

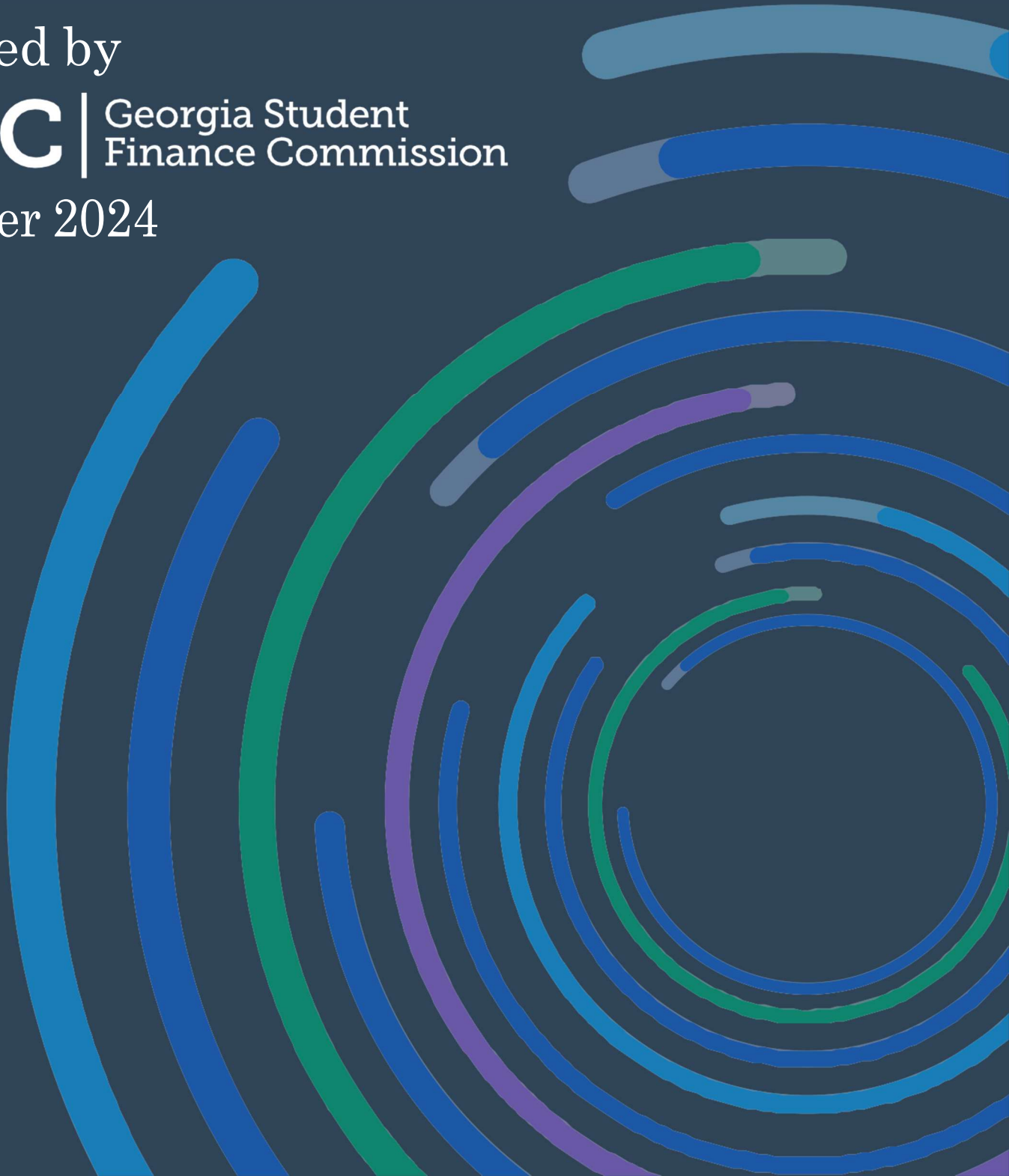
# The Georgia College Completion Grant Program

## Patterns and Trends - Fiscal Year 2024

Prepared by

**GSFC** | Georgia Student  
Finance Commission

December 2024



# **Georgia Student Finance Commission Report on Georgia College Completion Grant Program Patterns and Trends FY 2024**

## ***Executive Summary***

The Georgia College Completion Grant aids students facing a financial aid gap while enrolled at an eligible Georgia postsecondary institution, provided the student has completed at least 80% of their credit requirements for attainment of a credential. The program was created by House Bill 1435, and first offered in Fiscal Year 2023.

In accordance with the legislation, the Georgia Student Finance Commission (GSFC) gathered institution-level and student-level data from all eligible postsecondary institutions regarding the program. This report offers insights into program participants and postsecondary outcomes.

- The Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 funds available for the Georgia College Completion Grant program totaled \$12.7 million (FY 2024 appropriation of \$10 million plus \$2.7 million in prior year reserve funds). These funds were allocated across 78 eligible Georgia postsecondary institutions.
- In FY 2024, a total of 10,069 awards amounting to \$10.9 million were granted to 8,860 College Completion Grant recipients.
- University System of Georgia (USG) students accounted for the largest recipient population, receiving 80% of all College Completion Grant awards with Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) students at 10% and the private sector postsecondary institution students also at 10%.
- 66% of College Completion Grant recipients self-report on their Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) as dependent students, and 34% as independent students.
- 50% of College Completion Grant recipients were deemed Pell Grant eligible by the completion of their FAFSA. Private institutions had the highest proportion of Pell Grant eligible students at 53%, followed by USG institutions at 50%, and TCSG at 39%.
- 25% of recipients simultaneously received a HOPE Scholarship award and a College Completion Grant award, while 8% simultaneously received a Zell Miller Scholarship award and College Completion Grant award.
- 50.4% of College Completion Grants were awarded to part-time students, and 49.6% to full-time students.
- 58% of College Completion Grant recipients earned a certificate, diploma, or degree during the 2024 academic year.
- 80% of credentials earned by College Completion Grant recipients were bachelor's degrees, 11% were associate degrees, and 9% were distributed between certificates and diplomas.

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# **Georgia Student Finance Commission Report on Georgia College Completion Grant Program Patterns and Trends FY 2024**

## *Georgia College Completion Grant Program Background*

The Georgia College Completion Grant (Official Code of Georgia Annotated § 20-3-360, et seq.) is designed to aid students facing a financial aid gap while enrolled at eligible Georgia postsecondary institutions, provided the student has completed at least 80% of their credit requirements for credential attainment. Eligible students must be enrolled in an undergraduate degree (associate or bachelor's), certificate, or diploma program offered by a postsecondary institution with the University System of Georgia (USG), the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG), or an eligible private institution in Georgia.

Georgia College Completion Grant fund allocations are distributed proportionally across all eligible postsecondary institution based on the prior year percentage of HOPE Scholarship and Grant recipient students attending the institution. This allocation is available for award to students meeting the eligibility criteria. Students may receive a maximum of \$2,500 per undergraduate major or program of study. The awarded funds must be applied to direct costs of higher education, i.e., costs paid directly to the college or university. The postsecondary institutions submit invoices to the Georgia Student Finance Commission for reimbursement of awards made to the eligible recipients.

The Georgia College Completion Grant program was created by House Bill 1435 as passed during the 2022 legislative session. The state's Fiscal Year 2024 (July 2023 – June 2024) was the program's second year. The program is authorized for three fiscal years and requires the preparation of an annual report to measure and evaluate the program's success. The Georgia Student Finance Commission (GSFC) collected institution-level and student-level data from all eligible institutions. GSFC conducted a FY 2024 Completion Grant Survey, distributed to all eligible postsecondary institutions, addressing both program administration and recipient characteristics. GSFC collected student-level data on credential completion from all participating institutions.

