

**1987-88**  
***Federal Pell Grant***  
***Program***  
***End-of-Year Report***

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



## Table of Contents

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	Page
<b>Introduction</b>	iv
<b>Chapter 1: Highlights of the Pell Grant Program</b>	
1 Pell Grant Program Summary Statistics for Cross-Year Reference	9
<b>Chapter 2: Selected Characteristics of Pell Grant Recipients</b>	
2 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Student Aid Index and Family Income	14
3 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Grant Level	20
4 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Student Aid Index and Grant Level	24
5 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Student Aid Index and Type of Institution	28
6 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Type of Institution	32
7 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Student Aid Index and Educational Cost	36
8 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Educational Cost	41
9 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Net Asset Level	45
10 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Age and Family Income	50
<b>Chapter 3: Miscellaneous</b>	
11 Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Dependent Student Earnings	58
12 Summary Statistics for Pell Grant Applicants Reporting Veteran's Benefits	60
13 Distribution of Pell Grant Applicants by Eligibility Status and Income Range	62
14 Pell Grant Recipient Enrollment Status by Type and Control of Institution	64

<b>Chapter 4:</b>	<b>Distribution of Verified Pell Grant Recipients by Income and Grant Level</b>	
15	Distribution of Verified Pell Grant Recipients by Income and Grant Level	68
<b>Chapter 5:</b>	<b>Summary Statistics for the Multiple Data Entry System</b>	
16	Multiple Data Entry Summary Statistics	71
17	Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Family Income and Multiple Data Entry Application	74
<b>Chapter 6:</b>	<b>Institutions Participating in the Pell Grant Program: Summary Information</b>	
18	Summary Statistics by Type of Institution	79
19	Pell Grant Expenditures, Recipients, and Average Grant by Type and Control of Institution	82
20	Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients and Average Grant by Grant Level and Type of Institution	86
21	Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Educational Cost and Grant Level	90
22	Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by State and Control of Institution	94
23	Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients by Recipients' State of Legal Residence and Control of Institution	99
	<b>Glossary of Terms</b>	<b>103</b>

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## List of Graphs

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	<b>Page</b>
1. Distribution of Eligible Pell Grant Applicants By Family Income	4
2. Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Level of Family Income	5
3. Pell Grant Recipients By Type of Institution Attended	6
4. Pell Grant Applicants and Recipients By Multiple Data Entry Source	7
5. Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By SAI Level	16
6. Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Educational Cost	37
7. Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Net Assets	46
8. Distribution of Dependent Pell Grant Recipients By Student Earnings	58
9. Applicants/Recipients Reporting VA Benefits	60
10. Distribution of Applicants By Outcome of Application	72
11. Distribution of Institutions Participating in the Pell Grant Program By Length of Course Offering	80
12. Distribution of Recipients By Control of Institutions	83
13. Number of Pell Grant Recipients By State of Institution Attended	95

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## Introduction

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The Pell Grant program, administered by the Department of Education's Office of Student Financial Assistance, receives more Federal funds than any of the other five student financial aid programs authorized under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and its amendments.<sup>1</sup> The program offered grants ranging from \$200 to \$2,100 in the 1987-88 academic year to eligible students so that they might further their postsecondary education. Since the program's inception in 1973, the number of recipients has increased sixteenfold. During 1987-88 alone, more than 2.8 million students received \$3.75 billion in grants.

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

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

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

Generally, the amount of the grant increases as the SAI decreases so that an applicant with an index of zero may receive the maximum award equal to 60 percent of the applicant's educational cost for the year. This was subject to an overall maximum award of \$2,100 in 1987-88. Proportionally smaller awards are made to part-time students.

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

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

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

## Organization of the End-of-Year Report

The 1987-88 End-of-Year Report is organized into six chapters.

**Chapter 1** highlights the most significant program activities during the 1987-88 award period. This chapter contains general information such as the total number of applications processed, the number of grant recipients, the types and number of institutions participating in the Pell Grant program, and income-related characteristics of applicants and recipients.

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

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

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

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

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

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

To facilitate cross-year comparisons, the format of the tables in this report is consistent with the format of the 1986-87, 1985-86, 1984-85, 1983-84, 1982-83, and 1981-82 reports.

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

All tables in the 1987-88 End-of Year Report, except Table 13, were derived from a merged universe file containing applicant and recipient data current through spring, 1989. The applicant data were taken from the student applications processed by the central processor; recipient or disbursement data were derived from information reported by institutions on the Payment Document portion (Part 3) of the Student Aid Report (SAR).

The expenditure and grant level information found in the tables closely reflects actual expenditures in the Pell Grant program for 1987-88. However, "freezing" Pell Grant data in spring, 1989, and using only information on the file through that time means that some information was not collected and some unreconciled student payment data may be incorporated in the universe file. Nevertheless, the number of additions to the file after the cut-off date will be small and will not significantly change the current distributions.

The data on Table 13 are derived from a separate data base--the Management Information System of the Pell Grant Application Processing System. Table 13 was produced using data through December 15, 1988 and thus reflects actual end-of-year applicant statistics. These data are used in Table 13 because they more finely reflect certain applicant characteristics not available from other sources.

The data presented in the 1987-88 End-of-Year Report have been compared internally and with similar data derived from other sources. The distributions have been found to be consistent.

**CHAPTER 1**

**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PELL GRANT PROGRAM**

**Award Period 1987-88**

## Highlights of the Pell Grant Program

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This chapter describes key 1987-88 Pell Grant statistics, with emphasis on changes in program activity since 1986-87. These changes are summarized in Exhibit 1. The chapter concludes with a discussion of Table 1, which compares applicant, recipient, and expenditure data from 1973-74, the first year of the program, through 1987-88.

### Applicant Summary

During the 1987-88 award year, 6,297,598 individuals, or about one out of every two undergraduate students, applied for a Pell Grant.<sup>2</sup> This represented more than a 4 percent increase over the number who had submitted a form in 1986-87, showing an 11 percent combined increase over the last two years, the largest two year increase since 1980-81. This rise may still be the continuing effects of the 1986 Changes in the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) Program, now known as the Stafford Loan Program, which as a result of the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985, required all applicants for a GSL after July 6, 1986 to receive determination for Pell Grant eligibility before receiving the first proceeds of the loan. Apparently, many GSL applicants who had not done so in the past, are continuing to apply for a Pell Grant in 1987-88.

Of the students who applied for a Pell Grant in 1987-88, 60.5 percent were eligible because

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<sup>2</sup> 12.4 million undergraduate students were enrolled in the fall of 1986 (Source: U.S. Department of Education, Center of Education Statistics, the 1987 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study).

they showed sufficient financial need and 30.1 percent did not qualify. The status of the remaining 9 percent could not be determined because they provided insufficient information on the application and did not complete application processing. A comparison with 1986-87 data shows a decrease in the number of applicants not qualifying for a Pell Grant. This may be because no funding shortfall occurred in the Pell Grant program in 1987-88.

Beginning with the 1987-88 award year, Congress prescribed new criteria for the determination of the financial independency of applicants for the Pell Grant Program (see Glossary).

### Recipient Summary

Both the number of students applying for a grant and the number of award recipients increased in 1987-88. In 1986-87, 2.66 million students benefited from the program; in 1987-88, the number increased to 2.88 million. These numbers are reflected in the change in the "drop out rate"--the percent of qualified applicants not receiving a grant. In 1986-87, 29.4 percent of qualified applicants never received an award; in 1987-88, the rate had decreased to 24.4 percent.

The likely reason for the 1987-88 decrease in the number of qualified applicants not receiving an award may be that, unlike 1986-87, no funding shortfall occurred in the Pell Grant program. In 1987-88 all students with an "eligible" SAI could receive a grant. In 1987-88 applicants with SAIs up to 1900 could be recipients of a Pell Grant.



**Exhibit 1****A Summary of Selected Changes in the Pell Grant Program:  
1986-87 to 1987-88**

1. 4% increase in applicants, from 6 million to 6.3 million
2. Increase in the percentage of applicants not qualifying for a grant, from 29.2% to 30.1%
3. Decrease in the percentage of qualified applicants not receiving a grant, from 29.4% to 24.4 %
4. 8% increase in recipients, from 2.66 million to 2.88 million
5. 4.8% increase in the average educational cost of recipients, from \$4,273 to \$4,480
6. A continued increase in the average Pell Grant, from \$1,301 to \$1,303
7. 8.5% increase in total program expenditures, from \$3.46 billion to \$3.75 billion
8. Increase in the percentage of recipients claiming to be independent of parental support, from 53.9% to 57.5%
9. 8% increase in the average family income of recipients, from \$8,531 to \$9,236
10. Less than 1% increase in the number of postsecondary institutions participating in the program, from 6,907 to 6,952
11. 22% increase in recipients enrolled at profit-making institutions, from 632,797 to 773,253
12. 30% decrease in the number of applicants selected for institutional verification, from 2.45 million to 1.70 million
13. The Alternate Disbursement System (ADS) was eliminated for the 1987-88 award year

### Expenditure Summary

The average size of individual awards increased from \$1,301 in 1986-87 to \$1,303 in 1987-88. Rising educational costs is one explanation for the change. In 1986-87, the average cost to determine the Pell Grant was \$4,273; 62 percent had costs greater than \$3,300; 12 percent had costs less than \$2,400. In 1987-88, the average cost had increased by 4.8 percent to \$4,480; 66 percent of recipients had costs greater than \$3,300; 10 percent had costs below \$2,400.

Increase in both average grant and student participation translated into a rise in total program expenditures, from 3.46 billion to 3.75 billion.

### Student Characteristics

Less than half (42.5 percent) of the Pell Grant recipients in 1987-88 were dependent on their families as their primary source of income. A comparison with 1986-87 data indicates a slightly older recipient population in 1987-88. For example, in 1986-87, 18 percent of all Pell Grant awards went to students over 30 years old; in 1987-88, the proportion had increased to 19 percent.

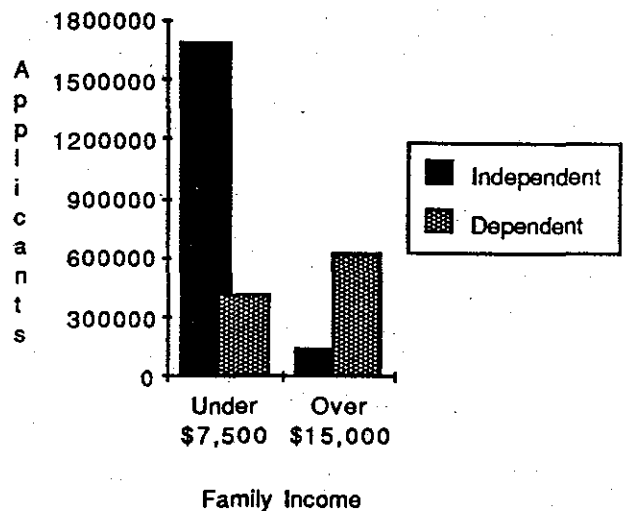
The data shows that Pell Grants are directed toward low income students (see Figure 1). Over 99 percent of all applicants who reported receiving an income of \$7,500 or less qualified for a Pell Grant; 80 percent with incomes from \$7,500 to \$15,000 qualified; and 32 percent with incomes above \$15,000 qualified.

As a result, most in the pool of qualified Pell Grant applicants were in the low income ranges. Over one half (56 percent) of all who qualified reported family incomes of \$7,500 or less while one fifth (20 percent) had incomes over

\$15,000. Independent applicants were more numerous in the lower income ranges, while dependents, who report parental income, predominated in the higher ranges.

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

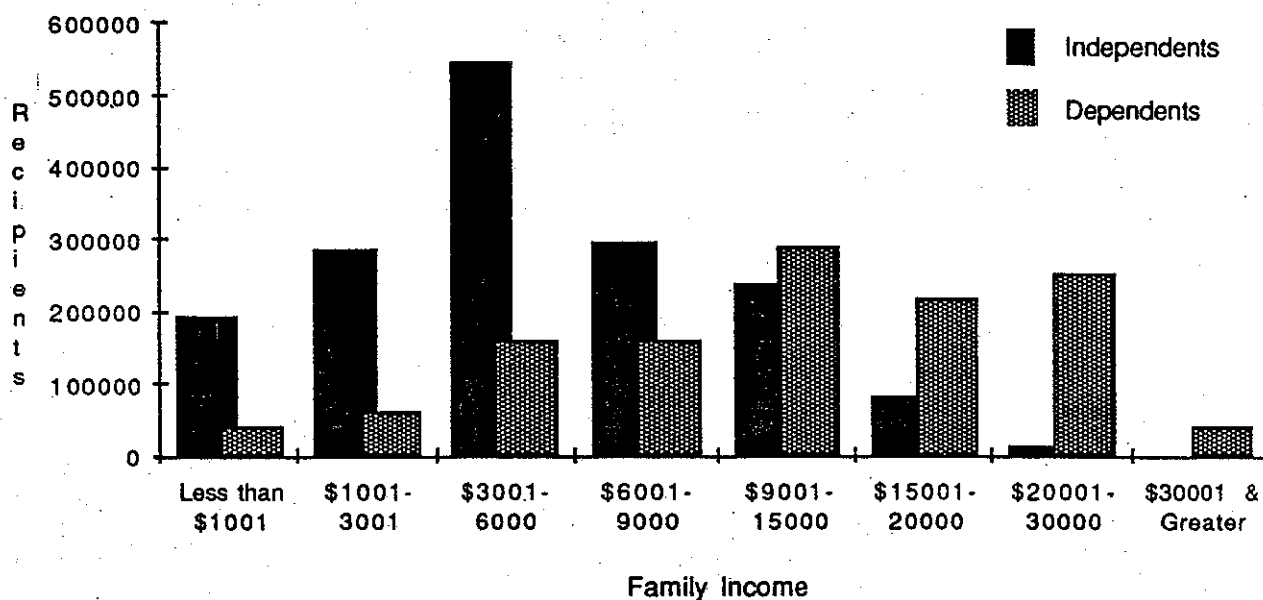
Award Period 1987-88



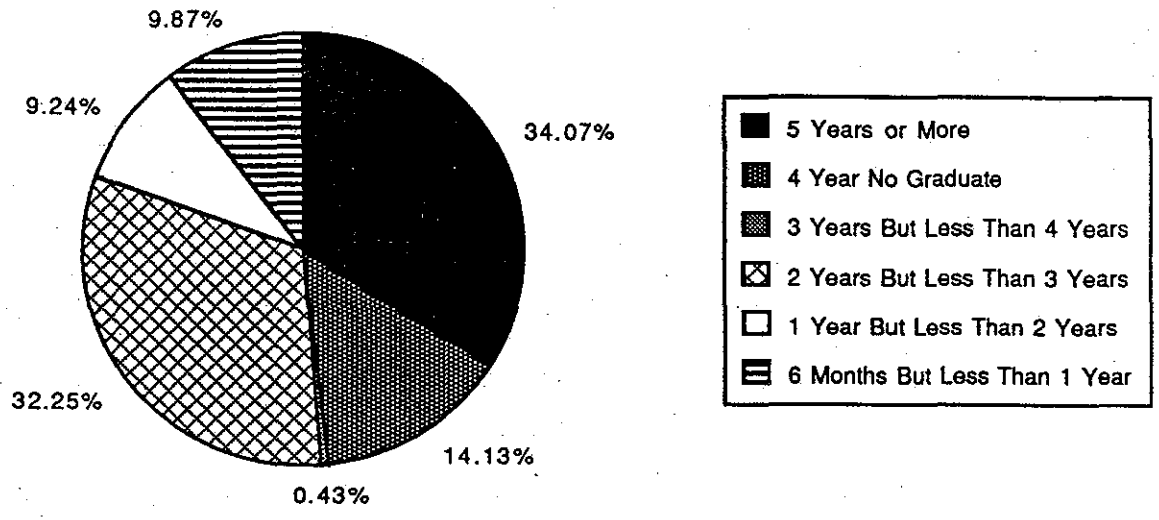
An examination of the income distribution of eligible applicants who actually received a grant reveals virtually identical results (see Figure 2). Fewer higher income applicants in 1987-88 received grants. In 1987-88, the average family income of Pell Grant recipients was \$9,236; in 1986-87, the average was \$8,571. In 1987-88, 21 percent of recipients had incomes over \$15,000; in 1986-87, 18 percent had an income in this range.

In addition to receiving little income, most 1987-88 recipients reported having few available assets. Three out of four (77 percent), most of whom claimed to be independent, had net assets (net value of home, business, farm, investments, cash and savings) of \$7,500 or less. One in nine (11 percent), almost all of whom were dependent, showed assets exceeding \$25,000.

