

Family Income

The average family adjusted gross income (AGI) for Pell Grant recipients is 123% of the poverty line (median 112%), compared with 395% of the poverty line for non-recipients.

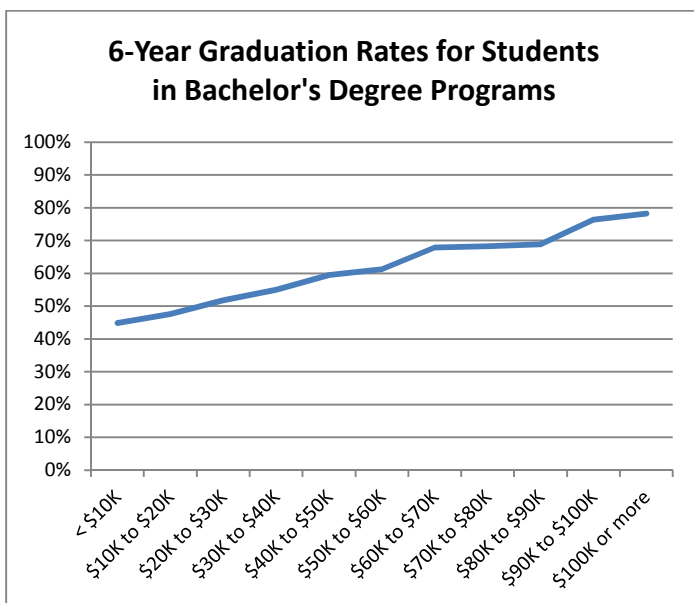
Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)	
	Average	Median
Recipient	\$20,302	\$15,223
Non-Recipient	\$69,235	\$59,083

Two-thirds (67.5%) of Pell Grant recipients have family income at or below 150% of the poverty line, compared with one-sixth (15.3%) of non-recipients. Almost all (95.1%) of Pell Grant recipients have family income at or below 250% of the poverty line, compared with a third (31.5%) of non-recipients.

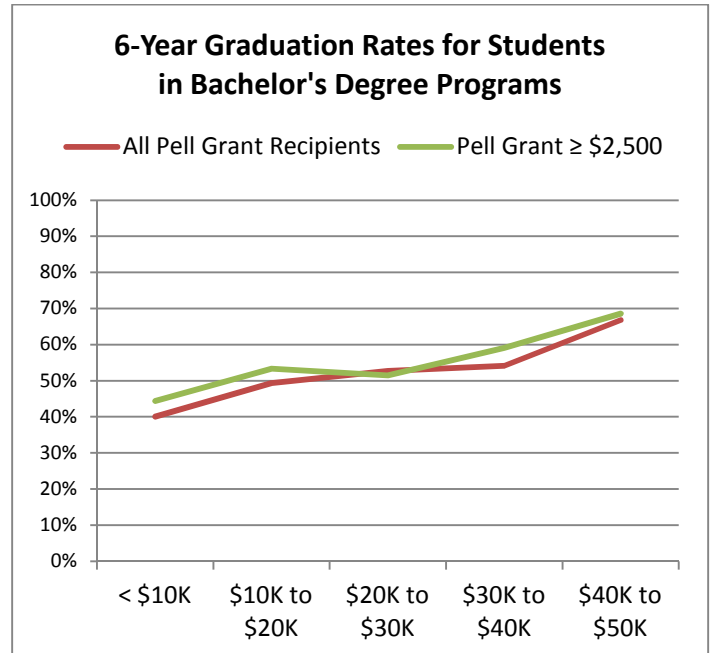
This observation supports approaches to FAFSA simplification based on the poverty line, such as basing Pell Grant eligibility on the same formula as income-based repayment or phasing out Pell Grant eligibility from 150% to 250% of the poverty line.

