

STATE STUDENT ASSISTANCE COMMISSION OF INDIANA



**ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM REPORT
FOR ACADEMIC YEAR
2009-2010**

NOVEMBER 2010

Activity and Program Report for Academic Year 2009-2010

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COMMISSION ADMINISTRATION

Commission Members

*By Congressional District
As of September 2010*

State Student Assistance Commission

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Mr. Robert E. Johnson, III
Crown Point, IN
Term: 2011

2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Mr. Richard Dilling
Logansport, IN
Term: 2009

3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Mr. Thomas K. Borne
Fort Wayne, IN
Term: 2009
Chairman

4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Mrs. Sue Scholer
West Lafayette, IN
Term: 2011
Secretary

5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Mr. Ronald Reese
Indianapolis, IN
Term: 2010

6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Mr. Jeff Jenness
Anderson, IN
Term: 2011
Vice Chairman

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Mr. Tomas Morales
Indianapolis, IN
Term: 2010

8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Mr. T.J. Brink
Vincennes, IN
Term: 2011

9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Mrs. Christine Drake
Huntingburg, IN
Term: 2009

STUDENT MEMBER
Mr. Bruce Cooley
West Lafayette, IN
Term: 2010
Purdue University, West Lafayette

Commission Staff

As of September 2010

Administrative Division

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Claudia Braman | Executive Director |
| Dennis Obergfell | Deputy Director |
| Laurie Gavrin | Director of Policy Analysis & Research |
| James J. Zheng | Policy Analysis & Research Assistant |
| Vacant | Executive Secretary |

Accounting Division

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| David Highfill | Controller |
| Elizabeth Woods | Accountant |

Grant Division

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Kathi Graves | Director |
| Eugene Johnson III | Internal Operations Manager |
| Vacant | External Operations Manager |
| Sara Griewank | Internal Operations Coordinator |
| Yvonne Heflin | External Operations Coordinator |

Information Technology

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| David Falls | Senior Systems Analyst and Developer |
| Basu Maharjan | Senior Applied Systems Analyst/Programmer |
| Gopendra Bhattra | Software Developer |
| Padmaja Ayodhyala | Systems Analyst and Developer |

Twenty-first Century Scholars Division

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Seana Murphy | Director |
| Allison Knox | Director, Internal Operations |
| Brooke Bradley | Clerical Assistant |
| Joy Day | Enrollment Specialist |
| Charles Garrett | Enrollment Specialist |

A message from the Executive Director

..... Claudia Braman

It's been another remarkable and historic year for the State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana (SSACI). Hoosier students continue to turn to college in record numbers; adults are returning to college in record numbers as well.

Access to College: Having more Hoosiers attain college credentials is a 'good problem' for SSACI. The Commission continues to see record FAFSA application filings. In conjunction with higher percentages of clean applications among those who file by the Commission's deadline, this means that the Commission is funding more students, but at a lower cost per student. Twenty-first Century Scholarship enrollments are doubling, because of the addition of 6th grade eligibility as well as the pressures of the recession. The Commission remains flexible in accommodating the needs of Guard personnel who return from active duty to pursue college.

Cost savings to the state: SSACI staff did all of this vital college financial aid delivery while continuing to cut costs and increase efficiency. More programs are now online, including affirmations and applications for the Twenty-first Century Scholars program and the Work-study program. Students now use the eStudent on-line system for checking grants and correcting edits, instead of costly postcards or letters. Reporting functions and the continued use of xGrads have allowed colleges to solve problems and claim grant funds for students more quickly and easily. SSACI continues to make progress toward a paperless office.

Partnerships: We are grateful for the help of our many partners throughout the state. SSACI has some of the best working relationships with its colleges – public, private and proprietary - of any state in the country. Our continued work with our fellow state agencies: DoEd, ICHE/LearnMore, IDVA, FSSA, COPE, Indiana National Guard, and others allows us to help more students with more funding than would otherwise be possible. We are also grateful to the Lumina Foundation for all of its work on behalf of Hoosier students and their families.

Continuing change isn't easy, but staff has remained nimble in fulfilling the SSACI mission of making college affordable and accessible, and continues to adapt and modernize processes and policy. We continue to search out new ways to bring efficiencies to our work to be sure every penny of our allocated funds can be used to provide access for Hoosiers, whether young or experienced, to go to college, and to aid in their successful graduation.

Executive Summary

While the recession is thought to date from late 2007, AY2009-10 is when the brunt of the recession was seen in the student financial aid sphere. Here in Indiana:

- Nearly 459,000 FAFSAs were received, up from 375,000 last year.
- On-time, clean applications increased 29% from AY2008-09.
- Most of the increase came from adult students: independent students were more than 61% of FAFSAs filed.
- 53,000 FAFSA filers were dislocated workers; 19,000 dependent students indicated that a parent was a dislocated worker.

Even with 6.5% increases in budgets for Frank O'Bannon Grants and 21st Century Scholarships, aid levels decreased:

- O'Bannon caps decreased 29% because:
 - There were historic increases in application numbers and levels of need,
 - Significant reserves were held to be able to hold caps level into AY2010-11, and
 - \$11.5M was taken from the Higher Education Award to fund 21st Century Scholarships.
- During the 2009 enrollment year, 21st Century Scholarship enrollment doubled because:
 - The recession increased the number of eligible applicants, and
 - The legislature added 6th grade eligibility.
- The Children of Veterans and Officers Program would have exceeded budget in AY2009-10. Rather than denying aid to qualified children of veterans and public safety officers, public colleges stepped in to pay \$2.2M in aid in this program in addition to the \$20M paid by the Commission.

All in all, the Commission funded 74,000 students with a total of \$242M. With cooperation from its partners, the Commission continues to maintain its programs within budget, with prudent yearly fund management, and future planning to remain fiscally solvent whatever the coming economic conditions.

Annual Report 2009-10

SSACI's Mission

For 40 years, the State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana (SSACI, also referred to in this report as the Commission) has been helping Indiana students and families meet the costs of a college education. There are three parts to the Commission's mission:

- To make college *affordable* with guaranteed student grants.
- To allow greater *choice* by granting awards to students attending public, independent and proprietary colleges.
- To increase *college preparation* by giving additional grants to Twenty-first Century Scholars and to students graduating from high school with Core 40 and Academic Honors Diplomas.

The Commission accomplishes its mission with:

- *Need-based and merit-based* programs for full-time and part-time students.
- *Special Program* grants for nurses, working students, minority students, children of disabled veterans and others.
- *Early Intervention* programs for Twenty-first Century Scholars.
- *Outreach Programs* to promote awareness of financial aid.

Current Grant and Scholarship Programs

- *Frank O'Bannon (FOB) Grant Program* comprised of the *Higher Education Award (HEA)* and *Freedom of Choice (FOC) Grant*. For full-time students, it is the largest program administered by the Commission. It is need-based, with a component based on merit.
- *Minority Teacher and Special Education Services Scholarship Program*. This program was created to provide renewable scholarships for African American and Hispanic students preparing for a teaching career. It also aids occupational and physical therapists, as determined by the college administering the grant.
- *Nursing Fund Scholarship Program*. This program is designed to encourage students to pursue a career in nursing.
- *State Work-Study Program*. The program is designed to help students gain work experience and earn money towards their college expenses.
- *Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program*. The scholarship for new college students is designed to promote and award outstanding academic achievement. It is a federal program which the state administers free of charge.
- *Part-time Grant Program*. The award is designed to encourage degree-seeking part-time undergraduates to complete their degrees by subsidizing part-time tuition costs. Its program guidelines target adult students.
- *Twenty-first Century Scholars Program*. The program is designed to support and encourage middle-school youth from lower-income families to enter college through early intervention strategies and grants.

The number of total filers is increasing, and at the same time, the percentage with errors is decreasing. Many people who file late are not eligible for need-based state awards for other reasons – not attending full-time, not an undergraduate, not attending SSACI eligible colleges – and so do not need to file by the Commission’s March 10th deadline. Many of those file FAFSAs because they receive state part-time aid, federal or institutional aid. The applicant pool - plus the collective need of the population of students filing those applications - is the most difficult-to-ascertain variable in the award cap setting process. When planning for both years of the state budget biennium, predicting the applicant pool and its aggregate need becomes even more difficult, and thus it is more difficult to choose a set of maximum award levels that can be maintained across both years. The Commission attempts to plan for both years of each biennium, because budgets are known for two years, and Hoosier families can plan better if there is stability across years to the greatest extent possible.

Demographics

It may be helpful to provide a demographic picture of aid applicants and recipients in Indiana. This has not been provided regularly in prior year annual reports, but in light of the very large demographic changes taking place, it will be beneficial to report on this from here forward. Table 2a lists some basic demographic data on FAFSA filers and recipients of SSACI’s major aid programs. Note that ethnicity is not discussed in this table because 98.1% of all students on which the Commission collects data do not provide this data – it is not requested on the FAFSA. [What data the Commission has on race and ethnicity is generally provided for the Minority Teacher Scholarship.] Tables 2b and 2c list some economic and academic data for these populations.

There were over 450,000 FAFSA filers over the course of the 17 months open for filing the 2009-10 FAFSA: from January 2009 through May 2010. (Applicants may still file a 2009-10 FAFSA in June, but the Commission stops downloading them from the federal processor once the academic year is closed in May. If a FAFSA is needed between May and the end of June when the federal government closes the FAFSA year, the Commission can request it, which the Commission infrequently needs to do in order to pay awards for summer CVO recipients. The overlap between FAFSA years from January through June often causes students to file the wrong year’s FAFSA and can result in the loss of aid.) As was seen in Table 1, 458,939 filers represent a sizable increase, and their demographics are different from prior years in that many of these filers are adults. Since, according to Census Bureau projections, there are only about 710,000 Indiana 17-24 year olds [2010 projection] and 61% (282,247) of the 458,939 filers are adults, a rough estimate of the percentage of traditional age (17-24 year olds) students who filed a FAFSA is about one-quarter of Indiana’s total traditional age students. Obviously most 21st Scholarship recipients are largely dependent students of traditional age (86%). , although a small number are young but independent, by circumstances of legal guardianship or other hardships. Some are independent because they are from an earlier group of Scholars - the first cohort of Scholars went to college in 1995 - and have now aged past 24 years old, and are using their benefit now. Most Part-time Grant recipients are independent (90%) as that is the target group of the program guidelines.

Note in Tables 2a,b,c that some of these populations overlap. Clearly, in order to receive aid, one must be a FAFSA filer. Some of the Part-time Grant recipients, 21st Scholars and CVO recipients are also O’Bannon recipients. Gender trends in Indiana are similar to national trends, with more women seeking college than men (60% women: 40% men, but with almost 1% not answering this question). Twenty-first Century Scholar trends tilt slightly more to women (63:36), but part-time grant trends slant strongly to women (78:21), as many women work and raise families as well as attend school and cannot attend full-time. Part-time Grant recipients are notably older as well – the only group whose mean and median age is into the 30s. FAFSA filers range in age from 12 to 100, with the youngest and oldest recipients of aid being 12 and 84 respectively.

Table 2a Basic Demographic Information for FAFSA Filers, Indiana Student Aid Recipients, AY2009-10

| | All 2009-10 FAFSA Filers | Frank O'Bannon Recipients | 21st Century Scholars | Part-time Grant Recipients | CVO Recipients |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Population size | 458,939 | 60,932 | 12,859 | 5,096 | 5,967 |
| Gender (% M/F) | 39.2% / 59.9% | 38.6% / 60.5% | 36.3% / 62.6% | 21.2% / 77.9% | 39.3% / 59.8% |
| Dep./Indep. Students (%) | 38.4% / 61.6% | 48.3% / 51.7% | 85.7% / 14.3% | 10.3% / 89.7% | 45.7% / 54.3% |
| Age (Median/Mean) | 24/27.5 | 21/24.9 | 20/20.3 | 30/31.6 | 23/27.6 |

Table 2b Economic Indicators for FAFSA Filers and Indiana State Student Aid Recipients, AY2009-10

| | All 2009-10 FAFSA Filers | Frank O'Bannon Recipients | 21st Century Scholars | Part-time Grant Recipients | CVO Recipients |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1st Generation to College | 55.1% | 55.6% | 58.5% | 63.2% | 43.4% |
| Pell Eligibility (%) | 55.7% | 94.2% | 80.2% | 99.0% | 42.8% |
| In Legal Guardianship | 0.8% | 1.0% | 1.6% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Dislocated Worker, Parent | 4.2% | 6.3% | 9.8% | 1.7% | 3.6% |
| Dislocated Worker, Student | 11.5% | 6.9% | 1.2% | 10.1% | 9.1% |
| Indep. Student single parent | 21.7% | 22.6% | 6.0% | 54.5% | 13.7% |
| Parent is single parent | 12.6% | 25.7% | 43.1% | 6.8% | 11.9% |

Most FAFSA filers and aid recipients (except for CVO recipients) are the first generation in their families to attend college (Table 2b). This is derived from the FAFSA question on highest level of schooling mother and father completed. Most FAFSA filers and aid recipients (except again for CVO recipients) are eligible for need-based federal Pell grants. The Commission receives indication of whether a student is eligible for Pell, but not how much Pell they are eligible to receive. Significant numbers of students indicated that they or their parents are dislocated workers – 11% of all dependent FAFSA applications indicate a parent is a dislocated worker and 18% of independent students indicate that they are a dislocated worker. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act 2009 funds for Indiana were administered by the Department of Workforce Development to help dislocated workers get training; the Commission provided information and higher education coordination to DWD to help get student aid to those who indicated dislocated worker status on their FAFSA. Table 2 also indicates what percentages of independent

students are themselves single parents and what percentages of dependent students' parents are single parents. Very few Scholars, compared to the other populations in Table 2b, are themselves single parents; more than half of Part-time grant recipients are. The low percentage of Scholars who are single parents is happily striking, as many parents of Scholars are themselves single parents.

Table 2c Academic Information for FAFSA Filers and Indiana State Student Aid Recipients, AY2009-10

| | All 2009-10 FAFSA Filers | Frank O'Bannon Recipients | 21st Century Scholars | Part-time Grant Recipients | CVO Recipients |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Grade level in college: | | | | | |
| Freshman, some/ no college | 50.2% | 38.1% | 41.8% | 32.0% | 36.9% |
| Sophomore | 18.4% | 27.5% | 27.5% | 31.2% | 24.7% |
| Junior | 12.2% | 19.3% | 19.7% | 20.7% | 17.9% |
| Senior | 6.9% | 11.8% | 9.7% | 10.5% | 9.0% |
| 5th year plus undergrad | 3.9% | 3.2% | 1.2% | 5.4% | 5.0% |
| Graduate/professional | 8.3% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 6.5% |
| Degree sought: | | | | | |
| Graduate/Professional | 8.1% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 6.1% |
| Bachelor's (first) | 44.9% | 65.7% | 75.8% | 50.9% | 54.0% |
| Associate's: general/transfer | 7.9% | 8.2% | 4.8% | 10.0% | 9.0% |
| Associate's: occup/techn | 24.0% | 18.2% | 10.3% | 27.9% | 19.9% |
| Certificates | 6.8% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 4.0% | 3.0% |
| Other* | 8.3% | 5.1% | 6.6% | 6.5% | 8.0% |

*Includes teaching, 2nd bachelor's, undecided, unreported

Large numbers of FAFSA filers are in their first year to college (Table 2c). This percentage is usually large (around 40%), but this year the number of students who are attending college for the first time is up to 50%. [Not all of the usual skew toward freshmen is due to withdrawals from college after the first year; some of the more well-to-do filers stop filing the FAFSA as it does not benefit them if they do not qualify for aid.] Most state aid programs do not pay for graduate study (only CVO) but there are a small number of Scholars who are pursuing academic programs which become professional programs in their fourth year, e.g., pharmacy, and these the Commission has made eligible for fourth year undergraduate level aid. The degree sought data is an indication of students' future plans, and does not imply that aid recipients are presently pursuing coursework which is ineligible for state aid. Note that among those seeking associate's degrees, most are seeking occupational or technical degrees (degrees leading directly to work and which are an end in themselves), rather than general education, or degrees suitable for transfer to a four-year college. Scholars, followed by O'Bannon recipients, are seeking bachelor's degrees to the greatest extent. While more than 50% of Part-time Grant recipients are seeking bachelor's degrees, more than a quarter (28%) are seeking occupational or technical associate's degrees – along with certificates, the “get in, get out, get a job” type of training.

Utilization

Utilization indicates how many students are using the state aid offered to them. For planning and budget purposes, the Commission is particularly concerned with what percentage of the dollars offered are used. During the 2007-08 academic year, many students took advantage of the generous per-student state aid levels offered. Utilization rates were at their highest levels in that year; see Table 3 for the most recent three years' utilization rates. AY2008-09, with its very high levels of applicants (and level caps), saw slight drops in utilization rates as fewer students attended than applied, and as those who did use aid attended less expensive colleges or took fewer credit hours than the grants they had originally been offered. This year utilization rates dropped from those of 2008-09, as might be expected as a consequence of the large AY2009-10 reduction in award sizes. The drop was not as dramatic as the rise was in 2007-08, when utilization rates rose 8 percentage points when caps rose 7%; caps dropped nearly 30% this year but the overall utilization rate dropped only 4 percentage points. Utilization rates are a very important factor in estimating award offers and usage and in setting caps properly each year, so as to spend as much of the funds as possible without exceeding the budget. Scholars use aid at high rates. Note, also, the very high utilization rates of Twenty-first Century Scholars each year.

Table 3: Utilization Rates for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

| Utilization Rates | 2007-08 | | | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| By College Type | HEA | FOC | 21st | HEA | FOC | 21st | HEA | FOC | 21st |
| Public | 64.47% | | 79.34% | 60.96% | | 77.62% | 66.13% | | 76.13% |
| Private | 64.24% | 64.22% | 77.81% | 62.99% | 62.99% | 76.52% | 64.08% | 64.09% | 79.43% |
| Proprietary | 33.97% | | 29.65% | 35.20% | | 40.28% | 50.18% | | 59.74% |
| Out-of-state | 54.91% | | | 47.54% | | | 63.27% | | |
| IVTCC+VU | 30.24% | | 57.45% | 27.96% | | 58.17% | 25.33% | | 48.98% |
| In the Aggregate | 57.77% | 64.22% | 75.64% | 54.31% | 62.99% | 74.34% | 50.00% | 64.09% | 73.33% |

If the utilization rates are off significantly from one year to the next, the Commission could exceed its budget in a year like AY2007-08, when utilization rates were uncharacteristically high. In order to be sure that the budget will not be exceeded, the Commission keeps a planned small reserve of funds each year. All funds held in account at the end of the fiscal year carry over to the next academic year in the Frank O'Bannon Grant and Twenty-first Century Scholarship.

Affordability

Table 4 shows the average tuition increases yearly for the most recent five years at each type of college at which the Commission funds students. Public college tuition increases (both two-year and four-year colleges) have been more modest overall than the increases at private (independent) and proprietary (for-profit) colleges. In 2009-10, tuition increases are bigger for public colleges than for private colleges. This problem will be appear worse in the coming year as the IU system is ending its use of dual tuitions (the lower tuitions will be removed from the average). The lowest increases in tuition were seen among proprietary colleges, where the largest increases in numbers of students

occurred. Since the state has no control over tuition setting, linking aid to tuition levels causes budget instability in the Frank O’Bannon and Twenty-first Century grants. It is no longer possible for aid to keep pace with the cost of education in Indiana, especially when there are also large increases in the numbers of students eligible to receive Frank O’Bannon and Twenty-first Century Scholar dollars. The award maxima (the caps) are the Commission’s only mechanism for matching the numbers of students and their relative need levels each year with the dollars available for the Frank O’Bannon Grant and Twenty-first Century Scholarship.

Table 4: Indiana College Average Tuitions by Institution Type 2005-06 to 2009-10

| Year | Independent 4 year College | | Public 4 year College | | Proprietary College | | IVTCC-VU | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Tuition & Fees | % Chg | Tuition & Fees | % Chg | Tuition & Fees | % Chg | Tuition & Fees | % Chg |
| 2005-06 | \$17,929 | | \$5,217 | | \$10,085 | | \$2,652 | |
| 2006-07 | \$19,023 | 6.10% | \$5,473 | 4.91% | \$11,046 | 9.53% | \$2,781 | 4.86% |
| 2007-08 | \$20,183 | 6.10% | \$5,799 | 5.96% | \$11,522 | 4.31% | \$2,954 | 6.22% |
| 2008-09 | \$21,928 | 8.65% | \$6,063 | 4.55% | \$12,371 | 7.37% | \$3,008 | 1.83% |
| 2009-10 | \$22,934 | 4.59% | \$6,401 | 5.57% | \$12,495 | 1.00% | \$3,167 | 5.29% |
| Average Yearly Change: | | 6.36% | | 5.25% | | 5.55% | | 4.55% |

Tuition increases always have an immediate impact on the Twenty-first Century Scholars Program, the National Guard Supplemental Grant and Extension Scholarship, as well as the CVO program, all of which use current year tuition and fees. Costs in these programs rise directly with tuition increases, except for the Twenty-first Century Scholarship at private (independent) colleges, where the Scholars grant is also capped. See Appendix Table 1a,b,c to understand how O’Bannon caps affect O’Bannon and 21st Scholars at public and private colleges. Proprietary college grants of all types are capped at Ivy Tech Community College tuition levels as well. The National Guard and Children of Veterans and Officers Fee Remission (CVO) Programs have other ways of not exceeding budget, but the Twenty-first Century Scholarship must draw on the O’Bannon program to meet the entitlement if costs exceed budget.

Grant Increases

Over the five years from 2004-05 to 2008-09 (2008-09 Annual Report Tables 3,4), the overall percentage increase in the average Frank O’Bannon Grant (5.65%) had been able to keep pace with the overall public college tuition increases (4.46% at two year colleges, 5.18% at four-year colleges). Since it started from a lower base than tuition (it has been capped since 2003), the Frank O’Bannon Grant even last year did not pay all of what a student needed to cover tuition and fees. Unfortunately, this year (AY 2009-10) the Frank O’Bannon Grant lost ground dramatically in comparison with tuition increases, since the caps (\$4,206 for public colleges; \$7,584 for private colleges) were a reduction of 29% from AY2008-09: \$10,992 for private (independent) colleges and \$6,096 for public four-year colleges.

The average Frank O’Bannon Grant roughly reflects the maximum award levels: When the cap increased 7% in 2007-08, the average grant increased 7.59%; when the cap

dropped 29%, the average O'Bannon award decreased almost as steeply (-22.51%). One of the Commission's goals within the Frank O'Bannon Grant is to maintain as much stability as possible from year to year to allow families to plan for college expenses; this can no longer be achieved, somewhat due to the unpredictability of student populations and their aggregate need, but mostly due to the tuition linkage of the awards.

