



Summary Report on South Carolina Scholarships and Grants, 1988-2005



A Report of the South Carolina
Commission on Higher Education
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Executive Summary

The South Carolina Education Lottery has allowed for the creation of additional scholarship and grant programs and currently provides funding for South Carolina (SC) students who are residents attending public and independent institutions within the State. The 2005-06 Scholarships and Grants Report provides data and addresses current issues and intended goals relating to the Palmetto Fellows, LIFE, and SC HOPE Scholarships, as well as the Lottery Tuition Assistance and the SC Need-based Grant Programs.

The primary purpose of the **Palmetto Fellows Scholarship** is to recognize the most academically talented high school seniors in South Carolina and to encourage them to attend college in the State. Since the expansion of the program in 2002, the percent of Palmetto Fellows Scholarship awardees accepting the scholarship has averaged over 80 percent, proving the Scholarship is accomplishing its intended goal. In addition, approximately 91.5 percent of Palmetto Fellows recipients maintain the Scholarship while in college.

Created by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1998, the **LIFE Scholarship** is the largest State scholarship program with more than \$130.9 million dispersed to 29,231 students during the 2005-06 academic year. The program was created to increase student access to higher education, improve the employability of South Carolina students, provide incentives for students to be better prepared for college and encourage students to graduate from college on time. Students receive up to \$5,000 per academic year at both four-year and two-year eligible public or independent institutions in the State. Students who do not earn the Scholarship out of high school can earn it while in college by earning a 3.0 LIFE GPA and 30 credit hours per academic year.

Since the LIFE Scholarship was established, the number of students attending colleges and universities in South Carolina has increased by 19 percent from 1998 to 2004. During this time, the percentage of first-time freshmen being awarded the Scholarship rose from 28 percent to 40.8 percent. For the 2004-05 academic year, 28,433 students received financial assistance through the LIFE Scholarship. Students who were rising sophomores, juniors and seniors at the end of the 2004-05 academic year totaled 21,136. Of these students, 13,827 (65.4 percent) retained the LIFE Scholarship for the 2005-06 academic year.

The **SC HOPE Scholarship Program** provides funding to SC freshmen attending four-year institutions who have a minimum 3.0 GPA in high school but do not meet the qualifications for the Palmetto Fellows or LIFE Scholarships. After the freshman year, recipients have the opportunity to receive the LIFE Scholarship in subsequent years by earning a minimum 3.0 LIFE GPA and completing an average of 30 credit hours per academic year.

In the 2004-05 academic year, 19.4 percent of SC HOPE Scholarship recipients earned the LIFE Scholarship for Fall 2005. Although this rate is relatively low, statistics do show that 66.2 percent returned to the same institution in Fall 2005 and 20.6 percent returned to a different SC institution in Fall 2005. In comparison, 76.7 percent of all freshmen at public four-year institutions returned to the same college Fall 2005 and 71 percent of all freshmen attending four-year independent institutions returned to the same college Fall 2005. Financial aid officials from around the State have noted that the SC HOPE Scholarship is providing college access to students who otherwise may not have enrolled in college at all or who may not have enrolled in a four-year college. In addition, statistics show that these students need the financial assistance as 25.6 percent of SC HOPE Scholarship recipients qualified to receive the SC Need-based Grant, and 53.4 percent were required to take out loans to meet college expenses.

The **Lottery Tuition Assistance Program (LTAP)** was established in 2001 to provide tuition assistance to students attending two-year institutions. Many of the students receiving LTA are non-traditional students choosing to update their skills or to obtain their first degree. Also included in the LTAP population are high school students who are dually enrolled in high school and in a minimum of six hours of college credit at a two-year institution.

LTAP is not based on financial need. To receive funds, students must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (as federal funds and the SC Need-based Grant must be awarded first) and be

enrolled in a minimum of six credit hours in a degree-seeking program. For continued eligibility, a student must maintain a minimum 2.0 GPA after attempting 24 credit hours. There is no consistent guaranteed award amount for LTAP. Each semester, the award amount is subject to change depending on the number of eligible students and the amount of available funding from the SC Lottery. For Fall 2006, full-time students can receive up to \$996, and part-time students can receive up to \$83 per credit hour.

The **SC Need-based Grant** was established in 1996 to provide additional financial assistance to the State's neediest students. Funding is allocated to the public institutions along with the Tuition Grants Commission based on full-time enrollment equivalency. Full-time enrollment equivalency is the number of undergraduate students taking fifteen credit hours per semester. The financial aid offices award the grant to students enrolled at public institutions, and the Tuition Grants Commission awards the grant to students enrolled at independent institutions.

Since 1998, the number of students receiving State merit-based scholarship aid has increased by 110 percent, and funding for merit-based programs has increased by 349 percent. However, during the same time period, the number of students receiving the SC Need-based Grant has increased by only 19 percent, and funding has increased by only 34 percent.

Palmetto Fellows Scholarship

- Over 80 percent of eligible applicants for the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship choose to accept the scholarship and remain in South Carolina for college, indicating that the scholarship is effective in keeping a large percentage of the "best and brightest" in the state.
- With a scholarship retention rate of 91.5 percent, Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipients retain their scholarship over their four years in college.

LIFE Scholarship

- Most students earn at least a B average (3.0 cumulative GPA or higher) while in high school.
- The majority of students who are awarded the LIFE Scholarship, since its inception in 1998, tend to meet the GPA and class rank initial eligibility requirements or meet all three initial eligibility criteria. In Fall 2004, 43.6 percent of high school students met the GPA and class rank requirements while 37.6 percent met all three initial eligibility criteria for the LIFE Scholarship (See Appendix L).
- Almost half of the students who were awarded the LIFE Scholarship upon high school graduation from Fall 2004 to Fall 2005 were able to retain the Scholarship for their sophomore year in college. Of first-time, full-time freshmen from Fall 2004 to Fall 2005, 48 percent were able to retain the LIFE Scholarship the following academic year (See Appendix M).
- Students who were able to retain their LIFE Scholarship awards in Fall 2004 originally met the class rank and SAT/ACT requirements (68.1%) or met all three initial eligibility criteria (69.0%) for the Scholarship.

SC HOPE Scholarship

- 19.4 percent of SC HOPE Scholarship recipients in 2004-05 earned the LIFE Scholarship for Fall 2005.
- SC HOPE Scholarship recipients are staying in college. 66.2 percent of recipients in 2004 returned to the same institution in Fall 2005 and 20.6 percent returned to a different SC institution in Fall 2005 (for a total retention rate of 86.8 percent).

- 25.6 percent of recipients qualified to receive SC Need-based Grants, and 53.4 percent of recipients were required to take out loans to meet college expenses.

Lottery Tuition Assistance Program

- Many of the students receiving Lottery Tuition Assistance are non-traditional students choosing to update their skills or obtain their first degree. In Fall 2005, 36.9 percent of students receiving Lottery Tuition Assistance were older than 25.
- In Fall 2005, 1,523 dually-enrolled high school students received funding from the Lottery Tuition Assistance Program.
- In response to the Education and Economic Development Act (EEDA), the Committee on Articulation and Dual Enrollment, High School Graduation and Postsecondary Education Alignment has recommended a separate funding stream specifically designed for dually-enrolled students. For 2007-08, the Department of Education, supported by the SC Commission on Higher Education, the State Technical College System and the EEDA Coordinating Council, is requesting approximately \$10.1 million from the General Assembly for this purpose. Should the funds become available, the use of Lottery Tuition Assistance funds for dual enrollment would be reduced.

SC Need-based Grant

- The SC Need-based Grant was established in 1996 to provide additional financial assistance to the State's neediest students.
- The Commission on Higher Education allocates funds from the Need-based appropriation to each of the public institutions and the Tuition Grants Commission based on the percentage of full-time headcount students. (See Appendix P)
- Since 1998, the number of students receiving State merit-based scholarship aid has increased by 110 percent and funding for merit-based programs has increased by 349 percent. However, during the same time period, the number of students receiving the SC Need-based Grant has increased by only 19 percent and funding has increased by only 34 percent.
- The Commission on Higher Education has requested an additional \$10 million for the SC Need-based Grant Program for 2007-08.

South Carolina Commission on Higher Education

Summary Report on South Carolina Scholarships and Grants, 1988-2005

Introduction

The Division of Student Services of the SC Commission on Higher Education compiled the following report describing the history, administration, and efficacy of each component of the State's Scholarships and Grants Programs in response to questions raised by the former Access & Equity and Student Services Chairman, Mr. Daniel Ravenel. Mr. Ravenel asked about the original intent, retention, and scholarship statistics. The following questions are addressed in the Report:

1. Is the original intent of the State Scholarship and Grant programs still meaningful?
2. What are the retention and continuation profiles of the scholarship recipients? Are the retention or continuation rates of scholarship recipients acceptable, or do the retention rates indicate a need for revisions to the scholarship programs?
3. What is the demographic breakdown of each scholarship and grant population?
4. What is the definition of a "needy student" in South Carolina? What are the realities and implications for Need-based Grant allocation protocols?

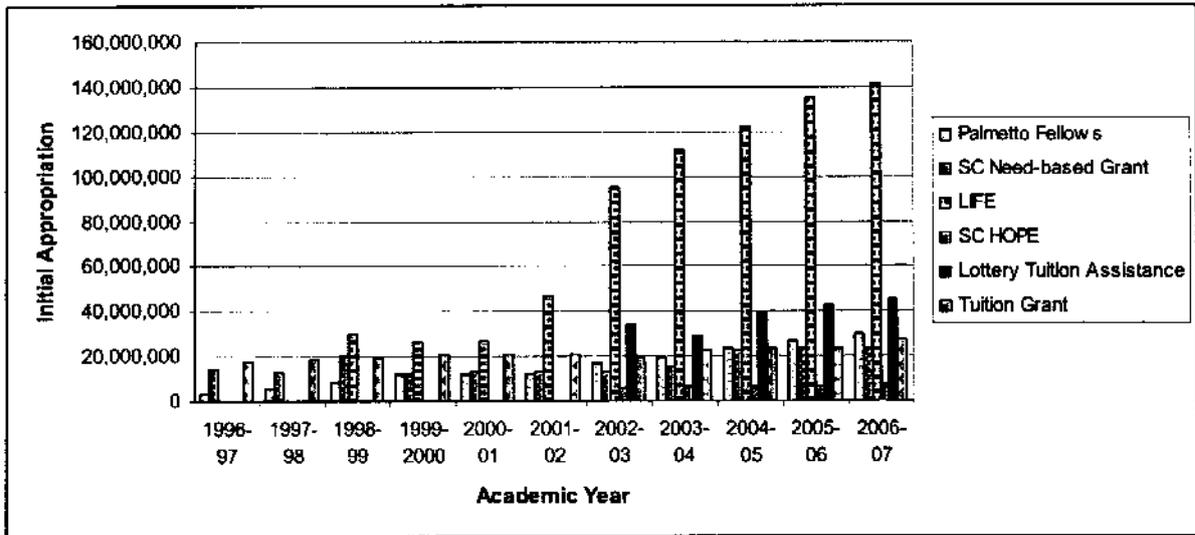
Rising Cost of Attending College in South Carolina:

In the 2005-06 fiscal year (FY), SC General Fund appropriations (State funding from general tax revenue) for higher education institutions totaled \$652 million, a reduction of approximately 4.7% from FY 1998-99. It is important to note the institutions' general fund budgets were reduced from 2000-01 to 2005-06 by \$128.9 million, a decline of 16.5%. As a result, students have incurred significant tuition increases each year. From 1998-99 to 2005-06, average tuition and fees for undergraduate students at two- and four-year public institutions increased by 113% and 94.2% respectively. Tuition and fees increased an average of \$1,677 (to \$3,579) at two-year institutions and \$3,621 (to \$7,032) at four-year institutions. The average tuition and fees for undergraduate students at two- and four-year independent institutions increased by 42.3% and 50% respectively. Tuition and fees increased an average of \$6,900 (to \$9,816) at two-year independent institutions and \$9,863 (to \$14,797) at four-year independent institutions. (See Appendix A for 1995 to 2005 tuition and fees by institution.)¹

State scholarships and grants have assisted students and families with the cost of attending college. The first State program was the SC Tuition Grant, which began in 1970 for students attending independent institutions. Since 1995-96, the average tuition grant has increased 16% (\$2,075 to \$2,411). In 1988, the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship was introduced for students attending a four-year institution in SC. Until 1996, each Palmetto Fellows recipient received \$2,500. From 1996 to 2002, each recipient received \$5,000, and in 2002, the award amount was raised to \$6,700. The SC Need-based Grant was created in 1996. Each public institution determines the amount of Need-based Grant a student receives. The maximum Need-based Grant for a full-time student is \$2,500 and for a part-time student it is \$1,250. In 1998, the Legislative Incentive for Future Excellence (LIFE) Scholarship was created for students attending four-year and two-year institutions in SC. Students attending a four-year institution received \$2,000 from 1998 to 2000, \$3,000 from 2000 to 2002 and \$5,000 per academic year after 2002. Students attending a two-year institution received \$1,000 from 1998 to 2000. In 2000, students attending two-year or technical colleges began receiving up to the cost of tuition in LIFE Scholarship dollars. Students attending two-year independent institutions began receiving up to the cost of tuition at USC Regional Campuses in LIFE dollars. With the creation of the Lottery in 2002, the State introduced the SC HOPE Scholarship and the Lottery Tuition Assistance Program. Students who earned the SC HOPE Scholarship receive \$2,650 per academic year. The amount of the Lottery Tuition Assistance award has varied since the Program's inception due to changes in enrollment and available funds. For Fall 2006, students can receive a maximum of \$996 if enrolled full-time and a maximum of \$83 per credit hour if enrolled part-time. (See Appendix B for scholarship and grant amounts as well as appropriations.)

¹Throughout this report, South Carolina-specific data information regarding students and institutions is obtained from reports generated by the Commission on Higher Education Management Information Systems (CHEMIS). The student portion of this system is a unit record database, and it should be noted that, in reporting statistical information, results were calculated based on data reported for students with complete information.

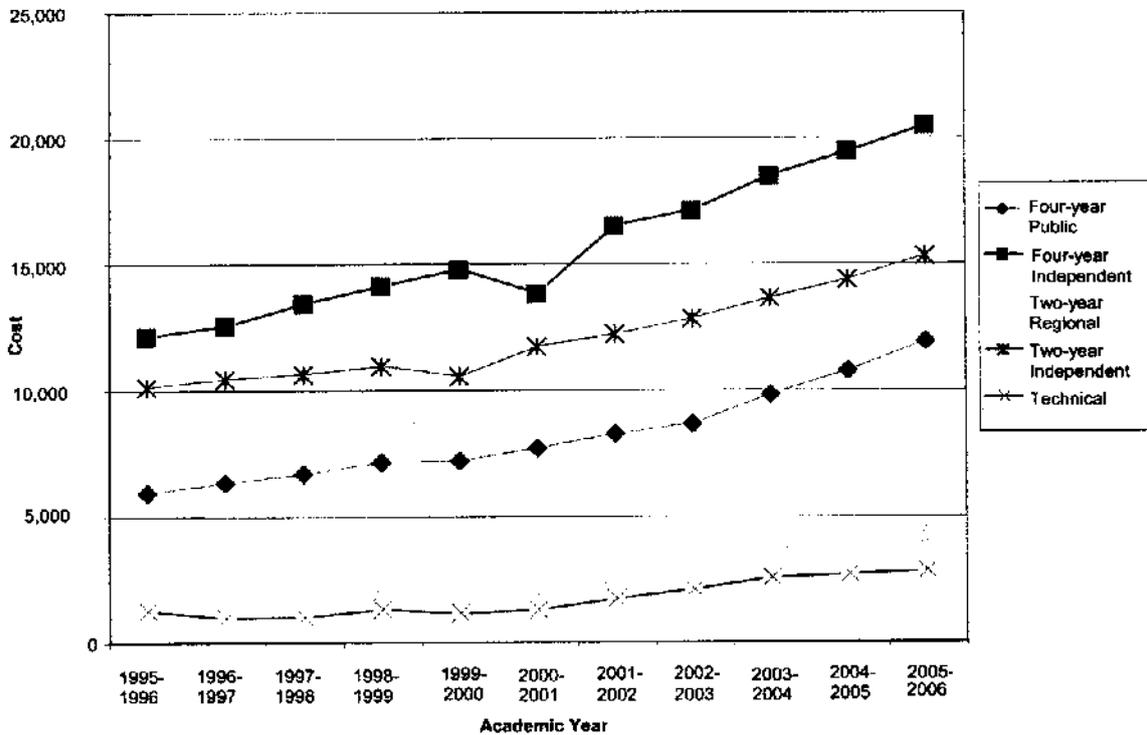
Figure 1: Initial Scholarship and Grant Appropriations Since 1996-97



*Appropriations for 1996-97, 1997-98, and 1998-99 are year-end expenditures. All other years are initial appropriations per the Appropriations Act.

In addition to increasing tuition and fees, the total cost of a college education in South Carolina has risen (see Figure 2). Tuition is 78.2% higher for students attending four-year public institutions during the 2005-06 academic than it was in 1997-98. At two-year regional and technical public institutions, tuition is 117.5% and 178.1% higher respectively than in 1997-98. The cost of attendance at independent institutions has risen by 52.3% since 1997-98. The cost of attendance, as established by Title IV regulations, includes tuition, fees, living expenses, and other miscellaneous education-related expenses such as costs related to disability or dependent care. (See Appendix C for 1995 to 2006 average cost of attendance data.)

Figure 2: Average In-state Cost of (Attendance) Tuition, Fees, Room and Board for SC Institutions Since 1995 (SCCHE Division of Student Services)



According to a recent national survey, a record-high percentage of students expect to work while attending college and to take on large amounts of debt to pay their tuition (YFCY: YFCY Findings). Student loans have skyrocketed by 165% over the last decade. In 1992-93, the national average loan for students attending four-year public institutions was \$6,449; in 2002, the national average was \$17,100. During the 2003-04 academic year, 56% of student aid nationally was in the form of loans (Baum & O'Malley, 2003).

At SC public institutions, the average student loan debt in 1992-93 was \$6,883; in 2002-03 it was \$16,788. This represents a 144% increase over the last decade. Students attending four-year independent institutions borrowed an average of \$5,986 in 1992-93 and \$13,121 in 2002-03, representing a 119% increase over the last decade (M. Fox, personal communication, May 28, 2005). In Fall 2004, 51% of SC Need-based Grant recipients (12,841 of 24,968) obtained student loans in amounts ranging from \$990 to \$9,021 (SCCHE Division of Student Services, 2005). (See Appendix G.)

South Carolina has addressed the financial needs of its students in a variety of ways beginning with the merit-based Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Program and the SC Tuition Grant Program, which is a need-based program for students attending independent institutions. Since 1989, two additional merit-based programs and two grant programs have been approved by the SC General Assembly. The State of South Carolina followed national and regional trends by developing revenue for merit-based Scholarships through a state lottery. However, the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Program was developed prior to the creation of the state lottery. In addition, the LIFE Scholarship and Need-based Grant Program were initially funded solely through state appropriations.

The goal of the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship (PFS) was to keep the best and brightest in SC for college. It was initially funded for the 1988-89 academic year with 45 students earning the Scholarship. Funding for the Scholarship was initially contributed to equally by the state and the institution the student was attending. This

Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Program

History:

The South Carolina General Assembly established the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Program in 1988 (South Carolina Code of Laws [SC Code] 59-104-20). From 1988 until 1995, the SC Commission on Higher Education awarded an average of 42 new Palmetto Fellows Scholarships each year. The State awarded \$2,500 per academic year to each recipient, and the institution in which the recipient was enrolled was required to match that amount. In 1996 the SC General Assembly increased funding for the program thereby increasing the average number of new Palmetto Fellows Scholarships awarded each year as well as the average award amount. Institutions were no longer required to provide matching funds. To date, the number of new Palmetto Fellows Scholarships awarded per year has increased 60% from an average of 697 (1996-2001) to an average of 1,120 (2002-04).

With the implementation of the SC Education Lottery in 2002, the General Assembly approved an increase in the maximum Palmetto Fellows Scholarship award amount (SC Code 59-104-20.A). Recipients may now receive up to \$6,700 per academic year toward the cost of attendance for the first bachelor's or first professional degree at an eligible higher education institution in South Carolina for a maximum of eight terms. The enabling legislation was also amended to provide funding for all students meeting the eligibility criteria (SC Code 59-104-20.D).

In 2004, the General Assembly approved expanding the rank requirement from five percent to six percent of the student's class. Then in 2005, the General Assembly approved another modification to the eligibility criteria providing an alternative to the class rank requirement (Act 162 of 2005).

Eligibility Criteria:

As of 2005, in order to be eligible to apply for a Palmetto Fellows Scholarship, a high school senior must (South Carolina Regulation 62-315.A):

- score at least 1200 on the SAT or 27 on the ACT, earn a 3.5 minimum cumulative grade point average (GPA) on the SC Uniform Grading Scale (see Appendix D for the SC Uniform Grading Scale legislative mandate), and rank in the top six percent of his or her class, or meet the following alternative criteria:
 - score at least 1400 on the SAT or 32 on the ACT and earn a 4.0 minimum cumulative GPA on the SC Uniform Grading Scale; and
- be enrolled in a public or private high school or in an approved homeschool program of study;
- be a legal resident of South Carolina as defined in applicable State statutes governing the determination of residency for tuition and fee purposes;
- be a U.S. citizen or a legal permanent resident (who meets the definition of an eligible non-citizen under State residency statutes);
- be seriously considering attending, have applied to, or have been accepted for admission to an eligible four-year institution in South Carolina; and
- prove that he or she has never been convicted of any felonies and has not been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related misdemeanor offenses within the past academic year by submitting a signed affidavit to the financial aid office at the institution at which he or she is enrolled.

Students are not required to reapply for the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship. The institution's financial aid office may renew the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship for the remaining three years as long as the continued eligibility criteria are met (thirty credit hours and a 3.0 minimum cumulative GPA by the end of each academic year).

Award Process:

The Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Program is administered by the Division of Student Services of the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education. The current academic year (2005-06) marks the fourth year that the Commission has managed the application process by requiring electronic rather than paper submissions. In 2004, the Commission received 1,486 Palmetto Fellows Scholarship applications. After reviewing transcripts (grades and rank), test scores, and electronic application information, the Commission notified applicants of their status, and awarded 1,205 new Palmetto Fellows Scholarships (81% were accepted and 19% were declined).

From the program's inception in 1988, the Commission has awarded 7,882 new Palmetto Fellows Scholarships. As of August 7, 2004, \$21.9 million was disbursed to 3,414 Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipients for the 2003-04 academic year. This is an increase of approximately 12% in both the number of recipients and the dollar amount of awards disbursed, compared with the 2002-03 academic year.

Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Statistics:

The following three tables (Tables 1 to 3) reflect statistics for Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipients by ethnicity, gender and student level. Table 1 shows that the ethnic population of Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipients has remained fairly constant over the past three years. Of the Fall 2005 Palmetto Fellows recipients, 88.0% were White/non-Hispanic, 3.2% were Black/African American, and American Indian/Alaskan Natives, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, and students who did not identify their ethnicity made up the remaining 8.8%. Table 2 indicates that just under two-thirds of recipients were female (61.7%) and just over one-third were male (38.2%). This is consistent with other SC scholarship programs where females earned approximately 63% of the Scholarships. Finally, Table 3 indicates that the majority of Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipients were freshmen, and juniors made up the next largest group of recipients.

changed when the Scholarship was expanded for the 1996-97 academic year, at which point the State alone contributed \$5,000 toward the tuition and fees for 507 new incoming freshmen. The Palmetto Fellows Scholarship has continued to expand with 1,403 incoming college freshmen earning the now \$6,700 award during the 2005-06 academic year. The funding for the Scholarship is now supported in part by the South Carolina Education Lottery, with 78% of the money coming from general state funds.

In 1998, the General Assembly created the LIFE Scholarship Program. The program was created to increase student access to higher education, improve the employability of SC students, provide incentives for students to be better prepared for college and encourage students to graduate from college on time. During the first year of the program, the LIFE Scholarship was funded solely through proceeds appropriated through the State's general funds. Over time, funding for the program has stemmed from proceeds appropriated through the State's general funds as well as proceeds generated by the SC Education Lottery. During the 2005-06 academic year, \$134.9 million was allocated to the LIFE Scholarship Program with \$27.6 million in proceeds coming from State General Funds and \$107.3 million from proceeds generated by the SC Education Lottery. Through these funds, students attending four-year public or independent institutions received an amount up to the cost of tuition, not to exceed \$5,000, which included a \$300 book allowance, while students attending two-year public or technical institutions received an amount up to the cost of tuition, plus an additional \$300 book allowance.

With the creation of the SC Education Lottery, two new programs were created to help students meet the rising cost of higher education in SC for students attending public institutions. The SC HOPE Scholarship was added for freshmen attending four-year institutions who have a minimum 3.0 high school GPA but do not meet the class rank or SAT/ACT qualifications for the Palmetto Fellows or LIFE Scholarships. In addition, the Lottery Tuition Assistance Program was created to assist students attending two-year institutions in the State. Both programs were created in 2001 and first implemented during the 2002-03 academic year.

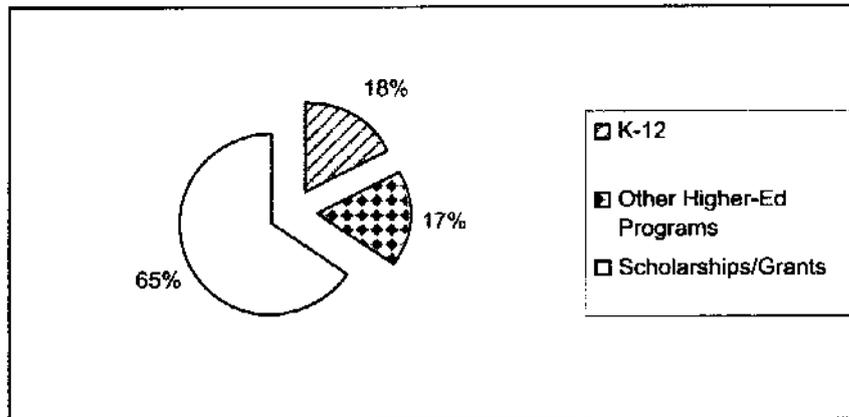
The South Carolina Children First: Resources for Scholarships and Tuition Act of 1996 created the SC Need-based Grant Program for students attending public institutions. The purpose of the Need-based Grant Program is to provide additional financial aid to SC's neediest students. The SC General Assembly also adopted the Children's Education Endowment during the 1996 legislative session.

The SC General Assembly passed the Education and Economic Development Act (EEDA) on May 27, 2005 to address the gap between the education of South Carolina's citizens and the skills and knowledge required in an innovation economy. The purpose of the EEDA is to ensure all South Carolinians graduate from high school prepared either to work in a viable profession or enter postsecondary education without remediation. The legislation mandates a seamless transition from secondary to postsecondary education. As the EEDA continues to impact SC, accessibility and affordability of postsecondary education will continue to be important to students and their families.

South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia Lotteries

With the implementation of the North Carolina Education Lottery in 2005, there is expected to be losses annually in lottery sales. With the State scholarship programs currently using 66% of lottery revenue, there are concerns about continued funding for these programs. South Carolina can look at the situation in Georgia when approaching the problems the State faces in cutting either the number of scholarships or the dollar amount of scholarships. Jeffrey Selingo writes about the Georgia Lottery in *The Chronicle on Higher Education*, "One of the reasons that the situation here reached a crisis is that lawmakers failed to make early adjustments in the program that could have reduced costs. Instead, they opted to make modifications that actually added thousands of students to the scholarship rolls. As a result, any recommendations that come from the commission, such as cutting off payments for books and fees, will surely be met by public outcry." He continues, "Politicians in more than a dozen states that established merit-based scholarships modeled after Georgia's HOPE Scholarship have learned one thing in recent years: The scholarships – which usually give free tuition to in-state students with at least a B average in high school regardless of family income – are to middle-class parents what Social Security is to an older generation. In other words, the programs have become so popular that they are impossible to change."

Figure 3: SC Education Lottery Funding in 2005-06



Discussion

With the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship seeking to encourage the most academically talented students in South Carolina to stay in state for college, this report concludes that the PFS is achieving its intended goal. Over 81% of eligible PFS awardees are staying in state for college, and over 91% of continuing Palmetto Fellows Scholars are keeping their scholarship by meeting the continuing eligibility requirements once enrolled in college (See Table 4). For the LIFE Scholarship, the data in the report indicates that most LIFE recipients tend to meet the GPA and class rank initial eligibility requirements or all three initially eligibility criteria to be awarded the Scholarship upon high school graduation. However, in the most recent academic year, only 48% of incoming freshmen are able to retain the Scholarship for their sophomore year. In contrast, 87% of freshman recipients retained the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship during the same time period (See Appendices E and F). Thus, the report shows, by comparison, the retention rate of freshmen LIFE Scholarship recipients is significantly lower than the retention rate of Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipients. The report also reveals that while only 19.4% of SC HOPE Scholarship recipients earn the LIFE Scholarship their sophomore year, 86.8% of recipients remain in college for their sophomore year. Finally, the continuing eligibility requirements for the three state scholarship programs are for students to maintain a 3.0 cumulative GPA and 30 credit hours per year. For the LIFE Scholarship recipients must maintain a 3.0 LIFE GPA which includes credit hours and grades across all institutions attended. Palmetto Fellows recipients must earn exactly 30 credit hours each academic year and maintain a 3.0 cumulative GPA at their home institution.

The Lottery Tuition Assistance Program is the largest State grant program disbursing \$43.7 million in the 2005-06 academic year to 40,708 students. It provides funding to a variety of students enrolled at two-year institutions. Included in the population are non-traditional students (over one-third of recipients are over the age of 25) and high school students who are dually enrolled in high school and a two-year college or university (5.5% in Fall 2005). In response to the Education and Economic Development Act (EEDA), the SC Department of Education, supported by the SC Commission on Higher Education, the State Technical College System and the EEDA Coordinating Council, has requested approximately \$10.1 million from the General Assembly for 2007-08 to provide a new funding stream specifically designed for dually-enrolled students. Should the funds become available, the use of Lottery Tuition Assistance funds for dual enrollment would be significantly decreased.

The original intent of the SC Need-based Grant was to provide additional financial assistance to the State's neediest students at public institutions. The report shows that the number of students receiving State merit-based scholarship aid has increased by 110% and funding for merit-based programs has increased by 349% since 1998. However, during the same time period, the number of students receiving the SC Need-based Grant has only increased by 19%, and funding has only increased by 34%.

The remainder of the report will provide data and address current issues and intended goals of each of the scholarship and grant programs.

Table 1: Palmetto Fellows Recipients by Ethnicity (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002	Percent	Fall 2003	Percent	Fall 2004	Percent	Fall 2005	Percent
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	0.2%	8	0.2%	6	0.2%	10	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	77	2.6%	99	2.9%	117	3.2%	131	3.0%
Black/African American	77	2.6%	93	2.8%	116	3.2%	136	3.2%
Hispanic	13	0.4%	20	0.6%	27	0.7%	34	.8%
White/non-Hispanic	2,659	91.2%	3,011	89.7%	3,221	87.9%	3,799	88.0%
Unknown	82	2.8%	127	3.8%	176	4.8%	206	4.8%
TOTAL	2,915	100%	3,358	100%	3,663	100%	4,316	100%

Table 2: Palmetto Fellows Recipients by Gender (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002	Percent	Fall 2003	Percent	Fall 2004	Percent	Fall 2005	Percent
Male	1,075	36.9%	1,237	36.8%	1,362	37.2%	1,648	38.2%
Female	1,828	62.7%	2,120	63.2%	2,299	62.8%	2,664	61.7%
Unknown	12	0.4%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	4	.1%
TOTAL	2,915	100%	3,358	100%	3,663	100%	4,316	100%

Table 3: Palmetto Fellows Recipients by Student Level (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002	Percent	Fall 2003	Percent	Fall 2004	Percent	Fall 2005	Percent
Freshmen	994	34.1%	1,104	32.9%	1,150	31.4%	1,402	32.5%
Sophomores	574	19.7%	822	24.5%	913	24.9%	957	22.2%
Juniors	640	22.0%	624	18.6%	863	23.6%	969	22.5%
Seniors	682	23.4%	792	23.6%	711	19.4%	951	22.0%
Graduate (Master's) ²	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	00%
First Professional ²	11	0.4%	13	0.4%	22	0.6%	29	0.7%
Not Reported	12	0.4%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%	6	.1%
TOTAL	2,915	100%	3,358	100%	3,663	100%	4,316	100%

² Graduate and First Professional levels represent the first degree awarded to students in a specific field of study

Palmetto Fellows Scholarship**Question 1: Is the original intent of the Scholarship program still meaningful?**

The Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Program awards a merit-based scholarship designed to recognize the most academically talented high school seniors in South Carolina and encourage them to attend college in the State (SC Code 59-104-20.A).

By establishing high academic requirements to apply for the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship, the Commission is ensuring that the primary purpose of recognizing the most academically talented high school seniors is being met. High school seniors must meet the following three criteria in order to be eligible to apply: 1) score at least 1200 on the SAT or 27 on the ACT; 2) earn at least a 3.50 cumulative GPA on the SC Uniform Grading Scale; and 3) rank in the top six percent of their class; or meet the following two criteria: 1) Score at least 1400 on the SAT or 32 on the ACT, and earn a 4.0 minimum cumulative GPA on the SC Uniform Grading Scale.

The secondary purpose of the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Program, to encourage the most academically talented students to attend college in South Carolina, is attained by offering a financially competitive award. When the SC Education Lottery was approved in 2001, the amount of the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship award increased from an annual maximum award of \$5,000 to \$6,700. Also, the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship awarding process changed from selection based on limited funding to an entitlement for all students who meet the eligibility criteria. The fact that a small percentage of students decline the Scholarship is another indicator that it is fulfilling its purpose. On average, only 18% of students decline it— usually because they choose to attend highly selective, out-of-state institutions such as Duke University, Harvard College, Johns Hopkins University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Princeton, and Yale University.

Palmetto Fellows Scholarship**Question 2: How can the criteria be changed to ensure that more students retain the Scholarship in their second and third years of college?**

From Fall 2004 to Fall 2005, an average of 91.5% of students retained their Palmetto Fellows Scholarship (see Table 4), as has been the case since the program's inception. No changes are proposed in the initial eligibility criteria since the retention rate continues to be very high.

Table 4: Fall 2004 to Fall 2005 Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Retention (CHEMIS)

	Freshman to Sophomore	Sophomore to Junior	Junior to Senior	Total
Public Four-year	86.1%	90.4%	89.2%	88.3%
Independent Four-year	86.7%	92.5%	95.2%	90.9%

Palmetto Fellows Scholarship

Question 3: What do statistics tell us about the overall achievement of college freshmen?

The overall achievement of college freshmen recipients of the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship has been excellent as indicated by the following statistics (CHEMIS):

- 98% of Fall 2005 freshmen Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipients graduated from high school with at least a 4.0 cumulative GPA on the SC Uniform Grading Scale. In contrast, only 31.1% of all Fall 2005 first-time, full-time freshmen in South Carolina graduated from high school with at least a 4.0 GPA.
- In Fall 2005, the average Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipient's SAT score was 1313. This was 24.6% higher than the 2005 State average of 1054 at four-year institutions.
- 89.3% of Fall 2004 freshmen Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipients retained the Scholarship in their sophomore year by maintaining the required 3.0 minimum cumulative GPA. Only 51.4% of all Fall 2004 first-time, full-time freshmen in South Carolina returned to the same institution with at least a 3.0 cumulative GPA.

Palmetto Fellows Scholarship

Question 4: Which colleges had the highest scholarship retention rates?

Of the public four-year institutions in South Carolina with a minimum of 20 Palmetto Fellow Scholars, USC Columbia and Francis Marion University each retained 92.1% of their Palmetto Fellows Scholarship recipients from Fall 2004 to Fall 2005. Of South Carolina's independent four-year institutions with a minimum of 20 Palmetto Fellow Scholars, North Greenville University retained 95.7% of their Palmetto Fellow Scholars from Fall 2004 to Fall 2005 while Wofford University retained 94.6%. (For detailed retention data by institution, see Appendix E.)

LIFE Scholarship Program

History:

The Legislative Incentives for Future Excellence (LIFE) Scholarship was established by the South Carolina General Assembly during the 1998 legislative session and was signed into law on June 19, 1998. A student was originally required to meet the following criteria:

- be a SC resident;
- graduate from a SC high school, home school, or preparatory school outside of the state while a dependent of a SC resident after 1995;
- enroll full-time at an eligible SC institution within 2 years and 3 months of high school graduation as a degree-seeking student;
- earn a 3.0 minimum cumulative GPA based on a 4.0 scale;
- score at least 1000 on the SAT or its equivalent (Students attending a two-year institution did not need to meet the SAT requirement.) (SC Code 59-149-50); and
- prove he or she had never been convicted of any felonies and had not been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related misdemeanor offenses within the past academic year by submitting a signed affidavit to the financial aid office at the institution at which he or she was enrolled (SC Code 59-149-90).

In 2000, the South Carolina General Assembly altered the eligibility requirements for the LIFE Scholarship at four-year institutions by increasing the SAT score requirement fifty points every two years. In order to qualify for the LIFE Scholarship for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 academic years, students enrolled in four-year institutions were required to earn a 3.0 minimum cumulative GPA on a 4.0 scale and score a minimum of 1050 on the SAT (22 on the ACT) (SC Code 59-149-50). The average SAT score for first-time freshmen in 2001 was 1139 (ACT scores were converted to SAT).

During the 2002 legislative session, the General Assembly amended the initial eligibility criteria for four-year institutions requiring students to meet two of the following three criteria: 1) earn a 3.0 minimum cumulative GPA, 2) earn a minimum score of 1100 on the SAT (24 on the ACT), and 3) rank in the top thirty percent of their graduating class (SC Code 59-149-50). The average SAT score for first-time entering freshmen in 2002 was 1160 (ACT scores were converted to SAT). During the same 2002 session, the initial two year and three month deadline for entering college after high school was removed as a criterion for eligibility.

During the 2003 legislative session, \$94.6 million was allocated to the LIFE Scholarship Program with \$54.6 million in proceeds coming from State General Funds and \$40 million from proceeds generated by the SC Education Lottery. Through these funds, students attending four-year public or independent institutions received an amount up to the cost of tuition, not to exceed \$5,000, which included a \$300 book allowance, while students attending two-year public or technical institutions received an amount up to the cost of tuition, plus an additional \$300 book allowance. In addition, students attending two-year independent institutions received an award amount up to the cost of tuition at the two-year regional campuses, plus an additional \$300 book allowance (SC Code 59-149-10).

The terms of eligibility for the LIFE Scholarship are based upon a student's initial college enrollment date (i.e., the semester a student matriculates into a postsecondary institution after high school). A student enrolled in a one-year certificate program is eligible to receive the LIFE Scholarship for two consecutive semesters. A student enrolled in an associate's degree program is eligible for four consecutive semesters, and if enrolled in a bachelor's degree program a student is eligible for eight consecutive semesters (ten semesters if enrolled in an approved five-year bachelor's degree program).

For the 2004-05 academic year, the General Assembly passed Act 187 of 2004 (The LIFE Sciences Act) which included a provision allowing a student to use grades and credit hours earned from any eligible South Carolina institution he or she attended toward fulfilling the eligibility requirements for the LIFE Scholarship (Act 187, 2004). In January 2005, the SC Supreme Court in the case of *Sloan v. Wilkins* found that sections of the LIFE Sciences Act violated Article III, § 17 of the South Carolina Constitution (SC Supreme Court, 2005). The

SC Constitution, Article III, § 17 provides that "every Act or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." In its decision, the Court found that Act 187 contained several subjects from life sciences provisions to the establishment of a culinary arts institute. Thus, the SC Supreme Court ruled that portions of the LIFE Sciences Act 187 were unconstitutional. Subsequently, the South Carolina General Assembly passed Act 162 of 2005 allowing students to use grades and credit hours from all institutions attended, in-state and out-of-state, effective beginning with the 2005-06 academic year (Ratified June 2, 2005; Governor's veto overridden June 14, 2005).

Table 5 lists LIFE Scholarship award amounts from 1998 until 2005. Although the *cost of attendance* at four-year institutions has risen steadily since 1998, the LIFE Scholarship covered an increasing amount of that cost until Fall 2003. While the *cost of attendance* continues to rise at all institutions, the LIFE Scholarship is now covering a smaller percentage of that cost. For example, for the 2003-04 academic year, the scholarship covered 51% of the *cost of attendance* at public four-year institutions and 88% of *tuition and fees*, and in 2004-05 the LIFE Scholarship covered only 46% of the *cost of attendance* at public four-year institutions and 79% of *tuition and fees*. In contrast, at public two-year institutions, the LIFE Scholarship continues to cover the cost of *tuition and fees*. For instance, since the 2002-03 academic year, the scholarship has covered the total cost of tuition and fees including a \$300 book allowance.

Table 5: LIFE Scholarship Award as Percentage of the Cost of Attendance & Tuition and Fees (CHEMIS)³

	LIFE Scholarship Public Four-year Institutions					LIFE Scholarship Public Two-year Institutions		
	Award Amount	Cost of Attendance	Percent Covered	Tuition and Fees	Percent Covered	Award Amount	Tuition and Fees	Percent Covered
1998-1999	\$2,000	\$7,157	28%	\$3,621	55%	\$1,000	\$1,314	76%
2000-2001	\$3,000	\$7,716	39%	\$3,819	79%	Cost of tuition (for 30 credit hours)	\$1,290	100%
2002-2003	\$4,700 + (books) \$300	\$8,669	58%	\$4,748	105%	Cost of tuition (for 30 credit hours) + (books) \$300	\$2,113	114%
2003-2004	\$4,700 + (books) \$300	\$9,831	51%	\$5,672	88%	Cost of tuition (for 30 credit hours) + (books) \$300	\$2,572	112%
2004-2005	\$4,700 + (books) \$300	\$10,783	46%	\$6,352	79%	Cost of tuition (for 30 credit hours) + (books) \$300	\$2,707	111%

³ SC Code of Laws 59-149-10 states that the LIFE Scholarship can cover the *cost of attendance* up to \$4,700 plus a \$300 book allowance at four-year institutions and cost of *tuition and fees* for up to 30 credit hours at two-year public institutions. Students attending two-year independent institutions may receive an amount not to exceed the average cost of *tuition and fees* at USC regional campuses.

Eligibility Criteria:

According to SC Regulation 62-900.10, to be eligible to receive the LIFE Scholarship, a student attending a four-year institution must meet two of the following three criteria: 1) earn a 3.0 minimum cumulative GPA based on the SC Uniform Grading Scale upon high school graduation; 2) score at least 1100 on the SAT or its equivalent; and 3) rank in the top thirty percent of his or her graduating class. A student attending a two-year institution must earn a 3.0 minimum cumulative GPA based on the SC Uniform Grading Scale upon high school graduation (2002).

A student must also meet the following general eligibility requirements:

- be a SC resident;
- graduate from a SC high school, home school, preparatory school outside of the State while a dependent of a SC resident, or successfully complete three of the final four years of high school within SC;
- enroll full-time at an eligible SC institution as a degree-seeking student;
- owe no refund or repayment on a State grant, Pell Grant or a Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant and not be in default on a loan under the Federal Perkins Loan or Federal Stafford Loan program; and
- prove that he or she has never been convicted of any felonies and has not been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related misdemeanor offenses within the past academic year by submitting a signed affidavit to the financial aid office at the institution at which he or she is enrolled.

Award Process:

No application is required for the LIFE Scholarship. The scholarship is automatically awarded by the college or university's financial aid office if a student qualifies. To renew the LIFE Scholarship, students must earn 30 credit hours each academic year and a 3.0 LIFE GPA. Institutions may award students the LIFE Scholarship for up to eight consecutive semesters.

In the 2003-04 academic year, 27,109 students received the LIFE Scholarship and \$119.2 million was disbursed, representing a 9% increase in the number of awards compared with the 2002-03 academic year.

LIFE Scholarship Statistics:

The following table (Table 6) indicates that most LIFE Scholarship recipients are White/non-Hispanic. However, the percentage of Black/African Americans has increased from 12.9% in Fall 1998 to 16.5% in Fall 2004. The next table (Table 7) indicates that the majority of LIFE Scholarship recipients are female. In particular, the data in Table 7 shows that 63.1% of LIFE Scholarship recipients in Fall 2004 were female while 36.8% of the scholarship recipients were male.

Table 8 presents data concerning the number of LIFE Scholarship recipients by student level. The data in the table reveals that the majority of LIFE Scholarships are awarded to freshmen, and Table 9 shows that most LIFE Scholarship recipients are enrolled in the public institutions.

