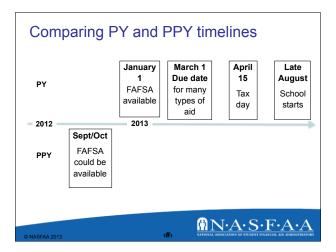
The National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators A Tale of Two Income Years: **Comparing Prior-Prior Year and Prior Year Through Pell Grant Awards** MN·A·S·F·A·A Agenda Background • Sample, data, and methods Results • The policy context Future work Questions for consideration MN·A·S·F·A·A Text Can We Increase Program Integrity and Increase Simplification? MN·A·S·F·A·A



## Pros of PPY

- · Earlier notification of financial aid awards
  - Particularly federal aid
- · Makes meeting state aid filing deadlines easier
- FAFSA simplification and expanded use of the IRS-DRT
  - "The damn [FAFSA] form was killing us."—Arne Duncan <a href="http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2009/06/25/fafsa">http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2009/06/25/fafsa</a>

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#### Pros of PPY

- Reduced verification burden
- Could spread out workload for financial aid offices
- May help students and families make more informed college choices
- May even induce more students to enroll in college



#### Cons of PPY

- Students' circumstances may change between filing the FAFSA in PPY and starting college
- More professional judgments—more work for financial aid offices
- · Potential changes in program costs

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## Study Research Questions

- How would students' Pell Grant awards change using PPY compared to PY?
- Are there differences in the proportion of students whose Pell award would be affected by institutional and student characteristics?

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# Participating NASFAA Institutions

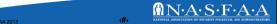
- The following institutions provided data from the 2007-08 through 2011-12 academic years:
  - Anne Arundel Community College
  - Barton Community College
  - Florida International University
  - Le Moyne College
  - Michigan State University
  - Oregon State University
  - Pacific Lutheran University
  - Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State Univ.
  - Wayne State University





# Sample and Sector Characteristics

	2-yr public	r public 4-yr public		;	4-yr private	
Item (%)	Sample	Sector	Sample	Sector	Sample	Sector
Grad rate	19	22	60	54	69	64
Male	41	43	48	46	38	43
Full-time	33	41	79	78	90	83
Black	14	14	13	12	3	12
Hispanic	4	15	20	11	4	7
White	63	54	53	62	74	62
Pell	20	25	27	26	22	24
Source: IPEDS, 2009-10						



#### Methods

- Recalculated PY EFCs using PY data and federal methodology
- Kept observations where calculated EFC was within \$100 of actual EFC (95% of sample)
- Calculated PPY EFC using PPY data in PY formula
- Converted PY and PPY calculated EFCs to Pell awards using federal Pell Schedules





# Sample Requirements

In order to be included in in the sample:

- Must have calculated PY EFC within \$100 of actual EFC
- Have filed the FAFSA two years in a row
- · No observed professional judgment in either year
- Excludes about half of the starting sample
  - Women, white and Asian students, and dependents more likely to remain in sample



# **Analytic Sample**

- Consists of 73,441 undergraduate students across 9 campuses
- Analyzed separately by dependency status:
  - 54,711 dependent
  - 10,549 independent students w/no dependents
  - 8,181 independent students w/dependents
- Roughly 30,000 students per year over 5 years

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## Sample Characteristics (2009-10)

Characteristic	Dependent	Indep, no depend	Indep w/depend
Female (pct)	53.0	52.4	80.3
White (pct)	69.3	61.6	46.3
Black (pct)	13.4	24.9	42.2
Hispanic (pct)	6.7	7.3	7.2
Asian (pct)	8.7	5.6	1.9
First-gen (pct)	31.7	47.3	53.1
Pell-eligible (pct)	35.5	64.8	83.8
Zero EFC (pct)	15.9	35.4	54.2
Parent income	\$83,690	NA	NA
Student income	\$3,778	\$17,615	\$35,391
Sample size	22,514	3,657	2,806

@ NACEAA 2012



# **Key Results**

- Percentage of students affected by a change to PPY varies by dependency status
- 2. Percentage of students affected varies considerably by institution
- 3. About 16-18% of students would see a change in Pell of \$1,000 or more
- 4. A shift to PPY works best for students from the lowest-income families



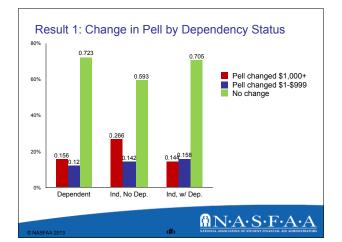
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#### Result 1: Change in Pell by Dependency Status