Table 5: Frank O'Bannon Award and Number of Recipients 2005-06 to 2009-10

| Year | Frank O'Bannon Award | | Frank O'Bannon | | Average (Mean) | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | Dollars Used | % Change | Student Count | % Change | Frank O'Bannon Grant | % Change |
| 2005-06 | \$145,387,576 | | 45,475 | | \$3,200 | |
| 2006-07 | \$163,309,141 | 12.33% | 48,408 | 6.45% | \$3,375 | 5.47% |
| 2007-08 | \$183,247,868 | 12.21% | 50,506 | 4.33% | \$3,631 | 7.59% |
| 2008-09 | \$196,838,902 | 7.42% | 54,554 | 8.01% | \$3,608 | -0.63% |
| 2009-10 | \$170,202,947 | -13.53% | 60,877 | 11.59% | \$2,796 | -22.51% |
| Average Yearly Change: | | 4.61% | | | 7.60% | -2.52% |

NOTE: The Frank O'Bannon Grant is calculated in part based on prior year tuition.
The Frank O'Bannon Grant has been capped since 2003.

It is important to note the unpredictability of the grant recipient population, also seen in the applicant pool (Table 1), ranging from 4.33% to 11.6%. This variability of population makes it difficult to predict budget needs, or, put another way, to predict whether the Commission can hold or raise maximum awards in the year ahead. Note as well the decrease in funds for the Frank O'Bannon Grant in 2009-10; \$11.5M of the money that would normally have been used for the O'Bannon program went to fund the 21st Century Scholarship and a larger amount than usual was put in reserve for the 2010-11 academic year in an attempt to hold caps level under the expectation of continued recession-induced high populations/need.

Need

Need is a variable determined by the federal government using data provided on the FAFSA. By law, Indiana uses the federal calculation of need. The federal aid formulae take into account the age and circumstances of a student (whether they are dependent on their parents, as most traditional college students are, or independent and individually responsible for their educational costs). The U.S. Dept. of Education doesn't actually establish need directly; it determines how much each student or family is able to contribute toward the student's education. If the federally determined *contribution* of a student is *low* in relation to tuition or total cost of attendance, the *need* of that student for aid is *high*, and vice versa. In general, a family with more income will be expected to pay more toward their student's education, and will have a higher federally determined contribution.

Having the federal government determine the contribution (need) of a student has allowed a great deal of cooperation among colleges, states, the federal government and other aid providers. It provides a mutually agreed upon level of need for that student, making a 'level playing field' for the student to be able to compare the costs among (and aid levels offered by) different colleges. It allows colleges to know in advance what the

states and federal government are likely to offer in aid for each student. It would take much longer, with many impediments, to put together aid packages for students, without this central clearinghouse for baseline levels of need. However, federal changes are being considered which may force the Commission (and other states' aid agencies) to move away from this central form.

Changes in the Higher Education Act and in Presidential and Congressional leadership have accelerated discussions in Washington about ways to simplify the FAFSA. The notion of simplification alone is universally agreed upon by those dependent upon the FAFSA but the degree to which the form may be altered in the name of simplification isn't. Current thinking in Washington is that the FAFSA form warrants drastic changes and that the elimination of questions would make it easier and less intimidating for students and families to apply for financial aid.

However, the FAFSA is not just used to determine a student's eligibility for federal aid; it is also the primary form used by state agencies in awarding state aid. Some of the changes suggested will make it more difficult for states to determine how to distribute their limited amounts of state-funded need-based financial aid dollars. This is why states have a vested interest in the development of the FAFSA and any related replacement or versions of the form that will be developed and tested.

The earliest that significant changes could be made to the form is not until the 2011-12 academic year. Still, it will be critical for the Commission to monitor activity in Washington in this regard so Indiana can plan accordingly. Major changes to the FAFSA will affect how the federal government calculates student/family need and as such may require SSACI to change the nature of its need calculation, reducing dependence on the federal calculation, but at the same time, removing the coordination among the state, the federal government and colleges that the financial aid community has enjoyed in recent years. There is also some problem for states as fewer questions are asked about residency, including questions on which states base their determination of residency.

Currently, need is developed as follows:

A dependent student, of traditional college age, with no unusual circumstances, has a federally determined Parental Contribution (PC) - what the parents are expected to pay toward their child's college education. An independent student - one who is older than 24, has a dependent of their own, has served in the military, or has an unusual circumstance such as being an orphan or in legal guardianship - will have an Expected Family Contribution (EFC). [Even dependent students have an EFC calculated for them by the federal processor, but the Commission does not include dependent students' EFC when calculating eligibility for state need-based awards.]

In order to provide a clearer understanding of the relationships of need, contribution and a family's or student's income, the following two tables (Table 6 and 7) provide extensive detail about the past three years' mean and median contributions and incomes. Recall that a student attending a higher tuition college can have a larger contribution and

still have need. Where tuitions are lower, a student must have a very low contribution in order to be eligible for aid.

| Table 6: Federally Determined Contributions of Grant Recipients 2007, 2008, 2009 | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| SSACI Award | Institutional Sector | All Grant Recipients* | | Frank O'Bannon Recipients | |
| | | Federally Determined Contribution | | Federally Determined Contribution | |
| Maxima & Year | | Dependent Students | Independent Students | Dependent Students | Independent Students |
| | | Mean/Median | Mean/Median | Mean/Median | Mean/Median |
| \$6,096 | Public | \$2,417 / \$1,500 | \$734 / \$0 | \$1,713 / \$1,350 | \$572 / \$0 |
| \$10,992 | Independent | \$3,870 / \$3,249 | \$1,146 / \$0 | \$3,733 / \$3,189 | \$1,140 / \$0 |
| | Proprietary | \$908 / \$0 | \$268 / \$0 | \$479 / \$0 | \$204 / \$0 |
| 2007-08 | Out-of-state | \$2,239 / \$2,145 | \$901 / \$0 | \$2,239 / \$2,145 | \$901 / \$0 |
| | Community College | \$1,424 / \$0 | \$303 / \$0 | \$506 / \$0 | \$184 / \$0 |
| | Aggregate | \$2,661 / \$1,562 | \$667 / \$0 | \$2,139 / \$1,421 | \$560 / \$0 |
| | All Students | \$1,874 / \$475 | | \$1,557 / \$452 | |
| \$6,096 | Public | \$2,586 / <u>\$1,512</u> | \$787 / \$0 | \$1,707 / <u>\$1,330</u> | \$601 / \$0 |
| \$10,992 | Independent | \$3,883 / \$3,197 | \$1,150 / \$0 | \$3,714 / \$3,146 | \$1,165 / \$0 |
| | Proprietary | \$1,118 / \$0 | \$272 / \$0 | \$489 / \$0 | \$231 / \$0 |
| 2008-09 | Out-of-state | \$2,091 / \$1,918 | \$839 / \$0 | \$2,091 / \$1,918 | \$839 / \$0 |
| | Community College | \$1,494 / \$98 | \$357 / \$0 | \$513 / \$0 | \$217 / \$0 |
| | Aggregate | \$2,749 / \$1,541 | \$700 / \$0 | \$2,096 / \$1,367 | \$582 / \$0 |
| | All Students | \$1,915 / \$458 | | \$1,512 / \$385 | |
| \$4,206 | Public | \$1,860/ <u>\$77</u> | \$488/\$0 | \$1,016/ <u>\$91</u> | \$294/\$0 |
| \$7,584 | Independent | \$2,467/ <u>\$1,803</u> | \$691/\$0 | \$2,318/ <u>\$1,922</u> | \$689/\$0 |
| | Proprietary | \$746/\$0 | \$161/\$0 | \$360/\$0 | \$128/\$0 |
| 2009-10 | Out-of-state | \$1,156/ <u>\$889</u> | \$347/\$0 | \$1,156/ <u>\$889</u> | \$347/\$0 |
| | Community College | \$1,134/\$0 | \$227/\$0 | \$365/\$0 | \$125/\$0 |
| | Aggregate | \$1,839/ <u>\$91</u> | \$400/\$0 | \$1,253/ <u>\$72</u> | \$286/\$0 |
| | All Students | \$1,157/<u>\$0</u> | | 748/<u>\$0</u> | |

*Includes Frank O'Bannon, 21st, Part-time and National Guard

The mean is usually greater than the median because there are a small number of grant recipients with large contributions, while most grant recipients have very low contributions.

Table 6, Federally Determined Contributions of Grant Recipients, has both contributions data and SSACI award maxima over the past three years. Note that contributions are generally higher for all grant recipients than for the subset who participated in Frank O'Bannon only. This is because the Twenty-first Century Scholarship and the National Guard awards are not based on need at the time of award. Students at out-of-state colleges (in Ohio and Kentucky) are not eligible for the Twenty-first Century Scholarship or the National Guard awards, and these colleges receive no Part-time Grant aid to distribute, so the figures are the same between the two sets of recipients at these colleges.

Students at private (independent) colleges have higher average contributions than those attending other colleges because the tuition cap is higher for private colleges; people with higher contributions are still eligible for need-based awards. Students at proprietary colleges, whose tuition cap is that of Ivy Tech, have a very low average contribution – because of this cap – even though tuitions can be as high as those at some private colleges.

Because of the way the federal government calculates contribution for independent students, independent students have much lower average contributions than dependent students' parental contributions; in fact the median is zero. Overall over the past few years, federal calculations are changing such that they lower contributions; that allows federal aid to be more generous. Three years ago, a family's contribution was automatically set to zero ("autozeroed") if the income of the family was less than \$20,000 and they did not have to file an [itemized] 1040 tax form. During AY2008-09, that amount went up to \$30,000 and was indexed to inflation. This puts the autozero adjusted gross income significantly further up into the range of AGI for SSACI aid recipient groups. This makes it more difficult for Indiana and other states to distribute limited state aid. See Table 7 for income data.

Contributions for AY2009-10 Compared to Prior Year

Notice that overall numbers are much lower for AY2009-10 than for AY2008-09; it has been a hard recession in Indiana as in all states, and contributions (Table 6) reflect lowered incomes (Table 7). Since the FAFSA reflects prior year tax data, lowered incomes and contributions reflect that lag (the recession is currently thought to date from late 2007). Also note that from AY2008-09 to AY2009-10, caps dropped 29 percent, because of the large increase in qualified applicants and their increased aggregate need. The all-students' aggregate median contribution (in italics) has dropped to \$0 from \$385 (O'Bannon) and \$458 (all grant recipients). [As stated above, this says as much about how the federal government calculates need as it does about the economy in Indiana.] Worth noting, however, are the numbers of students still getting grants and the amount of need in the population, even under these low caps. The worst drop is in median contribution for O'Bannon/all grant recipients who are dependent students; see for example, contributions for those at public colleges (underlined), dropped from \$1512 to \$77.

Comparing Contributions Within the Academic Year

Contributions are always larger for dependent students than for independent students. Mean contributions are always highest for private/independent college students, and public four-year and out-of-state college students always have the second highest mean contributions (although there is a wide difference between O'Bannon recipients and all grants recipients at public four year colleges – see National Guard recipients, below). Proprietary college and Ivy Tech students have the lowest mean contributions.

Median contribution does not manifest the same way in 2009-10 as it has in the past: in some cases (e.g., public four-year and private colleges), it is higher for O'Bannon recipients than for the group of all grant recipients – it has always been the other way in past years. Median contribution is always lower than mean contribution, with a long tail of applicants with higher contributions (based on higher incomes) – a right or positive skew. Now there is *less* of a right, or positive, skew (see examples of skew, below) for O'Bannon recipients than for all recipients. National Guard and Twenty-first recipients used to be strongly right skewed, with a long tail of people with higher incomes; this has decreased. Only National Guard recipients now have a strong right skew – the only group with a larger median contribution than National Guard recipients (\$10,926) is the group of Children of Veterans and Officers (\$12,046). Having a large proportion of adult students also causes less of a positive skew (toward higher contributions/incomes) as well. [Note that there will never be a left skew in contribution as it cannot go below \$0, but it will trend that way in incomes, as there can be adjusted gross incomes below \$0, i.e., negative income.]

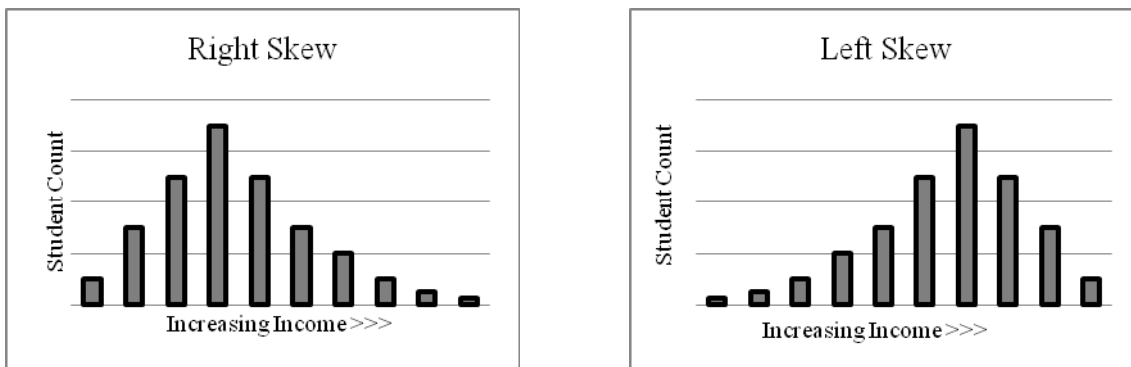


Table 7, Income Levels of Grant Recipients, shows what has been happening with income levels over the past three years. Income, as discussed in the table, is based on the adjusted gross income (AGI) reported on the FAFSA (which is itself based on what is reported on federal income tax forms). For independent students, it includes student and spouse income if any. For dependent students, it includes any parental income, but not student income. Negative incomes have been adjusted to \$0 for purposes of this report; blank AGIs (for people who did not file taxes) were replaced by reported student/spouse or parent income earned from work where possible and appropriate.

Note that average incomes are up very slightly for students attending Ivy Tech. For some of the more well-to-do students, Ivy Tech can be seen as a value-priced start to a four year education. SSACI grants cover a much larger fraction of the tuition at Ivy Tech than at four year colleges. Students express confidence in the articulation agreements in place between Ivy Tech and four-year public colleges that will allow their Ivy Tech credit to transfer. However, the main thing causing the slight increases in adjusted gross incomes, as we can see from the fact that this is true for proprietary college students also, is the fact that the large increase in their populations is older (adult) students. Having a large body of adult students, whose federally determined contribution is much lower for a given income level than the contribution of parents of dependent students, increases the

apparent income level of the grant pool. (Most adult student contributions for those who receive state aid are, in fact, \$0.) The combined effects of the poor economy, large numbers of applicants, and subsequent lowered caps, are most reflected in the [parental] incomes of the public four-year and private [dependent] college students. In the aggregate, O'Bannon dependent recipient median AGI has dropped from \$32,244 to \$29,151, because incomes have dropped and because the O'Bannon caps have dropped. Incomes, contributions and SSACI award caps are discussed further in the recent summer study entitled The Funding of Indiana's Scholarship Programs, published jointly by the Commission for Higher Education (CHE) and the Commission, and available on the CHE website.

Table 7: Income Levels of Grant Recipients 2007, 2008, 2009

| Year | All Grant Recipients* | | | Frank O'Bannon Recipients | |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Institutional Sector | Dep AGI Mean/Median | Indep AGI Mean/Median | Dep AGI Mean/Median | Indep AGI Mean/Median |
| 2007-08 | Public | \$36,239 / \$33,596 | \$14,182 / \$10,693 | \$33,806 / \$32,358 | \$12,796 / \$9,524 |
| | Independent | \$46,803 / \$46,262 | \$19,760 / \$16,293 | \$46,506 / \$46,013 | \$19,247 / \$15,470 |
| | Proprietary | \$25,161 / \$23,405 | \$13,252 / \$10,978 | \$22,610 / \$22,300 | \$13,007 / \$10,926 |
| | Out-of-state | \$37,95 / \$39,482 | \$13,229 / \$10,635 | \$39,482 / \$37,495 | \$13,229 / \$10,635 |
| | IVTCC-VU | \$27,121 / \$24,061 | \$13,395 / \$10,999 | \$22,559 / \$21,804 | \$12,821 / \$10,161 |
| | Aggregate | \$37,823 / \$34,513 | \$15,012 / \$11,482 | \$36,188 / \$33,390 | \$14,192 / \$10,577 |
| | All Students | \$29,796 / \$25,298 | | \$29,013 / \$25,272 | |
| 2008-09 | Public | \$35,582 / \$32,834 | \$11,416 / \$7,660 | \$32,635 / \$31,403 | \$10,149 / \$6,553 |
| | Independent | \$46,551 / \$46,034 | \$17,861 / \$13,573 | \$46,164 / \$45,726 | \$17,384 / \$12,486 |
| | Proprietary | \$23,324 / \$21,530 | \$12,098 / \$9,730 | \$20,343 / \$20,080 | \$12,043 / \$9,657 |
| | Out-of-state | \$38,217 / \$38,458 | \$14,938 / \$12,849 | \$38,217 / \$38,458 | \$14,938 / \$12,849 |
| | IVTCC-VU | \$25,766 / \$23,038 | \$12,203 / \$9,524 | \$20,943 / \$20,409 | \$11,569 / \$8,795 |
| | Aggregate | \$36,904 / \$33,635 | \$12,974 / \$9,136 | \$34,753 / \$32,244 | \$12,149 / \$8,226 |
| | All Students | \$27,164 / \$22,297 | | \$26,030 / \$21,897 | |
| 2009-10 | Public | \$32,241/\$29,256 | \$11,439/\$7,352 | \$29,362/\$28,948 | \$9,912/\$6,133 |
| | Independent | \$39,532/\$38,232 | \$17,836/\$13,632 | \$39,479/\$38,793 | \$17,382/\$12,550 |
| | Proprietary | \$23,321/\$21,938 | \$13,612/\$10,944 | \$21,171/\$20,659 | \$13,484/\$10,802 |
| | Out-of-state | \$32,313/\$29,381 | \$10,985/\$9,293 | \$32,313/\$29,381 | \$10,985/\$9,293 |
| | IVTCC-VU | \$25,869/\$23,668 | \$13,799/\$10,882 | \$21,966/\$21,878 | \$13,392/\$10,548 |
| | Aggregate | \$32,534/\$29,499 | \$13,516/\$9,630 | \$30,758/\$29,151 | \$12,770/\$8,833 |
| | All Students | \$23,520/\$19,457 | | \$21,368/\$17,675 | |

*Includes Frank O'Bannon, 21st, part-time and National Guard

The mean is always greater than the median because there are a small number of grant recipients with very large AGIs.

SSACI Program Budgets

Chart 1 shows AY2009-10 SSACI expenditures from state funds (excluding federally funded programs). LEAP/SLEAP funds (federal dollars) have been removed from the Higher Education Award for this chart; LEAP/SLEAP funds are awarded as part of the

Frank O'Bannon Grant each year. Note in Chart 1 that the Twenty-first Century Scholarship now accounts for 16.4% of the Commission's total state grant spending; last year it was 11%. Note also that the 21st Century Scholarship spending exceeds budget and carryover funds; \$11.5M was drawn from the Higher Education Award fund to cover this difference. AY2009-10 CVO billing also exceeded budget, but spending did not exceed budget as the shortfall was made up by public college fee remissions. Even at that, spending increased more than \$0.5M over spending in AY2008-09, and actual spending would have increased nearly 13% if SSACI had been able to pay all billings. The Frank O'Bannon Grant expenditures, sans LEAP/SLEAP, were \$168.8M, compared to \$195.4M in AY2008-09, a decrease in part due to the funds passed from HEA to the 21st Century Scholarship. The Commission has always maintained very low administrative expenses. SSACI administrative expenses continue to be around one-half of one percent of its budget, making the Commission one of the leanest organizations in state government.

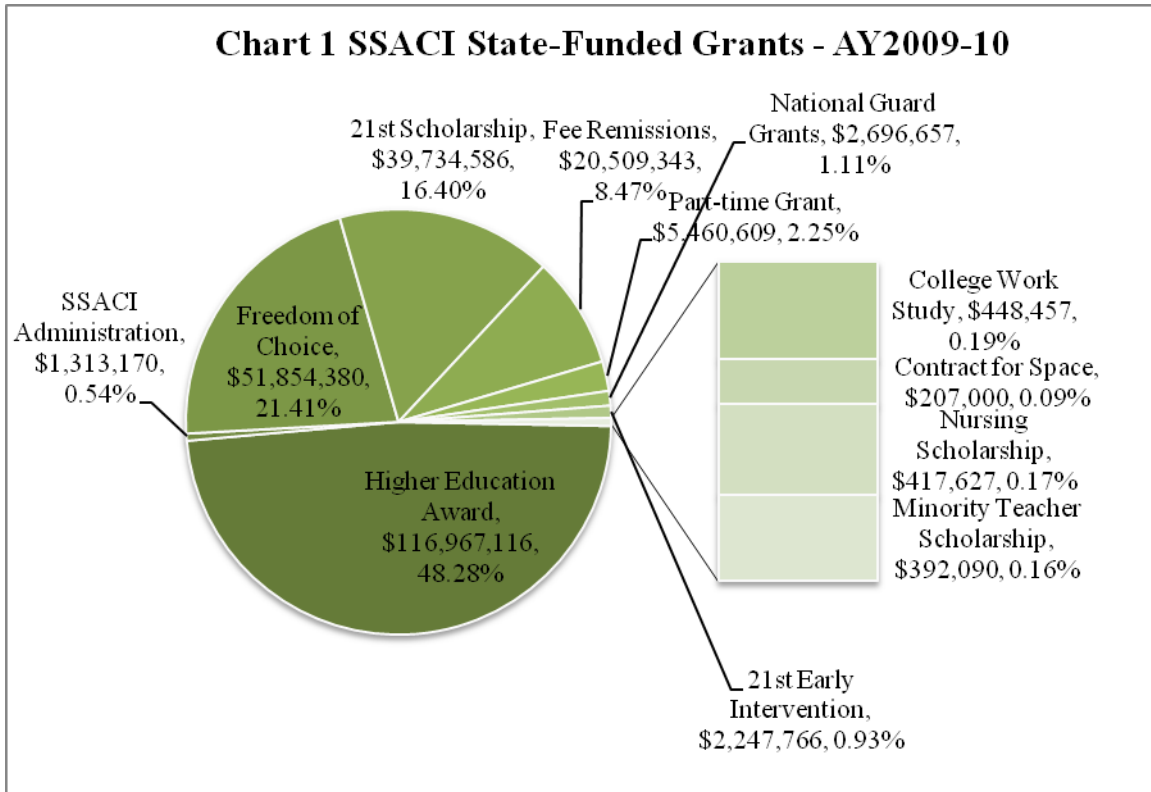


Table 8, on the following page, lists all SSACI program expenditures, including federally funded programs administered by the Commission, for the most recent three years. Twenty-first Century Scholar expenditures are broken out separately. The 21st Century Scholars program is unique among SSACI programs in that: 1) it serves students before they attain college age, 2) it has a state-wide support structure for providing benefits to pre-college students, 3) it has a very large federal component in the funding, which requires a state match, and 4) it has summer components. State funds must be available to match the federal funds within this program. The federal component (GEARUP) is a multi-year grant for which the Commission must apply again in 2011. If the state does

not receive a renewal of this grant at that time, state funds (if any) will be the only remaining funds to support the costly intervention and enrollment efforts that have been crucial to the success of the program.

