

Title	State Need Grant Report and College Bound		
Challenge area:	<input type="checkbox"/> Student Readiness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Capacity & Student Success <input type="checkbox"/> Capturing the Potential of Technology <input type="checkbox"/> Stable and Accountable Funding	Staff lead:	Rachelle Sharpe
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Synopsis:	<p>In preparation for the legislative session and as background to several of the Roadmap action items, an update to the State Need Grant (SNG) and College Bound Scholarship (CBS) programs is provided to the Council. The final 2012-13 academic year data regarding eligible student enrollments and pending issues in both programs will be reviewed.</p>		
Guiding questions:	<p>What are the trends in SNG regarding enrollments by sector? How will the prioritization of SNG to CBS impact students? What are the trends in CBS regarding sign-up and enrollments? How are campuses supporting CBS students once enrolled?</p>		
Possible council action:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Only <input type="checkbox"/> Approve/Adopt <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
Documents and attachments:	<input type="checkbox"/> Brief/Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint <input type="checkbox"/> Third-party materials <input type="checkbox"/> Other		



WASHINGTON STUDENT
ACHIEVEMENT COUNCIL
EDUCATION › OPPORTUNITY › RESULTS

State Need Grant and College Bound Scholarship

Washington Student Achievement Council

October 9, 2013

Rachelle Sharpe

Student Financial Assistance Director

State Need Grant

- Historical funding and student service levels
- SNG by sectors
- SNG award amounts
- Impact of SNG
- Pending issues

College Bound Scholarship

- CBS applications
- Graduation rates
- Enrollments by sector
- Lessons from Indiana – campus support services

