

The Distribution of Student Financial Aid In Illinois

Committee on Affordability

Illinois Board of Higher Education
Illinois Student Assistance Commission

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Executive Summary

Affordability for Illinois Students

In August, 2002, the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) established a Committee on Affordability, comprised of members of the Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC). The charge to the committee was to recommend actions to enhance student affordability in Illinois. The establishment of the Committee came after the conclusion of the spring legislative session during which higher education funding was reduced by nearly 5 percent for FY2003 and the state's need-based student aid grant program was reduced by 10 percent.

In order to assess the potential impact of these reductions on students, data were collected from 32 institutions regarding the amount of financial aid received by their students during FY2002, the year prior to the reductions. In total, data were collected for 93,000 students who had applied for financial aid and who enrolled on a full-time basis during fall term 2001. The data were used to make comparisons regarding the amount of student aid available across Illinois family income quintiles and dependency types, and to assess the amount of unmet need.

Student Costs

The budgets reported in this study were those used by the institution to determine eligibility for Federal Title IV student financial aid. Institutions are allowed to include tuition and fees, books, supplies, room and board, transportation, miscellaneous personal expenses, and childcare costs in these budgets. These figures can be considered an approximation of actual student *costs* of attending college. Tuition costs varied the most due to the type of institution attended. Differences in other costs, however, may be attributable to whether the student lives at home with parents or lives independently. Overall, average total costs ranged from \$8,600 for dependent students and \$11,000 for independent students at community colleges; \$14,000 to \$14,900 for dependent and

independent students respectively at public universities; and, \$25,800 to \$25,000 for students at private four-year institutions.

Student Financial Need

Student financial need is defined as the difference between the student budget and the expected family contribution (EFC). Nearly all first and second income quintile students had financial need regardless of what school type they chose to attend. At the third income quintile, families started losing eligibility for aid at community colleges as their EFCs began to exceed college costs at that sector. At the fourth income quintile, dependent students were losing eligibility at public universities, but not till the fifth income quintile did students significantly lose eligibility for need-based aid at private institutions. The proportions of independent students within each income quintile show similar patterns by sector as those of dependent students although they lost eligibility faster because of their higher EFCs by income level.

Financial need for low-income dependent students ranged from \$8,200 at community colleges to \$13,500 at public universities, and \$25,000 at private institutions. For middle-income students, need ranged from \$4,300 to \$8,100 to \$19,300 at these school types respectively. The amounts for independent students were fairly similar with one exception - larger budgets resulted in higher need for low- and middle-income independents in comparison to dependents at community colleges.

Sources and Types of Aid

The primary types of aid include gift aid, student loans, and college work-study. The largest amounts of gift aid within each school type went to first and second quintile students. Student loans and work-study funds were used to help fill remaining need gaps for students after gift aid. In the case of some fourth and fifth quintile families with students at four-year institutions, aid appears to exceed need. These families also have the largest student loan amounts suggesting

they are borrowing to help meet their expected family contribution.

The most critical sources of aid for first and second quintile students were state and federal government programs. Private four-year institutions, however, were heavily engaged in funding their students; they provided institutional aid to approximately 90 percent of lower- and middle-income dependent students and more than 70 percent of first quintile independent students in amounts which equaled or exceeded – for the most part - that provided by the state or federal government.

At public universities, nearly 50 percent of first quintile dependents and 30 percent of first quintile independents received institutional aid. The average amount of aid for those students ranged from \$1,200-\$1,400. Nearly 30 percent of middle-income dependent students with need received aid from public universities and those amounts averaged around \$2,300. At community colleges, state and federal funds were basically the only sources of aid for low-income students although third and fourth quintile dependents were more likely to receive institutional aid than their lower-income counterparts. Looking at average amounts of aid across all students with need, however, suggests that institutional aid is more evenly distributed across all income quintiles while state aid and federal gift aid are more focused on the first three income quintiles.

At community colleges the percentage receiving Federal gift aid – mainly Pell grants - dropped off dramatically after the second income quintile as did average award amounts. An exception was independent students; 40 percent retained Pell eligibility at middle-income levels compared to 20 percent of dependents. Average award amounts ranged from \$3,500 for low-income students to \$1,300 for third quintile independent students across all school types.

While state grant aid followed the same pattern as Pell grants, it dropped off less quickly than Federal grant aid; nearly 50 percent of third quintile dependent students at public universities were still eligible for state gift aid in comparison to the 19 percent receiving federal grant aid and at private institutions nearly 83 percent of students from third quintile families retained

eligibility for state aid in comparison to 17 percent receiving federal gift aid.

Differences in program intent between Federal Pell Grants and Illinois MAP funds were also seen. Pell grants are focused on access and as a result, students within the same income quintile received about the same grant amount across all school types. MAP, however, has a choice component and can only be used to help with tuition and fee costs. Therefore, award amounts were less at lower-cost community colleges than at four-year institutions which have larger tuition and fee costs. Because of the size of tuition and fees at private institutions, eligible students received award amounts very near the maximum amount which can be provided by law across all income levels.

Nearly 70 percent of all low-income and 80 percent of middle-income students borrowed an average of \$4,500 to attend a public university in FY2002. At private institutions, 86 percent of all low-income students borrowed an average of \$7,200. Very few community college students borrowed. The exception was third and fourth quintile independent students; nearly 30 percent in each category had Federal loans.

Relative Importance of Gift Aid and Loans

A comparison of total aid to the college budget indicated that financial aid is focused on lower-income families; total aid as a percent of the budget descends as income quintiles go up. Further, grants represented a higher proportion of the budget for lower-income students than for their middle- and higher-income counterparts. At public universities, grants represented 62 percent of the budget for low-income dependent students compared to 16 percent for middle-income students. Similarly, student loans represented a higher portion of the budget for fourth and fifth quintile students who generally do not qualify for state and federal grant aid.

Unmet Need

Unmet need is the amount of financial need remaining after student aid plus the EFC has been subtracted from the budget. Unmet need was assessed both before and after student loans

since borrowing is discretionary. After the average EFC, gift aid and work-study amounts were taken into consideration across all students with need, unmet need for low-income dependent students averaged \$3,200, \$4,300, and \$7,300 respectively at community colleges, public universities, and private institutions. When student loans were added in, unmet need continued to average \$3,100 at community colleges for low-income students, but was reduced to \$2,300 and \$2,400 at public universities and private institutions. Figure A provides unmet need data by income quintile and school type for dependent students as well as aid amounts by types of aid both before and after student loans.

Remaining need was larger, however, for independent students across all sectors before loans. After loans, it continued to be larger than that for dependent students primarily at community colleges. Average unmet need for first quintile independent students at community colleges after loans was \$5,500 compared to \$3,200 for dependent students.

Nearly 65 percent of dependent students and 80 percent of independent students still had remaining need after all student aid was taken into consideration. For these dependent students unmet need was comparable across all school types averaging \$3,600 at community colleges, \$3,500 at public universities, and \$4,000 at private institutions.

Net Price

Net price, the difference between the student's cost (budget) and financial aid was also considered both before and after student loans. Before loans, net price was lowest at community colleges; it averaged \$3,300, \$4,600, and \$7,600 for low-income dependent students at community colleges, public universities, and private institutions respectively. For middle-income students net price before loans was \$8,000, \$11,000, and \$13,000 respectively. After loans were taken into consideration, first, second, and third quintile dependent students at public universities had the lowest net price for their respective income quintiles. For first quintile students, after loans, the net price at a public university was \$2,500, followed by \$2,600 at private institutions, and \$3,200 at

community colleges. Even though community colleges had lower overall costs, the availability of financial aid at four-year institutions compensated for this price difference. While this suggests that the availability of financial aid makes choice among different types of institutions a viable option in Illinois, the majority of low-income students who chose to attend a four-year institution incurred substantial loan indebtedness. Net price was also compared to the EFC and only for fourth and fifth quintile students at four-year institutions did the EFC consistently exceed net price.

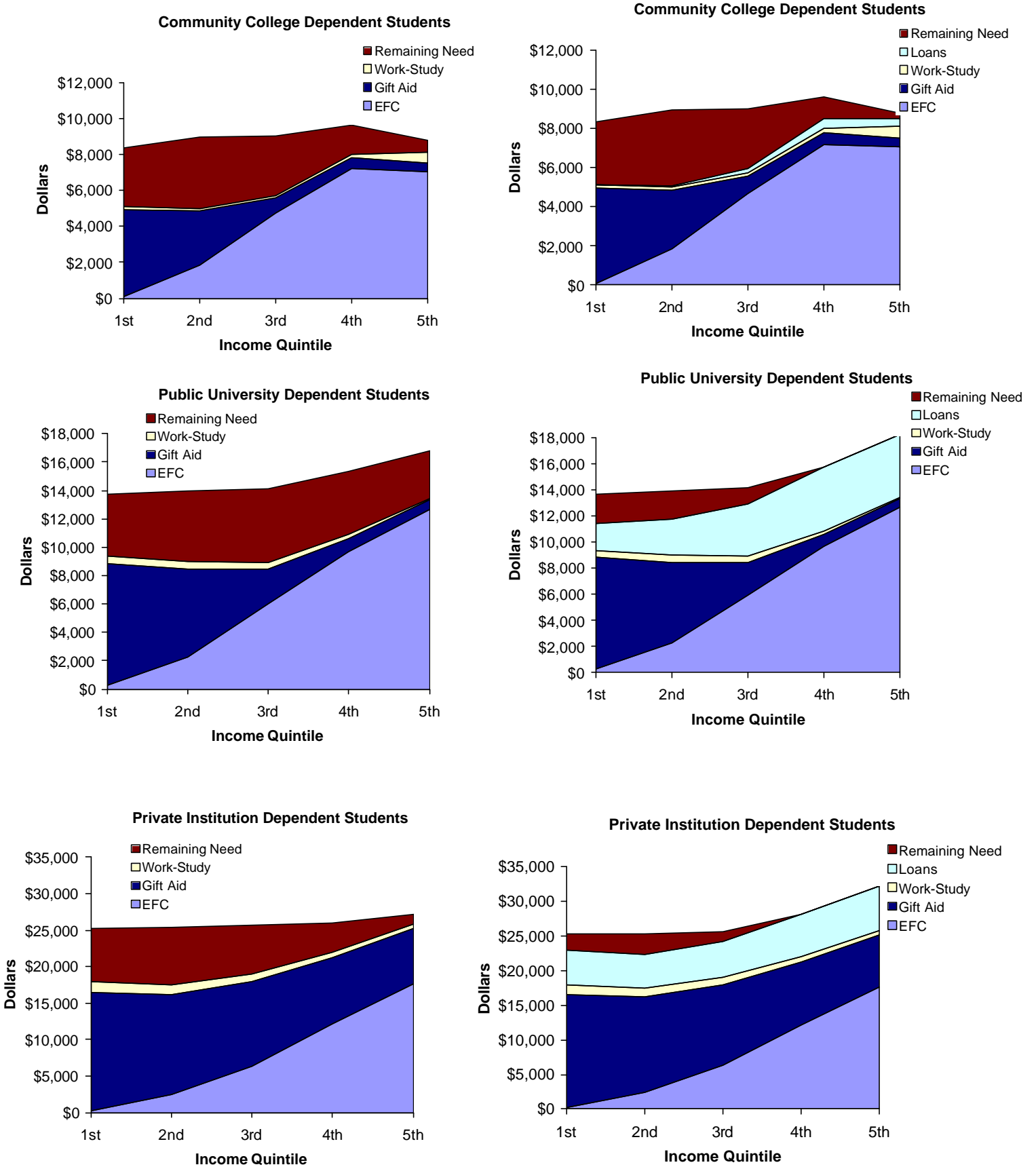
EFC Comparison

The federal need analysis exacts a greater EFC from certain independent students – those with no dependents – at comparable income levels than from other students. To determine whether independent students at the same relative family financial strength as dependent students, were as likely to receive the same amount of aid, comparisons were made across EFC ranges rather than income quintiles. The least difference in remaining need between dependency types across all categories was at public universities; in the \$0-999 EFC category remaining need was less for independents than dependents at this school type. Generally, however, remaining need for independents exceeded that for dependent students when assessed by EFC categories.

Conclusion

The most critical sources of financial aid for Illinois students are the Federal Pell Grant, the state MAP grant, federal student loans, and institutional gift aid. Unmet need will continue to grow for students as college costs increase unless these sources of funding keep pace. This will require a joint commitment to the unwritten contract of funding higher education for students with need – the state will have to place a high priority on MAP funding, the federal government will need to be pressured to raise Pell grant maximums, loan limits will need increased while holding interest rates down so overall indebtedness doesn't grow, and institutions will need to re-examine every available funding source for revenue streams which can be committed to student aid.

Figure A: Distribution of Aid Across All Students With Need Before and After Loans



Introduction

In August, 2002, the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) established a Committee on Affordability comprised of members of the Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC). The charge to the committee was to assess the changes that had taken place in the affordability of Illinois higher education over time, who those changes affected, and what actions were needed at the state and institutional levels, as well as by students and their families, to enhance affordability. The establishment of the Committee came about shortly after the conclusion of the spring legislative session during which appropriations for FY2003 were approved. The session was difficult - the state faced mounting budget problems and by the end of session, higher education funding was reduced by nearly 5 percent for FY2003 and the state's need-based student aid grant program was reduced by 10 percent. As a result of reduced state funding, public universities raised their tuition charges for 2002-2003 by an average of 10 percent. This cost increase was particularly difficult for financially-needy students who also had their state student aid cut and increased concerns about the affordability of higher education.

Studies had been done previously by both IBHE and ISAC to assess changes in affordability for low- and middle-income Illinois families across various school types. These analyses took into consideration eligibility for the two primary sources of need-based grant aid for Illinois students, the Federal Pell Grant and the Illinois Monetary Award Program (MAP). Prior to FY2003, increases in "remaining need" – the difference between the financial resources available to students and the college costs they faced – were already being seen. The missing piece of this analysis, however, was what financial aid, if any, institutions were able to provide their students in order to close the growing affordability gap. In order to address this question and support the work of the Committee, IBHE and ISAC staff asked selected institutions to provide data regarding institutional aid for their students. The purpose of collecting these data was to provide a summary analysis by school type and family income level to gain a better overall picture of student affordability after all types of aid are taken into consideration. The primary study questions included:

- What costs do students face?
- What was their financial need and how much financial aid did they receive?
- What sources and types of financial aid were most important?
- How extensive was student borrowing?
- What was the impact of institutional aid on affordability?
- How much remaining need did students have after financial aid was taken into consideration?

The remainder of this report details the methodology used in collecting unit record data from institutions and presents the findings resulting from the data collection.

Methodology

In order to collect the data needed for the study, selected higher education institutions were asked to provide Fall-term federal, institutional, and private financial aid packaging information for 2001-02 Illinois undergraduates enrolled at their campus during the fall term of 2001. Data were requested in the

late fall of 2002 and only for students who had completed the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). Obviously not all families are seeking student aid, but students and parents who are interested in federal, state, or institutional aid have to file the FAFSA. No data were collected for state sources of aid from the institutions as this was provided by ISAC. The fall-term data were annualized based upon the institution attended and the hours enrolled. For this initial analysis, only full-time students were included.

In total, data were collected from 32 institutions representing 93,000 full-time students. A list of the institutions participating in the study is provided in Appendix 1. While all public universities were asked to participate in the study, the Illinois Community College Board and the Federation of Illinois Independent Colleges were each asked to select a sample of institutions representative of their sector. The breakdown of the student records used in this study is shown in Table 1 by school type and dependency type. The table also shows the percentage the study population of full-time enrolled students represents of all FAFSA filers at these school types within Illinois by both dependency type and in total. All FAFSA filers will include students who chose not to enroll, and those who enrolled on a part-time basis in addition to full-time students. The data does show, however, the much greater representation of students at public universities since nearly all public universities participated in the study.

Table 1: Distribution of Study Population by Dependency and School Type and as a Proportion of Total Statewide FAFSA Filers

	Dependent	Independent	Total	% of FAFSAs
Community College	6,404	6,510	12,914	11.1
Public University	54,936	11,181	66,117	59.8
Private Four-Year	11,873	2,191	14,064	15.1
Total	73,213	19,882	93,095	29.1

In June, 2003, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) released “How Families of Low-and Middle-Income Undergraduates Pay for College: Full-Time Dependent Students in 1999-2000.” This report assessed affordability on a national scale and provides information about institutional aid sources as well as federal and state aid. Comparisons are difficult to make between Illinois data and the national report, however, because of the difference in the study population; the NCES report looked at students enrolled during the 1999-2000 school year and compared students across income ranges which were different from those used for Illinois. The report has been very helpful, however, in providing a blueprint for certain analyses within this report.

Finally, it’s important to note that because the data for this study were collected for the FY2002 school year, the reductions and cost increases effected in higher education in FY2003 are not reflected in the results. Rather, the data provides an assessment of affordability at a time when the Illinois MAP program provided more purchasing power for students than is currently the case.

Definitions

Some of the key terms used throughout this report are discussed below.

- Dependency Types:** For purposes of determining financial aid eligibility, students are divided into one of three categories: (1) dependents, (2) independents with dependents, and (3) independents without dependents. Dependents include those students under age 24 who may be residing with their parents or are being claimed as a tax deduction by their parents. In applying for financial aid, parents must provide their income and asset information as well as the student’s. Independents with dependents include either single or married students with children. Their

financial aid eligibility is based on their own income plus that of a spouse. Independents without dependents include single or married couples, age 24 or over, with no children. For this report, independent students were combined into one group.

- EFC:** The expected family contribution (EFC) is a measure of family financial strength resulting from an analysis of the income and assets reported on the FAFSA. Both family size and number in college are taken into consideration. Thus, some higher-income families with larger than average family size and multiple family members in college will qualify for student aid. Although the EFC is effectively a means to ration financial aid dollars, it has to be taken into consideration as a financial resource before eligibility for financial aid can be determined. This does not necessarily mean, however, that families have these resources readily available to cover college costs.
- Quintiles:** Based on Illinois census data for 2000, Illinois families were divided into five equal groups and the resulting income ranges of those groups became the five income quintiles in this study. The first quintile represents the lowest one-fifth of family incomes; the third quintile could be considered “middle income.” Generally, affordability concerns will focus on the first, second, and third quintiles. Independent students are also analyzed using these same income ranges and this is probably appropriate for those independents attending school that have families of their own; they would be included in Illinois family income census data. It is not appropriate, however, to assume that independents without dependents – the group which represents either single adults or married couples with no children – would fall across the same income categories if data were available to divide the corresponding state population into five income quintiles. More importantly, independent students – particularly those without dependents – will not necessarily have the same EFC even if income levels are the same. As shown in Table 2, while the EFC is fairly consistent across dependents and independent students with dependents with the same average income, the federal need analysis exacts a much greater contribution from independents without dependents. This greater contribution will reduce their eligibility for student aid. In order to better compare the distribution of student aid between dependent and independent students, an analysis was also completed by EFC rather than income quintile and will be discussed later.