**Figure 2**  
**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Level of Family Income**  
**Award Period 1987-88**



**Figure 3**  
**Pell Grant Recipients By Type of Institution Attended**  
**Award Period 1987-88**

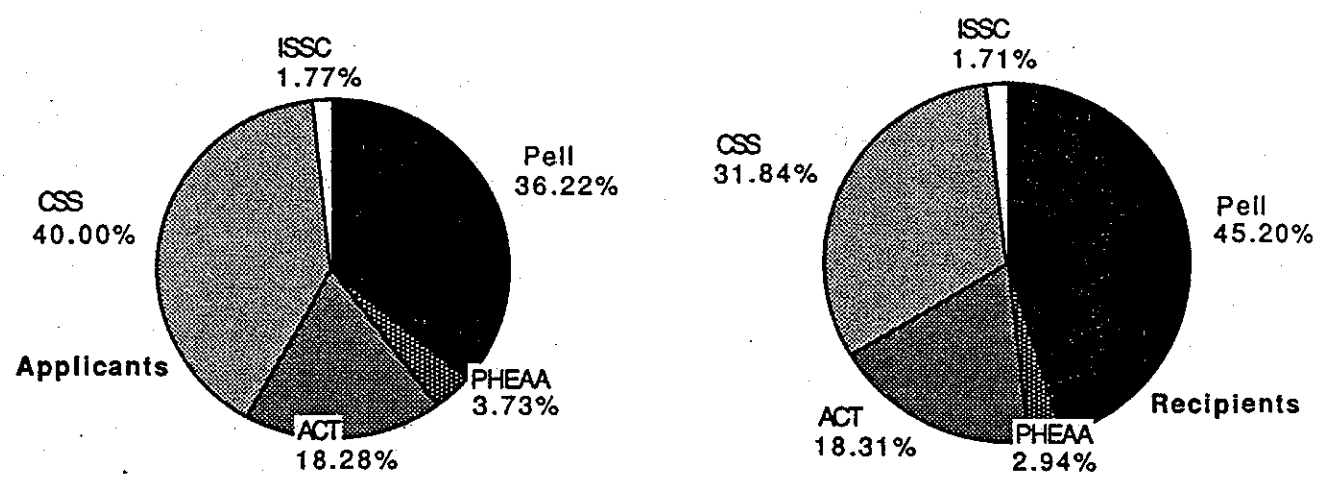


**Institutional Characteristics**

In 1987-88, 6,952 institutions offering post-secondary degrees and certificates participated in the Pell Grant program. Schools offering programs 2 to 3 years in length--most of which are community and junior colleges--comprised 30 percent of the total (see Figure 11 on page 80). Schools offering programs less than one year in length--many of which are profit-making technical and trade schools--were the next most numerous category, comprising 22

percent of all participating institutions. Institutions with programs from 1 to 2 years represented 20 percent of the total; 4 year schools offering baccalaureate degrees were 14 percent of the total; and schools with programs 5 years or more in length--many of which are large state universities--comprised 12 percent.

**Figure 4**  
**Pell Grant Applicants/Recipients By Multiple Data Entry Source**  
**Award Period 1987-88**



The enrollment of Pell Grant recipients varied considerably by type of school (see Figure 3). Although they were relatively few in number, institutions offering programs 5 years or more in duration attracted the most recipients (34 percent), followed in order by 2 to 3 year schools (32 percent), 4 year schools (14 percent), less than 1 year schools (10 percent), and 1 to 2 year schools (9 percent).

**Application Source**

Students could apply for a 1987-88 Pell Grant using one of five forms (see Figure 4). About 40

percent used the application form supplied by the College Scholarship Commission (CSS); 36 percent completed the Federal (Pell) form; 18 percent chose the American College Testing (ACT) form; 4 percent applied through the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) and the remaining 2 percent applied through the Illinois State Scholarship Commission (ISSC), which became an MDE participant for the first time in 1987-88.

The characteristics of the students varied by source of application. Applicants for a Pell Grant using the Federal form tended to have lower incomes. As a result, these students

qualified for an award at a higher rate than students using one of the other four application forms. Nearly four of every five Federal form filers (81 percent) qualified for a grant. By comparison, 67 percent of the ISSC filers, 56 percent of ACT filers, 46 percent of PHEAA filers, and 46 percent of CSS filers qualified for a grant based on financial need.

### Verification

The passage of the Higher Education Amendments of 1986 established a limit of 30 percent of

applicants the Department could select for verification, beginning with the 1987-88 award year.

As a result, the number of applications selected by the Department of Education for institutional verification decreased by 30 percent in 1987-88. In 1986-87, 2,452,150 eligible applicants were required to provide verifying documentation to their financial aid office before receiving a Pell Grant; in 1987-88, the number fell to 1,698,146 applicants.

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Table 1

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

Award Period 1987-88

Table 1 summarizes the general applicant and recipient trends in the Pell Grant program from award period 1973-74, the first year of the program, through award period 1987-88.

### 1973-74 through 1979-80

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

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

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

### 1980-81 through 1986-87

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

Students submitting an official Pell Grant application increased from 4.8 million in 1980-81 to 6.0 million in 1986-87, with the largest 1 year percentage increase (6.6 percent) occurring after the 1985-86 award year. The rise in the recipient population was less steady and more modest. In 1980-81, 2.7 million students received aid. After a drop to 2.5 million in 1982-83, the number had risen back to 2.7 million by 1986-87.

Although the increase in the number of postsecondary students benefiting from the program was not great during this 6 year period, the average size of individual grants grew substantially. In 1980-81, the average was \$882; by 1986-87, the figure had risen by 47.5 percent to \$1,301. Contributing to the growth in the average grant were sharp rises in college costs, increases in the maximum award from \$1,750 to \$2,100, and a jump from 50 to 60 percent in the maximum allowable amount of a student's cost that can be covered by a Pell Grant. Larger awards, combined with the slight rise in student participation, pushed total program expenditures to nearly \$3.5 billion in 1986-87, a 45 percent increase over the 1980-81 figure.

Table 1 shows that other program statistics remained relatively constant during this 6 year period. The percentage of applications ending the year in a rejected status varied from a low of 6.7 percent in 1981-82 to a high of 9.7 percent in 1984-85. The portion of applicants qualifying for a grant also did not fluctuate greatly. Applicants in 1980-81 had the greatest chance of qualifying, with 69 percent demonstrating sufficient need for a grant. Applicants in 1986-87 had the least chance, with 62.5 percent showing sufficient need.

A closer look at Table 1 shows that not all applicants who qualify for a Pell Grant actually receive one. Some do not attend school; others enroll but do not complete the process by submitting the Student Aid Report to the financial aid office; and, some who qualify based on financial need are ineligible for a Pell Grant for other reasons. (For example, the student does not make satisfactory academic progress). The percentage of qualified applicants who actually received aid varied from a low of 70.5 in 1986-87 to a high of 81.3 in 1980-81.

Each year the Department of Education selects a portion of applications for institutional verification. Students whose forms have been flagged by the processing system are required to

present to their financial aid office certain financial documents such as U.S. Federal tax returns. Table 1 shows that the percentage of applications selected for verification increased greatly during the first 6 years of the 1980s, as concern for the accuracy of application data grew. For the 1980-81 and 1981-82 award years, about 7 percent of all valid applications were selected. This figure rose to 35 percent in 1982-83. The portion selected declined to 21 percent for the next 2 years before rising to 44 percent in 1986-87.

### 1987-88

The number of student filing an official application for a Pell Grant continued to rise in 1987-88, to nearly 6.3 million. This 4.5 percent rise may be due to the continuing after effects of the change in legislation implemented during 1986-87, which required applicants for a Guaranteed Student Loan to receive determination of eligibility for a Pell Grant. Thus the portion of applicants qualifying for a Pell Grant dropped to 60.5 percent. Still the number of recipients rose by 222,040 to 2.88 million, (probably due in part to the fully funded program).

Although more students benefited from the program in 1987-88, the average size of individual grants remained virtually identical, increasing from \$1,301 to \$1,303. In spite of the virtually unchanged amount in grant size, overall program expenditures rose by 8.5 percent to \$3.75 billion because of the increase in recipients.

Table 1 also shows a sharp decline in verification selection. More than 750,000 fewer applicants in 1987-88 were required to supply verifying documentation before receiving a grant. This is a result of amendments in the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, which limited the selection of applicants to 30 percent beginning in 1987-88.



**Pell Grant Program**

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

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

**Pell Grant Program**

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

	AWARD PERIOD						
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
<b>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS</b>	4,945,760	5,118,558	5,453,548	5,514,029	5,627,131	6,028,303	6,297,598
<b>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS</b>	4,614,590	4,709,225	4,955,775	4,981,357	5,205,492	5,535,734	5,714,194
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	3,398,237	3,341,371	3,541,191	3,558,386	3,710,933	3,769,608	3,812,814
	68.71	65.28	64.93	64.53	65.95	62.53	60.54
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-QUALIFIED APPLICANTS</b>	1,216,353	1,367,854	1,414,584	1,422,971	1,494,559	1,766,126	1,901,380
	24.59	26.72	25.94	25.81	26.56	29.30	30.19
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATOINS RETURNED FOR INCUFFICIENT DATA AND NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING</b>	331,170	409,333	497,773	532,672	421,639	492,569	583,404
	6.70	8.00	9.13	9.66	7.49	8.17	9.26
<b>NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS</b>	266,197	296,146	284,945	299,485	287,661	321,489	320,193
<b>CLASSES OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS</b>	All Undergraduates	All Undergraduates	All Undergraduates	All Undergraduates	All Undergraduates	All Undergraduates	All Undergraduates
<b>NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VALIDAITON</b>	313,791	1,660,021	1,047,792	1,046,080	2,079,093	2,452,150	1,698,146
<b>NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS</b>	2,709,076	2,522,746	2,758,906	2,747,100	2,813,489	2,659,507	2,881,547
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	\$2,299,718,000	\$2,420,517,000	\$2,797,057,000	\$3,052,999,052	\$3,597,379,921	\$3,460,006,551	\$3,754,329,481
<b>AVERAGE AWARD</b>	\$849	\$959	\$1,014	\$1,111	\$1,279	\$1,301	\$1,303
<b>MINIMUM AWARD</b>	\$120	\$50	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$100	\$200
<b>MAXIMUM AWARD</b>	\$1,670	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,900	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100

**CHAPTER 2**

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS**

**Award Period 1987-88**

Table 2

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

Table 2A shows the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by Student Aid Index (SAI) and family income. Tables 2B and 2C show the same data for dependent and independent students, respectively. For the purposes of these tables, and all others in the End-of-Year Report, family income is considered to be the sum of the parent's (if the student is dependent on the parent for financial support) or student's (if the student is not dependent) 1986 taxable and nontaxable income, including one half of the amount of certain Veteran's benefits the student may have received.

As Table 1 indicated, 2.88 million students received a Pell Grant during 1987-88. A comparison of Tables 2B and 2C shows that most--57.5 percent--of these students claimed to be independent of their parent's support. The data has shown a steady rise in the portion of recipients reporting independent status. In 1981-82, 41.9 percent were independent; in 1982-83, 45.9 percent; in 1983-84, 47.6 percent; in 1984-85, 48.6 percent; in 1985-86, 50.4 percent; and in 1986-87, 53.9 percent. The reader should note that 1987-88 was the first year when the students age, veterans status, and whether he or she is an orphan or has dependents were the critical determinants for dependency status, a change from the 6 question dependency test, where residency, amount of financial support, and whether the student was claimed as a dependent for tax purposes determined the recipient's status.

The tables show that Pell Grant awards are directed toward the lowest income students. Nearly one-half (45 percent) reported a family income \$6,000 or less. Less than one in four (21 percent) had an income greater than \$15,000. Independent students, because they are reporting their often limited 1986 income, predominated in the lower income ranges. In fact, nearly two out of three (62 percent) independents reported a family income of \$6,000 or less. Dependents, who report their parents' resources, were more numerous in the higher ranges. For example, of all dependents 42 percent had a family income greater than \$15,000; only 5.9 percent of independents were in this income range.

A comparison with 1986-87 data shows an increase in average family income. In 1986-87, the average overall income (dependents and independents) was \$8,531, with 47 percent below \$6,000 and 18 percent above \$15,000. In 1987-88, the overall average increased to \$9,236, with 45 percent below \$6,000 and 21 percent above \$15,000.

Table 2 also presents the distribution of SAIs received by 1987-88 recipients. The SAI is an indicator of the applicant's financial strength which the school combines with the student's educational cost and enrollment status (full-time, three-quarter time, or half-time) to determine the size of the grant. For a given educational cost and enrollment status, a lower SAI

results in a higher grant. In 1987-88, 1,900 was the largest SAI with which a student could qualify for a Pell Grant.

Table 2A shows that the majority of students--57 percent--receive a zero SAI and are therefore eligible for the maximum grant within their cost and enrollment status category. This represents a decrease over 1986-87 data when 60 percent of recipients had zero SAIs. Tables 2B and 2C indicate that independents are much more likely than dependents to receive a low SAI. Almost three-fourths (73.5 percent) of independents received a zero SAI compared to nearly two of every five (35 percent) dependents (see Figure 5 below). Independents rarely receive a large SAI, with only 10 percent in 1987-88 having an SAI greater than 1,000. By comparison, 23 percent of dependents were in this SAI range.

Because the SAI is a measure of the applicant's financial strength, it is not surprising that there is a strong correlation between reported family income and the SAI. In fact, family income, together with the amount of family assets and expenses and certain demographic data (number of family members, for example) determine the SAI. Table 2A clearly shows that the lower the family income the greater the potential for a low SAI (and eventually a large grant). Approximately 93 percent of students reporting family incomes of \$6,000 or less received zero SAIs. (The 7 percent in this income group who did not most likely reported having substantial assets.) Only 1.8 percent of the over \$15,000 income group received the minimum SAI. (These recipients most likely reported large expenses, a large family, and/or multiple members of that family attending college.)

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

Award Period 1987-88

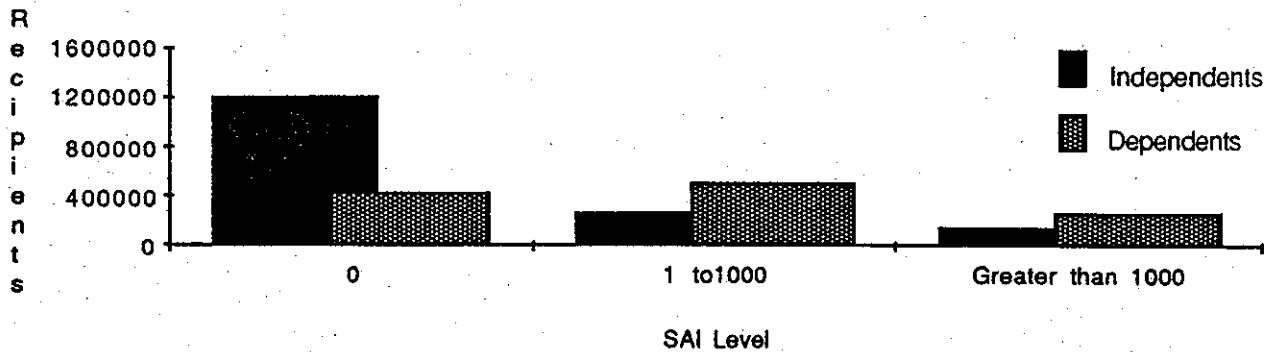










Table 3

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

As Table 1 indicated, the average grant in 1987-88 was \$1,303. Table 3A shows that roughly one third (28.9 percent) received grants less than \$900; slightly more (30.7 percent) were awarded grants between \$900 and \$1,500; and the remaining two-fifths (40 percent) received grants greater than \$1,500. A comparison of Tables 3B and 3C shows that the majority of those receiving both large grants (\$1,500 or more) and modest-sized grants (less than \$900) were independent. Independents, it should be remembered from Table 2, report far lower incomes than their dependent counterparts and therefore would be more likely to qualify for the larger grants.

Table 3A confirms this link between family income and grant size--the greater the income the less likely the student will receive a large award. For example, among recipients who received the maximum grant of \$2,100, 72 per-

cent had incomes of \$6,000 or less, and only 1.0 percent had family incomes greater than \$15,000. This distribution of the maximum award was similar in 1986-87 when 72 percent of the \$6,000 or less group and .9 percent of those with incomes over \$15,000 received \$2,100.

An examination of students receiving modest-sized grants (less than \$900) also illustrates the relationship between income and grant level. Students with relatively large incomes were more likely than their low income counterparts to receive a small grant. For example, approximately 53 percent of recipients with incomes over \$15,000 were awarded grants less than \$900 while 19 percent of the \$6,000 and under group received grants in this range. As the data from Table 8 indicate, educational cost is an important determinant of grant size. Many low income students who received grants less than \$900 attended low cost institutions.







Table 4

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

The SAI when combined with the student's educational cost and enrollment status determine the amount of the Pell Grant. The statistics from Table 4A illustrate the relationship between SAI and grant level--the lower the index the larger the potential for a large grant. For example, nearly 100 percent of the students receiving the maximum award of \$2,100 had zero SAIs, while only 36 percent of the recipients who were awarded less than \$900 had the minimum SAI. Students with zero SAIs who received small grants attended low cost institutions or were enrolled on a part-time basis.

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

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

A comparison of this data with data from the previous 6 award years indicates that such invalid awards continue to be rare. During 1987-88, 3,004 students were in the cells to the right of the diagonal line. These students represented only .10 percent of all recipients. During 1986-87, 1,858 students or .07 percent received such invalid awards; during 1985-86, 1,490 (.05 percent); 1984-85, 1,278 (.05 percent); during 1983-84, 16,893 (.6 percent); during 1982-83, 17,167 (.7 percent); and during 1981-82, 21,684 (.8 percent). The decline in these invalid awards between 1983-84 and 1984-85 may have been the result of the introduction of a new system that schools use to report and reconcile Pell Grant disbursements with the Department of Education. Under this new system, reporting and adjustment of data occurs throughout the year rather than at year's end as was the case with the old system.









Table 5

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

The three tables indicate that institutions participating in the Pell Grant program differed in the numbers of students they attracted, and in the relative proportions of independent and dependent students enrolled. The majority of Pell Grant recipients (52 percent) attended schools where the educational program was less than 4 years in duration. These schools are typically 2 year community colleges and vocational/technical institutions offering courses less than 2 years in length. Independents in these less traditional schools outnumbered dependents almost three to one (1,071,424 to 421,140).

By comparison, the recipient population enrolled in schools offering programs at least 4 years in length tended to be mostly dependent (803,073 dependent versus 585,908 independent). Schools in this category are primarily large state universities and 4 year colleges offering a baccalaureate degree.

A comparison with 1986-87 data shows that the Pell Grant program experienced an increase in the number of recipients attending these more traditional postsecondary institutions. In 1986-87, 1,305,899 recipients were enrolled in schools offering programs at least 4 years in duration; in 1987-88, the number had increased to 1,388,981. The rise in recipients at institutions offering programs less than 4 years in length was more significant, from 1,352,606 to 1,492,564.

