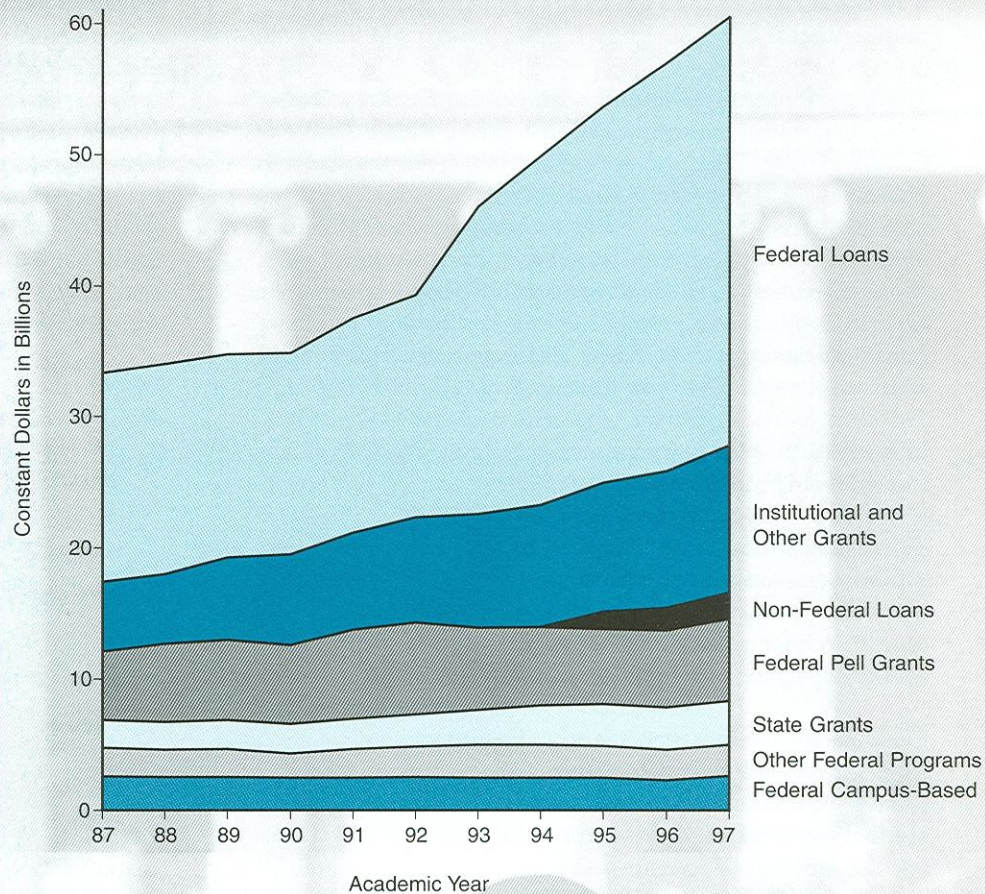


TRENDS
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in Student Aid

FIGURE 1. *Ten-Year Trend-Line of Aid Awarded to Postsecondary Students, 1987-88 to 1997-98*



1998



The College Board
Educational Excellence for All Students



INTRODUCTION

Trends in Student Aid presents annual data on the amount of financial assistance — grants, loans, and work-study — available to help students pay for postsecondary education. The College Board began this data series 15 years ago to track the value of such aid over time from federal, state, and institutional sources.

This year, for the first time, we are releasing *Trends in Student Aid* along with a new companion report entitled *Trends in College Pricing*. The latter presents data from the College Board's *Annual Survey of Colleges* on undergraduate charges for tuition, fees, room and board, and other estimated expenses of attending higher education in the current academic year. We decided that it makes sense to publish these two survey reports together. One provides the latest information on how much college "costs," the other tells how much and in what form aid is available to pay these expenses.

In both publications we report trend data in both constant (inflation-adjusted) and current dollars. The inflation adjustment promotes accurate interpretation of trends, controlling for the variable purchasing power of the dollar over time.

The objective of this report is to assemble the most complete, comparable, and reliable statistics on student financial aid. Tables 1 to 7 and Figures 1 to 7 provide a variety of data for the period 1987-88 through 1997-98. Appendix tables A and B provide basic program statistics for all years in our database back to 1963-64, for those who wish to calculate trends over longer periods than described in this update. Tables C and D provide disaggregated data for the FFEL and FDSL programs.

To put financial aid trends in context, we also provide selected data from *Trends in College Pricing*, including changes in undergraduate tuition and fees, total costs of attendance, and incomes of families most likely to have children in college. To gauge the extent to which college is becoming more or less affordable, one must look at all three measures (price, family income, and available aid) together.

As always, we continue to refine our coverage of programs and update previously-reported statistics when better data become available. Therefore, this update supercedes previous *Trends in Student Aid* publications.

Limitations of the Data Collection

This survey covers only direct aid to students, not the indirect subsidies that make it possible for institutions to charge less than the actual costs of instruction. State, federal, and local appropriations, as well as private philanthropy to colleges and universities, reduce the prices faced by students in general. While states are the largest contributor of such indirect support, the federal government remains the largest provider of direct aid to help students meet their out-of-pocket expenses, including tuition, fees, living costs, transportation, books, and supplies.

The report does not consistently separate assistance for graduate and undergraduate students, since the available data are not broken out this way for many sources and programs. Likewise, we are unable to capture students' wages from employment that are not the result of formal work-study programs, nor do we attempt to estimate tuition assistance that students may receive from their employers.

Despite these limitations, the survey covers virtually all federal aid and the vast majority of state and institutional assistance available to students in postsecondary education. The estimates for institutional aid are necessarily broad approximations, based on survey data from the U.S. Department of Education. The estimates for state aid are also approximations based on our own survey of selected state agencies and cross-checking with data from the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs.

Federal and State Roles

The federal government provides the lion's share of direct aid to students as described in this survey. Approximately three-quarters of the nearly \$60 billion in available student aid during 1997-98 was generated by federal appropriations or loan guarantees. The states, on the other hand, provide a substantially larger share of operating support for institutions of higher education, which is not covered by this survey. Overall, the federal government contributes less than 15 per cent of revenues of colleges and universities, while state governments contribute almost 30 percent.

Problems of timeliness and reliability have long marked data on federally-sponsored student borrowing. This seems especially true in the case of the Ford Direct Student Loan Program (FDSL), created in 1994-95. Figures for the FDSL and the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) are based on estimates from the Department of Education.

Ideally, we would present statistics on aid as well as income and costs of attendance by type of institution (public/private, two-year/four-year, proprietary). But data on incomes and aid (unlike data on pricing) are not systematically available by postsecondary sector.

Loan Trends and Coverage

The most prominent trend in student aid that this survey has tracked since the early 1980s has been the growing reliance on borrowing for higher education. This trend has been fueled largely by federal programs. The federal government provides over 70 percent of direct aid to postsecondary students, and almost 60 percent of all aid is now in the form of loans.



Starting two years ago, we broadened our data collection by adding an estimate of non-federally sponsored borrowing through “alternative” college loan programs. Private and state loan programs for students and parents began to grow in the 1980s as college prices outpaced inflation and federal aid failed to cover the difference. After Congress raised federal borrowing ceilings in 1992, the growth in demand for non-federal loans may have leveled off, but our annual poll of the nation’s largest non-federal loan sponsors suggests a renewed growth in the alternative loan industry. For 1997-98, almost \$2 billion in non-federal loan volume was reported, up from more than \$1.7 billion a year earlier and over \$1.3 billion two years ago. This year’s estimate includes approximately \$1.6 billion in private sector loans, and about \$350 million in state-sponsored borrowing, financed either by state appropriations or tax-exempt bond issues. Well over half of the privately-sponsored loan volume is for graduate students, while the state-sponsored programs are directed primarily to undergraduates and their families.

The above estimates, however, do not include credit card financing, conventional consumer loans, or home equity lines of credit. No doubt families and students use these forms of credit for postsecondary expenses. Although recent media reports and research studies have spotlighted the growing student use (and abuse) of credit card financing, there is no way even roughly to estimate the extent of such residual borrowing. Our estimates of non-federal loan volume also do not include private loans sponsored by postsecondary institutions.

Future Coverage

After 15 years of tracking financial aid trends, this past spring we convened a group of nationally recognized experts in the field to review the survey and suggest improvements. This group helped us think through some of the conceptual and practical issues in the data collection as postsecondary financing patterns grow more complex.

We are grateful to the following individuals who contributed their advice and strengthened this year’s report: Cliff Adelman, Visiting Scholar, The College Board; Jerry Davis, Sallie Mae; Janet Hansen, National Academy of Sciences; Jack Joyce, College Scholarship Service of The College Board; Jacqueline King, American Council on Education; John Lee, JBL Associates; Dan Madzellan, U.S. Department of Education; Jamie Merisotis, The Institute for Higher Education Policy; and Tom Mortenson, *Postsecondary Education Opportunity*.