In Table 8, AY2009-10 LEAP (\$625,266) and SLEAP (\$756,185) are included within the Higher Education Award expenditures. The Robert Byrd Honors Scholarship is also included – Byrd scholarships are federal dollars but it is administered entirely with state funds. The National Guard Programs include the main one – the National Guard Supplemental Grant – as well as the much smaller National Guard Extension Scholarship. National Guard grant expenditures remain low as deployments remain high. The Twenty-first Century Scholarship is growing extensively because it is an entitlement based on current year tuition, and because proportionately more students sign up each year as years of eligibility have been added to the program. Originally students could sign up only in the 8th grade, then in the 7th or 8th grade, and now students may sign up in any one of the student's 6th, 7th or 8th grade years, whenever the family's income might be at its lowest.

The 21st Century Scholarship is an entitlement program. There are now insufficient funds in the Twenty-first Century Scholarship appropriation to cover its projected expenditures; money has been moved from the Higher Education Award to the 21st Century Scholarship fund to cover this entitlement. This has the effect of decreasing the Commission's maximum award levels (caps) for O'Bannon grants; lower caps in turn cause increased payments from the Scholars appropriation to cover the difference between the O'Bannon Grant and the 21st entitlement. Setting the O'Bannon caps requires an iterative process to balance spending and budgets in the three funds that make up the O'Bannon and Twenty-first scholarships.

In the CVO program, CVO billings have exceeded the CVO appropriation in AY2009-10; payments are limited to the appropriation, and the rest has been paid by the public colleges. At this time, expenditures in National Guard Grants are within \$200,000 of the appropriation. National Guard eligibility (in dollar terms) may exceed funds next year or in the next biennium. Expenditures in Part-time Grants and the small occupational grant programs remain steady; these funds are distributed to colleges to administer. Colleges are thus constrained to stay within the state's budget in these programs, and consequently this format does not demonstrate how much demand there would be in excess of budget in each of these scholarships. The Contract for Space Program payments for Ohio colleges are finished; the contract negotiated by the Commission for Higher Education with Kentucky commits SSACI through 2014 to payments of \$207,000 each year.

Administrative expense – the amount of funding that it takes to administer all of the grant programs (state and federal) – have been held extremely low throughout this recessionary period. AY2009-10 administrative expenses total one-half of one percent of the total agency budget; not including the costs of administering the 21st Scholar sites, the administrative expense has been held closer to one-third of one percent.

Table 8: All SSACI Program Expenditures AY 2007-08 to 2009-10

| Programs/Awards/Grants | AY2007-08 | | AY2008-09 | | AY2009-10 | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Expenditures | Pctg of total | Expenditures | Pctg of total | Expenditures | Pctg of total |
| All Programs Outside 21st Century | | | | | | |
| Higher Education Award | \$135,804,415 | 55.69% | \$144,369,512 | 55.65% | \$118,348,567* | 47.82% |
| Freedom of Choice | \$49,934,570 | 20.48% | \$52,469,390 | 20.22% | \$51,854,380 | 20.95% |
| CVO - Statutory Fee Remissions | \$18,132,022 | 7.44% | \$19,812,940 | 7.64% | \$20,509,343 | 8.29% |
| Part-time Grant Program | \$5,431,369 | 2.23% | \$5,366,403 | 2.07% | \$5,460,609 | 2.21% |
| National Guard Programs** | \$2,102,753 | 0.86% | \$2,509,489 | 0.97% | \$2,696,657 | 1.09% |
| State College Work Study | \$705,136 | 0.29% | \$502,668 | 0.32% | \$448,457 | 0.18% |
| Rbt Byrd Scholarship (Federal) | \$731,813 | 0.30% | \$895,111 | 0.30% | \$823,177 | 0.33% |
| Minority Teacher Scholarship | \$455,237 | 0.19% | \$455,149 | 0.18% | \$392,090 | 0.16% |
| Hoosier Scholars | \$373,500 | 0.15% | \$377,500 | 0.15% | \$397,500 | 0.16% |
| Nursing Scholarship Program | \$461,824 | 0.19% | \$343,396 | 0.13% | \$417,627 | 0.17% |
| Contract for Space Program | \$413,358 | 0.17% | \$431,666 | 0.12% | \$207,000 | 0.08% |
| Grants Sub-Total | \$214,545,997 | 87.99% | \$227,533,224 | 87.75% | \$201,555,407 | 81.44% |
| SSACI Administration | \$966,680 | 0.40% | \$1,037,664 | 0.39% | \$908,815 | 0.37% |
| 21st Century Scholarship | | | | | | |
| 21st Century Scholars Program | \$22,821,418 | 9.36% | \$28,372,039 | 10.80% | \$39,734,586 | 16.05% |
| 21st Early Intervention (State) | \$2,212,948 | 0.91% | \$2,381,856 | 0.91% | \$2,247,766 | 0.91% |
| GEAR UP Summer (Federal) | \$650,000 | 0.27% | \$450,000 | 0.17% | \$545,360 | 0.22% |
| GEAR UP Site Support (Federal***) | \$2,643,385 | 1.08% | \$2,998,975 | 1.14% | \$2,429,803 | 0.98% |
| 21st Sub-Total | \$28,327,751 | 11.62% | \$34,202,870 | 13.02% | \$44,957,515 | 18.16% |
| 21st Central Office Administration | \$480,302 | 0.20% | \$591,167 | 0.22% | \$404,355 | 0.16% |
| Total Grants | \$242,393,446 | 99.41% | \$261,144,927 | 99.38% | \$241,289,993 | 99.44% |
| Total Administration | \$1,446,982 | 0.59% | \$1,628,831 | 0.62% | \$1,395,652 | 0.56% |
| Total Grants and Administration | \$243,840,428 | 100.00% | \$262,773,758 | 100.00% | \$242,686,645 | 100.00% |

*The Higher Education Award here includes \$1,381,451 of federal LEAP/SLEAP funds.

**National Guard Grants includes National Guard Extension Scholarship in addition to the National Guard Supplemental Grant.

***The federal calendar is different from the state's, which causes some accounting differences between 21st and other SSACI grants. GEAR UP (state) pays for early interventions, including site support as well as central office administration. Twenty-first central office administration funding is estimated as it is subsumed within the 21st early intervention (state) funds.

Award Usage - All Major Programs

All of the Commission's grant awards (O'Bannon, Twenty-first Century, National Guard and Part-time) plus the CVO program (a multi-million dollar billed award), taken together, constitute SSACI's major programs. Major programs include all programs of \$1M or more. Table 9 lists the major award usage and student count by type of college. (In Appendix Tables 2, 3a,b and 4, the reader will find program expenditures and student counts for each type of grant or billed award for each college.) Note that certain types of colleges are not eligible to award certain funds: Freedom of Choice is only for students attending private (independent) colleges. Hoosier students attending out-of-state schools are not eligible for the Twenty-first Century Scholarship. Neither proprietary colleges nor out-of-state colleges receive part-time funds. The National Guard and CVO programs are restricted to public colleges.

Table 9 differs from last year in the last two columns. During 2009-10, the Commission received more billings for CVO than appropriated funds could cover. The CVO program was originally a fee remission program, and the Commission was forced to rely on its public college partners to cover the unpaid billings as fee remissions, as was done in the days before the Commission received any state appropriation for this entitlement program. Table 9 is constructed as it is to acknowledge both the true cost of this program and the funds paid by the Commission's public college partners. The total column on the left includes only those funds actually paid by the Commission. One can see that CVO billings exceeded appropriation by more than \$2.2M on an appropriation of \$20.5M, or an overage of nearly 11%. Since CVO is tuition-linked and tuitions increase yearly, the few trends in decreasing CVO cost¹ are outweighed by the factors causing increases, and overbillings (the fee remission expectations for colleges) are likely to increase in future years. There was an 11% increase in numbers of CVO recipients over AY2008-09.

There were 12,859 recipients of the Twenty-first Century Scholarship, a large increase (>13%) over last year's 11,346, and on a par with increases in numbers of O'Bannon recipients (next paragraph). As Frank O'Bannon award levels decreased with the lowered caps, the need for funds to cover the difference between the O'Bannon award and tuition for Twenty-first Scholars increased dramatically. Twenty-first payments amounted to \$39.7M on an appropriation of \$28.3M; the difference (\$11.4M) was taken from the Higher Education Award fund, causing the caps to be lower than would have been the case based on population and need alone. The Twenty-first Century Scholarship as configured is unsustainable; it is already funded with Higher Education Award funds. When increases in already-enrolled 21st Scholars (resulting from lower Hoosier incomes during the present recession) combine with lowered O'Bannon caps as these current middle- and high-schoolers reach college age, the Twenty-first Scholarship as structured will be fiscally untenable. For the 2009-10/2010-11 biennium, a projected \$30M is

¹ In 2007, the legislature reduced tuition payments for graduate study to undergraduate levels. Subsequently fees have been limited according to statute by the Commission jointly with the Commission for Higher Education.

expected to be drawn from HEA to cover Twenty-first scholarships. The 2011-12/2012-13 biennium will see further reductions in HEA, but insolvency is projected to be reached in the 2013-14/2014-15 biennium unless the Twenty-first Century Scholarship is reconfigured.

Note that 73,326 students received one or more of the major awards (up 12% from 2008-09); 60,932 received the Frank O'Bannon need-based grant (also up 12%). Each year, fewer Frank O'Bannon recipients attend private colleges (last year 13,469 used aid at private colleges; this year 12,549 did: a decrease of 6.8% – a direct effect of lowering caps). As a function of lowered caps, the average O'Bannon award at a public four-year college dropped to \$2,764 from \$3,358 (an 18% drop); the average O'Bannon award at a private college dropped to \$4,591 from \$6,087 (a 25% drop). Frank O'Bannon Grants to students at private (independent) colleges were offered and used in a 10% Higher Education Award : 90% Freedom of Choice ratio, which differs from prior years' practice (36% HEA/64% FOC). As fewer O'Bannon eligible students attend private colleges, and caps changes are fixed to be proportional by law, and no funds can be moved out of Freedom of Choice into other funds such as HEA or 21st, the only way to fully spend the appropriated Freedom of Choice funds is to change the HEA/FOC split so no unspent funds are left in the Freedom of Choice Fund. Unspent funds left in FOC would mean that award maxima were not set as high as total funding might have allowed.

Compared to AY2008-09, there were 2155 more students using major grants at proprietary colleges (an 86% increase) and 4,774 more students using major grants at Ivy Tech Community Colleges and Vincennes (a 35% increase). A small percentage of the increased numbers of students who used major grant aid attended public four year colleges (1,838 more than last year, or a 5% increase). Fewer students used reciprocity aid in 2009-10, although the numbers using Frank O'Bannon aid at out-of-state schools have always been low.

Note also that fewer Frank O'Bannon funds were spent overall this year (a first year of a biennium); funds are held from the first year of a biennium to be spent in the second year to minimize the possibility of further decreases in award maxima (caps) in the second year of the biennium. Since it is impossible currently to predict populations and need, a larger reserve is kept in the first year than the second year of each funding biennium. Indiana is taking a strong fiscally prudent posture to preserve levels of state aid throughout what may become a lengthy recession of more than one biennium in terms of state budget. Even with the decrease in caps of nearly 30%, Indiana still offers levels of aid above community college tuition, and at about half of most public four-year college tuitions.

Table 9: 2009-10 Used Awards, All Major Programs

| Institution Type | | All (SSACI-Paid) Awards in Major Programs | Frank O'Bannon | HEA | | FOC | Twenty-First | National Guard | Part-time | CVO Paid by SSACI | CVO Paid by Colleges | All CVO Paid |
|------------------|----------|---|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | Awards | \$136,788,529 | \$82,722,917 | \$82,722,917 | \$0 | \$32,342,664 | \$2,349,721 | \$2,853,856 | \$16,519,371 | \$1,804,740 | \$18,324,111 | |
| | Students | 36,741 | 29,926 | 29,926 | 0 | 8,041 | 608 | 2,380 | 3,350 | 1,129 | 3,517 | |
| | Mean | \$3,723 | \$2,764 | \$2,764 | \$0 | \$4,022 | \$3,865 | \$1,199 | \$4,931 | \$1,599 | \$5,210 | |
| Private | Awards | \$63,166,060 | \$5,612,899 | \$5,758,519 | \$51,854,380 | \$4,157,121 | \$0 | \$1,396,040 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | |
| | Students | 13,433 | 12,549 | 12,549 | 12,549 | 1,679 | 0 | 850 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mean | \$4,702 | \$4,591 | \$459 | \$4,132 | \$2,476 | \$0 | \$1,642 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | |
| Proprietary | Awards | \$7,887,847 | \$7,515,780 | \$7,515,780 | \$0 | \$372,067 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | |
| | Students | 4,672 | 4,596 | 4,596 | 0 | 411 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mean | \$1,688 | \$1,635 | \$1,635 | \$0 | \$905 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | |
| Out-of-state | Awards | \$242,586 | \$242,586 | \$242,586 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | |
| | Students | 101 | 101 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mean | \$2,402 | \$2,402 | \$2,402 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | |
| IVTCC+VU | Awards | \$30,323,120 | \$22,108,765 | \$22,108,765 | \$0 | \$2,862,734 | \$150,936 | \$1,210,713 | \$3,989,972 | \$430,628 | \$4,420,600 | |
| | Students | 18,379 | 13,760 | 13,760 | 0 | 2,728 | 130 | 1,866 | 2,283 | 656 | 2,450 | |
| | Mean | \$1,650 | \$1,607 | \$1,607 | \$0 | \$1,049 | \$1,161 | \$649 | \$1,748 | \$656 | \$1,804 | |
| Total | Awards | \$238,604,142 | \$170,202,947 | \$118,348,567 | \$51,854,380 | \$39,734,586 | \$2,696,657 | \$5,460,609 | \$20,509,343 | \$2,235,368 | \$22,744,711 | |
| | Students | 73,326 | 60,932 | 60,932 | 12,549 | 12,859 | 738 | 5,096 | 5,633 | 1,785 | 5,967 | |
| | Mean | \$3,254 | \$2,793 | \$1,942 | \$4,132 | \$3,090 | \$3,654 | \$1,072 | \$3,641 | \$1,252 | \$3,812 | |

No student is counted more than once in the first column (all awards in major programs), or within each grant. Students may receive more than one of these grants. When a student changed schools between terms, the dollars are reported at the individual college which administered the grant for the term, but the student is counted only at the most recent college attended.

National Guard student counts increased minimally (<2%) over last year's 726 grant recipients, even as award levels went up nearly \$200K (due to tuition-linked award increases and O'Bannon award decreases). While the conflict in Iraq winds down, an increase in troop levels in Afghanistan means that the Commission is seeing neither decreases nor increases due to returning deployments of National Guard personnel in 2009-10. Normally students who do not file the FAFSA or recertify with the Guard in a timely manner are not eligible to receive the National Guard Supplemental Grant, but arrangements are made in cooperation with the National Guard Education Office for those returning from overseas deployment to permit late certification and FAFSA filing to preserve student-soldiers' eligibility for both Frank O'Bannon and National Guard grants. Spending in Part-time Grants increased slightly but within budgets as colleges made greater use of the part-time aid allocated to them. [Part-time aid is largely directed at adult students, a large part of the increased population going to college in 2009-10.] In all the major programs combined, the Commission provided more than \$238M in aid to Hoosier college students.

Participation in Multiple SSACI Programs

Students in the National Guard grant programs and the Twenty-first Century Scholarship must comply with the application and award process for the Frank O'Bannon Grant, but do not necessarily have need in the same way as the (strictly) Frank O'Bannon Grant recipients. Similarly, the CVO fee remission gets applied after any Frank O'Bannon Grant that a student has. With participation in multiple programs, certain students end up being double counted, as two grants are counted for one student. Table 10 provides data on unduplicated student counts among the four major programs: Frank O'Bannon, National Guard, Twenty-first Century and CVO. If a student is eligible for both Twenty-first and National Guard awards, they only receive the Twenty-first Scholarship; these two programs pay for the same tuitions/fees. If a student receives CVO in combination with either National Guard or Twenty-first funds, they are counted in Table 10 in the National Guard or Twenty-first Century program. Thus the Frank O'Bannon and CVO student counts are reduced from the number of grants.

| Major Program | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Frank O'Bannon only | 38,069 | 40,560 | 41,696 | 44,536 | 49,921 |
| 21 st Century Scholars | 8,728 | 8,926 | 9,875 | 11,346 | 12,859 |
| National Guard Students | 886 | 804 | 602 | 726 | 738 |
| CVO recipients | 5,051 | 5,035 | 5,124 | 5,325 | 5,925 |
| Totals | 52,734 | 55,325 | 57,297 | 61,933 | 69,443 |

The Frank O'Bannon Grant is the main need-based aid program, to which the other programs are supplements. If a student who participates in a supplemental program has need, some or all of his/her award will come from the Frank O'Bannon Grant. If a student does not have much need, little of their award comes from Frank O'Bannon, and most comes from the supplemental program. There are certain students who receive *all* of their award from the Twenty-first Century Scholars or the National Guard program, because they have *no* need, as defined by participation in the Frank O'Bannon Grant. Tables 11a

and 11b list student counts and funding dollars for students with and without need (as defined by having a Frank O’Bannon Grant component) participating in supplemental programs. For 21st Scholars and National Guard recipients, those who do not receive Frank O’Bannon aid are only those whose contributions (and thus incomes) are too high to receive a need-based grant. There is another possibility for those receiving CVO; many CVO recipients do not receive Frank O’Bannon because they do not file by the March 10th deadline to receive Frank O’Bannon; they are not required to do so.

Note that there are 2,749 Twenty-first Century Scholars (21% of all Scholars in AY2009-10) who did not receive a Frank O’Bannon (need-based) Grant. There are an additional 176 Scholars who did not receive a Twenty-first supplement because their eligibility does not exceed what is already paid for by the Frank O’Bannon Grant. An even higher percentage of National Guard students, 60%, did not receive any Frank O’Bannon (need-based) Grant. In CVO, 90% of students did not receive a Frank O’Bannon (need-based) Grant. In terms of dollars, 36% of the Twenty-first Century Scholars, 72% of the National Guard and 90% of the CVO dollars go to students who do not receive a need-based award. See Appendix Tables 5a, 5b for more detail on need and no-need aid recipients.

It is tempting to think that needs-testing Scholars when they enter college would solve the fiscal imbalance between the 21st program scholarship commitment and the funding levels for this program. It would not. The proportion of students who have need (by the 21st enrollment criteria when they enroll, and then do not have need (by the O’Bannon criteria) four to six years later is stable at around 20%, but the fiscal commitment to paying tuition is not stable, as SSACI does not control tuition increases. Reducing or removing awards from those who have no need by the O’Bannon definition will not be sufficient to make the Twenty-first Scholarship solvent on a long term basis, because of the inability to control tuition increases.

Table 11a: 2009-10 Student Count, With and Without Need (O’Bannon Grant component)

| Student Type | 21st, no FOB | CVO, no FOB | NG, no FOB | with FOB | pctg with FOB | Total Count* |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21st** | 2,749 | | | 10,110 | 78.6% | 12,859 |
| CVO | | 5,322 | | 603 | 10.2% | 5,925 |
| National Guard | | | 440 | 298 | 40.4% | 738 |
| Frank O’Bannon | | | | 49,921 | 100.0% | 49,921 |
| Total Count | 2,749 | 5,322 | 440 | 60,932 | 87.7% | 69,443 |

*Does not include those students who used other aid: Nursing, Minority Teacher, Hoosier Scholarship and/or Part-time Grant. Appendix Table 5a, b expand to include those who other aid.

**There are an additional 176 O’Bannon recipients who are eligible for the 21st Scholarship, but receive all of their funds from O’Bannon. They are those who have academic honors high school diplomas, with full need (zero contribution) attending private (independent) colleges.

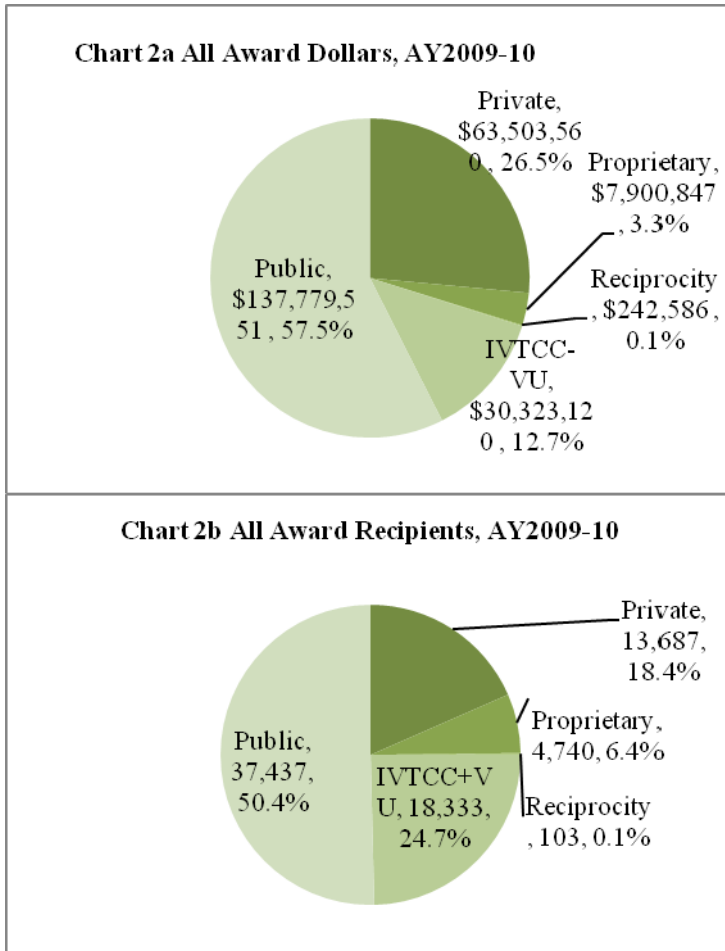
Table 11b: 2009-10 Awards for Students With and Without Need (O'Bannon Grant component)

| Student Type | 21st \$ | CVO \$* | NG \$ | FOB \$ | Pct with FOB | Pct no FOB |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| 21st, no FOB | \$14,462,426 | \$20,736 | | | | 36.4% |
| 21st, with FOB | \$25,272,160 | \$47,927 | | \$31,618,341 | 63.6% | |
| CVO, no FOB | | \$20,446,159 | | | | 90.2% |
| CVO with FOB | | \$2,225,412 | | \$1,396,639 | 9.8% | |
| Natl Gd, no FOB | | | \$1,953,051 | | | 72.4% |
| Natl Gd with FOB | | \$4,478 | \$743,606 | \$710,184 | 27.58% | |
| Frank O'Bannon | | | | \$136,477,783 | | |
| Total Dollars | \$39,734,586 | \$22,744,712 | \$2,696,657 | \$170,202,947 | | |

For 21st Scholars and National Guard recipients, those who do not receive Frank O'Bannon aid are those whose contributions (and thus incomes) are too high to receive a need-based grant at the set cap level. Many CVO recipients do not receive O'Bannon because they do not file by the March 10th deadline to receive Frank O'Bannon.

Distribution of Awards and Students by College Type

Charts 2a and 2b present the distribution of all grants and billed awards among the different types of college that participate with the Commission. Chart 2a is the dollar distribution and Chart 2b is the student count, unduplicated.



