

1995-96
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 Federal Pell Grant End-of-Year Report will describe, explain, and analyze primary aspects of Federal Pell Grant Program activity for the 1995-96 award period.

This presentation is a compilation of quantitative program data assembled to offer insights into the changes to the Title IV applicant universe and the Federal Pell Grant Program. The Federal 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 Federal Pell Grant Program activity. The information provides a basis for program planning and development. In addition, 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.

Federal Pell Grant Program

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

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 the student's cost of attendance. For the Federal Pell Grant Program the EFC is used to determine eligibility.

The Federal Pell Grant Program is designed to help the neediest undergraduate students. For many students, Federal Pell Grants provide a foundation of financial aid, to which aid from other federal and non-federal sources may be

added. The program provided grants ranging from \$400 - \$2,340 to over 3.61 million students in 1995-96. Since its inception in 1973, expenditures for the Federal Pell Program have increased more than hundred fold (not adjusting for inflation) to \$5.5 billion in 1995-96.

Databases for the End-of-Year Report Tables

All tables in the 1995-96 End-of-Year Report are derived from a merged file containing Title IV applicant and Federal Pell Grant recipient data through December, 1996. 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 paper Payment Voucher portion (Part 3) of the Student Aid Report (SAR) or via the automatic reporting systems. Some unreconciled student payment data may be included in the universe file.

Eligibility

The Federal 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 in an eligible program at a school participating in the Federal Pell Grant Program, and be determined to have sufficient financial need.

As mentioned above, financial need for 1995-96 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 Expected Family Contribution (EFC), is combined with the cost of the student's education and the student's enrollment status (full,

three-quarter, half-time or less than half-time) to determine the amount of the Federal Pell Grant (although cost of education only affects the student's award amount if the cost is less than \$2,340).

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 \$2,340. Proportionally smaller awards are made to part-time students.

Section 1: Highlights of the Federal Pell Grant Program

Highlights of the Federal Pell Grant Program

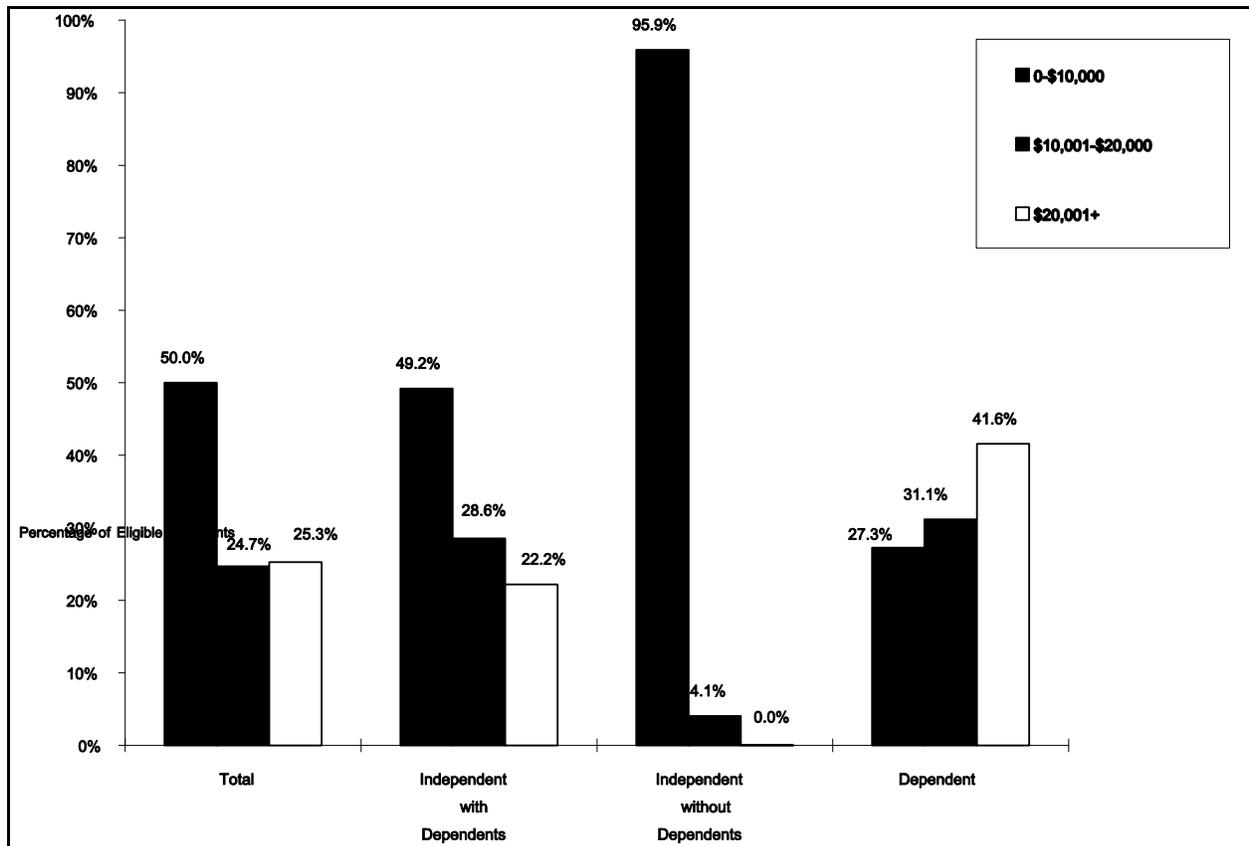


Figure 1: Percentage of Title IV Applicants who Received a Federal Pell Grant by Family Income

This chapter highlights key 1995-96 Federal Pell Grant Program statistics. Exhibit 1 features some of the most notable changes in 1995-96 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 Federal Pell Grant Program's inception in 1973-74 through the present cycle, 1995-96.

Applicant Summary

In the 1995-96 award year, 9,117,753 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 1995 was projected to be 14.2 million.). This represents a 1.7 percent increase over the number of applicants in 1994-95 and constituted a 27.7 percent increase since 1990-91.

Of the students who applied for a Federal Pell

Grant in 1995-96, 52.5 percent are eligible to receive a grant. More than one third (34.5 percent) did not qualify to receive a grant and the status of the remaining 2.2 percent could not be determined because they provided insufficient information on the application and did not complete application processing.

Recipient Summary

Several changes came about as a result of the enactment of the 1992 Amendment to the Higher Education Act and have been in effect since 1993-94. Most notably, changes were implemented regarding the criteria and eligibility of independent students. Married and/or graduate or professional students are automatically considered independent. In addition, a student is no longer considered to be independent solely on the basis of having received \$4,000 in resources for 2 years. Also, the need analysis formulae were divided into 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 shows that grants are directed towards the lowest income students. As shown in Figure 1, 50.0 percent of applicants eligible to receive a Federal Pell Grant report income of less than \$10,000; in comparison only 25.3 percent of eligible applicants report income greater than \$20,000. The percents differ by dependency status, however. Almost all independents with no dependents have incomes of \$10,000 or less, while 27.3 percent of parents of dependent applicants have incomes of less than \$10,000, and 41.6% have incomes of \$20,000 or more.

Most recipients are in the lower income ranges. In 1995-96, only about one quarter (26.3 percent) of all recipients report family income of greater than \$20,000. Figure 2 shows that independents are more numerous in the lower income ranges than dependents: 60.9 percent of all independents report family income of \$9,000 or less compared to only 23.6 percent of dependent recipients. Likewise, 41.8 percent of dependents report family income greater than \$20,000 while only 15.3 percent of independents report income in this range.

The average family income for the total recipient population increased 4.6 percent from \$12,875 in 1994-95 to \$13,465 in 1995-96. Average income for independents rose by 4.8 percent, from \$9,539 to \$10,001. Dependents also experienced a slight increase (3.4 percent) in average family income from \$17,746 in 1994-95, to \$18,358 in 1995-96.

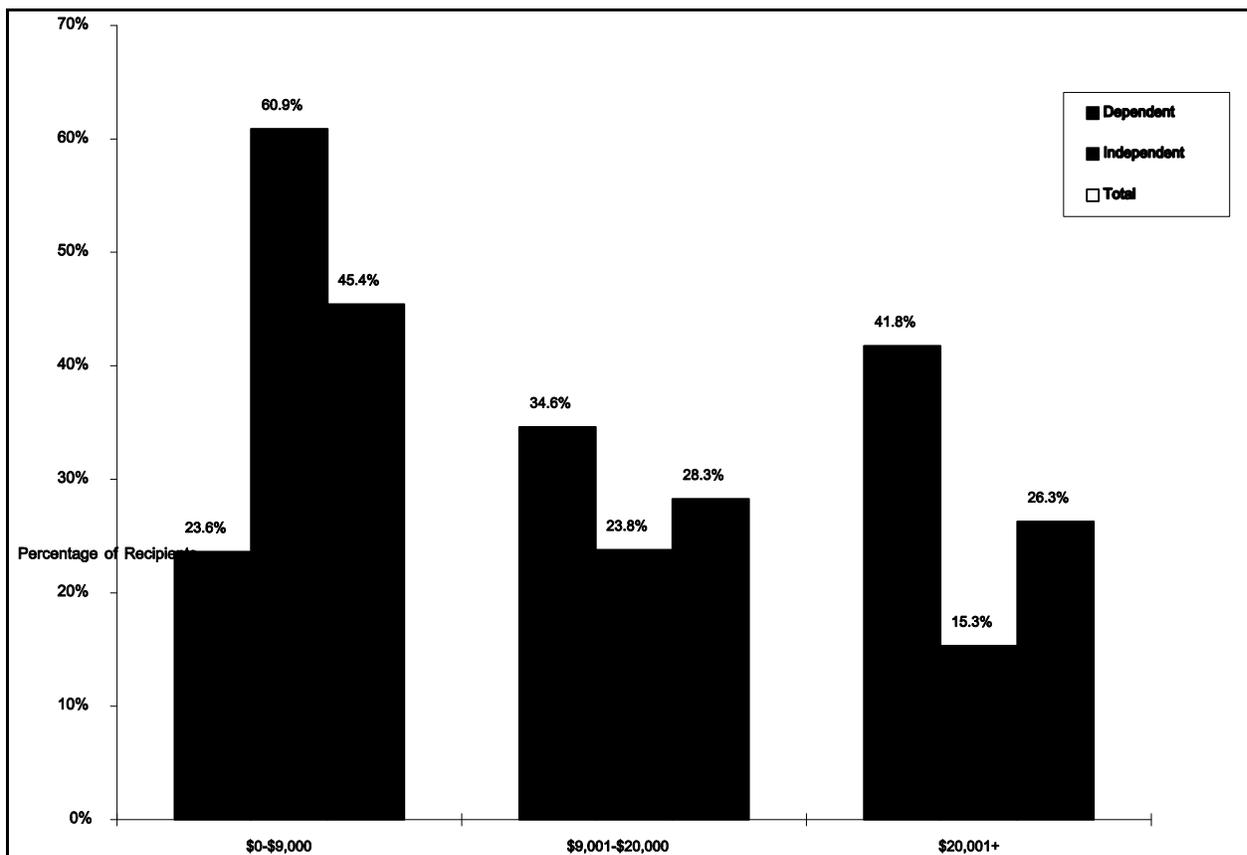


Figure 2: Family Income of Federal Pell Grant Recipients

Most 1995-96 recipients reported few available assets. More than nine out of ten (93.9 percent) recipients have net assets of less than \$7,500. Over ninety-eight percent of independent recipients had less than \$7,500 in net assets compared to 87.6 percent of dependent recipients.

Expenditure Summary

The average grant rose from \$1,502 in 1994-95 to \$1,515 in 1995-96 (a 0.9 percent increase), reflecting the slight change in the maximum grant available to Federal Pell Grant recipients. (\$2,300 in 1994-95 and \$2,340 in 1995-96). Total expenditures for the 1995-96 cycle is \$5.47 billion dollars (a 0.9 percent decrease from 1994-95).

Institutional Characteristics

In 1995-96, 6,067 institutions participated in the Federal Pell Grant Program. Nearly four out of ten (38.8 percent) institutions participating in the program are proprietary schools. Public schools are next in number, representing 34.0 percent of the total. Private non-profit institutions account for the remaining 27.2 percent of all schools. This information is found on Table 19.

Enrollment of Federal Pell Grant recipients vary by type and control of school (Figure 3). Although fewer in number, public 2-year and 4-year institutions enrolled 35.1 and 34.3 percent of all recipients, respectively.

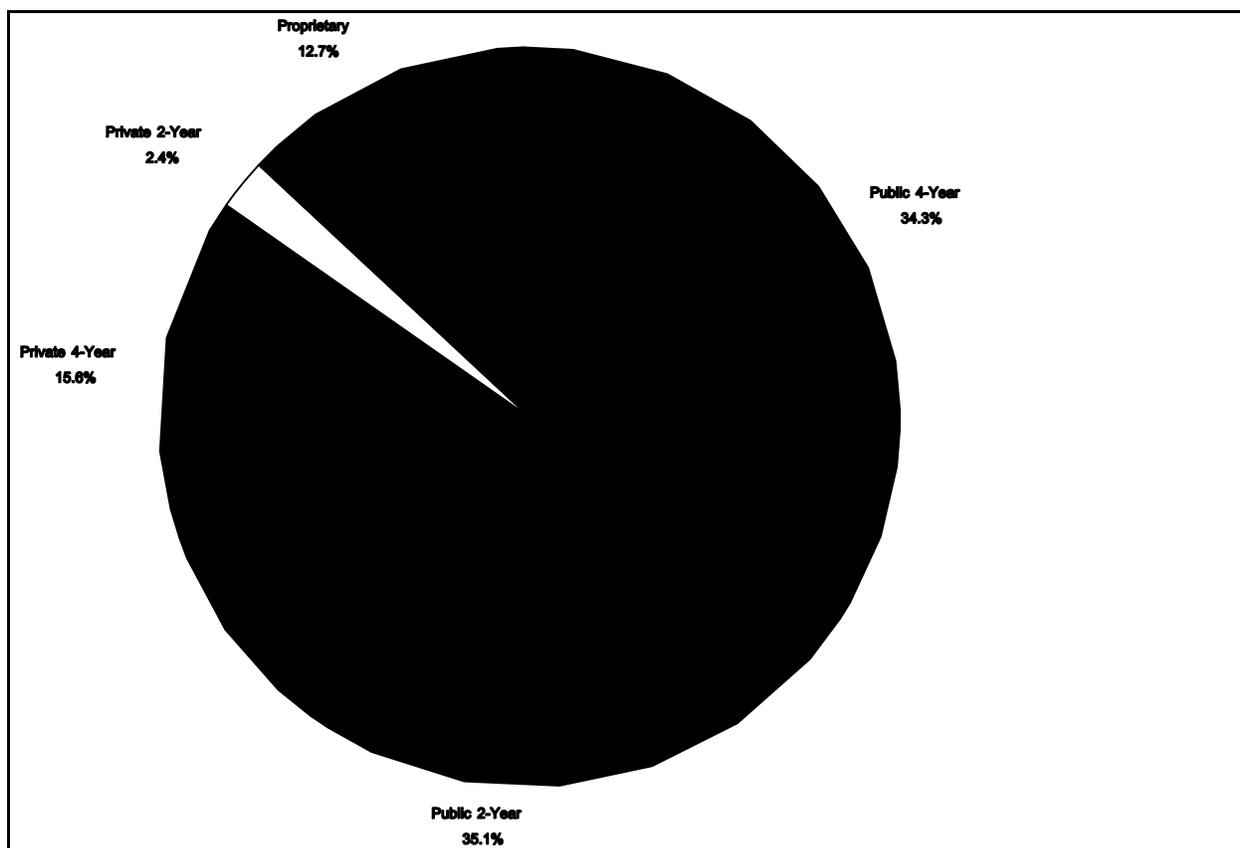


Figure 3: Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Type and Control of Institution

Private non-profit institutions enroll fewer

recipients, with private 4-year institutions accounting for 15.6 percent of recipients and private 2-year schools enrolling only 2.4 percent of all recipients. Proprietary institutions account for approximately 12.7 percent of Federal Pell Grant recipients.

Application Source

In 1995-96 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, nearly one half of all applications are FAFSAs (48.7 percent); 53.1 percent of these filers qualify to receive a grant. In comparison, 50.1 percent of American College Testing (ACT) filers, 42.2 percent of Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Authority (PHEAA) filers, and 38.1 percent of College Scholarship Service (CSS) filers qualify. Although relatively small in number, applications submitted electronically qualify at a high rate (69.5 percent of initial applications and 69.2 percent of renewal applications).

The remaining chapters focus on a variety of aspects of the Federal Pell Grant population with special emphasis on income-related characteristics, grant levels, educational costs, and enrollment status, for each EFC, dependency status and institution type.

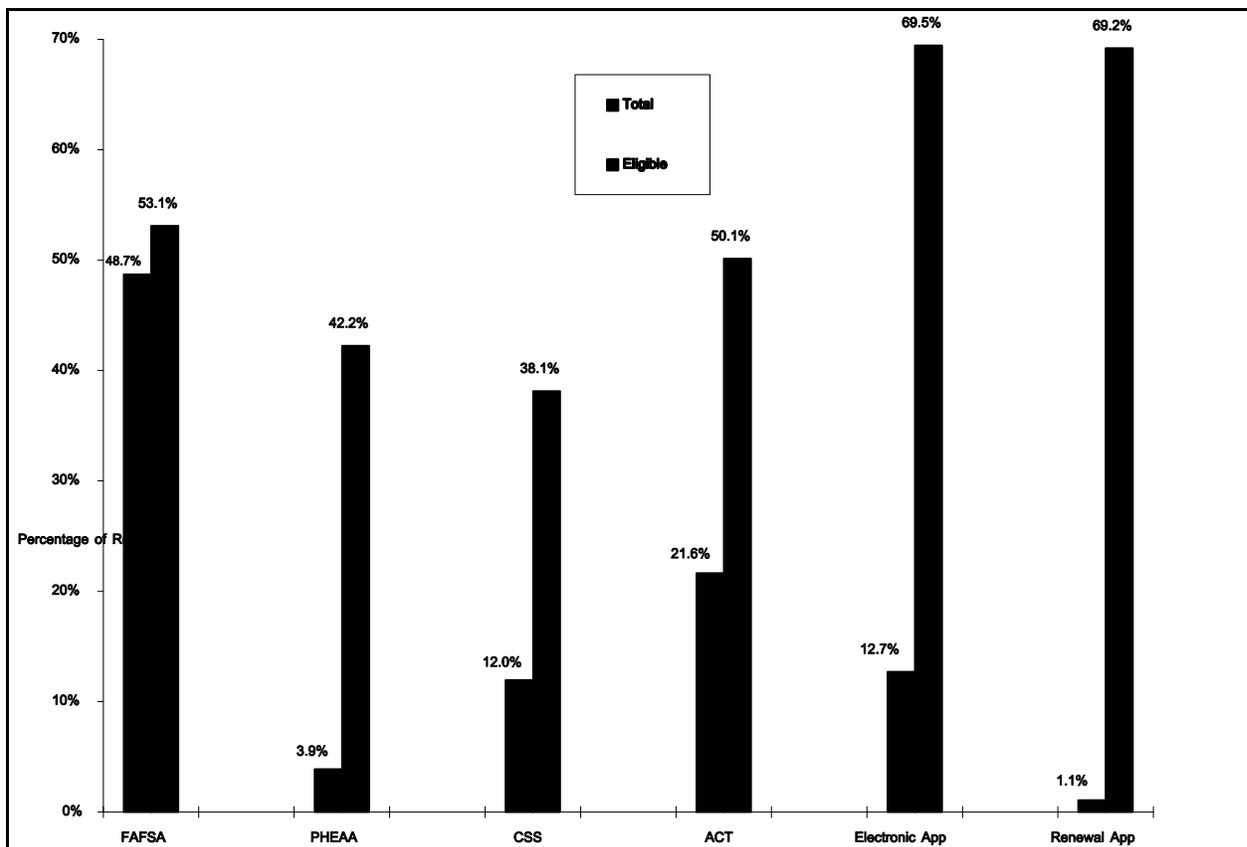


Figure 4: Title IV Applicants by Application Source

Exhibit 1

***Summary of Selected Changes
in the Pell Grant Program:
1994-95 to 1995-96***

- Applicants increased 1.7 percent from 8.97 million to 9.12 million.
- 1.7 percent decrease in recipients, from approximately 3.67 million to 3.61 million.
- Average family income of recipients increased 4.6 percent from \$12,875 to \$13,465.
- Average educational cost for total recipients was \$9,726.
- Slight increase (0.9 percent) in the average Federal Pell Grant, from \$1,502 to \$1,515. The maximum allowable grant for the 1995-96 cycle was \$2,340.
- Total Federal Pell Grant expenditures decreased 0.9 percent, from \$5.519 billion to \$5.471 billion.

