

AGENDA ITEM 7.

CHANGES IN AFFORDABILITY OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR DEPENDENT STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS, FY1997 – FY2007

Submitted for: Information

Summary: *Measuring Up 2006: The State Report Card on Higher Education*, published by the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, offers a scathing review of college affordability in Illinois. As recently as 2000 Illinois earned an “A” rating for affordability but with each successive report the grade sunk until it hit “F” in 2006. In all fairness to Illinois, only seven states rated higher. California and Utah each received a “C” and Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Washington each earned a “D” in affordability. The measurement took into account income levels and financial aid as well as the postsecondary opportunities offered in each state.

Unfortunately, the analysis presented in this agenda item does not dispute the *Measuring Up* results. In this item, changes in affordability are measured between FY1997, FY2002, and FY2007 for low and middle-income Illinois dependent students at community colleges and public universities. Affordability is represented by changes in “remaining need,” best described as the college attendance costs that are not covered by a student’s expected family contribution (EFC) or need-based grant aid. If remaining need increases over time, college becomes less affordable. Changes in affordability are examined for the average income of the first, second, and third income quintiles of Illinois families. Average families with incomes in the third quintile qualify for MAP only at private institutions; however, they are included here for comparison. Students with fourth and fifth quintile incomes are generally ineligible for need-based aid so they are not included in this study.

Results indicate that college was less affordable in FY2007 than in FY1997 for dependent students attending community colleges and public universities in Illinois. Even in inflation-adjusted terms, remaining need more than doubled for many dependent students attending public universities. Throughout the time period, remaining need for students from families with incomes in the second quintile was higher than remaining need of first quintile students at both community colleges and public universities.

Action requested: None requested

**ILLINOIS STUDENT ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
CHANGES IN AFFORDABILITY OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION
FOR DEPENDENT STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS FY1997 – FY2007**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Illinois college attendance costs increased 30 percent (\$6,049 to \$7,875) at community colleges and 47 percent (\$11,133 to \$16,328) at public universities in constant (inflation-adjusted) dollars between FY1997 and FY2007.
- Higher tuition and fees drove the increased costs -- in constant dollars, FTE-weighted average tuition and fees increased 40 percent (\$1,761 to \$2,465) at community colleges and 69 percent (\$4,664 to \$7,875) at public universities between FY1997 and FY2007.
- Constant dollar Illinois family income increases paled in comparison to tuition and fees. First income quintile (poorest 20 percent) families saw only a 2 percent increase in income, second quintile family income increased 8 percent and third quintile family income increased 6 percent over the same time period.
- Constant dollar MAP awards were smaller in FY2007 than in FY1997 for students in all three income quintiles at schools in both sectors, with the exception of first quintile students at public universities.
- The percentage of tuition and fees covered by MAP awards has declined over the past ten years for students in both income quintiles attending schools in both sectors. Coverage for first quintile students at community colleges declined from 100% in FY1997 (and as recently as FY2002) to 67 percent in FY2007; at public universities coverage declined from 100 percent to 63 percent. Coverage for students from families with second quintile incomes decreased from 44 percent to 0 percent at community colleges and from 79 percent to 44 percent at public universities.
- The percentage of total costs covered by Pell and MAP grants decreased over time for students in both sectors. For first quintile students, total cost coverage by grant aid at community colleges dropped from 82 percent in FY1997 to 72 percent in FY2007 and at public universities coverage went from 70 to 55 percent.
- College was *less affordable* for low to middle-income Illinois students at community colleges and public universities in FY2007 than it was in FY1997.

INTRODUCTION

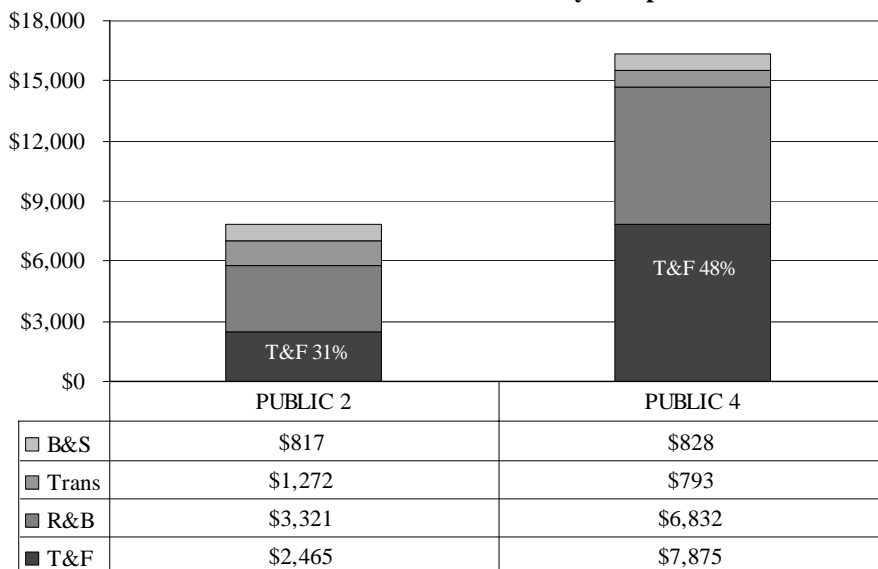
This report updates the FY2004 affordability study focusing on changes in college affordability for low to middle-income dependent students attending community colleges and public universities in Illinois. Snapshots of affordability levels in FY1997, FY2002, and FY2007 are included for comparison of college costs and family resources across time. The MAP appropriation and resulting eligibility amounts peaked in FY2002. Since then, MAP suffered a \$38 million cut in appropriation and tuition and fees increased sharply, as did the number of students applying for aid. While the FY2007 appropriation restored the funds, these events led to decreased affordability between FY1997 and FY2007 and from FY2002 to FY2007 for first and second income quintile students attending schools in both sectors. This study attempts to quantify those changes.