Table 5 also indicates that the financial strength of recipients as measured by the SAI varied substantially by institutional type. Schools offering programs lasting 4 years or more, for example, were less likely to attract students with zero SAIs than schools with shorter programs. Students with zero SAIs comprised 46 percent of the recipient pool at 4 year or more institutions and 67 percent of the recipients attending schools with programs of 3 years or less in length.

TABLE 5-A  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY STUDENT AID INDEX AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**ALL RECIPIENTS** - AWARD YEAR 1987-88

STUDENT AID INDEX	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>0</b>	<b>439,991</b>	<b>197,777</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>576,140</b>	<b>203,930</b>	<b>215,672</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,640,364</b>
R%	26.82	12.06	0.42	35.12	12.43	13.15	0.00	100.00
C%	44.82	48.56	55.67	61.99	76.56	75.79	0.00	56.93
<b>1 - 200</b>	<b>91,967</b>	<b>34,575</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>62,036</b>	<b>11,981</b>	<b>13,345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>214,743</b>
R%	42.83	16.10	0.39	28.89	5.58	6.21	0.00	100.00
C%	9.37	8.49	6.81	6.68	4.50	4.69	0.00	7.45
<b>201 - 400</b>	<b>65,893</b>	<b>25,652</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>47,985</b>	<b>9,361</b>	<b>10,558</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160,071</b>
R%	41.16	16.03	0.39	29.98	5.85	6.60	0.00	100.00
C%	6.71	6.30	5.05	5.16	3.51	3.71	0.00	5.56
<b>401 - 600</b>	<b>61,624</b>	<b>23,972</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>44,416</b>	<b>8,381</b>	<b>9,179</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148,195</b>
R%	41.58	16.18	0.42	29.97	5.66	6.19	0.00	100.00
C%	6.28	5.89	5.06	4.78	3.15	3.23	0.00	5.14
<b>601 - 800</b>	<b>59,637</b>	<b>23,023</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>41,282</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>7,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>139,519</b>
R%	42.74	16.50	0.45	29.59	5.10	5.62	0.00	100.00
C%	6.07	5.65	5.06	4.44	2.67	2.76	0.00	4.84
<b>801 - 1,000</b>	<b>56,599</b>	<b>21,783</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>37,781</b>	<b>6,357</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130,061</b>
R%	43.52	16.75	0.44	29.05	4.89	5.35	0.00	100.00
C%	5.77	5.35	4.69	4.07	2.39	2.45	0.00	4.51
<b>1,001 - 1,200</b>	<b>54,501</b>	<b>20,883</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>35,014</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>6,127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122,619</b>
R%	44.45	17.03	0.45	28.56	4.52	5.00	0.00	100.00
C%	5.55	5.13	4.52	3.77	2.08	2.15	0.00	4.26
<b>1,201 - 1,400</b>	<b>47,783</b>	<b>18,635</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>29,817</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106,582</b>
R%	44.83	17.48	0.49	27.98	4.33	4.89	0.00	100.00
C%	4.87	4.58	4.24	3.21	1.73	1.83	0.00	3.70
<b>1,401 - 1,600</b>	<b>44,469</b>	<b>17,842</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>25,695</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,901</b>
R%	45.89	18.41	0.48	26.52	4.24	4.47	0.00	100.00
C%	4.53	4.38	3.77	2.76	1.54	1.52	0.00	3.36
<b>1,601 - 1,900</b>	<b>59,245</b>	<b>23,130</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>29,169</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122,490</b>
R%	48.37	18.88	0.52	23.81	4.07	4.35	0.00	100.00
C%	6.03	5.68	5.13	3.14	1.87	1.87	0.00	4.25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>981,709</b>	<b>407,272</b>	<b>12,312</b>	<b>929,335</b>	<b>266,367</b>	<b>284,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,881,545</b>
R%	34.07	14.13	0.43	32.25	9.24	9.87	0.00	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

TABLE 5-B  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY STUDENT AID INDEX AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS** - AWARD YEAR 1987-88

STUDENT AID INDEX	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>0</b>	<b>168,673</b>	<b>70,914</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>121,374</b>	<b>37,652</b>	<b>30,412</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>430,228</b>
R%	39.21	16.48	0.28	28.21	8.75	7.07	0.00	100.00
C%	29.18	31.52	29.87	40.18	61.52	56.51	0.00	35.14
<b>1 - 200</b>	<b>74,199</b>	<b>26,848</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>37,603</b>	<b>5,456</b>	<b>5,288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>149,885</b>
R%	49.50	17.91	0.33	25.09	3.64	3.53	0.00	100.00
C%	12.83	11.94	12.19	12.45	8.91	9.83	0.00	12.24
<b>201 - 400</b>	<b>48,619</b>	<b>18,633</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>24,570</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,365</b>
R%	48.93	18.75	0.32	24.73	3.65	3.63	0.00	100.00
C%	8.41	8.28	7.85	8.13	5.92	6.70	0.00	8.12
<b>401 - 600</b>	<b>45,195</b>	<b>17,184</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>22,162</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90,990</b>
R%	49.67	18.89	0.34	24.36	3.35	3.39	0.00	100.00
C%	7.82	7.64	7.77	7.34	4.98	5.74	0.00	7.43
<b>601 - 800</b>	<b>44,016</b>	<b>16,687</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>20,216</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,402</b>
R%	50.94	19.31	0.35	23.40	2.97	3.02	0.00	100.00
C%	7.61	7.42	7.52	6.69	4.20	4.85	0.00	7.06
<b>801 - 1,000</b>	<b>42,044</b>	<b>15,704</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>18,448</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,044</b>
R%	51.88	19.38	0.37	22.76	2.81	2.80	0.00	100.00
C%	7.27	6.98	7.42	6.11	3.72	4.22	0.00	6.62
<b>1,001 - 1,200</b>	<b>40,721</b>	<b>15,212</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>17,104</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,232</b>
R%	52.73	19.70	0.38	22.15	2.55	2.50	0.00	100.00
C%	7.04	6.76	7.23	5.66	3.22	3.59	0.00	6.31
<b>1,201 - 1,400</b>	<b>35,457</b>	<b>13,427</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>13,998</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,213</b>
R%	53.55	20.28	0.36	21.14	2.32	2.35	0.00	100.00
C%	6.13	5.97	5.96	4.63	2.51	2.89	0.00	5.41
<b>1,401 - 1,600</b>	<b>33,386</b>	<b>12,925</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>12,053</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,306</b>
R%	54.46	21.08	0.40	19.66	2.19	2.20	0.00	100.00
C%	5.77	5.75	6.13	3.99	2.20	2.51	0.00	5.01
<b>1,601 - 1,900</b>	<b>45,814</b>	<b>17,415</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>14,566</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,548</b>
R%	56.18	21.36	0.40	17.86	2.12	2.09	0.00	100.00
C%	7.92	7.74	8.05	4.82	2.82	3.16	0.00	6.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>578,124</b>	<b>224,949</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>302,094</b>	<b>61,203</b>	<b>53,816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,224,213</b>
R%	47.22	18.37	0.33	24.68	5.00	4.40	0.00	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

TABLE 5-C  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY STUDENT AID INDEX AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION  
INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1987-88**

STUDENT AID INDEX	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>0</b>	<b>271,318</b>	<b>126,863</b>	<b>5,651</b>	<b>454,766</b>	<b>166,278</b>	<b>185,260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,210,136</b>
R%	22.42	10.48	0.47	37.58	13.74	15.31	0.00	100.00
C%	67.23	69.58	68.21	72.50	81.05	80.29	0.00	73.02
<b>1 - 200</b>	<b>17,768</b>	<b>7,727</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>24,433</b>	<b>6,525</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,858</b>
R%	27.40	11.91	0.54	37.67	10.06	12.42	0.00	100.00
C%	4.40	4.24	4.20	3.90	3.18	3.49	0.00	3.91
<b>201 - 400</b>	<b>17,274</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>23,415</b>	<b>5,737</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,706</b>
R%	28.46	11.56	0.50	38.57	9.45	11.46	0.00	100.00
C%	4.28	3.85	3.69	3.73	2.80	3.01	0.00	3.66
<b>401 - 600</b>	<b>16,429</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>22,254</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>6,091</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,205</b>
R%	28.72	11.87	0.54	38.90	9.32	10.65	0.00	100.00
C%	4.07	3.72	3.74	3.55	2.60	2.64	0.00	3.45
<b>601 - 800</b>	<b>15,621</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>21,066</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>5,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,117</b>
R%	29.41	11.93	0.60	39.66	8.55	9.85	0.00	100.00
C%	3.87	3.48	3.86	3.36	2.21	2.27	0.00	3.20
<b>801 - 1,000</b>	<b>14,555</b>	<b>6,079</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>19,333</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,017</b>
R%	29.69	12.40	0.57	39.44	8.32	9.58	0.00	100.00
C%	3.61	3.33	3.36	3.08	1.99	2.03	0.00	2.96
<b>1,001 - 1,200</b>	<b>13,780</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>17,910</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,387</b>
R%	30.36	12.49	0.58	39.46	7.86	9.24	0.00	100.00
C%	3.41	3.11	3.20	2.86	1.74	1.82	0.00	2.74
<b>1,201 - 1,400</b>	<b>12,326</b>	<b>5,208</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>15,819</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,369</b>
R%	30.53	12.90	0.70	39.19	7.63	9.05	0.00	100.00
C%	3.05	2.86	3.40	2.52	1.50	1.58	0.00	2.44
<b>1,401 - 1,600</b>	<b>11,083</b>	<b>4,917</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>13,642</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,595</b>
R%	31.14	13.81	0.61	38.33	7.75	8.36	0.00	100.00
C%	2.75	2.70	2.62	2.17	1.34	1.29	0.00	2.15
<b>1,601 - 1,900</b>	<b>13,431</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,942</b>
R%	32.80	13.96	0.75	35.67	7.97	8.85	0.00	100.00
C%	3.33	3.13	3.72	2.33	1.59	1.57	0.00	2.47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>403,585</b>	<b>182,323</b>	<b>8,285</b>	<b>627,241</b>	<b>205,164</b>	<b>230,734</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,657,332</b>
R%	24.35	11.00	0.50	37.85	12.38	13.92	0.00	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

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

lengthy programs (4 years and more) tended to attract recipients with higher SAIs and higher incomes. For example, the three tables show that 67 percent of recipients with incomes over \$15,000 attended schools in the 4 year or more category. Almost all of this group (91 percent) were dependent. Only 43 percent of recipients reporting incomes of \$6,000 and less were enrolled in this type of school. Over two-thirds (71 percent) of this lower income group were independent.

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TABLE 6-A  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY FAMILY INCOME AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**ALL RECIPIENTS** - AWARD YEAR 1987-88

FAMILY INCOME	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>LESS THAN \$1,001</b>	<b>75,482</b>	<b>32,478</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>81,221</b>	<b>20,317</b>	<b>24,336</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234,644</b>
R%	32.17	13.84	0.35	34.61	8.66	10.37	0.00	100.00
C%	7.69	7.97	6.58	8.74	7.63	8.55	0.00	8.14
<b>\$1,001 - 3,000</b>	<b>93,326</b>	<b>38,612</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>117,504</b>	<b>47,346</b>	<b>47,552</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>345,712</b>
R%	27.00	11.17	0.40	33.99	13.70	13.75	0.00	100.00
C%	9.51	9.48	11.14	12.64	17.77	16.71	0.00	12.00
<b>\$3,001 - 6,000</b>	<b>188,622</b>	<b>80,979</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>240,892</b>	<b>92,981</b>	<b>98,122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>704,921</b>
R%	26.76	11.49	0.47	34.17	13.19	13.92	0.00	100.00
C%	19.21	19.88	27.01	25.92	34.91	34.48	0.00	24.46
<b>\$6,001 - 9,000</b>	<b>140,773</b>	<b>59,715</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>160,332</b>	<b>44,680</b>	<b>49,006</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>456,710</b>
R%	30.82	13.08	0.48	35.11	9.78	10.73	0.00	100.00
C%	14.34	14.66	17.90	17.25	16.77	17.22	0.00	15.85
<b>\$9,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>189,650</b>	<b>79,331</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>176,974</b>	<b>38,212</b>	<b>42,097</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>528,484</b>
R%	35.89	15.01	0.42	33.49	7.23	7.97	0.00	100.00
C%	19.32	19.48	18.03	19.04	14.35	14.79	0.00	18.34
<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>130,824</b>	<b>52,830</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>86,257</b>	<b>14,597</b>	<b>15,218</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>301,016</b>
R%	43.46	17.55	0.43	28.66	4.85	5.06	0.00	100.00
C%	13.33	12.97	10.48	9.28	5.48	5.35	0.00	10.45
<b>\$20,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>138,264</b>	<b>54,203</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>59,458</b>	<b>7,620</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>268,123</b>
R%	51.57	20.22	0.36	22.18	2.84	2.84	0.00	100.00
C%	14.08	13.31	7.89	6.40	2.86	2.67	0.00	9.30
<b>\$30,001 +</b>	<b>24,770</b>	<b>9,124</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>6,697</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,937</b>
R%	59.06	21.76	0.29	15.97	1.46	1.46	0.00	100.00
C%	2.52	2.24	0.97	0.72	0.23	0.22	0.00	1.46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>981,711</b>	<b>407,272</b>	<b>12,312</b>	<b>929,335</b>	<b>266,367</b>	<b>284,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,881,547</b>
R%	34.07	14.13	0.43	32.25	9.24	9.87	0.00	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

TABLE 6-B  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY FAMILY INCOME AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1987-88**

FAMILY INCOME	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>LESS THAN \$1,001</b>	<b>21,444</b>	<b>7,041</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>10,190</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,911</b>
R%	51.17	16.80	0.31	24.31	3.78	3.63	0.00	100.00
C%	3.71	3.13	3.23	3.37	2.59	2.83	0.00	3.42
<b>\$1,001 - 3,000</b>	<b>24,646</b>	<b>9,770</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>16,428</b>	<b>5,832</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,872</b>
R%	40.49	16.05	0.20	26.99	9.58	6.69	0.00	100.00
C%	4.26	4.34	3.00	5.44	9.53	7.57	0.00	4.97
<b>\$3,001 - 6,000</b>	<b>60,646</b>	<b>26,453</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>44,555</b>	<b>15,469</b>	<b>11,831</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159,418</b>
R%	38.04	16.59	0.29	27.95	9.70	7.42	0.00	100.00
C%	10.49	11.76	11.52	14.75	25.27	21.98	0.00	13.02
<b>\$6,001 - 9,000</b>	<b>67,708</b>	<b>27,020</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>43,965</b>	<b>11,118</b>	<b>9,687</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160,059</b>
R%	42.30	16.88	0.35	27.47	6.95	6.05	0.00	100.00
C%	11.71	12.01	13.93	14.55	18.17	18.00	0.00	13.07
<b>\$9,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>135,065</b>	<b>51,781</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>75,705</b>	<b>13,018</b>	<b>12,629</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>289,179</b>
R%	46.71	17.91	0.34	26.18	4.50	4.37	0.00	100.00
C%	23.36	23.02	24.36	25.06	21.27	23.47	0.00	23.62
<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>109,462</b>	<b>41,881</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>51,688</b>	<b>7,173</b>	<b>7,138</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>218,096</b>
R%	50.19	19.20	0.35	23.70	3.29	3.27	0.00	100.00
C%	18.93	18.62	18.72	17.11	11.72	13.26	0.00	17.82
<b>\$20,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>134,495</b>	<b>51,943</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>52,981</b>	<b>6,409</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253,062</b>
R%	53.15	20.53	0.35	20.94	2.53	2.50	0.00	100.00
C%	23.26	23.09	22.30	17.54	10.47	11.77	0.00	20.67
<b>\$30,001 +</b>	<b>24,660</b>	<b>9,060</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>6,582</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,618</b>
R%	59.25	21.77	0.28	15.82	1.44	1.44	0.00	100.00
C%	4.27	4.03	2.93	2.18	0.98	1.11	0.00	3.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>578,126</b>	<b>224,949</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>302,094</b>	<b>61,203</b>	<b>53,816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,224,215</b>
R%	47.22	18.37	0.33	24.68	5.00	4.40	0.00	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

TABLE 6-C  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY FAMILY INCOME AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1987-88**

FAMILY INCOME	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>LESS THAN \$1,001</b>	<b>54,038</b>	<b>25,437</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>71,031</b>	<b>18,732</b>	<b>22,815</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>192,733</b>
R%	28.04	13.20	0.35	36.85	9.72	11.84	0.00	100.00
C%	13.39	13.95	8.21	11.32	9.13	9.89	0.00	11.63
<b>\$1,001 - 3,000</b>	<b>68,680</b>	<b>28,842</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>101,076</b>	<b>41,514</b>	<b>43,477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>284,840</b>
R%	24.11	10.13	0.44	35.49	14.57	15.26	0.00	100.00
C%	17.02	15.82	15.10	16.11	20.23	18.84	0.00	17.19
<b>\$3,001 - 6,000</b>	<b>127,976</b>	<b>54,526</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>196,337</b>	<b>77,512</b>	<b>86,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>545,503</b>
R%	23.46	10.00	0.52	35.99	14.21	15.82	0.00	100.00
C%	31.71	29.91	34.53	31.30	37.78	37.40	0.00	32.91
<b>\$6,001 - 9,000</b>	<b>73,065</b>	<b>32,695</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>116,367</b>	<b>33,562</b>	<b>39,319</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>296,651</b>
R%	24.63	11.02	0.55	39.23	11.31	13.25	0.00	100.00
C%	18.10	17.93	19.83	18.55	16.36	17.04	0.00	17.90
<b>\$9,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>54,585</b>	<b>27,550</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>101,269</b>	<b>25,194</b>	<b>29,468</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239,305</b>
R%	22.81	11.51	0.52	42.32	10.53	12.31	0.00	100.00
C%	13.53	15.11	14.95	16.15	12.28	12.77	0.00	14.44
<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>21,362</b>	<b>10,949</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>34,569</b>	<b>7,424</b>	<b>8,080</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,920</b>
R%	25.76	13.20	0.65	41.69	8.95	9.74	0.00	100.00
C%	5.29	6.01	6.47	5.51	3.62	3.50	0.00	5.00
<b>\$20,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>6,477</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,061</b>
R%	25.02	15.01	0.48	43.01	8.04	8.44	0.00	100.00
C%	0.93	1.24	0.88	1.03	0.59	0.55	0.00	0.91
<b>\$30,001 +</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>319</b>
R%	34.48	20.06	0.63	36.05	4.70	4.08	0.00	100.00
C%	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>403,585</b>	<b>182,323</b>	<b>8,285</b>	<b>627,241</b>	<b>205,164</b>	<b>230,734</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,657,332</b>
R%	24.35	11.00	0.50	37.85	12.38	13.92	0.00	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00



Table 7

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

Educational costs for calculating a Pell Grant in 1987-88 normally included: 1) the student's tuition and fees; 2) room and board charges if on campus, a living allowance of \$1,100 if the student lived at home with parents, or a living allowance of at least \$1,100 but not more than \$1,600 if the student lived off campus and not with parents; and 3) a books and supplies allowance of \$400.<sup>4</sup> For this reason, as Table 7A indicates, few recipients had costs below \$1,500--the sum of the \$400 books and supplies allowance and the \$1,100 off campus allowance. The recipients in this very low cost

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

group were most likely incarcerated or students taking correspondence courses. The room, board, books, and supplies allowances for these two groups were less generous.