The parents of a quarter (27.3%) of Pell Grant recipients own a home or pay a mortgage, compared with half (51.3%) of the parents of non-recipients. 6.6% of the parents of Pell Grant recipients own investments, a business or farm worth more than \$10,000, compared with 18.8% of non-recipients.

This chart shows that graduation rates increase with increases in family income for students in Bachelor's degree programs.



The next chart shows that students who receive larger Pell Grants are more likely to graduate after controlling for income.



College Costs

Pell Grant recipients tend to enroll more at colleges that are mid-range in cost.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Cost of Attendance		
	< \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$20,000	\$20,000 or more
Recipient	37.0%	40.6%	22.4%
Non-Recipient	55.0%	26.3%	18.8%

However, the distribution of Pell Grant recipients according to net price is similar to that of non-recipients.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Cost of Attendance – Grants		
	< \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$20,000	\$20,000 or more
Recipient	61.1%	28.4%	10.5%
Non-Recipient	58.5%	26.5%	15.0%

This suggests that the Pell Grants are enabling choice in addition to access. The Pell Grant allows low-income students to enroll at more expensive colleges, such as 4-year public colleges instead of 2-year public colleges, with a positive impact on graduation rates.

Persistence Risk Index

The risk index counts the number of key predictors of a student's failure to persist from the freshman to the sophomore year. The seven risk characteristics are:

- Delayed enrollment
- No high school diploma
- Part-time enrollment
- Financially independent
- Have dependents
- Single-parent status
- Working full-time while enrolled

In the following table, low risk is defined as students with 0, 1 or 2 risk factors and high risk is defined as students with 3 or more risk factors. Pell Grant recipients are more likely to be in the high risk group than non-recipients.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Risk Index	
	Low Risk	High Risk
Recipient	53.8%	46.2%
Non-Recipient	63.8%	36.2%

This has an impact on graduation rates. The next table shows 6-year graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients and non-recipients among students in Bachelor's degree programs with family adjusted gross income capped at \$50,000.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2003-04	Graduation Rates by Risk Index	
	Low Risk	High Risk
Recipient	54.9%	18.8%
Non-Recipient	57.0%	26.3%

Similar effects occur with the individual risk factors. For example, 63.9% of students in Bachelor's degree programs who have a high school diploma graduate within 6 years, compared with 21.0% of students who have only a GED or other equivalency. But a high school diploma has a smaller impact on graduation rates in Associate's degree or Certificate programs.

Gender

Pell Grant recipients are much more likely to be female than non-recipients. Part of the difference, but not all of it, is due to differences in FAFSA application rates according to gender. Slightly more than half of men (52.3%) file the FAFSA, compared with almost two-thirds of women (62.8%).

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Gender	
	Male	Female
Recipient	33.8%	66.2%
Non-Recipient	46.6%	53.4%

Female Pell Grant recipients in Bachelor's degree programs are also more likely to graduate in 6 years than male Pell Grant recipients in Bachelor's degree programs (54.8% vs. 46.2%, family AGI capped at \$50,000).

Dependency Status

Pell Grant recipients are much more likely to be independent.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Dependency Status	
	Dependent	Independent
Recipient	42.1%	57.0%
Non-Recipient	57.9%	43.0%

This difference is mostly due to single-parent independent students, who are more common among Pell Grant recipients.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Type of Independent Student			
	No Dependents		Dependents	
	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married
Recipient	17.1%	2.7%	26.4%	11.7%
Non-Recipient	15.2%	7.1%	8.5%	12.2%

Pell Grant recipients in Bachelor's degree programs who are dependent students are more likely to graduate in 6 years (family AGI capped at \$50,000). The graduation rate is 55.9% for dependent students, compared with 23.7% for independent students. The graduation rate is 18.2% for students who are single parents, compared with 53.2% for students who are not single parents.

