# The Distribution of Grants and Scholarships by Race 

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This paper presents data concerning the distribution of grants and scholarships by race. It debunks the race myth, which claims that minority students receive more than their fair share of scholarships. The reality is that minority students are less likely to win private scholarships or receive merit-based institutional grants than Caucasian ${ }^{1}$ students. Among undergraduate students enrolled full-time/full-year in Bachelor's degree programs at four-year colleges and universities, minority students represent about a third of applicants but slightly more than a quarter of private scholarship recipients. Caucasian students receive more than three-quarters ( $76 \%$ ) of all institutional merit-based scholarship and grant funding, even though they represent less than two-thirds ( $62 \%$ ) of the student population. Caucasian students are $40 \%$ more likely to win private scholarships than minority students.

## SCHOLARSHIPS RESTRICTED TO CAUCASIAN STUDENTS

Every few years someone creates a "Whites Only" scholarship and justifies it by claiming that there aren't any scholarships for Caucasian students. For example, Colby Bohannan, one of the founders of the Former Majority Association for Equality (FMAE), was quoted in an article on the web site of a Texas television station ${ }^{2}$ as saying "It just got really frustrating when every other scholarship you happen to find online you need not apply to based on your ethnicity or gender." Similar scholarships are also created to protest affirmative action policies and race-based scholarships.

While there are very few private scholarships that are explicitly targeted at Caucasian students as a category, ${ }^{3}$ Caucasian students receive a disproportionately greater share of private scholarships and meritbased grants. Caucasian students receive more than three times as much in merit-based grant and private scholarship funding as minority students.

These "Whites Only" scholarships are usually created by students who are frustrated at their own inability to find and win scholarships. Nationwide, only about 1 in 20 (5.5\%) of undergraduate students and about 1 in $8(12.1 \%)$ of full-time Bachelor's degree students at 4 -year colleges and universities pay for college with private scholarships. The average amount per recipient used per year is only about $\$ 2,500$ to $\$ 3,000$. While the odds of winning a private scholarship are somewhat higher for Caucasian students, most families tend to overestimate their eligibility for merit-based scholarships. For example, graduating with high class rank does not guarantee that the student will win a scholarship, since there are more than 85,000 high school valedictorians and salutatorians nationwide each year. ${ }^{4}$ Private scholarships are

[^0]competitive enough that the majority of students will not win a scholarship. When they don't win a scholarship, some students express their disappointment by blaming racial or gender preferences and restrictions, implying that minority students would not otherwise qualify for a scholarship.

Most such Caucasian-restricted scholarship programs do not survive for more than a few years, typically ending soon after the founders graduate. Examples of these race-restricted private scholarships include:

- Former Majority Association for Equality (FMAE), founded by a student (and veteran) from Texas State University (San Marcos, Texas) in 2011. ${ }^{5}$ Restricted to male college students who are at least $1 / 4$ Caucasian with a 3.0 or higher GPA.
- United Caucasian College Fund (UNCCF), founded by a veteran in 2008. ${ }^{6}$ Restricted to Caucasian students.
- The BUCR Caucasian Achievement and Recognition Scholarship (CARS), founded by the College Republicans at Boston University (Boston, Massachusetts) in 2006. ${ }^{7}$ Restricted to fulltime BU undergraduate students who are at least $1 / 4$ Caucasian with a 3.2 or higher GPA. Defunct.
- Average Joe Scholarship Fund in 2006, founded by the mother of a college student. ${ }^{8}$ Restricted to Caucasian male undergraduate students. Defunct.
- Kerr-Otis Partnership for Socio-Economic Scholarships (KOPSES) by students at the University of Missouri (Columbia, Missouri), in 2004. ${ }^{9}$ Later renamed American-Coalition for SocioEconomic Scholarships (ACSES). Restricted to undergraduate students who are at least $1 / 8$ European-American descent. Defunct.
- RWUCR White Scholarship Award, founded by the Roger Williams University chapter of the College Republicans (Bristol, Rhode Island) in 2004. Defunct.
- United White Persons College Fund, founded by a student at Texas Tech University (Lubbock, Texas) in 2003. Defunct.

State initiatives banning the use of racial preferences in college admissions and financial aid at public colleges, such as the Michigan Civil Rights Initiative (Proposal 2), the Washington Civil Rights Act (Initiative 200) and California's Proposition 209 also claim that they are motivated in part by concern over the inequitable distribution of funds. They argue that granting of racial preferences unfairly discriminates against non-minorities. They say that they believe that scholarships and financial aid should be awarded solely on the basis of need and ability, not race.

There are also several college-specific endowed scholarships that are restricted to Caucasian students. These scholarships and their restrictions were established by testamentary bequests to the colleges or associated college foundations.

[^1]- Bequest from Marguerite Hornbeck to the University of California's Board of Regents for scholarships for "very poor, American, Caucasian scholars" in 1992.
- Mr. and Mrs. Skip Bean Scholarship at the University of Southern Mississippi. Restricted to dependents of a single parent with financial need. "Preference is to be given to a Caucasian, out-of-state student with a minimum 2.5 GPA."
- Stefan Allan Zweig Memorial Scholarship at State University of New York, Binghamton. Restricted to male Caucasian students in urban planning and development or a related field.
- Francis C. Arthur Scholarship at the University of South Carolina. Restricted to unmarried Caucasian freshmen who are residents of South Carolina.
- Werner Scott Scholarship at the University of California, Los Angeles in 1945. Restricted to Caucasian students from Hawaii who are not of Polynesian blood.

Others scholarships for Caucasian students were created for integration and race-relations purposes.

- Oregon League of Minority Voters in 2010, for Caucasian students studying race relations. ${ }^{10}$
- Diversity Scholarship programs at Alcorn State University, Jackson State University and Mississippi Valley State University, funded by the Mississippi state legislature in 1997, ordered by US District Judge Neal Biggers Jr. to award at least $65 \%$ of the scholarships from the trust fund to white students, not just nonblack students. ${ }^{11}$ These scholarships were designed to attract Caucasian students to the three historically-black institutions.
- Diversity Scholarship programs at Alabama State University and Alabama A\&M University, created by federal court order in $1995 .{ }^{12}$ These scholarships were designed to attract Caucasian students to the two historically-black institutions.


## METHODOLOGY

The tables presented in this report are based on data from the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), analyzed using the data analysis system for the 2003-04 and 2007-08 studies. The NPSAS is a large, statistically significant survey of undergraduate and graduate students to determine how they paid for college. The NPSAS is conducted every four years by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) at the US Department of Education. The 2007-08 NPSAS was based on a nationallyrepresentative stratified sample of more than 114,000 undergraduate students and 14,000 graduate and professional students. The 2003-04 NPSAS was based on a nationally-representative stratified sample of more than 80,000 undergraduate students and 11,000 graduate and professional students.

The statistics in this report concern the distribution of financial aid according to race, without regard to whether racial preferences were used in the awarding of the financial aid funds. Most scholarships do not use explicit racial preferences. There may, however, be implicit racial preferences. For example, scholarship search background profile data demonstrates that minority students are less likely to

[^2]participate in equestrian sports, so rodeo scholarships and scholarships for horseback riding tend to be disproportionately awarded to Caucasian students. Similarly, scholarships for students majoring in Black Studies tend to be disproportionately awarded to African-American students. Additional examples of implicit racial preferences are discussed in the analysis section at the end of this paper.

## PRIVATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Overall, $5.5 \%$ of undergraduate students received private sector scholarships in 2007-08, and the average amount received by those students was $\$ 2,523$.

The following table provides information about the distribution of private scholarships to students from each race, including the probability of winning a scholarship, the number of recipients, the total scholarship funding and a comparison of the percentage of recipients, the percentage of funding and the percentage of the student population. As this table demonstrates, Caucasian students are more likely to win private scholarships than African-American, Latino or Asian students. While there are very few private scholarships that are explicitly restricted to Caucasian students, Caucasian students receive a disproportionately greater share of private scholarship funding. Caucasian students represent $69.3 \%$ of private scholarship recipients but only $61.8 \%$ of the undergraduate student population. This is in contrast with minority students, who represent $30.5 \%$ of scholarship recipients and $38.0 \%$ of the undergraduate student population. Caucasian students are $40 \%$ more likely to win private scholarships than minority students.