Washington ranks #1 in funding



\$1,077

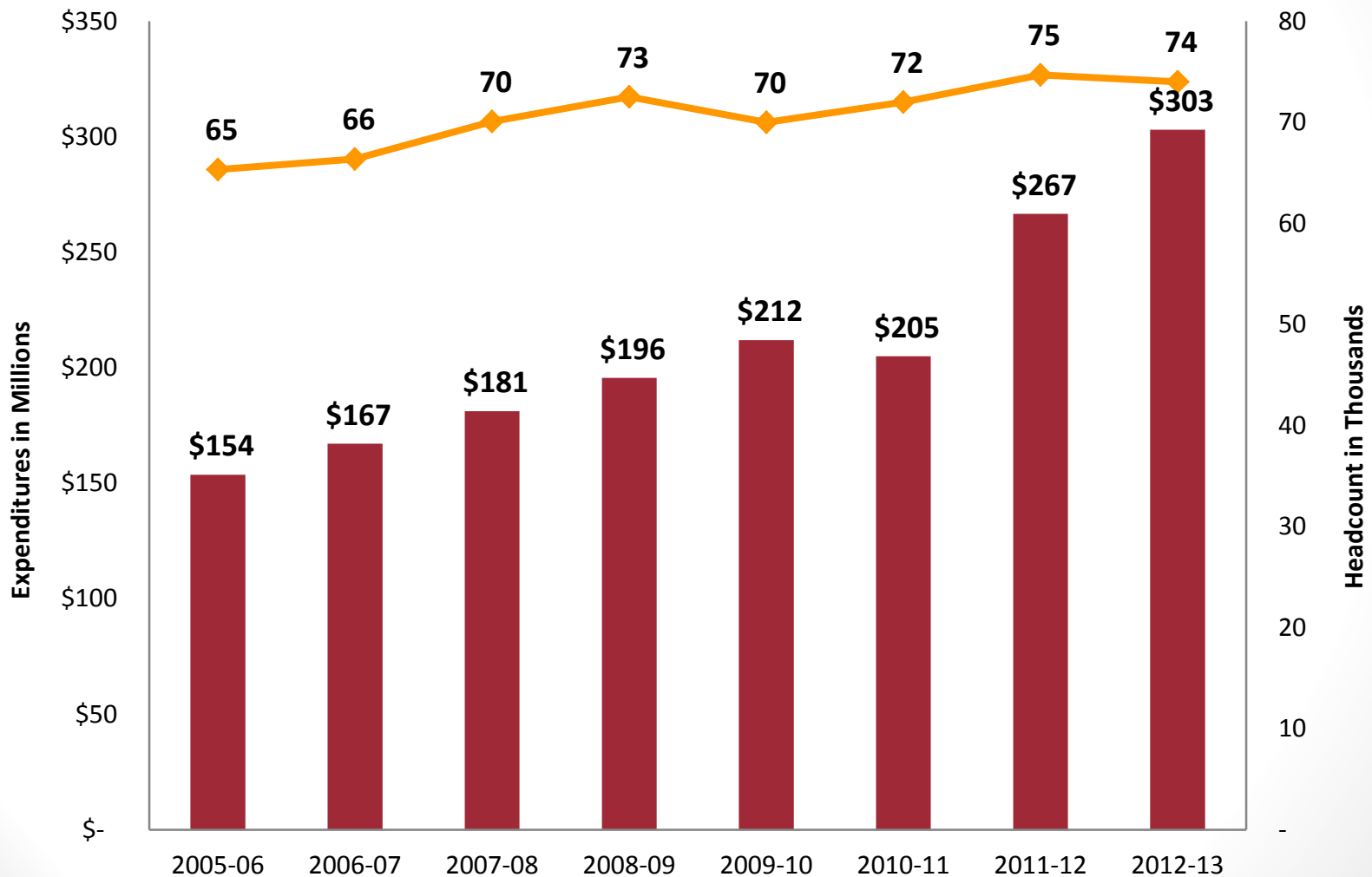


\$482

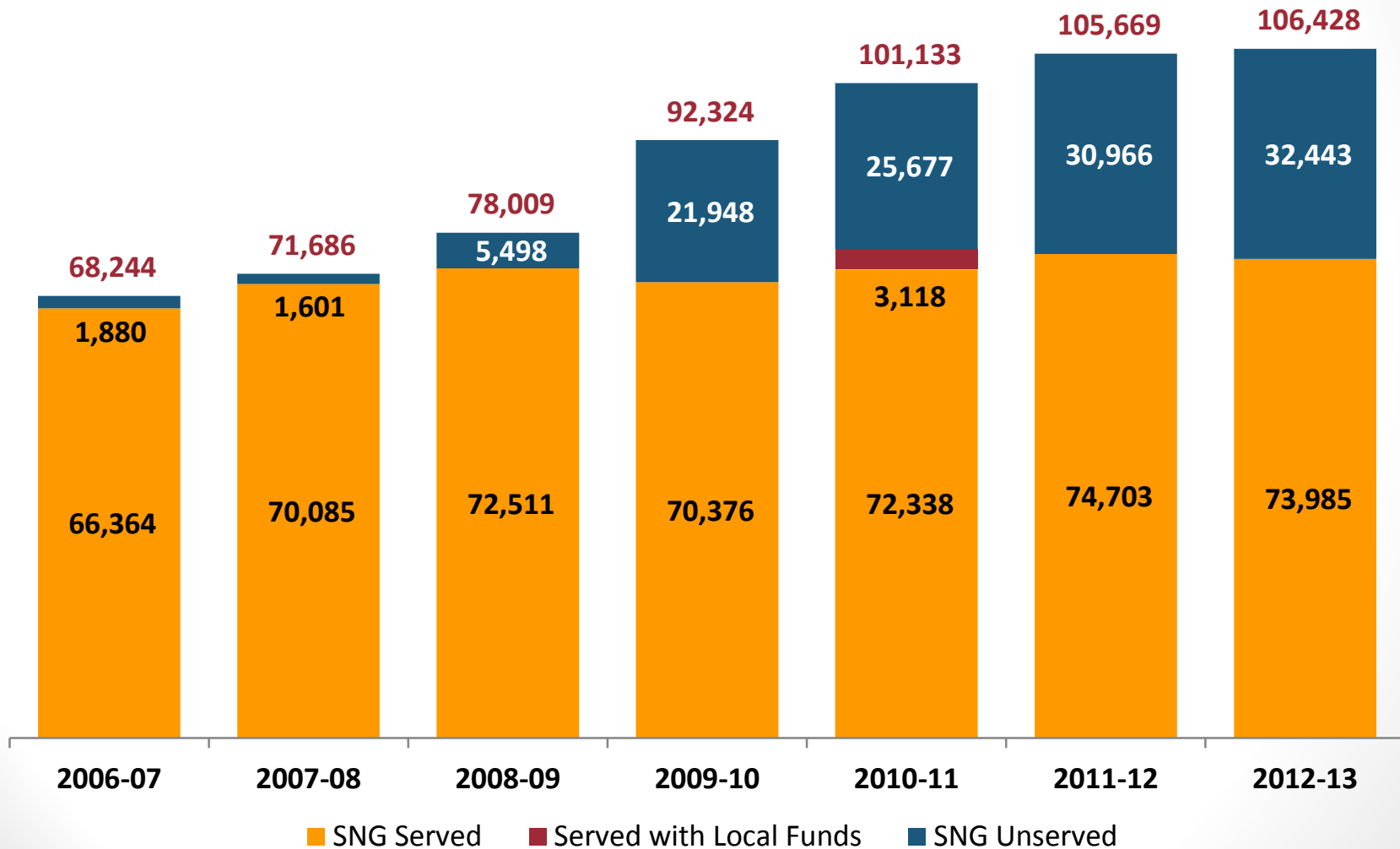
- First in funding for need-based aid per undergraduate FTE

