176	363	394	1,379	1,528	3,083	2,930	5,093	15,362
TENNESSEE.....	1,774	289	1,187	2,327	2,725	6,494	6,729	11,403	8,718	18,829	60,475
TEXAS.....	7,146	1,449	6,242	10,870	12,594	29,848	24,243	38,756	28,129	62,866	222,143
UTAH.....	587	71	198	578	704	1,826	1,887	4,240	4,442	8,914	23,447
VERMONT.....	204	27	58	147	266	735	854	1,700	1,741	5,145	10,877
VIRGINIA.....	1,972	310	970	2,393	2,471	6,501	6,311	12,434	11,385	34,906	79,653
WASHINGTON.....	1,818	255	540	1,830	2,219	4,720	4,206	9,217	8,654	25,998	59,457
WEST VIRGINIA.....	568	94	478	953	1,115	2,769	2,865	5,164	4,453	8,646	27,105
WISCONSIN.....	1,105	239	473	1,245	2,292	5,221	5,726	13,370	14,350	39,147	83,168
WYOMING.....	169	33	62	155	207	607	628	1,278	1,240	3,285	7,664
ALL OTHERS.....	3,481	633	1,446	2,895	2,928	5,762	4,505	7,453	5,803	15,479	50,385
TOTAL.....	103,592	18,555	68,575	170,024	192,400	398,921	349,622	637,389	535,850	1,459,243	3,934,171

TABLE 25-B - *INDEPENDENT APPLICANTS*
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME AND STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE

	FAMILY INCOME										TOTAL
	0	\$1-1,000	\$1,001-3,000	\$3,001-6,000	\$6,001-9,000	\$9,001-15,000	\$15,001-20,000	\$20,001-30,000	\$30,001-40,000	\$40,001+	
ALABAMA.....	6,944	2,326	8,906	11,233	9,601	15,617	9,365	10,557	4,591	3,181	82,321
ALASKA.....	544	302	664	1,150	1,024	2,397	1,097	1,635	752	761	10,326
ARIZONA.....	4,220	2,560	7,109	14,868	10,461	15,945	9,258	10,215	4,553	4,467	83,656
ARKANSAS.....	2,296	1,136	4,361	6,402	5,591	8,778	5,374	6,013	2,416	1,418	43,785
CALIFORNIA.....	39,872	17,783	45,784	80,590	102,020	100,197	47,029	51,142	23,898	32,090	540,405
COLORADO.....	3,751	2,140	6,035	13,867	10,237	15,262	8,958	10,497	5,098	5,485	81,330
CONNECTICUT.....	1,825	1,117	2,638	6,033	6,748	6,669	3,880	4,910	2,625	4,011	40,456
DELAWARE.....	581	187	621	1,614	1,080	1,649	1,107	1,205	609	778	9,431
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	1,335	291	806	2,118	1,019	1,587	1,181	1,729	619	571	11,256
FLORIDA.....	13,157	6,644	26,428	40,948	29,359	46,184	27,273	29,044	13,394	11,771	244,202
GEORGIA.....	7,987	3,015	11,145	19,842	14,190	22,212	14,215	16,862	8,954	9,424	127,846
HAWAII.....	727	334	769	1,582	1,987	2,211	1,094	1,329	670	660	11,363
IDAHO.....	729	525	1,767	3,765	3,214	4,910	2,812	3,250	1,361	850	23,183
ILLINOIS.....	13,444	7,062	18,240	42,968	22,288	30,884	18,993	22,896	11,146	12,309	200,230
INDIANA.....	4,250	3,523	8,435	16,216	11,590	17,611	11,065	13,654	7,407	7,328	101,079
IOWA.....	2,064	1,457	3,819	10,661	7,424	9,832	5,653	7,082	3,912	3,428	55,332
KANSAS.....	2,139	1,221	3,765	9,036	6,749	9,447	5,955	7,360	3,503	3,177	52,352
KENTUCKY.....	4,866	2,124	8,626	11,427	8,603	12,423	7,440	8,651	3,910	3,003	71,073
LOUISIANA.....	8,076	3,024	12,475	14,553	10,891	15,312	8,496	9,197	3,974	3,614	89,612
MAINE.....	563	432	1,126	3,131	2,781	3,681	2,093	2,466	1,367	1,154	18,794
MARYLAND.....	6,401	2,418	6,077	13,992	8,016	12,442	8,332	9,862	4,644	6,066	78,250
MASSACHUSETTS.....	7,668	2,500	6,658	18,105	17,803	17,948	10,479	13,178	6,479	8,685	109,503
MICHIGAN.....	11,646	4,836	14,120	40,285	29,182	34,594	18,958	22,542	11,431	11,876	199,470
MINNESOTA.....	3,266	2,110	5,911	14,172	14,721	17,294	9,646	11,266	5,881	6,522	90,789
MISSISSIPPI.....	3,330	1,410	5,780	7,467	6,044	9,286	5,407	5,728	2,555	1,706	48,713
MISSOURI.....	5,857	2,678	8,474	15,788	11,631	17,894	10,955	12,902	6,399	5,823	98,401
MONTANA.....	710	567	1,805	4,350	3,228	4,300	2,186	2,353	1,019	669	21,187
NEBRASKA.....	1,151	705	2,146	6,032	4,736	6,506	3,545	4,446	2,109	1,638	33,014
NEVADA.....	1,585	471	1,540	2,913	2,155	3,440	2,113	2,159	981	923	18,280
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	627	375	1,009	2,350	2,320	2,963	1,866	2,319	1,371	1,838	17,038
NEW JERSEY.....	5,924	2,880	9,009	19,449	11,253	16,412	10,246	12,022	5,693	8,469	101,357
NEW MEXICO.....	2,277	1,415	4,403	8,878	5,881	7,822	4,431	4,468	1,905	1,471	42,951
NEW YORK.....	28,914	18,313	39,131	77,551	58,778	57,301	32,618	41,186	18,866	22,926	395,584
NORTH CAROLINA.....	3,973	2,272	8,903	16,325	11,441	17,127	10,827	12,130	5,779	4,665	93,442
NORTH DAKOTA.....	425	410	1,160	2,839	2,244	2,780	1,621	1,974	825	611	14,889
OHIO.....	10,108	11,129	15,258	44,071	25,091	33,168	19,063	22,220	11,030	10,732	201,870
OKLAHOMA.....	4,533	2,622	6,886	15,437	10,294	15,220	8,944	10,047	4,103	3,028	81,114
OREGON.....	4,535	2,010	4,950	11,218	8,882	11,824	6,251	7,355	3,505	2,834	63,364
PENNSYLVANIA.....	10,629	5,266	15,240	34,635	20,224	26,934	15,947	19,195	10,513	12,594	171,177
PUERTO RICO.....	2,794	4,383	30,778	20,931	12,387	14,858	4,470	3,805	879	411	95,696
RHODE ISLAND.....	748	377	1,185	3,777	3,710	3,494	1,973	2,250	1,247	1,379	20,140
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	4,026	1,769	6,183	8,395	6,625	10,680	6,608	7,534	3,753	3,745	59,318
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	624	389	1,344	2,841	2,147	3,122	1,857	2,105	1,049	727	16,205
TENNESSEE.....	4,289	2,405	8,962	12,600	10,587	16,688	10,280	11,579	5,404	4,335	87,129
TEXAS.....	20,820	10,027	35,855	45,384	37,279	60,284	35,591	39,877	17,520	15,625	318,262
UTAH.....	1,789	1,051	3,066	8,053	7,495	12,206	7,337	7,678	2,973	2,011	53,659
VERMONT.....	326	227	616	1,298	1,776	2,010	1,266	1,314	716	758	10,307
VIRGINIA.....	6,761	2,981	8,749	15,681	11,305	16,937	10,764	14,073	7,474	8,119	102,844
WASHINGTON.....	5,312	2,840	6,969	17,446	17,586	20,798	10,880	12,847	6,227	6,436	107,341
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1,693	949	3,620	4,655	3,321	4,666	2,661	3,073	1,368	1,114	27,120
WISCONSIN.....	2,839	1,883	4,824	12,388	13,381	15,151	8,011	9,470	5,504	5,556	79,007
WYOMING.....	458	263	813	2,053	1,731	2,348	1,204	1,370	569	467	11,276
ALL OTHERS.....	7,436	2,414	6,181	11,220	9,007	11,741	6,455	7,586	3,679	3,790	69,509
TOTAL.....	292,844	153,548	451,124	834,583	659,118	853,046	485,130	561,607	268,209	277,029	4,836,238

Table 26: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Dependency Status and Family Income and State of Legal Residence

Table 26A: *Dependent*

Table 26B: *Independent*

Tables 26A and 26B present the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by dependency status, family income and state of legal residence.

Independent Recipients Dominate In Lower Income Ranges. Overall, 62.6 percent of independents were in the less than \$9,001 family income range, compared to only 24.0 percent of dependents. Dependents were more prevalent (40.0 percent) than independents (13.5 percent) in the over \$20,000 category.

- **Dependents:** Only one jurisdiction (Puerto Rico at 44.0 percent) had over 30.0 percent of the dependent recipient population fall into the less than \$9,001 family income range. In comparison, seven states saw over half of their dependent recipients fall into the greater than \$20,000 family income range.
- **Independents:** In twenty-eight states, over 60.0 percent of independent recipients reported family income of less than \$9,001. Only nine states showed more than 17.0 percent in the greater than \$20,000 category.

