

November 1995

# HIGHER EDUCATION

## Selected Information on Student Financial Aid Received by Legal Immigrants



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Health, Education, and  
Human Services Division

B-266308

November 24, 1995

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy  
Ranking Minority Member  
Committee on Labor and Human Resources  
United States Senate

The Honorable Ileana Ros-Lehtinen  
House of Representatives

Over the past year, the Congress has considered a variety of proposals to reform the nation's welfare system. At least two of these proposals would restrict legal immigrants<sup>1</sup> eligibility for any federal means-tested public benefits programs, including student financial aid programs at colleges, universities, and other postsecondary schools.<sup>2</sup> To assist you in evaluating the effects of such proposals, you asked us to gather information on (1) the number of legal immigrants that received student financial aid and the amount of aid they received, (2) the states in which they lived, and (3) the types of schools they attended.

To develop this information, we focused our work on Pell grants and Stafford loans, which together accounted for about 85 percent of federal aid to students at postsecondary institutions under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, during academic year 1992-93. We analyzed Department of Education recipient files for academic year 1992-93, the most recent year for which complete data were available. We performed our work between April and October 1995 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. (See app. I for details of our scope and methodology.)

## Results in Brief

According to Department of Education records, about 390,000 legal immigrant students received Pell grant aid in academic year 1992-93. This was about 10 percent of all students receiving Pell grants. In total, immigrants received \$662 million, or about 11 percent, of Pell grant aid in that year. We were unable to determine the total number of legal immigrants who received Stafford loans because citizenship data are not

<sup>1</sup>Legal immigrant" is a term used to refer to lawful, permanent residents of the United States or other legally admitted immigrants under certain other U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) designations.

<sup>2</sup>One proposal would require that the income and resources of immigrant students include that of their sponsors. Another proposal would limit eligibility to those who had also fulfilled certain residency requirements and filed a naturalization application, or who were veterans or on active military duty.

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maintained in the Department of Education's loan files. However, some immigrants who received Pell grants also received Stafford loans that totaled \$257 million.

About 82 percent of the immigrants who received student financial aid lived in seven states, led by California with 31 percent and New York with 25 percent. Sixty-one percent attended public colleges, 19 percent attended private colleges, and 21 percent attended proprietary (for-profit vocational) schools. The 100 schools with the most immigrant Pell grant recipients accounted for about 50 percent of all such students, and 91 of these schools were located in the seven states with the highest concentration of immigrant students.

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## Background

Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, provides an array of student financial aid programs, including grants, loans, and work-study support, to students pursuing a postsecondary education. Legal immigrants may receive aid through some or all of these programs, depending on the cost of the education they are obtaining and the size of their family income. By far, the two largest programs are Pell grants and Stafford loans.

- Pell grants, available only to undergraduate students, are designed to help the neediest students and are the first source of title IV aid. A student must apply for a Pell grant to ascertain Pell eligibility before student financial aid from other programs can be determined. Grants need not be repaid, and the maximum Pell grant award amount in academic year 1992-93 was \$2,400.
- Stafford loans are available to undergraduate and graduate students. Stafford loans may be either government subsidized or unsubsidized, depending on the results of the student's means test. For subsidized loans, the federal government pays the interest on the loan while the student is in school. The student repays the principal and interest on both kinds of Stafford loans after leaving school. In addition, the government also guarantees both kinds of Stafford loans if the borrower defaults.<sup>3</sup>

To be eligible for federal student aid, a student must be either a U.S. citizen or an "eligible noncitizen." Legal immigrants are included in the definition of eligible noncitizens. More specifically, the Department of Education groups noncitizens into three categories:

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<sup>3</sup>The maximum loan amount varies and depends, in part, on the number of academic years a student has completed. However, the maximum amount of Stafford loans that individual undergraduates and graduates could have outstanding for academic year 1992-93 was \$17,250 and \$54,750, respectively.

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- lawful permanent residents (who have an Alien Registration Receipt Card);
  - U.S. nationals (natives of American Samoa or Swain's Island); and
  - holders of an Arrival-Departure Record from the INS showing one of the following designations: refugee, asylum granted, indefinite parole and/or humanitarian parole, Cuban-Haitian entrant with status pending, conditional entrant (if issued before April 1, 1980), or other eligible noncitizen with a Temporary Resident Card.

Permanent residents of the Republic of Palau may be eligible for all federal student financial aid. However, citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands are eligible for Pell grants but not for Stafford loans. Holders of foreign-student or exchange-visitor visas and those with visas pertaining to international organizations are ineligible to receive federal student aid.

The current congressional debate about reforming the welfare system involves H.R. 4, the proposed Personal Responsibility Act of 1995, which was introduced in March 1995. If enacted, it would restrict legal immigrants' eligibility for any federal means-tested public benefits program, such as title IV financial aid programs. The proposed law would require that the income of the sponsor<sup>4</sup> and the income of the spouse of an immigrant who meets one of these criteria be included in determining the eligibility of students for program benefits.

