**Economic Disadvantaged Status (required HRSA data):**

Are you **economically disadvantaged** according to federal guidelines?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No

The HHS Secretary defines a “low-income family” for programs included in Titles III, VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act as having an annual income that does not exceed 200 percent of the Department’s poverty guidelines. A family is a group of two or more individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live together or an individual who is not living with relatives. Most HRSA programs use the income of the student’s parents to compute low income status, while a few programs, depending upon the legislative intent of the program, programmatic purpose of the low income level, as well as the age and circumstances of the average participant, will use the student’s family as long as he or she is not listed as a dependent upon the parent’s tax form. Each program will announce the rationale and choice of methodology for determining low income levels in their program guidance. The Department’s poverty guidelines are based on poverty thresholds published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, adjusted annually for changes in the Consumer Price Index.

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**Educational Disadvantaged Status (required HRSA data):**

Are you **educationally disadvantaged** according to federal guidelines?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No

“**Educationally Disadvantaged**” means an individual who comes from an environment that has hindered the individual in obtaining the knowledge, skills and abilities required to enroll in and graduate from a health professions school. The following are provided as examples of “**Educationally Disadvantaged**” for guidance only and are not intended to be all-inclusive. Applicants should seek guidance from their educational institution as to how “**Educationally Disadvantaged**” is defined by their institution.

Examples:
1. Person from a high school with low average SAT scores or below the average state test results.
2. Person from a school district where 50% or less of graduates go to college.
3. Person who has a diagnosed physical or mental impairment that substantially limits participation in educational experiences.
4. Person for who English is not their primary language and for whom language is still a barrier to their academic performance.
5. Person who is first generation to attend college and who is from a rural or urban area or receiving public assistance.
6. Person from a high school where at least 30% of enrolled students are eligible for free or reduced price lunches.