

Data Profile: FAFSA/WASFA and WCG Receipt

Workforce Education Investment Accountability and Oversight Board

Financial Aid Application Participation (FAFSA/WASFA)

To receive financial aid, including the Washington College Grant, students must apply using the federal or state application. This is either the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or the Washington Application for State Financial Aid (WASFA). The Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC) collects data about FAFSA completion rates for high school seniors in the state. WSAC also collects data about FAFSA completion counts for adult first-time students and continuing postsecondary students in the state. FAFSA completion data can be disaggregated by some demographic characteristics. WSAC also has limited data about the number of students completing WASFA, however no demographic characteristics are presented here to protect sensitive student populations.

Overarching Questions:

- How many students apply for financial aid?
- Who applies for financial aid (demographics)?
- How have the numbers of financial aid applications changed over time?

FAFSA: 12th Grade Students

Approximately 49% of 12th grade students who were expected to graduate in the class of 2021 completed FAFSA (table 1).

Table 1. How many 12th grade students who were expected to graduate completed FAFSA?

| <i>Class</i> | Number of Seniors | FAFSA Completion Count | FAFSA Completion Rate |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Class of 2021</i> | 76,535 | 37,198 | 48.6% |
| <i>Class of 2020</i> | 75,955 | 39,729 | 52.3% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA Completion Portal data, FAFSA completion rates for seniors expected to graduate in the classes of 2020 and 2021

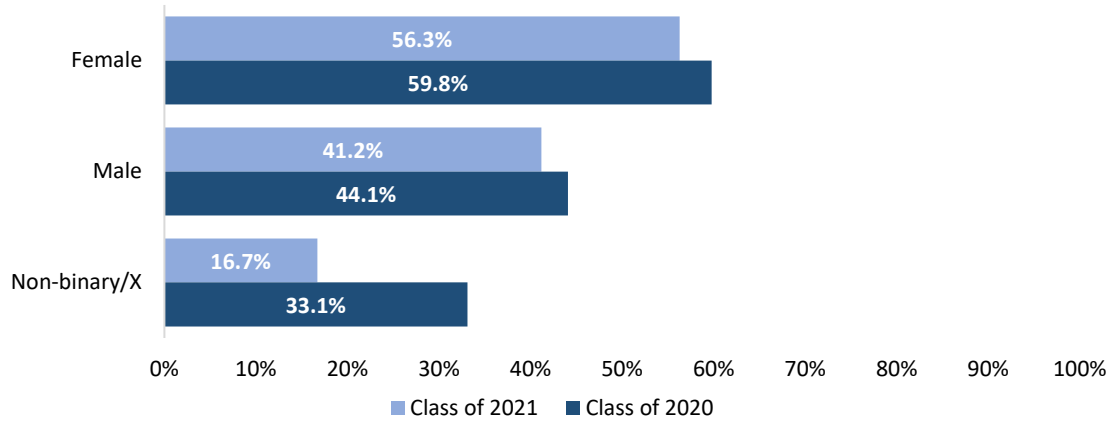
Note: FAFSA completion rates of 12th grade students are calculated using FAFSA completions between October 1 of students' 12th grade year and September 30 following their high school graduation. WSAC's calculation of the statewide completion rate uses a different denominator than the rate used for NCAN's national ranking. Data may change slightly over time due to identity matching of OSPI seniors

FAFSA dashboard by school district available at <https://portal.wsac.wa.gov/fafsacompletion/>

FAFSA completion rates for students who were expected to graduate in the class of 2021 varied by student sub-group. By gender, FAFSA completion rates were higher for female students (56.3%) than male students (41.2%) and non-binary/gender X students (16.7%) (figure 1a). By race, the FAFSA completion rate was highest for Asian students (66.6%) and lowest for American Indian/Alaskan Native students (35.8%) (figure 1b). Additionally, migrant students, homeless students, English learners, and students in special education all had FAFSA completion rates below 40% (figure 1c).

Figure 1. How do FAFSA completion rates compare for different subgroups of 12th grade students who were expected to graduate?