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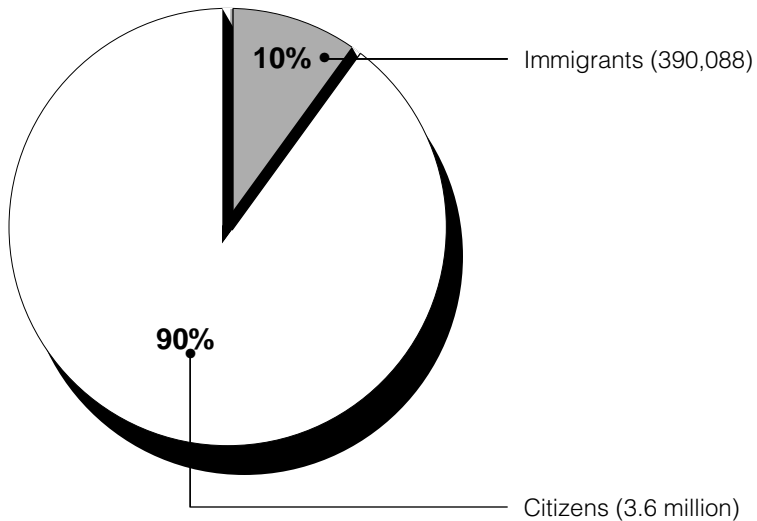
## Immigrants Were 10 Percent of All Pell Grant Recipients, and Many Also Received Stafford Loans

Legal immigrants constituted about 10 percent of the 4 million Pell grant recipients in academic year 1992-93 (see fig. 1), and they received about 11 percent (\$662 million) of the total Pell grant aid (\$6.2 billion) in that year.

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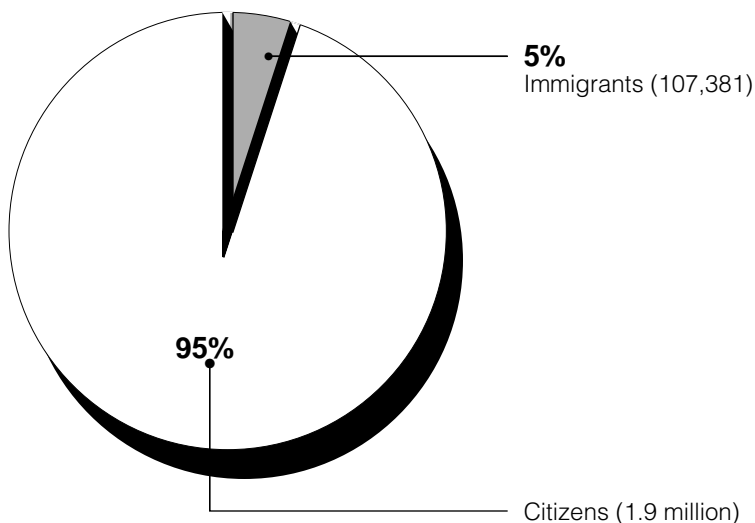
<sup>4</sup>Some legal immigrants are admitted into the country under the financial sponsorship of a U.S. resident.

Figure 1: Composition of Pell Grant Recipients, Academic Year 1992-93



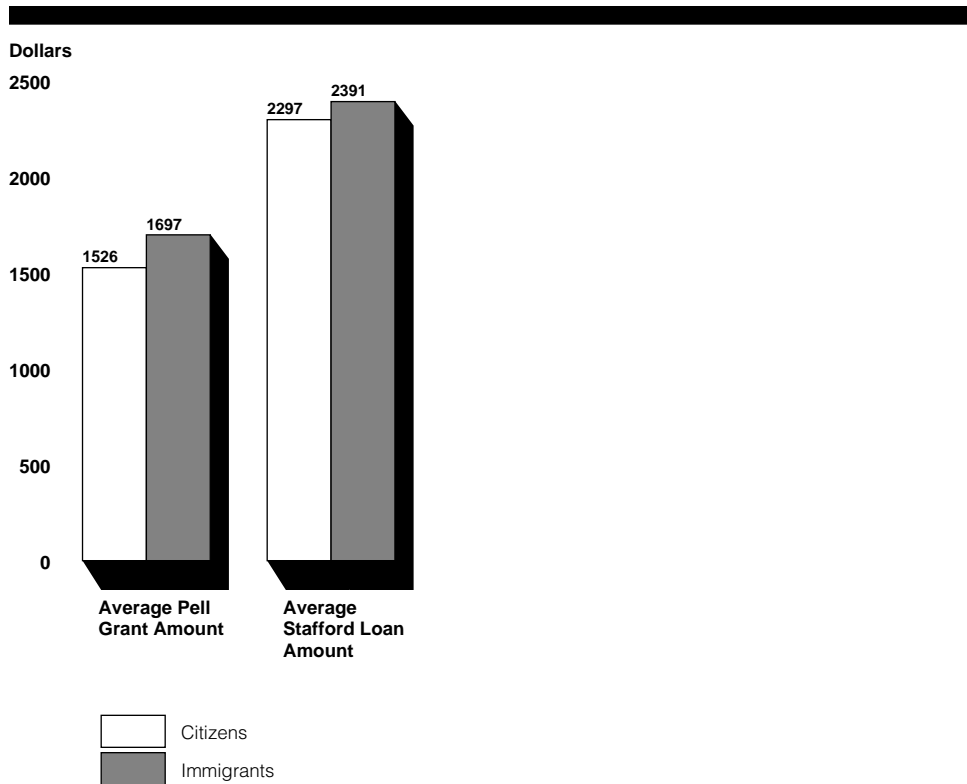
Because Stafford loan files do not include data on citizenship, we were unable to determine how many legal immigrants received Stafford loans. To provide some indication of the extent of legal immigrants' participation in the Stafford program, we determined how many of the legal immigrants who received a Pell grant in academic year 1992-93 also received a Stafford loan. In all, 107,381 of the 390,088 legal immigrants receiving a Pell grant also received a Stafford loan. This figure represented 5 percent of the nearly 2 million students in all who received both forms of aid (see fig. 2). Stafford loan aid to these immigrants totaled about \$257 million, or about 6 percent of all Stafford loans (\$4.5 billion) made to all Pell grant recipients.