The purpose of this report is to analyze the data gathered and present insights on program participants and their postsecondary outcomes.

## *Georgia College Completion Grant Patterns & Trends FY 2024*

### Appropriations & Expenditures by Institution Type

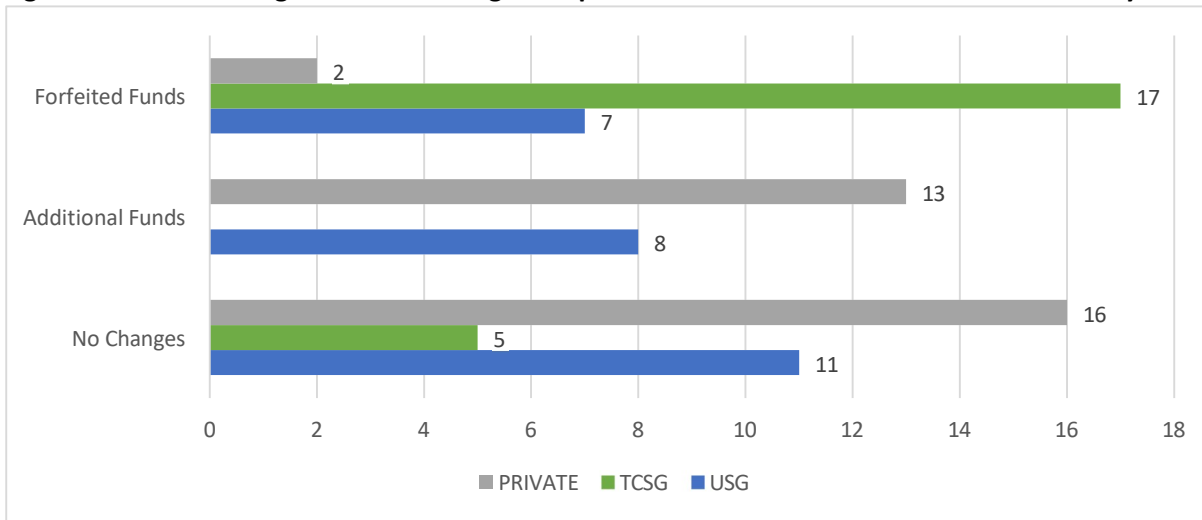
- The FY 2024 appropriation for the Georgia College Completion Grant of \$10 million was added to \$2.7M of prior year carryforward funds, for a total of \$12.7 million in funding for the fiscal year. Funds were allocated across 78 eligible Georgia postsecondary institutions. Details by institution are provided in the table at the end of the report. <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Following closure, the Art Institute of Atlanta forfeited the entirety of its original allocation.

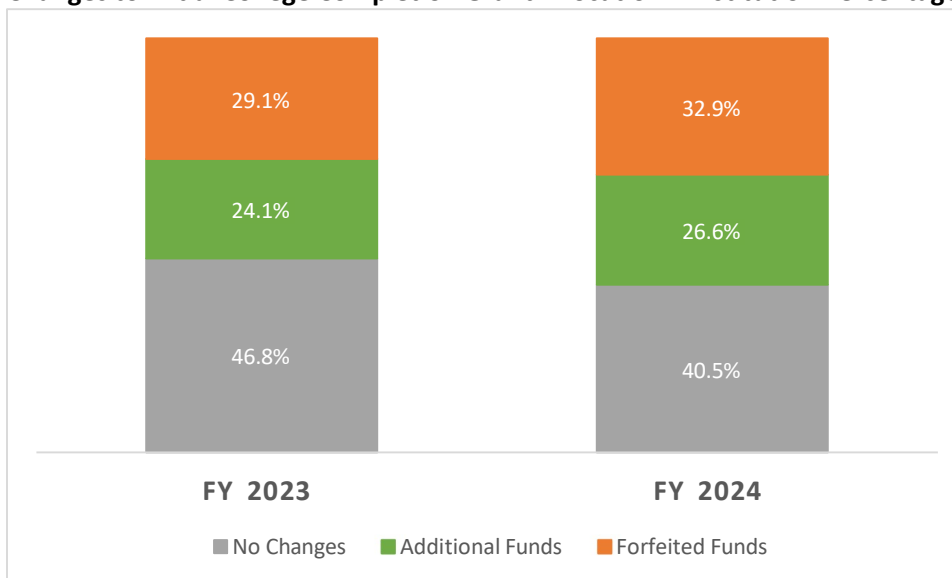
- All eligible institutions may request additional funding, greater than their initial allocation, if available. Institutions may also decline some or all of their initial allocation.
- In FY 2024, 26 postsecondary institutions forfeited some or all funds from their initial allocation, 21 institutions requested additional funds, and the remaining 32 institutions made no changes to their initial allocation. (Figure 1). Details by institution are provided in the table at the end of this report.

**Figure 1: FY 2024 Changes to Initial College Completion Grant Allocation – Institution Count by Sector**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

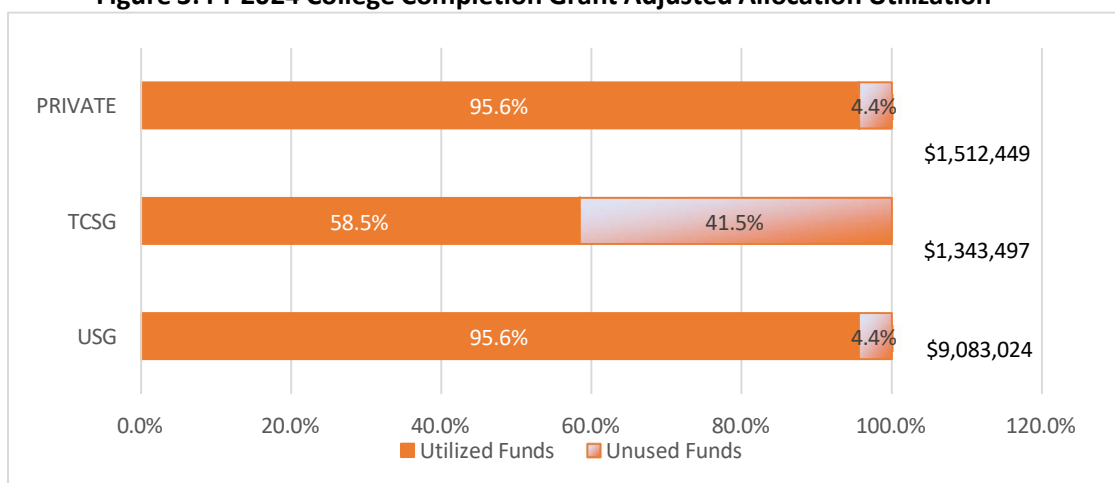
**Figure 2: Changes to Initial College Completion Grant Allocation – Institution Percentage by Sector**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

- Of the adjusted allocation (accounting for forfeited and additional funding requests), approximately 91.5% of funds were utilized and awarded to recipients. This was a 17-percentage point increase over FY 2023, the program’s first year of administration. (Figure 3).
- TCSG had the highest rate of fund underutilization with 41.5% of the adjusted allocation remaining unused in FY 2024, and 42.3% unused in FY 2023. This is attributable to the 80% completion requirement not aligning with the majority of TCSG credentials. In comparison, USG and the private sector had only 4.4% of unused funds. (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: FY 2024 College Completion Grant Adjusted Allocation Utilization**