TABLE 26-A - DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME AND STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	FAMILY INCOME										TOTAL		
	\$0	\$1-1,000	\$1,001-3,000	\$3,001-6,000	\$6,001-9,000	\$9,001-15,000	\$15,001-20,000	\$20,001-30,000	\$30,001-40,000	\$40,001+			
ALABAMA.....	372	204	1,132	2,265	2,634	6,205	4,847	6,543	2,305	564	27,071	N	
ALASKA.....	\$669,669	\$361,681	\$2,043,523	\$4,073,721	\$4,709,620	\$10,960,582	\$7,722,838	\$8,243,353	\$2,028,301	\$410,884	\$41,224,122	E	
ARIZONA.....	22	10	13	48	50	216	144	211	81	22	817	N	
ARKANSAS.....	\$32,437	\$16,692	\$19,411	\$75,443	\$74,475	\$340,352	\$208,461	\$238,580	\$66,363	\$14,808	\$1,087,022	E	
ARIZONA.....	400	134	528	1,541	1,601	3,614	3,229	4,760	1,928	695	18,430	N	
ARIZONA.....	\$700,147	\$204,437	\$928,630	\$2,736,640	\$2,827,556	\$6,180,732	\$5,148,289	\$6,227,039	\$1,940,575	\$534,969	\$27,429,014	E	
ARIZONA.....	244	99	404	1,048	1,352	3,152	2,713	3,900	1,483	281	14,676	N	
ARIZONA.....	\$424,133	\$180,885	\$742,987	\$1,947,920	\$2,518,859	\$5,694,366	\$4,444,683	\$5,105,680	\$1,354,212	\$208,514	\$22,622,239	E	
CALIFORNIA.....	4,161	1,457	4,509	11,455	24,030	38,475	23,323	30,738	12,515	3,413	154,076	N	
CALIFORNIA.....	\$7,684,866	\$2,575,541	\$8,331,929	\$21,322,499	\$45,648,265	\$71,795,768	\$40,458,299	\$43,094,889	\$12,756,170	\$2,668,852	\$256,337,078	E	
COLORADO.....	317	96	313	990	1,099	2,733	2,754	4,666	2,114	588	15,670	N	
COLORADO.....	\$540,820	\$167,710	\$537,064	\$1,809,226	\$1,928,616	\$4,730,215	\$4,269,871	\$5,710,526	\$1,928,257	\$424,099	\$22,046,404	E	
CONNECTICUT.....	235	86	218	666	979	1,715	1,580	3,073	1,287	358	10,197	N	
CONNECTICUT.....	\$433,528	\$158,660	\$394,490	\$1,182,696	\$1,778,942	\$2,953,220	\$2,484,125	\$3,674,410	\$1,135,475	\$239,024	\$14,434,570	E	
DELAWARE.....	23	15	31	125	154	339	340	589	258	62	1,936	N	
DELAWARE.....	\$46,500	\$27,225	\$61,288	\$228,981	\$279,643	\$587,879	\$540,719	\$696,288	\$215,807	\$42,776	\$2,727,106	E	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	46	18	83	354	211	347	373	671	238	72	2,413	N	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	\$85,418	\$35,361	\$161,050	\$608,061	\$384,125	\$646,187	\$653,043	\$932,108	\$237,208	\$65,902	\$3,806,463	E	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	1,129	455	2,315	5,572	6,017	13,772	11,164	14,738	4,821	990	60,973	N	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	\$1,999,654	\$848,290	\$4,182,398	\$10,025,414	\$10,773,969	\$24,077,888	\$17,691,752	\$18,358,320	\$4,386,286	\$737,631	\$93,081,602	E	
GEORGIA.....	535	269	1,103	2,817	2,958	6,821	6,158	8,900	3,597	867	34,025	N	
GEORGIA.....	\$930,969	\$466,242	\$1,931,746	\$4,979,761	\$5,277,501	\$11,748,504	\$9,778,283	\$10,975,410	\$3,192,589	\$584,154	\$49,865,159	E	
HAWAII.....	66	26	60	152	232	496	390	724	375	154	2,675	N	
HAWAII.....	\$119,663	\$47,871	\$107,104	\$270,718	\$407,274	\$873,519	\$638,073	\$969,828	\$371,890	\$114,500	\$3,920,440	E	
IDAHO.....	145	42	103	247	321	915	872	1,910	1,273	493	6,421	N	
IDAHO.....	\$249,043	\$70,204	\$182,193	\$444,724	\$570,343	\$1,564,385	\$1,503,500	\$2,564,456	\$1,357,375	\$391,290	\$8,897,513	E	
ILLINOIS.....	943	526	2,118	6,989	4,732	10,883	10,577	17,867	8,139	2,597	65,371	N	
ILLINOIS.....	\$1,723,631	\$971,557	\$3,863,818	\$12,682,197	\$8,515,112	\$19,165,696	\$17,146,032	\$22,721,944	\$7,532,653	\$1,855,031	\$96,177,671	E	
INDIANA.....	360	158	608	1,406	1,641	4,393	4,656	8,468	3,958	1,135	26,783	N	
INDIANA.....	\$645,285	\$275,606	\$1,076,959	\$2,507,934	\$2,891,840	\$7,594,515	\$7,248,998	\$10,173,529	\$3,504,519	\$817,628	\$36,736,813	E	
IOWA.....	401	183	315	907	1,082	2,961	3,524	6,987	3,623	1,088	21,071	N	
IOWA.....	\$704,213	\$311,825	\$533,539	\$1,565,517	\$1,847,276	\$4,979,479	\$5,365,379	\$8,766,381	\$3,267,096	\$737,859	\$28,078,564	E	
KANSAS.....	260	96	251	709	839	2,183	2,521	4,575	2,316	594	14,344	N	
KANSAS.....	\$453,266	\$170,212	\$425,081	\$1,241,489	\$1,461,208	\$3,693,414	\$3,887,937	\$5,692,184	\$2,146,256	\$419,744	\$19,590,791	E	
KENTUCKY.....	342	148	795	1,588	1,967	4,393	3,883	5,994	2,510	517	22,137	N	
KENTUCKY.....	\$628,193	\$284,705	\$1,520,193	\$2,943,734	\$3,590,677	\$7,996,309	\$6,483,506	\$7,859,491	\$2,257,579	\$369,467	\$33,933,854	E	
LOUISIANA.....	577	350	1,703	3,340	3,621	7,749	7,256	12,422	5,000	3,347	33,247	N	
LOUISIANA.....	\$1,090,907	\$651,402	\$3,198,320	\$6,283,077	\$6,806,368	\$14,356,794	\$9,638,986	\$9,592,125	\$2,322,759	\$372,382	\$54,313,120	E	
MAINE.....	108	28	125	373	483	1,241	1,281	2,298	1,160	306	7,403	N	
MAINE.....	\$176,323	\$51,000	\$230,319	\$681,258	\$905,716	\$2,215,764	\$2,094,095	\$2,920,908	\$1,027,440	\$207,863	\$10,510,686	E	
MARYLAND.....	355	200	566	1,602	1,280	2,935	2,935	5,334	2,245	677	18,085	N	
MARYLAND.....	\$638,499	\$352,975	\$1,027,717	\$2,918,065	\$2,333,993	\$5,285,803	\$4,758,483	\$6,963,971	\$2,095,508	\$511,840	\$26,886,854	E	
MASSACHUSETTS.....	559	210	516	1,988	2,883	4,916	4,583	8,132	3,927	1,361	29,075	N	
MASSACHUSETTS.....	\$1,019,927	\$371,068	\$951,990	\$3,694,916	\$5,404,159	\$8,782,730	\$7,412,805	\$10,478,674	\$3,666,182	\$987,322	\$42,769,773	E	
MICHIGAN.....	818	284	1,243	4,737	4,387	8,711	7,789	13,522	7,207	3,095	51,793	N	
MICHIGAN.....	\$1,415,244	\$476,110	\$2,202,832	\$8,348,838	\$7,675,123	\$15,012,058	\$12,437,180	\$17,439,773	\$6,826,080	\$2,291,495	\$74,124,733	E	
MINNESOTA.....	499	201	475	1,274	1,818	4,242	4,672	8,938	5,489	2,034	29,642	N	
MINNESOTA.....	\$823,341	\$330,196	\$806,310	\$2,184,634	\$3,111,858	\$6,918,553	\$6,998,507	\$10,996,496	\$5,206,851	\$1,451,521	\$38,828,267	E	
MISSISSIPPI.....	335	199	1,122	2,578	2,945	6,464	4,482	5,682	2,135	477	26,419	N	
MISSISSIPPI.....	\$602,954	\$384,914	\$2,179,101	\$5,046,062	\$5,725,480	\$12,194,477	\$7,922,807	\$7,979,052	\$2,052,570	\$373,595	\$44,461,012	E	
MISSOURI.....	465	203	602	1,612	1,799	4,625	4,974	8,168	3,495	875	26,818	N	
MISSOURI.....	\$829,818	\$355,382	\$1,091,723	\$2,874,946	\$3,190,858	\$7,922,892	\$7,744,939	\$9,987,187	\$3,115,790	\$611,309	\$37,724,844	E	
MONTANA.....	111	59	104	312	384	977	1,038	1,793	781	214	5,773	N	
MONTANA.....	\$188,954	\$103,928	\$175,901	\$538,201	\$652,316	\$1,656,528	\$1,624,387	\$2,262,102	\$713,099	\$150,774	\$8,066,190	E	
NEBRASKA.....	242	125	199	468	605	1,843	2,177	3,917	2,141	564	12,281	N	
NEBRASKA.....	\$413,063	\$207,997	\$352,555	\$815,198	\$1,030,249	\$3,038,793	\$3,321,400	\$4,880,753	\$1,957,720	\$406,490	\$16,424,218	E	
NEVADA.....	68	14	73	158	177	435	421	602	236	63	2,247	N	
NEVADA.....	\$115,334	\$25,813	\$126,653	\$279,919	\$301,178	\$720,043	\$600,520	\$688,036	\$225,110	\$44,756	\$3,127,362	E	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	98	25	62	187	243	637	788	1,448	554	164	4,206	N	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	\$162,365	\$45,985	\$99,735	\$330,709	\$434,617	\$1,093,801	\$1,187,489	\$1,729,515	\$481,404	\$123,341	\$5,688,961	E	
NEW JERSEY.....	628	289	1,180	4,114	3,231	7,087	6,636	10,690	4,772	1,454	40,081	N	
NEW JERSEY.....	\$1,177,173	\$547,934	\$2,133,052	\$7,535,404	\$6,077,649	\$12,877,332	\$11,249,044	\$14,124,914	\$4,583,541	\$1,104,474	\$61,410,517	E	
NEW MEXICO.....	142	62	279	884	905	2,125	1,989	2,521	981	236	10,124	N	
NEW MEXICO.....	\$252,403	\$109,339	\$484,954	\$1,554,220	\$1,580,483	\$3,773,279	\$3,166,769	\$3,251,555	\$978,487	\$178,399	\$15,329,888	E	
NEW YORK.....	2,053	1,198	4,392	15,576	16,780	30,265	24,269	40,337	18,404	6,659	169,933	N	
NEW YORK.....	\$3,872,404	\$2,106,073	\$8,051,046	\$29,059,943	\$31,936,438	\$57,132,792	\$43,417,969	\$58,965,713	\$19,054,730	\$5,196,176	\$258,792,304	E	
NORTH CAROLINA.....	308	139	707	2,092	2,267	6,082	5,883	8,857	3,657	787	30,769	N	
NORTH CAROLINA.....	\$566,004	\$258,240	\$1,307,402	\$3,826,310	\$4,136,300	\$10,831,697	\$9,560,651	\$11,178,030	\$3,349,332	\$559,881	\$45,573,747	E	
NORTH DAKOTA.....	129	52	137	236	290	865	1,020	1,838	885	195	5,647	N	
NORTH DAKOTA.....	\$213,452	\$95,909	\$244,355	\$411,142	\$520,909	\$1,463,411	\$1,598,666	\$2,298,263	\$783,207	\$138,437	\$7,767,781	E	
OHIO.....	558	348	1,173	4,374	3,841	8,956	9,012	16,750	7,776	2,765	55,553	N	
OHIO.....	\$1,010,007	\$598,554	\$2,097,193	\$7,861,540	\$6,842,263	\$15,478,429	\$14,041,773	\$20,757,467	\$7,026,627	\$1,954,881	\$77,668,734	E	
OKLAHOMA.....	392	159	453	1,315	1,500	3,598	3,248	5,153	2,014	448	18,280	N	
OKLAHOMA.....	\$685,037	\$283,570	\$807,276	\$2,316,655	\$2,671,355	\$6,211,291	\$5,120,798	\$6,581,111	\$1,817,669	\$313,505	\$26,808,267	E	
OREGON.....	303	118	298	825	1,076	2,324	2,346	4,112	2,170	740	14,312	N	
OREGON.....	\$531,773	\$212,885	\$570,934	\$1,418,743	\$1,893,917	\$3,981,204	\$3,685,575	\$5,170,647	\$2,129,502	\$538,548	\$20,133,908	E	
PENNSYLVANIA.....	937	359	1,739	5,173	4,948	11,101	11,687	21,626	10,506	3,056	71,132	N	
PENNSYLVANIA.....	\$1,719,751	\$664,284	\$3,215,927	\$9,649,167	\$9,319,352	\$20,090,806	\$19,403,960	\$27,652,350	\$9,573,120	\$2,122,939	\$103,411,656	E	
PUERTO RICO.....	201	258	10,765	19,142	17,960	25,872	14,464	14,815	5,251	1,203	109,931	N	
PUERTO RICO.....	\$405,827	\$501,242	\$20,378,334	\$37,547,929	\$35,661,789	\$52,228,624	\$29,050,806	\$25,514,395	\$6,533,457	\$986,598	\$208,809,001	E	
RHODE ISLAND.....	71	23	75	311	453	877	755	1,341	640	212	4,758	N	
RHODE ISLAND.....	\$122,516	\$41,409	\$134,871	\$557,202	\$796,670	\$1,498							

TABLE 26-B - INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME AND STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	FAMILY INCOME										TOTAL	
	\$0	\$1- 3,000	\$1,001- 3,000	\$3,001- 6,000	\$6,001- 9,000	\$9,001- 15,000	\$15,001- 20,000	\$20,001- 30,000	\$30,001- 40,000	\$40,001+		
ALABAMA.....	3,085	1,202	5,465	7,035	5,525	7,203	4,662	5,231	1,299	133	40,840	N
	\$4,007,425	\$2,034,739	\$8,377,022	\$10,386,314	\$6,709,383	\$10,498,255	\$6,944,037	\$5,951,506	\$939,817	\$86,916	\$56,295,414	E
ALASKA.....	187	154	391	767	550	1,112	465	691	126	14	4,457	N
	\$260,451	\$283,349	\$701,011	\$1,123,204	\$668,581	\$1,910,276	\$760,374	\$729,892	\$78,473	\$9,989	\$6,525,600	E
ARIZONA.....	2,029	1,514	4,751	10,054	6,236	6,489	4,045	4,585	1,181	144	41,028	N
	\$3,366,250	\$2,662,202	\$8,469,472	\$15,624,112	\$7,504,203	\$9,932,204	\$6,261,541	\$5,554,744	\$944,340	\$89,408	\$60,408,476	E
ARKANSAS.....	953	570	2,642	3,993	3,289	4,072	2,564	2,863	690	51	21,687	N
	\$1,481,902	\$1,067,451	\$4,761,734	\$6,566,709	\$4,495,758	\$6,455,215	\$4,181,135	\$3,647,071	\$517,371	\$30,922	\$33,205,268	E
CALIFORNIA.....	15,813	9,133	26,966	48,493	59,168	38,778	16,849	15,932	3,668	440	235,240	N
	\$27,882,403	\$16,568,065	\$48,708,457	\$75,057,797	\$82,590,624	\$63,516,863	\$27,233,891	\$20,205,270	\$3,054,455	\$301,220	\$365,119,045	E
COLORADO.....	1,606	1,130	3,512	8,813	5,635	5,080	3,233	4,031	1,149	107	34,296	N
	\$2,489,241	\$2,042,315	\$6,060,100	\$14,143,301	\$6,822,982	\$8,119,138	\$5,173,361	\$4,984,261	\$843,309	\$66,025	\$50,744,033	E
CONNECTICUT.....	617	507	1,316	3,295	3,767	1,804	1,136	1,464	416	48	14,370	N
	\$1,003,578	\$876,312	\$2,272,061	\$4,631,183	\$4,894,807	\$2,692,241	\$1,553,771	\$1,419,258	\$285,129	\$25,601	\$19,653,941	E
DELAWARE.....	175	75	835	946	579	476	389	495	140	9	3,619	N
	\$220,916	\$124,516	\$542,049	\$1,355,351	\$647,861	\$721,992	\$563,005	\$524,628	\$110,592	\$4,537	\$4,815,457	E
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	607	98	368	984	376	330	268	289	52	4	3,376	N
	\$873,172	\$172,440	\$613,454	\$1,456,318	\$440,654	\$514,806	\$417,237	\$312,760	\$40,539	\$2,273	\$4,843,713	E
FLORIDA.....	4,729	3,333	15,852	25,419	15,740	17,641	11,537	12,120	2,657	209	109,237	N
	\$8,023,681	\$5,811,612	\$27,360,608	\$38,222,463	\$19,398,898	\$28,037,163	\$17,599,026	\$13,644,815	\$1,911,972	\$126,099	\$160,136,328	E
GEORGIA.....	3,304	1,328	6,367	11,579	7,610	8,426	5,616	6,652	1,918	218	53,018	N
	\$5,032,170	\$2,194,763	\$9,913,710	\$16,471,630	\$9,071,973	\$12,051,786	\$7,937,847	\$7,250,882	\$1,279,238	\$121,298	\$71,325,297	E
HAWAII.....	201	173	383	832	1,086	778	289	381	129	14	4,227	N
	\$339,989	\$237,892	\$694,250	\$1,240,782	\$1,425,390	\$1,232,029	\$451,170	\$473,400	\$111,659	\$7,602	\$6,214,163	E
IDAHO.....	341	300	1,188	2,577	2,112	2,371	1,279	1,561	475	51	12,255	N
	\$599,768	\$560,866	\$2,279,177	\$4,429,318	\$2,890,351	\$3,713,268	\$2,225,993	\$2,250,989	\$441,359	\$41,834	\$19,433,923	E
ILLINOIS.....	5,418	3,477	10,681	26,514	12,026	10,865	7,341	8,922	2,631	337	88,212	N
	\$8,829,155	\$5,932,672	\$18,548,825	\$40,711,717	\$14,437,732	\$16,387,180	\$10,781,009	\$10,030,230	\$1,908,187	\$202,075	\$127,768,782	E
INDIANA.....	1,776	1,935	4,947	10,102	6,605	7,019	4,752	6,093	1,969	245	45,443	N
	\$2,861,050	\$3,384,403	\$8,624,668	\$15,570,562	\$8,178,841	\$10,649,954	\$7,082,029	\$6,780,719	\$1,369,774	\$150,603	\$64,652,603	E
IOWA.....	892	750	2,213	7,077	4,514	3,800	2,374	3,297	1,308	170	26,395	N
	\$1,433,234	\$1,296,845	\$3,935,516	\$11,315,273	\$5,757,782	\$5,853,424	\$3,728,124	\$4,086,429	\$954,404	\$104,639	\$38,465,670	E
KANSAS.....	988	646	2,343	6,092	4,120	3,975	2,368	3,568	1,103	114	25,732	N
	\$1,506,083	\$1,121,822	\$4,137,492	\$9,675,652	\$5,192,837	\$6,137,657	\$4,456,625	\$4,404,193	\$852,023	\$64,063	\$37,548,447	E
KENTUCKY.....	2,215	1,216	5,805	7,674	5,200	5,779	3,589	4,300	1,046	107	36,931	N
	\$3,385,695	\$2,182,334	\$10,408,016	\$12,595,870	\$7,152,878	\$9,183,959	\$5,735,798	\$5,184,738	\$752,304	\$68,408	\$56,650,000	E
LOUISIANA.....	3,863	1,669	7,773	9,212	6,133	6,552	3,939	4,140	866	61	44,208	N
	\$6,826,302	\$3,065,050	\$13,767,474	\$14,691,290	\$8,095,394	\$10,576,471	\$6,198,213	\$4,742,673	\$635,804	\$39,052	\$68,637,723	E
MAINE.....	289	230	667	2,060	1,672	1,408	814	1,142	412	34	8,728	N
	\$493,919	\$447,489	\$1,233,953	\$3,226,889	\$2,193,812	\$2,320,336	\$1,279,911	\$1,399,658	\$296,488	\$21,973	\$12,914,428	E
MARYLAND.....	2,708	1,177	3,430	8,564	4,442	3,027	3,403	983	343	124	31,884	N
	\$4,427,135	\$1,850,690	\$5,854,774	\$13,281,583	\$5,163,731	\$6,032,530	\$4,310,176	\$3,664,205	\$659,114	\$67,012	\$45,310,950	E
MASSACHUSETTS.....	3,636	1,304	3,558	10,949	10,190	5,117	2,740	3,290	1,110	152	42,046	N
	\$5,222,409	\$2,301,583	\$6,427,437	\$17,102,181	\$13,418,626	\$8,034,478	\$4,189,084	\$3,877,361	\$791,375	\$93,906	\$61,458,440	E
MICHIGAN.....	3,912	2,369	8,082	25,431	17,414	12,981	7,548	9,792	3,460	642	91,631	N
	\$6,373,887	\$4,029,593	\$13,706,931	\$39,118,197	\$22,510,909	\$19,563,580	\$11,093,071	\$11,204,103	\$2,577,722	\$400,668	\$130,578,661	E
MINNESOTA.....	1,503	1,149	3,649	9,634	9,827	6,401	3,664	4,538	1,864	304	42,551	N
	\$2,390,062	\$1,957,446	\$6,264,584	\$14,903,756	\$12,656,204	\$9,877,637	\$5,588,409	\$5,717,397	\$1,503,081	\$193,121	\$61,051,697	E
MISSISSIPPI.....	1,436	765	3,442	4,685	3,583	4,472	2,685	2,903	745	73	24,791	N
	\$2,125,908	\$1,367,946	\$6,138,257	\$7,565,649	\$5,010,986	\$7,111,377	\$4,294,105	\$3,542,341	\$564,654	\$49,950	\$37,771,173	E
MISSOURI.....	2,264	1,312	5,298	10,154	6,787	7,426	4,902	5,911	1,709	176	45,939	N
	\$3,376,573	\$2,316,042	\$9,332,407	\$16,130,163	\$8,588,245	\$11,502,798	\$7,558,566	\$7,040,158	\$1,232,325	\$104,926	\$67,182,203	E
MONTANA.....	348	356	1,206	3,034	2,012	1,975	1,015	1,132	261	36	11,395	N
	\$617,182	\$652,107	\$2,219,945	\$5,051,675	\$2,816,626	\$3,304,617	\$1,790,527	\$1,503,967	\$234,310	\$23,754	\$18,214,710	E
NEBRASKA.....	421	380	1,260	4,020	2,864	2,422	1,542	2,116	721	82	15,828	N
	\$636,348	\$623,478	\$2,181,946	\$5,903,525	\$3,483,931	\$3,633,671	\$2,366,405	\$2,563,272	\$535,579	\$51,934	\$21,980,089	E
NEVADA.....	714	235	965	1,069	1,209	1,209	789	819	159	15	7,783	N
	\$778,777	\$398,483	\$1,679,306	\$2,740,897	\$1,359,692	\$1,920,523	\$1,257,554	\$915,481	\$117,794	\$8,862	\$11,177,369	E
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	274	218	572	1,554	1,401	946	610	794	274	30	6,673	N
	\$466,164	\$366,763	\$1,038,624	\$2,457,404	\$1,905,221	\$1,520,547	\$946,159	\$870,351	\$187,109	\$14,984	\$9,773,326	E
NEW JERSEY.....	2,050	1,329	4,918	11,725	5,860	5,189	3,578	3,740	1,019	148	39,556	N
	\$3,444,236	\$2,395,280	\$8,306,037	\$17,701,961	\$6,797,621	\$8,237,640	\$5,397,095	\$4,189,392	\$724,900	\$95,279	\$57,289,441	E
NEW MEXICO.....	1,246	855	3,000	6,148	3,504	3,556	2,252	2,148	489	60	23,258	N
	\$2,179,306	\$1,514,448	\$5,359,959	\$9,811,834	\$4,672,140	\$5,719,112	\$3,536,148	\$2,586,055	\$361,573	\$40,572	\$35,781,147	E
NEW YORK.....	13,452	11,011	23,785	50,652	36,725	21,416	15,451	15,451	4,691	825	190,615	N
	\$23,070,809	\$18,701,068	\$43,111,565	\$82,860,113	\$51,031,319	\$35,333,821	\$20,634,232	\$19,764,788	\$3,778,154	\$548,794	\$298,834,683	E
NORTH CAROLINA.....	4,153	1,009	5,103	9,909	6,339	6,550	4,532	5,313	1,471	138	41,517	N
	\$1,952,449	\$1,750,093	\$8,476,708	\$15,012,816	\$7,433,079	\$9,530,876	\$6,554,635	\$5,996,774	\$1,037,503	\$75,946	\$57,822,879	E
NORTH DAKOTA.....	202	250	729	1,997	1,434	1,174	717	933	270	29	7,735	N
	\$357,078	\$451,596	\$1,340,775	\$3,372,704	\$1,999,776	\$2,043,592	\$1,276,914	\$1,221,782	\$217,186	\$20,745	\$12,302,148	E
OHIO.....	4,259	6,259	9,128	29,254	15,066	12,592	7,782	9,546	2,948	363	97,197	N
	\$6,723,139	\$10,714,356	\$15,577,496	\$45,957,578	\$18,824,861	\$19,199,031	\$11,515,462	\$10,963,763	\$2,067,985	\$216,432	\$141,760,103	E
OKLAHOMA.....	1,974	1,426	4,263	10,156	6,276	7,482	4,361	4,960	1,147	107	42,152	N
	\$3,139,031	\$2,400,515	\$7,522,152	\$16,393,176	\$8,757,712	\$11,514,486	\$7,031,345	\$6,175,314	\$850,465	\$67,232	\$63,851,428	E
OREGON.....	2,036	1,036	2,952	6,828	4,926	4,115	2,222	2,784	867	104	27,870	N
	\$2,829,558	\$1,839,735	\$5,327,709	\$10,796,487	\$6,21							