Students may receive more than one grant or billed award, but they are counted only once, as part of the most recent college they attended. Grants are: The Frank O'Bannon Grant, paid from the Higher Education Award and the Freedom of Choice funds; the Part-time Grant; the National Guard Supplemental Grant and the National Guard Extension Scholarship; and the Twenty-first Century Scholarship. Billed awards are: the CVO program, the Nursing Scholarship, the Minority Teacher and Special Education Services Scholarship, and the Hoosier Scholarship.

The Children of Veterans and Officers Program is sizeable (about \$20M), and only available at the public colleges. In Chart 2a one can see that most of the major award dollars went to public four-year college students: 57.5% of award dollars went to 50.4% of the students – a more dramatic difference than last year’s 56% of dollars and 53% of students. Since tuitions at the two-year public colleges are low, 12.7% of the dollars went to the 24.7% of students who attended Ivy Tech Community College and Vincennes University. With increases in Ivy Tech enrollments, this exceeded last year’s 8% of the dollars and 22% of students. With tuitions (and SSACI caps) higher at private (independent) colleges, the 18.4% of students who attended private colleges received 26.5% of the award dollars – last year private colleges accounted for 22% of the students and 35% of the dollars. In the recent past, more SSACI aid eligible students attended private colleges than attended two year public colleges, but this year those two populations are switched because of the growth in attendance at two year colleges and decreases in award recipient populations at private colleges. The proportion attending proprietary colleges has increased as well this year, from 4% last year to 6.4% this year representing 3.3% of the dollars this year, up from 1% last year.

Program Descriptions

For readers unfamiliar with the State of Indiana’s student aid programs, this section will provide more in-depth descriptions of individual SSACI program operations, as well as data for AY2009-10. The Commission administers three types of award programs: mixed need- and merit-based tuition subsidies that take into account a family’s or students’ ability to pay for college (the Frank O’Bannon Grant); supplements to the need-based award for participants in special programs (Twenty-first Century Scholarships, National Guard grants, and CVO program); and a number of targeted awards based on merit or career choice incentives. Consult Appendix Tables 2, 3a,b and 4 for student count and award expenditures for each type of award the Commission administers.

Frank O’Bannon Grant (FOB)

This award is the core award administered by the Commission. It requires financial need, full-time college enrollment and Indiana residency. It can be used only for tuition and certain fees. It is based on three factors:

- For each eligible postsecondary institution, the *tuition and fees* that the Commission will subsidize.
- The *rate* at which the allowable tuition and fees are subsidized, based on the type of high school diploma the student receives and their GPA in attaining it.
- The parent’s or student’s *ability to pay* for a college education, as determined by the federal government.

The Frank O’Bannon Grant formula is:

$$\frac{\text{RATE} \times \text{TUITION AND FEES}}{\text{ABILITY TO PAY}}$$

The O'Bannon Grant is calculated in the same way for all students no matter where they enroll: the public, independent, or proprietary sector. To receive this award, a Hoosier student must file a FAFSA so that it is received by the federal processor by March 10th, correct any errors by May 15th, attend college full time, be in a degree-granting program, and maintain satisfactory academic progress.

Tuition and fees

Allowable tuition and fees are set early in the financial aid year. They are determined by each college based on a typical 30 credit hour per year course load plus any regular fees assessed to all students. At public institutions, the allowable tuition and fees is the school's previous year's tuition or a cap (a maximum award set by the Commission), whichever is lower. The amount of the cap is determined by available funds. For AY2008-09 the Commission cap was \$6,096; due to the hard recession and the attendant numbers and aggregate need of applicants, that cap dropped to \$4,206 for AY2009-10 – a 29% decrease.

The statutory cap for students at an independent college is determined each year by looking at an estimate of the true cost of tuition at Indiana's public colleges. This true cost is roughly the state appropriation per student at the public college, plus the amount a student pays in tuition at a public college. The statutory cap is based on a formula that combines the lowest state appropriation per full-time equivalent student (FTE), usually Ivy Tech Community College, and the highest public college tuition, usually Indiana University in Bloomington, IN. This statutory cap is further capped if funds are not adequate to cover costs. For AY2008-09, the Commission cap for independent college students was \$10,992; again as for public colleges and as required by the budget bill (2007), the private cap dropped 29% to \$7,584.

Subsidy rate

There are currently three subsidy rates: 100% for high school graduates achieving Core 40 with Academic (or Technical) Honors, 90% for Core 40 graduates, and 80% for all other students. Academic Honors students with at least a 3.00 high school GPA receive the extra 20% and Core 40 students with at least a 2.00 GPA receive the extra 10% in grant money. It is through the subsidy rate that the Commission introduces the merit part of the O'Bannon Grant. All high school graduates (class of 2011 or later) will be required to have a Core 40 diploma with the 2011-12 college cohort, and at that time, Commission subsidy rates will change. The only subsidy for high school diploma achievement will be the extra 20% for Academic Honors (and Technical Honors) diplomas. There will be no 10% supplement, and anyone achieving a Core 40 diploma will receive the same offer (80% of capped prior year tuition and fees) as a student who has opted out of the Core 40 diploma. No grade point averages will be required (they are built into the Department of Education's requirement for Academic and Technical Honors - grade point average of a B or better, with no letter grade lower than a C). Students who achieved a Core 40 diploma in the years prior to class of 2011 will be grandfathered for the Core 40 supplement until such time as a plurality of these students have passed through traditional college age.

The reasoning behind this determination is that the Core 40 diploma will become the standard diploma for the state; for students planning to attend college, it will be a ‘minimum’ qualification. Most of Indiana’s public colleges are raising admissions standards as Indiana students achieve higher levels of preparation for college. Thus the incentive offered by the Commission’s merit subsidies will shift to push Indiana students to achieve even higher levels of preparation for college. This policy also reduces reporting requirements on Indiana high schools.

Ability to pay

The parent’s or student’s ability to pay is determined by the federal government from FAFSA data. Unlike the federal government and other states, Indiana does not count dependent student earnings as part of the ability to pay; it counts only the parental contribution. Thus students who work to earn money to pay for college can use that money for the costs of education not subsidized by the Commission, such as room and board or textbooks. The ability to pay is represented by the PC for dependent students and EFC for independent students. The methodology that the federal government uses to determine these amounts is on track to change significantly in the coming years; see the earlier discussion under Need-Based Aid.

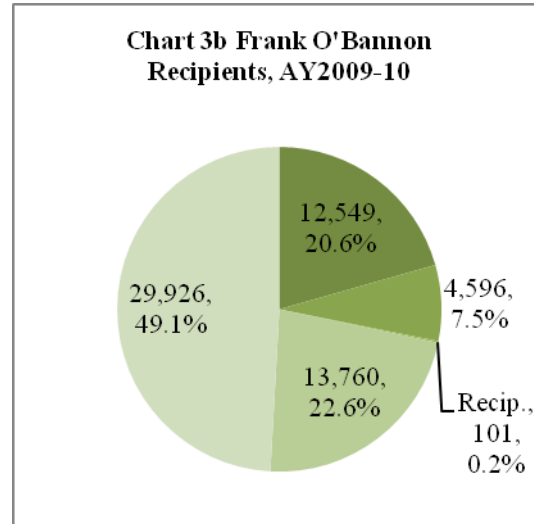
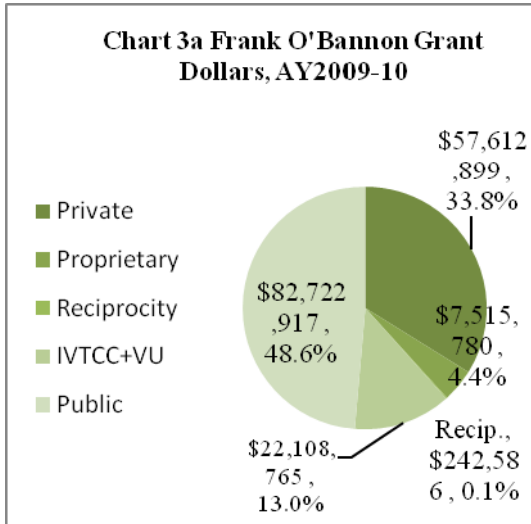
Fund Sources for the Frank O’Bannon Grant

Higher Education Award (HEA)

If a student attends a public or proprietary institution, their Frank O’Bannon Grant comes entirely from the *HEA* fund. The general assembly appropriates a Higher Education Award budget. Part of this fund is also used to pay the Frank O’Bannon Grant for students at independent colleges. Since the Twenty-first Century Scholarship (described later in this section) is tied to the Frank O’Bannon Grant, and is an entitlement, money must be moved from the Higher Education Award fund to fulfill the entitlement needs of the Scholars fund if it is projected to be under-funded.

Freedom of Choice Grant (FOC)

If a student attends an independent college, the Frank O’Bannon Grant is divided into two parts: traditionally, 36% of a private college student’s Frank O’Bannon Grant is funded from the *HEA* fund and 64% from the *FOC* fund, although this proportion is not fixed. The general assembly appropriates a separate budget for the FOC award. This money is not allowed to be transferred among any other accounts by law. Students at independent colleges who receive the Frank O’Bannon Grant see both components on their award letter. It may seem confusing to have two funds from which the Frank O’Bannon Grant comes, but students would receive exactly the same dollar award if there were only one fund from which to draw the money. Charts 3a and 3b show the award dollars and student count for those receiving the Frank O’Bannon Grant.



Note in Charts 3a,b that slightly less than half of the Frank O'Bannon dollars (48.6%) were used by the 49.1% of students attending four-year public colleges, 33.8% of the dollars by the 20.6% of students attending private (independent) colleges, and 13% by the 22.6% of students attending two-year public colleges. The tuitions are very low at two year colleges, thus the Frank O'Bannon Grants are smaller, per student and overall. The tuitions (and the SSACI cap) at private colleges are high, and thus Frank O'Bannon Grant amounts at private (independent) colleges are higher, per student and overall. The tuitions are high at proprietary colleges, but grants are limited to the level of Ivy Tech tuition, so the 7.5% of students attending these colleges receive 4.4% of the O'Bannon dollars.

Funding for Incarcerated Students

There has been some interest in Indiana in reviewing educational funding for incarcerated students; one question in the summer study required by the 2009 budget bill involved prisoner education and funding. The Commission does not have a program which is targeted to helping incarcerated students with college funding (in fact, the Commission's legislative code does not permit the funding of incarcerated students). The Commission does fund these students through the O'Bannon grant, as the result of a law suit decision more than ten years ago. There is no method of identifying incarcerated students except by the address provided on the FAFSA, so it is difficult for the Commission to identify which students are prisoners, which parolees, and which have never been incarcerated. Only six colleges receiving Commission funds undertake prisoner education in Indiana, and the Commission works with these colleges as necessary to identify and provide aid to prisoners. Using the FAFSA address, some data is provided here on incarcerated student funding, but further information is available through the joint Commission - Commission for Higher Education study, September 8th, 2010, found at this link: www.in.gov/che/

Table 12 shows the colleges, estimated funding and estimated student counts for incarcerated student education for AY2009-10, as well as what percentage of each

college's total O'Bannon Grants are estimated to go to prisoner education. Most prisoners have no income (and no college preparatory high school diploma; see next section on Core 40 and Academic Honors) and thus are eligible for about 80% of the O'Bannon cap at their college. In addition to the \$9M in O'Bannon funding (to 2,498 students), 13 incarcerated students received \$16,728 in CVO funding and 54 prisoners received \$28,454 in Part-time Grants. While education has been shown to reduce recidivism, recidivism rates are low enough to start with that that does not make much difference in a fiscal sense for the state (although for any individual prisoner it can make a personal difference). The larger savings to the state in educating prisoners lies in the fact that prisoners get reduced sentences for degrees achieved – one year for an associate's degree; two for a baccalaureate, and three for both degrees – and that saves on incarceration costs (see joint study for details). All of the costs of educating prisoners are currently paid by the Commission and the colleges that provide prisoner education; all of the financial benefits to the state accrue to the Department of Corrections. Note that most programs are run by four year colleges; only one Ivy Tech Community College location offers prisoner education via SSACI funding as of AY2009-10. The average O'Bannon Grant to a prisoner student was \$3,628. None of the degree programs for prisoners are offered online; due to restrictions on computer use in prisons, it is difficult for a prisoner even to file a FAFSA. Colleges help prisoner students to file FAFSAs, and must provide all instruction within the prisons.

Table 12 Institutions Providing Incarcerated Student Education, Funding and Student Counts, AY2009-10

| SSACI-Participating Colleges Providing Prisoner Education | Type | Degree | AY 2009-10 O'Bannon cap/tuition | O'Bannon Funding (est.) | O'Bannon student count (est.) | Total O'Bannon Funding | Estimated %age Funding to Prisoners |
|---|---------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ball State University | Public | 4 | \$4,206 | \$2,828,268 | 1,069 | \$12,424,673 | 22.76% |
| Grace College | Private | 4 | \$7,584 | \$1,470,343 | 276 | \$2,475,895 | 59.39% |
| Indiana State University | Public | 4 | \$4,206 | \$1,033,818 | 373 | \$6,740,941 | 15.34% |
| Oakland City University | Private | 4 | \$7,584 | \$3,197,628 | 586 | \$4,471,659 | 71.51% |
| Purdue University - North Central | Public | 4 | \$4,206 | \$437,160 | 152 | \$2,118,552 | 20.63% |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Terre Haute | Public | 2 | \$3,088 | \$96,382 | 42 | \$1,358,422 | 7.10% |
| Total | | | | \$9,063,599 | 2,498 | \$29,590,142 | 30.63% |

Academic Honors and Core 40 High School Diploma Supplements

As discussed earlier, the Frank O'Bannon Grant provides incentives for Indiana students to take a more academically rigorous high school program than they otherwise might. The regular diploma student will receive only 80 percent of an institution's tuition and regularly assessed fees to the extent that they have need. A student with a Core 40 diploma and at least a 2.0 grade point average will receive 90 percent of tuition and fees minus what the family is expected to pay. An Academic Honors diploma recipient with at least a 3.0 grade point average will receive 100 percent of tuition and fees minus what the family is expected to pay.

Table 13 on the following page illustrates that the more challenging the high school diploma, the more money an individual can receive, no matter what institution the student attends. For example, a public four-year college student with a regular diploma received on average \$2,507; a Core 40 student received an extra \$311 on average, for a total of \$2,818, and the Academic Honors student received an extra \$625 on average, for a total of \$3,132. This year, out of a pool of 60,932 Frank O'Bannon recipients, 49.6% have obtained regular diplomas, 25.2% have Core 40, and 25.2% have Core 40 with Academic or Technical Honors diplomas. This is more regular diplomas than last year (44%) not because Indiana students are achieving less college-ready diplomas, but because so many older students (who did not have an opportunity to take Core 40 curricula) have returned to college and received O'Bannon aid.

In all, the Commission awarded \$153,890,695 in base awards, \$4,993,071 in Core 40 supplements, and \$11,319,181 in Academic Honors supplements. When the Core 40 supplement is discontinued in AY2011-12, the 'savings' would not be merely \$5M, since the vast majority of students would have a Core 40, with most of those who plan to attend college possessing a 2.0 or better GPA. These 'savings' will be put back into the Frank O'Bannon Grant to be used to raise the SSACI award maxima (caps) for all students. Note that there are some few students who would not have an award at all if they did not have the Core 40 or Academic Honors Supplement.

Table 14 displays the number of regular, Core 40 and Academic Honors diplomas received by Indiana's freshmen FAFSA filers year by year. However, it has become particularly notable this year that there are a very large number of "freshmen" who are not going to college directly from high school – many freshmen are now past traditional college-starting age, having possibly been in the workforce, having lost jobs, and now they are pursuing college for the first time (as opposed to returning). The top set of data below appears to indicate that proportionally fewer students are obtaining at least a Core 40 (college prep) diploma. In fact, proportionally more students of traditional age are obtaining college prep diplomas (note recent grads, age 17-19), but this is masked by the large contingent of older freshmen.

Table 13: 2009-10 Frank O'Bannon Awards Used, by High School Diploma Type

| Institution Type | | Frank O'Bannon | All HEA | All FOC | Base HEA | Base FOC | Core40 HEA | Core40 FOC | Academic Honors HEA | Academic Honors FOC |
|------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Public | Awards | \$82,722,917 | \$82,722,917 | \$0 | \$73,846,710 | \$0 | \$2,790,946 | \$0 | \$6,085,261 | \$0 |
| | Students | 29,926 | 29,926 | 0 | 29,457 | 0 | 8,969 | 0 | 9,732 | 0 |
| | Mean | \$2,764 | \$2,764 | \$0 | \$2,507 | \$0 | \$311 | \$0 | \$625 | \$0 |
| Private | Awards | \$57,612,899 | \$5,758,519 | \$51,854,380 | \$5,127,199 | \$46,172,492 | \$147,157 | \$1,324,418 | \$484,163 | \$4,357,470 |
| | Students | 12,549 | 12,549 | 12,549 | 12,044 | 12,044 | 2,763 | 2,763 | 4,626 | 4,626 |
| | Mean | \$4,591 | \$459 | \$4,132 | \$426 | \$3,834 | \$53 | \$479 | \$105 | \$942 |
| Proprietary | Awards | \$7,515,780 | \$7,515,780 | \$0 | \$7,312,037 | \$0 | \$138,682 | \$0 | \$65,061 | \$0 |
| | Students | 4,596 | 4,596 | 0 | 4,639 | 0 | 712 | 0 | 162 | 0 |
| | Mean | \$1,635 | \$1,635 | \$0 | \$1,576 | \$0 | \$195 | 0 | \$402 | 0 |
| Out-of-state | Awards | \$242,586 | \$242,586 | \$0 | \$214,800 | \$0 | \$11,352 | \$0 | \$16,434 | \$0 |
| | Students | 101 | 101 | 0 | 103 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| | Mean | \$2,402 | \$2,402 | \$0 | \$2,085 | 0 | \$258 | 0 | \$609 | 0 |
| IVTCC+VU | Awards | \$22,108,765 | \$22,108,765 | \$0 | \$21,217,457 | \$0 | \$580,516 | \$0 | \$310,792 | \$0 |
| | Students | 13,760 | 13,760 | 0 | 13,652 | 0 | 2,885 | 0 | 795 | 0 |
| | Mean | \$1,607 | \$1,607 | \$0 | \$1,554 | \$0 | \$201 | \$0 | \$391 | \$0 |
| Total | Awards | \$170,202,947 | \$118,348,567 | \$51,854,380 | \$107,718,203 | \$46,172,492 | \$3,668,653 | \$1,324,418 | \$6,961,711 | \$4,357,470 |
| | Students | 60,932 | 60,932 | 12,549 | 59,895 | 12,044 | 15,373 | 2,763 | 15,342 | 4,626 |
| | Mean | \$2,793 | \$1,942 | \$4,132 | \$1,798 | \$3,834 | \$239 | \$479 | \$454 | \$942 |

The last four rows of Table 14 attempt to illustrate this issue; note the large numbers who are freshmen (230,531) but not 17 to 24 years old (only 116,723). The majority of 17-19 year olds who file clean FAFSAs have college prep diplomas. Not all students receive SSACI aid. Some do not file on time or have errors in their applications, others do not have enough need to qualify for a grant offer. A further discussion of diploma issues follows in the section on the Twenty-first Century Scholarship, a supplemental grant.

**Table 14: Core 40 and Academic Honors High School Seniors
Among Self-Identified Indiana College Freshmen
Filing the FAFSA, AY2001-02 to AY2009-10**

| Year | Core 40 | Honors | Regular | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 2001 thru 2005 | 95,151 | 81,270 | 474,535 | 650,956 |
| 2006 | 21,018 | 18,188 | 105,028 | 144,234 |
| 2007 | 22,374 | 17,994 | 108,753 | 149,121 |
| 2008 | 30,365 | 20,095 | 128,267 | 178,727 |
| 2009 | 36,718 | 21,986 | 171,827 | 230,531 |
| Total to date | 205,626 | 159,533 | 988,410 | 1,353,569 |
| 2009: All Freshmen | 15.9% | 9.5% | 74.5% | 230,531 |
| Freshmen, age 17-24 | 16.8% | 15.0% | 68.2% | 116,723 |
| Recent grads, age 17-19 | 24.7% | 22.7% | 52.6% | 77,725 |
| 17-19 years old, clean FAFSA | 34.5% | 39.2% | 26.3% | 53,540 |

Supplemental Programs

Twenty-first Century Scholars Program

The Twenty-first Century Scholars Program is designed to support and encourage youth from lower-income families to enter college through early intervention strategies and grants. Effective in 2002, students could enroll in the program when in the 7th or 8th grade, and in 2008 the enrollment period included 6th, 7th or 8th grade. Table 15 shows the 2009-10 income standards necessary to qualify for the Twenty-first Century Scholars Program. Note that this method of determining eligibility is entirely different from the O'Bannon eligibility standard.

Table 15 2009-10 Income Maxima to Qualify for Enrollment in the 21st Century Scholars Program

| Household Size | Maximum Annual Income |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | \$26,955 |
| 3 | \$33,874 |
| 4 | \$40,793 |
| 5 | \$47,712 |
| 6 | \$54,631 |

For each additional person in household, add \$6,919.

Twenty-first Century Scholars are required to sign a pledge that they will remain drug, alcohol and crime-free (see signature section of the Scholars application for enrollment, below). They must also attain a Core 40 high school diploma with a 2.0 GPA or better.

They must file their FAFSAs on time and they must use their Twenty-first Century Scholarship within two years of high school graduation. In their high school graduation year, Scholars must affirm that they have kept their pledge.

Section 3 (signature section) of the Twenty-first Century Scholars Program Enrollment Form:

- I will graduate with an Indiana High School Diploma from a charter school, freeway school, or other Indiana school recognized by the Indiana Department of Education.
- I will achieve a cumulative high school GPA of at least 2.0 on a 4.0 scale.
- I will not use illegal drugs or alcohol, or commit a crime.
- I will apply for admission to an eligible Indiana college, university or proprietary institution as a high school senior.
- I will apply on time for state and federal student financial aid.
- I understand that I must be an Indiana resident as determined by the permanent residence of my parent or legal guardian, a U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen, enroll as a full-time student at an eligible Indiana college or university or proprietary institution, and meet all other financial aid requirements at the institution I attend.

Enrollment has increased dramatically in recent years - **more than doubling**, as students in more grade levels became eligible (now 6th as well as 7th and 8th graders can sign up). See Table 16a,b for a snapshot of the sizes of upcoming Scholar enrolled cohorts.

| Enrollment Year | Cohort Years | Enrollment* |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 2010 | 2014 - 2016 | 32,263 |
| 2009 | 2013 - 2015 | 30,913 |
| 2008 | 2012 - 2013 | 15,200 |
| 2007 | 2011 - 2012 | 13,808 |
| 2006 | 2010 - 2011 | 11,963 |
| Five Year Total | All Cohort Years Above | 104,147 |

*As of 10/29/2010; In enrollment years 2006-08, only 7th and 8th graders were eligible. Enrollment for the 2010 enrollment year ran from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010; 8th graders that year were in the cohort year (high school graduating class) of 2014.

| Cohort Year | Grade Level in AY2009-10 | Number of Scholars* |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 2011 | High School Senior | 13,650 |
| 2012 | High School Junior | 14,568 |
| 2013 | High School Sophomore | 17,046 |
| 2014 | High School Freshman | 21,951 |
| 2015 | 8th Grade | 19,880 |
| 2016 | 7th Grade | 12,845 |
| 2017 | 6th Grade | 632 |
| Total | All Active Cohorts | 100,572 |

*High School known and unknown; data as of 10/29/10. Enrollments continue for the 2015 – 2017 cohorts. The enrollment year runs from July 1st through June 30th. Thus, the 2015 cohort has about six more months from this date before it closes, the 2016 cohort closes 18 months from the date of the information in this table, and the 2017 cohort closes two and a half years from the date of this report.