Table 6: LIFE Scholarship Recipients by Ethnicity (CHEMIS)

	Fall 1998		Fall 2000		Fall 2002		Fall 2004	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Percent	Percent
Black/ African American	1,893	12.9%	1,942	11.7%	3,638	15.6%	4,469	16.5%
American Indian/ Alaskan National	24	0.2%	29	0.2%	68	0.3%	78	0.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	277	1.9%	301	1.8%	425	1.8%	467	1.7%
Hispanic	109	0.7%	158	1.0%	241	1.0%	330	1.2%
White/ non-Hispanic	11,968	81.9%	13,511	81.6%	18,880	81%	20,695	76.3%
Unknown/Non- Resident Alien	347	2.3%	619	3.7%	79	0.3%	1070	4.0%
TOTAL	14,618	100%	16,560	100%	23,331	100%	27,109	100%

Table 7: LIFE Scholarship Recipients by Gender (CHEMIS)

	Fall 1998		Fall 2000		Fall 2002		Fall 2004	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Male	5,174	35.4%	6,018	36.3%	8,507	36.5%	9,968	36.8%
Female	9,364	64.1%	10,481	63.3%	14,757	63.3%	17,124	63.1%
Unknown	80	.5%	61	.4%	67	.2%	17	.1%
TOTAL	14,618	100%	16,560	100%	23,331	100%	27,109	100%

Table 8: LIFE Scholarship Recipients by Student Level (CHEMIS)

	Fall 1998		Fall 2000		Fall 2002		Fall 2004	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Freshmen	6,113	41.8%	6,665	40.3%	10,456	44.8%	11,459	42.2%
Sophomores	3,111	21.3%	3,911	23.6%	5,295	22.7%	6,242	23.0%
Juniors	2,629	18.0%	3,069	18.5%	3,799	16.3%	4,929	18.2%
Seniors	2,603	17.8%	2,814	17.0%	3,643	15.6%	4,329	16.0%
First Professional	52	0.4%	38	0.2%	46	0.2%	96	0.4%
Master's	12	0.1%	0	.0%	21	0.1%	12	.0%
Unknown	98	0.7%	62	0.4%	71	0.3%	42	0.1%
TOTAL	14,618	100%	16,560	100%	23,331	100%	27,109	100%

Table 9: LIFE Scholarship Recipients by Sector (CHEMIS)

	Fall 1998		Fall 2000		Fall 2002		Fall 2004	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Research Institutions	5,731	39.3%	6,338	38.3%	8,722	37.4%	10,076	37.2%
Comprehensive Teaching Colleges & Universities	4,259	29.1%	4,666	28.2%	6,880	29.5%	8,305	30.6%
Two-year Regional	264	1.8%	346	2.1%	490	2.1%	549	2.0%
Technical Colleges	1,261	8.6%	1,596	9.8%	2,537	10.9%	3,109	11.5%
Four-year Independent	3,031	20.7%	3,538	21.4%	4,522	19.4%	4,811	17.7%
Two-year Independent	72	.5%	76	.5%	180	0.8%	259	1.0%
TOTAL	14,618	100%	16,560	100%	23,331	100%	27,109	100%

LIFE Scholarship

Question 1: Is the original intent of the Scholarship program still meaningful?

The LIFE Scholarship is one of South Carolina's merit-based awards designed to increase access to higher education, improve the employability of South Carolina students, provide incentives for students to be better prepared for college, and encourage students to graduate from college on time (SC Code 59-149 and SC Regulations 62-900.1).

The first purpose of the LIFE Scholarship is to increase access to higher education. Since its inception, the number of first-time, full-time freshmen attending institutions in South Carolina has risen approximately 23.7% (from 20,645 in 1998 to 25,546 in 2004). The percentage of freshmen receiving the Scholarship has risen from 28% in 1998 to 40.8% in 2004 (See Appendix K, Percentage of First Time Freshmen LIFE Recipients). To provide broad postsecondary accessibility, the LIFE Scholarship Program awards scholarships to students enrolled in both two- and four-year eligible institutions in the State. It was awarded to 14,618 students in its first year (1998) and to 27,109 students in Fall 2004, representing a 85.4% increase in awards over the past six years.

The second purpose of the LIFE Scholarship is to improve the employability of South Carolina students. According to the 2003 US Census, 76.3% of South Carolinians over 25 years of age possess high school diplomas and 20.4% hold bachelor's degrees or higher. Both of these percentages are lower than the national average of 80.4% of Americans with a high school diploma and 24.4% of Americans with at least a bachelor's degree (US Census, 2003). College-educated workers' higher earnings and lower unemployment are good reasons to go to college, and these benefits are also evidence of the demand for college graduates (Mittelhauser). The number of associate's and bachelor's degrees awarded in South Carolina each year has risen from 21,229 (in 1997-98) to 32,713 (in 2003-04) (CHEMIS).

The third purpose of the LIFE Scholarship is to provide an incentive for students to be better prepared for college. Initially, a student was required to graduate with a minimum 3.0 cumulative high school GPA and a minimum 1000 SAT score in order to be eligible to apply for the LIFE Scholarship to attend a four-year SC institution. In 2000, the minimum SAT score requirement increased to 1050 while the GPA requirement remained the same.

Since 2002, a student attending a four-year institution must meet two of the following three requirements: a 3.0 minimum cumulative high school GPA, a minimum 1100 SAT/24 ACT score, and/or rank in the top thirty percent of his or her high school graduating class. A student attending a two-year institution qualifies for the LIFE Scholarship by earning a 3.0 minimum cumulative GPA upon high school graduation.

By modifying the eligibility criteria over the past six years, the State has encouraged high school students to reach higher academic goals in order to reap the rewards of scholarships to attend college. Table 10 shows

that on average since 1998, South Carolina freshmen were high-performing high school students, earning 3.0 GPAs and higher.

Table 10: High School GPA for First-time, Full-time Degree-seeking SC Freshmen (CHEMIS)

	1998		2000		2002		2004	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Lower than 2.0	148	1.5%	82	.8%	458	3.0%	679	3.6%
2.0 to 2.49	938	9.5%	601	6.3%	1,287	8.3%	1,643	8.9%
2.5 to 2.99	1,979	20.1%	1,424	14.9%	2,039	13.2%	2,793	15.1%
3.0 to 3.49	3,474	35.4%	3,552	37.0%	4,035	26.2%	4,585	24.6%
3.5 to 3.99	2,432	24.8%	2,614	27.3%	3,995	25.9%	4,583	24.6%
4.0 or Higher	855	8.7%	1,316	13.7%	3,605	23.4%	4,321	23.2%
TOTAL	9,826	100%	9,589	100%	15,419	100%	18,604	100%

As shown in Table 11, the average SAT score for LIFE Scholarship recipients has declined over the last several years. This may be attributed to the fact that students can qualify for the LIFE Scholarship by meeting the minimum GPA and class rank requirements, instead of the SAT/ACT requirement. However, LIFE Scholarship recipients' average SAT scores are still higher than the average SAT scores of students attending four-year institutions in South Carolina.

Table 11: Average SAT Score for SC First-time Freshmen Compared With LIFE Scholarship Recipients (CHEMIS)⁴

	Average SAT Score For SC Freshmen at Four-year Institutions	Average SAT Score For Freshmen LIFE Scholarship Recipients
Fall 1998	1045	1134
Fall 2000	1059	1152
Fall 2002	1047	1089
Fall 2004	1050	1090

⁴Numbers are based on SC first-time, full-time degree-seeking freshmen at four-year public and independent institutions.

The fourth purpose of the LIFE Scholarship is to encourage students to graduate on time. In order to fulfill this purpose, the LIFE Scholarship is limited to four semesters at two-year institutions and eight semesters at four-year institutions.

In the 1999 LIFE Scholarship cohort study (Table 12), 5,372 first-time freshmen received the LIFE Scholarship at four-year institutions. Of these students, 2,080 received the LIFE Scholarship for four years and graduated at a 73.8% rate; 1,014 received the LIFE Scholarship during their freshman year and at least one other year during the next three years, and graduated at a 45.8% rate at the same institution and a 4.6% rate if they transferred; and 2,278 students received the LIFE Scholarship during their freshman year only. An additional 682 students earned the LIFE Scholarship after their freshman year and graduated in four years at a rate of 54.8% from the same institution, and at a 4.5% rate from another institution.

In general, data available from the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reveals that graduation rates do not vary significantly from year to year (U. S.

Department of Education ... IPEDS). In 1999, students attending South Carolina four-year institutions graduated at a 36.91% rate (See Appendix O: IPEDS South Carolina Four-year Institutions Graduation Rates). As Table 12 shows, in 1999 the overall graduation rate for LIFE Scholarship recipients at four-year institutions was 46.1% if they received the scholarship their freshman year, and 54.8% if they earned it some other year.

Table 12: 1999 Cohort of LIFE Scholarship Recipients Entering as First-time, Full-time Freshmen at Four-year Institutions (CHEMIS)

Received Scholarship	Students	Percent	Graduated In Four Years	Rate	Graduated In Four Years	Rate
			Same Institution		Different Institution	
Four Years	2,080	38.7%	1,536	73.8%	92	4.4%
Freshman Year Only	2,278	42.4%	475	20.9%	26	1.1%
Freshman Year and at Some Other Point in Four Years	1,014	18.9%	464	45.8%	47	4.6%
	5,372	100.0%	2,475	46.1%	165	3.1%
At Some Point After Freshman Year	682		374	54.8%	31	4.5%

Although scholarship aid assists students in overcoming financial obstacles, there are other factors that affect a student's persistence toward graduation. Issues ranging from class schedules to child care can make or break a student's college career. The NCES has identified seven risk factors – seven threats endangering graduation: delaying enrollment, enrolling part-time, being a single parent, having children under 18, being financially independent of one's parents, working full-time, and lacking a high school diploma. The more of these factors that apply to a student, the less likely he or she is to obtain a degree (Horn & Premko, 1995).

LIFE Scholarship

Question 2: How can the criteria be changed to ensure that more students retain the Scholarship in their second and third years of college?

Table 13 shows sophomore year retention rates for LIFE Scholarship recipients based upon their initial high school qualifications. In Fall 1998, when a minimum class rank was not required, 37% of recipients who qualified based on GPA and SAT retained the Scholarship their sophomore year. However, 55.6% of the freshmen who met all three criteria (GPA, SAT and rank) retained the Scholarship their sophomore year.

Beginning with the Fall 2002 term, students were required to meet only two of three criteria. In Fall 2002, 44.3% of those who earned the Scholarship based on GPAs and SAT scores retained it their sophomore year, while in Fall 2003, 45.6% of them retained the Scholarship their sophomore year. Among those who qualified based upon class rank and SAT scores, in Fall 2002 and Fall 2003, 50% and 68.1% respectively retained the Scholarship their sophomore year.

Table 13: LIFE Scholarship Recipients' Sophomore Year Retention Rates Based Upon High School Qualifications (CHEMIS)

	Fall 1998 to Fall 1999	Fall 2000 to Fall 2001	Fall 2002 to Fall 2003	Fall 2003 to Fall 2004
High School GPA and SAT/ACT	37.0%	42.0%	44.3%	45.6%
Class Rank and SAT/ACT	N/A	N/A	50.0%	68.1%
High School GPA and Class Rank	N/A	N/A	47.2%	46.0%
All 3: High School GPA, Class Rank, and SAT/ACT	55.6%	59.8%	66.3%	69.0%

LIFE Scholarship

Question 3: What do statistics tell us about the overall achievement of college freshmen?

The first year of college is the most critical to degree completion. According to the Lumina Foundation for Education, "one-third of all first-year students who enroll in America's postsecondary schools will not return to the same institution the following fall. Attrition rates range from a low of 5 percent at highly selective schools to 50 percent or more at some open-admission colleges (Lumina Foundation for Education, 2004)." The Education Trust's report, "A Matter of Degrees: Improving Graduation Rates in Four-year Colleges and Universities," shows that many institutions lose one out of every four students in the freshman year alone (Carey, 2004). Freshmen LIFE Scholarship recipients, though, are more successful than the average South Carolina student according to Table 14. Fifty-eight percent of first-time, full-time freshmen who received the LIFE Scholarship in Fall 2004 earned at least a 3.0 GPA during their freshmen year. In comparison, only 45% of students who were SC college students earned above a 3.0 GPA during their freshmen year.

Dr. Andrew Sorenson, President of the University of South Carolina, commented on the Number One ranking bestowed upon USC's First-Year Experience program by the US News and World Report College Guide that "the first year of college is a critical one for students, one that sets the tone for their college career, including their choice of major, their academic performance, their social networks and their campus and community involvement (USC First-Year Experience)."

Table 14: GPA for Fall 2004 First-time Freshmen (CHEMIS)⁵

	LIFE Scholarship Recipients		South Carolina College Students	
	First-time Freshmen Recipients Returning to College in Fall 2004		First-time Freshmen Returning to College in Fall 2004*	
Lower than 2.0	546	6.9%	2,374	14.4%
2.00 – 2.49	1068	13.6%	3,032	18.4%
2.50 – 2.99	1734	22.0%	3,649	22.2%
SUBTOTAL (2.0 to 2.99)	3,348	42.5%	9,055	55.0%
3.00 – 3.49	2851	36.2%	4,383	26.6%
3.50 – 3.99	1533	19.5%	2,599	15.8%
4.00 and Higher	148	1.9%	423	2.6%
SUBTOTAL (3.0 to 3.99)	4,532	57.5%	7,405	45.0%
GRAND TOTAL	7,880	100%	16,460	100%

⁵ Numbers are based on first-time, full-time degree-seeking freshmen attending institutions in South Carolina

LIFE Scholarship

Question 4: Which colleges had the highest Scholarship retention rates?

Of the public four-year institutions in South Carolina, USC Columbia retained 73.0% of their LIFE Scholarship recipients and Clemson retained 68.4%. In the same year, independent four-year institutions with the highest overall retention rates for the LIFE Scholarship were Bob Jones University (81.9%), Converse College (78.7%), Columbia International University (76.8%), and North Greenville College (75.4%). Finally, among the technical colleges, Piedmont Technical College (28.3%), Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College (26.3%), Florence-Darlington Technical College (25.6%), and Technical College of the Low Country (25.0%) were the institutions with the most students retaining the LIFE Scholarship from Fall 2003 to Fall 2004. (See Appendix F for detailed retention data by institution for the LIFE Scholarship for Fall 2003 to Fall 2004.)

SC HOPE Scholarship Program

History:

The SC HOPE Scholarship Program was established in 2001 and was implemented during the 2002-03 academic year. It is a merit-based award designed for first-time entering freshmen attending four-year institutions who do not meet the qualifications for the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship or the LIFE Scholarship. The General Assembly authorized funding in the amount of up to \$2,650 per student (not to exceed the cost of attendance), which includes a \$150 book allowance.

Eligibility Criteria:

In order for a student to be eligible for the SC HOPE Scholarship, he or she must:

- be a SC resident;
- earn a minimum cumulative 3.0 grade point average (GPA) based on the SC Uniform Grading Scale upon high school graduation;
- be admitted, enrolled full-time, and classified as a degree-seeking undergraduate student at an eligible four-year institution in SC; and
- prove that he or she has never been convicted of any felonies and has not been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related misdemeanor offenses within the past academic year, by submitting a signed affidavit to the financial aid office at the institution at which he or she is enrolled (SC Regulations 62-900.95.A).

Award Process:

No application is required for the SC HOPE Scholarship. It is automatically awarded by the college or university's financial aid office if a student qualifies and is only available to the student his or her freshman year. If a SC HOPE Scholarship recipient earns 30 credit hours and a minimum 3.0 LIFE GPA by the end of the academic year, the institution may award the student a LIFE Scholarship for the sophomore year. The student may continue to receive the LIFE Scholarship the junior and senior years as well if he or she continues to meet the eligibility requirements.

For the 2005-06 academic year, 2,613 students received the SC HOPE Scholarship and approximately \$6.2 million was disbursed, representing an 18.9% increase in the number of students awarded compared with the 2002-03 academic year (2,197 students were awarded in 2002-03).

SC HOPE Scholarship Statistics:

Table 15 shows SC HOPE Scholarship recipients by ethnicity from Fall 2002 to Fall 2005. In Fall 2005, the two main ethnic groups receiving the SC HOPE Scholarship were Black/African Americans (31.8%) and White/non-Hispanics (61.5%). These percentages are consistent with the ethnicity of the population of SC where, according to the Southern Education Foundation's report titled, "Miles to Go: South Carolina," African Americans and other minority groups comprise 30% of South Carolina's overall population (2002). In addition, Table 16 shows that in Fall 2005, females received the majority of SC HOPE Scholarships (61.4%) while males received 38.4%.

Table 15: SC HOPE Scholarship Recipients by Ethnicity (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Black/ African American	585	28.0%	770	33.1%	724	31.0%	779	31.8%
American Indian/ Alaskan National	8	0.4%	4	0.2%	8	0.3%	8	0.3%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	24	1.2%	29	1.2%	33	1.4%	27	1.1%
Hispanic	27	1.3%	25	1.1%	41	1.7%	32	1.3%
White/ non- Hispanic	1,383	66.3%	1,428	61.4%	1,463	62.4%	1,506	61.5%
Unknown	58	2.8%	69	3.0%	75	3.2%	97	4.0%
TOTAL	2,085	100%	2,325	100%	2,344	100%	2,449	100%

Table 16: SC HOPE Scholarship Recipients by Gender (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Male	801	38.4%	858	36.9%	933	39.8%	940	38.4%
Female	1,274	61.1%	1,445	61.6%	1,409	60.1%	1,505	61.4%
Unknown	10	.5%	12	1.5%	2	0.1%	4	0.2%
TOTAL	2,085	100%	2,325	100%	2,344	100%	2,449	100%

SC HOPE Scholarship

Question 1: Is the original intent of the Scholarship program still meaningful?

The primary purpose of the SC HOPE Scholarship Program is to provide funding to students who graduate from high school with a minimum 3.0 cumulative GPA on the SC Uniform Grading Scale but who are not eligible to receive either the LIFE or Palmetto Fellows Scholarship. Students receiving the SC HOPE Scholarship their freshman year of college are then eligible to receive the LIFE Scholarship their sophomore, junior, and senior years by maintaining an annual minimum 3.0 LIFE GPA and completing an average of 30 credit hours per academic year. Statistics show that out of the SC HOPE Scholarship recipients Fall 2004, 19.4 percent of SC HOPE Scholarship recipients earned the LIFE Scholarship for Fall 2005. In addition, statistics show that 66.2 percent returned to the same institution in Fall 2005 and 20.6 percent returned to a different SC institution in Fall 2005 with or without the LIFE Scholarship. Only 13.2 percent of Fall 2004 SC HOPE Scholarship recipients did not enroll in a SC institution Fall 2005.

In comparison, 76.7 percent of all freshmen at public four-year institutions returned to the same college Fall 2005 and 71 percent of all freshmen attending four-year independent institutions returned to the same college Fall 2005.

Financial aid officials from around the State have noted that the SC HOPE Scholarship is providing college

access to students who otherwise may not have enrolled in college at all or who may not have enrolled in a four-year college (SCCHE Division of Student Services, 2004). The majority of Fall 2004 SC HOPE Scholarship recipients returned to college their sophomore year, regardless of whether they qualified for the LIFE Scholarship or not. (See Appendix H for results by institution.) Data reported to CHEMIS revealed that of the Fall 2004 SC HOPE Scholarship recipients:

- 13.2% did not enroll in a SC institution Fall 2005;
- 66.2% returned to the same SC institution in Fall 2005 (with or without the LIFE Scholarship); and
- 20.6% returned to a different SC institution in Fall 2005.

Matthew Daneman notes in his article "Student Retention Rates Get the Old College Try," that according to ACT Incorporated, the national four-year institution freshman retention rate (the percentage of students who come back for a second year of college) is approximately 74%. At independent institutions the rate is 75%, and at public two-year institutions the rate is 72% (Daneman, 2002). According to the 2002 report of the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, "Empty Promises: The Myth of College Access in America," "unmet financial need and the work and loan burden that it represents is a key factor in determining whether high school graduates have access to postsecondary education at a four-year public institution." By providing SC HOPE recipients with a monetary incentive to enroll in a four-year institution and closing the gap on their unmet financial need, SC is improving the probability that these students will enroll in college and eventually earn degrees. According to a NCES report in 2003, students who received more financial aid in their first year at a four-year institution were less likely to leave within three years than those who received less aid (Horn & Premko, 1995).

In February 2005, the Division of Student Services conducted a survey of financial aid officials at South Carolina institutions examining the types of financial aid assistance obtained by Fall 2004 SC HOPE Scholarship recipients. (See Appendix G for the survey results.) In addition to their Scholarships, they utilized the following other types of aid (SCCHE Division of Student Services, 2005):

- 53.4% obtained loans (11.4% were obtained by their parents);
- 25.6% received SC Need-based Grants; and
- 18.2% received institutional scholarships.

SC HOPE Scholarship

Question 2: How can the criteria be changed to ensure that more students retain the Scholarship in their second and third years of college?

Reducing the minimum GPA and credit-hour requirements for SC HOPE Scholarship recipients to earn the LIFE Scholarship may increase the number who would earn the LIFE Scholarship their sophomore year. As Table 17 indicates, approximately 19.2% of SC HOPE Scholarship recipients earned the LIFE Scholarship their sophomore year at the public four-year institutions and approximately 20.3% of SC HOPE Scholarship recipients earned the LIFE Scholarship their sophomore year at the four-year independent institutions.

Table 17: Fall 2004 Percentage of SC HOPE Scholarship Recipients Who Earned the LIFE Scholarship Fall 2005 (CHEMIS)

Students Attending Public Four-year Institutions	19.2%
Students Attending Independent Four-year Institutions	20.3%

Table 18 shows GPAs and credit hours completed by Fall 2004 SC HOPE Scholarship recipients at the end of their freshman year. It reveals that 38.2% of the students who completed the required 30 or more credit hours earned GPAs of 3.0 or higher, and 61.8% earned GPAs lower than 3.0. Of the students who met the 30 hour requirement but did not meet the 3.0 minimum cumulative GPA requirement, the largest percentage of these students (37.5%) earned between a 2.00 and a 2.49 GPA.

Table 18: GPAs and Completed Credit Hours of 2004 SC HOPE Scholarship Recipients Who Enrolled at the Same Institution Fall 2005 (CHEMIS)

	Number of Credit Hours							
	0 – 23		24 – 29		30 or More		Grand Total	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
0.00 to 1.99	116	58.0%	75	18.3%	60	6.4%	251	16.2%
2.00 to 2.49	69	34.5%	179	43.8%	218	23.1%	466	30.0%
2.50 to 2.74	7	3.5%	63	15.4%	175	18.6%	245	15.8%
2.75 to 2.84	4	2.0%	31	7.6%	46	4.9%	81	5.2%
2.85 to 2.99	1	0.5%	27	6.6%	83	8.8%	111	7.2%
3.00 to 3.49	3	1.5%	32	7.8%	285	30.3%	320	20.6%
3.50 to 3.99	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	71	7.5%	73	4.7%
4.00 and Higher	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.4%	4	0.3%
TOTAL	200	100%	409	100%	942	100%	1,551	100%

SC HOPE Scholarship

Question 3: What do statistics tell us about the overall achievement of college freshmen?

While all SC HOPE Scholarship recipients graduated from high school with at least a 3.0 cumulative GPA in Fall 2005, 79.2% of their high school peers attending SC four-year institutions graduated with at least a 3.0 GPA. Table 19 shows that 30.6% of the Fall 2005 SC HOPE Scholarship recipients graduated from high school with GPAs of 3.5 or higher. Table 20 reveals that 25.6% of the Fall 2004 SC HOPE Scholarship recipients who reenrolled at the same institution their sophomore year earned GPAs above 3.0 at the completion of their freshman year.