Table 27: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Dependency Status, Grant Level and State of Institution

Table 27A: *Dependent*

Table 27B: *Independent*

Tables 27A and 27B present the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by dependency status, grant level, and state of institution.

Overall, 29.3 percent of all dependent recipients and 29.5 independent recipients receive the maximum grant.

Dependents Qualify for Similar Grants Overall. More than 15.0 percent of dependent recipients in thirty-two states receive grants under \$600. Similarly, thirty-one states report 15.0 percent or more independent recipients receiving these smaller grants.

Independents Receive Maximum Grant at Higher Rate. The maximum grant was awarded to over 30.0 percent of independent recipients in 19 states. Only eight states report more than 30 percent of dependent recipients receiving the maximum grant. In contrast, twenty-five states report more than 40 percent of dependent recipients receive grants of more than \$1,800. Eighteen states report more than 40 percent of independents in this range.

TABLE 27-A - DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS AND GRANT LEVEL AND STATE OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	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- 2,299		2,300
ALABAMA.....	960	3,574	3,315	4,090	2,477	3,685	2,334	2,021	9,841	32,297
ALASKA.....	27	80	98	131	41	54	45	38	150	664
ARIZONA.....	598	2,546	2,265	3,775	1,696	1,922	1,693	1,362	5,464	21,321
ARKANSAS.....	307	1,583	1,522	2,671	1,147	1,316	1,256	981	4,548	15,331
CALIFORNIA.....	2,697	12,724	12,357	17,642	10,727	14,840	14,398	10,103	53,840	149,328
COLORADO.....	472	2,185	1,839	2,451	1,361	1,478	1,356	1,139	3,124	15,405
CONNECTICUT.....	196	1,265	1,056	1,562	875	855	736	596	2,216	9,357
DELAWARE.....	57	367	263	382	223	194	205	125	622	2,438
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	67	562	508	730	374	415	457	355	1,380	4,848
FLORIDA.....	1,717	6,787	5,963	8,241	4,939	5,679	5,200	3,632	16,015	58,173
GEORGIA.....	1,218	4,802	4,127	4,274	3,077	4,449	2,508	2,345	9,202	36,002
HAWAII.....	56	286	252	333	191	225	182	153	587	2,265
IDAHO.....	230	1,006	861	1,179	635	722	685	677	1,227	7,222
ILLINOIS.....	1,585	7,782	6,806	8,986	5,230	5,922	5,176	4,385	13,797	59,669
INDIANA.....	881	4,572	3,770	4,441	2,878	2,821	2,388	2,008	5,451	29,210
IOWA.....	655	3,548	2,965	3,344	2,436	2,374	2,108	2,108	3,101	22,639
KANSAS.....	459	2,288	1,990	2,562	1,552	1,514	1,464	1,325	2,743	15,897
KENTUCKY.....	609	2,750	2,313	3,692	1,967	2,263	2,067	1,748	6,900	24,309
LOUISIANA.....	612	2,838	2,817	6,599	2,202	2,744	2,619	1,933	13,400	35,764
MAINE.....	136	880	659	897	595	574	508	439	1,156	5,844
MARYLAND.....	425	2,249	1,950	2,778	1,524	1,612	1,584	991	4,647	17,760
MASSACHUSETTS.....	556	4,258	3,651	4,989	2,982	3,091	2,826	2,463	8,631	33,447
MICHIGAN.....	1,505	6,989	5,906	7,492	4,464	4,950	4,103	3,048	10,657	49,114
MINNESOTA.....	1,059	5,067	4,308	3,660	3,214	3,437	2,538	2,185	4,204	29,672
MISSISSIPPI.....	514	2,114	1,993	4,537	1,589	1,889	1,959	1,450	11,250	27,295
MISSOURI.....	754	4,084	3,434	4,409	2,818	2,799	2,495	1,992	5,626	28,411
MONTANA.....	129	673	603	814	426	447	417	365	838	4,712
NEBRASKA.....	423	1,996	1,605	1,902	1,262	1,276	1,173	1,144	1,716	12,497
NEVADA.....	80	273	228	332	169	158	121	95	407	1,863
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	106	835	631	738	505	476	465	385	828	4,969
NEW JERSEY.....	717	3,505	3,108	5,072	2,544	2,648	2,556	1,728	10,208	32,086
NEW MEXICO.....	244	1,001	962	1,605	726	885	725	526	2,568	9,242
NEW YORK.....	2,839	13,996	13,436	25,052	10,473	12,963	12,384	9,002	55,366	155,511
NORTH CAROLINA.....	864	4,373	3,843	4,833	3,182	3,536	2,916	2,374	9,276	35,197
NORTH DAKOTA.....	130	958	860	1,042	701	666	613	658	986	6,614
OHIO.....	1,775	7,852	7,538	7,039	5,162	6,355	4,350	3,587	11,660	55,318
OKLAHOMA.....	541	2,332	2,160	3,267	1,638	1,837	1,703	1,423	4,885	19,786
OREGON.....	434	1,861	1,891	1,522	1,375	1,606	1,095	1,081	2,686	13,551
PENNSYLVANIA.....	1,593	10,086	8,738	10,852	6,672	7,281	6,269	4,807	18,099	74,397
PUERTO RICO.....	700	3,337	5,059	13,628	4,445	6,962	8,637	3,680	61,860	108,308
RHODE ISLAND.....	149	1,055	884	968	682	835	599	424	1,722	7,318
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	622	2,582	2,375	3,268	1,894	2,234	1,783	1,341	6,439	22,538
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	172	1,026	816	1,016	697	669	654	662	891	6,603
TENNESSEE.....	706	3,510	2,888	4,446	2,281	2,580	2,158	1,901	7,476	27,946
TEXAS.....	2,430	10,448	9,593	14,918	7,078	8,759	8,490	5,120	27,359	94,195
UTAH.....	557	1,806	1,684	1,537	1,246	1,495	1,066	1,018	1,841	12,250
VERMONT.....	76	549	408	572	380	378	361	332	664	3,720
VIRGINIA.....	691	3,632	3,243	4,463	2,487	2,670	2,506	1,929	7,687	29,308
WASHINGTON.....	516	2,296	2,183	1,722	1,536	2,062	1,209	1,234	3,744	16,502
WEST VIRGINIA.....	234	1,443	1,270	2,031	1,053	1,140	1,059	891	3,861	12,982
WISCONSIN.....	697	4,357	3,580	3,979	2,653	2,625	2,327	1,865	4,085	26,168
WYOMING.....	71	338	293	454	201	219	206	185	446	2,413
ALL OTHERS.....	48	192	152	355	114	445	177	68	1,343	2,894
TOTAL.....	35,896	173,498	157,019	223,274	122,796	145,031	128,909	97,427	448,720	1,532,570

TABLE 27-B - INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS AND GRANT LEVEL AND STATE OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	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- 2,299		2,300
ALABAMA.....	2,103	6,494	5,421	6,289	3,345	5,708	2,677	1,992	10,464	44,493
ALASKA.....	112	444	391	700	241	408	218	133	1,338	3,985
ARIZONA.....	1,487	5,255	4,761	8,903	2,992	4,660	2,891	1,423	12,901	45,273
ARKANSAS.....	542	2,087	2,069	4,693	1,382	1,782	1,553	635	7,362	22,105
CALIFORNIA.....	6,707	21,167	22,360	40,377	13,885	25,775	17,018	7,436	76,278	231,003
COLORADO.....	1,174	4,354	3,722	6,496	2,274	3,318	2,394	1,035	10,346	35,113
CONNECTICUT.....	437	1,876	1,649	3,563	947	1,467	795	228	3,039	14,001
DELAWARE.....	188	573	495	817	243	336	206	65	822	3,745
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	149	518	555	1,130	305	386	304	119	1,282	4,748
FLORIDA.....	4,176	12,315	11,628	19,676	7,599	10,285	8,164	3,483	29,181	106,507
GEORGIA.....	3,039	8,803	6,325	8,100	3,922	7,861	2,931	2,459	11,017	54,457
HAWAII.....	176	548	444	777	286	434	302	98	1,167	4,232
IDAHO.....	300	1,070	1,036	2,193	746	1,002	886	448	4,433	12,114
ILLINOIS.....	3,247	10,556	9,261	16,897	5,871	8,539	5,964	2,225	22,366	84,926
INDIANA.....	1,845	6,374	5,694	8,550	3,233	4,417	2,938	1,250	12,524	46,825
IOWA.....	1,029	3,410	2,982	4,518	1,950	2,611	1,986	846	7,634	26,966
KANSAS.....	999	3,098	2,806	5,452	1,844	2,292	1,878	865	7,527	26,761
KENTUCKY.....	1,242	4,068	3,230	7,231	2,294	3,299	2,586	1,304	12,621	37,875
LOUISIANA.....	1,008	3,744	3,766	9,393	2,506	3,891	2,812	1,206	14,849	43,175
MAINE.....	275	950	765	1,559	569	730	646	187	2,386	8,067
MARYLAND.....	1,538	4,474	3,556	6,898	2,283	2,888	2,029	657	8,006	32,329
MASSACHUSETTS.....	1,448	5,412	4,455	8,473	2,768	4,127	2,887	1,027	12,123	42,720
MICHIGAN.....	3,842	12,277	10,153	16,470	6,177	9,268	5,932	3,142	23,189	90,450
MINNESOTA.....	1,827	5,770	6,248	4,571	2,886	5,849	2,743	2,059	11,755	43,708
MISSISSIPPI.....	812	2,577	2,140	5,242	1,308	1,940	1,784	722	8,154	24,679
MISSOURI.....	1,743	6,351	5,513	9,357	3,530	5,288	3,466	1,447	13,657	50,352
MONTANA.....	215	952	1,029	2,221	555	886	639	336	4,344	11,177
NEBRASKA.....	836	2,303	1,823	3,127	1,162	1,497	1,019	490	4,121	16,378
NEVADA.....	305	1,039	954	1,517	573	651	417	202	1,611	7,269
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	256	839	660	1,127	594	901	463	179	1,850	6,869
NEW JERSEY.....	1,436	4,156	4,221	7,977	2,538	3,146	2,426	999	10,530	37,429
NEW MEXICO.....	732	2,238	2,169	4,272	1,544	2,270	1,391	676	7,518	22,810
NEW YORK.....	5,169	16,133	17,778	41,853	10,423	18,236	13,132	4,741	68,340	195,805
NORTH CAROLINA.....	2,288	5,454	5,151	6,295	2,957	5,112	2,605	1,777	10,157	41,796
NORTH DAKOTA.....	179	712	701	1,423	416	620	493	279	3,033	7,856
OHIO.....	3,582	10,646	13,654	14,052	6,235	12,262	5,901	3,555	27,721	97,608
OKLAHOMA.....	1,319	4,632	4,231	9,017	2,882	4,026	2,814	1,285	13,628	43,834
OREGON.....	1,071	3,076	3,774	3,170	1,736	3,444	1,634	1,198	8,887	27,990
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,101	7,867	7,983	13,925	4,322	7,671	4,492	1,928	22,502	72,791
PUERTO RICO.....	1,162	4,062	5,907	13,459	3,312	5,231	5,510	1,732	28,854	69,229
RHODE ISLAND.....	329	1,193	1,287	1,604	693	1,237	618	152	2,238	9,351
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,549	3,977	3,938	4,534	2,518	3,338	1,831	734	5,124	27,543
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	233	908	856	1,603	506	767	570	249	2,877	8,569
TENNESSEE.....	1,381	5,107	3,978	8,417	2,667	4,049	2,780	1,479	12,443	42,301
TEXAS.....	5,561	18,345	15,521	30,109	9,972	14,535	10,830	3,983	40,603	149,459
UTAH.....	1,371	3,931	4,144	4,355	2,711	4,156	2,517	1,496	7,848	32,529
VERMONT.....	238	810	553	882	367	414	334	105	1,022	4,725
VIRGINIA.....	1,829	5,882	5,272	8,504	2,892	4,305	2,859	958	11,304	43,805
WASHINGTON.....	1,463	4,624	6,405	4,369	2,921	6,803	2,838	2,284	14,637	46,344
WEST VIRGINIA.....	344	1,293	1,390	2,721	888	1,424	1,005	437	5,699	15,201
WISCONSIN.....	1,152	4,574	4,060	6,853	2,646	3,334	2,833	944	10,104	36,500
WYOMING.....	147	681	484	1,326	334	463	330	158	1,852	5,775
ALL OTHERS.....	56	231	125	269	123	167	95	21	466	1,553
TOTAL.....	77,749	250,230	239,473	407,306	143,873	229,506	150,366	68,868	655,734	2,223,105

Table 28: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Dependency Status, Expected Family Contribution, and State of Legal Residence

Table 28A: *Dependent*

Table 28B: *Independent*

Tables 28A and 28B present the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by dependency status, Expected Family Contribution, and state of legal residence.