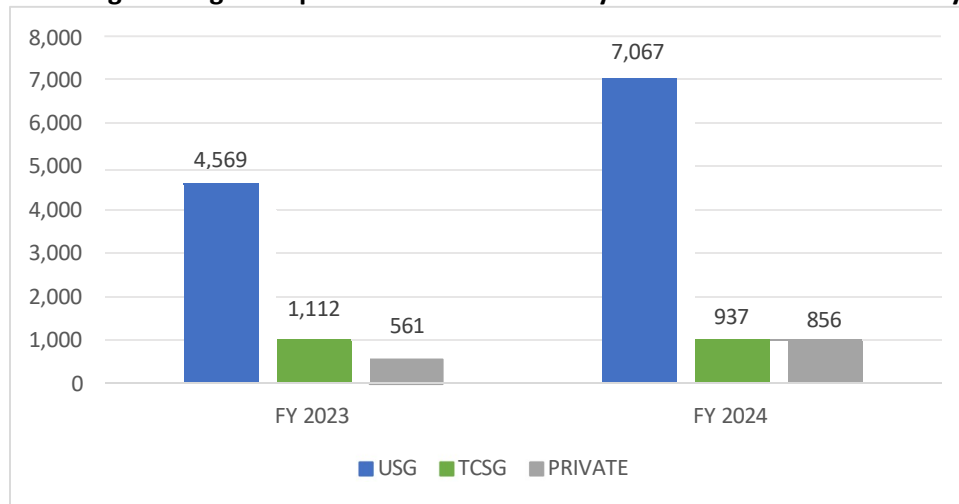


Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

#### Students & Dollars by Institution Type

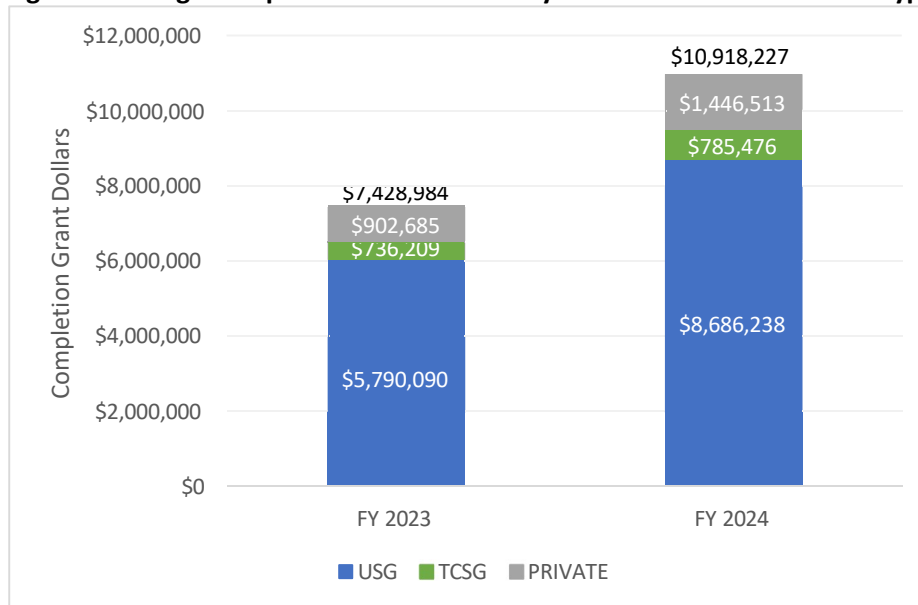
- In FY 2024, a total of 10,069 Completion Grant awards totaling \$10.9M were granted to 8,860 eligible recipients. (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Details by institution are provided in the table at the end of this report.
- In FY 2024, 87% of recipients received a solitary award, while the remaining 13% received multiple awards, ranging up to three awards for a single student.
- The average amount awarded per recipient differed across sectors, with TCSG recipients averaging \$754 per award, USG recipients averaging \$1,077 per award, and participants in the private sector receiving a comparatively higher average of \$1,501 per award.

**Figure 4: Georgia College Completion Grant Students by Fiscal Year and Institution Type**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

**Figure 5: College Completion Grant Dollars by Fiscal Year and Institution Type**

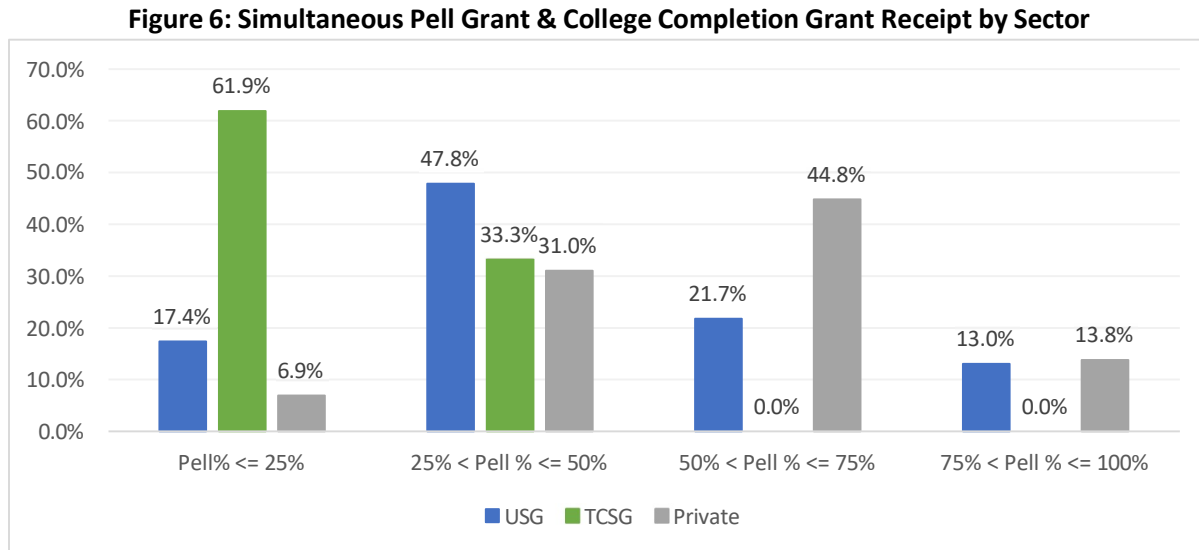


Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission, Scholarships & Grants Database

## Georgia College Completion Grant Institution and Recipient Profiles

### Participating Institution Profile

- Eligible postsecondary institutions are limited to those within the University System of Georgia (USG), the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG), and non-profit private institutions located in Georgia.
- In the FY 2024 Completion Grant survey, question four asked for the Federal Pell Grant and Federal Student Loan status of recipients. 94% of survey respondents provided data regarding Pell Grant and Federal Student Loan receipt<sup>2</sup>.
- At the majority of TCSG institutions, the reported percentage of College Completion Grant recipients concurrently receiving Pell Grant funding stands at less than or equal to 25%, indicating that for most TCSG institutions, 25% or fewer of their College Completion Grant recipients also received the Pell Grant. (Figure 6).
- Within USG the largest percentage of USG institutions report 25% to 50% of their College Completion Grant recipients also receive Federal Pell Grant awards. (Figure 6).
- Private institutions exhibit an opposite trend, peaking in the 50% to 75% range for College Completion Grant recipients concurrently benefiting from Pell Grants. (Figure 6).