One issue that these advisers addressed in particular was the treatment of the new federal tuition tax breaks created by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997. These benefits start taking effect in the current tax year, 1998, and are estimated to cost the federal government \$12-15 billion in lost revenue annually once the law is fully phased in, by the year 2002. The advisory group suggested the possibility of a supplementary study on the tuition tax provisions, rather than attempting to include them in the annual data collection for *Trends in Student Aid*. Why? First, they constitute tax relief, not student aid, and the relief generally will come during tax season, not when tuition bills are due. Second, data on use of the tax provisions are not likely to be timely or easily accessible. While *Trends in Student Aid* presents data on assistance available during the most recently completed academic year, the IRS may not be able to provide data on use of the tax breaks until two or three years after a given tax year – if at all. We will await more information from both the IRS and the Department of Education before deciding how or whether to address the tuition tax phenomenon.

As always, we welcome reader comments and suggestions on ways to broaden the coverage and increase the usefulness of the *Trends in Student Aid* data series. Visit College Board Online at www.collegeboard.org for an electronic version of this document, our new *Trends in College Pricing*, and additional supporting tables for both publications.

What’s Covered in This Survey

- Grants, loans, and work-study assistance explicitly intended to help students and families meet their out-of-pocket expenses for postsecondary education, including tuition, fees, living costs, transportation, books, and supplies.
- Virtually all such federal aid and the vast majority of state and institutional assistance available to students pursuing postsecondary education.

What’s Not

- Indirect subsidies, especially state operating support for public higher education, that make it possible for institutions to charge less than the actual costs of instruction.
- Student wages that are not the result of formal work-study programs.
- Employer-paid tuition assistance.
- Use of credit card debt, consumer loans, or home equity lines of credit to finance postsecondary expenses.
- Tax incentives that benefit students and parents in saving and paying for higher education.

What’s New

- Tables now include 11 years of data to provide for a full ten-year trend analysis.
- New **Quick Look!** columns provide 10-year percent changes in data.
- In addition to providing FFELP and FDSLPI recipient and average loan data (Tables C & D), *TRENDS* now provides aggregate loan data for the two programs (Table 4).
- **TRENDS online!** This report is downloadable in PDF format on College Board Online, complete with additional tables not provided in this print version.



Total Aid

Available student aid topped \$60 billion in 1997-98, an increase of 6 percent over the preceding year after adjusting for inflation. (Tables 1 and 2; Figure 2)

Ten-Year Trend

Over the past decade, total aid has increased approximately 80 percent in constant dollars. However, the growing reliance on loan programs was responsible for almost two-thirds of this increase. (Tables 1 and 2; Figure 1)

Loans vs. Grants

Loans now comprise 60 percent of all aid, compared to just over 45 percent ten years ago. For the better part of 20 years, federal student aid has been drifting from a grant-based to a loan-based system. The sharpest increase in borrowing occurred in the two academic years immediately after Congress broadened eligibility and raised loan limits in 1992. The erosion of average grant awards over time, combined with expanded federal loan capacity, has produced a sea change in how many students and families finance college. (Table 6; Figure 5)

Unsubsidized Loans

Student use of the unsubsidized loan option, introduced in 1992-93 and available to students regardless of need, continues to grow at significant rates compared to the subsidized loan program. The latter is subsidized in that the government pays the interest while borrowers are enrolled, while for unsubsidized loans, in-school interest charges are added to the borrower's total cost. The unsubsidized program now accounts for more than one-third of federal student borrowing. (Tables 1, 2, and 4; Figure 4)

Direct vs. Guaranteed Loans

The Ford Direct Student Loan Program (FDSLPL), in which students borrow directly from the federal government through the institutions they attend, competes with the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP), in which students may choose to receive their loans from private lenders guaranteed by the government. The Direct Loan program continues to increase at rates greater than that of FFELP, but the latter still generates two-thirds of total loan volume. (Tables 1, 2, C, and D; Figure 4)

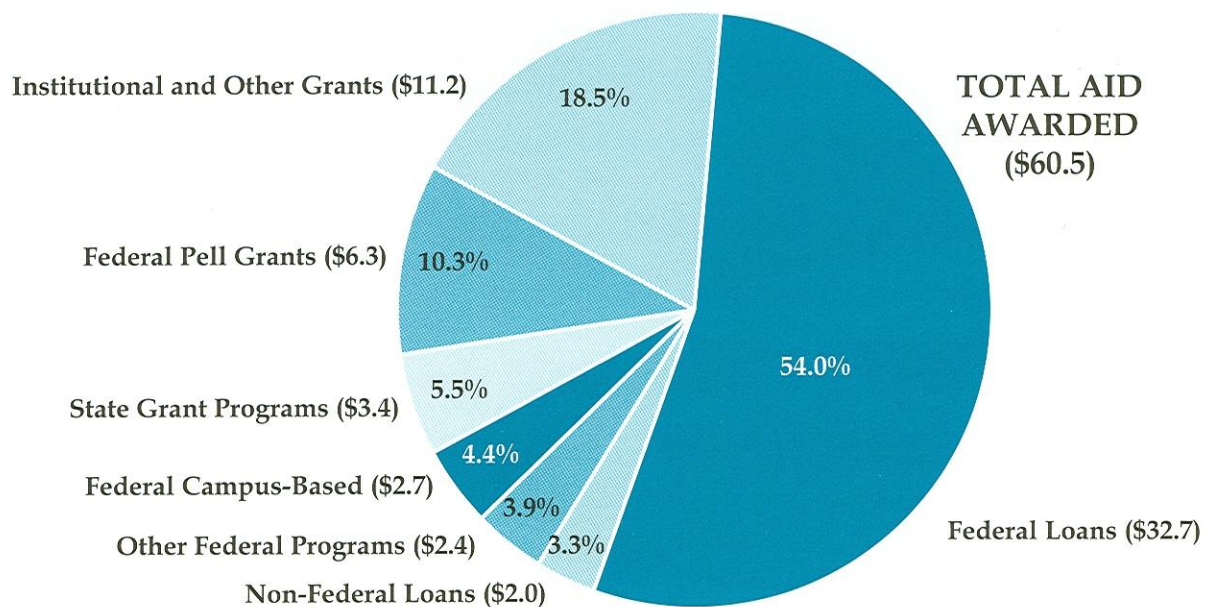
Parent Loans

Adjusted for inflation, borrowing through the federal Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students (PLUS) program rose 13 percent in 1997-98, and has more than doubled since 1992-93. The average PLUS loan amount has also increased dramatically, from \$3,745 in 1992-93 to \$6,285 in 1997-98 — an increase of more than 65 percent after adjusting for inflation. (Tables 2 and 4)

Non-Federal Loans

Non-federal borrowing approached \$2 billion in 1997-98, an 18 percent increase over the previous year. While such borrowing represents only a small fraction of the more than \$33.5 billion generated by federal student and parent loans, consistently large increases over the past few years reflect a growing interest in and reliance on alternative methods of paying for college. (Tables 1 and 2)

FIGURE 2. Estimated Student Aid by Source for Academic Year 1997-98
(Current Dollars in Billions)





Pell Grants

Pell Grant appropriations increased 6 percent over the previous year, providing funding for 82,000 additional recipients, an increase of \$65 in the average grant award, and an increase of \$185 in the maximum award (after adjusting for inflation). (Tables 4 and 7)

However, as a share of college expenses, the value of the Pell Grant remains far below what it was two decades ago. At its peak in the late 1970s, the maximum Pell Grant covered three-quarters of the average cost of attending a public four-year college and one-third the cost of a private four-year institution. Today, the maximum Pell Grant covers only one-third the average cost of attending a public four-year college and one-seventh the cost of a private four-year college. The increase to \$2,700 in 1997-98 and \$3,000 in 1998-99 restores only a portion of the Pell Grant's lost purchasing power. (Table 7; Figure 6)

State Grant Programs

While providing only 6 percent of total student aid, state grant funding has increased by 60 percent over the past 10 years after adjusting for inflation. Federal matching through the State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG) program, cut by half in 1996-97, was partially restored in 1997-98. However, this increase will be short lived. The SSIG appropriation was cut in half (\$25 million) for FY98 (AY 1998-99). (Tables 1 and 2)

Institutional Aid

Since 1987-88, institutional aid has more than doubled in constant-dollar value, helping to compensate for declining federal grant support. (Tables 1 and 2)

Affordability Gaps

As borrowing has increased and average federal grants have declined, tuition increases have outpaced growth in personal and family income. While inflation-adjusted tuition was essentially flat in the 1970s, average tuition at both public and private four-year institutions more than doubled from 1980 to 1997. At the same time, median income for those families most likely to have children in college (parents aged 45-54) has been stagnant, rising only 12 percent since 1980. Median family income, however, tells only part of the story, because incomes have grown steadily less equal during the 1980s and 1990s. The share of family income required to pay college costs has increased for all families, but it has gone up the most for those on the bottom rungs of the economic ladder. (Table 3; Figure 3; see also *Trends in College Pricing 1998*)

Over this same period, 1980-1997, aid per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student has increased in total value but not kept pace with growth in tuition levels. By contrast, looking at the 10-year period, 1987-97, growth in aid per FTE has exceeded growth in tuition. However, as discussed above, the growth in aid has come largely in the form of loans, with the biggest surge coming after 1992. (Figures 3 and 5; Table 2)