To put minority students on an equal footing would require increasing annual private scholarship awards for African-American students by $\$ 83$ million and Latino students by $\$ 197$ million. These figures are based on equalizing the mean grant, the ratio of total funding to total student enrollment, so that all racial groups have the same mean grant. Equalizing just the probability of receiving a private scholarship without changing the average scholarship amount per recipient would require increasing total private scholarship funding by $\$ 138$ million for African-American students and $\$ 179$ million for Latino students.

| Private Scholarships All Students <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Private Scholarships | Average Scholarship Amount Received | Total Private Scholarship Funding | ```Number of Scholarship Recipients``` | Percentage of Scholarship Recipients | Percentage of Total Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5.5\% | \$2,523 | \$2,908 million | 1,152,300 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 6.2\% | \$2,368 | \$1,891 million | 798,400 | 69.3\% | 65.0\% | 61.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 4.4\% | \$2,871 | \$1,008 million | 351,100 | 30.5\% | 34.7\% | 38.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 4.4\% | \$2,671 | \$345 million | 129,000 | 11.2\% | 11.9\% | 14.0\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.5\% | \$2,269 | \$236 million | 103,900 | 9.0\% | 8.1\% | 14.1\% |
| Asian | 4.3\% | \$3,516 | \$186 million | 52,800 | 4.6\% | 6.4\% | 5.9\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native ${ }^{13}$ | 10.8\% | \$2,935 | \$56 million | 19,000 | 1.6\% | 1.9\% | 0.8\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander ${ }^{14}$ | 4.1\% | \$4,900 | \$30 million | 6,200 | 0.5\% | 1.0\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 8.1\% | \$3,878 | \$156 million | 40,200 | 3.5\% | 5.4\% | 2.4\% |

This table reports the percentage of students receiving scholarships by race and not the percentage of scholarships that are restricted to students of each race. Minority students can and do win many scholarships that are not race-exclusive. Less than $5 \%$ of all scholarship programs and less than $10 \%$ of the total number of individual scholarships consider the student's race among their eligibility criteria. Most race-restricted scholarships also include additional criteria based on academic performance, extracurricular activities and community service.

[^3]The following pie chart shows the distribution of total private scholarship funding by race, demonstrating that Caucasian students receive the majority of private scholarship funding.


The next table provides information on the distribution of private scholarships by race, but only for students who are enrolled full-time/full-year in Bachelor's degree programs at 4-year colleges and universities. ${ }^{15}$ Caucasian students receive a disproportionately greater share of these scholarships. Minority students represent $31.0 \%$ of the student population but only $27.5 \%$ of the scholarship recipients, while Caucasian students represent $68.2 \%$ of the student population and $71.7 \%$ of the scholarship recipients.

| Private Scholarships Bachelor's Degree Programs 4-year, Full-Time/Full-Year Race | Percentage Receiving Private Scholarships | Average Scholarship Amount Received | Total Private Scholarship Funding |  | Percentage of <br> Scholarship <br> Recipients | ```Percentage of Total Funding``` | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 12.1\% | \$2,789 | \$1,799 million | 644,800 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 12.7\% | \$2,651 | \$1,226 million | 462,400 | 71.7\% | 68.1\% | 68.2\% |
| All Minority Students | 10.7\% | \$3,073 | \$544 million | 177,000 | 27.5\% | 30.2\% | 31.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 11.7\% | \$2,949 | \$196 million | 66,400 | 10.3\% | 10.9\% | 10.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 9.1\% | \$2,330 | \$123 million | 52,600 | 8.2\% | 6.8\% | 10.9\% |
| Asian | 8.4\% | \$3,158 | \$90 million | 28,500 | 4.4\% | 5.0\% | 6.4\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native ${ }^{16}$ | 30.0\% | \$4,153 | \$35 million | 8,500 | 1.3\% | 2.0\% | 0.5\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander ${ }^{17}$ | 13.1\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| More Than One Race | 15.4\% | \$4,773 | \$100 million | 21,000 | 3.3\% | 5.6\% | 2.6\% |

[^4]The following table provides information on the distribution of private scholarships by race, but only for students who received a Pell Grant. This demonstrates that Caucasian students are still more likely to win private scholarships than African-American, Latino or Asian students even when adjusted for differences in financial need. Minority students represent $52.7 \%$ of Pell Grant recipients but receive only $46.6 \%$ of private scholarships, while Caucasian students represent $46.3 \%$ of Pell Grant recipients but receive 52.5\% of private scholarships.

| Private Scholarships Pell Grant Recipients <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Private Scholarships | Average Scholarship Amount Received | Total Private Scholarship Funding |  | Percentage of <br> Scholarship <br> Recipients | ```Percentage``` | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 6.0\% | \$2,658 | \$919 million | 345,800 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 6.9\% | \$2,446 | \$444 million | 181,700 | 52.5\% | 48.3\% | 46.3\% |
| All Minority Students | 5.3\% | \$2,872 | \$463 million | 161,100 | 46.6\% | 50.3\% | 52.7\% |
| Black or African-American | 5.2\% | \$2,716 | \$192 million | 70,800 | 20.5\% | 20.9\% | 23.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 4.1\% | \$2,366 | \$112 million | 47,400 | 13.7\% | 12.2\% | 20.4\% |
| Asian | 6.8\% | \$3,832 | \$72 million | 18,900 | 5.5\% | 7.9\% | 4.8\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 10.0\% | \$3,235 | \$21 million | 6,400 | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | 1.1\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 4.0\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| More Than One Race | 11.5\% | \$3,703 | \$65 million | 17,600 | 5.1\% | 7.1\% | 2.7\% |

The following table provides information on the distribution of private scholarships by race, but only for students with a high school GPA of 3.5 or better on a 4.0 scale (A- to A). Even among these high GPA students, Caucasian students are more likely to win private scholarships than African-American, Latino or Asian students. Minority students represent $29.2 \%$ of high GPA students but receive only $22.4 \%$ of private scholarships, while Caucasian students represent $70.0 \%$ of high GPA students but receive $76.8 \%$ of private scholarships.

| Private Scholarships H.S. GPA $\geq 3.5$ ( $A$ - to $A$ ) <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Private Scholarships | Average Scholarship Amount Received | Total Private Scholarship Funding | Number of Scholarship Recipients | Percentage of Scholarship Recipients | ```Percentage of Total Funding``` | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Student } \\ \text { Population }^{18} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 10.4\% | \$2,731 | \$1,531 million | 560,400 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 11.4\% | \$2,570 | \$1,106 million | 430,600 | 76.8\% | 72.3\% | 70.0\% |
| All Minority Students | 8.0\% | \$3,228 | \$405 million | 125,400 | 22.4\% | 26.5\% | 29.2\% |
| Black or African-American | 9.1\% | \$3,235 | \$112 million | 34,600 | 6.2\% | 7.3\% | 7.1\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 6.2\% | \$2,665 | \$103 million | 38,600 | 6.9\% | 6.7\% | 11.6\% |
| Asian | 6.9\% | \$3,160 | \$88 million | 27,800 | 5.0\% | 5.7\% | 7.5\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 20.3\% | \$4,890 | \$33 million | 6,800 | 1.2\% | 2.2\% | 0.6\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 9.4\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| More Than One Race | 14.0\% | \$3,917 | \$69 million | 17,600 | 3.1\% | 4.5\% | 2.3\% |

The following table provides information on the distribution of private scholarships by race, but only for students with a college GPA of 3.5 or better on a 4.0 scale (A- to A). Even among these high GPA students, Caucasian students are more likely to win private scholarships than African-American, Latino or Asian students. Minority students represent $29.9 \%$ of high GPA students but receive only $22.2 \%$ of private scholarships, while Caucasian students represent $69.3 \%$ of high GPA students but receive $76.9 \%$ of private scholarships.