Student and Parent Marital Status

The increased percentage of single-parent independent students is not entirely due to differences in marital status. 85.6% of Pell Grant recipients are single or separated, compared with 80.7% of non-recipients.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Marital Status		
	Single	Married	Separated
Recipient	81.7%	14.4%	3.9%
Non-Recipient	79.5%	19.3%	1.2%

The parents of 42.5% of Pell Grant recipients are married, compared with 77.2% of the parents of non-recipients.

Parent marital status has a significant impact on the 6-year graduation rates of Pell Grant recipients in Bachelor's degree programs. The following graduation rates are for students with family AGI capped at \$50,000.

Parent Marital Status 2003-04	6-Year Graduation Rate
Married/Remarried	63.3%
Divorced/Separated	49.4%
Single	39.1%
Widowed	67.1%

Race/Ethnicity

Pell Grant recipients are more likely to be Black or Hispanic and less likely to be White. These statistics are consistent with the prevalence of each race among low-income families.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Race/Ethnicity			
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Recipient	46.3%	23.7%	20.4%	4.8%
Non-Recipient	67.6%	10.3%	11.8%	6.3%

There are differences in 6-year graduation rates by race for Pell Grant recipients in Bachelor's degree programs (family AGI capped at \$50,000). More than half (56.9%) of White students graduate in 6 years, compared with two-fifths (43.2%) of Black students, two-fifths (40.7%) of Hispanic students and two-thirds (66.0%) of Asian students. The distribution of Black and Hispanic students is skewed toward lower AGI, which may partially explain the lower graduation rates of minority students.

English is the primary language spoken at home for 82.7% of Pell Grant recipients compared with 88.1% of non-recipients.

Age Groups and Delayed Enrollment

Pell Grant recipients tend to be slightly older than non-recipients, shifting about 8% of students from a traditional age of 15-23 to the 24-29 age group.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Age Groups		
	15-23	24-29	30+
Recipient	54.0%	23.1%	23.0%
Non-Recipient	61.8%	15.1%	23.0%

However, the average age is similar, with 25.6 years for Pell Grant recipients and 25.9 years for non-recipients. This suggests that there may be more skew in the age distribution.

The shift toward older students is also manifested in delays between secondary and postsecondary education. 38.7% of Pell Grant recipients delayed enrollment in college by one or more years, compared with 28.3% of non-recipients. Perhaps some students are waiting until they reach age 24? Students who are 24 years old as of December 31 of the award year are automatically independent.

The age group has an impact on 6-year graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients in Bachelor's degree programs (family AGI capped at \$50,000). Half (56.2%) of students age 15-19 as of 12/31/2003 graduated within 6 years, compared with less than a third (29.7%) of students age 20-23, a quarter (24.8%) of students age 24-29 and a fifth (19.3%) of students age 30+.

Enrollment Status

Almost three-quarters of Pell Grant recipients in all degree and certificate programs are enrolled full-time, compared with less than two-thirds of non-recipients. Only 1.7% of Pell Grant recipients are enrolled less than half-time.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Enrollment Status		
	Full-Time	Half-Time	< Half-Time
Recipient	73.7%	24.6%	1.7%
Non-Recipient	63.1%	22.6%	14.4%

Among students in Bachelor's degree programs, almost seven-eighths (84.6%) are enrolled full-time, one-sixth (15.0%) are enrolled half-time and 0.3% are enrolled less than half-time.

Almost a third of students who are enrolled on at least a half-time basis receive a Pell Grant, compared with a much smaller percentage of students who are enrolled less than half-time.

% Receiving Pell Grant 2007-08	Enrollment Status		
	Full-Time	Half-Time	< Half-Time
All Students	32.8%	31.3%	4.7%
Bachelor's Degree	28.4%	29.8%	3.4%
Associate's Degree	40.3%	32.6%	6.4%
Certificate	55.9%	42.7%	3.4%

Pell Grant recipients were required to be enrolled on at least a half-time basis prior to 1986. From 1986 to 1992 a student with less than half-time enrollment could obtain a Pell Grant if they

had a zero EFC. From 1992 onward students with less than half-time enrollment were eligible for a Pell Grant with proportional reduction, without any requirement for a zero EFC.