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 1995-96.

1973-74 through 1978-79

The program experienced dramatic growth during its first 6 years (Part 1 of 4). The eligible population expanded from freshman only in 1973-74 to all undergraduates attending Federal Pell Grant participating schools at least half-time in 1976-77. The number of aid recipients increased from 176,000 in the first year of the program to 1.89 million in 1978-79. The average grant increased substantially during the six years, from \$270 in 1973-74 (when the maximum grant was \$452) to \$814 in 1978-79 (when the maximum was \$1,600). Accompanying the rise in recipients and average grant was a sharp increase in program expenditures, from \$47.5 million during the first year of the program to \$1.54 billion in 1978-79.

1979-80 through 1984-85

Growth in the program continued during the next 6 years (Part 2 of 4). Students submitting an official Federal Pell Grant application increased from 4.2 million in 1979-80 to 5.5 million in 1984-85, a 31.7 percent increase. Recipients rose 8.2 percent, from 2.5 million to 2.7 million, and the average grant increased by 19.6 percent, from \$929 to \$1,111. More recipients, together with a larger average grant per recipient, translated into a 29.5 percent rise in total program expenditures during the 6 years, from \$2.36 billion to \$3.05 billion.

1985-86 through 1990-1991

The program continued its steady growth from 1985-86 through 1990-91 (Part 3 of 4). Total program expenditures increased by 37.2 percent, from \$3.6 billion to \$4.94 billion. The maximum grant available to students edged up

from \$2,100 to \$2,300 during this period. As costs rose, the average grant increased by 13.3 percent, from \$1,279 to \$1,449. Applicants to the program, as well as recipients, both rose steadily during the 6 years, by 26.9 percent and 21.0 percent respectively.

1991-92 through 1994-95

During the next four years (Part 4 of 4), the number of students submitting an application rose, while total program expenditures declined. In 1991-92, 7.8 million students applied for Federal student aid with an official application. By 1994-95, that number had jumped by 15.4 percent. The percentage of applicants qualifying for a grant declined during these four years: 63.5 percent of applicants in 1991-92 were eligible for a Federal Pell Grant, while in 1994-95, 54.7 percent were eligible. The decline in the percentage qualifying for a grant translated to a drop in the total number of students receiving grants. In 1991-92, 3.79 million received grants; in 1994-95 the number had dropped by 2.9 percent to 3.67 million. The maximum grant available to students declined from \$2,400 to \$2,300 during these four years. The average grant also decreased, from \$1,530 to \$1,502. Fewer students, receiving on average smaller grants, translated into a 5.5 percent decline in total expenditures, from \$5.79 billion in 1991-92 to \$5.47 billion in 1995-96.

1994-95 to 1995-96

Figure 5 shows that the number of students submitting official applications continued to increase from 1991-92 through 1995-96. In 1995-96, 9.1 million applications were processed. Continuing a downward trend, the number of Federal Pell Grant recipients dropped to 3.61 million in 1995-96 (a 1.7 decrease from 1994-95). Total program expenditures also declined slightly, from \$5.52 billion to \$5.47 billion (a 0.9 percent decrease), while the average award edged up from \$1,502 to \$1,515.

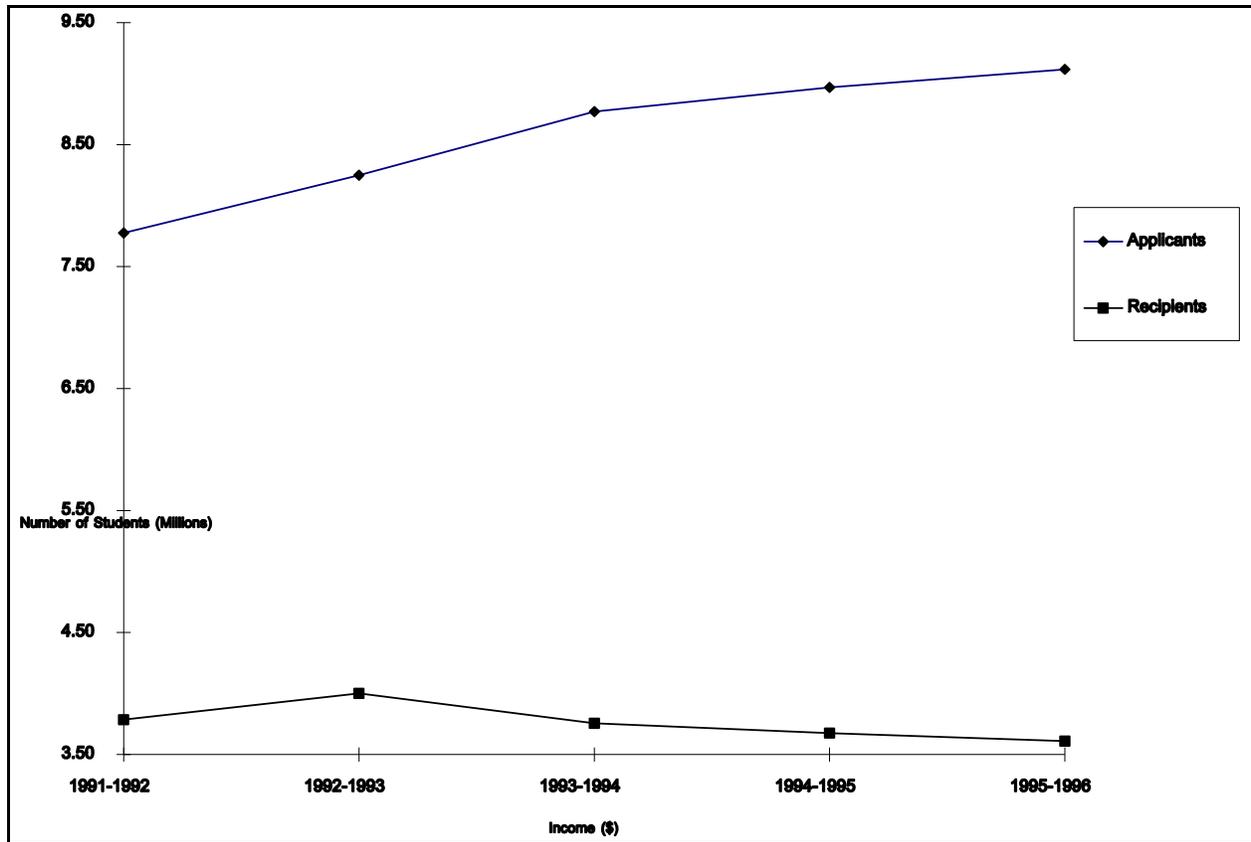


Figure 5: Number of Title IV Applicants and Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Award Year

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

	AWARD PERIOD								
	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	512,866	1,304,877	2,339,337	3,590,379	3,844,047	3,885,383	4,186,716	4,825,420	4,945,760
NUMBER OF TITLE IV PELL GRANT APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS.....	482,331	1,114,084	2,178,696	3,408,718	3,621,641	3,401,428	3,868,429	4,475,762	4,614,590
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	268,444 52.30%	681,648 52.20%	1,455,187 62.20%	2,258,043 62.90%	2,390,320 62.20%	2,228,603 57.40%	3,029,745 72.40%	3,330,534 69.00%	3,398,237 68.70%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	213,887 41.70%	432,436 33.10%	723,509 30.90%	1,150,675 32.10%	1,231,321 32.00%	1,172,825 30.20%	838,684 20.00%	1,145,228 23.70%	1,216,353 24.60%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RESUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING.....	30,535 6.00%	190,793 14.60%	160,641 6.90%	181,661 5.10%	222,406 5.80%	483,955 12.50%	318,287 7.60%	349,658 7.20%	331,170 6.70%
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	0	0	0	0	0	348,236	280,918	265,283	266,197
FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS									
CLASSES OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	FULL-TIME FRESHMEN	FULL-TIME FRESHMEN & SOPHOMORES	FRESHMEN SOPHOMORES & JUNIORS	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES					
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VERIFICATION.....	0	0	0	0	0	119,263	232,118	320,852	313,791
FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS.....	176,000	567,000	1,217,000	1,944,000	2,011,000	1,893,000	2,537,875	2,707,932	2,709,076
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	\$2,387,117,000	\$2,299,718,000
AVERAGE PELL GRANT.....	\$270	\$628	\$761	\$759	\$758	\$814	\$929	\$882	\$849
MINIMUM PELL GRANT.....	\$50	\$50	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$50	\$200	\$150	\$120
MAXIMUM PELL GRANT.....	\$452	\$1,050	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,600	\$1,800	\$1,750	\$1,670
FUNDING LEVEL.....	STEPPED REDUCTION	STEPPED REDUCTION	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	STEPPED REDUCTION	FULL FUNDING	\$50 FLAT REDUCTION	\$80 FLAT REDUCTION

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

	AWARD PERIOD								
	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	5,118,558	5,453,548	5,514,029	5,627,131	6,028,303	6,297,598	6,519,349	6,777,992	7,138,940
NUMBER OF TITLE IV PELL GRANT APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS.....	4,709,225	4,955,775	4,981,357	5,205,492	5,535,734	5,714,194	5,913,224	6,165,309	6,455,099
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	3,341,371 65.30%	3,541,191 64.90%	3,558,386 64.50%	3,710,933 65.90%	3,769,608 62.50%	3,812,814 60.50%	4,199,322 64.40%	4,347,681 64.10%	4,507,984 63.10%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	1,367,854 26.70%	1,414,584 25.90%	1,422,971 25.80%	1,494,559 26.50%	1,766,126 29.20%	1,901,380 30.10%	1,713,902 26.30%	1,817,628 26.80%	1,947,115 27.30%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RESUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING.....	409,333 8.00%	497,773 9.10%	532,672 9.70%	421,639 7.40%	492,569 8.10%	583,404 9.20%	606,125 9.30%	612,683 9.00%	683,841 9.60%
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	296,146	284,945	299,485	287,661	321,489	320,193	318,291	301,658	177,718
	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	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VERIFICATION.....	1,660,021	1,047,792	1,046,080	2,079,093	2,452,150	1,698,146	1,892,916	1,277,397	1,421,596
FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS.....	2,522,746	2,758,906	2,747,100	2,813,489	2,659,507	2,881,547	3,198,286	3,322,151	3,404,810
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$2,420,517,000	\$2,797,057,000	\$3,052,999,052	\$3,597,379,921	\$3,460,006,551	\$3,754,329,481	\$4,475,693,249	\$4,777,844,232	\$4,935,191,005
AVERAGE PELL GRANT.....	\$959	\$1,014	\$1,111	\$1,279	\$1,301	\$1,303	\$1,399	\$1,438	\$1,449
MINIMUM PELL GRANT.....	\$50	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$100	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$100
MAXIMUM PELL GRANT.....	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,900	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,200	\$2,300	\$2,300
FUNDING LEVEL.....	STEPPED REDUCTION	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	LINEAR 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)**

	AWARD PERIOD				
	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	7,775,216	8,248,141	8,770,409	8,969,646	9,117,753
NUMBER OF TITLE IV PELL GRANT APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS.....	6,983,636	7,365,243	8,518,710	7,777,169	7,935,336
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	4,941,079 63.50%	5,243,139 63.60%	5,382,698 61.40%	4,902,257 54.70%	4,786,238 52.50%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	2,042,557 26.30%	2,122,104 25.70%	3,136,012 35.80%	2,874,912 32.10%	3,149,098 34.50%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RESUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING.....	791,580 10.20%	882,898 10.70%	251,699 2.90%	234,305 2.60%	197,165 2.20%
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS.....	176,021	189,665	201,167	201,020	N/A
	FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS				
CLASSES OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES	ALL UNDER-GRADUATES
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VERIFICATION.....	1,631,617	1,614,852	2,357,145	1,841,475	1,874,347
FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS.....	3,786,230	4,002,045	3,755,675	3,674,967	3,611,821
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$5,792,702,829	\$6,175,902,364	\$5,654,453,265	\$5,519,474,492	\$5,471,707,710
AVERAGE PELL GRANT.....	\$1,530	\$1,543	\$1,506	\$1,502	\$1,515
MINIMUM PELL GRANT.....	\$200	\$200	\$400	\$400	\$400
MAXIMUM PELL GRANT.....	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,340
FUNDING LEVEL.....	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING	FULL FUNDING

NOTE: IN 1994-95 GRADUATE STUDENTS WERE REMOVED FROM THE VALID APPLICANT COUNT. STARTING IN 1995-96 ALL APPLICATIONS WERE CONSIDERED OFFICIAL.

Section 2: Selected Characteristics of Federal Pell Grant Recipients

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.

Many Recipients Still Have Family Income of \$9,000 or Less. The data clearly shows that Federal Pell Grant awards are directed toward the lowest income students. Almost half (45.4 percent) of the 1995-96 recipients report a family income of \$9,000 or less. Only 26.3 percent report income greater than \$20,000, with the majority of these in the \$20,001 to \$30,000 income range.

Independent students predominate in the lower income ranges. Nearly two-thirds (60.9 percent) of independents report a family income of \$9,000 or less, compared to only 23.6 percent of dependents. Two of every five (41.8 percent) dependent recipients have a family income greater than \$20,000, whereas only 15.3 percent of independents are in this range.

Average Family Income Increases With Inflation. In 1995-96, average family income (not shown) for Federal Pell Grant recipients is \$13,465, compared to \$12,875 in 1994-95. For independents, the average income is \$10,001. The family income for dependents average \$18,358.

Majority of Recipients Have Zero EFC. Table 2A presents the distribution of the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) for all 1995-96 recipients. The EFC, an indicator of a family'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.

Table 2A and Figure 6 shows that more than half of the recipients in 1995-96 receive either an Automatic Zero EFC or a zero EFC. The Automatic Zero EFC is calculated if the income of the parents or the student's and spouse's is \$12,000 or less, and the family filed a 1040A or 1040EZ federal income tax return. A zero EFC, on the other hand, is the calculated value based on income, household, and other information. Approximately one-third (31.9 percent) of all recipients receive an Automatic Zero EFC and 26.0 percent receive a calculated zero EFC (a combined total of 57.9 percent).

As shown in Tables 2B and 2C, independents are much more likely to receive an automatic or calculated zero EFC than dependents. Two-thirds (66.9 percent) of independents receive a zero EFC compared to 45.2 percent of dependents. In contrast, only 14.2 percent of independents have an EFC greater than 1,000, while 26.6 percent of dependents are in this EFC range. Approximately 81.3 percent of all recipients (80.1 percent of independents and 86.6 percent of dependents) reporting incomes of \$6,000 or less receive zero EFCs.

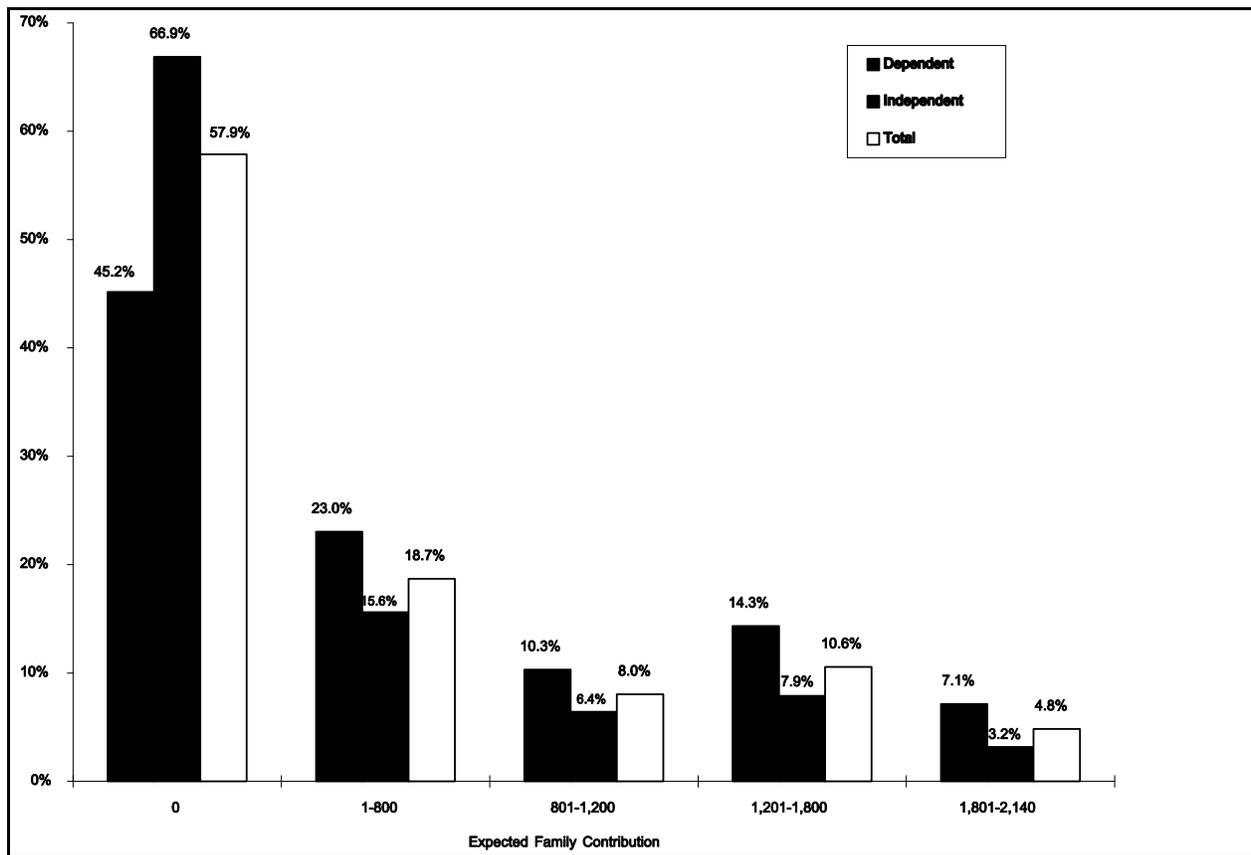


Figure 6: Distribution of Recipients by Expected Family Contribution

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 (45.4 percent) of all grant recipients report family income of \$9,000 or less. Of these recipients, 37.9 percent receive the maximum grant of \$2,340. Only 20.8 percent of these recipients received grants of less than \$900. Of recipients reporting income greater than \$20,000, 43.3 percent receive grants less than \$900, and less than 7.1 percent receive the maximum grant.

Independents Receive Higher Grants.

- Nearly two-thirds (58.5 percent) of those receiving the maximum grant are independent.
- Approximately 56.3 percent of recipients receiving grants of \$1,500 or more are independent. Almost half (48.2 percent) of all independent recipients receive grants greater than \$1,500 with 29.0 percent receiving the maximum grant.
- Independent recipients receive 58.5 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 52.7 percent of all dependent recipients receive grants larger than \$1,500, 31.6 percent of these recipients report a family income of \$9,000 or less; over 74.9 percent report a family income of \$20,000 or less.
- Approximately 24.9 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 enrollment status and, in some cases, educational cost are also determinants of grant level. About one fifth (20.8 percent) of recipients with incomes of \$9,000 or less receive grants less than \$900.

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) and grant level for all recipients, dependents, and independents, respectively.

EFC Is Highly Correlated With Grant Size.

As discussed with Table 2, EFC, along with enrollment status and, in some cases, educational costs, is a key determinant of the Federal Pell Grant award amount. As shown in Figure 7, the lower the expected family contribution the higher the potential for a large grant.

For example, 50.1 percent of recipients with a zero EFC receive the maximum grant of \$2,340, while only 13.7 percent with a zero EFC receive grants less than \$900. Conversely, recipients within the highest eligible EFC categories receive much smaller grants. Of recipients with EFCs greater than 1,200, 84.4 percent receive grants of less than \$900.

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 1995-96 Pell Grant Payment Schedule. For example, the maximum grant that a full-time student with a EFC of 600 may receive is \$1,790.

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 29.0 percent of the independent students received a maximum grant of \$2,340, while 29.1 percent of the dependent population received the maximum grant.