[^5]| Private Scholarships College GPA $\geq 3.5$ (A- to A) <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Private Scholarships | Average Scholarship Amount Received | Total Private Scholarship Funding | $\quad$Number <br> ofScholarshipRecipients | Percentage of Scholarship Recipients | ```Percentage of Total Funding``` | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 7.3\% | \$2,623 | \$1,152 million | 439,100 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 8.1\% | \$2,444 | \$825 million | 337,600 | 76.9\% | 71.6\% | 69.3\% |
| All Minority Students | 5.4\% | \$3,181 | \$310 million | 97,400 | 22.2\% | 26.9\% | 29.9\% |
| Black or African-American | 5.1\% | \$2,654 | \$75 million | 28,200 | 6.4\% | 6.5\% | 9.2\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.8\% | \$2,583 | \$67 million | 25,900 | 5.9\% | 5.8\% | 11.3\% |
| Asian | 6.8\% | \$3,363 | \$88 million | 26,200 | 6.0\% | 7.7\% | 6.4\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 11.5\% | \$2,897 | \$13 million | 4,500 | 1.0\% | 1.1\% | 0.7\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 7.4\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| More Than One Race | 8.9\% | \$5,311 | \$67 million | 12,600 | 2.9\% | 5.8\% | 2.4\% |

The following table shows how the number of private scholarship recipients in the high GPA group varies as a percentage of total student enrollments according to race. Almost a third of Caucasian students and Asian students who received private scholarships are in the high college GPA group, but only about a fifth of African-American, Latino, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander students. This difference is the equivalent of about a 0.25 difference in the GPA on a 4.0 scale overall, and a 0.40 GPA difference for African-American students.

| GPA $\geq 3.5$ (A- to A) | Percentage <br> with <br> High GPA <br> (College) | Percentage <br> with <br> High GPA <br> (High School) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Race | $28.8 \%$ | $25.7 \%$ |
| Total | $32.3 \%$ | $29.2 \%$ |
| White | $23.1 \%$ | $20.2 \%$ |
| All Minority Students | $18.8 \%$ | $13.0 \%$ |
| Black or African-American | $22.9 \%$ | $21.2 \%$ |
| Hispanic or Latino | $31.3 \%$ | $32.7 \%$ |
| Asian | $22.4 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | $23.8 \%$ | $22.7 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | $28.6 \%$ | $25.4 \%$ |
| More Than One Race |  |  |

The next table shows the distribution of high school GPA for all students, not just private scholarship recipients. Caucasian students are more likely to have higher grades than African-American, Latino and other minority students except for Asian students.

| High School GPA Race | $\begin{gathered} 0.5-0.9 \\ \text { (D- to D) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0-1.4 \\ \text { (D to C-) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5-1.9 \\ \text { (C- to C) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.0-2.4 \\ \text { (C to B-) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.5-2.9 \\ (B-\text { to } B) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0-3.4 \\ \text { (B to A-) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5-4.0 \\ (\mathrm{~A}-\text { to } \mathrm{A}) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 0.1\% | 0.4\% | 1.9\% | 12.9\% | 14.0\% | 37.3\% | 33.4\% |
| White | 0.1\% | 0.3\% | 1.8\% | 11.1\% | 13.0\% | 36.5\% | 37.3\% |
| All Minority Students | 0.2\% | 0.5\% | 2.2\% | 16.0\% | 15.6\% | 38.6\% | 27.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 0.1\% | 0.8\% | 3.3\% | 20.2\% | 19.2\% | 36.8\% | 19.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 1.9\% | 15.4\% | 15.4\% | 40.4\% | 26.4\% |
| Asian | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 1.1\% | 9.8\% | 10.9\% | 37.6\% | 40.2\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0.8\% | 1.3\% | 2.8\% | 16.1\% | 10.6\% | 40.3\% | 28.2\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 2.9\% | 17.0\% | 15.5\% | 36.7\% | 27.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 0.1\% | 0.4\% | 1.6\% | 14.8\% | 11.8\% | 39.0\% | 32.4\% |

The next table shows the distribution of college GPA for all students, not just private scholarship recipients. Caucasian students are much more likely to have higher grades than African-American, Latino and other minority students except for Asian students.

| College GPA Race | $\begin{gathered} 0.5-0.9 \\ \text { (D- to D) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0-1.4 \\ \text { (D to C-) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5-1.9 \\ \text { (C- to C) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.0-2.4 \\ \text { (C to B-) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.5-2.9 \\ (B-\text { to } B) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0-3.4 \\ \text { (B to A-) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5-4.0 \\ (\mathrm{~A}-\text { to } \mathrm{A}) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1.1\% | 3.4\% | 5.4\% | 13.2\% | 19.1\% | 25.6\% | 32.3\% |
| White | 0.9\% | 2.8\% | 4.3\% | 11.7\% | 17.8\% | 26.2\% | 36.3\% |
| All Minority Students | 1.4\% | 4.3\% | 7.0\% | 15.6\% | 21.3\% | 24.6\% | 25.8\% |
| Black or African-American | 2.0\% | 5.1\% | 8.2\% | 18.0\% | 22.1\% | 23.5\% | 21.0\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 1.3\% | 4.2\% | 7.0\% | 15.3\% | 21.1\% | 25.4\% | 25.6\% |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 2.8\% | 4.1\% | 12.1\% | 19.0\% | 26.0\% | 35.3\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 1.2\% | 4.1\% | 10.2\% | 13.7\% | 25.8\% | 20.4\% | 24.6\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 1.1\% | 5.0\% | 5.9\% | 18.0\% | 18.4\% | 25.9\% | 25.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 0.8\% | 3.2\% | 6.1\% | 12.3\% | 22.0\% | 23.5\% | 32.1\% |

## PELL GRANT

The Federal Pell Grant is the largest need-based federal grant program. The following table illustrates the distribution of the Pell Grant according to race. While minority students are more likely to receive such need-based grants than Caucasian students, the distribution is largely consistent with the prevalence of minority students in the low-income student population. ${ }^{19}$ Minority students receive more need-based grants because minority students are more likely to be low income than Caucasian students. Of students who submitted the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), 83.0\% of African-American students, $79.6 \%$ of Latino students and $69.5 \%$ of Asian students are low-income, compared with only $55.3 \%$ of Caucasian students.

There are slight differences between the distribution of Pell Grant recipients by race and the distribution of low-income students by race. These differences are due primarily to minority students having family income skewed lower than Caucasian students even within the low-income population. For example, the average family AGI for low-income Caucasian students is $\$ 22,217$, compared with $\$ 20,053$ for lowincome minority students.

| Pell Grant Race | Percentage Receiving Pell Grants | Average Pell Grant Amount Received | Total Pell Grant Funding | ```Number of Pell Grant Recipients``` | Percentage of <br> Pell Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Pell Grant Funding | Percentage of Low-Income Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 27.3\% | \$2,559 | \$14,634 million | 5,719,800 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 20.5\% | \$2,441 | \$6,463 million | 2,648,300 | 46.3\% | 44.2\% | 48.7\% |
| All Minority Students | 38.4\% | \$2,661 | \$8,121 million | 3,051,400 | 53.3\% | 55.5\% | 51.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 46.3\% | \$2,598 | \$3,515 million | 1,352,800 | 23.7\% | 24.0\% | 22.3\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 39.4\% | \$2,700 | \$3,147 million | 1,165,600 | 20.4\% | 21.5\% | 19.3\% |
| Asian | 22.4\% | \$2,886 | \$800 million | 277,300 | 4.8\% | 5.5\% | 5.0\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 36.1\% | \$2,544 | \$162 million | 63,600 | 1.1\% | 1.1\% | 1.1\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 26.2\% | \$2,424 | \$96 million | 39,500 | 0.7\% | 0.7\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 30.8\% | \$2,631 | \$401 million | 152,600 | 2.7\% | 2.7\% | 2.7\% |

## INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS

Institutional grants are awarded by colleges and universities from their own student aid funds. These funds are derived from endowment income and tuition revenue. The major types of institutional grants are need-based and merit-based. Merit-based aid is awarded to attract academically talented and wealthier students to the college as a form of financial aid leveraging. ${ }^{20}$ A full-pay student - even with a significant discount in the form of a merit-based grant - still yields more net revenue to the college than low or

[^6]moderate-income students. This helps the college control its discount rate, the ratio of institutional grant aid to tuition revenue. There are also institutional grants that are based on neither financial need nor merit, such as tuition waivers for children of college faculty and staff and tuition waivers for resident assistants in the dormitories, but these grants represent less than $8 \%$ of total institutional grant funding. As the following tables demonstrate, there are significant differences in the distribution of need-based and meritbased institutional grants by race.