FIGURE 3. Inflation-Adjusted Changes in Tuition, Family Income, and Student Aid, 1987-88 to 1997-98 and 1980-81 to 1997-98

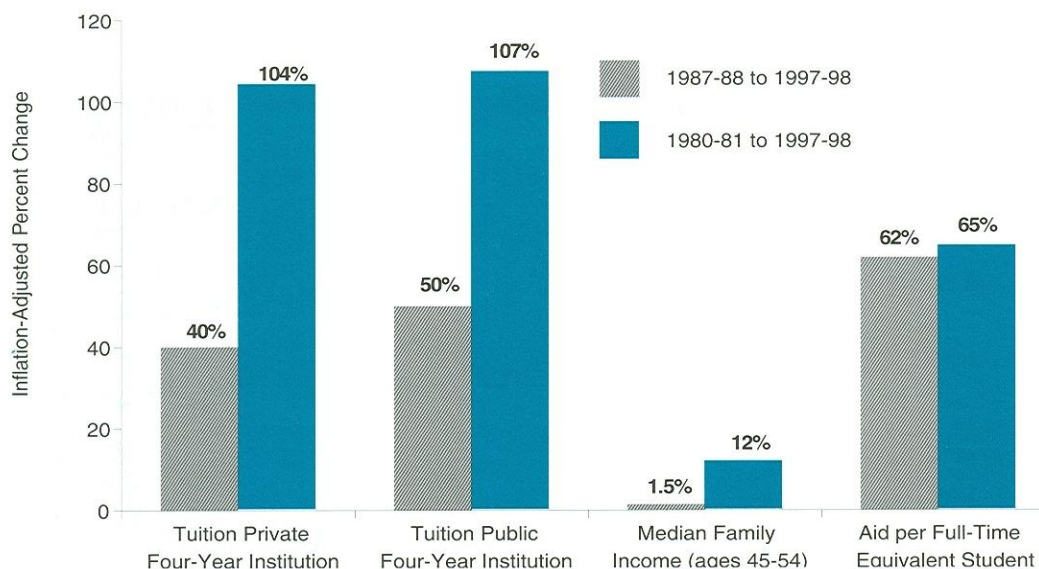




Table 1
Aid Awarded to Postsecondary Students in Current Dollars (in Millions),
1987-88 to 1997-98

Federally Supported Programs	Academic Year										
										Estimated	Preliminary
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Generally Available Aid											
Pell Grants	3,754	4,476	4,778	4,935	5,793	6,176	5,654	5,519	5,472	5,780	6,256
SEOG	412	408	437	458	520	580	583	583	583	583	583
SSIG	75	72	71	59	62	71	72	72	64	32	46
FWS	635	625	663	728	760	780	771	757	764	760	1,007
Perkins Loans	805	874	903	870	868	892	919	971	1,029	943	1,058
Income Contingent Loans	5	5	6	6	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Ford Direct Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,789	8,452	9,817	10,906
(Subsidized Stafford)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,117)	(5,112)	(5,739)	(6,107)
(Unsubsidized Stafford)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(493)	(2,544)	(3,139)	(3,704)
(PLUS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180)	(796)	(940)	(1,095)
Family Education Loans	11,385	11,985	12,151	12,669	13,993	14,914	21,177	22,936	18,932	20,729	21,808
(Subsidized Stafford)	(9,119)	(9,319)	(9,508)	(10,002)	(10,805)	(10,937)	(14,155)	(14,104)	(11,039)	(11,815)	(11,830)
(Unsubsidized Stafford)	-	-	-	-	-	(323)	(2,024)	(7,139)	(6,253)	(7,124)	(7,947)
(SLS)	(1,830)	(2,015)	(1,835)	(1,710)	(2,022)	(2,375)	(3,469)	(32)	-	-	-
(PLUS)	(436)	(651)	(808)	(957)	(1,165)	(1,279)	(1,529)	(1,660)	(1,640)	(1,789)	(2,031)
Subtotal	17,072	18,445	19,009	19,725	22,000	23,417	29,176	32,628	35,295	38,644	41,663
Specially Directed Aid											
Veterans	762	724	790	679	876	1,037	1,192	1,256	1,303	1,279	1,354
Military	349	341	364	369	394	393	405	419	438	455	474
Other Grants	92	102	110	118	160	162	167	241	224	229	286
Other Loans	298	332	355	345	367	411	456	404	325	274	210
Subtotal	1,502	1,498	1,620	1,510	1,796	2,003	2,221	2,320	2,289	2,238	2,323
Total Federal Aid	18,573	19,943	20,628	21,235	23,796	25,421	31,397	34,948	37,585	40,882	43,986
State Grant Programs	1,503	1,581	1,719	1,860	1,968	2,125	2,374	2,773	3,000	3,163	3,349
Non-Federal Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,245	1,661	1,991
(State-sponsored)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(235)	(297)	(345)
(Private Sector)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,010)	(1,365)	(1,646)
Institutional and Other Grants	3,808	3,978	4,951	5,761	6,329	7,091	7,839	8,660	9,437	10,283	11,205
Total Federal, State, and Institutional Aid	23,885	25,502	27,298	28,856	32,092	34,637	41,611	46,381	51,266	55,989	60,532



Table 2
Aid Awarded to Postsecondary Students in Constant Dollars (in Millions),
1987-88 to 1997-98

Federally Supported Programs	Academic Year										Quick Look!	
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	10-year % Change
Generally Available Aid												
Pell Grants	5,242	5,973	6,086	5,961	6,779	7,009	6,255	5,935	5,728	5,883	6,256	19
SEOG	575	545	557	553	608	658	645	626	610	594	583	1
SSIG	105	96	91	71	73	81	80	78	67	32	46	-57
FWS	887	835	845	879	889	885	853	814	799	774	1,007	14
Perkins Loans	1,124	1,166	1,150	1,051	1,016	1,012	1,016	1,044	1,077	960	1,058	-6
Income Contingent Loans	7	6	7	7	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-100
Ford Direct Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,924	8,848	9,992	10,906	467 ¹
(Subsidized Stafford)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,201)	(5,351)	(5,841)	(6,107)	409 ¹
(Unsubsidized Stafford)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(530)	(2,663)	(3,195)	(3,704)	599 ¹
(PLUS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(193)	(833)	(957)	(1,095)	467 ¹
Family Education Loans	15,896	15,995	15,478	15,301	16,375	16,924	23,425	24,664	19,820	21,099	21,808	37
(Subsidized Stafford)	12,732	(12,437)	(12,111)	(12,080)	(12,645)	(12,412)	(15,658)	(15,167)	(11,557)	(12,026)	(11,830)	-7
(Unsubsidized Stafford)	-	-	-	-	-	(366)	(2,239)	(7,677)	(6,546)	(7,251)	(7,947)	2,070 ²
(SLS)	2,555	(2,689)	(2,337)	(2,066)	(2,367)	(2,695)	(3,838)	(35)	-	-	-	-100
(PLUS)	609	(868)	(1,030)	(1,155)	(1,364)	(1,451)	(1,691)	(1,786)	(1,717)	(1,821)	(2,031)	234
Subtotal	23,836	24,617	24,213	23,823	25,746	26,575	32,274	35,086	36,950	39,333	41,663	75
Specialty Directed Aid												
Veterans	1,064	966	1,006	820	1,025	1,177	1,319	1,350	1,364	1,302	1,354	27
Military	488	455	464	445	461	446	448	450	458	463	474	-3
Other Grants	129	136	140	142	187	184	185	260	234	233	286	122
Other Loans	416	443	453	417	429	467	504	435	340	279	210	-50
Subtotal	2,097	1,999	2,063	1,824	2,102	2,274	2,457	2,495	2,397	2,278	2,323	11
Total Federal Aid	25,933	26,616	26,276	25,647	27,848	28,848	34,731	37,581	39,346	41,611	43,986	70
State Grant Programs	2,099	2,109	2,190	2,246	2,303	2,412	2,627	2,982	3,140	3,220	3,349	60
Non-Federal Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303	1,691	1,991	53 ³
(State-sponsored)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(246)	(302)	(345)	40 ³
(Private Sector)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,057)	(1,389)	(1,646)	56 ³
Institutional and Other Grants	5,317	5,309	6,307	6,958	7,406	8,047	8,672	9,313	9,879	10,466	11,205	111
Total Federal, State, and Institutional Aid	33,348	34,035	34,773	34,852	37,557	39,307	46,029	49,876	53,668	56,987	60,532	82

¹Percent change from 1994-95 to 1997-98; ²Percent change from 1992-93 to 1997-98; ³Percent change from 1995-96 to 1997-98.