- **Dependents:** Over half (58.0 percent) of the dependent recipient population has an EFC of 400 or less. 68.6 percent of all dependent recipients have an EFC of 800 or less. Puerto Rico has the highest percentage with 93.5 percent, followed by California with 77.8 percent of dependent recipients in the state receiving EFCs in this low range. One in five dependents (20.8 percent) have an EFC of greater than 1,200. Twenty-seven states report more than one-quarter of dependent recipients in this high EFC range. The states reporting the largest percentages in this range include New Hampshire at 34.2 percent, followed by Wisconsin with 34.4 percent, Minnesota at 34.0 percent and Iowa reporting 33.3 percent. Puerto Rico reports the smallest percentage in this range with 3.4 percent.
- **Independents:** Approximately 75.6 percent of the independent recipient population has an EFC of 400 or less with. Only 10.4 percent receiving an EFC of greater than 1,200. Approximately 83.1 percent of the population in each state has an EFC of 800 or less. States reporting the highest percentage of independent recipients in this range are Puerto Rico (96.6 percent), the District of Columbia (87.8 percent), New York (85.4 percent), and California (85.4 percent). Only Alaska (15.2 percent) reports more than 15 percent of independents with an EFC of 1,200 or more.

TABLE 28-A - DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS BY DEPENDENCY
STATUS AND EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION AND STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION												TOTAL	
	AUTO ZERO	0	1- 200	201- 400	401- 600	601- 800	801- 1,000	1,001- 1,200	1,201- 1,400	1,401- 1,600	1,601- 1,800	1,801- 2,000		2,001- 2,100
ALABAMA.....	8,596	4,969	1,852	1,372	1,377	1,353	1,324	1,294	1,241	1,183	1,101	989	420	27,071
ALASKA.....	158	95	81	43	55	47	41	58	51	48	58	50	32	817
ARIZONA.....	4,522	3,358	1,565	1,064	1,006	1,014	993	1,053	983	886	863	777	346	18,430
ARKANSAS.....	3,685	2,593	1,220	860	815	854	834	798	785	733	668	578	253	14,676
CALIFORNIA.....	60,004	27,401	12,224	7,438	6,598	6,392	6,100	5,890	5,545	5,157	4,864	4,527	1,936	154,076
COLORADO.....	2,799	1,754	1,525	1,036	1,030	1,053	1,022	1,140	1,015	976	974	888	458	15,670
CONNECTICUT.....	2,463	1,123	766	534	544	576	710	672	658	617	639	604	291	10,197
DELAWARE.....	417	267	150	119	94	104	131	117	123	112	121	133	48	1,936
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	759	525	136	149	124	129	107	125	94	80	93	64	28	2,413
FLORIDA.....	16,835	11,333	4,621	3,373	3,293	3,234	3,255	3,161	2,919	2,828	2,630	2,525	966	60,973
GEORGIA.....	9,078	6,034	2,538	1,831	1,818	1,869	1,890	1,779	1,733	1,735	1,588	1,520	612	34,025
HAWAII.....	601	346	259	161	169	146	176	149	150	154	160	144	60	2,675
IDAHO.....	733	807	737	479	453	479	472	457	403	406	365	152	6,421	
ILLINOIS.....	16,333	9,757	4,936	3,798	3,690	3,779	3,818	3,689	3,673	3,541	3,554	3,318	1,485	65,371
INDIANA.....	4,967	2,747	2,141	1,602	1,710	1,858	1,888	2,013	1,813	1,718	1,773	1,735	818	26,783
IOWA.....	2,153	1,605	2,391	1,450	1,482	1,595	1,640	1,745	1,599	1,641	1,581	1,500	689	21,071
KANSAS.....	1,893	1,479	1,390	975	967	1,032	1,098	1,088	1,081	1,008	958	942	433	14,344
KENTUCKY.....	5,638	3,490	1,819	1,285	1,328	1,320	1,284	1,214	1,218	1,135	1,018	969	419	22,137
LOUISIANA.....	11,951	6,635	2,160	1,664	1,581	1,509	1,430	1,361	1,260	1,144	1,137	976	439	33,247
MAINE.....	1,238	728	737	443	504	506	517	534	494	514	490	493	205	7,403
MARYLAND.....	4,214	3,107	1,354	1,091	1,012	1,059	1,002	1,053	982	1,006	922	902	381	18,085
MASSACHUSETTS.....	7,226	3,236	2,285	1,599	1,669	1,671	1,774	1,842	1,777	1,792	1,684	1,725	795	29,075
MICHIGAN.....	13,090	6,873	3,868	2,890	2,996	3,023	3,110	3,211	3,063	3,041	2,867	2,621	1,140	51,793
MINNESOTA.....	3,965	2,329	2,731	1,858	2,007	2,104	2,243	2,317	2,295	2,283	2,266	2,191	1,053	29,642
MISSISSIPPI.....	9,278	6,055	1,670	1,260	1,131	1,156	1,106	1,015	964	895	806	766	317	26,419
MISSOURI.....	4,851	3,262	2,333	1,680	1,737	1,771	1,941	1,807	1,785	1,779	1,641	1,555	676	26,818
MONTANA.....	884	615	623	377	414	389	385	419	400	390	373	339	165	5,773
NEBRASKA.....	1,192	1,101	1,368	876	906	902	976	925	964	917	934	835	385	12,281
NEVADA.....	541	342	169	132	124	128	143	122	124	122	120	122	58	2,247
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	563	353	373	274	281	274	313	332	341	318	320	322	142	4,206
NEW JERSEY.....	10,006	7,507	2,850	2,229	2,165	2,092	2,234	2,186	2,132	2,018	1,988	1,855	819	40,081
NEW MEXICO.....	2,528	1,986	829	591	603	597	583	522	483	439	409	391	163	10,124
NEW YORK.....	44,758	36,556	11,487	8,912	8,007	7,902	7,553	7,282	6,789	6,346	6,091	5,630	2,620	159,933
NORTH CAROLINA.....	6,865	4,946	2,401	1,844	1,838	1,927	2,012	1,817	1,717	1,700	1,606	1,466	630	30,769
NORTH DAKOTA.....	599	530	654	408	342	414	415	451	432	436	405	379	182	5,647
OHIO.....	12,436	5,955	4,197	3,248	3,386	3,508	3,701	3,752	3,586	3,621	3,366	3,287	1,510	55,553
OKLAHOMA.....	3,859	2,871	1,701	1,185	1,170	1,066	1,135	1,066	1,054	1,020	927	885	341	18,280
OREGON.....	2,723	1,609	1,466	937	944	987	967	964	911	868	840	752	344	14,312
PENNSYLVANIA.....	15,921	8,639	5,398	4,209	4,140	4,332	4,554	4,598	4,496	4,447	4,285	4,250	1,863	71,132
PUERTO RICO.....	61,084	30,976	3,354	2,787	2,468	2,125	1,859	1,528	1,147	934	734	686	249	109,931
RHODE ISLAND.....	1,165	524	338	285	254	295	321	304	292	275	285	283	137	4,758
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	6,113	4,690	1,641	1,237	1,245	1,241	1,247	1,201	1,121	1,044	954	924	393	23,051
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	627	578	686	400	392	414	471	426	447	421	421	396	197	5,876
TENNESSEE.....	6,329	3,373	1,748	1,325	1,275	1,393	1,371	1,397	1,351	1,293	1,265	1,147	558	23,825
TEXAS.....	29,100	17,764	6,735	5,135	4,919	4,886	4,825	4,645	4,377	4,220	3,941	3,551	1,597	95,695
UTAH.....	1,224	1,319	1,138	748	714	699	675	697	688	676	573	501	212	9,864
VERMONT.....	436	348	330	239	246	239	245	221	255	206	228	229	95	3,317
VIRGINIA.....	6,074	3,869	2,105	1,540	1,542	1,565	1,569	1,567	1,550	1,520	1,437	1,415	613	26,366
WASHINGTON.....	4,573	1,573	1,352	859	922	912	1,019	1,025	1,003	983	976	926	446	16,569
WEST VIRGINIA.....	3,041	1,739	989	678	684	663	689	658	657	602	556	525	243	11,724
WISCONSIN.....	3,834	2,087	2,240	1,707	1,784	1,901	1,964	2,040	2,120	2,202	2,023	1,911	964	26,777
WYOMING.....	352	240	229	153	154	168	181	181	171	143	144	140	61	2,317
ALL OTHERS.....	7,092	4,628	1,352	971	854	897	868	842	786	714	712	637	241	20,594
TOTAL.....	431,366	258,626	115,242	83,340	80,963	81,549	82,181	80,771	77,152	74,284	70,775	66,641	29,680	1,532,570

TABLE 28-B - INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS BY DEPENDENCY
STATUS AND EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION AND STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION												TOTAL	
	AUTO ZERO	0	1- 200	201- 400	401- 600	601- 800	801- 1,000	1,001- 1,200	1,201- 1,400	1,401- 1,600	1,601- 1,800	1,801- 2,000		2,001- 2,100
ALABAMA.....	12,058	15,079	1,839	1,793	1,718	1,576	1,458	1,361	1,113	964	862	763	256	40,840
ALASKA.....	914	1,655	211	218	207	203	205	165	198	169	143	128	41	4,457
ARIZONA.....	10,744	15,625	1,860	1,823	1,635	1,607	1,552	1,397	1,197	1,225	1,019	965	379	41,028
ARKANSAS.....	5,945	7,953	1,044	973	918	878	811	779	652	620	512	434	168	21,687
CALIFORNIA.....	81,565	87,239	8,597	8,634	7,606	7,138	6,303	6,175	5,893	5,230	4,609	4,400	1,851	235,240
COLORADO.....	8,790	12,287	1,517	1,690	1,459	1,427	1,382	1,310	1,143	1,085	949	909	348	34,296
CONNECTICUT.....	5,186	4,112	579	663	542	545	518	520	489	401	403	308	104	14,370
DELAWARE.....	1,217	1,147	148	144	141	146	137	121	110	112	96	75	25	3,619
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	1,084	1,455	123	103	102	97	88	97	67	54	55	44	7	3,376
FLORIDA.....	31,265	39,592	4,743	4,751	4,768	4,054	4,068	3,731	3,439	2,934	2,752	2,335	805	109,237
GEORGIA.....	17,373	18,585	2,238	2,162	1,980	1,905	1,778	1,615	1,483	1,339	1,206	983	371	53,018
HAWAII.....	1,376	1,401	128	160	156	207	176	125	134	130	107	89	38	4,227
IDAHO.....	2,655	4,564	642	635	568	543	536	483	444	423	346	285	131	12,255
ILLINOIS.....	28,168	31,496	3,590	3,630	3,251	3,148	3,165	2,838	2,498	2,265	1,907	1,670	586	88,212
INDIANA.....	13,203	15,748	2,011	1,950	1,962	1,798	1,806	1,612	1,485	1,348	1,209	973	338	45,443
IOWA.....	7,513	9,058	1,184	1,212	1,104	1,065	1,042	939	880	775	712	689	222	26,395
KANSAS.....	6,354	9,234	1,262	1,308	1,212	1,104	1,090	893	943	775	699	618	240	25,732
KENTUCKY.....	11,672	13,751	1,490	1,526	1,326	1,247	1,268	1,210	982	881	740	587	251	36,931
LOUISIANA.....	14,723	15,629	1,752	1,823	1,672	1,511	1,371	1,339	1,201	1,122	941	811	313	44,208
MAINE.....	2,681	2,790	363	366	377	363	337	332	297	284	242	208	88	8,728
MARYLAND.....	9,575	12,014	1,331	1,284	1,255	1,104	1,142	987	860	790	765	594	183	31,884
MASSACHUSETTS.....	14,641	13,823	1,424	1,580	1,749	1,399	1,315	1,263	1,183	1,193	1,301	875	300	42,046
MICHIGAN.....	32,959	30,356	3,490	3,539	3,330	3,192	3,133	2,901	2,403	2,247	1,984	1,586	511	91,631
MINNESOTA.....	12,554	14,798	1,866	1,690	1,634	1,566	1,628	1,561	1,370	1,303	1,158	1,028	395	42,551
MISSISSIPPI.....	8,257	8,687	1,056	1,078	1,018	863	832	785	600	568	484	402	161	24,791
MISSOURI.....	12,223	16,972	2,040	2,121	1,958	1,844	1,733	1,581	1,486	1,303	1,281	1,037	360	45,939
MONTANA.....	3,509	3,965	481	468	442	404	409	396	359	316	321	229	96	11,395
NEBRASKA.....	4,281	5,322	717	740	746	719	681	544	582	511	443	402	140	15,828
NEVADA.....	2,155	2,985	337	340	271	294	304	256	244	198	188	140	71	7,783
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	1,946	2,206	306	269	286	263	243	254	237	231	192	182	58	6,673
NEW JERSEY.....	11,794	14,659	1,668	1,665	1,625	1,361	1,327	1,217	1,180	1,093	911	773	283	39,556
NEW MEXICO.....	7,321	8,530	985	903	914	864	807	726	618	560	487	392	151	23,258
NEW YORK.....	59,516	71,902	7,818	7,650	9,782	6,115	5,277	5,166	6,471	4,025	3,161	2,696	1,036	190,615
NORTH CAROLINA.....	13,466	13,519	1,816	1,851	1,734	1,639	1,533	1,439	1,223	1,120	1,014	861	302	41,517
NORTH DAKOTA.....	2,269	2,536	373	317	316	330	300	279	284	267	198	198	68	7,735
OHIO.....	34,450	33,646	3,549	3,586	3,326	3,249	3,108	2,778	2,612	2,396	2,055	1,753	689	97,197
OKLAHOMA.....	13,158	15,335	1,873	1,702	1,676	1,508	1,401	1,297	1,193	1,044	917	748	300	42,152
OREGON.....	7,507	10,673	1,203	1,192	1,123	1,053	1,054	946	829	775	677	609	229	27,870
PENNSYLVANIA.....	24,216	24,246	2,720	2,879	2,718	2,618	2,294	2,474	2,193	2,034	1,804	1,564	618	72,378
PUERTO RICO.....	36,423	26,821	1,455	1,266	1,003	710	632	457	414	319	277	242	71	70,090
RHODE ISLAND.....	3,284	2,086	246	339	284	249	236	233	256	199	213	180	46	7,851
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	7,525	9,986	1,188	1,240	1,095	1,065	1,030	830	802	614	647	507	175	26,704
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	2,375	2,559	342	339	315	310	272	308	300	253	200	205	64	7,842
TENNESSEE.....	12,058	13,277	1,812	1,872	1,763	1,574	1,531	1,418	1,263	1,184	1,008	945	335	40,040
TEXAS.....	44,562	53,564	6,431	6,467	6,179	5,557	5,184	4,826	4,455	3,965	3,620	2,924	1,022	148,756
UTAH.....	5,543	10,251	1,656	1,640	1,545	1,451	1,418	1,338	1,206	1,150	993	787	315	29,293
VERMONT.....	1,476	1,544	197	184	191	190	155	172	164	123	109	101	38	4,644
VIRGINIA.....	11,007	14,916	1,727	1,763	1,727	1,677	1,578	1,503	1,434	1,239	1,195	958	379	41,103
WASHINGTON.....	16,996	13,653	1,677	1,773	1,873	1,547	1,597	1,522	1,437	1,221	1,191	978	422	45,887
WEST VIRGINIA.....	4,693	4,864	542	600	504	444	498	395	383	322	293	251	74	13,863
WISCONSIN.....	10,395	11,939	1,546	1,587	1,486	1,450	1,354	1,413	1,323	1,473	1,186	990	357	36,499
WYOMING.....	1,712	1,958	255	273	235	234	225	213	189	206	150	148	37	5,835
ALL OTHERS.....	9,399	10,682	1,082	1,068	1,123	972	909	836	723	626	568	447	165	28,600
TOTAL.....	707,731	792,674	90,530	90,829	87,930	78,377	74,231	69,356	64,924	57,004	50,500	43,006	16,013	2,223,105