Table 17 describes enrollment and affirmation each year for the most recent five years, plus totals for the program. Administrative budgets (both federal and state) have remained level, and the main emphasis has been on signing up as many eligible students as possible. Students are signed up through the fourteen sites around the state covering all ninety-two counties. The sites are under contract with the Office of Twenty-first Century Scholars (OTFC). When Scholars enroll in the 6th, 7th or 8th grade, their high school is not yet known. Most Scholars inform their regional office of the high school they attend, but there are a significant number who do not get or stay in touch with a site office; those students are very unlikely to be successful in the program. (See Appendix Tables 6,7 for details on 21st Scholars’ access and success.) The program has had to redirect resources to enroll 6th graders, an expansion mandated by the General Assembly in 2009. Overall, since the program’s beginning in 1995 through the 2009 cohort year, 158,617 students enrolled, of which 135,823 students provided high school information. Of all enrolled, 60,819 affirmed that they kept their pledge.

| Cohort Year | Enrolled | Affirmed | Rate |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2005 | 7,293 | 4,861 | 66.65% |
| 2006 | 6,997 | 4,613 | 65.93% |
| 2007 | 10,599 | 5,569 | 52.54% |
| 2008 | 9,124 | 6,002 | 65.78% |
| 2009 | 9,608 | 6,560 | 68.28% |
| 1995-2009 | 135,823 | 60,763 | 44.74% |

*A cohort is a group of students whom the Commission expects to graduate from high school in the same year. It does not matter whether the student signs up in 6th, 7th or 8th grade; the cohort year is the expected graduation year. If an occasional student changes grade levels, and thus is expected to graduate in a different year, that student’s cohort is changed to reflect the new cohort year.

One of the main benefits of the Twenty-first Century Scholars Program can be found in its goals for college preparation; these are early intervention strategies aimed at enrolled Scholars and their parents in the sixth through twelfth grades, and they are crucial to the success of these students. They are administered by the fourteen sites around the state. The sites are closely monitored by the Office of the Twenty-first Century Scholars, which is based in the Commission's main office. The goals of the Scholar's Program are to:

- Reduce the number of students who withdraw from high school before graduation.
- Increase the number of students prepared to enter the workforce upon graduation.
- Increase the number of low-income students entering institutions of higher education.
- Decrease drug and alcohol use by encouraging higher education pursuits.
- Increase individual economic productivity.
- Improve the overall quality of life for Indiana residents.

The Scholars program is nationally recognized as a successful access and early intervention program. It was the topic of a "Best Practices" workshop and meeting sponsored by the National Governor's Association in August of 2002. The program serves as the national model for states looking to increase aspirations and college-going rates among low-income students. More recently it has been the beneficiary of the state's College Access Challenge Grant, in partnerships with the Indiana Commission for Higher Education and the Lumina Foundation. As the success of the program grows, institutional support in the form of additional financial aid has grown as has local support of targeted initiatives. Currently, Indiana University, Purdue University, the University of Evansville, Franklin College, Saint Mary's College, Marian University, IUPUI, Indiana State University, and Vincennes University offer additional financial assistance to Twenty-first Century Scholars. These awards range from one time awards to awards that cover the whole cost of attendance. Additionally many community based foundations are partnering with local support sites to increase awards, enrollment, and retention of scholars across the state. The Ball Brothers Foundation has made significant contributions to the program's efforts in both Delaware and Grant counties. Shelby, Hendricks, Knox, Wabash, Wayne, and other counties' community foundations are supporting local scholar sites. The Lumina Foundation, through the College Readiness Fund, has provided additional revenues to youth-serving organizations that work to promote college readiness and the Twenty-first Century Scholars Program.

One of the Twenty-first Century Scholars Program key features is the Parent Program. Research has repeatedly shown that parental support and encouragement are the most important factors in a decision to go to college. The Scholars Program works directly with parents so they can learn the skills they need to fully support their children.

Community Based Activities

To help ensure students stay on track to fulfill their pledge, Scholars must have the commitment of the entire community. In addition to enabling Scholars to earn tuition assistance, the program engages Scholars, their families, and their communities in a

holistic network of support initiatives. The aim of these initiatives is to build resiliency - to foster an academically encouraging environment for Scholars, while empowering parents to serve as the educational leaders in Scholars' lives.

Early Intervention

Scholars engage in a wide variety of early intervention strategies when they are in high school. For example, to introduce more students to college life, the Scholars Program has a minimum standard requiring each of its regional support sites to provide at least ten opportunities for students and parents to participate in campus visits. Virtual campus visits are popular with students but are not counted towards the regional support sites minimum standard.

The Program main office works with local colleges and universities to support early residential campus experiences. Additionally, many state supported institutions and independent institutions sponsor Scholar Days. The lists below include many of the intervention activities in which Scholars and their parents participate.

Interventions: Scholar

- Math, English or other academic tutoring.
- Standardized high school Test Tutoring.
- Tutoring for SAT, ACT or other college entrance exam.
- Computer Assisted Labs in English, math or other academic subject.
- Mentoring one-on-one.
- Professional Mentoring with professional in a field on a joint project.
- Personal Counseling assistance in solving personal or family issues.
- Counseling/advising for college.
- Counseling/career advising.
- Study Skills Workshops.
- Careers Workshops.
- College, Job site Visits.
- Job Shadowing and College Shadowing of student or instructor.

Interventions: Parents

- Social Events: social activity to involve/engage parents in project.
- Awards Events: highlight student achievement, accomplishment.
- Required parents' college visit.
- Workshop: College Prep: choosing a school, entrance requirements, financial assistance.
- Workshop: Careers: requirements for careers/occupations.
- Workshop: Core 40/Academic Honors, targets 8th grade parents.
- Workshop: ISTEP, targets 9th/10th grade parents.
- Workshop: Study Skills/Time Management.
- Workshop: SAT/ACT, targets 11th/12th grade parents.

GEAR UP and Early Intervention

In 1999-2000, the Commission wrote and received a grant from the federal government for Early Intervention activities for Scholars, Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP). The total GEAR UP grant to Indiana was \$30 million over 6 years, beginning in September of 1999. Indiana received this substantial grant because it is recognized as a leader in early intervention and grant programs. In 2005, the Commission reapplied for a new GEAR UP grant and despite stiff competition for limited funds, won a grant for nearly \$19 million.

The Commission, in response to new GEAR UP requirements and reduced federal and state funds, as well as a need for improved programmatic and fiscal efficiencies, maintains a model of support site management based on clear, measurable goals and objectives. This is accomplished while giving support sites the responsibility and freedom to attain those goals with the support of Office of Twenty-first Century Scholars.

SSACI-OTFC Program Guiding Principles:

- Maximize resources while providing the highest possible level of services to Scholars and their families.
- Provide services consistent with the accountability requirements.
- Provide services that directly address the issues of Scholar motivation to go to college and academic preparation to succeed.
- Make changes that are sustainable, viable, and accountable through 2011, the time-frame of the GEAR UP grant.

SSACI-OTFC Support Site Allocation Criteria:

- Site history such as changes in locations, leadership, administration, and support provided beyond contract.
- Historical enrollment and affirmation rates.
- Participation in early intervention activity rates.
- Overall budget expenditures and costs per student.
- Ability to comply with Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, Retrieval System (EDGAR) federal regulations governing the GEAR UP grant, state fiscal rules and regulations, and internal fiscal and other reporting structures.

Cross Site Collaborations:

While requiring sites to maintain the same decentralized services, the model is characterized by the following:

- It allows sites to share costs on programming including the rising costs in transportation while building stronger awareness of the program in each region.
- It allows each site to retain a separate budget and the flexibility to determine site specific programming outside of mandated programming.
- It requires sites to work collaboratively to determine the feasibility of sharing staff members to assist with meeting goals and objectives.

- It can recast the reporting lines to maintain accountability while maintaining local control.

Under this model, core early intervention activities such as those listed below do not change:

- Senior exit interviews continue to take place in area high schools.
- Core 40 workshops continue to take place in area high schools.
- FAFSA workshops continue to take place in area high schools.
- Recruitment activities continue to take place across the region in each middle school.
- Regional Parent Conferences and monthly parent meetings continue to take place across the region.

Scholar Track: Student and Parent Services

Collecting information on early intervention activities for Scholars in high school is essential for the continuing success of the Program. Scholar Track is a comprehensive web-based data recording system that tracks Scholars and their parents who are engaged in the activities offered by the fourteen sites across the state. Data is collected on a weekly or monthly basis and used to fine-tune early intervention strategies and meet Scholar needs.

Twenty-first Century Scholarship

Once Scholars are ready for college, they receive the Twenty-first Century Scholarship as a supplement to the O'Bannon Grant. It is the difference between the student's current year tuition and fees and the O'Bannon Grant. For students at private (independent) colleges it is capped. The program covers up to 100% of approved tuition and fees. It is available to Scholars if they affirm their pledge in the 12th grade and enroll in college as a full-time student within two years of high school graduation.

Table 18a,b show the significant changes which have taken place this year in the awarding of both the O'Bannon and 21st Scholarships, due to their linkage to each other and to tuition in the current hard recession. The increase in the percentage of Scholars was similar to last year's (a 13.3% increase instead of last year's 14.9%). However, the increase in the dollars needed to fund the 21st Scholars' full tuition entitlement in the face of low O'Bannon caps caused the movement of \$11.5M in HEA funds into 21st to pay a total of \$39.7M in 21st Scholarships. This further decreased the O'Bannon caps, and requires an iterative process to make the funding balance with the budget available. The average total grant to 21st Scholars was lower *not* because there were more Scholars – there is no fiscal control in that way for the Scholars Program as there is for O'Bannon – but because Scholars at private colleges are limited to the O'Bannon cap, so their lowered award amounts account entirely for the drop in the average total grant for Scholars. Chart 4, next page, and Appendix Table 1a,b,c, illustrate the change in relative awards among Scholars and O'Bannon recipients at public and private colleges in high and low caps years. As long as Scholar entitlements are linked to tuition, the state will have no fiscal control over the program, and funds will continue to flow away from O'Bannon to cover the 21st entitlement; relative grant sizes between public and private 21st students will

**Table 18a: Scholarships Used by 21st Century Scholars
Academic Years 2005-06 to 2009-10**

| Year | 21st Students | 21st Dollars | Additional FOB Dollars | Total Scholarships Received | Average Total Grant |
|------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 2005 | 8,934 | \$19,904,743 | \$24,602,467 | \$44,507,210 | \$4,982 |
| 2006 | 8,949 | \$20,171,287 | \$27,853,823 | \$48,025,110 | \$5,367 |
| 2007 | 9,875 | \$22,787,104 | \$32,874,490 | \$55,661,594 | \$5,637 |
| 2008 | 11,346 | \$28,372,039 | \$37,211,946 | \$65,583,985 | \$5,780 |
| 2009 | 12,859 | \$39,734,586 | \$31,618,341 | \$71,352,927 | \$5,549 |

**Table 18b: Percentage Increases in 21st Century Scholar Awards
Academic Years 2005-06 to 2009-10**

| Year | % Δ (change) 21st Students | % Δ 21st Dollars | % Δ O'Bannon Dollars | % Δ Total Scholarships | % Δ Average Total Grant |
|------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2005 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2006 | 0.17% | 1.34% | 13.22% | 7.90% | 7.72% |
| 2007 | 10.35% | 12.97% | 18.03% | 15.90% | 5.03% |
| 2008 | 14.90% | 24.51% | 13.19% | 17.83% | 2.55% |
| 2009 | 13.34% | 40.05% | -15.03% | 8.80% | -4.00% |

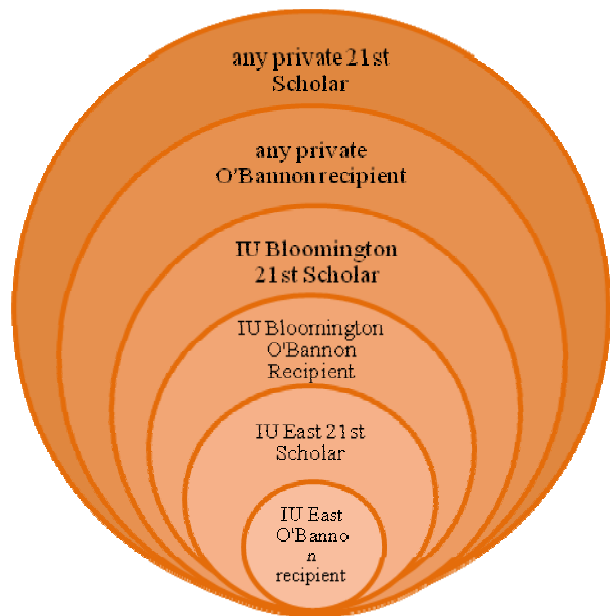
continue to widen. Note that the nearly 13K Scholars in AY2009-10 needed more than \$71M in college scholarships (including O'Bannon), not the mere \$28M or \$40M (respectively appropriated and spent) within the 21st Scholarship fund alone. See Appendix Table 8 for biennium appropriations in HEA/FOC/21st.

Table 19 below shows the attainment of Core 40 and Academic or Technical Honors diplomas, comparing *dependent* Scholars with the pool of *dependent* (non-Scholar) O'Bannon Grant recipients. So many AY2009-10 O'Bannon recipients are adults, too old to have been eligible to obtain a Core 40 or Academic Honors diploma, that the independent students in both groups have been removed to give a clearer picture of diploma attainment. Looking at dependent students only, the percentage of Core 40 or Academic Honors diplomas went from 82.4% to 84.2% among Scholars and from 77.8% down to 74.9% among non-Scholar O'Bannon recipients. See Appendix Table 9 for Core40 and Academic Honors diplomas for all freshmen, as has been reported in prior annual reports.

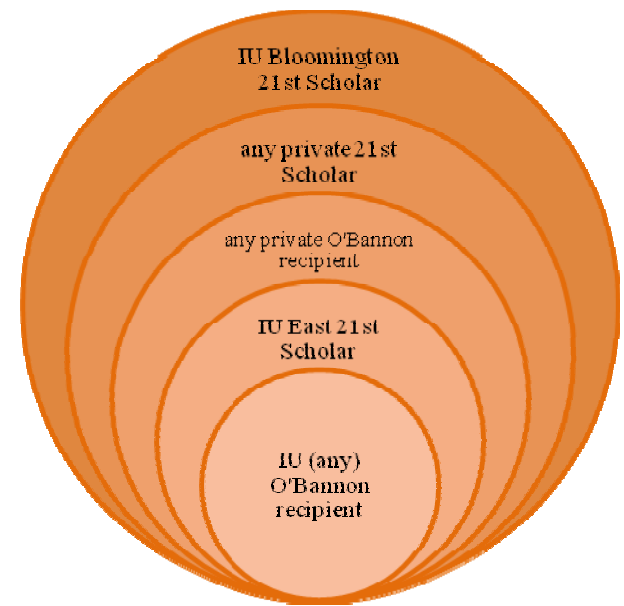
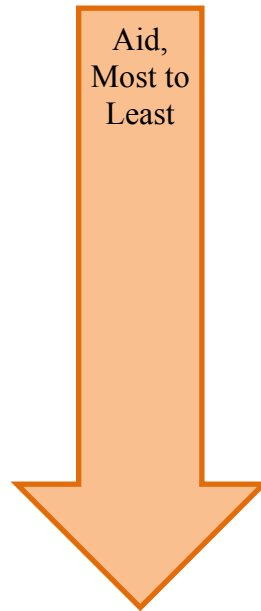
Table 19: Dependent Scholars and non-Scholars, Diploma Type, AY2009-10

| Status | Total Students | Regular | | Core 40 | | Acad. Honors | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | | Regular | Percent | 40 | Percent | Acad. Honors | Percent |
| 21st Century Scholars | 11,022 | 1,742 | 15.80% | 5,065 | 45.95% | 4,215 | 38.25% |
| FOB Non-Scholars | 24,245 | 6,094 | 25.14% | 7,943 | 32.76% | 10,208 | 42.10% |
| All Students* | 35,267 | 7,836 | 22.22% | 13,008 | 36.88% | 14,423 | 40.90% |

*With either 21st Century Scholars, O'Bannon Grant or both



High Caps Year: 2008-09



Low Caps Year: 2009-10

Chart 4 Once caps dropped, levels of aid did not calculate the same as they have in the past; this is not a change in methodology, as the same methodology (reflecting the same state laws) was applied in both the high and low caps years. Startling to some, college students with high contributions who had received O'Bannon funds in the higher caps years were no longer eligible under the lower caps. Even more startling, 21st Scholars at the higher tuition public colleges became eligible for more aid than those at private colleges, all of which have even higher tuitions. See Appendix Tables 1a,b,c for example students, years, caps and tuitions.

National Guard Grants

The main grant program for National Guard members is called the National Guard Supplemental Grant (NGSG). Begun in the fall of 2000, it was created to increase the ability of the Indiana National Guard, Army and Air Force, to recruit new members and retain present personnel. The NGSG is calculated similarly to the Twenty-first Century Scholars award, but there are differences. First, it is available to both full-time and part-time students who are Guard members. Second, because of special Guard certification, a student could be eligible for the grant one semester, not be for the second, but be reinstated at a later semester. Finally, the grant is available only at Indiana public institutions.

The grant is used either as a supplement to the O'Bannon Grant, or it stands alone as a part-time grant. The idea of the grant is simple: it guarantees to pay up to 100% of certain tuition charges after tuition-specific aid is applied. Members of the Indiana National Guard must meet all requirements for the O'Bannon Grant, be in active drilling status, and not have been absent without leave in the preceding twelve months.

There were only 12 more National Guard Scholarship recipients this year than last (see Table 18), but \$187,168 more dollars spent: an average of \$200 more per student. Average National Guard grants were \$3,457 per student in AY2008-09 compared with \$3,654 this year in AY2009-10. The Commission makes every effort to provide the Guard Scholarship to Guard members returning from overseas deployments. With help from the National Guard Education Office and the Commission's public college financial aid partners, the Commission is able to download and correct late applications from Guard students quickly so that they can receive student aid when they need it with a minimum of barriers. This grant does respond to each year's tuition increases, as it is calculated based on current year tuition and fees.

Table 20: Awards Used by National Guard Students, Academic Years 2005-06 to 2009-10

| Year | Students | Amount |
|---------|----------|---------------|
| 2005-06 | 903 | \$2,740,499 |
| 2006-07 | 808 | \$2,481,621 |
| 2007-08 | 602 | \$2,082,618 |
| 2008-09 | 726* | \$2,509,489* |
| 2009-10 | 738** | \$2,696,657** |

*Includes 3 students with National Guard Extension Scholarships, who together received a total of \$4,519.

**Includes 3 students with National Guard Extension Scholarships, who together received a total of \$6,675.

There is a much smaller program tailored for those former NGSG recipients who leave the Guard after having served on active duty outside of the country. It is called the National Guard Extension Scholarship (NGES). As in 2008-09, only 3 students received this grant in AY2009-10; the total amount of NGES paid was \$4,519. NGES recipients do need to have received NGSG in the past, and are not required to recertify each semester. The National Guard Education Office must provide information on their deployment and discharge dates. This program hopes to allow Guard students to obtain

education that was not available while they were deployed, but seeks not to interfere with the recruitment and retention goals of the NGSF.

Part-time Grant Program

The demographics of part-time students are somewhat different from full-time students’, that is, they are not always students who drop from full-time to part-time as a response to the pressures of college. As we saw in Table 2, Part-time Grant recipients are mostly female (nearly 78%) and have a higher average age (31) than any other applicant/aid group. They are the most likely (63%) to be the first generation in their family to attend college. Nearly 99% of them are Pell-eligible. More than half are single parents (54.5%). They are often older students who return to college and have full-time employment and family obligations, but need to build up their credentials to succeed in the job market. These students often *plan* to attend part-time from the outset, and make slow but often steady progress toward a degree. Most of SSACI’s part-time grant recipients attend regional public college campuses, since those campuses receive the largest distribution of part-time funds. Some of Indiana’s independent colleges have crafted programs that work with adult students’ schedules and may be a modified version of full-time, or part-time in nature; most proprietary college programs are structured to fit the needs of these older students as well.

The Part-time Grant is calculated using only an 80% subsidy rate, no matter what high school diploma the student has, and either the O’Bannon cap divided by 30 credit hours or the student’s actual part-time tuition and (regularly assessed) fees per credit hour if below the per credit hour O’Bannon cap. Part-time awards are calculated for an individual term, not for the whole academic year.

The Part-time Grant formula is:

$$\frac{\begin{matrix} 80\% \\ \times \\ \text{THE LESSER OF: THE O'BANNON CAP OR TUITION: PER CREDIT HOUR PLUS FEES} \\ \times \\ \text{NUMBER OF CREDIT HOURS TAKEN} \\ - \\ \text{ABILITY TO PAY} \end{matrix}}{\text{ABILITY TO PAY}}$$

Students must be enrolled in 2 to 11 credit hours to be considered for the grant. Funds are directly allocated to public and independent colleges based on their past use of the grants and available funds, which can vary year by year. Colleges determine eligibility and make awards to students, subject to the Commission’s guidelines and review.

**Table 21: Part-time Grant Recipients
Academic Years 2005-06 to 2009-10**

| Year | Students | Amount |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| 2005-06 | 5,409 | \$5,528,115 |
| 2006-07 | 4,907 | \$5,314,395 |
| 2007-08 | 4,879 | \$5,350,058 |
| 2008-09 | 4,895 | \$5,366,403 |
| 2009-10 | 5,096 | \$5,460,609 |

Tuition pressures affect Part-time Grant usage as well. As funding stays level and tuitions increase, fewer students can be funded each year. Most colleges receiving SSACI's Part-time funds used the vast majority of their allotment. A few colleges did not and as a consequence receive less in the coming year. Table 21 shows aggregated data for the Part-time Grant program over the past five years.

Child of Veteran and Public Safety Officer Supplemental Grant Program (CVO)

This Fee Remission Program - the CVO Program – is an entitlement program providing tuition and fee assistance at public colleges for eligible children of disabled Indiana veterans, eligible children and spouses of certain members of the Indiana National Guard killed while serving on state active duty, and eligible children and spouses of certain Indiana public safety officers killed in the line of duty. (See Appendix Table 10 for a program summary.) As a supplement to other state financial aid, the grant pays 100% of tuition and regularly assessed fees; it does not cover other fees such as room and board. Except in a very small number of cases (Purple Heart recipients), this program does not cover veterans, just the children of veterans.