Table 7A shows that a majority of students had costs in the higher ranges for Pell Grant awarding purposes. For example, over three of every five recipients (65 percent) attended schools where costs were greater than \$3,300. Relatively few (10 percent) had costs of \$2,400 or less (see Figure 6).

Tables 7B and 7C indicate that there was little difference in the educational costs of dependents and independents. For example, 65.6 percent of dependents had costs greater than \$3,300; by comparison, 65.4 percent independents had costs in this range. Costs for dependents averaged \$4,733 in 1987-88; the average cost for independents was \$4,294.

A comparison with 1986-87 data indicates a modest increase in costs for Pell Grant recipients. Average costs increased by 4.8 percent between the 2 years, from \$4,273 to \$4,480. Recipients in the high cost ranges represented a greater percentage of the total in 1987-88. For example, recipients with costs greater than \$3,300 comprised 61.8 percent of all recipients in 1986-87 and 65.5 percent in 1987-88.

Table 7A also shows no clear relationship between cost and SAI level. For example, the proportion of recipients attending higher cost schools does not vary greatly by SAI level. About 66 percent of the zero SAI recipients attended institutions with educational costs over \$3,300 as compared to 65 percent of the recipients with indexes between 0 and 1,400 and 68 percent of recipients with SAIs over 1,400. Neither does

the percentage of recipients attending lower income schools vary greatly by SAI. Nearly 11 percent of the zero SAI recipients were enrolled in schools with costs less than \$2,400 as compared to 11 percent of the recipients with indexes between 0 and 1,400 and 7 percent of recipients with SAIs over 1,400.

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

**Award Period 1987-88**

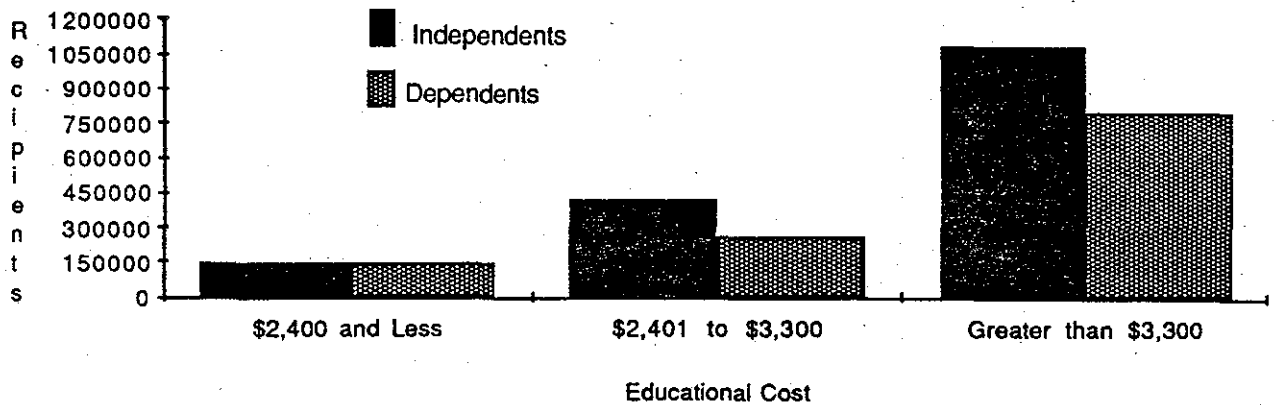








Table 8**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients  
By Family Income and Educational Cost**

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

Table 8A indicates no noticeable relationship between income and educational cost. Low cost schools attracted low income students at approximately the same rate as high income students. For example, 9.5 percent of all recipients with incomes of \$6,000 or less attended institutions where costs were \$2,400 or less. By comparison, 10 percent of recipients with incomes greater than \$15,000 had costs in this low range. Likewise, higher cost schools appeared to attract recipients from both income groups at the same rate. For example, 67.3 percent of the \$6,000 or less income group had costs greater than \$3,300; 66.5 percent of re-

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

Tables 8B and 8C show that independents tended to be in the lower income and educational cost ranges more often and dependents were more often in the higher ranges. For example, 5.3 percent of all independents, compared with 2.8 percent of dependents, had educational costs of \$2,400 or less and incomes of \$6,000 or less. Only 3.5 percent of independents, compared with 28.5 percent of dependents, attended schools where costs were greater than \$3,300 and reported family incomes greater than \$15,000.

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Table 9

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

Award Period 1987-88

9A - Total  
9B - Dependent  
9C - Independent

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

Net assets in these tables equals the sum of the market value of the recipient's (for independents) or parent's (for dependents) home, real estate, investments, business, farm, cash, and savings, minus the sum of the unpaid debts on these items. The formula used to calculate a Pell Grant Student Aid Index includes a series of asset reserves to "protect" a portion of the student's or parent's assets. These asset reserves are applied against the various categories of assets and allow each applicant a portion of his or her reported assets from which no contribution is required. In 1987-88, the asset reserves were included for all applicants except single independent students with no dependents (i.e., those with a family size of one). The level of the reserves ranged from \$25,000 for home assets to a total of \$100,000 for those reporting farm or business assets.

Table 9A shows that Pell Grants are directed toward students with few assets. In 1987-88, three of every four (77 percent) recipients reported net assets of \$7,500 or less (see Figure 7). As Tables 9B and 9C indicate, independents predominated in this low asset

group. In fact, 95 percent of all independents had net assets of \$7,500 or less; by comparison, 52 percent of dependent recipients were in this asset range. Only about one in nine recipients (11.3 percent) reported net assets that exceeded \$25,000. Approximately 93 percent of these students were dependent. Given the size of the asset reserves, and the fact that few had assets above \$25,000, reported assets rarely played a part in determining grant size in 1987-88.

A comparison with 1986-87 data indicates a slight shift in the distribution of recipients by asset level. A larger proportion of 1987-88 recipients reported net assets of \$7,500 or less (76.9 percent versus 75.6 percent); fewer had assets greater than \$25,000 (11.3 percent versus 11.4 percent).

The tables also show that Pell Grants are targeted toward recipients who report both low net assets and low family incomes. In 1987-88, 41 percent of all Pell Grant awards went to students with net assets of \$7,500 or less and incomes of \$6,000 or less. About 86 percent of this low asset and income group were independent.

Likewise, few students received grants who reported both a relatively large amount of net assets and income. Students with net assets over \$25,000 and income exceeding \$15,000 con-

stituted 5.3 percent of all Pell Grant recipients. Almost all of these recipients (97 percent) were dependent.

**Figure 7**  
**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By Net Assets**  
**Award Period 1987-88**

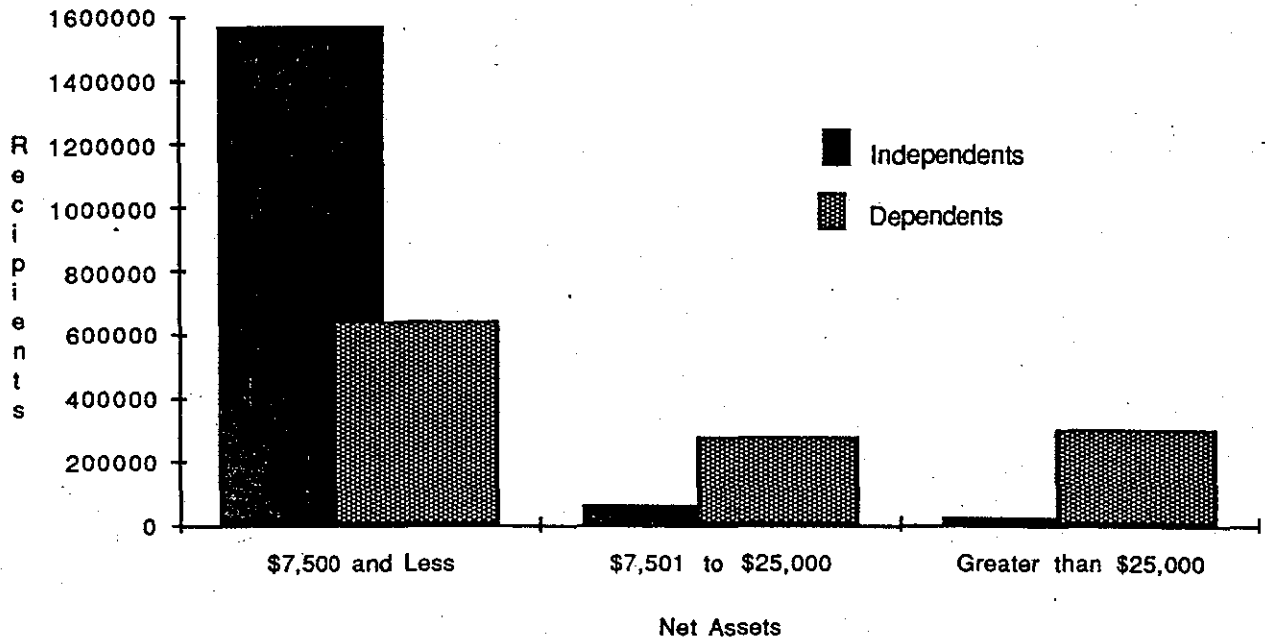








Table 10**Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients  
By Age and Family Income**

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

As the data in Table 10B suggests, beginning in 1987-88, students who are 24 years and older were automatically considered independent. However, some students who are less than 24 years old will appear as independent since financial aid administrators were also given the ability to override dependency status based on unusual circumstances.

The dependent recipients in the age 40 and over category in Table 10C are most likely due to an error in entry of the date of birth.

A comparison with 1986-87 data, indicates that Pell Grants were awarded to an older student population in 1987-88. Table 10A shows that 56 percent of all recipients were 23 years or younger and 30 percent 27 years or older in

1987-88. This represents a slight shift from the previous year when 58 percent were in the younger age group and 29 percent in the older group.

The relationship between age and family income that is illustrated in Table 10A closely reflects the relationship between family income and dependency status. As the table shows, recipients in the younger age groups, most of whom are dependent and report their parent's income, had relatively large family incomes. Older recipients, all of whom are independent, tended to have less family income. For example, 32 percent of the 23 years and younger group and 7 percent of the over 24 group had family incomes over \$15,000. Approximately 34 percent of the 23 years and younger group and 58 percent of the over 24 group reported having an income of \$6,000 or less.









**CHAPTER 3**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Award Period 1987-88**

Table 11

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

**Award Period 1987-88**

Table 11 presents a distribution of dependent Pell Grant recipients by family income and student earnings. The dependent student earnings for this table equal the sum of the student's (and spouse's) 1986 taxable and nontaxable income, minus the amount of 1986 Federal taxes paid. Dependent recipients who did not report any 1986 earnings--about 51 percent of all dependents--are not included in the table.

Few dependents reported a large amount of earnings. For example, only one in five (20 percent) of the dependent recipients included in Table 11 had earnings that exceeded \$4,000 in 1986. More than one half (60 percent) of all dependents who reported income had earnings

between \$1,000 and \$4,000 (see Figure 8 below).

A comparison of Table 11 with other End-of-Year Report tables that display distributions of recipients by family income indicates that dependent recipients whose parents had relatively large incomes were more likely to report earnings than dependents whose parents had little income. For example, of the 512,776 dependent recipients whose parents had incomes greater than \$15,000, 56 percent reported earnings in 1986 (and therefore are included in Table 11). Of the 262,201 dependents with family incomes of \$6,000 and less, 40 percent reported student earnings.

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

**Award Period 1987-88**

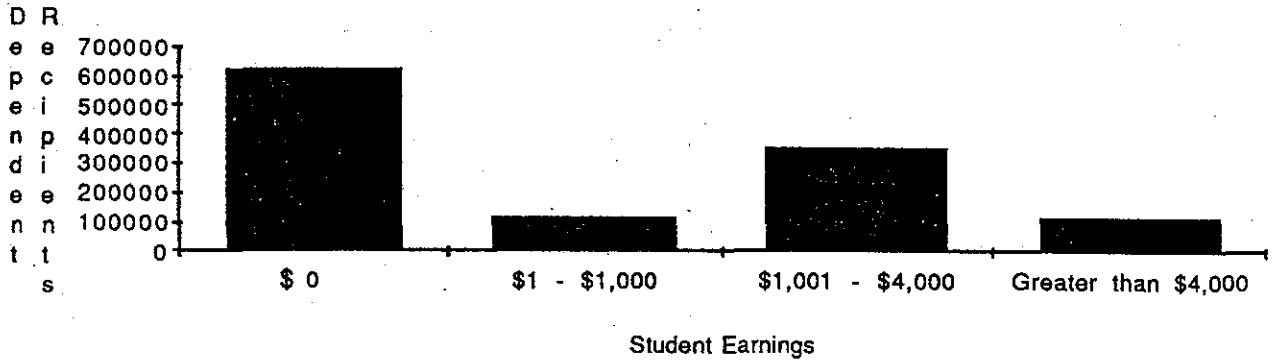


TABLE 11  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS BY FAMILY INCOME AND DEPENDENT STUDENT EARNINGS**  
**AWARD YEAR 1987-88**

FAMILY INCOME	DEPENDENT STUDENT EARNINGS										TOTAL
	\$1 - 500	\$501 - 1,000	\$1,001 - 1,500	\$1,001 - 2,000	\$2,001 - 3,200	\$3,201 - 4,000	\$4,001 - 5,000	\$5,000 - 7,500	\$7,501 - 10,000	\$10,000 +	
<b>LESS THAN \$1,001</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>4,609</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>21,195</b>
R%	9.65	13.08	12.30	11.04	21.75	10.84	9.07	9.06	2.23	0.98	100.00
C%	4.39	3.87	3.59	3.30	3.23	3.15	3.48	4.03	0.00	3.94	3.56
<b>\$1,001 - 3,000</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>23,569</b>
R%	8.96	13.02	12.83	12.36	21.97	10.76	8.49	8.68	2.08	0.86	100.00
C%	4.53	4.29	4.16	4.11	3.63	3.48	3.62	4.29	0.00	3.84	3.95
<b>\$3,001 - 6,000</b>	<b>5,216</b>	<b>7,789</b>	<b>7,232</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>12,672</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>59,519</b>
R%	8.76	13.09	12.15	11.17	21.29	11.63	9.35	9.71	2.13	0.73	100.00
C%	11.19	10.88	9.95	9.39	8.88	9.49	10.07	12.12	0.00	8.22	9.99
<b>\$6,001 - 9,000</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>8,259</b>	<b>8,006</b>	<b>7,342</b>	<b>14,663</b>	<b>7,791</b>	<b>6,315</b>	<b>6,672</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>66,412</b>
R%	8.11	12.44	12.06	11.06	22.08	11.73	9.51	10.05	2.30	0.68	100.00
C%	11.55	11.54	11.01	10.36	10.28	10.68	11.42	13.99	0.00	8.56	11.14
<b>\$9,001 - 15,000</b>	<b>10,438</b>	<b>16,607</b>	<b>16,685</b>	<b>16,238</b>	<b>32,963</b>	<b>17,259</b>	<b>14,317</b>	<b>12,030</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>140,702</b>
R%	7.42	11.80	11.86	11.54	23.43	12.27	10.18	8.55	1.89	1.07	100.00
C%	22.39	23.20	22.95	22.92	23.10	23.67	25.90	25.23	0.00	28.58	23.60
<b>\$15,001 - 20,000</b>	<b>8,842</b>	<b>13,548</b>	<b>14,087</b>	<b>14,256</b>	<b>28,939</b>	<b>14,801</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>8,371</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>117,251</b>
R%	7.54	11.55	12.01	12.16	24.68	12.62	9.76	7.14	1.53	1.00	100.00
C%	18.97	18.93	19.38	20.12	20.28	20.30	20.69	17.56	0.00	22.32	19.67
<b>\$20,001 - 30,000</b>	<b>10,804</b>	<b>16,745</b>	<b>18,013</b>	<b>17,960</b>	<b>37,091</b>	<b>18,122</b>	<b>11,808</b>	<b>9,208</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>142,853</b>
R%	7.56	11.72	12.61	12.57	25.96	12.69	8.27	6.45	1.40	0.77	100.00
C%	23.18	23.40	24.78	25.35	25.99	24.85	21.36	19.31	0.00	20.88	23.97
<b>\$30,001 +</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>24,579</b>
R%	7.21	11.33	12.35	12.78	26.75	13.00	7.76	6.71	1.33	0.78	100.00
C%	3.80	3.89	4.18	4.43	4.61	4.38	3.45	3.46	0.00	3.65	4.12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,613</b>	<b>71,573</b>	<b>72,689</b>	<b>70,839</b>	<b>142,690</b>	<b>72,924</b>	<b>55,275</b>	<b>47,675</b>	<b>10,547</b>	<b>5,255</b>	<b>596,080</b>
R%	7.82	12.01	12.19	11.88	23.94	12.23	9.27	8.00	1.77	0.88	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

Table 12

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

During award period 1987-88, 66,955 students, constituting approximately 1.1 percent of all Pell Grant applicants, reported receiving these Veteran's benefits on an official application. Three of every four applicants reporting Veteran's benefits (77 percent) were independent<sup>6</sup> (see Figure 9).