The first table illustrates the distribution of total institutional grants according to race. Caucasian students receive a total of $\$ 14.3$ billion in institutional grant funding, compared with $\$ 6.4$ billion in institutional grant funding to minority students. Overall, the distribution of total institutional grants by race is largely consistent with the prevalence of Caucasian and minority students within the student population. That suggests that differences in the distribution of need-based grants tend to be balanced by differences in the distribution of merit-based grants and other non-need-based grants.

| Institutional Grants All Grants <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 19.9\% | \$4,972 | \$20,689 million | 4,161,100 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 20.0\% | \$5,533 | \$14,288 million | 2,582,200 | 62.1\% | 69.1\% | 61.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 19.7\% | \$4,058 | \$6,366 million | 1,568,500 | 37.7\% | 30.8\% | 38.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 16.5\% | \$4,354 | \$2,097 million | 481,600 | 11.6\% | 10.1\% | 14.0\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 21.3\% | \$3,208 | \$2,021 million | 630,000 | 15.1\% | 9.8\% | 14.1\% |
| Asian | 22.4\% | \$5,279 | \$1,464 million | 277,400 | 6.7\% | 7.1\% | 5.9\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 15.3\% | \$3,359 | \$90 million | 26,900 | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 23.3\% | \$2,948 | \$104 million | 35,200 | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 23.7\% | \$5,018 | \$589 million | 117,400 | 2.8\% | 2.8\% | 2.4\% |

The next table shows the distribution of merit-based institutional grants according to race. Caucasian students receive a disproportionately greater share of merit-based institutional grants, with Caucasian students receiving $75.5 \%$ of merit-based institutional grants despite representing only $61.8 \%$ of the student population. Minority students, on the other hand, receive $24.4 \%$ of merit-based institutional grants, even though they represent $38.0 \%$ of the student population. Caucasian students are almost twice as likely to receive institutional merit-based grants as minority students. ${ }^{21}$

| Institutional Grants Merit-Based Grants <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant <br> Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 8.8\% | \$5,347 | \$9,801 million | 1,833,100 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 10.7\% | \$5,375 | \$7,438 million | 1,383,900 | 75.5\% | 75.9\% | 61.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 5.6\% | \$5,259 | \$2,352 million | 447,300 | 24.4\% | 24.0\% | 38.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 5.9\% | \$5,238 | \$896 million | 171,100 | 9.3\% | 9.1\% | 14.0\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 4.8\% | \$4,839 | \$686 million | 141,800 | 7.7\% | 7.0\% | 14.1\% |
| Asian | 5.8\% | \$6,543 | \$472 million | 72,100 | 3.9\% | 4.8\% | 5.9\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 7.0\% | \$3,909 | \$48 million | 12,300 | 0.7\% | 0.5\% | 0.8\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 4.5\% | \$4,587 | \$31 million | 6,800 | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 8.7\% | \$5,066 | \$219 million | 43,200 | 2.4\% | 2.2\% | 2.4\% |

A 1994 study of race-exclusive scholarships by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that only $5 \%$ of college-controlled scholarships awarded in 1991-92 were restricted to minority students,

[^7]representing $4 \%$ of college-controlled scholarship funding. ${ }^{22}$ Accordingly, minority-targeted grants represent a very small share of institutional grants. The study was based on a nationally-representative survey of 3004 -year colleges and universities.

The next table shows the distribution of need-based institutional grants according to race. Minority students receive a higher share of need-based institutional grants ( $45.0 \%$ of need-based institutional grants vs. $38.0 \%$ of the student population) because they are more likely to have lower income than Caucasian students.

| Institutional Grants Need-Based Grants <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 12.6\% | \$3,539 | \$9,297 million | 2,626,800 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 11.1\% | \$3,924 | \$5,642 million | 1,437,700 | 54.7\% | 60.7\% | 61.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 14.9\% | \$3,082 | \$3,640 million | 1,180,900 | 45.0\% | 39.1\% | 38.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 10.8\% | \$3,295 | \$1,043 million | 316,600 | 12.1\% | 11.2\% | 14.0\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 17.3\% | \$2,375 | \$1,220 million | 513,500 | 19.5\% | 13.1\% | 14.1\% |
| Asian | 17.9\% | \$4,226 | \$936 million | 221,500 | 8.4\% | 10.1\% | 5.9\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 9.1\% | \$2,512 | \$40 million | 16,100 | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 19.7\% | \$2,200 | \$66 million | 29,800 | 1.1\% | 0.7\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 16.8\% | \$4,016 | \$335 million | 83,400 | 3.2\% | 3.6\% | 2.4\% |

Opponents of affirmative action have targeted affirmative action policies at public colleges through lawsuits in state courts and ballot initiatives. The next several tables explore differences in institutional grants by control of institution for public, non-profit and for-profit colleges.

## Public Colleges

The first table shows the distribution of institutional grants according to race at public colleges. Minority students receive a higher share of institutional grant funding at public colleges, $43.3 \%$ of the institutional grants vs. $37.0 \%$ of the student population. But this is largely due to differences in the distribution of need-based and merit-based institutional grants at public colleges. Since public colleges are often the lowest-cost option available to low-income students, they tend to attract a greater share of low-income students than non-profit colleges. Minority students are more likely to be in the low-income group than Caucasian students.

| Institutional Grants <br> Public Colleges <br> All Grants <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 15.6\% | \$2,445 | \$6,060 million | 2,478,600 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 14.0\% | \$2,674 | \$3,735 million | 1,396,800 | 56.4\% | 61.6\% | 62.7\% |
| All Minority Students | 18.3\% | \$2,154 | \$2,314 million | 1,074,200 | 43.3\% | 38.2\% | 37.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 14.8\% | \$2,900 | \$894 million | 308,100 | 12.4\% | 14.7\% | 13.1\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 21.2\% | \$1,559 | \$717 million | 459,900 | 18.6\% | 11.8\% | 13.7\% |
| Asian | 18.8\% | \$2,342 | \$442 million | 188,600 | 7.6\% | 7.3\% | 6.3\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 13.0\% | \$2,184 | \$40 million | 18,300 | 0.7\% | 0.7\% | 0.9\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 21.6\% | \$1,429 | \$36 million | 25,000 | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 19.8\% | \$2,499 | \$185 million | 74,200 | 3.0\% | 3.1\% | 2.4\% |

[^8]The next table shows the distribution of institutional merit-based grants at public colleges. Caucasian students receive a disproportionately greater share of these grants. Caucasian students represent $73.1 \%$ of merit-based grant recipients, but only $62.7 \%$ of the student population at public colleges. Caucasian students are more than one-and-a-half times as likely as minority students to receive a merit-based scholarship at a public college. Caucasian students receive $\$ 2.0$ billion in institutional merit-based grant funding, more than double the $\$ 937$ million received by minority students.

| Institutional Grants <br> Public Colleges <br> Merit-Based Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 5.3\% | \$3,503 | \$2,965 million | 846,400 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 6.2\% | \$3,269 | \$2,022 million | 618,700 | 73.1\% | 68.2\% | 62.7\% |
| All Minority Students | 3.9\% | \$4,133 | \$937 million | 226,800 | 26.8\% | 16.6\% | 37.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 4.7\% | \$5,075 | \$491 million | 96,800 | 11.4\% | 7.2\% | 13.1\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.0\% | \$3,234 | \$212 million | 65,700 | 7.8\% | 4.3\% | 13.7\% |
| Asian | 3.2\% | \$4,032 | \$129 million | 31,900 | 3.8\% | 0.7\% | 6.3\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 5.5\% | \$2,528 | \$20 million | 7,800 | 0.9\% | NA | 0.9\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 1.8\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 6.0\% | \$3,552 | \$80 million | 22,500 | 2.7\% | 2.7\% | 2.4\% |

The next table shows the distribution of institutional need-based grants at public colleges. Minority students are more likely to receive these grants than Caucasian students. Minority students represent $52.4 \%$ of institutional need-based grant recipients, but only $37.0 \%$ of the student population.

| Institutional Grants Public Colleges Need-Based Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total <br> Grant <br> Funding | Number <br> of <br> Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 10.1\% | \$1,526 | \$2,453 million | 1,607,000 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 7.6\% | \$1,662 | \$1,261 million | 758,400 | 47.2\% | 51.4\% | 62.7\% |
| All Minority Students | 14.3\% | \$1,408 | \$1,186 million | 842,000 | 52.4\% | 48.3\% | 37.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 9.8\% | \$1,584 | \$321 million | 202,800 | 12.6\% | 13.1\% | 13.1\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 18.2\% | \$1,157 | \$458 million | 395,800 | 24.6\% | 18.7\% | 13.7\% |
| Asian | 16.0\% | \$1,792 | \$286 million | 159,600 | 9.9\% | 11.7\% | 6.3\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 7.9\% | \$1,651 | \$18 million | 11,100 | 0.7\% | 0.7\% | 0.9\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 18.5\% | \$1,087 | \$23 million | 21,400 | 1.3\% | 0.9\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 13.6\% | \$1,544 | \$79 million | 51,200 | 3.2\% | 3.2\% | 2.4\% |