Table 2: Average Income and EFC by Dependency Type and Income Quintiles for Students Who Filed a FAFSA

Illinois Family Income Quintiles		Dependents		Indep. With Dep.		Indep. Without Dep.	
		Average Income	Average EFC	Average Income	Average EFC	Average Income	Average EFC
1	\$0-25,000	\$15,315	\$262	\$11,252	\$52	\$8,040	\$1,387
2	\$25,001-\$45,640	\$35,136	\$2,374	\$33,064	\$1,483	\$32,664	\$8,788
3	\$45,641-\$69,120	\$57,104	\$6,577	\$54,962	\$5,333	\$54,325	\$16,842
4	\$69,121-\$99,700	\$83,359	\$13,140	\$80,957	\$12,846	\$79,944	\$25,640
5	\$99,701 plus	\$134,762	\$26,721	\$133,076	\$25,263	\$158,924	\$55,341

Findings

The findings are divided into (1) student costs; (2) student financial need; (3) sources and types of aid, and; (4) unmet need.

Student Costs

The budgets reported in this study are those the institution uses for its students in determining eligibility for Federal Title IV student financial aid which includes the Federal Pell Grant as well as Stafford Loans. The components institutions are allowed to use in developing a cost of attendance figure include: tuition and fees, books, supplies, transportation, miscellaneous personal expenses, an allowance for room and board, and childcare for students with dependents. Approaches to establishing the cost of attendance vary from school to school and may reflect costs relevant for the geographic location of the school. These figures should be considered an approximation of actual student *costs*. Real student costs may vary as a result of student lifestyle choices. Table 3 shows the average full-time budgets as reported by institutions for their students by school type and dependency type for the study population.

While student budgets vary by school type and dependency status, much of that difference may be attributable to whether the student lives at home with parents or lives independently.

**Table 3: Average Costs by School Type and Dependency Type
FAFSA Filers**

School Type	Dependent			Independent		
	Tuition and Fees	Other Costs	Total	Tuition and Fees	Other Costs	Total
Community College	\$1,583	\$7,025	\$8,608	\$1,609	\$9,482	\$11,091
Public University	\$4,584	\$9,486	\$14,070	\$4,177	\$10,725	\$14,902
Private Institution	\$17,838	\$7,975	\$25,813	\$15,804	\$9,182	\$24,968

The average tuition and fees shown in Table 3 vary, as expected, based on the type of institution attended. Differences in tuition costs between dependency types at the same type of institution can be attributed to a number of factors including choice of institution within the sector, selected major area of study, and credit hours enrolled. Students must enroll for at least 12 credit hours to be considered in full-time attendance.

Other costs, which include room, board, transportation, books, etc., might be expected to be similar among school types but for dependent students at public universities this figure averaged about \$2,400 more than at community colleges and about \$1,500 more than at private four-year institutions. For independent students, the public university “other costs” ranged from \$1,300 to \$1,500 more than at other school types. By dependency type within sectors, the higher “other costs” for independent students is likely both a function of living arrangements and childcare costs. Most institutions have one budget for students living at home, another for students living independently, and perhaps a third for dormitory residence. Overall, average total costs ranged from \$8,600 for dependents and \$11,000 for independents at community colleges; \$14,000 to \$14,900 for dependent and independent students respectively at public universities; and, \$26,000 to \$25,000 for students at private four-year institutions.

While FAFSA filers were fairly evenly distributed across all income quintiles at four-year institutions, the largest percentage of students applying for aid at community colleges were from low-income families.

The proportion of enrolled students who applied for financial aid within each income quintile differed by school type. As shown in Table 4, nearly 38 percent of the dependent students applying for aid at

community colleges were from families in the first income quintile compared to 12 and 13 percent each at public universities and private four-year institutions. Only 13 percent of the enrolled students who applied for aid at community colleges were from families in either the fourth or fifth income quintile compared to 45 percent at public universities and 43 percent at private institutions. Table 4 also shows data for independent students but suggests a more consistent distribution across school types of students within the first income quintile than is the case for dependent students. This can be partially attributed to the large proportion of independents that fall into this income range.

Table 4: Percentage of FAFSA Filers Enrolled by Income Quintile, School Type, and Dependency

	Income Quintile				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
<i>Dependent Students</i>					
Community College	37.9	32.9	16.6	8.9	3.7
Public University	11.8	20.3	22.5	25.2	20.2
Private Four-Year	13.2	20.3	23.7	22.2	20.7
<i>Independent Students</i>					
Community College	85.1	12.1	2.2	0.5	0.1
Public University	83.7	11.4	3.6	1.1	0.2
Private Four-Year	78.3	13.0	5.4	2.3	1.0

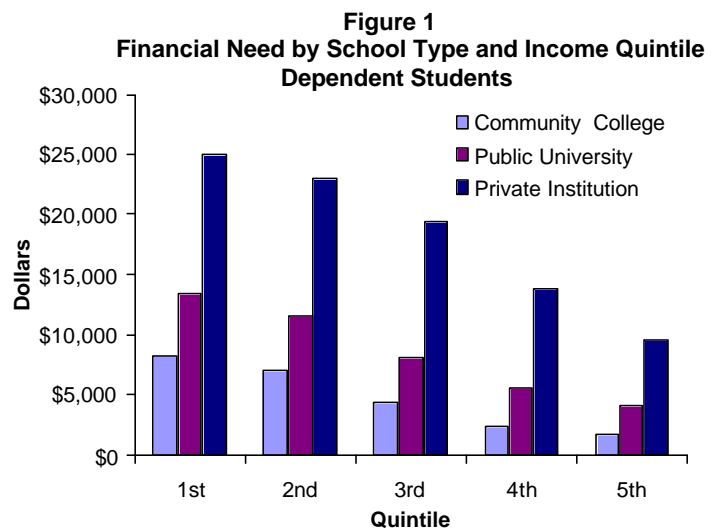
Financial Need

Student need is defined as the difference between the student budget and the expected family contribution (EFC). While all students in the study completed a FAFSA, not all necessarily had need by this definition. Some students and families will file a FAFSA because it's a requirement before receiving any institutional aid including merit aid; others do so to be eligible for student loans.

Nearly 100 percent of students in the first and second income quintiles and the majority of students in the third income quintile had financial need regardless of what school type they chose to attend.

Data in Table 2.1 in Appendix 2 show that nearly 100 percent of the dependent students in the first and second income quintiles had need, regardless of where they chose to attend college. At the third income quintile, families were losing eligibility for aid at community colleges as their EFCs began to exceed college costs at that sector. At the fourth income quintile, dependent students were losing eligibility at public universities, but not till the fifth income quintile did they significantly lose eligibility for need-based aid at private institutions. The proportions of independent students within each income quintile show similar patterns by sector as those of dependent students although they lost eligibility faster because of their higher EFCs by income level.

As shown in Figure 1, financial need for first quintile dependent students with need ranged from \$8,200 at community



colleges to \$13,500 at public universities, and \$25,000 at private institutions. For middle-income students, need ranged from \$4,300 to \$8,100 to \$19,300 at these school types respectively. Financial need for independent students was fairly similar to dependents with one exception; although average EFCs were comparable across income quintiles, larger budgets for independent students at community colleges resulted in greater need. Appendix 2 provides more detail on the percentage of students with need and their average need.

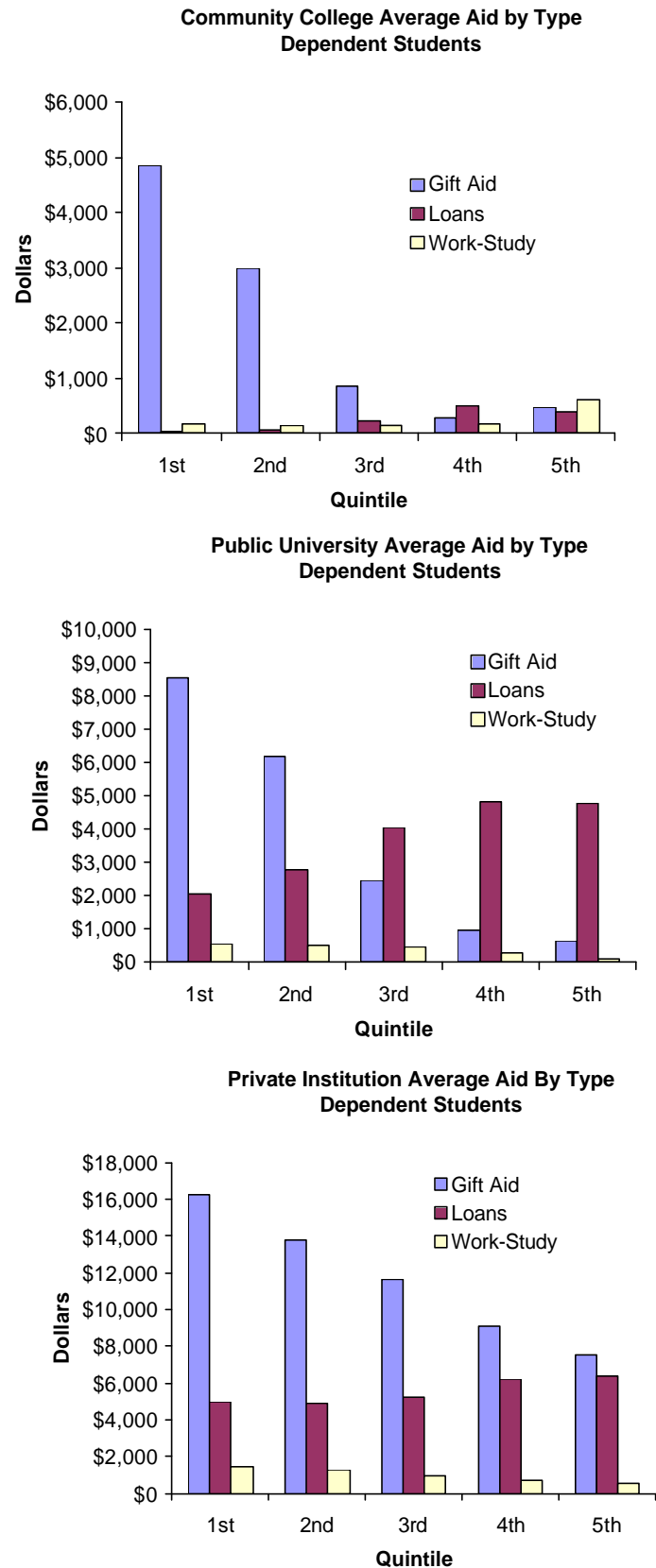
Sources and Types of Aid

The primary *sources* of funding for Illinois students include: the Federal Government, the State of Illinois, the institution, and private sources such as national or local organizations and employers. There are also three different *types* of student aid. Gift aid, the most desirable, does not have to be repaid and is usually in the form of grants, scholarships, and tuition waivers. The Federal Pell Grant and Illinois Monetary Award Program (MAP) are both forms of gift aid based on financial need. The second type of aid is work-study and both the Federal Government and some institutions sponsor this type of program. The third type of aid is student loans which have to be repaid over time. And while the Federal Government is the primary sponsor of loans, other sources include the institution or private sources. This section (1) summarizes the *types* of aid students received, (2) summarizes the *sources* of aid, (3) focuses on gift aid and in particular Pell and MAP grants, (4) assesses student borrowing and the relative importance of gift aid to loans, and (5) considers the role of institutional aid.

Types of Aid

Appendix 3 provides an overall summary of the average amounts of financial aid students with need received by type of aid. As expected, the amount of gift aid received – most is based on financial need – decreased by income quintile with the largest amounts of gift aid within each sector going to first and second quintile students. First quintile dependent students received an average of \$4,800, \$8,600, and \$16,200 respectively to attend community colleges, public universities, and private institutions. Gift aid was also still significant for upper-income quintile students at private institutions.

Figure 2
Types of Aid by Sector



As shown in Figure 2, student loans were the predominant form of aid for middle-income students as well as students in the upper-income quintiles at public universities. In some cases families may be borrowing to help meet their expected family contribution. While average loan sizes for students at private institutions equaled or exceeded the amounts borrowed by public university students, students across all quintiles at private institutions still received more gift aid than loans. Independent students followed the same pattern as dependents at public universities; gift aid was predominant until the third quintile and then was surpassed by loans. At private institutions, however, loan amounts exceeded gift aid by the third income quintile. Student loans played a very small role at community colleges and only for higher-income students. This could be due, in part, to the reluctance of these institutions to make loans available for their students. Some institutions may also be concerned that if their overall student default rate exceeds the limit set by the U.S. Department of Education, they would lose institutional eligibility to participate in the Federal Pell Grant Program as well as the Federal student loan programs.

Student loans were the predominant form of aid for middle-income students at public universities.

Of all the types of aid, work-study appeared to have the least important role in funding college costs. Further, work-study may be awarded to students but not used if students elect to find better-paying jobs off campus.

Sources of Aid

This sections looks at the sources of student aid and the relative importance of each source. Given the amount of need low-income students have, it takes a variety of types and sources of aid to complete a financial aid package sufficient to allow students to enroll. As noted previously, sources of aid include the Federal Government, the State Government, the institution, and private sources which may include local or community scholarships or employer benefits. Across all school types federal aid was the largest source of aid. It should be noted, however, that a significant portion of those funds come from private lending institutions which participate in the federal Stafford loan programs.

The largest source of aid at all school types was federal aid; at community colleges it was in the form of Federal Pell grants and at four-year schools federal loans become key. At private schools the second largest source was institutional aid.

Appendix 4 shows the sources of aid for dependent and independent students by both school type and income quintile and includes the percentage of students with need who received aid from a particular

Percentage of Student Aid by Source				
	Public 2-Year	Public 4-Year	Private	All
Federal	67.9	64.9	44.0	58.7
State	28.2	24.7	18.4	23.0
Institutional	2.5	7.3	34.5	15.2
Private	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.1

source, the average amount from that source, and the average amount across all students with need. The first average shows the typical amount students received and the second is a measure which shows the relative importance of the source to all students

with need. As expected, the most critical sources of aid for the majority of first and second quintile students were state and federal government programs. Federal aid continued to be important across all income quintiles at four-year institutions due to Federal loans. Private four-year institutions were also heavily engaged in funding their students; they provided institutional aid to approximately 90 percent of lower- and middle-income dependent students and more than 70 percent of first quintile independent students in amounts which equaled or exceeded – for the most part - that provided by the state. At public universities, nearly 50 percent of low-income dependent students received institutional aid; average institutional aid amounts across all students with need were larger than that provided by the state for fourth and fifth quintile students. At community colleges, state and federal funds were basically the only

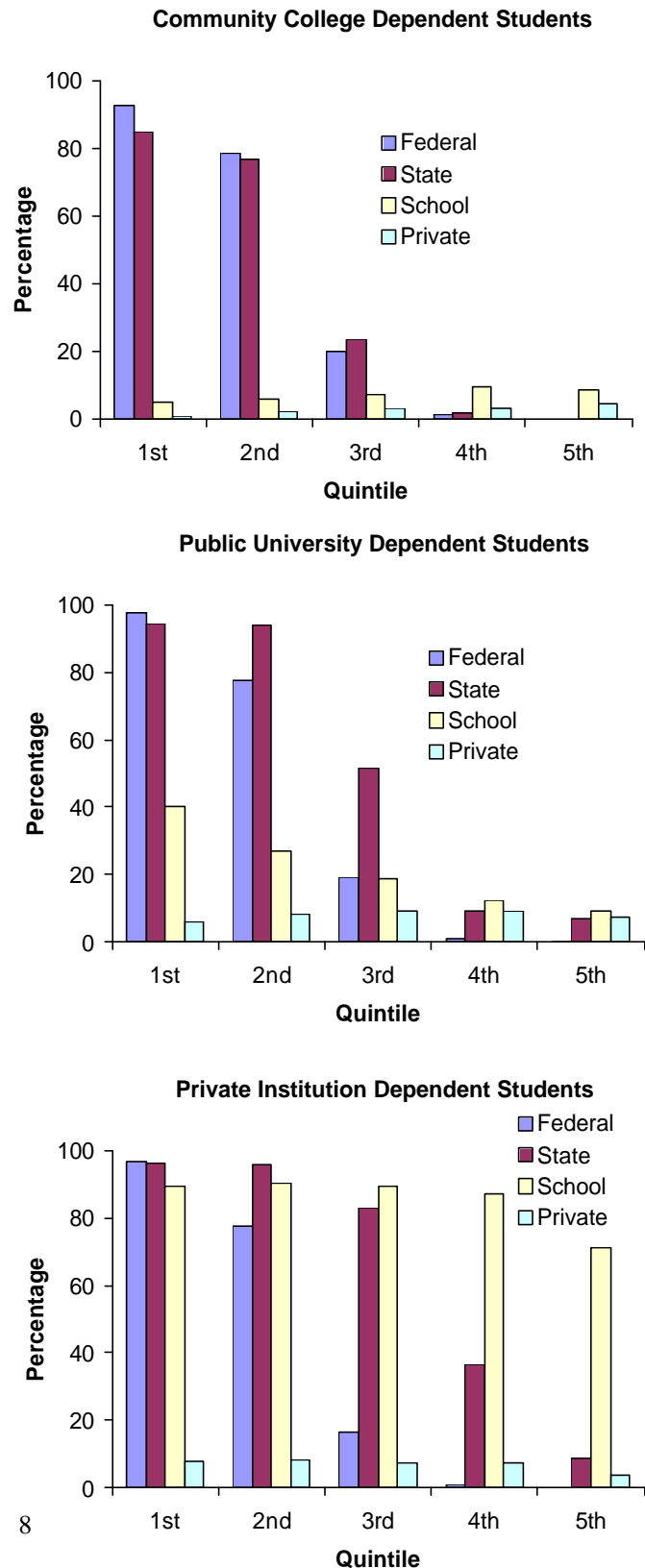
sources for low-income students although third and fourth quintile dependents were more likely to receive institutional aid than their lower-income counterparts. Looking at average amounts of aid across all students with need, suggests that institutional aid is more evenly awarded across all income quintiles while state aid is more focused on the first three income quintiles.