National Association for State Student Grant Aid Programs, 2011-12

Funding increases tied to tuition



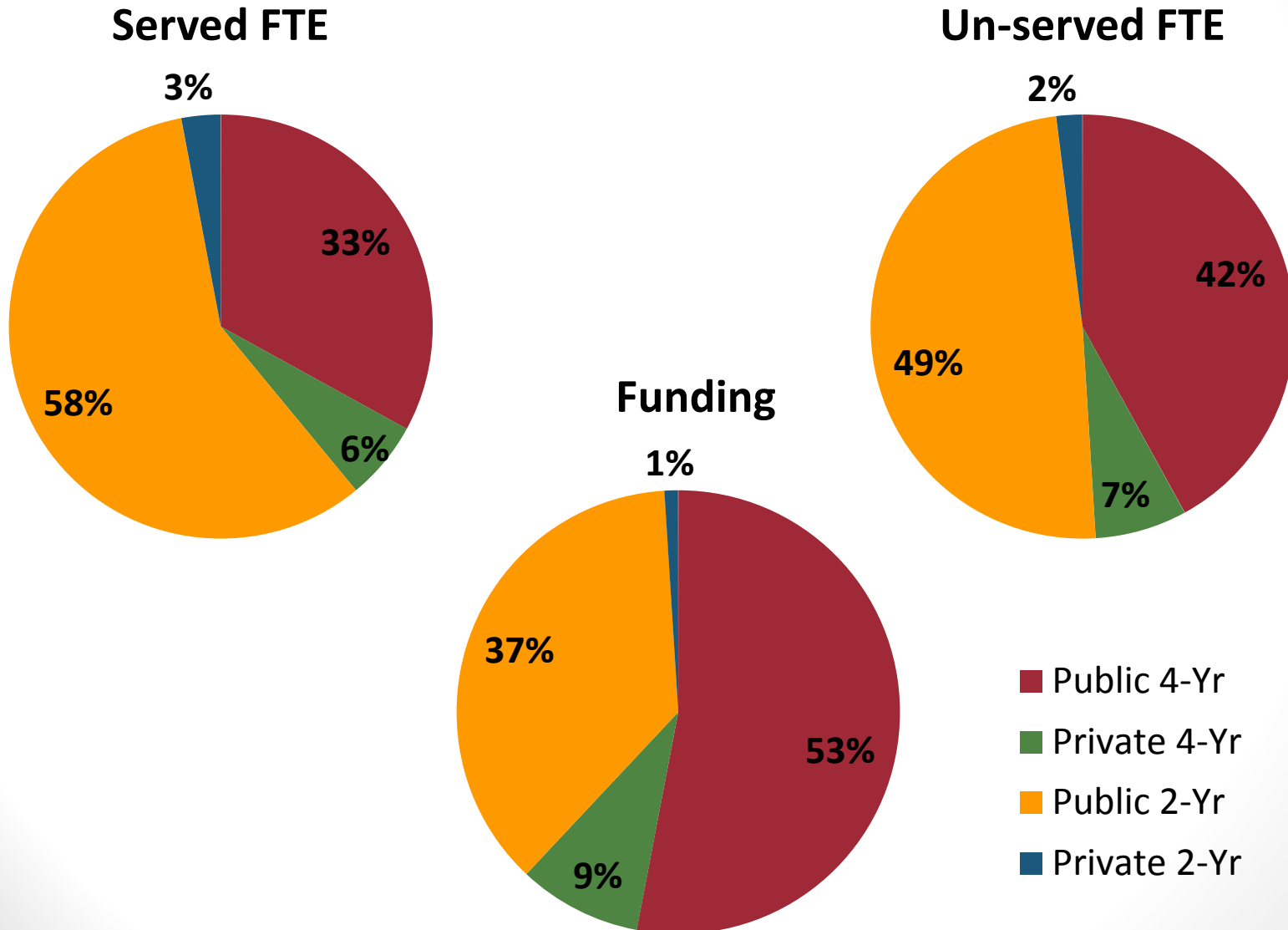
Eligibility outstrips SNG funding



Current environment in SNG

- **Funding increases offset tuition increases** for the lowest-income students served by the program.
 - Award increases tied to public sector tuition increases.
 - Public tuition increased by 52% since 2005-06.
 - Zero tuition growth led to flat awards for 2013-14.
 - Since 2005-06, the SNG legislative appropriation has doubled to \$303 million in 2013-14.
- **Enrollments of needy students** have outpaced available funding.
 - The eligible population has grown by 56% since 2006.
 - About 30% of eligible students have not been served in the past four years.