## Non-Profit Colleges

The next table shows the distribution of institutional grants by race at non-profit colleges. Caucasian students receive a disproportionately greater share of institutional grants at non-profit colleges. Caucasian students receive almost three-quarters ( $72.7 \%$ ) of institutional grants at non-profit colleges, but represent only two-thirds ( $66.8 \%$ ) of the student population.

| Institutional Grants Non-Profit Colleges All Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total <br> Grant <br> Funding | ```Number of Grant Recipients``` | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 50.7\% | \$9,345 | \$14,397 million | 1,540,600 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 55.2\% | \$9,344 | \$10,466 million | 1,120,100 | 72.7\% | 72.7\% | 66.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 41.9\% | \$9,350 | \$3,909 million | 418,100 | 27.1\% | 27.2\% | 32.9\% |
| Black or African-American | 37.4\% | \$8,618 | \$1,140 million | 132,300 | 8.6\% | 7.9\% | 11.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 39.2\% | \$8,592 | \$1,242 million | 144,500 | 9.4\% | 8.6\% | 12.1\% |
| Asian | 50.4\% | \$11,877 | \$1,017 million | 85,600 | 5.6\% | 7.1\% | 5.6\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 38.9\% | \$6,594 | \$42 million | 6,300 | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 45.2\% | \$6,863 | \$68 million | 9,900 | 0.6\% | 0.5\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 58.1\% | \$10,154 | \$401 million | 39,500 | 2.6\% | 2.8\% | 2.2\% |

The next table shows the distribution of institutional merit-based grants by race at non-profit colleges. Caucasian students receive an even greater share of these institutional grants, about four-fifths (79.4\%) of the total despite representing only two-thirds of the student population.

| Institutional Grants Non-Profit Colleges Merit-Based Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total <br> Grant <br> Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 30.3\% | \$7,305 | \$6,734 million | 921,900 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 36.0\% | \$7,343 | \$5,375 million | 732,000 | 79.4\% | 79.8\% | 66.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 18.9\% | \$7,168 | \$1,355 million | 189,000 | 20.5\% | 20.1\% | 32.9\% |
| Black or African-American | 16.4\% | \$6,650 | \$386 million | 58,000 | 6.3\% | 5.7\% | 11.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 17.5\% | \$6,855 | \$444 million | 64,700 | 7.0\% | 6.6\% | 12.1\% |
| Asian | 23.2\% | \$8,700 | \$342 million | 39,300 | 4.3\% | 5.1\% | 5.6\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 15.8\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.5\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 20.9\% | \$5,623 | \$26 million | 4,600 | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 29.2\% | \$6,958 | \$138 million | 19,900 | 2.2\% | 2.1\% | 2.2\% |

The next table shows the distribution of institutional need-based grants by race at non-profit colleges. The distribution of institutional need-based grants by race is proportional to the student population. Perhaps the higher cost of the colleges means that both Caucasian and minority students demonstrate financial need at non-profit colleges.

| Institutional Grants Non-Profit Colleges Need-Based Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number <br> of <br> Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 31.2\% | \$7,134 | \$6,763 million | 948,000 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 31.9\% | \$6,719 | \$4,348 million | 647,200 | 68.3\% | 64.3\% | 66.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 30.0\% | \$8,031 | \$2,404 million | 299,400 | 31.6\% | 35.6\% | 32.9\% |
| Black or African-American | 26.6\% | \$7,412 | \$697 million | 94,100 | 9.9\% | 10.3\% | 11.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 28.0\% | \$7,179 | \$742 million | 103,300 | 10.9\% | 11.0\% | 12.1\% |
| Asian | 35.2\% | \$10,830 | \$648 million | 59,800 | 6.3\% | 9.6\% | 5.6\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 27.9\% | \$4,782 | \$22 million | 4,500 | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 37.2\% | \$5,157 | \$42 million | 8,100 | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 43.5\% | \$8,604 | \$255 million | 29,600 | 3.1\% | 3.8\% | 2.2\% |

## For-Profit Colleges

The next table shows the distribution of institutional grants by race at for-profit colleges. The distribution of institutional grants by race is proportional to the student population at for-profit colleges. Note that minority students are in the majority at for-profit colleges.

| Institutional Grants For-Profit Colleges All Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total <br> Grant <br> Funding | ```Number of Grant Recipients``` | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 7.1\% | \$1,630 | \$231 million | 142,000 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 7.0\% | \$1,344 | \$88 million | 65,300 | 46.0\% | 37.9\% | 46.5\% |
| All Minority Students | 7.2\% | \$1,877 | \$143 million | 76,300 | 53.7\% | 61.9\% | 53.2\% |
| Black or African-American | 8.3\% | \$1,524 | \$63 million | 41,100 | 28.9\% | 27.1\% | 24.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 6.1\% | \$2,451 | \$63 million | 25,600 | 18.0\% | 27.1\% | 21.0\% |
| Asian | 4.9\% | \$1,832 | \$6 million | 3,200 | 2.3\% | 2.5\% | 3.3\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 12.2\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.0\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 2.4\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 7.1\% | \$695 | \$3 million | 3,700 | 2.6\% | 1.1\% | 2.6\% |

The next table shows the distribution of institutional merit-based grants by race at for-profit colleges. Caucasian students receive a disproportionately greater share of merit-based grants at for-profit colleges. Caucasian students receive $51.2 \%$ of institutional merit-based grants at for-profit colleges, but represent only $46.5 \%$ of the student population.

| Institutional Grants For-Profit Colleges Merit-Based Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3.2\% | \$1,565 | \$101 million | 64,800 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 3.6\% | \$1,230 | \$41 million | 33,200 | 51.2\% | 40.3\% | 46.5\% |
| All Minority Students | 3.0\% | \$1,918 | \$61 million | 31,600 | 48.8\% | 59.8\% | 53.2\% |
| Black or African-American | 3.3\% | \$1,194 | \$20 million | 16,400 | 25.3\% | 19.3\% | 24.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2.7\% | \$2,645 | \$30 million | 11,400 | 17.6\% | 29.7\% | 21.0\% |
| Asian | 1.4\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3.3\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 10.1\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.0\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 1.7\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.6\% |

The next table shows the distribution of institutional need-based grants by race at for-profit colleges. The distribution of institutional need-based grants by race is proportional to the student population at forprofit colleges.

| Institutional Grants For-Profit Colleges Need-Based Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3.6\% | \$1,146 | \$82 million | 71,800 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 3.5\% | \$1,027 | \$33 million | 32,100 | 44.7\% | 40.1\% | 46.5\% |
| All Minority Students | 3.7\% | \$1,243 | \$49 million | 39,400 | 54.9\% | 59.5\% | 53.2\% |
| Black or African-American | 4.0\% | \$1,227 | \$24 million | 19,700 | 27.4\% | 29.4\% | 24.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.4\% | \$1,402 | \$20 million | 14,400 | 20.1\% | 24.5\% | 21.0\% |
| Asian | 3.3\% | \$1,314 | \$3 million | 2,100 | 2.9\% | 3.4\% | 3.3\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 2.2\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.0\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 1.4\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 5.0\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.6\% |

## Differences in Enrollment Patterns by Race

Differences in the distribution of need-based grants to minority students may be due in part to differences in the distribution of minority students at public, non-profit and for-profit colleges. Minority students and Caucasian students tend to be disproportionately enrolled at lower-cost colleges. ${ }^{23}$ Financial aid at higher-cost colleges is necessarily higher, perhaps accounting for part of the reason why Caucasian students tend to get more need-based aid overall.

The table to the right shows the distribution of students by race and institutional control. This

| Distribution of Students by Control |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Race | Public | Non-Profit | For-Profit |
| Total | $75.9 \%$ | $14.5 \%$ | $9.5 \%$ |
| White | $77.1 \%$ | $15.7 \%$ | $7.2 \%$ |
| All Minority Students | $74.1 \%$ | $12.6 \%$ | $13.4 \%$ |
| Black or African-American | $71.0 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ | $16.9 \%$ |
| Hispanic or Latino | $73.4 \%$ | $12.5 \%$ | $14.1 \%$ |
| Asian | $81.0 \%$ | $13.7 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | $80.0 \%$ | $9.2 \%$ | $10.8 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | $76.8 \%$ | $14.5 \%$ | $8.7 \%$ |
| More Than One Race | $75.8 \%$ | $13.7 \%$ | $10.4 \%$ |

[^9]seems to indicate a similar share of minority students at public colleges and nearly double the share of minority students at for-profit colleges.