Gift Aid

Primary sources of gift aid include the Federal Pell grant, which in FY2002 had a maximum award of \$3,750 and the Illinois Monetary Award Program which in FY2002 provided a maximum award of up to \$4,968 or an amount equal to tuition and fees, whichever was least. Several other state programs provided more targeted aid – to teachers, veterans, members of the National Guard – but the number receiving those scholarships was limited. Gift aid was also provided by the institution in the form of need-based grants, merit scholarships, and tuition waivers. Finally, private gift aid includes grants and scholarships provided from national or community organizations or employer benefits. Appendix 5 provides data showing the percentage receiving gift aid from these various sources, the average amount received by those with that particular type of aid, and the average amount of aid received when divided by all those with need.

As shown in Figure 3, at community colleges the percentage of dependent students receiving Federal gift aid dropped off dramatically after the second income quintile; at the third quintile, only 20 percent of dependents received federal grants. Likewise, award amounts dropped off too – first income quintile dependent students received an average of \$3,500 in Federal gift aid compared to \$1,300 for the third quintile recipients. This trend was evident across all college and dependency types. While state gift aid followed the same pattern, it didn't drop off as quickly as Federal gift aid; more than 50 percent of third quintile dependent students at public universities were still eligible for state gift aid in comparison to the 19 percent receiving federal gift aid and at private institutions nearly 83 percent of students from third quintile families retained eligibility for state aid in comparison to 17 percent receiving federal gift aid. Figures for independent students were similar. A notable difference was that 40 percent of third quintile independent students were still eligible for federal and state gift aid at

Figure 3
Percentage Receiving Type of Gift Aid
by School Type



community colleges in comparison to 20-24 percent of dependent students in that quintile.

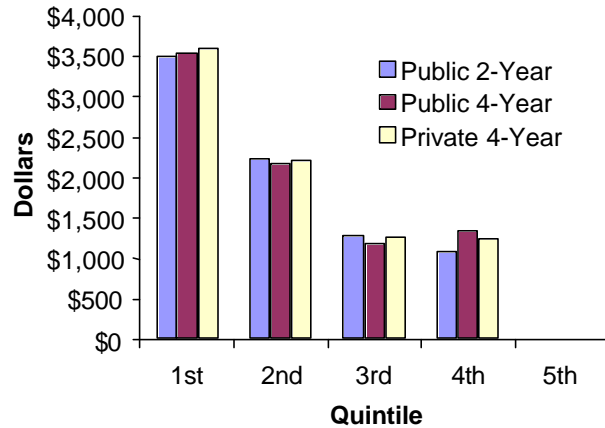
Figure 3 also shows that gift aid from institutional sources was relatively insignificant at community colleges – the average awarded across all first-income quintile students with need was \$54. Public universities were able to provide an average of \$1,100 to 42 percent of their dependent students in the first income quintile, and average institutional gift aid across all students with need in that income category was \$470. Private institutions provided gift aid to nearly 90 percent of their dependent students in most income categories and in average amounts approaching \$7,000, considerably exceeding federal and state gift aid averages. Independents were less likely to receive institutional gift aid and to receive lesser amounts than their dependent counterparts at four-year institutions but that would appear attributable to their overall larger EFCs at these income levels.

While gift aid from private sources is the least significant source of that type of aid, it’s a key component of financial aid packages particularly at four-year institutions and relatively equally across all income quintiles. Because data were collected from nearly all public universities, it can be estimated that at least \$10 million was provided to students with need from private gift aid sources in FY2002. Independent students were less likely to receive private gift aid than dependent students. This may mean aid of this nature is more focused on recent high school graduates although employer benefits are also included in this category.

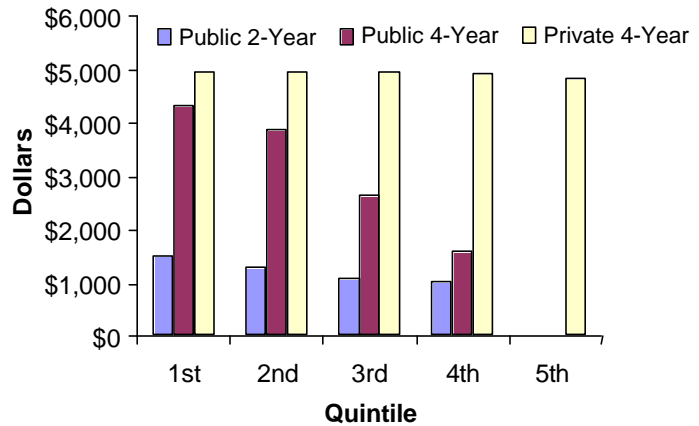
Federal Pell Grants and Illinois MAP Grants

When Federal Pell Grant and Illinois MAP funds are separated from other federal and state gift, it can be seen that the majority of federal and state gift aid comes from these two programs. Further, Pell grants are primarily focused on increasing access and can be used to cover any college cost. As a result, students within the same income quintile received about the same grant amount across all school types. This is shown in Figure 4. MAP, however, has a choice component and can only be used to help with tuition and fee costs. Therefore, award amounts are less at lower-cost community colleges than at four-year institutions which have larger tuition and fee costs. Because of the size of tuition and fees at private institutions, eligible students receive award amounts very near the maximum amount which can be provided by law across all income levels. Data regarding the average size of MAP awards across school types and quintiles are shown in Figure 5.

**Figure 4
Average Pell Grant
by School Type and Income Quintile**



**Figure 5
Average MAP Grant
by School Type and Income Quintile**



The majority of first and second quintile dependent students received both Pell and MAP. While the percentage of students eligible for Pell grants dropped off for middle-income students, MAP still supported at least half these students at public universities and more than 80 percent at private institutions. About 30 percent of fourth quintile dependent students continued to be eligible for MAP at private institutions and those students who received either Pell or MAP grants at the fifth quintile – 3 percent received MAP at private institutions - would be expected to have some unusual family circumstances. Tables 5.3 and 5.4 in Appendix 5 provide more detail on MAP and Pell awards.

Nearly 70 of all first income quintile students borrowed to attend a public university and nearly 80 percent of middle-income students borrowed.

Student Borrowing

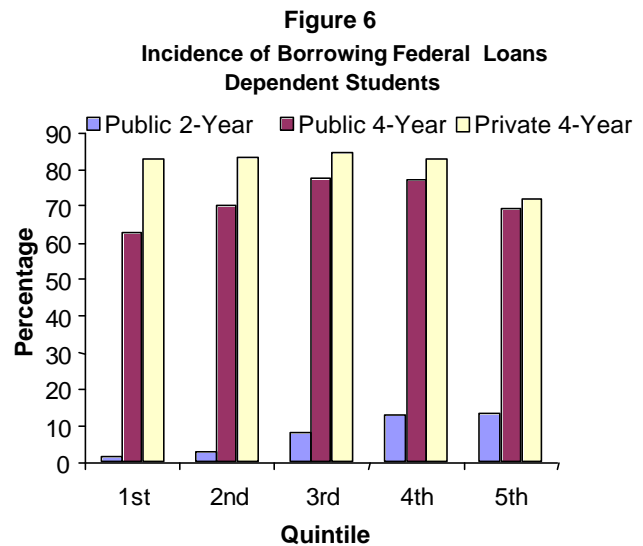
Nearly 70 percent of all first quintile students at public universities borrowed an average of \$4,500 to attend college in FY2002. By dependency, 63 percent of first quintile dependents and 76 percent of first quintile independents at public universities had federal loans. Higher income students – those less eligible for grant aid – borrowed at even greater rates and amounts; 78 percent of middle-income dependent students at public universities borrowed an average of \$4,800 annually in federal loans. An even greater percentage of independent students borrowed and their average federal loan amounts ranged from \$5,100 for first quintile independents to \$7,800 for fourth quintile students. Appendix 6 shows the breakdown of the percentage of students receiving loans, the average amount received, and the average amount of loans across all students with need by dependency type. The sources of loans include

the Federal Government, the institution, and private or alternative loans – those coming from any other source. Overall, 68 of the students who completed a FAFSA received Federal loans compared to the less than 2 percent who each received institutional or private loans.

At private institutions, 86 percent of all first income quintile students borrowed an average of nearly \$7,200. More than 80 percent of all dependents borrowed, but nearly 90 percent of independent students borrowed; average loan sizes for independents were more than \$8,000 per year. About 3 percent of all private institution students also used alternative or private loan sources.

While the use of student loans was limited at community colleges, nearly 30 percent of third and fourth quintile independent students borrowed through federal loan programs.

More than 6 percent of all students at community colleges borrowed an average of \$3,000 compared to 74 percent who borrowed an average of \$5,000 at public universities and 83 percent who borrowed \$6,700 at private institutions.



Federal loans include *Perkins loans* which are very low interest rate loans and can only be awarded to exceptionally needy students. The incidence of usage for those loans was relatively low. None were provided to community college students although 34 percent of first quintile dependents at private institutions received them. Federal *Stafford loans* include *subsidized loans*, *unsubsidized loans*, and *Parent Loans for*

Undergraduate Students (*PLUS*). *Subsidized loans* are available to students with financial need and are

limited in size based on class level; freshmen can borrow \$2,625 and seniors, \$5,500 with an aggregate maximum of \$23,000. Students may also borrow using *unsubsidized* loans regardless of need although the aggregate total for both programs is a cumulative \$23,000. Finally, *PLUS* loans may be taken out by parents of dependent students; loan maximums are limited to the difference between the student's Title IV budget and all other financial aid received.

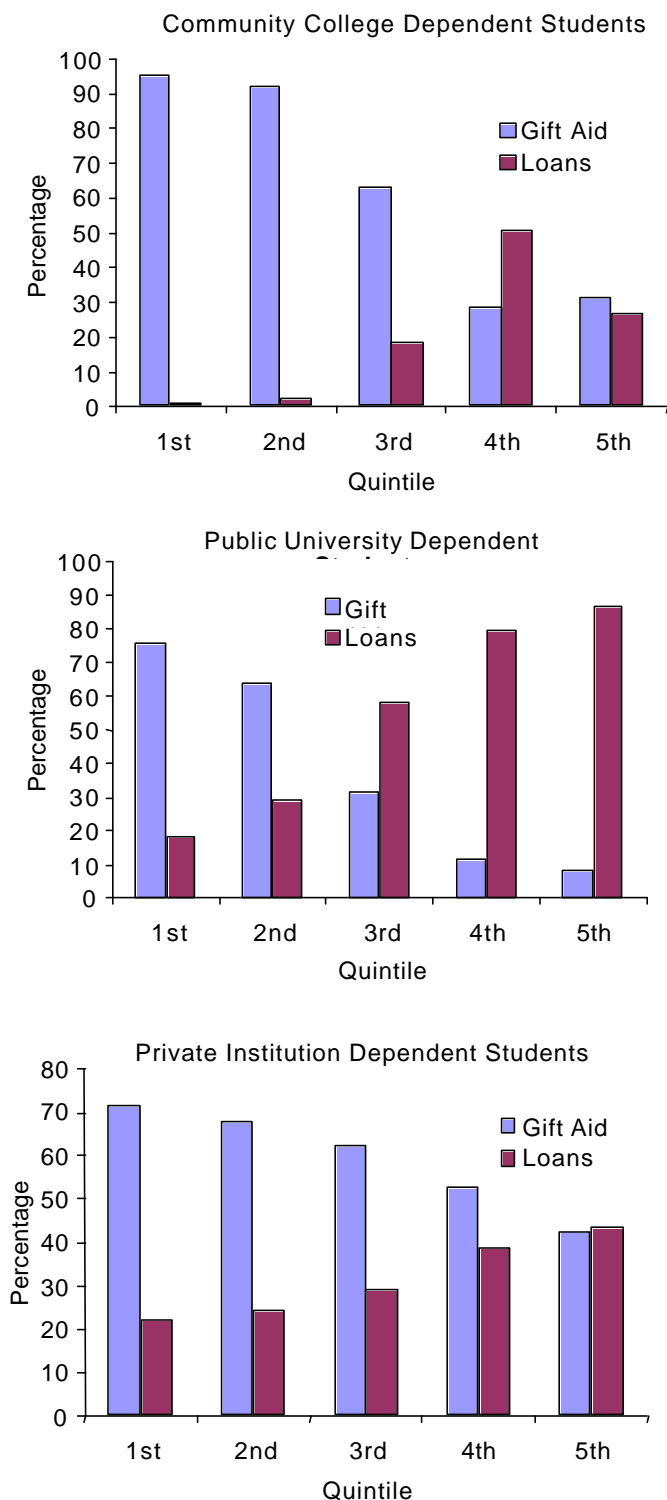
As shown in Tables 6.3 and 6.4 in Appendix 6, the incidence of borrowing through the subsidized program began to decline after the third income quintile at all school types for both dependent and independent students and by the fourth quintile, students relied more heavily on unsubsidized loans. One exception was dependents at private institutions; the incidence of unsubsidized loans didn't exceed subsidized use until the fifth quintile. PLUS loans were most utilized by third, fourth, and fifth quintile students' parents at four-year institutions.

Relative Importance of Gift Aid and Loans

In order to assess the relative importance of gift aid to loans, total aid, gift aid and loans were first assessed as a proportion of the student budget for those students receiving aid. These data – shown in Appendix 7 - indicate that financial aid was directed to lower-income families; total aid as a percent of the budget descends as income quintiles go up. Further, grants represented a higher proportion of the budget for lower-income students than for their middle- and higher-income counterparts. Similarly, student loans represented a higher portion of the budget for fourth and fifth quintile students who generally do not qualify for state and federal grant aid; an exception was fourth quintile dependents at private institutions for whom gift aid was still more significant.

Gift aid and loans were also looked at as a proportion of total aid. As shown in Figure 7, grants made up a much larger proportion of aid for lower-income community college students than for students at four-year institutions; student loans became a more significant part of the financial aid package for these students. For middle-income families at public universities, student loans became very important to help make up for declining gift aid. Notable differences for independent students are of degree; even when considering only first quintile independents, loan aid at all types of institutions represented a larger proportion of the student budget and of total aid than was the case for their dependent counterparts.

**Figure 7
Gift Aid and Loans as a Percent of Total Aid**



The size of the Pell and MAP grants as a percent of total aid was also considered. As expected, Pell grants constituted a higher percentage of aid than did MAP grants at community colleges and MAP was more critical to public university and private institution students.

The Role of Institutional Aid

Overall, 41 percent of students who filed a FAFSA received institutional aid averaging \$6,600. The majority of those students, however, were at private institutions. Figure 8 shows the percentage of dependent students receiving some form of institutional aid by income quintile and school type, and Figure 9 shows the average amount they received. Institutional aid was further broken into types to include need-based grants, merit aid, loans, and work-study and these data are shown in Appendix 8 for dependent and independent students.

As shown in Figure 8, a very small percentage of dependent students at community colleges received institutional aid; independents received even less. Institutional grant aid for this school type averaged \$20 across all dependent students with need compared to \$8 for independent students with need.

Figure 8
Percentage of Dependent Students Receiving Institutional Aid

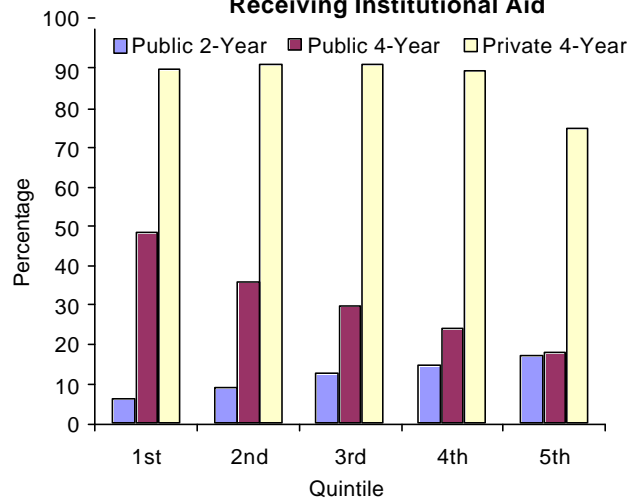
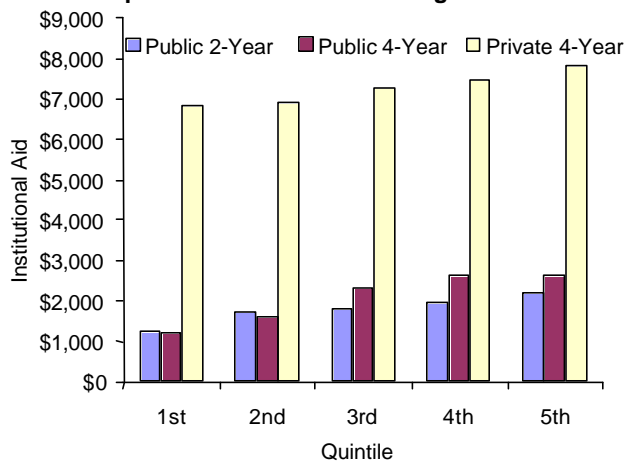


Figure 9
Average Institutional Aid for Dependent Students Receiving Institutional Aid

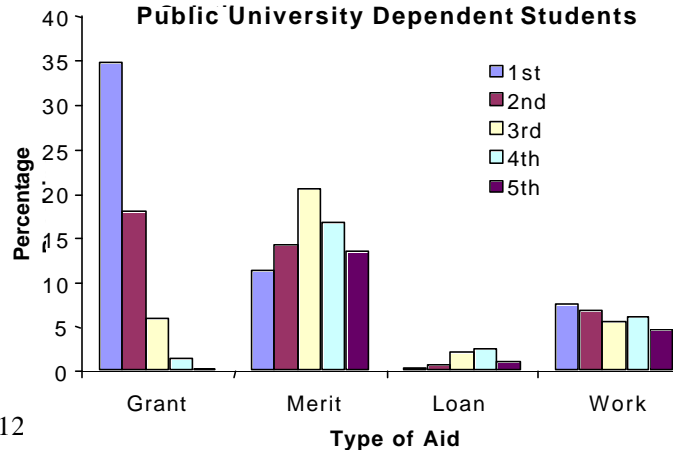


As expected, private institutions provided the most institutional aid. Figure 8 shows that nearly 90 percent of dependent students in all income categories received institutional aid and Figure 9 shows that it averaged nearly \$7,000 per recipient. By type of aid, more than 75 percent of low- and middle-income dependent students received need-based grants averaging nearly \$6,000. Another 25 percent received merit aid averaging more than \$6,500. Similar to other school types, independent students at private schools were less likely to receive aid at the first income

The largest amount of gift aid was provided to 4th and 5th income quintile students in the form of merit aid.

At public universities, a greater percentage of first and second quintile students received institutional aid than did middle- and upper-income families but average award amounts were greater for higher-income families. The primary focus for institutional aid also appeared to be on merit-based aid for these families. Public universities showed the largest percentages of students being awarded institutional work-study funds, both for dependent and independent students.