Restoring the requirement that Pell Grant recipients be enrolled on at least a half-time basis would save at most 0.3% of Pell Grant funding, about \$100 million per year.

Degree of Urbanization

Pell Grant recipients are more likely to live in a city or rural area and less likely to live in the suburbs.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Degree of Urbanization			
	City	Suburb	Town	Rural
Recipient	35.0%	32.0%	9.4%	22.2%
Non-Recipient	29.4%	38.9%	7.3%	21.7%

The greatest differences are in large cities (20.5% of Pell Grant recipients vs. 15.5% of non-recipients) and large suburbs (27.0% of Pell Grant recipients vs. 33.5% of non-recipients).

Undergraduate Degree Program

Pell Grant recipients are more likely to be in Certificate programs and less likely to be in Bachelor's degree programs.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Degree Program		
	Bachelor's	Associate's	Certificate
Recipient	46.5%	42.7%	10.8%
Non-Recipient	50.9%	42.8%	6.3%

Institutional Control

This table demonstrates a shift in the enrollment of Pell Grant recipients from public colleges to for-profit colleges.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Type of College		
	Public	Non-Profit	For-Profit
Recipient	64.0%	14.0%	22.0%
Non-Recipient	80.4%	14.7%	4.8%

8.0% of Pell Grant recipients are enrolled at very selective 4-year colleges, compared with 12.3% of non-recipients. 22.2% of Pell Grant recipients and 24.8% of non-recipients are enrolled at moderately selective 4-year colleges. 83.1% of Pell Grant recipients are enrolled at colleges with a semester, trimester or quarter system, compared with 91.8% of non-recipients.

FAFSA Completion

The distribution of Pell Grant recipients among the various types of colleges may be due to differences in FAFSA completion rates at each type of college. Students who do not file the FAFSA cannot receive a Pell Grant. For-profit colleges are more effective at getting students to complete the FAFSA than public and non-profit colleges. This is especially evident at 2-year institutions, where 43.5% of students at community colleges complete the FAFSA, compared with 98.9% of students at for-profit 2-year colleges. Increasing the FAFSA application rates at public colleges may improve college completion rates.

Characteristic	FAFSA Completion Rates
Overall	58.2%
Undergraduate Degree Program	
Bachelor's	66.9%
Associate's	53.3%
Certificate	60.6%
Institution Control	
Public	51.4%
Non-Profit	69.9%
For-Profit	95.2%
Institution Type	
Public 4-Year	62.1%
Public 2-Year	43.5%
Public < 2-Year	48.6%
Non-Profit 4-Year	69.7%
Non-Profit 2-Year	77.3%
Non-Profit < 2-Year	77.2%
For-Profit 4-Year	96.4%
For-Profit 2-Year	98.9%
For-Profit < 2-Year	88.1%
Institution Control/Degree	
Public Bachelor's	63.0%
Public Associate's	48.3%
Public Certificate	32.2%
Non-Profit Bachelor's	70.5%
Non-Profit Associate's	74.8%
Non-Profit Certificate	60.1%
For-Profit Bachelor's	95.8%
For-Profit Associate's	97.9%
For-Profit Certificate	91.8%

Similarly, the low utilization of Pell Grants by less than half-time students may be due to differences in FAFSA completion rates by enrollment status. Less than half-time students are much less likely to complete the FAFSA, even at for-profit colleges.

Characteristic	FAFSA Completion Rates
Overall	58.2%
Attendance Intensity	
Full-Time	70.3%
Half-Time	57.4%
< Half-Time	19.9%
Institution Control/Attendance	
Public Full-Time	65.3%
Public Half-Time	51.9%
Public < Half-Time	20.0%
Non-Profit Full-Time	75.7%
Non-Profit Half-Time	70.7%
Non-Profit < Half-Time	14.8%
For-Profit Full-Time	95.4%
For-Profit Half-Time	97.8%
For-Profit < Half-Time	42.2%

Grades and Test Scores

The following tables use a GPA scale of 0.5-1.9 (D- to C), 2.0-2.4 (C to B-), 2.5-2.9 (B- to B), 3.0-3.4 (B to A-) and 3.5-4.0 (A- to A).