Table 12 also shows that applicants reporting Veteran's benefits qualified for a Pell Grant at the same rate as applicants in general--a 59.9 percent eligibility rate for veterans versus a 60.5 qualification rate for the entire applicant pool. Also consistent with the general applicant population was the fact that independents who reported Veteran's benefits qualified at a greater rate than their dependent counterparts. Eligible applicants who reported Veteran's benefits were more likely to actually receive a Pell Grant than other applicants--81.3 percent of eligible veterans versus 75.6 percent of all eligible applicants.

Veterans were selected for institutional verification at the same rate as the general population.

<sup>6</sup> The reader should note that beginning in 1987-88, all veterans are considered independent. However, a student need not be a veteran to receive Veteran's benefits. The 23 percent who were dependent and received benefits evidently were not themselves veterans.

Approximately 47.4 percent of eligible veterans were selected compared to 45 percent of all eligible Pell Grant applicants. The selection rate for eligible dependent applicants reporting Veteran's benefits (53 percent) was slightly higher than the rate for their independent counterparts (46 percent).

The average grant for veterans reporting benefits was \$1,285, slightly less than the general population average of \$1,303. Program funds directed toward students with Veteran's benefits in 1987-88 totalled \$41.8 million, or 1.1 percent of all program expenditures.

Figure 9  
Applicants/Recipients  
Reporting VA Benefits

Award Period 1987-88

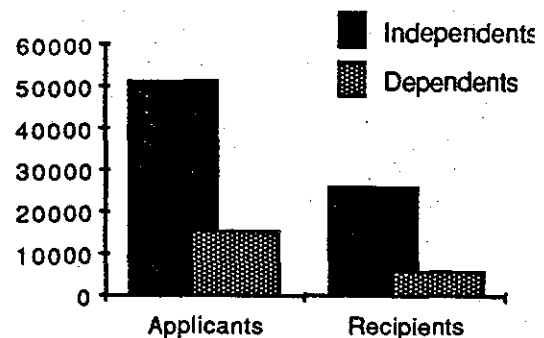


TABLE 12  
**SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR PELL GRANT APPLICANTS  
 REPORTING VETERAN'S BENEFITS  
 AWARD YEAR 1987-88**

	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS	15,514	51,441	66,955
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS	12,945	46,318	59,263
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	7,462 48.10	32,557 63.29	40,019 59.77
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	5,483 35.34	13,761 26.75	19,244 28.74
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING	2,569 16.56	5,123 9.96	7,692 11.49
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS	828	1,863	2,691
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SELECTED FOR VALIDATION	3,987	14,989	18,976
NUMBER OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS	6,247	26,280	32,527
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$7,926,685	\$33,885,685	\$41,812,370
AVERAGE GRANT	\$1,269	\$1,289	\$1,285

Table 13

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

Table 13 shows that nearly seven of every ten applicants (67 percent) qualified to receive a Pell Grant in 1987-88. Independents qualified at a much higher rate than dependent applicants. Although dependent applicants slightly outnumbered independent applicants by 47,088, nearly 830,000 more independents were qualified to receive aid.

Income explains the differences in eligibility rates. As the table shows, most independent applicants reported little income. For example, 60 percent reported having a family income of \$7,500 or less in 1986. By comparison, 15 percent of the nearly 3 million dependent applicants were in this low income range.

Low income applicants--both independent and dependent--were much more likely to qualify for a grant than their higher income counterparts. For example, more than 99 percent of all applicants with family incomes of \$7,500 and less qualified, while 32 percent of applicants

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

A comparison with 1986-87 data shows that low income applicants qualified at about the same rate as low income applicants in 1987-88: over 99 percent of those with family incomes of \$7,500 or less in both years were eligible. However, slightly fewer (32 percent) high income applicants qualified. For example, in 1986-87, 34 percent of applicants with incomes greater than \$15,000 were eligible; in 1987-88, 32 percent of the students in this income group were eligible.

In both years, independents in the \$7,500 and less income group qualified at a slightly greater rate (99.4 percent in 1987-88) than dependents in this low income category (98.8 percent). However, independents in the \$15,000 and greater income group were also slightly more likely to qualify than their dependent counterparts (31.9 percent for independents versus 31.7 percent for dependents).



TABLE 13  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT APPLICANTS  
 BY ELIGIBILITY STATUS AND INCOME RANGE**  
ALL APPLICANTS - AWARD YEAR 1987-88

<u>ALL APPLICANTS</u>	INCOME RANGE										TOTAL
	\$0 - 4,000	\$4,001 - 7,500	\$7,501 - 10,000	\$10,001 - 12,000	\$12,001 - 15,000	\$15,001 - 20,000	\$20,001 - 25,000	\$25,001 - 30,000	\$30,001 - 35,000	\$35,000 +	
TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	1,095,754	1,013,779	379,603	234,728	307,653	382,032	224,366	108,506	38,332	15,306	3,800,059
PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	28.8	26.7	10.0	6.2	8.1	10.1	5.9	2.9	1.0	0.4	100.0
TOTAL APPLICANTS	1,100,180	1,024,286	464,600	302,291	383,086	514,053	399,244	334,293	276,611	898,698	5,697,342
PERCENT OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	19.3	18.0	8.2	5.3	6.7	9.0	7.0	5.9	4.9	15.8	100.0

<u>DEPENDENT APPLICANTS</u>	INCOME RANGE										TOTAL
	\$0 - 4,000	\$4,001 - 7,500	\$7,501 - 10,000	\$10,001 - 12,000	\$12,001 - 15,000	\$15,001 - 20,000	\$20,001 - 25,000	\$25,001 - 30,000	\$30,001 - 35,000	\$35,000 +	
TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	182,584	239,058	155,066	117,046	168,377	261,640	203,342	105,973	37,877	15,149	1,486,112
PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	12.3	16.1	10.4	7.9	11.3	17.6	13.7	7.1	2.5	1.0	100.0
TOTAL APPLICANTS	184,326	242,415	161,742	125,923	188,087	314,315	292,234	269,999	240,029	853,145	2,872,215
PERCENT OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	6.4	8.4	5.6	4.4	6.5	10.9	10.2	9.4	8.4	29.7	100.0

<u>INDEPENDENT APPLICANTS</u>	INCOME RANGE										TOTAL
	\$0 - 4,000	\$4,001 - 7,500	\$7,501 - 10,000	\$10,001 - 12,000	\$12,001 - 15,000	\$15,001 - 20,000	\$20,001 - 25,000	\$25,001 - 30,000	\$30,001 - 35,000	\$35,000 +	
TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	913,170	774,721	224,537	117,682	139,276	120,392	21,024	2,533	455	157	2,313,947
PERCENT OF TOTAL QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	39.5	33.5	9.7	5.1	6.0	5.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
TOTAL APPLICANTS	915,854	781,871	302,858	176,368	194,999	199,738	107,010	64,294	36,582	45,553	2,825,127
PERCENT OF TOTAL APPLICANTS	32.4	27.7	10.7	6.2	6.9	7.1	3.8	2.3	1.3	1.6	100.0

Table 14

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

The table shows that 80 percent of recipients reported being full-time students in 1987-88, 2.5 percent reported three-quarter time status and 3.4 percent reported being half-time. Approximately 14 percent of the recipients had no reported enrollment status or changed their status within the award year. (For example, went from full-time during the fall semester to half-time during the spring). These students are excluded from Table 14.

Enrollment status varied by dependency status. A little more than half the full-time recipients were dependent (52 percent) and slightly less than half were independent (48 percent). However, part-time recipients were much more likely to be independent than dependent. Over three times as many three-quarter time recipients were independent (76 percent) than dependent (24 percent) and more than five times as many half-time students claimed independent status (84 percent) than dependent status (16 percent).

Attendance patterns varied considerably by whether the school was public, private, non-profit, or profit-making. Of total full-time recipients, 55 percent attended public schools, 19 percent attended private, non-profit schools, and 26 percent attended profit-making schools. Part-time recipients were more likely to attend

public schools. Sixty-one percent of three-quarter time students attended public institutions, 16 percent were enrolled in private, non-profit schools, and 23 percent attended profit-making schools. Of the half-time students, 64 percent were enrolled in public institutions, 14 percent attended private, non-profit institutions, and 22 percent were enrolled in profit-making schools.

Attendance patterns also varied by the length of program offered by the school. As Table 6 indicated, schools offering programs of 5 years or longer attracted the largest number of recipients of any of the institutional type categories presented. Recipients enrolled in these schools--many of which are large state universities--were more often full-time than recipients attending other schools. This category of schools had 85 percent full-time recipients in 1987-88, and only 1.5 percent and 1.6 percent three quarter and half-time recipients, respectively. (There was no enrollment status on file for the remaining 12 percent).

On the other hand, institutions where commuters make up a large portion of the student body attracted part-time students at a slightly greater rate. For example, schools offering programs 2 to 3 years in length--most of which are 2-year community colleges--had 71 percent full-time, 3.8 percent three-quarter time, and 5.6 percent half-time recipients. (There was no enrollment status on file for the remaining 19 percent.)

TABLE 14  
**PELLGRANT RECIPIENT ENROLLMENT STATUS**  
**BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**  
**ALL INSTITUTIONS** - AWARD PERIOD 1987-88

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	FULL TIME			THREE QUARTER TIME			HALF TIME		
	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>1,272,497</b>	<b>661,800</b>	<b>610,697</b>	<b>43,854</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>32,875</b>	<b>62,858</b>	<b>9,571</b>	<b>53,287</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	670,280	409,880	260,400	10,142	3,351	6,791	11,746	2,136	9,610
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	123,168	70,971	52,197	2,687	825	1,862	4,031	659	3,372
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	1,978	479	1,499	192	25	167	258	17	241
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	456,490	175,943	280,547	30,437	6,708	23,729	46,049	6,638	39,411
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	15,697	3,315	12,382	316	55	261	636	97	539
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	4,884	1,212	3,672	80	15	65	138	24	114
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT</b>	<b>428,588</b>	<b>262,172</b>	<b>166,416</b>	<b>11,696</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>8,831</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>11,481</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	159,660	104,910	54,750	4,597	1,439	3,158	4,093	729	3,364
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	214,483	133,359	81,124	5,174	1,017	4,157	7,098	820	6,278
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	3,144	1,459	1,685	65	14	51	90	23	67
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	39,177	18,748	20,429	1,509	290	1,219	1,824	282	1,542
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	9,247	3,258	5,989	218	81	137	184	58	126
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	2,877	438	2,439	133	24	109	123	19	104
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING</b>	<b>611,606</b>	<b>140,624</b>	<b>470,982</b>	<b>16,285</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>12,975</b>	<b>21,634</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>17,634</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	613	64	549	11	0	11	2	1	1
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	19,336	7,725	11,611	987	216	771	481	72	409
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	5,340	1,737	3,603	102	17	85	373	50	323
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	167,937	44,511	123,426	3,045	708	2,337	4,238	796	3,442
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	196,527	44,810	151,717	5,195	1,078	4,117	6,937	1,318	5,619
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	221,853	41,777	180,076	6,945	1,291	5,654	9,603	1,763	7,840
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,312,691</b>	<b>1,064,596</b>	<b>1,248,095</b>	<b>71,835</b>	<b>17,154</b>	<b>54,681</b>	<b>97,904</b>	<b>15,502</b>	<b>82,402</b>

**CHAPTER 4**

**DISTRIBUTION OF VERIFIED PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
BY INCOME LEVEL AND GRANT LEVEL**

**Award Period 1987-88**

Table 15**Distribution of Verified Pell Grant Recipients  
By Income and Grant Level**

Award Period 1987-88

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Table 15 examines the relationship of family income to grant level for verified recipients during 1987-88. Recipients who were not selected for verification--72 percent of the population--are not included on the table.

A comparison of this table with other tables in the End-of-Year Report that show family income for all 1987-88 Pell Grant recipients suggests that low income students were less likely to be selected for verification than those reporting a high income. For example, 36 percent of all verified recipients reported family incomes of \$6,000 or less. By comparison, 48 percent of non-verified recipients had incomes in this range. Likewise, the proportion of verified students reporting incomes greater than \$15,000 (25 percent) was greater than the proportion of non-verified students (20 percent) with incomes in this range.

Verified recipients appeared to be awarded grants that were, on average, similar in size to their non-verified counterparts. For example, Table 15 shows that 15 percent of the verified population received the maximum grant of \$2,100 compared with 18 percent of the non-verified group. Grants of less than \$900 were awarded to 29.8 percent of the verified population and to 28.6 percent of the non-verified group.

As with the recipient population in general, Table 15 illustrates that the higher the verified recipients' income the lower the grant. Verified recipients with income over \$15,000 comprised 25 percent of all verified students but received only 2 percent of all maximum awards. On the other hand, verified recipients with incomes of \$6,000 or less made up 36 percent of the verified population and received 64 percent of the maximum awards.

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**CHAPTER 5**

**SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR THE  
MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY SYSTEM**

**Award Period 1987-88**

Table 16

## Multiple Data Entry Summary Statistics

Award Period 1987-88

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

During 1987-88, students could apply for a Pell Grant using one of five applications: The U.S. Department of Education's Application for Federal Student Aid (Pell); American College Testing (ACT) Program's Family Financial Statement; College Scholarship Service's (CSS) Financial Aid Form; the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) form; or beginning in 1987-88, the Illinois State Scholarship Commission (ISSC) form. This arrangement is called Multiple Data Entry.

Table 16 shows that CSS's form was used by most students submitting an official Pell Grant application (40 percent) followed in order by the Federal Pell form (36.2 percent), ACT (18.3 percent), PHEAA (3.7 percent), and ISSC (1.8 percent).

More students in 1987-88 used CSS and ACT forms to apply for a Pell Grant than had used these forms in 1986-87. Application volume at CSS rose by 3.5 percent, from 2.4 million to 2.5 million. ACT's volume increased 11 percent, from 1 million to 1.15 million. The relative increases in PHEAA's volume (12.2 percent), was more substantial from 209,000 to 235,000. Usage of the Federal Pell form decreased. In 1986-87, 2.35 million students used the Federal system; in 1987-88, the volume of Federal system users had decreased by 2.9 percent to 2.28 million.

Table 16 shows that, as in 1986-87, the proportion of applicants who became recipients in

1987-88 differed according to the application the student used. Students using the Federal Pell application were most likely to actually receive a Pell Grant. Approximately 57 percent of the students using this form became recipients. ACT applicants were next, with 46 percent becoming recipients, followed by ISSC with 44.4 percent, CSS with 36.4 percent, and PHEAA with 36 percent.

Some applicants did not receive grants because their applications were returned for insufficient data and were never resubmitted for processing. As Table 16 indicates, CSS applicants were most often in this category. Thirteen percent of the applications from students who filled out a CSS form were "rejected" and never resubmitted. Federal Pell applications were least often rejected (5.6 percent) and never resubmitted.

Another group of applicants filed applications that had sufficient data but were determined to be non-qualified based upon financial need. The proportion of non-qualified applicants differed substantially by application source. Over one-third of the students submitting ACT, CSS, or PHEAA forms did not qualify for a grant. A little less than one quarter of the students submitting ISSC forms did not qualify for a grant. Students using the Federal Pell form, however, were much more successful: only 14 percent of the applicants in this group were non-qualified. Table 17 suggests that, as in 1986-87, students using the Federal form tended to have lower incomes than other applicants, a likely explanation for the high rate at which they qualified.



Although students using the Federal form were most likely to submit qualified applications, they were not the most likely to receive a Pell Grant once a qualified application had been submitted (see Figure 10 below). ACT applicants were. Approximately 82 percent of the qualified students who filed an ACT form received a Pell Grant. By comparison, 80 percent of qualified CSS applicants were awarded aid; 78 percent of qualified PHEAA applicants; 71 percent of qualified Federal filers; and 67 percent of qualified ISSC applicants.

Table 16 also shows that average grant differed by application source. The largest average grants went to students processed by PHEAA (\$1,323), followed by Federal (\$1,315), CSS (\$1,296), ACT (\$1,291) and ISSC (\$1,218). Interestingly, the largest average grants went to

students who tend to have the largest family incomes. As Table 17 shows, PHEAA filers have, on average, the highest incomes of the four groups, followed in order by CSS, ACT, ISSC, and Federal applicants. Educational cost may explain this result. PHEAA filers, although they have the highest incomes, may on average attend more expensive schools than their lower income counterparts.

The rate at which applicants subject to selection were selected for verification varied substantially by MDE application. Students using the CSS system were most often selected (32.7 percent of valid applicants) followed by ACT applicants (28.2 percent), Federal applicants (28.1 percent), ISSC applicants (24.1 percent), and PHEAA applicants (24.1 percent).