Figure 10
Distribution of Institutional Aid by Public University Dependent Students



quintile but this may be attributable to the difference in the EFC for the two dependency types at these quintiles; the average EFC for dependents was \$300 compared to \$1,300 for first-quintile independent students at private institutions.

Figure 10 shows the distribution of various types of aid by quintile for public university dependent students and as expected, the largest percentage receiving grant or need-based aid were first and second income quintile students. Middle-income students were more likely to receive merit aid than students at other income levels.

Figure 11 shows the impact of institutional gift aid on unmet need after it's added to Pell and MAP grants and after the EFC is taken into consideration and may provide some insight into institutional packaging decisions. As the figure shows, remaining need is nearly even for first, second, and third quintile families at public universities after both MAP and institutional aid are taken into consideration although – as at all institutions - their remaining need continues to be more than upper-income students. The figure also shows the relative importance of Pell, MAP, and institutional gift aid to students at different school types and income levels.

Unmet Need

Unmet need is the amount of need a student has remaining after total aid plus the EFC are subtracted from the student's budget. In considering remaining need, it's important to note that student loans are, to some extent, discretionary; students have the option of declining loans in favor of working. Therefore, unmet need may appear greater for those students who choose to forgo loans. Figure 12, however, shows remaining need before student loans were taken into consideration by income quintile at each school type. It indicates that after all gift aid, work-study assistance, and the EFC were subtracted from the college cost, unmet need was lowest across all income quintiles for community college students. For first income quintile students across all school types, remaining need averaged \$3,200, \$4,300, and \$7,300 respectively, at community colleges, public universities, and private institutions.

Figure 11
Remaining Need After Institutional Gift Aid

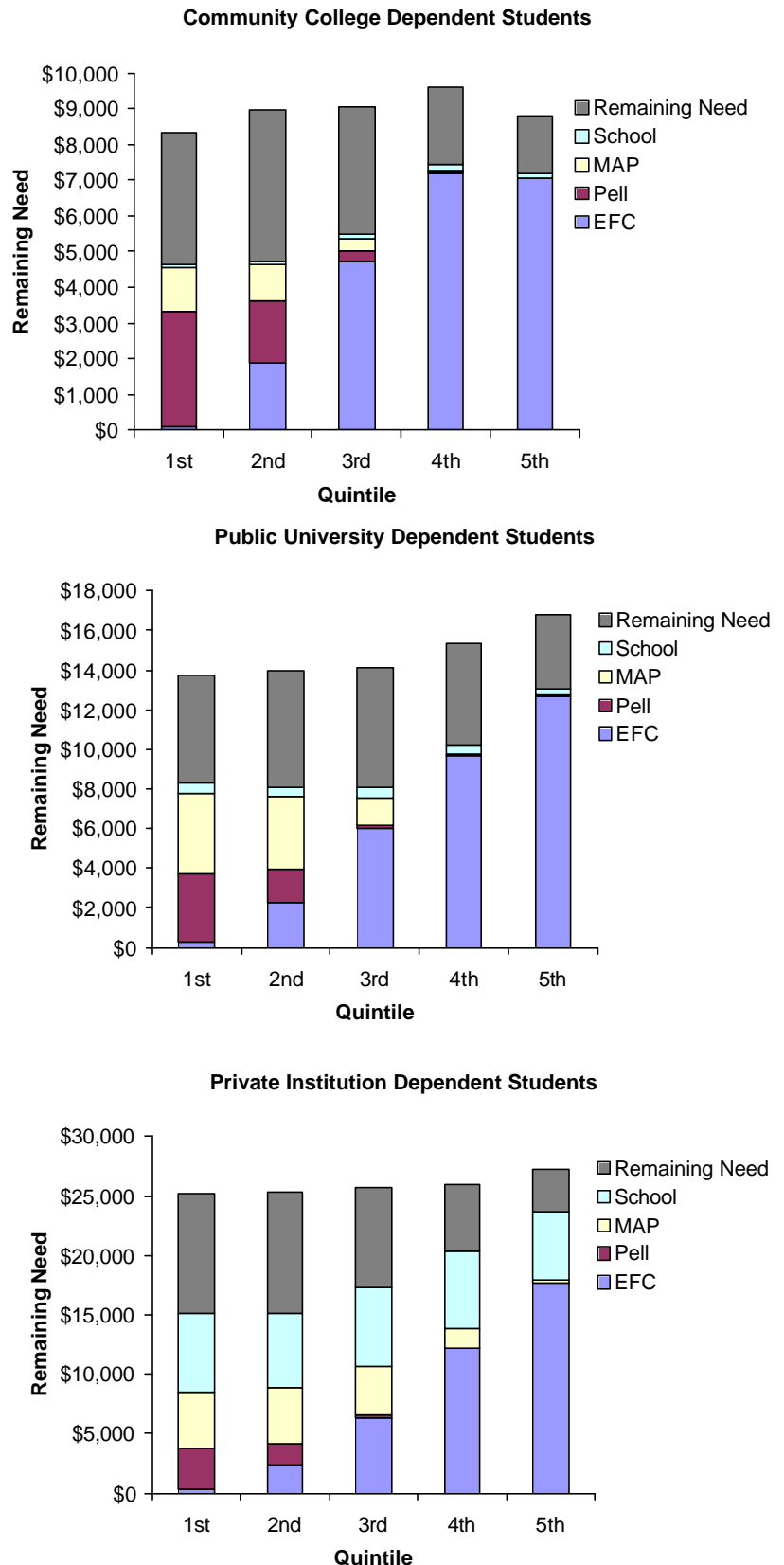
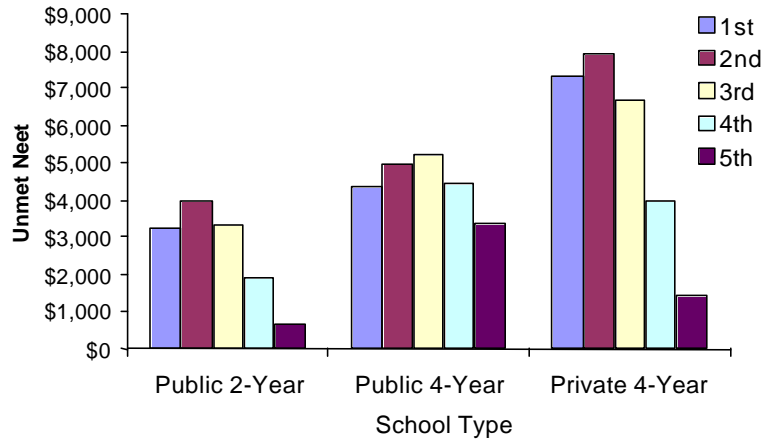


Figure 12 also indicates that remaining need before student loans was larger across all sectors for second quintile students than for first quintile students and at public universities remaining need was also larger for middle-income students than first-quintile students. Remaining need for public university students was \$4,300 for low-income students and \$5,200 for middle-income students. Remaining need before loans was consistently greater for independent students at all school types. For first income quintile students, remaining need before loans

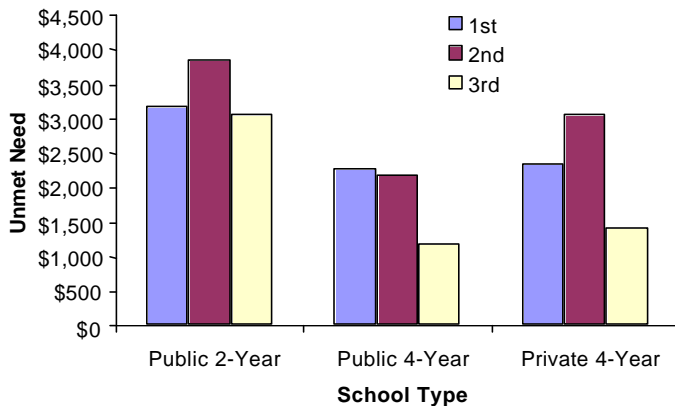
Figure 12
Average Unmet Need Before Student Loans by Income Quintile for Dependent Students



averaged approximately \$2,500 more for independents than dependents across all school types.

Figure 13

Average Unmet Need After Loans By Income Quintile for Dependent Students



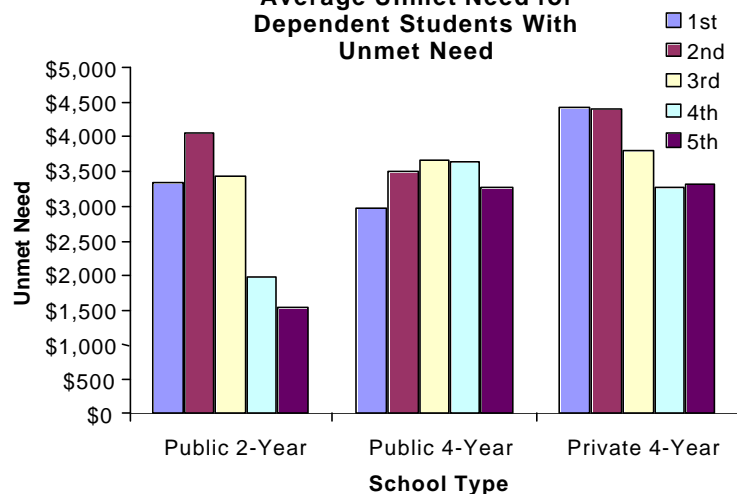
After student loans were taken into consideration, unmet need across all students with need decreased at four-year institutions to less than that at community colleges. Average unmet need for third quintile students at public universities decreased to approximately \$1,400. Very little change is seen in the profile for community college students due to the minimal borrowing by dependent students. Figure 13 focuses on the three lower income quintiles and Appendix 9 shows that after loans, average unmet need was negative for upper-income quintile students at four-year schools. Appendix 9 also indicates that independent students at four-year institutions had comparable and sometimes less remaining need than

their dependent counterparts but this was a function of their greater loan amounts.

Data in Appendix 9 also indicate that 68 percent of the students who initially had financial need still had unmet need after all aid was taken into consideration; the other 32 percent had their need met. Figure 14, therefore, shows the average unmet need for those 68 percent of students with need after all forms of student aid were accounted for. Again, in this figure the amounts for community college students remain relatively constant because of limited student loans. However, average unmet need for the 65 percent of public university students who still had need after taking out student loans, averaged between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Overall, average unmet need was very comparable across all school types. Averages were \$3,600 for community college students

Figure 14

Average Unmet Need for Dependent Students With Unmet Need



compared to \$3,500 for public university students and \$4,000 for private institution students. Through borrowing and institutional gift aid, students at four-year institutions were able to reduce their unmet need to equal that of students attending community colleges.

Net Price

Net price is defined here as the difference between the student’s cost (budget) and the total financial aid received. Total financial aid includes gift aid, loans, and work-study. Net price can also be characterized as out-of-pocket costs – those which would have to be covered from family income, earnings from student employment, the use of credit, or borrowing from a source other than student loan programs. Net price is also a direct result of decisions about borrowing; if the student and family haven’t already borrowed or borrowed the maximum allowed by law, then doing so would reduce the net price.

Figure 15 shows the net price *before* student loans. Included in the student’s resources in this analysis are only gift aid and work-study funds. This figure shows that net price is lowest for students at community colleges across all income quintiles followed by public universities, then private institutions. The lower net price seen for fifth income quintile students at community colleges is a function of lower budgets plus a limited number of students receiving work-study funds.

The net price before loans for low-income students averaged \$3,300, \$4,600, and \$7,600 respectively, for students at community colleges, public universities, and private institutions. Net prices before loans for first quintile independents were consistently \$3,000 more across all sectors. The net price figures for middle-income dependent students were \$8,000, \$11,000, and \$13,000 at the three school types. Gift aid from private institutions managed to bring the net cost before loans for students within \$2,000 of that at public universities. Net price figures before loans were more similar for middle-income independents in comparison with dependents. The exception was at private institutions; the net price for independent students was \$4,000 more than for dependents at middle-income levels.

Figure 15
Net Price for Dependent Students Before Loans by Income Quintile and School Type

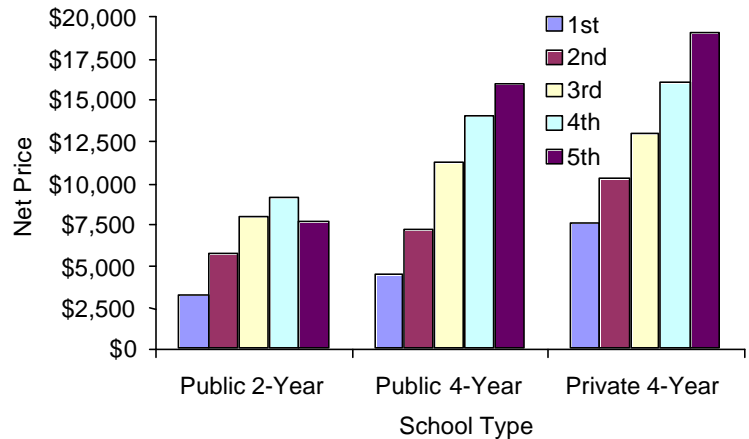
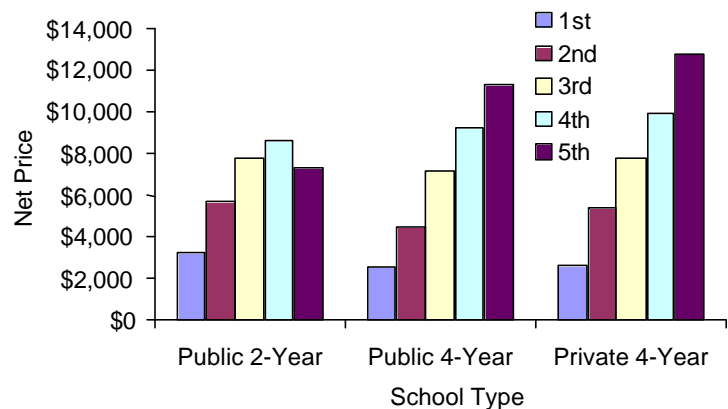


Figure 16
Net Price for Dependent Students After Loans by Income Quintile and School Type



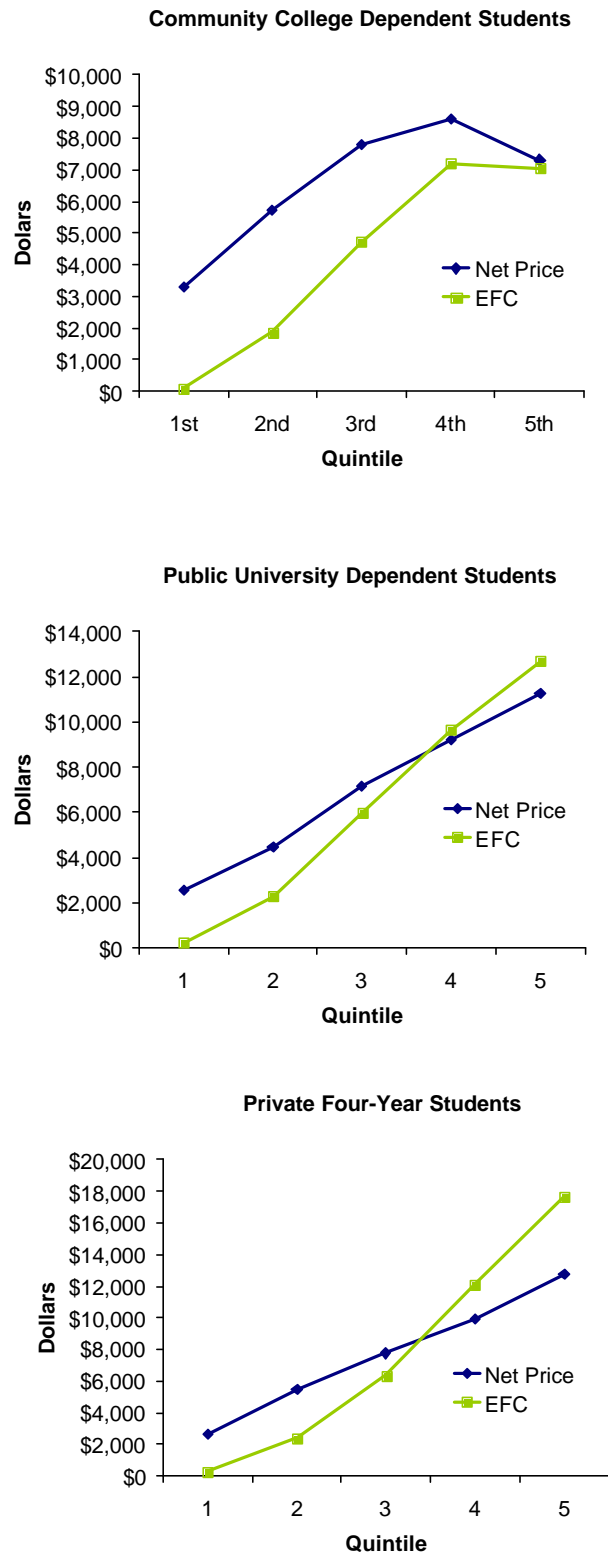
At this point students are faced with decisions about whether to enroll, borrow, work, or pursue a combination of the latter two. A considerable portion of students chose to borrow and Figure 16 shows the net price *after* student loans are included in the total aid received. At this point, because of the high incidence of borrowing for public university and private institution students, the lowest net price for first, second, and third income quintile dependent students can be seen at public universities. Borrowing allowed first quintile students at public universities to reduce their net price from \$4,600 to \$2,500 and private institution students to reduce their net price from \$7,600 to \$2,600. Both are below the net price of \$3,000 for community college students. Even though community colleges have lower overall costs, the availability of financial aid at four-year institutions compensated for this price difference. While this suggests that financial aid makes choice among different types of institutions a viable option in Illinois, that choice is only made possible through substantial loan indebtedness.

The pattern was the same for independent students; after loans were taken into consideration for first income quintile students, their net price was also lower at public universities and private institutions than at community colleges. More detail about net price is provided in Appendix 10.

These data also allow for a comparison to be made between the net price, or out-of-pocket costs, and the calculated EFC. As noted in the NCES study, “How Families of Low-and Middle-Income Undergraduates Pay for College”, if the financial aid system works as it is intended to, then the net cost would equal the EFC. The NCES study poses the following question: After gift aid has been awarded and loans taken out, did families have the financial resources - theoretically, based on their EFC - to pay for what was left? The data to address this question for Illinois dependent students is examined in Figure 17 by school type.