**Figure 2: Composition of Pell Grant Recipients Who Also Received a Stafford Loan, Academic Year 1992-93**



Compared with citizens, immigrants received, on average, slightly larger Pell grants. As shown in figure 3, the average Pell grant for immigrants was \$1,697—10 percent larger than the \$1,526 awarded to citizens. When immigrants who received Pell grants also received Stafford loans, their loans were similarly somewhat larger than citizens' loans. The average Stafford loan for immigrants with Pell grants was \$2,391, 4 percent more than the \$2,297 for citizens.

**Figure 3: Average Pell Grant Amounts and Average Stafford Loan Amounts for Pell Grant Recipients, Academic Year 1992-93**



### Most Immigrant Students Lived in Seven States

About 82 percent of immigrant students who received Pell grants in academic year 1992-93 were concentrated in seven states: California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. In contrast, schools in these states accounted for about 38 percent of all Pell grant recipients. Not surprisingly, the two states with the largest populations of legal immigrants—California and New York—accounted for 56 percent of immigrant students and about 57 percent of Pell grant funding for these students (see table 1). For information on all 50 states, see appendixes II and III.



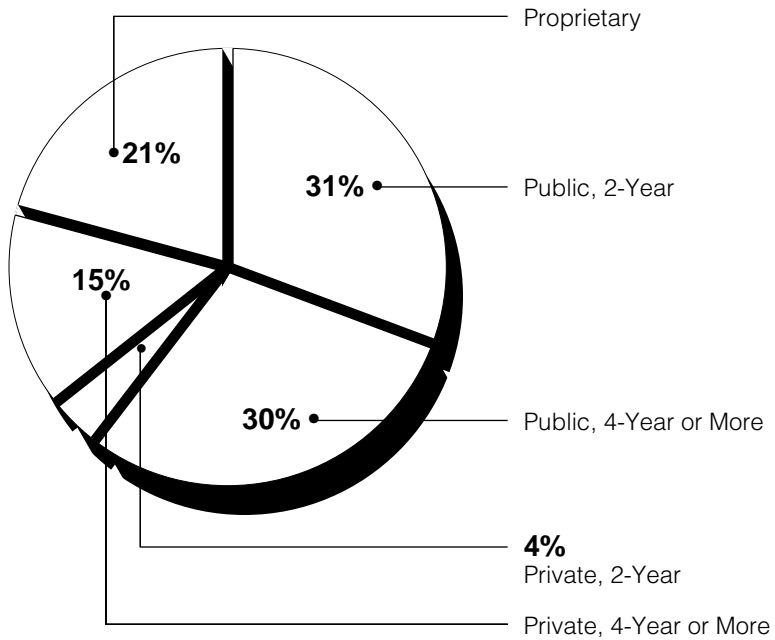
**Table 1: Immigrant Pell Grant Recipients—and Aid Amounts—for Selected States of Residence, Academic Year 1992-93**

State	Immigrant Pell grant recipients		Pell grant aid to immigrants	
	Number	Percent	Amount (in millions)	Percent
California	120,488	31	\$196.4	30
New York	96,273	25	180.3	27
Florida	30,199	8	49.0	7
Texas	25,997	7	40.5	6
New Jersey	15,723	4	26.3	4
Illinois	14,867	4	24.0	4
Massachusetts	10,044	3	17.4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,591</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>\$533.9</b>	<b>81</b>

## Most Immigrant Students Attended Public Colleges or Universities

The majority of immigrant Pell grant recipients—61 percent—attended public colleges or universities (see fig. 4). This is about triple the number that attended private colleges or universities (19 percent) or proprietary schools (21 percent). Appendix IV contains state-by-state information on the type of school immigrants were enrolled in during academic year 1992-93.