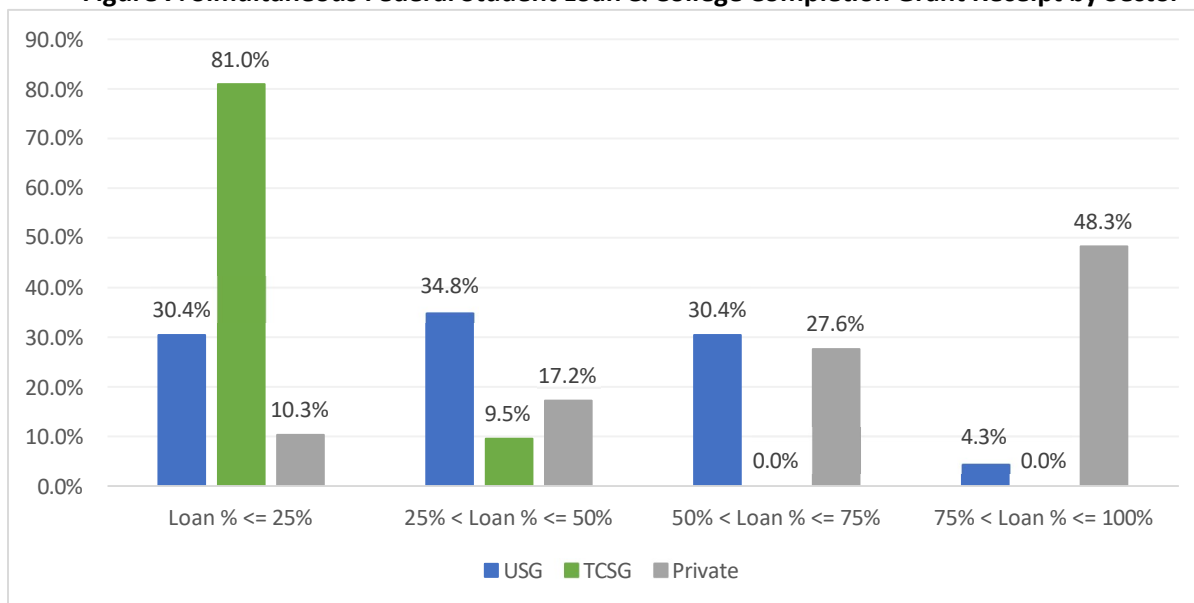
Source: FY 2024 College Completion Grant Survey

<sup>2</sup> Please note that the figures provided in the survey are self-reported and may lack precision due to being presented in range form as opposed to exact values.



- Patterns for simultaneous Federal Student Loan and College Completion Grant receipt follow a comparable trajectory. At most private institutions, the reported percentage of College Completion Grant recipients concurrently receiving Federal Student Loans Grant funding stands at 50% or above. (Figure 7).
- As anticipated, TCSG institutions peak towards the lower end of distribution, with 81% of these institutions reporting that the percentage of College Completion Grant recipients concurrently receiving Federal Student Loans stands at lower than or equal to 25%. This pattern is due to limits within TCSG on direct lending. (Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Simultaneous Federal Student Loan & College Completion Grant Receipt by Sector**

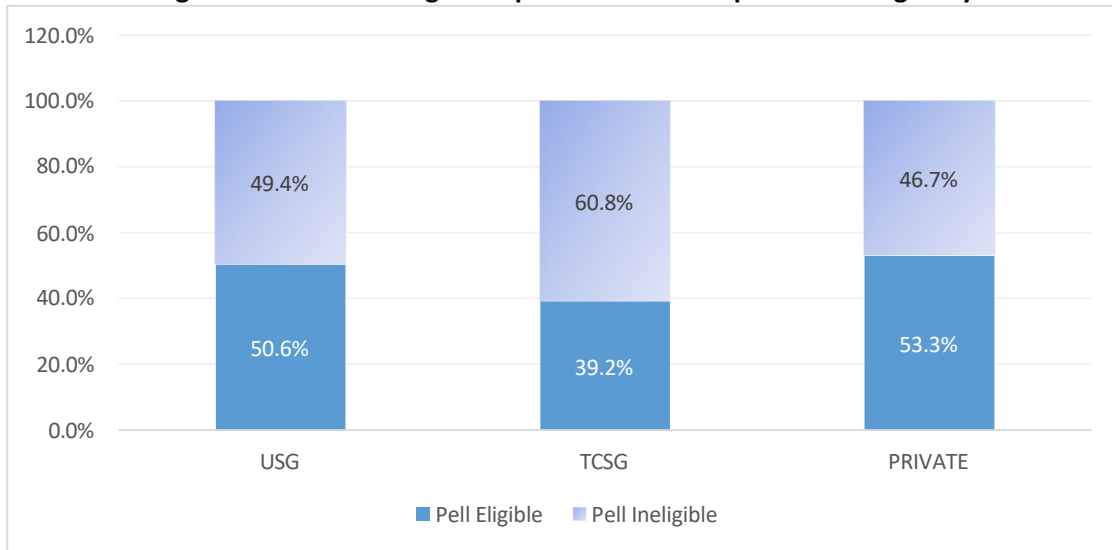


Source: FY 2024 College Completion Grant Survey

#### College Completion Grant Recipient Profile

- Georgia College Completion Grant recipients are required to have a current submission of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).
- Among College Completion Grant recipients, 66% self-report on the FAFSA as dependent, the remaining 34% as independent.
- 50% of all College Completion Grant recipients were deemed Pell Grant eligible.

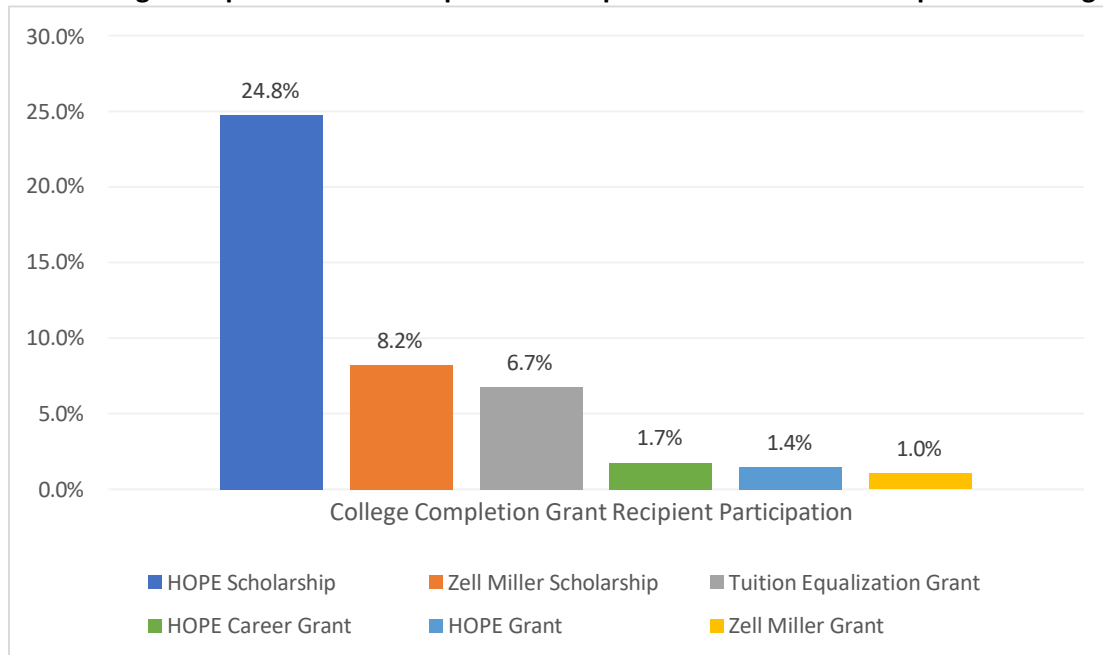
**Figure 8: FY 2024 College Completion Grant Recipients Pell Eligibility**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission

- GSFC examined whether College Completion Grant recipients benefit from other state grant and scholarship programs across the entire period of higher education enrollment. (Figure 9).