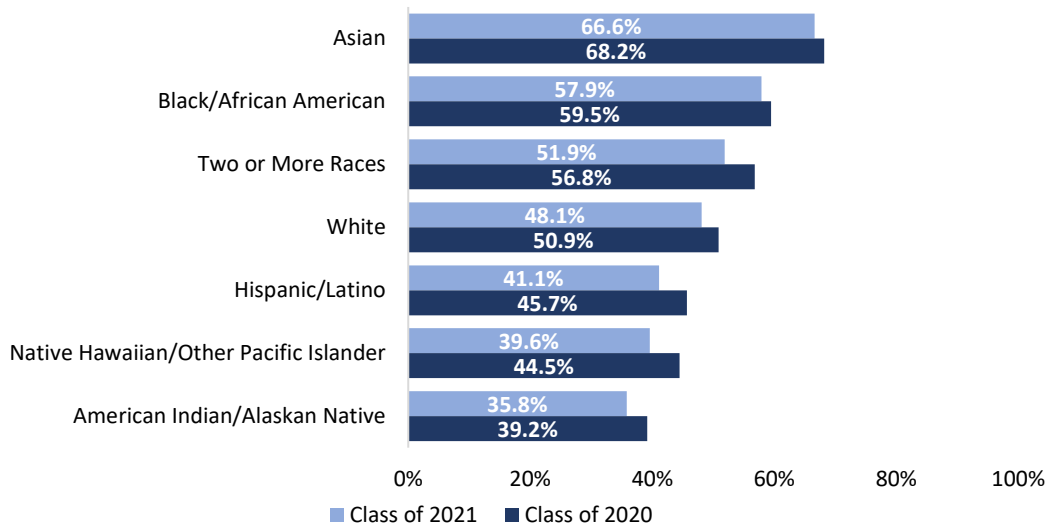
Figure 1a. How do FAFSA completion rates for 12th grade students who were expected to graduate differ by gender?



Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA Completion Portal data, FAFSA completion rates for seniors expected to graduate in the classes of 2020 and 2021

Note: FAFSA completion rates of 12th grade students are calculated using FAFSA completions between October 1 of students' 12th grade year and September 30 following their high school graduation. Data may change slightly over time due to identity matching of OSPI seniors

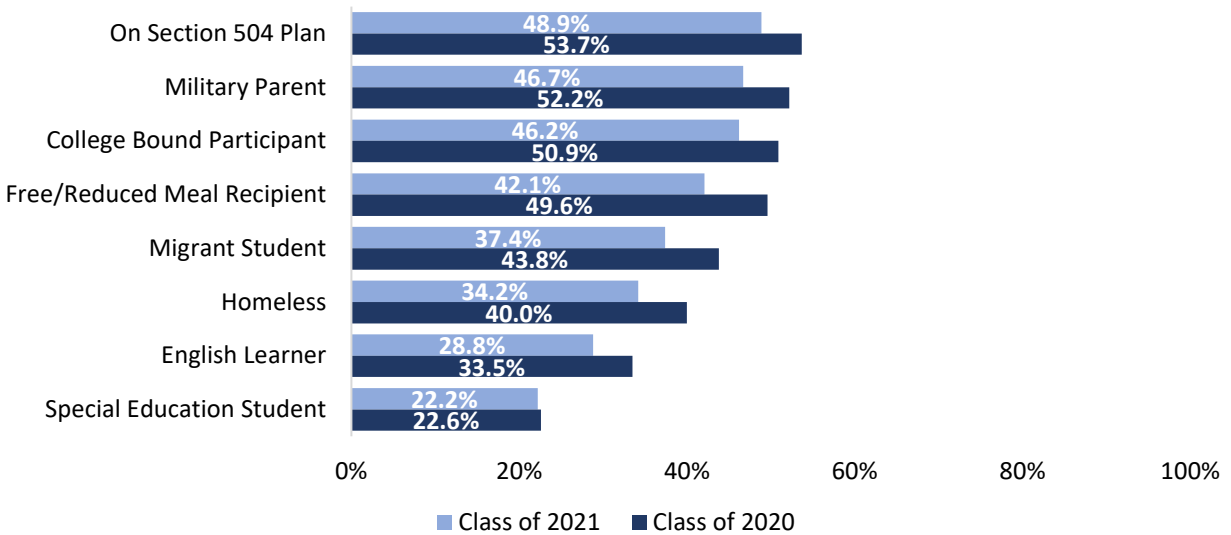
Figure 1b. How do FAFSA completion rates for 12th grade students who were expected to graduate differ by race?



Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA Completion Portal data, FAFSA completion rates for seniors expected to graduate in the classes of 2020 and 2021

Note: FAFSA completion rates of 12th grade students are calculated using FAFSA completions between October 1 of students' 12th grade year and September 30 following their high school graduation. Data may change slightly over time due to identity matching of OSPI seniors

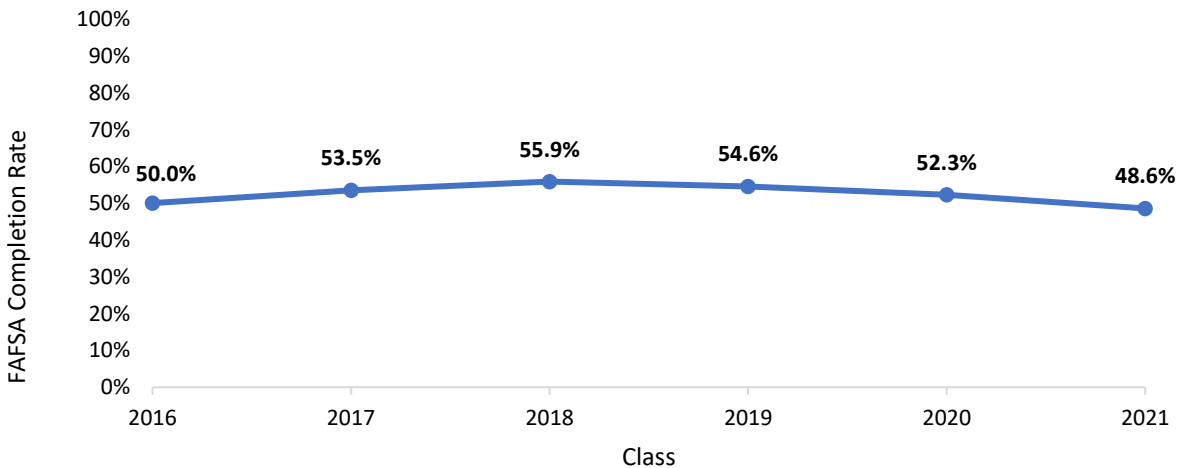
Figure 1c. How do FAFSA completion rates for 12th grade students who were expected to graduate differ by other demographic characteristics?



Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA Completion Portal data, FAFSA completion rates for seniors expected to graduate in the class of 2020
 Note: FAFSA completion rates of 12th grade students are calculated using FAFSA completions between October 1 of students' 12th grade year and September 30 following their high school graduation. Data was pulled on 6/25/2021 and may change slightly over time due to identity matching of OSPI seniors

FAFSA completion rates for high school seniors have fluctuated over the last several years (figure 2). The FAFSA completion rate was 50% for the class of 2016. The rate rose by several percentage points for the classes of 2017 and 2018, and then fell slightly for the classes of 2019, 2020, and 2021. Approximately 49% of the class of 2021 completed FAFSA (table 2).

Figure 2. How have 12th grade FAFSA completion rates for students who were expected to graduate changed over time?



Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA Completion Portal data, FAFSA completion rates for seniors expected to graduate in the class of 2016 through the class of 2021

Note: FAFSA completion rates of 12th grade students are calculated using FAFSA completions between October 1 of students' 12th grade year and September 30 following their high school graduation. Data may change slightly over time due to identity matching of OSPI seniors

Table 2. How have 12th grade FAFSA completion rates for students who were expected to graduate changed over time?

| <i>Class</i> | FAFSA Completion Rate |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Class of 2021</i> | 48.6% |
| <i>Class of 2020</i> | 52.3% |
| <i>Class of 2019</i> | 54.6% |
| <i>Class of 2018</i> | 55.9% |
| <i>Class of 2017</i> | 53.5% |
| <i>Class of 2016</i> | 50.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA Completion Portal data, FAFSA completion rates for seniors expected to graduate in the class of 2016 through the class of 2021

Note: FAFSA completion rates of 12th grade students are calculated using FAFSA completions between October 1 of students' 12th grade year and September 30 following their high school graduation. Data may change slightly over time due to identity matching of OSPI seniors

FAFSA: Adult First-Time Students (Ages 25+)

For other subgroups of the population there is no well-established method for defining potential college-going cohorts on which to base completion rates. Instead, the following sections present counts of how many students completed FAFSA in Washington. For the 2019-2020 aid year, almost 20,000 adult first-time students (ages 25+) completed FAFSA (table 3).

Table 3. How many adult first-time students completed FAFSA?

| <i>Aid Year</i> | FAFSA Completion Count |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>2019-20</i> | 19,968 |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count, aid year 2019-2020, adult first-time undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence, ages 25+

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Of adult first-time students who completed FAFSA, a greater proportion were female (58.3%) than male (41.4%) (table 4a). The majority were single and have never been married (55.5%) (table 4b). More than two-thirds (68.7%) had incomes below 50% of the state median family income level (table 4c). About 41% were first-generation students (table 4d).