Affordability levels were determined by comparing the difference between college costs and available resources in each of three years. Average enrollment-weighted attendance costs were compiled for schools in both sectors; these costs included tuition and fees, room and board, books, supplies, and transportation. Resources to help pay for college were calculated for families with average incomes from the lower three income quintiles in Illinois. The resources included eligibility for need-based federal Pell and Illinois Monetary Award Program (MAP) grant aid as well as a contribution from family income. Changes in affordability were then defined by changes over time in the difference between costs and resources. This difference is known as “remaining need.”

Limitations of this study include the use of *average* data for costs as well as resources. In reality, students face costs that could be significantly different than the averages used here. The cost figures are some. Students will incur personal expenses and opportunity costs that are not considered. Some common forms of student financial aid other than Pell and MAP have also been omitted; these include student loans, omitted because they must be repaid, and Hope Scholarship and Lifetime Learning Tax Credits. Institutional aid, common in the private sector, but available to a much lesser extent at public schools, was also not included. Data in this report have been adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is the broadest measure of prices faced by consumers. Changes in data in constant dollar terms are the result of factors other than inflation.

COSTS AND RESOURCES

Chart 1: FY2007 Costs by Component

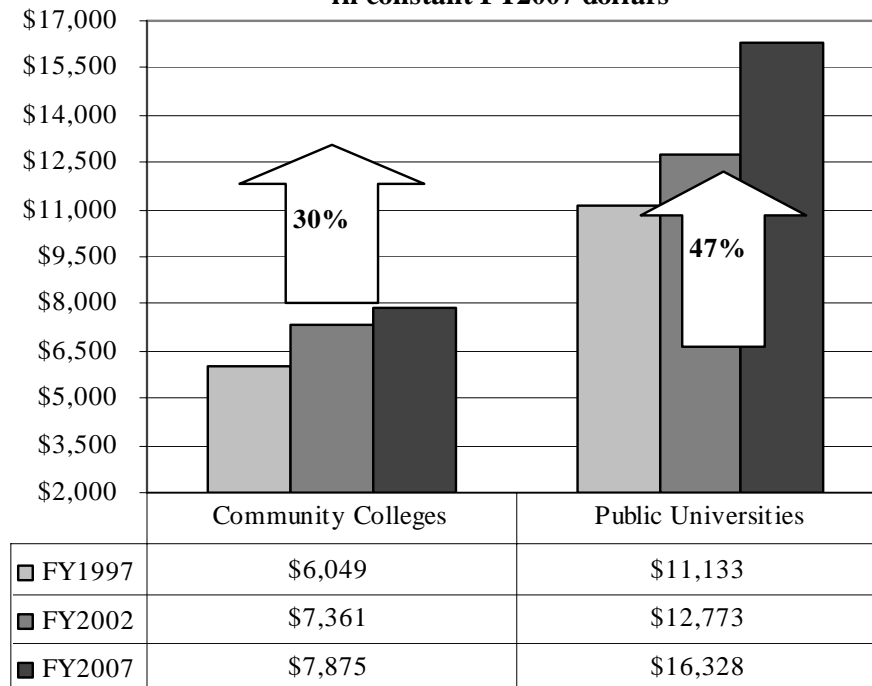


College Costs

In this study, college costs include figures for tuition and fees, room and board, books, supplies, and transportation. Community college costs do not include a rooming figure because it is assumed that dependent students live with their parents. Tuition and fees as well as room and board costs are enrollment-weighted averages of costs reported by schools to ISAC. Board costs for community colleges were estimated using the previous year's College Board data increased by the rate of inflation. Transportation, books, and supplies costs are Midwest Region averages from the College Board's *College Costs & Financial Aid Handbook*. In FY2007, tuition and fees made up 31 percent of the costs at community colleges and 48 percent at public universities. Chart 1 shows the cost components.

In constant dollar terms, total costs increased 30 percent at community colleges and 47 percent at public universities between FY1997 and FY2007, as shown in Chart 2. Much of the increase can be attributed to tuition and fees, which increased 40 percent at community colleges and 69 percent at public universities. Room and board costs increased 34 percent over the decade. The amount students spend on books and supplies increased 9 percent at community colleges and 12 percent at public universities. Transportation costs increased 30 percent. Table 1 in the appendix contains costs by component for each year and school sector in both current and constant dollars.

**Chart 2: Illinois College Costs
in constant FY2007 dollars**



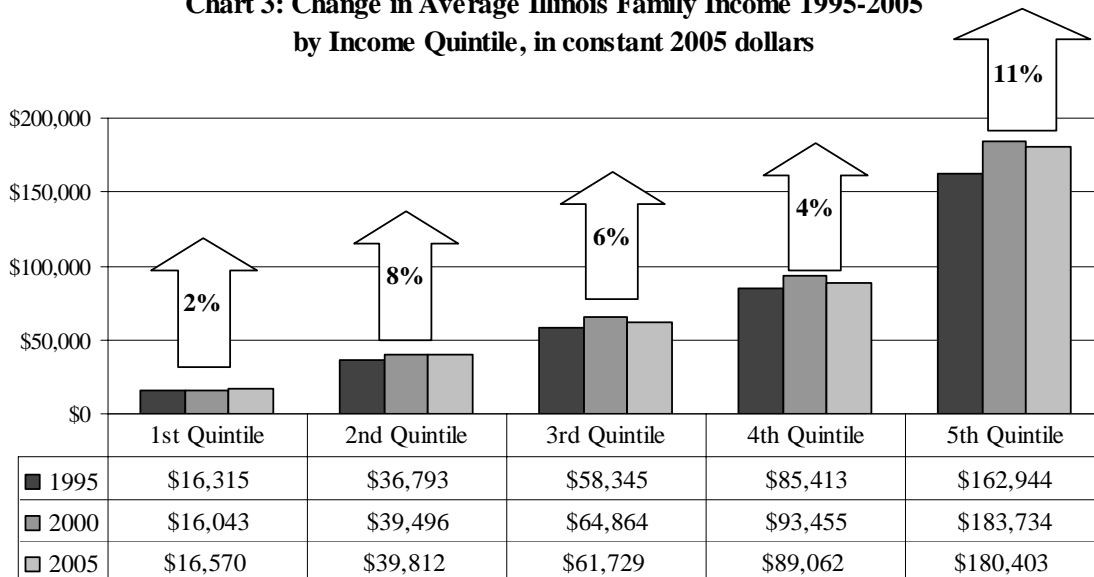
Family Income and the Expected Family Contribution

Costs are only one side of the affordability equation; resources must also be considered. Family income, which is the starting point for determining eligibility for need-based grant assistance, was derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey that is conducted each year. Illinois family income data were divided into quintiles and mean incomes calculated for each quintile. The first quintile

includes families with incomes in the lowest 20 percent of the population and the fifth quintile is comprised of families with incomes in the highest 20 percent. This report focuses on affordability for students from the first, second, and third income quintiles, or low to middle-income families. Wealthier students are typically ineligible for the types of need-based grant aid featured in this study.