**Figure 4: Immigrant Pell Grant Recipients by School Type, Academic Year 1992-93**



Note: Percentages do not total 100 because of rounding.

**100 Schools Accounted for 50 Percent of Immigrant Students**

A school-by-school analysis showed that 100 schools accounted for about 50 percent (194,295) of the 390,088 immigrant Pell grant recipients and about 50 percent (\$332 million) of the \$662 million in Pell grant funds awarded to immigrants in academic year 1992-93. Most of these schools (91) were in the seven states where most of the immigrant recipients lived, and 68 schools were in California and New York (see table 2). Appendix V contains information on all 100 schools.

**Table 2: The 100 Schools With the Most Immigrant Pell Grant Recipients, by State, Academic Year 1992-93**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of schools in the top 100</b>	<b>Number of immigrant Pell grant recipients</b>	<b>Amount of Pell grant aid to immigrants (in millions)</b>
California	48	71,268	\$116.7
New York	20	74,764	139.8
New Jersey	6	6,716	10.6
Florida	5	13,664	20.8
Texas	5	9,948	14.8
Illinois	4	5,888	8.8
Massachusetts	3	2,660	4.6
Maryland	2	2,240	3.8
Pennsylvania	1	1,388	2.2
Virginia	1	1,224	2.0
Indiana	1	1,099	1.8
Oregon	1	977	1.5
Washington	1	917	1.7
Minnesota	1	778	1.5
Ohio	1	764	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>194,295</b>	<b>\$331.7<sup>a</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup>Numbers do not add to total because of rounding.

## Agency Comments

The Department of Education was provided a draft of this report to review and had no comments.

We are sending copies of this report to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, the Chairman of the House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, the Secretary of Education, and other interested parties.

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Please call me at (202) 512-7014 if you or your staff have any questions about this report. Major contributors included Joseph J. Eglin, Jr., Assistant Director; Paula N. Barnes; Scott M. Berger; Charles M. Novak; Meeta Sharma; Edward H. Tuchman; and Dianne L. Whitman.

Sincerely yours,

*Cornelia M. Blanchette*

Cornelia M. Blanchette  
Associate Director, Education  
and Employment Issues

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**Abbreviations**

IDS Institutional Data System  
INS Immigration and Naturalization Service

# Scope and Methodology

We contacted officials at and reviewed documents from the Department of Education and INS to obtain information on immigration designations and eligibility criteria for federal student aid. We focused our analysis on the Pell grant and Stafford loan programs because they are the largest of the title IV programs, accounting for about 85 percent of all federal aid to students at postsecondary institutions.

To determine the number of legal immigrant students, the amount of aid they received, their place of residence, and the types of schools they attended, we obtained and analyzed three Department of Education databases: the Pell Grant Recipient File, the Stafford Loan File, and the Institutional Data System (IDS). We used the 1992-93 academic year as a base year for our analyses because it was the most recent year for which data were available for Pell grant recipients. We did not verify the data obtained from the Department of Education.

We determined who received a Pell grant, the grant amount, and the recipient's place of residence by performing special computer runs for all Pell Grant Recipient File records for academic year 1992-93. To distinguish immigrants from citizens, we reviewed grant records for codes that related to citizenship. We extracted grant records that had codes of "P," for permanent resident or other eligible noncitizen. The remaining records fell into two categories: those that had codes for other classifications of immigration and citizenship, such as U.S. citizen, and those that were missing codes.

Because they are not U.S. citizens, the permanent residents of Palau and the citizens of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia were included in the "P" category with other permanent residents and eligible noncitizens. However, the residents of these territories are treated as U.S. citizens for eligibility for student financial aid under title IV. The numbers of such students were small, and we did not determine how many of them were actually included as legal immigrants.

In identifying an immigrant student's place of residence, the Pell Grant Recipient File listed all 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories and commonwealths, and some foreign countries. While individuals holding foreign-student visas are ineligible for student aid, our analyses identified some immigrant Pell grant recipients residing in Canada and Mexico. A representative at the Department of Education's Federal Student Aid Information Center said that legal immigrants with a valid



alien registration number may claim a foreign residence and still receive student aid.

We could not determine the number of immigrants who received Stafford loans or the amounts of such loans because, unlike the Pell Grant Recipient Files, Stafford Loan Files do not identify students' citizenship status. However, we were able to estimate the extent that legal immigrants who had received a Pell grant participated in the Stafford loan program. We performed computer matches between the loan and grant files to identify immigrant/citizen Pell grant recipients for whom there was a corresponding Stafford loan record.

While the Pell grant files contained an institution number to identify the students' schools (reporting campuses), the number did not indicate the type of school or the length of academic program. This information is contained in IDs. To determine the types of schools attended by immigrants, we performed computer matches of Pell Grant Recipient Files and IDs. To identify the 100 schools with the most immigrant Pell grant recipients, we matched Pell Grant Recipient Files with IDs, sorted on the number of immigrant Pell grant records, and extracted the 100 schools with the most records. For each of these schools, we then used IDs to identify school name, location, and type.