Applications for the program are required and all students must file the FAFSA. Some program restrictions apply. For example, children of veterans are limited to 124 credit hours and children of public safety officers must be less than 23 years of age on the date of the officer's death. A complete list of all benefits and restrictions is available in Appendix Table 10. Like most of the Commission's other grants, this grant works in combination with the O'Bannon need-based scholarship. However, CVO recipients are not required to file the FAFSA by the March 10th deadline, so many students who might qualify for O'Bannon do not because they file late or with uncorrected errors. It is an entitlement program like the 21st Century Scholarship, and the National Guard Supplemental Grant.

The appropriation for this program remains around \$20.5M from year to year. Each year, expenditures in this program have grown on the order of \$1-2M per year. This year, AY2009-10, expenditures exceeded appropriations, growing nearly \$3M (14.8%) over last year; see Table 22 for expenditures and student count by sub-program, and Appendix Tables 2a and 3 for the per-college expenditures and student counts. SSACI paid \$20,509,342 (90.2%); colleges paid \$2,235,368 (9.8%, all in spring semester). None of the funds in this program carry over from one year to the next, so that the Commission has never had more than the appropriation to pay out each year. Program expenses are projected to continue at levels above appropriations; since this program is tuition-linked and the Commission does not control tuitions, there is no fiscal control that the Commission can implement on this program; further, regulatory authority for this program does not lie with the Commission, but with the Department of Veteran's Affairs. Until the expenditure/budget gap is addressed, public colleges will be expected to make any payments for this [fee remission] program that exceed the Commission's budget.

Table 22: Five Year Expenditures for Child of Veterans and Public Safety Officers Program

| Year | CVO Program SubType | Fee Remission* | Student | |
|---------|--|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | | | Count | Mean Award |
| 2005-06 | Child of Purple Heart recipient | \$977,780.95 | 314 | \$3,113.95 |
| | Child of deceased or disabled veteran | \$15,148,137.14 | 4,722 | \$3,207.99 |
| | Sub-programs with 20/fewer recipients** | \$59,344.53 | 27 | \$2,197.95 |
| | Total | \$16,185,262.62 | 5,063 | \$3,196.77 |
| 2006-07 | Pupil in Soldier and Sailors Home | \$46,637.63 | 21 | \$2,220.84 |
| | Child of Purple Heart recipient | \$891,180.52 | 265 | \$3,362.95 |
| | Child of deceased or disabled veteran | \$16,071,108.44 | 4731 | \$3,396.98 |
| | Sub-programs with 20 or fewer recipients | \$67,840.38 | 18 | \$3,768.91 |
| Total | \$17,076,766.97 | 5035 | \$3,391.61 | |
| 2007-08 | Pupil in Soldier and Sailors Home | \$57,089.38 | 23 | \$2,482.15 |
| | Child of Purple Heart recipient | \$956,636.58 | 265 | \$3,609.95 |
| | Child of deceased or disabled veteran | \$17,048,484.67 | 4868 | \$3,502.15 |
| | Sub-programs with 20 or fewer recipients | \$64,599.16 | 17 | \$3,799.95 |
| Total | \$18,126,809.79 | 5173 | \$3,503.41 | |
| 2008-09 | Child of Purple Heart recipient | \$900,391.99 | 267 | \$3,372.25 |
| | Child of deceased or disabled veteran | \$18,795,855.69 | 5063 | \$3,712.39 |
| | Sub-programs with 20 or fewer recipients | \$116,692.71 | 34 | \$3,432.14 |
| | Total | \$19,812,940.39 | 5364 | \$3,693.69 |
| 2009-10 | Child of Purple Heart recipient | \$1,033,758.98 | 263 | \$3,930.64 |
| | Child of deceased or disabled veteran | \$21,542,013.80 | 5648 | \$3,814.10 |
| | Sub-programs with 20 or fewer recipients | \$168,938.08 | 56 | \$3,016.75 |
| | Total | \$22,744,710.86 | 5967 | \$3,811.75 |

* AY2009-10: colleges paid \$2,235,368 of these billings, and covered 1,785 of these students, in spring term. SSACI covered 5,633 of these students.

** This category (Sub-programs with 20 or fewer recipients) was created to preserve the privacy of these individuals. Sub-programs which have fewer than 20 students each include: Pupils in Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Children/Spouses of Deceased Public Safety Officers, Children of Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, Children/Spouses of National Guard Members killed on state active duty, and in 2009-10, Indiana Purple Heart Veterans.

Merit Programs

Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program

The Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship, named for the late Senator Byrd, is a merit-based scholarship funded by the federal government and administered by the Commission. The four-year, \$1500/year scholarship is designed to promote and reward outstanding academic achievement of new college students. Students are chosen based on their grade-point averages and SAT/ACT test scores. In AY2009-10 there were 145 new recipients, and 412 continuing recipients. The mean grade point average for new AY2009-10 Byrd Scholarship recipients was 3.976 on a 4.0 scale. The mean SAT score was 2069 out of a maximum of 2400 points; the mean ACT score was 33 out of a maximum of 36 points. Although the Byrd award may be used to attend out-of-state colleges, about 64% of the Indiana recipients have chosen to attend an Indiana college.

Allocations have not varied much from year to year, but because of fluctuations in student usage, there will be slight variations on dollars spent and number of students using this grant. These fluctuations include students who graduate in less than four years, as well as students who take a year off as part of a co-op program to work, and do not use the fourth year of their scholarship until the fifth year of their eligibility. Table 21 shows current and prior year usage of the Robert Byrd. As of AY2010-11, application for Byrd Scholarships is conducted via the Commission's website: www.in.gov/ssaci/2341.htm.

Table 23: Robert Byrd Honors Scholars, Academic Years 2005-06 to 2009-10

| Institutions | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Students | Awards | Students | Awards | Students | Awards | Students | Awards | Students | Awards |
| Indiana Public | 196 | \$186,500 | 192 | \$277,500 | 177 | \$263,750 | 315 | \$391,111 | 238 | \$351,992 |
| Indiana Private | 134 | \$232,438 | 134 | \$201,188 | 104 | \$153,945 | 143 | \$210,000 | 117 | \$171,250 |
| Out-of-state Public | 57 | \$130,000 | 46 | \$66,562 | 58 | \$86,618 | 77 | \$115,500 | 29 | \$42,750 |
| Out-of-state Private | 191 | \$222,000 | 183 | \$268,500 | 153 | \$227,500 | 118 | \$177,000 | 170 | \$252,750 |
| In-state Proprietary | 1 | \$1,500 | 2 | \$2,250 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Out-of-state Proprietary | 1 | \$500 | 1 | \$1,500 | 0 | \$0 | 1 | \$1,500 | 3 | \$4,500 |
| Total Scholarships | 580 | \$772,938 | 558 | \$817,500 | 492 | \$731,813 | 654 | \$895,111 | 557 | \$823,242 |

Hoosier Scholar Program

This scholarship is a one-time \$500 award given directly to outstanding high school students entering their first year at an Indiana college. Students are nominated by their high schools and are usually the top students in their classes. Table 23 describes usage of the Hoosier Scholarship over the past five years. At this time, due to the recession, the Hoosier Scholarship has been suspended indefinitely.

Table 23: Hoosier Scholar Program, Academic Years 2005-06 to 2009-10

| Year | Public College | | Independent College | | All recipients | |
|---------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Students | Awards | Students | Awards | Students | Awards |
| 2005-06 | 436 | \$218,000 | 254 | \$127,000 | 690 | \$345,000 |
| 2006-07 | 470 | \$236,500 | 196 | \$98,000 | 666 | \$334,500 |
| 2007-08 | 495 | \$247,500 | 252 | \$126,000 | 747 | \$373,500 |
| 2008-09 | 490 | \$245,000 | 265 | \$132,500 | 755 | \$377,500 |
| 2009-10 | 530 | \$265,000 | 265 | \$133,500 | 795 | \$397,500 |

Incentive Programs

The Minority Teacher/Special Education Services Scholarship Program

This program was created to provide renewable scholarships for African American and Hispanic students preparing for a teaching career, and was later expanded to include other

types of teachers. Minority students demonstrating financial need may receive up to \$4,000 annually; for non-minority students the maximum award is \$1,000 and is not need-based. (Special education teaching students can receive a scholarship regardless of their ethnicity.) Colleges select the recipients and determine the amount of the award when reviewing a scholar's financial aid package. Students are required to work in Indiana after graduation. Table 23 shows that the number of students receiving the award has decreased over the past three years, but the per-student award dollars has increased. This is the result of more minority students qualifying for the larger award amounts under the program. Ninety-eight students (46.7%) were African American; 36 students (17.1%) were Hispanic. Seventy-six students (36.2%) were special education teachers or physical/occupational therapy students.

The Nursing Scholarship Program

This program is designed to encourage students to pursue a career in nursing. Certain eligible institutions are allocated money based on their historical use of nursing scholarship funds. The scholarship is renewable. The maximum annual scholarship is \$5,000 and can only be applied towards tuition and fees. Colleges select the recipients and determine the actual award amount when developing a scholar's financial aid package. Students are required to work in Indiana after graduation. New restrictions were added in the Spring 2009 legislative session, specifying the types of workplace that fulfill the post-graduation service requirement. Recipients must agree in writing to practice as a registered or licensed practical nurse in Indiana, and provide direct patient care in 1) an acute care or specialty hospital; 2) a long term care facility; 3) a rehabilitation care facility; 4) a home health care entity; 5) a hospice program; 6) a mental health facility; or 7) a facility located in a shortage area. Since there is a post-college work requirement, colleges are asked not to award small amounts of money to multiple students. Table 23 displays both Minority Teacher and Nursing expenditures for the past five years.

Table 25: Minority Teacher/Nursing Grants, Academic Years 2005-06 to 2009-10

| Year | Minority Teacher | | Nursing | |
|---------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Students | Awards | Students | Awards |
| 2005-06 | 267 | \$413,759 | 448 | \$336,305 |
| 2006-07 | 336 | \$509,432 | 469 | \$442,445 |
| 2007-08 | 267 | \$434,528 | 479 | \$451,533 |
| 2008-09 | 264 | \$455,149 | 416 | \$343,396 |
| 2009-10 | 210 | \$392,090 | 436 | \$417,627 |

The State Work-Study Program

The Work-Study program is designed to help students gain work experience and earn money towards their college expenses. Most students work during the summer, at a variety of employers; the program is open for colleges to use during the academic year as well. It subsidizes the hourly wages of students so that not-for-profit agencies and postsecondary institutions can hire students within their limited budgets. It is available only to students receiving a need-based state grant in the prior year. See Table 26; expenditures in this program for 2009-10 were \$341,690, a significant decrease from the

prior year. When the legislature is late arriving at a state budget, as they were in 2009 (June 30th), this Commission program is the most affected, since work-study funds must be known and available for employers by early May. Through a 2009 technology upgrade, employers and students can now access the Work-Study program via an online application. This adds time and labor efficiencies for the state, as well as making the program easier for employers and students.

Table 26: State Work Study, Academic Years 2005-06 to 2009-10

| Year | Students | Awards |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| 2005-06 | 600 | \$625,890 |
| 2006-07 | 237 | \$366,823 |
| 2007-08 | 314 | \$504,310 |
| 2008-09 | 317 | \$502,668 |
| 2009-10 | 313 | \$341,690 |

The Reciprocity Agreement Program

Also called the Contract for Space Program, this program is contractually negotiated with Ohio and Kentucky by the Commission for Higher Education. This program provided tuition assistance to Hoosier students residing in a six county area of southeastern Indiana: Dearborn, Franklin, Jefferson, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland counties. Three colleges participate in the program: Northern Kentucky University (NKU), the University of Cincinnati (UC), and Cincinnati State Technical and Community College (CSTCC). The Ohio part has been phased out, as the current agreement, while adding colleges and counties to eligibility, has also dropped exchange of payments in favor of allowing cross-border students to be charged an amount roughly equivalent to in-state tuition. The Kentucky part of the program continues to involve an annual payment of \$207,000 from Indiana to Kentucky through 2014. There have been two parts to this program: HEA term payments to eligible students, in addition to the above-described direct payments to colleges. Expenditures in this program (outside of reciprocity HEA payments) for AY2009-10 were \$207,000.

Legislation and Program Changes

Legislation

The short session of Spring 2010 did not result in new legislation for the Commission. The Commission continued and completed its joint study with the Commission for Higher Education on aid distribution in Indiana. The results of that study (the report and executive summary documents) can be found at the CHE website: www.in.gov/che.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the State Department of Health and the Commission to transfer the remaining dollars in the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home recreation fund (private donations) to the Commission as a fund to pay for books for college for students who had attended school at the Home. This new program is a subset of the Children of Veterans and Officers Program

administratively; However, funds are kept separate from the main CVO fund for payment. These funds do not revert to the state general funds at the end of the year as do the CVO funds. Application for book payments may be made to the Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs; the IDVA will stamp the application after verifying that the student did attend ISSCH at some point during its existence.

Program Changes; Increased Efficiencies

The Commission continues to make program changes to increase efficiency and modernize reporting and payment capabilities. The Commission has completed programming to accommodate the National Guard Extension Scholarship and the new book payment for ISSCH students. The state work-study and Robert Byrd Scholarships also have new online functions that reduce paperwork and create efficiencies for the Commission, its college partners and employers and students. Programming projects continue for the collection of Academic Honors data, email and contact data and for efficiency within the IT function of the Commission.

An online application has been implemented and expanded for the 21st Century Scholarship enrollment. It has resulted in significant time savings based on cleaner application submissions and fewer appeals need processing. It has reduced paper usage and provided ease of use and speed of response for applicants and their families. This second phase of deployment enables the verification of free and reduced price lunch eligibility data via the Indiana Department of Education.

Modifications have been made to eStudent, SSACI's online student status reporting function, to make it easier to access and more informative. It is now simpler for students and colleges to submit college choice changes without requiring SSACI staff assistance. The improved eStudent application provides the basis for email grant notifications in future years. Upgrades continue to be made to SSACI's in-house student record access function (Grads) and SSACI's college financial aid office student record access function (external Grads, or xGrads). In addition to increasing efficiencies in processing small batches of students, these applications now provide a wider array of reporting functions. A new file display and storage application – the Converter – now replaces SSACI's viewer function, which will not be supported after this year. The Converter allows college-state financial aid files to be modified and stored in Excel and still be returned to SSACI for processing in a flat file state. More of SSACI's individual program applications (those other than the FAFSA) are moving to an online format, which not only saves paper but cuts down on incomplete or ineligible submissions.

Cooperative Activities

The Commission works cooperatively with public and private agencies through the state providing data, analysis and general information exchange to facilitate both its own and other programs throughout the state. Some of the agencies the commission links with are the Indiana Commission for Higher Education, the Independent Colleges of Indiana, the Department of Workforce Development, the Indiana Department of Education, the Indiana Chamber of Commerce, the Lumina Foundation, the Department of Corrections,

the Commission on Proprietary Education, the Indiana Student Financial Aid Association, and the many public, private, and for-profit universities throughout the state. One of the most interesting projects in which the Commission has been participating during AY2009-10 is the use of Synthetic Environment for Analysis and Simulation (SEAS) technology to provide a model which can address policy questions about student access and success. Policy stakeholders will use this model to shed light on questions about the best uses of state funds, best practices in education and funding, and the nature and size of populations that can be expected to be eligible for such funds in the future. This very exciting new technology allows the sharing of information among agencies without compromise of personal/private individual student data. This project is sponsored by the Lumina Foundation and coordinated by the Davis Design Group (a description of SEAS technology can be found at <http://davisdesignllc.com/>). Other participating entities include the Commission for Higher Education, Indiana's Workforce Intelligence System (IWIS: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>) within the Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Simulex (owner of the SEAS technology and a participant at Purdue Research Park: <http://www.simulexinc.com/>) and the Indiana Department of Education.

Appendix

The appendix includes tables which list grant dollars and student and award count, as well as billed awards, dollar, student and award counts, by college for each SSACI participating institution. There are other tables on 21st Scholarship facts by site, details on need/no-need aid recipients, appropriations for major programs, and CVO program benefits and eligibility by sub-type.

Notes:

1) All award dollars are listed at the college to which they were paid. Major programs are those where expenditures total \$1M or more: O'Bannon (the largest program at \$170M), Twenty-first Century Scholars (over \$39M), CVO (\$20M), Part-time (about \$5M), and National Guard (over \$2M).

2) Student counts are by designated college. Students often change colleges between terms. A student is counted as being at only one institution during the academic year in these tables so as not to duplicate student count. The designated college for each student is the one at which they last claimed funds, so that if they attended one college in their first semester, and a different one in their second semester, their designated college is the one they attended second semester. For students at quarter or trimester term colleges, the student's designated college is their second term college; if they did not have a second term college, the first term college is the designated college. If no first or second term college, then the one attended in the third term or, lastly, the fourth term, was used as their designated college.

3) Since many students receive more than one award (e.g., Twenty-first Century Scholarship in combination with a Frank O'Bannon Grant; a Hoosier Scholarship in combination with a Nursing Award), it is important to distinguish between student count and award count. Unduplicated student counts are provided in the first column of Appendix Table 4. The last column of this table provides an award count. The first column indicates the number of individuals served; the last column provides the number of total awards of all different types that went to students. For example, 285 Ancilla students received a total of 332 awards.

4) Grants are those awards over which the Commission exercises the most control. Grants are: the Frank O'Bannon Grant (FOB), the Part-time Grant (PT), the National Guard (NG) grants, and the Twenty-first Century Scholarship (C21). For the most part, the Commission calculates the award level on a student-by-student basis, informs the college of each student's amount and prepays to each college 50 percent of what each college is expected to use each semester. The exceptions to this are the National Guard grants, which respond to information that comes in from the National Guard Education office on a regular basis, and the Part-time Grant, in which colleges receive an allotment and decide themselves which students can best benefit from these funds.

5) Billed awards are those for which the Commission has little prior knowledge of which students should receive an award. Nursing and Minority Teacher Scholarships are administered in the same way as the Part-time Grants described above. Colleges bill the Commission by semester for students who identify themselves as CVO eligible by obtaining and presenting a valid application from the Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs. Neither the college nor the Commission know in advance of the school year which students will be eligible for the CVO program billed awards. Hoosier Scholarships are the billed award that most closely resembles the grants structure, in that the Commission has advance information from high schools as to which students will be Hoosier Scholars, and also imposes more strict controls on the award amounts (each Hoosier Scholarship is limited to one \$500 award).

6) Award dollars are presented in Tables 2 and 3a,b in the Appendix; student and award counts for all billed awards and grants are presented in Table 4.

7) O'Bannon is composed of the Higher Education Award (HEA) and the Freedom of Choice Award (FOC). National Guard Grants are the National Guard Supplemental Grant (NGS) and the National Guard Extension Scholarship (NGE).

Appendix Tables 1a,b,c: How O'Bannon Caps Affect O'Bannon and Twenty-first Scholars at Public and Private Colleges

Sample Students for Table 1b; assume all have academic honors diplomas

Student A Contribution = \$0
 Student B Contribution = \$4,000
 Student C Contribution = \$8,000

1a Example Data on Tuitions, Caps; High and Low Caps Years

| | Year | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| O'Bannon | High Caps Year | Low Caps Year |
| Public Cap | \$6,096 | \$4,206 |
| Private Cap | \$10,992 | \$7,584 |
| 21st Scholar | | |
| Public Cap | full tuition | full tuition |
| Private Cap | \$10,992 | \$7,584 |
| Max Private Cap | \$6,012 | \$6,306 |
| IUB tuition | \$8,230 | \$8,612 |
| IUE tuition | \$5,554 | \$5,800 |
| Any private tuition | > \$10,992 | >\$7,584 |

1b Aid levels for 21st and O'Bannon students at public and private colleges, high and low caps years

| Student (contribution) | Student A (\$0) | | Student B (\$4000) | | Student C (\$8000) | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| If 21st, student gets: | | | | | | |
| at IU Bloomington | \$8,230 | \$8,612 | \$8,230 | \$8,612 | \$8,230 | \$8,612 |
| at IU East | \$5,554 | \$5,800 | \$5,554 | \$5,800 | \$5,554 | \$5,800 |
| at any private coll. | \$10,992 | \$7,584 | \$10,992 | \$7,584 | \$6,012 | \$6,306 |
| If O'Bannon only: | | | | | | |
| at IU Bloomington | \$6,096 | \$4,206 | \$2,096 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| at IU East | \$5,554 | \$4,206 | \$1,554 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| at any private coll. | \$10,992 | \$7,584 | \$6,992 | \$3,584 | \$2,992 | \$0 |

1c Ranking, Most to Least (Aid, Tuition)

| 2008-09 aid | 2009-10 aid | Tuitions |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| any private college 21st | IUB 21st | any private college |
| private college O'Bannon | any private 21st | IUB |
| IUB 21st | any private O'Bannon | IUE |
| IUB O'Bannon | IUE 21st | |
| IUE 21st | any public O'Bannon | |
| IUE O'Bannon | | |