Invalid Awards Are Few in Number. The step-shaped line drawn through the tables depicts valid

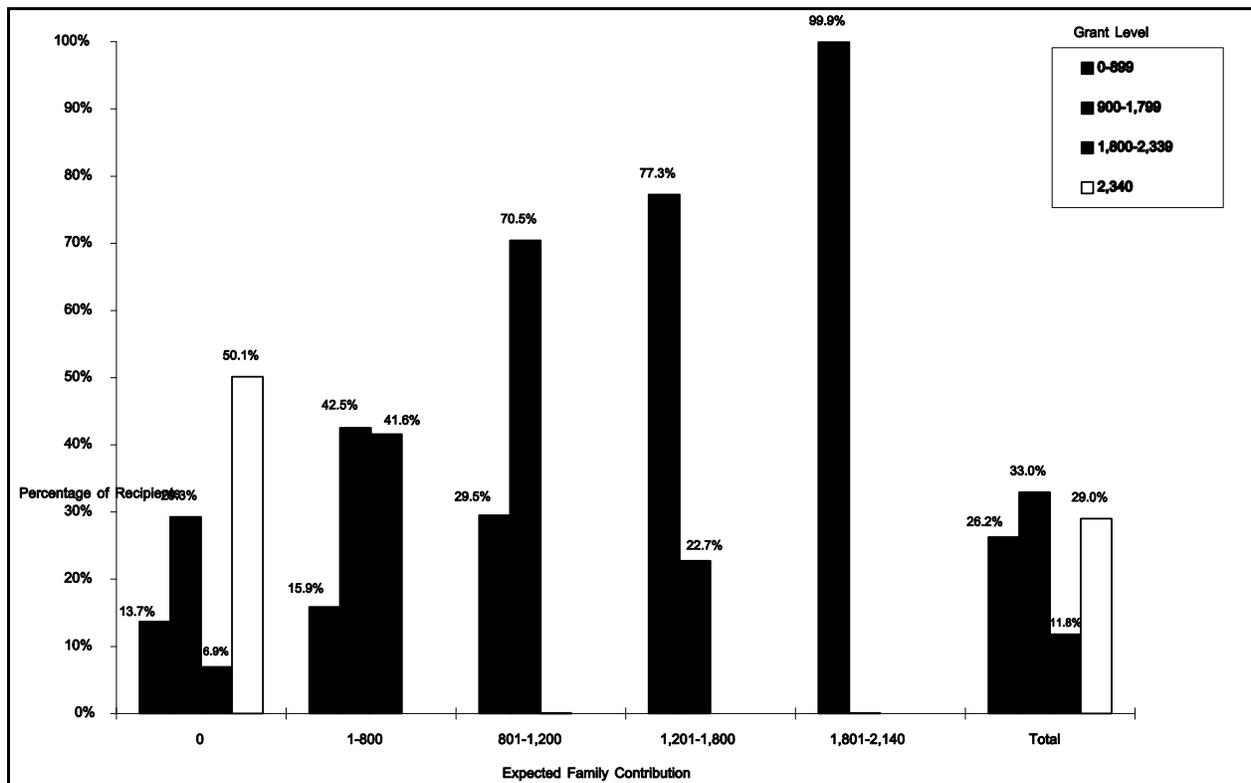


Figure 7: Average Grant by Expected Family Contribution

TABLE 4-B
DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION AND GRANT LEVEL
DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1995-96

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	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 - 2,339	\$2,340		
AUTOMATIC 0	4,152	13,432	19,582	64,686	11,230	26,406	21,560	6,025	277,003		444,076
R%	0.93	3.02	4.41	14.57	2.53	5.95	4.86	1.36	62.38		100.00
C%	10.43	7.49	12.80	29.73	9.49	19.57	17.21	6.42	63.67		29.66
0	1,542	5,170	8,187	29,877	4,740	11,634	9,954	2,979	158,042		232,125
R%	0.66	2.23	3.53	12.87	2.04	5.01	4.29	1.28	68.08		100.00
C%	3.87	2.88	5.35	13.73	4.00	8.62	7.94	3.18	36.33		15.50
1 - 200	531	1,716	2,984	11,331	2,380	4,058	4,284	84,697	5		111,986
R%	0.47	1.53	2.66	10.12	2.13	3.62	3.83	75.63	0.00		100.00
C%	1.33	0.96	1.95	5.21	2.01	3.01	3.42	90.28	0.00		7.48
201 - 400	384	1,390	2,192	8,234	3,179	2,749	60,589	95	6		78,818
R%	0.49	1.76	2.78	10.45	4.03	3.49	76.87	0.12	0.01		100.00
C%	0.96	0.77	1.43	3.78	2.69	2.04	48.35	0.10	0.00		5.26
401 - 600	447	1,815	5,517	5,617	2,975	31,854	28,803	15	6		77,049
R%	0.58	2.36	7.16	7.29	3.86	41.34	37.38	0.02	0.01		100.00
C%	1.12	1.01	3.61	2.58	2.51	23.61	22.99	0.02	0.00		5.15
601 - 800	511	2,648	8,615	3,391	3,913	58,049	69	1	2		77,199
R%	0.66	3.43	11.16	4.39	5.07	75.19	0.09	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	1.28	1.48	5.63	1.56	3.31	43.03	0.06	0.00	0.00		5.16
801 - 1,000	574	3,177	8,926	4,204	60,773	74	34	2	1		77,765
R%	0.74	4.09	11.48	5.41	78.15	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	1.44	1.77	5.84	1.93	51.33	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00		5.19
1,001 - 1,200	1,081	6,627	7,392	32,447	29,082	32	10	0	0		76,671
R%	1.41	8.64	9.64	42.32	37.93	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	2.72	3.69	4.83	14.92	24.56	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00		5.12
1,201 - 1,400	1,573	9,915	5,579	57,605	52	25	1	1	2		74,753
R%	2.10	13.26	7.46	77.06	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	3.95	5.53	3.65	26.48	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.99
1,401 - 1,600	2,894	11,275	57,124	85	24	17	2	0	1		71,422
R%	4.05	15.79	79.98	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	7.27	6.28	37.34	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.77
1,601 - 1,800	6,844	34,711	26,797	37	18	7	0	0	1		68,415
R%	10.00	50.74	39.17	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	17.19	19.35	17.52	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.57
1,801 - 2,000	11,311	53,623	52	23	15	1	0	0	0		65,025
R%	17.39	82.47	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	28.41	29.89	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.34
2,001 - 2,140	7,967	33,928	22	7	7	0	0	0	0		41,931
R%	19.00	80.91	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00
C%	20.01	18.91	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		2.80
TOTAL	39,811	179,427	152,969	217,544	118,388	134,906	125,306	93,815	435,069		1,497,235
R%	2.66	11.98	10.22	14.53	7.91	9.01	8.37	6.27	29.06		100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00

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.

Independents More Likely to Attend Proprietary Schools. Overall, two-thirds (69.4%) of all 1995-96 Federal Pell Grant recipients attend public institutions, either with 2-year and 4-year programs. Eighteen percent of recipients attend private, non-profit institutions and 12.7 percent attend proprietary institutions. There are some differences by dependency status, illustrated by Figure 8.

- Independent students are more likely than dependent students to attend proprietary institutions. In 1995-96, they comprised 75.6 percent of all recipients attending these institutions.
- There are more independent students at 2-year institutions, both publicly and privately controlled. They represent 69.0 percent of recipients at public and 65.9 percent at

private institutions offering 2-year programs.

- Dependents outnumber independents at schools offering 4-year programs. Independents comprise just under half of the recipients at these public (48.5 percent) and private (42.1 percent) institutions.

High Proportion of Recipients with Zero EFCs at Proprietary Schools. Over half (57.9 percent) of all 1995-96 recipients have a zero EFC.

- Zero EFC (including Automatic Zero EFC's) recipients are greater in number at proprietary schools, where 73.4 percent show maximum need for a Federal Pell Grant.
- Zero EFC (including Automatic Zero EFC's) recipients are less prevalent at schools offering 2-year programs. Of those recipients who received a zero EFC, 64.6 percent attended 2-year private institutions and 65.2 percent attended 2-year public institutions.
- Zero EFC (including Automatic Zero EFC's) recipients are fewer in number at 4-year institutions. They comprise 48.4 percent of recipients at public and 48.5 percent of recipients at private 4-year institutions.

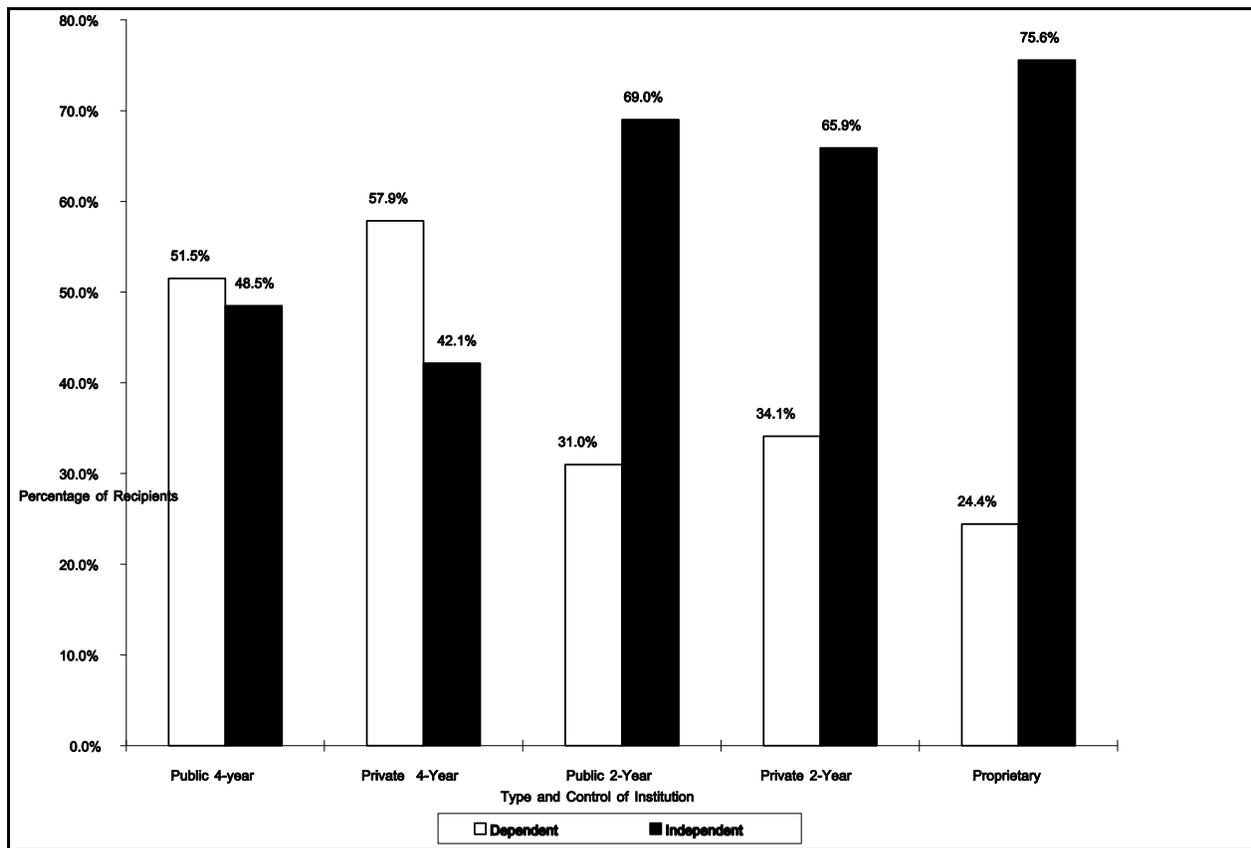


Figure 8: Percentage of Recipients by Type and Control of Institution and Dependency Status

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 9 summarizes the distribution of recipients by income and type and control of school.

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.

- Recipients with family income of \$6,000 or less comprise 32.0 percent of the total. The distribution of these low income recipients varies by type and control of institution. Only 28.9 percent of those enrolled in 4-year institutions are in the \$6,000 or less group. These recipients account for 33.1 percent of those enrolled in 2-year schools. A higher percentage (41.1 percent) of those attending proprietary schools are in the \$6,000 or less income category.

- The pattern is reversed for recipients from families with incomes over \$15,000. While

those with high incomes are 38.5 percent of the recipient population, they make up more than 44.0 percent of 4-year enrollees, 34.8 percent of 2-year enrollees, and 27.3 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 22.6 percent of dependents enrolled in proprietary schools earn \$6,000 or less. By comparison, 17.5 percent of dependents at 2-year institutions and 12.5 percent at 4-year institutions were in this low-income category.

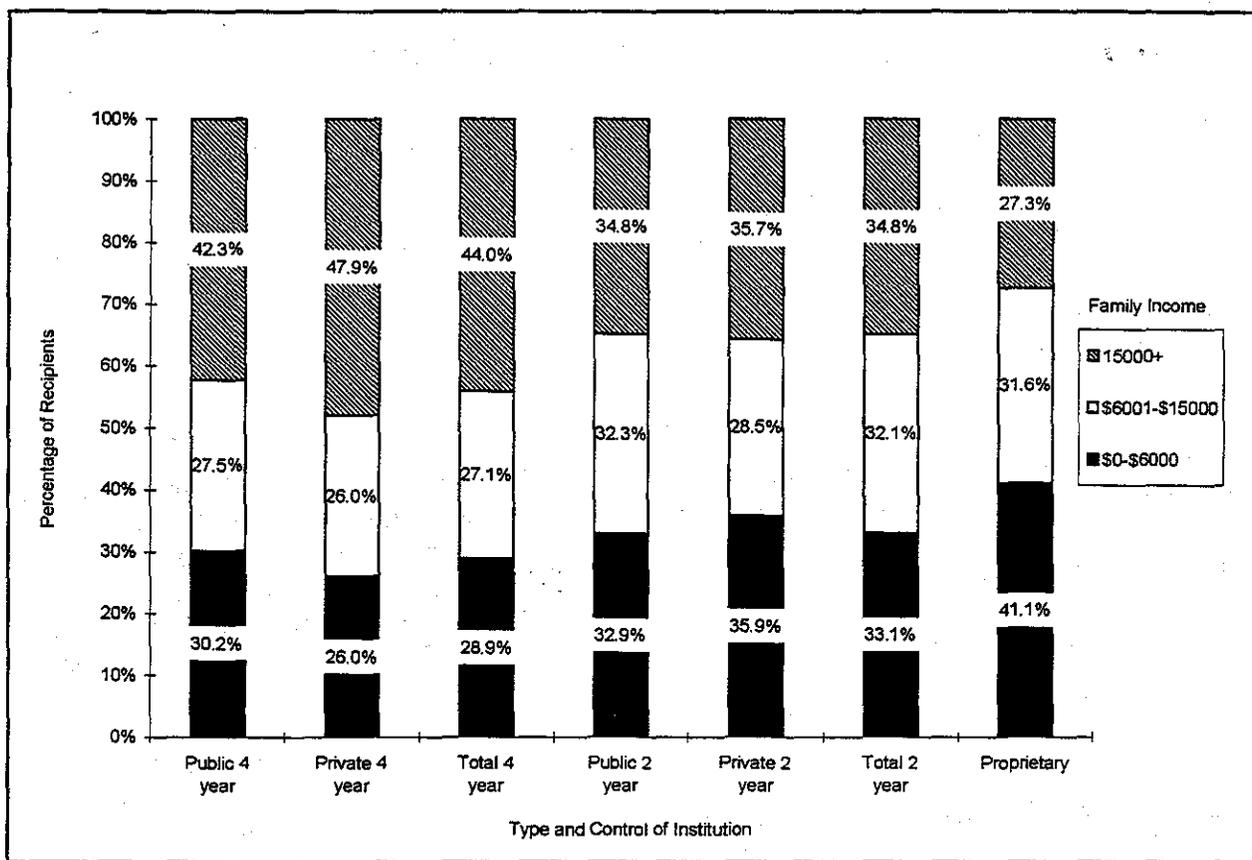


Figure 9: Type and Control of Institution by Family Income

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 10 depicts the distribution of educational costs overall and by dependency status.

Student educational costs considered for Federal 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 room and board allowance, also determined by the institution, are at least \$1,500 for students without dependents living at home with their parents, 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 (1.9 percent) have costs below \$2,400.

Majority of Costs in Higher Ranges. Table 7A shows that a majority of students have costs in the higher ranges. Three-quarters of all recipients (80.7 percent) attend schools where costs are greater than \$6,000. About 31.2 percent of recipients have costs that fall within the \$6,001 to \$9,000 range. About 19.3 percent of recipients attend schools where costs are \$6,000 or below.

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 77.7 percent of dependents, and 82.9 percent of independents have costs greater than \$6,000. Most dependent and independent recipients have costs that fall primarily in the \$6,001 to \$15,000 range; 63.4 percent of dependent students, and 73.8 percent of independent students attended institutions where costs fall within this range. About 22.3 percent of dependent recipients, and 17.1 percent of independent recipients have costs of \$6,000 or less. Costs for dependents averaged \$9,830 in 1995-96; costs for independents averaged \$9,652 (not shown). The total average costs for Federal Pell Grant recipients in 1995-1996 was \$9,726.

Educational Costs for Dependent and

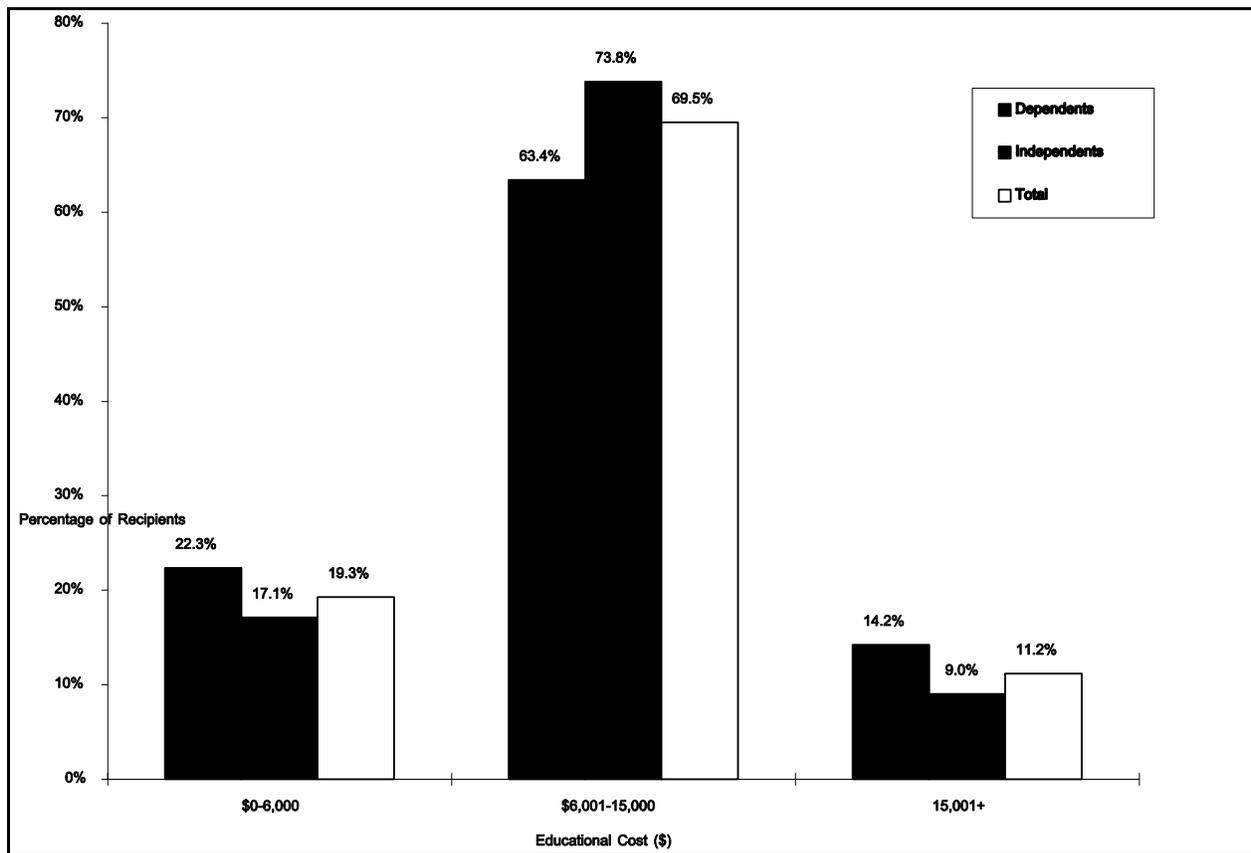


Figure 9: Distribution of Educational Costs by Dependency Status

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 7A. Low-cost schools attract low income students at about the same rate as high income students. For example, 19.2 percent of all recipients with incomes of \$9,000 or less attend institutions where costs are \$6,000 or less. By comparison, 18.2 percent of recipients with incomes greater than \$20,000 have costs in this low range.

More Dependents in High-Income and Educational Cost Ranges. Tables 8B and 8C, together with Figure 11, show that dependents are more often in the high income and educational cost ranges than independents. For example, 43.7 percent of all dependents, compared to only 15.4 percent of all independents, have incomes of more than \$20,000 and educational costs in excess of \$6,000. Family income ranges of \$9,001 to \$20,000 for the same educational cost range are 34.0 percent of dependents, compared to 23.8 percent of independents. Those with family incomes of up to \$9,000 and educational costs of greater than \$6,000 account for 60.9 percent of independents and 22.3 percent of dependents.