# Immigrant Students Receiving Pell Grants, by Residence, Academic Year 1992-93

<b>Place of residence</b>	<b>Total number of students receiving Pell grants</b>	<b>Number of immigrants receiving Pell grants</b>	<b>Immigrants as a percentage of total students</b>
California	369,078	120,488	32.6
New York	363,698	96,273	26.5
Florida	189,684	30,199	15.9
Texas	264,827	25,997	9.8
New Jersey	82,344	15,723	19.1
Illinois	167,261	14,867	8.9
Massachusetts	72,965	10,044	13.8
Pennsylvania	157,076	6,354	4.0
Maryland	54,342	6,332	11.7
Washington	66,119	5,523	8.4
Arizona	68,628	5,114	7.5
Virginia	74,422	4,259	5.7
Minnesota	80,906	4,162	5.1
Michigan	162,845	3,928	2.4
Ohio	171,999	3,132	1.8
Georgia	89,939	2,814	3.1
Oregon	46,115	2,616	5.7
Connecticut	25,864	2,569	9.9
Puerto Rico	178,845	2,504	1.4
Louisiana	85,208	2,061	2.4
Colorado	58,508	1,986	3.4
Wisconsin	72,039	1,972	2.7
Federated States of Micronesia	1,446	1,394	96.4
Missouri	84,999	1,381	1.6
Rhode Island	13,568	1,320	9.7
Utah	46,518	1,233	2.7
Indiana	82,690	1,199	1.4
North Carolina	78,056	1,170	1.5
Kansas	46,370	1,157	2.5
Oklahoma	68,981	1,140	1.7
New Mexico	35,358	1,028	2.9
Hawaii	7,248	861	11.9
Iowa	54,676	838	1.5
Tennessee	72,722	789	1.1
Nevada	12,763	632	5.0

(continued)

**Appendix II**  
**Immigrant Students Receiving Pell Grants,**  
**by Residence, Academic Year 1992-93**

<b>Place of residence</b>	<b>Total number of students receiving Pell grants</b>	<b>Number of immigrants receiving Pell grants</b>	<b>Immigrants as a percentage of total students</b>
District of Columbia	6,825	623	9.1
Alabama	75,353	577	0.8
Palau	625	559	89.4
Nebraska	32,535	530	1.6
South Carolina	53,587	503	0.9
Kentucky	65,226	476	0.7
Marshall Islands	480	458	95.4
Mississippi	56,101	303	0.5
Idaho	20,010	302	1.5
Arkansas	40,832	239	0.6
New Hampshire	11,327	238	2.1
Guam	716	210	29.3
Virgin Islands	1,193	205	17.2
Delaware	5,938	198	3.3
Maine	16,675	194	1.2
Vermont	7,958	125	1.6
Alaska	5,382	111	2.1
North Dakota	16,241	110	0.7
Montana	18,796	109	0.6
Northern Mariana Islands	291	101	34.7
South Dakota	15,993	101	0.6
West Virginia	27,242	88	0.3
Wyoming	9,136	56	0.6
Canada	152	13	8.6
American Samoa	358	9	2.5
Mexico	36	2	5.6
Unknown	6,674	589	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,003,789</b>	<b>390,088</b>	<b>9.7</b>

# Pell Grant Aid to Immigrant Students, by Residence, Academic Year 1992-93

Place of residence	Total amount of Pell aid	Pell aid to immigrants	Immigrant aid as a percentage of total aid
California	\$571,451,865	\$196,379,734	34.37
New York	618,689,155	180,256,192	29.14
Florida	281,217,211	48,950,285	17.41
Texas	381,284,327	40,542,503	10.63
New Jersey	130,423,209	26,256,014	20.13
Illinois	248,038,034	24,035,028	9.69
Massachusetts	115,089,841	17,372,496	15.09
Pennsylvania	241,090,708	11,409,492	4.73
Maryland	82,699,388	10,217,093	12.35
Washington	102,341,512	8,949,752	8.74
Arizona	103,982,091	8,232,004	7.92
Minnesota	122,904,536	7,510,396	6.11
Virginia	110,142,667	7,191,957	6.53
Michigan	240,149,242	6,461,829	2.69
Ohio	260,292,138	5,133,902	1.97
Puerto Rico	330,111,006	4,768,617	1.44
Georgia	129,953,161	4,768,440	3.67
Oregon	71,678,490	4,538,252	6.33
Connecticut	38,345,381	4,084,980	10.65
Louisiana	137,999,395	3,579,698	2.59
Wisconsin	109,815,251	3,544,983	3.23
Colorado	90,341,222	3,419,296	3.78
Missouri	127,071,663	2,229,862	1.75
Federated States of Micronesia	2,223,506	2,150,659	96.72
Utah	73,045,862	2,076,392	2.84
Indiana	122,803,517	2,073,752	1.69
Rhode Island	20,471,278	2,062,157	10.07
Oklahoma	105,206,616	1,916,727	1.82
Kansas	69,242,505	1,900,116	2.74
North Carolina	108,680,482	1,793,459	1.65
New Mexico	53,846,353	1,675,548	3.11
Iowa	82,505,545	1,518,852	1.84
Tennessee	109,280,036	1,335,564	1.22
Hawaii	10,470,576	1,230,271	11.75
District of Columbia	10,748,173	1,070,014	9.96
Nevada	19,126,887	1,041,860	5.45
Palau	1,051,392	958,240	91.14