Table 29: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Dependency Status, Educational Cost, and State of Institution

Table 29A: *Dependent*

Table 29B: *Independent*

Tables 29A and 29B present the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by dependency status, educational cost and state of institution.

Overall, educational costs are consistent between dependent and independent recipients. Nearly 69.2 percent of dependent and 72.8 percent of independent recipients report cost of education greater than \$6,000.

- **Dependents:** Approximately 9.8 percent of dependent recipients report educational costs of more than \$15,000. In six jurisdictions, more than 25 percent of dependents report educational costs in this high range. These jurisdictions include: the District of Columbia (49.2 percent), Massachusetts (47.1 percent), New Hampshire (41.5 percent), Vermont (33.7 percent), Connecticut (29.7 percent), and Rhode Island (25.8 percent). In comparison, 30.8 percent of dependent recipients report costs of education of \$6,000 or less. In 9 states, more than 40.0 percent of dependent recipients report educational costs of \$6,000 or less.

- **Independents:** Approximately 4.6 percent of independents report educational costs of more than \$15,000. Only four jurisdictions report more than 10 percent of independents with educational costs in this high range. These states include: the District of Columbia (25.1 percent), Connecticut (20.8 percent), Vermont (13.9 percent) and Massachusetts (13.0 percent). In contrast, 27.2 percent of independents report educational costs of \$6,000 or less. In 11 states, more than 40.0 percent of independent recipients report costs of \$6,000 or less.

TABLE 29-A - DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL COST AND STATE OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	EDUCATIONAL COST							TOTAL
	UNDER 2,400	\$2,400- 3,000	\$3,001- 6,000	\$6,001- 9,000	\$9,001- 12,000	\$12,001- 15,000	OVER \$15,000	
ALABAMA.....	1,765	744	13,313	10,937	4,404	793	341	32,297
ALASKA.....	0	0	238	41	51	244	90	664
ARIZONA.....	782	1,337	2,579	8,430	4,293	2,728	1,172	21,321
ARKANSAS.....	605	539	7,397	4,331	2,053	390	16	15,331
CALIFORNIA.....	15,445	3,246	52,313	29,244	20,872	14,316	13,892	149,328
COLORADO.....	35	372	2,769	7,011	2,957	1,121	1,140	15,405
CONNECTICUT.....	37	61	1,794	2,844	720	1,123	2,778	9,357
DELAWARE.....	20	6	1,129	226	511	17	529	2,438
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	0	515	96	355	186	1,310	2,386	4,848
FLORIDA.....	3,649	1,220	13,516	20,405	10,851	3,792	4,740	58,173
GEORGIA.....	271	818	11,578	12,797	4,003	3,916	2,619	36,002
HAWAII.....	1	0	1,300	334	449	145	36	2,265
IDAHO.....	4	0	546	5,908	286	363	115	7,222
ILLINOIS.....	839	1,380	15,078	12,271	17,976	6,434	5,691	59,669
INDIANA.....	28	2	2,937	10,123	8,565	2,533	5,022	29,210
IOWA.....	302	73	4,686	6,634	3,230	3,396	4,318	22,639
KANSAS.....	525	480	6,760	4,256	2,419	1,195	262	15,897
KENTUCKY.....	36	6	5,876	11,950	3,741	1,281	1,419	24,309
LOUISIANA.....	1,348	541	11,244	11,964	7,097	2,677	893	35,764
MAINE.....	7	5	84	1,626	2,592	511	1,019	5,844
MARYLAND.....	370	33	4,837	5,638	3,706	1,095	2,081	17,760
MASSACHUSETTS.....	87	18	4,157	4,741	6,389	2,306	15,749	33,447
MICHIGAN.....	82	211	16,926	16,191	9,381	3,030	3,293	49,114
MINNESOTA.....	51	22	4,773	12,241	5,999	3,304	3,282	29,672
MISSISSIPPI.....	76	959	18,459	6,150	1,404	13	234	27,295
MISSOURI.....	1,453	1,093	5,992	9,606	4,983	3,804	1,480	28,411
MONTANA.....	21	20	2,842	1,422	112	294	1	4,712
NEBRASKA.....	328	144	2,489	6,942	1,077	840	677	12,497
NEVADA.....	10	0	750	392	411	258	42	1,863
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	3	0	110	1,183	852	761	2,060	4,969
NEW JERSEY.....	70	12	7,170	10,126	7,949	3,677	3,082	32,086
NEW MEXICO.....	20	56	2,576	4,684	1,338	381	187	9,242
NEW YORK.....	486	52	25,540	64,631	20,260	18,764	25,778	155,511
NORTH CAROLINA.....	915	385	8,747	14,452	5,024	4,200	1,474	35,197
NORTH DAKOTA.....	5	4	555	4,867	1,025	145	13	6,614
OHIO.....	59	1,374	13,801	14,592	13,703	4,352	7,437	55,318
OKLAHOMA.....	1,215	278	6,521	6,040	4,922	740	70	19,786
OREGON.....	16	140	4,295	4,599	1,958	559	1,984	13,551
PENNSYLVANIA.....	215	565	9,843	21,413	16,833	9,566	15,962	74,397
PUERTO RICO.....	167	1,937	38,755	64,688	2,271	471	19	108,308
RHODE ISLAND.....	10	0	78	2,803	1,040	1,497	1,890	7,318
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	576	652	5,791	6,398	6,275	1,934	912	22,538
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	101	4	646	4,641	751	459	1	6,603
TENNESSEE.....	75	220	4,889	14,870	5,006	1,773	1,113	27,946
TEXAS.....	4,409	2,238	33,186	34,745	11,848	5,169	2,600	94,195
UTAH.....	6	7	2,648	7,282	1,878	374	55	12,250
VERMONT.....	10	2	178	397	678	1,203	1,252	3,720
VIRGINIA.....	44	143	5,859	6,710	9,062	4,589	2,901	29,308
WASHINGTON.....	846	486	7,480	3,597	977	820	2,296	16,502
WEST VIRGINIA.....	12	36	3,933	5,727	1,017	1,535	722	12,982
WISCONSIN.....	993	160	9,036	9,365	1,901	2,167	2,546	26,168
WYOMING.....	8	2	784	1,068	404	120	27	2,413
ALL OTHERS.....	35	313	1,405	967	101	73	0	2,894
TOTAL.....	38,473	22,911	410,284	534,855	247,791	128,558	149,698	1,532,570

TABLE 29-B - *INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS*
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY DEPENDENCY STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL COST AND STATE OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	EDUCATIONAL COST							TOTAL
	UNDER 2,400	\$2,400- 3,000	\$3,001- 6,000	\$6,001- 9,000	\$9,001- 12,000	\$12,001- 15,000	OVER \$15,000	
ALABAMA.....	6,038	68	12,140	15,570	9,398	1,067	212	44,493
ALASKA.....	61	2	2,024	315	321	990	272	3,985
ARIZONA.....	1,083	979	7,140	16,416	12,304	5,939	1,412	45,273
ARKANSAS.....	789	104	9,145	4,179	7,087	632	169	22,105
CALIFORNIA.....	17,905	4,400	53,225	69,551	52,182	22,657	11,083	231,003
COLORADO.....	886	559	4,145	14,869	11,450	1,724	1,480	35,113
CONNECTICUT.....	80	48	2,925	2,478	4,343	1,211	2,916	14,001
DELAWARE.....	57	151	2,146	423	642	209	117	3,745
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	4	38	955	417	773	1,369	1,192	4,748
FLORIDA.....	6,377	1,253	21,812	21,372	33,760	13,752	8,181	106,507
GEORGIA.....	876	320	19,906	14,964	10,120	6,129	2,142	54,457
HAWAII.....	26	0	996	287	2,497	253	173	4,232
IDAHO.....	13	0	404	10,376	746	388	187	12,114
ILLINOIS.....	3,112	1,681	19,647	30,467	20,626	6,428	2,965	84,926
INDIANA.....	404	26	5,291	23,680	11,316	3,303	2,805	46,825
IOWA.....	574	33	4,460	6,645	8,272	4,462	2,520	26,966
KANSAS.....	1,025	361	10,611	6,336	6,353	1,302	773	26,761
KENTUCKY.....	547	47	5,731	21,008	7,048	2,691	803	37,875
LOUISIANA.....	3,655	697	12,611	7,423	15,859	2,575	355	43,175
MAINE.....	5	56	285	1,009	5,545	775	392	8,067
MARYLAND.....	925	494	8,940	8,606	10,423	1,955	986	32,329
MASSACHUSETTS.....	164	877	9,498	10,211	9,875	6,540	5,555	42,720
MICHIGAN.....	320	572	20,762	38,905	17,617	4,967	7,307	90,450
MINNESOTA.....	72	195	6,340	20,729	10,855	3,754	1,763	43,708
MISSISSIPPI.....	532	461	13,241	6,598	2,954	598	295	24,679
MISSOURI.....	1,349	294	17,427	10,731	10,321	6,745	3,485	50,352
MONTANA.....	96	30	4,919	4,822	695	449	166	11,177
NEBRASKA.....	141	57	3,689	10,092	1,173	615	611	16,378
NEVADA.....	413	1	707	1,914	2,101	1,903	230	7,269
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	21	21	518	2,053	2,068	1,559	629	6,869
NEW JERSEY.....	211	230	7,157	13,139	8,649	6,425	1,618	37,429
NEW MEXICO.....	80	103	3,261	9,305	6,532	3,151	378	22,810
NEW YORK.....	1,204	512	29,627	51,722	65,591	30,987	16,162	195,805
NORTH CAROLINA.....	362	2,209	10,107	16,135	10,087	2,225	671	41,796
NORTH DAKOTA.....	52	13	716	5,685	785	521	84	7,856
OHIO.....	391	268	34,895	26,391	23,775	9,881	2,007	97,608
OKLAHOMA.....	3,596	202	10,169	18,622	8,946	2,110	189	43,834
OREGON.....	653	27	5,235	13,042	6,839	1,085	1,109	27,990
PENNSYLVANIA.....	547	1,496	10,874	26,470	17,517	10,573	5,314	72,791
PUERTO RICO.....	285	2,874	30,501	26,302	6,940	1,287	1,040	69,229
RHODE ISLAND.....	30	2	346	4,296	3,107	1,064	506	9,351
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,842	209	6,928	6,127	9,887	2,182	368	27,543
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	386	3	1,314	4,733	1,525	399	209	8,569
TENNESSEE.....	261	291	6,769	23,329	9,586	1,388	677	42,301
TEXAS.....	6,758	3,397	29,662	59,943	38,931	8,409	2,359	149,459
UTAH.....	275	16	1,949	20,891	7,722	1,126	550	32,529
VERMONT.....	18	0	1,972	629	524	927	655	4,725
VIRGINIA.....	1,557	86	7,341	17,576	9,433	4,815	2,997	43,805
WASHINGTON.....	1,533	285	10,000	22,566	7,073	2,582	2,305	46,344
WEST VIRGINIA.....	42	25	1,440	10,817	1,341	1,186	350	15,201
WISCONSIN.....	2,378	55	14,791	13,416	3,077	1,335	1,448	36,500
WYOMING.....	136	22	582	4,501	312	138	84	5,775
ALL OTHERS.....	3	113	641	360	111	325	0	1,553
TOTAL.....	70,150	26,263	507,917	778,443	537,014	201,062	102,256	2,223,105

Table 30: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by State of Legal Residence - Award Years 1993-94 and 1992-93

Table 30 presents the distribution of Pell Grant applicants by state of legal residence in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Significant shifts in applicant demographics occurred between 1992-93 and 1993-94. Nine states increased the number of applicants who were legal residents by more than 10 percent. The largest increases occurred in Georgia (19.8 percent) and California (17.3 percent). Two jurisdictions report decreases in applicants: Mississippi (1.0 percent) and Nevada (2.0 percent). The All Other category experienced a large reduction resulting from the separation of Puerto Rico. The largest share of applicants in both 1992-93 and 1993-94 was found in California (10.3 percent), New York (8.7 percent), and Texas (6.2 percent). Delaware (0.2 percent), Alaska (0.2 percent), and the District of Columbia (0.2 percent) continued to have the smallest number of applicants.