- Most students do not see a change in Pell award in switch to PPY
- These students fall into two groups:
  - Higher-income: No Pell award and primarily filing FAFSA for student loan eligibility
  - Lowest-income: Zero EFC and maximum Pell Grant
- Dependent students more likely in first group, independents w/dependents in second



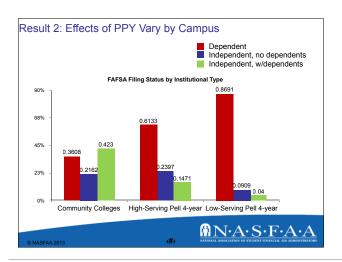


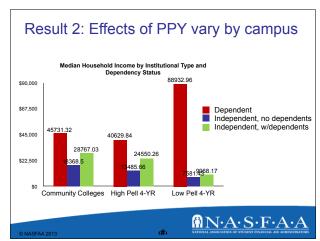


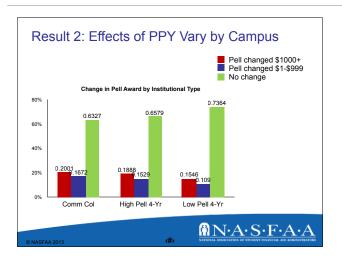
## Result 2: Effects of PPY Vary by Campus

- Colleges serving higher-income students are less affected by change to PPY
- · Community colleges are more affected
- Divided 4-year colleges into two groups, based on the percentage of Pell recipients served
  - Higher-serving Pell institutions affected like community colleges
  - Lower-serving Pell institutions have fewer students affected







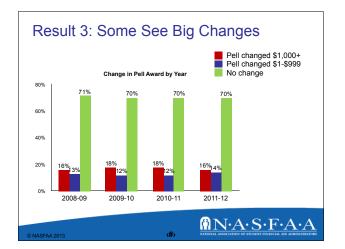


# Result 3: Some See Big Changes

- Overall, 16%-18% of the sample sees a change in Pell of \$1,000 or more under PPY (vs. PY)
- About half of them see a gain of \$1,000, while the rest lose
- We're more concerned about what would happen to the 8%-9% of students who would see a smaller Pell

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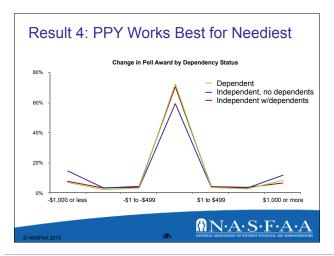




#### Result 4: PPY Works Best for Neediest

- · Neediest students are those with zero EFC
- Income under \$20-\$31k (depending on year) can qualify a student for zero EFC
- If a student has household income of \$10k, 50% increase in income wouldn't change EFC or Pell award





## "Losers" Under PPY

- · Some students would be "losers" under PPY
- About 8%-9% would have a Pell of at least \$1,000 smaller than under current rules
- Household income likely fell by several thousand dollars in the prior year versus the prior-prior

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# To Mitigate: Professional Judgments (PJ)

- Students whose circumstances changed can request a PJ on their aid package
- This could be as much as 5% of FAFSA filers if everyone appeals
- Need to consider potential impacts of increased PJs on financial aid offices
- Feedback suggests aid officers did not seem as concerned about the workload as we expected



#### Cost considerations

- If no additional PJs were allowed, PY and PPY should cost about the same
- · But PJs could result in more Pell recipients
- Worst case: 8% of Pell recipients (800k) ask for PJ and are successful—get \$2,000 more Pell
- We do not think we can accurately speculate on cost

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## NASFAA's Policy Recommendations

- 1. The Department of Education should implement the use of PPY.
- 2. ED should explore ways to mitigate PPY's potentially negative effects.
- 3. The IRS Data Retrieval Tool should be expanded to include more data fields and cover more taxpayers.

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# Key questions

- Can we quantify how many additional students would benefit from moving to PPY?
- What would the reaction be from states or schools that use IM?
- Would more schools move away from FM if we went to PPY and increased IRS fields?
- · Would students need to file the FAFSA each year?
- How else can/should we advance the timeline for financial aid notification?



# NASFAA Letter to House and Senate **Authorizing Committees** MN·A·S·F·A·A MN·A·S·F·A·A NASFAA Hill Briefing on PPY

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