(continued)

**Appendix III  
Pell Grant Aid to Immigrant Students, by  
Residence, Academic Year 1992-93**

<b>Place of residence</b>	<b>Total amount of Pell aid</b>	<b>Pell aid to immigrants</b>	<b>Immigrant aid as a percentage of total aid</b>
Alabama	107,491,919	954,682	0.89
Kentucky	100,087,643	774,063	0.77
Nebraska	46,930,957	760,225	1.62
South Carolina	75,740,594	709,569	0.94
Marshall Islands	696,963	670,097	96.15
Idaho	32,474,909	547,483	1.69
Mississippi	87,792,036	538,754	0.61
Arkansas	63,461,252	389,706	0.61
New Hampshire	17,542,398	383,906	2.19
Virgin Islands	1,958,649	351,423	17.94
Guam	1,062,689	348,074	32.75
Maine	25,962,382	308,632	1.19
Delaware	8,233,359	303,013	3.68
Alaska	8,726,817	200,824	2.30
North Dakota	26,498,533	199,157	0.75
Vermont	11,740,161	197,066	1.68
Montana	30,801,463	193,335	0.63
South Dakota	25,291,314	165,737	0.66
West Virginia	43,212,893	160,783	0.37
Northern Mariana Islands	416,620	151,053	36.26
Wyoming	13,924,380	96,326	0.69
Canada	259,267	23,200	8.95
American Samoa	502,453	11,817	2.35
Mexico	63,790	3,165	4.96
Unknown	10,367,216	1,089,796	10.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,175,054,878</b>	<b>\$662,168,302</b>	<b>10.72</b>

# Immigrant Pell Grant Recipients, by Residence and School Type, Academic Year 1992-93

Place of residence	Public schools		Private schools		Proprietary schools	Total immigrant recipients
	≤2 yrs.	≥4 yrs.	≤2 yrs.	≥4 yrs.		
California	39,995	25,130	4,160	3,450	32,894	105,629
New York	3,740	39,349	4,574	29,647	13,456	90,766
Florida	13,821	3,127	613	1,564	8,881	28,006
Texas	10,806	5,984	221	792	5,305	23,108
Illinois	4,285	3,227	926	2,767	2,158	13,363
New Jersey	5,662	3,925	1,224	996	1,520	13,327
Massachusetts	4,497	1,980	518	3,044	518	10,557
Pennsylvania	2,211	1,503	100	1,382	818	6,014
Maryland	3,212	1,494	4	369	519	5,598
Washington	3,467	1,307	6	263	233	5,276
Arizona	2,338	901	29	32	1,155	4,455
Virginia	1,722	1,366	7	229	867	4,191
Minnesota	2,204	1,214	50	461	128	4,057
Michigan	1,743	1,328	19	713	217	4,020
Ohio	1,308	1,246	13	422	250	3,239
Georgia	555	979	18	364	881	2,797
Oregon	1,388	916	16	120	72	2,512
Indiana	348	750	3	185	1,110	2,396
Connecticut	604	490	20	520	602	2,236
Wisconsin	708	1,004	0	320	33	2,065
Colorado	714	971	1	136	201	2,023
Louisiana	387	1,005	4	223	398	2,017
Puerto Rico	12	168	315	901	596	1,992
Rhode Island	489	346	103	352	167	1,457
Missouri	227	315	340	350	156	1,388
Kansas	355	478	411	62	45	1,351
District of Columbia	0	210	2	551	564	1,327
North Carolina	355	573	26	245	30	1,229
Utah	402	517	22	233	42	1,216
Oklahoma	355	446	4	125	81	1,011
Trust Territories	953	0	0	0	0	953
Iowa	330	326	6	221	31	914
Tennessee	200	364	2	199	149	914
New Mexico	209	599	0	14	86	908
Hawaii	368	212	0	143	109	832
Alabama	191	361	0	140	12	704
Nebraska	246	214	0	47	15	522

(continued)