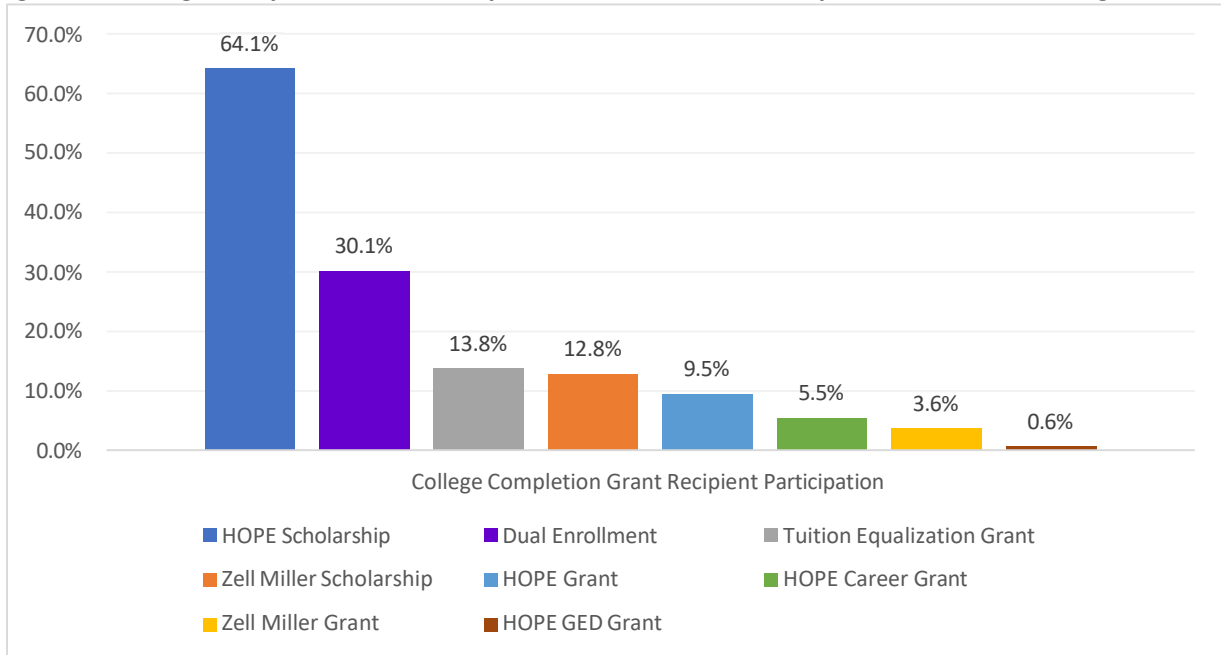
**Figure 9: College Completion Grant Recipients Participation in Other Scholarship & Grant Programs**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission

- GSFC examined simultaneous receipt of the College Completion Grant with other forms of state aid, examining how different forms of state assistance were combined within a single award term.

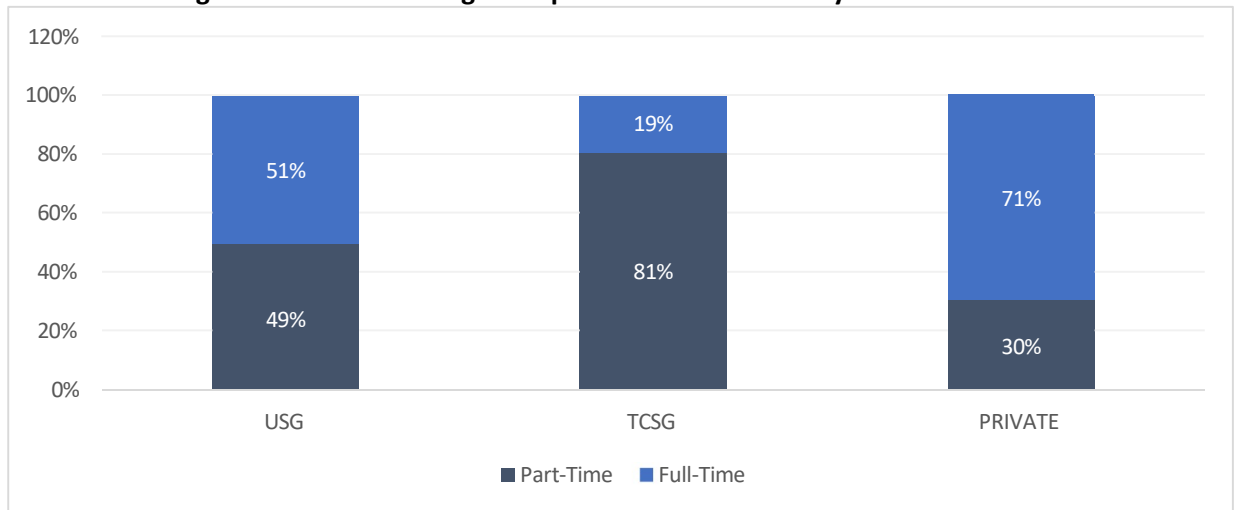
**Figure 10: College Completion Grant Recipients Simultaneous Participation in Other Aid Programs**



Source: Georgia Student Finance Commission

- Among the 50% of Completion Grant recipients with a HOPE Scholarship GPA Calculation present during their term of receipt, the average HOPE GPA was 3.25.
- Recipients are categorized as either part-time or full-time. Since enrollment status is determined by term, the percentages presented pertain to the total number of awards as opposed to the total number of students.
- The patterns of enrollment across sectors in FY 2024 are nearly identical to what was reported in FY 2023. USG Completion Grant recipients were split roughly in half between full-time and part-time enrollment. Only 1 in 5 TCSG Completion Grant recipients was enrolled full-time within TCSG. 70% of Completion Grant recipients within the private sector were enrolled full-time. (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: FY 2024 College Completion Grant Awards by Enrollment Status**



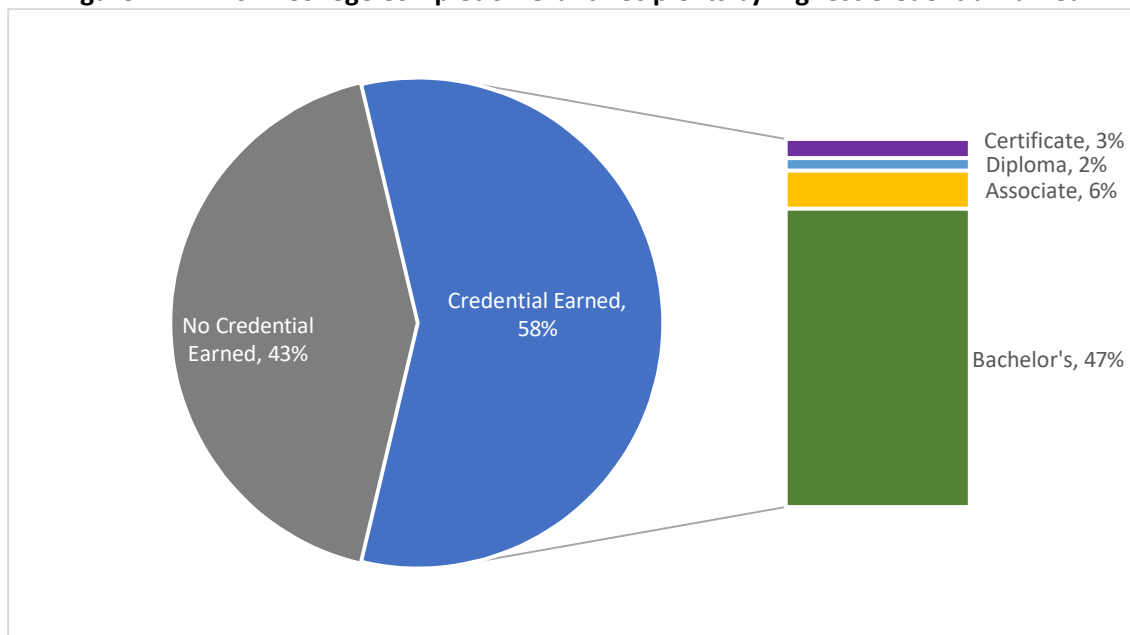
Source: Eligible Postsecondary Institution Data Collection