TABLE 30
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS
BY STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE - AWARD YEARS 1993-94 AND 1992-93

	AWARD	AWARD	PERCENT CHANGE	% SHARE OF TOTAL		RANKING	
	YEAR 1993-94	YEAR 1992-93		1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93
ALABAMA.....	140,139	139,752	0.28	1.60	1.69	22	17
ALASKA.....	15,035	14,370	4.63	0.17	0.17	53	51
ARIZONA.....	129,715	125,207	3.60	1.48	1.52	25	23
ARKANSAS.....	75,277	72,989	3.13	0.86	0.88	36	34
CALIFORNIA.....	901,168	768,258	17.30	10.28	9.31	1	1
COLORADO.....	130,337	125,581	3.79	1.49	1.52	24	26
CONNECTICUT.....	88,775	77,807	14.10	1.01	0.94	34	38
DELAWARE.....	17,638	15,664	12.60	0.20	0.19	51	52
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	17,175	15,923	7.86	0.20	0.19	52	50
FLORIDA.....	393,224	380,954	3.22	4.48	4.62	5	5
GEORGIA.....	218,871	182,748	19.77	2.50	2.22	11	10
HAWAII.....	21,460	18,749	14.46	0.24	0.23	48	49
IDAHO.....	39,824	37,073	7.42	0.45	0.45	41	39
ILLINOIS.....	383,074	371,846	3.02	4.37	4.51	6	7
INDIANA.....	194,736	186,414	4.46	2.22	2.26	13	13
IOWA.....	115,018	113,137	1.66	1.31	1.37	29	28
KANSAS.....	92,381	88,778	4.06	1.05	1.08	33	32
KENTUCKY.....	123,253	116,075	6.18	1.41	1.41	27	25
LOUISIANA.....	158,899	157,832	0.68	1.81	1.91	20	11
MAINE.....	41,568	39,145	6.19	0.47	0.47	40	41
MARYLAND.....	139,328	129,832	7.31	1.59	1.57	23	29
MASSACHUSETTS.....	215,934	192,992	11.89	2.46	2.34	12	21
MICHIGAN.....	352,716	342,357	3.03	4.02	4.15	8	8
MINNESOTA.....	183,140	173,373	5.63	2.09	2.10	14	15
MISSISSIPPI.....	95,818	96,804	(1.02)	1.09	1.17	32	27
MISSOURI.....	171,743	166,743	3.00	1.96	2.02	16	12
MONTANA.....	36,640	34,885	5.03	0.42	0.42	43	40
NEBRASKA.....	65,539	62,424	4.99	0.75	0.76	38	36
NEVADA.....	26,494	27,037	(2.01)	0.30	0.33	47	45
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	35,128	32,077	9.51	0.40	0.39	44	46
NEW JERSEY.....	228,593	207,604	10.11	2.61	2.52	9	14
NEW MEXICO.....	65,585	62,701	4.60	0.75	0.76	37	35
NEW YORK.....	763,986	712,484	7.23	8.71	8.64	2	2
NORTH CAROLINA.....	168,113	157,926	6.45	1.92	1.91	17	16
NORTH DAKOTA.....	30,247	29,788	1.54	0.34	0.36	46	43
OHIO.....	372,511	360,109	3.44	4.25	4.37	7	6
OKLAHOMA.....	123,817	123,135	0.55	1.41	1.49	26	22
OREGON.....	106,431	101,748	4.60	1.21	1.23	31	31
PENNSYLVANIA.....	399,009	392,917	1.55	4.55	4.76	4	9
PUERTO RICO.....	221,305	N/A	N/A	2.52	N/A	10	N/A
RHODE ISLAND.....	37,669	33,610	12.08	0.43	0.41	42	44
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	110,701	107,194	3.27	1.26	1.30	30	30
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	31,567	30,887	2.20	0.36	0.37	45	42
TENNESSEE.....	147,604	142,173	3.82	1.68	1.72	21	20
TEXAS.....	540,405	518,504	4.22	6.16	6.29	3	3
UTAH.....	77,106	76,729	0.49	0.88	0.93	35	33
VERMONT.....	21,184	19,522	8.51	0.24	0.24	49	48
VIRGINIA.....	182,497	167,957	8.66	2.08	2.04	15	18
WASHINGTON.....	166,798	149,125	11.85	1.90	1.81	18	24
WEST VIRGINIA.....	54,225	51,545	5.20	0.62	0.62	39	37
WISCONSIN.....	162,175	153,589	5.59	1.85	1.86	19	19
WYOMING.....	18,940	17,776	6.55	0.22	0.22	50	47
ALL OTHERS.....	119,894	324,292	(63.03)	1.37	3.93	28	4
TOTAL.....	8,770,409	8,248,141	6.43	100.00	100.00		

Table 31: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by State of Legal Residence - Award Years 1993-94 and 1992-93

Table 31 presents the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by state of legal residence in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Significant shifts in recipient demographics occurred between 1992-93 and 1993-94. Fifty out of fifty-three jurisdiction experienced declines in the number of recipients. Twenty-one states had decreases of more than ten percent. The largest decreases occurred in Nevada (20.7 percent), North Dakota (15.7 percent), and South Dakota (14.2 percent). Three states report increases in recipients: California (5.6 percent), Vermont (2.3 percent) and Hawaii (2.1 percent). The largest share of recipients in both 1992-93 and 1993-94 was found in California (10.4 percent), New York (9.3 percent), and Texas (6.6 percent). Delaware (0.2 percent), Alaska (0.2 percent), and the District of Columbia (0.2 percent) continued to have the smallest number of recipients.

TABLE 31
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE - AWARD YEARS 1993-94 AND 1992-93

	AWARD YEAR 1993-94	AWARD YEAR 1992-93	PERCENT CHANGE	% SHARE OF TOTAL		RANKING	
				1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93
ALABAMA.....	67,911	74,598	(9.0)	1.8	1.9	18	17
ALASKA.....	5,274	5,960	(11.5)	0.1	0.2	53	51
ARIZONA.....	59,458	66,496	(10.6)	1.6	1.7	24	23
ARKANSAS.....	36,363	40,667	(10.6)	1.0	1.0	35	34
CALIFORNIA.....	389,316	368,629	5.6	10.4	9.2	1	1
COLORADO.....	49,966	56,765	(12.0)	1.3	1.4	28	26
CONNECTICUT.....	24,567	25,682	(4.3)	0.7	0.6	39	38
DELAWARE.....	5,555	5,903	(5.9)	0.2	0.2	52	52
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	5,789	6,588	(12.1)	0.2	0.2	51	50
FLORIDA.....	170,210	189,437	(10.2)	4.5	4.7	5	5
GEORGIA.....	87,043	87,386	(0.4)	2.3	2.2	10	10
HAWAII.....	6,902	6,759	2.1	0.2	0.2	50	49
IDAHO.....	18,676	19,865	(6.0)	0.5	0.5	40	39
ILLINOIS.....	153,583	167,727	(8.4)	4.1	4.2	6	7
INDIANA.....	72,226	82,277	(12.2)	1.9	2.1	15	13
IOWA.....	47,466	54,272	(12.5)	1.3	1.4	31	28
KANSAS.....	40,076	45,389	(11.7)	1.1	1.1	33	32
KENTUCKY.....	59,068	64,026	(7.7)	1.6	1.6	25	25
LOUISIANA.....	77,455	84,675	(8.5)	2.1	2.1	12	11
MAINE.....	16,131	16,729	(3.6)	0.4	0.4	42	41
MARYLAND.....	49,969	53,593	(6.8)	1.3	1.3	27	29
MASSACHUSETTS.....	71,121	71,531	(0.6)	1.9	1.8	17	21
MICHIGAN.....	143,424	163,007	(12.0)	3.8	4.1	9	8
MINNESOTA.....	72,193	80,377	(10.2)	1.9	2.0	16	15
MISSISSIPPI.....	51,210	55,697	(8.1)	1.4	1.4	26	27
MISSOURI.....	72,757	83,791	(13.2)	1.9	2.1	13	12
MONTANA.....	17,168	18,858	(9.0)	0.5	0.5	41	40
NEBRASKA.....	28,109	32,202	(12.7)	0.8	0.8	37	36
NEVADA.....	10,030	12,652	(20.7)	0.3	0.3	47	45
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	10,879	11,457	(5.1)	0.3	0.3	46	46
NEW JERSEY.....	79,637	81,559	(2.4)	2.1	2.0	11	14
NEW MEXICO.....	33,382	34,702	(3.8)	0.9	0.9	36	35
NEW YORK.....	350,548	359,607	(2.5)	9.3	9.0	2	2
NORTH CAROLINA.....	72,286	76,462	(5.5)	1.9	1.9	14	16
NORTH DAKOTA.....	13,382	15,878	(15.7)	0.4	0.4	44	43
OHIO.....	152,750	171,583	(11.0)	4.1	4.3	7	6
OKLAHOMA.....	60,432	67,056	(9.9)	1.6	1.7	23	22
OREGON.....	42,182	46,078	(8.5)	1.1	1.2	32	31
PENNSYLVANIA.....	143,510	156,274	(8.2)	3.8	3.9	8	9
PUERTO RICO.....	180,021	N/A	N/A	4.8	N/A	4	N/A
RHODE ISLAND.....	12,609	13,373	(5.7)	0.3	0.3	45	44
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	49,755	52,294	(4.9)	1.3	1.3	29	30
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	13,718	15,990	(14.2)	0.4	0.4	43	42
TENNESSEE.....	63,865	71,781	(11.0)	1.7	1.8	20	20
TEXAS.....	244,451	263,574	(7.3)	6.5	6.6	3	3
UTAH.....	39,157	43,828	(10.7)	1.0	1.1	34	33
VERMONT.....	7,961	7,786	2.3	0.2	0.2	49	48
VIRGINIA.....	67,469	72,770	(7.3)	1.8	1.8	19	18
WASHINGTON.....	62,456	65,022	(4.0)	1.7	1.6	22	24
WEST VIRGINIA.....	25,587	27,057	(5.4)	0.7	0.7	38	37
WISCONSIN.....	63,276	71,998	(12.1)	1.7	1.8	21	19
WYOMING.....	8,152	9,060	(10.0)	0.2	0.2	48	47
ALL OTHERS.....	49,194	225,318	(78.2)	1.3	5.6	30	4
TOTAL.....	3,755,675	4,002,045	(6.2)	100.0	100.0		

Table 32: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Formula Type and State of Legal Residence

Table 32 presents the distribution of Title IV applicants and Federal Pell Grant recipients by formula type and state of legal residence. Six different formulae are used to determine Pell Grant eligibility and are applied according to the applicant's dependency status and qualification for the Simplified Needs Test (SNT). Under the SNT, assets are eluded if the family income is less than \$50,000 and the family did not file a 1040 federal tax return.

Formulae 1, 2, and 3 are for students not meeting the SNT. Formula 1 is used for dependent applicants; Formula 2 is used for independent applicants who are single or married without other dependents; and Formula 3 is used for independent applicants with dependents other than a spouse. Formulae 4, 5, and 6 apply to the same dependency categories, respectively, but are used for applicants meeting the SNT.

Formula 1 applicants dominate the applicant pool with approximately 32.8 percent followed by Formula 5 (19.7 percent), Formula 6 (17.0 percent), and Formula 4 (12.0 percent). Formula 4 applicants qualify (not shown) at the highest rate (65.7 percent) followed by Formula 6 applicants. This is not surprising, as these applicants are reporting very low incomes while supporting at least one dependent. Formula 2 and Formula 1 applicants, who report much higher incomes, qualify at the lowest rate (20.1 and 31.0 percent respectively).

**TABLE 32
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS
BY FORMULA TYPE AND STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE
AWARD YEAR 1993-94**

	FORMULA 1	FORMULA 2	FORMULA 3	FORMULA 4	FORMULA 5	FORMULA 6	TOTAL	
ALABAMA.....	36,748	8,347	18,684	18,676	24,911	27,813	135,179	A
ALASKA.....	14,045	2,032	10,843	13,026	9,751	18,214	67,911	R
ARIZONA.....	4,073	2,710	3,319	314	1,956	2,002	14,374	A
ARKANSAS.....	665	757	1,751	152	726	1,223	5,274	R
ARIZONA.....	32,879	11,391	19,275	11,237	28,421	22,788	125,991	A
ARIZONA.....	11,252	2,777	10,990	7,178	11,763	15,498	59,458	R
ARKANSAS.....	20,704	4,765	10,518	9,498	12,801	14,395	72,681	A
ARIZONA.....	8,573	1,319	6,224	6,103	4,943	9,201	36,363	R
CALIFORNIA.....	237,027	76,396	85,474	107,089	210,097	154,484	870,567	A
CALIFORNIA.....	79,995	14,873	41,416	74,081	77,641	101,310	389,316	R
COLORADO.....	38,823	12,427	17,596	8,668	30,556	19,193	127,263	A
COLORADO.....	10,616	2,379	8,985	5,054	10,266	12,666	49,966	R
CONNECTICUT.....	38,761	6,533	7,224	8,042	15,600	10,169	86,329	A
CONNECTICUT.....	6,062	772	2,932	4,135	4,023	6,643	24,567	R
DELAWARE.....	6,260	1,246	1,941	1,613	3,231	2,728	17,019	A
DELAWARE.....	1,129	157	875	807	834	1,753	5,555	R
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	3,467	1,816	1,343	2,082	4,852	2,869	16,429	A
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	1,179	156	529	1,234	1,220	1,471	5,789	R
FLORIDA.....	100,956	30,154	51,832	41,144	83,317	72,326	379,729	A
FLORIDA.....	35,604	6,423	28,199	25,369	29,342	45,273	170,210	R
GEORGIA.....	63,428	14,812	28,489	24,072	37,778	42,934	211,513	A
GEORGIA.....	18,807	2,293	13,270	15,218	11,872	25,583	87,043	R
HAWAII.....	7,671	1,871	1,962	1,912	4,100	3,053	20,569	A
HAWAII.....	1,679	299	853	996	1,281	1,794	6,902	R
IDAHO.....	13,084	3,039	5,828	3,030	7,658	6,197	38,836	A
IDAHO.....	4,801	983	3,482	1,620	3,559	4,231	18,676	R
ILLINOIS.....	135,274	25,820	38,643	42,456	72,157	58,590	372,940	A
ILLINOIS.....	38,507	4,968	19,712	26,864	25,563	37,969	153,583	R
INDIANA.....	70,262	12,035	24,783	20,652	31,147	30,792	189,671	A
INDIANA.....	16,483	2,416	12,763	10,300	10,509	19,755	72,226	R
IOWA.....	50,862	8,294	14,756	7,811	17,099	14,131	112,953	A
IOWA.....	16,742	1,969	8,456	4,329	6,018	9,952	47,466	R
KANSAS.....	32,285	7,588	13,481	6,705	16,522	13,761	90,342	A
KANSAS.....	10,436	1,917	7,933	3,908	6,283	9,599	40,076	R
KENTUCKY.....	37,585	8,742	17,510	12,886	20,781	22,336	119,840	A
KENTUCKY.....	13,746	2,331	10,592	8,391	8,366	15,642	59,068	R
LOUISIANA.....	41,378	8,463	16,169	25,121	30,750	31,642	153,523	A
LOUISIANA.....	16,128	2,297	8,766	17,119	12,850	20,295	77,455	R
MAINE.....	17,307	2,437	4,048	4,977	6,664	5,341	40,774	A
MAINE.....	4,668	491	2,166	2,735	2,275	3,796	16,131	R
MARYLAND.....	46,901	11,140	15,404	11,787	28,552	20,951	134,735	A
MARYLAND.....	10,807	1,770	7,279	7,278	9,268	13,567	49,969	R
MASSACHUSETTS.....	84,805	18,071	17,879	18,457	43,998	27,095	210,305	A
MASSACHUSETTS.....	18,167	2,650	7,829	10,908	13,761	17,806	71,121	R
MICHIGAN.....	115,124	24,062	44,815	33,008	61,059	64,174	342,242	A
MICHIGAN.....	31,556	5,095	23,930	20,237	20,520	42,086	143,424	R
MINNESOTA.....	77,802	13,469	21,108	12,929	32,355	22,245	179,908	A
MINNESOTA.....	22,157	2,898	11,869	7,485	11,460	16,324	72,193	R
MISSISSIPPI.....	27,036	4,310	10,254	18,482	13,637	18,929	92,648	A
MISSISSIPPI.....	12,839	1,140	5,965	13,580	5,536	12,150	51,210	R
MISSOURI.....	56,511	13,658	25,138	14,674	31,109	26,284	167,374	A
MISSOURI.....	18,016	3,165	14,140	8,802	10,883	17,751	72,757	R
MONTANA.....	12,371	2,688	4,793	2,705	6,885	6,471	35,913	A
MONTANA.....	4,171	778	2,977	1,602	3,058	4,582	17,168	R
NEBRASKA.....	26,576	4,305	8,098	5,397	11,317	8,760	64,453	A
NEBRASKA.....	9,318	1,037	4,824	2,963	3,760	6,207	28,109	R
NEVADA.....	5,817	2,141	3,462	1,942	7,008	5,222	25,592	A
NEVADA.....	1,301	405	1,710	946	2,499	3,169	10,030	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	14,777	2,514	3,949	2,843	6,257	4,018	34,358	A
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	2,865	382	1,765	1,341	1,826	2,700	10,879	R
NEW JERSEY.....	100,279	17,187	19,815	23,268	36,597	25,216	222,362	A
NEW JERSEY.....	24,964	2,685	9,224	15,117	11,535	16,112	79,637	R
NEW MEXICO.....	14,622	4,435	9,321	7,113	13,992	14,322	63,805	A
NEW MEXICO.....	5,624	1,327	5,586	4,500	6,268	10,077	33,382	R
NEW YORK.....	270,713	58,431	65,991	86,642	154,842	107,027	743,646	A
NEW YORK.....	96,173	11,462	35,030	63,760	68,799	75,324	350,548	R
NORTH CAROLINA.....	51,887	11,373	20,505	19,983	28,064	30,459	162,271	A
NORTH CAROLINA.....	17,740	2,134	11,031	13,029	8,894	19,458	72,286	R
NORTH DAKOTA.....	12,656	1,908	3,262	2,447	5,047	4,455	29,775	A
NORTH DAKOTA.....	4,348	544	2,070	1,299	1,946	3,175	13,382	R
OHIO.....	126,652	22,462	38,229	39,230	71,366	65,194	363,133	A
OHIO.....	32,896	4,889	20,594	22,657	26,809	44,905	152,750	R
OKLAHOMA.....	30,325	9,216	19,708	10,607	22,286	27,625	119,767	A
OKLAHOMA.....	11,597	2,736	11,810	6,683	9,175	18,431	60,432	R
OREGON.....	33,398	8,523	12,385	8,262	24,539	16,491	103,598	A
OREGON.....	9,478	1,875	6,473	4,834	9,308	10,214	42,182	R
PENNSYLVANIA.....	167,374	22,467	29,887	55,439	66,003	48,853	390,023	A
PENNSYLVANIA.....	40,157	3,794	14,110	30,975	22,167	32,307	143,510	R
PUERTO RICO.....	32,824	2,281	7,969	91,797	29,747	54,755	219,373	A
PUERTO RICO.....	27,099	1,169	6,183	82,832	19,649	43,089	180,021	R
RHODE ISLAND.....	13,150	2,601	3,660	3,759	6,527	6,915	36,612	A
RHODE ISLAND.....	2,765	391	1,607	1,993	1,783	4,070	12,609	R
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	34,915	6,919	13,440	14,782	18,751	18,463	107,270	A
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	12,651	1,401	6,796	10,400	6,819	11,688	49,755	R
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	12,178	1,961	3,742	2,965	5,224	5,008	31,078	A
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	4,436	469	2,203	1,440	1,758	3,412	13,718	R
TENNESSEE.....	38,700	9,422	17,888	19,474	28,518	28,927	142,929	A
TENNESSEE.....	12,338	2,002	9,731	11,487	9,774	18,533	63,865	R
TEXAS.....	137,593	33,097	64,679	76,227	105,185	106,703	523,484	A
TEXAS.....	47,658	7,480	34,618	48,037	38,712	67,946	244,451	R
UTAH.....	18,990	6,983	13,255	3,668	18,713	13,794	75,403	A
UTAH.....	7,579	2,579	8,077	2,285	9,167	9,470	39,157	R
VERMONT.....	8,707	1,528	2,351	1,881	3,549	2,682	20,698	A
VERMONT.....	2,283	267	1,254	1,034	1,131	1,992	7,961	R
VIRGINIA.....	59,216	14,882	21,055	17,913	38,861	25,541	177,468	A
VIRGINIA.....	15,320	2,254	10,149	11,046	12,375	16,325	67,469	R
WASHINGTON.....	42,883	13,046	19,089	14,223	38,356	34,050	161,647	A
WASHINGTON.....	9,162	2,388	9,037	7,407	12,579	21,883	62,456	R
WEST VIRGINIA.....	16,778	2,504	5,354	9,624	9,072	9,579	52,911	A
WEST VIRGINIA.....	5,888	714	3,056	5,836	3,631	6,462	25,587	R
WISCONSIN.....	68,481	10,997	17,345	13,143	29,405	19,903	159,274	A
WISCONSIN.....	19,031	2,352	9,629	7,746	10,417	14,101	63,276	R
WYOMING.....	5,898	1,352	2,740	1,523	3,611	3,361	18,485	A
WYOMING.....	1,567	365	1,608	750	1,504	2,358	8,152	R
ALL OTHERS.....	31,636	8,320	13,655	14,065	20,862	21,111	109,649	A
ALL OTHERS.....	10,992	1,675	6,639	9,602	7,562	12,724	49,194	R
TOTAL.....	2,786,409	617,139	963,100	1,018,244	1,681,692	1,452,127	8,518,710	A
TOTAL.....	864,060	127,881	509,540	668,510	623,418	962,266	3,755,675	R