Table 3
Average Tuition and Fee Charges, Cost of Attendance, and Selected Income Measures, in Current and Constant Dollars, 1987-88 to 1997-98

	Tuition and Fees							
	Current Dollars				Constant Dollars			
	Private Four Year	Private Two Year	Public Four Year	Public Two Year	Private Four Year	Private Two Year	Public Four Year	Public Two Year
1987-88	7,048	4,265	1,485	739	9,841	5,955	2,073	1,032
1988-89	8,004	4,411	1,578	799	10,682	5,887	2,106	1,066
1989-90	8,663	4,638	1,696	841	11,035	5,908	2,160	1,071
1990-91	9,340	4,990	1,908	906	11,281	6,027	2,304	1,094
1991-92	9,812	5,294	2,107	1,022	11,483	6,195	2,466	1,196
1992-93	10,449	5,754	2,334	1,116	11,858	6,530	2,649	1,266
1993-94	11,007	6,228	2,535	1,245	12,176	6,889	2,804	1,377
1994-95	11,719	6,128	2,705	1,310	12,602	6,590	2,909	1,409
1995-96	12,216	6,339	2,811	1,330	12,789	6,636	2,943	1,392
1996-97	12,994	6,613	2,975	1,465	13,226	6,731	3,028	1,491
1997-98	13,785	7,079	3,111	1,567	13,785	7,079	3,111	1,567
10-year % Change				<div>Quick Look!</div>	40%	19%	50%	52%

10-year % Change

Cost of Attendance						
	Current Dollars			Constant Dollars		
	Private Four Year	Private Two Year	Public Four Year	Private Four Year	Private Two Year	Public Four Year
1987-88	10,455	7,164	4,199	14,598	10,003	5,863
1988-89	11,660	7,459	4,455	15,561	9,955	5,946
1989-90	12,557	7,912	4,715	15,995	10,078	6,006
1990-91	13,476	8,522	5,074	16,276	10,293	6,128
1991-92	14,188	8,959	5,452	16,604	10,484	6,380
1992-93	15,028	9,520	5,834	17,054	10,804	6,621
1993-94	15,795	10,178	6,212	17,472	11,259	6,872
1994-95	16,698	10,284	6,527	17,956	11,059	7,019
1995-96	17,382	10,402	6,774	18,197	10,890	7,092
1996-97	18,357	10,959	7,142	18,684	11,154	7,269
1997-98	19,550	11,745	7,641	19,550	11,745	7,641
				34%	17%	30%

10-year % Change

Personal & Family Income Measures								
	Current Dollars				Constant Dollars			
	Disposable Personal (Per Capita)	Median Family (Total)	Median Family (45-54)	Median Household	Disposable Personal (Per Capita)	Median Family (Total)	Median Family (45-54)	Median Household
1987-88	13,896	30,970	41,413	26,061	19,631	43,751	58,504	36,816
1988-89	14,905	32,191	42,192	27,225	20,231	43,694	57,269	36,954
1989-90	15,789	34,213	46,101	28,906	20,444	44,300	59,693	37,429
1990-91	16,721	35,353	47,164	29,943	20,542	43,432	57,942	36,786
1991-92	17,242	35,939	49,606	30,127	20,322	42,358	58,466	35,508
1992-93	18,113	36,812	50,079	30,636	20,721	42,111	57,288	35,046
1993-94	18,706	36,959	52,034	31,241	20,785	41,067	57,818	34,714
1994-95	19,381	38,752	54,379	32,264	20,988	41,966	58,888	34,940
1995-96	20,349	40,611	55,029	34,076	21,435	42,779	57,966	35,895
1996-97	20,840	42,300	57,161	35,492	21,327	43,289	58,497	36,322
1997-98	21,663	44,059	59,376	36,967	21,663	44,059	59,376	36,967
10-year % Change					10%	1%	1%	0%

10-year % Change



Table 4

Number of Recipients and Aid Per Recipient for Pell Grant, SSIG, and Campus-Based Programs in Current and Constant Dollars, 1987-88 to 1997-98

Federal Pell Grant Program				
	Recipients		Aid per Recipient	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	
1987-88	2,882	1,297	1,810	
1988-89	3,198	1,398	1,866	
1989-90	3,322	1,435	1,828	
1990-91	3,405	1,442	1,742	
1991-92	3,781	1,528	1,788	
1992-93	4,177	1,479	1,678	
1993-94	3,743	1,510	1,670	
1994-95	3,675	1,502	1,615	
1995-96	3,612	1,515	1,586	
1996-97	3,601	1,605	1,634	
1997-98	3,683	1,699	1,699	
10-year % Change	28%		-6%	

Federal SEOG Program				
	Recipients		Aid per Recipient	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	
	635	659	921	
	679	622	831	
	728	612	780	
	761	595	718	
	881	565	662	
	976	567	643	
	1,068	529	585	
	1,057	551	593	
	1,083	538	564	
	991	588	599	
	991	588	588	
	56%		-36%	

Federal Work Study Program				
	Recipients		Aid per Recipient	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	
1987-88	686	926	1,294	
1988-89	673	930	1,241	
1989-90	677	980	1,249	
1990-91	687	1,059	1,279	
1991-92	697	1,090	1,275	
1992-93	714	1,092	1,239	
1993-94	712	1,084	1,199	
1994-95	701	1,081	1,162	
1995-96	702	1,087	1,138	
1996-97	713	1,066	1,085	
1997-98	945	1,066	1,066	
10-year % Change	38%		-18%	

Federal Perkins Program				
	Recipients		Aid per Recipient	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	
	674	1,195	1,669	
	692	1,263	1,685	
	696	1,297	1,652	
	660	1,318	1,592	
	654	1,326	1,552	
	669	1,333	1,513	
	685	1,342	1,484	
	663	1,464	1,574	
	688	1,496	1,566	
	703	1,341	1,365	
	788	1,343	1,343	
	17%		-20%	

State Grant and SSIG Programs				
	Recipients		Aid per Recipient	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	
1987-88	1,554	1,016	1,419	
1988-89	1,571	1,052	1,404	
1989-90	1,605	1,115	1,421	
1990-91	1,673	1,147	1,385	
1991-92	1,652	1,229	1,438	
1992-93	1,739	1,263	1,434	
1993-94	1,859	1,316	1,456	
1994-95	1,552	1,318	1,418	
1995-96	1,577	1,321	1,383	
1996-97	1,726	1,344	1,368	
1997-98	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
10-year % Change	11%		-4%	



Table 4 (continued)
Aggregate Number of Loans and Average Loan Amount for FFEL and FDSL
Programs in Current and Constant Dollars, 1987-88 to 1997-98

FFEL and Direct Loan Programs						
Stafford Subsidized				Stafford Unsubsidized		
	Loans	Amount per Loan		Loans	Amount per Loan	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1987-88	3,595	2,537	3,542	-	-	-
1988-89	3,626	2,570	3,430	-	-	-
1989-90	3,619	2,627	3,347	-	-	-
1990-91	3,689	2,712	3,275	-	-	-
1991-92	3,889	2,778	3,251	-	-	-
1992-93	3,883	2,817	3,197	159	2,035	2,310
1993-94	4,433	3,193	3,532	742	2,730	3,020
1994-95	4,561	3,337	3,589	2,091	3,649	3,924
1995-96	4,674	3,456	3,617	2,450	3,590	3,758
1996-97	5,034	3,487	3,549	2,807	3,657	3,722
1997-98	5,134	3,493	3,493	3,071	3,794	3,794
10-year % Change	43%		-1%	1,837%		64%

PLUS				SLS		
	Loans	Amount per Loan		Loans	Amount per Loan	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1987-88	147	2,966	4,141	629	2,907	4,059
1988-89	212	3,075	4,103	757	2,662	3,553
1989-90	257	3,140	4,000	670	2,738	3,487
1990-91	298	3,213	3,881	601	2,847	3,438
1991-92	356	3,270	3,827	690	2,932	3,432
1992-93	388	3,300	3,745	761	3,120	3,540
1993-94	337	4,535	5,016	882	3,931	4,349
1994-95	353	5,218	5,611	10	3,337	3,589
1995-96	426	5,716	5,984	-	-	-
1996-97	456	5,985	6,092	-	-	-
1997-98	497	6,285	6,285	-	-	-
10-year % Change	238%		52%	-100%		-100%

FIGURE 4
Growth of Stafford
and PLUS Loan
Volume
1992-93 to 1997-98

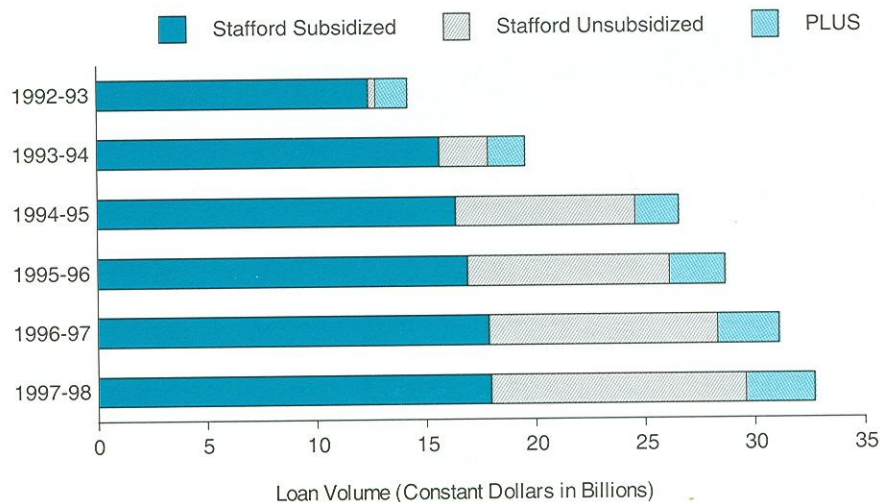




Table 5

Percentage Distribution of Aid from the Federal Pell, Campus-Based, Stafford Loan and PLUS Programs by Type of Institution, 1986-87 to 1996-97