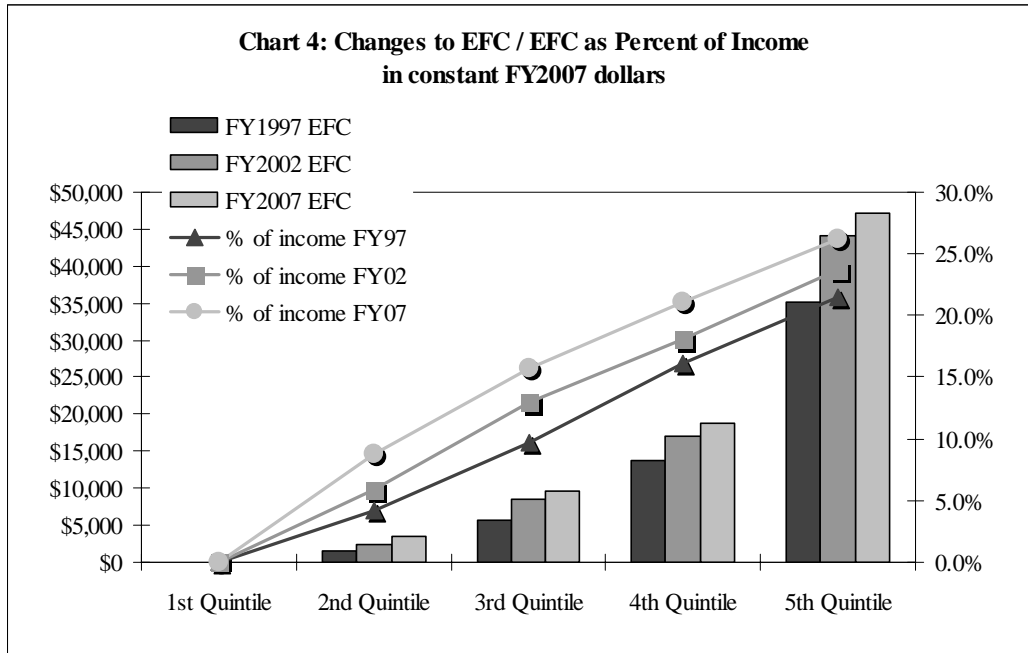
The expected family contribution (EFC) is a federally determined measure of a family's ability to pay for college based on income, assets, family size, number in college, and income tax obligations. The EFC is an amount that the student is assumed to be able to pay and it cannot be replaced with need-based aid. In reality, the family may not have the money needed to meet the EFC so must borrow the amount. For this study, EFCs were calculated for the mean income for each quintile using federal need analysis. It was assumed that the student was a dependent freshman from a family of four with one child in college, and that family assets were less than or equal to the asset protection allowance in the need analysis formula. It was also assumed that students did not earn enough to contribute towards college costs.

**Chart 3: Change in Average Illinois Family Income 1995-2005
by Income Quintile, in constant 2005 dollars**



Because of the timing of the application process, the federal formula used to calculate the expected family contribution (EFC) uses income from the calendar year prior to the academic year. For example, family income for calendar year 2005 was used to determine the 2006-2007 school year EFC. Chart 3 shows mean family incomes for the first three quintiles for each year in this study. Average CY2005 incomes for the first through fifth income quintile families were \$16,570; \$39,812; \$61,729; \$89,062 and \$180,403. When converted to constant dollars, income increased just 2 percent for families in the first income quintile between 1995 and 2005. The other quintiles fared a little better, with constant dollar increases of 8 percent, 6 percent, 4 percent, and 11 percent for the second through fifth quintiles.

Chart 4 shows expected contributions calculated for the mean income for each quintile. The EFC for first quintile students remained constant at zero, while EFCs for the second through fifth quintiles increased 128 percent, 70 percent, 36 percent, and 34 percent in constant dollar terms from FY1997 to FY2007. Reflecting changes in income, EFCs for each quintile increased more between FY1997 and FY2002 than between FY2002 and FY2007. EFC as a proportion of average quintile incomes increased between FY1997 and FY2007 for each quintile except the first, as shown on Chart 4. Between FY1997 and FY2006, EFC as a portion of family income increased from 4 to 9 percent for second income quintile families, 10 to 16 percent for third quintile, 16 to 21 percent for fourth, and 22 to 26 percent for fifth quintile families. Not only are college costs rising at rates far exceeding increases in income, families are also being asked to contribute more of their income towards those costs.



Grant Assistance

Need-based aid is the final link in affordability analysis, as it helps address the gap between college costs and family contributions. Federal Pell grants and state MAP grants comprise the need-based assistance in this report, as they are the principal sources of grant aid available to Illinois students. The Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) was not included, because eligibility is much more limited than eligibility for Pell and MAP. Private scholarships and grants as well as institutional aid were excluded because eligibility criteria and the amount of aid available vary widely across schools. Stafford and PLUS loans were not considered because loans must be repaid.

A typical student’s eligibility for Pell and MAP was calculated from the mean income for each income quintile using federal need analysis methodology and the Pell tables and MAP formula for each year. At Illinois schools, full-time Pell eligibility is based only on the EFC, so students receive the same amount whether attending a community college or a public university. Average Pell awards for students in the first and second income quintiles are shown in Charts 5 and 6. In constant dollars, Pell eligibility increased 28 percent for first income quintile students, from \$3,174 in FY1997 to \$4,050 in FY2007. Pell eligibility for second quintile students decreased 71 percent, from \$1,696 to \$500; this dramatic decrease is jointly caused by a lack of substantial increases in Pell and by the 8 percent real dollar increase in second quintile income. Families in the third, fourth, and fifth income quintiles were generally ineligible for Pell assistance. The maximum Pell award has remained at \$4,050 from FY2004 to FY2007.