Table 4. What is the demographic breakdown of adult first-time students who completed FAFSA?

Table 4a. What is the gender breakdown of adult first-time students who completed FAFSA?

| Gender | FAFSA Completion Count | Proportion of FAFSA Completers |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Male</i> | 8,259 | 41.4% |
| <i>Female</i> | 11,648 | 58.3% |
| <i>Unknown</i> | 61 | 0.3% |
| Total | 19,968 | 100.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count by gender, aid year 2019-2020, adult first-time undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence, ages 25+

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Table 4b. What is the marital status breakdown of adult first-time students who completed FAFSA?

| Marital Status | FAFSA Completion Count | Proportion of FAFSA Completers |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Single</i> | 11,085 | 55.5% |
| <i>Married</i> | 5,911 | 29.6% |
| <i>Separated, Divorced, or Widowed</i> | 2,970 | 14.9% |
| <i>Unknown</i> | 2 | 0.0% |
| Total | 19,968 | 100.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count by marital status, aid year 2019-2020, adult first-time undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence, ages 25+

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Table 4c. What is the MFI categorical breakdown of adult first-time students who completed FAFSA?

| MFI Category | FAFSA Completion Count | Proportion of FAFSA Completers |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i><=50</i> | 13,724 | 68.7% |
| <i>>50-55</i> | 761 | 3.8% |
| <i>>55-60</i> | 704 | 3.5% |
| <i>>60-65</i> | 598 | 3.0% |
| <i>>65-70</i> | 539 | 2.7% |
| <i>>70-75</i> | 485 | 2.4% |
| <i>>75-100</i> | 1,546 | 7.7% |
| <i>>100</i> | 1,602 | 8.0% |
| Total | 19,959* | 100.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count by statewide median family income (MFI), aid year 2019-2020, adult first-time undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence, ages 25+

Note: The median family income (MFI) category is based on a student's family income as a percent of the state median family income, taking into account family size. An adjustment is made for families that have more than one member in college. Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022. *Nine records were missing

Table 4d. What is the first-generation status breakdown of adult first-time students who completed FAFSA?

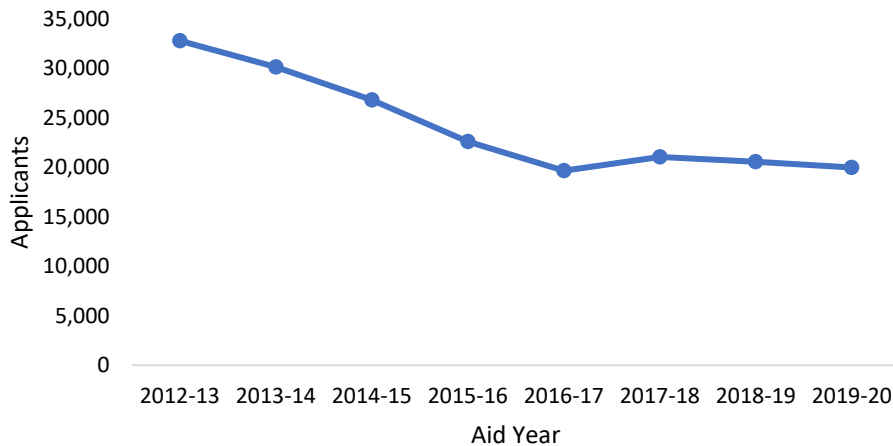
| <i>First-Generation Status</i> | FAFSA Completion Count | Proportion of FAFSA Completers |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>First-Generation</i> | 8,264 | 41.4% |
| <i>Not First-Generation</i> | 6,044 | 30.3% |
| <i>Unknown</i> | 5,660 | 28.3% |
| <i>Total</i> | 19,968 | 100.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count by first-generation status, aid year 2019-2020, adult first-time undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence, ages 25+

Note: First-generation students are defined as those with parents who did not complete college or beyond. Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

The number of adult first-time students who completed FAFSA in Washington has declined over time (figure 5). During the 2012-2013 academic year, nearly 33,000 adult first-time students completed FAFSA, compared to approximately 20,000 students in 2019-2020 (table 5).

Figure 5. How have counts of adult first-time students who completed FAFSA change over time?



Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count, aid year 2012-2013 through 2019-2020, adult first-time undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence, ages 25+

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Table 5. How have counts of adult first-time students who completed FAFSA change over time?

| <i>FAFSA Cycle</i> | FAFSA Completion Count |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2019-2020 | 19,968 |
| 2018-2019 | 20,555 |
| 2017-2018 | 21,034 |
| 2016-2017 | 19,653 |
| 2015-2016 | 22,582 |
| 2014-2015 | 26,808 |
| 2013-2014 | 30,139 |
| 2012-2013 | 32,779 |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count, aid year 2012-2013 through 2019-2020, adult first-time undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence, ages 25+

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

FAFSA: Continuing Postsecondary Students

As with adult first-time students, it is not possible to calculate a FAFSA completion rate for continuing postsecondary students. During the 2019-2020 academic year, 229,793 continuing postsecondary students in Washington completed FAFSA (table 6).

Table 6. How many continuing postsecondary students completed FAFSA?

| <i>Academic Year</i> | FAFSA Completion Count |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2019-20 | 229,793 |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count, aid year 2019-2020, continuing postsecondary undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Among continuing postsecondary students, 61.8% were female and 38.2% were male (table 7a). Nearly 75% were single and never married (table 7b). Almost 47% had incomes below 50% of the state median family income level (table 7c). Approximately 29% were freshman students who had attended college before, 27% were sophomores, 25% were juniors, 15% were seniors, and 5% were other undergraduate students (table 7d). About 31% were first-generation students (table 7e).

Table 7. What is the demographic breakdown of continuing postsecondary students who completed FAFSA?

Table 7a. What is the gender breakdown of continuing postsecondary students who completed FAFSA?

| Gender | Proportion of FAFSA Completers |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Male</i> | 38.2% |
| <i>Female</i> | 61.8% |
| <i>Unknown</i> | 0.1% |
| <i>Total</i> | 100.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion by gender, aid year 2019-2020, continuing postsecondary undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Table 7b. What is the marital status breakdown of continuing postsecondary students who completed FAFSA?

| Marital Status | Proportion of FAFSA Completers |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Single</i> | 74.7% |
| <i>Married</i> | 18.3% |
| <i>Separated, Divorced, or Widowed</i> | 7.0% |
| <i>Total</i> | 100.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion by marital status, aid year 2019-2020, continuing postsecondary undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Table 7c. What is the MFI categorical breakdown of continuing postsecondary students who completed FAFSA?

| MFI Category | Proportion of FAFSA Completers |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i><=50</i> | 46.9% |
| <i>>50-55</i> | 4.1% |
| <i>>55-60</i> | 3.8% |
| <i>>60-65</i> | 3.5% |
| <i>>65-70</i> | 3.3% |
| <i>>70-75</i> | 2.9% |
| <i>>75-100</i> | 11.1% |
| <i>>100</i> | 24.4% |
| <i>Total</i> | 100.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion by statewide median family income (MFI), aid year 2019-2020, continuing postsecondary undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence

Note: The median family income (MFI) category is based on a student's family income as a percent of the state median family income, taking into account family size. Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Table 7d. What is the year in school breakdown of continuing postsecondary students who completed FAFSA?

| <i>Year in School</i> | Proportion of FAFSA Completers |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Freshman, Attended College Before</i> | 28.5% |
| <i>Sophomore</i> | 27.3% |
| <i>Junior</i> | 24.6% |
| <i>Senior</i> | 14.5% |
| <i>Other Undergraduate</i> | 5.1% |
| <i>Total</i> | 100.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion by year in school, aid year 2019-2020, continuing postsecondary undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence

Note: Year in school is determined by a financial aid recipient's standing at the beginning of the last term for which financial aid was awarded; therefore, the year in school may be Graduate/Prof if a recipient began the academic year as an undergraduate but ended as a graduate/professional student. Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Table 7e. What is the first-generation status breakdown of continuing postsecondary students who completed FAFSA?

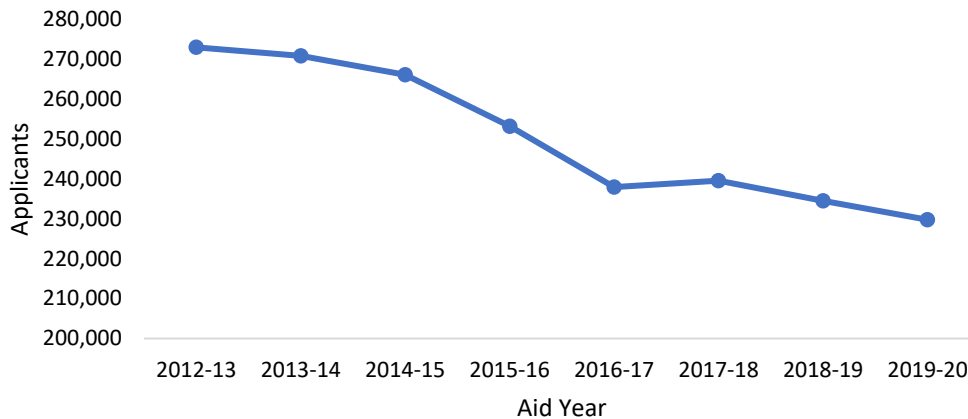
| <i>First-Generation Status</i> | Proportion of FAFSA Completers |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>First-Generation</i> | 31.2% |
| <i>Not First-Generation</i> | 55.8% |
| <i>Unknown</i> | 12.9% |
| <i>Total</i> | 100.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion by first generation status, aid year 2019-2020, continuing postsecondary undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence

Note: First-generation students are defined as those with parents who did not complete college or beyond. Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

The number of continuing postsecondary students who completed FAFSA has decreased over time (figure 8). In the 2012-2013 aid year, 273,029 continuing postsecondary students completed FAFSA, compared to 229,793 in 2019-2020 (table 8).

Figure 8. How have counts of continuing postsecondary students who completed FAFSA changed over time?



Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count, aid year 2012-2013 through 2019-2020, continuing postsecondary undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Table 8. How have counts of continuing postsecondary students who completed FAFSA changed over time?

| <i>Aid Year</i> | FAFSA Completion Count |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>2019-2020</i> | 229,793 |
| <i>2018-2019</i> | 234,557 |
| <i>2017-2018</i> | 239,622 |
| <i>2016-2017</i> | 237,962 |
| <i>2015-2016</i> | 253,241 |
| <i>2014-2015</i> | 266,138 |
| <i>2013-2014</i> | 270,918 |
| <i>2012-2013</i> | 273,029 |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington FAFSA completion data, FAFSA completion count, aid year 2012-2013 through 2019-2020, continuing postsecondary undergraduate students, Washington state of legal residence

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes FAFSA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

WASFA Applications

Washington financial aid is available to students who cannot file, or do not wish to file, the FAFSA for various reasons, including immigration status, parental immigration status or family members who do not wish to file a FAFSA, defaulted federal loans, repayments owed on federal grants, or inability to provide selective service confirmation. To protect student privacy, no demographic data or differentiation in student sub-group (i.e. high school senior or continuing postsecondary student) is presented for WASFA applicants. During the 2019-2020 aid year, 5,406 students completed WASFA (table 9).

Table 9. How many students completed WASFA?

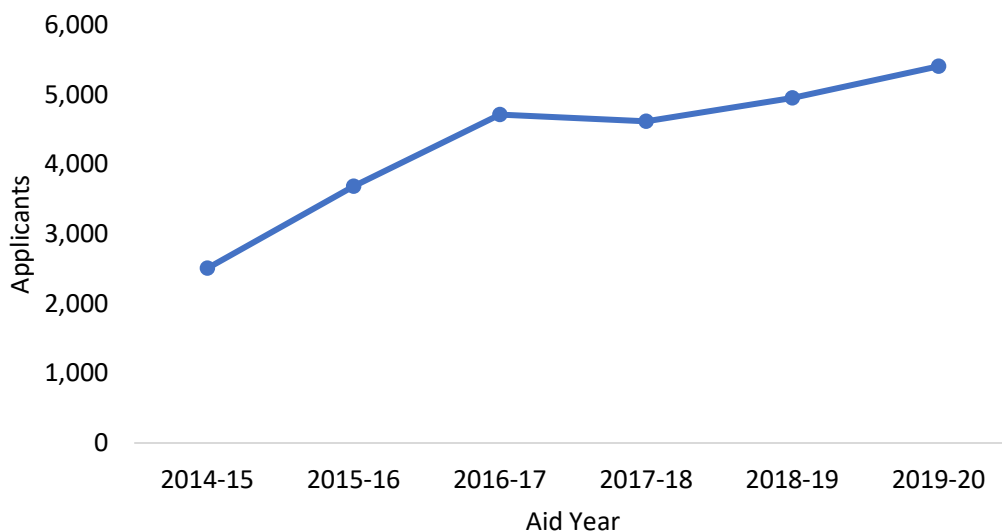
| Aid Year | Applicants |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2019-2020 | 5,406 |

Source: WSAC Student Financial Assistance analysis of Washington WASFA application data, total WASFA applications for aid year 2019-2020

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes WASFA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. WASFA completions may include undergraduate and graduate students. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

The number of students completing WASFA has grown over time (figure 10). In the 2014-2015 aid year, approximately 2,500 students completed WASFA, compared to 5,406 in the 2019-2020 aid year (table 10).