Enrollments and funding ratios vary by sector (2012-13)



SNG student profile

- 49% are older than 24
- 63% are financially independent
- 32% have children
- 37% are students of color
- 59% are female
- \$14,130 avg. income for independent students
- \$27,550 avg. income for dependent students

SNG combines with other aid

- SNG combines with federal, institutional, and private aid to help students meet educational expenses.
- SNG combines with other aid and Expected Family Contribution to cover a student's Cost of Attendance (tuition/fees, books, living, and personal expenses).

	Pell	Other Grant Aid	Institutional Outside Aid	Student Loans	Work Study
Percentage of SNG Students	95%	43%	53%	57%	14%
Avg. for Recipients	\$5,110	\$1,267	\$4,096	\$7,093	\$2,703

The history of State Need Grant

- Program created in **1969**. Legislative intent to offset tuition for low-income students re-affirmed in **1976**.
- **Private campuses:**
 - Non-profit private participation since program started.
 - For-profit institutions authorized in 1980.
- Grant amounts tied to **cost of attendance 1988**.
- **Part-time** students (half-time) authorized in **1989**.
- Use of **median family income (MFI)** to determine income eligibility in **1993**.
- Student awards based on **public tuition** since **1998**.

Many policies set in the budget

- Median family income changes with **budget process**.
 - As low as 40% in 1996, 55% in 2001, 65% in 2005, and 70% in 2007.
 - 70% MFI is \$57,500 for a family of 4 (2012).
- Less than half-time eligibility pilot began in **2005**.
- MFI ranges expanded from three to five in **2009**.

Current SNG Percentage of Award by MFI Category

Percentage of MFI	0-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70
Percentage of Maximum Award	100%	70%	65%	60%	50%

- Awards at private institutions limited to 3.5% growth rate rather than public tuition growth since **2011**.

Awards vary by sector

2013-14 Maximum SNG Award Amounts (0-50 MFI)

Public Research:

University of Washington	\$10,868
Washington State University	\$10,868

Public Comprehensive:

Western Washington University	\$7,882
Central Washington University	\$7,631
The Evergreen State College	\$7,611
Eastern Washington University	\$7,196
Applied Baccalaureate Programs	\$7,196

Public Community & Technical Colleges \$3,696

Private Four-year Universities & Colleges \$8,517

Four-year Private/Proprietary Colleges - New students \$4,259

Two-year Private/Proprietary Colleges - New students \$1,412

Dependent Care Allowance \$885

- Awards prorated by MFI and enrollment.
- UW award is based on tuition growth recognized in the operating budget.

State Need Grant makes a difference

- **Retention is significantly higher** if eligible students receive SNG in the community and technical colleges (82% compared to 72%).*
- Low-income students in the research sector are **more likely to persist** during the year if they receive SNG (86% compared to 76%).
- Served students are **more likely to re-enroll** in the following academic year.
- Served students are **more likely to enroll full-time** and attend the full academic year.
- Low-income students with SNG attending four-year institutions **borrow \$2,700 less** on average.