At community colleges the data indicate that only for fifth quintile students does the EFC come close to equaling the net price. However, relatively few students borrowed for college. If these students had used loans, then the gap between net price and the EFC could have been filled or at least substantially lessened. At public universities and at private institutions, the EFC exceeded the net price for both fourth and fifth quintile dependent students; for middle-income families

Figure 17: Comparison of Net Price to EFC



the net price exceeded the EFC by approximately \$1,000 at both four-year school types. These students borrowed average loans of \$4,000 and \$5,000 respectively. For low-income students at these schools the net price was approximately \$2,000 more than the expected family contribution. First-income quintile students at private institutions had already borrowed an average of \$5,000; public university students had a lower loan average of \$2,000.

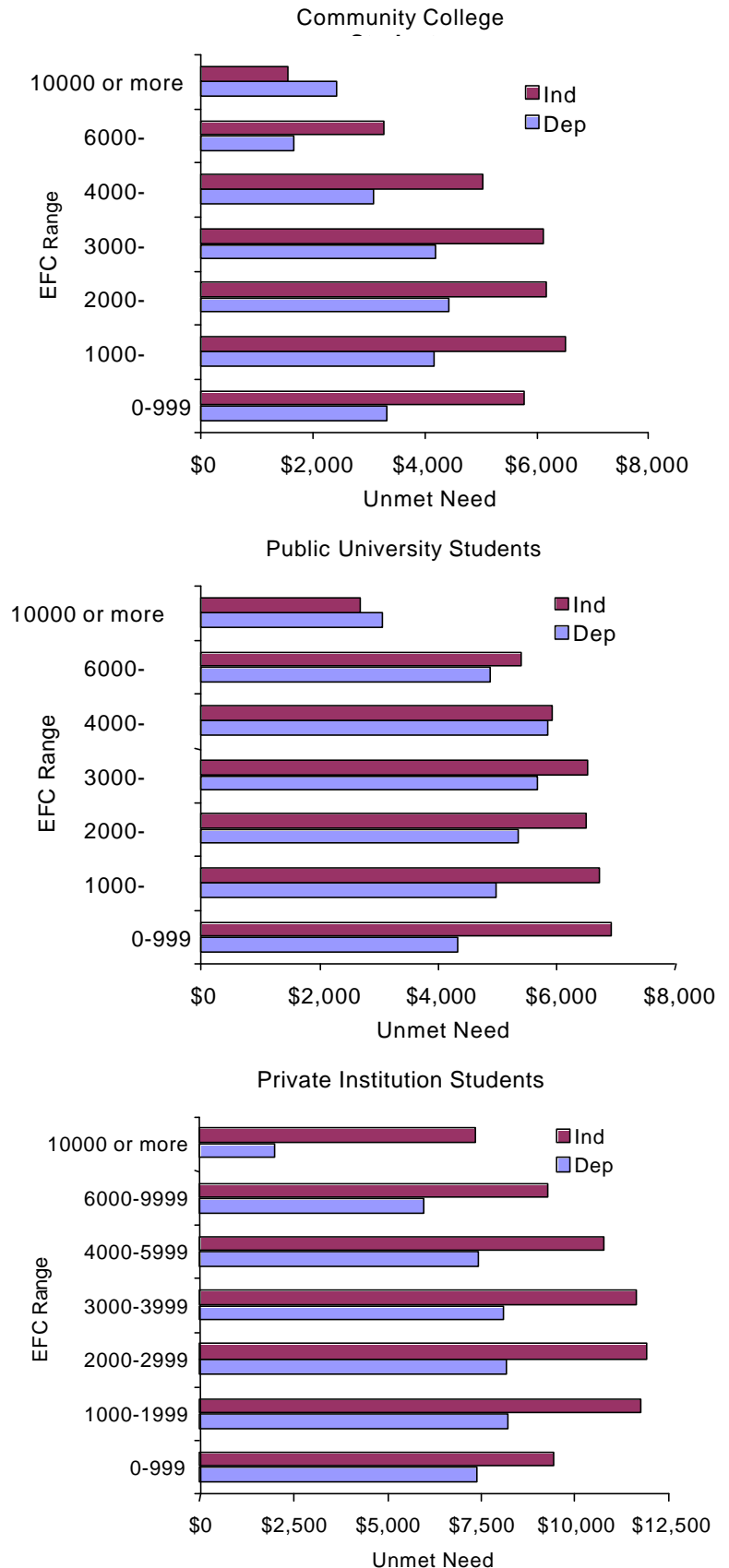
Appendix 10 also shows data for independent students. The average difference across all income quintiles in net price and EFC for independents at community colleges was \$5,000 in comparison to \$1,600 for dependents. This is the average amount by which the net price exceeds the EFC. In comparison, independents appeared to fare better than dependent students at public universities; the average difference in net price and EFC was \$2,200 for independent students compared to \$3,700 for dependents.

Comparisons by EFC

As has been pointed out, the difficulty in comparing dependent students to independent students across income quintiles is due to the EFC. The EFC for independent students with no dependents is generally greater at the same income level resulting in less eligibility for aid. Therefore a separate analysis was completed by EFC ranges in order to determine whether independents as a group, were as likely as dependent students to receive the same amount of aid when the EFC was held relatively constant.

Figure 18 shows the resulting amount of remaining need for each dependency type by school type for various EFC ranges after gift aid, work-study, and the EFC were taken into consideration but before loans. Remaining need was consistently greater for independents than for dependents at

Figure 18
Remaining Need by EFC Ranges Before Loans
by Dependency Type



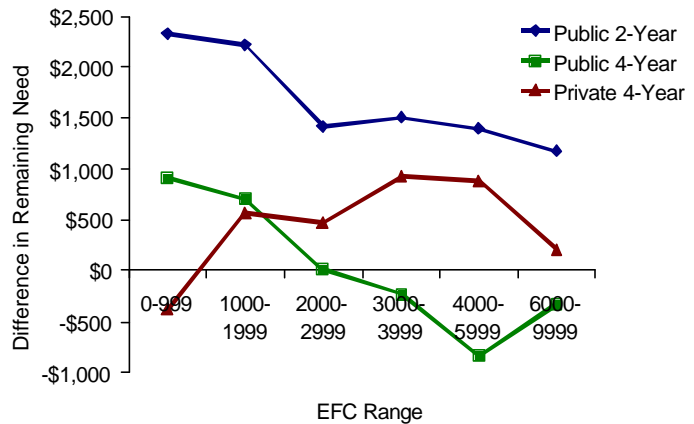
all EFC ranges and all school types except at the highest EFC range at public institutions. At the lowest EFC range of 0-999, remaining need was at least \$2,000 more for independent students than for dependents across all school types. Appendix 11 shows that gift aid amounts were comparable across EFC ranges and dependency types for student at public institutions, but the difference in remaining need can be attributed to larger budgets for independent students. Although budgets were more comparable by dependency type at private institutions, gift aid was consistently greater for dependent students across all EFC ranges.

Appendix 11 also shows remaining need *after student loans*. At lower EFC levels, remaining need after loans was still greater for independent students across all school types; an exception was private institution independent students in the lowest EFC range. This can be seen in Figure 19 which shows the resulting difference when the remaining need for dependent students is subtracted from that of independent students. The chart shows that at public universities remaining need after loans was largest for independent students in the two lowest EFC ranges, but was larger for dependent students once the EFC reached \$3,000. Remaining need for students in the lowest EFC range differed by less than \$1,000; independent students received less gift aid in this category than their dependent counterparts, but at higher EFC ranges, gift aid as a percentage of the budget was more comparable.

For students at private institutions, remaining need after loans was larger for independent students at all EFC ranges except the lowest range. In that case remaining need was approximately \$400 greater for dependent students. Overall, the lowest remaining need for independent students with an EFC ranging from zero to \$999 was at private institutions. Those students, however, had average loan sizes of \$7,000.

The largest difference can be seen between students in the \$0-\$999 EFC range at community colleges; overall, the largest difference in remaining need between dependency types was at community colleges. The least difference over all EFC ranges was for students at public universities.

Figure 19
Difference in Remaining Need After Loans
Between Independent and Dependent Students



Conclusion

A primary purpose of this report was to assess the impact on affordability of institutional and other aid when combined with Federal Pell grants and Illinois MAP grants for Illinois students. These data while useful provide only a snapshot of student affordability for the 2001-2002 school year; much is likely to have changed during FY2003 when higher education appropriations were reduced. Both the reduction in MAP funds plus double-digit tuition increases at public universities has to be expected to affect affordability negatively, especially for public university students. Financial need is driven by educational costs; real increases especially when family incomes are not keeping pace with those increases, will result in larger financial need which at this point can only be filled by additional institutional aid, more student borrowing, or more student work. In reviewing the budgets found in this study, those for independent students were consistently larger, presumably reflecting the higher costs of attendance these students incur either through childcare costs or the need to maintain a separate residence. And for the most part, they never seemed to be able to make up that difference. The exception was at private institutions; low-income independents had similar remaining need to their dependent counterparts but they did it with bigger student loans.

Student loans appear problematic for students at four-year institutions; finding that well over 70 percent of low-income students and 80 percent of middle-income students at public universities have loans and loans very close to the maximum amount which can be borrowed by law and still have remaining need, is troubling. These students no longer have a choice of whether to borrow or work – they need to do both. When the FY2003 reductions were made to MAP, ISAC conducted surveys with both students and school financial aid officials. The latter group indicated that for the most part students made up the loss in grant aid through increased borrowing or work. This was confirmed by the student surveys. Various national research studies have concluded that working too many hours while attending school is detrimental to persistence. Therefore, student loans – or the lack thereof – may also be problematic at community colleges given the larger average amounts of unmet need for these students. How these students are making up their difference in remaining need - for first quintile independent students, unmet need averaged \$5,500 and for dependents it was \$3,000 – was not addressed in this study. While advocating borrowing to attend community college would not be in keeping with Illinois' tradition of providing two years of low-cost education, some students might be better off borrowing reasonable amounts if in doing so, they could reduce their work load and increase their chances of completion.

In terms of institutional aid, clearly private institutions are providing gift aid to their students that exceeds anything being provided by the state and the federal government; enough to bring the option of education at a private institution into the range of possibility for low-income students. Those students, however, have to be prepared to incur nearly twice as much student indebtedness as their counterparts at public universities. Public universities are also providing a not insignificant amount of institutional gift aid to their students; averages across all students with need were nearly \$500.

The most important sources of aid for community college students were Federal Pell grants and Illinois MAP grants. For all other students both these sources were important as were federal student loans and institutional gift aid. Funding for the Federal Pell grant has historically not keep pace with authorized maximum award levels and seems unlikely to make big gains in the near future. Growth in appropriations for MAP, however, increased steadily until FY2003 and then went backwards both in real terms and in terms of the level of support being provided to students. Even past increases in grant aid were not able to keep up with college cost increases and this has resulted in increasing numbers of students relying on loans. Now, national studies, as well as one completed by ISAC in 2002, indicate that students at four-year institutions are bumping up against the annual maximums they can borrow through federal student loan programs. Pressure from institutions is likely to cause Congress to consider an increase in loan limits in the upcoming Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act slated to occur over the coming fall and spring. And in addition to loan limit concerns, institutions have become increasingly aggressive in their pursuit of external sources of institutional aid to help reduce the growing gap between college costs and state and federal aid.

There is no one single answer to improving affordability for Illinois students. Instead, what will be needed is a joint commitment by the state, the federal government, higher education institutions, and families, to the unwritten contract of funding higher education for students with financial need. This commitment will require the state to place a high priority on funding for the MAP program and continued pressure on the Federal Government to fund Pell Grant maximums closer to the authorized amount. It will also require support for increased loan limits but tied to interest rates so overall student debt burden doesn't increase. And finally, institutions will need to re-examine every funding source available to them for revenue streams that can be utilized to enroll and support students with need.

Appendix 1 - Participating Institutions

Community Colleges

College of DuPage
Harold Washington College
Harry S. Truman College
John A. Logan
John Wood Community College
Kennedy King College
Malcolm X College
Olive Harvey College
Richard J. Daley College
Richland Community College
Southeastern Illinois College
Southwestern Illinois College
Wilbur Wright College

Public Universities

Eastern Illinois University
Governors State University
Illinois State University
Northern Illinois University
Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Springfield
University of Illinois at Urbana
Western Illinois University

Private Four-Year Institutions

Aurora University
Benedictine University
Bradley University
DePaul University
Illinois Wesleyan University
Knox College
Lewis University
Loyola University
Millikin University

Appendix 2 - Students With Need and Amounts of Need

Table 2.1: Number and Percentage With Need by Income Quintile

Dependent Students						
Income Quintile	Community College		Public University		Private Four-Year	
	#With Need	% With Need	#With Need	% With Need	#With Need	% With Need
\$0-25,000	2,427	99.8	6,498	99.7	1,563	99.9
\$25,001-45,640	2,110	99.2	11,161	99.4	2,416	99.8
\$45,641-69,120	1,054	79.3	12,342	94.3	2,809	99.1
\$69,121-99,700	574	24.7	13,861	57.3	2,631	95.6
Over \$99,700	239	4.6	11,074	20.7	2,454	54.0
Independent Students						
Income Quintile	Community College		Public University		Private Four-Year	
	#With Need	% With Need	#With Need	% With Need	#With Need	% With Need
\$0-25,000	5,540	99.8	9,364	99.9	1,716	100.0
\$25,001-45,640	790	93.9	1,271	96.1	284	98.7
\$45,641-69,120	141	80.9	403	74.2	119	98.2
\$69,121-99,700	31	22.6	118	38.1	50	79.1
Over \$99,700	0	0.0	25	16.0	22	33.3

Table 2.2: Average Total Need by Income Quintile and Dependency Status for Those With Need

Community College	Dependent Students				Independent Students			
	Average Tuition&Fees	Average Budget	Average EFC	Average Total Need	Average Tuition&Fees	Average Budget	Average EFC	Average Total Need
\$0-25,000	\$1,602	\$8,331	\$98	\$8,233	\$1,604	\$11,055	\$452	\$10,552
\$25,001-45,640	\$1,580	\$8,939	\$1,865	\$7,073	\$1,639	\$11,831	\$1,881	\$9,950
\$45,641-69,120	\$1,544	\$9,027	\$4,707	\$4,320	\$1,618	\$11,570	\$4,307	\$7,262
\$69,121-99,700	\$1,579	\$9,593	\$7,198	\$2,394	\$1,925	\$13,050	\$10,820	\$2,229
Over \$99,700	\$1,528	\$8,806	\$7,038	\$1,768	---	---	---	---
Public University	Dependent Students				Independent Students			
	Average Tuition&Fees	Average Budget	Average EFC	Average Total Need	Average Tuition&Fees	Average Budget	Average EFC	Average Total Need
\$0-25,000	\$4,582	\$13,713	\$248	\$13,464	\$4,200	\$14,936	\$1,017	\$13,919
\$25,001-45,640	\$4,536	\$13,958	\$2,296	\$11,662	\$4,074	\$14,940	\$4,114	\$10,825
\$45,641-69,120	\$4,543	\$14,136	\$5,977	\$8,159	\$4,002	\$15,258	\$6,161	\$9,096
\$69,121-99,700	\$4,557	\$15,313	\$9,648	\$5,665	\$4,139	\$15,988	\$9,409	\$6,578
Over \$99,700	\$4,608	\$16,804	\$12,688	\$4,116	\$3,624	\$13,571	\$9,376	\$4,195
Private Four-Year	Dependent Students				Independent Students			
	Average Tuition&Fees	Average Budget	Average EFC	Average Total Need	Average Tuition&Fees	Average Budget	Average EFC	Average Total Need
\$0-25,000	\$17,051	\$25,259	\$273	\$24,986	\$16,009	\$25,038	\$1,288	\$23,749
\$25,001-45,640	\$17,425	\$25,386	\$2,398	\$22,988	\$15,127	\$25,344	\$5,917	\$19,426
\$45,641-69,120	\$17,813	\$25,660	\$6,347	\$19,312	\$15,154	\$24,403	\$9,934	\$14,469
\$69,121-99,700	\$18,034	\$25,989	\$12,127	\$13,861	\$14,765	\$25,202	\$13,935	\$11,266
Over \$99,700	\$18,922	\$27,234	\$17,677	\$9,556	\$13,571	\$25,151	\$17,550	\$7,601

Appendix 3 – Average Amount of Aid by Type of Aid

Table 3.1: Average Amounts of Aid by Type for Dependent Students With Need

Community College				
Income Quintile	Average Need	Gift Aid	Loans	Work-Study
\$0-25,000	\$8,233	\$4,846	\$41	\$165
\$25,001-45,640	\$7,073	\$2,985	\$79	\$143
\$45,641-69,120	\$4,320	\$849	\$232	\$159
\$69,121-99,700	\$2,394	\$300	\$503	\$186
Over \$99,700	\$1,768	\$473	\$402	\$617
Public University				
Income Quintile	Average Need	Gift Aid	Loans	Work-Study
\$0-25,000	\$13,464	\$8,573	\$2,071	\$536
\$25,001-45,640	\$11,662	\$6,177	\$2,769	\$524
\$45,641-69,120	\$8,159	\$2,461	\$4,055	\$453
\$69,121-99,700	\$5,665	\$962	\$4,842	\$277
Over \$99,700	\$4,116	\$647	\$4,778	\$106
Private Four-Year Institution				
Income Quintile	Average Need	Gift Aid	Loans	Work-Study
\$0-25,000	\$24,986	\$16,240	\$4,962	\$1,420
\$25,001-45,640	\$22,988	\$13,780	\$4,872	\$1,261
\$45,641-69,120	\$19,312	\$11,632	\$5,266	\$999
\$69,121-99,700	\$13,861	\$9,140	\$6,211	\$731
Over \$99,700	\$9,556	\$7,566	\$6,352	\$574

Table 3.2: Average Amounts of Aid by Type for Independent Students With Need

Community College				
Income Quintile	Average Need	Gift Aid	Loans	Work-Study
\$0-25,000	\$10,552	\$4,617	\$212	\$196
\$25,001-45,640	\$9,950	\$3,361	\$330	\$112
\$45,641-69,120	\$7,262	\$1,536	\$811	\$64
\$69,121-99,700	\$2,229	\$300	\$1,811	---
Over \$99,700	---	---	---	---
Public University				
Income Quintile	Average Need	Gift Aid	Loans	Work-Study
\$0-25,000	\$13,919	\$6,907	\$3,930	\$343
\$25,001-45,640	\$10,825	\$4,279	\$4,394	\$178
\$45,641-69,120	\$9,096	\$2,294	\$5,317	\$33
\$69,121-99,700	\$6,578	\$1,161	\$6,716	---
Over \$99,700	\$4,195	\$5,907	\$5,907	---
Private Four-Year Institution				
Income Quintile	Average Need	Gift Aid	Loans	Work-Study
\$0-25,000	\$23,749	\$12,642	\$7,615	\$950
\$25,001-45,640	\$19,426	\$8,228	\$8,076	\$639
\$45,641-69,120	\$14,469	\$6,467	\$8,283	\$313
\$69,121-99,700	\$11,266	\$4,564	\$8,171	\$338
Over \$99,700	\$7,601	\$5,042	\$7,841	---