The Monetary Award Program (MAP) is the primary source of state need-based grant assistance in Illinois. MAP awards are applied towards tuition and fees at MAP-approved schools. Appropriations increased from \$265 million in FY1997 to \$372 million in FY2002. In FY2003, a statewide budget crisis resulted in a \$38 million decrease in MAP funding. By FY2007 the appropriation increased to \$384 million; nearly \$27 million of this was from a sale of ISAC assets rather than state funds.

MAP eligibility is determined by subtracting student resources from the cost of attending college. Costs include tuition and fees plus a set living allowance. Resources consist of a portion of a student’s Pell eligibility plus an inflated expected family contribution. The award is then set to the lowest of that eligibility amount, tuition and fees, or a maximum award amount that is determined by the legislature.

Students with a federal EFC of \$9,000 or higher and those who have already received four and one-half years worth of MAP are not eligible for an award.

Prior to FY2003, current tuition and fee amounts were used in the cost portion of the MAP formula, so increases in MAP eligibility at schools with tuition and fees below the maximum award occurred at the same rate as tuition and fee increases. Since FY2003, insufficient funding and higher application volume have precluded the use of current tuition and fees in the MAP formula, so tuition and fee increases have surpassed increases in students' MAP award eligibility. Also from FY2003 through FY2006 a reduction factor was added to the formula to make funding available to more students. This reduction, which started at 5 percent in FY2003, increased to 10 percent then decreased to 9 percent in FY2006, widened the gap between awards and tuition and fees even further. The additional funding in FY2007 made it possible to remove the reduction factor for that year.

**Chart 5: Pell and MAP Grant Aid at Community Colleges
in constant FY2007 dollars**

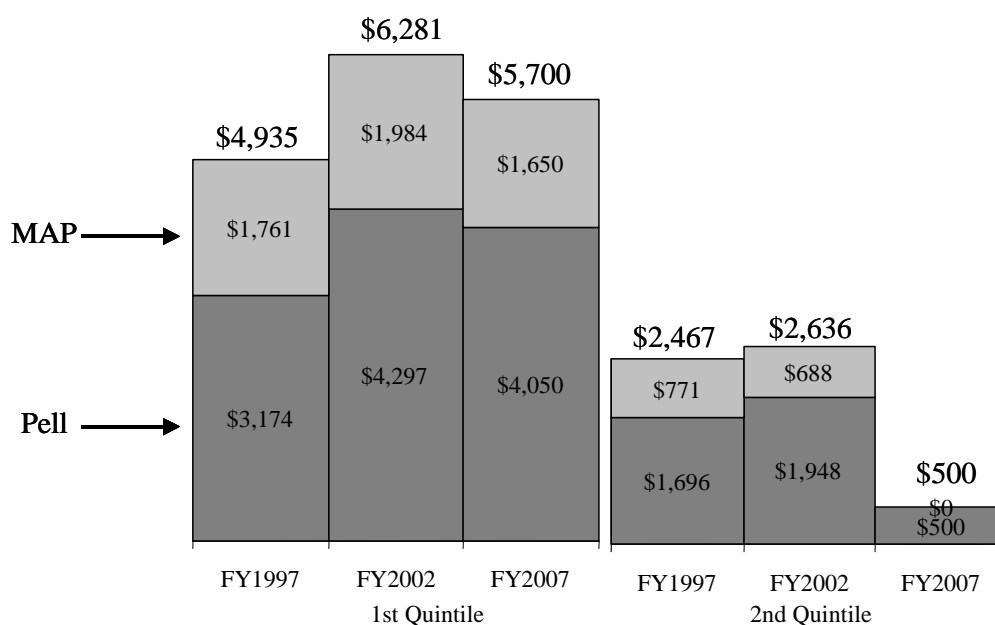
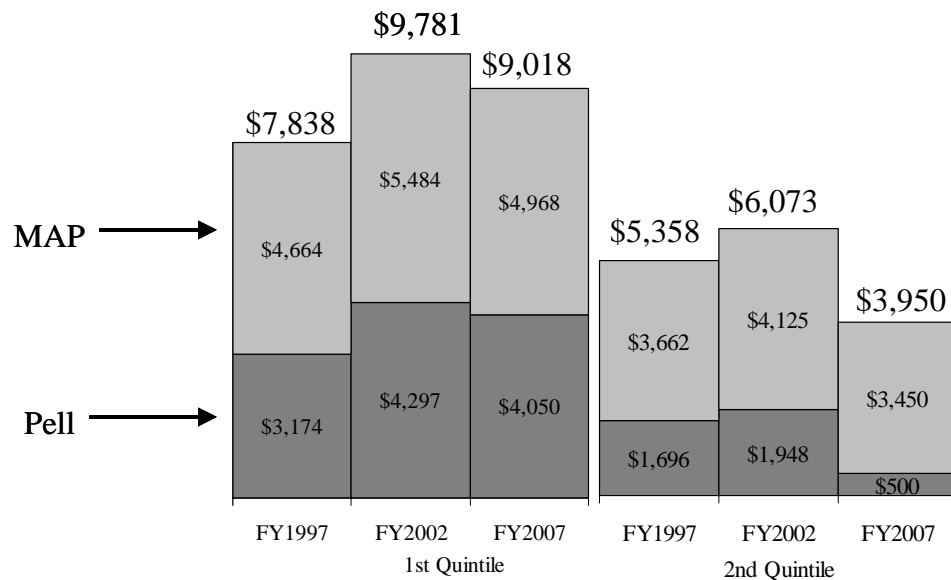


Chart 5 shows the combined constant dollar amount of Pell and MAP that typical first and second income quintile students would have been eligible for at community colleges. First income quintile students received a larger total package in FY2007 (\$5,700) than in FY1997 (\$4,935) but the FY2007 total aid package was less than in FY2002. Although Pell and MAP awards both decreased since FY2002 the drop in MAP was greater. FY2007 MAP awards were even smaller than FY1997 awards in constant dollar terms. The FY2007 total aid package for second income quintile students was lower in constant dollar terms than both the FY1997 and FY2002 aid packages. The 8 percent increase in second quintile family income caused their EFC to increase enough to eliminate MAP eligibility at community colleges and to decrease their Pell eligibility by nearly 75 percent from FY2002.