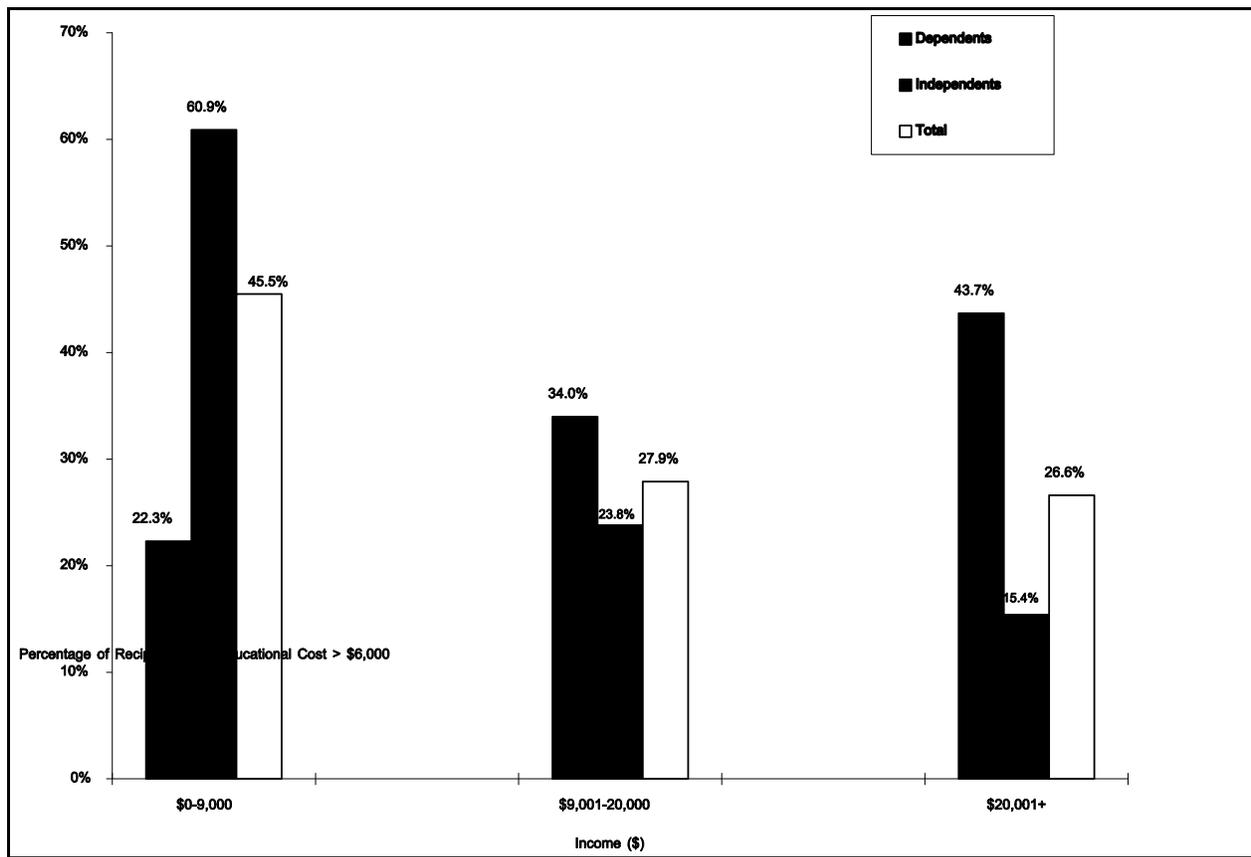


Figure 10: Cost of Education Greater Than \$6,000 by Family Income

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.

Grant Levels Similar by Educational Cost.

Figure 12 summarizes grant amounts by educational cost levels. Grant levels are consistent regardless of educational cost. For example, of the recipients with an educational cost between \$0 and \$6,000, 46.2 percent receive a grant of \$1,500 or more, while 29.6 percent receive grants of less than \$900.

In comparison, of recipients reporting educational costs between \$6,001 and \$15,000, 50.7 percent receive grants of \$1,500 or greater, while 25.6 percent receive grants of less than \$900. With respect to recipients with educational costs greater than \$15,000, 52.4 percent receive grants of \$1,500 or greater, and 24.7 percent receive grants of less than \$900.

dependents (77.7 percent).

Both dependent and independent recipients receive the maximum grant at about the same rate; 29.0 percent of independents receive the maximum grant, while 29.1 percent of dependents receive the maximum grant.

A comparison of Tables 9B and 9C shows there are slightly more independents (82.9 percent) with costs of education greater than \$6,000 than

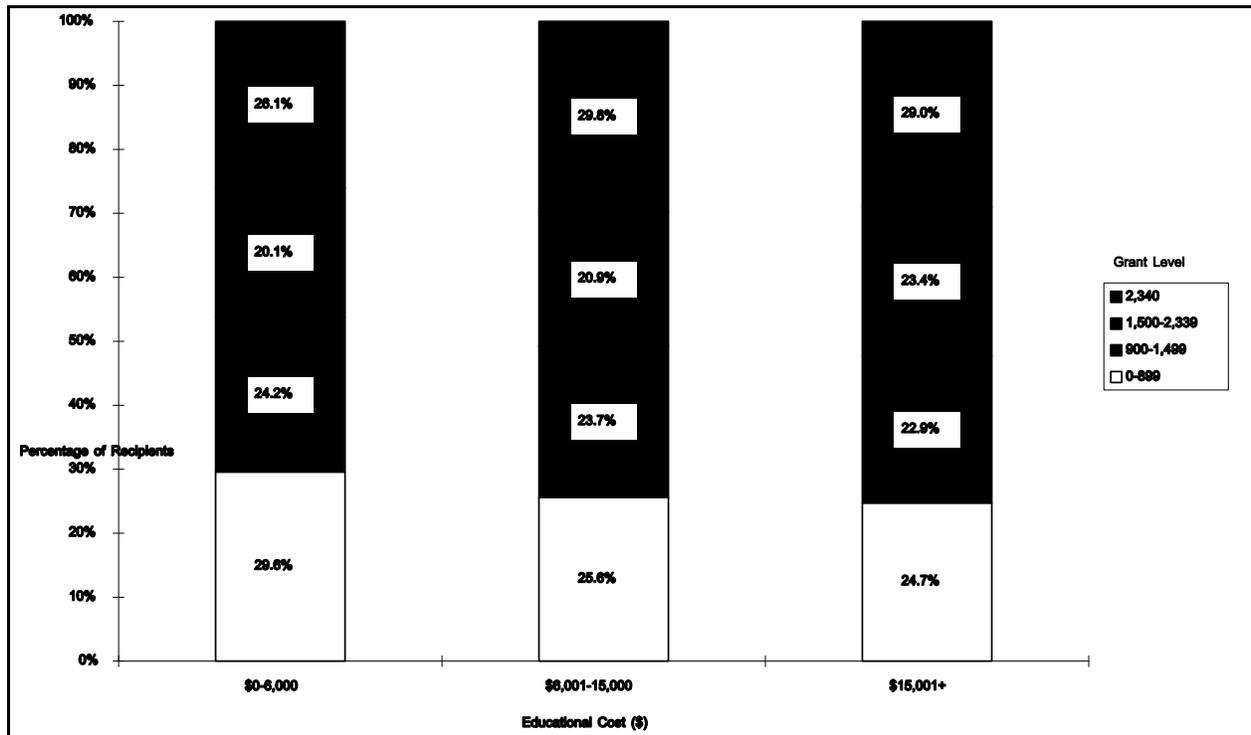


Figure 11: Percentage of Recipients by Educational Cost and Grant Level

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 for all recipients, dependents and independents, respectively.

Net assets is the sum of the market value, less unpaid debts, of real estate/investments, a business or a non-family farm, plus cash, savings, and checking accounts. 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.

Most Federal Pell Grant Recipients Report Few Net Assets. As Table 10A shows, Federal Pell Grant recipients report few assets. More than nineteen out of every twenty recipients (97.2 percent) have net assets of \$25,000 or less, with most (93.9 percent) reporting net assets of \$7,500 or less. About 56.2 percent of recipients report zero assets in 1995-96.

Higher Income Recipients More Likely to Report Assets. For the lower income groups (up to \$15,000), 98.5 percent report assets of \$25,000 or less, and 97 percent report assets of \$7,500 or less. For recipients at incomes above \$30,000, nine out of ten (93.8 percent) report assets of \$25,000 or less; 85.6 percent report assets of \$7,500 or less.

Independents Have Substantially Lower Net Assets Than Dependents. While 93.8 percent of dependents have net assets of \$25,000 or less;

nearly all (99.5 percent) independents have net assets of \$25,000 or less. Approximately 87.6 percent of dependents have net assets of \$7,500 or less, compared to 98.4 percent of independents. Figure 14 shows the distribution of net assets by dependency status. Average net assets are \$4,450 for dependents, \$545 for independents, and \$2,164 for all recipients (not shown).

Federal Pell Grants Targeted to Low Income and Low Asset Groups. In 1995-96, 31.4 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 (44.2 percent) than dependents (13.7 percent) are in this group.

As expected, few high-asset, high-income students receive Federal Pell Grants. Only 1.9 percent of recipients with incomes greater than \$15,000 (0.3 percent of independents and 4.3 percent of dependents) report assets greater than \$25,000.

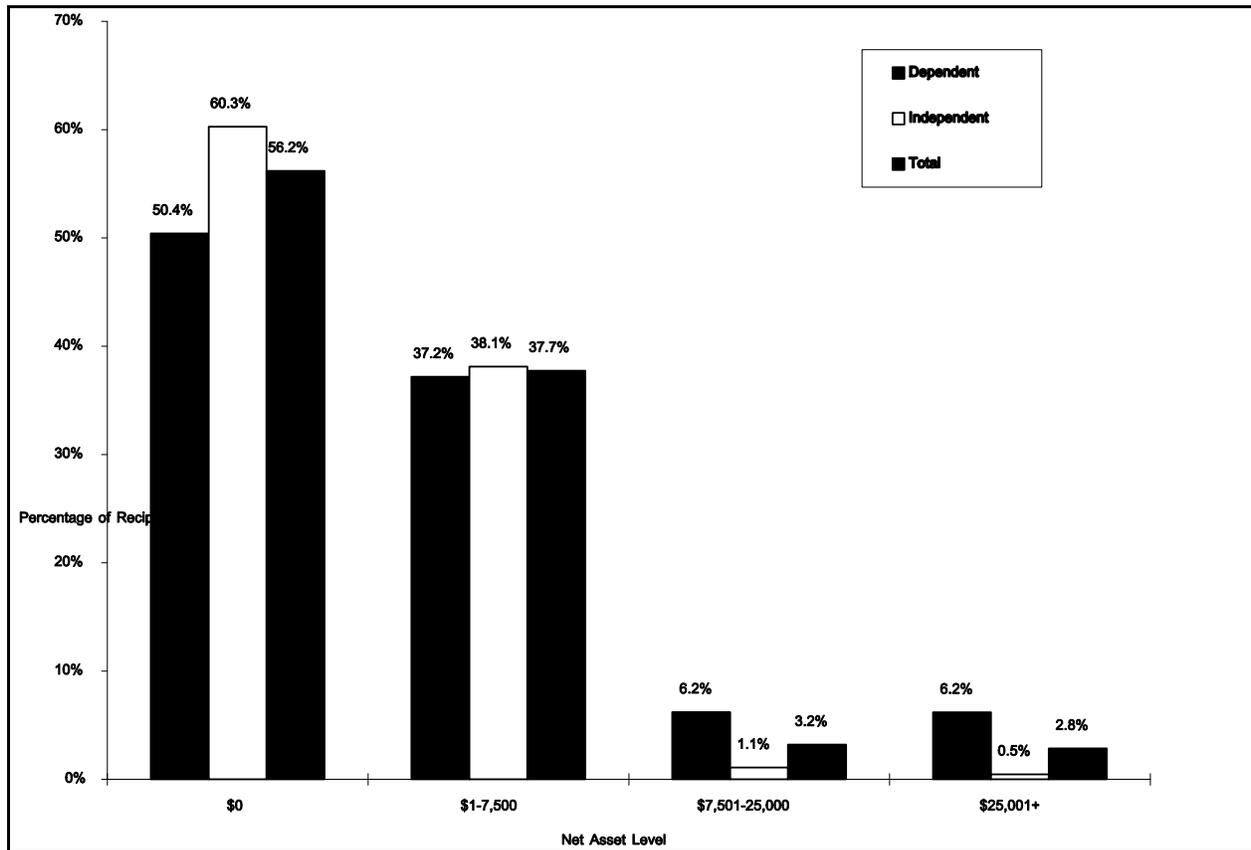


Figure 12: Distribution of Net Assets by Dependency Status

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.

Students 24 years and older are automatically considered independent for Federal 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.

Higher Family Incomes. There tends to be an inverse relationship between age and family income. As illustrated in Figure 15, recipients in the younger age groups, most of whom are dependent and report their parent's income, had relatively higher family incomes. For example, 56.9 percent of the 24 and over group report income less than \$9,000, as compared to 36.1 percent of the younger group.

Similarly, 32.6 percent of the 23 years and younger group report family income greater than \$20,000, whereas only 18.4 percent of the older recipients report incomes in this range.

Younger, Mostly Dependent Recipients Have

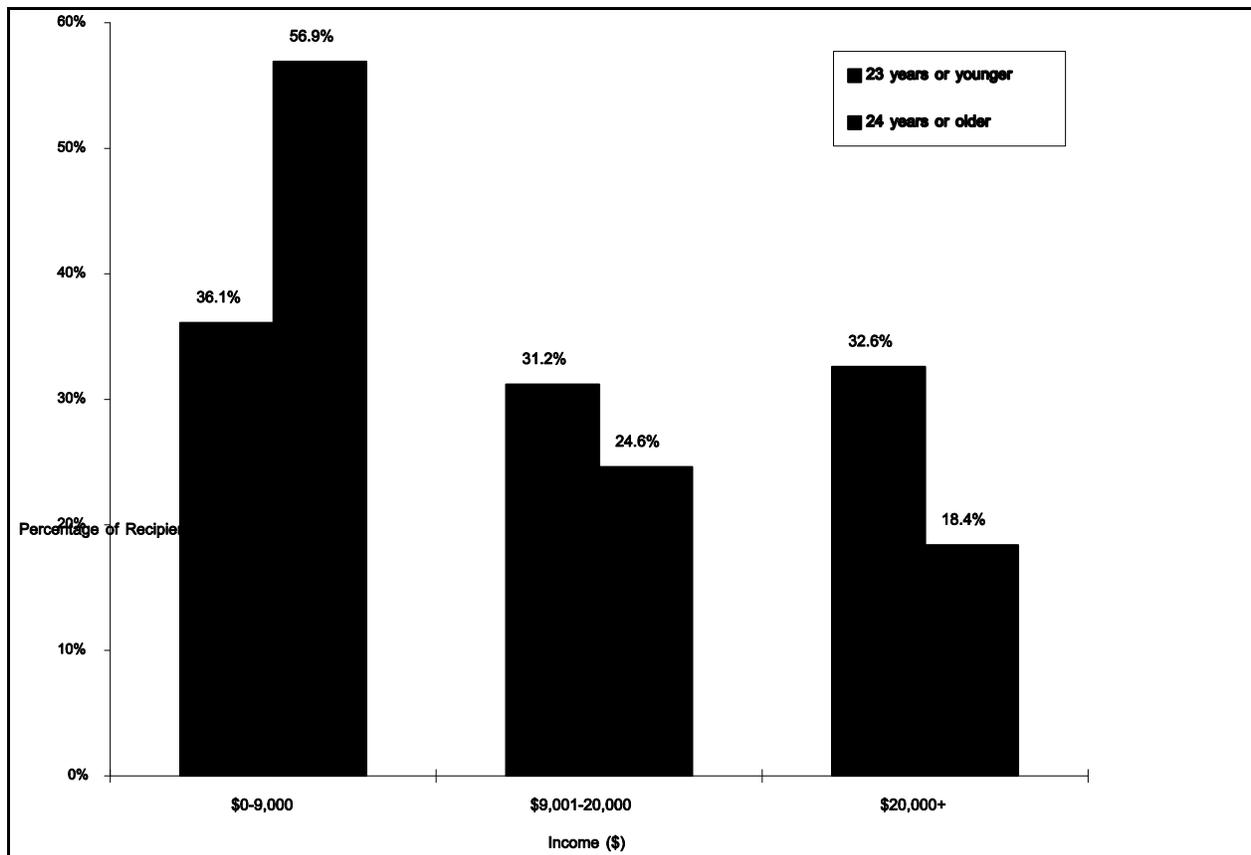


Figure 13: Recipients by Age and Family Income

Section 3: Miscellaneous Student Characteristics

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

Table 12 presents a distribution of dependent Federal Pell Grant recipients by family income and dependent student income. The dependent student income equals the sum of the student's 1994 adjusted gross income (earned income for non-tax filers) and non-taxable income (including non-educational Social Security benefits, AFDC, and child support). Dependent recipients who did not report any 1994 income--about 59 percent of all dependents--are not included in this table.

Most Dependent Student Income Are Under \$4,000. Of those dependents included in Table 12, few report a large amount of income. Only 24.1 percent report income between \$4,001 and \$7,500 in the 1995-96 application; just over 4.3 percent report income of more than \$7,500. A majority (56.3 percent) of dependent recipients report incomes between \$1,001 and \$4,000.

Dependent Student Income 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 student income than dependents whose parents report little income. For example, 63.7 percent of dependent recipients whose parents reported income greater than \$20,000 reported student income in 1994. In contrast, only 52.3 percent of dependents with family incomes of \$9,000 or less report any student income.

TABLE 12
DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS BY FAMILY INCOME AND DEPENDENT STUDENT EARNINGS
AWARD YEAR 1995-96

FAMILY INCOME	DEPENDENT STUDENT EARNINGS										TOTAL
	\$1 - 500	\$501 - 1,000	\$1,001 - 1,500	\$1,001 - 2,000	\$2,001 - 3,200	\$3,201 - 4,000	\$4,001 - 5,000	\$5,000 - 7,500	\$7,501 - 10,000	\$10,000 +	
LESS THAN \$1,001	2,216	2,517	2,344	2,405	5,298	3,188	3,493	5,324	2,327	2,112	31,224
R%	7.10	8.06	7.51	7.70	16.97	10.21	11.19	17.05	7.45	6.76	100.00
C%	4.18	3.12	2.70	2.64	2.57	2.83	3.27	5.03	10.56	13.25	3.55
\$1,001 - 3,000	1,646	2,291	2,142	2,076	4,350	2,458	2,524	4,089	1,532	1,186	24,294
R%	6.78	9.43	8.82	8.55	17.91	10.12	10.39	16.83	6.31	4.88	100.00
C%	3.10	2.84	2.47	2.28	2.11	2.18	2.37	3.86	6.95	7.44	2.76
\$3,001 - 6,000	3,308	4,885	4,851	4,719	10,530	6,275	7,063	10,717	4,301	3,274	59,923
R%	5.52	8.15	8.10	7.88	17.57	10.47	11.79	17.88	7.18	5.46	100.00
C%	6.24	6.05	5.60	5.18	5.12	5.56	6.62	10.12	19.52	20.54	6.80
\$6,001 - 9,000	3,793	5,882	5,640	5,519	12,699	7,733	8,151	12,203	4,519	3,235	69,374
R%	5.47	8.48	8.13	7.96	18.31	11.15	11.75	17.59	6.51	4.66	100.00
C%	7.15	7.28	6.51	6.06	6.17	6.86	7.64	11.52	20.51	20.29	7.88
\$9,001 - 15,000	8,281	12,607	12,923	12,879	30,124	18,117	19,640	25,419	6,366	4,399	150,755
R%	5.49	8.36	8.57	8.54	19.98	12.02	13.03	16.86	4.22	2.92	100.00
C%	15.62	15.61	14.91	14.13	14.64	16.06	18.40	24.00	28.90	27.59	17.12
\$15,001 - 20,000	7,870	12,492	13,470	14,205	33,199	19,980	21,261	21,534	1,565	933	146,509
R%	5.37	8.53	9.19	9.70	22.66	13.64	14.51	14.70	1.07	0.64	100.00
C%	14.84	15.47	15.54	15.59	16.13	17.72	19.92	20.33	7.10	5.85	16.63
\$20,001 - 30,000	14,922	23,393	25,829	28,006	65,585	36,340	32,559	21,624	1,090	596	249,944
R%	5.97	9.36	10.33	11.20	26.24	14.54	13.03	8.65	0.44	0.24	100.00
C%	28.15	28.97	29.80	30.73	31.87	32.22	30.51	20.42	4.95	3.74	28.38
\$30,001 - 40,000	7,977	12,268	14,230	15,383	32,733	14,876	9,986	4,230	241	144	112,068
R%	7.12	10.95	12.70	13.73	29.21	13.27	8.91	3.77	0.22	0.13	100.00
C%	15.05	15.19	16.42	16.88	15.91	13.19	9.36	3.99	1.09	0.90	12.72
\$40,001 +	3,005	4,417	5,238	5,950	11,273	3,808	2,036	776	89	64	36,656
R%	8.20	12.05	14.29	16.23	30.75	10.39	5.55	2.12	0.24	0.17	100.00
C%	5.67	5.47	6.04	6.53	5.48	3.38	1.91	0.73	0.40	0.40	4.16
TOTAL	53,018	80,752	86,667	91,142	205,791	112,775	106,713	105,916	22,030	15,943	880,747
R%	6.02	9.17	9.84	10.35	23.37	12.80	12.12	12.03	2.50	1.81	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

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

Table 13 presents a distribution of Title IV applicants by Federal 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 3 of every 5 applicants (60.3 percent) are eligible to receive a Federal Pell Grant. Table 13 further supports the conclusion that independents qualified for grants at a higher rate than dependents. In 1995-96, 90.8 percent of independent applicants with dependents and 56.6 percent of independents without dependents are eligible to receive a grant, compared to 45.3 percent of dependent applicants.