Table 19: High School GPAs of SC HOPE Scholarship Recipients (CHEMIS)

	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3.00 to 3.49	1,358	74.1%	1,527	71.5%	1,539	72.5%	1,626	69.4%
3.50 to 3.74	361	19.7%	426	19.9%	429	20.2%	497	21.2%
3.75 to 3.99	83	4.5%	136	6.4%	117	5.5%	165	7.0%
4.0 and Higher	30	1.7%	47	2.2%	37	1.8%	57	2.4%
TOTAL	1,832	100%	2,136	100%	2,122	100%	2,345	100%

**Table 20: 2004 GPAs of SC HOPE Scholarship Recipients Enrolled at Same Institution
Fall 2005 (CHEMIS)**

	Students	Percent
0.0 - 1.99	251	16.2%
2.00 - 2.49	466	30.0%
2.50 - 2.74	245	15.8%
2.75 - 2.84	81	5.2%
2.85 - 2.99	111	7.2%
3.00 - 3.49	320	20.6%
3.50 - 3.99	73	4.7%
4.00 and Higher	4	0.3%
TOTAL	1,551	100.0%

SC HOPE Scholarship

Question 4: Which colleges had the highest retention rates of SC HOPE Scholarship recipients who earned the LIFE Scholarship their sophomore year?

Of the public four-year institutions in 2004-05, 34.8% of USC Columbia's SC HOPE Scholarship recipients earned the LIFE Scholarship their sophomore year, and 31.3% of USC Beaufort's SC HOPE Scholarship recipients earned the LIFE Scholarship their sophomore year. Independent institutions with the highest percentage of SC HOPE Scholarship recipients earning the LIFE Scholarship their sophomore year were: Columbia International University (50%) and Wofford College (33.3%). (See Appendix H for detailed SC data by institution.)

Lottery Tuition Assistance

History:

The Lottery Tuition Assistance Program (LTAP) was established in 2001 under the SC Education Lottery Act and was implemented for the first time during the 2002-03 academic year. It was designed to provide tuition assistance to South Carolina residents attending two-year public or independent institutions. It is the largest State grant program in South Carolina disbursing \$40.7 million in the 2005-06 academic year to 40,708 students. The number of students in the program has grown by 34.9% since it first awarded \$29.7 million to 30,180 students in the 2002-03 academic year.

Eligibility Criteria:

In order to receive Lottery Tuition Assistance (LTA), a student must:

- file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA);
- be a SC resident;
- be enrolled at the time of grant disbursement as a degree-seeking student in a minimum of six credit hours for the term at an eligible two-year institution and be making satisfactory academic progress;
- owe no refund or repayment on a State grant, Pell Grant or a Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant and not be in default on a loan under the Federal Perkins Loan or Federal Stafford Loan program; and
- not be a recipient of the SC HOPE, LIFE or Palmetto Fellows Scholarship (SC Regulations 62-900.165.A).

For continued eligibility, a student must maintain a minimum 2.0 GPA (on a 4.0 scale for graduation purposes) after attempting 24 credit hours. Students cannot receive LTA for more than one certificate, diploma, or degree earned within any five-year period unless the additional certificate, diploma, or degree constitutes progress in the same field of study.

Award Process:

Financial aid offices at eligible two-year institutions award LTA funds to students. Each semester, the dollar amount of the grant depends on the number of South Carolina students eligible to receive LTA and the amount of available funding from SC Lottery funds. For 2006-07, the General Assembly designated \$47.6 million from lottery proceeds for to be used for LTA.

Unlike the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship, LIFE Scholarship and the SC HOPE Scholarship, funding for the LTA Program is not protected by general funds. If the lottery revenue received is less than the amounts appropriated, LTA shall have its appropriations reduced on a pro rata basis (SECTION 59-150-355 of the SC Education Lottery Act). Each academic year, award amounts are set with a goal of maintaining the same award amount for the fall, spring, and summer terms.

In addition, the award amount is not assured until completion of the annual state budget. Thus, students who are planning to attend in the fall term, starting in the middle of August, often do not know what their financial aid is until the middle of July. This is also in contrast to the state scholarship programs who have guaranteed annual award amounts. Financial aid personnel and students have noted that it would be very helpful if the State could establish a consistent award amount from year to year as they have for the scholarship programs. In order for a consistent annual award amount to be established, the law would have to be amended to ensure LTA is fully-funded each year.

Table 21 displays the disbursement amounts for LTA since the program's inception in 2002. Students at two-year public institutions are awarded a flat amount per credit hour that cannot exceed the cost of tuition. At independent two-year institutions, the amount cannot exceed the highest in-state tuition rate at two-year public

institutions. All federal grants and the SC Need-based Grant must be awarded to a student prior to determining the amount of his or her LTA award.

Table 21: Lottery Tuition Assistance Award Amounts Since Fall 2002 (CHEMIS)

Term	Full-time Amount	Amount Per Credit Hour
Fall 2002	\$792	\$66
Spring 2003	\$1,044	\$87
Summer 2003	\$876	\$73
Fall 2003	\$876	\$73
Spring 2004	\$876	\$73
Summer 2004	\$876	\$73
Fall 2004	\$924	\$77
Spring 2005	\$924	\$77
Summer 2005	\$744	\$62
Fall 2005	\$936	\$78
Spring 2006	\$936	\$78
Summer 2006	\$936	\$78
Fall 2006	\$996	\$83

Lottery Tuition Assistance Statistics:

The following tables (Tables 22 to 25) show LTA recipients by gender, ethnicity, student level and enrollment status in Fall 2005. Table 22 shows that females received the majority (62.6%) and males received 37.4%. Table 23 indicates the two main ethnic groups were Black/African Americans (24%) and White/non-Hispanics (70.2%). Table 24 shows that students receiving LTA are generally classified as first-year and second-year students. This is attributed to the fact that students must attend two-year institutions to be eligible for LTA. Students enrolled in this program are receiving either a certificate or diploma (typically a one-year program), or an associate's degree (typically a two-year program). Unclassified students were either enrolled part-time their freshman and sophomore years, or are progressing toward further study in the same field. Table 25 reveals that the percentage of students enrolled full-time is 49.7%, and the percentage of students enrolled part-time is 50.1%.

Table 22: Lottery Tuition Assistance Recipients by Ethnicity (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Black/ African American	3,876	22.9%	5,229	21.4%	5,869	22.7%	6,268	24.0%
American Indian/ Alaskan National	86	.5%	126	0.5%	124	0.5%	118	0.5%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	198	1.2%	271	1.1%	314	1.2%	333	1.3%
Hispanic	244	1.5%	386	1.6%	357	1.4%	399	1.5%
White/ non- Hispanic	12,097	71.5%	17,842	72.8%	18,578	71.7%	18,337	70.2%
Unknown	411	2.4%	639	2.8%	645	2.5%	657	2.5%
TOTAL	16,912	100%	24,493	100%	25,887	100%	26,112	100%

Table 23: Lottery Tuition Assistance Recipients by Gender (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Male	6,700	39.6%	9,634	39.3%	9,643	37.25%	9,769	37.4%
Female	10,171	60.1%	14,859	60.7%	16,237	62.72%	16,336	62.6%
Unknown	41	0.3%	0	0.0%	7	0.03%	7	0.0%
TOTAL	16,912	100%	24,493	100%	25,887	100%	26,112	100%

Table 24: Lottery Tuition Assistance Recipients by Student Level (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
First-year	8,821	52.5%	14,164	58.1%	14,513	54.7%	4,561	53.2%
Second-year	7,514	44.8%	9,283	38.1%	10,632	40.0%	11,283	40.6%
Unclassified/ Not Reported	456	2.7%	919	3.8%	1,399	5.3%	1,722	6.2%
TOTAL	16,791	100%	24,366	100%	26,544	100%	27,566	100%

Table 25: Lottery Tuition Assistance Recipients by Enrollment Status (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Full-time	9,568	57.0%	12,491	51.3%	13,468	50.7%	13,712	49.7%
Part-time	7,183	42.8%	11,780	48.3%	13,023	49.1%	13,798	50.1%
Unknown	40	0.2%	95	0.4%	53	0.2%	58	0.2%
TOTAL	16,912	100%	24,366	100%	25,887	100%	27,566	100%

Included in the LTA student population are students receiving LTA funding for dual enrollment. These students are dually enrolled in high school during the fall, spring or summer terms in a minimum of six hours of college credit at eligible SC two-year public or independent colleges or two-year USC regional campuses. In Fall 2005, dually-enrolled students receiving LTA funding represented 5.5% of all students receiving LTA funding. This percentage has grown significantly since the inception of the LTA Program in 2002. As indicated in Table 26, the number of students receiving LTA funding for dual enrollment from Fall 2002 to Fall 2005 has increased from 193 students to 1,523 students. Provided that students meet the requirements, LTA is currently the only source of state funding for dually-enrolled students.

Since the Education and Economic Development Act (EEDA) was signed into law in 2005, recommendations have been made by the EEDA's Committee on Articulation and Dual Enrollment, High School Graduation and Postsecondary Education Alignment (Expanded ACAP) to provide a funding stream specifically designed for dually-enrolled students. This comes in an effort to facilitate a seamless transition from secondary to postsecondary education, as the EEDA mandates. Among the goals of the EEDA Coordinating Council are to raise the number of high schools with at least 10% of the student population participating in dual enrollment programs and to increase the participation of at-risk students.

The Articulation and Dual Enrollment, High School Graduation and Postsecondary Education Alignment Committee's proposal to the EEDA Coordinating Council recommended a separate funding stream specifically designed for dual enrollment programs through the Pathways Tuition Grants Program which would be distributed through the SC Department of Education to the school districts. Students would be able to receive funding to pay tuition for dual enrollment courses at two-year and four-year institutions and would not be required to enroll in a minimum number of credit hours (currently students can only use LTA funding at two-year institutions and must enroll in a minimum of six credit hours to receive LTA funding). It is possible that the six-hour per semester requirement to receive LTA funding may discourage students from enrolling in dual enrollment classes as it is difficult for some students to manage six credit hours of college courses. (See Appendix S.)

For 2007-08, the SC Department of Education, supported by the SC Commission on Higher Education, the State Technical College System and the EEDA Coordinating Council, is requesting approximately \$10.1 million from the General Assembly to fund this program. Should the funds become available, the use of Lottery Tuition Assistance funds for students who are dually enrolled would be reduced.

Table 26: Dually-enrolled High School Students Receiving Lottery Tuition Assistance (CHEMIS)

Term	Students	Term	Students
Fall 2002	193	Fall 2004	1,177
Spring 2003	274	Spring 2005	1,080
Summer 2003	33	Summer 2005	43
Fall 2003	649	Fall 2005	1,523
Spring 2004	724	Spring 2006	1,401
Summer 2004	41	Summer 2006	72

Lottery Tuition Assistance

Question 1: Is the original intent of the program still meaningful?

The purpose of the Lottery Tuition Assistance Program is to provide a supplemental resource to South Carolina students for educational purposes. The program assists students who wish to attend two-year public or independent colleges in the State. Many of these students are non-traditional and are choosing to update their skills or obtain degrees because of job loss, the desire for higher pay, or to learn advancing technologies in order to meet the needs of South Carolina's changing labor demands.

In Fall 2005, 36.9% of students receiving LTA were older than 25 (CHEMIS). Based on recent statistics, the fastest growing educational demographic is adult students. The U.S. Department of Education's NCES reports that there are more older students on campus than ever before; 39% of all college students were 25 years old or older in 1999, compared with 28% in 1970 (Choy, 2002). The Association for Nontraditional Students in Higher Education (ANTSHE) reports that students who are over 25 make up 47% of the new and returning student population on many of today's college campuses (M. Bulla, personal communication, June 17, 2005).

LTA is most successful as a supplemental resource for students attending any of the sixteen institutions in the South Carolina Technical College system, where the average cost-of-tuition in 2004-05 was 2,707. In Spring 2005, full-time students received up to \$924 per semester. The supplement was less valuable to students attending two-year regional campuses since their tuition costs averaged \$4,058 per semester.

Lottery Tuition Assistance

Question 2: How can the criteria be changed to ensure that more students retain LTA in their second year of eligibility?

A student must be enrolled in a minimum of six hours to receive LTA. For continued eligibility, the student must maintain a 2.0 minimum cumulative GPA after completing 24 credit hours. Data reported to CHEMIS revealed that of the students receiving LTA in Fall 2004:

- 34.5% retained LTA for Fall 2005;
- 24.5% did not retain LTA but still remained in a SC institution Fall 2005; and
- 40.9% did not enroll in a SC institution Fall 2005.

It should be noted that many students may not receive LTA from one year to the next even though they have maintained the necessary 2.0 GPA. For example, many students are in one year programs and therefore complete their requirements in one year. Also, a student may receive Lottery Tuition Assistance one year and not the next due to a larger federal award (LTA can only be used toward the cost-of-tuition so if a student has a federal grant that covers their tuition they would not be able to receive LTA, regardless of their GPA). Therefore, retention statistics should not be used to judge the performance of students receiving LTA. (See Appendix J.)

Lottery Tuition Assistance

Question 3: What do statistics tell us about the overall achievement of college freshmen?

Since no minimum high school GPA is required for students to be eligible for LTA, recipients' high schools do not report GPAs with any regularity. Table 27 reveals that of those reported, 95% of Fall 2005 first-time freshmen receiving LTA graduated from high school with a 2.0 or higher GPA. In addition, as indicated in Table 28, 76.2% of first-time freshmen who received LTA in 2004 and enrolled in the same institution in Fall 2005 earned at least a 2.0 GPA their freshman year, and 32.6% earned a 3.0 GPA or higher.

Table 27: Fall 2005 Lottery Tuition Assistance Recipients' High School GPAs

	Students	Percent
0.00 - 1.99	268	5.0%
2.00 - 2.49	639	11.9%
2.50 - 2.99	944	17.5%
3.00 - 3.49	241	4.5%
3.50 - 3.99	98	1.8%
4.00 and Higher	24	0.4%
Not Reported	3,175	58.9%
TOTAL	5,389	100.0%

Table 28: 2004 Lottery Tuition Assistance Recipients Enrolled at Same Institution Fall 2005 (CHEMIS)

	Students	Percent
0.00 - 1.99	635	23.8%
2.00 - 2.49	551	20.6%
2.50 - 2.99	610	22.9%
3.00 - 3.49	478	17.9%
3.50 - 3.99	288	10.8%
4.00 and Higher	105	3.9%
Not Reported	3	0.1%
TOTAL	2,670	100.0%

Lottery Tuition Assistance**Question 4: Which colleges had the highest LTA retention rates?**

At USC Union, 40% of students receiving LTA in Fall 2004 received LTA Fall 2005 either at USC Union or at a different SC institution (the largest number among USC two-year, regional campuses). USC Lancaster had the second highest number of students who retained LTA (34%). In the same year, technical colleges with the highest overall retention rates of LTA were Northeastern Technical College (43.9%), Florence-Darlington Technical College (43.7%), and Piedmont Technical College (42.6%). (See Appendix J for detailed retention data by institution for Fall 2004 to Fall 2005.)

SC Need-based Grant

Most people believe that everyone should have the opportunity to pursue a college degree, but financial barriers often keep many individuals from even enrolling in college. According to the 2002 report titled "Empty Promises: The Myth of College Access in America," only one-half of all qualified, low- and moderate-income high school graduates will be able to attend a four-year college (200,000 of a possible 400,000). In the span of a decade, 2 million high school graduates will not attend college at all, and 4.4 million will not attend four-year institutions (Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance).

According to the Lumina Foundation, low-income students are far less likely to earn a bachelor's degree than students from the highest socioeconomic level (Income and Race Matter). In concurrence, the Education Trust published an article revealing that 7% of all lower-income students earned bachelor's degrees by the time they were 26 years old compared with 60% of upper-income students (Carey, 2004).

History:

In 1970, the General Assembly created the SC Tuition Grant Program. The Tuition Grant is designed to assist undergraduate SC residents attending an independent institution full-time.

Before 1996, South Carolina was one of only two states in the nation not providing need-based grants to its students attending public institutions. To remedy the situation and to provide financial assistance to its neediest students, the South Carolina General Assembly established a Need-based Grant Program. The SC Need-based Grant Program awards grants to students attending public institutions, while the SC Tuition Grant Program awards grants to students attending independent institutions.

While State appropriations for the merit-based programs have grown significantly over the last five years, funding for the SC Need-based Grant Program has not kept pace. With the introduction of the SC Education Lottery in 2002, the SC Need-based Grant appropriation increased slightly from \$12.5 million in 2002-03 to \$15.5 million in 2003-04. The General Assembly appropriated an additional \$7 million for the 2004-05 academic year at the request of the Commission. Funding for the SC Need-based Grant increased \$800,000 for 2005-06 and remained the same for the 2006-07 academic year.

Eligibility Criteria:

In order for a student to receive the SC Need-based Grant at a public institution, he or she must:

- be a needy student as defined by Title IV Federal Student Aid Programs for determining eligibility for federal student financial aid.
- complete the FAFSA;
- be a legal resident of South Carolina as defined in applicable State statutes governing the determination of residency for tuition and fee purposes;
- be a U.S. citizen or a legal permanent resident (who meets the definition of an eligible non-citizen under State residency statutes);
- be enrolled at the time of the Grant disbursement in a minimum of twelve credit hours if full-time or six credit hours if part-time for the term at an eligible public institution;
- certify that he or she has never been convicted of any felonies and has not been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related misdemeanor offenses within the past academic year by submitting a signed affidavit to the financial aid office at the institution at which he or she is enrolled; and
- owe no refund or repayment on a State grant, Pell Grant or a Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant and not be in default on a loan under the Federal Perkins Loan or Federal Stafford Loan program.

Students may receive a SC Need-based Grant for a maximum of eight full-time equivalent semesters toward their first one-year certificate, diploma, associate's degree, or bachelor's degree. To renew it, students must earn a minimum 2.0 GPA on a 4.0 scale and complete twelve credit hours annually if enrolled part-time, and twenty-four credit hours if enrolled full-time (SC Code 59-142-10).

Award Process:

Per State Statute, the Commission allocates funds from the Need-based appropriation to each of the public institutions and the Tuition Grants Commission based on the percentage of full-time headcount (See Appendix P). Based upon the State budget process, the Commission informs the institutions and the Tuition Grant Commission of their allocation each July. Therefore, student's award letters include an estimated Need-based Grant amount.

To be considered for a SC Need-based Grant, a student must complete the FAFSA. The institution is notified of the status of each applicant's Student Aid Report, and its financial aid office calculates the student's need. Full-time students may be awarded up to \$2,500, and part-time students may be awarded up to \$1,250 per year. For students attending independent institutions, the SC Tuition Grants Commission is notified of the status of each applicant's Student Aid Report and determines the appropriate award up to the maximum amount. The maximum amount for the SC Tuition Grant may not exceed the average State appropriation for each full-time student enrolled in a state-supported institution of higher learning with four-year undergraduate degree programs in the previous year. In 2006-07, the maximum amount will be \$5,451.

Before any need-based aid is awarded, a student's total cost of attendance is calculated, and his or her expected family contribution (EFC) is subtracted, as well as any federal gift aid such as the Pell Grant. Table 29 provides a sample methodology illustrating a hypothetical South Carolina student's calculated need at a public institution (Cost of Attendance and Expected Family Contribution).

The Pell Grant is the cornerstone of the financial aid package for low-income students. It is funded by the federal government and awarded to students enrolled part-time or full-time at a higher-education institution. A student's award amount is determined by subtracting the expected family contribution (EFC) from the total cost of attendance (tuition, fees, room, board, books, supplies, transportation, and other education-related expenses). Nationally, the maximum grant for 2005-06 was \$4,050 (Federal Pell Grant Program).

"The average family income of a Pell Grant recipient is \$14,232 or about one-third the average for all other students (AASCU)."

"The buying power of the Pell Grant, which is reserved for the neediest students, has steadily declined over the past 30 years. In 2002-03, the average Pell Grant covered just 25 percent of fixed costs (tuition, fees, and board) for one year of attendance at a public university (The value of the Pell Grant, 2004)."

In Fall 2004, 16,557 students attending SC institutions received the Pell Grant with a median award of \$1,646, which covered approximately 15% of the cost of attendance at a SC four-year public institution and approximately 8.5% at a SC four-year independent institution (SCCHE Division of Student Services, 2005; CHEMIS).

In Fall 2004, 6,147 SC Need-based Grant recipients also received institutional scholarships, ranging from \$579 to \$10,706. In addition, SC State Scholarships and Grants were awarded to 9,268 Need-based Grant recipients:

- 638 received the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship;
- 828 received the SC HOPE Scholarship;
- 6,159 received the LIFE Scholarship; and
- 1,643 received LTA (CHEMIS).

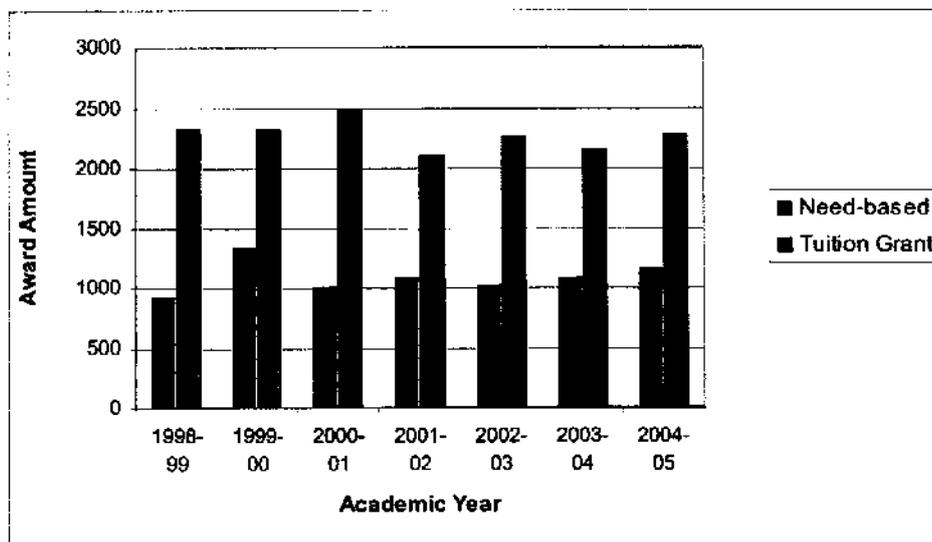
Thirty-seven percent of Need-based Grant recipients did not receive any additional State aid.

