

Closing Corporate Tax Loopholes | **Alternative Use of Revenues: Greater Federal Aid for Low-Income Students**

Increase in federal aid, on average, to restore the purchasing power of the Pell Grant to cover 50 percent of the average total cost of attendance at a public, four-year institution using revenue from closing corporate tax loopholes:

9.7
million
recipients

\$4,350
average award

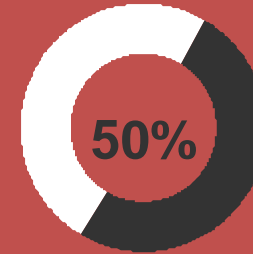
\$6,515
maximum award

Total cost of attendance includes:

- tuition
- fees
- room and board

Cost of Corporate Tax Subsidies over 10 Years

1.487
Trillion Dollars



1988

The last year the maximum Federal Pell Grant award covered 50 percent of the total cost of attendance at a public, four-year institution

28%
on average per year

The portion of revenue from closing corporate tax loopholes that would enable the federal government to boost federal aid for low-income students to make college affordable and sustainable until completion

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College Opportunity and Affordability

Using Revenue from Closing Corporate Tax Loopholes

State	Additional Funding (in millions)	Students who Benefit
Alabama	\$859.6	180,994
Alaska	37.7	9,389
Arizona	2,224.2	614,387
Arkansas	424.3	91,887
California	4,758.7	1,043,970
Colorado	666.0	157,084
Connecticut	297.9	74,482
Delaware	72.5	17,753
District of Columbia	223.5	50,545
Florida	2,734.8	618,714
Georgia	1,524.3	331,743
Hawaii	88.8	20,484
Idaho	233.0	50,625
Illinois	1,795.7	408,901
Indiana	945.8	226,665
Iowa	1,003.3	231,586
Kansas	335.6	77,916
Kentucky	594.1	135,077
Louisiana	581.9	125,669
Maine	135.3	31,268
Maryland	506.4	124,214
Massachusetts	604.2	140,368
Michigan	1,481.6	354,868
Minnesota	665.6	165,481
Mississippi	594.6	116,478
Missouri	813.0	185,904
Montana	106.2	23,757
Nebraska	185.8	45,145
Nevada	166.7	39,782
New Hampshire	93.4	22,359
New Jersey	835.6	186,393
New Mexico	280.6	67,703
New York	2,438.2	551,870
North Carolina	1,115.9	262,981
North Dakota	79.5	17,928
Ohio	1,663.2	374,419
Oklahoma	467.1	106,140
Oregon	517.1	120,306
Pennsylvania	1,341.3	313,981
Rhode Island	149.4	34,797
South Carolina	582.8	129,907
South Dakota	115.0	27,224
Tennessee	840.3	187,367
Texas	2,972.4	682,699
Utah	478.2	108,230
Vermont	56.4	13,509
Virginia	864.1	194,951
Washington	618.3	144,585
West Virginia	295.7	63,965
Wisconsin	536.0	127,876
Wyoming	58.0	13,333
Puerto Rico	1,221.6	251,477
Outlying Areas	66.3	48,866
Other	0.0	-
National	\$42,347.5	9,748,000



Investing just 28 percent of the revenue that would be generated by closing corporate tax loopholes would enable the federal government to boost the maximum award under the Federal Pell Grant program to enable low-income students to cover half of the average total cost of attendance (tuition, fees, room, and board, in-state) at a public, four-year institution of higher education. The last time the maximum Pell award covered 50 percent of the total cost of attendance was in 1988. Since then the cost of attending college has sky-rocketed partly due to declining state support for public universities and colleges. Restoring the purchasing power of the Federal Pell Grant would go a long way in ensuring that low-income students not only have the opportunity to attend college (both two- and four-year programs) but also be able to stay there and finish their degrees.

Percentage of Revenue from Closing Corporate Tax Loopholes Represented by an Additional Federal Investment in Federal Pell Grants

