

ISSUE SUMMARY:

#PreservePell: A Proven Investment

No program authorized under the Higher Education Act of 1965 has had more success or impact than the federal Pell Grant. A proven program that has been the foundation of federal student aid for decades, the Pell Grant unlocks the doors of higher education and opportunity to students of low- and moderate-incomes with a maximum annual award of \$7,395. Since 1972, more than 216 million students have received a Pell Grant. Undergraduates at regional public universities (RPUs), which are composed of 520 four-year public colleges and universities, were more likely to be Pell recipients (38%) than undergraduates at non-RPUs (25%).

Pell Grants effectively create pathways for students to earn a degree, join the workforce, and achieve greater social and economic mobility. Yet, the maximum award has not kept up with the rising cost of postsecondary education or inflation for decades. Students today face challenges far beyond their control, but greater increases to the federal Pell Grant is a sustainable, long-term solution.

**#PreservePell**

AASCU joins fellow student aid advocates in calling on Congress to protect this proven investment and preserve current eligibility and award size.

Targeted and Means Tested

From its inception over half a century ago, the Pell Grant program has always been a precise and tested federal benefit based primarily on a student's expected family contribution and the cost of attendance (COA). Yet, it has not kept up with inflation and the needs of today's students. If Congress chooses not to address the current Pell Grant shortfall it will necessitate a decrease in postsecondary access and affordability for current and future students with the greatest financial need.

FAMILY INCOME OF THE 6 MILLION 2022-23 PELL GRANT RECIPIENTS**74%**

Percentage of Pell Grant recipients whose families earn \$40,000 or less annually - 43% had income less than \$20,000.

41%

Percentage of Pell Grant recipients that came from families whose annual income fell between \$20,001 and \$50,000.

91%

Percentage of Pell Grant recipients that came from families that earn \$60,000 or less.

If Congress chooses not to #PRESERVEPELL, the Pell Grant shortfall will result in decreased grant eligibility and/or cuts to award amounts.

Provider of Opportunity

The Pell Grant is especially critical to those Americans who make up the “new majority” of college students: low income, first generation, persons of color, working adults, and/or veterans. For these students, receipt of a Pell Grant double its current value can make the difference between an affordable opportunity and carrying debt when attempting to access a postsecondary education.

WHO RECEIVES PELL GRANTS?

50–60% of students of color

Nearly 60% of Black students and roughly half of American Indian or Alaska Native and Hispanic or Latino students receive a Pell Grant each year.

50–56% of first-gen students and student parents

Attainment of a college education is possible for half of first-generation college students and 56% of student parents because of Pell Grants.

40% of veterans

Almost 40% of student veterans are Pell Grant recipients.

DATA SOURCES

- AASCU analysis of National Postsecondary Student Aid Study: 2020 data.
- Ma, J., & Pender, M. (2024, October). [Trends in College Pricing and Student Aid 2024](#).
- U.S. Department of Education. (2022-23). [Federal Pell Grant Program End-of-Year Report and Other Annual Data Reports](#).
- U.S. Department of Education. (n.d.). [Title IV Program Volume Reports: Grant Programs](#).
- National College Attainment Network. (2022, October 5). [#DoublePell for College Affordability](#).
- National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. (2022, August). [Issue Brief: Doubling the Maximum Pell Grant](#).

Reduces Debt, Fights Inflation

The cost of college tuition and its corresponding debt are widely known as the largest barriers to economic mobility and wealth generation for young Americans. While RPUs continue to provide a strong return on investment for students, families, and taxpayers, a steep decline in state and local investment coupled with increased operating costs and decades-old infrastructure maintenance have required tuition increases.

Preserving the Pell Grant is one of the most direct ways Congress can ensure the success of students today and tomorrow. The outcome is mutually beneficial in that it empowers both students and communities. Lawmakers can even return some of the grant’s purchasing power by decreasing the need for burdensome and potentially high-interest loans that leave students and families drowning in debt.

47 percentage point drop

At its peak in 1975, the maximum Pell Grant covered 79% of tuition, room, and board for a public four-year institution; in 2024–25, a maximum award would only cover 30% of costs.

55% increase in average award

Since 2000, the average Pell Grant awarded increased 55%, culminating in an average award of \$4,500 in 2019–2020 for public four-year Pell recipients.

26% attendance costs covered

The present maximum Pell Grant in 2021–22 covered only 26% of the cost of attendance at public four-year institutions.