### *Georgia College Completion Grant Measures of Success*

#### Credential Completion

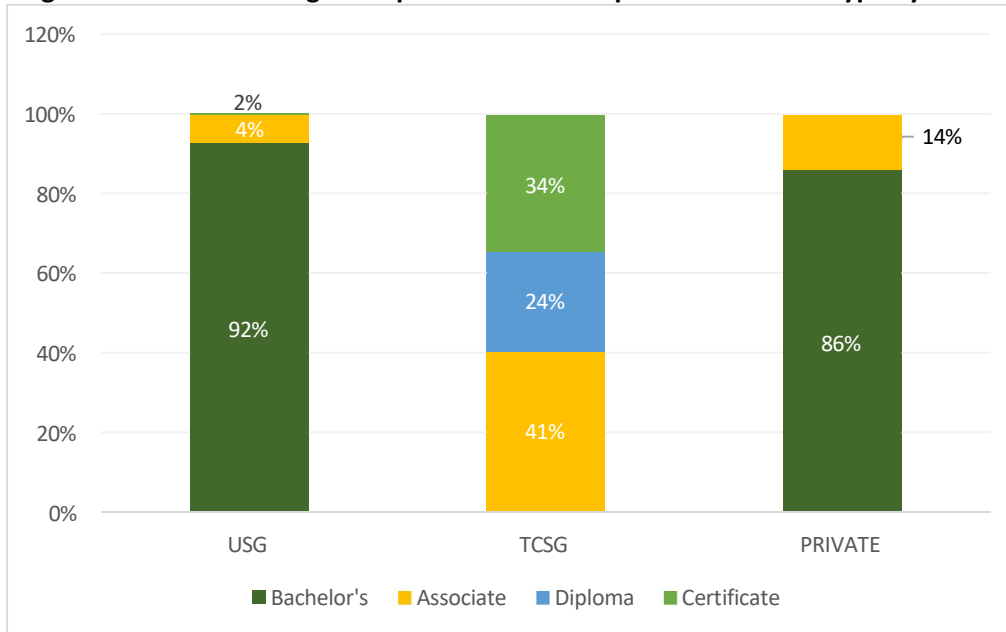
- 58% of College Completion Grant recipients earned a certificate, diploma, or degree during the 2024 Academic Year, one percentage point increase over the FY 2023 figure. Since students can attain multiple credentials within an academic year, students are categorized by their highest credential received. (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: FY 2024 College Completion Grant Recipients by Highest Credential Earned**



Source: Eligible Postsecondary Institution Data Collection

**Figure 13: FY 2024 College Completion Grant Recipients Credential Type by Sector**

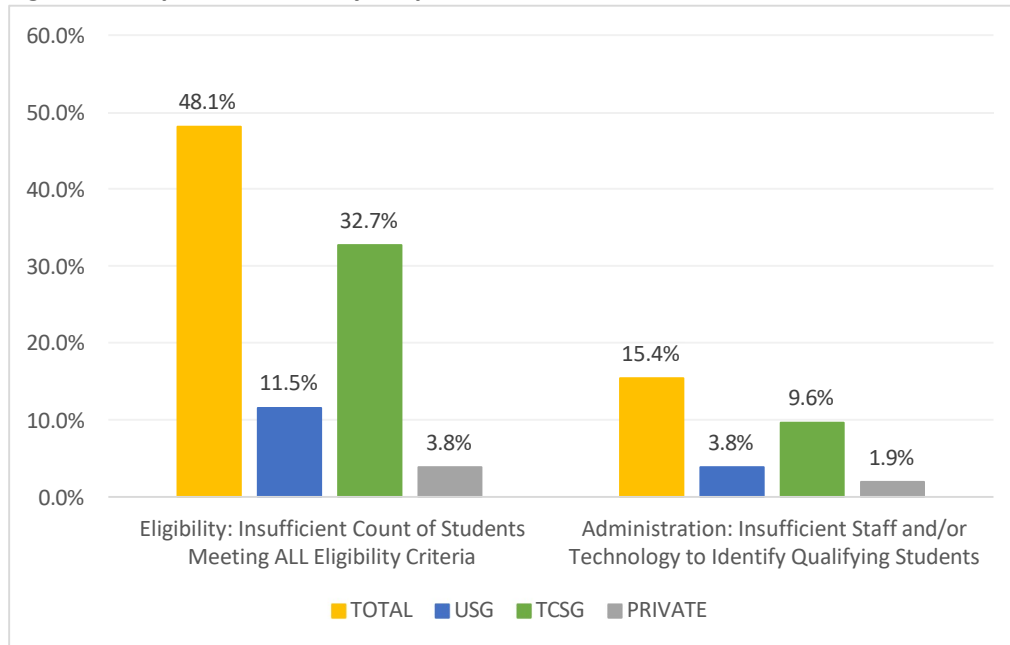


Source: Eligible Postsecondary Institution Data Collection

#### FY 2024 College Completion Grant Survey Responses - Appropriations

- The FY 2024 Completion Grant Survey posed four questions to eligible postsecondary institutions addressing fund utilization, fund forfeiture, program administration, and federal aid. 97.4% of eligible institutions participated in the survey. No responses were recorded for Andrew College or the Atlanta Metropolitan State College.
- The first question of the FY 2024 Completion Grant survey focused on allocation utilization and the presence of qualifying students who did not receive an award. Of all survey participants, 28 utilized 100% of their adjusted allocation, and within this group, 20 indicated the presence of qualifying students who had not received the award.
- The survey's second question focuses on the causes of underutilization and forfeiture among participating institutions. The explanations given raised concerns around eligibility criteria and administration. (Figure 14).

**Figure 14: Top FY 2024 Survey Responses for Allocation Underutilization & Forfeiture**



Source: FY 2024 College Completion Grant Survey

- Institutions also noted that excluding indirect costs from Completion Grant dollars, combined with the availability of alternative sources of student aid (e.g., Pell Grant, HOPE Programs) leads to underutilization. Timing issues in which students prepay for the term thereby eliminating outstanding balances were also suggested as causes for underuse.

#### FY 2024 College Completion Grant Survey Responses – Program Administration

- In the FY 2024 College Completion Grant survey, respondents were also asked for suggestions to enhance program administration. Responses received were categorized into three areas: Changes to the eligibility criteria, changes to the funding amount, and changes to program administration.
  - 30 of the respondents recommended lowering the completion rate requirement from 80%, 14 of which were TCSG institutions. The proposed range varied from 50% to 75%. Additionally, respondents also suggested basing the completion requirement on grade level, expected graduation date, or whether a student is in the final term of their program. Approximately 64% of TCSG respondents specifically advocated for lowering the completion percentage requirement.
  - Ten respondents advocated for the specific exclusion of loans and payment plans from the determination of need calculation.
  - Nine respondents proposed relaxing the direct cost requirement to enable the College Completion Grant to cover indirect costs (e.g., off-campus living, books, supplies, and meals). Respondents contend that since students have access to funding sources like the

HOPE Programs or Pell Grant that are applied to direct costs, the College Completion Grant should be expanded to cover indirect expenses.

- Responses concerning program administration offered the following suggestions to GSFC:
  - Shifting the summer term awards to align with all other GSFC-administered programs (11.5%).
  - Permitting institutions to disburse Completion Grant funds AFTER loans and self-payments are credited to student accounts and allowing students to receive refunds for these loans and self-payments.
  - Changing the forfeit/request deadlines to allow for greater flexibility.