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 49.2 percent reporting income of \$10,000 or less.

in comparison to 22.2 percent of independent applicants with dependents. As shown in earlier tables, Federal 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 15.

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 (95.9 percent) applicants reporting \$10,000 or less income are eligible to receive a Federal Pell Grant. The small percentage of low-income applicants that do not qualify most likely reported sizable assets. Only 31.6 percent of those applicants reporting income greater than \$20,000 are eligible to receive a grant.

About 27.3 percent of dependents report income in these lower ranges. In contrast, 41.6 percent of dependent applicants report income over \$20,000

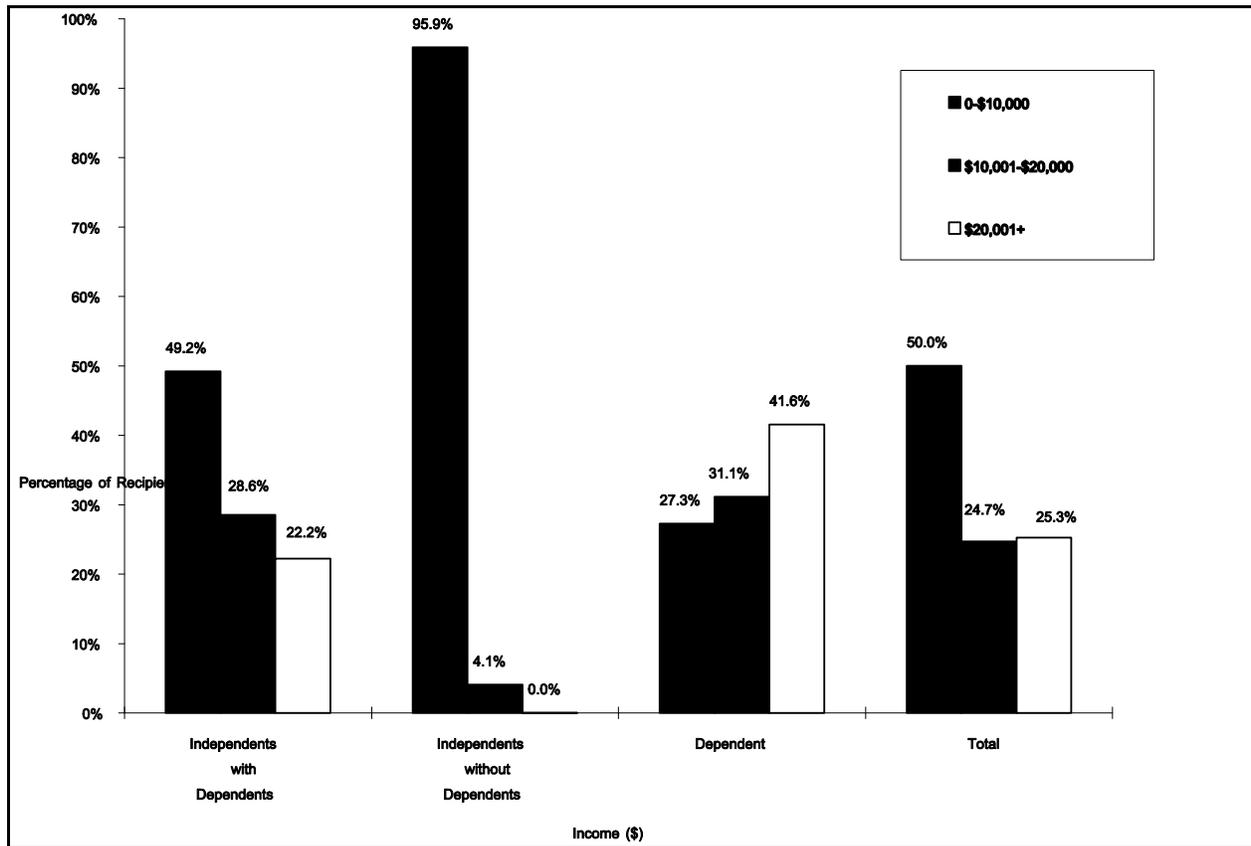


Figure 14: Distribution of Title IV Applicants by Family Income

TABLE 13
**DISTRIBUTION OF TITLE IV AND PELL GRANT APPLICANTS
 BY ELIGIBILITY STATUS AND INCOME RANGE
 AWARD PERIOD 1995-96**

ALL VALID APPLICANTS											
	INCOME RANGES										
	\$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
TOTAL PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	1,041,697	920,378	431,885	255,783	365,242	561,819	471,275	331,204	205,862	201,093	4,786,238
PERCENT OF TOTAL PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS..	21.8%	19.2%	9.0%	5.3%	7.6%	11.7%	9.8%	6.9%	4.3%	4.2%	100.0%
TOTAL TITLE IV APPLICANTS..	1,049,709	928,164	518,281	352,785	503,858	755,847	628,608	484,218	396,721	2,317,145	7,935,336
PERCENT OF PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS IN INCOME RANGE.....	99.2%	99.2%	83.3%	72.5%	72.5%	74.3%	75.0%	68.4%	51.9%	8.7%	60.3%
DEPENDENT											
	INCOME RANGES										
	\$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
TOTAL PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.....	173,222	188,788	138,734	107,101	168,893	295,988	272,039	203,330	133,485	154,722	1,836,302
PERCENT OF TOTAL PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS..	9.4%	10.3%	7.6%	5.8%	9.2%	16.1%	14.8%	11.1%	7.3%	8.4%	100.0%
TOTAL TITLE IV APPLICANTS..	180,326	194,661	144,973	113,407	186,197	336,900	333,434	292,898	267,346	2,007,083	4,057,225
PERCENT OF PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS IN INCOME RANGE.....	96.1%	97.0%	95.7%	94.4%	90.7%	87.9%	81.6%	69.4%	49.9%	7.7%	45.3%
INDEPENDENT WITHOUT DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN A SPOUSE											
	INCOME RANGES										
	\$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
TOTAL PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	491,470	325,844	88,748	18,951	15,733	3,671	140	62	46	40	944,705
PERCENT OF TOTAL PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	52.0%	34.5%	9.4%	2.0%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
TOTAL TITLE IV APPLICANTS	492,362	327,745	168,893	109,624	137,000	156,662	95,603	59,260	37,810	85,044	1,670,003
PERCENT OF PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS IN INCOME RANGE	99.8%	99.4%	52.5%	17.3%	11.5%	2.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	56.6%
INDEPENDENT WITH DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN A SPOUSE											
	INCOME RANGES										
	\$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
TOTAL PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	377,005	405,746	204,403	129,731	180,616	262,160	199,096	127,812	72,331	46,331	2,005,231
PERCENT OF TOTAL PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	18.8%	20.2%	10.2%	6.5%	9.0%	13.1%	9.9%	6.4%	3.6%	2.3%	100.0%
TOTAL TITLE IV APPLICANTS	377,021	405,758	204,415	129,754	180,661	262,285	199,571	132,060	91,565	225,018	2,208,108
PERCENT OF PELL ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS IN INCOME RANGE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	96.8%	79.0%	20.6%	90.8%

****NOTE: REJECTED APPLICANTS ARE NOT INCLUDED**

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, half-time and less than half-time. Recipients enrolled in clock hour programs are also depicted.

Recipients are Most Likely to Enroll Full-Time. About 67.6 percent of Federal Pell Grant recipients are enrolled full-time this year. Half-time recipients account for 5.6 percent of enrollment rate; three-quarter-time recipients account for 2.9 percent; and less than half-time recipients represent less than 1 percent of the enrollment rate.

Part-Time Enrollees Attend Programs of Shorter Length. As shown in Figure 16, enrollment status varies greatly by program length. For example, the majority of full-time students attend 4-year institutions (58.6 percent). As enrollment status declines from full-time, there is a decreasing likelihood of students attending 4-year schools (28.1 percent of three-quarter enrollees, 21.2 percent of half-time enrollees, and 20.6 percent of less than half-time recipients), and an increasing likelihood of students attending less than 4-year programs (28.0 percent of full-timers, 56.6 percent of three-quarter-time enrollees, 43.3 percent of half-time enrollees, and 78.9 percent of less than half-time recipients). Because 4-year schools enrolling the largest numbers of students are public, most full-time enrollees (65.1 percent) attend public institutions; full-time students enroll in private and proprietary institutions at lower rates (21.5 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively). Three-quarter-time students tend to enroll most at public institutions (72.0 percent). Only 12.8 percent of three-quarter time students enroll in private institutions; 15.3 percent attend proprietary institutions. The majority of half-timers are enrolled in public institutions (53.8 percent). About one third of this group (35.5

percent) attend proprietary institutions; only 10.6 percent enroll in private institutions. Recipients enrolled less than half-time are predominantly at public institutions (92.9 percent); 6.6 percent are at private schools, and less than 1 percent at proprietary institutions.

Part-Time Students Mostly Independent. Enrollment status varies substantially by dependency status. Among full-time recipients, 49.3 percent are dependent and 50.7 percent are independent. Part-time recipients are much more likely to be independent: 78.0 percent of those enrolled three-quarter time; 83.3 percent of those enrolled half-time; and 86.3 percent of those enrolled less than half-time are independent.

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 23.2 percent of 1995-96 recipients were enrolled in programs using the clock hour measure of progress. Nearly three-quarters of these recipients (72.1 percent) were independent.

Public institutions accounted for the highest percentage of clock-hour recipients (84.7 percent), followed by private institutions (10.3 percent) and proprietary institutions (5.0 percent).

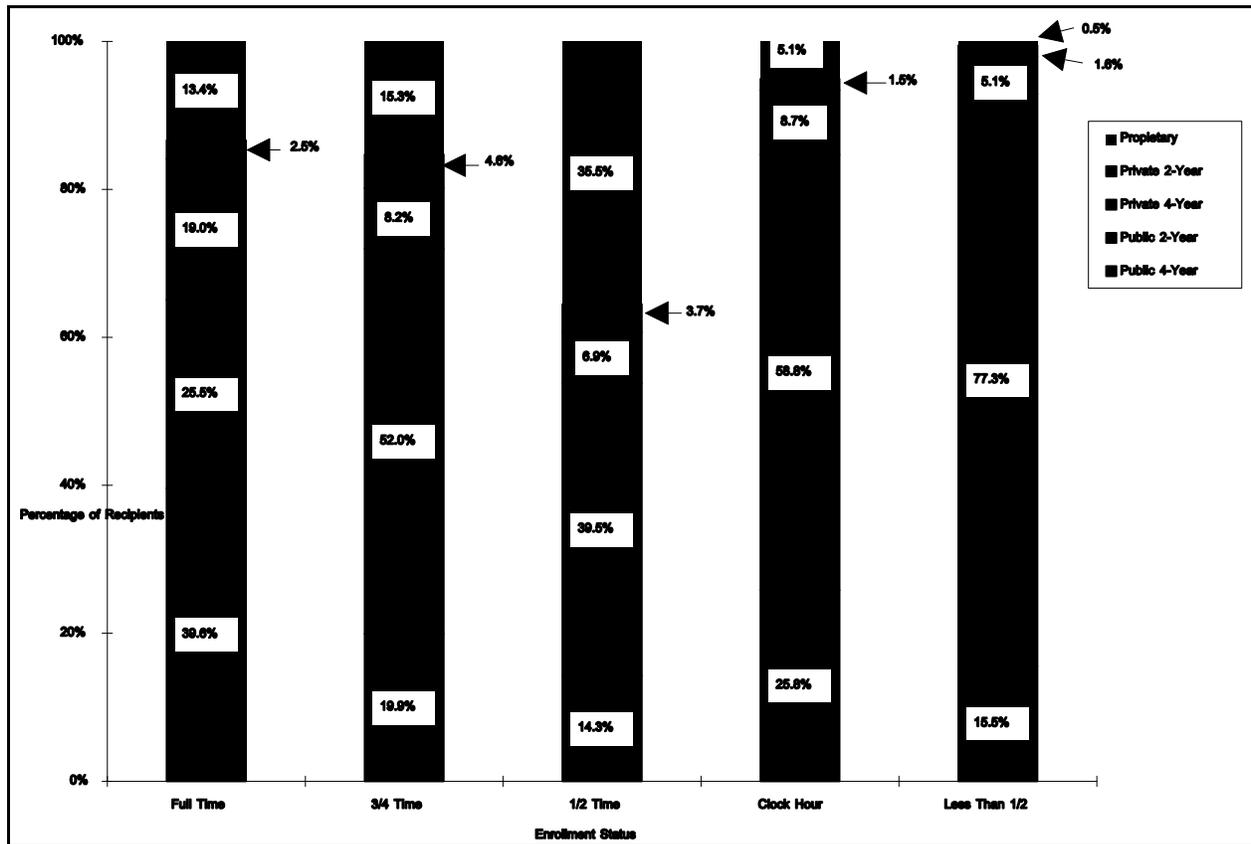


Figure 15: Distribution of Enrollment Status by Type and Control of Institution

TABLE 14
FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENT ENROLLMENT STATUS
BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1995-96
ALL RECIPIENTS

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:	FULLTIME			THREE QUARTER TIME			HALF TIME		
	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	1,590,321	794,154	796,167	75,796	17,773	58,023	109,059	15,798	93,261
FOUR YEAR	967,300	554,819	412,481	21,061	5,091	15,970	28,980	4,140	24,840
TWO YEAR	623,021	239,335	383,686	54,735	12,682	42,053	80,079	11,658	68,421
TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT	526,084	322,060	204,024	13,410	2,582	10,828	21,619	3,604	18,015
FOUR YEAR	465,418	297,705	167,713	8,611	1,810	6,801	13,891	1,553	12,338
TWO YEAR	60,666	24,355	36,311	4,799	772	4,027	7,728	2,051	5,677
TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING	326,479	87,340	239,139	16,069	2,799	13,270	71,976	14,245	57,731
TOTAL	2,442,884	1,203,554	1,239,330	105,275	23,154	82,121	202,654	33,647	169,007

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:	LESS THAN HALF TIME			CLOCK HOUR			TOTAL		
	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	20,898	2,889	18,009	709,954	200,126	509,828	2,506,028	1,030,740	1,475,288
FOUR YEAR	3,496	551	2,945	216,491	72,823	143,668	1,237,328	637,424	599,904
TWO YEAR	17,402	2,338	15,064	493,463	127,303	366,160	1,268,700	393,316	875,384
TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT	1,489	179	1,310	86,163	26,381	59,782	648,765	354,806	293,959
FOUR YEAR	1,140	156	984	73,344	24,131	49,213	562,404	325,355	237,049
TWO YEAR	349	23	326	12,819	2,250	10,569	86,361	29,451	56,910
TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING	117	18	99	42,487	7,287	35,200	457,128	111,689	345,439
TOTAL	22,504	3,086	19,418	838,604	233,794	604,810	3,611,921	1,497,235	2,114,686

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

Table 15 provides summary statistics for the 0.08 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 Dependents. Figure 18 shows that of those submitting valid professional judgement applications, significantly more are dependents than independents (74.6 percent versus 25.4 percent). And a consistently higher number of applicants with professional judgement adjustments who receive Federal Pell Grants are dependent (69.8 percent) than independent (30.2 percent).

Independents receive only 29.8 percent of the total expenditures for this group of applicants. This is consistent with the fact that a considerably higher number of dependent students receive professional judgement adjustments.

Students receiving professional judgement comprise 0.12 percent of recipients, 0.06 percent of independents, and 0.19 percent of dependents (not in this table). Expenditures of \$5 million for professional judgment recipients are 0.09 percent of all Federal Pell Grant expenditures. The average grant for all students receiving a professional judgement adjustment is \$1,208.

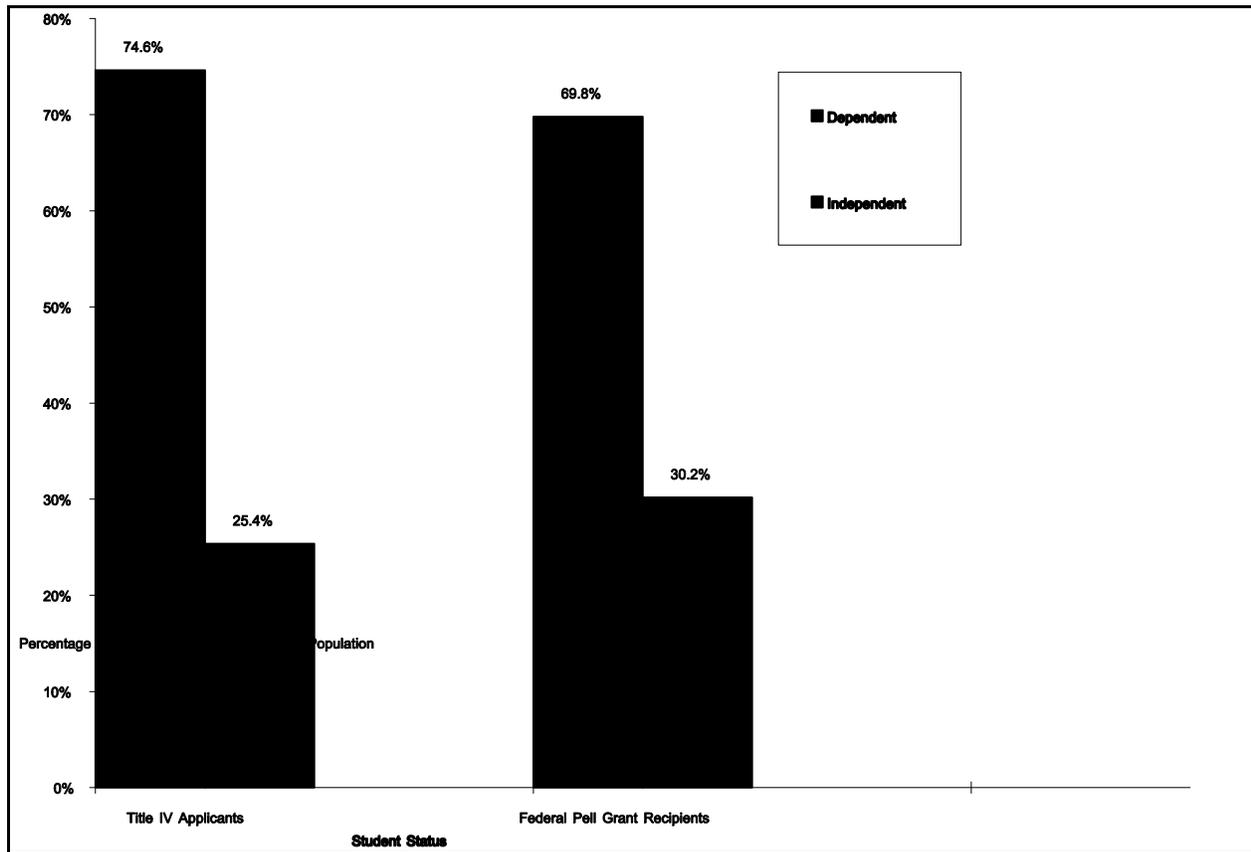


Figure 16: Professional Judgement Applicants and Recipients by Dependency Status

TABLE 15
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL PELL GRANT APPLICANTS
PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT FILERS
AWARD PERIOD 1995-96

	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS	5,193	2,119	7,312
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS	5,182	1,762	6,944
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	3,026 58.3%	1,359 64.1%	4,385 60.0%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	2,156 41.5%	403 19.0%	2,559 35.0%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RE- SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING	4 0.1%	0 0.0%	4 0.1%
NUMBER OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS	2,906	1,257	4,163
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3,534,292	\$1,497,546	\$5,031,838
AVERAGE GRANT	\$1,216	\$1,191	\$1,209

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, 33.2 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 10.3 percent are selected for verification. By comparison, 60.9 percent of recipients reporting family income greater than \$20,000 are selected.