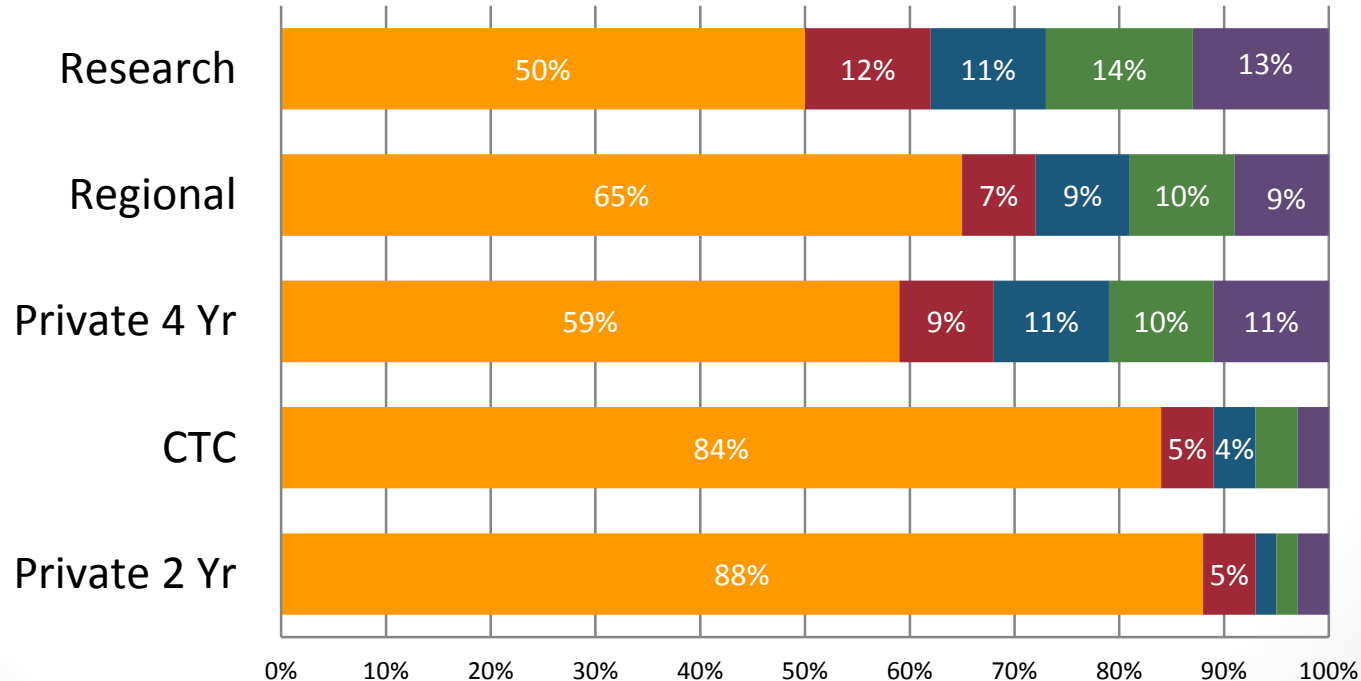
*A Descriptive Study of Washington State Need Grant Eligible Students Enrolled in Community and Technical Colleges in 2011-12. State Board for Community and Technical Colleges. March 2013.

Students are more likely to be un-served if not the lowest income

- **83%** of all eligible students are in the lowest income group.
- **73%** of those in 0-50 MFI are served compared to **45%** of 66-70 MFI.

Portion of Un-served by MFI 2012-13

0-50 51-55 56-60 61-65 66-70



Private and for-profit participation

- **68 institutions** – 40 public and 28 private
 - 17 private four-year institutions (2 are for-profit)
 - 11 private two-year institutions (9 are for-profit)
- **For-profit institution performance data reviewed annually for continued participation.**
 - Completion and placement rates
 - Enrollments and loan default rates
 - Fiscal data and standing with U.S. Dept. of Education and accrediting body
- **Rigorous review of new campus applications to participate in State Need Grant.**

Pending issues in SNG

- **Prioritization of CBS students** within SNG will shift costs from CBS but potentially displace students served by SNG.
- Results of the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) study regarding **SNG student outcomes** are due in December 2013.
- Trend of 30% of eligible **students un-served** continues.
- **New institution** participation – WGU Washington and Everest College Seattle applications pending.

What is the College Bound Scholarship?

- Created in 2007, the Scholarship is an early commitment of state financial aid to eligible students who sign up in 7th or 8th grade and fulfill the Pledge.
- CBS encourages students who might not consider college because of the cost to **dream big** and continue their education beyond high school.



College Bound Application

- **Online application**, and paper applications translated into 10 languages, with Student Pledge:
 - **Graduate** from high school with a minimum cumulative 2.0 GPA or higher.
 - Be a good citizen with **no felony convictions**.
 - **Apply for admission** at an eligible institution.
 - File the **FAFSA to determine income eligibility** in the senior year to receive the scholarship in college.