Academic Year												Quick Look!
										Estimated	10-year	
Pell Grant	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	% Change
Public Institutions	54.4	53.3	55.3	56.9	58.1	59.8	62.0	65.9	67.8	68.7	69.0	14.6
Two-Year	(18.7)	(18.5)	(19.7)	(21.1)	(22.6)	(24.3)	(25.7)	(30.0)	(32.7)	(32.7)	(33.0)	14.3
Four-Year	(35.7)	(34.8)	(35.6)	(35.8)	(35.5)	(35.5)	(36.3)	(35.9)	(35.1)	(36.0)	(36.0)	0.3
Private Institutions	20.8	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.5	-2.3
Proprietary Institutions	24.8	26.6	24.5	23.1	22.1	20.7	18.5	15.3	13.2	12.5	12.5	-12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Campus-Based Programs	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	% Change
Public Institutions	51.5	50.8	51.1	50.3	50.0	49.5	49.1	49.6	50.1	50.4	50.8	-0.7
Two-Year	(9.7)	(9.0)	(8.9)	(8.8)	(9.2)	(9.3)	(9.7)	(9.6)	(9.7)	(9.6)	(9.8)	0.1
Four-Year	(41.8)	(41.8)	(42.1)	(41.4)	(40.8)	(40.2)	(39.4)	(40.0)	(40.4)	(40.9)	(41.1)	-0.8
Private Institutions	42.9	43.4	43.8	44.3	44.7	45.0	45.5	45.3	45.5	45.6	45.1	2.2
Proprietary Institutions	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.0	4.1	-1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Stafford Sub Loans	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	% Change
Public Institutions	41.8	38.0	37.9	41.0	45.9	48.3	52.5	53.0	53.9	54.9	54.0	12.2
Two-Year	(7.1)	(5.6)	(5.5)	(5.6)	(6.3)	(6.4)	(6.3)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(6.1)	(5.9)	-1.2
Four-Year	(34.7)	(32.4)	(32.4)	(35.4)	(39.6)	(41.9)	(46.2)	(46.9)	(47.8)	(48.8)	(48.0)	13.4
Private Institutions	33.4	35.1	34.4	35.9	37.3	38.0	37.6	38.1	37.8	37.0	37.6	4.2
Proprietary Institutions	24.8	26.9	27.7	23.1	16.8	13.7	9.9	8.9	8.3	8.1	7.9	-16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Stafford Unsub Loans	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	% Change
Public Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.3	50.4	46.9	48.9	47.3	-19.0
Two-Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.7)	(4.8)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(5.1)	-1.6
Four-Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59.6)	(45.6)	(41.7)	(43.7)	(42.2)	-17.4
Private Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	43.0	41.5	39.9	40.9	12.0
Proprietary Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	6.6	11.6	11.2	10.7	6.0
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
PLUS Loans	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	% Change
Public Institutions	36.3	40.6	42.1	44.6	46.5	47.5	41.4	36.0	37.9	41.2	38.6	2.3
Two-Year	(2.6)	(3.1)	(3.0)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(3.7)	(2.9)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.2)	-1.4
Four-Year	(33.7)	(37.5)	(39.1)	(41.2)	(42.8)	(43.8)	(38.5)	(34.5)	(36.4)	(39.8)	(37.5)	3.7
Private Institutions	34.5	31.0	32.0	32.5	35.2	36.1	42.1	49.9	50.0	47.0	49.7	15.1
Proprietary Institutions	29.1	28.4	25.9	22.9	18.4	16.4	16.5	14.0	12.1	11.8	11.7	-17.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

¹Percent increase calculated from 1992-93.



Table 6
Grant, Loan, and Work-Study Funding in Current and Constant Dollars
(in millions) and as a Percentage of Total Aid, 1987-88 to 1997-98

Current Dollars												
										<i>Estimated</i>	<i>10-year</i>	
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	% <i>Change</i>
Grants	10,756	11,681	13,221	14,239	16,100	17,635	18,288	19,523	20,519	21,805	23,552	119
Loans	12,493	13,195	13,414	13,890	15,232	16,222	22,551	26,100	29,982	33,424	35,972	188
Work	635	625	663	728	760	780	771	757	764	760	1,007	59
Total Aid	23,885	25,502	27,298	28,856	32,092	34,637	41,611	46,381	51,266	55,989	60,532	153

Constant Dollars												
										<i>Estimated</i>	<i>10-year</i>	
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	% <i>Change</i>
Grants	15,018	15,590	16,840	17,197	18,842	20,013	20,230	20,995	21,481	22,194	23,552	57
Loans	17,443	17,610	17,087	16,776	17,826	18,409	24,946	28,067	31,388	34,020	35,972	106
Work	887	835	845	879	889	885	853	814	799	774	1,007	14
Total Aid	33,348	34,035	34,773	34,852	37,557	39,307	46,029	49,876	53,668	56,987	60,532	82

Percentage												
										<i>Estimated</i>	<i>10-year</i>	
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	% <i>Change</i>
Grants	45.0	45.8	48.4	49.3	50.2	50.9	44.0	42.1	40.0	38.9	38.9	-14
Loans	52.3	51.7	49.1	48.1	47.5	46.8	54.2	56.3	58.5	59.7	59.4	14
Work	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	-37
Total Aid	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0

FIGURE 5. Percent Share of Grants vs. Loans, 1980-81 to 1997-98

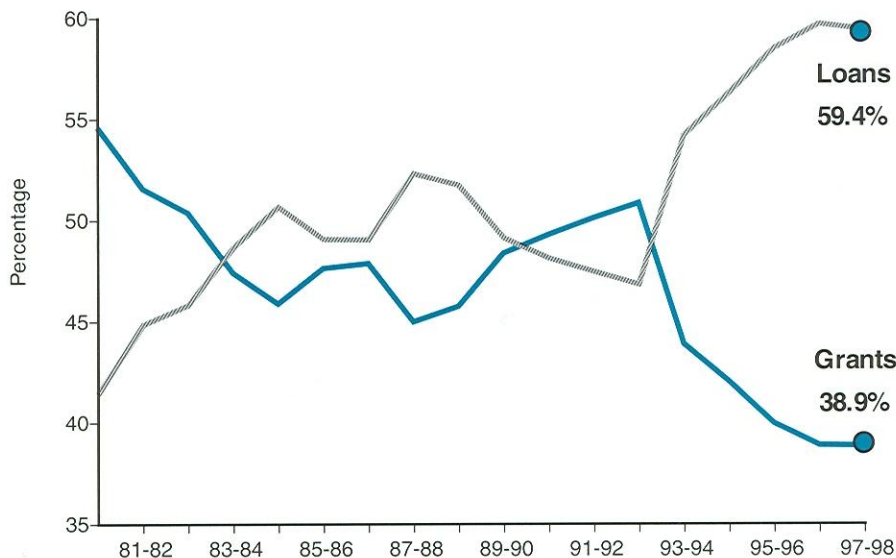




Table 7
Description of Federal Pell Grant Awards in Current and Constant Dollars, 1973-74 to 1997-98

	Expenditures (in millions)		Authorized Maximum Awards		Actual Maximum Awards		Actual Minimum Awards		Percent Cap on Costs	Number of Recipients (in thousands)	Percent of Recipients Independent
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant			
1973-74	48	165	1,400	4,857	452	1,568	50	173	50	176	13.3
1974-75	358	1,119	1,400	4,372	1,050	3,279	50	156	50	567	21.9
1975-76	926	2,701	1,400	4,083	1,400	4,083	200	583	50	1,217	29.8
1976-77	1,475	4,066	1,400	3,858	1,400	3,858	200	551	50	1,944	38.3
1977-78	1,524	3,936	1,800	4,648	1,400	3,615	200	516	50	2,011	38.5
1978-79	1,541	3,638	1,800	4,250	1,600	3,778	50	118	50	1,893	36.7
1979-80	2,357	4,911	1,800	3,750	1,800	3,750	200	417	50	2,538	33.8
1980-81	2,387	4,457	1,800	3,361	1,750	3,268	150	280	50	2,708	40.6
1981-82	2,300	3,952	1,900	3,265	1,670	2,870	120	206	50	2,709	41.9
1982-83	2,421	3,989	2,100	3,461	1,800	2,966	50	82	50	2,523	45.9
1983-84	2,797	4,445	2,300	3,655	1,800	2,860	200	318	50	2,759	47.5
1984-85	3,053	4,669	2,500	3,823	1,900	2,906	200	306	50	2,747	48.6
1985-86	3,597	5,347	2,600	3,865	2,100	3,121	200	297	60	2,813	50.4
1986-87	3,460	5,031	2,600	3,781	2,100	3,054	100	145	60	2,660	53.9
1987-88	3,754	5,242	2,300	3,211	2,100	2,932	200	279	60	2,882	57.5
1988-89	4,476	5,973	2,500	3,336	2,200	2,936	200	267	60	3,198	57.9
1989-90	4,778	6,086	2,700	3,439	2,300	2,930	200	255	60	3,322	59.0
1990-91	4,935	5,961	2,900	3,503	2,300	2,778	100	121	60	3,405	61.1
1991-92	5,793	6,779	3,100	3,628	2,400	2,809	200	234	60	3,781	61.5
1992-93	6,176	7,009	3,100	3,518	2,400	2,724	200	227	60	4,177	62.1
1993-94	5,654	6,255	3,700	4,093	2,300	2,544	400	442	-	3,743	59.2
1994-95	5,519	5,935	3,900	4,194	2,300	2,473	400	430	-	3,675	59.3
1995-96	5,472	5,728	4,100	4,292	2,340	2,450	400	419	-	3,612	58.5
1996-97	5,780	5,883	4,300	4,377	2,470	2,514	400	407	-	3,601	57.6
1997-98	6,256	6,256	4,500	4,500	2,700	2,700	400	400	-	3,683	56.6