Appendix Table 2 Grants Expenditures by College AY2009-10

| College Name | All Grants | HEA | FOC | FOB | C21 | PT | NGS | NGE | NG |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| Ancilla College | \$1,240,471 | \$109,087 | \$981,845 | \$1,090,932 | \$89,197 | \$60,342 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Anderson University | \$2,420,494 | \$220,268 | \$1,982,530 | \$2,202,798 | \$171,997 | \$45,699 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Art Institute of Indianapolis | \$370,814 | \$340,621 | \$0 | \$340,621 | \$30,193 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Aviation Institute of Maintenance | \$47,182 | \$47,182 | \$0 | \$47,182 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ball State University | \$17,460,171 | \$12,424,673 | \$0 | \$12,424,673 | \$4,483,779 | \$89,385 | \$462,334 | \$0 | \$462,334 |
| Bethel College | \$2,405,961 | \$216,937 | \$1,952,777 | \$2,169,714 | \$152,158 | \$84,089 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Brown Mackie College - Fort Wayne | \$516,172 | \$508,862 | \$0 | \$508,862 | \$7,310 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Brown Mackie College - Indianapolis | \$582,322 | \$568,039 | \$0 | \$568,039 | \$14,283 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Brown Mackie College - Merrillville | \$226,114 | \$212,321 | \$0 | \$212,321 | \$13,793 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Brown Mackie College – Mich. City | \$211,341 | \$201,346 | \$0 | \$201,346 | \$9,995 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Brown Mackie College - South Bend | \$1,055,283 | \$1,044,085 | \$0 | \$1,044,085 | \$11,198 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Butler University | \$2,300,827 | \$213,688 | \$1,922,604 | \$2,136,292 | \$155,862 | \$8,673 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Calumet College of Saint Joseph's | \$1,020,151 | \$76,465 | \$688,719 | \$765,184 | \$48,263 | \$206,704 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Cincinnati State Technical College | \$32,913 | \$32,913 | \$0 | \$32,913 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Crossroads Bible College | \$304,389 | \$28,222 | \$268,879 | \$297,101 | \$7,288 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| DePauw University | \$973,607 | \$95,141 | \$856,020 | \$951,161 | \$22,446 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Earlham College | \$526,425 | \$50,022 | \$450,189 | \$500,211 | \$26,214 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Franklin College | \$2,335,466 | \$208,260 | \$1,874,236 | \$2,082,496 | \$252,970 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Goshen College | \$839,091 | \$77,698 | \$699,345 | \$777,043 | \$52,349 | \$9,699 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Grace College | \$2,584,394 | \$247,383 | \$2,228,512 | \$2,475,895 | \$99,313 | \$9,186 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Hanover College | \$1,137,094 | \$105,815 | \$952,311 | \$1,058,126 | \$78,968 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Anderson | \$145,219 | \$137,552 | \$0 | \$137,552 | \$7,667 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Columbus | \$111,655 | \$109,239 | \$0 | \$109,239 | \$2,416 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Elkhart | \$164,005 | \$159,086 | \$0 | \$159,086 | \$4,919 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Appendix Table 2 continued Grants Expenditures by College AY2009-10

| College Name | All Grants | HEA | FOC | FOB | C21 | PT | NGS | NGE | NG |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Harrison College - Evansville | \$41,094 | \$37,538 | \$0 | \$37,538 | \$3,556 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Fort Wayne | \$234,215 | \$229,575 | \$0 | \$229,575 | \$4,640 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Indianapolis | \$713,550 | \$669,618 | \$0 | \$669,618 | \$43,932 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Indpls East | \$294,171 | \$291,244 | \$0 | \$291,244 | \$2,927 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Indpls Northwest | \$101,306 | \$89,001 | \$0 | \$89,001 | \$12,305 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Lafayette | \$122,395 | \$112,289 | \$0 | \$112,289 | \$10,106 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Marion | \$28,738 | \$28,540 | \$0 | \$28,540 | \$198 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Muncie | \$121,662 | \$116,510 | \$0 | \$116,510 | \$5,152 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Harrison College - Terre Haute | \$157,600 | \$152,634 | \$0 | \$152,634 | \$4,966 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Holy Cross College | \$317,637 | \$27,445 | \$247,096 | \$274,541 | \$43,096 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Huntington University | \$1,142,820 | \$105,425 | \$948,861 | \$1,054,286 | \$80,248 | \$8,286 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| ITT Technical Institute - Ft Wayne | \$222,372 | \$212,404 | \$0 | \$212,404 | \$9,968 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| ITT Technical Institute - Indpls | \$286,460 | \$267,084 | \$0 | \$267,084 | \$19,376 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| ITT Technical Institute - Newburgh | \$132,815 | \$128,650 | \$0 | \$128,650 | \$4,165 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| IUPU - Columbus | \$1,299,841 | \$965,211 | \$0 | \$965,211 | \$281,799 | \$39,468 | \$13,363 | \$0 | \$13,363 |
| IUPU - Fort Wayne | \$9,356,495 | \$6,902,885 | \$0 | \$6,902,885 | \$1,683,574 | \$387,995 | \$382,041 | \$0 | \$382,041 |
| IUPU - Indianapolis | \$15,770,290 | \$11,234,115 | \$0 | \$11,234,115 | \$3,367,883 | \$772,491 | \$393,932 | \$1,869 | \$395,801 |
| Indiana Institute of Technology | \$4,390,053 | \$424,169 | \$3,820,369 | \$4,244,538 | \$137,040 | \$8,475 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Indiana State University | \$10,076,768 | \$6,740,941 | \$0 | \$6,740,941 | \$3,083,697 | \$31,211 | \$220,919 | \$0 | \$220,919 |
| Indiana University - Bloomington | \$20,622,353 | \$11,471,745 | \$0 | \$11,471,745 | \$8,704,428 | \$68,608 | \$375,158 | \$2,414 | \$377,572 |
| Indiana University - Kokomo | \$1,802,970 | \$1,425,800 | \$0 | \$1,425,800 | \$260,423 | \$95,421 | \$21,326 | \$0 | \$21,326 |
| Indiana University - South Bend | \$4,570,869 | \$3,584,330 | \$0 | \$3,584,330 | \$674,497 | \$288,113 | \$21,537 | \$2,392 | \$23,929 |
| Indiana University East - Richmond | \$1,711,619 | \$1,424,110 | \$0 | \$1,424,110 | \$266,871 | \$16,690 | \$3,948 | \$0 | \$3,948 |

Appendix Table 2 continued Grants Expenditures by College AY2009-10

| College Name | All Grants | HEA | FOC | FOB | C21 | PT | NGS | NGE | NG |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|----------|
| Indiana University Northwest - Gary | \$3,542,106 | \$2,802,423 | \$0 | \$2,802,423 | \$456,495 | \$236,451 | \$46,737 | \$0 | \$46,737 |
| Indiana University Southeast New Albany | \$3,417,371 | \$2,557,731 | \$0 | \$2,557,731 | \$719,702 | \$117,796 | \$22,142 | \$0 | \$22,142 |
| Indiana Wesleyan University | \$4,164,034 | \$396,394 | \$3,568,177 | \$3,964,571 | \$199,463 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| International Business College -Ft Wayne | \$298,917 | \$261,133 | \$0 | \$261,133 | \$37,784 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| International Business College -Indpls | \$303,757 | \$258,365 | \$0 | \$258,365 | \$45,392 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Bloomington | \$1,323,037 | \$1,031,002 | \$0 | \$1,031,002 | \$195,306 | \$86,124 | \$10,605 | \$0 | \$10,605 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Columbus | \$974,063 | \$869,772 | \$0 | \$869,772 | \$90,370 | \$12,196 | \$1,725 | \$0 | \$1,725 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Evansville | \$1,199,518 | \$925,201 | \$0 | \$925,201 | \$119,725 | \$148,962 | \$5,630 | \$0 | \$5,630 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Fort Wayne | \$2,285,637 | \$1,997,464 | \$0 | \$1,997,464 | \$188,492 | \$66,522 | \$33,159 | \$0 | \$33,159 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Gary/Valparaiso | \$1,641,832 | \$1,392,646 | \$0 | \$1,392,646 | \$135,084 | \$112,939 | \$1,163 | \$0 | \$1,163 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Indianapolis | \$2,889,300 | \$2,497,214 | \$0 | \$2,497,214 | \$273,888 | \$96,291 | \$21,907 | \$0 | \$21,907 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Kokomo | \$1,110,075 | \$939,634 | \$0 | \$939,634 | \$108,026 | \$61,092 | \$1,323 | \$0 | \$1,323 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Lafayette | \$1,664,014 | \$1,356,045 | \$0 | \$1,356,045 | \$188,601 | \$103,333 | \$16,035 | \$0 | \$16,035 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Madison | \$646,649 | \$517,485 | \$0 | \$517,485 | \$75,254 | \$53,237 | \$673 | \$0 | \$673 |

Appendix Table 2 continued Grants Expenditures by College AY2009-10

| College Name | All Grants | HEA | FOC | FOB | C21 | PT | NGS | NGE | NG |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|----------|
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Muncie/Anderson | \$2,292,209 | \$1,952,380 | \$0 | \$1,952,380 | \$254,071 | \$73,276 | \$12,482 | \$0 | \$12,482 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Richmond | \$687,752 | \$499,926 | \$0 | \$499,926 | \$61,044 | \$126,782 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Sellersburg | \$858,142 | \$719,535 | \$0 | \$719,535 | \$89,241 | \$45,631 | \$3,735 | \$0 | \$3,735 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - South Bend | \$1,263,708 | \$1,081,619 | \$0 | \$1,081,619 | \$66,813 | \$111,909 | \$3,367 | \$0 | \$3,367 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Terre Haute | \$1,620,581 | \$1,358,422 | \$0 | \$1,358,422 | \$168,318 | \$82,419 | \$11,422 | \$0 | \$11,422 |
| Kaplan College-Hammond | \$117,627 | \$112,073 | \$0 | \$112,073 | \$5,554 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Kaplan College-Merrillville | \$68,423 | \$67,827 | \$0 | \$67,827 | \$596 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Lincoln College of Technology | \$166,197 | \$150,629 | \$0 | \$150,629 | \$15,568 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Manchester College | \$2,638,414 | \$243,998 | \$2,195,839 | \$2,439,837 | \$198,577 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Marian University | \$3,469,256 | \$290,347 | \$2,613,692 | \$2,904,039 | \$287,868 | \$277,349 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Martin University | \$968,622 | \$88,249 | \$795,185 | \$883,434 | \$8,567 | \$76,621 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| MedTech College - Ft. Wayne | \$157,612 | \$148,713 | \$0 | \$148,713 | \$8,899 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| MedTech College - Greenwood | \$355,992 | \$348,388 | \$0 | \$348,388 | \$7,604 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| MedTech College - Indianapolis | \$532,837 | \$505,232 | \$0 | \$505,232 | \$27,605 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Northern Kentucky University | \$185,645 | \$185,645 | \$0 | \$185,645 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Oakland City University | \$4,593,049 | \$446,632 | \$4,025,027 | \$4,471,659 | \$121,390 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Purdue University - Calumet | \$5,182,723 | \$3,973,346 | \$0 | \$3,973,346 | \$862,903 | \$318,595 | \$27,879 | \$0 | \$27,879 |

Appendix Table 2 continued Grants Expenditures by College AY2009-10

| College Name | All Grants | HEA | FOC | FOB | C21 | PT | NGS | NGE | NG |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Purdue University - North Central | \$2,799,802 | \$2,118,552 | \$0 | \$2,118,552 | \$493,129 | \$185,780 | \$2,341 | \$0 | \$2,341 |
| Purdue University-West Lafayette | \$16,637,230 | \$10,404,593 | \$0 | \$10,404,593 | \$5,703,868 | \$85,628 | \$443,141 | \$0 | \$443,141 |
| Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology | \$979,666 | \$90,068 | \$808,764 | \$898,832 | \$80,834 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Saint Elizabeth's School of Nursing | \$468,283 | \$45,307 | \$407,967 | \$453,274 | \$15,009 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Saint Joseph's College | \$1,012,150 | \$90,354 | \$813,306 | \$903,660 | \$103,637 | \$4,853 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Saint Mary's College | \$668,785 | \$62,004 | \$558,017 | \$620,021 | \$48,764 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College | \$1,372,035 | \$113,357 | \$1,020,716 | \$1,134,073 | \$83,228 | \$154,734 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Taylor University - Upland | \$966,132 | \$90,986 | \$818,972 | \$909,958 | \$56,174 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Trine University | \$1,760,749 | \$165,208 | \$1,486,946 | \$1,652,154 | \$108,595 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Trine University Branch | \$666,293 | \$64,660 | \$581,881 | \$646,541 | \$19,752 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| University of Cincinnati | \$24,028 | \$24,028 | \$0 | \$24,028 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| University of Evansville | \$3,386,758 | \$285,125 | \$2,565,971 | \$2,851,096 | \$528,618 | \$7,044 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| University of Indianapolis | \$5,875,049 | \$510,236 | \$4,593,412 | \$5,103,648 | \$487,145 | \$284,256 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| University of Notre Dame | \$418,777 | \$36,403 | \$327,406 | \$363,809 | \$54,968 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| University of Saint Francis | \$2,987,455 | \$272,701 | \$2,454,707 | \$2,727,408 | \$158,039 | \$102,008 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| University of Southern Indiana | \$6,214,550 | \$4,692,462 | \$0 | \$4,692,462 | \$1,299,616 | \$120,224 | \$102,248 | \$0 | \$102,248 |
| Valparaiso University | \$1,882,406 | \$171,621 | \$1,544,585 | \$1,716,206 | \$118,178 | \$48,022 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Vincennes University | \$5,876,631 | \$4,970,420 | \$0 | \$4,970,420 | \$848,501 | \$30,000 | \$27,710 | \$0 | \$27,710 |
| Wabash College | \$949,267 | \$88,844 | \$799,517 | \$888,361 | \$60,906 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total | \$218,094,799 | \$118,348,567 | \$51,854,380 | \$170,202,947 | \$39,734,586 | \$5,460,609 | \$2,689,982 | \$6,675 | \$2,696,657 |

Appendix Table 3a CVO (Billed Awards) AY 2009-10

| College Name | CVO SSACI Paid | CVO Paid by College | Total CVO Billed |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Ball State University | \$2,306,662.20 | \$247,713.80 | \$2,554,376.00 |
| IUPU - Columbus | \$146,357.06 | \$13,985.12 | \$160,342.18 |
| IUPU - Fort Wayne | \$1,332,406.77 | \$141,532.83 | \$1,473,939.60 |
| IUPU - Indianapolis | \$3,595,199.42 | \$379,178.46 | \$3,974,377.88 |
| Indiana State University | \$1,136,411.73 | \$125,647.45 | \$1,262,059.18 |
| Indiana University - Bloomington | \$2,508,771.02 | \$279,441.22 | \$2,788,212.24 |
| Indiana University - Kokomo | \$416,393.92 | \$45,074.50 | \$461,468.42 |
| Indiana University - South Bend | \$432,414.73 | \$46,756.19 | \$479,170.92 |
| Indiana University East - Richmond | \$226,698.66 | \$24,328.45 | \$251,027.11 |
| Indiana University Northwest - Gary | \$257,031.88 | \$26,683.26 | \$283,715.14 |
| Indiana University Southeast -New Albany | \$580,017.66 | \$63,991.20 | \$644,008.86 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Bloomington | \$231,933.56 | \$26,571.95 | \$258,505.51 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Columbus | \$196,619.12 | \$20,086.60 | \$216,705.72 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Evansville | \$153,785.48 | \$15,762.20 | \$169,547.68 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Fort Wayne | \$338,584.92 | \$33,075.90 | \$371,660.82 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Gary/Valparaiso | \$165,420.31 | \$17,895.05 | \$183,315.36 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Indianapolis | \$794,050.43 | \$91,356.05 | \$885,406.48 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Kokomo | \$289,076.53 | \$30,922.76 | \$319,999.29 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Lafayette | \$198,425.90 | \$24,169.25 | \$222,595.15 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Madison | \$88,781.70 | \$8,235.10 | \$97,016.80 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Muncie/Anderson | \$376,667.78 | \$32,969.10 | \$409,636.88 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Richmond | \$85,273.49 | \$7,944.80 | \$93,218.29 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Sellersburg | \$193,452.85 | \$20,834.00 | \$214,286.85 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - South Bend | \$147,533.45 | \$16,354.70 | \$163,888.15 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Terre Haute | \$165,491.36 | \$14,059.25 | \$179,550.61 |
| Purdue University - Calumet | \$361,252.20 | \$42,205.61 | \$403,457.81 |
| Purdue University - North Central | \$334,530.44 | \$38,215.75 | \$372,746.19 |
| Purdue University - West Lafayette | \$2,329,659.60 | \$271,101.06 | \$2,600,760.66 |
| University of Southern Indiana | \$555,563.58 | \$58,885.10 | \$614,448.68 |
| Vincennes University | \$564,875.50 | \$70,390.90 | \$635,266.40 |
| Total | \$20,509,343.25 | \$2,235,367.61 | \$22,744,710.86 |

Appendix 3b Non-CVO Billed Awards AY2009-10

| College Name | Nursing | Minority Teacher | Hoosier |
|--|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Ancilla College | \$3,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Anderson University | \$7,000 | \$10,000 | \$4,500 |
| Ball State University | \$14,000 | \$91,600 | \$29,000 |
| Bethel College | \$4,000 | \$500 | \$3,000 |
| Butler University | \$0 | \$7,000 | \$29,000 |
| Calumet College of Saint Joseph's | \$0 | \$27,000 | \$0 |
| DePauw University | \$0 | \$0 | \$6,500 |
| Franklin College | \$0 | \$0 | \$4,500 |
| Goshen College | \$4,000 | \$0 | \$1,500 |
| Grace College | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,000 |
| Hanover College | \$0 | \$1,000 | \$3,000 |
| Harrison College - Indpls East | \$3,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Huntington University | \$3,000 | \$1,000 | \$3,000 |
| ITT Technical Institute - Fort Wayne | \$2,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| ITT Technical Institute - Newburgh | \$2,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| IUPU - Columbus | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,000 |
| IUPU - Fort Wayne | \$31,159 | \$7,950 | \$5,000 |
| IUPU - Indianapolis | \$38,000 | \$8,000 | \$14,000 |
| Indiana State University | \$22,000 | \$20,000 | \$9,500 |
| Indiana University - Bloomington | \$25,000 | \$109,000 | \$80,500 |
| Indiana University - Kokomo | \$6,251 | \$2,000 | \$1,000 |
| Indiana University - South Bend | \$21,000 | \$12,000 | \$2,500 |
| Indiana University East - Richmond | \$6,750 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Indiana University Northwest - Gary | \$9,900 | \$750 | \$1,500 |
| Indiana University Southeast -New Albany | \$9,000 | \$1,000 | \$2,500 |
| Indiana Wesleyan University | \$10,000 | \$7,000 | \$6,500 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Bloomington | \$1,500 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Columbus | \$3,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Evansville | \$1,845 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Fort Wayne | \$4,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Gary/Valparaiso | \$4,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Indianapolis | \$4,000 | \$0 | \$1,000 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Kokomo | \$1,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Lafayette | \$5,500 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Madison | \$3,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Muncie/Anderson | \$1,000 | \$0 | \$500 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Richmond | \$2,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Sellersburg | \$6,000 | \$0 | \$500 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - South Bend | \$4,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College - Terre Haute | \$5,850 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Manchester College | \$0 | \$1,000 | \$2,500 |
| Marian University | \$12,000 | \$0 | \$0 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|-----|
| MedTech College - Ft. Wayne | \$2,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|-----|

Appendix 3b Continued Non-CVO Billed Awards AY2009-10

| College Name | Nursing | Minority Teacher | Hoosier |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| MedTech College - Greenwood | \$2,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| MedTech College - Indianapolis | \$2,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Oakland City University | \$0 | \$0 | \$500 |
| Purdue University - Calumet | \$17,000 | \$21,000 | \$4,500 |
| Purdue University - North Central | \$6,072 | \$0 | \$1,500 |
| Purdue University - West Lafayette | \$18,800 | \$17,790 | \$102,000 |
| Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology | \$0 | \$0 | \$14,500 |
| Saint Elizabeth's School of Nursing | \$5,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Saint Joseph's College | \$0 | \$4,000 | \$1,000 |
| Saint Mary's College | \$3,000 | \$0 | \$2,500 |
| Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,000 |
| Taylor University - Upland | \$0 | \$1,000 | \$4,500 |
| Trine University | \$0 | \$0 | \$4,000 |
| University of Evansville | \$4,000 | \$12,000 | \$10,500 |
| University of Indianapolis | \$7,000 | \$4,000 | \$9,500 |
| University of Notre Dame | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 |
| University of Saint Francis | \$24,000 | \$17,000 | \$3,000 |
| University of Southern Indiana | \$14,000 | \$4,000 | \$6,500 |
| Valparaiso University | \$24,000 | \$1,500 | \$4,000 |
| Vincennes University | \$9,000 | \$3,000 | \$2,000 |
| Wabash College | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,500 |
| Total | \$417,627 | \$392,090 | \$398,500 |

Appendix Table 4 Unduplicated Student Counts and Award Counts for All Grants and Billed Awards AY2009-10

| Designated College | Total Student Count | Any Major Award | Any Grant Award | Any Billed Award | Frank O'Bannon | Twenty-first Century | Part-time Grant | National Guard | Nursing Schol | Minority Teacher | Hoosier Schol | CVO SSACI Paid | CVO* Colleges Paid | Any CVO Paid | Total Award Count |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Ancilla College | 285 | 284 | 284 | 2 | 257 | 38 | 35 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 332 |
| Anderson University | 524 | 509 | 509 | 32 | 490 | 70 | 30 | 0 | 20 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 622 |
| Art Institute of Indianapolis | 200 | 200 | 200 | 0 | 196 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227 |
| Aviation Institute of Maintenance (ATA) | 26 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Ball State University | 5180 | 5105 | 4727 | 556 | 4405 | 963 | 92 | 102 | 11 | 37 | 59 | 430 | 142 | 449 | 6099 |
| Bethel College | 569 | 564 | 564 | 12 | 510 | 47 | 61 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 630 |
| Brown Mackie College - Fort Wayne | 269 | 269 | 269 | 0 | 269 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 283 |
| Brown Mackie College - Indianapolis | 321 | 321 | 321 | 0 | 321 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 346 |
| Brown Mackie College - Merrillville | 127 | 127 | 127 | 0 | 122 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134 |
| Brown Mackie College - Michigan City | 124 | 124 | 124 | 0 | 123 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 129 |
| Brown Mackie College - South Bend | 622 | 622 | 622 | 0 | 620 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 639 |
| Butler University | 494 | 449 | 449 | 62 | 432 | 53 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 554 |
| Calumet College of Saint Joseph's | 271 | 261 | 261 | 13 | 167 | 28 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 321 |
| Cincinnati State Technical College | 19 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Crossroads Bible College | 72 | 72 | 72 | 0 | 72 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 |
| DePauw University | 197 | 187 | 187 | 13 | 187 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 211 |
| Earlham College | 103 | 103 | 103 | 0 | 102 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 |
| Franklin College | 447 | 441 | 441 | 9 | 426 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 526 |
| Goshen College | 181 | 179 | 179 | 7 | 170 | 26 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 211 |
| Grace College | 500 | 498 | 498 | 4 | 487 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 527 |
| Hanover College | 220 | 216 | 216 | 7 | 213 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| Harrison College - Anderson | 86 | 86 | 86 | 0 | 83 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 |
| Harrison College - Columbus | 68 | 68 | 68 | 0 | 68 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Harrison College - Elkhart | 104 | 104 | 104 | 0 | 102 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| Harrison College - Evansville | 23 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Harrison College - Fort Wayne | 157 | 157 | 157 | 0 | 156 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 |
| Harrison College - Indianapolis | 431 | 431 | 431 | 0 | 422 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 468 |

Appendix Table 4 Continued Unduplicated Student Counts and Award Counts for All Grants and Billed Awards AY2009-10

| Designated College | Total Student Count | Any Major Award | Any Grant Award | Any Billed Award | Frank O'Bannon | Twenty-first Century | Part-time Grant | National Guard | Nursing Schol | Minority Teacher | Hoosier Schol | CVO SSACI Paid | CVO* Colleges Paid | Any CVO Paid | Total Award Count |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Harrison College - Indpls East | 187 | 184 | 184 | 3 | 184 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 194 |
| Harrison College - Indpls Northwest | 63 | 63 | 63 | 0 | 59 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 |
| Harrison College - Lafayette | 72 | 72 | 72 | 0 | 69 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 |
| Harrison College - Marion | 16 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Harrison College - Muncie | 78 | 78 | 78 | 0 | 77 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 |
| Harrison College - Terre Haute | 110 | 110 | 110 | 0 | 108 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 |
| Holy Cross College | 61 | 61 | 61 | 0 | 58 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Huntington University | 247 | 242 | 242 | 9 | 234 | 28 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 276 |
| ITT Technical Institute - Fort Wayne | 150 | 149 | 149 | 1 | 146 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 |
| ITT Technical Institute - Indianapolis | 211 | 211 | 211 | 0 | 206 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 229 |
| ITT Technical Institute - Newburgh | 88 | 81 | 81 | 7 | 80 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 |
| IUPU - Columbus | 450 | 448 | 420 | 41 | 377 | 80 | 36 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 35 | 13 | 36 | 538 |
| IUPU - Fort Wayne | 3399 | 3359 | 3061 | 418 | 2591 | 576 | 412 | 113 | 45 | 7 | 11 | 330 | 122 | 355 | 4085 |
| IUPU - Indianapolis | 5301 | 5261 | 4644 | 792 | 4076 | 907 | 522 | 93 | 36 | 9 | 28 | 679 | 239 | 721 | 6350 |
| Indiana Institute of Technology | 958 | 958 | 958 | 0 | 947 | 70 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1030 |
| Indiana State University | 2808 | 2773 | 2588 | 275 | 2395 | 741 | 35 | 46 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 214 | 69 | 219 | 3487 |
| Indiana University - Bloomington | 4750 | 4604 | 4281 | 602 | 3860 | 1517 | 57 | 65 | 8 | 40 | 159 | 388 | 111 | 395 | 6094 |
| Indiana University - Kokomo | 744 | 738 | 631 | 137 | 556 | 123 | 67 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 126 | 40 | 130 | 887 |
| Indiana University - South Bend | 1739 | 1727 | 1600 | 169 | 1390 | 296 | 196 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 133 | 48 | 146 | 2050 |
| Indiana University East - Richmond | 671 | 667 | 607 | 75 | 552 | 122 | 44 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 24 | 70 | 795 |
| Indiana University Northwest - Gary | 1276 | 1268 | 1205 | 87 | 1037 | 203 | 162 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 70 | 29 | 76 | 1501 |
| Indiana University Southeast -New Albany | 1260 | 1255 | 1086 | 183 | 953 | 317 | 96 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 158 | 50 | 172 | 1545 |
| Indiana Wesleyan University | 1165 | 1147 | 1147 | 29 | 1135 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1246 |