MAP awards at public universities also decreased after peaking in FY2002, as shown in Chart 6. Total Pell plus MAP amounts for students in the first and second quintiles peaked in FY2002. First quintile aid decreased by FY2007 but was still higher than in FY1997, while the second quintile aid package decreased to more than \$1,400 less than the FY1997 amount. MAP awards for first quintile students, constrained by the maximum MAP amount, were lower in constant dollar terms in FY2007 (\$4,968) than in FY2002 (\$5,484).

While the MAP formula's use of outdated tuition and fees played some role in the decline of awards at public universities, this constraint by the maximum award, which has remained at \$4,968 since FY2002 is a bigger problem. In FY2002, the University of Illinois Chicago and Urbana campuses were the only public universities with tuition and fees greater than the statutory maximum. By FY2006, tuition and fees at all twelve public universities exceeded the maximum MAP award. While using current tuition and fees would help students at the two universities where FY2004 tuition and fees were below the maximum award, increasing the maximum award would help many more. As FY2007 public university tuition and fees averaged \$7,875, the \$4,968 maximum award would need to increase a lot to effectively impact affordability.

**Chart 6: Pell and MAP Grant Aid at Public Universities
in constant FY2007 dollars**



EFFECTS ON AFFORDABILITY

Between FY1997 and FY2007, college attendance costs increased, in constant dollar terms, 30 percent at community colleges and 47 percent at public universities. At the same time, family income increased 8 percent or less for low and middle income families. Need-based student aid fell far short of filling the gap between costs and resources and affordability suffered accordingly. To measure changes in affordability, the sum of resources -- expected family contribution, Pell, and MAP eligibility amounts -- was subtracted from the total cost of college attendance for FY1997, FY2002, and FY2007. This difference is known as "remaining need." If remaining need increased, college was considered less affordable. Changes in affordability were determined for dependent students in each of the first three income quintiles for attendance at community colleges and public universities. Tables 2 through 5 in the Appendix contain the data behind Charts 7 and 8 and the following discussion on changes in affordability.

At Community Colleges

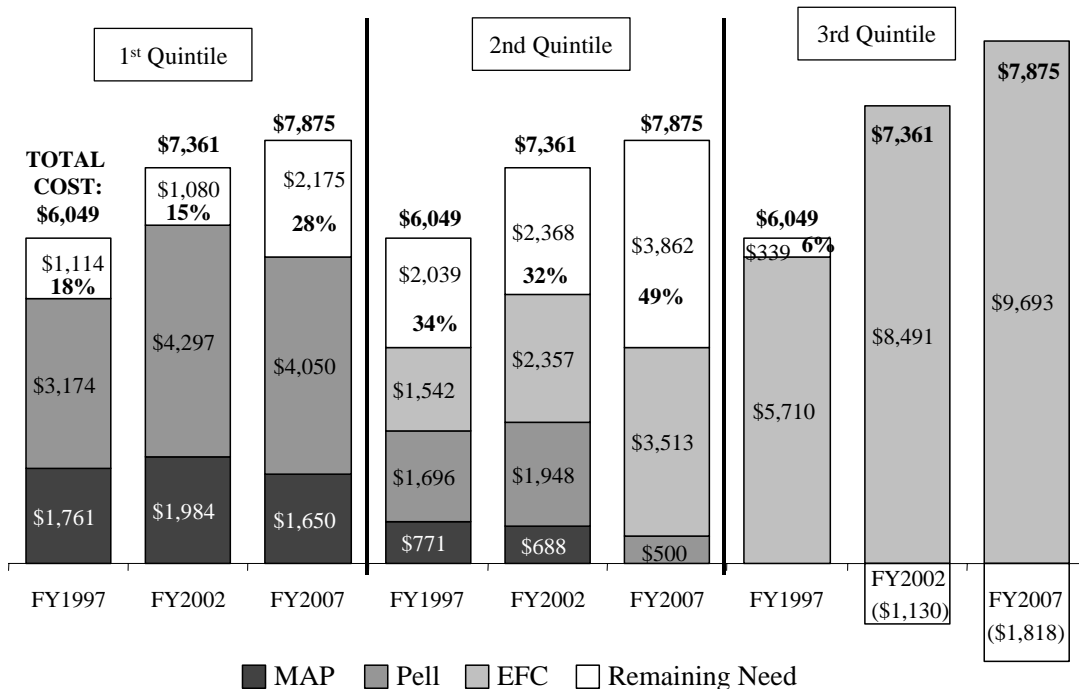
Remaining need for first quintile students at community colleges increased in constant dollars from \$1,114 in FY1997 to \$2,175 in FY2007. So a typical first income quintile student, whose income increased by only 2% in constant dollar terms, had to cover more than \$1,000 *more* towards a community college education in FY2007 than in FY1997. While Pell eligibility increased 30 percent, the effect on

remaining need was outweighed by a 30 percent increase in costs and a 6 percent decrease in MAP eligibility. Students from first income quintile families could cover 82 percent of community college costs with grant assistance in FY1997. This coverage increased to 85 percent in FY2002 but diminished to 72 percent by FY2007. Chart 7 shows the amount of total community college costs covered by MAP, Pell, and EFC and the resulting remaining need for students in each of the first three quintiles.