FIGURE 6. The Maximum Pell Grant as a Share of Cost of Attendance, 1973-74 to 1997-98

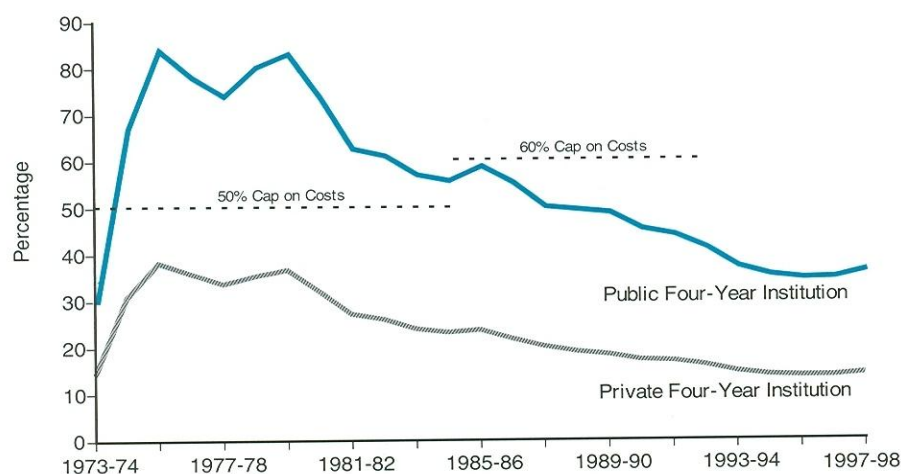




Table A
Aid Awarded to Postsecondary Students in Current Dollars (in Millions),
1963-64 and 1970-71 to 1986-87

Federally Supported Programs	Academic Year								
	1963-64	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Generally Available Aid									
Pell Grants	-	-	-	-	48	358	926	1,475	1,524
SEOG	-	165	177	210	210	210	240	240	250
SSIG	-	-	-	-	-	19	20	44	60
CWS	-	200	319	266	296	295	295	436	469
Perkins Loans	114	241	312	398	433	440	460	559	615
Guaranteed Loans (FFELP)	-	1,015	1,274	1,171	1,139	1,298	1,267	1,325	1,737
Subtotal	114	1,620	2,082	2,045	2,126	2,621	3,208	4,080	4,655
Specially Directed Aid									
Social Security	-	499	570	701	784	894	1,093	1,250	1,370
Veterans	67	1,121	1,320	1,936	2,261	3,353	4,180	2,997	2,700
Military	42	64	59	55	81	95	97	101	105
Other Grants	9	16	20	27	33	57	63	67	82
Other Loans	-	42	51	57	62	59	45	47	42
Subtotal	117	1,742	2,020	2,776	3,221	4,458	5,478	4,461	4,299
Total Federal Aid	231	3,363	4,102	4,821	5,347	7,078	8,686	8,541	8,954
State Grant Programs	56	236	269	315	364	422	490	608	677
Institutional and Other Grants	270	837	942	978	1,009	1,020	1,169	1,195	1,228
Total Federal, State, and Institutional Aid	557	4,435	5,313	6,114	6,720	8,520	10,344	10,345	10,859

Federally Supported Programs	Academic Year								
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Generally Available Aid									
Pell Grants	1,541	2,357	2,387	2,300	2,421	2,797	3,053	3,597	3,460
SEOG	270	338	369	367	352	353	375	411	393
SSIG	64	76	72	78	74	60	76	76	73
CWS	489	602	660	624	615	683	645	656	629
Perkins Loans	640	651	694	580	597	682	677	703	763
Guaranteed Loans (FFELP)	2,360	3,926	6,202	7,219	6,695	7,576	8,608	8,839	9,102
Subtotal	5,363	7,950	10,384	11,167	10,753	12,151	13,434	14,283	14,421
Specially Directed Aid									
Social Security	1,477	1,587	1,883	1,996	733	220	35	-	-
Veterans	2,176	1,821	1,714	1,351	1,356	1,148	1,004	864	783
Military	117	167	201	232	266	297	329	342	361
Other Grants	98	114	122	106	85	62	60	67	74
Other Loans	46	42	62	109	210	279	327	372	316
Subtotal	3,914	3,731	3,982	3,793	2,650	2,005	1,756	1,646	1,534
Total Federal Aid	9,277	11,681	14,366	14,960	13,404	14,157	15,190	15,929	15,954
State Grant Programs	726	788	801	921	1,006	1,106	1,222	1,311	1,432
Institutional and Other Grants	1,283	1,460	1,625	1,746	1,960	2,280	2,556	2,962	3,371
Total Federal, State, and Institutional Aid	11,287	13,929	16,792	17,627	16,369	17,542	18,968	20,201	20,757



Table B
Aid Awarded to Postsecondary Students in Constant Dollars (in Millions),
1963-64 and 1970-71 to 1986-87

Federally Supported Programs	Academic Year								
	1963-64	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Generally Available Aid									
Pell Grants	-	-	-	-	165	1,119	2,701	4,066	3,936
SEOG	-	670	697	795	730	657	701	662	646
SSIG	-	-	-	-	-	59	57	120	154
CWS	-	816	1,253	1,004	1,027	921	860	1,202	1,211
Perkins Loans	596	979	1,226	1,503	1,502	1,374	1,342	1,542	1,588
Guaranteed Loans (FFELP)	-	4,133	5,008	4,424	3,951	4,054	3,695	3,651	4,486
Subtotal	596	6,598	8,183	7,725	7,375	8,184	9,356	11,243	12,021
Specially Directed Aid									
Social Security	-	2,032	2,240	2,649	2,720	2,792	3,188	3,445	3,538
Veterans	351	4,564	5,188	7,315	7,843	10,471	12,191	8,259	6,972
Military	219	263	233	207	279	296	282	278	270
Other Grants	46	65	78	103	116	179	184	184	213
Other Loans	-	171	200	215	214	184	131	128	109
Subtotal	616	7,094	7,941	10,489	11,173	13,921	15,976	12,294	11,101
Total Federal Aid	1,212	13,691	16,124	18,214	18,547	22,105	25,332	23,538	23,123
State Grant Programs	294	961	1,057	1,190	1,263	1,318	1,429	1,676	1,748
Institutional and Other Grants	1,414	3,407	3,702	3,694	3,501	3,184	3,408	3,295	3,171
Total Federal, State, and Institutional Aid	2,919	18,059	20,883	23,099	23,311	26,607	30,169	28,508	28,042
Federally Supported Programs									
Federally Supported Programs	Academic Year								
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Generally Available Aid									
Pell Grants	3,638	4,911	4,457	3,952	3,989	4,445	4,669	5,347	5,031
SEOG	637	705	689	631	580	561	573	612	571
SSIG	150	159	135	134	122	96	116	113	106
CWS	1,153	1,253	1,233	1,072	1,013	1,086	986	975	915
Perkins Loans	1,512	1,356	1,295	997	984	1,084	1,036	1,045	1,110
Guaranteed Loans (FFELP)	5,572	8,179	11,581	12,406	11,033	12,039	13,164	13,138	13,235
Subtotal	12,664	16,564	19,389	19,193	17,721	19,310	20,544	21,229	20,969
Specially Directed Aid									
Social Security	3,487	3,306	3,516	3,430	1,208	350	54	-	-
Veterans	5,138	3,794	3,201	2,321	2,234	1,824	1,536	1,284	1,139
Military	276	348	375	399	439	473	504	509	525
Other Grants	231	238	227	181	140	98	92	100	107
Other Loans	109	87	116	187	346	443	500	554	460
Subtotal	9,242	7,773	7,435	6,519	4,367	3,187	2,685	2,447	2,230
Total Federal Aid	21,906	24,337	26,824	25,711	22,088	22,496	23,229	23,676	23,199
State Grant Programs	1,714	1,642	1,496	1,583	1,658	1,757	1,869	1,948	2,083
Institutional and Other Grants	3,030	3,041	3,033	3,001	3,229	3,622	3,909	4,402	4,901
Total Federal, State, and Institutional Aid	26,650	29,020	31,353	30,295	26,975	27,876	29,007	30,026	30,183



Table C

Number of Loans and Average Loan Amount for Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) in Current and Constant Dollars, 1987-88 to 1997-98