Figure 10. How have WASFA completion counts changed over time?



Source: WSAC Student Financial Assistance analysis of Washington WASFA application data, total WASFA applications for aid year 2014-2015 through 2019-2020

Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes WASFA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. WASFA completions may include undergraduate and graduate students. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Table 10. How have WASFA completion counts changed over time?

| Aid Year | Applicants |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2019-2020 | 5,406 |
| 2018-2019 | 4,951 |
| 2017-2018 | 4,615 |
| 2016-2017 | 4,714 |
| 2015-2016 | 3,686 |
| 2014-2015 | 2,507 |

Source: WSAC Student Financial Assistance analysis of Washington WASFA application data, total WASFA applications for aid year 2014-2015 through 2019-2020
 Note: Aid year refers to the academic year in which students will receive aid at a postsecondary institution. This includes WASFA completions from October 1 in the year preceding the aid year through June 30 of the aid year. WASFA completions may include undergraduate and graduate students. Data for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022

Washington College Grant (WCG)

The new Washington College Grant has expanded the reach and availability of need-based financial aid for Washington students. In the 2019-2020 academic year, the WCG increased funding to serve an additional one-third of the remaining unserved students with incomes below 70% of the state median family income and increased the maximum award amounts to cover full tuition and fees at public institutions. In the 2020-2021 academic year, WCG became an entitlement and guaranteed funding to all eligible students. In addition, eligibility was extended to students whose incomes are between 70% and 100% of the state median family income level. Examining data about WCG receipt can help reveal the quantity and characteristics of students who have benefited from the state aid program. Financial aid data includes the number of students who received WCG and some demographic breakdowns of recipients.

Overarching Questions:

- How many students receive WCG?
- Who receives WCG (demographics)?
- What is the estimated rate of WCG receipt for eligible students?

WCG Recipients

Financial aid data shows the number of Washington students who received the Washington College Grant (WCG). Interim Report data for the 2020-2021 school year indicates that 99,563 students received WCG. During the 2019-2020 academic year, 77,373 students received WCG (table 11a). Of WCG recipients in the 2020-2021 academic year, approximately 49% received an award at a public community and technical college, 40% at a public 4-year, and 10% at a private 4-year institution. The remainder received an award at a private or tribal 2-year institution (table 11b).

Table 11. How many postsecondary students received WCG?

Table 11a. How many postsecondary students received WCG, overall?

| Academic Year | Headcount |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 2020-21* | 99,563 |
| 2019-20 | 77,373 |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington College Grant data (WCG), total unduplicated WCG recipients, undergraduate and Washington state residents, academic years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021*

*Note: Data for the 2020-2021 academic year comes from the final Interim Report. Unit Record Report for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022 and may differ slightly from the Interim Report. Demographic data is only available on the Unit Record Report.

Table 11b. How many postsecondary students received WCG, by sector?

| Academic Year | Sector | Headcount | Proportion of WCG Recipients |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2020-21* | Public 4 Year | 39,640 | 39.8% |
| | Private 4 Year | 10,170 | 10.2% |
| | CTC | 48,456 | 48.7% |
| | Private 2 Year | 2,089 | 2.1% |
| | Tribal 2 Year | 206 | 0.2% |
| 2019-20 | Public 4 Year | 29,509 | 38.1% |
| | Private 4 Year | 6,957 | 9.0% |
| | CTC | 40,229 | 52.0% |
| | Private 2 Year | 1,144 | 1.5% |
| | Tribal 2 Year | 145 | 0.2% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington College Grant data (WCG), total unduplicated WCG recipients by sector, undergraduate and Washington state residents, academic year 2019-2020

*Note: Data for the 2020-2021 academic year comes from the final Interim Report. Unit Record Report for 2020-2021 will be available in 2022 and may differ slightly from the Interim Report. Demographic data is only available on the Unit Record Report. Since students might attend more than one sector, this table displays one record per student by sector. This means that the sum of headcounts by sector will not be the same as the totals in table 11a.

Demographic data is not yet available for 2020-2021. Of WCG recipients in the 2019-2020 academic year, nearly 45% were under age 21 (table 12a). The majority of WCG recipients were female (61.5%) compared to male (37.7%) (table 12b). About 28% of WCG recipients were freshmen, 36% were sophomores, 14% were juniors, and 21% were seniors (table 12c). By race, the largest share of WCG recipients were White (44.2%), followed by Hispanic students (22.8%) and Asian students (10.7%) (table 12d). WCG recipients' dependency status was split roughly evenly (table 12e). About 20% of WCG recipients had children (table 12f). Finally, the majority of WCG recipients (79.9%) had incomes below 50% of the state median family income level (table 12g).