BETWEEN THE 1992-93 AND THE 1993-94 PROCESSING CYCLES THE DEFINITION OF FORMULA TYPES 2 AND 5 WERE SWITCHED WITH THE DEFINITION OF FORMULA TYPES 3 AND 6.

NOTE: FOR 1993-1994, THE VALID APPLICANT COUNT INCLUDES 872,410 GRADUATE STUDENTS.

A = APPLICANT FREQUENCY COUNT

B = RECIPIENT FREQUENCY COUNT

Table 33: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Formula Type and Expected Family Contribution

Table 33 presents the distribution of Title IV Applicants by formula type and Expected Family Contribution (EFC). As described in Table 32, six different formulae are used to determine Pell Grant eligibility and are applied according to the applicant's dependency status and qualification for the Simplified Needs Test (SNT).

Majority of Applicants with Zero EFC. Approximately 58.3 percent of Federal Pell Grant recipients and 62.4 percent of eligible non-recipients (applicants whose EFCs are 2100 or less but who do not receive a Federal Pell Grant) receive an EFC of zero. With the exception of Formula 1 and 2 applicants, more than 70 percent of all recipients and non-recipients receive an EFC of 800 or less.

Of the dependent applicants filing under Formula 1, 58.6 percent of recipients and 56.1 percent of eligible non-recipients receive an EFC of 800 or less. Of the independent applicants filing under Formula 2, 58.5 percent of recipients and 55.4 percent of eligible non-recipients receive an EFC of 800 or less. As expected, 34.5 percent of recipients and 38.1 percent of non-recipients applying using Formula 1 and 35.0 percent of recipients and 39.1 percent of non-recipients using Formula 2 receive an EFC greater than 1,000. This is compared to all other Title IV applicants where 19.4 percent received an EFC in the same range.

TABLE 33
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS
BY FORMULA TYPE AND EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

	EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION													TOTAL	
	AUTO ZERO	0	1- 200	201- 400	401- 600	601- 800	801- 1,000	1,001- 1,200	1,201- 1,400	1,401- 1,600	1,601- 1,800	1,801- 2,000	2,001- 2,100		
FORMULA 1.....	208	597	563	331	335	373	366	366	347	406	394	361	228	4,875	G
	54,811	181,136	92,710	60,184	58,206	58,867	59,707	59,285	57,296	55,416	53,305	50,365	22,772	864,060	E
	16,303	46,658	16,092	10,914	10,740	11,235	11,626	12,189	12,330	13,042	13,947	15,290	9,187	199,553	NR
FORMULA 2.....	0	21,768	3,262	3,469	3,522	3,655	3,499	3,649	3,818	3,658	3,612	3,510	1,799	59,221	G
	0	44,262	6,622	7,819	7,965	8,103	8,414	8,629	8,898	8,686	8,127	7,450	2,906	127,881	E
	0	16,516	1,819	2,015	2,094	2,263	2,448	2,601	2,888	2,910	3,101	3,588	2,354	44,597	NR
FORMULA 3.....	0	30,126	3,126	3,338	3,283	3,451	3,258	3,122	3,044	2,874	2,787	2,599	1,262	62,270	G
	0	325,469	27,727	25,986	23,708	21,344	19,309	16,569	14,451	12,624	11,108	8,604	2,641	509,540	E
	0	115,763	8,873	8,546	7,678	7,131	6,483	5,827	5,487	5,197	4,980	5,524	3,570	185,059	NR
FORMULA 4.....	1,376	234	90	98	106	126	127	134	119	101	92	109	58	2,770	G
	376,555	77,490	22,532	23,156	22,757	22,682	22,474	21,486	19,856	18,868	17,470	16,276	6,908	668,510	E
	82,983	16,693	4,448	4,580	4,602	4,615	4,700	4,618	4,738	4,842	4,732	5,331	3,109	149,991	NR
FORMULA 5.....	0	125,020	12,594	12,678	11,977	11,414	11,085	10,971	10,724	10,239	9,704	9,494	4,473	240,373	G
	0	313,350	30,779	33,292	35,448	31,099	31,547	32,113	31,752	27,774	24,930	22,251	9,083	623,418	E
	0	127,477	8,184	9,375	9,763	9,107	9,993	10,840	11,137	9,467	9,491	10,736	6,764	232,334	NR
FORMULA 6.....	37,766	10,195	2,435	2,441	2,276	2,174	1,999	1,747	1,645	1,411	1,267	1,081	505	66,942	G
	707,731	109,593	25,402	23,732	20,809	17,831	14,961	12,045	9,823	7,920	6,335	4,701	1,383	962,266	E
	275,431	44,567	9,204	8,642	7,576	6,706	5,764	4,927	4,154	3,669	3,160	3,305	1,937	379,042	NR
TOTALS.....	39,350	187,940	22,070	22,355	21,499	21,193	20,334	19,989	19,697	18,689	17,856	17,154	8,325	436,451	G
	1,139,097	1,051,300	205,772	174,169	168,893	159,926	156,412	150,127	142,076	131,288	121,275	109,647	45,693	3,755,675	E
	374,717	367,674	48,620	44,072	42,453	41,057	41,014	41,002	40,734	39,127	39,411	43,774	26,921	1,190,576	NR

BETWEEN THE 1992-93 AND THE 1993-94 PROCESSING CYCLES THE DEFINITION OF FORMULA TYPES 2 AND 5 WERE SWITCHED WITH THE DEFINITION OF FORMULA TYPES 3 AND 6.

SYMBOLS FOR CELL ENTRIES ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

G = GRADUATE FREQUENCY COUNT

E = PELL ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT FREQUENCY COUNT

NR = PELL ELIGIBLE NON-RECIPIENT FREQUENCY COUNT

Table 34: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Selected Characteristics and Age

Table 34 and Figure 25 present the distribution of Title IV applicants by selected characteristics and age.

Almost 57.9 percent of all Title IV applicants are eligible to receive a Pell Grant. Of those eligible, 75.9 percent receive Pell Grant funds.

- Graduates:** Overall, graduates make up 10.2 percent of all Title IV applicants. As expected, the number of graduate students applying for Title IV aid increases sharply around age 22, from 1.2 percent of the applicant pool at age 21 to 16.7 percent at age 23. The percentage of graduate Title IV applicants peaks at 23.4 percent at age 25 and remains near 18.0 percent for all age groups.

- Pell Recipients:** Nearly half (43.9 percent) of all Title IV applicants receive Pell Grant funds. Varying from 44.9 percent of all 19 year-old applicants to 49.3 percent for applicants between 36 and 40, Pell recipients represent the largest category of Title IV applicants displayed in Table 34.

- Pell Eligible Non-Recipients:** Approximately 13.9 percent of all Title IV applicants are eligible non-recipients (applicants whose EFCs are 2,100 or less but who do not receive grants). This group is highly represented in the very early age ranges with more than 25 percent of total applicants age 20 and under in this category.

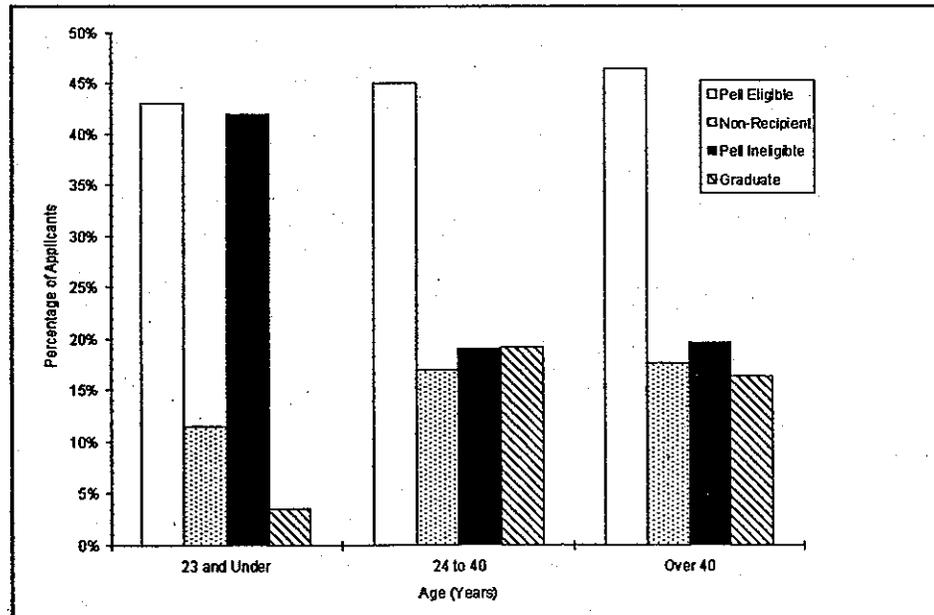


Figure 25: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Age

- **Pell Ineligibles:** More than 31.9 percent of all Title IV applicants are undergraduates and ineligible to receive Pell Grant funds based on their EFCs. The highest percentage of ineligible undergraduate applicants occurs in the 17 to 21 year age range. This is consistent with a higher number of dependent applicants in this age range, who qualify for Pell Grants at lower rates. The largest percentage of ineligibles occurs at age 18 with more than 48.4 percent of all Title IV applicants.

TABLE 34
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS
BY AGE AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94

AGE:	SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				TOTAL
	GRADUATE STUDENTS	PELL ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT	PELL ELIGIBLE NON-RECIPIENT	PELL INELIGIBLE	
UNDER 17.....	97	3,965	2,035	1,851	7,948
17.....	312	24,454	13,735	15,978	54,479
18.....	3,668	354,299	88,798	419,462	866,227
19.....	5,707	446,923	112,399	430,476	995,505
20.....	5,675	390,148	99,979	367,614	863,416
21.....	9,641	346,142	87,514	349,122	792,419
22.....	55,899	284,833	78,808	258,884	678,424
23.....	90,660	213,912	68,687	170,207	543,466
24.....	99,349	202,724	68,887	92,936	463,896
25.....	87,126	154,105	55,713	74,894	371,838
26.....	70,526	125,090	47,294	60,477	303,387
27.....	56,395	106,125	42,188	49,863	254,571
28.....	45,579	95,269	38,339	43,276	222,463
29.....	39,228	90,781	36,502	39,935	206,446
30.....	32,822	83,786	33,446	35,228	185,282
31-35.....	110,555	349,674	134,040	130,252	724,521
36-40.....	71,722	236,902	88,447	83,197	480,268
OVER 40.....	85,415	242,974	92,061	102,844	523,294
UNKNOWN.....	2,034	3,569	1,704	3,250	10,557
TOTAL.....	872,410	3,755,675	1,190,576	2,729,746	8,548,407

NOTE: FOR 1993-1994, THE VALID APPLICANT COUNT INCLUDES 872,410 GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Table 35: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Pell Grant Formula Type and Family Income

Table 35 and Figure 26 present the distribution of Title IV applicants by formula type and family income.