Students from second income quintile families also found a community college education less affordable in FY2007 than in FY1997. Their remaining need increased from \$2,039 to \$3,862, an increase of more than \$1,800. Second quintile family income rose 8 percent over the time period, resulting in a higher EFC, but this increase was more than offset by a total loss of MAP eligibility and a 70 percent decrease in Pell eligibility. Pell and MAP covered 41 percent of community college costs for second income quintile students in FY1997; by FY2007 only 6 percent of the total cost was covered by grant aid. While in theory the EFC represents what a family could contribute to higher education, the EFC is in reality an allocation mechanism to distribute federal aid and a family will not necessarily have the money. Because of this, it is also helpful to consider changes in the sum of EFC and remaining need. This sum grew by nearly \$3,800, from \$3,581 to \$7,375 between FY1997 and FY2007 for second income quintile students at community colleges.

Remaining need actually decreased for third income quintile families between FY1997 and FY2007, so a community college education became more affordable between those years. In FY1997 community college costs were not completely covered by the third quintile EFC, leaving students with almost \$340 in remaining need. In FY2002 and FY2007, the EFC for students in the third income quintile exceeded costs, by \$1,130 in FY2002 and nearly \$1,820 in FY2007 so community college also became more affordable between FY2002 and FY2007. Third income quintile students were typically ineligible for Pell and did not qualify for MAP at community colleges so need-based aid did not contribute to filling the gap between costs and resources.

Chart 7: MAP, Pell, EFC, and Remaining Need at Community Colleges in constant FY2007 dollars

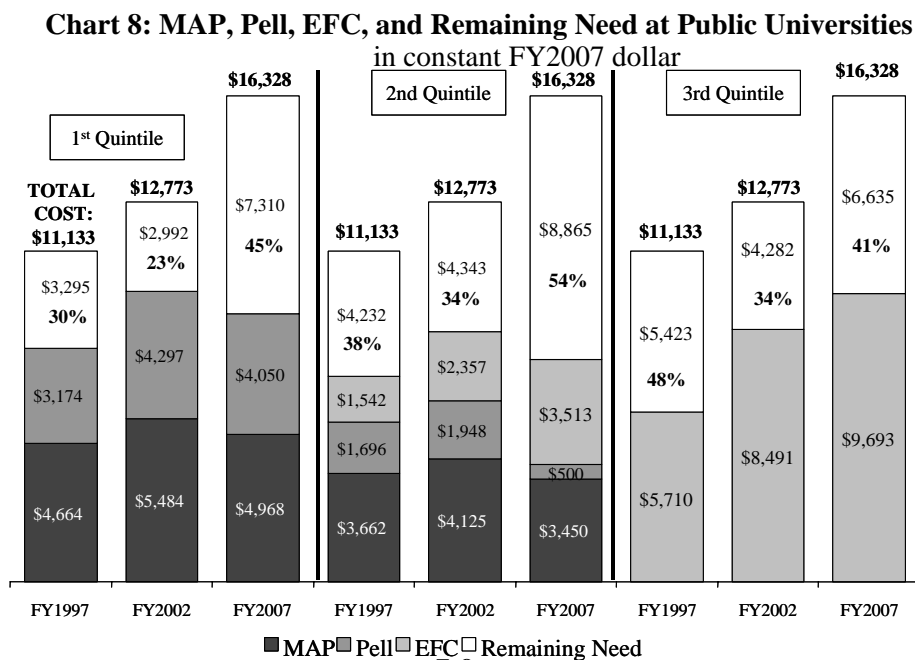


At Public Universities

Public universities were slightly more affordable for first income quintile families in FY2002 than in FY1997. However, by FY2007 remaining need more than doubled, making a public university education less affordable than in FY1997. Constant dollar remaining need for first income quintile families increased from \$3,295 in FY1997 to \$7,310 in FY2007, requiring students to cover more than \$4,000 in additional costs. FY2007 MAP eligibility was higher than FY1997 but 9 percent lower than in FY2002. The 28 percent increase in Pell helped limit the decline in affordability, but the Pell amount was still nearly 6 percent lower in FY2007 than in FY2002. Pell eligibility enabled families in the first income quintile to meet 77 percent of costs with grant assistance in FY2002, up from 70 percent in FY1997. By FY2007, though, cost increases and lower MAP and Pell eligibility reduced the portion of costs covered by grant aid to 55 percent.

Remaining need for second income quintile families at public universities more than doubled between FY1997 and FY2007; most of the increase occurred after FY2002. This decreased affordability can be attributed to a 47 percent increase in costs combined with a FY2007 grant aid eligibility that was 26 percent lower than in FY1997. Grant aid covered 48 percent of costs in FY2002 but covered only 24 percent by FY2007. Although the portion of costs covered by the EFC increased from 14 percent in FY1997 to 22 percent in FY2007, remaining need increased from 38 percent to 54 percent of costs. Remaining need for second quintile families at public universities was consistently higher than for first quintile families. The sum of remaining need and EFC increased more than \$6,600, from \$5,774 to \$12,378 between FY1997 and FY2007 for second quintile students at public universities.

Students from third income quintile families were typically ineligible for Pell and were ineligible for MAP at public universities throughout the time period covered by this study. The EFC for third quintile families increased 70 percent in constant dollar terms between FY1997 and FY2007, and in FY2007 exceeded the \$8,999 cap for MAP award eligibility. Third quintile remaining need at public universities declined from \$5,423 in FY1997 to \$4,282 in FY2002 then increased to \$6,635 in FY2007. In FY1997 and FY2002, remaining need for students in the third income quintile was higher than remaining need for first quintile students. As a proportion of costs, remaining need increased from 34 percent in FY2002 to 41 percent in FY2007. In the absence of grant aid, the sum of remaining need and EFC for third quintile students increased by the same amount as total costs, \$5,195. Chart 8 shows the changes in MAP, Pell, EFC, and remaining need for low and middle income students attending public universities in constant dollar terms.



CONCLUSION

The ability of families and students to pay for a postsecondary education in Illinois suffered between FY1997 and FY2007. After removing inflationary effects, costs increased 30 percent at community colleges and 47 percent at public universities. Family incomes failed to keep pace; income increased by 2 percent, 8 percent, and 6 percent for first, second, and third quintile families, respectively. To make matters worse, grant aid did not grow to meet rising demand. The maximum Pell award increased 28 percent but the maximum MAP award was actually smaller in constant dollars in FY2007 than in FY1997. Grant aid coverage of college costs fell for students at all income levels attending schools in both sectors. For example, community college cost coverage declined from 82 percent in FY1997 to 72 percent in FY2007 for first income quintile students.