Figure 10  
Distribution of Applicants By Outcome of Application

Award Period 1987-88

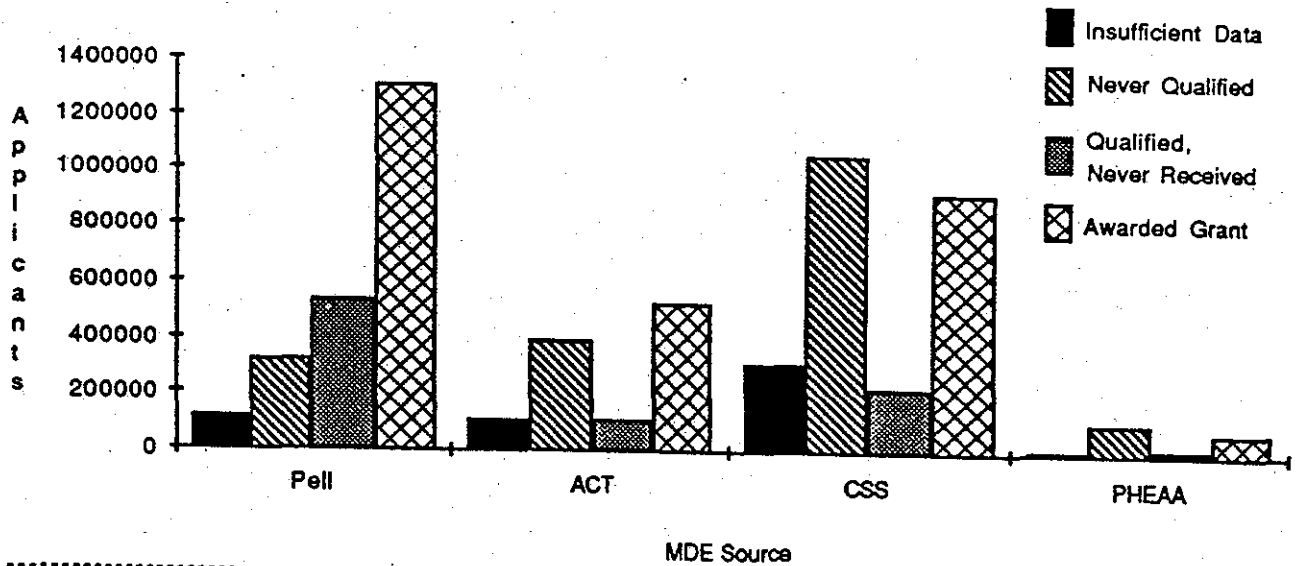


TABLE 16  
**MULTIPLE DATA ENTRY SUMMARY STATISTICS**  
**ALL APPLICANTS** - AWARD YEAR 1987-88

	PELL	ACT	CSS	PHEAA	ISSC	TOTAL
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS						
SUBMITTING OFFICIAL APPLICATIONS	2,280,904	1,151,426	2,519,020	234,970	111,278	6,297,598
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS						
SUBMITTING VALID APPLICATIONS	2,156,761	1,037,352	2,200,586	219,420	100,075	5,714,194
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	1,837,526 80.56	643,664 55.90	1,148,341 45.59	109,000 46.39	74,293 66.76	3,812,824 60.54
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NON-QUALIFIED APPLICANTS	319,235 14.00	393,688 34.19	1,052,245 41.77	110,420 46.99	25,792 23.18	1,901,380 30.19
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF APPLICATIONS RETURNED FOR INSUFFICIENT DATA NEVER RE-SUBMITTED FOR PROCESSING	124,143 5.44	114,074 9.91	318,434 12.64	15,550 6.62	11,203 10.07	583,404 9.26
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS						
SUBMITTING UNOFFICIAL APPLICATIONS	122,826	52,737	102,012	32,315	10,303	320,193
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS						
SELECTED FOR VALIDATION	605,663	292,044	720,123	52,816	27,500	1,698,146
NUMBER OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS	1,302,356	527,706	917,456	84,612	49,417	2,881,547
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,712,177,196	\$681,106,062	\$1,188,938,838	\$111,935,825	\$60,171,560	\$3,754,329,481
AVERAGE GRANT	\$1,315	\$1,291	\$1,296	\$1,323	\$1,218	\$1,303

Table 17

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

As Table 16 showed, the CSS form was the most frequently used by students to apply for a Pell Grant. However, as Table 17A indicates, the Federal Pell form was used most often by Pell Grant recipients. During 1987-88, 45 percent used the Federal form, 32 percent used the CSS form, 18 percent filed ACT's form, 3 percent used PHEAA's form, and 2 percent used ISSC's form.

Dependency status also varied by application source. Students using the Federal or ISSC form were mostly independent, while the majority of recipients processed by ACT, CSS, and PHEAA were dependent. Independents comprised 70 percent of all recipients using the Federal form, 71 percent of ISSC recipients, 49.6 percent of ACT recipients, 45 percent of CSS recipients, and 38 percent of PHEAA recipients.

Table 17A shows that Federal and ISSC filers, most of whom are independent, were most likely to report a low family income and least likely to report a relatively high income. For example, 55 percent of recipients using the Federal form and 58.3 percent using ISSC's form, reported a family income of \$6,000 or less; only 11.7 percent of Federal recipients and 15.5 percent of ISSC recipients reported an income that exceeded \$15,000.

Recipients whose applications originated with PHEAA tended to have the highest incomes. Only 33 percent of this group reported an income of \$6,000 or less; 35 percent were in the greater than \$15,000 family income range.

The distribution of incomes for CSS and ACT recipients was similar. For example, 35.4 percent of ACT recipients and 34.7 percent of CSS recipients were in the \$6,000 and less income range; 28 percent of ACT recipients and 29.3 percent of CSS recipients reported incomes greater than \$15,000.







**CHAPTER 6**

**INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE PELL GRANT PROGRAM:  
SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**Award Period 1987-88**

Table 18

## Summary Statistics By Type of Institution

Award Period 1987-88

Table 18 displays summary statistics by type of institution for award period 1987-88.

Table 18 shows that participation in the Pell Grant program varies considerably by the length of the educational program offered by the institution (see Figure 11). The 2,112 schools which offered programs of 2 to 3 years in duration represented 30 percent of all participating schools, the largest number of any one type of institution. Many of these schools are publically-funded 2-year community colleges. Private 2-year junior colleges are also represented in this category. Institutions with 6 month to 1 year programs constituted the second largest category. These schools, which tend to be profit-making institutions offering vocational programs, represented 22 percent of all participants. Schools offering 1 year but less than 2 year programs ranked third, representing 20 percent of all schools in the Pell Grant program. Schools in this category also tend to be proprietary institutions offering a vocational course of study.

The number of recipients at each type of school varied substantially. Although constituting only 12 percent of all institutions, 5 year schools attracted 34 percent of all Pell Grant recipients. Many of the institutions in this category are large, state-funded universities. An average of 1,199 recipients were enrolled at these 5 year schools. This compares with an average of 422 recipients at each 4 year school without a graduate program, 80 at each 3 to 4 year school, 480 at each 2 to 3 year school, 192 at each 1 to 2 year school, 188 at each less than 1 year school.

Students attending 4 year institutions that do not offer graduate programs received the largest average grants (\$1,406). Many of the schools in this category are private, non-profit institutions with high tuitions. Students enrolled in 2 to 3 year institutions received the lowest average grants (\$1,129). These tend to be publically supported institutions where a high percentage of the student body are commuters. Therefore, Pell Grant recipients at these schools tend to have low educational costs.

The distribution of total Pell Grant funds by institutional type mirrors the distribution of recipients. Five year schools attracted the most recipients of any of the institutional categories and as a result received the most program funds. Total disbursements to students enrolled in 5 year schools in 1987-88 totalled nearly \$1.4 billion, representing 37 percent of all Pell Grant expenditures. Two to three year schools received the next largest amount of Pell Grant funds (28 percent) followed by 4 year schools (15 percent).

A comparison with last year's data shows a .7 percent increase in the total number of institutions participating in the program, from 6,907 in 1986-87 to 6,952 in 1987-88. The 1 year to 2 year category experienced the greatest increase. In 1986-87, 1,195 schools offering programs of this duration were in the program; in 1987-88, the number had increased to 1,390. All other institutional types experienced cross-year declines in participation. The 2 to 3 year category lost the most schools: in 1986-87, 2,171 schools were in this group and, in 1987-88, this group had 2,112 schools.



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

1986-87, each school averaged 385 Pell Grant recipients; in 1987-88, the average increased to 414 recipients per school. Five year schools experienced the largest increase in the average number of recipients per school, from 1,120 in 1986-87 to 1,199 in 1987-88.

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

**Award Period 1987-88**

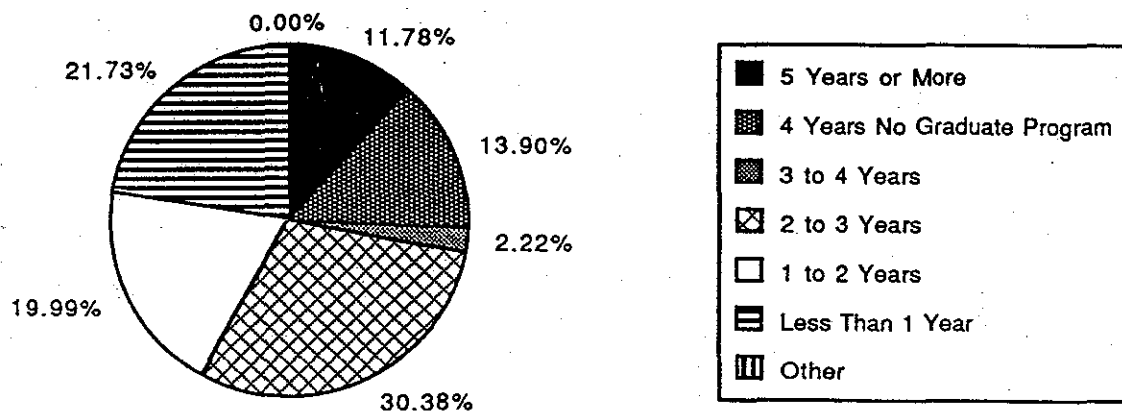


TABLE 18  
**SUMMARY STATISTICS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**AWARD PERIOD 1987-88**

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	AVERAGE GRANT
5 YEARS OR MORE	819	\$1,372,208,636	981,711	\$1,398
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE PROGRAM	966	\$572,590,001	407,272	\$1,406
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	154	\$15,780,038	12,312	\$1,282
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	2,112	\$1,049,520,848	929,335	\$1,129
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	1,390	\$360,703,010	266,367	\$1,354
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	1,511	\$383,526,948	284,550	\$1,348
OTHER	0	\$0	0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>\$3,754,329,481</b>	<b>2,881,547</b>	<b>\$1,303</b>

Table 19

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

Award Period 1987-88

Table 19, summarizes information on Pell Grant expenditures, recipients, and average grant by type and control of institution.

Beginning in the 1987-88 award year, the Department of Education eliminated the Alternate Disbursement System (ADS). Now all institutions participating in the program are responsible for calculating and disbursing grants to their own students under the Regular Disbursement System (RDS).

Table 19 shows that the majority of Pell Grant recipients (57 percent) attended postsecondary institutions that were publically-funded. Almost one in four recipients (25 percent) attended profit-making schools. The remainder (18 percent) were enrolled in institutions classified as private, non-profit (see Figure 12). The distribution of recipients by dependency status varied by these three institutional groups. A higher percentage of dependent than independent recipients--57 percent as opposed to 43 percent--were enrolled in private, non-profit schools. Independents, however, outnumbered dependents at other schools. Independents

comprised 53 percent of the recipient population at public institutions and 77 percent at proprietary schools.

An examination of Table 19 shows that the number of recipients varied by length of program at public, private, non-profit, and proprietary schools. There were 773,906 recipients enrolled in public schools with programs of 5 years or more, comprising the largest group of recipients attending any type of public institution. By comparison, the largest group of recipients enrolled in private, non-profit schools went to 4 year institutions without graduate programs (244,818). Most recipients in private, profit-making schools were enrolled in institutions having programs 6 months to 1 year in length (275,417).

Overall, the average Pell Grant in 1987-88 was \$1,303, with the highest average grants awarded to independent students enrolled in proprietary schools offering courses of 5 years or more in duration (\$1,894) and the lowest average grants directed to dependents at public schools with 6 month to 1 year programs (\$902).

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**Figure 12**  
**Distribution of Recipients By Control of Institution**

**Award Period 1987-88**

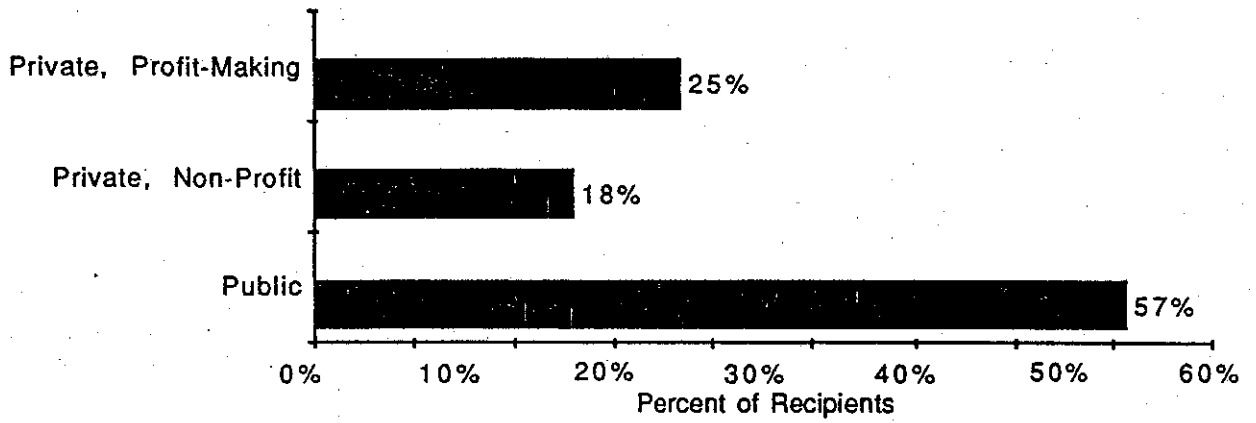


TABLE 19  
**PELL GRANT EXPENDITURES, RECIPIENTS, & AVERAGE GRANT BY TYPE & CONTROL OF INSTITUTION**  
**ALL INSTITUTIONS** - AWARD PERIOD 1987-88

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES			TOTAL RECIPIENTS			AVERAGE GRANT		
	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS	TOTAL	DEPENDENTS	INDEPENDENTS
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>\$2,001,830,189</b>	<b>\$934,564,704</b>	<b>\$1,067,265,485</b>	<b>1,631,656</b>	<b>762,340</b>	<b>869,316</b>	<b>\$1,227</b>	<b>\$1,226</b>	<b>\$1,228</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	1,059,138,127	588,387,582	470,750,545	773,906	448,591	325,315	1,369	1,312	1,447
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	189,950,379	100,027,762	89,922,617	139,583	75,958	63,625	1,361	1,317	1,413
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	3,090,938	615,725	2,475,213	2,705	558	2,147	1,143	1,103	1,153
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	725,299,490	240,426,787	484,872,703	690,915	231,963	458,952	1,050	1,036	1,056
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	18,840,092	3,926,177	14,913,915	19,039	3,961	15,078	990	991	989
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	5,511,163	1,180,671	4,330,492	5,508	1,309	4,199	1,001	902	1,031
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT</b>	<b>\$753,541,862</b>	<b>\$422,411,406</b>	<b>\$331,130,456</b>	<b>516,638</b>	<b>296,179</b>	<b>220,459</b>	<b>\$1,459</b>	<b>\$1,426</b>	<b>\$1,502</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	311,848,879	189,882,217	121,966,662	207,156	129,467	77,689	1,505	1,467	1,570
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	351,379,627	196,397,100	154,982,527	244,818	140,394	104,424	1,435	1,399	1,484
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	4,806,641	1,940,813	2,865,828	3,491	1,566	1,925	1,377	1,239	1,489
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	62,966,972	26,936,402	36,030,570	46,501	20,224	26,277	1,354	1,332	1,371
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	17,282,856	6,472,601	10,810,255	11,047	3,975	7,072	1,564	1,628	1,529
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	5,256,887	782,273	4,474,614	3,625	553	3,072	1,450	1,415	1,457
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE, PROFIT-MAKING</b>	<b>\$998,957,430</b>	<b>\$223,064,834</b>	<b>\$775,892,596</b>	<b>733,253</b>	<b>165,696</b>	<b>567,557</b>	<b>\$1,362</b>	<b>\$1,346</b>	<b>\$1,367</b>
FIVE YEARS OR MORE	1,221,630	121,031	1,100,599	649	68	581	1,882	1,780	1,894
FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	31,259,995	11,692,098	19,567,897	22,871	8,597	14,274	1,367	1,360	1,371
THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	7,882,459	2,395,833	5,486,626	6,116	1,903	4,213	1,289	1,259	1,302
TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	261,254,386	65,758,136	195,496,250	191,919	49,907	142,012	1,361	1,318	1,377
ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	324,580,062	73,111,704	251,468,358	236,281	53,267	183,014	1,374	1,373	1,374
SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	372,758,898	69,986,032	302,772,866	275,417	51,954	223,463	1,353	1,347	1,355
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,754,329,481</b>	<b>\$1,580,040,944</b>	<b>\$2,174,288,537</b>	<b>2,881,547</b>	<b>1,224,215</b>	<b>1,657,332</b>	<b>\$1,303</b>	<b>\$1,291</b>	<b>\$1,312</b>

Table 20

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

Table 20A confirms what Table 18 showed: students attending 4 year no graduate institutions received, on average, the largest grants (\$1,406), followed by students attending 5 year or more schools (\$1,398). The smallest grants on average went to students attending schools offering 2 to 3 year programs (\$1,129).