However, the next table disaggregates this data by degree program, demonstrating that minority students are more likely to be enrolled in Certificate and Associate's degree programs at public and non-profit colleges, and less likely to be enrolled in Bachelor's degree programs.

| Distribution of Students By Control and Degree Program Race | Public |  |  | Non-Profit |  |  | For-Profit |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Certificate | Assoc. | Bach. | Certificate | Assoc. | Bach. | Certificate | Assoc. | Bach. |
| Total | 3.8\% | 38.2\% | 32.8\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 14.2\% | 3.5\% | 3.9\% | 2.6\% |
| White | 3.6\% | 36.3\% | 34.9\% | 0.1\% | 0.5\% | 14.5\% | 3.1\% | 4.2\% | 2.7\% |
| All Minority Students | 4.3\% | 41.3\% | 29.3\% | 0.6\% | 1.1\% | 13.4\% | 3.8\% | 3.6\% | 2.6\% |
| Black or African-American | 5.3\% | 41.2\% | 28.4\% | 0.3\% | 1.1\% | 13.8\% | 3.1\% | 4.1\% | 2.9\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 4.0\% | 43.9\% | 26.9\% | 1.1\% | 1.1\% | 13.0\% | 5.0\% | 2.9\% | 2.1\% |
| Asian | 3.2\% | 35.8\% | 35.8\% | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | 14.2\% | 3.3\% | 3.2\% | 3.5\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 4.5\% | 43.2\% | 27.2\% | 0.5\% | 7.5\% | 7.2\% | 2.0\% | 6.8\% | 1.2\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 4.4\% | 47.7\% | 22.8\% | 0.2\% | 3.0\% | 12.0\% | 3.7\% | 3.7\% | 2.6\% |
| More Than One Race | 2.6\% | 38.2\% | 34.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.8\% | 14.1\% | 2.9\% | 4.0\% | 3.0\% |

The next table shows the distribution of students according to selectivity.

| Selectivity <br> Race | For-Profit or <br> Less than <br> 4-Year | Open <br> Admission | Minimally <br> Selective | Moderately <br> Selective | Very <br> Selective |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $53.9 \%$ | $4.8 \%$ | $6.1 \%$ | $24.1 \%$ | $11.1 \%$ |
| White | $50.1 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ | $6.6 \%$ | $27.0 \%$ | $12.1 \%$ |
| All Minority Students | $60.2 \%$ | $5.8 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $19.3 \%$ | $9.5 \%$ |
| Black or African-American | $62.1 \%$ | $5.2 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ | $19.5 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ |
| Hispanic or Latino | $61.4 \%$ | $8.1 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $17.3 \%$ | $8.1 \%$ |
| Asian | $52.7 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $3.3 \%$ | $22.2 \%$ | $19.7 \%$ |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | $65.1 \%$ | $9.5 \%$ | $7.0 \%$ | $15.5 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | $68.4 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $17.8 \%$ | $9.6 \%$ |
| More Than One Race | $55.1 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ | $24.6 \%$ | $11.6 \%$ |

Minority students are $11.7 \%$ more likely to be enrolled at for-profit, less-than-4-year or open admission colleges, $1.3 \%$ less likely to be enrolled at minimally selective colleges, $7.7 \%$ less likely to be enrolled at moderately selective colleges and $2.6 \%$ less likely to be enrolled at very selective colleges. The main exception is Asian students, who seem to enroll at selective colleges at much greater rates.

## TOTAL GRANTS

The next several tables report on total grants from all sources except for the education tax benefits, including federal grants, state grants, institutional grants, employer tuition reimbursement and private scholarships. The subsequent tables disaggregate the data into merit-based and need-based grants.

The first table shows the distribution of total grants by race. The distribution of grant recipients and total grant funding tends to track the prevalence in the student population, with only a few percentage points difference. As with the institutional grants, however, there are significant differences in the distribution of merit-based and need-based grants.

| Total Grants All Grants <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total <br> Grant <br> Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 51.7\% | \$4,864 | \$52,646 million | 10,822,900 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 48.2\% | \$5,008 | \$31,230 million | 6,235,700 | 57.6\% | 59.3\% | 61.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 57.4\% | \$4,672 | \$21,287 million | 4,556,300 | 42.1\% | 40.4\% | 38.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 63.5\% | \$4,372 | \$8,113 million | 1,855,800 | 17.1\% | 15.4\% | 14.0\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 58.1\% | \$4,314 | \$7,425 million | 1,720,900 | 15.9\% | 14.1\% | 14.1\% |
| Asian | 43.1\% | \$6,444 | \$3,430 million | 532,200 | 4.9\% | 6.5\% | 5.9\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 60.4\% | \$4,327 | \$461 million | 106,600 | 1.0\% | 0.9\% | 0.8\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 49.3\% | \$4,097 | \$305 million | 74,500 | 0.7\% | 0.6\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 53.8\% | \$5,831 | \$1,553 million | 266,300 | 2.5\% | 2.9\% | 2.4\% |

The next table shows the distribution of total merit-based grants by race. Caucasian students receive a disproportionately greater share of total merit-based grants. Caucasian students represent $73.6 \%$ of meritbased grant recipients but only $61.8 \%$ of the student population. Minority students represent $26.2 \%$ of merit-based grant recipients, but only $38.0 \%$ of the student population.

| Total Grants Merit-Based Grants <br> Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total <br> Funding | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Grant } \\ & \text { Recipients } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 12.0\% | \$4,646 | \$11,698 million | 2,517,700 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 14.3\% | \$4,774 | \$8,845 million | 1,853,000 | 73.6\% | 75.6\% | 61.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 8.3\% | \$4,296 | \$2,838 million | 660,700 | 26.2\% | 24.3\% | 38.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 9.5\% | \$3,982 | \$1,107 million | 278,100 | 11.0\% | 9.5\% | 14.0\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 6.9\% | \$4,092 | \$835 million | 204,100 | 8.1\% | 7.1\% | 14.1\% |
| Asian | 7.8\% | \$5,613 | \$542 million | 96,500 | 3.8\% | 4.6\% | 5.9\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 8.9\% | \$3,375 | \$53 million | 15,600 | 0.6\% | 0.5\% | 0.8\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 5.6\% | \$4,636 | \$39 million | 8,400 | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 11.7\% | \$4,525 | \$262 million | 58,000 | 2.3\% | 2.2\% | 2.4\% |

The following pie chart shows the distribution of total merit-based grants by race, demonstrating that Caucasian students receive a disproportionately greater share of all merit-based grant funding, about three-quarters of merit-based grant funding.


The next table shows the distribution of total need-based grants by race. Minority students receive a higher share of need-based grants, representing $48.5 \%$ of grant recipients and only $38.0 \%$ of the student population, but they are more likely to be low-income.

| Total Grants Need-Based Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total <br> Grant <br> Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 36.6\% | \$4,030 | \$30,887 million | 7,644,300 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 30.3\% | \$4,041 | \$15,836 million | 3,918,600 | 51.1\% | 51.3\% | 61.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 46.8\% | \$4,022 | \$14,964 million | 3,720,400 | 48.5\% | 48.4\% | 38.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 52.4\% | \$3,734 | \$5,726 million | 1,533,300 | 20.0\% | 18.5\% | 14.0\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 49.0\% | \$3,818 | \$5,542 million | 1,451,800 | 18.9\% | 17.9\% | 14.1\% |
| Asian | 32.3\% | \$5,755 | \$2,300 million | 399,700 | 5.2\% | 7.4\% | 5.9\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 42.0\% | \$3,388 | \$251 million | 74,000 | 1.0\% | 0.8\% | 0.8\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 38.4\% | \$3,463 | \$201 million | 58,000 | 0.8\% | 0.7\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 41.1\% | \$4,638 | \$944 million | 203,600 | 2.7\% | 3.1\% | 2.4\% |

## EDUCATION TAX BENEFITS

Education tax benefits include the Hope Scholarship tax credit, the Lifetime Learning tax credit and the Tuition \& Fees deduction. The following table shows that Caucasian students receive a higher share of the education tax benefits, perhaps because Caucasian students tend to come from higher income families. The education tax benefits provide a greater financial benefit to middle and upper income families.