Table 29: Sample Methodology for SC Need-based Grant (Public Institutions)

Calculate the total cost of attendance (tuition, fees, room, board, books, etc.) (This COA represents the average at SC four-year public institutions)	\$10,783
Subtract expected family contribution (EFC) ¹⁴	- \$0
Equals the student's need before other aid	\$10,783
Subtract Title IV (federal) gift aid (i.e., Pell Grant) ¹⁵	(Maximum Pell Grant) - \$4,050
Equals the student's need	\$6,733
Subtract all other gift aid (i.e., PF, LIFE, SC HOPE, institutional) ¹⁶	(LIFE: up to \$5,000) - \$5,000
Equals student's remaining need	\$1,733

¹⁴ The average EFC for South Carolina students in FY 2004-05 was \$5,678 (T. Cave [SC Tuition Grants Commission], personal communication, June 17, 2005) ¹⁵ (SCCHE Division of Student Services, 2005) ¹⁶ A student at a four-year institution may receive up to \$4,700 plus a \$300 book allowance (SC Code 59-149-10.E).

Figure 4: Average Annual SC Need-based Grant Award Amounts Compared With Average Annual SC Tuition Grant Award Amounts



In 2004-05, the average SC Need-based Grant for students enrolled at public institutions was \$1,161, and the average SC Tuition Grant for students enrolled at independent institutions was \$2,281. Figure 4 shows that historically, students attending independent institutions have received significantly more need-based aid than students attending public institutions. (See Appendix Q and R for average awards.)

Table 30 shows that from 1998 to 2005, the number of students receiving SC State Scholarships and Grants has increased 156% (from 39,504 to 100,999), and the dollar amount expended has increased 327% (from \$51,147,204 to \$218,476,236). In 2002, the implementation of the SC Education Lottery contributed to the increase because the General Assembly expanded the LIFE Scholarship Program and added two new Programs: the SC HOPE Scholarship and the SC Lottery Tuition Assistance Program. Table 30 also reveals that the number of students receiving merit-based aid as well as the dollar amounts of that aid have increased significantly, while the number of students receiving Need-based aid has barely increased along with the dollar amount. For instance, the number of Palmetto Fellows recipients increased 116% and the number of LIFE recipients increased 93% while the number of Need-based Grant recipients increased 19%. The award amount for Palmetto Fellows increased 207% and the award amount for LIFE increased 368% while the award amount for the Need-based Grant increased 34%. The SC HOPE Scholarship and Lottery Tuition Assistance were not in existence in 1998-99.

Table 30: State Scholarships and Grants Program Appropriations

	1998-99		2004-05		Percent Change	
	Recipients	Award Amount	Recipients	Award Amount	Recipients	Award Amount
Palmetto Fellows	1,719	\$7,864,035	3,727	\$24,121,633	116%	207%
LIFE	14,757	\$27,144,855	28,433	\$127,152,542	93%	368%
SC HOPE	N/A	N/A	2,522	\$6,045,918	N/A	N/A
LTA Grant	N/A	N/A	38,820	\$39,517,443	N/A	N/A
SC Need-based Grant	23,028	\$16,138,314	27,497	\$21,638,702	19%	34%
GRAND TOTAL	39,504	\$51,147,204	100,999	\$218,476,236	156%	327%

SC Need-based Grant Statistics:

The following tables (Tables 31 to 34) reveal that the majority of SC Need-based Grant recipients enroll in four-year independent institutions as opposed to four-year public institutions; however, the total number of students enrolled in public institutions is slightly greater than the number of students enrolled in independent institutions. The percentage of students receiving SC Need-based Grants decreases after the freshman year and in subsequent years. Since 1998, White/non-Hispanic students have received the most Need-based Grants, while Black/African American students have received the next highest number. However, the gap has been closing and in 2005 Black/African American students were 7% away from receiving the same number of SC Need-based Grants as White non-Hispanic students, marking an increase from 38.2% in Fall 1998 to 43.3% in Fall 2005. Females outnumber males about 2:1, and freshmen make up the majority of SC Need-based Grant recipients each year.

Table 31: Need-based Grant Recipients by Ethnicity (CHEMIS)

	Fall 1998		Fall 2000		Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent								
Black/African American	5,053	38.2%	9,027	42.4%	9,037	42.0%	11,404	44.0%	10,636	43.3%
American Indian/Alaskan National	47	0.4%	60	0.3%	89	0.4%	98	0.4%	99	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	191	1.4%	217	1.0%	222	1.0%	313	1.2%	301	1.2%
Hispanic	149	1.1%	201	.9%	222	1.0%	308	1.2%	287	1.2%
White/non-Hispanic	7,634	57.7%	11,379	53.4%	11,003	51.1%	12,947	50.0%	12,378	50.3%
Unknown	151	1.1%	422	2.0%	936	4.4%	828	3.1%	883	3.6%
TOTAL	13,225	100%	21,306	100%	21,493	100%	25,898	100%	24,584	100%

Table 32: Need-based Grant Recipients by Gender (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Male	6,908	32.1%	6,872	32.0%	8,557	33.0%	7,986	32.5%
Female	14,207	66.0%	14,471	67.4%	17,239	66.6%	16,533	67.3%
Unknown	403	1.9%	130	0.6%	102	0.4%	65	0.3%
TOTAL	21,518	100%	21,473	100%	25,898	100%	24,584	100%

Table 33: Need-based Grant Recipients by Student Level (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Freshmen	7,841	36.4%	7,885	36.7%	9,997	38.6%	8,959	36.4%
Sophomores	5,622	26.1%	5,548	25.8%	6,615	25.5%	6,364	25.9%
Juniors	3,611	16.8%	3,794	17.7%	4,307	16.6%	4,282	17.4%
Seniors	3,978	18.5%	3,984	18.6%	4,781	18.5%	4,868	19.8%
Graduate	12	0.1%	1	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
First Professional	6	0.0%	7	0.0%	17	0.1%	17	0.1%
Unclassified	448	2.1%	254	1.2%	181	0.7%	94	0.4%
TOTAL	21,518	100%	21,473	100%	25,898	100%	24,584	100%

Table 34: Need-based Grant Recipients by Sector

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Four-year Public	5,918	27.5%	5,369	25.0%	7,701	29.7%	7,644	31.1%
Two-year Regional	172	0.8%	139	0.6%	189	0.7%	175	0.7%
Technical Colleges	3,791	17.6%	3,876	18.1%	5,661	21.9%	4,892	19.9%
Four-year Independent¹⁷	11,247	52.3%	11,624	54.1%	11,869	45.8%	11,404	46.4%
Two-year Independent¹⁷	390	1.8%	465	2.2%	478	1.8%	469	1.9%
TOTAL	21,518	100%	21,473	100%	25,898	100%	24,584	100%

¹⁷ Independent Institutions did not report their Need-based Grant data in 1998-99, and two-year independent institutions did not report data for 2000-01.

South Carolina Need-based Grants

Question 1: Is the original intent of the Grant program still meaningful?

According to SC Regulations 62-450, the purpose of the South Carolina Need-based Grants Program is to provide additional financial assistance to South Carolina's neediest students attending public or independent colleges or universities in the State.

Higher education affordability is not only a national concern but one of significance for South Carolinians as well. According to the *"Miles to Go: South Carolina"* Report, South Carolina lagged far behind the nation and the region in providing financial aid in comparison to a student's need as calculated by the federal methodology (Southern Education Foundation, 2002). In 1999, South Carolina's Need-based Grant met 24% of the State's students' need while the average nationally was 51% (CHEMIS; Southern Education Foundation). As a result, South Carolina is not effectively addressing the cost of higher education for its neediest students.

The cost of higher education has risen substantially in South Carolina since the Need-based Grant was introduced in 1996. Tuition and fees has risen 132% since 1995-96 for students attending public four-year institutions. At the two-year public institutions, tuition and fees has risen 146% since 1995-96. Independent institutions have raised tuition and fees by 72% since 1995-96. The Need-based Grant has barely increased over the years and has not kept pace with the tuition increases.

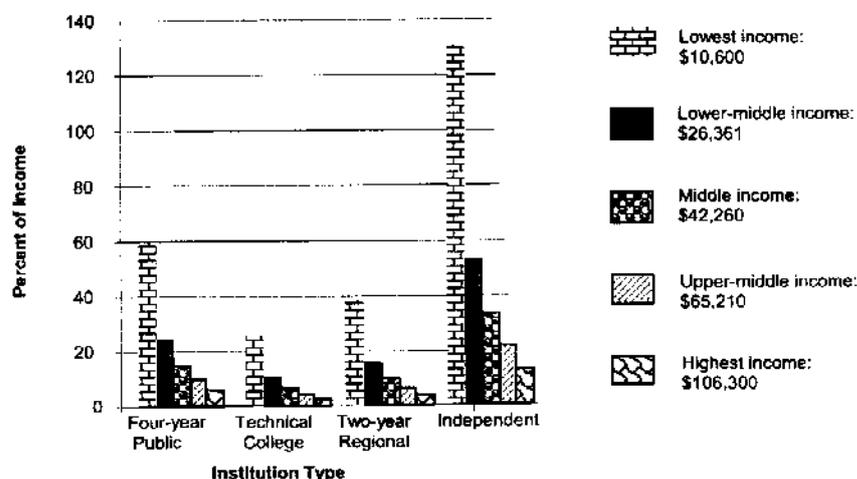
"The need goes far beyond having diverse student bodies by class, race, and ethnicity. The fundamental need is to reduce disparities in education and economic well-being and to enhance the quality of life for all of the people of South Carolina (Southern Education Foundation, 2002, p.14)."

The College Board reported in their "Trends in Student Aid Report" (2004) that low-income families are spending 42% of their yearly budget on higher-education expenses. The percentage of income spent on higher education decreases drastically as income increases, with the lower-middle-income at 24%, the upper-middle-income at 17% and the upper-income at 10%.

South Carolinians are also paying a higher portion of their incomes to attend college. Figure 5 indicates the percentage of income South Carolina families spent on tuition and fees in 2004-05. According to the South Carolina Budget and Control Board, the per capita income in South Carolina in 2003 was \$26,132 (South Carolina statistical abstract [1990, 2000-2004]).

The majority of SC Need-based Grant recipients will also qualify for the Pell Grant, and "the average family income of a Pell Grant recipient is \$14,232 or about one-third the average for all other students. Pell Grant recipients are four times more likely to borrow subsidized Stafford loans and twice as likely to borrow unsubsidized loans than other students. The effect of a heavy reliance on loans by Pell Grant recipients is that they are more likely than other students to graduate with student loan debt and they amass far larger cumulative debt amounts (AASCU)."

Figure 5: Percentage of Income Toward Tuition and Fees at SC Institutions (2004-05)



Source: National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education

South Carolina Need-based Grants

Question 2: How can the criteria be changed to ensure that more students retain the Grant in their second and third years of college?

For continued eligibility, a student must maintain a minimum 2.0 GPA and earn 24 credit hours if full-time, or 12 credit hours if part-time. In addition to the academic requirement, a student must submit a FAFSA each year.

South Carolina Need-based Grants

Question 3: What do statistics tell us about the overall achievement of college freshmen?

Although Need-based Grant recipients can be enrolled full- or part-time, Table 35 only includes those who were enrolled as full-time students. In Fall 2004, 42.3% of first-time, full-time freshmen Need-based Grant recipients earned a minimum 3.0 cumulative GPA or higher.

Table 35: GPA of Full-time Freshmen Need-based Grant Recipients for Fall 2004 (CHEMIS)

	2.00 - 2.49	2.50 - 2.99	3.00 - 3.49	3.50 - 3.99	4.0 and Higher	Grand Total
Four-year Public and Independent Institutions	619	739	852	512	52	3,159
USC Regional and Two-year Independent Institutions	43	40	43	14	1	172
Technical Colleges	156	177	152	64	18	703
TOTAL	818	956	1,047	590	71	4,034
PERCENTAGE	20.3%	23.7%	26.0%	14.6%	1.8%	100%

South Carolina Need-based Grants

Question 4: Which colleges had the highest Grant retention rates?

Of the public four-year institutions in South Carolina, USC Columbia retained 55.5% of its full-time Need-based Grant recipients and Francis Marion University retained 44.6% of its recipients in 2004-05. Independent institutions with the highest overall retention rates were: Furman University (90.0%), Wofford College (89.4%) and Converse College (76.3%). Two-year institutions with the highest overall retention rates were: Aiken Technical College (94.7%), Technical College of the Low Country (37.9%) and Central Carolina Technical College (33.3%). (See Appendix I for SC Need-based Grant retention data by institution.)

As indicated in Table 36, the retention rate from Fall 2002 to Fall 2005 for SC Need-based Grant recipients has increased significantly (by 7%).

Table 36: Need-based Grant Recipients' Retention Rates (2002-2004)

	Retention Rate 2002-03	Retention Rate 2004-05	Percent Increase
Four-year Public	33.4%	40.4%	+7.0%
Technical Colleges	13.1%	17.6%	+4.5%
Two-year Regional	15.4%	16.7%	+1.3%
Four-year Independent	64.8%	64.5%	-0.3

Family income may be one factor that affects the retention rate of Need-based Grant recipients. Low-income

students are more likely than high-income students to complete a certificate or associate's degree rather than a baccalaureate. As indicated in Table 37, in 1995-96, 54% of students from families with an income below \$25,000 who enrolled in four-year institutions graduated within six years, compared with 77% of the students from families with an income of over \$70,000 (Baum & Payea, 2004).

Table 37: Completion Rates at Four-year Institutions for 1995-96 Freshmen by 1994 Family Income (National Level)

Family Income	Graduation Rate
Less than \$25,000	54%
\$25,000 to \$44,999	59%
\$45,000 to \$69,999	68%
Over \$70,000	77%

**South Carolina Need-based Grant
Issues Under Consideration:**

According to State Statute and regulation, the purpose of the South Carolina Need-based Grant Program is to provide additional financial aid assistance to South Carolina's neediest students.

Previously in the report, it is recognized that the Need-based Grant is not adequately funded given the need of the students. As a result, CHE continues to pursue additional funding for the Need-based Grant program. In fiscal year 2007-08, CHE is again requesting an increase of \$10 million. Given recent State initiatives to increase the number of students successfully completing high school, it is likely that this need will grow. For example, the Education and Economic Development Act of 2005 will increase academic rigor and relevance in SC secondary schools, and as a result, it is anticipated that this will lead to more students pursuing postsecondary education. Given this anticipated increase in students coupled with concerns of the adequate funding of the Need-based Grant Program, the Commission will advocate for needed funding as research warrants.

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Appendix A: Average In-state Tuition and Fees by Institution Since 1995-96

Institution	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Four-year Public											
The Citadel	\$3,275	\$3,297	\$3,498	\$3,631	\$3,396	\$3,404	\$3,727	\$4,067	\$4,999	\$5,900	\$6,522
Clemson University	3,112	3,112	3,252	3,344	3,470	3,590	5,090	5,834	6,934	7,840	8,886
Coastal Carolina University	2,800	2,910	3,100	3,150	3,340	3,500	3,770	4,350	5,190	6,180	6,860
College of Charleston	3090	3,180	3,290	3,390	3,520	3,630	3,780	4,858	5,770	6,202	6,668
Francis Marion University	3,010	3,010	3,270	3,350	3,350	3,600	3,780	4,340	5,082	5,405	5,984
Lander University	3,400	3,560	3,600	5,476	3,700	3,888	4,152	4,704	5,400	5,866	6,668
SC State University	2,550	2,730	2,974	3,184	3,410	3,724	4,240	4,566	5,570	6,170	6,480
USC Aiken	2,578	2,708	2,974	3,118	3,318	3,558	3,738	4,374	5,064	5,622	6,128
USC Columbia	3,280	3,363	3,534	3,630	3,740	3,868	4,064	4,984	5,778	6,416	7,314
USC Spartanburg	2,578	2,708	2,974	3,118	3,360	3,624	4,058	4,748	5,460	6,060	6,636
USC Beaufort								3,060	4,208	4,670	5,214
Winthrop University	3,716	3,818	3,918	4,032	4,126	4,262	4,888	5,800	6,852	7,816	8,756
Medical University of SC**	2,920	3,202	3,648	4,034	4,626	5,180	5,824	6,230	7,608	8,368	9,302
Average	\$3,026	\$3,133	\$3,336	\$3,621	\$3,613	\$3,819	\$4,258	\$4,748	\$5,672	\$6,347	\$7,032
Two-year Regional											
USC Beaufort	\$1,786		\$1,988	\$2,040	\$2,100	\$2,200	\$2,410				
USC Lancaster	1,786		1,988	2,040	2,100	2,200	2,410	3,080	3,656	4,058	4,324
USC Salkehatchie	1,888		1,988	2,040	2,100	2,200	2,410	3,080	3,656	4,058	4,324
USC Sumter	1,786		1,988	2,040	2,100	2,200	2,410	3,080	3,656	4,058	4,324
USC Union	1,786		1,988	2,040	2,100	2,200	2,410	3,080	3,656	4,058	4,324
Average	\$1,806	\$1,840	\$1,988	\$2,040	\$2,100	\$2,200	\$2,410	\$3,080	\$3,656	\$4,058	\$4,324
Technical											
Aiken	\$970	\$958	\$998	\$1,065	\$1,110	\$1,300	\$1,800	\$2,182	\$2,600	\$2,836	\$3,036
Central Carolina	960	848	846	1,248	1,038	1,200	1,700	2,092	2,500	2,500	2,700
Chesterfield-Marlboro	878	900	1,000	1,060	1,100	1,225	1,700	2,152	2,248	2,278	2,378
Denmark	1,160	940	1,080	1,080	1,180	1,080	1,720	2,112	2,976	2,986	3,026
Florence-Darlington	1,160	1,100	1,100	1,450	1,320	1,500	1,750	2,142	2,600	2,900	3,000
Greenville	1,080	1,050	1,080	1,190	1,300	1,600	1,744	2,138	2,394	2,680	2,800
Horry-Georgetown	1,104	1,095	1,115	1,219	1,235	1,363	1,800	2,192	2,836	2,908	3,004
Midlands	1,238	1,080	1,110	1,490	1,300	1,396	1,705	2,092	2,346	2,346	2,526
Orangeburg-Calhoun	1,050	920	1,008	1,332	1,104	1,286	1,700	1,992	2,496	2,640	2,640
Piedmont	2,025	1,060	1,120	2,385	1,224	1,300	1,760	2,092	2,596	2,740	2,860
Spartanburg	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,500	1,300	1,400	1,740	2,132	2,660	2,806	2,902
Tech. Coll. of the Lowcountry	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,150	1,250	1,700	2,142	2,600	2,900	3,050
Tri-County	1,082	900	900	1,292	1,100	1,200	1,800	2,022	2,450	2,546	2,738
Trident	1,166	1,048	1,064	1,308	1,140	1,300	1,700	2,092	2,446	2,688	2,950
Williamsburg	744	840	840	1,155	840	1,100	1,700	2,112	2,670	2,670	2,692
York	1,008	864	936	1,246	1,140	1,236	1,712	2,108	2,736	2,886	3,036
Average	\$1,108	\$975	\$1,019	\$1,314	\$1,151	\$1,290	\$1,793	\$2,113	\$2,572	\$2,707	\$2,834
Four-year Independent											
Allen University	\$4,850	\$4,750	\$4,850	\$4,850	\$4,650	\$4,850	\$4,760	\$7,218	\$7,218	\$7,218	\$7,218
Anderson College	8821	9,223	9,475	9,735	9,255	10,805	11,395	12,250	13,255	13,190	14,100
Benedict College	6,196	6,820	7,159	7,284	7,848	8,890	9,764	10,456	10,498	12,156	12,956
Bob Jones University	4,980	5,230	5,480	5,720	5,820	6,720	6,900	7,280	7,890	7,880	9,090
Charleston Southern University	6,192	6,724	6,248	6,820	10,410	11,346	12,568	13,482	14,426	15,292	15,980
Clifton College	4,678	5,166	5,580	6,067	6,978	7,688	8,140	8,940	9,654	10,452	10,892
Coker College	11,096	12,192	13,400	13,920	14,352	15,072	15,372	15,240	16,165	16,464	16,968
Columbia Int'l University	7,071	7,300	7,860	8,146	8,470	8,980	9,450	10,400	11,790	12,820	13,651
Columbia College	10,995	11,535	12,150	13,200	14,060	15,060	15,870	16,620	17,280	18,040	19,214
Converse College	13,150	13,800	14,445	14,780	19,875	15,840	16,850	17,860	18,915	19,960	21,176
Erskine College	11,823	13,087	13,902	14,893	14,269	14,697	16,153	16,715	17,367	18,128	19,042
Furman University	14,756	15,514	16,419	17,426	17,888	19,156	20,076	21,264	22,712	24,408	26,352
Limestone College	8,000	8,200	8,600	8,100	9,500	10,100	10,800	11,500	12,300	13,200	14,040
Morris College	4,867	5,105	5,240	5,515	5,640		6,685	6,993	7,410	7,785	8,163
Newberry College	10,950	11,510	12,322	13,062	13,802		15,400	16,341	17,251	18,101	18,881
North Greenville College	6,600	6,800	7,100	7,200	7,550	8,000	8,450	8,910	9,300	9,760	10,350
Presbyterian College	13,454	14,121	14,806	15,620	15,122	15,870	16,658	17,490	18,360	19,740	21,222
South University								9,585	10,185	11,085	
Southern Methodist College	2,610	2,610	2,610	3,060	3,200	3,600	4,200	4,500	4,800	5,200	5,200
Southern Wesleyan University	9,081	9,616	10,180	10,840	11,148	12,104	12,800	13,450	14,100	14,750	15,000
Voorhees College	4,600	4,784	5,168	5,582	5,860	6,152	6,460	6,460	7,106	7,106	7,106
Wofford College	13,795	14,675	15,390	16,170	16,410	17,730	18,885	19,415	20,610	22,300	24,130
Average	\$8,594	\$9,084	\$9,590	\$8,863	\$10,336	\$9,896	\$11,555	\$12,626	\$12,914	\$13,870	\$14,797
Two-year Independent											
Spartanburg Methodist College	\$6,300	\$6,500	\$6,700	\$6,900	\$6,410	\$7,465	\$7,840	\$8,270	\$8,670	\$9,322	\$9,816

Appendix B: Scholarship and Grant Award Amounts Since 1996

Scholarship/Grant and Academic Year	Book Allowance/Term	Four-year Public	Two-year Regional	Technical	Four-year Independent	Two-year Independent	Regional Colleges and Two-year Independent
LIFE							
1998-99		\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	
1999-00		\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	
2000-01		\$3,000	\$2,200	*** Not to Exceed Tuition	\$3,000	\$7,464	Average Tuition
2001-02		\$3,000	\$2,310	*** Not to Exceed Tuition	\$3,000	\$2,310	Average In-state Tuition of Regional Campuses
2002-03	*	\$5,000	\$3,360	**** Not to Exceed Tuition	\$5,000	\$3,360	Average In-state Tuition of Regional Campuses
2003-04	*	\$5,000	\$4,508	**** Not to Exceed Tuition	\$5,000	\$4,508	Average In-state Tuition of Regional Campuses
2004-05	*	\$5,000	\$4,358	**** Not to Exceed Tuition	\$5,000	\$4,358	Average In-state Tuition of Regional Campuses
2005-06	*	\$5,000	\$4,624	**** Not to Exceed Tuition	\$5,000	\$4,624	Average In-state Tuition of Regional Campuses
HOPE							
2002-03	**	\$2,650			\$2,650		
2003-04	**	\$2,650			\$2,650		
2004-05	**	\$2,650			\$2,650		
2005-06	**	\$2,650			\$2,650		
Palmetto Fellows							
1995-96		\$2,500			\$2,500		
1996-97		\$5,000			\$5,000		
1997-98		\$5,000			\$5,000		
1998-99		\$5,000			\$5,000		
2000-01		\$6,000			\$5,000		
2001-02		\$6,000			\$5,000		
2002-03		\$6,700			\$6,700		
2003-04		\$6,700			\$6,700		
2004-05		\$6,700			\$6,700		
2005-06		\$6,700			\$6,700		
Lottery Tuition Assistance							
2002-03							
Fall			\$782	\$792		\$792	
Spring			\$1,044	\$1,044		\$1,044	
Summer			\$876	\$876		\$876	
2003-04							
Fall			\$876	\$876		\$876	
Spring			\$876	\$876		\$876	
Summer			\$876	\$876		\$876	
2004-05							
Fall			\$924	\$924		\$924	
Spring			\$924	\$924		\$924	
Summer			\$744	\$744		\$744	
2005-06							
Fall			\$936	\$936		\$936	
Spring			\$936	\$936		\$936	
Summer			\$936	\$936		\$936	
Need-based Grant							
1996-97		\$1,350	\$715	\$984			
1997-98		\$1,507	\$726	\$1,184			
1998-99		\$1,189	\$787	\$812			
1999-00		\$1,099	\$784	\$784			
2000-01		\$1,175	\$791	\$820			
2001-02		\$1,180	\$1,531	\$928			
2002-03		\$1,226	\$1,315	\$773			
2003-04		\$1,288	\$1,229	\$852			
2004-05		\$1,280	\$1,331	\$1,014			
2005-06		\$1,265	\$1,382	\$881			
BC Tuition Grant							
1995-96					\$2,075		
1996-97					\$2,309		
1997-98					\$2,329		
1998-99					\$2,329		
1999-00					\$2,317		
2000-01					\$2,482		
2001-02					\$2,103		
2002-03					\$2,256		
2003-04					\$2,150		
2004-05	*				\$2,281		
2005-06	**				\$2,411		

* Includes \$300 book allowance ** Includes \$150 book allowance *** Not to exceed in-state tuition for each institution **** Not to exceed in-state tuition for each institution, + \$300 book allow.