Table 12. What is the demographic breakdown of WCG recipients?

Table 12a. What is the age group breakdown of WCG recipients?

| Age | Headcount | Proportion of WCG Recipients |
|------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| < 21 | 34,591 | 44.7% |
| 21-23 | 12,763 | 16.5% |
| 24-29 | 14,844 | 19.2% |

| | | |
|-------------|-------|------|
| 30-34 | 6,241 | 8.1% |
| 35-39 | 3,966 | 5.1% |
| 40 or Older | 4,968 | 6.4% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington College Grant data (WCG), total unduplicated WCG recipients by age, undergraduate and Washington state residents, academic year 2019-2020

Table 12b. What is the gender breakdown of WCG recipients?

| Gender | Headcount | Proportion of WCG Recipients |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Female | 47,590 | 61.5% |
| Male | 29,187 | 37.7% |
| Non-binary/X | 4 | 0.0% |
| Unknown | 592 | 0.8% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington College Grant data (WCG), total unduplicated WCG recipients by gender, undergraduate and Washington state residents, academic year 2019-2020

Table 12c. What is the year in school breakdown of WCG recipients?¹

| Year in School | Headcount | Proportion of WCG Recipients |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Freshman | 21,671 | 28.0% |
| Sophomore | 27,777 | 35.9% |
| Junior | 10,817 | 14.0% |
| Senior | 16,484 | 21.3% |
| Other | 624 | 0.8% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington College Grant data (WCG), total unduplicated WCG recipients by year in school, undergraduate and Washington state residents, academic year 2019-2020

Note: Other category includes students taking post-baccalaureate course and graduate level courses. Year in school is determined by a financial aid recipient's standing at the beginning of the last term for which financial aid was awarded; therefore, if a recipient began the academic year as an undergraduate but ended as a graduate/professional student, they are included in the other category

Table 12d. What is the racial breakdown of WCG recipients?

| Race/Ethnicity | Headcount | Proportion of WCG Recipients |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 1,273 | 1.6% |
| Asian | 8,301 | 10.7% |
| Black/African American | 6,241 | 8.1% |
| Hispanic | 17,655 | 22.8% |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 808 | 1.0% |
| White | 34,223 | 44.2% |
| Two or More Races | 3,173 | 4.1% |
| Other | 1,796 | 2.3% |

¹ The CTC student population overwhelmingly consists of lower-division students categorized as freshmen or sophomores, which may skew the distribution of class levels. Students who attend beyond a fourth year are grouped with seniors.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|------|
| <i>Unknown</i> | 3,903 | 5.0% |
|----------------|-------|------|

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington College Grant data (WCG), total unduplicated WCG recipients by race, undergraduate and Washington state residents, academic year 2019-2020

Table 12e. What is the dependency status breakdown of WCG recipients?

| Dependency Status | Headcount | Proportion of WCG Recipients |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Dependent</i> | 37,878 | 49.0% |
| <i>Independent</i> | 39,495 | 51.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington College Grant data (WCG), total unduplicated WCG recipients by dependency status, undergraduate and Washington state residents, academic year 2019-2020

Table 12f. What is the marital status breakdown of WCG recipients?

| Marital Status | Headcount | Proportion of WCG Recipients |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Married without Children</i> | 2,770 | 3.6% |
| <i>Married with Children</i> | 5,854 | 7.6% |
| <i>Single without Children</i> | 59,031 | 76.3% |
| <i>Single with Children</i> | 9,718 | 12.6% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington College Grant data (WCG), total unduplicated WCG recipients by marital status, undergraduate and Washington state residents, academic year 2019-2020

Table 12g. What is the MFI categorical breakdown of WCG recipients?

| MFI Category | Headcount | Proportion of WCG Recipients |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i><=50</i> | 61,834 | 79.9% |
| <i>51-55</i> | 4,949 | 6.4% |
| <i>56-60</i> | 4,452 | 5.8% |
| <i>61-65</i> | 3,796 | 4.9% |
| <i>66-70</i> | 2,342 | 3.0% |

Source: WSAC Research analysis of Washington College Grant data (WCG), total unduplicated WCG recipients by MFI category, undergraduate and Washington state residents, academic year 2019-2020

Note: The median family income (MFI) category is based on a student's family income as a percent of the state median family income, taking into account family size