Appendix 4 - Sources of Aid

**Table 4.1: Sources of Aid for Dependent Students
Percentage Receiving and Average Amounts Received**

Quintile	Percentage Receiving				Average Amount For Students With Type of Aid				Average For All Students With Need			
	Federal	State	School	Private	Federal	State	School	Private	Federal	State	School	Private
Community College												
1st	92.8	84.9	6.4	1.5	\$3,766	\$1,712	\$1,264	\$1,078	\$3,499	\$1,456	\$81	\$16
2nd	79.7	76.9	9.2	3.6	\$2,445	\$1,346	\$1,728	\$1,254	\$1,963	\$1,044	\$157	\$44
3rd	29.2	23.6	12.6	5.8	\$1,825	\$1,143	\$1,830	\$1,204	\$615	\$335	\$223	\$66
4th	14.4	1.9	15.0	5.0	\$2,917	\$1,450	\$1,988	\$1,425	\$586	\$79	\$275	\$50
5th	15.1	1.3	1.3	5.0	\$2,710	\$1,375	\$2,217	\$1,340	\$743	\$132	\$620	\$0
Public University												
1st	98.5	94.3	48.6	6.4	\$6,291	\$4,481	\$1,222	\$2,039	\$6,215	\$4,241	\$594	\$130
2nd	93.5	93.8	35.9	9.1	\$5,272	\$3,953	\$1,626	\$2,236	\$4,951	\$3,731	\$585	\$203
3rd	83.7	51.4	29.7	11.4	\$5,235	\$2,662	\$2,329	\$2,650	\$4,520	\$1,439	\$702	\$308
4th	78.3	9.2	24.0	11.6	\$5,625	\$1,792	\$2,671	\$3,050	\$4,751	\$212	\$688	\$430
5th	70.2	7.0	18.1	9.7	\$5,903	\$1,378	\$2,654	\$2,977	\$4,603	\$85	\$472	\$368
Private Four-Year Institution												
1st	99.0	96.0	89.8	10.2	\$10,607	\$5,132	\$6,834	\$4,690	\$10,679	\$4,877	\$6,570	\$494
2nd	96.9	95.9	91.3	11.9	\$8,131	\$5,032	\$6,927	\$4,021	\$8,067	\$4,831	\$6,554	\$462
3rd	90.6	82.9	91.2	12.9	\$6,840	\$4,964	\$7,283	\$4,463	\$6,182	\$4,162	\$7,006	\$547
4th	85.5	36.5	89.5	13.5	\$7,541	\$4,600	\$7,488	\$5,624	\$6,419	\$1,742	\$7,159	\$760
5th	73.1	8.8	74.9	10.4	\$8,134	\$2,446	\$7,827	\$5,763	\$6,224	\$318	\$7,268	\$680

**Table 4.2 Sources of Aid for Independent Students
Percentage Receiving and Average Amounts Received**

Quintile	Percentage Receiving				Average Amount For Students With Type of Aid				Average For All Students With Need			
	Federal	State	School	Private	Federal	State	School	Private	Federal	State	School	Private
Community College												
1st	90.9	85.1	2.5	3.8	\$3,890	\$1,627	\$1,356	\$1,563	\$3,544	\$1,387	\$34	\$60
2nd	81.4	74.3	3.5	7.0	\$2,951	\$1,474	\$1,633	\$1,618	\$2,480	\$1,158	\$50	\$115
3rd	60.4	40.4	5.0	9.9	\$2,558	\$1,202	\$1,278	\$1,375	\$1,574	\$601	\$79	\$156
4th	29.0	---	6.5	9.7	\$4,937	---	\$12,667	\$1,915	\$1,811	---	\$0	\$300
5th	---	---	---	12.5	---	---	---	\$2,343	---	---	---	\$0
Public University												
1st	96.5	90.0	27.6	3.7	\$7,299	\$4,055	\$1,447	\$2,150	\$7,050	\$3,653	\$399	\$79
2nd	90.2	69.6	15.3	4.6	\$6,569	\$3,496	\$1,980	\$2,869	\$5,900	\$2,506	\$310	\$136
3rd	86.4	39.0	9.9	6.2	\$6,794	\$2,939	\$2,447	\$1,786	\$5,800	\$1,446	\$276	\$120
4th	83.1	11.9	15.3	3.4	\$7,801	\$2,599	\$2,989	\$931	\$6,814	\$612	\$384	\$67
5th	80.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	\$7,159	\$2,470	\$2,030	\$5,800	\$5,907	\$0	\$0	\$0
Private Four-Year Institution												
1st	98.1	93.3	72.8	5.2	\$11,581	\$4,999	\$6,145	\$6,809	\$11,456	\$4,662	\$4,769	\$321
2nd	92.3	67.6	58.1	8.1	\$9,870	\$5,003	\$5,769	\$8,101	\$9,138	\$3,441	\$3,782	\$582
3rd	90.8	49.6	54.6	5.9	\$9,365	\$4,965	\$6,373	\$7,911	\$8,623	\$2,519	\$3,576	\$346
4th	88.0	24.0	46.0	2.0	\$9,238	\$4,971	\$4,603	\$5,001	\$8,745	\$1,754	\$2,576	\$0
5th	90.9	---	54.6	9.1	\$8,675	---	\$6,187	\$11,502	\$8,412	---	\$4,471	\$0

Appendix 5 – Gift Aid

Table 5.1: Gift Aid by Source, Dependent Students

Quintile	Percentage Receiving				Average Amount For Students With Type of Aid				Average For All Students With Need			
	Federal	State	School	Private	Federal	State	School	Private	Federal	State	School	Private
All	35.4	49.5	32.6	8.2	\$2,840	\$3,612	\$4,188	\$2,243	\$1,317	\$2,293	\$1,513	\$166
Community College												
1st	92.7	84.9	5.6	0.8	\$3,576	\$1,712	\$958	\$976	\$3,320	\$1,456	\$54	\$16
2nd	78.5	76.9	7.4	2.2	\$2,275	\$1,346	\$1,344	\$1,005	\$1,800	\$1,044	\$97	\$44
3rd	19.8	23.6	10.0	3.1	\$1,297	\$1,143	\$1,309	\$1,305	\$324	\$335	\$123	\$66
4th	1.1	1.9	12.4	3.3	\$1,093	\$1,450	\$1,320	\$1,510	\$46	\$79	\$126	\$50
5th	---	---	11.3	4.6	---	---	\$1,281	\$1,348	---	---	\$0	\$0
All	64.4	61.6	7.7	3.3	\$2,934	\$1,525	\$1,224	\$1,238	\$2,197	\$1,091	\$82	\$18
Public University												
1st	97.5	94.3	42.0	5.9	\$3,803	\$4,481	\$1,122	\$2,030	\$3,736	\$4,241	\$470	\$125
2nd	77.7	93.8	30.0	8.1	\$2,297	\$3,953	\$1,533	\$2,024	\$1,818	\$3,731	\$453	\$175
3rd	19.1	51.4	24.4	9.4	\$1,262	\$2,662	\$2,192	\$1,921	\$285	\$1,439	\$538	\$200
4th	1.1	9.2	17.7	9.1	\$1,239	\$1,792	\$2,485	\$2,006	\$52	\$212	\$489	\$208
5th	0.1	7.0	13.6	7.6	\$3,237	\$1,378	\$2,599	\$1,950	\$31	\$85	\$358	\$172
All	32.6	45.5	23.6	8.6	\$2,705	\$3,565	\$1,903	\$2,054	\$1,220	\$2,217	\$483	\$168
Private Four-Year Institution												
1st	96.8	96.0	89.6	7.9	\$4,697	\$5,132	\$6,800	\$3,936	\$4,519	\$4,877	\$6,523	\$320
2nd	77.6	95.9	91.2	8.2	\$2,738	\$5,032	\$6,864	\$3,502	\$2,176	\$4,831	\$6,479	\$296
3rd	16.6	82.9	91.1	7.3	\$1,609	\$4,964	\$7,193	\$3,243	\$287	\$4,162	\$6,903	\$280
4th	0.8	36.5	89.5	7.6	\$1,414	\$4,600	\$7,357	\$3,908	\$15	\$1,742	\$7,022	\$361
5th	---	8.8	74.9	3.8	---	\$2,446	\$7,687	\$3,666	---	\$318	\$7,053	\$195
All	32.7	61.7	87.2	8.0	\$3,362	\$4,898	\$7,195	\$3,285	\$1,201	\$3,339	\$6,803	\$248

Table 5.2: Gift Aid by Source, Independent Students

Quintile	Percentage Receiving				Average Amount For Students With Type of Aid				Average For All Students With Need			
	Federal	State	School	Private	Federal	State	School	Private	Federal	State	School	Private
All	81.0	84.0	18.2	2.0	\$3,368	\$3,333	\$3,218	\$2,333	\$2,797	\$2,834	\$568	\$46
Community College												
1 st	90.0	85.1	1.6	0.9	\$3,492	\$1,627	\$1,003	\$1,153	\$3,154	\$1,387	\$16	\$60
2 nd	77.0	74.3	2.2	1.8	\$2,511	\$1,474	\$1,242	\$1,182	\$2,063	\$1,158	\$25	\$115
3 rd	39.7	40.4	4.3	4.3	\$1,477	\$1,202	\$1,007	\$2,220	\$725	\$601	\$53	\$156
4 th	---	---	3.2	3.2	---	---	\$333	\$1,998	---	---	\$0	\$300
5 th	---	---	---	12.5	---	---	---	\$2,343	---	---	---	\$0
All	86.9	82.3	1.7	1.1	\$3,369	\$1,606	\$1,034	\$1,274	\$2,980	\$1,345	\$18	\$14
Public University												
1 st	86.3	90.0	19.0	2.3	\$3,346	\$4,055	\$1,074	\$1,936	\$2,983	\$3,653	\$204	\$67
2 nd	53.3	69.6	12.0	2.4	\$2,387	\$3,496	\$1,798	\$2,046	\$1,461	\$2,506	\$221	\$91
3 rd	18.4	39.0	9.7	4.2	\$1,265	\$2,939	\$2,272	\$1,439	\$465	\$1,446	\$271	\$112
4 th	0.85	11.9	14.4	3.4	\$600	\$2,599	\$2,793	\$931	\$98	\$612	\$384	\$67
5 th	---	4.0	4.0	---	---	\$2,470	\$1,500	---	---	\$0	\$0	---
All	79.7	84.8	17.8	2.3	\$3,350	\$3,982	\$1,168	\$1,901	\$2,731	\$3,450	\$208	\$45
Private Four-Year Institution												
1 st	82.0	93.3	72.7	3.2	\$3,567	\$4,999	\$6,131	\$5,602	\$3,038	\$4,662	\$4,753	\$189
2 nd	38.4	67.6	58.1	1.8	\$2,362	\$5,003	\$5,763	\$4,109	\$897	\$3,441	\$3,777	\$114
3 rd	11.8	49.6	54.6	1.7	\$1,286	\$4,965	\$6,331	\$3,112	\$314	\$2,519	\$3,576	\$58
4 th	4.0	24.0	46.0	---	\$4,000	\$4,971	\$4,603	---	\$235	\$1,754	\$2,576	---
5 th	4.6	---	54.6	---	\$4,000	---	\$6,187	---	\$571	---	\$4,471	---
All	70.7	85.1	69.1	2.8	\$3,470	\$4,998	\$6,077	\$5,401	\$2,558	\$4,318	\$4,525	\$165

Table 5.3: Percentage of Dependent Students Receiving Pell and MAP Grants and Average Award Amounts for Those Receiving and Those With Need

Quintile	Percentage Receiving		Average Amount For Students With Type		Average Amount For Students With Need	
	Pell	MAP	Pell	MAP	Pell	MAP
All	34.1	46.5	\$2,618	\$3,646	\$1,178	\$2,200
Community College						
1st	92.7	83.5	\$3,487	\$1,510	\$3,236	\$1,261
2nd	78.5	76.1	\$2,231	\$1,301	\$1,765	\$999
3rd	19.8	22.4	\$1,286	\$1,103	\$321	\$310
4th	1.1	0.7	\$1,093	\$1,034	\$46	\$29
5th	---	---	---	---	---	---
All	64.4	60.4	\$2,867	\$1,398	\$2,146	\$983
Public University						
1st	97.4	94.2	\$3,536	\$4,337	\$3,455	\$4,093
2nd	76.5	93.5	\$2,159	\$3,871	\$1,665	\$3,646
3rd	16.4	48.5	\$1,184	\$2,640	\$206	\$1,351
4th	0.6	3.9	\$1,340	\$1,622	\$13	\$111
5th	0.1	0.1	\$3,393	\$3,425	\$10	\$14
All	30.9	42.0	\$2,553	\$3,622	\$1,099	\$2,119
Private Four-Year Institution						
1st	96.7	95.9	\$3,596	\$4,963	\$3,492	\$4,765
2nd	77.6	95.7	\$2,219	\$4,968	\$1,726	\$4,772
3rd	16.5	82.0	\$1,269	\$4,952	\$218	\$4,118
4th	0.8	32.8	\$1,241	\$4,929	\$10	\$1,694
5th	---	3.1	---	\$4,829	---	\$270
All	32.6	59.4	\$2,638	\$4,955	\$937	\$3,281

Table 5.4: Percentage of Independent Students Receiving Pell and MAP Grants and Average Award Amounts for Those Receiving and Those With Need

Quintile	Percentage Receiving		Average Amount For Students With Type		Average Amount For Students With Need	
	Pell	MAP	Pell	MAP	Pell	MAP
All	80.5	81.9	\$3,133	\$3,036	\$2,566	\$2,513
Community College						
1st	90.0	82.0	\$3,329	\$1,476	\$3,002	\$1,213
2nd	77.0	69.7	\$2,420	\$1,447	\$1,983	\$1,072
3rd	39.7	39.0	\$1,405	\$1,191	\$690	\$575
4th	---	---	---	---	---	---
5th	---	---	---	---	---	---
All	86.8	79.1	\$3,212	\$1,470	\$2,839	\$1,184
Public University						
1st	86.2	88.8	\$3,149	\$3,592	\$2,716	\$3,193
2nd	53.1	64.2	\$2,274	\$3,024	\$1,257	\$2,021
3rd	17.6	31.3	\$1,238	\$2,372	\$3,294	\$1,000
4th	0.9	6.8	\$600	\$1,934	\$13	\$344
5th	---	---	---	---	---	---
All	78.9	82.9	\$3,066	\$3,524	\$2,475	\$2,989
Private Four-Year Institution						
1st	82.0	93.3	\$3,099	\$4,941	\$2,583	\$4,608
2nd	38.4	67.6	\$2,206	\$4,933	\$823	\$3,397
3rd	11.8	48.7	\$1,215	\$4,939	\$157	\$2,468
4th	---	22.0	---	\$4,968	---	\$1,607
5th	---	---	---	---	---	---
All	69.8	85.0	\$3,019	\$4,941	\$2,170	\$4,264

Appendix 6 – Student Loans

Table 6.1: Percentage of Dependent Students with Need Receiving Student Loans and Average Award Amounts

Quintile	Percentage Receiving			Average Amount For Students With Type of Aid			Average For All Students With Need		
	Federal	School	Private	Federal	School	Private	Federal	School	Private
All	68.4	1.5	1.7	\$5,154	\$2,862	\$7,067	\$3,400	\$41	\$120
Community College									
1 st	1.7	---	---	\$2,393	---	---	\$41	---	---
2 nd	3.1	---	---	\$2,552	---	---	\$79	---	---
3 rd	8.5	---	---	\$2,663	---	---	\$232	---	---
4 th	13.1	---	---	\$3,033	---	---	\$503	---	---
5 th	13.8	---	---	\$2,768	---	---	\$402	---	---
All	4.8	---	---	\$2,700	---	---	\$97	---	---
Public University									
1 st	62.8	0.5	0.2	\$3,280	\$714	\$3,424	\$2,063	\$3	\$5
2 nd	70.1	0.7	0.7	\$3,878	\$2,106	\$4,056	\$2,726	\$15	\$27
3 rd	78.0	2.1	1.9	\$4,847	\$2,735	\$5,532	\$3,887	\$60	\$108
4 th	77.3	2.6	2.4	\$5,524	\$3,487	\$6,756	\$4,521	\$99	\$222
5 th	69.4	1.0	2.0	\$5,923	\$4,683	\$6,553	\$4,530	\$50	\$196
All	73.1	1.5	1.6	\$4,889	\$3,188	\$6,086	\$3,450	\$45	\$97
Private Four-Year Institution									
1 st	82.8	0.8	1.9	\$5,481	\$1,591	\$8,384	\$4,772	\$16	\$174
2 nd	83.3	1.3	2.6	\$5,397	\$2,634	\$6,487	\$4,664	\$41	\$166
3 rd	84.7	2.2	3.4	\$5,839	\$1,787	\$8,537	\$4,953	\$45	\$267
4 th	82.8	3.1	3.8	\$6,971	\$1,712	\$10,788	\$5,750	\$62	\$400
5 th	71.8	2.4	3.5	\$7,926	\$1,366	\$10,994	\$5,799	\$66	\$486
All	81.1	2.1	3.1	\$6,338	\$1,760	\$9,356	\$5,167	\$47	\$291

Table 6.2: Percentage of Independent Students with Need Receiving Student Loans and Average Award Amounts