Appendix Table 4 Continued Unduplicated Student Counts and Award Counts for All Grants and Billed Awards AY2009-10

| Designated College | Total Student Count | Any Major Award | Any Grant Award | Any Billed Award | Frank O'Bannon | Twenty-first Century | Part-time Grant | National Guard | Nursing Schol | Minority Teacher | Hoosier Schol | CVO SSACI Paid | CVO* Colleges Paid | Any CVO Paid | Total Award Count |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| International Business College -Ft Wayne | 167 | 167 | 167 | 0 | 159 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 |
| International Business College -Indpls | 161 | 161 | 161 | 0 | 150 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Bloomington | 1016 | 1013 | 875 | 147 | 699 | 187 | 123 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 36 | 143 | 1147 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Columbus | 771 | 759 | 641 | 132 | 583 | 95 | 35 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 34 | 120 | 842 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Evansville | 927 | 924 | 827 | 114 | 620 | 126 | 217 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 32 | 111 | 1076 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Fort Wayne | 1733 | 1730 | 1498 | 241 | 1345 | 200 | 108 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 224 | 62 | 238 | 1910 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Gary/Valparaiso | 1292 | 1284 | 1185 | 119 | 982 | 152 | 194 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 31 | 108 | 1437 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Indianapolis | 2540 | 2534 | 2015 | 551 | 1766 | 324 | 178 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 499 | 151 | 544 | 2793 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Kokomo | 937 | 935 | 752 | 199 | 660 | 115 | 93 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 187 | 46 | 196 | 1061 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Lafayette | 1214 | 1210 | 1086 | 137 | 915 | 188 | 142 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 38 | 131 | 1384 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Madison | 492 | 490 | 436 | 65 | 337 | 77 | 88 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 13 | 61 | 566 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Muncie/Anderson | 1726 | 1723 | 1506 | 243 | 1320 | 261 | 119 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 224 | 59 | 240 | 1936 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Richmond | 586 | 584 | 531 | 57 | 359 | 59 | 170 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 15 | 55 | 640 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Sellersburg | 683 | 678 | 572 | 124 | 491 | 88 | 75 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 113 | 34 | 118 | 775 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -South Bend | 1040 | 1033 | 944 | 105 | 778 | 80 | 155 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 30 | 97 | 1118 |
| Ivy Tech Comm College -Terre Haute | 1135 | 1120 | 1025 | 131 | 885 | 183 | 132 | 11 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 25 | 110 | 1338 |
| Kaplan College-Hammond | 66 | 66 | 66 | 0 | 64 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 |
| Kaplan College-Merrillville | 44 | 44 | 44 | 0 | 44 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| Lincoln College of Technology | 95 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 93 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 |
| Manchester College | 490 | 487 | 487 | 6 | 476 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 564 |
| Marian University | 766 | 762 | 762 | 14 | 619 | 117 | 156 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 906 |
| Martin University | 271 | 271 | 271 | 0 | 205 | 10 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 310 |
| MedTech College - Ft. Wayne | 93 | 91 | 91 | 2 | 88 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 |
| MedTech College -Greenwood | 202 | 200 | 200 | 2 | 198 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 209 |

Appendix Table 4 Continued Unduplicated Student Counts and Award Counts for All Grants and Billed Awards AY2009-10

| Designated College | Total Student Count | Any Major Award | Any Grant Award | Any Billed Award | Frank O'Bannon | Twenty-first Century | Part-time Grant | National Guard | Nursing Schol | Minority Teacher | Hoosier Schol | CVO SSACI Paid | CVO* Colleges Paid | Any CVO Paid | Total Award Count |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| MedTech College - Indianapolis | 313 | 311 | 311 | 2 | 303 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 339 |
| Northern Kentucky University | 70 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Oakland City University | 881 | 881 | 881 | 1 | 876 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 925 |
| Purdue University - Calumet | 1885 | 1864 | 1771 | 133 | 1446 | 363 | 296 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 98 | 38 | 106 | 2236 |
| Purdue University - North Central | 1170 | 1163 | 1074 | 100 | 876 | 163 | 187 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 85 | 30 | 90 | 1324 |
| Purdue University - West Lafayette | 4603 | 4433 | 4099 | 613 | 3676 | 1126 | 91 | 82 | 13 | 6 | 203 | 382 | 122 | 393 | 5579 |
| Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology | 225 | 201 | 201 | 29 | 196 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 249 |
| Saint Elizabeth's School of Nursing | 114 | 110 | 110 | 4 | 110 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 |
| Saint Joseph's College | 210 | 207 | 207 | 6 | 200 | 41 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 249 |
| Saint Mary's College | 134 | 128 | 128 | 7 | 126 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 154 |
| Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College | 350 | 349 | 349 | 2 | 248 | 40 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 396 |
| Taylor University - Upland | 206 | 202 | 202 | 10 | 199 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231 |
| Trine University | 345 | 341 | 341 | 8 | 339 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 399 |
| Trine University Branch | 168 | 168 | 168 | 0 | 167 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| University of Cincinnati | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| University of Evansville | 606 | 589 | 589 | 34 | 554 | 191 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 786 |
| University of Indianapolis | 1240 | 1220 | 1220 | 37 | 1077 | 237 | 135 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1486 |
| University of Notre Dame | 110 | 93 | 93 | 20 | 89 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 |
| University of Saint Francis | 677 | 654 | 654 | 41 | 608 | 61 | 47 | 0 | 16 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 757 |
| University of Southern Indiana | 2079 | 2056 | 1925 | 186 | 1715 | 543 | 86 | 42 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 153 | 52 | 160 | 2565 |
| Valparaiso University | 413 | 399 | 399 | 34 | 371 | 47 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 476 |
| Vincennes University | 2381 | 2362 | 2192 | 200 | 2035 | 593 | 37 | 21 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 166 | 50 | 177 | 2875 |
| Wabash College | 183 | 181 | 181 | 3 | 176 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 |
| Total | 74244 | 73270 | 67974 | 7404 | 60877 | 12856 | 5094 | 738 | 436 | 210 | 795 | 5633 | 1785 | 5967 | 86639 |

Appendix Table 5a: 2009-10 Student Count, With and Without Frank O'Bannon Grant

| ↓Aid Type/Student Type→ | 21st | NG | CVO | Rec'd Other Aid | O'Bannon only | All Student Types |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----|-------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 21st, no O'Bannon, no CVO | 2,737 | | | | | 2,737 |
| 21st with O'Bannon, but no CVO | 10,078 | | | | | 10,078 |
| 21st, no O'Bannon but with CVO | 12 | | | | | 12 |
| 21st, with O'Bannon and CVO | 29 | | | | | 29 |
| NG, no O'Bannon, no CVO | | 440 | | | | 440 |
| NG with O'Bannon, no CVO | | 297 | | | | 297 |
| NG, with O'Bannon and CVO | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| CVO, no O'Bannon | | | 5,322 | | | 5,322 |
| CVO with O'Bannon | | | 603 | | | 603 |
| Other Aid Only | | | | 4,856 | | 4,856 |
| O'Bannon with other aid | | | | 1,422 | | 1,422 |
| O'Bannon only | | | | | 48,447 | 48,447 |
| Total Count | 12,856 | 738 | 5,925 | 6,278 | 48,447 | 74,244 |

*Other Aid: Nursing, Minority Teacher, Hoosier Scholarship and/or Part-time Grant

**There are 176 O'Bannon recipients who are eligible for the 21st Scholarship, but receive all of their funds from O'Bannon. They are those who have academic honors diplomas, with full need (zero contribution), attending private colleges.

Appendix Table 5b: 2009-10 Aid Dollars to Students With and Without Frank O'Bannon Grant

| ↓Aid Type/Student Type→ | 21st | NG | CVO | O'Bannon | Other Aid | All Aid |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 21st, no O'Bannon, no CVO | \$14,406,280 | | | | \$19,100 | \$14,425,380 |
| 21st with O'Bannon, but no CVO | \$25,186,109 | | | \$31,526,348 | \$160,811 | \$56,873,268 |
| 21st, no O'Bannon but with CVO | \$56,932 | | \$20,735 | | | \$77,667 |
| 21st, with O'Bannon and CVO | \$70,468 | | \$47,927 | \$78,976 | | \$197,371 |
| NG, no O'Bannon, no CVO | | \$1,950,686 | | | \$3,387 | \$1,954,073 |
| NG with O'Bannon, no CVO | | \$737,339 | | \$705,867 | \$1,137 | \$1,444,343 |
| NG, with O'Bannon and CVO | | \$2,502 | \$4,478 | \$1,804 | | \$8,784 |
| CVO, no O'Bannon | | | \$20,446,159 | | \$18,837 | \$20,464,996 |
| CVO with O'Bannon | | | \$2,225,412 | \$1,396,561 | \$7,625 | \$3,629,598 |
| O'Bannon only | | | | \$133,378,723 | | \$133,378,723 |
| O'Bannon with other aid | | | | \$2,910,231 | \$1,350,370 | \$4,260,601 |
| Other Aid Only | | | | | \$5,105,230 | \$5,105,230 |
| Total Aid | \$39,719,789 | \$2,690,527 | \$22,744,711 | \$169,998,510 | \$6,666,497 | \$241,820,034 |

For 21st Scholars and National Guard recipients, those who do not receive Frank O'Bannon aid are those whose contributions (and thus incomes) are too high to receive a need-based grant. Many CVO recipients do not receive O'Bannon because they do not file by the March 10th deadline to receive Frank O'Bannon. The CVO column includes the amounts paid by colleges as well as the amounts SSACI paid.

Appendix Table 6 21st Scholar Site Name Listing

| Site Abbreviation | 21st Scholars Support Site Name |
|-------------------|--|
| BLO | Bloomington/ South Central Scholars Support Program |
| ECH | East Chicago/ Western Lake-Newton Scholars Support Program |
| EVA | Evansville/ Southwestern Indiana Scholars Support Program |
| FTW | Fort Wayne/ Northeastern Indiana Scholar Support Program |
| GAR | Gary/ Eastern Lake-Porter Scholars Support Program |
| IND | Indianapolis/ Central Indiana Support Program |
| JEF | New Albany/ Southern Indiana Scholars Support Program |
| KNO | Knox/ Just for Scholars Support Program |
| KOK | Kokomo/ Indiana University-Kokomo Scholars Support Program |
| LAF | Lafayette/ West Central Indiana Scholars Support Program |
| MUN | Muncie/ White River Valley Region Scholars Support Program |
| NVE | North Vernon/ Southeastern Indiana Scholars Support Program |
| RIC | Richmond/ East Central Indiana Scholars Support Program |
| SBE | South Bend/ North Central Scholars Support Program |
| THA | Terre Haute/ Wabash Valley Scholars Support Program |
| VIN | Vincennes/ Vincennes University Scholars Support Program |
| Unknown | Scholar has not provided location information since enrollment |

Appendix Table 7 Select 21st Century Scholar Data by Scholar Site

| Various Data of Interest | BLO | ECH | EVA | FTW |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| All years: Enrolled | 8,066 | 6,313 | 6,090 | 13,939 |
| All years: Affirmed* | 2,616 | 2,532 | 2,218 | 4,023 |
| 2007-2010 Cohorts: Enrolled | 1,878 | 1,739 | 1,418 | 3,502 |
| 2007-2010 Cohorts: Affirmed | 1,295 | 1,042 | 1,013 | 2,189 |
| 2007-2010 Cohorts Affirmation Rates | 68.96% | 59.92% | 71.44% | 62.51% |
| All years: Number of Affirmed who filed the FAFSA at least once | 2,450 | 2,426 | 2,084 | 3,884 |
| All years: Number of Affirmed who filed and received at least one offer | 2,263 | 2,237 | 1,922 | 3,659 |
| All years: Number who used one or more years' of offers | 1,638 | 1,750 | 1,410 | 2,669 |
| All years: Number who used 8 semesters of SSACI aid (the maximum) | 335 | 504 | 299 | 587 |
| All years: Total dollars paid in award offers | \$20,024,333 | \$23,522,554 | \$15,726,982 | \$36,224,435 |
| All years: 21st dollars paid | \$9,022,133 | \$10,319,492 | \$6,472,420 | \$14,890,990 |
| All years: O'Bannon dollars paid to 21st scholars | \$10,967,875 | \$13,070,418 | \$9,191,940 | \$21,231,588 |

*Cohorts 2011-2017 cannot be expected to affirm yet.

Appendix Table 7 Continued Select 21st Century Scholar Data by Scholar Site

| Various Data of Interest by Site Abbreviation | GAR | IND | JEF | KNO | KOK | LAF | MUN |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| All years: Enrolled | 9,482 | 29,521 | 6,410 | 3,087 | 8,761 | 6,641 | 12,202 |
| All years: Affirmed* | 3,025 | 8,581 | 2,448 | 1,131 | 2,442 | 2,225 | 4,111 |
| 2007-2010 Cohorts: Enrolled | 2,078 | 7,311 | 1,847 | 891 | 1,914 | 1,862 | 3,003 |
| 2007-2010 Cohorts: Affirmed | 1,282 | 4,202 | 1,187 | 588 | 1,403 | 1,269 | 2,092 |
| 2007-2010 Cohorts Affirmation Rates | 61.69% | 57.48% | 64.27% | 65.99% | 73.30% | 68.15% | 69.66% |
| All years: Number of Affirmed who filed the FAFSA at least once | 2,901 | 8,241 | 2,228 | 1,058 | 2,311 | 2,119 | 3,929 |
| All years: Number of Affirmed who filed and received at least one offer | 2,618 | 7,545 | 1,969 | 990 | 2,116 | 1,962 | 3,646 |
| All years: Number who used one or more years' of offers | 1,970 | 5,289 | 1,435 | 718 | 1,442 | 1,362 | 2,597 |
| All years: Number who used 8 semesters of SSACI aid (the maximum) | 478 | 1,034 | 240 | 164 | 264 | 276 | 486 |
| All years: Total dollars paid in award offers | \$24,289,982 | \$65,045,462 | \$14,809,004 | \$9,713,747 | \$17,095,813 | \$16,207,452 | \$29,801,974 |
| All years: 21st dollars paid | \$10,009,604 | \$26,796,754 | \$6,567,018 | \$3,892,114 | \$7,541,450 | \$7,781,571 | \$13,164,818 |
| All years: O'Bannon dollars paid to 21st scholars | \$14,145,164 | \$37,964,472 | \$8,172,368 | \$5,789,934 | \$9,497,819 | \$8,397,799 | \$16,559,690 |

*Cohorts 2011-2017 cannot be expected to affirm yet.

Appendix Table 7 Continued Select 21st Century Scholar Data by Scholar Site

| Various Data of Interest by Site Abbreviation | NVE | RIC | SBE | THA | VIN | Unknown | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| All years: Enrolled | 6,219 | 6,934 | 15,137 | 6,891 | 5,560 | 62,773 | 214,026 |
| All years: Affirmed | 1,862 | 1,899 | 4,993 | 2,569 | 2,364 | 18,357 | 67,396 |
| 2007-2010 Cohorts: Enrolled | 1,295 | 1,379 | 4,053 | 1,929 | 1,612 | 1,543 | 39,254 |
| 2007-2010 Cohorts: Affirmed | 986 | 943 | 2,470 | 1,411 | 1,227 | 163 | 24,762 |
| 2007-2010 Cohorts Affirmation Rates | 76.14% | 68.38% | 60.94% | 73.15% | 76.12% | 10.56% | 63.08% |
| All years: Number of Affirmed who filed the FAFSA at least once | 1,714 | 1,826 | 4,784 | 2,441 | 2,265 | 16,622 | 63,283 |
| All years: Number of Affirmed who filed and received at least one offer | 1,539 | 1,723 | 4,473 | 2,238 | 2,143 | 15,266 | 58,309 |
| All years: Number who used one or more years' of offers | 1,076 | 1,185 | 3,258 | 1,535 | 1,662 | 12,661 | 43,657 |
| All years: Number who used 8 semesters of SSACI aid (the maximum) | 237 | 251 | 767 | 307 | 349 | 4,491 | 11,069 |
| All years: Total dollars paid in award offers | \$13,427,891 | \$14,271,518 | \$43,919,618 | \$17,687,725 | \$19,392,251 | \$128,706,682 | \$509,867,423 |
| All years: 21st dollars paid | \$5,547,186 | \$5,995,058 | \$17,346,296 | \$7,916,364 | \$8,710,532 | \$51,068,182 | \$213,041,982 |
| All years: O'Bannon dollars paid to 21st scholars | \$7,851,257 | \$8,213,543 | \$26,394,006 | \$9,724,465 | \$10,666,067 | \$73,997,499 | \$291,835,904 |

Appendix Table 8: Biennium Budgets: Appropriations for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011

| Fund | FY08 | FY09 | FY10 | FY11 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Higher Education Award | \$135,017,565 | \$139,515,254 | \$148,575,712 | \$152,886,733 |
| Freedom of Choice | \$46,804,751 | \$47,583,031 | \$50,660,522 | \$52,130,838 |
| HEA/FOC combined | \$181,822,316 | \$187,098,285 | \$199,236,234 | \$205,017,571 |
| 21 st Century Scholarship | \$24,810,428 | \$26,519,274 | \$28,289,852 | \$29,109,298 |
| HEA/FOC/21 st combined | \$206,632,744 | \$213,617,559 | \$227,526,086 | \$234,126,869 |
| Percent Increase | | 1.7% to 6.9% | 6.50% | 2.90% |

Appendix Table 9: Scholars and non-Scholars, High School Diploma Type, AY2009-10

| Student Type | Total Students | Regular | Percent | Core 40 | Percent | Acad. Honors | Percent |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 21st Century Scholars | 12,856 | 2,415 | 18.79% | 5,869 | 45.65% | 4,572 | 35.56% |
| FOB Non-Scholars | 50,770 | 28,261 | 55.66% | 10,653 | 20.98% | 11,856 | 23.36% |
| All Students* | 63,626 | 30,676 | 48.21% | 16,522 | 25.97% | 16,428 | 25.82% |

*With either 21st Century Scholarship, O'Bannon Grant or both

Appendix Table 10 Summary of CVO Program Benefits and Restrictions

| | SSACI Type Code | Covered Student (Statute) | Indiana Code for Fee Remission | Education Level Allowed | Max Allowed | Other Eligibility Restrictions | Other Benefit Restrictions |
|--------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| 54113 Side 1 | 1 | Pupil in Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home [SSCH also known as Morton Memorial High School] | 21-14-4-1-1 | Undergrad Grad | 124 CH | Requires the student be admitted to the SSCH <i>because</i> the person was related to a member of the armed forces of the United States; institution closed Spring 2009. Documentation is in letter form. | Eligible to pay resident tuition rate |
| 20234 | 2, 4 | Child of Purple Heart recipient or wounded veteran; Child of deceased or disabled veteran | 21-14-4-1-2 | Undergrad Grad | 124 CH | Applies to only certain war time periods Includes all service connected disability ratings from 0% to 100%. | Graduate study limited to undergrad tuition levels Eligible to pay resident tuition rate |
| 20234 | 3 | Child of POW/MIA from Vietnam War | 10-17-7-3 | Undergrad | No limit | Applies only to Vietnam War | Limited to baccalaureate degree or certificate of completion |
| 52020 | 5 | Child of publicly employed police officer or firefighter resident in Indiana when killed in the line of duty | 21-14-6-2 | Undergrad Grad | 8 sem | Child 23 years of age or younger at time of officer's death Safety officer must have been a resident of Indiana when killed in line of duty | Full-time enrollment Degree-seeking Graduate study limited to undergrad tuition levels |
| 52020 | 6 | Spouse of publicly employed police officer or firefighter resident in Indiana when killed in the line of duty | 21-14-6-3 | Undergrad | No limit | Safety officer must have been a resident of Indiana when killed in line of duty | Undergraduate degree-seeking |
| 52020 | 7 | Child of state trooper permanently disabled in the line of duty | 10-12-2-11 | Undergrad Grad | No limit | Trooper permanently and totally disabled and unable to work | Child less than 23 years old Full-time enrollment Degree-seeking |
| 52020 | 8 | Spouse of state trooper permanently disabled in the line of duty | 10-12-2-11 | Undergrad | No limit | Trooper permanently and totally disabled and unable to work | Undergraduate degree-seeking |
| 52020 | 9 | Child of a publicly employed paramedic, emergency medical technician, or advanced emergency medical technician resident in Indiana when killed in line of duty | 21-14-6-2 | Undergrad Grad | 8 sem | Child 23 years of age or younger at time of officer's death EMT must have been resident of Indiana at time of death in line of duty | Full-time enrollment Degree-seeking Graduate study limited to undergrad tuition levels |
| 52020 | A | Spouse of a publicly employed paramedic, emergency medical technician, or advanced emergency medical technician resident in Indiana when killed in the line of duty | 21-14-6-3 | Undergrad | No limit | EMT must have been a resident of Indiana when killed in line of duty | Undergraduate degree-seeking |
| 52363 | D | Child of Indiana National Guard member killed while on state active duty [active military duty covered under Type Codes 2 or 4] | 21-14-7-1 | Undergrad Grad | 124 CH | Covers state active duty only-does not cover certain federal active duty such as required training | Must be eligible to pay resident tuition rate Graduate study limited to undergrad tuition levels |
| 52363 | E | Spouse of Indiana National Guard member killed while on state active duty [active military duty covered under Type Codes 2 or 4] | 21-14-7-1 | Undergrad Grad | 124 CH | Covers state active duty only-does not cover certain federal active duty such as required training | Must be eligible to pay resident tuition rate Graduate study limited to undergrad tuition levels |
| 53705 | G | Purple Heart Recipient | 21-14-10 | Undergrad Grad | 124 CH | Must enter service for which the Purple Heart was received from a permanent home address in Indiana – "home of record;" honorably discharged | Graduate study limited to undergrad tuition levels Eligible to pay resident tuition rate |