Federal Family Education Loan Programs						
	Stafford Subsidized			Stafford Unsubsidized		
	Loans	Amount per Loan		Loans	Amount per Loan	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1987-88	3,595	2,537	3,542	-	-	-
1988-89	3,626	2,570	3,430	-	-	-
1989-90	3,619	2,627	3,347	-	-	-
1990-91	3,689	2,712	3,275	-	-	-
1991-92	3,889	2,778	3,251	-	-	-
1992-93	3,883	2,817	3,197	159	2,035	2,310
1993-94	4,433	3,193	3,532	742	2,730	3,020
1994-95	4,257	3,313	3,563	1,954	3,653	3,928
1995-96	3,190	3,461	3,623	1,697	3,685	3,857
1996-97	3,359	3,518	3,581	1,880	3,789	3,856
1997-98	3,347	3,535	3,535	2,008	3,958	3,958
10-year % Change	-7%		0%	1,167%		71%
	PLUS			SLS		
	Loans	Amount per Loan		Loans	Amount per Loan	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1987-88	147	2,966	4,141	629	2,907	4,059
1988-89	212	3,075	4,103	757	2,662	3,553
1989-90	257	3,140	4,000	670	2,738	3,487
1990-91	298	3,213	3,881	601	2,847	3,438
1991-92	356	3,270	3,827	690	2,932	3,432
1992-93	388	3,300	3,745	761	3,120	3,540
1993-94	337	4,535	5,016	882	3,931	4,349
1994-95	321	5,178	5,568	10	3,337	3,589
1995-96	282	5,819	6,092	-	-	-
1996-97	292	6,130	6,240	-	-	-
1997-98	315	6,446	6,446	-	-	-
10-year % Change	114%		56%	-100%		-100%



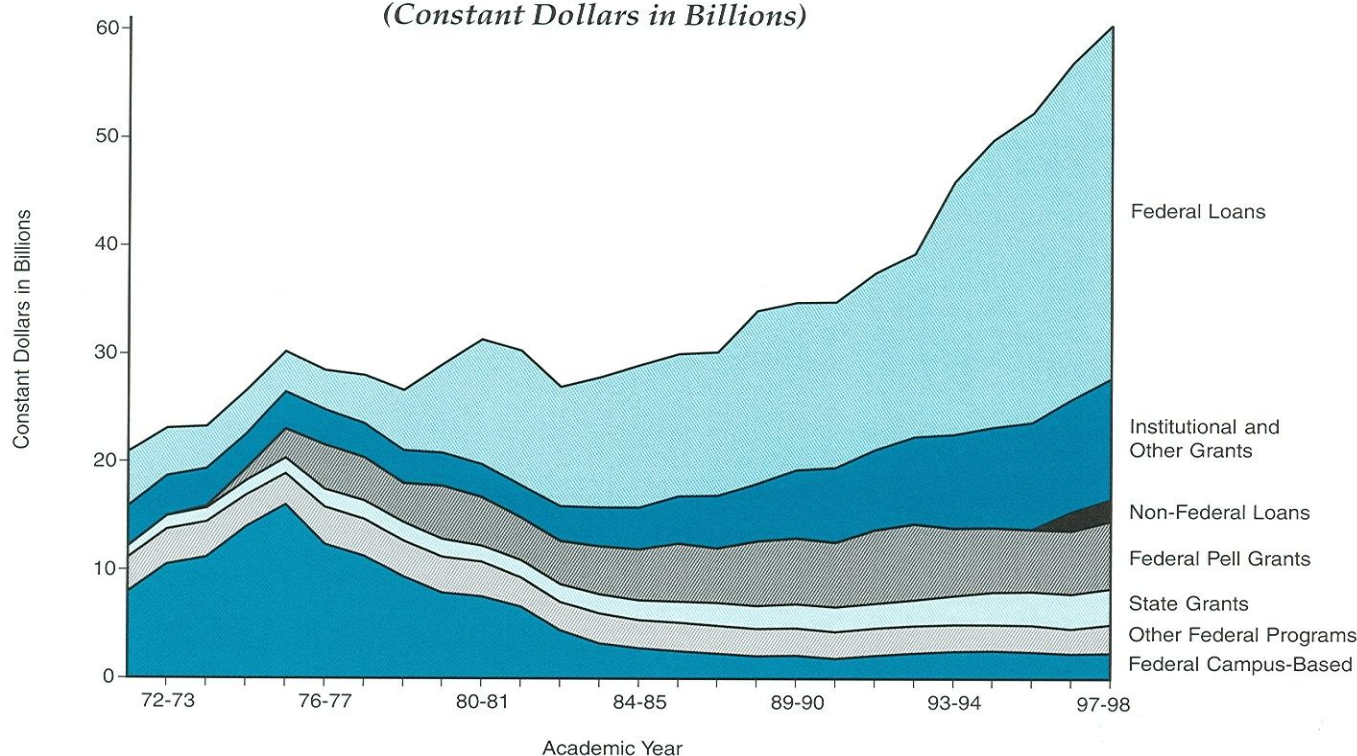
Table D

Number of Loans and Average Loan Amount for Ford Direct Student Loan Program (FDSLPL) in Current and Constant Dollars, 1994-95 to 1997-98

Ford Direct Student Loan Programs					
Stafford Subsidized				Stafford Unsubsidized	
	Loans	Amount per Loan		Loans	Amount per Loan
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Number (000)	Current Dollars Constant Dollars
1994-95	304	3,672	3,949	137	3,590 3,861
1995-96	1,484	3,444	3,606	753	3,376 3,534
1996-97	1,676	3,424	3,485	926	3,389 3,449
1997-98	1,788	3,416	3,416	1,063	3,484 3,484
3-year % Change	488%		-13%	675%	-10%

PLUS			
	Loans	Amount per Loan	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1994-95	32	5,618	6,042
1995-96	144	5,515	5,773
1996-97	164	5,727	5,829
1997-98	182	6,005	6,005
3-year % Change	470%		-1%

FIGURE 7. Total Student Financial Aid Awarded to Postsecondary Students, 1971-72 to 1997-98 (Constant Dollars in Billions)





Notes & Sources

TABLE 1

Federally Supported Programs

Several of the federally-supported programs include small amounts of funding from sources other than the federal government. For example, Federal Work-Study (FWS) includes contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal. Perkins Loans (until 1987 called National Direct Student Loans or NDSL) are funded from federal and institutional capital contributions as well as collections from borrowers.

Generally Available Aid

SSIG. The monies reported under federally supported aid as State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) expenditures are federal monies only; the state share is included under the "state grants" category. Likewise, institutional matching funds required by the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program since 1989-90 are reported under "institutional and other grants."

ICL. The Income Contingent Loan Program was discontinued after 1992-93.

FDSLPL. The Ford Direct Loan Program began disbursing loans in academic year 1994-95. It includes Stafford Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS). Under this program, loans are provided directly to students by the federal government, using funds from the U.S. Treasury. Data for the 1997-98 year are estimates based on preliminary calculations from the Policy, Budget, and Analysis Staff, U.S. Department of Education.

FFELP. The Federal Family Education Loan Program (until 1992 Guaranteed Student Loans), which includes Stafford Subsidized, Unsubsidized, and PLUS loans (also included Supplemental Loans for Students, SLS, until 1994-95), relies on private sources of capital. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and guarantees repayment of defaulted loans. Until SLS was created by the 1986 Amendments to the Higher Education Act, supplemental loans were provided to students under the Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS) program. The SLS program was discontinued after the 1994-95 academic year.

Specialty Directed Aid

Veterans. Benefits are payments for post-secondary education and training to veterans and their dependents authorized under Chapters 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, and 106 of the U.S. Code. Federal contributions to Chapter 34, the Veterans' Educational Assistance portion of the Post-Korean Conflict Educational Assistance Programs, were terminated in 1990. After 1990, remaining eligible veterans were funded through Chapter 30.

Military. Expenditures for education are reported for three types of programs: the F.

Edward Hebert Armed Forces Health Profession Scholarship Program, Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy/Marines, and higher education tuition assistance for the active duty Armed Forces.

Other Grants. Includes Higher Education Grants for Indian Students, Fellowships for Indian Students (last funded in 1995-96), American Indian Scholarships, Indian Health Service Scholarships, National Science Foundation pre-doctoral fellowships (minority and general graduate), National Health Service Corps Scholarships, National Institutes of Health predoctoral individual awards including Nursing Fellowships (Nursing funding ended in 1984-85), fellowships awarded through the Council on Legal Educational Opportunity (last funded in 1995-96), the Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program, the Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program (last funded in 1994-95), and college grants provided to volunteers in the Americorps national service programs (funding began in 1994-95).

Other Loans. Includes amounts loaned under the Health Professions Student Loan Program, the Health Education Assistance Loan Program, and the Nursing Student Loan Program.

State Grant Programs

The state grant amount for 1997-98 is based on projections by the 20 states that award approximately 90 percent of state grant funds and estimates for the remaining 30 states and the District of Columbia made by the College Board. Previous data is updated using the NASSGAP Annual Survey.

Non-Federal Loans

Estimates based on an informal College Board poll of the largest non-federal loan sponsors; includes estimates of private and state-sponsored volume for the past three years.