The distribution of grants among those selected for verification indicates that selected recipients are awarded slightly smaller grants. For example, 29.0 percent of the general recipient population receive the maximum grant of \$2,340 (not in this table). By comparison, only 19.9 percent of recipients selected for verification receive the maximum grant. About one third (30.9 percent) of selected applicants receive grants less than \$900; 26.2 percent of all recipients receive grants in this range (not in this table).

Section 4:

Students by Application Source

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 (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 1995-96, 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). A paper application could also be submitted to the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) processor. Finally, the student's school could transmit the application directly to the Central Processing System (CPS) using an electronic application or electronic renewal application process.

FAFSA Used Most Often. Looking at the percentage of official applicants using each form, the FAFSA processor is the most used at 48.7 percent, followed by the ACT (21.7 percent), electronic application (12.7 percent), CSS (12.0 percent), PHEAA (3.9 percent), and renewal application (1.1 percent).

Electronic Applicants Qualify at the Highest Rate. Figure 18 shows that the proportion of official applicants who qualify for grants varies considerably according to the application source. Students submitting electronic applications from their institutions qualify at the highest rate (69.5 percent), followed by students submitting electronic renewal applications (69.2 percent), FAFSAs (53.1 percent), ACT forms (50.1 percent), PHEAA forms (42.2 percent) and CSS forms (38.1 percent).

Qualified FAFSA Applicants Least Likely to Become Recipients. Only 73.4 percent of qualified students using the FAFSA become recipients, probably because many of them choose not to enroll in school. Just more than three-quarters of qualified applicants using electronic application (75.6 percent), ACT (76.2 percent), PHEAA (79.0 percent) and CSS (81.2 percent) receive grants. Due to the nature of the screening process at the school, eligible renewal applicants (90.7 percent) are most likely to receive grants.

The largest average grant went to students using renewal applications (\$1,714), probably because these applicants generally have lower incomes and many attend higher cost schools. The average grant of recipients using most other processors range from \$1,460 (electronic applications) to \$1,593 (CSS).

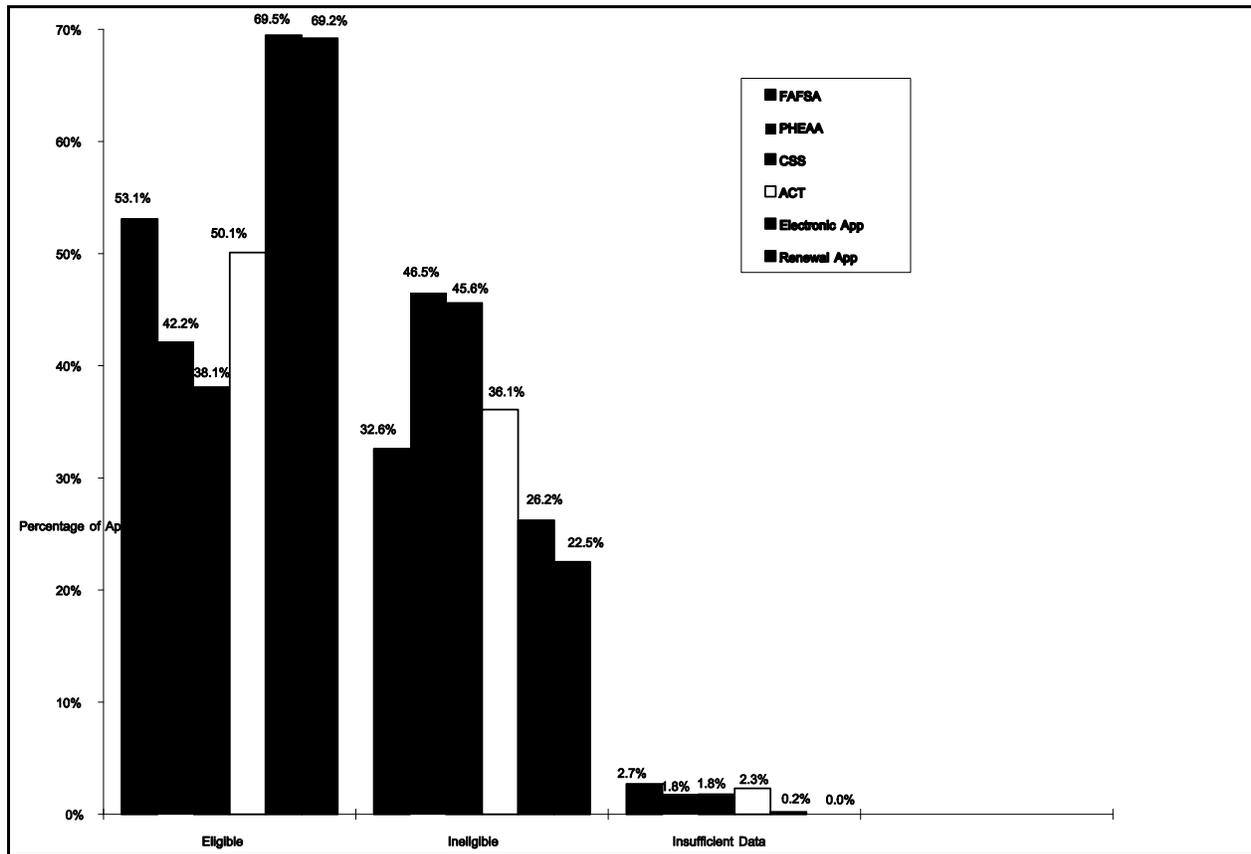


Figure 17: Applicant Eligibility Status by Application Source

TABLE 17
SUMMARY STATISTICS BY APPLICATION SOURCE
AWARD PERIOD 1995-96
ALL APPLICANTS

	APPLICATION SOURCE						TOTAL
	FAFSA	PHEAA	CSS	ACT	ELECTRONIC APP	RENEWAL APP	
NUMBER OF TITLE IV APPLICANTS	4,440,820	355,886	1,089,997	1,973,843	1,159,845	97,362	9,117,753
NUMBER OF TITLE IV PELL GRANT APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS	3,806,511	315,741	912,309	1,702,578	1,108,943	89,254	7,935,336
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	2,357,787	150,296	415,563	989,668	805,568	67,356	4,786,238
	53.09%	42.23%	38.13%	50.14%	69.45%	69.18%	52.49%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT INELIGIBLE APPLICANTS	1,448,724	165,445	496,746	712,910	303,375	21,898	3,149,098
	32.62%	46.49%	45.57%	36.12%	26.16%	22.49%	34.54%
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING	122,100	6,530	20,107	45,931	2,481	16	197,165
	2.75%	1.83%	1.84%	2.33%	0.21%	0.02%	2.16%
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VERIFICATION	956,859	65,247	227,013	423,532	179,627	22,069	1,874,347
NUMBER OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS	1,731,416	118,737	337,441	754,227	608,924	61,076	3,611,821
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,608,747,240	\$180,393,818	\$537,432,414	\$1,151,600,909	\$888,873,509	\$104,659,820	\$5,471,707,710
AVERAGE GRANT	\$1,507	\$1,519	\$1,593	\$1,527	\$1,460	\$1,714	\$1,515

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. Two-thirds of all recipients use one of the Federal forms -- either paper or electronic. The paper FAFSA is used by 47.9 percent, while the electronic application and electronic renewal application is used by 16.9 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively. About one-fifth of all recipients use ACT (20.9 percent), followed by CSS (9.3 percent), and PHEAA (3.3 percent).

Both Independent and Dependent Recipients are More Likely to Use the FAFSA. As illustrated in Figure 19, 46.4 percent of dependent recipients, and 49.0 percent of independent recipients use the FAFSA when applying for Federal Pell Grants. In contrast, only 2.0 percent of dependents, and 1.5 percent of independents use the renewal application. Figure 20 also demonstrates that recipients use other forms at different rates. For example, more independents than dependents used the electronic application: electronic filers accounted for 20.0 percent of all independent recipients and 9.4 percent of dependent recipients use the electronic application. The reverse is true for other forms: more dependents than independents completed an

application through CSS and PHEAA. Forty-five percent of ACT filers were dependent. CSS filers accounted for 14.5 percent of all dependents and 5.7 percent of all dependents; PHEAA filers comprised 4.1 percent of dependents and 2.7 percent of independents, and ACT filers represented 22.5 percent of dependents and 19.7 percent of independents

Federal Form Recipients Have Lower Incomes. The Federal forms -- both paper and electronic -- serve a lower income population than the three MDE forms. As noted, the majority of Federal form filers are independent, while the majority of MDE filers are dependent.

- The majority of electronic application (53.3 percent) recipients have family incomes of \$9,000 or less. Slightly fewer electronic renewal (47.0 percent) and FAFSA (45.2 percent) recipients are in this low income range. Only 18.3 percent of electronic application, 22.2 percent of renewal application, and 26.4 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; 43.8 percent of ACT recipients, 33.8 percent of CSS recipients, and 42.2 percent of PHEAA recipients are from families with incomes of

\$9,000 or less. More recipients using these

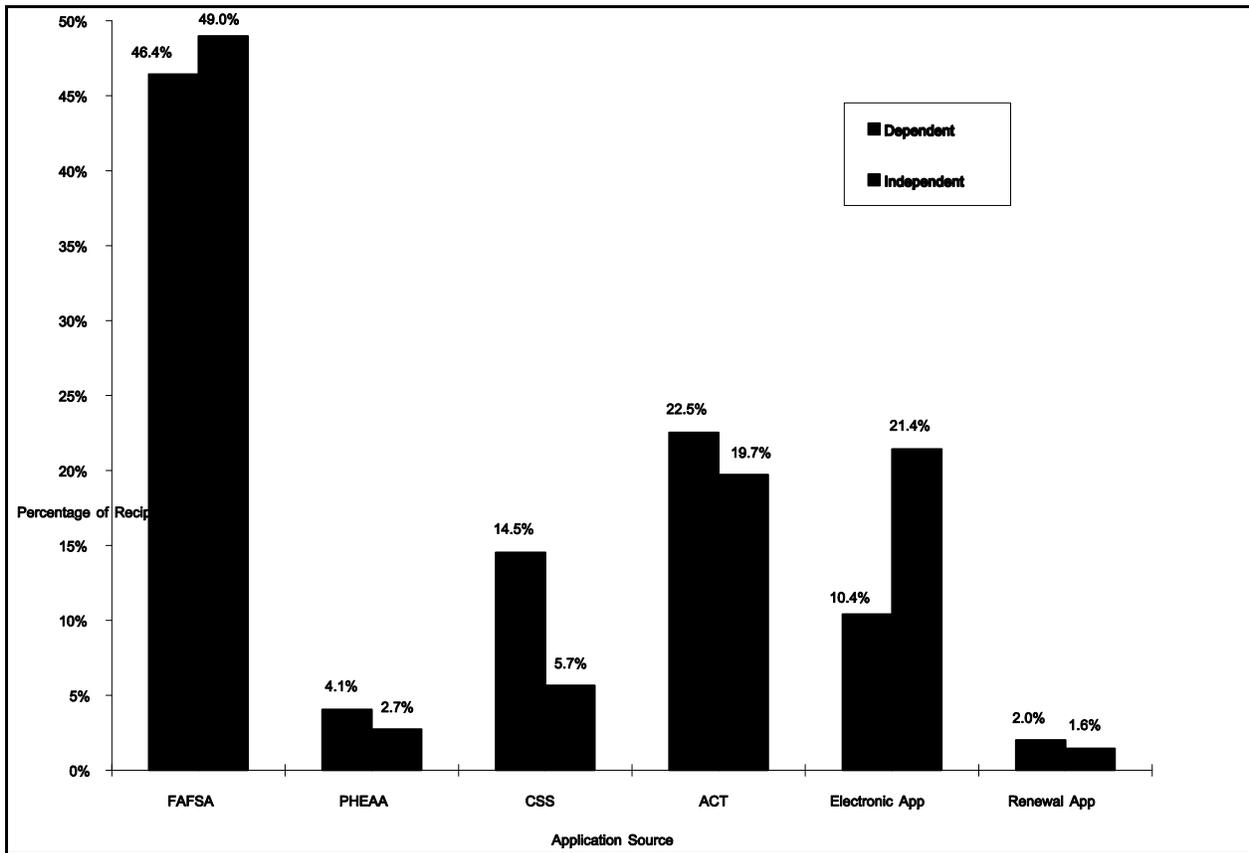


Figure 18: Distribution of Recipients' Application Source by Dependency Status

MDEs are in the highest income groups; 27.7 percent of ACT recipients, 35.0 percent of CSS recipients, and 33.1 percent of PHEAA recipients are from families with incomes of \$20,000 or more.

Section 5: **Students by
Institution**

Table 19:

Summary Statistics by Type and Control of Institution

Table 19 displays summary statistics by type and control of institution for the 1995-96 award year.

Most Schools Are Proprietary; Most Recipients Attend Public Schools. In 1995-96, there were 6,067 participating institutions. 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 20 depicts graphically the distribution of institutions by control.

- About 4 out of 10 schools (38.8 percent) are proprietary. On average, these schools are small, as the number of recipients and expenditures indicate. The average number of recipients per proprietary school is 194 (for all schools, the average is 595). Proprietary schools account for only 12.7 percent of the Federal Pell Grant recipients and 12.5 percent of total program expenditures.
- Public institutions are the next largest group, accounting for 3 out of 10 schools in the program (34.0 percent). These schools tend to be much larger than the proprietary institutions, accounting for 69.4 percent of all recipients and 68.7 percent of total program expenditures. The majority of public schools offer 2 year programs. These schools, which tend to be community colleges offering an associate degree, are smaller on average than their counterparts that offer programs lasting 4 years or more. An average of 1,045 recipients attend 2-year public schools (compared with an average of 1,650 at 4-year schools and an average of 2,542 at schools with programs over 4 years).

- Private, non-profit schools are the fewest in number, accounting for one in four institutions participating in the program (27.2 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 393. Recipients attending these schools accounted for 18.0 percent of the total. Most private non-profit schools offer programs of at least 4 years in duration. Four year schools account for 45.8 percent of the total, and schools with programs of at least 5 years in length account for 25.3 percent. These schools tend to be larger than their 2 year counterparts, with an average of 421 recipients at 4 year schools and an average of 587 at schools offering programs of 5 years or more.

Recipients at Private, Non-Profit Institutions Receive Larger Grants on Average. The average Federal Pell Grant in 1995-96 was \$1,515. The size of grants varied by control of institution. Grants at private non-profit schools averaged \$1,586 in 1995-96. Grants at public and proprietary schools averaged \$1,499.

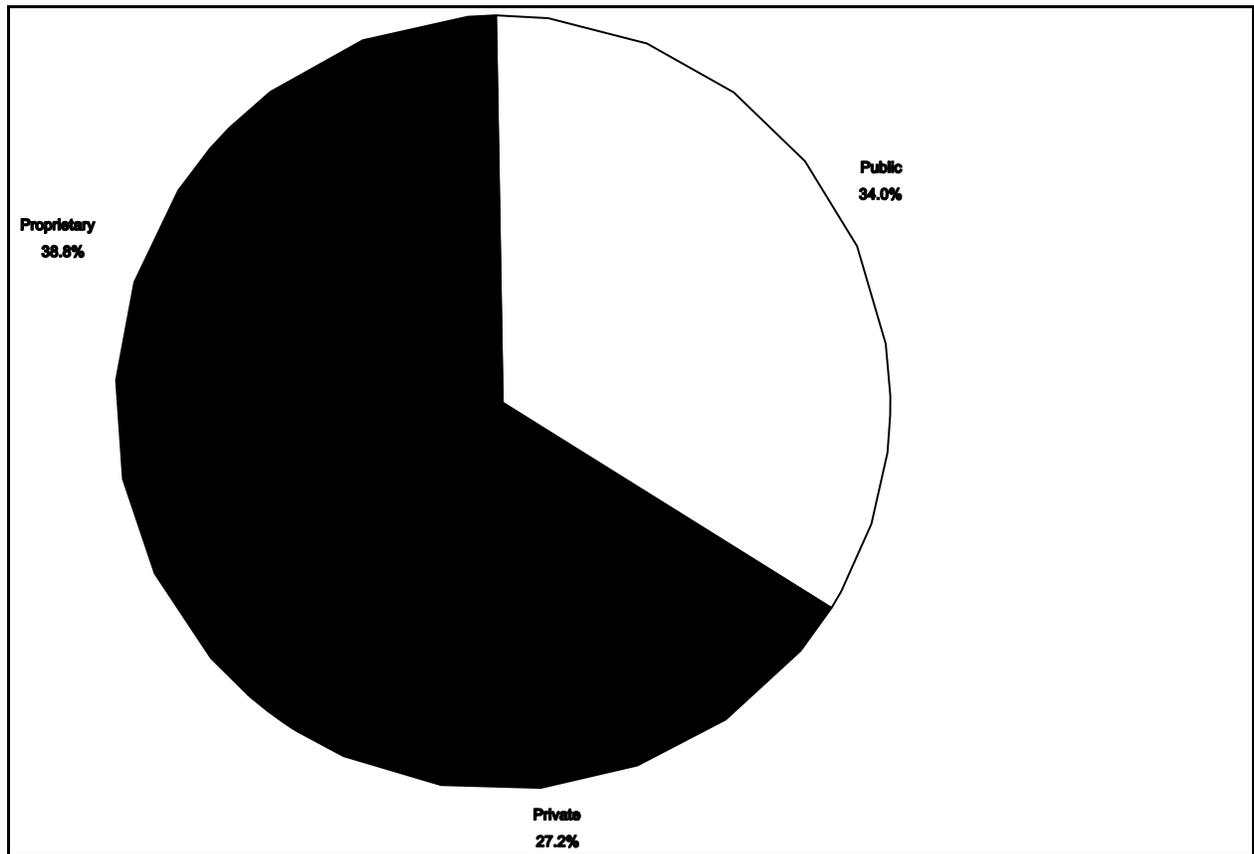


Figure 19: Institutions Participating in the Federal Pell Grant Program by Control of Institution

TABLE 19

SUMMARY STATISTICS BY TYPE & CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**AWARD PERIOD 1995-96**

TYPE & CONTROL OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	AVERAGE GRANT
ALL INSTITUTIONS	6,067	\$5,471,707,710	3,611,821	\$1,515
5 YEARS OR MORE	800	\$1,914,786,636	1,203,715	\$1,591
4 YEARS-LESS THAN 5 YEARS	965	\$998,062,609	629,205	\$1,586
3 YEARS-LESS THAN 4 YEARS	153	\$53,901,590	35,926	\$1,500
2 YEARS-LESS THAN 3 YEARS	1,837	\$1,964,767,668	1,382,436	\$1,421
1 YEAR-LESS THAN 2 YEARS	1,443	\$335,470,169	229,203	\$1,464
6 MONTHS-LESS THAN 1 YEAR	869	\$204,719,038	131,336	\$1,559
TOTAL PUBLIC	2,060	\$3,757,333,847	2,505,928	\$1,499
5 YEARS OR MORE	375	\$1,512,770,256	953,388	\$1,587
4 YEARS-LESS THAN 5 YEARS	172	\$455,430,309	283,840	\$1,605
3 YEARS-LESS THAN 4 YEARS	12	\$12,735,199	8,191	\$1,555
2 YEARS-LESS THAN 3 YEARS	1,155	\$1,709,401,637	1,207,042	\$1,416
1 YEAR-LESS THAN 2 YEARS	284	\$58,096,776	47,319	\$1,228
6 MONTHS-LESS THAN 1 YEAR	62	\$8,899,670	6,148	\$1,448
TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT	1,650	\$1,029,106,516	648,765	\$1,586
5 YEARS OR MORE	417	\$393,419,298	244,635	\$1,608
4 YEARS-LESS THAN 5 YEARS	755	\$503,939,708	317,769	\$1,586
3 YEARS-LESS THAN 4 YEARS	86	\$19,156,803	12,347	\$1,552
2 YEARS-LESS THAN 3 YEARS	292	\$61,841,056	43,106	\$1,435
1 YEAR-LESS THAN 2 YEARS	79	\$36,028,994	22,419	\$1,607
6 MONTHS-LESS THAN 1 YEAR	21	\$14,720,657	8,489	\$1,734
TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING	2,357	\$685,267,347	457,128	\$1,499
5 YEARS OR MORE	8	\$8,597,082	5,692	\$1,510
4 YEARS-LESS THAN 5 YEARS	38	\$38,692,592	27,596	\$1,402
3 YEARS-LESS THAN 4 YEARS	55	\$22,009,588	15,388	\$1,430
2 YEARS-LESS THAN 3 YEARS	390	\$193,524,975	132,288	\$1,463
1 YEAR-LESS THAN 2 YEARS	1,080	\$241,344,399	159,465	\$1,513
6 MONTHS-LESS THAN 1 YEAR	786	\$181,098,711	116,699	\$1,552

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 58.5 percent of the total recipient population, and received 57.5 percent of the \$5.47 billion disbursed in the Federal Pell Grant Program in 1995-96. The majority of expenditures (68.7 percent) are directed to recipients at public institutions. At private non-profit schools, independents account for a slight minority (45.3 percent) of the population and expenditures (44.4 percent). At proprietary institutions, where they account for a vast majority of the recipient population (75.6 percent), independents receive 75.5 percent of Federal 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 \$1,527, while the average to dependents is \$1,554. Independents without dependents receive smaller grants on average (\$1,403). Figure 21 illustrates average grants by type and control of institution and dependency status.