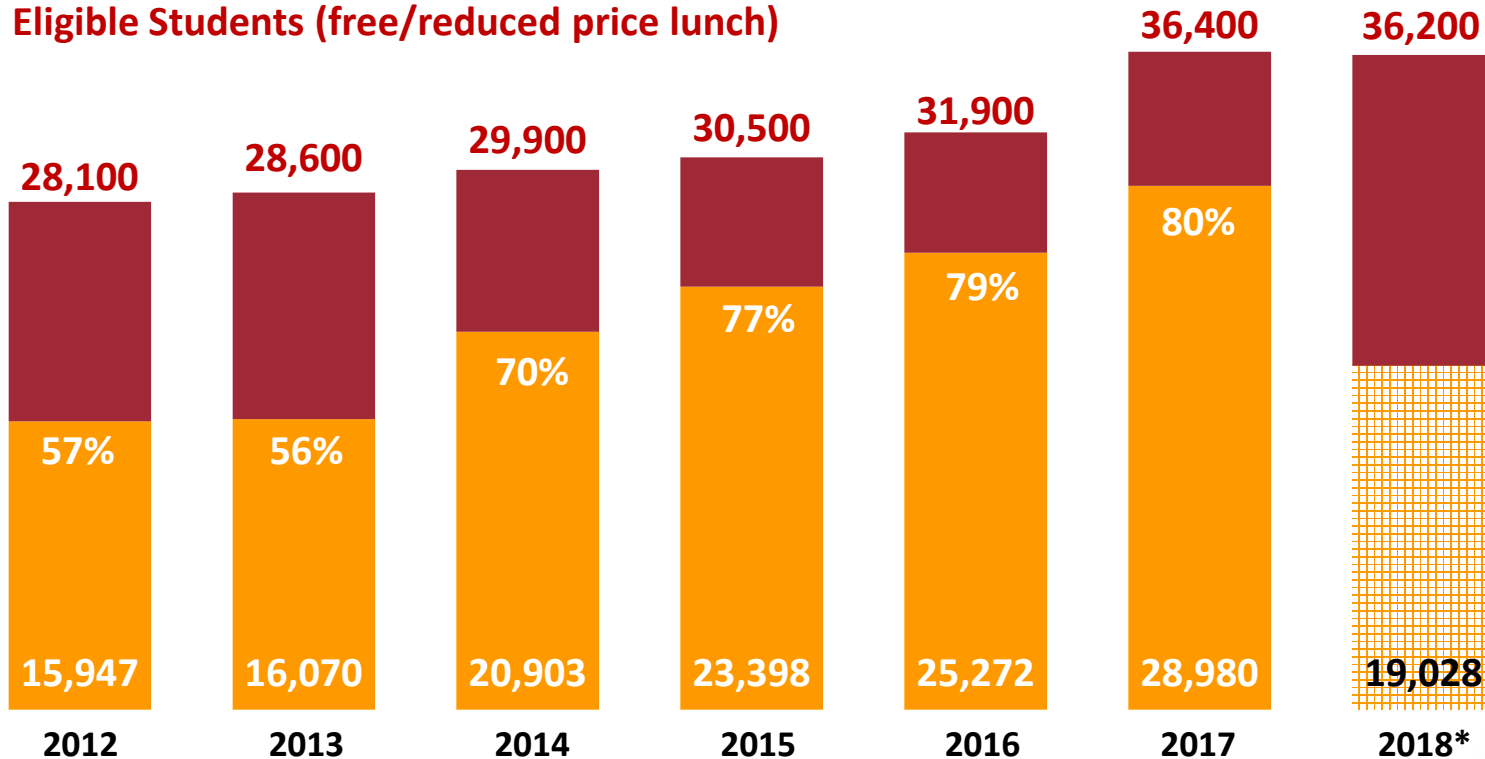
CBS Eligibility

- Students must file the **FAFSA every year** in college.
 - 65% of median family income.
 - February 1 is the FAFSA priority filing date.
 - If students are ineligible in a given year, eligibility will be re-evaluated in subsequent years.
- Students must **apply, be admitted, and enroll** within one academic year of high school graduation.
 - 2.0 GPA is the minimum, but admission to a four-year institution typically requires higher than 2.0 (GED does not qualify).

152,000 youth dream big

■ CBS Applicants 2007 to 2013 ■ DID NOT APPLY

Eligible Students (free/reduced price lunch)