Just as the average grant by institutional type varied, so did the distribution of the maximum award. Recipients in the 1 to 2 year

institutional category were next most likely to receive the maximum award (27 percent). Recipients at 2 to 3 year institutions, many of which are low cost public institutions, received the maximum least frequently (8 percent). Most recipients in this institutional type category received relatively modest-sized awards. For example, 39 percent received grants of less than \$900. By comparison, only 25 percent of the recipients at relatively high cost 4 year schools received awards of less than \$900.

Tables 20B and 20C indicate that the overall average grant for independent recipients was higher than that for dependent recipients for all schools (\$1,312 for independents, \$1,291 for dependents), and for each institutional type.

TABLE 20-A  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT  
 BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
ALL RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1987-88

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>\$1 - 299</b>	<b>34,402</b>	<b>14,035</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>52,649</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117,833</b>
R%	29.20	11.91	0.55	44.68	6.84	6.82	0.00	100.00
C%	3.50	3.45	5.27	5.67	3.02	2.83	0.00	4.09
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$220</b>	<b>\$219</b>	<b>\$206</b>	<b>\$204</b>	<b>\$196</b>	<b>\$209</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$210</b>
<b>\$300 - 599</b>	<b>92,858</b>	<b>40,597</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>138,118</b>	<b>20,346</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>313,825</b>
R%	29.59	12.94	0.51	44.01	6.48	6.47	0.00	100.00
C%	9.46	9.97	12.88	14.86	7.64	7.14	0.00	10.89
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$454</b>	<b>\$457</b>	<b>\$456</b>	<b>\$451</b>	<b>\$458</b>	<b>\$463</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$454</b>
<b>\$600 - 899</b>	<b>112,395</b>	<b>45,030</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>165,932</b>	<b>37,942</b>	<b>38,061</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>401,187</b>
R%	28.02	11.22	0.46	41.36	9.46	9.49	0.00	100.00
C%	11.45	11.06	14.84	17.85	14.24	13.38	0.00	13.92
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$751</b>	<b>\$751</b>	<b>\$729</b>	<b>\$744</b>	<b>\$730</b>	<b>\$741</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$745</b>
<b>\$900 - 1,199</b>	<b>131,439</b>	<b>61,244</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>158,259</b>	<b>57,824</b>	<b>67,993</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>478,635</b>
R%	27.46	12.80	0.39	33.06	12.08	14.21	0.00	100.00
C%	13.39	15.04	15.24	17.03	21.71	23.89	0.00	16.61
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,038</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$1,043</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$1,041</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>
<b>\$1,200 - 1,499</b>	<b>120,903</b>	<b>42,626</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>156,411</b>	<b>39,919</b>	<b>45,025</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>406,510</b>
R%	29.74	10.49	0.40	38.48	9.82	11.08	0.00	100.00
C%	12.32	10.47	13.21	16.83	14.99	15.82	0.00	14.11
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,347</b>	<b>\$1,351</b>	<b>\$1,365</b>	<b>\$1,343</b>	<b>\$1,385</b>	<b>\$1,382</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,354</b>
<b>\$1,500 - 1,799</b>	<b>147,731</b>	<b>54,385</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>123,016</b>	<b>15,891</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>360,575</b>
R%	40.97	15.08	0.27	34.12	4.41	5.15	0.00	100.00
C%	15.05	13.35	7.94	13.24	5.97	6.53	0.00	12.51
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,651</b>	<b>\$1,651</b>	<b>\$1,646</b>	<b>\$1,644</b>	<b>\$1,644</b>	<b>\$1,651</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,648</b>
<b>\$1,800 - 2,099</b>	<b>167,463</b>	<b>56,043</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>57,152</b>	<b>14,825</b>	<b>14,819</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>311,234</b>
R%	53.81	18.01	0.30	18.36	4.76	4.76	0.00	100.00
C%	17.06	13.76	7.57	6.15	5.57	5.21	0.00	10.80
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,952</b>	<b>\$1,955</b>	<b>\$1,945</b>	<b>\$1,948</b>	<b>\$1,957</b>	<b>\$1,949</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,952</b>
<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>174,520</b>	<b>93,312</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>77,798</b>	<b>71,563</b>	<b>71,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>491,748</b>
R%	35.49	18.98	0.58	15.82	14.55	14.58	0.00	100.00
C%	17.78	22.91	23.05	8.37	26.87	25.20	0.00	17.07
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>981,711</b>	<b>407,272</b>	<b>12,312</b>	<b>929,335</b>	<b>266,367</b>	<b>284,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,881,547</b>
R%	34.07	14.13	0.43	32.25	9.24	9.87	0.00	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,398</b>	<b>\$1,406</b>	<b>\$1,282</b>	<b>\$1,129</b>	<b>\$1,354</b>	<b>\$1,348</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,303</b>

TABLE 20-B  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT  
 BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**DEPENDENT RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1987-88**

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>\$1 - 299</b>	<b>22,003</b>	<b>8,213</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>16,303</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,461</b>
R%	43.60	16.28	0.45	32.31	4.04	3.32	0.00	100.00
C%	29.96	21.52	39.72	89.18	13.98	14.35	0.00	32.19
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$227</b>	<b>\$227</b>	<b>\$215</b>	<b>\$209</b>	<b>\$204</b>	<b>\$208</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$219</b>
<b>\$300 - 599</b>	<b>59,964</b>	<b>22,965</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>43,682</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,561</b>
R%	43.91	16.82	0.41	31.99	3.64	3.24	0.00	100.00
C%	81.64	60.16	97.89	238.95	34.06	37.87	0.00	87.13
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$453</b>	<b>\$453</b>	<b>\$455</b>	<b>\$451</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$453</b>
<b>\$600 - 899</b>	<b>70,985</b>	<b>27,387</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>54,792</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>7,343</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>169,321</b>
R%	41.92	16.17	0.36	32.36	4.85	4.34	0.00	100.00
C%	12.28	12.17	15.15	18.14	13.40	13.64	0.00	13.83
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$749</b>	<b>\$753</b>	<b>\$726</b>	<b>\$744</b>	<b>\$725</b>	<b>\$742</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$747</b>
<b>\$900 - 1,199</b>	<b>78,397</b>	<b>31,124</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>56,972</b>	<b>12,529</b>	<b>12,023</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>191,674</b>
R%	40.90	16.24	0.33	29.72	6.54	6.27	0.00	100.00
C%	13.56	13.84	15.62	18.86	20.47	22.34	0.00	15.66
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,041</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>	<b>\$1,041</b>	<b>\$1,038</b>	<b>\$1,038</b>	<b>\$1,033</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>
<b>\$1,200 - 1,499</b>	<b>82,798</b>	<b>28,583</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>59,299</b>	<b>8,132</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186,852</b>
R%	44.31	15.30	0.30	31.74	4.35	4.01	0.00	100.00
C%	14.32	12.71	13.81	19.63	13.29	13.91	0.00	15.26
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,344</b>	<b>\$1,350</b>	<b>\$1,356</b>	<b>\$1,335</b>	<b>\$1,372</b>	<b>\$1,372</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,345</b>
<b>\$1,500 - 1,799</b>	<b>91,318</b>	<b>34,973</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>36,378</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>4,248</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>171,952</b>
R%	53.11	20.34	0.24	21.16	2.69	2.47	0.00	100.00
C%	15.80	15.55	10.21	12.04	7.56	7.89	0.00	14.05
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,649</b>	<b>\$1,658</b>	<b>\$1,654</b>	<b>\$1,651</b>	<b>\$1,653</b>	<b>\$1,647</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,651</b>
<b>\$1,800 - 2,099</b>	<b>99,214</b>	<b>33,533</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>16,387</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>4,930</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160,655</b>
R%	61.76	20.87	0.29	10.20	3.81	3.07	0.00	100.00
C%	17.16	14.91	11.65	5.42	10.00	9.16	0.00	13.12
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,961</b>	<b>\$1,963</b>	<b>\$1,953</b>	<b>\$1,952</b>	<b>\$1,966</b>	<b>\$1,957</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,960</b>
<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>73,447</b>	<b>38,171</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>18,281</b>	<b>14,585</b>	<b>11,686</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>156,739</b>
R%	46.86	24.35	0.36	11.66	9.31	7.46	0.00	100.00
C%	12.70	16.97	14.13	6.05	23.83	21.71	0.00	12.80
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>578,126</b>	<b>224,949</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>302,094</b>	<b>61,203</b>	<b>53,816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,224,215</b>
R%	47.22	18.37	0.33	24.68	5.00	4.40	0.00	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,346</b>	<b>\$1,370</b>	<b>\$1,230</b>	<b>\$1,103</b>	<b>\$1,364</b>	<b>\$1,337</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,291</b>



TABLE 20-C  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE GRANT  
 BY GRANT LEVEL AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
**INDEPENDENT RECIPIENTS - AWARD YEAR 1987-88**

GRANT LEVEL	TYPE OF INSTITUTION							TOTAL
	FIVE YEARS OR MORE	FOUR-YEAR NO GRADUATE	THREE YEARS BUT LESS THAN FOUR YEARS	TWO YEARS BUT LESS THAN THREE YEARS	ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS	SIX MONTHS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR	OTHER	
<b>\$1 - 299</b>	<b>12,399</b>	<b>5,822</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>36,346</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>6,364</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67,372</b>
R%	18.40	8.64	0.63	53.95	8.93	9.45	0.00	100.00
C%	3.07	3.19	5.11	5.79	2.93	2.76	0.00	4.07
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$209</b>	<b>\$208</b>	<b>\$202</b>	<b>\$201</b>	<b>\$193</b>	<b>\$210</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$203</b>
<b>\$300 - 599</b>	<b>32,894</b>	<b>17,632</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>94,436</b>	<b>15,378</b>	<b>15,895</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>177,264</b>
R%	18.56	9.95	0.58	53.27	8.68	8.97	0.00	100.00
C%	8.15	9.67	12.42	15.06	7.50	6.89	0.00	10.70
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$456</b>	<b>\$462</b>	<b>\$457</b>	<b>\$451</b>	<b>\$457</b>	<b>\$464</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$455</b>
<b>\$600 - 899</b>	<b>41,410</b>	<b>17,643</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>111,140</b>	<b>29,738</b>	<b>30,718</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>231,866</b>
R%	17.86	7.61	0.52	47.93	12.83	13.25	0.00	100.00
C%	10.26	9.68	14.69	17.72	14.49	13.31	0.00	13.99
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$753</b>	<b>\$748</b>	<b>\$730</b>	<b>\$743</b>	<b>\$729</b>	<b>\$741</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$743</b>
<b>\$900 - 1,199</b>	<b>53,042</b>	<b>30,120</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>101,287</b>	<b>45,295</b>	<b>55,970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>286,961</b>
R%	18.48	10.50	0.43	35.30	15.78	19.50	0.00	100.00
C%	13.14	16.52	15.05	16.15	22.08	24.26	0.00	17.31
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,033</b>	<b>\$1,039</b>	<b>\$1,044</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>	<b>\$1,041</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>
<b>\$1,200 - 1,499</b>	<b>38,105</b>	<b>14,043</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>97,112</b>	<b>31,787</b>	<b>37,541</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>219,658</b>
R%	17.35	6.39	0.49	44.21	14.47	17.09	0.00	100.00
C%	9.44	7.70	12.91	15.48	15.49	16.27	0.00	13.25
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,354</b>	<b>\$1,353</b>	<b>\$1,369</b>	<b>\$1,348</b>	<b>\$1,389</b>	<b>\$1,384</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,361</b>
<b>\$1,500 - 1,799</b>	<b>56,413</b>	<b>19,412</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>86,638</b>	<b>11,267</b>	<b>14,326</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188,623</b>
R%	29.91	10.29	0.30	45.93	5.97	7.60	0.00	100.00
C%	13.98	10.65	6.84	13.81	5.49	6.21	0.00	11.38
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,655</b>	<b>\$1,638</b>	<b>\$1,640</b>	<b>\$1,641</b>	<b>\$1,640</b>	<b>\$1,652</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,646</b>
<b>\$1,800 - 2,099</b>	<b>68,249</b>	<b>22,510</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>40,765</b>	<b>8,703</b>	<b>9,889</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150,579</b>
R%	45.32	14.95	0.31	27.07	5.78	6.57	0.00	100.00
C%	16.91	12.35	5.59	6.50	4.24	4.29	0.00	9.09
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,940</b>	<b>\$1,944</b>	<b>\$1,936</b>	<b>\$1,946</b>	<b>\$1,950</b>	<b>\$1,945</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,843</b>
<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>101,073</b>	<b>55,141</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>59,517</b>	<b>56,978</b>	<b>60,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>335,009</b>
R%	30.17	16.46	0.68	17.77	17.01	17.92	0.00	100.00
C%	25.04	30.24	27.39	9.49	27.77	26.02	0.00	20.21
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>	<b>\$2,100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>403,585</b>	<b>182,323</b>	<b>8,285</b>	<b>627,241</b>	<b>205,164</b>	<b>230,734</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,657,332</b>
R%	24.35	11.00	0.50	37.85	12.38	13.92	0.00	100.00
C%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
AVE-GRANT	<b>\$1,471</b>	<b>\$1,451</b>	<b>\$1,307</b>	<b>\$1,142</b>	<b>\$1,351</b>	<b>\$1,350</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,312</b>

Table 21

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

Award Period 1987-88

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

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

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

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

\$3,300, 47 percent received a grant of \$1,500 or greater, while 24 percent were awarded a grant less than \$900. By comparison, of the recipients with educational costs of \$3,000 or less, only 23 percent were awarded a grant of \$1,500 or greater, while 42 percent were given a grant of less than \$900.

A comparison of Tables 21B and 21C reveals that the educational costs of dependents and independents were approximately the same. For example, 66 percent of dependents had costs greater than \$3,300; 65 percent of independents had costs in this range. About 12 percent of the dependent population were enrolled in schools with costs less than \$2,401; 9 percent of the independents were enrolled in these low cost institutions.







Table 22

## Distribution of Pell Grant Recipients By State and Control of Institution

Award Period 1987-88

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

The number of Pell Grant recipients enrolled in postsecondary institutions varied greatly from state to state. In general, the larger the population of a state, the larger the number of Pell recipients enrolled in institutions within that state. For example, New York and California together had 512,322 recipients attending schools within their boundaries, or 18 percent of the total number of Pell Grant recipients. In contrast, the following nine states had fewer than 10,000 recipients each, and together accounted for 2 percent of all recipients: Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wyoming.

An examination of the general enrollment pattern shows that approximately 57 percent of the total recipient population attended public institutions, 18 percent attended private, non-profit institutions, and 25 percent were enrolled in profit-making schools. However, there was considerable variety among states in the type of school most often attended by Pell Grant recipients. In nine states, over three-fourths of the recipients were enrolled in public institutions. These states were Minnesota,

Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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

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

Figure 13 graphically depicts the number of Pell Grant recipients by state and control of institution.

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Figure 13

# Number of Pell Grant Recipients By State of Institution Attended Award Period 1987-88

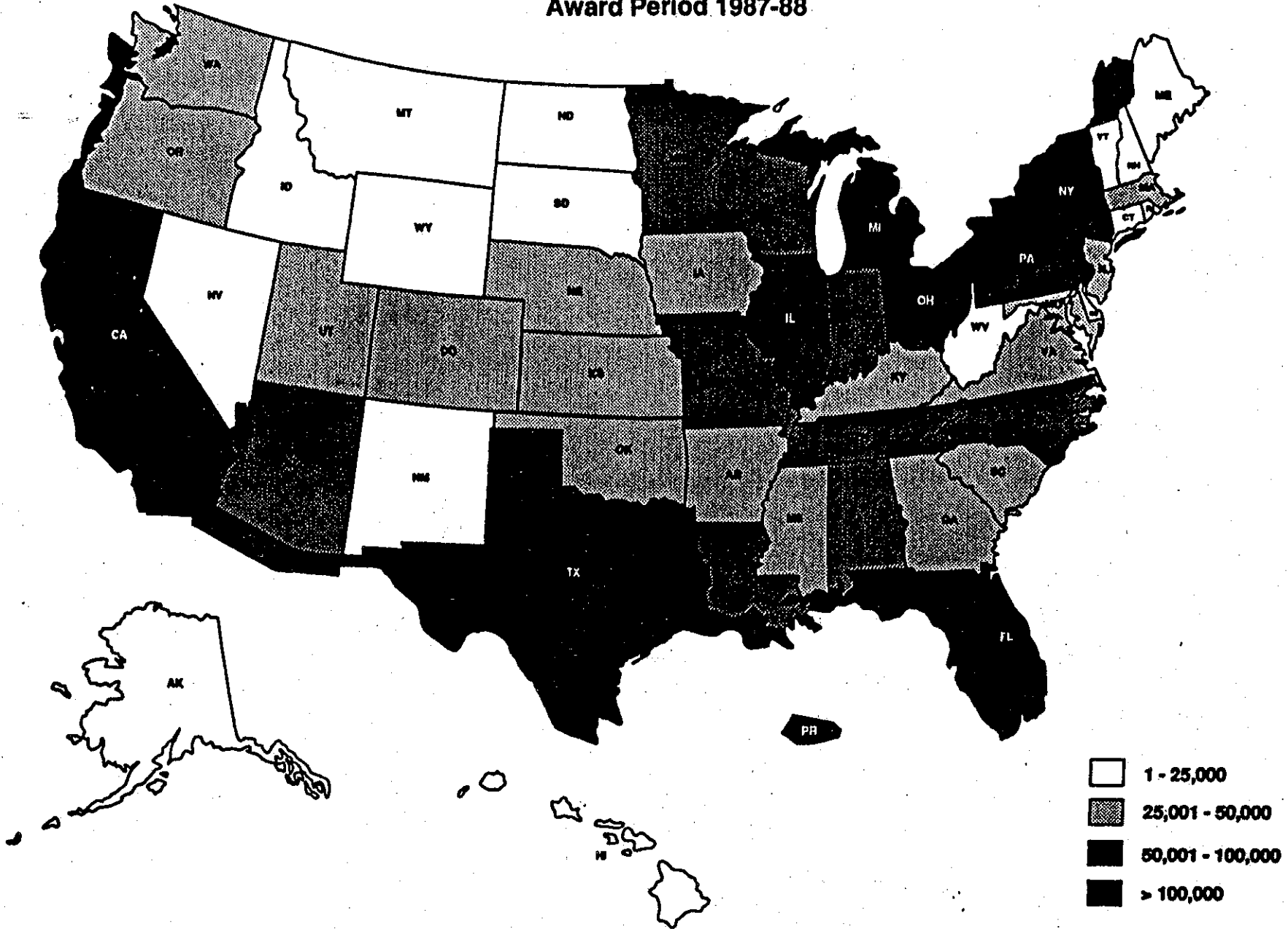


TABLE 22  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY STATE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION  
 AWARD YEAR 1987-88**