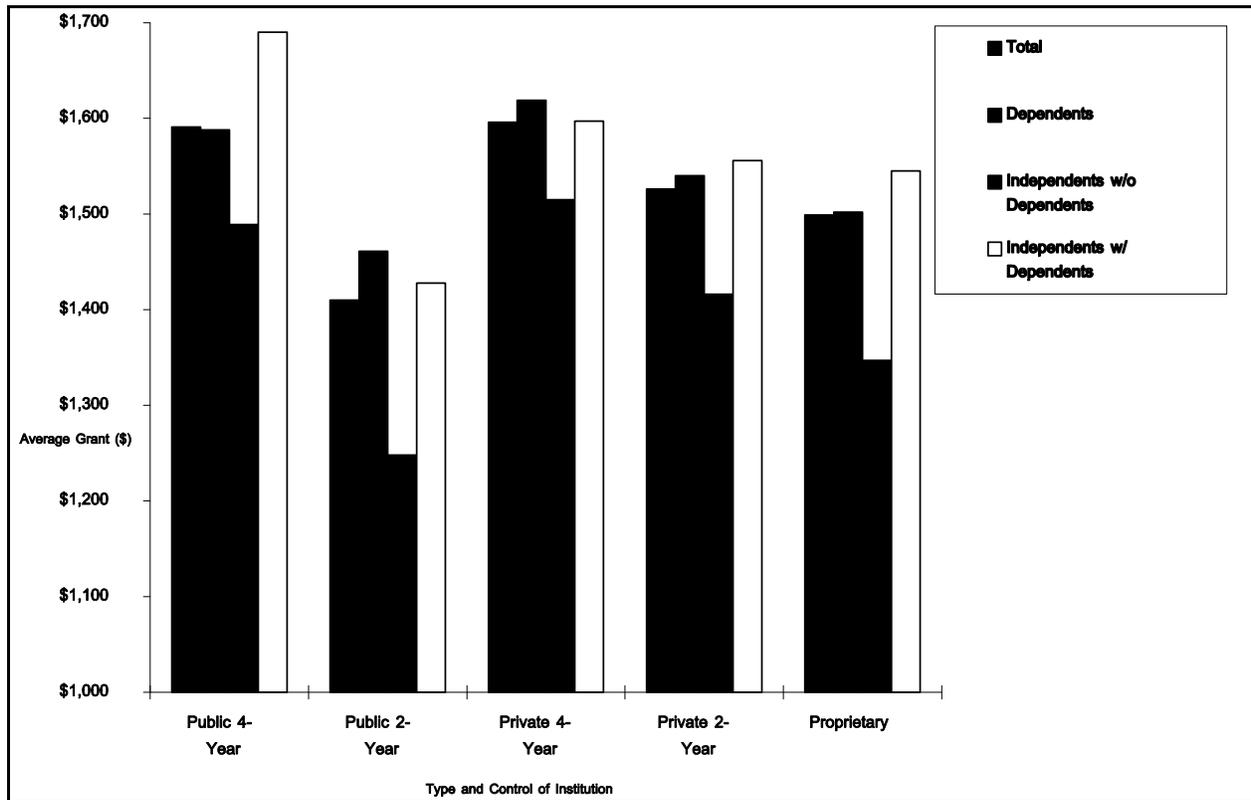


Figure 20: Average Grant by Institutional Control and Dependency Status

TABLE 20
**FEDERAL PELL GRANT EXPENDITURES, RECIPIENTS, AND
 AVERAGE GRANT BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
 AWARD PERIOD 1995-96**

ALL INSTITUTIONS

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT			PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING	TOTAL
	TOTAL	4-YEAR	2-YEAR	TOTAL	4-YEAR	2-YEAR		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES								
TOTAL	\$3,757,333,057	\$1,968,199,775	\$1,789,133,282	\$1,029,106,516	\$897,359,006	\$131,747,510	\$685,267,347	\$5,471,706,920
DEPENDENTS	\$1,586,785,518	\$1,012,009,813	\$574,775,705	\$572,063,349	\$526,706,906	\$45,356,443	\$167,748,440	\$2,326,597,307
INDEPENDENTS W/O DEPENDENTS	\$672,649,941	\$424,358,777	\$248,291,164	\$168,341,269	\$146,516,346	\$21,824,923	\$110,407,147	\$951,398,357
INDEPENDENTS W/ DEPENDENTS	\$1,497,897,598	\$531,831,185	\$966,066,413	\$288,701,898	\$224,135,754	\$64,566,144	\$407,111,760	\$2,193,711,256
TOTAL RECIPIENTS								
TOTAL	2,505,927	1,237,227	1,268,700	648,765	562,404	86,361	457,128	3,611,820
DEPENDENTS	1,030,740	637,424	393,316	354,806	325,355	29,451	111,689	1,497,235
INDEPENDENTS W/O DEPENDENTS	484,008	285,023	198,985	112,087	96,679	15,408	81,985	678,080
INDEPENDENTS W/ DEPENDENTS	991,179	314,780	676,399	181,872	140,370	41,502	263,454	1,436,505
AVERAGE GRANT								
TOTAL	\$1,499	\$1,591	\$1,410	\$1,586	\$1,596	\$1,526	\$1,499	\$1,515
DEPENDENTS	\$1,539	\$1,588	\$1,461	\$1,612	\$1,619	\$1,540	\$1,502	\$1,554
INDEPENDENTS W/O DEPENDENTS	\$1,390	\$1,489	\$1,248	\$1,502	\$1,515	\$1,416	\$1,347	\$1,403
INDEPENDENTS W/ DEPENDENTS	\$1,511	\$1,690	\$1,428	\$1,587	\$1,597	\$1,556	\$1,545	\$1,527

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.

Table 21A and Figure 22 indicate that students at 4 year private non-profit institutions receive, on average, the largest grants (\$1,596). The smallest grants on average go to students attending 2-year public institutions (\$1,410). Recipients at proprietary schools receive the next smallest grant on average (\$1,499), followed by recipients at 2-year private non-profit schools (\$1,526) and those at 4-year public institutions (\$1,591).

The distribution of maximum grants also varies by type of institution. Recipients at public 4-year institutions are most likely to receive the maximum award (32.7 percent), followed by those attending private non-profit 4-year schools (32.5 percent), proprietary schools (30.4 percent), and private non-profit 2-year schools (29.3 percent). Recipients attending public 2-year institutions are least likely to receive the maximum grant (23.3 percent).

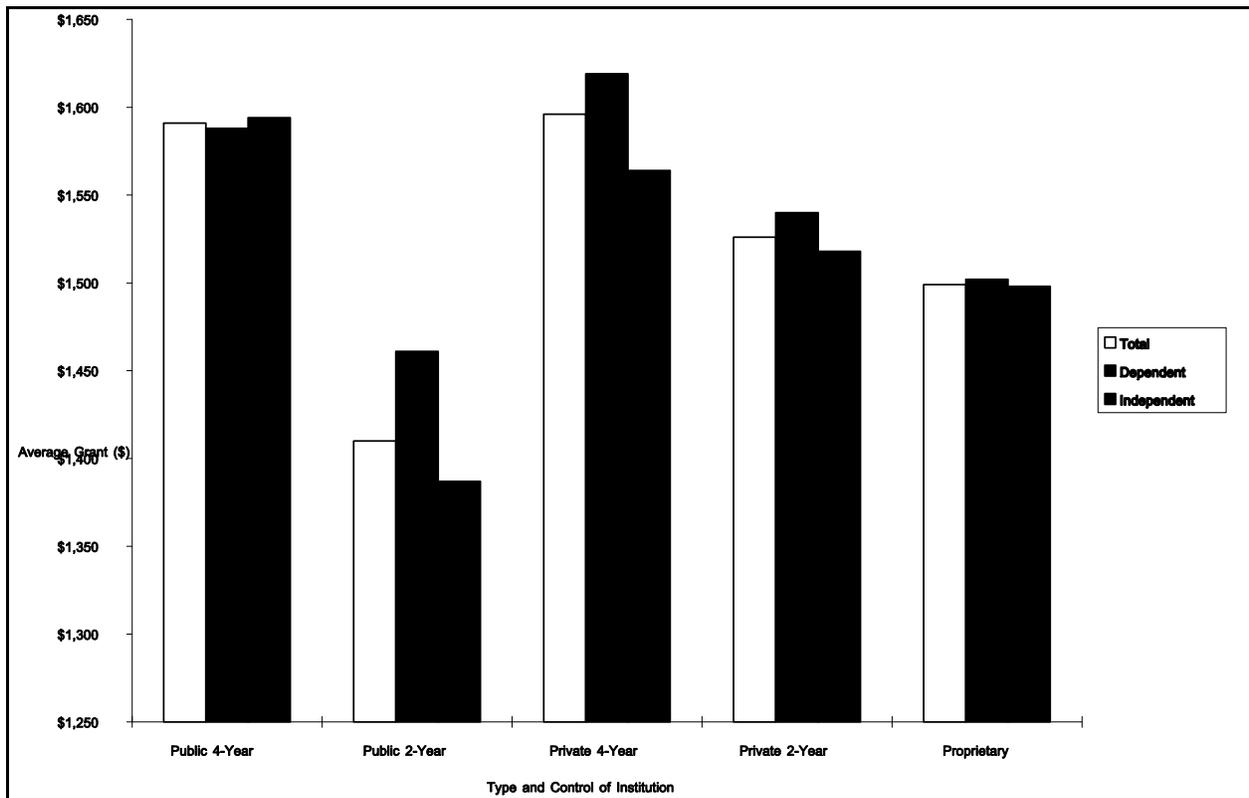


Figure 21: Average Grant by Type and Control of Institution and Dependency Status

TABLE 21-A
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT
 BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE & CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**
ALL RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1995-96

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE OF INSTITUTION					TOTAL
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY	
	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	TOTAL	
\$1 - 299	30,886	71,627	12,033	2,861	14,248	131,655
R%	23.46	54.41	9.14	2.17	10.82	100.00
C%	2.50	5.65	2.14	3.31	3.12	3.65
AVE-GRANT	\$224	\$218	\$225	\$218	\$208	\$219
\$300 - 599	141,615	176,722	63,568	9,027	41,127	432,059
R%	32.78	40.90	14.71	2.09	9.52	100.00
C%	11.45	13.93	11.30	10.45	9.00	11.96
AVE-GRANT	\$476	\$497	\$475	\$482	\$470	\$484
\$600 - 899	117,968	148,395	53,046	9,429	55,373	384,211
R%	30.70	38.62	13.81	2.45	14.41	100.00
C%	9.53	11.70	9.43	10.92	12.11	10.64
AVE-GRANT	\$786	\$795	\$789	\$781	\$770	\$788
\$900 - 1,199	177,070	218,649	84,321	15,289	105,611	600,940
R%	29.47	36.38	14.03	2.54	17.57	100.00
C%	14.31	17.23	14.99	17.70	23.10	16.64
AVE-GRANT	\$1,117	\$1,127	\$1,120	\$1,123	\$1,132	\$1,124
\$1,200 - 1,499	91,051	94,894	41,715	5,931	22,089	255,680
R%	35.61	37.11	16.32	2.32	8.64	100.00
C%	7.36	7.48	7.42	6.87	4.83	7.08
AVE-GRANT	\$1,391	\$1,397	\$1,393	\$1,389	\$1,367	\$1,392
\$1,500 - 1,799	107,971	126,129	48,405	8,348	43,022	333,875
R%	32.34	37.78	14.50	2.50	12.89	100.00
C%	8.73	9.94	8.61	9.67	9.41	9.24
AVE-GRANT	\$1,686	\$1,692	\$1,692	\$1,657	\$1,620	\$1,680
\$1,800 - 2,099	99,444	94,692	45,885	6,803	23,143	269,967
R%	36.84	35.08	17.00	2.52	8.57	100.00
C%	8.04	7.46	8.16	7.88	5.06	7.47
AVE-GRANT	\$1,996	\$2,005	\$1,998	\$1,972	\$1,963	\$1,996
\$2,100 - 2,339	66,447	41,518	30,794	3,331	13,509	155,599
R%	42.70	26.68	19.79	2.14	8.68	100.00
C%	5.37	3.27	5.48	3.86	2.96	4.31
AVE-GRANT	\$1,958	\$1,967	\$1,966	\$1,928	\$1,960	\$1,954
\$2,340	404,776	296,074	182,637	25,342	139,006	1,047,835
R%	38.63	28.26	17.43	2.42	13.27	100.00
C%	32.72	23.34	32.47	29.34	30.41	29.01
AVE-GRANT	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340
TOTAL	1,237,228	1,268,700	562,404	86,361	457,128	3,611,821
R%	34.25	35.13	15.57	2.39	12.66	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AVE-GRANT	\$1,591	\$1,410	\$1,596	\$1,526	\$1,499	\$1,515

TABLE 21-B
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT
 BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE & CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**
DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1995-96

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE OF INSTITUTION					TOTAL
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY	
	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	TOTAL	
\$1 - 299	12,454	18,430	4,244	755	3,928	39,811
R%	31.28	46.29	10.66	1.90	9.87	100.00
C%	1.95	4.69	1.30	2.56	3.52	2.66
AVE-GRANT	\$225	\$217	\$227	\$221	\$209	\$220
\$300 - 599	77,245	50,142	37,536	3,299	11,205	179,427
R%	43.05	27.95	20.92	1.84	6.24	100.00
C%	12.12	12.75	11.54	11.20	10.03	11.98
AVE-GRANT	\$468	\$483	\$468	\$470	\$467	\$472
\$600 - 899	62,144	43,840	30,149	3,189	13,647	152,969
R%	40.63	28.66	19.71	2.08	8.92	100.00
C%	9.75	11.15	9.27	10.83	12.22	10.22
AVE-GRANT	\$785	\$791	\$788	\$780	\$771	\$786
\$900 - 1,199	83,052	64,644	42,902	4,523	22,423	217,544
R%	38.18	29.72	19.72	2.08	10.31	100.00
C%	13.03	16.44	13.19	15.36	20.08	14.53
AVE-GRANT	\$1,108	\$1,121	\$1,112	\$1,116	\$1,128	\$1,115
\$1,200 - 1,499	52,259	30,622	26,773	2,587	6,147	118,388
R%	44.14	25.87	22.61	2.19	5.19	100.00
C%	8.20	7.79	8.23	8.78	5.50	7.91
AVE-GRANT	\$1,389	\$1,391	\$1,390	\$1,389	\$1,374	\$1,389
\$1,500 - 1,799	55,929	38,074	28,341	2,643	9,919	134,906
R%	41.46	28.22	21.01	1.96	7.35	100.00
C%	8.77	9.68	8.71	8.97	8.88	9.01
AVE-GRANT	\$1,685	\$1,692	\$1,691	\$1,666	\$1,628	\$1,683
\$1,800 - 2,099	54,929	33,248	28,733	2,423	5,973	125,306
R%	43.84	26.53	22.93	1.93	4.77	100.00
C%	8.62	8.45	8.83	8.23	5.35	8.37
AVE-GRANT	\$1,994	\$2,004	\$1,996	\$1,978	\$1,974	\$1,996
\$2,100 - 2,339	45,706	17,875	23,870	1,818	4,546	93,815
R%	48.72	19.05	25.44	1.94	4.85	100.00
C%	7.17	4.54	7.34	6.17	4.07	6.27
AVE-GRANT	\$2,246	\$2,241	\$2,247	\$2,246	\$2,231	\$2,245
\$2,340	193,706	96,441	102,807	8,214	33,901	435,069
R%	44.52	22.17	23.63	1.89	7.79	100.00
C%	30.39	24.52	31.60	27.89	30.35	29.06
AVE-GRANT	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340
TOTAL	637,424	393,316	325,355	29,451	111,689	1,497,235
R%	42.57	26.27	21.73	1.97	7.46	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AVE-GRANT	\$1,588	\$1,461	\$1,619	\$1,540	\$1,502	\$1,554

TABLE 21-C
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT
 BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE & CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**
INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1995-96

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE OF INSTITUTION					TOTAL
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY	
	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	4 YEAR	2 YEAR	TOTAL	
\$1 - 299	18,432	53,197	7,789	2,106	10,320	91,844
R%	20.07	57.92	8.48	2.29	11.24	100.00
C%	3.07	6.08	3.29	3.70	2.99	4.34
AVE-GRANT	\$224	\$218	\$224	\$217	\$208	\$219
\$300 - 599	64,370	126,580	26,032	5,728	29,922	252,632
R%	25.48	50.10	10.30	2.27	11.84	100.00
C%	10.73	14.46	10.98	10.07	8.66	11.95
AVE-GRANT	\$484	\$503	\$484	\$488	\$471	\$492
\$600 - 899	55,824	104,555	22,897	6,240	41,726	231,242
R%	24.14	45.21	9.90	2.70	18.04	100.00
C%	9.31	11.94	9.66	10.96	12.08	10.94
AVE-GRANT	\$787	\$797	\$791	\$781	\$769	\$789
\$900 - 1,199	94,018	154,005	41,419	10,766	83,188	383,396
R%	24.52	40.17	10.80	2.81	21.70	100.00
C%	15.67	17.59	17.47	18.92	24.08	18.13
AVE-GRANT	\$1,125	\$1,129	\$1,129	\$1,126	\$1,133	\$1,129
\$1,200 - 1,499	38,792	64,272	14,942	3,344	15,942	137,292
R%	28.26	46.81	10.88	2.44	11.61	100.00
C%	6.47	7.34	6.30	5.88	4.61	6.49
AVE-GRANT	\$1,394	\$1,400	\$1,397	\$1,388	\$1,364	\$1,394
\$1,500 - 1,799	52,042	88,055	20,064	5,705	33,103	198,969
R%	26.16	44.26	10.08	2.87	16.64	100.00
C%	8.68	10.06	8.46	10.02	9.58	9.41
AVE-GRANT	\$1,688	\$1,692	\$1,694	\$1,653	\$1,617	\$1,677
\$1,800 - 2,099	44,515	61,444	17,152	4,380	17,170	144,661
R%	30.77	42.47	11.86	3.03	11.87	100.00
C%	7.42	7.02	7.24	7.70	4.97	6.84
AVE-GRANT	\$2,000	\$2,005	\$2,000	\$1,968	\$1,960	\$1,996
\$2,100 - 2,339	20,741	23,643	6,924	1,513	8,963	61,784
R%	33.57	38.27	11.21	2.45	14.51	100.00
C%	3.46	2.70	2.92	2.66	2.59	2.92
AVE-GRANT	\$2,229	\$2,223	\$2,229	\$2,212	\$2,219	\$2,225
\$2,340	211,070	199,633	79,830	17,128	105,105	612,766
R%	34.45	32.58	13.03	2.80	17.15	100.00
C%	35.19	22.81	33.68	30.10	30.43	28.98
AVE-GRANT	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340	\$2,340
TOTAL	599,804	875,384	237,049	56,910	345,439	2,114,586
R%	28.37	41.40	11.21	2.69	16.34	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
AVE-GRANT	\$1,594	\$1,387	\$1,564	\$1,518	\$1,498	\$1,487

Section 6: Title IV
Applicants and
Federal Pell Grant
Recipients by State

Table 22: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by State and Control of Institution

Table 22 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 737,000 recipients (20.4 percent of the total) attending schools within their boundaries. In contrast, one jurisdiction and six states have fewer than 10,200 recipients each, and account for only 1.4 percent of total recipients: District of Columbia, Vermont, Nevada, Wyoming, Hawaii, Delaware, and Alaska.