## *Glossary of Terms*

**Associate degree:** A two-year degree conferred on students by a postsecondary institution upon completion of an Undergraduate program of study in an academic discipline or major. Associate degrees typically require a student to earn at least 60 semester or 90 quarter credit hours.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Program Definitions)

**Bachelor's degree:** A four-year degree conferred on students by a postsecondary institution upon completion of an Undergraduate program of study in an academic discipline or major. Bachelor's degrees typically require a student to earn at least 120 semester or 180 quarter credit hours.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Certificate:** An academic credential granted by a postsecondary institution indicating satisfactory completion of training by a student in an undergraduate program of study which is not a diploma program of study, and associate degree program of study, bachelor's degree, graduate degree, or continuing education. A certificate program of study typically requires fewer credit hours than a diploma program of study. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Cost of Attendance (COA):** Estimated expenses, both direct and indirect, which may be incurred by a student and student's family to finance the cost of receiving a postsecondary education.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Dependent Student:** An individual under the age of 24 who receives financial support from a Parent whose most recent federal or state income tax return lists the individual as a dependent.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Diploma:** An academic credential granted by a postsecondary institution indicating satisfactory completion of training by a student in an undergraduate program of study which is not a certificate program, an associate degree, bachelor's degree, or graduate degree. A diploma program of study typically requires more credit hours than a certificate program of study.  
(Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Direct Costs:** Educational costs that are institutional charges incurred by the student and must be paid directly to the postsecondary institution. Educational costs considered direct costs vary at institutions, and may include but are not limited to tuition and fees (mandatory and/or course related), books and supplies, room and board, meal plans, etc. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**FAFSA:** Free Application for Federal Student Aid, the paper or electronic form provided and processed by the United States Department of Education and used by students to apply for Federal Title IV Programs, institutional aid, and some state aid programs. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Full-Time Enrollment:** Enrollment for the equivalent of at least 12 semester or 12 quarter credit hours during a term at a postsecondary institution.

**GSFC:** Georgia Student Finance Commission



**IPEDS**: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). A system of surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) that gather information from all institutions participating in federal student financial aid programs.

**Independent Student**: An individual who is not claimed as a "dependent" on the federal or state income tax returns of a Parent or Legal Guardian who has ceased to provide support and right to that individual's care, custody, and earnings. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Indirect Costs**: Educational costs incurred by the student that are not paid directly to the postsecondary institution. Educational costs considered indirect costs may vary by institution, and may include but are not limited to books, supplies, transportation, parking, and off-campus expenses.

**Part-Time Enrollment**: Enrollment for the equivalent of one through eleven semester or quarter hours, per term, of postsecondary credit at a postsecondary institution. (Source: GSFC 2023 State Programs Definitions)

**Pell Grant Program**: A federally funded form of need-based aid available to students pursuing a postsecondary education. Eligibility is determined by a student's Expected Family Contribution (EFC) as calculated by the FAFSA.

**TCSG**: Technical College System of Georgia

**USG**: University System of Georgia

## Appendices

### Appendix A – FY 2024 Georgia College Completion Grant Allocations and Awards

#### FY 2024 Georgia College Completion Grant

Institution Type	Institution Name	Initial Allocation	Forfeited Amount	Additional Allocation	Total Funds Allocated	Students	Number of Invoices	Amount Invoiced	Average Award Amount
PRIVATE	AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE	\$ 35,849	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ 40,849	23	23	\$ 40,849	\$ 1,776
PRIVATE	ANDREW COLLEGE	\$ 9,083	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,083	11	11	\$ 9,083	\$ 826
PRIVATE	ART INSTITUTE OF ATLANTA	\$ 7,916	\$ (7,916)	\$ -	\$ -	0			
PRIVATE	BERRY COLLEGE	\$ 88,734	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,734	42	44	\$ 71,796	\$ 1,632
PRIVATE	BRENAU UNIVERSITY	\$ 32,674	\$ -	\$ 28,085	\$ 60,759	29	31	\$ 60,759	\$ 1,960
PRIVATE	BREWTON-PARKER COLLEGE	\$ 14,721	\$ -	\$ 2,221	\$ 16,942	8	11	\$ 16,681	\$ 1,516
PRIVATE	CLARK ATLANTA UNIVERSITY	\$ 25,156	\$ -	\$ 4,844	\$ 30,000	13	14	\$ 28,890	\$ 2,064
PRIVATE	COVENANT COLLEGE	\$ 17,833	\$ -	\$ 13,000	\$ 30,833	19	27	\$ 30,833	\$ 1,142
PRIVATE	EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVERSITY	\$ 5,908	\$ (5,908)	\$ -	\$ -	0			
PRIVATE	EMMANUEL UNIVERSITY	\$ 26,647	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,647	18	24	\$ 25,702	\$ 1,071
PRIVATE	EMORY UNIVERSITY	\$ 69,226	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,226	33	34	\$ 68,978	\$ 2,029
PRIVATE	GEORGIA MILITARY COLLEGE	\$ 102,654	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 132,654	120	144	\$ 132,654	\$ 921
PRIVATE	LAGRANGE COLLEGE	\$ 24,513	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,513	11	16	\$ 24,513	\$ 1,532
PRIVATE	LIFE UNIVERSITY	\$ 11,092	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,092	7	9	\$ 11,092	\$ 1,232
PRIVATE	MERCER UNIVERSITY	\$ 172,662	\$ -	\$ 260,000	\$ 432,662	241	262	\$ 432,590	\$ 1,651
PRIVATE	MOREHOUSE COLLEGE	\$ 24,508	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,508	11	12	\$ 24,508	\$ 2,042
PRIVATE	OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY	\$ 51,273	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,273	25	25	\$ 37,356	\$ 1,494
PRIVATE	PAINE COLLEGE	\$ 5,842	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,842	3	3	\$ 5,842	\$ 1,947
PRIVATE	PIEDMONT UNIVERSITY	\$ 47,321	\$ -	\$ 5,150	\$ 52,471	27	28	\$ 51,334	\$ 1,833
PRIVATE	POINT UNIVERSITY	\$ 17,703	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,703	12	13	\$ 16,584	\$ 1,276
PRIVATE	REINHARDT UNIVERSITY	\$ 41,311	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,311	27	28	\$ 41,311	\$ 1,475
PRIVATE	SAINT LEO UNIVERSITY	\$ 5,065	\$ -	\$ 8,503	\$ 13,568	8	9	\$ 13,568	\$ 1,508
PRIVATE	SAVANNAH COLLEGE OF ART & DESIGN	\$ 80,697	\$ -	\$ 8,988	\$ 89,685	47	57	\$ 82,594	\$ 1,449
PRIVATE	SHORTER UNIVERSITY	\$ 44,663	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,663	23	25	\$ 44,663	\$ 1,787