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	High School GPA				
	D- to C	C to B-	B- to B	B to A-	A- to A
Recipient	2.5%	12.1%	12.5%	28.7%	21.2%
Non-Recipient	1.6%	9.1%	10.1%	28.7%	27.5%

Pell Grant recipients are less likely to have A's in high school and more likely to have B's and C's than non-recipients.

High school GPA correlates with family adjusted gross income (AGI). The average family AGI for students with a C- to B GPA is \$48,802, compared with \$58,600 for students with a B to A- GPA and \$69,887 for students with an A- to A GPA. So the shift in academic performance for Pell Grant recipients may have more to do with family income than academic potential.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	College GPA				
	D- to C	C to B-	B- to B	B to A-	A- to A
Recipient	12.4%	11.9%	20.6%	25.4%	23.2%
Non-Recipient	10.5%	10.9%	18.7%	25.7%	25.2%

The average college GPA for Pell Grant recipients is 2.88, compared with 2.97 for non-recipients.

A fifth (19.9%) of Pell Grant recipients have SAT scores (or equivalent ACT scores) of 1000 or more, compared with a third

(35.1%) of non-recipients. The average SAT test score for Pell Grant recipients is 914, compared with 1010 for non-recipients.

This table shows 6-year graduation rates for students in Bachelor's degree programs with family adjusted gross income (AGI) capped at \$50,000. It demonstrates that SAT scores are predictive of graduation from college.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2003-04	AGI ≤ \$50,000 by SAT Test Score	
	< 1000	≥ 1000
Recipient	42.7%	70.6%
Non-Recipient	41.8%	66.1%

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2003-04	AGI ≤ \$50,000 by SAT Test Score			
	400 to 840	850 to 990	1000 to 1130	1140 to 1600
Recipient	34.2%	50.0%	66.0%	73.7%
Non-Recipient	28.2%	46.5%	63.5%	72.0%

This table shows 6-year graduation rates according to high school GPA for Pell Grant recipients in Bachelor's degree programs with family adjusted gross income (AGI) capped at \$50,000. It demonstrates that high school GPA is predictive of graduation from college.

High School GPA 2003-04	AGI ≤ \$50,000 by 6-Year Graduation Rate
2.0-2.4 (C to B-)	29.7%
2.5-2.9 (B- to B)	37.5%
3.0-3.4 (B to A-)	48.6%
3.5-4.0 (A- to A)	72.7%

17.5% of Pell Grant recipients took calculus in high school, compared with 24.6% of non-recipients. 12.7% of Pell Grant recipients earned AP credit in high school, compared with 17.6% of non-recipients. 40.4% of Pell Grant recipients have taken remedial courses, compared 34.0% of non-recipients.

Major

Pell Grant recipients are somewhat less likely to major in STEM fields. 14.1% of Pell Grant recipients major in mathematics, computer science, science or engineering, compared with 16.7% of non-recipients. 6.4% of Pell Grant recipients major in social and behavioral sciences, compared with 7.0% of non-recipients. 79.5% of Pell Grant recipients major in non-STEM fields, compared with 76.3% of non-recipients.

The one field of study with a significant difference in enrollment patterns is health care. 20.6% of Pell Grant recipients major in health care, compared with 12.0% of non-recipients.