Quintile	Percentage Receiving			Average Amount For Students With Type of Aid			Average For All Students With Need		
	Federal	School	Private	Federal	School	Private	Federal	School	Private
All	55.5	0.4	0.5	\$5,852	\$1,988	\$7,458	\$3,158	\$6	\$26
Community College									
1 st	6.8	---	---	\$3,109	---	---	\$212	---	---
2 nd	10.5	---	---	\$3,599	---	---	\$330	---	---
3 rd	27.7	---	---	\$3,344	---	---	\$811	---	---
4 th	29.0	---	---	\$4,937	---	---	\$1,811	---	---
5 th	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All	7.9	---	---	\$3,263	---	---	\$242	---	---
Public University									
1 st	76.0	0.7	0.3	\$5,134	\$1,575	\$4,226	\$3,906	\$12	\$12
2 nd	70.5	0.2	0.6	\$6,285	\$1,400	\$6,792	\$4,347	\$2	\$44
3 rd	79.4	0.3	0.3	\$6,929	\$7,600	\$2,554	\$5,308	\$0	\$9
4 th	82.2	0.9	---	\$7,797	\$2,600	---	\$6,716	\$0	---
5 th	80.0	---	---	\$7,159	---	---	\$5,907	---	---
All	76.5	0.7	0.3	\$5,424	\$1,667	\$4,765	\$4,104	\$10	\$15
Private Four-Year Institution									
1 st	90.4	0.1	2.0	\$8,249	\$1,850	\$8,743	\$7,481	\$2	\$132
2 nd	87.7	---	6.0	\$8,618	---	\$9,407	\$7,608	---	\$468
3 rd	90.8	0.8	4.2	\$8,700	\$2,700	\$9,830	\$7,995	\$0	\$288
4 th	86.0	---	2.0	\$8,965	---	\$5,001	\$8,172	---	---
5 th	90.9	---	9.1	\$8,475	---	\$11,502	\$7,841	---	---
All	90.0	0.1	2.7	\$8,377	\$2,133	\$9,056	\$7,581	\$2.0	\$179

**Table 6.3: Percentage of Dependent Students Receiving Federal Loans
Average Amount Received and Average for All Students With Need**

Quintile	Percentage Receiving				Average Amount For Students With Type of Aid				Average For All Students With Need			
	Perkins	Sub	Unsub	Plus	Perkins	Sub	Unsub	Plus	Perkins	Sub	Unsub	Plus
Community College												
1st	---	1.7	0.1	---	---	\$2,364	\$1,224	---	---	\$41	\$1	---
2nd	---	3.0	0.4	0.1	---	\$2,409	\$1,403	\$4,002	---	\$71	\$6	\$2
3rd	---	6.1	3.7	0.4	---	\$2,119	\$2,256	\$4,019	---	\$162	\$53	\$16
4th	---	2.1	11.9	0.5	---	\$1,734	\$2,914	\$2,833	---	\$147	\$356	---
5th	---	0.4	13.4	---	---	\$3,500	\$2,745	---	---	---	\$402	---
Public University												
1st	8.2	60.5	3.2	0.4	\$1,543	\$3,098	\$1,312	\$3,950	\$126	\$1,882	\$40	\$15
2nd	12.9	65.0	15.7	2.5	\$1,578	\$3,265	\$1,907	\$3,719	\$205	\$2,138	\$291	\$92
3rd	8.4	69.3	23.4	10.7	\$1,821	\$3,406	\$2,853	\$5,592	\$162	\$2,500	\$610	\$614
4th	2.0	39.5	50.6	16.7	\$1,788	\$2,984	\$3,759	\$6,896	\$61	\$2,055	\$1,274	\$1,131
5th	0.3	12.2	61.6	16.5	\$1,793	\$2,421	\$4,087	\$7,841	\$25	\$1,423	\$1,779	\$1,303
Private Four-Year Institution												
1st	34.2	81.1	12.5	5.1	\$1,918	\$3,921	\$3,622	\$4,911	\$718	\$3,388	\$466	\$200
2nd	29.1	80.9	11.1	7.5	\$1,858	\$3,884	\$3,390	\$5,788	\$604	\$3,314	\$400	\$347
3rd	17.1	81.2	15.1	16.1	\$1,582	\$3,814	\$3,071	\$6,958	\$303	\$3,228	\$484	\$939
4th	5.3	68.7	30.8	25.2	\$1,531	\$3,596	\$3,151	\$8,939	\$94	\$2,630	\$978	\$2,048
5th	1.0	28.8	50.9	23.2	\$1,358	\$3,497	\$3,762	\$12,006	\$26	\$1,844	\$1,564	\$2,365

**Table 6.4: Percentage of Independent Students Receiving Federal Loans
Average Amount Received and Average for All Students With Need**

Quintile	Percentage Receiving				Average Amount For Students With Type of Aid				Average For All Students With Need			
	Perkins	Sub	Unsub	Plus	Perkins	Sub	Unsub	Plus	Perkins	Sub	Unsub	Plus
Community College												
1st	---	6.7	1.2	---	---	\$2,636	\$2,868	---	---	\$178	\$34	---
2nd	---	8.7	4.1	---	---	\$2,620	\$3,686	---	---	\$244	\$86	---
3rd	---	20.6	13.5	---	---	\$2,405	\$3,192	---	---	\$612	\$199	---
4th	---	9.7	25.8	---	---	\$1,890	\$4,845	---	---	\$810	\$1,001	---
5th	---	0.0	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public University												
1st	14.3	72.7	26.5	---	\$1,631	\$3,938	\$3,048	---	\$234	\$2,864	\$808	---
2nd	6.5	63.2	40.7	---	\$2,035	\$4,004	\$4,347	---	\$137	\$2,618	\$1,592	---
3rd	2.2	57.1	51.9	---	\$2,057	\$4,189	\$5,911	---	\$62	\$3,207	\$2,040	---
4th	1.7	30.5	72.9	---	\$2,000	\$3,451	\$7,304	---	\$89	\$2,722	\$3,905	---
5th	---	12.0	76.0	---	---	\$3,948	\$6,913	---	---	\$2,961	\$2,946	---
Private Four-Year Institution												
1st	18.2	88.9	66.9	---	\$2,204	\$4,745	\$4,224	---	\$447	\$4,282	\$2,747	---
2nd	4.2	85.2	72.5	---	\$1,958	\$4,753	\$4,719	---	\$101	\$4,155	\$3,351	---
3rd	0.8	83.2	77.3	---	\$4,000	\$4,652	\$5,164	---	\$37	\$3,939	\$4,019	---
4th	---	68.0	70.0	---	---	\$4,594	\$6,551	---	---	\$3,691	\$4,481	---
5th	---	22.7	86.4	---	---	\$4,485	\$7,741	---	---	\$3,204	\$4,637	---

**Appendix 7 -Percent of Budget Covered by Aid
and Types of Aid as a Percent of Total Aid**

Table 7.1: Dependent Students With Need

Quintile	Total Aid as a % of Budget	Gift Aid as a % of Budget	Loans as a % of Budget	Gift Aid as a % of Aid	Loans as a % of Aid	Pell as a % of Aid	MAP as a % of Aid
Community College							
1st	60.6	58.0	0.5	95.7	0.8	64.1	25.0
2nd	35.9	33.0	0.9	92.0	2.5	55.0	31.1
3rd	13.7	8.7	2.6	63.4	18.6	25.9	25.0
4th	10.3	0.1	5.2	28.7	50.8	4.7	2.9
5th	17.0	0.1	4.6	31.6	26.9	22.8	8.8
Public University							
1st	81.5	61.9	15.1	75.9	18.5	30.9	36.6
2nd	67.8	43.3	19.8	63.8	29.2	17.6	38.5
3rd	49.3	15.7	28.7	31.8	58.2	3.0	19.4
4th	39.7	4.6	31.6	11.6	79.6	0.2	1.8
5th	32.9	2.8	28.4	8.4	86.4	0.2	0.3
Private Four-Year Institution							
1st	89.6	63.9	19.6	71.3	21.9	15.4	21.1
2nd	78.4	53.3	19.2	68.0	24.5	8.7	24.0
3rd	69.7	43.4	20.5	62.3	29.4	1.2	23.0
4th	61.9	32.7	23.9	52.8	38.6	0.1	10.5
5th	53.2	23.0	23.3	42.5	43.8	---	1.9

Table 7.2 Independent Students With Need

Quintile	Total Aid as a % of Budget	Gift Aid as a % of Budget	Loans as a % of Budget	Gift Aid as a % of Aid	Loans as a % of Aid	Pell as a % of Aid	MAP as a % of Aid
Community College							
1st	45.7	41.4	1.9	90.8	4.2	59.8	24.1
2nd	32.1	27.5	2.8	85.5	8.7	52.1	28.2
3rd	20.8	12.8	7.0	61.7	33.6	28.6	23.9
4th	16.2	---	13.9	---	85.7	---	---
5th	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public University							
1st	74.8	45.1	26.3	60.3	35.2	24.3	28.6
2nd	59.2	26.9	29.4	45.4	49.6	14.2	22.8
3rd	50.1	13.1	34.8	26.1	69.6	3.9	13.1
4th	49.3	4.9	42.0	10.0	85.3	0.2	4.4
5th	43.5	---	43.5	---	100.0	---	---
Private Four-Year Institution							
1st	84.7	49.8	30.4	58.8	35.9	12.2	21.7
2nd	66.9	31.2	31.9	46.6	47.7	4.9	20.1
3rd	61.7	23.7	33.9	38.4	55.0	1.0	16.4
4th	51.9	17.2	32.4	33.1	62.5	---	12.3
5th	51.2	11.3	31.2	22.0	60.9	---	---

Appendix 8 – Institutional Aid

**Table 8.1: Institutional aid by Type, Percentage Receiving, and Average Amounts Received
Dependent Students**

Percentage Receiving					Average Amount Received				Average for Students with Need			
Quintile	Grants	Merit	Loans	Work	Grants	Merit	Loans	Work	Grants	Merit	Loans	Work
All	17.9	17.6	1.5	5.1	\$3,776	\$3,889	\$2,861	\$1,826	\$786	\$727	\$41	\$95
Community College												
1 st	2.5	3.1	---	1.2	\$982	\$938	---	\$2,380	\$24	\$29	---	\$28
2 nd	2.3	5.2	---	2.5	\$999	\$1,471	---	\$2,474	\$23	\$76	---	\$60
3 rd	0.3	9.7	---	3.9	\$999	\$1,317	---	\$2,586	\$3	\$127	---	\$100
4 th	---	12.4	---	4.7	---	\$1,320	---	\$2,862	---	\$163	---	\$149
5 th	---	11.3	---	9.6	---	\$1,281	---	\$2,449	---	\$145	---	\$620
All	1.7	6.0	---	2.7	\$990	\$1,285	---	\$2,543	\$20	\$63	---	\$55
Public University												
1 st	35.0	11.5	0.5	7.6	\$535	\$2,457	\$714	\$1,575	\$187	\$284	\$3	\$120
2 nd	18.1	14.3	0.7	6.8	\$519	\$2,504	\$2,106	\$1,711	\$94	\$359	\$15	\$117
3 rd	5.9	20.5	2.1	5.6	\$852	\$2,360	\$2,735	\$1,809	\$50	\$484	\$60	\$104
4 th	1.5	16.8	2.6	6.2	\$965	\$2,527	\$3,487	\$1,823	\$15	\$424	\$99	\$99
5 th	0.2	13.6	1.0	4.6	\$1,016	\$2,599	\$4,683	\$1,757	\$2	\$352	\$50	\$64
All	9.5	15.8	1.5	6.0	\$592	\$2,481	\$3,188	\$1,747	\$78	\$405	\$45	\$107
Private Four-Year Institution												
1 st	76.9	24.9	0.8	0.7	\$5,798	\$6,574	\$1,591	\$3,601	\$4,459	\$1,636	\$16	\$31
2 nd	75.5	27.2	1.3	1.1	\$6,002	\$6,379	\$2,634	\$2,647	\$4,529	\$1,732	\$41	\$34
3 rd	74.3	28.4	2.2	2.0	\$6,100	\$7,104	\$1,787	\$2,520	\$4,532	\$2,020	\$45	\$57
4 th	66.1	34.1	3.1	3.0	\$5,961	\$7,765	\$1,712	\$2,170	\$3,938	\$2,644	\$62	\$75
5 th	39.1	42.9	2.4	3.6	\$5,715	\$8,199	\$1,366	\$2,196	\$2,236	\$3,518	\$66	\$149
All	65.8	31.9	2.0	2.2	\$5,952	\$7,384	\$1,760	\$2,364	\$4,291	\$2,512	\$47	\$64

Table 8.2: Institutional aid by Type, Percentage Receiving, and Average Amounts Received Independent Students

Percentage Receiving					Average Amount Received				Average for Students with Need			
Quintile	Grants	Merit	Loans	Work	Grants	Merit	Loans	Work	Grants	Merit	Loans	Work
All	13.3	6.7	0.4	4.6	\$2,584	\$3,572	\$1,988	\$2,156	\$326	\$241	\$6	\$102
Community College												
1 st	0.7	0.9	---	1.0	\$1,058	\$956	---	\$1,864	\$8	\$8	---	\$18
2 nd	1.0	1.3	---	1.4	\$999	\$1,311	---	\$2,237	\$10	\$17	---	\$25
3 rd	0.7	3.6	---	0.7	\$999	\$1,009	---	\$2,904	\$7	\$36	---	\$25
4 th	---	3.2	---	---	---	\$333	---	---	---	\$11	---	---
5 th	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All	0.8	1.0	---	1.0	\$1,047	\$1,007	---	\$1,942	\$8	\$9	---	\$19
Public University												
1 st	14.5	5.9	0.7	8.5	\$523	\$2,196	\$1,575	\$2,149	\$76	\$128	\$12	\$183
2 nd	5.4	7.6	0.2	3.6	\$1,057	\$2,105	\$1,400	\$2,310	\$57	\$159	\$2	\$87
3 rd	2.5	7.7	0.3	0.3	\$1,507	\$2,372	\$7,600	\$1,672	\$37	\$182	\$0	\$6
4 th	---	14.4	0.9	0.9	---	\$2,793	\$2,600	\$3,718	---	\$402	\$0	\$0
5 th	---	4.0	---	4.0	---	\$1,500	---	\$2,560	---	\$60	---	\$0
All	12.8	6.2	0.7	7.6	\$556	\$2,205	\$1,667	\$2,160	\$73	\$135	\$10	\$167
Private Four-Year Institution												
1 st	58.2	26.1	0.1	0.2	\$5,230	\$5,439	\$1,850	\$5,042	\$3,042	\$1,417	\$2	\$13
2 nd	42.6	23.9	---	0.4	\$4,763	\$5,507	---	\$1,120	\$2,029	\$1,318	---	\$5
3 rd	29.4	34.5	0.8	---	\$4,880	\$5,871	\$2,700	---	\$1,435	\$2,023	\$0	---
4 th	26.0	28.0	---	---	\$2,974	\$4,800	---	---	\$773	\$1,344	---	---
5 th	---	54.6	---	---	---	\$6,187	---	---	---	\$3,375	---	---
All	53.3	26.6	0.1	0.2	\$5,147	\$5,478	\$2,133	\$4,257	\$2,879	\$1,645	\$2	\$11

Appendix 9 – Unmet Need

**Table 9.1: Amount of Remaining Need Before Loans and After All Aid
Dependent Students By School Type**

Community College						
Income Quintile	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After all Aid
\$0-25,000	\$8,233	\$4,846	\$165	\$3,222	\$41	\$3,181
\$25,001-45,640	\$7,073	\$2,985	\$143	\$3,945	\$79	\$3,866
\$45,641-69,120	\$4,320	\$849	\$159	\$3,312	\$232	\$3,080
\$69,121-99,700	\$2,394	\$300	\$186	\$1,908	\$503	\$1,405
Over \$99,700	\$1,768	\$473	\$617	\$678	\$402	\$276
Public University						
Income Quintile	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After all Aid
\$0-25,000	\$13,464	\$8,573	\$536	\$4,355	\$2,071	\$2,284
\$25,001-45,640	\$11,662	\$6,177	\$524	\$4,961	\$2,769	\$2,192
\$45,641-69,120	\$8,159	\$2,461	\$453	\$5,245	\$4,055	\$1,190
\$69,121-99,700	\$5,665	\$962	\$277	\$4,426	\$4,842	(\$416)
Over \$99,700	\$4,116	\$647	\$106	\$3,363	\$4,778	(\$1,415)
Private Four-Year Institution						
Income Quintile	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After all Aid
\$0-25,000	\$24,986	\$16,240	\$1,420	\$7,326	\$4,962	\$2,364
\$25,001-45,640	\$22,988	\$13,780	\$1,261	\$7,947	\$4,872	\$3,075
\$45,641-69,120	\$19,312	\$11,632	\$999	\$6,681	\$5,266	\$1,415
\$69,121-99,700	\$13,861	\$9,140	\$731	\$3,990	\$6,211	(\$2,221)
Over \$99,700	\$9,556	\$7,566	\$574	\$1,416	\$6,352	(\$4,936)

**Table 9.2: Amount of Remaining Need Before Loans and After All Aid
Independent Students By School Type**

Community College						
Income Quintile	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After All Aid
\$0-25,000	\$10,552	\$4,617	\$196	\$5,739	\$212	\$5,527
\$25,001-45,640	\$9,950	\$3,361	\$112	\$6,477	\$330	\$6,147
\$45,641-69,120	\$7,262	\$1,536	\$64	\$5,662	\$811	\$4,851
\$69,121-99,700	\$2,229	\$300	---	\$1,929	\$1,811	\$118
Over \$99,700	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public University						
Income Quintile	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After All Aid
\$0-25,000	\$13,919	\$6,907	\$343	\$6,669	\$3,930	\$2,739
\$25,001-45,640	\$10,825	\$4,279	\$178	\$6,368	\$4,394	\$1,974
\$45,641-69,120	\$9,096	\$2,294	\$33	\$6,769	\$5,317	\$1,452
\$69,121-99,700	\$6,578	\$1,161	---	\$5,417	\$6,716	(\$1,299)
Over \$99,700	\$4,195	\$5,907	---	(\$1,712)	\$5,907	(\$7,619)
Private Four-Year Institution						
Income Quintile	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After All Aid
\$0-25,000	\$23,749	\$12,642	\$950	\$10,157	\$7,615	\$2,542
\$25,001-45,640	\$19,426	\$8,228	\$639	\$10,559	\$8,076	\$2,483
\$45,641-69,120	\$14,469	\$6,467	\$313	\$7,689	\$8,283	(\$594)
\$69,121-99,700	\$11,266	\$4,564	\$338	\$6,364	\$8,171	(\$1,807)
Over \$99,700	\$7,601	\$5,042	---	\$2,559	\$7,841	(\$5,282)

Table 9.3: Percentage of Dependent Students with Unmet Need After All Aid and Amount of Unmet Need