The unfortunate consequence of these trends is that, between FY1997 and FY2007, college became much less affordable for low to middle income students at community colleges and public universities, with the exception of third income quintile community college students. At community colleges, remaining need increased 95 percent for first income quintile students and 89 percent for second quintile students. The combination of EFC and remaining need increased by more than \$1,000 for first and by nearly \$3,800 for second quintile students. At public universities first quintile students had to come up with \$4,000 more; second quintile students, \$6,600; and third quintile students were expected to come up with an additional \$5,200. Remaining need increased 122 percent, 110 percent, and 22 percent for students in the first through third quintiles.

Even in FY1997 remaining need at public universities could not be covered by the freshman Stafford loan limit. By FY2007 remaining need at public universities exceeded even the \$5,500 junior and senior Stafford loan limits for students in all three income quintiles. The downward trend in affordability and the resulting increased borrowing could have serious consequences not only for affordability of a postsecondary education but also for the students' quality of life after college. Chart 9 summarizes the direction of changes in affordability by sector and income quintile.

**Chart 9: Summary of Changes in College Affordability
FY1997–FY2007 and FY2002–FY2007**

	Community Colleges		Public Universities	
Quintile	FY97 - FY07	FY02 - FY07	FY97 - FY07	FY02 - FY07
First	↓	↓	↓	↓
Second	↓	↓	↓	↓
Third	↑	↓	↓	↓

TABLES APPENDIX
Table 1: Illinois College Costs by Sector

Cost by Sector	Current Dollars			% Change	% Change
	FY1997	FY2002	FY2007	FY97- FY07	FY02- FY07
COMMUNITY COLLEGES					
Tuition and Fees	\$1,370	\$1,731	\$2,465	79.9%	42.4%
Board	\$1,767	\$2,899	\$3,321	87.9%	14.6%
Transportation	\$987	\$1,090	\$1,272	28.9%	16.7%
Books and Supplies	\$583	\$704	\$817	40.1%	16.1%
<i>Total Costs</i>	\$4,707	\$6,424	\$7,875	67.3%	22.6%
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES					
Tuition and Fees	\$3,629	\$4,786	\$7,875	117.0%	64.5%
Room and Board	\$3,983	\$5,154	\$6,832	71.5%	32.6%
Transportation	\$476	\$532	\$793	66.6%	49.1%
Books and Supplies	\$575	\$675	\$828	44.0%	22.7%
<i>Total Costs</i>	\$8,663	\$11,147	\$16,328	88.5%	46.5%
Cost by Sector	Constant FY2007 Dollars			% Change	% Change
	FY1997	FY2002	FY2007	FY97- FY07	FY02- FY07
COMMUNITY COLLEGES					
Tuition and Fees	\$1,761	\$1,984	\$2,465	40.0%	24.3%
Board	\$2,271	\$3,322	\$3,321	46.3%	0.0%
Transportation	\$1,268	\$1,249	\$1,272	0.3%	1.8%
Books and Supplies	\$749	\$807	\$817	9.0%	1.3%
<i>Total Costs</i>	\$6,049	\$7,361	\$7,875	30.2%	7.0%
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES					
Tuition and Fees	\$4,664	\$5,484	\$7,875	68.9%	43.6%
Room and Board	\$5,118	\$5,906	\$6,832	33.5%	15.7%
Transportation	\$612	\$610	\$793	29.6%	30.1%
Books and Supplies	\$739	\$773	\$828	12.1%	7.0%
<i>Total Costs</i>	\$11,133	\$12,773	\$16,328	46.7%	27.8%
Tuition and Fees, Room and Board are from school-submitted ISAC data.					
Board figure for Community Colleges is estimated.					
Transportation, Books and Supplies - Midwest region data from The College Board.					

**Table 2: Remaining Need as a Function of College Costs, Expected Family Contribution, and Grant Aid
For Dependent Students at Community Colleges**

	current dollars			constant FY2007dollars			% change	
	FY1997	FY2002	FY2007	FY1997	FY2002	FY2007	FY97-FY07	FY02-FY07
1st Quintile								
Cost	\$4,707	\$6,424	\$7,875	\$6,049	\$7,361	\$7,875	30.2%	7.0%
- EFC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
NEED	\$4,707	\$6,424	\$7,875	\$6,049	\$7,361	\$7,875	30.2%	7.0%
- Pell	\$2,470	\$3,750	\$4,050	\$3,174	\$4,297	\$4,050	27.6%	-5.8%
- MAP	\$1,370	\$1,731	\$1,650	\$1,761	\$1,984	\$1,650	-6.3%	-16.8%
Remaining Need	\$867	\$943	\$2,175	\$1,114	\$1,080	\$2,175	95.2%	101.4%
Family Income	\$12,731	\$14,145	\$16,570	\$16,315	\$16,043	\$16,570	1.6%	3.3%
2nd Quintile								
Cost	\$4,707	\$6,424	\$7,875	\$6,049	\$7,361	\$7,875	30.2%	7.0%
- EFC	\$1,200	\$2,057	\$3,513	\$1,542	\$2,357	\$3,513	127.8%	49.0%
NEED	\$3,507	\$4,367	\$4,362	\$4,507	\$5,004	\$4,362	-3.2%	-12.8%
- Pell	\$1,320	\$1,700	\$500	\$1,696	\$1,948	\$500	-70.5%	-74.3%
- MAP	\$600	\$600	\$0	\$771	\$688	\$0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Remaining Need	\$1,587	\$2,067	\$3,862	\$2,039	\$2,368	\$3,862	89.4%	63.1%
Family Income	\$28,711	\$34,824	\$39,812	\$36,793	\$39,496	\$39,812	8.2%	0.8%
3rd Quintile								
Cost	\$4,707	\$6,424	\$7,875	\$6,049	\$7,173	\$7,875	30.2%	9.8%
- EFC	\$4,443	\$7,410	\$9,693	\$5,710	\$8,491	\$9,693	69.8%	14.2%
NEED	\$264	(\$986)	(\$1,818)	\$339	(\$1,130)	(\$1,818)	-636.0%	60.9%
- Pell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
- MAP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Remaining Need	\$264	(\$986)	(\$1,818)	\$339	(\$1,130)	(\$1,818)	-636.0%	60.9%
Family Income	\$45,529	\$57,192	\$61,729	\$58,345	\$64,864	\$61,729	5.8%	-4.8%