Among students enrolled in Bachelor's degree programs with family adjusted gross income capped at \$50,000, Pell Grant recipients who major in Humanities (59.4% vs. 49.3%) and Education (55.4% vs. 50.6%) are more likely than non-recipients to graduate within 6 years while Pell Grant recipients who major in Social/Behavioral Sciences (59.6% vs. 79.8%), Engineering (48.7% vs. 63.6%) and Health Care (44.8% vs. 63.2%) are less likely than non-recipients to graduate in 6 years.

Parents' Highest Educational Level

Pell Grant recipients are less likely to have a parent with a Bachelor's degree or more advanced degree.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Parent Educational Level		
	Bachelor's or Higher	High School Diploma	High School Dropout
Recipient	22.5%	34.1%	9.2%
Non-Recipient	43.9%	23.0%	5.1%

Graduation rates are lower when a student is first in their family to go to college. For example, when a Pell Grant recipient in a Bachelor's degree program (family AGI capped at \$50,000) has a sibling in college before enrollment, the 6-year graduation rates are 45.8%, compared with 59.8% for students who are the first to enroll in college.

Voting

93.7% of all undergraduate students are eligible to vote, satisfying the age and citizenship requirements. (The percentages are similar for Pell Grant recipients and non-recipients.)

Similar percentages of Pell Grant recipients and non-recipients vote. 80.4% of Pell Grant recipients over age 18 have registered to vote, compared with 82.3% of non-recipients. Half (56.0%) of Pell Grant recipients over age 18 have voted, compared with three-fifths (61.0%) of non-recipients.

The lower percentage of younger students voting shown in the next table may be due to timing, since half of students age 18 to 20 have not yet had an opportunity to vote in an election. In an election year, it seems likely that two-thirds to four-fifths of students eligible to vote will exercise their right to vote. More might vote if there are issues of personal concern to students, such as cuts in student aid.

Age as of December 31 2007-08	Registered to Vote	Ever Voted
18 to 20	69.7%	32.0%
21 to 23	85.8%	67.5%
24 or older	90.0%	79.3%

Type of Loan

Pell Grant recipients are more likely to have Perkins, Stafford (subsidized and unsubsidized) and private student loans than non-recipients, but less likely to receive Parent PLUS loans. The latter is consistent with Pell Grant recipients being more likely to be independent students without parental involvement.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2007-08	Type of Loan				
	Perkins	Sub	Unsub	Private	Parent PLUS
Recipient	6.3%	59.6%	37.0%	25.5%	2.7%
Non-Recipient	1.5%	18.5%	16.3%	14.9%	4.2%

Three-fifths (60.7%) of Pell Grant recipients in Bachelor's degree programs with family AGI capped at \$50,000 who receive a Parent PLUS loan at some point during their college career graduate within 6 years, compared with 49.7% of those who don't receive a Parent PLUS loan. This may be a good indicator of parental involvement in the student's college education.

Private Scholarships and Institutional Grants

Students who receive private scholarships and/or institutional grants are more likely to graduate with a Bachelor's degree in 6 years. It is unclear whether this is due to selection bias (e.g., scholarship recipients are more talented) or because the scholarships and grants address financial issues that prevent graduation, or both.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2003-04	AGI ≤ \$50,000 Private Scholarships		AGI ≤ \$50,000 Institutional Grants	
	None	Some	None	Some
Recipient	47.0%	63.9%	40.3%	62.6%
Non-Recipient	47.9%	73.5%	44.9%	65.0%

In addition, 80.0% of Pell Grant recipients in Bachelor's degree programs who receive athletic scholarships graduate within 6 years, compared with 50.9% of non-recipients.

Education Tax Benefits

This table shows the reasons why a student didn't receive an education tax benefit, such as the Hope Scholarship Tax Credit, the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit or the Tuition and Fees Deduction. Pell Grant recipients are less than half as likely to receive education tax benefits as non-recipients.

Note that this data predates the introduction of partial refundability for the Hope Scholarship Tax Credit with the passage of the American Opportunity Tax Credit. Nevertheless, the high percentage of Pell Grant recipients with a net tuition of zero (presumably because they enroll at low-cost community colleges) means that many Pell Grant recipients will continue to not receive the tax credits even with partial refundability.