**Appendix IV  
Immigrant Pell Grant Recipients, by  
Residence and School Type, Academic Year  
1992-93**

Place of residence	Public schools		Private schools		Proprietary schools	Total immigrant recipients
	≤2 yrs.	≥4 yrs.	≤2 yrs.	≥4 yrs.		
Kentucky	9	396	1	39	38	483
Nevada	105	188	0	3	149	445
South Carolina	227	131	0	55	25	438
Guam	33	321	0	0	0	354
Idaho	61	194	49	9	8	321
Mississippi	110	116	8	32	9	275
New Hampshire	37	60	3	112	56	268
Arkansas	51	151	1	26	18	247
Delaware	85	96	0	17	15	213
Maine	20	105	1	49	23	198
South Dakota	8	62	6	18	74	168
West Virginia	4	93	0	41	23	161
Vermont	31	47	1	76	4	159
Alaska	0	77	0	2	46	125
Virgin Islands	0	117	0	0	0	117
North Dakota	16	81	1	12	4	114
Montana	24	74	0	10	1	109
Wyoming	28	20	0	0	45	93
American Samoa	8	0	0	0	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,264</b>	<b>106,654</b>	<b>13,828</b>	<b>52,083</b>	<b>74,837</b>	<b>358,666<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Percentage of total</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup>When matching the Pell Grant Recipient File with IDS, no match occurred for 31,422 students. Therefore, the total number of immigrant Pell grant recipients shown by school type is less than the total number of immigrant Pell grant recipients shown in appendix II.

# The 100 Schools With the Most Immigrant Pell Grant Recipients, by State, Academic Year 1992-93

School	Public schools		Private schools		Proprietary schools	Immigrant Pell recipients	Immigrant Pell aid	Immigrants as % of all Pell aid
	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.				
<b>California (48 schools)</b>								
Glendale Community College	x					2,055	\$2,090,734	78.6
San Francisco Community College District	x					1,774	1,949,721	58.0
Los Angeles City College	x					1,766	2,551,537	74.1
Pasadena City College	x					1,538	1,576,892	55.6
Long Beach City College	x					1,475	1,675,487	34.4
Golden West College	x					1,343	1,513,449	66.5
De Anza College	x					1,316	1,537,060	67.3
Orange Coast College	x					1,263	1,481,988	58.3
Evergreen Valley College	x					1,178	1,286,544	70.9
Rancho Santiago College	x					1,133	1,282,432	64.7
Imperial Valley College	x					1,125	1,169,792	55.0
Fresno City College	x					1,000	1,100,420	27.3
San Diego City College	x					950	1,238,721	36.7
San Jose City College	x					905	942,498	59.4
San Joaquin Delta College	x					863	860,207	31.3
East Los Angeles College	x					839	1,002,304	49.9
Sacramento City College	x					792	862,723	44.3
San Diego Mesa College	x					712	864,416	40.1
Mission College	x					710	857,679	73.4
Associated Technical College	x					696	1,586,975	21.1
Laney College	x					671	794,025	40.7
University of California, Los Angeles		x				2,243	4,347,706	35.3
California State University, Los Angeles		x				1,922	3,209,626	40.1
San Jose State University		x				1,810	3,450,320	38.5
University of California, Berkeley		x				1,670	2,965,372	30.2
California State University, Northridge		x				1,629	2,959,889	31.8
University of California, Irvine		x				1,497	2,978,787	43.6
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona		x				1,404	2,520,886	40.8

(continued)



**Appendix V  
The 100 Schools With the Most Immigrant  
Pell Grant Recipients, by State, Academic  
Year 1992-93**

School	Public schools		Private schools		Proprietary schools	Immigrant Pell recipients	Immigrant Pell aid	Immigrants as % of all Pell aid
	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.				
University of California, Davis		x				1,306	2,613,596	30.6
San Francisco State University		x				1,277	2,237,823	27.4
California State University, Long Beach		x				1,240	2,186,533	24.7
California State University, Fresno		x				1,147	2,196,436	26.7
California State University, Fullerton		x				1,075	1,923,004	29.6
San Diego State University		x				987	1,779,593	16.9
California State, Sacramento		x				811	1,485,371	20.9
University of California, San Diego		x				739	1,446,753	26.6
California Polytechnic State University		x				673	1,337,638	16.8
Los Angeles ORT Technical Institute			x			1,644	3,408,948	97.1
Center of Employment and Training			x			1,509	3,067,293	67.1
University of Southern California				x		703	1,370,395	21.5
United Education Institute					x	10,536	19,258,455	91.7
College of English Language					x	2,914	6,004,777	93.4
Glendale Career College					x	2,345	3,608,784	75.4
National Education Center, Bryman Campus					x	2,281	4,049,376	10.5
BNS Technical Institute					x	1,373	2,858,867	92.2
Diversified Language Institute					x	912	1,890,272	95.3
Systems Programming Development Institute					x	818	1,632,286	83.9
Pacific Gateway College					x	699	1,672,950	99.3
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>71,268</b>	<b>\$116,687,340</b>	<b>40.9</b>
<b>New York (20 schools)</b>								
CUNY City College		x				34,429	62,476,505	42.3
State University of New York, Albany		x				4,738	9,263,423	13.0

(continued)