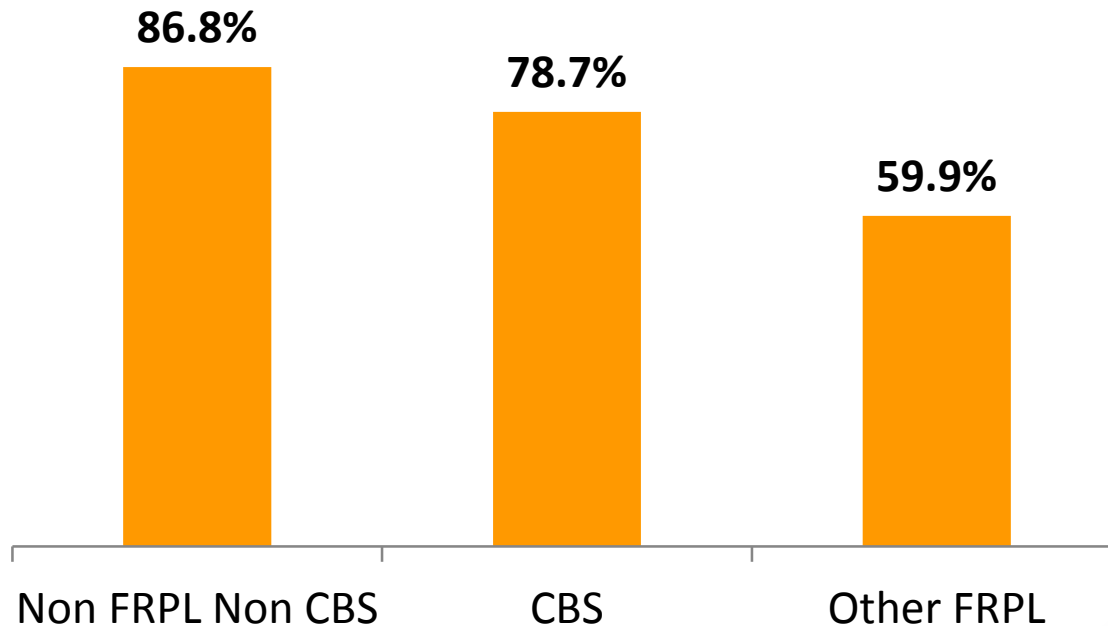


- Nearly 152,000 applications received to date.
- The sign-up rate has risen 24 percentage points in five years.

*Note: The 2018 cohort consists of 8th grade students in 2013-14 who have until June 30, 2014 to apply for CBS.

CBS high school graduation rates are strong

- Students not eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch (FRPL) who did not apply for the College Bound Scholarship have the highest graduation rate (2012).
- The rate for CBS students is **19 percentage points higher** than their low-income peers who did not apply.

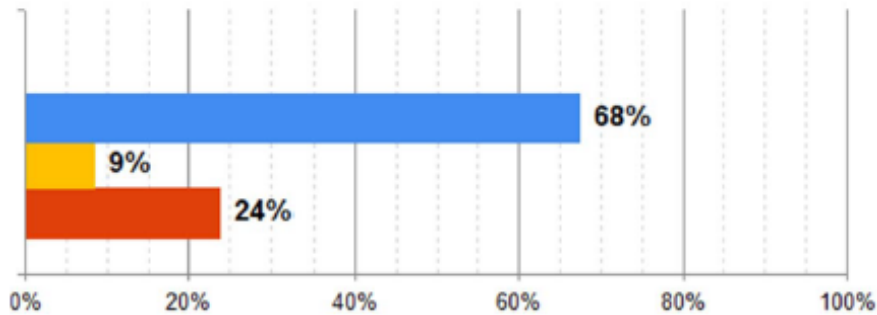


On-Time Graduation for Class of 2012

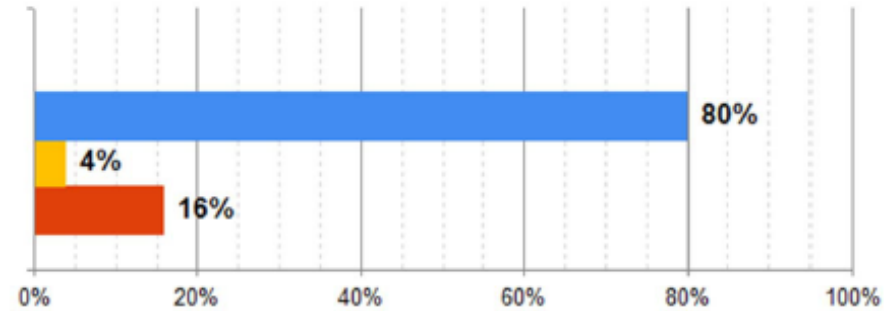
(Began as 9th grade cohort in 2008-09)

- Graduate
- Continuing
- Dropout

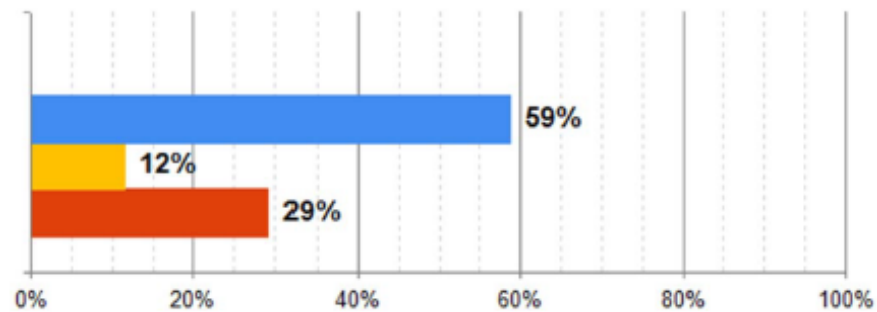
All District (N=2064)