Reasons Didn't Receive Education Tax Benefit 2007-08	Pell Grant Recipient Status	
	Recipient	Non-Recipient
Received tax benefit	22.4%	50.7%
Income ineligible	0.2%	7.4%
Net tuition zero	46.7%	11.2%
Non-tax-filer/Non-citizen	7.2%	4.5%
Zero taxes or failed to claim	15.5%	18.4%

6-Year Graduation Rates

These tables show 6-year graduation rates based on the student's initial degree program in 2003-04. The first table is for all students, followed by tables that limit family adjusted gross income (AGI) to \$50,000 and \$25,000.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2003-04	All Students by Degree Program		
	Bachelor's	Associate's	Certificate
Recipient	50.9%	18.7%	52.6%
Non-Recipient	68.1%	17.4%	51.1%

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2003-04	AGI ≤ \$50,000 by Degree Program		
	Bachelor's	Associate's	Certificate
Recipient	50.4%	18.7%	52.4%
Non-Recipient	53.9%	15.1%	53.6%

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2003-04	AGI ≤ \$25,000 by Degree Program		
	Bachelor's	Associate's	Certificate
Recipient	51.0%	18.3%	44.6%
Non-Recipient	44.1%	12.3%	51.3%

The next table shows the graduation rates for Bachelor's degree programs by selectivity.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2003-04	AGI ≤ \$50,000 by Selectivity			
	Very	Moderate	Minimal	Open
Recipient	66.2%	54.0%	35.2%	19.0%
Non-Recipient	73.3%	51.8%	31.8%	21.0%

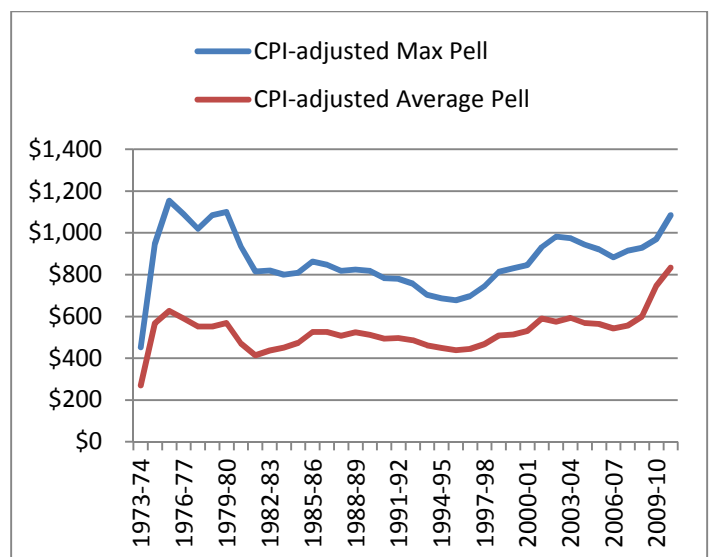
The next table shows the graduation rates for Bachelor's degree programs at 4-year institutions by control of institution.

Pell Grant Recipient Status 2003-04	AGI ≤ \$50,000 by Control (4-Year)		
	Public	Non-Profit	For-Profit
Recipient	47.9%	51.9%	12.8%
Non-Recipient	48.3%	54.6%	10.7%

The next table shows graduation rates by the cumulative amount of Pell Grant funding received.