| Education Tax Benefits Race | Percentage Receiving Benefits | Average Benefit Amount Received | Total <br> Benefit <br> Funding | Number of <br> Benefit Recipients | Percentage of Benefit Recipients | Percentage of Total Benefit Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 46.7\% | \$695 | \$6,252 million | 8,995,600 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 50.7\% | \$722 | \$4,353 million | 6,032,200 | 67.1\% | 69.6\% | 61.8\% |
| All Minority Students | 40.2\% | \$641 | \$1,884 million | 2,937,400 | 32.7\% | 30.1\% | 38.0\% |
| Black or African-American | 39.3\% | \$668 | \$714 million | 1,069,200 | 11.9\% | 11.4\% | 14.0\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 40.7\% | \$592 | \$655 million | 1,106,500 | 12.3\% | 10.5\% | 14.1\% |
| Asian | 40.4\% | \$659 | \$295 million | 447,500 | 5.0\% | 4.7\% | 5.9\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 36.3\% | \$642 | \$39 million | 60,000 | 0.7\% | 0.6\% | 0.8\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 45.4\% | \$655 | \$41 million | 62,500 | 0.7\% | 0.7\% | 0.7\% |
| More Than One Race | 42.8\% | \$731 | \$140 million | 191,700 | 2.1\% | 2.2\% | 2.4\% |

This difference in the distribution correlates well with income. This data predates the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which made the Hope Scholarship tax credit partially refundable. Even so, Caucasian students are likely to still receive a disproportionately greater share of the Hope Scholarship tax credit funding. The partial refundability is limited to $\$ 1,000$, only $40 \%$ of the maximum tax credit of $\$ 2,500$. The following table shows the distribution of the education tax benefits by income, with a disproportionately greater share received by middle-income families.

| Education Tax Benefits AGI | Percentage Receiving Benefits | Average Benefit Amount Received | Total Benefit Funding | Number of Benefit Recipients | Percentage of Benefit Recipients | Percentage of Total Benefit Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than \$50,000 | 40.5\% | \$603 | \$2,692 million | 4,464,200 | 49.6\% | 43.1\% | 57.3\% |
| \$50,000 to \$100,000 | 57.5\% | \$878 | \$2,687 million | 3,061,000 | 34.0\% | 43.0\% | 27.6\% |
| \$100,000 or more | 50.6\% | \$594 | \$874 million | 1,470,400 | 16.3\% | 14.0\% | 15.1\% |

The next table shows the percentage of students who are low, middle and upper income by race. This table demonstrates that minority students are much more likely to be low income than Caucasian students.

| Distribution of Students |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| By Adjusted Gross Income | Percentage <br> with $\mathbf{A G I}$ <br> Less than <br> $\$ 50,000$ | Percentage <br> with $\mathbf{A G I}$ <br> $\$ 50,000$ <br> to | Percentage <br> with AGI <br> $\$ 100,000$ |
| Race | $56.9 \%$ | $27.7 \%$ | or <br> More |
| Total | $48.2 \%$ | $32.0 \%$ | $15.4 \%$ |
| White | $71.2 \%$ | $20.8 \%$ | $19.9 \%$ |
| All Minority Students | $77.4 \%$ | $17.5 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ |
| Black or African-American | $71.2 \%$ | $20.9 \%$ | $7.2 \%$ |
| Hispanic or Latino | $61.3 \%$ | $25.7 \%$ | $12.9 \%$ |
| Asian | $67.2 \%$ | $24.4 \%$ | $8.3 \%$ |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | $64.3 \%$ | $25.0 \%$ | $10.7 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | $62.2 \%$ | $25.0 \%$ | $12.9 \%$ |
| More Than One Race |  |  |  |

## GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

Funding for graduate and professional students tends to be distributed in proportion to the student population, in part because most graduate and professional students demonstrate financial need and in part because graduate and professional students have also demonstrated academic merit to satisfy the admissions criteria.

The first table shows the distribution of private fellowships to graduate and professional students by race.

| Private Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3.7\% | \$5,797 | \$736 million | 127,000 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 3.3\% | \$4,989 | \$382 million | 76,600 | 60.3\% | 51.9\% | 66.6\% |
| All Minority Students | 4.4\% | \$7,065 | \$353 million | 49,900 | 39.3\% | 47.9\% | 33.1\% |
| Black or African-American | 4.0\% | \$5,828 | \$96 million | 16,400 | 12.9\% | 13.0\% | 11.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 4.9\% | \$7,601 | \$103 million | 13,600 | 10.7\% | 14.0\% | 8.0\% |
| Asian | 3.9\% | \$7,593 | \$112 million | 14,700 | 11.6\% | 15.2\% | 10.8\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 18.7\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.3\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 1.2\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.3\% |
| More Than One Race | 4.6\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.1\% |

The next table shows the distribution of institutional grants to graduate and professional students by race.

| Institutional Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 19.2\% | \$8,835 | \$5,866 million | 664,000 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 18.5\% | \$8,311 | \$3,537 million | 425,600 | 64.1\% | 60.3\% | 66.6\% |
| All Minority Students | 20.7\% | \$9,761 | \$2,312 million | 236,900 | 35.7\% | 39.4\% | 33.1\% |
| Black or African-American | 12.8\% | \$7,520 | \$389 million | 51,700 | 7.8\% | 6.6\% | 11.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 20.9\% | \$10,528 | \$607 million | 57,700 | 8.7\% | 10.4\% | 8.0\% |
| Asian | 29.0\% | \$10,502 | \$1,140 million | 108,600 | 16.4\% | 19.4\% | 10.8\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 22.9\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.3\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 27.3\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.3\% |
| More Than One Race | 20.1\% | \$9,440 | \$136 million | 14,400 | 2.2\% | 2.3\% | 2.1\% |

The next table shows the distribution of total grants to graduate and professional students by race.

| Total Grants Race | Percentage Receiving Grants | Average Grant Amount Received | Total Grant Funding | Number of Grant Recipients | Percentage of Grant <br> Recipients | Percentage of Total Grant Funding | Percentage of Student Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 41.1\% | \$7,518 | \$10,687 million | 1,421,500 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| White | 41.4\% | \$6,896 | \$6,580 million | 954,100 | 67.1\% | 61.6\% | 66.6\% |
| All Minority Students | 40.6\% | \$8,790 | \$4,085 million | 464,700 | 32.7\% | 38.2\% | 33.1\% |
| Black or African-American | 32.8\% | \$7,458 | \$991 million | 132,900 | 9.3\% | 9.3\% | 11.7\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 41.9\% | \$8,577 | \$991 million | 115,500 | 8.1\% | 9.3\% | 8.0\% |
| Asian | 47.9\% | \$9,999 | \$1,796 million | 179,600 | 12.6\% | 16.8\% | 10.8\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 36.1\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.3\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 52.2\% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.3\% |
| More Than One Race | 40.0\% | \$7,917 | \$226 million | 28,600 | 2.0\% | 2.1\% | 2.1\% |

Notice that in each of the three tables there was a close correlation between the distribution of grants and the prevalence of each race in the student population.