**Appendix V  
The 100 Schools With the Most Immigrant  
Pell Grant Recipients, by State, Academic  
Year 1992-93**

School	Public schools		Private schools		Proprietary schools	Immigrant Pell recipients	Immigrant Pell aid	Immigrants as % of all Pell aid
	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.				
Bramson ORT Technical Institute			x			1,446	2,466,677	97.8
Northeast Center for Judaic Studies			x			1,400	2,685,060	61.5
Syrit Computer School System			x			1,070	1,783,497	95.6
Touro College				x		5,619	10,713,995	69.5
Beth Jacob Hebrew Teachers College				x		3,574	7,919,651	97.4
Academy for Jewish Education				x		2,461	5,325,430	94.2
Long Island University				x		2,355	4,258,078	41.1
Sara Schenirer Teachers Seminary				x		2,085	4,741,166	96.6
Academy for Creative Learning for Adults				x		1,757	3,824,825	68.3
Molloy College				x		1,247	2,485,073	68.3
New York University				x		1,198	2,344,011	30.8
Mercy College				x		1,116	2,034,667	35.8
St. Johns University				x		937	1,755,720	28.3
Technical Career Institutes					x	3,350	5,220,158	50.8
Career Blazers Learning Center					x	3,059	5,963,196	93.5
Globe Institute of Technology					x	1,460	2,569,440	95.5
Professional Business Institute					x	792	1,010,639	79.2
Techno-Dent Training Center					x	671	962,551	88.2
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>74,764</b>	<b>\$139,803,762</b>	<b>43.3</b>
<b>New Jersey (6 schools)</b>								
Essex County College	x					1,214	2,068,996	35.9
Passaic County Community College	x					1,139	1,453,737	48.1
Hudson County Community College	x					947	1,458,435	57.3
Middlesex County College	x					738	1,041,142	39.9
Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey Central Office		x				1,455	2,652,242	20.7

(continued)

**Appendix V  
The 100 Schools With the Most Immigrant  
Pell Grant Recipients, by State, Academic  
Year 1992-93**

School	Public schools		Private schools		Proprietary schools	Immigrant Pell recipients	Immigrant Pell aid	Immigrants as % of all Pell aid
	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.				
Union County College			x			1,223	1,915,482	54.9
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>6,716</b>	<b>\$10,590,034</b>	<b>35.0</b>
<b>Florida (5 schools)</b>								
Miami-Dade Community College	x					9,494	13,979,407	49.0
Broward Community College	x					1,064	1,378,605	24.9
Florida International University		x				1,095	1,710,994	29.2
Miami Technical Institute					x	1,136	2,083,176	62.2
Florida National					x	875	1,688,090	70.2
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>13,664</b>	<b>\$20,840,272</b>	<b>45.6</b>
<b>Texas (5 schools)</b>								
El Paso County Community College District	x					4,058	5,559,727	36.3
Houston Community College	x					2,118	3,047,870	30.8
University of Houston, University Park		x				901	1,569,786	19.7
University of Texas, Pan American		x				790	1,178,968	12.7
Microcomputer Technology Institute					x	2,081	3,461,162	51.5
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>9,948</b>	<b>\$14,817,513</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>Illinois (4 schools)</b>								
City Colleges of Chicago	x					2,700	3,398,929	20.7
University of Illinois, Chicago		x				1,537	2,752,092	26.9
St. Augustine College			x			769	1,293,843	53.4
National-Louis University				x		882	1,402,152	53.9
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>5,888</b>	<b>\$8,847,016</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>Massachusetts (3 schools)</b>								
Bunker Hill Community College	x					1,157	1,935,442	50.0
Roxbury Community College	x					814	1,425,779	52.7
University of Massachusetts, Boston		x				689	1,255,982	23.9
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>2,660</b>	<b>\$4,617,203</b>	<b>39.1</b>

(continued)

**Appendix V  
The 100 Schools With the Most Immigrant  
Pell Grant Recipients, by State, Academic  
Year 1992-93**

School	Public schools		Private schools		Proprietary schools	Immigrant Pell recipients	Immigrant Pell aid	Immigrants as % of all Pell aid
	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.	≤ 2 yrs.	≥ 4 yrs.				
<b>Maryland (2 schools)</b>								
Montgomery College	x					1,494	2,434,986	52.9
University of Maryland		x				746	1,343,429	22.5
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>2,240</b>	<b>\$3,778,415</b>	<b>35.7</b>
<b>Pennsylvania (1 school)</b>								
Community College of Philadelphia	x					1,388	\$2,229,110	17.6
<b>Virginia (1 school)</b>								
Northern Virginia Community College	x					1,224	\$1,964,691	55.2
<b>Indiana (1 school)</b>								
ITT Technical Institute					x	1,099	\$1,760,834	7.8
<b>Oregon (1 school)</b>								
Portland Community College	x					977	\$1,546,481	25.5
<b>Washington (1 school)</b>								
University of Washington		x				917	\$1,687,071	19.4
<b>Minnesota (1 school)</b>								
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities		x				778	\$1,494,901	12.3
<b>Ohio (1 school)</b>								
Cuyahoga Community College	x					764	\$1,031,353	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>194,295</b>	<b>\$331,695,996</b>	<b>38.4</b>

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