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE NON-PROFIT		PRIVATE PROFIT-MAKING		TOTAL	
	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS
ALABAMA	40,034	\$44,786,139	6,851	\$10,073,147	16,371	\$24,493,039	63,256	\$79,352,325
ALASKA	1,504	1,895,593	218	322,791	614	905,902	2,336	3,124,286
ARIZONA	23,436	27,828,247	1,318	2,050,103	37,490	44,674,815	62,244	74,553,165
ARKANSAS	22,239	27,477,606	3,539	5,218,342	10,312	14,938,619	36,090	47,634,567
CALIFORNIA	134,138	150,557,885	22,467	31,805,849	71,953	104,685,439	228,558	287,049,173
COLORADO	24,764	32,599,245	1,385	1,830,322	9,954	12,936,147	36,103	47,365,714
CONNECTICUT	5,818	7,002,448	3,033	4,165,069	8,260	10,121,913	17,111	21,289,430
DELAWARE	2,727	3,203,457	490	606,055	16,009	16,270,019	19,226	20,079,531
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	714	750,582	4,492	6,399,116	6,712	10,098,360	11,918	17,248,058
FLORIDA	53,897	60,465,986	15,087	21,579,936	44,556	62,313,261	113,540	144,359,183
GEORGIA	25,414	29,806,073	9,252	12,711,307	12,265	15,606,063	46,931	58,123,443
HAWAII	2,956	3,423,223	1,118	1,669,667	696	874,247	4,770	5,967,137
IDAHO	9,626	12,702,129	2,830	3,939,383	954	1,284,729	13,410	17,926,241
ILLINOIS	74,832	89,077,352	26,051	35,745,834	29,977	43,193,692	130,860	168,016,878
INDIANA	36,059	44,273,734	8,958	11,850,558	9,578	12,550,377	54,595	68,674,669
IOWA	29,157	38,105,007	12,131	17,083,600	5,284	7,194,592	46,572	62,383,199
KANSAS	24,065	29,528,724	9,843	11,018,305	3,627	4,919,343	37,535	45,466,372
KENTUCKY	28,400	34,945,931	7,326	10,770,313	13,048	18,253,710	48,774	63,969,954
LOUISIANA	45,082	59,426,536	4,514	6,641,427	24,080	35,101,237	73,676	101,169,200
MAINE	6,619	8,822,094	1,577	2,101,925	900	1,191,210	9,096	12,115,229
MARYLAND	22,996	27,255,516	2,592	3,707,587	6,640	8,644,613	32,228	39,607,716
MASSACHUSETTS	23,591	29,349,677	17,135	23,364,353	4,042	5,271,399	44,768	57,985,429
MICHIGAN	70,937	84,756,318	20,432	27,632,678	17,804	25,786,578	109,173	138,175,574
MINNESOTA	51,343	68,681,063	8,828	11,724,955	4,241	5,215,210	64,412	85,621,228
MISSISSIPPI	33,457	45,253,740	3,605	5,545,894	4,222	5,870,810	41,284	56,670,444
MISSOURI	33,196	40,908,690	14,046	18,171,718	17,627	25,508,150	64,869	84,588,558
MONTANA	11,251	14,869,162	1,552	2,023,931	528	712,395	13,331	17,605,488
NEBRASKA	19,357	23,780,901	3,726	5,097,851	2,188	2,905,031	25,271	31,783,783
NEVADA	3,396	3,658,791	83	127,917	4,663	6,337,793	8,142	10,124,501
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,600	3,372,915	1,593	1,988,144	509	594,047	4,702	5,955,106
NEW JERSEY	25,537	33,291,177	5,823	8,409,610	14,897	19,158,945	46,257	60,859,732
NEW MEXICO	16,971	20,660,999	513	739,639	2,021	3,013,720	19,505	24,414,358
NEW YORK	126,509	170,986,250	68,386	103,943,912	88,869	108,310,485	283,764	383,240,647
NORTH CAROLINA	34,408	38,576,028	10,647	15,194,290	8,344	11,183,929	53,399	64,954,247
NORTH DAKOTA	11,506	16,283,774	1,766	2,558,175	740	999,575	14,012	19,841,524
OHIO	68,765	84,748,133	19,752	27,734,395	41,577	55,531,369	130,094	168,013,897
OKLAHOMA	33,832	40,449,532	4,855	6,906,439	9,959	14,156,137	48,646	61,512,108
OREGON	26,452	34,438,720	3,276	4,759,244	4,045	5,581,700	33,773	44,779,664
PENNSYLVANIA	59,101	76,937,375	27,784	37,294,694	31,586	44,289,564	118,471	158,521,633
RHODE ISLAND	4,101	5,150,821	3,256	4,329,495	1,271	1,619,628	8,628	11,099,944
SOUTH CAROLINA	20,359	23,606,882	6,606	9,878,263	6,305	8,455,399	33,270	41,940,544
SOUTH DAKOTA	10,805	15,414,912	2,234	3,113,325	3,409	4,937,931	16,448	23,466,168
TENNESSEE	30,505	36,133,710	12,458	18,093,453	12,918	18,063,077	55,881	72,290,240
TEXAS	108,000	116,128,414	14,119	20,044,078	59,866	85,351,211	181,985	221,523,703
UTAH	17,792	22,203,655	8,192	13,922,548	3,151	4,207,887	29,135	40,334,090
VERMONT	2,864	3,449,236	1,916	2,568,852	93	136,412	4,873	6,154,500
VIRGINIA	28,631	34,598,340	7,131	9,953,711	6,580	8,697,178	42,342	53,249,229
WASHINGTON	35,089	43,659,756	5,540	8,041,990	7,807	11,019,095	48,436	62,720,841
WEST VIRGINIA	14,467	18,585,102	2,693	3,809,537	4,571	5,823,804	21,731	28,218,443
WISCONSIN	47,095	62,122,325	6,702	9,212,735	2,734	3,684,552	56,531	75,019,612
WYOMING	5,247	6,449,360	0	0	1,166	1,648,395	6,413	8,097,755
ALL OTHERS	40,015	49,390,924	86,917	146,065,400	36,240	54,634,697	163,172	250,091,021
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,631,656</b>	<b>\$2,001,830,189</b>	<b>516,638</b>	<b>\$753,541,862</b>	<b>733,253</b>	<b>\$998,957,430</b>	<b>2,881,547</b>	<b>\$3,754,329,481</b>



Table 23

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

Award Period 1987-88

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Table 23 presents the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by the recipient's state of legal residence and the control of the institution (public, private, non-profit, or proprietary) the recipient attended in 1987-88.

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison with 1986-87 data shows that in 48 states the number of recipients increased, and in only 2 the number declined.

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TABLE 23  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS  
 BY RECIPIENTS' STATE OF LEGAL RESIDENCE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION  
 AWARD YEAR 1987-88**

	PUBLIC		PRIVATE NON-PROFIT		PRIVATE PROFIT-MAKING		TOTAL	
	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS	RECIPS	AWARDS
ALABAMA	37,785	\$41,869,680	5,720	\$8,275,488	18,028	\$25,722,130	61,533	\$75,867,298
ALASKA	2,825	3,629,803	790	1,170,721	831	1,174,808	4,446	5,975,332
ARIZONA	21,710	25,459,217	2,375	3,514,843	14,814	20,030,946	38,899	49,005,006
ARKANSAS	20,808	25,624,828	3,399	4,874,509	7,655	10,015,569	31,862	40,514,906
CALIFORNIA	134,289	150,931,562	23,244	33,433,224	77,998	112,465,537	235,531	296,830,323
COLORADO	24,233	31,812,716	2,908	4,039,241	11,076	14,223,548	38,217	50,075,505
CONNECTICUT	6,244	7,540,805	3,834	5,054,558	4,362	6,474,846	14,440	19,070,209
DELAWARE	2,277	2,591,248	619	785,294	737	892,626	3,633	4,269,168
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,482	1,805,206	1,346	1,944,363	4,622	6,458,954	7,450	10,208,523
FLORIDA	54,789	61,589,729	16,170	23,159,279	38,152	51,884,984	109,111	136,633,992
GEORGIA	26,029	30,741,290	8,155	11,135,531	16,980	22,866,194	51,164	64,743,015
HAWAII	3,110	3,666,983	1,155	1,693,501	894	1,105,563	5,159	6,466,047
IDAHO	9,907	13,026,871	2,696	3,912,184	1,566	2,054,937	14,169	18,993,992
ILLINOIS	78,255	94,582,558	29,012	39,981,170	33,396	48,501,092	140,663	183,064,820
INDIANA	35,505	43,508,893	8,289	11,004,730	11,206	14,320,204	55,000	68,833,827
IOWA	29,657	38,672,169	11,278	15,757,688	5,056	6,738,330	45,991	61,168,187
KANSAS	22,768	27,719,156	4,575	6,142,744	4,654	6,414,999	31,997	40,276,899
KENTUCKY	27,558	33,538,440	7,187	10,409,143	10,498	13,549,546	45,243	57,497,129
LOUISIANA	43,436	56,863,812	4,587	6,810,345	31,210	44,376,965	79,233	108,051,122
MAINE	6,721	8,946,286	2,337	3,092,109	1,115	1,441,506	10,173	13,479,901
MARYLAND	19,607	24,373,759	4,105	5,818,710	12,251	16,729,185	35,963	46,921,654
MASSACHUSETTS	23,699	29,482,039	13,041	17,649,242	3,948	5,041,460	40,688	52,172,741
MICHIGAN	71,723	85,925,753	22,786	30,738,929	20,886	28,910,580	115,395	145,575,262
MINNESOTA	50,356	67,404,795	7,964	10,647,434	4,498	5,624,067	62,818	83,676,296
MISSISSIPPI	32,500	43,798,548	3,895	5,994,262	9,275	12,538,416	45,670	62,331,226
MISSOURI	32,988	40,447,140	11,442	14,774,428	15,392	21,617,676	59,822	76,839,244
MONTANA	11,674	15,385,447	2,364	3,215,409	1,160	1,553,950	15,198	20,154,806
NEBRASKA	19,616	24,086,977	3,489	4,827,426	2,449	3,236,498	25,554	32,150,901
NEVADA	3,480	3,729,136	486	698,172	5,283	7,100,171	9,249	11,527,479
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,277	2,951,782	1,440	1,822,843	485	555,158	4,202	5,329,783
NEW JERSEY	27,693	36,132,265	10,143	14,265,030	17,318	21,333,726	55,154	71,731,021
NEW MEXICO	16,733	20,484,770	1,130	1,547,874	4,509	6,116,505	22,372	28,149,149
NEW YORK	129,343	174,573,357	69,480	105,613,418	82,442	102,865,378	281,265	383,052,153
NORTH CAROLINA	32,504	36,039,840	8,157	11,573,772	7,278	9,375,229	47,939	56,988,841
NORTH DAKOTA	10,818	15,192,432	1,549	2,167,287	823	1,091,496	13,190	18,451,215
OHIO	69,066	85,148,094	20,509	28,407,054	47,143	62,348,279	136,718	175,903,427
OKLAHOMA	32,893	39,068,253	4,027	5,602,279	11,684	16,279,204	48,604	60,949,736
OREGON	25,466	33,007,796	3,897	5,554,200	4,635	6,266,533	33,998	44,828,529
PENNSYLVANIA	59,873	77,729,598	28,237	37,948,586	29,740	39,079,033	117,850	154,757,217
RHODE ISLAND	4,086	5,101,539	2,058	2,742,481	1,174	1,468,575	7,318	9,312,595
SOUTH CAROLINA	19,910	23,222,000	7,163	10,707,893	7,742	10,548,079	34,815	44,477,972
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,196	15,962,178	2,453	3,417,290	1,592	2,223,920	15,241	21,603,388
TENNESSEE	29,509	34,642,080	8,952	12,843,644	12,360	16,123,660	50,821	63,609,384
TEXAS	106,395	114,424,137	17,223	22,957,330	63,423	88,873,094	187,041	226,254,561
UTAH	16,920	20,995,194	4,934	8,254,811	3,211	4,223,441	25,065	33,473,446
VERMONT	2,874	3,458,914	1,767	2,356,558	193	259,596	4,834	6,075,068
VIRGINIA	27,051	32,362,839	5,923	8,337,357	8,670	11,270,605	41,644	51,970,801
WASHINGTON	35,218	43,775,716	6,266	9,138,280	8,975	12,415,918	50,459	65,329,914
WEST VIRGINIA	13,081	16,601,092	2,680	3,761,752	4,041	5,168,656	19,802	25,531,500
WISCONSIN	46,174	60,770,167	7,276	10,001,379	3,512	4,613,493	56,962	75,385,039
WYOMING	5,219	6,399,895	406	593,197	791	1,149,843	6,416	8,142,935
ALL OTHERS	52,326	65,031,405	91,720	153,372,870	41,520	62,242,722	185,566	280,646,997
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,631,656</b>	<b>\$2,001,830,189</b>	<b>516,638</b>	<b>\$753,541,862</b>	<b>733,253</b>	<b>\$998,957,430</b>	<b>2,881,547</b>	<b>\$3,754,329,481</b>

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

## Glossary

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

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

**Award Period:** The period of time from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the next year. The award period covered in this 1987-88 End-of-Year Report is July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988.

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

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

**Educational Cost:** The cost of attending an institution offering postsecondary education coursework for a full academic year. In 1987-88, factors allowed in determining educational costs for calculating the Pell Grant were 1) tuition and fees, 2) living expenses, and 3) miscellaneous expenses, i.e., books and supplies. The Higher Education Act Amendments of 1986 established a new cost of attendance provision effective with the 1988-89 award year. Now the financial aid administrator can consider additional cost factors when calculating the Pell Grant award. The method of determining living and miscellaneous expenses was also significantly modified.

**Eligible Applicant:** Individual who has submitted an official application for a Pell Grant and has been determined eligible to receive a grant because of sufficient financial need. An eligible applicant in 1987-88 had an SAI of 1,900 or less. Also known as a "qualified" applicant.

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

**Family Income:** One of the primary factors considered in determining eligibility for a Pell Grant. In this report, family income is considered to be the sum of a family's adjusted gross income, non-taxable income (including non-educational Social Security benefits and AFDC), the amount deducted on the 1986 Federal tax return for being a working married couple, and one-half of any GI Bill or Dependents Education Assistance Program (DEAP) benefits received by the student.

**Independent Recipient:** An individual receiving a Pell Grant who is not dependent on his or her parent for financial support. To be considered independent during the 1987-88 award year, the student ....

- Must be at least 24 years of age, or
- Must be a veteran of active service in the U.S. Armed Forces, or
- Must be an orphan or ward of the court, or
- Have legal dependents, or
- Must be a graduate, professional or married student who declares that he or she will not be claimed as a dependent by his or her parents, or
- Must be a single undergraduate with no dependents, an annual income of \$4,000 or more and is not claimed as a dependent by his or her parents, or if
- The FAA makes a documented determination of independence by reason of unusual circumstances.

**Ineligible Applicant:** Individual who has submitted an official application for a Pell Grant but, for purposes of this report, has been determined ineligible to receive a grant because of insufficient financial need. An ineligible applicant in 1987-88 had an SAI greater than 1,900. Also known as a "non-qualified" applicant.

**MDE:** Multiple Data Entry. Process by which an individual in 1987-88 could apply for a Pell Grant using any one of the following five different application forms in addition to the U.S. Department of Education's Application for Student Financial Aid:

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

These five forms are known as Multiple Data Entry forms because a student may use them to apply for a Pell Grant as well as other kinds of Federal, state or institutional student aid.

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

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

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

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

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

**Rejected Applicant:** Individual who has submitted an application that contains insufficient information to calculate the applicant's financial need.

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

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

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

- Five Year or More - schools offering programs of at least 5 years in duration.
- Four Year No Graduate - schools offering programs leading to a graduate degree only.
- Three to Four Year - schools requiring at least 3 but less than 4 years of course work, and awarding a degree or a certificate of proficiency.
- Two to Three Year - schools requiring at least 2 but less than 3 years of course work, and awarding a degree or a certificate of proficiency. (Often these are community colleges).
- One Year But Less Than Two Years - schools requiring course work of at least 1 but less than 2 years, and awarding degrees or certificates of proficiency.
- Six months But Less Than One Year - schools requiring course work of at least 6 months but less than 1 year, and awarding degrees or certificates of proficiency. (Often these schools are technical or secretarial schools).

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

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

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

**Verification:** The process by which Pell applicants are selected and required to present to the institution's financial aid administrator those forms (such as a Federal income tax return and W-2 statements) which confirm the accuracy of the information they reported on their applications.