## GROWTH IN FUNDING BY RACE

The following table shows the growth in mean grants for private scholarships, institutional grants and total grants by race from 2003-04 to 2007-08. Mean grants are the ratio of total grant funding divided by the total student enrollments. There has been more growth in mean private scholarships among Caucasian students than minority students during this four year period. Mean institutional grants have also grown faster among minority students. However, mean total grants have grown faster among Caucasian students than minority students, causing the disparity in grant funding by race to widen.

| Growth in Mean Grants 2003-04 to 2007-08 | Private Scholarships |  |  | Institutional Grants |  |  | Total Grants |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race | 2003-04 | 2007-08 | Change | 2003-04 | 2007-08 | Change | 2003-04 | 2007-08 | Change |
| Total | \$133 | \$139 | 4.6\% | \$750 | \$989 | 31.8\% | \$2,047 | \$2,516 | 22.9\% |
| White | \$138 | \$146 | 6.0\% | \$841 | \$1,106 | 31.4\% | \$1,938 | \$2,416 | 24.7\% |
| All Minority Students | \$124 | \$127 | 2.6\% | \$596 | \$801 | 34.4\% | \$2,238 | \$2,680 | 19.8\% |
| Black or African-American | \$122 | \$118 | -3.3\% | \$596 | \$717 | 20.3\% | \$2,478 | \$2,774 | 11.9\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | \$101 | \$80 | -20.8\% | \$476 | \$683 | 43.5\% | \$2,046 | \$2,508 | 22.6\% |
| Asian | \$122 | \$150 | 23.5\% | \$853 | \$1,185 | 38.9\% | \$2,201 | \$2,776 | 26.1\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | \$307 | \$317 | 3.2\% | \$471 | \$513 | 8.9\% | \$2,116 | \$2,615 | 23.6\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | \$77 | \$200 | 159.5\% | \$527 | \$688 | 30.5\% | \$1,541 | \$2,020 | 31.1\% |
| More Than One Race | \$218 | \$315 | 44.6\% | \$755 | \$1,190 | 57.8\% | \$2,130 | \$3,138 | 47.3\% |

## ANALYSIS

These statistics demonstrate that, as a whole, private sector scholarship programs tend to perpetuate historical inequities in the distribution of scholarships according to race. This does not appear to be due to deliberate discrimination, but rather as a natural result of the personal interests of the scholarship sponsors. Scholarship sponsors tend to establish scholarships that select for characteristics, activities and talents of interest to them. These factors, in turn, tend to resonate with students of the same racial background as the sponsor. For example, African-American students are much less likely to participate in equestrian sports (horseback riding, polo, rodeo), water sports (scuba diving, sailing, surfing, swimming, crew, water polo) and winter sports (ice hockey, skiing, snowboarding, figure skating) than Caucasian students. They are much more likely to pursue basketball, track \& field, handball and football. The sponsors of rodeo scholarships aren't motivated by a desire to indirectly discriminate against minority
students; they just like to promote rodeo. But the net result is that private scholarships as a whole disproportionately select for Caucasian students. Similarly, golf, archery, cycling, weight lifting and wrestling scholarships tend to implicitly select for Caucasian students.

Other characteristics that tend to naturally differentiate students and available scholarships according to race include the following.

- National Origin or Heritage. There are a variety of scholarships restricted to students of particular ethnicities that are predominantly or exclusively Caucasian, such as students of Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, French Canadian, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Scandinavian, Scottish, Serbian, Slavic, Slovak, Swedish, Swiss, Ukrainian and Welsh heritage.
- Geography. The racial distribution varies by state. Students from Idaho, Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming are disproportionately likely to be Caucasian while Caucasian students from California, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, New Mexico, Texas and Washington DC are no longer in the majority. African-American students are more likely to come from Washington DC, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, and less likely to come from Montana, Idaho, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, North Dakota, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Oregon, New Mexico and Iowa.
- Field of Study. African-American students are more likely to pursue majors in black studies, urban studies, petroleum engineering, cosmetology and public administration, and less likely to pursue the physical sciences, economics, conservation, forestry, horticulture, gerontology and education. The opposite is true of Caucasian students. Students majoring in Latin American Studies, Hispanic Studies, and Spanish Language Teacher Education are more likely to be Latino than Caucasian. Latino students also tend to major in Business, Architecture, Criminal Justice, Fashion Modeling and Culinary Arts.
- Religion. African-American students are more likely to be Methodist, Episcopalian, Pentecostal, Seventh-day Adventist, Baptist and Muslim and are less likely to be Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wiccan, Lutheran, Jewish, Mormon or Hindu. Latino students are more likely to be Roman Catholic. Religions where the majority of students are Caucasian include Lutheran, Jewish, Greek Orthodox, Mennonite, Mormon, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Wiccan, United Church of Christ and Quaker. Religions where the majority of students are not Caucasian include Hindu, Methodist, Episcopalian, Muslim, Jehovah's Witness, Seventh-day Adventist, Buddhist, Pentecostal, Church of God and Baha'i.

Overall, merit-based grants tend to disproportionately select for Caucasian students. This is compensated somewhat by the distribution of need-based grants according to race, since minority students tend to be less affluent than Caucasian students. Shifting funding from merit-based grants to need-based grants will yield more balance in the distribution of grants according to race, but it will not entirely compensate for private scholarships that collectively demonstrate implicit preferences for Caucasian students.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The terms 'White' and 'Caucasian' are used interchangeably and synonymously in this paper, as are the terms 'Black' and 'African-American' and the terms 'Latino' and 'Hispanic'.
    ${ }^{2}$ Jason Whitely, African-American hands out a 'whites-only' scholarship, WFAA-TV (Dallas/Fort Worth), June 30, 2011. www.wfaa.com/news/national/African-American-hands-out-a-whites-only-scholarship-124822514.html
    ${ }^{3}$ There are, however, many scholarship programs restricted to particular Caucasian ethnicities, such as scholarships for students of German, Greek, Italian, Irish, Norwegian, Polish, Scottish, Swedish or Welsh heritage.
    ${ }^{4}$ This estimate is derived from the number of public and private secondary schools in the US by assuming one valedictorian and one salutatorian per school.

[^1]:    ${ }^{5}$ www.fmafe.org
    ${ }^{6}$ www.unccfonline.com
    ${ }^{7}$ The web site at http://people.bu.edu/colrepub has not been updated since 2006.
    ${ }^{8}$ The web site at averagejoescholarshipfund.org has been defunct since 2007. A press release announcing the scholarship can be found at www.prweb.com/releases/2006/01/prweb330108.htm.
    ${ }^{9}$ www.columbiamissourian.com/stories/2004/04/15/duo-creates-white-scholarship-as-protest/

[^2]:    ${ }^{10}$ www.oregonlive.com/education/index.ssf/2010/02/oregon minority group to offer.html
    ${ }^{11}$ www.chronicle.com/article/Judge-Tells-Black-Colleges-in/20522/
    ${ }^{12}$ Ayers v. Fordice, 879 F. Supp. 1419, 1477 (N.D. Miss. 1995), aff'd in part, rev'd in part, remanded, 111 F.3d 1183 (5th Cir. 1997), cert. denied, 118 S. Ct. 871 (1998).

[^3]:    ${ }^{13}$ The figures for American Indian or Alaska Native students may be unreliable due to small sample size.
    ${ }^{14}$ The figures for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander students may be unreliable due to small sample size.

[^4]:    ${ }^{15}$ The table on page 17 of the Secrets to Winning a Scholarship (2011) book reports that minority students represent $33.8 \%$ of applicants but only $28.5 \%$ of scholarship recipients, compared with the $31.0 \%$ and $27.5 \%$ figures from this table. The book's table differs from this table because that table adds a restriction to students who applied for financial aid and this table adds a restriction to students in Bachelor's degree programs (some undergraduate students at 4-year colleges are enrolled in Associate's degree or Certificate programs).
    ${ }^{16}$ The figures for American Indian or Alaska Native students may be unreliable due to small sample size.
    ${ }^{17}$ The figures for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander students may be unreliable due to small sample size.

[^5]:    ${ }^{18}$ The percentage of student population column in both the high school and college GPA tables is restricted to the percentage of just high GPA students. A subsequent table illustrates how the percentage of students in the high GPA group varies according to race. Note that $14.0 \%$ of Caucasian students and $13.3 \%$ of Asian students with an SAT combined score (or ACT equivalent) of 1300/1600 received private scholarships, compared with $8.9 \%$ of African-American students and 5.7\% of Latino students.

[^6]:    ${ }^{19}$ Low income is defined as family AGI less than $\$ 50,000$. Almost all (95.9\%) Pell Grant recipients have family AGI less than \$50,000.
    ${ }^{20}$ Leveraging is defined as using student financial aid funding as a recruiting tool.

[^7]:    ${ }^{21} 29.9 \%$ of Caucasian students with a combined SAT score (or equivalent ACT score) of 1400 or more out of 1600 received institutional merit-based grants, compared with $8.2 \%$ of African-American students, $19.8 \%$ of Latino students, and $17.7 \%$ of Asian students.

[^8]:    ${ }^{22}$ Linda G. Morra, Higher Education: Information on Minority-Targeted Scholarships, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), HEHS-94-77, January 14, 1994.
    Summary: http://www.gao.gov/products/HEHS-94-77
    Full Report: http://archive.gao.gov/t2pbat4/150617.pdf

[^9]:    ${ }^{23}$ Higher cost colleges tend to have more selective admissions policies. Both the higher sticker price and the greater selectivity lead to lower enrollment by low-income students.