Cumulative Pell Grant Funding	AGI ≤ \$50,000 by Degree Program		
	Bachelor's	Associate's	Certificate
None	52.9%	13.1%	54.9%
\$1 to \$4,999	45.5%	11.6%	54.2%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45.7%	24.1%	43.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	52.9%	30.3%	65.5%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	73.6%	31.5%	NA
\$20,000 or more	55.3%	27.7%	NA

Growth in Average and Maximum Pell Grant



History of the Pell Grant

1965	Educational Opportunity Grant Program established, precursor to Pell
1972	Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program established, first year's maximum grant \$452
1980	BEOG renamed Pell Grants after Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island
2006	The Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) and National SMART Grant add-ons were available from 2006-07 through 2010-11
2008-2009	Funding for the Pell Grant program was switched to a combination of mandatory and discretionary funding, but was not a true entitlement
2010-2011	Eligibility for the Pell Grant is now based on the overall maximum grant as opposed to just the discretionary maximum grant

Growth in Pell Grant Funding

The maximum Pell Grant increased at CPI-U from 1976-77 (after the three-year phase-in) to 2010-11 and the average Pell Grant increased at CPI-U plus 1.1%.

Pell Grant appropriations doubled from 2008-09 to 2010-11 due to a 45% increase in the number of recipients and a 39% increase in the average grant. This is partly due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 compensating for four years of no increases during the Bush Administration, partly due to the change in the eligibility cutoff from the discretionary maximum to the overall maximum, and partly due to the economy causing more students to qualify and more of the students who qualified to have greater financial need.

Share of Title IV (T4) Funding

2007-08 NPSAS	Pell as %T4	Share of Pell	Share of T4	% Receiving Pell	% Receiving T4
Public	27%	63%	53%	23.0%	38.0%
Non-Profit	14%	15%	25%	26.3%	62.6%
For-Profit	22%	21%	22%	63.1%	93.2%
Total	23%	100%	100%	27.3%	46.9%

	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
# Recipients	8.87 million	7.74 million	6.12 million	5.34 million
Max Pell	\$5,550	\$5,350	\$4,731	\$4,310
Average Pell	\$4,115	\$3,646	\$2,970	\$2,620
Minimum Pell	\$555	\$976	\$890	\$400
Minimum Pell Calculation	10% of overall max	10% of disc. Max plus \$690 mandatory	\$400 plus \$490 mandatory	\$400
Appropriations	\$32.9 billion	\$25.3 billion	\$16.3 billion	\$13.7 billion

History of Pell Grant Funding Shortfalls

Fiscal Year	Max Pell (Discretionary)	Cost	Appropriation	Shortfall	Cumulative Shortfall
FY2000				\$0.3B Surplus	
FY2001	\$3,750	\$10.0B	\$8.8B	\$0.9B	\$0.9B
FY2002	2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response To Terrorist Attacks on the United States (P.L. 107-206, 8/2/2002)		\$1.0B		--
FY2002	\$4,000	\$11.7B	\$10.3B	\$0.4B	\$1.3B
FY2003	\$4,050	\$12.7B	\$11.4B	\$1.4B	\$2.6B
FY2004	\$4,050	\$13.1B	\$12.0B	\$1.1B	\$3.7B
FY2005	\$4,050	\$12.7B	\$12.4B	\$0.3B	\$4.1B
FY2006	Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-149, 12/30/2005)		\$4.3B		--
FY2006	\$4,050	\$12.8B	\$13.0B	\$0.2B Surplus	\$0.2B Surplus
FY2007	\$4,310	\$14.7B	\$13.7B	\$1.0B	\$0.8B
FY2008	\$4,241	\$16.1B	\$14.2B	\$1.9B	\$2.7B
FY2009	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5, 2/17/2009)		\$15.6B		
FY2009	\$4,860	\$26.9B	\$17.3B	\$6.0B Surplus	\$3.4B Surplus
FY2010	\$4,860	\$31.6B	\$17.5B	\$14.1B	\$10.7B
FY2011	Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-152, 3/30/2010)		\$13.5B		--
FY2012	Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25, 8/2/2011)		\$17.0B	\$1.3B	\$1.3B

This quick reference guide is based on the 2007-08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08) and the 2009 follow-up to the 2003-04 Beginning Postsecondary Students Longitudinal Study (BPS:04/09), analyzed with the Data Analysis System and PowerStats.