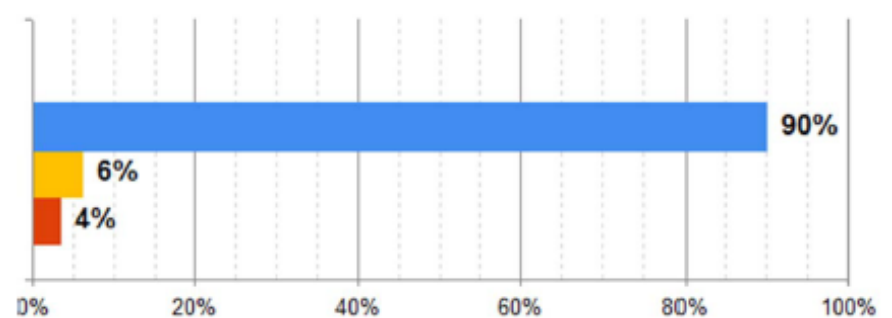
Non-Low-Income (N=855,)



Low-Income (N=1209)



College Bound Scholarship (N=442)

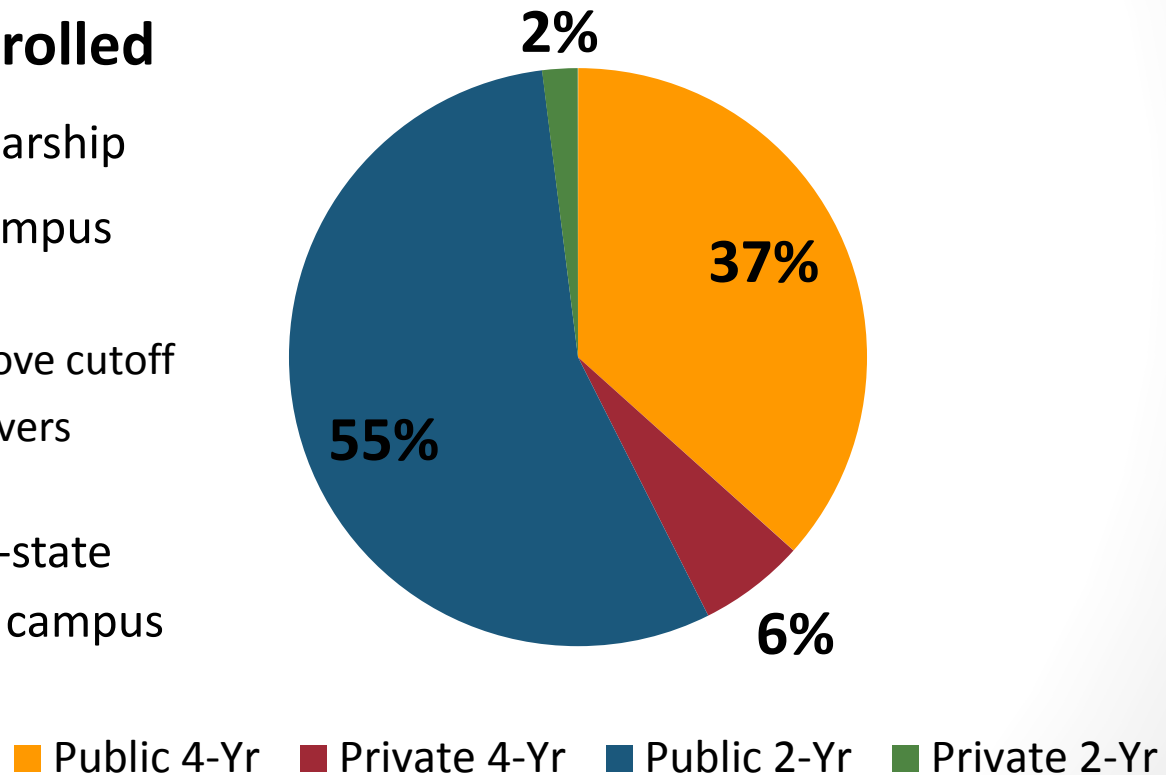


More CBS students in four-year institutions than expected

7,910 students enrolled

- **4,690** received scholarship
- 2,566 attend SNG campus without CBS award
 - Family income above cutoff
 - Other state aid covers maximum award
- 592 attended out-of-state
- 69 in-state non-SNG campus

2012-13 Total CBS Enrollments



Lessons learned from Indiana 21st Century Scholars

- Established in 1990. CBS modeled after 21st Century Scholars.
- Scholars attend college at higher rates than other low-income students—they do not complete college as often or as quickly.
- Just over 1 in 10 Scholars graduate from college on time and less than a third earn a degree within six years.



Lessons learned from Indiana 21st Century Scholars

- **Increased high school graduation GPA from 2.0 to 2.5; added minimum GPA requirements while in college.**
- Requires participation in “Scholar Success Program” to ensure students complete steps to access and succeed in college.
- Requires a Core 40 Diploma to increase level of academic preparation.
- Requires full-time attendance and credit completion for college years 1-3 (30/60/90).
- Implemented Indiana Scholar Corps, providing campus peer mentoring for freshman and sophomores.