Appendix B: (Continued) Scholarships and Grants State Appropriations Since 1996

Academic Year	Palmetto Fellows	SC Need-based Grant	LIFE	SC HOPE	Lottery Tuition Assistance	Tuition Grant
1996-97	\$2,832,233	\$14,305,482				\$17,876,872
1997-98	\$5,686,573	\$12,640,690				\$18,776,872
1998-99	\$7,836,686	\$19,791,768	\$29,779,860			\$19,276,872
1999-00	\$12,291,300	\$12,000,000	\$26,500,000			\$20,576,872
2000-01	\$12,291,300	\$12,500,000	\$26,500,000			\$21,216,872
2001-02	\$12,291,300	\$12,500,000	\$46,956,478			\$21,214,550
2002-03	\$17,259,618	\$12,478,497	\$94,610,414	\$5,787,600	\$34,000,000	\$19,368,269
2003-04	\$19,567,906	\$15,478,498	\$111,520,063	\$6,500,000	\$29,000,000	\$22,325,740
2004-05	\$23,176,712	\$22,438,427	\$122,374,744	\$8,183,017	\$38,750,000	\$23,322,247
2005-06	\$26,381,991	\$23,246,093	\$134,929,425	\$6,673,826	\$43,000,000	\$23,322,247
2006-07	\$29,830,758	\$23,246,093	\$141,333,829	\$7,144,908	\$45,000,000	\$27,088,651

**Appendix C: Average In-state Cost of (Attendance)
Tuition, Fees, Room and Board at South Carolina Institutions Since 1995**

Academic Year	Public	Independent	Regional	Technical	Two-year Independent
1995-96	\$5,959	\$12,161	\$1,812	\$1,276	\$10,150
1996-97	\$6,348	\$12,566	\$1,850	\$975	\$10,450
1997-98	\$6,701	\$13,452	\$1,988	\$1,019	\$10,650
1998-99	\$7,157	\$14,149	\$2,040	\$1,314	\$10,970
1999-00	\$7,204	\$14,804	\$2,100	\$1,161	\$10,565
2000-01	\$7,716	\$13,850	\$2,200	\$1,290	\$11,745
2001-02	\$8,283	\$16,543	\$2,410	\$1,733	\$12,248
2002-03	\$8,669	\$17,134	\$3,080	\$2,113	\$12,860
2003-04	\$9,831	\$18,500	\$3,656	\$2,572	\$13,666
2004-05	\$10,783	\$19,457	\$4,058	\$2,707	\$14,400
2005-06	\$11,944	\$20,496	\$4,324	\$2,834	\$15,326

Appendix D: SC Uniform Grading Scale Policy

Legislative Mandate

The Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, was amended by adding Section 59-5-68 so as to establish a procedure whereby the State Board of Education shall adopt and the school districts shall use a uniform grading system no later than school year 2000-01.

Section 59-5-68 reads as follows:

The General Assembly finds that given the fact the State provides substantial financial academic assistance to students of the State based on cumulative grade point averages and districts currently use a variety of grading scales, it is in the best interest of the students of South Carolina for a uniform grading scale to be developed and adopted by the State Board of Education to be implemented in all public schools of the State. Therefore, the State Board of Education is directed to establish a task force comprised of superintendents, principals, teachers, and representatives of school boards and higher education no later than June 30, 1999. The task force shall make recommendations to the board including, but not limited to, the following: consistent numerical breaks for letter grades; consideration of standards to define an honors course; appropriate weighting of courses; and determination of courses and weightings to be used in the calculation of class rank. The task force shall report its findings to the State Board of Education no later than December 1, 1999. The State Board of Education shall then adopt and school districts of the State shall begin using the adopted grading scale no later than the 2000-2001 school year.

The Uniform Grading Scale Policy, as adopted by the State Board of Education in December 1999 and clarified in March 2000, applies to all students who first enroll in the ninth grade class for the 2000-01 school year. The policy, as adopted, would also apply to schools and school districts that elect to apply the policy to all students in all applicable grades. However, a school or school district may phase-in the new Uniform Grading Scale beginning with the tenth grade class of 2000-01. Decisions regarding the implementation of the new policy for all students or a phase-in of the new policy are left to the individual school districts.

If school districts elect to implement this new policy for all high school students beginning with the 2000-01 school year, the following apply to all ninth-grade students and upperclassmen:

The uniform grading scale and accompanying procedures detailed below are effective for all students receiving Carnegie units beginning in the 2000-01 school year. Through the 2002-03 academic year, students may qualify for a LIFE Scholarship or a 3.0 Grade Point Ratio (GPR) (or higher) for any purpose by using the provisions of the new uniform grading policy or by computing GPR under the policy of the school used prior to the 2000-01 school year. The only conversions to a previous scale allowed are those earned under that scale (i.e., grades earned in 2000-01 school year and thereafter have to be computed using the new uniform grading scale).

Current grades in courses carrying Carnegie units will be converted to the new scale according to the conversion table below. If letter grades are the only existing record, conversions will be accomplished by using the conversion system under Item 2. Those numerical grades can then be converted and given the appropriate weight by using the following table.

1. Numerical breaks for letter grades, weightings for specified courses, and a conversion chart for computing grade point ratio are shown in the following table.

Grade Point Conversion Table

Average	Grade	College Prep/ Tech Prep	Honors	Advanced Placement/ International Baccalaureate	Average	Grade	College Prep/ Tech Prep	Honors	Advanced Placement/ International Baccalaureate
100	A	4.87	5.37	5.87	80	C	2.37	2.87	3.37
99	A	4.75	5.25	5.75	79	C	2.25	2.75	3.25
98	A	4.62	5.12	5.62	78	C	2.12	2.62	3.12
97	A	4.50	5.00	5.50	77	C	2.00	2.50	3.0
96	A	4.37	4.87	5.37	76	D	1.86	2.36	2.86
95	A	4.25	4.75	5.25	75	D	1.72	2.22	2.72
94	A	4.12	4.62	5.12	74	D	1.57	2.07	2.57
93	A	4.00	4.50	5.00	73	D	1.43	1.93	2.43
92	B	3.87	4.37	4.87	72	D	1.29	1.79	2.29
91	B	3.75	4.25	4.75	71	D	1.14	1.64	2.14
90	B	3.62	4.12	4.62	70	D	1.00	1.50	2.00
89	B	3.50	4.00	4.50	69	F	.87	1.37	1.87
88	B	3.37	3.87	4.37	68	F	.75	1.25	1.75
87	B	3.25	3.75	4.25	67	F	.62	1.12	1.62
86	B	3.12	3.62	4.12	66	F	.50	1.00	1.50
85	B	3.00	3.50	4.00	65	F	.37	0.87	1.37
84	C	2.87	3.37	3.87	64	F	.25	0.75	1.25
83	C	2.75	3.25	3.75	63	F	.12	0.62	1.12
82	C	2.62	3.12	3.62	0-62	F	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	C	2.50	3.00	3.50					
80	C	2.37	2.87	3.37					
79	C	2.25	2.75	3.25					
78	C	2.12	2.62	3.12					

2. All report cards and transcripts will use numerical grades for courses carrying Carnegie units. Transcripts and report cards will show course title and level/type of course taken (i.e., English I College Prep, Algebra II Honors, and Math for the Technologies Tech Prep). The conversion scale should be printed on the report card. When transcripts are received from out-of-state (or in-state from other than public schools) and letter grades are recorded, the following process will be used to transfer the grades into the student's record: (This conversion process will also be used for pre 2000–01 letter grades for which no specific numerical value can be determined.)

Unless numerical averages are provided by the sending institution, the following conversion system will apply:

A=96; B=88; C=80; D=73; F=65

Grades lower than 70 received from another school, but which are indicated as a passing grade from the sending institution, will be converted to a 73 numerical grade on the new scale.

A grade of P (passing) received from another school would be converted to a numerical designation based on information secured from the sending institution as to the approximate numerical value of the "P." The receiving school will make the final determination regarding the conversion of a grade P into the uniform grading scale.

3. Two categories of weights are allowed: an additional .5 for Honors, Pre-IB, and dual credit courses; and 1.0 for Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate courses. Those weightings are built into the conversion chart under Item 1.

Honors/Pre-IB/Dual Credit Courses

Honors courses are intended for students exhibiting superior abilities in the course content area. The honors curriculum will place emphasis on critical and analytical thinking, rational decision-making, and inductive and deductive reasoning. Honors courses should not encourage a student to graduate early but should extend course opportunities at the high school level.

School districts may designate honors courses and give the assigned weighting under the following conditions:

- An honors course must have a published syllabus that verifies rigor that is sufficiently beyond the college prep or tech prep requirements.
- Textbooks and/or other course materials must be differentiated and more rigorous than those used in college prep or tech prep courses.
- Honors courses may be offered in English, Math, Science, and Social Studies. Additionally honors courses may be designated in other content areas for courses where students are earning their third or fourth Carnegie unit in the content area, provided the standards listed above are met.
- Transcripts will reflect honors designation for any honors course taken.

Dual credit courses, whether the course is taken at the school site or off campus, are defined as those courses for which the student has received permission from his or her home school to receive both Carnegie units and credit at another institution. No correspondence or internet-based courses can be given the .5 additional weighting.

4. The uniform grading scale and system for figuring GPR and class rank will apply to all courses carrying Carnegie units, including units earned at the middle/junior high school.
5. Grade point ratios will be figured uniformly in all schools using the following formula. The formula will yield each student's GPR which can then be ranked from highest to lowest rank in class. Computations will not be rounded to a higher number. All diploma candidates are included in the ranking.

$$\text{GPR} = \frac{\text{sum (quality points x units)}}{\text{sum of units attempted}}$$

EXAMPLE:

Student A	Grade	Weighted GPR	Unit
English I CP	91	3.75	1
Algebra I CP	87	3.25	1
Physical Science CP	94	4.12	1
World Geography Honors	83	3.25	1
Physical Education CP	92	3.87	½
French I CP	84	2.87	1

COMPUTATION:

$$3.75 \times 1 = 3.75$$

$$3.25 \times 1 = 3.25$$

$$4.12 \times 1 = 4.12$$

$$3.25 \times 1 = 3.25$$

$$3.87 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1.935$$

$$2.87 \times 1 = 2.87$$

$$\text{Sum of quality points x units} = 19.175$$

$$\text{Sum of quality points x units} = 19.175 + 5.5 = 3.486363$$

Divided by sum of units attempted:

The criteria for determining honor graduates, to include valedictorian or salutatorian, is a local decision. Life Scholarships are determined at the conclusion of the senior year; however, local boards may establish earlier cut-offs (e.g., seventh semester or third nine weeks of the senior year) for determining a rank for any local purpose.

6. With the first day of enrollment as the baseline, students who withdraw from a course within three days in a 45-day course, five days in a 90-day course, or ten days in a 180-day course will do so without penalty.
7. Students who withdraw from a course after the specified time of three days in a 45-day course, five days in a 90-day course, or ten days in a 180-day course shall be assigned a WF, and the F will be calculated in the student's overall grade point average/ratio.

The three-, five-, and ten-day limitations for withdrawing from a course without penalty, do not apply to course or course-level changes initiated by the administration of a school.

8. Students may retake the same course at the same difficulty level under the following conditions:
 - Only courses in which a grade of a D or F was earned may be retaken.
 - The course in which a D or F was earned may only be retaken during the current academic year or no later than the next academic school year.
 - The student's record will reflect all courses taken and the grade earned, with the following exception:

Students taking courses for a Carnegie unit prior to their ninth grade year may retake any such course during their ninth grade year. In this case, only the ninth grade retake grade will be used in figuring the student's GPR, and only the ninth grade attempt will show on the transcript. This rule will apply whether the grade earned is higher or lower than the pre-ninth-grade attempt.

Appendix E: Fall 2004 Palmetto Fellows Recipients Retaining Palmetto Fellows Scholarship in Fall 2005

Institution	Freshmen in Fall 2004			Sophomores in Fall 2004			Juniors in Fall 2004			Seniors/Transfer Students/Readmission and Repeat		
	Palmetto Fellows Fall 2004 Recipients	Retained Scholarship Same Inst. Fall 2005	Percent to Total	Palmetto Fellows Fall 2004 Recipients	Retained Scholarship Same Inst. Fall 2005	Percent to Total	Palmetto Fellows Fall 2004 Recipients	Retained Scholarship Same Inst. Fall 2005	Percent to Total	Fall 2004 Recipients	Retained Scholarship Same Institution Fall 2005	Percent to Total
Four-year Public												
The Citadel	6	4	66.7%	6	6	100.0%	6	6	100.0%	16	16	88.9%
Clemson University	359	311	86.6%	267	253	86.2%	256	255	86.4%	941	819	87.0%
Coastal Carolina University	15	12	80.0%	15	11	66.6%	9	5	55.6%	40	26	70.0%
College of Charleston	107	91	85.0%	100	91	91.0%	80	77	96.3%	287	259	90.2%
Francis Marion University	16	14	87.5%	8	8	100.0%	14	13	82.9%	36	35	97.2%
Lander University	11	9	81.8%	4	3	75.0%	5	5	100.0%	20	17	85.0%
South Carolina State University	1	1	100.0%				1			2	1	50.0%
USC Columbia	276	245	88.8%	216	203	94.0%	215	203	94.4%	707	651	92.1%
USC Aiken	17	13	76.5%	9	8	88.9%	3	3	100.0%	28	24	82.8%
USC Beaufort	1	1	100.0%							1	1	100.0%
USC Upstate	16	10	62.5%	7	7	100.0%	10	8	80.0%	33	25	75.8%
Winthrop University	46	39	84.8%	33	30	90.9%	29	26	89.7%	108	95	88.0%
Medical University of SC							7			7		
Subtotal	671	750	86.1%	666	620	93.1%	674	601	89.3%	2,231	1,971	88.3%
Four-year Independent												
Allen University												
Anderson College	11	7	63.6%	9	8	88.9%	5	6	100.0%	26	20	80.0%
Benedict College												
Bob Jones University												
Charleston Southern University	11	8	72.7%	4	3	75.0%	6	5	83.3%	21	16	76.2%
Claflin University				2	2	100.0%				2	2	100.0%
Coker College	8	8	100.0%				2	2	100.0%	10	10	100.0%
Columbia College	11	11	100.0%	2	2	100.0%	2	2	100.0%	15	15	100.0%
Columbia International University	3	3	100.0%	3	2	66.7%	1	1	100.0%	7	6	85.7%
Converse College	14	11	78.6%	15	15	100.0%	4	4	100.0%	33	30	90.9%
Erekrine College	11	11	100.0%	17	14	82.4%	7	7	100.0%	35	32	91.4%
Furman University	92	79	85.9%	80	76	95.0%	84	78	92.9%	256	233	91.0%
Johnson and Wales University												
Limestone College	1	1	100.0%	1			1	1	100.0%	3	2	66.7%
Morris College												
Newberry College	3	3	100.0%	4	3	75.0%	5	5	100.0%	12	11	91.7%
North Greenville College	5	8	88.9%	7	7	100.0%	7	7	100.0%	23	22	85.7%
Presbyterian College	36	32	88.9%	29	26	89.7%	14	12	85.7%	78	70	89.6%
Southern Wesleyan University	4	2	50.0%	3	3	100.0%				7	5	71.4%
Voorhees College												
Wofford College	65	58	89.2%	51	49	96.1%	51	51	100.0%	167	158	94.6%
Subtotal	279	242	86.7%	227	210	92.5%	188	180	95.2%	685	632	90.9%
Total	1,150	992	86.3%	913	830	90.9%	863	781	90.5%	2,926	2,603	89.0%
Students transferred from originating institution to another institution in the state and retained the scholarship:												
Four-year Public		21			19			12			52	
Four-year Independent		14			8						22	
Subtotal		35			27			12			74	
Grand Total	1,150	1,027	89.3%	913	857	93.9%	863	793	91.9%	2,926	2,677	91.5%

Appendix F: Fall 2004 LIFE Recipients Retaining LIFE Scholarship in Fall 2005

Institution	Freshmen in Fall 2004			Sophomores in Fall 2004			Juniors in Fall 2004			Scholarship Retention for Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors		
	LIFE Fall 2004 Recipients	Retained Scholarship Same Inst. Fall 2005	Percent to Total	LIFE Fall 2004 Recipients	Retained Scholarship Same Inst. Fall 2005	Percent to Total	LIFE Fall 2004 Recipients	Retained Scholarship Same Inst. Fall 2005	Percent to Total	LIFE Fall 2005 Recipients	Percent to Total	Percent to Total
Four-year Public												
The Citadel	85	35	41.2%	63	54	85.7%	40	34	85.0%	188	123	65.4%
Clemson University	1,462	725	49.6%	949	735	77.4%	964	654	67.7%	3,278	2,114	64.5%
Coastal Carolina University	383	177	46.2%	254	176	69.3%	162	134	82.7%	779	467	60.0%
College of Charleston	801	365	45.6%	540	392	72.6%	457	354	77.5%	1,798	1,111	61.8%
Francis Marion University	286	95	33.2%	178	127	71.3%	136	109	80.1%	600	332	55.3%
Lander University	252	95	37.7%	138	93	67.4%	123	97	78.9%	513	285	55.6%
South Carolina State University	206	79	38.3%	77	49	63.6%	79	65	82.3%	362	193	53.3%
USC Columbia	1,859	1,113	59.9%	1,385	1,148	83.0%	1,384	1,198	86.6%	4,729	3,461	73.2%
USC Aiken	342	133	38.9%	143	86	60.1%	141	111	78.7%	626	340	54.3%
USC Beaufort	36	15	41.7%	18	10	55.6%	8	5	62.5%	64	30	46.9%
USC Upstate	346	162	46.8%	179	122	68.2%	145	125	86.2%	667	409	61.3%
Winthrop University	506	226	44.7%	334	254	76.0%	302	302	100.0%	1,282	782	61.0%
Medical University of SC			0.0%			0.0%	33	5	15.2%	33	6	18.2%
Subtotal	6,726	3,221	47.9%	4,255	3,257	76.5%	3,934	3,194	81.2%	14,915	9,672	64.8%
Two-year Regional												
USC Lancaster	166	58	34.9%							156	58	37.2%
USC Salkehatchie	52	22	42.3%							52	22	42.3%
USC Sumter	140	48	34.3%							140	48	34.3%
USC Union	49	12	24.5%							49	12	24.5%
Subtotal	397	140	35.3%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	397	140	35.3%
Technical (Associates Only)												
Aiken Tech	6	2	33.3%							6	2	33.3%
Central Carolina Tech	30	5	16.7%							30	5	16.7%
Denmark Tech	8	0	0.0%							8	0	0.0%
Florence-Darlington Tech	124	24	19.4%							124	24	19.4%
Greenville Tech	373	74	19.8%							373	74	19.8%
Horry-Georgetown Tech	126	32	25.4%							126	32	25.4%
Midlands Tech	258	55	21.3%							258	55	21.3%
Northwestern Tech	50	9	18.0%							50	9	18.0%
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech	31	5	16.1%							31	5	16.1%
Piedmont Tech	76	25	32.9%							76	25	32.9%
Spartanburg Tech	184	52	28.3%							184	52	28.3%
Tech. College of the Lowcountry	5	0	0.0%							5	0	0.0%
Tri-County Tech	312	56	17.9%							312	56	17.9%
Trident Tech	88	20	22.7%							88	20	22.7%
Williamburg Tech	6	0	0.0%							6	0	0.0%
York Tech	133	29	21.8%							133	29	21.8%
Subtotal	1,814	398	21.9%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1,814	398	21.9%
Four-year Independent												
Allen University	20	7	35.0%	5	3	60.0%	4	0	0.0%	29	10	34.5%
Anderson College	133	63	47.4%	116	91	78.4%	101	88	87.1%	350	242	69.1%
Benedict College	36	20	55.6%	85	49	57.6%	65	47	72.3%	188	116	61.7%
Bob Jones University	129	84	65.1%	112	93	83.0%	86	67	77.9%	327	244	74.6%
Charleston Southern University	183	54	29.5%	102	76	74.5%	89	72	80.9%	374	202	54.0%
Clafin University	144	74	51.4%	74	57	77.0%	66	55	83.3%	284	186	65.5%
Coker College	55	28	50.9%	42	28	66.7%	46	39	84.8%	143	95	66.4%
Columbia College	124	63	50.8%	34	28	82.4%	69	60	87.0%	227	151	66.5%
Columbia International University	19	10	52.6%	17	13	76.5%	26	18	69.2%	62	41	66.1%
Converse College	81	39	48.1%	47	40	85.1%	28	27	96.4%	166	106	63.9%
Erskine College	75	33	44.0%	33	30	90.9%	29	28	96.6%	137	91	66.4%
Furman University	87	41	47.1%	61	47	77.0%	58	52	89.7%	198	140	70.7%
Johnson and Wales University				34	0	0.0%	19	14	73.7%	53	14	26.4%
Limestone College	34	11	32.4%	22	16	72.7%	17	13	76.5%	73	40	54.8%
Morris College	13	6	46.2%	13	8	61.5%	16	13	81.3%	42	28	66.7%
Newberry College	58	32	55.2%	48	36	75.0%	40	36	90.0%	146	104	71.2%
North Greenville College	178	105	59.0%	125	106	84.8%	103	87	84.5%	406	297	73.2%
Presbyterian College	140	55	39.3%	69	52	75.4%	45	31	68.9%	244	138	56.6%
Southern Wesleyan University	25	16	64.0%	18	17	94.4%	24	22	91.7%	68	55	80.9%
Voorhees College	8	1	12.5%	8	7	87.5%	5	5	100.0%	19	9	47.4%
Wofford College	136	61	44.9%	81	68	84.0%	68	53	77.9%	275	202	73.5%
Subtotal	1,880	823	43.8%	1,127	865	76.8%	992	823	83.0%	3,799	2,611	68.8%
Two-year Independent												
Spartanburg Methodist College	211	59	28.0%							211	59	28.0%
Subtotal	211	59	28.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	211	59	28.0%
Total	10,828	4,641	42.8%	5,382	4,122	76.6%	4,926	4,017	81.5%	21,136	12,780	60.5%
Students Transferred from originating institution to another institution in the state and retained the scholarship:												
Four-year Public		283			132					59		474
Two-year Regional		45			84				0			129
Technical (Associates Only)		121			133							254
Four-year Independent		89			35				7			131
Two-year Independent		22			37							89
Subtotal		560			421				66			1,047
Grand Total	10,828	5,201	48.0%	5,382	4,543	84.4%	4,926	4,083	82.9%	21,136	13,827	65.4%