Because family income is a large determinant of Pell eligibility, it is not surprising that Pell eligibles dominate the Title IV applicant pool for income less than \$9,000 (63.5 percent). Eligible non-recipients (applicants whose EFCs are 2,100 or less but do not receive grants) comprise 22.0 percent, followed by graduates and ineligible based on their EFCs with 12.5 percent and 1.9 percent respectively.

As expected, Pell ineligible dominate the higher income ranges of more than \$20,000. Ineligibles comprise 60.3 percent of this income range, followed by Pell eligibles at 24.8 percent, graduate applicants at 7.8 percent, and non-recipients with 7.1 percent.

A look at the same income ranges for a given Formula Type reveals consistent changes in compositions in the 4 populations examined above. As the reported family income increases, the percentage of eligibles (both recipient and non-recipient) decreases and ineligible show a corresponding increase.

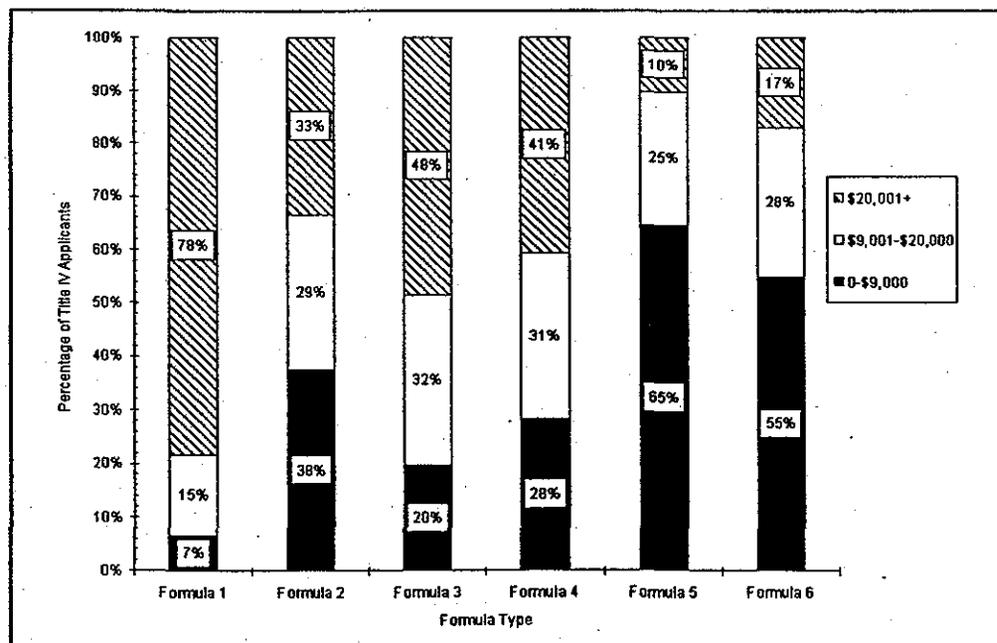


Figure 26: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Formula Type

**TABLE 35 - ALL APPLICANTS
DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS
BY FORMULA TYPE AND FAMILY INCOME
AWARD PERIOD 1993-94**

	FAMILY INCOME									TOTAL	
	LESS THAN \$1,001	\$1,001- 3,000	\$3,001- 6,000	\$6,001- 9,000	\$9,001- 15,000	\$15,001- 20,000	\$20,001- 30,000	\$30,001- 40,000	\$40,001+		
FORMULA 1.....	172	116	225	303	950	1,056	2,481	2,669	15,356	23,328	G
	17,923	16,289	41,140	59,264	155,471	149,079	257,269	126,365	41,260	864,060	E
	3,758	4,251	10,861	13,957	33,657	31,085	56,388	31,748	13,848	199,553	NR
	2,889	1,755	4,323	6,765	21,996	28,429	111,618	241,622	1,280,071	1,699,468	I
FORMULA 2.....	8,694	14,172	23,612	20,045	31,455	19,625	30,914	20,327	35,520	204,364	G
	14,770	21,389	45,247	33,675	12,229	554	10	4	3	127,881	E
	7,440	5,650	12,528	12,913	5,349	547	102	38	30	44,597	NR
	255	397	1,132	9,829	65,527	44,120	54,698	28,927	35,412	240,297	I
FORMULA 3.....	959	1,920	3,939	4,722	10,791	9,789	19,984	18,827	48,906	119,837	G
	6,820	16,316	45,829	60,147	120,513	92,308	120,792	41,023	5,792	509,540	E
	2,372	7,041	17,944	21,280	42,404	30,939	41,920	17,692	3,467	185,059	NR
	7	2	3	8	64	138	4,056	38,330	106,056	148,664	I
FORMULA 4.....	84	126	283	325	624	473	932	704	538	4,089	G
	18,439	35,923	89,710	89,225	145,088	101,551	132,521	45,880	10,173	668,510	E
	5,052	8,014	20,617	19,689	30,872	21,937	29,693	11,349	2,768	149,991	NR
	5	0	0	1	4,643	11,365	38,430	68,076	73,134	195,654	I
FORMULA 5.....	58,850	52,226	75,127	54,593	74,163	37,064	42,681	15,730	6,302	416,736	G
	147,784	130,918	200,818	119,035	23,635	1,217	10	1	0	623,418	E
	76,535	38,511	59,647	45,375	10,887	1,200	139	32	8	232,334	NR
	0	0	0	26,414	185,891	90,513	75,845	22,759	7,782	409,204	I
FORMULA 6.....	3,086	5,519	10,159	8,564	12,986	9,010	13,332	7,612	4,092	74,360	G
	34,211	106,655	237,267	171,890	177,555	103,148	106,842	22,703	1,995	962,266	E
	14,520	44,917	93,704	64,299	69,853	38,813	40,799	10,968	1,169	379,042	NR
	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,074	18,938	15,447	36,459	I
TOTALS.....	71,845	74,079	113,345	88,552	130,969	77,017	110,324	65,869	110,714	842,714	G
	239,947	327,490	660,011	533,236	634,491	447,857	617,444	235,976	59,223	3,755,675	E
	109,677	108,384	215,301	177,513	193,022	124,521	169,041	71,827	21,290	1,190,576	NR
	3,156	2,154	5,458	43,017	278,121	174,565	286,721	418,652	1,517,902	2,729,746	I

SYMBOLS FOR CELL ENTRIES ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS

- G = GRADUATE FREQUENCY COUNT**
- E = PELL ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT FREQUENCY COUNT**
- NR = PELL ELIGIBLE-NON-RECIPIENT FREQUENCY COUNT**
- I = PELL INELIGIBLE FREQUENCY COUNT**

Table 36: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Type and Control of Institution and Formula Type: Award Period 1992-93 and 1993-94

Table 36 presents the distribution of recipients by type and control of institution and formula type by award year.

Formula 2 Recipients Decline Significantly. The changes in the EFC formulae of independents with and without dependents in 1993-94 had significant impact on the distribution of recipients by formula type. Independents without dependents that do not qualify for the Simplified Needs Test (Formula 2) experienced the largest decrease in recipients ranging from a 59.2 percent decrease in recipients attending 2-year proprietary program to a 36.7 percent decrease in recipients attending 4-year public institutions.

Formula 4 Filer Increase Dramatically. Dependent recipients that qualified for the Simplified Needs Test increased dramatically in 1993-94. These recipients come from families reporting extremely low incomes and few assets. The increases ranged from a 30.7 percent increase in students attending 2-year proprietary schools, to a 111.6 percent increase in students attending 4-year public institutions.

Independent recipients with dependents who qualified for the SNT (Formula 6) also increased consistently in 1993-94 including a 57.4 percent increase in recipients attending 4-year public institutions and a 49.8 percent increase in recipients at 4-year private schools. These increases in recipients qualifying under the SNT is due to the raising of income limit for receiving the simplified formula from \$15,000 or less to less than \$50,000 in 1993-94.

TABLE 36
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND FORMULA TYPE
AWARD PERIOD 1992-93 AND 1993-94

	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT WITHOUT DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENT WITH DEPENDENTS	SIMPLIFIED DEPENDENTS	SIMPLIFIED INDEPENDENT WITHOUT DEPENDENTS	SIMPLIFIED INDEPENDENT WITH DEPENDENTS
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						
FOUR YEAR	391,882	50,690	114,103	257,253	232,286	183,890
	527,536	80,125	156,661	121,579	289,960	116,842
	-25.71%	-36.73%	-27.16%	111.59%	-19.89%	57.38%
TWO YEAR	202,676	40,960	236,806	182,470	183,255	437,622
	258,833	71,711	325,717	98,250	225,438	316,546
	-21.69%	-42.88%	-27.29%	85.72%	-18.71%	38.24%
PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT						
FOUR YEAR	198,525	16,977	48,822	137,598	94,888	84,159
	260,250	27,831	74,133	73,043	122,340	62,696
	-23.71%	-39.00%	-34.14%	88.37%	-22.43%	34.23%
TWO YEAR	15,299	2,555	13,213	14,568	18,768	29,744
	20,185	4,957	19,013	9,566	18,261	24,266
	-24.20%	-48.45%	-30.50%	52.28%	2.77%	22.57%
PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING						
FOUR YEAR	5,694	1,538	6,623	4,673	5,935	8,702
	9,233	2,887	8,938	3,972	8,661	5,165
	-38.33%	-46.72%	-25.90%	17.64%	-31.47%	68.48%
TWO YEAR	49,984	15,161	89,973	71,948	88,286	218,149
	77,285	37,138	140,136	55,052	135,753	212,086
	-35.32%	-59.17%	-35.79%	30.69%	-34.96%	2.85%
TOTAL						
FOUR YEAR	596,101	69,205	169,548	399,524	333,109	276,751
	797,019	110,843	239,732	198,594	420,961	184,703
	-25.20%	-37.56%	-29.27%	101.17%	-20.86%	49.83%
TWO YEAR	267,959	58,676	339,992	268,986	290,309	685,515
	356,303	113,806	484,866	162,868	379,452	552,898
	-24.79%	-48.44%	-29.87%	65.15%	-23.49%	23.98%
GRAND TOTAL						
	864,060	127,881	509,540	668,510	623,418	962,266
	1,153,322	224,649	724,598	361,462	800,413	737,601
	-25.08%	-43.07%	-29.68%	84.94%	-22.11%	30.45%

NOTE: THE FIRST NUMBER IN EACH CELL IS THE COUNT FOR 1993-94, THE SECOND IS THE COUNT FOR 1992-93, THE THIRD NUMBER IS THE PERCENT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO.

Glossary

Average Grant: The sum of all grant awards divided by the number of Federal 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 1993-94 End-of-Year Report is July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994.

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

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

Dependent Recipient: An individual receiving a Federal Pell Grant who is dependent on his or her parent for financial support. To be considered dependent in 1993-94, the student

- Must be under 24 years of age, and
- Must not be a veteran of active service in the U.S. Armed Forces, and
- Cannot be an orphan or ward of the court, and
- Cannot have legal dependents, and
- Cannot be married or a graduate student claimed by parents on income tax.

Educational Cost: The cost of attending an institution offering postsecondary education coursework for a full academic year. In 1993-94, educational costs considered for Federal Pell Grant award purposes include tuition and fees, and within established limits, the cost of books, supplies, transportation, and miscellaneous expenses. The dollar allowance exclusive of

tuition and fees are at least \$1,500 for students without dependents living at home with their parents, an established standard allowance for students without dependents living on campus, and at least \$2,500 for all other students enrolled at least half time. Certain additional allowances such as provisions for child care and costs of special services or equipment required by handicapped students are also permitted.

EFC: Expected Family Contribution. 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 time, three-quarter time, or half time) to determine the applicant's grant level.

Electronic Application: Introduced in 1990-91, the U.S. Department of Education's process for submitting applications for Title IV Federal Aid electronically directly to the Central Processing System.

Expenditures: Funds awarded to Federal Pell Grant recipients for an award period.

Family Income : One of the primary factors considered in determining eligibility for a Federal Pell Grant. In this report, family income is considered to be the sum of a family's adjusted gross income (or earned income for non-tax filers), and non-taxable income (including non-educational Social Security benefits, AFDC, and child support).

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

Formula Type: Six different formulae are used to determine Pell Grant eligibility and are

applied according to the applicants dependency status and qualification for the Simplified Needs Test (SNT).

- Formula 1 is used for dependent applicants not meeting the SNT.
- Formula 2 is used for independent applicants without dependents other than a spouse not meeting the SNT.
- Formula 3 is used for independent applicants, single or married with other dependents, not meeting the SNT.
- Formula 4 is used for dependent applicants who qualify for the SNT.
- Formula 5 is used for independent applicants with dependents other than a spouse who qualify for the SNT.
- Formula 6 is used for independent applicants, single or married without other dependents, who qualify for the SNT.

Independent Recipient: An individual receiving a Federal Pell Grant who is not dependent on his or her parent for financial support. To be considered independent in 1993-94, the student

- Must be 24 years old or older, or
- Must be a veteran of active service in the U.S. Armed Forces, or
- Must be an orphan or ward of the court, or
- Have legal dependents, or
- Must be a graduate, professional or married student who declares that he or she will not be claimed as a dependent by his or her parents, or

- The FAA makes a documented determination of independence by reason of unusual circumstances.

MDE: Multiple Data Entry. Process by which an individual in 1993-94 could apply for a Federal Pell Grant or other kinds of student aid using any one of the following processors of application forms in addition to the U.S. Department of Education's Application for Federal Student Aid:

- The College Scholarship Service
- The American College Testing Program
- The Pennsylvania Higher Educational Assistance Agency

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 investments, business, non-family farm, and all debts against those assets, plus cash and bank accounts.

Non-Qualified Applicant: Individual who has submitted an official application for a Federal Pell Grant but has been determined ineligible to receive a grant because of insufficient financial need. A non-qualified applicant in 1993-94 had an EFC greater than 2,100.

Professional Judgement: Is the FAA's ability to change a student's dependency status (dependent to independent only), adjust the components of the Cost of Attendance and/or components of the EFC (income or asset levels).

Qualified Applicant: Individual who has submitted an official application for a Federal Pell Grant and has been determined eligible to

receive a grant because of sufficient financial need. An eligible applicant in 1993-94 had a EFC of 2,100 or less.

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

Renewal Application: Introduced in 1992-93, the renewal application allows schools to draw down records for returning students from the prior year, print a renewal application for the student, and key enter and transmit the data electronically to the Central Processing System.

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

Simplified Needs Test: Eligibility calculation based on a reduced set of family and financial indicators, comprised of: family size, the number of family members enrolled in college at least half-time, adjusted gross income (or earnings, in the case of non-tax filers), Federal income taxes paid, and untaxed income and benefits. To qualify for the Simplified Needs Test (SNT) a student (or student and parents, for a dependent) must have filed a IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (not a 1040) or be a non-tax filer, and must have a combined adjusted gross income (or earnings) of less than \$50,000.

Title IV: The section of the Higher Education Act of 1965 that pertains to federal student financial aid programs. Title IV applicant data may be used to determine eligibility for programs other than the Pell Grant program.

Type and Control of Institution: Institutions are classified according to the length of programs and type and control of the institution

- **4-year public or private, non-profit,** includes colleges offering baccalaureate and/or graduate programs.
- **2-year public or private, non-profit** usually denotes a community college of vocational/technical school
- **Proprietary** refers to private, profit-making schools offering primarily programs of 2 years or less in duration. It also includes a small number of schools with programs greater than 2 (but less than 4) years in length.

Valid Application: An application with sufficient data to calculate an EFC. A graduate is not considered a valid applicant.

Verification: The process by which applicants for Federal student aid 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.