Institution Type	Institution Name	Initial Allocation	Forfeited Amount	Additional Allocation	Total Funds Allocated	Students	Number of Invoices	Amount Invoiced	Average Award Amount
PRIVATE	SOUTH UNIVERSITY	\$ 6,620	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 21,620	11	13	\$ 21,620	\$ 1,663
PRIVATE	SPELMAN COLLEGE	\$ 33,970	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,970	15	16	\$ 33,970	\$ 2,123
PRIVATE	THOMAS UNIVERSITY	\$ 8,046	\$ -	\$ 12,070	\$ 20,116	9	9	\$ 6,258	\$ 695
PRIVATE	TOCCOA FALLS COLLEGE	\$ 26,647	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,647	13	13	\$ 26,647	\$ 2,050
PRIVATE	TRUETT MCCONNELL UNIVERSITY	\$ 34,553	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,553	22	23	\$ 28,338	\$ 1,232
PRIVATE	WESLEYAN COLLEGE	\$ 22,368	\$ -	\$ 2,632	\$ 25,000	14	16	\$ 25,000	\$ 1,563
PRIVATE	YOUNG HARRIS COLLEGE	\$ 35,525	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,525	14	24	\$ 32,500	\$ 1,354
TCSG	ALBANY TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 76,420	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,420	38	42	\$ 42,326	\$ 1,008
TCSG	ATHENS TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 122,490	\$ (72,490)	\$ -	\$ 50,000	34	38	\$ 29,948	\$ 788
TCSG	ATLANTA TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 92,428	\$ (80,428)	\$ -	\$ 12,000	0			
TCSG	AUGUSTA TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 72,881	\$ (40,000)	\$ -	\$ 32,881	27	28	\$ 28,839	\$ 1,030
TCSG	CENTRAL GEORGIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 196,813	\$ (96,813)	\$ -	\$ 100,000	11	14	\$ 12,641	\$ 903
TCSG	CHATTAHOOCHEE TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 232,964	\$ (181,878)	\$ -	\$ 51,086	64	68	\$ 49,557	\$ 729
TCSG	COASTAL PINES TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 106,750	\$ (86,775)	\$ -	\$ 19,975	15	16	\$ 12,654	\$ 791
TCSG	COLUMBUS TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 114,568	\$ (94,568)	\$ -	\$ 20,000	12	14	\$ 10,736	\$ 767
TCSG	GEORGIA NORTHWESTERN TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 204,642	\$ (134,642)	\$ -	\$ 70,000	57	59	\$ 32,009	\$ 543
TCSG	GEORGIA PIEDMONT TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 87,118	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,118	96	118	\$ 79,254	\$ 672
TCSG	GWINNETT TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 131,721	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131,721	88	91	\$ 88,510	\$ 973
TCSG	LANIER TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 136,951	\$ (70,000)	\$ -	\$ 66,951	109	119	\$ 60,175	\$ 506
TCSG	NORTH GEORGIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 95,807	\$ (25,786)	\$ -	\$ 70,021	85	94	\$ 63,159	\$ 672
TCSG	OCONEE FALL LINE TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 78,061	\$ (55,063)	\$ -	\$ 22,998	36	40	\$ 15,957	\$ 399
TCSG	OGEECHEE TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 84,132	\$ (78,587)	\$ -	\$ 5,545	9	10	\$ 3,542	\$ 354
TCSG	SAVANNAH TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 136,951	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 136,951	10	13	\$ 6,521	\$ 502
TCSG	SOUTH GEORGIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 87,602	\$ (47,000)	\$ -	\$ 40,602	15	15	\$ 10,010	\$ 667
TCSG	SOUTHEASTERN TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 57,042	\$ (36,000)	\$ -	\$ 21,042	3	3	\$ 1,112	\$ 371
TCSG	SOUTHERN CRESCENT TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 145,200	\$ (25,200)	\$ 3,000	\$ 123,000	88	111	\$ 113,183	\$ 1,020
TCSG	SOUTHERN REGIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 127,684	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 127,684	111	118	\$ 99,189	\$ 841
TCSG	WEST GEORGIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 183,420	\$ (143,000)	\$ -	\$ 40,420	27	29	\$ 24,154	\$ 833

Institution Type	Institution Name	Initial Allocation	Forfeited Amount	Additional Allocation	Total Funds Allocated	Students	Number of Invoices	Amount Invoiced	Average Award Amount
TCSG	WIREGRASS TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$ 137,082	\$ (100,000)	\$ -	\$ 37,082	2	2	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000
USG	ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	\$ 106,427	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,427	76	79	\$ 92,641	\$ 1,173
USG	ALBANY STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 97,353	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 197,353	154	169	\$ 168,841	\$ 999
USG	ATLANTA METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE	\$ 14,397	\$ -	\$ 14,000	\$ 28,397	11	11	\$ 12,809	\$ 1,164
USG	AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY	\$ 189,851	\$ (66,000)	\$ -	\$ 123,851	81	87	\$ 114,312	\$ 1,314
USG	CLAYTON STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 98,390	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ 138,390	87	87	\$ 114,262	\$ 1,313
USG	COLLEGE OF COASTAL GEORGIA	\$ 62,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,291	61	65	\$ 62,291	\$ 958
USG	COLUMBUS STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 171,732	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171,732	111	122	\$ 150,336	\$ 1,232
USG	DALTON STATE COLLEGE	\$ 144,020	\$ (44,020)	\$ -	\$ 100,000	35	37	\$ 26,542	\$ 717
USG	EAST GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE	\$ 35,339	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,339	28	31	\$ 24,049	\$ 776
USG	FORT VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 52,246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,246	30	34	\$ 34,350	\$ 1,010
USG	GEORGIA COLLEGE & STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 308,102	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 308,102	233	269	\$ 305,873	\$ 1,137
USG	GEORGIA GWINNETT COLLEGE	\$ 253,928	\$ (35,000)	\$ 22,914	\$ 241,842	201	217	\$ 241,128	\$ 1,111
USG	GEORGIA HIGHLANDS COLLEGE	\$ 107,994	\$ -	\$ 1,046	\$ 109,040	175	215	\$ 109,040	\$ 507
USG	GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	\$ 604,875	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 604,875	368	388	\$ 603,626	\$ 1,556
USG	GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	\$ 770,137	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 770,137	519	590	\$ 751,070	\$ 1,273
USG	GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 55,616	\$ (40,000)	\$ -	\$ 15,616	8	12	\$ 13,521	\$ 1,127
USG	GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 1,171,360	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ 1,421,360	1,587	1,818	\$ 1,382,185	\$ 760
USG	GORDON STATE COLLEGE	\$ 60,995	\$ (40,000)	\$ -	\$ 20,995	17	19	\$ 20,017	\$ 1,054
USG	KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 1,410,906	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,410,906	1,084	1,241	\$ 1,392,595	\$ 1,122
USG	MIDDLE GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 174,672	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 174,672	130	143	\$ 115,550	\$ 808
USG	SAVANNAH STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 51,598	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 81,598	60	65	\$ 78,493	\$ 1,208
USG	SOUTH GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE	\$ 52,877	\$ (46,792)	\$ -	\$ 6,085	8	8	\$ 4,095	\$ 512
USG	UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	\$ 1,670,709	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,670,709	1,012	1,261	\$ 1,664,743	\$ 1,320
USG	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH GEORGIA	\$ 655,565	\$ -	\$ 180,000	\$ 835,565	637	718	\$ 832,530	\$ 1,160
USG	UNIVERSITY OF WEST GEORGIA	\$ 310,231	\$ (199,179)	\$ -	\$ 111,052	88	96	\$ 111,053	\$ 1,157
USG	VALDOSTA STATE UNIVERSITY	\$ 234,444	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 284,444	266	281	\$ 260,285	\$ 926
Total		\$ 12,705,563			\$ 11,938,970			\$ 10,918,227	

Appendix B – FY 2024 College Completion Grant Survey

**Completion Grant Funding & Administration**

If all Completion Grant funds were disbursed, were there qualifying students who did NOT receive an award? If so, how many?

*Enter your detailed response below:*

If any Completion Grant funds were forfeited or unused, why was this the case?

*Enter your detailed response below:*

What changes to the program would allow for better program administration?

Have you developed any new administration practices for FY25? If so, please describe.

*Enter your detailed response below:*

**Completion Grant Recipients**

What percentage of Completion Grant recipients simultaneously received the Pell Grant?

What percentage of Completion Grant recipients simultaneously received Federal Student Loans?

*Enter your detailed response below:*