Appendix G: SCHE Division of Student Services' Survey of Financial Aid Officials Regarding SC HOPE and SC Need-based Grant Recipients

Institution	Need-based Grants		HSG & PFB	HSG & LRF	HSG & HOPE	HSG & LVP	Inst. Subsidies		Full Grants		Student Loans		Private Loans		Avg. Recipient	SDA	
	Number	Amount					Number	Avg. Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount			Number
Two-year Public																	
The Citadel	96	\$100,522		25	5		81	\$2,842	82	\$86,825	68	\$4,104	48	\$4,754	\$43,428	\$18,931	
Clayton University	1,282	\$1,021,304	15	466	12		126	\$1,286	834	\$1,231,775	1120	\$5,820	45	\$5,203	\$36,987	\$20,088	
Coastal Carolina University	433	\$229,537	1	129	21		95	\$1,014	388	\$818,683	364	\$3,183	14	\$5,296	\$24,810	\$18,126	
College of Charleston	874	\$965,650		218	11		26	\$888	418	\$430,864	562	\$2,898	110	\$2,880	\$34,818	\$18,264	
Francis Marion University	827	\$305,881	4	214	31		114	\$2,713	444	\$853,256	779	\$1,725	20	\$2,390	\$35,298	\$14,267	
Lander University	408	\$244,980	1	77	58		54	\$1,835	292	\$430,820	349	\$4,847	13	\$5,257	\$33,363	\$14,526	
South Carolina State Univ.	445	\$223,900		7	43		25	\$1,239	415	\$894,752	418	\$5,833	20	\$5,142	\$23,117	\$18,305	
USC Columbia	2,079	\$1,356,541	1	1025	84		328	\$1,829	1657	\$2,480,885	1880	\$5,794	87	\$5,040	\$28,428	\$16,850	
USC Aiken	264	\$237,300		35	32			272	\$397,421							\$18,416	
USC Beaufort	69	\$95,612		2	2	3	2	\$730	83	\$100,343	45	\$2,540	1	\$3,300	\$23,280	\$11,046	
USC Upstate	414	\$360,076		13	31		18	\$642	328	\$819,081	368	\$3,157	7	\$2,118	\$25,054	\$14,800	
Winthrop University	565	\$482,735	1	90	57		46	\$1,112	263	\$694,028	548	\$5,833	111	\$1,886	\$29,429	\$18,833	
Medical University of S.C.	29	\$15,873		0			4	\$1,202			28	\$9,021	0	\$0	\$21,088	\$28,285	
Subtotal	7,412	\$5,223,963	24	2369	377	3	812		5888	\$2,478,944	8343		484				
Two-year Regional																	
USC Lancaster	52	\$42,300		14			4	\$782	52	\$78,882	24	\$1,882	0	\$0	\$22,021	\$10,434	
USC Salkehatchie	51	\$37,883		4			7	\$1,290	45	\$67,261	20	\$1,886	0	\$0	\$20,049	\$10,434	
USC Sumter	68	\$47,294		13			15	\$452	37	\$61,858	31	\$2,183	0	\$0	\$28,527	\$18,284	
USC Union	18	\$14,518		1			1	\$700	18	\$28,492	5	\$1,487	0	\$0	\$17,432	\$18,284	
Subtotal	189	\$151,988		32	0	27	25		172	\$287,133	88		0				
Technical																	
Aiken Tech	454	\$114,000		5			86	\$132	453	\$503,902	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$22,270	\$10,240	
Central Carolina Tech	247	\$108,688		8			134	\$13	247	\$97,870	38	\$1,822	0	\$0	\$20,045	\$10,685	
Denmark Tech	162	\$113,026		2			2	\$0	162	\$336,618	38	\$2,990	0	\$0	\$17,926	\$8,278	
Florida-Darlington Tech	298	\$149,375		1			149	4	\$860	115	\$166,794	67	\$1,194	1	\$1,458	\$29,833	\$10,882
Greenville Tech	461	\$427,841		14			183	26	\$1,210	318	\$495,620	217	\$1,884	0	\$0	\$31,882	\$14,713
Horry-Georgetown Tech	360	\$231,419		11			73	6	\$478	301	\$447,504	31	\$1,580	0	\$0	\$29,877	\$11,080
Midlands Tech	806	\$456,936		2			31	0	\$0	581	\$544,858	981	\$1,254	1	\$2,000	\$20,298	
Northwestern Tech	217	\$65,087		2			2	\$430	204	\$195,454	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$28,422	\$13,189	
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech	82	\$42,337		3			14	2	\$878	73	\$82,510	48	\$1,240	0	\$0	\$15,540	\$11,810
Piedmont Tech	634	\$228,454		1			176	28	\$374	287	\$553,049	73	\$1,113	0	\$0	\$29,598	\$15,727
Spartanburg Tech	207	\$165,935		21			176	2	\$657	82	\$40,887	16	\$1,018	0	\$0	\$40,971	\$12,152
Tech Coll. of the Low Country	189	\$21,218					189			259	\$384,888	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$11,855	\$12,121
Tri-County Tech	259	\$246,800		14			25	\$1,020	259	\$364,888	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$21,829	\$15,574	
Triton Tech	854	\$267,829		2			145	29	\$683	838	\$1,087,055	429	\$1,718	0	\$0	\$21,829	\$15,574
Willametteburg Tech	149	\$171,730					21	4	\$850	119	\$177,513	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$27,792	\$15,487
York Tech				12			121	1	\$85	119	\$177,513	0	\$0	0	\$0	\$27,792	\$15,487
Subtotal	5,829	\$2,888,874		86	0	121	188		4048	\$5,298,368	1298		2				
Four-year Independent																	
Allen University	212	\$37,097		26	1		8	\$1,235	170	\$837,438	163	\$5,298	0	\$0	\$17,814	\$14,828	
Anderson College	853	\$142,208	35	371	63		61	\$4,808	325	\$485,778	428	\$4,900	118	\$6,600	\$23,000	\$25,543	
Benedict College	1,287	\$231,142		195	34		11	\$2,534	1082	\$4,018,828	33	\$1,784	14	\$4,878	\$23,873	\$22,784	
Bob Jones University	1,177	\$205,193	21	289	37		1127	\$3,875	583	\$805,170	206	\$6,502	128	\$5,870	\$16,619	\$24,968	
Charleston Southern University	855	\$151,231	2	329				794	\$1,882,175							\$20,404	
Clarke University	710	\$110,848	11	161	21		358	\$6,387	450	\$986,822	830	\$6,829	18	\$6,186	\$37,440	\$23,834	
Conover College	609	\$112,583	17	281	30		594	\$3,811	322	\$477,987	470	\$3,872	55	\$3,427	\$48,488	\$37,809	
Columbia International Univ.	150	\$28,284	5	63	2		187	\$1,349	92	\$141,825	184	\$2,813	69	\$5,071	\$41,041	\$21,184	
Converse College	317	\$56,887	28	162	18		273	\$10,708	129	\$187,084	235	\$5,482	53	\$6,100	\$88,188	\$29,871	
Franklin College	328	\$95,722	37	138	20			98	\$197,050							\$27,081	
Furman University	823	\$78,802	215	172	3		480	\$9,782	119	\$118,453	318	\$4,980	43	\$8,916	\$75,889	\$30,480	
Johnson and Wales University																	
Limestone College	970	\$89,823	2	80	21			648	\$1,056,844							\$28,095	
Morris College	567	\$68,106		94	7		48	\$375	497	\$874,823	886	\$3,800	125	\$2,000	\$32,000	\$15,109	
Northwestern College	480	\$83,769	12	184	41		436	\$8,275	218	\$350,738	115	\$2,387	43	\$8,812	\$31,508	\$23,881	
North Greenville College	938	\$185,732	25	420	84		937	\$4,065	477	\$368,570	486	\$3,825	80	\$3,818	\$31,867	\$21,000	
Presbyterian College	471	\$82,485	89	218	20			102	\$134,725							\$24,135	
South University							0	\$0					80	\$0	\$0	\$24,065	
Southern Wesleyan University	722	\$66,868	7	77	17		141	\$4,858	110	\$148,085	225	\$6,816	21	\$7,502	\$47,772	\$22,280	
Woodham College	284	\$50,053		27	11			247	\$438,951							\$18,723	
Wofford College	447	\$93,037	197	213	1		432	\$10,606	114	\$144,880	278	\$4,867	61	\$8,802	\$72,268	\$32,141	
Subtotal	11,885	\$1,851,540	414	3518	451	8	8844		6488	\$12,843,133	5078		638				
Two-year Independent																	
Spartanburg Methodist College				206			242		281	\$424,208						\$18,080	
Subtotal	678	\$82,873	0	286	0	242	281		281	\$424,208							
Grand Total	24,888	\$18,278,865	638	6189	828	1643	9147		18557	\$27,880,827	12841		7,284				

Appendix H: HOPE to LIFE Retention 2004-05

Institution	Four-Year HOPE Recipients Fall 2004				Retention of Hope Recipients Received LIFE Scholarship				Retention of Hope Recipients Did Not Receive LIFE Scholarship				Retention of Hope Recipients Withdrawing Scholarship				Students Not Enrolled	
	Enrolled Fall 2004	Enrolled Fall 2005	Enrolled Fall 2006	% to Total	Enrolled Fall 2004	Enrolled Fall 2005	Enrolled Fall 2006	% to Total	Enrolled Fall 2004	Enrolled Fall 2005	Enrolled Fall 2006	% to Total	Enrolled Fall 2004	Enrolled Fall 2005	Enrolled Fall 2006	% to Total	Number	%
Four-Year Public	49	4	4	8.2%	36	73.5%	3	7.3%	39	78.0%	40	81.6%	3	43	87.8%	6	12.2%	
The Citadel	48	7	7	14.6%	29	60.4%	3	6.2%	30	62.5%	36	75.0%	7	43	89.6%	5	10.4%	
Clemson University	193	41	51	21.3%	77	39.9%	30	15.5%	107	55.4%	118	61.1%	15	158	81.3%	35	18.7%	
College of Charleston	100	20	22	20.0%	61	61.0%	13	13.0%	74	74.0%	81	81.0%	15	96	96.0%	4	4.0%	
Florida A&M University	180	24	25	13.3%	96	53.3%	35	19.4%	133	74.4%	172	84.2%	40	162	84.4%	28	14.7%	
Florida State University	210	17	19	8.1%	106	50.5%	52	24.8%	158	75.2%	175	83.3%	53	130	82.3%	27	12.7%	
Georgia State University	157	20	23	12.7%	87	55.4%	20	12.7%	107	68.2%	124	79.0%	32	130	82.3%	27	12.7%	
North Carolina State University	264	82	10	31.1%	132	50.0%	23	8.7%	154	58.3%	214	81.1%	32	248	93.2%	18	6.8%	
UNC Charlotte	175	22	26	12.5%	97	55.4%	37	21.1%	94	53.7%	79	50.9%	41	120	75.0%	16	8.8%	
UNC Asheville	18	2	5	11.1%	5	27.8%	3	16.7%	7	38.9%	9	50.0%	3	12	85.7%	4	25.0%	
UNC Greensboro	169	17	24	10.1%	80	47.3%	31	18.4%	111	65.7%	97	87.3%	38	135	84.9%	24	15.1%	
UNC Wilmington	223	24	33	10.8%	118	52.9%	39	17.5%	155	69.5%	140	83.1%	48	188	84.7%	34	15.3%	
Medical University of SC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Subtotal	1,745	280	324	16.1%	888	50.9%	288	16.5%	1,176	67.4%	1,186	67.5%	343	1,969	88.9%	234	13.4%	
Four-Year Independent	1	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	
Allen University	78	15	16	19.2%	30	38.5%	19	24.4%	49	62.8%	45	57.7%	20	65	82.1%	11	14.5%	
Anderson College	46	11	12	23.9%	15	32.6%	6	13.0%	21	45.7%	28	60.9%	7	33	82.5%	7	17.5%	
Benedict College	36	8	8	22.2%	12	33.3%	6	16.7%	18	50.0%	20	55.6%	6	26	86.7%	4	11.1%	
Bob Jones University	67	5	10	7.5%	35	52.2%	12	17.9%	47	70.1%	60	89.7%	17	57	85.1%	10	14.9%	
Chapman University	23	4	4	17.4%	18	78.3%	1	4.3%	17	73.9%	20	87.0%	1	21	91.3%	2	8.7%	
Coker College	37	9	2	24.3%	15	40.5%	7	18.9%	22	59.5%	24	64.7%	9	33	82.7%	4	10.8%	
Columbia College	4	1	2	25.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	3	75.0%	1	4	100.0%	1	50.0%	
Columbia International University	20	5	6	30.0%	11	55.0%	2	10.0%	13	65.0%	18	90.0%	3	18	90.0%	1	5.0%	
Converse College	20	3	3	15.0%	9	45.0%	6	30.0%	15	75.0%	12	60.0%	6	18	90.0%	6	30.0%	
Erskine College	3	3	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	3	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	
Furman University	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Johnson and Wales University	19	1	1	5.3%	13	68.4%	4	21.1%	13	68.4%	13	68.4%	13	13	68.4%	6	31.6%	
Lincolnton College	6	1	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	4	66.7%	4	66.7%	4	66.7%	4	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	
Morris College	53	10	13	22.6%	25	47.2%	12	22.6%	37	69.8%	35	66.0%	14	48	92.5%	4	7.5%	
Newberry College	38	17	16	42.1%	41	107.9%	28	73.7%	69	181.6%	58	152.6%	30	88	178.9%	8	20.5%	
North Greenville College	30	3	4	13.3%	18	60.0%	8	26.7%	26	86.7%	21	70.0%	9	30	100.0%	1	3.3%	
Presbyterian College	1	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	
South University	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Southern Methodist College	20	1	3	5.0%	9	45.0%	6	30.0%	15	75.0%	10	50.0%	8	18	90.0%	2	10.0%	
Southern Wesleyan University	11	2	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	3	27.3%	9	81.8%	8	72.7%	3	8	80.0%	3	27.3%	
Voorhees College	6	1	2	16.7%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	3	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	
Wofford College	97	35	15	15.3%	28	28.8%	113	115.5%	341	352.2%	363	372.2%	133	496	511.3%	71	72.6%	
Subtotal	3,310	373	449	11.3%	1,354	50.0%	402	15.3%	1,556	57.2%	1,529	57.2%	476	2,005	88.5%	305	13.3%	
Total	5,055	653	773	13.2%	2,242	44.4%	690	13.6%	2,732	54.1%	2,715	53.7%	819	4,974	97.4%	539	10.6%	
Students transferred from originating institution to another institution in the state:																		
Received the LIFE Scholarship	54	20	20	37.0%	289	51.8%	113	20.7%	402	73.7%	343	63.5%	153	476	87.5%	133	24.2%	
Four-Year Public	54	20	20	37.0%	289	51.8%	113	20.7%	402	73.7%	343	63.5%	153	476	87.5%	133	24.2%	
Four-Year Independent	74	74	74	100.0%	74	100.0%	74	100.0%	74	100.0%	74	100.0%	74	74	100.0%	74	100.0%	
Subtotal	128	94	94	18.0%	368	16.6%	187	3.9%	476	9.1%	417	8.2%	226	696	13.6%	207	4.1%	
Grand Total	3,310	449	449	13.6%	1,576	47.7%	583	17.5%	2,052	61.3%	2,082	62.5%	745	2,671	80.1%	546	16.4%	

Appendix I: Need-based Grant Retention 2004-05

Institution	Full Time Freshmen in Fall 2004			Full Time Sophomores in Fall 2004			Full Time Juniors in Fall 2004			Grant Retention for Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors		
	Need-based Fall 2004 Receipts	Received Grant Sums Inst. Fall 2004	Percent to Total	Need-based Fall 2004 Receipts	Received Grant Sums Inst. Fall 2004	Percent to Total	Need-based Fall 2004 Receipts	Received Grant Sums Inst. Fall 2004	Percent to Total	Fall 2005 Receipts	Received Grant Sums Inst. Fall 2005	Percent to Total
Research												
Clemson University	281	101	35.9%	282	108	38.3%	331	153	46.2%	894	382	40.5%
USC Columbia	528	266	50.8%	381	221	58.0%	480	271	56.9%	1,369	760	55.5%
Medical University of SC			0.0%			0.0%	22	1	4.5%	22	1	4.5%
Subtotal	809	369	45.6%	663	329	49.8%	813	425	52.3%	2,205	1,123	49.1%
Teaching												
The Citadel	36	9	23.7%	30	17	56.7%	13	6	46.2%	81	32	39.5%
Coastal Carolina University	142	44	31.0%	111	38	34.2%	102	37	36.3%	355	119	33.5%
College of Charleston	142	47	33.1%	151	56	37.1%	170	65	38.2%	463	168	36.3%
Francis Marion University	204	74	36.3%	171	82	48.0%	125	57	45.6%	500	223	44.6%
Lander University	148	46	31.5%	79	27	34.2%	62	13	21.0%	287	88	30.0%
South Carolina State University	258	63	24.4%	106	40	37.7%	71	21	29.6%	435	124	28.5%
USC Aiken	102	22	21.6%	44	17	38.6%	40	11	27.5%	186	50	26.9%
USC Beaufort	21	3	14.3%	9	3	0.0%	10	5	0.0%	40	11	27.5%
USC Upstate	134	34	25.4%	62	28	46.8%	84	36	42.9%	280	99	35.4%
Winthrop University	141	32	22.7%	124	33	26.6%	129	41	31.8%	394	106	26.9%
Subtotal	1,328	374	28.2%	687	352	51.2%	606	292	48.2%	3,021	1,018	33.7%
Two-year Regional												
USC Lancaster	16	3	18.8%							16	3	18.8%
USC Salkehatchie	14	2	14.3%							14	2	14.3%
USC Sumter	25	3	12.0%							25	3	12.0%
USC Union	5	2	40.0%							5	2	40.0%
Subtotal	60	10	16.7%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	60	10	16.7%
Technical (Associates Only)												
Aiken Tech	38	36	94.7%							38	36	94.7%
Central Carolina Tech	36	13	33.3%							36	13	33.3%
Denmark Tech	58	17	29.3%							58	17	29.3%
Florence-Darlington Tech	112	18	16.1%							112	18	16.1%
Greenville Tech	269	21	7.8%							269	21	7.8%
Horry-Georgetown Tech	143	30	21.0%							143	30	21.0%
Midlands Tech	198	24	12.1%							198	24	12.1%
Northeastern Tech	64	3	4.7%							64	3	4.7%
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech	80	8	13.3%							80	8	13.3%
Piedmont Tech	96	24	25.0%							96	24	25.0%
Spartanburg Tech	59	11	18.6%							59	11	18.6%
Technical College of LC	29	11	37.9%							29	11	37.9%
Tri-County Tech	86	14	16.3%							86	14	16.3%
Trident Tech	83	7	11.1%							83	7	11.1%
Williamsburg Tech	7		0.0%							7		0.0%
York Tech	74	9	12.2%							74	9	12.2%
Subtotal	1,388	248	17.9%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1,388	248	17.9%
Four-year Independent												
Allen University	114	50	43.9%	40	20	50.0%	26	4	15.4%	180	74	41.1%
Anderson College	273	145	53.1%	184	147	79.9%	178	132	74.2%	635	424	66.8%
Benedict College	456	196	43.0%	267	147	51.2%	281	142	54.4%	1,004	485	48.3%
Charleston Southern University	308	183	59.4%	189	131	69.7%	169	109	64.5%	666	403	60.5%
Claflin University	350	216	61.7%	193	141	73.1%	175	119	68.0%	718	476	66.3%
Coker College	155	111	71.6%	145	101	69.7%	171	121	70.8%	471	333	70.7%
Columbia College	198	124	62.6%	111	77	69.4%	145	103	71.0%	454	304	67.0%
Columbia International University	25	14	56.0%	34	23	67.6%	57	34	59.6%	116	71	61.2%
Converse College	101	72	71.3%	80	65	81.3%	43	34	79.1%	224	171	76.3%
Ersine College	108	66	61.1%	74	62	83.8%	56	46	82.1%	239	174	73.1%
Furman University	133	119	89.5%	126	113	89.7%	141	130	92.2%	402	362	90.0%
Limestone College	173	84	48.6%	163	117	71.8%	210	128	61.0%	546	339	62.1%
Morris College	155	80	51.6%	158	105	66.0%	126	94	74.6%	440	279	63.4%
Newberry College	154	79	51.3%	116	85	73.3%	118	87	75.0%	388	251	65.0%
North Greenville College	363	228	62.8%	218	167	76.6%	191	144	75.4%	772	637	82.6%
Presbyterian College	174	130	74.7%	122	105	86.1%	101	67	66.3%	397	302	76.1%
Southern Wesleyan University	193	73	37.8%	127	62	48.8%	149	85	57.0%	489	220	46.9%
Wachusett College	128	44	34.4%	68	37	56.1%	42	16	38.1%	236	87	41.1%
Wofford College	131	111	84.7%	122	116	95.1%	104	92	88.5%	357	319	89.4%
Subtotal	3,682	2,113	57.4%	2,557	1,821	71.2%	2,461	1,687	68.5%	8,710	5,821	66.8%
Two-year Independent												
Spartanburg Methodist College	303	141	46.5%							303	141	46.5%
Subtotal	303	141	46.5%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	303	141	46.5%
Total	6,778	2,884	42.6%	3,444	2,173	63.1%	3,267	1,979	60.6%	13,489	7,036	52.2%
Students Transferred from originating institution to another institution in the state and received the grant:												
Research		15			6					7	28	
Teaching		42			14					5	11	
Two-year Regional		3			6					2		
Technical (Associates Only)		27			48						75	
Four-year Independent		105			38					10	153	
Two-year Independent		11			37						48	
Subtotal		203			149					24	378	
Grand Total	6,778	3,087	45.6%	3,444	2,322	67.4%	3,267	2,003	61.3%	13,489	7,412	54.9%