Quintile	None	< \$1,000	\$1,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 9,999	\$10,000 or more	If unmet need, average amount
Total	32.3	19.8	21.4	11.7	8.5	6.3	\$3,551
Community College							
1st	3.6	4.8	54.3	20.2	12.7	4.40%	\$3,342
2nd	3.2	3.3	44.5	26.2	16.1	6.80%	\$4,043
3rd	7.2	12.6	38.3	26.2	11.1	4.7	\$3,418
4th	15.5	31.7	35.9	9.9	6.3	0.1	\$1,992
5th	18.2	54.6	18.2	0	9.1	0	\$1,534
All	4.3	6.2	47.6	23.1	13.6	5.2	\$3,589
Public University							
1st	17.7	36.4	22.5	10.5	5.1	7.8	\$2,989
2nd	26.1	27.6	21.4	10.1	6	8.9	\$3,498
3rd	37.4	19.4	19.4	10.1	6.9	7	\$3,662
4th	50.7	15.6	13.3	8.7	6.8	5	\$3,639
5th	58.2	19.9	9.9	5.2	5.9	3.8	\$3,258
All	34.9	23.6	18.7	9.6	6.3	7.1	\$3,451
Private Four-Year Institution							
1st	18.7	13.9	20.3	16.4	25.5	5.2	\$4,436
2nd	18	13	21.5	18.6	22.9	6	\$4,383
3rd	32.4	12.8	19.3	16.7	15.5	3.3	\$3,798
4th	57.6	9.3	14.5	9.6	7.5	1.5	\$3,259
5th	68.4	8.7	10	6.5	4.9	1.6	\$3,325
All	37.9	11.6	17.6	14.1	15.3	3.5	\$3,968

Table 9.4: Percentage of Independent Students with Unmet Need After All Aid and Amount of Unmet Need

Quintile	None	<\$1,000	\$1,000-2,999	\$3,000-4,999	\$5,000-9,999	\$10,000 or more	If unmet need, average amount
Total	19.30%	14.5	12.9	19.4	24.6	9.3	\$5,011
Community College							
1st	1.5	2.3	8.4	34.2	44.6	9	\$5,643
2nd	3.1	2.3	6.6	21.2	53.2	13.6	\$6,392
3rd	5.3	9.7	11.4	22.8	42.1	8.8	\$5,223
4th	42.9	28.6	0	14.3	14.3	0	\$2,314
5th	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All	1.8	2.4	8.2	32.4	45.5	9.6	\$5,719
Public University							
1st	26.2	23.8	15.6	12.5	12.5	9.4	\$4,341
2nd	38.8	11.2	12.2	13.7	15.2	8.9	\$5,251
3rd	42.1	13.7	13	11.7	11.4	8	\$4,937
4th	68.9	4.4	4.4	6.7	8.9	6.7	\$6,482
5th	50	50	0	0	0	0	\$332
All	28.2	22.1	15.1	12.6	12.7	9.3	\$4,444
Private Four-Year Institution							
1st	23.6	11.5	16.4	15	24.2	9.3	\$5,016
2nd	28.9	11.2	16.8	15.5	19.4	8.2	\$5,343
3rd	50	11.1	17.6	5.6	11.1	4.6	\$3,938
4th	64.7	14.7	0	8.8	5.9	5.9	\$4,223
5th	100	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
All	26.8	11.5	16.2	14.4	22.5	8.8	\$5,006

Appendix 10 – Net Price

**Table 10.1: Net Price Before and After Loans
Dependent Students**

Community College								
Income Quintile	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Total Aid Without Loans	Net Price Before Loans	Average Loans	Net Price After Loans
\$0-25,000	\$8,331	\$8,233	\$4,846	\$165	\$5,011	\$3,320	\$41	\$3,279
\$25,001-45,640	\$8,939	\$7,073	\$2,985	\$143	\$3,128	\$5,811	\$79	\$5,732
\$45,641-69,120	\$9,027	\$4,320	\$849	\$159	\$1,008	\$8,019	\$232	\$7,787
\$69,121-99,700	\$9,593	\$2,394	\$300	\$186	\$486	\$9,107	\$503	\$8,604
Over \$99,700	\$8,806	\$1,768	\$473	\$617	\$1,090	\$7,716	\$402	\$7,314
Public University								
Income Quintile	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Total Aid Without Loans	Net Price Before Loans	Average Loans	Net Price After Loans
\$0-25,000	\$13,713	\$13,464	\$8,573	\$536	\$9,109	\$4,604	\$2,071	\$2,533
\$25,001-45,640	\$13,958	\$11,662	\$6,177	\$524	\$6,701	\$7,257	\$2,769	\$4,488
\$45,641-69,120	\$14,136	\$8,159	\$2,461	\$453	\$2,914	\$11,222	\$4,055	\$7,167
\$69,121-99,700	\$15,313	\$5,665	\$962	\$277	\$1,239	\$14,074	\$4,842	\$9,232
Over \$99,700	\$16,804	\$4,116	\$647	\$106	\$753	\$16,051	\$4,778	\$11,273
Private Four-Year Institution								
Income Quintile	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Total Aid Without Loans	Net Price Before Loans	Average Loans	Net Price After Loans
\$0-25,000	\$25,259	\$24,986	\$16,240	\$1,420	\$17,660	\$7,599	\$4,962	\$2,637
\$25,001-45,640	\$25,386	\$22,988	\$13,780	\$1,261	\$15,041	\$10,345	\$4,872	\$5,473
\$45,641-69,120	\$25,660	\$19,312	\$11,632	\$999	\$12,631	\$13,029	\$5,266	\$7,763
\$69,121-99,700	\$25,989	\$13,861	\$9,140	\$731	\$9,871	\$16,118	\$6,211	\$9,907
Over \$99,700	\$27,234	\$9,556	\$7,566	\$574	\$8,140	\$19,094	\$6,352	\$12,742

**Table 10.2: Net Price Before and After Loans
Independent Students**

Community College								
Income Quintile	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Total Aid Without Loans	Net Price Before Loans	Average Loans	Net Price After Loans
\$0-25,000	\$11,055	\$10,552	\$4,617	\$196	\$4,813	\$6,242	\$212	\$6,030
\$25,001-45,640	\$11,831	\$9,950	\$3,361	\$112	\$3,473	\$8,358	\$330	\$8,028
\$45,641-69,120	\$11,570	\$7,262	\$1,536	\$64	\$1,600	\$9,970	\$811	\$9,159
\$69,121-99,700	\$13,050	\$2,229	\$300	---	\$300	\$12,750	\$1,811	\$10,939
Over \$99,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public University								
Income Quintile	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Total Aid Without Loans	Net Price Before Loans	Average Loans	Net Price After Loans
\$0-25,000	\$14,936	\$13,919	\$6,907	\$343	\$7,250	\$7,686	\$3,930	\$3,756
\$25,001-45,640	\$14,940	\$10,825	\$4,279	\$178	\$4,457	\$10,483	\$4,394	\$6,089
\$45,641-69,120	\$15,258	\$9,096	\$2,294	\$33	\$2,327	\$12,931	\$5,317	\$7,614
\$69,121-99,700	\$15,988	\$6,578	\$1,161	---	\$1,161	\$14,827	\$6,716	\$8,111
Over \$99,700	\$13,571	\$4,195	---	---	---	\$13,571	\$5,907	\$7,664
Private Four-Year Institution								
Income Quintile	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Total Aid Without Loans	Net Price Before Loans	Average Loans	Net Price After Loans
\$0-25,000	\$25,038	\$23,749	\$12,642	\$950	\$13,592	\$11,446	\$7,615	\$3,831
\$25,001-45,640	\$25,344	\$19,426	\$8,228	\$639	\$8,867	\$16,477	\$8,076	\$8,401
\$45,641-69,120	\$24,403	\$14,469	\$6,467	\$313	\$6,780	\$17,623	\$8,283	\$9,340
\$69,121-99,700	\$25,202	\$11,266	\$4,564	\$338	\$4,902	\$20,300	\$8,171	\$12,129
Over \$99,700	\$25,151	\$7,601	\$5,042	---	\$5,042	\$20,109	\$7,841	\$12,268

**Table 10.3: Comparison of Net Price After Loans to the EFC
Dependents Students**

Quintile	< \$2,000	\$2,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 9,999	\$10,000- 14,999	\$15,000- 19,999	\$20,000 or more	Average Net Price	Average EFC
Total	23.6	24.5	29.3	13.7	5.4	3.4	\$6,979	\$10,062
Community College								
1st	34.7	47.4	13.4	4.3	0.1	0.0	\$3,279	\$98
2nd	8.0	39.4	42.4	6.9	3.4	0.0	\$5,732	\$1,865
3rd	0.6	11.0	72.9	10.7	4.7	0.2	\$7,787	\$4,707
4th	0.7	5.6	70.4	16.2	6.3	0.7	\$8,604	\$7,198
5th	9.1	9.1	63.6	18.2	0.0	0.0	\$7,314	\$7,038
All	18.4	37.7	35.0	6.6	2.2	0.1	\$5,340	\$3,683
Public University								
1st	61.9	23.4	6.5	4.9	3.0	0.3	\$2,533	\$248
2nd	33.8	35.3	19.1	5.6	4.8	1.3	\$4,488	\$2,296
3rd	12.1	24.9	41.6	13.4	4.6	3.4	\$7,167	\$5,977
4th	10.6	12.2	38.4	25.2	6.0	7.6	\$9,232	\$9,648
5th	9.0	8.1	25.2	35.6	7.9	14.3	\$11,273	\$12,688
All	25.9	24.0	27.9	13.5	4.9	3.8	\$6,897	\$10,575
Private Four-Year Institution								
1st	40.7	26.7	26.4	4.3	1.1	0.9	\$2,637	\$273
2nd	19.8	29.8	36.2	10.6	2.6	1.1	\$5,473	\$2,398
3rd	11.7	15.8	42.9	22.1	5.7	1.7	\$7,763	\$6,347
4th	11.1	12.4	27.0	28.6	15.6	5.3	\$9,907	\$12,127
5th	8.0	8.9	16.7	26.1	25.7	14.7	\$12,742	\$17,677
All	17.0	18.8	31.9	19.1	9.3	3.9	\$8,438	\$11,296

**Table 10.4: Comparison of the Net Price After Loans to the EFC
Independents Students**

Quintile	< \$2,000	\$2,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 9,999	\$10,000- 14,999	\$15,000- 19,999	\$20,000 or more	Average Net Price	Average EFC
Total	30.0	25.6	30.7	8.9	3.7	1.1	\$4,971	\$1,765
Community College								
1st	5.6	35.8	47.1	8.8	2.7	---	\$6,030	\$452
2nd	2.7	11.6	62.5	17.3	5.9	---	\$8,028	\$1,881
3rd	0.9	10.5	48.3	35.1	5.3	---	\$9,159	\$4,307
4th	0.0	0.0	42.9	42.9	14.3	----	\$10,939	\$10,820
5th	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All	5.2	32.5	48.9	10.3	3.1	---	\$6,311	\$980
Public University								
1st	48.3	22.5	18.1	6.2	3.6	1.4	\$3,756	\$1,017
2nd	24.7	23.0	32.6	12.1	5.3	2.2	\$6,089	\$4,114
3rd	14.7	20.4	38.9	14.4	6.3	5.4	\$7,614	\$6,161
4th	13.3	17.8	37.8	20.0	4.4	6.7	\$8,111	\$9,409
5th	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	\$1,757	\$9,376
All	44.6	22.5	20.3	7.1	3.9	1.6	\$4,188	\$1,989
Private Four-year Institution								
1st	34.9	21.8	28.4	11.1	2.2	1.3	\$3,831	\$1,288
2nd	11.6	16.8	33.6	25.0	10.8	2.2	\$8,401	\$5,917
3rd	13.0	5.6	32.4	28.7	16.7	3.7	\$9,340	\$9,934
4th	0.0	5.9	29.4	32.5	29.4	2.9	\$12,129	\$13,935
5th	0.0	0.0	57.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	\$12,268	\$17,550
All	30.0	19.9	29.4	14.5	4.6	1.6	\$4,982	\$3,125

Appendix 11 – EFC Comparisons

Table 11.1: Distribution of Student Aid Received and Unmet Need by EFC Before and After Student Loans Dependent Students

Community College									
EFC	Average Income	Average EFC	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After all Aid
\$0-999	\$18,290	\$103	\$8,418	\$8,315	\$4,801	\$163	\$3,351	\$46	\$3,288
\$1,000-1,999	\$34,357	\$1,495	\$8,919	\$7,424	\$3,094	\$133	\$4,197	\$39	\$4,138
\$2,000-2,999	\$38,357	\$2,490	\$9,211	\$6,721	\$2,110	\$170	\$4,441	\$100	\$4,307
\$3,000-3,999	\$43,227	\$3,479	\$8,971	\$5,492	\$1,160	\$127	\$4,205	\$107	\$4,048
\$4,000-5,999	\$50,942	\$4,928	\$8,686	\$3,758	\$486	\$173	\$3,099	\$258	\$2,766
\$6,000-9,999	\$63,048	\$7,236	\$9,278	\$2,042	\$218	\$144	\$1,680	\$339	\$1,297
\$10,000 or more	\$80,236	\$11,459	\$14,255	\$2,796	\$350	\$22	\$2,424	\$1,128	\$1,226
Public University									
EFC	Average Income	Average EFC	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After all Aid
\$0-999	\$20,550	\$171	\$13,699	\$13,528	\$8,625	\$547	\$4,356	\$2,068	\$2,288
\$1,000-1,999	\$34,518	\$1,502	\$14,052	\$12,550	\$6,988	\$574	\$4,988	\$2,690	\$2,298
\$2,000-2,999	\$40,983	\$2,494	\$14,101	\$11,607	\$5,673	\$558	\$5,376	\$3,088	\$2,288
\$3,000-3,999	\$46,758	\$3,517	\$13,993	\$10,476	\$4,262	\$518	\$5,696	\$3,501	\$2,195
\$4,000-5,999	\$55,162	\$4,954	\$13,972	\$9,018	\$2,647	\$514	\$5,857	\$3,941	\$1,916
\$6,000-9,999	\$70,862	\$7,892	\$14,129	\$6,237	\$993	\$345	\$4,899	\$4,574	\$325
\$10,000 or more	\$88,556	\$12,846	\$16,810	\$3,964	\$784	\$115	\$3,065	\$4,752	(\$1,587)
Private Four-Year Institution									
EFC	Average Income	Average EFC	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After all Aid
\$0-999	\$21,109	\$169	\$25,263	\$25,094	\$16,236	\$1,433	\$7,425	\$4,908	\$2,517
\$1,000-1,999	\$35,593	\$1,514	\$25,567	\$24,053	\$14,611	\$1,210	\$8,232	\$4,672	\$3,560
\$2,000-2,999	\$41,431	\$2,506	\$25,829	\$23,323	\$13,827	\$1,297	\$8,199	\$5,060	\$3,139
\$3,000-3,999	\$47,123	\$3,495	\$25,561	\$22,066	\$12,729	\$1,197	\$8,140	\$5,280	\$2,860
\$4,000-5,999	\$55,382	\$5,000	\$25,379	\$20,379	\$11,920	\$992	\$7,467	\$5,325	\$2,142
\$6,000-9,999	\$70,040	\$7,817	\$25,611	\$17,794	\$10,874	\$941	\$5,979	\$5,543	\$436
\$10,000 or more	\$97,452	\$16,537	\$26,643	\$10,106	\$7,498	\$579	\$2,029	\$6,284	(\$4,255)

Table 11.2: Distribution of Student Aid Received and Unmet Need by EFC Before and After Student Loans Independent Students

Community College									
EFC	Average Income	Average EFC	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After All Aid
\$0-999	\$10,494	\$95	\$11,049	\$10,954	\$4,940	\$212	\$5,802	\$183	\$5,619
\$1,000-1,999	\$21,124	\$1,455	\$11,530	\$10,075	\$3,456	\$90	\$6,529	\$169	\$6,360
\$2,000-2,999	\$24,893	\$2,446	\$11,341	\$8,895	\$2,593	\$100	\$6,202	\$470	\$5,732
\$3,000-3,999	\$24,360	\$3,452	\$11,332	\$7,880	\$1,680	\$74	\$6,126	\$578	\$5,548
\$4,000-5,999	\$25,246	\$4,849	\$10,771	\$5,862	\$809	\$7	\$5,046	\$887	\$4,159
\$6,000-9,999	\$32,779	\$7,447	\$11,081	\$3,634	\$276	\$65	\$3,293	\$820	\$2,473
\$10,000 or more	\$52,830	\$11,602	\$13,368	\$1,766	\$185	\$0	\$1,581	\$1,431	\$150
Public University									
EFC	Average Income	Average EFC	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After All Aid
\$0-999	\$7,188	\$108	\$15,094	\$14,987	\$7,681	\$387	\$6,919	\$3,725	\$3,194
\$1,000-1,999	\$15,258	\$1,472	\$14,837	\$13,365	\$6,374	\$264	\$6,727	\$3,719	\$3,008
\$2,000-2,999	\$19,281	\$2,459	\$14,674	\$12,215	\$5,484	\$221	\$6,510	\$4,208	\$2,302
\$3,000-3,999	\$20,456	\$3,480	\$14,607	\$11,127	\$4,392	\$189	\$6,546	\$4,582	\$1,964
\$4,000-5,999	\$25,123	\$4,900	\$14,619	\$9,719	\$3,591	\$185	\$5,943	\$4,859	\$1,084
\$6,000-9,999	\$32,805	\$7,545	\$14,432	\$6,887	\$1,376	\$96	\$5,415	\$5,649	(\$234)
\$10,000 or more	\$47,348	\$12,236	\$15,889	\$3,653	\$928	\$29	\$2,696	\$6,372	(\$3,676)
Private Four-Year Institution									
EFC	Average Income	Average EFC	Average Budget	Average Total Need	Total Gift Aid	Total Work-Study	Need Before Loans	Total Loans	Need After All Aid
\$0-999	\$8,049	\$97	\$24,999	\$24,902	\$14,465	\$983	\$9,454	\$7,319	\$2,135
\$1,000-1,999	\$13,740	\$1,479	\$25,481	\$24,002	\$11,291	\$946	\$11,765	\$7,636	\$4,129
\$2,000-2,999	\$18,821	\$2,513	\$25,085	\$22,572	\$9,929	\$710	\$11,933	\$8,327	\$3,606
\$3,000-3,999	\$20,139	\$3,481	\$24,598	\$21,117	\$8,440	\$999	\$11,678	\$7,890	\$3,788
\$4,000-5,999	\$25,971	\$4,964	\$25,076	\$20,112	\$8,415	\$878	\$10,819	\$7,787	\$3,032
\$6,000-9,999	\$33,681	\$7,630	\$24,339	\$16,709	\$6,922	\$470	\$9,317	\$8,667	\$650
\$10,000 or more	\$56,931	\$14,866	\$26,074	\$11,208	\$3,549	\$318	\$7,341	\$8,844	(\$1,503)