Table 3: EFC, Grant Aid, and Remaining Need as a Proportion of Community College Costs in constant FY2007 dollars

	FY1997	FY2002	FY2007
<u>First Quintile</u>			
Cost	\$6,049	\$7,361	\$7,875
- EFC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Need	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
- Pell	52.5%	58.4%	51.4%
- MAP	29.1%	26.9%	21.0%
<u>Remaining Need</u>	<u>18.4%</u>	<u>14.7%</u>	<u>27.6%</u>
Family Income	\$16,315	\$16,043	\$16,570
<u>Second Quintile</u>			
Cost	\$6,049	\$7,361	\$7,875
- EFC	25.5%	32.0%	44.6%
Need	74.5%	68.0%	55.4%
- Pell	28.0%	26.5%	6.3%
- MAP	12.7%	9.3%	0.0%
<u>Remaining Need</u>	<u>33.7%</u>	<u>32.2%</u>	<u>49.0%</u>
Family Income	\$36,793	\$39,496	\$39,812
<u>Third Quintile</u>			
Cost	\$6,049	\$7,173	\$7,875
- EFC	94.4%	118.4%	123.1%
Need	5.6%	-15.8%	-23.1%
- Pell	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
- MAP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Remaining Need</u>	<u>5.6%</u>	<u>-15.8%</u>	<u>-23.1%</u>
Family Income	\$58,345	\$64,864	\$61,729

**Table 4: Remaining Need as a Function of College Costs, Expected Family Contribution, and Grant Aid
For Dependent Students at Public Universities**

	current dollars			constant FY2007 dollars			% change	
	FY1997	FY2002	FY2007	FY1997	FY2002	FY2007	FY97-FY07	FY02-FY07
1st Quintile								
Cost	\$8,663	\$11,147	\$16,328	\$11,133	\$12,773	\$16,328	46.7%	27.8%
- EFC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
NEED	\$8,663	\$11,147	\$16,328	\$11,133	\$12,773	\$16,328	46.7%	27.8%
- Pell	\$2,470	\$3,750	\$4,050	\$3,174	\$4,297	\$4,050	27.6%	-5.8%
- MAP	\$3,629	\$4,786	\$4,968	\$4,664	\$5,484	\$4,968	6.5%	-9.4%
Remaining Need	\$2,564	\$2,611	\$7,310	\$3,295	\$2,992	\$7,310	121.9%	144.3%
Family Income	\$12,731	\$14,145	\$16,570	\$16,315	\$16,043	\$16,570	1.6%	3.3%
2nd Quintile								
Cost	\$8,663	\$11,147	\$16,328	\$11,133	\$12,773	\$16,328	46.7%	27.8%
- EFC	\$1,200	\$2,057	\$3,513	\$1,542	\$2,357	\$3,513	127.8%	49.0%
NEED	\$7,463	\$9,090	\$12,815	\$9,591	\$10,416	\$12,815	33.6%	23.0%
- Pell	\$1,320	\$1,700	\$500	\$1,696	\$1,948	\$500	-70.5%	-74.3%
- MAP	\$2,850	\$3,600	\$3,450	\$3,662	\$4,125	\$3,450	-5.8%	-16.4%
Remaining Need	\$3,293	\$3,790	\$8,865	\$4,232	\$4,343	\$8,865	109.5%	104.1%
Family Income	\$28,711	\$34,824	\$39,812	\$36,793	\$39,496	\$39,812	8.2%	0.8%
3rd Quintile								
Cost	\$8,663	\$11,147	\$16,328	\$11,133	\$12,773	\$16,328	46.7%	27.8%
- EFC	\$4,443	\$7,410	\$9,693	\$5,710	\$8,491	\$9,693	69.8%	14.2%
NEED	\$4,220	\$3,737	\$6,635	\$5,423	\$4,282	\$6,635	22.3%	54.9%
- Pell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
- MAP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	--
Remaining Need	\$4,220	\$3,737	\$6,635	\$5,423	\$4,282	\$6,635	22.3%	54.9%
Family Income	\$45,529	\$57,192	\$61,729	\$58,345	\$64,864	\$61,729	5.8%	-4.8%

**Table 5: EFC, Grant Aid, and Remaining Need as a Proportion of Public University Costs
in constant FY2007 dollars**

	FY1997	FY2002	FY2007
<u>First Quintile</u>			
Cost	\$11,133	\$12,773	\$16,328
- EFC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Need	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
- Pell	28.5%	33.6%	24.8%
- MAP	41.9%	42.9%	30.4%
<u>Remaining Need</u>	<u>29.6%</u>	<u>23.4%</u>	<u>44.8%</u>
Family Income	\$16,315	\$16,043	\$16,570
<u>Second Quintile</u>			
Cost	\$11,133	\$12,773	\$16,328
- EFC	13.9%	18.5%	21.5%
Need	86.1%	81.5%	78.5%
- Pell	15.2%	15.3%	3.1%
- MAP	32.9%	32.3%	21.1%
<u>Remaining Need</u>	<u>38.0%</u>	<u>34.0%</u>	<u>54.3%</u>
Family Income	\$36,793	\$39,496	\$39,812
<u>Third Quintile</u>			
Cost	\$11,133	\$12,773	\$16,328
- EFC	51.3%	66.5%	59.4%
Need	48.7%	33.5%	40.6%
- Pell	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
- MAP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Remaining Need</u>	<u>48.7%</u>	<u>33.5%</u>	<u>40.6%</u>
Family Income	\$58,345	\$64,864	\$61,729