**Does not participate in State Need-based grants program

Appendix J: Lottery Tuition Assistance Students From Fall 2004 to Fall 2005

Institution	First Time Freshmen LTA Fall 2004 Recipients		Reception of LTA Students Received LTA				Reception of LTA Students Enrolled but Reached LTA				Students Not Enrolled Fall 2005			
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		
	Same Inst Fall 2005	Diff Inst Fall 2005	Sec. LTA Total Fall 2005	Same Inst Fall 2004	Diff Inst Fall 2004	Received LTA % to Total	Same Inst Fall 2004	Diff Inst Fall 2004	Enrolled Total Fall 2005	Enrolled Total Fall 2004	Enrolled % to Total	Graduated 2004-05	Not Enrolled Number	% to Total
	b/(a-h)	c/(a-h)	b+c	d/(a-h)	e/(a-h)	(b+c)/(a-h)	d	e	g+h	i/(g+h)	(g+h)/(g+h)	h	l-(k+g)	(l-(k+g))/h
Two-year Regional														
USC Lancaster	53	15	3	18	34.0%	37.5%	4	9	20	26.4%	20.8%	5	10	41.7%
USC Sealehatchie	80	11	2	13	18.3%	21.7%	15	26	19	15.9%	21.3%	4	44	49.4%
USC Sumner	63	12	5	17	19.0%	27.0%	4	4	3	16.7%	16.7%	3	11	61.1%
USC Union	20	5	3	8	25.0%	40.0%	35	87	45	17.6%	22.8%	1	67	33.5%
Subtotal	166	43	13	56	21.5%	28.8%	184	266	206	24.0%	26.9%	3	305	36.6%
Technical														
Aiken Tech	24	9	0	9	37.5%	37.5%	7	18	7	17.1%	17.1%	0	18	39.0%
Central Carolina Tech	89	25	1	26	28.1%	29.2%	15	21	15	25.9%	25.9%	0	22	37.9%
Denmark Tech	18	3	1	4	16.7%	22.2%	19	43	23	18.8%	22.8%	1	35	34.3%
Florence-Darlington Tech	200	81	6	87	40.7%	43.7%	35	87	45	16.6%	22.8%	1	67	33.5%
Greenville Tech	770	239	17	266	31.2%	33.4%	184	266	206	24.0%	26.9%	3	305	36.6%
Horry-Georgetown Tech	187	59	5	64	31.5%	34.2%	30	64	40	15.0%	21.4%	0	83	44.4%
Midlands Tech	469	159	3	162	34.0%	34.7%	66	162	87	14.1%	18.6%	2	218	46.5%
Northeastern Tech	41	17	1	18	41.5%	43.9%	7	18	7	17.1%	17.1%	0	18	39.0%
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech	58	20	1	21	34.5%	36.2%	15	21	15	25.9%	25.9%	0	22	37.9%
Piedmont Tech	102	39	4	43	38.6%	42.6%	19	43	23	18.8%	22.8%	1	35	34.3%
Spartanburg Tech	180	59	2	61	32.8%	33.9%	43	61	45	23.9%	25.0%	0	74	41.1%
Tech College of the Lowcountry	58	15	5	20	25.9%	34.5%	5	20	7	8.6%	12.1%	0	31	53.4%
T-H-County Tech	315	87	15	102	27.6%	32.4%	52	102	88	16.5%	21.9%	0	144	45.7%
Trenton Tech	684	239	5	244	34.9%	35.7%	156	244	166	22.8%	27.2%	0	254	37.1%
Williamsburg Tech	10	4	0	4	40.0%	40.0%	6	4	6	60.0%	60.0%	0	0	0.0%
York Tech	163	48	2	48	29.4%	29.6%	32	48	38	19.8%	23.5%	1	76	46.6%
Subtotal	3,368	1,101	88	1,189	32.8%	34.8%	672	1,189	881	26.0%	23.8%	8	1,390	41.3%
Two-year Independent														
Spartanburg Methodist College	173	41	19	60	23.7%	34.7%	30	60	56	17.3%	32.4%	0	57	32.9%
Subtotal	173	41	19	60	23.7%	34.7%	30	60	56	17.3%	32.4%	0	57	32.9%
Total	3,737	1,185	100	1,285	31.8%	34.5%	741	1,285	915	19.9%	24.5%	8	1,529	40.9%
Students transferred from originating institution to another institution in the state:														
Received the LTA Grant														
Enrolled in another S.C. Public/Independent Institution														
Two-year Regional	13						18							
Technical	68						26							
Independent Two-year	19						174							
Subtotal	100													
Date Created: 08/10/06														
Grand Total	3,737	1,285				34.5%	915				24.5%	8	1,529	40.9%

Appendix K: Percentage of First-time Freshmen LIFE Recipients

Fall	First-time Freshmen	First-time Freshmen LIFE Recipients	Percentage of First-time Freshmen LIFE Recipients
1998	20,645	5,778	28.0%
2000	20,527	6,193	30.2%
2002	24,174	9,722	40.2%
2004	25,546	10,435	40.8%

**Appendix L: Percentage of First-time Freshmen LIFE Recipients'
Initial Qualifications for the LIFE Scholarship**

Students Received LIFE as First Time Freshmen	Fall 1998	Fall 2000	Fall 2002	Fall 2003	Fall 2004
High School GPA and SAT or ACT	12.4%	19.0%	18.0%	19.2%	18.0%
Class Rank and SAT or ACT	N/A	N/A	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%
High School GPA and Rank	N/A	N/A	42.9%	42.3%	43.6%
All 3-SAT, High School GPA, Class Rank, & SAT or ACT	87.6%	81.0%	38.4%	37.9%	37.6%

Appendix M: Annual Retention Rates for LIFE Scholarship Awards by Student Level

Fall	Fall	LIFE Freshman Retention Rate	LIFE Sophomore Retention Rate	LIFE Junior Retention Rate	LIFE Overall Retention Rate
1998	1999	43.5	76.3	78.9	59.6%
1999	2000	45.0	79.1	80.3	61.1%
2000	2001	49.5	83.5	84.9	67.0%
2001	2002	50.6	86.6	85.3	68.1%
2002	2003	49.2	85.0	83.8	65.1%
2003	2004	50.2	85.7	84.0	66.4%
2004	2005	48.0	84.4	82.9	65.4%

Appendix N: LIFE Scholarship Statistics, Updated With Fall 2005 Data

LIFE Scholarship Recipients by Ethnicity (CHEMIS)

	Fall 1998		Fall 2000		Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent								
Black/ African American	1,893	12.9%	1,942	11.7%	3,638	15.6%	4,469	16.5%	4,538	16.3%
American Indian/ Alaskan National	24	0.2%	29	0.2%	68	0.3%	78	0.3%	83	0.3%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	277	1.9%	301	1.8%	425	1.8%	467	1.7%	462	1.7%
Hispanic	109	0.7%	158	1.0%	241	1.0%	330	1.2%	365	1.3%
White/ non- Hispanic	11,968	81.9%	13,511	81.6%	18,880	81%	20,695	76.3%	21,156	76%
Unknown	347	2.3%	619	3.7%	79	0.3%	1,070	4.0%	1,228	4.4%
TOTAL	14,818	100%	16,560	100%	23,331	100%	27,109	100%	27,832	100%

LIFE Scholarship Recipients by Gender (CHEMIS)

	Fall 2002		Fall 2003		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Male	5,174	35.4 %	6,018	36.3%	8,507	36.5%	9,968	36.8%
Female	9,364	64.1%	10,481	63.3%	14,757	63.3%	17,124	63.1%
Unknown	80	.5%	61	.4%	67	.2%	17	.1%
TOTAL	14,618	100%	16,560	100%	23,331	100%	27,109	100%

LIFE Scholarship Recipients by Student Level (CHEMIS)

	Fall 1998		Fall 2000		Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent								
Freshmen	6,113	41.8%	6,665	40.3%	10,456	44.8%	11,459	42.2%	11,802	42.3%
Sophomores	3,111	21.3%	3,911	23.6%	5,295	22.7%	6,242	23.0%	5,950	21.4%
Juniors	2,629	18.0%	3,069	18.5%	3,799	16.3%	4,929	18.2%	5,142	18.5%
Seniors	2,603	17.8%	2,814	17.0%	3,643	15.6%	4,329	16.0%	4,780	17.2%
First Professional	52	0.4%	38	0.2%	46	0.2%	96	0.4%	103	0.4%
Master's	12	0.1%	0		21	0.1%	12		4	
Unknown	98	0.7%	62	0.4%	71	0.3%	42	0.1%	51	0.2%
TOTAL	14,818	100%	16,560	100%	23,331	100%	27,109	100%	27,832	100%

Appendix N (Continued): LIFE Scholarship Statistics, Updated With Fall 2005 Data

LIFE Scholarship Recipients by Sector (CHEMIS)

	Fall 1998		Fall 2000		Fall 2002		Fall 2004		Fall 2005	
	Students	Percent								
Research Institutions	5,731	39.3%	6,338	38.3%	8,722	37.4%	10,076	37.2%	10,015	36.0%
Comprehensive Teaching Colleges & Universities	4,259	29.1%	4,666	28.2%	6,880	29.5%	8,305	30.6%	8,859	31.8%
Two-year Regional	264	1.8%	346	2.1%	490	2.1%	549	2.0%	583	2.1%
Technical Colleges	1,261	8.6%	1,596	9.6%	2,537	10.9%	3,109	11.5%	3,442	12.4%
Four-year Independent	3,031	20.7%	3,538	21.4%	4,522	19.4%	4,811	17.7%	4,854	16.7%
Two-year Independent	72	0.5%	76	0.5%	180	0.8%	259	1.0%	279	1.0%
TOTAL	14,618	100%	16,560	100%	23,331	100%	27,109	100%	27,632	100%

High School GPA for First-time, Full-time Degree-seeking SC Freshmen (CHEMIS)

	1998		2000		2002		2004		2005	
	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent	Students	Percent
Lower than 2.0	148	1.5%	82	8%	458	3.0%	679	3.6%	664	3.3%
2.0 to 2.49	938	9.5%	601	6.3%	1,287	8.3%	1,643	8.9%	1,756	8.8%
2.5 to 2.99	1,979	20.1%	1,424	14.9%	2,039	13.2%	2,793	15.1%	2,945	14.8%
3.0 to 3.49	3,474	35.4%	3,552	37.0%	4,035	26.2%	4,585	24.6%	4,787	24.2%
3.5 to 3.99	2,432	24.8%	2,614	27.3%	3,995	25.9%	4,583	24.6%	4,852	24.5%
4.0 or Higher	855	8.7%	1,316	13.7%	3,605	23.4%	4,321	23.2%	4,839	24.4%
TOTAL	9,826	100%	9,589	100%	15,419	100%	18,604	100%	19,843	100%

Average SAT Score for SC First-time Freshmen Compared With LIFE Scholarship Recipients (CHEMIS)

Academic Year	Average SAT Score For SC Freshmen at Four-year Institutions	Average SAT Score for Freshmen LIFE Scholarship Recipients
Fall 1998	1045	1134
Fall 2000	1059	1152
Fall 2002	1047	1089
Fall 2004	1050	1090
Fall 2005	1054	1090

Appendix N (Continued): LIFE Scholarship Statistics, Updated With Fall 2005 Data

**LIFE Scholarship Recipients' Sophomore Year Retention Rates
Based Upon High School Qualifications (CHEMIS)**

	Fall 1998 to Fall 1999	Fall 2000 to Fall 2001	Fall 2002 to Fall 2003	Fall 2003 to Fall 2004	Fall 2004 to Fall 2005
High School GPA and SAT/ ACT	37.0%	42.0%	44.3%	45.6%	42.6%
Class Rank and SAT/ ACT	N/A	N/A	50.0%	68.1%	76.7%
High School GPA and Class Rank	N/A	N/A	47.2%	46.0%	44.9%
All 3: High School GPA, Class Rank, & SAT/ACT	55.6%	59.8%	66.3%	69.0%	67.6%

Appendix O: IPEDS South Carolina Graduation Rates at Four-year Institutions

Institution	Completer in 150% of Normal Time	Final Cohort	Four-year Graduates	Four-year Graduation Rate	Five-year Graduates	Six-year Graduates
Four-year Public						
The Citadel	333	515	283	54.95%	43	7
College of Charleston	1,189	2,067	850	41.12%	291	48
Clemson University	2,167	2,866	1,267	43.90%	784	116
Francis Marion University	213	570	104	18.25%	84	25
Lander University	239	494	107	21.66%	93	39
USC Aiken	194	392	83	21.17%	68	19
USC Beaufort	16	Blank	Blank		Blank	Blank
USC Columbia	1,688	2,596	1,073	41.33%	510	103
Coastal Carolina University	325	757	161	21.27%	125	39
South Carolina State University	318	680	143	21.03%	123	52
University of South Carolina-Upstate	216	537	87	16.20%	93	35
Winthrop University	578	966	316	32.71%	216	46
Total	7,476	12,460	4,474	35.91%		
Four-year Independent						
Allen University	21	67	Blank	Blank	21	Blank
Anderson University	117	292	94	32.19%	18	5
Charleston Southern University	178	513	96	18.71%	62	20
Benedict College	183	729	64	8.78%	87	32
Southern Wesleyan University	54	99	35	35.35%	14	5
Clafflin University	197	323	135	41.80%	41	21
Coker College	60	136	50	36.76%	8	2
Columbia International University	67	109	54	49.54%	12	1
Columbia College	131	263	94	35.74%	32	5
Converse College	99	174	96	55.17%	3	Blank
Erskine College and Seminary	102	156	100	64.10%	1	1
Furman University	573	682	538	78.89%	32	3
Limestone College	48	130	27	20.77%	18	3
Morris College	105	263	53	20.15%	46	6
Newberry College	92	179	59	32.96%	29	4
North Greenville University	139	304	73	24.01%	53	13
Presbyterian College	248	339	211	62.24%	34	3
Voorhees College	44	120	33	27.50%	6	5
Wofford College	238	307	226	73.62%	9	3
South University	Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank
Total	2,696	5,185	2,038	39.31%		
Grand Total		17,645	6,512	36.91%		

Appendix P: Need-based Grant Allocation for 2005-06

Institution	Fall 2004 Full-time, Degree-seeking Undergraduates (SC Residents)	Fall 2003 Percentage of Total Institution	Fiscal Year 2005-06 Allocation	Fall 2006 Allocation	Spring 2006 Allocation
Four-year Public					
The Citadel	909	0.9%	\$214,815	\$107,408	\$107,407
Clemson	8,793	8.8%	\$2,077,961	\$1,038,981	\$1,038,980
Coastal Carolina	2,696	2.7%	\$637,118	\$318,559	\$318,559
College of Charleston	5,254	5.3%	\$1,241,625	\$620,812	\$620,813
Francis Marion	2,718	2.7%	\$642,317	\$321,159	\$321,158
Lander	2,242	2.2%	\$529,829	\$264,915	\$264,914
MUSC	223	0.2%	\$52,699	\$26,350	\$26,349
SC State	2,701	2.7%	\$638,300	\$319,150	\$319,150
USC Aiken	2,024	2.0%	\$478,311	\$239,156	\$239,155
USC Beaufort	489	0.5%	\$115,560	\$57,780	\$57,780
USC Columbia	12,163	12.2%	\$2,874,358	\$1,437,179	\$1,437,179
USC Upstate	3,109	3.1%	\$734,718	\$367,359	\$367,359
Winthrop	3,957	4.0%	\$935,118	\$467,559	\$467,559
Subtotal	47,278	47.4%	\$11,172,730	\$5,586,365	\$5,586,365
Two-year Regional					
USC Lancaster	476	0.5%	\$112,488	\$56,244	\$56,244
USC Salkehatchie	305	0.3%	\$72,078	\$36,039	\$36,039
USC Sumter	534	0.5%	\$126,195	\$63,097	\$63,098
USC Union	156	0.2%	\$36,866	\$18,433	\$18,433
Subtotal	1,471	1.5%	\$347,627	\$173,813	\$173,814
Technical					
Aiken	1,162	1.2%	\$274,804	\$137,302	\$137,302
Central Carolina	996	1.0%	\$235,375	\$117,687	\$117,688
Denmark	910	0.9%	\$215,051	\$107,526	\$107,525
Florence-Darlington	2,175	2.2%	\$513,998	\$256,998	\$256,998
Greenville	5,058	5.1%	\$1,195,308	\$597,653	\$597,653
Horry-Georgetown	2,143	2.1%	\$506,433	\$253,217	\$253,216
Midlands	4,609	4.6%	\$1,089,198	\$544,599	\$544,599
Northeastern	529	0.5%	\$125,013	\$62,507	\$62,506
Orangeburg-Calhoun	1,327	1.3%	\$313,596	\$156,798	\$156,798
Piedmont	1,814	1.8%	\$428,684	\$214,342	\$214,342
Spartanburg	2,125	2.1%	\$502,180	\$251,090	\$251,090
Tech. Coll. of the Lowcountry	637	0.6%	\$150,536	\$75,268	\$75,266
Tri-County	2,322	2.3%	\$548,735	\$274,367	\$274,368
Trident	5,059	5.1%	\$1,195,542	\$597,771	\$597,771
Williamsburg	209	0.2%	\$49,391	\$24,695	\$24,696
York	1,943	1.9%	\$459,169	\$229,585	\$229,584
Subtotal	33,018	33.1%	\$7,802,809	\$3,901,405	\$3,901,404
Total Public	81,767	82.0%	\$19,323,166	\$9,661,583	\$9,661,583
Four-year Independent					
Subtotal	17,331	17.4%	\$4,095,659	\$2,047,830	\$2,047,829
Two-year Independent					
Subtotal	656	0.7%	\$155,026	\$77,513	\$77,513
Total Independent	17,987	18.0%	\$4,250,685	\$2,125,343	\$2,125,342
Grand Total (All Institutions)	99,754	100.0%	\$23,573,851	\$11,786,925	\$11,786,926
Previous Year's Balance	327,758				
Appropriations					
Ed Endowment	\$10,467,054				
Barnwell Nuclear	\$1,532,946				
Lottery	\$11,246,093				
Available 2005-06 Need-based Funds	\$23,573,851				

Appendix Q: Need-based Grant Disbursements and Average Award For 2005-06

Institution	Number of students	Total Dollar Amount	Avg. Award Amount
Research			
Clemson University	1,204	\$2,137,218	\$1,775
U.S.C. Columbia	2,468	\$2,759,083	\$1,118
Medical University of S.C.	25	\$47,125	\$1,885
Subtotal	3,897	\$4,942,426	\$1,337
Teaching			
The Citadel	116	\$214,815	\$1,868
Coastal Carolina University	769	\$607,020	\$789
College of Charleston	774	\$1,241,825	\$1,604
Francis Marion University	683	\$642,817	\$941
Lander University	468	\$529,809	\$1,132
South Carolina State University	727	\$638,300	\$878
U.S.C. Aiken	284	\$466,240	\$1,642
U.S.C. Beaufort	67	\$105,694	\$1,578
U.S.C. Upstate	475	\$725,515	\$1,527
Winthrop University	543	\$935,118	\$1,722
Subtotal	4,905	\$6,106,953	\$1,245
Two-Year Regional			
U.S.C. Lancaster	64	\$90,148	\$1,409
U.S.C. Salkehatchie	52	\$72,232	\$1,389
U.S.C. Sumter	84	\$117,527	\$1,399
U.S.C. Union	29	\$36,609	\$1,262
Subtotal	229	\$316,516	\$1,382
Technical			
Aiken Tech	502	\$238,014	\$474
Central Carolina Tech	318	\$235,338	\$740
Denmark Tech	159	\$213,960	\$1,346
Florence-Darlington Tech	435	\$480,000	\$1,103
Greenville Tech	314	\$380,932	\$1,213
Horry-Georgetown Tech	344	\$494,310	\$1,437
Midlands Tech	967	\$1,006,859	\$1,041
Northeastern Tech	268	\$125,013	\$466
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech	178	\$125,809	\$707
Piedmont Tech	666	\$427,914	\$643
Spartanburg Tech	430	\$489,705	\$1,139
Tech Coll. of the Lowcountry	212	\$149,536	\$705
Tri-County Tech	537	\$548,734	\$1,022
Trient Tech	845	\$978,402	\$1,158
Williamsburg Tech	53	\$24,696	\$466
York Tech	223	\$407,414	\$1,827
Subtotal	6,451	\$8,326,638	\$981
8/2/2006			
Grand Total for Publics	15,282	\$17,692,531	\$1,158

Appendix R: Tuition Grant Disbursement and Average Award for 2005-06

Institution	Number of Students	Total Dollar Amount	Average Award
Allen University	193	\$494,250	\$2,561
Anderson College	805	\$2,032,163	\$2,524
Benedict College	922	\$2,367,825	\$2,568
Charleston South	1,230	\$3,224,718	\$2,622
Clafin University	1,010	\$2,617,385	\$2,591
Coker College	663	\$1,426,985	\$2,152
Columbia College	575	\$1,493,260	\$2,597
Columbia International	140	\$370,430	\$2,646
Converse College	322	\$783,746	\$2,434
Erskine College	291	\$794,708	\$2,731
Furman University	523	\$1,446,635	\$2,766
Limestone College	996	\$1,303,765	\$1,309
Morris College	494	\$1,282,637	\$2,596
Newberry College	494	\$1,291,966	\$2,615
North Greenville	952	\$2,516,396	\$2,643
Presbyterian College	468	\$1,280,623	\$2,736
Southern Wesleyan	699	\$991,357	\$1,418
Spartanburg Methodist	469	\$1,210,607	\$2,581
Voorhees College	182	\$480,466	\$2,640
Wofford College	441	\$1,208,344	\$2,740
Grand Total	11,869	\$28,618,266	\$2,411