Disproportionate Pell Enrollments Within States by Control of Institution. An examination of general enrollment patterns from Table 22 shows that 69.4 percent of all recipients attend public institutions, 18.0 percent attend private non-profit institutions, and 12.7 percent attend proprietary institutions. However, there is considerable variations among the states in the control of institution attended by Federal Pell Grant recipients.

- In eleven states, more than four fifths of the Federal Pell Grant recipients are enrolled in public institutions. These states, with the percentages of Federal Pell Grant recipients in public institutions, are: New Mexico (90.9 percent), Wyoming (87.8 percent), Mississippi (86.8 percent), Montana (85.9 percent), Alaska (84.6 percent), Alabama (84.0 percent), Louisiana (82.9 percent), Arkansas (82.5 percent), Oklahoma (82.0 percent), Washington (80.4 percent), and Oregon (80.3 percent).
- In two jurisdictions and three states, a disproportionately high number of Federal Pell recipients are enrolled in private non-profit institutions. These are: the District of Columbia (58.0 percent), Puerto Rico (52.6 percent), Massachusetts (40.9 percent), Rhode Island (41.1 percent), and Vermont (37.9 percent).
- In three states and two jurisdictions, higher than average percentages of students attend proprietary institutions. These are: Arizona (28.4 percent), District of Columbia (26.4 percent) Connecticut (24.3 percent), Nevada (23.8 percent), and Puerto Rico (22.7 percent),

TABLE 22

**DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY STATE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1995-96**

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY		TOTAL	
	TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
ALABAMA.....	58,329	\$83,849,429	7,669	\$12,829,940	3,435	\$5,060,438	69,433	\$101,739,807
ALASKA.....	3,444	5,534,042	164	260,295	451	522,825	4,059	6,317,162
ARIZONA.....	47,836	70,893,841	2,617	4,026,276	19,964	28,056,623	70,417	102,976,740
ARKANSAS.....	28,913	44,634,796	4,726	7,415,564	1,408	2,163,608	35,047	54,213,968
CALIFORNIA.....	304,683	489,282,385	41,407	66,194,466	60,312	98,337,739	406,402	653,814,590
COLORADO.....	37,759	55,557,998	2,303	3,290,129	7,269	10,046,141	47,331	68,894,268
CONNECTICUT.....	13,333	18,358,494	5,166	7,947,330	5,952	7,693,303	24,451	33,999,127
DELAWARE.....	4,651	6,349,069	787	1,107,393	599	843,621	6,037	8,300,083
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA...	1,585	2,338,778	5,891	9,364,408	2,680	3,509,049	10,156	15,212,235
FLORIDA.....	125,098	186,770,509	19,875	30,904,626	32,215	49,636,951	177,188	267,312,086
GEORGIA.....	68,697	87,922,182	14,563	22,969,607	9,508	14,089,843	92,768	124,981,632
HAWAII.....	6,074	9,053,096	1,474	2,211,951	520	781,378	8,068	12,046,425
IDAHO.....	13,834	21,433,288	4,494	6,935,557	909	1,386,427	19,237	29,755,272
ILLINOIS.....	91,056	129,997,222	28,119	41,969,467	14,005	21,383,279	133,180	193,349,968
INDIANA.....	47,135	66,837,253	11,108	16,027,763	8,787	12,413,579	67,030	95,278,595
IOWA.....	30,463	43,202,158	12,168	17,334,475	2,494	3,516,778	45,125	64,053,411
KANSAS.....	31,085	44,742,226	7,239	10,179,196	1,949	2,803,294	40,273	57,724,716
KENTUCKY.....	43,906	67,351,819	7,879	12,674,780	6,657	9,846,835	58,442	89,873,434
LOUISIANA.....	63,629	102,611,685	6,235	10,177,849	6,925	10,660,291	76,789	123,449,825
MAINE.....	9,884	14,687,212	2,187	3,302,299	1,844	2,449,211	13,915	20,438,722
MARYLAND.....	39,493	56,162,035	5,287	7,478,700	5,922	8,370,974	50,702	72,011,709
MASSACHUSETTS.....	38,337	56,426,804	29,795	45,114,454	4,801	6,741,886	72,933	108,283,144
MICHIGAN.....	80,091	110,780,034	25,154	34,530,725	9,716	13,913,430	114,961	159,224,189
MINNESOTA.....	48,484	66,970,541	9,957	14,010,916	4,230	5,423,817	62,671	86,405,274
MISSISSIPPI.....	42,331	68,643,750	4,409	7,130,793	2,028	3,120,787	48,768	78,895,330
MISSOURI.....	43,112	61,478,175	18,029	26,660,452	8,717	12,935,912	69,858	101,074,539
MONTANA.....	13,586	21,075,715	1,415	2,315,803	815	1,233,305	15,816	24,624,823
NEBRASKA.....	19,518	26,145,239	4,411	6,289,696	2,004	2,832,130	25,933	35,267,065
NEVADA.....	5,928	8,199,525	99	153,696	1,884	2,960,953	7,911	11,314,174
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	6,459	9,111,816	3,471	4,850,662	2,331	3,187,509	12,261	17,149,987
NEW JERSEY.....	49,339	76,539,742	8,638	14,098,316	12,573	17,101,564	70,550	107,739,622
NEW MEXICO.....	27,239	41,580,876	1,061	1,571,500	1,663	2,485,827	29,963	45,638,203
NEW YORK.....	192,961	310,026,427	92,096	153,290,077	46,375	70,194,446	331,432	533,510,950
NORTH CAROLINA.....	61,044	87,412,009	14,241	22,730,693	2,326	3,278,381	77,611	113,421,083
NORTH DAKOTA.....	10,716	15,861,042	2,049	3,292,450	766	1,076,161	13,531	20,229,653
OHIO.....	96,189	137,942,418	20,657	30,599,203	16,203	22,434,811	133,049	190,976,432
OKLAHOMA.....	48,199	73,324,329	5,410	8,333,166	5,199	7,706,965	58,808	89,364,460
OREGON.....	28,604	41,936,846	4,095	6,108,905	2,901	4,063,753	35,600	52,109,504
PENNSYLVANIA.....	79,192	117,774,906	35,791	54,956,218	27,754	40,869,460	142,737	213,600,584
PUERTO RICO.....	39,933	77,359,257	84,715	158,501,194	36,509	60,872,032	161,157	296,732,483
RHODE ISLAND.....	7,404	10,329,689	6,776	9,815,589	2,308	3,247,804	16,488	23,393,082
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	36,680	50,125,386	8,662	14,273,945	3,670	5,010,407	49,012	69,409,738
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	10,696	15,771,014	1,802	2,688,681	1,559	2,141,205	14,057	20,600,900
TENNESSEE.....	45,457	68,088,960	12,016	18,834,166	6,610	9,125,779	64,083	96,048,905
TEXAS.....	193,787	286,989,187	21,548	33,368,278	31,633	47,795,201	246,968	368,152,666
UTAH.....	27,305	38,047,400	9,520	13,453,043	2,745	3,742,657	39,570	55,243,100
VERMONT.....	5,050	6,716,131	3,211	4,799,960	208	334,267	8,469	11,850,358
VIRGINIA.....	49,922	73,352,128	9,273	14,042,170	13,089	18,987,453	72,284	106,381,751
WASHINGTON.....	52,626	80,278,022	5,946	9,072,651	6,524	9,627,586	65,096	98,978,259
WEST VIRGINIA.....	19,306	31,009,769	3,736	6,082,473	3,404	5,405,266	26,446	42,497,508
WISCONSIN.....	43,506	61,836,203	9,078	12,961,474	1,866	2,562,928	54,450	77,360,605
WYOMING.....	6,548	9,795,593	0	0	912	1,281,478	7,460	11,077,071
ALL OTHERS.....	5,492	8,835,397	346	573,096	0	0	5,838	9,408,493
TOTAL	2,505,928	\$3,757,333,847	648,765	\$1,029,106,516	457,128	\$685,267,347	3,611,821	\$5,471,707,710

Table 23:

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

Table 23 presents the distribution of Federal Pell Grant recipients by the recipient's state of legal residence and control of institution attended in 1995-96.

Eight States and One Jurisdiction 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 and one jurisdiction account for 52.3 percent of Federal Pell Grant recipients, with more than 100,000 each. In descending order these are: California, New York, Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. The same states account for 53.8 percent of total expenditures.

In contrast, one jurisdiction and six states had fewer than 10,000 recipients: in descending order, Hawaii, Nevada, Vermont, Wyoming, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Alaska. The students residing in these states represent 1.4 percent of all recipients and 1.3 percent of all expenditures.

TABLE 23

**DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY RECIPIENTS' STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION
AWARD PERIOD 1995-96**

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PROPRIETARY		TOTAL	
	TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL RECIPIENTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
ALABAMA.....	52,726	\$75,251,308	6,182	\$10,105,338	3,329	\$4,861,364	62,237	\$90,218,010
ALASKA.....	3,967	6,205,985	617	875,279	635	781,791	5,219	7,863,055
ARIZONA.....	45,090	66,902,148	4,555	6,869,999	9,196	13,420,110	58,841	87,192,257
ARKANSAS.....	28,318	43,399,162	4,443	6,945,536	1,607	2,337,644	34,368	52,682,342
CALIFORNIA.....	309,221	496,526,931	46,454	74,757,356	65,743	106,011,315	421,418	677,295,602
COLORADO.....	36,062	53,150,420	3,846	5,579,971	7,095	9,876,570	47,003	68,606,961
CONNECTICUT.....	13,919	19,236,697	6,086	8,961,370	5,533	7,308,608	25,538	35,506,675
DELAWARE.....	4,022	5,363,624	1,007	1,447,646	643	853,031	5,672	7,664,301
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA...	2,330	3,590,733	1,524	2,513,056	1,646	2,440,657	5,500	8,544,446
FLORIDA.....	127,522	190,079,433	21,811	34,344,040	32,873	50,389,266	182,206	274,812,739
GEORGIA.....	69,287	89,227,098	12,707	19,781,236	8,462	12,707,990	90,456	121,716,324
HAWAII.....	6,081	9,089,629	1,829	2,787,890	907	1,307,137	8,817	13,184,656
IDAHO.....	13,974	21,502,766	3,777	5,658,559	1,119	1,652,090	18,870	28,813,415
ILLINOIS.....	94,976	136,542,965	30,772	46,380,641	16,776	25,328,976	142,524	208,252,582
INDIANA.....	46,485	65,833,080	10,151	14,685,661	6,861	9,823,140	63,497	90,341,881
IOWA.....	30,307	42,661,763	9,952	14,011,885	2,609	3,676,744	42,868	60,350,392
KANSAS.....	29,862	42,842,258	5,541	7,739,744	2,447	3,430,051	37,850	54,012,053
KENTUCKY.....	42,210	64,729,878	7,257	11,577,673	5,865	8,579,828	55,332	84,887,379
LOUISIANA.....	61,108	97,921,951	6,310	10,213,606	8,270	12,757,230	75,688	120,892,787
MAINE.....	10,309	15,228,838	4,005	5,950,476	2,333	3,110,824	16,647	24,290,138
MARYLAND.....	36,274	52,122,380	7,786	11,417,112	7,056	9,685,852	51,116	73,225,344
MASSACHUSETTS.....	38,518	56,663,319	23,798	35,305,492	6,383	8,736,220	68,699	100,705,031
MICHIGAN.....	80,819	111,940,942	27,201	37,744,754	10,620	14,993,806	118,640	164,679,502
MINNESOTA.....	48,128	66,461,247	9,472	13,288,470	4,442	5,656,879	62,042	85,406,596
MISSISSIPPI.....	41,280	66,880,914	4,561	7,418,288	2,744	4,154,681	48,585	78,453,883
MISSOURI.....	43,429	61,870,555	14,736	21,815,142	7,727	11,442,048	65,892	95,127,745
MONTANA.....	13,731	21,294,644	2,368	3,741,776	1,170	1,706,789	17,269	26,743,209
NEBRASKA.....	19,110	25,569,253	4,137	5,920,337	1,978	2,765,191	25,225	34,254,781
NEVADA.....	5,682	7,771,942	697	1,043,830	2,362	3,640,929	8,741	12,456,701
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	5,971	8,408,265	3,413	4,737,149	1,850	2,526,280	11,234	15,671,694
NEW JERSEY.....	52,082	80,592,992	15,414	24,536,239	12,891	17,587,388	80,387	122,716,619
NEW MEXICO.....	26,747	40,990,385	1,639	2,540,556	3,051	4,662,826	31,437	48,193,767
NEW YORK.....	197,371	316,512,471	92,840	154,363,456	45,861	69,283,809	336,072	540,159,736
NORTH CAROLINA.....	58,849	84,326,722	10,498	16,480,897	3,882	5,359,148	73,229	106,166,767
NORTH DAKOTA.....	9,744	14,410,100	1,892	2,954,352	659	903,795	12,295	18,268,247
OHIO.....	96,481	138,345,203	20,978	31,008,535	16,760	23,364,293	134,219	192,718,031
OKLAHOMA.....	46,807	71,086,874	5,228	8,045,298	5,221	7,807,326	57,256	86,939,498
OREGON.....	28,024	40,982,980	5,333	7,833,369	3,226	4,556,838	36,583	53,373,187
PENNSYLVANIA.....	80,316	118,956,918	33,356	50,958,007	27,325	40,450,491	140,997	210,365,416
PUERTO RICO.....	41,599	80,377,009	84,976	158,879,139	36,483	60,829,977	163,058	300,086,125
RHODE ISLAND.....	7,280	10,164,155	3,132	4,510,896	1,932	2,758,415	12,344	17,433,466
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	35,719	48,997,337	9,362	15,434,796	3,989	5,529,236	49,070	69,961,369
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	10,080	14,863,797	1,896	2,841,533	1,035	1,509,754	13,011	19,215,084
TENNESSEE.....	44,276	65,964,123	8,519	13,154,268	5,796	8,223,109	58,591	87,341,500
TEXAS.....	192,824	286,208,747	23,913	36,925,193	33,444	50,236,106	250,181	373,370,046
UTAH.....	25,903	36,009,412	5,726	8,162,543	2,925	3,948,505	34,554	48,120,460
VERMONT.....	4,870	6,346,648	2,814	4,134,204	266	380,446	7,950	10,861,298
VIRGINIA.....	48,768	71,513,333	8,774	13,405,958	9,176	12,621,498	66,718	97,540,789
WASHINGTON.....	52,195	79,644,866	6,920	10,521,913	6,067	9,075,132	65,182	99,241,911
WEST VIRGINIA.....	17,741	28,294,775	3,823	6,157,621	3,232	5,039,213	24,796	39,491,609
WISCONSIN.....	43,672	61,834,066	9,453	13,358,982	2,361	3,220,266	55,486	78,413,314
WYOMING.....	6,460	9,649,789	522	760,667	359	534,199	7,341	10,944,655
ALL OTHERS.....	17,402	26,991,017	4,762	8,518,782	906	1,422,536	23,070	36,932,335
TOTAL	2,505,928	\$3,757,333,847	648,765	\$1,029,106,516	457,128	\$685,267,347	3,611,821	\$5,471,707,710

Section 7:
Characteristics by
Formula Type

Table 24: Distribution of Federal Pell Grant Recipients by Type and Control of Institution and Formula Type: Award Period 1994- 95 and 1995-96

Table 24 presents the distribution of recipients by type and control of institution and formula type by award year. Six different formulae are used to determine Federal 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 excluded from the need analysis 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 3 Recipients Decline Significantly. The number of recipients in four formula categories declined between 1994-95 and 1995-96: formulae 1,2,3, and 5. Independents with dependents experienced the greatest decrease (8.9%) in numbers. For this group, the decline at 2-year private, profit-making schools was greatest (19.0%).

Formula 4 Filers Increase Slightly. Dependent recipients that qualified for the Simplified Needs Test increased slightly in 1995-96. These recipients come from families reporting extremely low incomes and few assets. The increase was greatest for this group at 2 year institutions (6.1 percent). Formula 4 filers at 4 year institutions increased by 3.9 percent.

Independent recipients with dependents who qualified for the SNT (Formula 6) also increased in number. Increased attendance at 4 year schools accounted for the overall increase (4.7 percent). The number of Formula 6 filers at 2 year schools actually declined between years (0.2 percent).

TABLE 24

**DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS
BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND FORMULA TYPE
AWARD PERIOD 1994-95 AND 1995-96**

	AWARD YEAR	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT WITHOUT DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENT WITH DEPENDENTS	SIMPLIFIED DEPENDENT	SIMPLIFIED INDEPENDENT WITHOUT DEPENDENTS	SIMPLIFIED INDEPENDENT WITH DEPENDENTS
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS							
	1995-96	355,333	43,492	108,443	282,092	241,531	206,337
FOUR YEAR	1994-95	365,773	45,677	112,833	269,454	241,105	197,403
	% Diff	(2.85)	(4.78)	(3.89)	4.69	0.18	4.53
	1995-96	183,486	31,653	210,274	209,828	167,334	466,125
TWO YEAR	1994-95	190,717	35,674	233,563	193,265	178,415	461,436
	% Diff	0.06	(0.13)	(0.09)	0.14	(0.06)	0.01
PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT							
	1995-96	183,821	14,648	49,072	141,534	82,031	91,298
FOUR YEAR	1994-95	189,968	15,346	49,482	138,700	88,897	87,924
	% Diff	(3.24)	(4.55)	(0.83)	2.04	(7.72)	3.84
	1995-96	15,186	1,919	11,757	14,265	13,489	29,745
TWO YEAR	1994-95	15,689	2,279	13,213	15,806	17,482	30,280
	% Diff	(3.21)	(15.80)	(11.02)	(9.75)	(22.84)	(1.77)
PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING							
	1995-96	4,564	1,246	6,753	5,094	5,755	9,876
FOUR YEAR	1994-95	4,691	1,264	6,324	4,610	5,626	8,416
	% Diff	(2.71)	(1.42)	6.78	10.50	2.29	17.35
	1995-96	38,427	9,683	61,460	63,604	65,301	185,365
TWO YEAR	1994-95	43,196	11,409	75,838	62,016	70,302	190,894
	% Diff	(11.04)	(15.13)	(18.96)	2.56	(7.11)	(2.90)
TOTAL							
	1995-96	543,718	59,386	164,268	428,720	329,317	307,511
FOUR YEAR	1994-95	560,432	62,287	168,639	412,764	335,628	293,743
	% Diff	(2.98)	(4.66)	(2.59)	3.87	(1.88)	4.69
	1995-96	237,099	43,255	283,491	287,697	246,124	681,235
TWO YEAR	1994-95	249,602	49,362	322,614	271,087	266,199	682,610
	% Diff	(5.01)	(12.37)	(12.13)	6.13	(7.54)	(0.20)
GRAND TOTAL	1995-96	780,817	102,641	447,759	716,417	575,441	988,746
	1994-95	810,034	111,649	491,253	683,851	601,827	976,353
	% Diff	(3.61)	(8.07)	(8.85)	4.76	(4.38)	1.27

Glossary

Automatic Zero EFC: If the parents of an independent applicant, or an independent applicant with dependents, reports adjusted gross income of \$12,000 or less, and files a 1040A, 1040EZ, or is a non-tax filer, then the applicant receives a zero EFC, regardless of other aspects of the family's financial circumstances.

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 1995-96 End-of-Year Report is July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996.

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 1995-96, 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 or professional student.

Educational Cost: The cost of attending an institution offering postsecondary education

coursework for a full academic year. In 1995-96, educational costs considered for Federal Pell Grant award purposes include tuition and fees, and an allowance established by the institution, for the cost of books, supplies, transportation, and miscellaneous expenses. There is also a room and board allowance, set by the institution, of at least \$1,500 for students without dependents living at home with their parents, 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.

Eligible 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 1995-96 had a EFC of 2,140 or less.

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 with dependents other than a spouse not meeting the SNT.
- Formula 4 is used for dependent applicants who qualify for the SNT.
- Formula 5 is used for independent applicants without dependents other than a spouse who qualify for the SNT.
- Formula 6 is used for independent applicants with dependents other than a spouse 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 1995-96, 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, or
- The FAA makes a documented determination of independence by reason of unusual circumstances.

Ineligible 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 ineligible applicant in 1995-96 had an EFC greater than 2,140.

MDE: Multiple Data Entry. Process by which an individual in 1995-96 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 Free 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. Home and family farm are not included in determining Net Asset Level.

Professional Judgement: 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).

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 applicants for Pell Grant purposes.

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.