Institutional and Other Grants

Institutional awards include, in addition to awards from the institution's own funds, scholarships, fellowships, and trainee stipends from government and private programs that allow the institution to select the recipient. Data for 1996-97 and 1997-98 are estimates based on IPEDS data.

TABLE 2

Constant dollar figures are based on data in Table 1. See page 19 for a more complete explanation of constant-dollar conversions.

TABLE 3

Cost of attendance data from the College Board's Annual Survey of Colleges, and includes tuition, fees, and on-campus room and board costs. Because community colleges generally do not offer on-campus housing, cost of attendance figures are not reported for these institutions. Note that cost of attendance and tuition averages apply to undergraduate costs only, and are weighted by enrollment to reflect average costs to the student rather than average charges by the institution. Tuition is based on 30 semester or 45 quarter hours; room and board figures are for the academic

year and assume double occupancy in a dormitory room and the maximum meal plan.

Income data are for the calendar year in which the academic year begins. Median family and Household Income data for the 1997-98 year are estimated figures. DPI is current as of 8/23/98.

TABLE 4

The number of 1996-97 recipients of SSIG and state grants and the average award include only undergraduate recipients of each state's primary need-based programs. Comparable figures for 1997-98 are not available.

Because the Department of Education reports the number of loans in the Federal Family Education and Ford Direct Loan programs rather than the number of recipients, and because a student may receive more than one loan from these programs in a given year, we report the number of loans.

1992-93 is the first year of the Stafford Unsubsidized program. 1994-95 is the last year of the SLS program and the first year loans were made by the Ford Direct Loan Program.

The numbers of loans in SLS and PLUS programs in 1985-86 had to be estimated from fiscal year data.

TABLE 5

"Four-year" institutions include non-profit institutions offering bachelors and/or graduate degrees. "Two-year" institutions include non-profit institutions of any other program length from six months to three years. "Proprietary" refers to private for-profit institutions.

The Stafford Unsubsidized Loan program first began dispersing funds in 1992-93. Beginning in 1994-95, loan distribution figures include Stafford Subsidized, Stafford Unsubsidized, and PLUS loans made through both the Federal Family Education Loan Program and the Ford Direct Loan Program.

TABLE 6

Based on data from Tables 1 and 2.

The "grants" category includes Pell Grants, SEOG, SSIG, Veterans Benefits, Military expenditures, Other Grants, State Grant Programs, and Institutional and Other Grants. "Loans" includes all remaining programs except FWS, which makes up the "work" component.

TABLE 7

The 1992 reauthorization of the Higher Education Act eliminated the percent cap on college costs beginning in 1993-94.

TABLE A

Figures on military-related aid are not precisely comparable to Table 1. Armed Forces tuition assistance amounts are not available for these years, and some ROTC data are estimated. See notes to Table 1 for further details.

**TABLE B**

Constant dollar figures are based on data in Table A. For an explanation of constant dollar conversions, see details in the following column.

FIGURES 1 AND 2

Based on Tables 1 and 2.

Academic Year 87 = 1987-88.

"Federal Campus Based" aid includes SEOG, FWS, and Perkins Loans.

"Federal Loans" includes Federal Family Education Loans and Ford Direct Loans. "Other Federal Programs" includes SSIG, Military and Veterans' aid, Other Grants, and Other Loans.

FIGURE 3

Based on data from Table 2, Table 3, and full-time-equivalent (FTE) fall enrollment data from the National Center for Education Statistics.

Aid per FTE student is calculated by dividing total aid for a given year (from Tables 2 & B) by the number of FTEs (from Table 200, *NCES Digest of Education Statistics 1997*).

Median family income data for the 45-54 age category is used because it is more representative of families with dependents in college. This statistic is not representative of independent students.

FIGURE 4

Based on data from Table 2.

FIGURE 5

Based on Table 6 data and College Board historical data not printed in this publication.

"Loans" include FFELP, FDSLPL, Perkins Loans, ICL, other federal loans, and non-federal loans as surveyed for this report.

"Grants" include Pell, SEOG, SSIG, Veterans grants, Military grants, State grants, Institutional and other grants, and miscellaneous grants.

"Work" includes Federal Work Study (FWS).

FIGURE 6

Based on Tables 3 and 7, and historical cost of attendance data from the College Board (1987-88 on) and the National Center for Education Statistics (Pre-1987-88).

FIGURE 7

Based on Tables 2 and B.

Acronyms

FWS	=	Federal Work Study
FFELP	=	Federal Family Education Loan Program
ICL	=	Income Contingent Loan Program
FDSLPL	=	William D. Ford Direct Student Loan Program
PLUS	=	Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students
SEOG	=	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant

SLS	=	Supplemental Loans for Students
SSIG	=	State Student Incentive Grant

Definitions

Academic year:	July 1 to June 30
Calendar year:	January 1 to December 31
Federal fiscal year:	October 1 to September 30

General Notes

- Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
- Aid is reported by the academic year in which it is awarded. When necessary, fiscal year data are converted to the academic year equivalents by reassigning the July through September expenditures.
- For a more detailed description of the programs and past trends, see *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983*.

A Note on Constant Dollar Conversion

The Consumer Price Index for all urban dwellers (the CPI-U) is used to adjust for inflation. Updated CPI data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics website (<http://stats.bls.gov/cpihome.htm>). This year, due to the availability of federal data by academic-year rather than federal fiscal year, we used an academic base-year calculation in most cases. The academic base year for 1997-98 was calculated using CPI data for the months inclusive of July 1997 to June 1998.

Formula for Constant Dollar Conversion

$$\text{CONSTANT (base year) Dollars} = \text{CURRENT year dollars} \times \frac{\text{CPI for the base year}}{\text{CPI for the current year}}$$

The table below provides academic and calendar year CPI data. The factor column provides the user with a multiplication factor equal to that of CPI (base year) divided by CPI (current year), as illustrated in the right-hand side of the above equation. A simple multiplication of a current year figure by the associated factor will yield a constant-dollar result.

Consumer Price Indexes (1982-84=100)

Academic Year			Calendar Year		
Year	CPI	Factor	Year	CPI	Factor
1987-88	115.8	1.3962	1987	113.6	1.4127
1988-89	121.2	1.3346	1988	118.3	1.3573
1989-90	127.0	1.2738	1989	124.0	1.2948
1990-91	133.9	1.2078	1990	130.7	1.2285
1991-92	138.2	1.1703	1991	136.2	1.1786
1992-93	142.5	1.1348	1992	140.3	1.1440
1993-94	146.2	1.1062	1993	144.5	1.1112
1994-95	150.4	1.0754	1994	148.2	1.0829
1995-96	154.5	1.0469	1995	152.4	1.0534
1996-97	158.9	1.0178	1996	156.9	1.0234
1997-98	161.7	1.0000	1997	160.5	1.0000

SOURCES**Consumer Price Index:**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for current and past years is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Tables 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7:

Campus-Based Aid (FWS, Perkins, and SEOG) U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education; Policy, Budget, and Analysis Staff. *Federal Campus-Based Programs*

Databook 1998 and Federal Campus-Based Programs Distribution of Awards Annual.

Federal Family Education Loan and Ford Direct Loan Programs

Unpublished data from the U.S. Department of Education, Policy, Budget, and Analysis Staff.

Institutional and Other Aid

1996-97 to 1997-98: estimated by the College Board.

1987-88 to 1995-96: unpublished IPEDS data from the National Center for Education Statistics.

Military

F. Edward Hebert Armed Forces Health Profession Scholarship amounts were obtained from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Defense (Health Affairs). ROTC program data were obtained separately from the Air Force, Army, and Navy program offices. The Education Policy Directorate of the Office of the Secretary of Defense provided Armed Forces tuition assistance amounts.

Other Grants and Loans

The data were collected through conversations and correspondence with the officials of the agencies that sponsor the programs.

Pell Grant Program

Unpublished Data from Policy, Budget, and Analysis Staff, U.S. Department of Education. Other data from *Pell Grant End of Year Reports*.

SSIG and State Grant Programs

1997-98: Preliminary figures reported by 20 states with largest grant appropriations. Figures for remaining 30 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico estimated by the College Board.

1987-88 to 1996-97: 20th through 28th Annual Survey Reports of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs.

Veterans Benefits

Benefits Program series (annual publication for each fiscal year), Office of Budget and Finance, U.S. Veterans Administration and unpublished data from the same agency.

Table 3:**Cost of Attendance Data**

The College Board's *Annual Survey of Colleges*.

Income Data

Median Family and Household Income from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All data available from the U.S. Census Bureau web site (www.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/f03.html).

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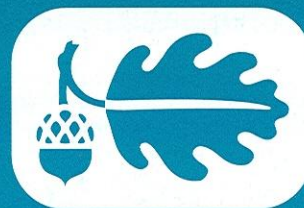
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This report provides the most recent and complete statistics available on student aid in the 1980s and 1990s, complementing the publication by Gillespie and Carlson, *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983* (New York: The College Board, 1983) and replacing previously published updates. It revises figures presented earlier for the 1990s and provides estimates for academic year 1997–98.

The College Board is grateful to the many staff members in public and private agencies who contributed the basic data, as well as their insights and expertise.



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